

The Industrial Revolution in Britain

ÁREA/MATERIA: Historia, 4º ESO

NÚCLEO TEMÁTICO: Transformaciones socioeconómicas en el siglo XIX. La Revolución Industrial.

ACTIVIDADES:

1. Pretask - 1. Vocabulary activation. Listen and repeat.

Tenancy
hoe
fallow
marry
clover
life
expectancy
breeding
crops
soil
turnips
property
barley
wheat
drill
owner
birth
population
farming
land
rights
plants
tools

2. Match the words above with the definitions.

Definition

Word

- if you are a tenant or occupant, you have a...
- plants grown to be harvested as food or for other economic purpose.
- material in the top layer of the surface of the earth in which plants can grow
- a tool with a flat blade attached at right angles to a long handle
- a plant of the genus *Trifolium*, also called 'trefoil' (three leaves)
- cultivated land that is not seeded for one or more growing seasons

- take in marriage
- predicted life-span calculated on the basis of statistical probabilities
- the production of animals or plants by inbreeding or hybridization
- widely cultivated plant with a large fleshy edible white or yellow root
- cultivated since prehistoric times; grown for forage and grain; it serves as a base malt for beer and certain distilled beverages
- something owned; any tangible or intangible possession that is owned by someone
- grass sometimes cooked whole or cracked as cereal; usually ground into flour
- the event of being born
- a person who owns something; possessor
- a tool with a sharp point and cutting edges for making holes in hard materials

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3. Differences between enclosure and openfield.

4. Classify the vocabulary into the following categories:

tools actions materials machines energy

spindle

spinner

loom

cord

thread
stretch
coal
shuttle
steam
cotton
mills
twist
engine
wheel
weave
wrap
craftsmen
raw
cotton
spin

5. These are the dates of the great inventions:

1733 1767 1769 1779 1782 1785

Build a timeline of the advances in the textile industry at the end of the 18th century.

INVENTIONS	DATE	INVENTORS
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6. Dictogloss. Work in groups. Re-construct the text below.

Iron has been _____ . It became increasingly important as the Industrial Revolution developed. Steam engines, rails and many machines _____ were made from iron. Before the Industrial Revolution charcoal (wood) _____. The Darbys (Abraham Darby I, II and III) started to use coke (baked coal) to smelt it instead of the charcoal. _____, the Darby family was the first to produce huge amounts of cast iron for railways. _____ realized a great quantity of iron was needed for ships and produced his puddling furnaces _____ semi-molten state. In these furnaces the impurities could also be eliminated through doors _____. The final product was wrought iron, suitable for use in machine parts and rails. Previously, blacksmiths had wrought iron _____. Main iron producing areas were _____. These areas were basically the Midlands, the North of England and Scotland. _____ before the Industrial Revolution. But it was increasingly used for industries and for the new power steam engines like the Newcomen steam engine for draining mines, _____, and by Crompton for power factory machinery (Crompton's 'Mule'). It was also used in the iron industry after the Darbys produced coke and Cort

developed the puddling furnace. _____ in transport like steam boats and ships. In 1830 it was used in the Liverpool to Manchester railway. _____ and miners had to deal with problems like flooding, mine collapse, poisonous and explosive gases, a lack of ventilation and darkness...
_____.