



"BEYOND THE CLASSROOM" ENGLISH SELF-STUDY GUIDE

School

City

Teacher's name

Student's name

Grade

9TH

Level

A1

ORIENTACIONES PARA LOS PADRES DE FAMILIA

Esta guía de aprendizaje de inglés para el trabajo en casa se preparó con el fin de ayudar a su hijo o hija a repasar las estructuras y uso de los adjetivos comparativos y superlativos teniendo como referente paisajes naturales de nuestro ecosistema.

El trabajo aquí descrito se relaciona con el libro del estudiante "*English Please 1, Fast Track*", Módulo 4, Unidad 1, Lección 1, páginas 124-127, que está disponible en la plataforma Colombia Aprende; igualmente adjuntó las páginas trabajadas del libro al final de la guía para quienes no tiene acceso a internet. Su hijo (a) deberá dedicar 2 horas para desarrollar toda la guía.

Las actividades son:

- En un primer momento, en el punto de vocabulario, desarrollará 3 actividades: en la primera relacionará palabras con dibujos; en la siguiente seleccionará la palabra correcta para cada descripción; y en la tercera leerá unas frases y las completará con las palabras del ejercicio A
- En el punto actividades de lectura, en un primer momento deberá mirar unas imágenes y tratar de seleccionar el eco-parque correcto para cada una; en un segundo momento, leerá un texto y responderá unos enunciados marcando si son verdaderos o falsos, y corregirá los que sean falsos dando el enunciado verdadero.
- En el punto, "Focus on language", el estudiante debe leer el recuadro "Idioma útil" y luego completar la tabla de adjetivos comparativos y superlativos. Enseguida deberá buscar el vocabulario relacionado con la naturaleza y encerrar con un círculo todos los adjetivos que encuentre en el texto que se está trabajando (*NATURAL ECOPARKS IN COLOMBIA*). Luego leerá 5 enunciados donde deberá marcar la respuesta correcta. Ahora, para el momento de poner en práctica lo aprendido, responderá unas preguntas usando superlativos y dibujará la imagen de cada oración. Para la parte final de este punto, el estudiante debe cortar y pegar dibujos sobre paisajes naturales en Colombia y escribir oraciones usando los comparativos.
- Y, en el punto de actividades de escritura, el estudiante debe elegir un Eco-parque de Colombia y escribir una descripción del mismo; para ello puede buscar en la lección ideas que lo ayuden y revisar cuidadosamente la escritura del texto a presentar; por último, puede dibujar o cortar y pegar imágenes para hacer más interesante y creativo el trabajo.

Al final, ustedes encontrarán una serie de preguntas de verificación de lo que su hijo(a) aprendió mediante el desarrollo de esta guía.



WELCOME TO THIS SELF-STUDY GUIDE

In this self-study guide you will practice comparatives and superlatives, adjectives in a context of features of the world (natural landscapes).

First, you will know some basic rules that are necessary for the correct use of this subject and then with practical exercises you will put what you have learned into practice. Are you ready? Let's go!

Topic	Skill(s)	Grammar	Vocabulary	Function(s)
Features of the world	Reading and writing	-Comparatives and superlatives adjectives	Natural landscapes	-Describing places in Colombia -Comparing ecoparks

GET READY

Study time needed: 2 hours	Resources: <i>English dictionary, notebook, pencil, mobile phone/computer, a piece of cardboard, touristic magazines, pencil colours, markers, scissors, glue, PDF file of English Please, student Book 1, Fast Track.</i>	Textbooks Links: - <i>English Please, student Book 1, Fast Track 9th grade, p. 124-127</i>
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LEARNING OBJECTIVES

What will you learn/practise/reinforce with these activities?

- To know vocabulary about natural landscapes.
- To use comparative adjectives to compare different landscapes and learn about word order in English.
- To review large numbers and use them to give the heights and areas of different features.
- To infer information from a text.

LEARNING STRATEGIES

What can you do to achieve the objectives?

