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Unit 4: "Amazing lives"

- Objetivos: OA1; OA5; OA14; OA15
Nombrar animales en inglés
Reconocer la forma superlativa de adjetivos
Identificar información en textos orales y escritos sobre animales
Reconocer sonidos del inglés

Part 1

Animals' experts



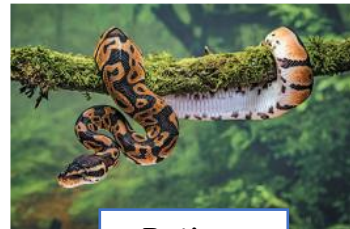
Explorer



Ostrich



Antelope



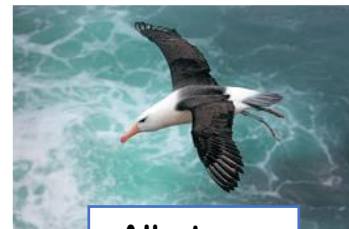
Python



Cheetah



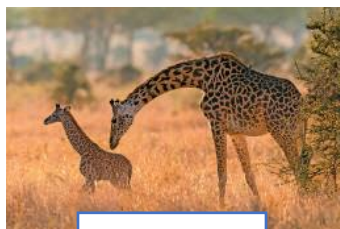
Kangaroo



Albatross



Tortoise



Giraffe



Hummingbird

Describing animals

- It has got... (tiene)



The albatross **has got** two wings.
El albatros tiene dos alas.



The tortoise **has got** four legs.
La Tortuga tiene cuatro piernas.

- It hasn't... (no tiene)



The python **hasn't got** legs.
La piton no tiene piernas.



The cheetah **hasn't got** a shell.
La chita no tiene caparazón.

- **Can (puede)**



The kangaroo **can** jump.
El canguro puede saltar.



The explorer **can** speak.
El explorador puede hablar.

- **Can't (no puede)**



The giraffe **can't** fly.
La jirafa no puede volar.



The ostrich **can't** climb.
El avestruz no puede escalar.

Look at the pictures of the animals below, select ONE and describe it using has, hasn't, can, and can't. Add where they live and what they eat. (Mira las imágenes de los siguientes animales, selecciona UNO y Descríbelo usando: tiene, no tiene, puede, y no puede. Además escribe donde viven y de que se alimentan)



Lion	Cheetah	Eagle	Elephant	Dolphin
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Part 2

Superlative adjectives

Un adjetivo superlativo expresa el grado extremo o más alto de una cualidad. Podemos utilizar adjetivos superlativos cuando hablamos de tres o más cosas (no de dos cosas).

Agregamos la palabra **the** + el sufijo **-est**.

Examples:

Hummingbirds are **the smallest** birds in the world.

Albatrosses have got **the biggest** wings.

Cheetahs are **the fastest** land animal.

Spelling rules:

Si el adjetivo tiene más de 2 sílabas, usamos “the most...”

Examples: Punta Arenas is **the most beautiful** city I’ve visited.

(Punta Arenas es la ciudad más hermosa que he visitado.)

That was **the most beautiful** bird I’ve ever seen.

(Esa fue el ave más hermosa que he visto)

Si el adjetivo termina en consonante + y, está la cambiamos por -i:

Examples: Pretty: Hummingbirds are **the prettiest** bird, in my opinion.

(Colibris son las aves más hermosas, en mi opinión)

Happy: The quokkas are **the happiest** animals in the world.

(Las quokkas son los animales más felices del mundo)

Irregular adjectives

Adjetivo	Superlativo
good	The best
bad	The worst
far	The furthest
little	The least

Write the missing words in the sentences. Use superlatives (the -est)

1. Whales are the heaviest animals on earth. (heavy)

2. Lake Baikal is _____ lake in the world. (deep)

3. A chimpanzee is the _____ among a sheep and a donkey. (intelligent)

4. A butterfly is _____ among a group of dogs. (small)

5. The Nile is _____ river. It's 6,690km long! (long)

6. Mount Everest is _____ mountain. It's 8,848m high! (high)

7. The koala is _____ animal. It sleeps 22 hours a day! (lazy)

8. The elephant is _____ land animal. It's 4m tall and weighs 6,000kg! (big)

Part 3 Reading comprehension

Read the following text about fantastic animals and answer the questions.
(Lea al siguiente texto sobre animales fantásticos y responde las preguntas)

Fantastic Research and Where to Find it: The Creatures in Harry Potter

One of the best things about J.K. Rowling's Harry Potter series is the amount of work that she did to recreate another world. Fans of the book love the effort she put into not just her characters but the 'wizarding universe' that surrounds them. This extends to the animals.

