

	ALCALDÍA DE VILLAVICENCIO	FR-1540-GD01	
	INSTITUCIÓN EDUCATIVA CENTAUROS	Vigencia: 2014	
	PLANEACION TERCER PERIODO INSTITUCION EDUCATIVA COLEGIO CENTAUROS	Documento controlado	
		PERIODO: 1	

Docente: Gloria Astrid Soto Salinas		Área: Ingles	
Grado: Noveno	Sede: La Rosita J.M.	Fecha: Febrero 8 – 2021	
ESTANDAR: - Identifico la información clave en conversaciones breves tomadas de la vida real si están acompañadas por imágenes.			
DBA: - Identifica el propósito, las partes y tipo de textos en una lectura o audio cortos y los comparte con sus compañeros. - Reconoce relaciones de causa y efecto en lecturas cortas sobre temas académicos.			
NOMBRE DEL ESTUDIANTE:			
GRADO:			

CRONOGRAMA INGLES

SEM ANA	FECHA	DESCRIPCION POR SEMANA
1	FEB. 8 – FEB. 12	ENCUENTRO VIRTUAL
2	FEB. 15 – FEB. 19	NO HAY ENCUENTRO VIRTUAL ENTREGA ACTIVIDAD 1 VIERNES FEBRERO 19
3	FEB. 22 – FEB. 26	ENCUENTRO VIRTUAL
4	MARZ. 1 – MARZ. 5	NO HAY ENCUENTRO VIRTUAL ENTREGA ACTIVIDAD 2 VIERNES MARZO 5
5	MARZ. 8 – MARZ. 12	ENCUENTRO VIRTUAL
6	MARZ. 15 – MARZ. 19	NO HAY ENCUENTRO VIRTUAL ENTREGA ACTIVIDAD 3 VIERNES MARZO 19
7	MARZ. 22 – MARZ. 26	ENCUENTRO VIRTUAL
8	MARZ. 29 – ABRIL. 2	NO HAY ENCUENTRO VIRTUAL ENTREGA ACTIVIDAD 4 VIERNES MARZO 2
9	ABRIL 5 – ABRIL 9	SEMANA DE NIVELACIONES

GRADO NOVENO TEMAS PRIMER PERIODO COMPARATIVOS Y SUPERLATIVOS

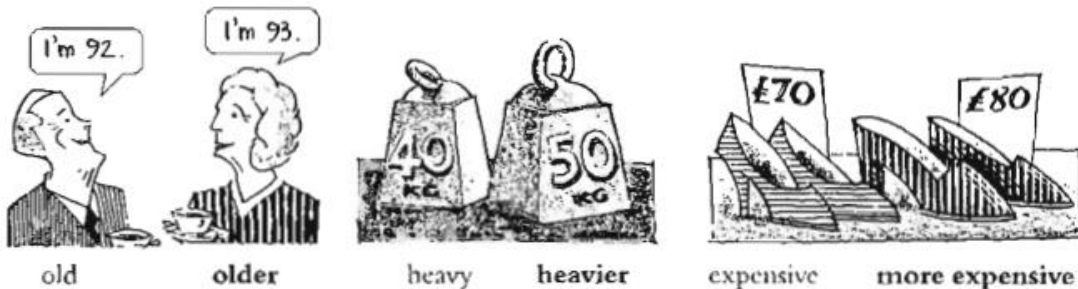
Lee e interpreta la explicación del uso de la estructura gramatical en ingles y desarrolla la guía de trabajo correspondiente a cada una de las estructuras.

UNIT
86

old/older

expensive/more expensive

A



Older / heavier / more expensive are *comparative* forms.
The comparative is **-er** (older) or **more ...** (more expensive).

B

-er (older/heavier etc.)

Short words (1 syllable) → **-er**:

old → older	slow → slower	cheap → cheaper
nice → nicer	late → later	big → bigger

Spelling (⇒ Appendix 5): big → bigger hot → hotter thin → thinner

Words ending in -y → **-ier**:

easy → easier	heavy → heavier	early → earlier
---------------	-----------------	-----------------

- Rome is **old** but Athens is **older**. (*not* 'more old')
- Is it **cheaper** to go by car or by train? (*not* 'more cheap')
- Helen wants a **bigger** car.
- This coat is OK but I think the other one is **nicer**.
- Don't write a letter. It's **easier** to phone. (*not* 'more easy')

far → **further**:

- 'How far is it to the station? A mile?' 'No, it's **further**. About two miles.'