- Use comparative adjectives to compare different landscapes.
- Make a glossary of new words in your notebook. Don't translate words. Use drawings or pictures to represent them.
- Use your prior knowledge and try to infer the meaning. Use the dictionary only when necessary.
- Be able to describe an eco park in Colombia.
- Deal with numbers.



ACTIVITIES

1. VOCABULARY TASKS (10 minutes)

A). Match the words **a-g** to pictures **1-7**

- a. Mountain ____ b. River ____ c. Rainforest ____ d. Lake ____
- e. Plain ____ f. Sea ____ g. Volcano ____



B). Select the correct word into the box for each description

1. A very high hill: _____
2. A big piece of land with a lot of trees: _____
3. A big area of water with land all around it: _____
4. The part of the land that is next to the sea: _____

Coast, mountain,
lake, tunnel,
forest, desert



5. A large area of land that is usually covered with Sand. It is very dry and not many plants can grow here: _____

6. A long hole under the ground or sea for a road or railway: _____

C). Read the sentences and complete them with the words in exercise A.



2*

PLACES AROUND COLOMBIA:

- a. Do you know Guatavita? It is a peaceful _____ near Bogotá.
- b. Have you heard of the 'Llaneros'? They are Colombian cowboys who live on the Orinoco _____, in the west of Colombia.
- c. Chocó is an area in the west of Colombia with beautiful _____.
- d. Pico Cristóbal Colón is a very high _____ in the north of Colombia.
- e. Galeras is an active _____. It is very high. It is near Pasto, in the south of Colombia.
- f. San Andrés is a tourist island. People enjoy the beaches and swimming in the _____.

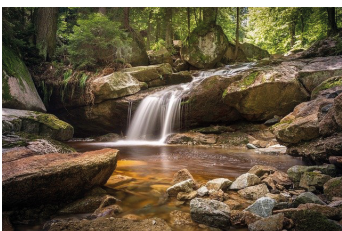
2. READING TASKS (40 minutes)

A). Look at the pictures and try to select the correct ecopark for each one

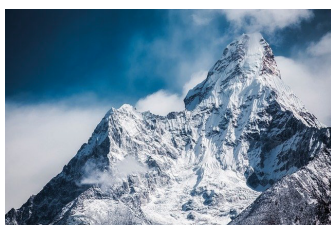
1. Amacayacu National Park

2. Los Nevados National Park

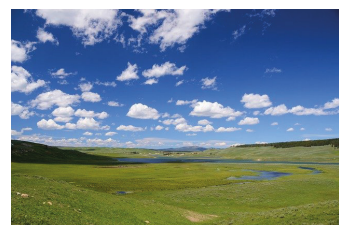
3. Sierra de la Macarena National



3*



4*



5*



B). Read the text and the sentences. Are they true (T) or false (F)? Correct the false sentences.

NATURAL ECOPARKS IN COLOMBIA

Ecoparque de la Salud (The Health Ecopark)

Cali is **the biggest** city in the south west of Colombia. Like other cities in Colombia, it has an ecopark nearby. The Health Ecopark in Cali is a large park which borders the beautiful Pance River. At 564 km² it is **the most important** park in the area. The forest is a relaxing place for people from the nearby city to get fresher air and cooler temperatures. There are lots of trees in the forest and a wide variety of animals and birds. People visiting the ecopark can see birds such as guacharacas, eagles and other native species. Along the river they can see amphibians such as toads and frogs in the clear water.

Tayrona Ecopark

Tayrona Ecopark near Santa Marta in the north of Colombia is **smaller than** the Health Ecopark, with an area of 150 km². This ecopark is **more famous than** the Health Ecopark. Tayrona has beautiful beaches, exotic nature and clear blue sea. It has a wide variety of wildlife as the park is located between the sea and the mountains.