Animals are important in Harry Potter. One of the supporting characters, Rubeus Hagrid, is a teacher in the subject Care of Magical Creatures, and the creatures here range from unicorns, to hippogriffs, to completely made-up Blast Ended Skrewts. Sometimes they are important to the plot and sometimes they simply add to the feel of a magical land. The animals can be divided into three groups.

There are normal animals, such as cats and owls, which are slightly magically altered. In the books, one of the main character's cat has far greater intelligence than a normal cat; Crookshanks, who belongs to Hermione Granger, helps to uncover the real identity of an apparently normal rat named Scabbers. Examples that appear more frequently are the owls in the wizarding world. Here the owls are responsible for delivering the post.

The second group would be animals from or inspired by mythology. Some are more obvious than others; the children look after unicorns and unicorn foals in Care of Magical Creatures with the reader knowing that JK Rowling didn't invent those. But a less known fact is that Buckbeak, the very important Hippogriff in book 3, is not a Rowling creation. Hippogriffs, vast half eagle half horse beasts with wings, come from Latin mythology, and are said to be related to the more famous gryphon. Bigger than the Hippogriff is the Basilisk. The Basilisk is also a reference to mythology, but in Harry Potter the creature is far bigger than in the myth. There are many more examples of mythological monsters in Harry Potter, such as mandrakes, banshees, and Cerberus.

The last group consists of creatures that Rowling has made up. These are normally raised by a character in the book (Hagrid normally) for some purpose or other. The most famous examples include skrewts, bubotubers, and fire crabs.

Truly Rowling must be praised for her commitment to her work, right down to the animals, real, mythological, and invented, that inhabit it.

Questions

1. What, according to the writer, is one of the most impressive things about the Harry Potter books?

- a) The amazing characters she created.
- b) The amount of work she did to create another world.
- c) The cool animals she invented.

2. True or false: An animal has sometimes served as a plot point in Harry Potter.

- a) True
- b) False

3. How many groups of animals are there in the Potter universe?

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4

4. Who is Crookshanks' owner?

- a) Harry Potter
- b) Hermione Granger
- c) Rubeus Hagrid

5) What are owls used for in the books?

- a) To deliver mail
- b) To deliver food
- c) To find the villains

6) True or false: JK Rowling invented hippogriffs

- a) Yes, she did.
- b) No, she didn't.

7) In the books, who normally raises the creatures that come from Rowling's mind?

- a) Harry Potter
- b) Rowling
- c) Hagrid

Part 4 Listening comprehension

Watch the video and answer the questions

Animals and their Habitats!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b5vAIBp6YGg>



1) An animal's home is called a _____

- a) House
- b) Habitat
- c) Forest

2) Some habitats can be:

- a) underwater and land
- b) space and water
- c) land and air

3) Some animals that live in the sea are:

- a) fish, crabs, horses, monkeys
- b) crabs, seahorses, fish
- c) turtles, raccoons, birds

4) Some animals that live in land are:

- a) monkeys, turtles, fish
- b) squirrel, birds, monkeys
- c) starfish, turtles, monkeys

5) What does a habitat need to have?

- a) only food and water
- b) food, water, and air
- c) food, water, air, and shelter

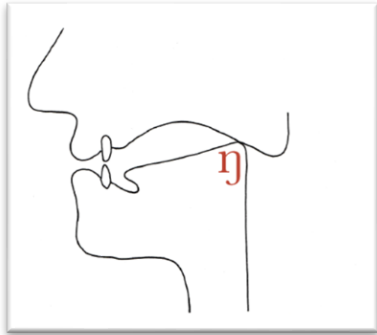
6) A habitat can be _____:

- a) Only big habitats
- b) Big and small
- c) Small and beautiful

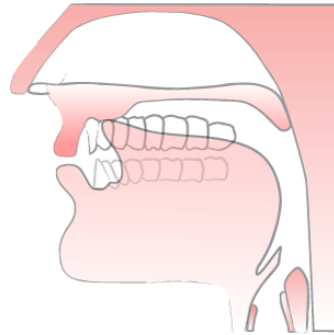
Part 5

English sounds

ng



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king strong ring sing

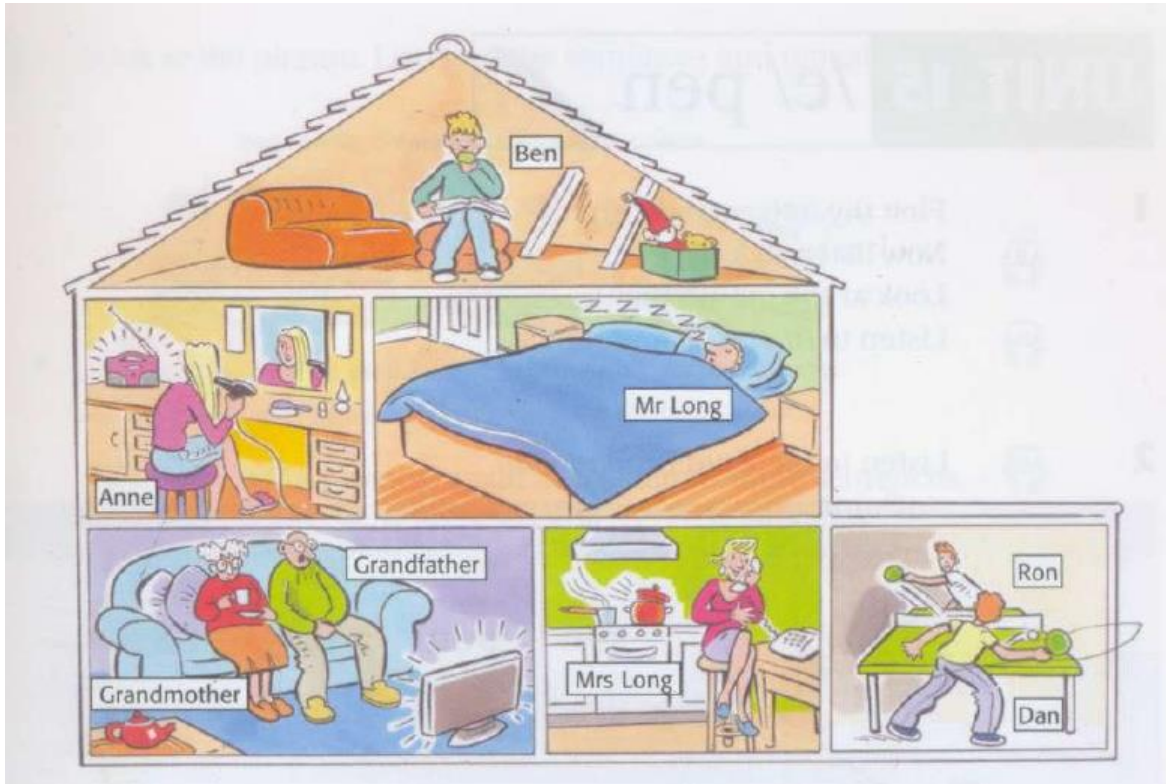
ng



 <p>two</p>	 <p>top</p>	 <p>table</p>
 <p>telephone</p>	 <p>tap</p>	 <p>teeth</p>

Look at the people in the house and answer the questions. Use the phrases in the box. (Mira lo que están haciendo las personas en la casa y responde las preguntas. Usa las frases del cuadro)

Reading a book – Playing table tennis – Sleeping – Watching TV –
 Cooking a meal – Eating an apple – talking on the phone –
 Drying her hair – Drinking tea



- 1) What is Ben doing? _____
- 2) What is Mr. Long doing? _____
- 3) What are Ron and Dan doing? _____
- 4) What is Grandmother doing? _____
- 5) What is Mrs. Long doing? _____
- 6) What is Anne doing? _____



Student's name:

Pauta de evaluación Unidad 4 – Guia #8 noviembre

Página	Indicador	Excelente Estudiante realiza las actividades de forma correcta. Logra objetivo de las actividades.	Puntaje obtenido
4	OA14 Escribe una descripción del animal elegido. Nombra aspectos físicos del animal, que habilidades tiene y no tiene, hábitat y comida. Ortografía y gramática correcta; letra clara. Texto coherente.	5	
6	OA15 Completa las oraciones con la forma correcta de los adjetivos superlativos.	8	
8	OA5 Lee el texto sobre animales fantásticos y responde las preguntas.	7	
9	OA1 Ve el video para responder las preguntas sobre los hábitats de los animales.	6	
11	OA15 Mira la imagen y responde las preguntas.	6	
Puntaje total: 32 puntos total			
Puntaje obtenido:			
Nota:			

Observaciones:

