



4º PERÍODO DE INGLÉS GRADO 9º	2020 TALLER N° 1
COMPETENCIAS: 1. Expresa su opinión sobre un tema discutido en clase y relacionado con su entorno académico	GRUPO: 9º 1, 2
RESPONSABLE: Profesor Fernando Herrera	CUARTO PERÍODO
INSTRUCCIONES: 1. Responda a las preguntas en Inglés sobre la lectura.	Fecha de entrega: 23 de Octubre

1. Answer in English the questions about the reading

Air is thin, invisible. It is almost no more than a word. For many centuries, man was not aware of air as a substance. Only in the eighteenth century Joseph Priestly studied several gasses, and proposed that air was a mixture of such gasses.

And even today, in our world of science, we are terribly pragmatically. We see an enormous jet plane for two hundred passengers sitting in the platform. It is huge. It is heavy. It gets heavier with the passengers. It gets even heavier with the luggage. And we ask ourselves: how on the earth can that thing fly?

We know all the theory. We see it happened. And it's still incredible. The plane moves out in the runway, moving slowly like a tired whale. We lose sight of it when it goes to the distant end of the runway. A few minutes later we see it rushing down the runway, and suddenly, it's in the air. And we see it grow smaller and disappear. It's amazing. We can hardly believe our eyes. In twelve hours it will be in the other side of the world, and it will roll down safely in to the platform of another airport.

Air, thin as it is, and invisible, is the foundation for a vast number of technological designs. When we turn air into an object of scientific study we find a number of important properties. Like water, it is a fluid. This means that it occupies the space left by other things. Like a piece of bread, it is compressible. This means that we can take a large quantity of air and push it into a very small space. It is expansible. This means that we can take a small quantity of air and occupy with it a larger space. It has weight. It is heavier when it is cold or compressed, it is lighter when it is warm. It has pressure. This means that it exerts force against of a container. A car tire, for example, is inflated with air. This air gives the wheel its shape. Because of these characteristics. Air has force. It can do things for us. It can hold up an airplane, or a hovercraft. It can move a windmill.

The windmill is possible because air is a fluid that can exert pressure. The flaps of the mill deflect the air stream and react to this reflection. The blade of the propeller also take advantage of the fluidity of air. As the blade cuts the air, it produces a force that pushes the airplane forward. The aerostatic balloon upwards.

So invisible as it is, air makes our life possible, and it makes our life easier. Man's inventiveness has put this thin, invisible, almost non-existent substance to work for us.

Answer the questions in English in a long form.

- 1.1. Is air invisible?
- 1.2. Who proposed that air was a substance?
- 1.3. When did man first become aware that air was a substance?
- 1.4. Who is terribly pragmatically?
- 1.5. Is air a very strong substance?
- 1.6. What is so incredible?
- 1.7. Can air hold up very heavy loads?
- 1.8. Are you surprised that airplanes can fly?
- 1.9. Is air an important technological element?
- 1.10. Can you give some examples of air as a substance for technology?
- 1.11. What are some of the properties of the air?
- 1.12. How is air a fluid?
- 1.13. Does air have weight?
- 1.14. Can you give an example of compressed air?
- 1.15. Can air exert force on an object?
- 1.16. How does a windmill operate?
- 1.17. How does air contribute to our comfort?
- 1.18. How does air make our life possible?
- 1.19. How does a fan or an air conditioning machine contribute to our comfort?
- 1.20. Can you mention some examples of air technology in the street?