In terms of wildlife, there are 300 species of birds and 70 species of bats, as well as jaguars, deer, iguanas, turtles and other native species. Visitors can walk in the forest or relax on the beaches. You can camp in Cañaveral or El Cabo or go swimming in La Piscina – a natural sea water lake.

Reading Tip

✓ First read the text to get the general idea. Then, read each question and scan the text to find the answer.



6*

SENTENCES	TRUE OR FALSE
a. Tayrona Ecopark is bigger than the Health Ecopark.	
b. People from Cali can enjoy fresher air by visiting the Health Park.	
c. In the Health Park people can see wildlife in the sea.	
d. The Health Ecopark is more famous than Tayrona Ecopark.	
e. The Health Ecopark has both mountains and the sea.	
f. Tayrona Ecopark has places where you can stay the night.	

Now, write the correct sentences



FOCUS ON LANGUAGE (30 minutes)

- Read the *Useful language* box. Then complete the table.

adjective	comparative	superlative
big, wide, long,	bigger, wider, (1) _____	the biggest, the widest, (2) _____
beautiful, dangerous,	more beautiful, (3) _____	the most beautiful, (4) _____
good, bad,	better, worse	the best, the worst

Useful language

- We use adjectives to describe nouns. They usually appear before the noun (a high mountain, a beautiful park), or after the verb *be* (The sea is colourful.)
- To compare two things we add *-er* to the adjective (a mountain is higher than a house). Or we add the word *more* before the adjective (The Caribbean is more colourful.)
- To compare three or more things we add *-est* to the adjective (the highest mountain in the world). Or we use *the most* before the adjective (the most dangerous volcano in the world.)

7*

- A. Boxing the vocabulary relating to nature and circling all the adjectives you find into the text "NATURAL ECOPARKS IN COLOMBIA"

- B. Read and mark the correct answer

1. Look at the highlighted sentences in the text. What are these adjectives?

- comparatives and superlatives - demonstratives and possessives

2. What's the most common word to make comparisons?

Check the first paragraph about Tayrona Ecopark

- er - the most - than

3. In the sentence "Cali is the biggest city in the south west of Colombia", the underline word compares:

- Two places - Three or more places



4. The words "**Big, important, small** and **famous**" are

- Comparatives

- Adjectives

- Superlatives

5. Base on the highlighted sentences, what is the meaning of comparatives and superlatives?

- Talk about future

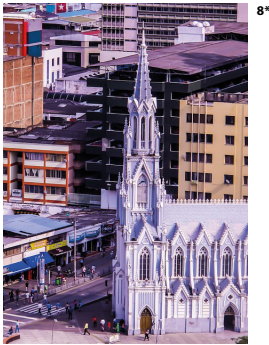
- Tell an event in the past

- Contrasting ideas

IT'S TIME TO PRACTICE!

C. Answer the following questions using superlatives. Draw the image for each sentence.
For example:

0. Which is the biggest city in the south west of Colombia?



Cali is **the biggest** city in the south west of Colombia.

1. Which is the most dangerous shark in the world?

2. Which is the deepest ocean in the world?

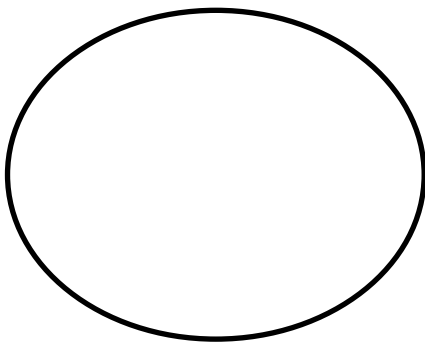
3. Which is the most active volcano in the world?

