

"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

Queridos padres de familia y/ o acudientes,

Continuando con nuestra labor, apreciamos su compromiso, excelente actitud, acompañamiento y trabajo en equipo en pro de nuestros niños, y adolescentes. El diseño de esta guía, está basado en el libro English Please! 1 Fast Track, modulo 4, unidad 1 pagina 124. Para el desarrollo de la misma sus hijos realizarán las siguientes actividades en un tiempo estimado de una hora y media.

Actividad 1, Vocabulario: 1.1 ejercicio en el cual los estudiantes identificarán las palabras en inglés y deben relacionarlas con las imágenes.

1.2 Sus hijos completaran las palabras referidas a los paisajes con las letras faltantes.

1.3 Deben completar los espacios en blanco en las oraciones con los nombres de estos paisajes.

Actividad 2, (lectura) 2.1 en este punto sus hijos deberán realizar una lectura del texto "Natural coparks in Colombia" y contestar las preguntas.

2.2 con relación al texto, su hijo deberá decir si las oraciones son verdaderas marcarlas con (T) o falsas (F) y las falsas corregirlas.

Actividad 3, Conciencia lingüística.

3.1 En esta actividad, sus hijos, usarán el diccionario para buscar las palabras y saber si son de una, dos o más sílabas como lo indica el ejemplo.

3.2 Su hijo (a) deberá leer la información en el recuadro (Useful language) y los ejemplos allí presentados y resolverán una serie de preguntas relacionadas con el uso correcto de los adjetivos al realizar comparaciones.

3.3 Usando la información del ejercicio anterior deben usar las palabras del ovalo para completar el recuadro que se encuentra debajo de este. Como una actividad complementaria, pueden enlistar los adjetivos del chart y buscar sus sinónimos como lo muestra el ejemplo.

Actividad 3.4 sus hijos desde este punto tendrán una mayor interacción con la guía, ya que, deberán observar dos lugares muy conocidos en Colombia, como son A parque del café y B Panaca ubicados en el municipio de Montenegro en el departamento del Quindío. Al lado de cada imagen hay una lista de adjetivos que los describen. En el ejercicio 3.4.1 debe completar el párrafo con la forma correcta en oraciones comparativas.

3.4.2 sus hijos deberán completar el espacio en blanco con el adjetivo comparativo entre paréntesis.

Actividad 4, escritura. Sus hijos emplearán el vocabulario y estructuras estudiadas en esta guía y sus conocimientos previos, para diseñar un poster en inglés con dos centros turísticos del Tolima, usar 6 adjetivos descriptivos por cada uno y finalmente realizar 6 oraciones comparativas de los centros de nuestro querido departamento del Tolima. Hay una rúbrica de chequeo para saber si su proyecto final cumple con los puntos a evaluar.

Actividad 5, autoevaluación. En este punto el estudiante leerá las oraciones y evaluará su aprendizaje con el desarrollo de la guía.

Así, a través de esta guía su hijo(a) mejorara su manejo de vocabulario relacionado con parques naturales y sitios turísticos y familiarizarse con la estructura de las oraciones comparativas.



Adicionalmente su hija(o) cuenta con ejemplos de las actividades, recursos adicionales y las respuestas correctas correspondientes a estas actividades.

Deseamos que pueda apoyar a su hija(o) supervisando el desarrollo de estas actividades y formulando las preguntas que se encuentran al final de esta guía en la sección Orientaciones finales para los padres de familia a fin de confirmar los aprendizajes que su hija(o) logro.

Mil gracias por su apoyo

WELCOME TO THIS SELF-STUDY GUIDE

This English self- study guide helps you learn vocabulary about natural Eco parks in Colombia, all the activities are connected to the learning goals and the reading in English Please! Module 1 unit 1 lesson 1 pages (124 and 125). It starts with some vocabulary activities, the you should read the text and answer some comprehension questions related with it, then you will discover how to write comparative sentences and finally, you will design a poster about two important natural or touristic places in Tolima.

Topic	Skill(s)	Grammar	Vocabulary	Function(s)
Natural Eco parks in Colombia	Reading and writing	Comparatives	Natural landscapes	Making comparisons of eco parks in Colombia

GET READY

Study time needed: 1 hour, 30 minutes	Resources: English dictionary, notebook, pencil, mobile phone a color paper sheet, color markers. Colombia 'landscape pictures.	Textbooks Links: - <i>English please 1.9th page 124</i> - https://aprende.colombiaaprende.edu.co/sites/default/files/naspublic/colombiabilingue/ep_sb_ook/student_ep1.pdf
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LEARNING OBJECTIVES

LEARNING STRATEGIES

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

- To identify and use the vocabulary related to Colombia's landscape
- To infer information from a text and some pictures
- To make a poster comparing two different natural places.