C

more ...

Long words (2/3/4 syllables) → **more ...**:

careful → more careful	polite → more polite
expensive → more expensive	interesting → more interesting

- You must be **more** careful.
- I don't like my job. I want to do something **more** interesting.
- Is it **more** expensive to go by car or by train?

D

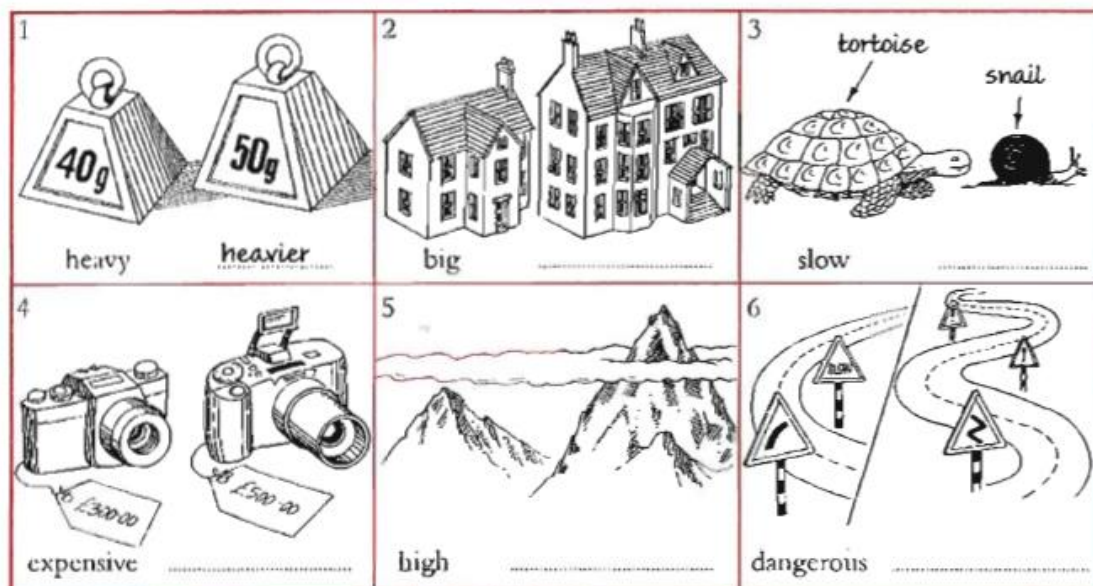
good/well → better bad → worse

- The weather wasn't very **good** yesterday but it's **better** today.
- 'Do you feel **better** today?' 'No, I feel **worse**.'
- Which is **worse** – a headache or a toothache?

EXERCISES

UNIT
86

86.1 Look at the pictures and write the comparative (older / more interesting etc.).



86.2 Write the comparative.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------|
| 1 old <u>older</u> | 6 good |
| 2 strong | 7 large |
| 3 happy | 8 serious |
| 4 modern | 9 pretty |
| 5 important | 10 crowded |

86.3 Write the opposite.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------|
| 1 younger <u>older</u> | 4 better |
| 2 colder | 5 nearer |
| 3 cheaper | 6 easier |

86.4 Complete the sentences. Use a comparative.

- Helen's car isn't very big. She wants a bigger one.
- My job isn't very interesting. I want to do something more interesting.
- You're not very tall. Your brother is
- David doesn't work very hard. I work
- My chair isn't very comfortable. Yours is
- Your plan isn't very good. My plan is
- These flowers aren't very nice. The blue ones are
- My bag isn't very heavy. Your bag is
- I'm not very interested in art. I'm more interested in history.
- It isn't very warm today. It was colder yesterday.
- These tomatoes don't taste very good. The other ones tasted
- Britain isn't very big. France is
- London isn't very beautiful. Paris is
- This knife isn't very sharp. Have you got a sharper one?
- People today aren't very polite. In the past they were

UNIT
87

older than ... more expensive than ...

A



She's **taller than** him.

Hotel Prices (per person, per night)	
Europa Hotel	£90
Grand Hotel	£85.50
Royal Hotel	£83
tel	£70

The Europa Hotel is **more expensive than** the Grand.

We use **than** after comparatives (**older than ... / more expensive than ... etc.**):

- Athens is **older than** Rome.
- Are oranges **more expensive than** bananas?
- It's **easier** to phone **than** to write a letter.
- 'How are you today?' 'Not bad. **Better than** yesterday.'
- The restaurant is **more crowded than** usual.