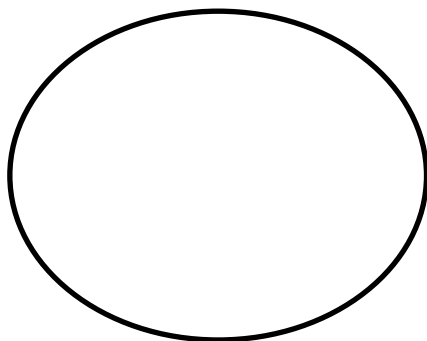
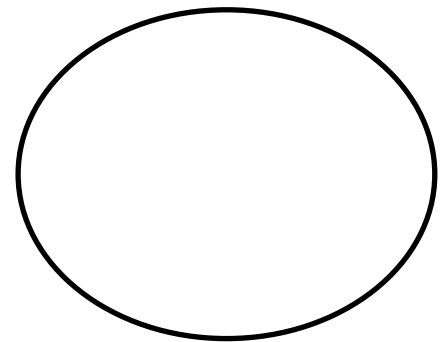


4. Which is the highest mountain in the world?



D. Cut and paste pictures about natural landscapes in Colombia and write sentences using comparatives.







4. SELF-ASSESSMENT TASKS (10 minutes)

Let's check our learning progress!




A. Answer the following questions

➤ **My favorite activity was**

➤ **The most useful words or expressions were**

➤ **I need to practice**

B. Put a tick ✓ on the corresponding column by checking your progress.

Check your progress!	 9*	 10*	 11*	Discuss with your parents, then answer the question below.
	Very well	Quite well	With difficulty	What I/ we can do better next time
I can identify and use comparatives and superlatives.				
I can use vocabulary about natural landscapes				

THIS IS THE END

Congratulations, you can do amazing things. Continue practicing comparative and superlative adjectives. In addition, you can check the useful resources as well. Finally, do not forget to practice because this makes us experts.



USEFUL RESOURCES

Online English Spanish dictionary

- <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/es/diccionario/ingles-espanol/>

Online English Book: "English Please 1, Fast Track 9th grade"

http://aprende.colombiaaprende.edu.co/sites/default/files/naspublic/colombiabilingue/ep_sbook/student_ep1.pdf

ANSWER KEY

1. Vocabulary Tasks

A). a. Mountain 3 b. River 2 c. Rainforest 7 d. Lake 4 e. Plain 1 f. Sea 6
g. Volcano 5

B). 1. Mountain 2. Forest 3. Lake 4. Coast 5. Desert 6. Tunnel

2. Reading Tasks

A). 3. Sierra de la Macarena National, 2. Los Nevados National Park, 1. Amacayacu National Park

B). a. F b. T c. F d. F e. F f. T

Correct sentences:

FOCUS ON LANGUAGE

A). Nature vocabulary: ecopark, river, forest, trees, animals, birds, eagles, amphibians, toads, frogs, sea, wildlife, mountains, species, bats, jaguars, deer, iguanas, turtles, lake.

Adjectives: big, large, beautiful(x2), important, relaxing, near, fresh, cool, wide(x2), native(x2), clear(x2), small, famous, exotic, blue,

B). 1: comparatives and superlatives, 2: than, 3: Three or more places, 4: Adjectives, 5: Contrasting ideas.

C). 1: White Shark, 2: Pacific Ocean, 3: Kilauea volcano, 4: The Mount Everest.

D). Answer depends on students.

3. Writing Task

Answer depends on students.



ORIENTACIONES FINALES PARA LOS PADRES DE FAMILIA

Una vez su hijo o hija haya terminado las actividades de esta guía, por favor hágale las siguientes preguntas que le permiten verificar el proceso de aprendizaje:

- ¿Cuál fue la actividad que más te gustó y cuál fue la actividad que te pareció más difícil?
- Enséñame cómo se utilizan *los adjetivos comparativos y superlativos* con un ejemplo.
- ¿Cuánto tiempo te tomó desarrollar toda la guía?
- ¿Qué recursos utilizaste?

