

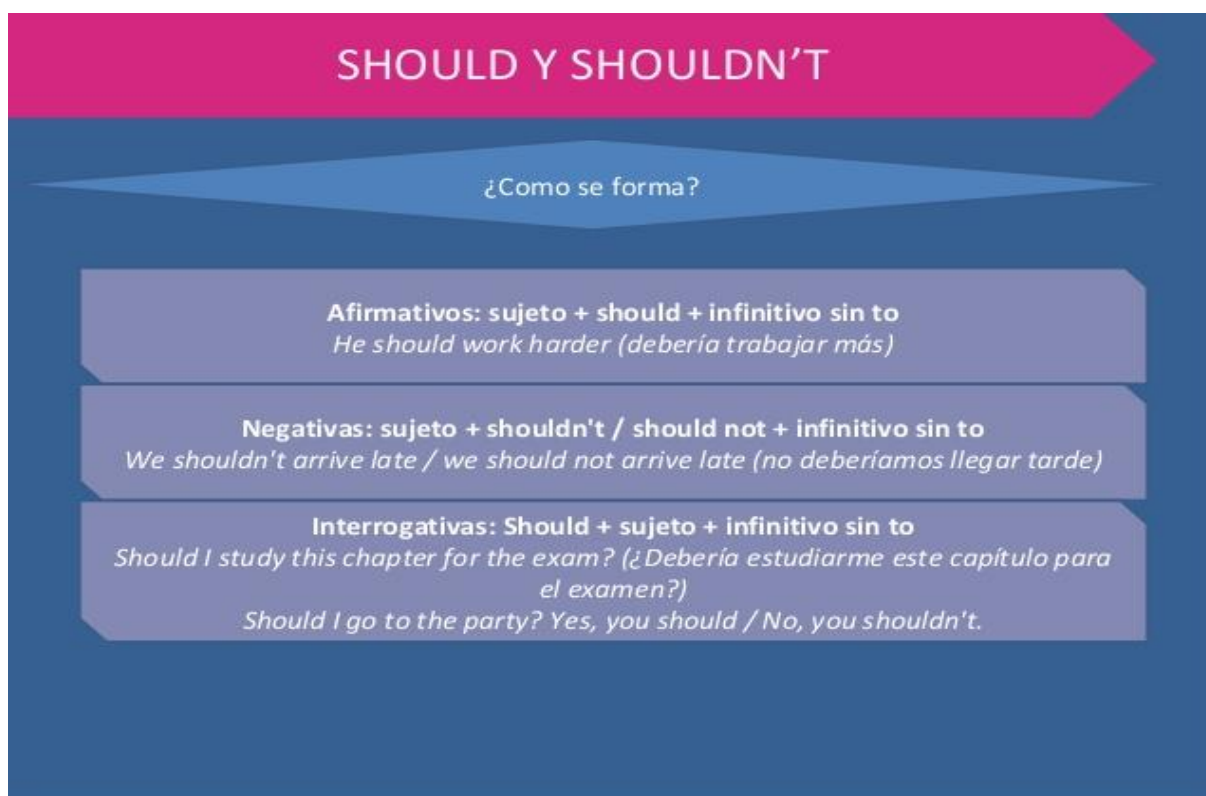
Escuela: E.P.E.T. N° 4
Docente: Graciela Paez
Curso: cuarto año
División: 7ma
Turno: mañana
Área curricular: Lengua Extranjera I

Guía N° 9

- **Objetivos:** con las actividades propuestas esperamos que el alumno aprenda a elaborar consejos y sugerencias. Conocer temas relativos a los gases y elementos químicos.
- **Tema:** When is the right time? A closer look at gases.
- **Contenido:** verbo modal should/shouldn't: consejos y sugerencias.
- **Capacidades:** comprender un texto y producir oraciones sencillas dando consejos y sugerencias.
- **Modalidad y entrega:** esta guía debe quedar registrada en tu cuaderno. Puedes imprimirla y resolver o copiarla. Luego envía fotos de la misma o documento realizado en Word al correo: gracielamabelpaez@hotmail.com
- **Plazo de entrega:** 15 días a partir de su publicación.

Now we share a video about the use of *should/shouldn't*. Then study the chart below.
(Compartimos un video para conocer el uso de *should*. Luego estudia el cuadro que te dejamos abajo)

<https://youtu.be/260nyXu5bWc>



1) Write each action in the appropriate column.

Brush your teeth - cheat on a test – eat too much – fight with your Friends –
study – go to bed too late – wash your hands – wear sunblock

Should	Shouldn't
Brush your teeth	

2) Read and make suggestions using *should* or *shouldn't*.