What can you do to achieve the objectives?

- Read the instructions for each task.
- Look at the examples given in each activity of this learning guide
- Try to identify the known vocabulary and make a list with the unknown in your notebook and find synonyms.
- Read the sentences and complete them
- Look at the pictures and try to guess, what the text is about and write it with your own words on your notebook.
- Read the text and try to get a general idea.
- Compare both your idea about the text and the real meaning of the text.
- Use the model given to do your own activity



ACTIVITIES

1. VOCABULARY TASKS (20')

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

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



1

1.2 Complete the words with the missing letter and rewrite it.

Example a. **mounain** = mountain

- a. L_k_ b. V_l_a_n_ c. R__nf_r_s_t d. __a e. pl__

1.3 Read the sentences and complete them with the words in exercise 1. Look at the example.

Places around Colombia:

- a. Do you know Guatavita? It is a peaceful lake 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.

2



2. READING TASKS (20)

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.



3

2.1 Underline the correct answer according to the text above. Look at the example.

1. The Health Ecopark is located in:

a. Santa Marta	b. <u>Cali</u>
----------------	----------------
2. You can enjoy a cooler temperature in:

a. Tayrona Ecopark	b. The Health Ecopark
--------------------	-----------------------
3. What is the name of Santa Marta Ecopark?

a. Tayrona	b. The Health Ecopark
------------	-----------------------
4. How many species of birds are there in Tayrona Ecopark?

a. 150	b. 300
--------	--------
5. According to the text, the smaller Ecopark is?

a. The Health	b. Tayrona
---------------	------------
6. You can find 70 species of bats in:

a. Tayrona	b. The Health
------------	---------------

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

4

- 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.

Reading Tip

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



In English, when we want to compare two things we use adjectives, which are formed by one, two or more syllables. The dictionary shows you when a word has one or more than two syllables.

One syllable	Two syllables
Large (UK /lɑ:dʒ/ US /lɑ:rdʒ/) Big in size or amount	Famous: UK /'feɪ.məs/ US /'feɪ.məs/ known or recognized by many people
-Small UK /smɔ:l/ US /sma:l/ Little in size or amount when compared with what is typical or average.	Crowded: UK /'kraʊ.dɪd/ US /'kraʊ.dɪd/ If a <u>place</u> is crowded, it is <u>full</u> of <u>people</u>

Taken from: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/es/>

3.1 Use your dictionary and check if the following adjectives are formed by one, two or three syllables. Write the number of syllables.

- a. famous (2)
- b. Large (1)
- c. Clear ()
- d. Near ()
- e. Fresh ()
- f. Cool ()
- g. Big ()
- h. Interesting (3)
- i. Relaxing ()
- j. Small ()

3.2 Look at sentences below and the useful language box. Write C if the information is correct, or I, if the information is incorrect.

- We use adjectives for describing nouns. **C**
- We usually compare two things _____
- The following sentence are a comparison; _____

The mountain is **higher than** a house.
 Tayrona Park is **more famous than** Health Park.
 Tayrona Park is **smaller than** the Health Park
 The Health Park is **bigger** than Tayrona Park.

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.)

5

- We add **ER** to the adjective with one syllables. _____
- We add **ER** to the adjectives with two or more syllables _____
- We add **More** to the adjectives with two or more syllables _____

7. **Complete the statement.** The word that two things in a comparison is _____

3.3 Look at the following adjectives in the oval. Do we add ER or More to make them comparative? Complete the table and look at the examples.



COMPARATIVE		COMPARATIVE	
ER		MORE	
BIG	BIGGER	POPULAR	MORE POPULAR



Bonus: Make a list with the adjectives in the chart above and write their synonyms. Like in the example.

Big = huge _____

3.4 These are two important landscapes located in Montenegro Quindío. A is the coffee park and B the Panaca, and the words to describe them

A

- Big
- Beautiful
- Clean
- Amazing
- New
- Modern



B

- educative
- curious
- small
- interesting



3.4.1 Complete the sentences with *more – er – or than*. Look at the exercise

Panaca is a more educative experience than coffee Park. It is (small) _____ than coffee Park. Panaca is (cheap) _____ than coffee Park and it is _____ interesting _____ the Coffee Park.