AUTHOR(S)

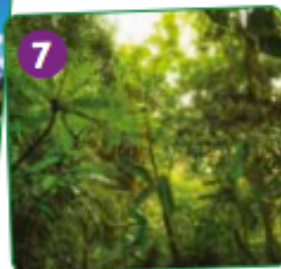
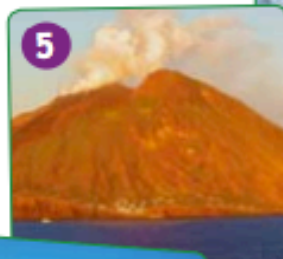
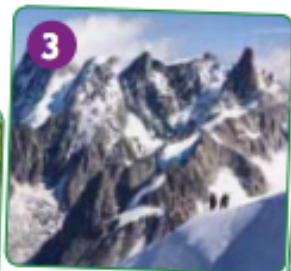
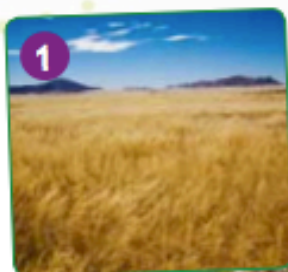
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School	GENERAL SANTANDER.	GENERAL SANTANDER.



Get Ready!

1. Match the words a-g to pictures 1-7.

- a. mountain
- b. river
- c. rainforest
- d. lake
- e. plain
- f. sea
- g. volcano



2. Read the sentences and complete them with the words in exercise 1.

Places around Colombia:

- a. Do you know Guatavita? It is a peaceful _____ near Bogotá.
- b. Have you heard of the 'llaneros'? They are Colombian cowboys who live on the Orinoco _____, in the west of Colombia.
- c. Chocó is an area in the west of Colombia with beautiful _____.
- d. Pico Cristóbal Colón is a very high _____ in the north of Colombia.
- e. Galeras is an active _____. It is very high. It is near Pasto, in the south of Colombia.
- f. San Andrés is a tourist island. People enjoy the beaches and swimming in the _____.
- g. Caño Cristales is a colourful _____ in La Macarena National Park.

3. Read the text and complete it with words from exercise 1 in your notebook.

Colombia is a beautiful, colourful country. It has many interesting places to visit. There are high (1) _____ such as El Picacho in Santander. There are the sunny, hot (2) _____ of Meta and (3) _____, such as the Amazon and the Orinoco. There is a (4) _____ near Cali called Calima. I also love the colours of the (5) _____ on the Caribbean coast near La Guajira and Cartagena. I enjoy the fresh air and the green of the (6) _____ in Chocó and the Amazon. Colombia has beautiful landscapes!

Glossary

such as = tales como
landscapes = paisajes



NATURAL ECOPARKS IN COLOMBIA

Ecoparque de la Salud (The Health Ecopark)

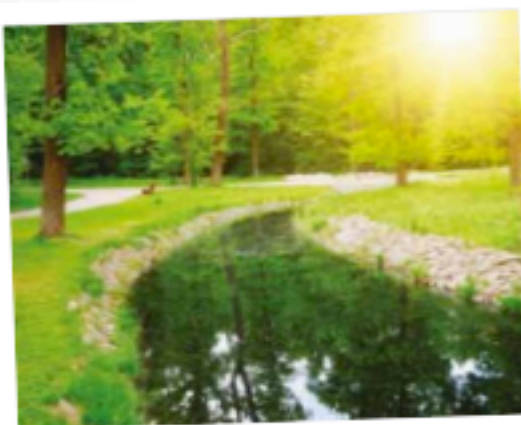
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Visitors can walk in the forest or relax on the beaches. You can camp in Cañaveral or El Cabo or go swimming in La Piscina - a natural sea water lake.



Glossary

native species = especies nativas

- Tayrona Ecopark is bigger than the Health Ecopark.
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- In the Health Park people can see wildlife in the sea.
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- The Health Ecopark has both mountains and the sea.
- Tayrona Ecopark has places where you can stay the night.

Reading Tip

- ✓ First read the text to get the general idea. Then, read each question and scan the text to find the answer.