B

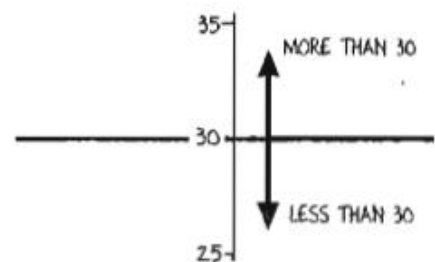
We say: **than me / than him / than her / than us / than them.** You can say:

- I can run faster **than him.** or I can run faster **than he can.**
- You are a better singer **than me.** or You are a better singer **than I am.**
- I got up earlier **than her.** or I got up earlier **than she did.**

C

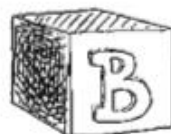
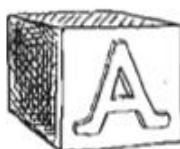
more/less than ...

- A: How much did your shoes cost? £30?
- B: No, **more than** that. (= **more than** £30)
- The film was very short – **less than** an hour.
- They've got **more money than** they need.
- You go out **more than** me.

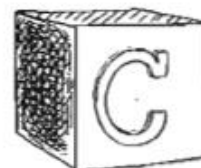


D

a bit older / much older etc.



Box A is **a bit bigger** than Box B.



Box C is **much bigger** than Box D.

a bit much	bigger	than ...
	older	
	better	
	more difficult more expensive	

- Canada is **much bigger** than France.
- Jill is **a bit older** than Gary – she's 25 and he's 24½.
- The hotel was **much more expensive** than I expected.
- You go out **much more** than me.

Activ

Activ
Ve a C

EXERCISES

UNIT
87

87.1 Write sentences about Liz and Ben. Use **than**.

- 
- 1 I'm 26.
 - 2 I'm not a very good swimmer.
 - 3 I'm 1 metre 68 tall.
 - 4 I start work at 8 o'clock.
 - 5 I don't work very hard.
 - 6 I haven't got much money.
 - 7 I'm a very good driver.
 - 8 I'm not very patient.
 - 9 I'm not a very good dancer.
 - 10 I'm very intelligent.
 - 11 I speak French very well.
 - 12 I don't go to the cinema very much.

- 
- 1 I'm 24.
 - 2 I'm a very good swimmer.
 - 3 I'm 1 metre 63 tall.
 - 4 I start work at 8.30.
 - 5 I work very hard.
 - 6 I've got a lot of money.
 - 7 I'm not a very good driver.
 - 8 I'm very patient.
 - 9 I'm a good dancer.
 - 10 I'm not very intelligent.
 - 11 I don't speak French very well.
 - 12 I go to the cinema a lot.

- 1 Liz is older than Ben.
- 2 Ben is a better swimmer than Liz.
- 3 Liz is
- 4 Liz starts Ben.
- 5 Ben
- 6 Ben has got

- 7 Liz is a
- 8 Ben
- 9 Ben
- 10 Liz
- 11 Liz
- 12 Ben

87.2 Complete the sentences. Use **than**.

- 1 He isn't very tall. You 're taller than him. (OR ... than he is.)
- 2 She isn't very old. You're
- 3 I don't work very hard. You work
- 4 He doesn't watch TV very much. You
- 5 I'm not a very good cook. You
- 6 We don't know many people. You
- 7 They haven't got much money. You
- 8 I can't run very fast. You can
- 9 She hasn't been here very long. You
- 10 They didn't get up very early. You
- 11 He wasn't very surprised. You

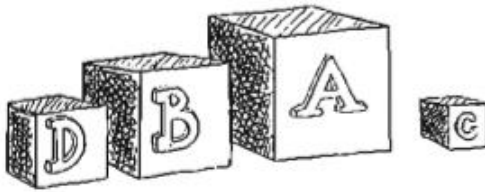
87.3 Complete the sentences with **a bit** or **much** + a comparative (older/better etc.).

- 1 Jill is 25. Gary is 24½.
Jill is a bit older than Gary.
- 2 Jack's mother is 54. His father is 69.
Jack's mother
- 3 My camera cost £100. Yours cost £96.
My camera
- 4 Yesterday I felt terrible. Today I feel OK.
I feel
- 5 Today the temperature is 12 degrees. Yesterday it was ten degrees.
It's
- 6 Ann is an excellent tennis player. I'm not very good.
Ann

89

the oldest the most expensive

A



Box A is **bigger than** Box B.

Box A is **bigger than** all the other boxes.

Box A is **the biggest** box.

Bigger / older / **more** expensive *etc.* are *comparative* forms (⇒ Unit 86).

Biggest / **oldest** / **most** expensive *etc.* are *superlative* forms.

HOTEL PRICES IN KINTON (per person, per night)			
Europa Hotel	£95	Grosvenor	£60
Grand Hotel	£85-50	Bennetts	£58
Royal	£85	Carlton	£55
Astoria	£70	Star	£50
Palace	£65	Station	£45

The Europa Hotel is **more expensive than** the Grand.

The Europa Hotel is **more expensive than** all the other hotels in the town.

The Europa Hotel is **the most expensive** hotel in the town.

B

The superlative form is **-est (oldest) or most ... (most expensive)**:

Short words (old/cheap/nice etc.) → the -est:

old → **the oldest** cheap → **the cheapest** nice → **the nicest**

but good → **the best** bad → **the worst**

Spelling (⇒ Appendix 5): big → **the biggest** hot → **the hottest**

Words ending in -y (easy/heavy etc.) → the -iest:

easy → **the easiest** heavy → **the heaviest** pretty → **the prettiest**

Long words (careful/expensive/interesting etc.) → the most ... :

careful → **the most careful** interesting → **the most interesting**

C

We say: **the oldest ... / the most expensive ... etc.** (with **the**):

- The church is very old. It's **the oldest** building in the town.
(= it is older **than** all the other buildings)
- What is **the longest** river in the world?
- Money is important but it isn't **the most important** thing in life.
- Excuse me, where is **the nearest** bank?

D

You can use **the oldest / the best / the most expensive etc.** *without* a noun:

- Ken is a good player but he isn't **the best** in the team.
(**the best** = the best player)

E

superlative + **I've ever ... / you've ever ... etc.**

- The film was very bad. I think it's **the worst** film I've ever seen.
- What is **the most unusual** thing you've ever done?

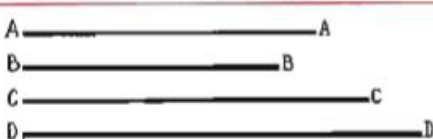
EXERCISES

89.1 Write sentences with comparatives (**older** etc.) and superlatives (**the oldest** etc.).

1



2



3



4



5

RESTAURANT	A	excellent
RESTAURANT	B	not bad
RESTAURANT	C	good but not wonderful
RESTAURANT	D	awful

(big/small)

(A/D) A is bigger than D.

(A) A is the biggest.

(B) B is the smallest.

(long/short)

(C/A) C is A.

(D) D is

(B) B is

(young/old)

(D/C) D is

(B)

(C)

(expensive/cheap)

(D/A)

(C)

(A)

(good/bad)

(A/C)

(A)

(D)

Activ

89.2 Complete the sentences. Use a superlative (**the oldest** etc.).

- This building is very old. It's the oldest building in the town.
- It was a very happy day. It was of my life.
- It's a very good film. It's I've ever seen.
- She's a very popular singer. She's in the country.
- It was a very bad mistake. It was I've ever made.
- It's a very pretty village. It's I've ever seen.
- It was a very cold day. It was of the year.
- He's a very boring person. He's I've ever met.

89.3 Write sentences with a superlative (**the longest** etc.).

Sydney Brazil
Everest Jupiter
Alaska the Nile

large
long
high

country planet
city state
river mountain

the USA the solar system
Africa South America
the world Australia

- Sydney is the largest city in Australia.
- Everest
-
-
-
-

ACTIVIDAD 4

Lee las indicaciones en inglés desarrolla la actividad.



Make your collage

4. Write a brief description of each picture. Write about:
 - what your favourite thing is
 - who is in the picture
5. Check your classmates' writing. Check the language, spelling and punctuation are correct.
6. Make your collage colourful.

Glossary

hanging out = pasar el rato
in the country = en el campo

My family's favourite things



Sofía's family
My family's favourite thing is the cinema.
This is my mum and my little brother. His name is Charlie and he's six years old. He loves popcorn.

Mateo's family
My family's favourite thing is hanging out.
This is my brother, Jonás, and my sister, Tina.
We're at my grandma's house in the country.



Jeni's family
My family's favourite thing is family barbecues.
This is my mum and dad and my two younger sisters.