1. What should I do to improve my listening skills in English?

2. What extracurricular activity should I do?

3. Should I take my mobile phone to school?

4. What should I eat at school?

Should / Shouldn't

We use *should* and *shouldn't* to give advice or make suggestions about what we think is right or wrong.

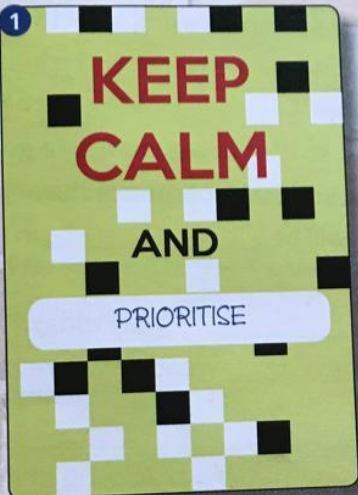
You **should** get enough rest.
You **shouldn't** eat junk food.

3) Make a poster. Follow the guidelines.

5 Make a poster. Follow these guidelines.

- Choose and summarise two suggestions from Activity 4.
- Think of an original background design for your poster.
- Check that your suggestions and the design are thematically related.
- Prepare your poster.
- Display your poster in the classroom.

1



2



3



4



5



Glossary

- cut back: to reduce, to do less
- downtime: time when you relax and do not do much

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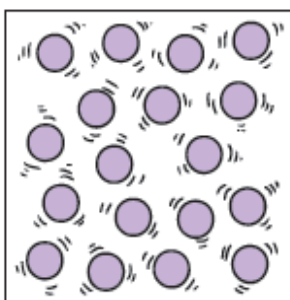
1.4 A closer look at gases

What is gas pressure?

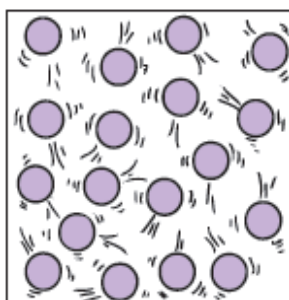
When you blow up a balloon, you fill it with air particles. They collide with each other. They also hit the sides of the balloon, and exert **pressure** on it. This pressure keeps the balloon inflated.

In the same way, *all* gases exert a pressure. The pressure depends on the **temperature** of the gas and the **volume** it takes up, as you'll see below.

When you heat a gas



The particles in this gas are moving fast. They hit the walls of the container and exert pressure on them. If you now heat the gas ...



... the particles take in heat energy and move even faster. They hit the walls more often, and with more force. So the gas pressure increases.

The same happens with all gases:

When you heat a gas in a closed container, its pressure increases.
That is why the pressure gets very high inside a pressure cooker.

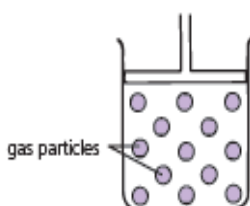


▲ The harder you blow, the greater the pressure inside the balloon.

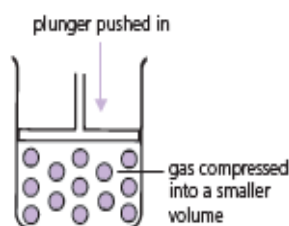


▲ In a pressure cooker, water vapour (gas) is heated to well over 100 °C. So it is at high pressure. You must let a pressure cooker cool before you open it!

When you squeeze a gas into a smaller space



There is a lot of space between the particles in a gas. You can **compress** the gas, or force its particles closer, by pushing in the plunger ...



... like this. Now the particles are in a smaller space – so they hit the walls more often. So the gas pressure increases.

The same thing is true for all gases:

When a gas is compressed into a smaller space, its pressure increases.

All gases can be compressed. If enough force is applied, the particles can be pushed so close that the gas turns into a liquid. But liquids and solids cannot be compressed, because their particles are already very close together.



▲ When you blow up a bicycle tyre, you compress air into the inner tube.

4) Read the text and match the words to the meanings.

Collide	presión
Fill	aumentar
Pressure	comprimir
Increase	chocar
Compress	llenar
Heat	calentar

5) **Answer:**

- a- What happens if you heat the gas?
- b- What does the pressure depend on?
- c- What happens if you compress the gas?

6) **Choose the correct option:**

- 1- gases can be compressed.
 - a) A few b) all c) some
- 2- When you blow up a balloon, the air particles.....with each other.
 - a) Collide b) inflate c) move

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