Listen



5. Listen to people describing places in Colombia. Which words do they use? Write the words in your notebook.

- a. Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta *Example: mountains, highest, beautiful*
- b. The Magdalena River
- c. The Orinoco
- d. Chocó Rainforest
- e. Colombian coastlines
- f. Volcanoes in Colombia

Geographical features:

mountains landscape river plains forests
rainforests sea ocean volcano

Describing words:

active beautiful calm cold colourful dangerous
high long tropical vast wet wild warm wide



6. Listen again and complete the sentences with the correct words in your notebook.

colder colourful dangerous highest longest warmer wettest wide

- a. The Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta is the world's (1) _____ coastal mountain range.
- b. It is a (2) _____ river, which runs from south to north ending in the city of Barranquilla.
- c. The Orinoco is one of the (3) _____ rivers in South America.
- d. Chocó, in the north west of Colombia, is one of the world's (4) _____ rainforests.
- e. The Pacific Ocean is (5) _____ and wilder, but the Caribbean Sea is (6) _____, calmer and more (7) _____.
- f. Galeras is one of the most (8) _____ volcanoes in the world.

Focus on language

7. Read the *Useful language* box. Then complete the table in your notebook.

adjective	comparative	superlative
big, wide, long,	bigger, wider, (1) _____	the biggest, the widest, (2) _____
beautiful, dangerous,	more beautiful, (3) _____	the most beautiful, (4) _____
good, bad,	better, worse	the best, the worst

Useful language

- We use adjectives to describe nouns. They usually appear before the noun (a high mountain, a beautiful park), or after the verb *be* (The sea is colourful.)
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- To compare three or more things we add *-est* to the adjective (the highest mountain in the world). Or we use *the most* before the adjective (the most dangerous volcano in the world.)



Write

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8. Listen and write the correct option in your notebook.

Los Nevados National Ecopark in Tolima is 583 km².

1. Los Nevados National Ecopark in Tolima is ...
 - A. 583 km²
 - B. 853 km²
 - C. 683 km²
2. Caño Cristales in the Sierra de la Macarena is ...
 - A. 100 km
 - B. 200 km
 - C. 120 km
3. Gorgona National Ecopark near the Pacific Ocean is ...
 - A. 516 km²
 - B. 616 km²
 - C. 660 km²
4. Las Orquídeas Natural Park in Antioquia is ...
 - A. 302 km²
 - B. 230 km²
 - C. 320 km²
5. Puracé National Ecopark near Popayán is ...
 - A. 813 km²
 - B. 830 km²
 - C. 803 km²
6. Los Guácharos Cave in Caquetá is ...
 - A. 627 km²
 - B. 762 km²
 - C. 672 km²

10. Choose an ecopark in Colombia and write a description of it. Look through the lesson for ideas to help you. Check your writing carefully.

- a. location
- b. characteristics - compare it with other similar places
- c. flora and fauna - give some examples, use adjectives
- d. activities - things people can do in the ecopark

Speak

11. In pairs, compare the ecoparks you wrote about in exercise 10. Tell the class about the differences.

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9. Say it!

How do you say these numbers? Listen and repeat.

- 225 = two hundred and twenty-five
- 564 = five hundred and sixty-four
- 387 = three hundred and eighty-seven
- 791 = seven hundred and ninety-one
- 405 = four hundred and five

For m² we say: square metre
For km² we say: square kilometre



LINKS OF IMAGENES

1. Ministerio de Educación Nacional (n.d). English, please! 1 Fast Track. Bogotá D.C. – Colombia.P 124. Retrieved from www.colombiaaprende.edu.co/colombiabilingue.
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13. Ministerio de Educación Nacional (n.d). English, please! 1 Fast Track. Bogotá D.C. – Colombia.P 125. Retrieved from www.colombiaaprende.edu.co/colombiabilingue.
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15. Ministerio de Educación Nacional (n.d). English, please! 1 Fast Track. Bogotá D.C. – Colombia.P 127. Retrieved from www.colombiaaprende.edu.co/colombiabilingue.