|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| CONTENIDOSTEMAS Y SUBTEMAS | SECUENCIA DIDACTICAACTIVIDADES | MATERIALES CURRICULARES DE APOYO Y RECURSOS DIDACTICOS |
| FORMATIVE LUNES 22 NOVPASTE THE FAJILLA PASTE THE VOCABULARYREPEAT VOCABULARY 1-30.MARTES 23 NOVTOPIC: COMPARATIVES ANSWER WORKSHEETSWATCH A VIDEO MIERCOLES 24 NOVSB: PAGE 58-59.WB:PAGE 40.JUEVES 25 NOVSB: PAGE 60-61.WB: PAGE 41.VIERNES 26 NOVTOPIC: SUPERLATIVES ANSWER WORKSHEETSWATCH A VIDEO | INICIO | DESARROLLO | CIERRE | HOJA COLOR NARANJA CLARO |
| PASTE THE FAJILLA COPY THE TOPICANSWER SB PAGE 58-59ANSWER SB PAGE 60-61COPY THE TOPIC |  PASTE THE VOCABULARYWATCH THE VIDEOANSWER WB PAGE 40ANSWER WB PAGE 41WATCH THE VIDEO | REPEAT VOCABULARY 1-30. ANSWER THE WORKSHEETSANSWER WB PAGE 40ANSWER WB PAGE 41ANSWER THE WORKSHEETS |

**THIRD BIMONTH**

**TERM:**

* **COMPARATIVES**
* **SUPERLATIVES**
* **MODAL VERBS**
* **REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS**





|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ENGLISH WORD** | **DEFINITION**  |
| Attractive  | if something is attractive, people want to see it, go to it, or have it |
| Dull-  | not interesting or exciting |
| happy | having feelings of pleasure, for example because something good has happened to you or you are very satisfied with your life |
| industrial | an industrial country or area has a lot of industries |
| lively | a place or situation that is lively is exciting because a lot of things are happening |
| modern | made or done using the most recent designs, methods, ideas, etc. |
| quiet | without much activity or without many people |
| relaxed | a situation or attitude that is relaxed is informal and not strict |
| safe | not likely to cause any physical injury or harm |
| traditional | following ideas and methods that have existed for a long time, rather than doing anything new or different  |
| apartment block  | a large building containing many apartments |
| art gallery | a building where paintings are shown to the public |
| bike rack  | a metal frame that you can attach your bike to |
| bus stop | a place at the side of a road, marked with a sign, where buses stop for passengers |
| crossing  | a marked place where you can safely cross a road |
| department store | a large shop that is divided into separate departments, each selling a different type of goods |
| pavement  | a hard level surface or path at the side of a road for people to walk on  |
| rubbish bin  | a container for putting waste in |
| seat  | a place where you can sit |
| skate park  | an area for skateboarders to use, which has special slopes or other structures |
| sports centre  | a building where people can go to play many different types of indoor sports |
| swimming pool  | a structure that has been built and filled with water for people to swim in |
| by the sea/water | near an area of water such as the sea, a lake, etc. |
| in an area / a region called | in a particular part of a country, town, etc. whose name is … |
| in the capital | in an important city where the main government of a country, state, etc. is |
| in the centre of | the middle part or point of something |
| in the north/south/east/west | in the direction that is at the top of a map of the world, above the Equator / in the direction that is at the bottom of a map of the world, below the Equator / in the direction from which the sun rises, and which is on the right if you are facing north / in the direction towards which the sun goes down, and which is on the left if you are facing north |
| near the border with | only a short distance from the official line that separates two countries, states, or areas, or the area close to this line |
| near the capital | only a short distance from an important city where the main government of a country, state, etc. is |
| near the mountains | only a short distance from an area with several mountains |
| on the coast | on the land near the sea |
| at the back | in the part of something that is furthest from the front  |
| at the front | in the part of something that is furthest forward |
| on the left | on the same side of something as your left side |
| on the right | on the same side of something as your right side |
| community  | the people who live in the same area, town, etc. or who have the same interests, religion, race, etc. |
| freeze  | if a liquid or something wet freezes or is frozen, it becomes hard and solid because the temperature is very cold |
| hang out  | to spend a lot of time in a particular place or with particular people |
| lift  | if you give someone a lift, you take them somewhere in your car |
| open  | honest and not wanting to hide any facts from other people |
| pressure | conditions in your life that make you feel worried because you have too much to do or think that you must do well |
| be the best at something  | to be better than anyone else in quality, skill, etc. |
| concrete  | a substance used for building that is made by mixing sand, water, small stones, and cement |
| cycle path  | path for cycles in a park, wood, etc., or beside a road |
| design | the way that something has been planned and made, including its appearance, how it works, etc. |
| give up  | to stop doing something, especially something that you do regularly |
| grow up  | to develop from being a child to being an adult |
| library  | a room or building containing books that can be looked at or borrowed |
| made of wood  | built of the material that trees are made of |
| meet up  | to meet someone in order to do something together |
| park | a large open area with grass and trees, especially in a town, where people can walk, play games, etc. |
| pass the time | to spend time, especially when you are waiting for something or are bored |
| shape  | the form that something has, for example round, square, triangular, etc. |

**TOPIC: COMPARATIVES.**

**EXPECTED LEARNING: KNOW HOW TO COMPARE THINGS, PEOPLE, ETC.**

**COMPARATIVES**

There are two ways to make or to "form" a comparative adjective:

* short adjectives: add **"-er"**
* long adjectives: use **"more"**

**Formation of Comparative Adjectives**

When we talk about two things, we can "compare" them. We can see if they are the same or different. Perhaps they are the same in some ways and different in other ways. We can use comparative adjectives to describe the differences.

| **Short adjectives: add -er** | **examples** |
| --- | --- |
| 1-syllable adjectives | old, fast |
| 2-syllable adjectives ending in –y (HAPPIER)EASIER | happy, easy |
| **RULE:** add "-er" | old → older |
| Variation: if the adjective ends in -e, just add -r | late → later |
| Variation: if the adjective ends in consonant, vowel, consonant, double the last consonant | big → bigger |
| Variation: if the adjective ends in -y, change the y to i | happy → happier |

| **Long adjectives: use more** | **examples** |
| --- | --- |
| 2-syllable adjectives not ending in -y | modern, pleasant |
| all adjectives of 3 or more syllables | expensive, intellectual |
| **RULE:** use "more" | modern → more modernexpensive → more expensive |

**Exception:** The following adjectives have irregular forms:

good → better
well (healthy) → better
bad → worse
far → farther/further

**TOPIC: SUPERLATIVES**

**EXPECTED LEARNING: KNOW WHEN TO USE SUPERLATIVES AND HOW.**

**SHORT ADJECTIVES: “EST”**

**LONG ADJECTIVES: “THE MOST”**

Remember, we don't use 'the' when there is a possessive:

**EXAMPLES:**

* He's my best student.
* That's our most important goal.

We use a superlative to say that a thing or person is the most of a group. When we use a superlative adjective ('the tallest student') before the noun, we generally use it with 'the'. This is because there's only one (or one group) of the thing we are talking about.

EXAMPLES:

* She's **the** most beautiful girl I've ever seen.
* It's **the** best café in London.

**SUPERLATIVES**