3.4.2 Now it is your turn to compare them. Remember to use the word **THAN to compare them. Use the adjectives in brackets)**

1. Coffee Park is bigger than Panaca (big)
2. Coffee Park is _____ Panaca (beautiful)
3. Coffee Park is _____ (clean)
4. Coffee Park is _____ Panaca (amazing)
5. Coffee Park is _____ Panaca (new)
6. Coffee Park is _____ Panaca (modern)

4. Writing task (25)

You Have known about different kind of parks in Colombia, now it is time to demonstrate what you learnt during this guide.




1. **Choose two different** landscapes or Eco parks from Tolima.
2. Look for pictures and information that describe them. Take at least 12 adjectives, 6 for each one.
3. In a cardboard paste the images and write the adjective, under of each image.
4. And finally write 6 sentences compare them. Like the example above.
5. **Before you bring the final project, check and tick the following list.**

My project should have	 Yes ⁸	 No ⁹	 Partly ¹⁰
My project has 2 landscapes or Eco parks from Tolima			
I paste them in the cardboard			
I wrote 6 adjectives for each one			
I wrote 6 sentences comparing my landscapes or Eco parks from Tolima			



5 Self-Assessment. (5')

Read the statements and tick the emoji's according to your performance.

Check your progress!	 ¹¹ Very well	 ¹² Quite well	 ¹³ With difficulty	Discuss with your parents, then answer the questions below.
I can identify vocabulary related to Colombia's landscape.				How many words did you learn? _____
To infer information from a text and some pictures				Which park do you like? _____
To make a poster comparing two different natural places				What two natural places did you make the poster about? _____

THIS IS THE END

Congratulations, you can do amazing things. Continue practicing describing your favorite places, learning vocabulary, reading descriptive texts and your writing skills. You can check the useful resources as well. Finally, don't forget to practice all what you have learnt in this guide.

USEFUL RESOURCES

- <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/pronunciation>
- <https://examples.yourdictionary.com/examples-of-comparative-adjectives.html>
- <https://www.englishclub.com/grammar/adjectives-comparative.htm>
- <https://www.speaklanguages.com/english/vocab/geographic-features-and-terms>
- <https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/topics/geography/term>

Activity 1.1

Answers

1 e 2 b 3 a 4 d 5 g 6 f 7 c

ANSWER KEY

Activity 1.2

- Lake
- Volcano
- Rainforest
- sea
- plain

Activity 1.3

Answers

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

Activity 2.1

1- A 2.B 3.A 4.B 5.B 6.A



Activity 2.2_

Answers

- a. F (The Health Ecopark is 564 km² and the Tayrona Ecopark is 150 km².)
- b. T
- c. F (In the Tayrona Ecopark, people can see wildlife in the sea.)
- d. F (Tayrona Ecopark is more famous than the Health Ecopark.)
- e. F (It has trees and a river.)
- f. T

Activity 3.1

- a. (2)
- b. (1)
- c. (1)
- d. (1)
- e. (1)
- f. (1)
- g. (1)
- h. (3)
- i. (3)
- j. (1)

Activity 3.2

- 1- C
- 2- C
- 3- C
- 4- C
- 5- I
- 6- C
- 7- Than

Activity 3.3

Big- Bigger –
large larger –
close -closer –
small- smaller-
cool- cooler –
fresh - fresher

Popular – more popular
Modern – more modern
Interesting – more interesting
Amazing – more amazing

Bonus (possible answers)

Big = huge
Large = enormous
Beautiful = pretty
Relax= calm down

Activity 3.4.1

Panaca is a **more** educative experience than coffee Park. It is smaller than coffee Park. Panaca is cheaper than coffee Park and it is **more** interesting than coffee Park.

Activity 3.4.2

1. Coffee Park is **bigger than** Panaca
2. Coffee Park is **more beautiful than** Panaca
3. Coffee Park is **cleaner**
4. Coffee Park is **more amazing** than Panaca
5. Coffee Park is **newer than** Panaca
6. Coffee Park is **more modern** Panaca

ORIENTACIONES FINALES PARA LOS PADRES DE FAMILIA

Una vez su hijo(a) ha desarrollado completamente las actividades 1 a 5, es momento de hacer verificación de su proceso de aprendizaje, por tanto, le sugerimos realizar las siguientes preguntas:

- ¿Cuál fue la actividad que más te gustó y cuál fue la actividad que te pareció más difícil? ¿Por qué?
- ¿pudiste entender fácilmente la idea general del texto?
- ¿En qué crees, que te puedo colaborar para ayudarte a seguir mejorando en inglés?
- ¿Qué crees que puedes hacer para seguir mejorando tu habilidad de entender y describir paisajes y lugares turísticos en inglés?
- ¿Cuánto tiempo te tomó desarrollar toda la guía?
- ¿Qué recursos utilizaste?



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LINKS OF IMAGES

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