# TRABAJO PRÁCTICO 10

* **Comparación de adjetivos y adverbios:** comunes, irregulares, comparativos especiales.

**A. Traduzca las siguientes oraciones**

1. These processes require less equipment than those used on global export facilities and are far less complex which lead to a simplified operation.

2. Durability issues can drive up costs—the higher the FRC replacement rate, the higher the overall costs. (FRC: flame-resistant clothing)

3. "Standard culture conditions are like a five-star hotel for Geobacter," says Gemma Reguera of Michigan State University in East Lansing, who led the research. "We had to make life a little rougher for them."

4. The micro-hardness has increased from the outer side of tube towards the inner side of the tube in HAZ area of the failed pipe.

5.  Of course, we also need an environment that connects people, is well-lit – the more daylight the better – well-ventilated, has good temperature controls, is connected to nature and where water is readily available to keep us hydrated.

6. Eight of my favorite green building experts were asked one question: “What notable trends ensure us to live a better and better life?”

7. The underlying framework needs to be as efficient as it can be, either managing the data, enabling the geophysical process, or both.

8. "This work ties a lot of things together," says Derek Lovley, a microbiologist at the University of Massachusetts Amherst and Reguera's former postdoctoral supervisor.

9. The materials intensity of products and processes is a good proxy for their environmental impacts, i.e. the more material is needed in a given product or service, the larger the environmental impact caused in the production stage of those materials.

10. Nonetheless, looking at the timeline of events in the management of Ghana’s e-waste, a significant activity and intervention is the establishment of a legal framework.

11. In brief, these wearable suits help people to walk and lift heavy objects with minimal effort, reducing required muscle force by as much as 60%.

12. Materials that increase the life of existing building supplies such as self-healing concrete will also become a lot more popular.

13. Nanomaterials are usually defined as materials that have at least one dimension smaller than 100 nanometers.

14. In stabilized grades, Sigma phase precipitation is faster than other grades of stainless steel grades (for example as is shown in Fig. 2, precipitating in alloy 347 is slightly faster than that in alloy 321).

**B. Seleccione la opción de traducción correcta para la parte en negrita, según el contexto. Hay una sola respuesta correcta.**

1**. Further, LNG contains a much higher methane content than** **the gas** which is supplied to the grid.

a. Además, LNG tiene un contenido mucho más alto de metano que el gas

b. Más lejos, LNG tiene un contenido mucho más alto de metano que el gas

c. Ambas

d. Ninguna

2. **There would be relatively higher hardness.**

a. Habría dureza relativamente más alta.

b. Habría dureza relativamente mayor.

c. Ambas

d. Ninguna

3. **First and foremost, the supplier must have access to a significant gas resource base.**

a. Ante todo, el proveedor debe tener acceso a una base de recurso de gas significativa.

b. Primero y principal, el proveedor debe tener acceso a una base de recurso de gas significativa.

c. Ambas

d. Ninguna

4. **In general, the more powerful a machine is, the more difficult it is to learn to use it**.

a. En general, la máquina más potente es la más difícil de aprender a usar.

b. En general, lo más potente la máquina es, lo más difícil usarla.

c. Ambas

d. Ninguna

5. In recent months, the prospects that states will actually agree to anything in Copenhagen **are starting to look worse and worse.**

a. están comenzando a verse peor y peor.

b. están comenzando a verse mucho peor.

c. Ambas

d. Ninguna

6. The oil and gas industry remains **far more dangerous than other industries—in 2014, seven times more dangerous.**

a. lejos más peligrosa que otras industrias – en 2014, siete veces más peligrosa.

b. mucho más peligrosa que otras industrias – en 2014, siete veces más peligrosa.

c. Ambas

d. Ninguna

# C. 1) En el siguiente texto, subraye todos los casos de estructuras comparativas y superlativas (comunes y especiales), y 2) Traduzca dichas oraciones.

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| **6 of the lightest and strongest materials on earth**  The [**future of construction**](https://inhabitat.com/green-materials) is getting more and more exciting thanks to huge technological developments in material innovation. Researchers are constantly developing new materials that are stronger and lighter than ever before, paving the way to a more energy-efficient and eco-friendly future in everything from [**transportation**](https://inhabitat.com/innovation/transportation) to [**medical technology**](https://inhabitat.com/medical-technology-2). We’ve rounded up six cutting-edge materials that rank among some of the lightest and strongest ever discovered—keep reading to see them all.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **[https://inhabitat.com/wp-content/blogs.dir/1/files/2017/01/Carbyne-120x120.jpg](https://inhabitat.com/6-of-the-lightest-and-strongest-materials-on-earth/#popup-896872)** | **[https://inhabitat.com/wp-content/blogs.dir/1/files/2017/01/3D-Graphene-120x120.jpg](https://inhabitat.com/6-of-the-lightest-and-strongest-materials-on-earth/#popup-896872)** | **[https://inhabitat.com/wp-content/blogs.dir/1/files/2017/01/Metallic-microlattice-120x120.jpg](https://inhabitat.com/6-of-the-lightest-and-strongest-materials-on-earth/#popup-896872)** | **[https://inhabitat.com/wp-content/blogs.dir/1/files/2017/01/Limpet-teeth-120x120.jpg](https://inhabitat.com/6-of-the-lightest-and-strongest-materials-on-earth/#popup-896872)** | **[https://inhabitat.com/wp-content/blogs.dir/1/files/2017/01/Aerographene-120x120.jpg](https://inhabitat.com/6-of-the-lightest-and-strongest-materials-on-earth/#popup-896872)** |   [**3D Graphene**](https://inhabitat.com/mit-researchers-unveil-ultralight-material-10-times-stronger-than-steel/)  Made from pure [**carbon**](https://inhabitat.com/tag/carbon), ultra-thin graphene is thought to be one of the strongest materials on the planet. But earlier this year, researchers at MIT found a way to turn two-dimensional graphene into a three-dimensional structure by designing a new material with a sponge-like configuration that’s 5 percent the density of steel and about 10 times as strong. The super-strong and lightweight 3D graphene has been shown to be stronger than its [**2D counterpart**](https://inhabitat.com/tag/graphene/)and offers greater potential uses thanks to its building block form.  [**Carbyne**](https://inhabitat.com/scientists-have-finally-made-a-substance-thats-even-stronger-than-graphene/)  In the spring of 2016, [**a team of Austrian researchers**](http://medienportal.univie.ac.at/presse/aktuelle-pressemeldungen/detailansicht/artikel/unraveling-truly-one-dimensional-carbon-solids/) revealed that they were able to successfully synthesize Carbyne, an exotic form of carbon that they say is the strongest of all known materials—even surpassing **[graphene](https://inhabitat.com/tag/graphene/" \t "_blank)**. Considered the holy grail of carbon allotropes, Carbyne is made from a monodimensional chain of carbon atoms that’s highly reactive, making it very tricky to synthesize. The stiff material is believed to be twice as strong as carbon nanotubes.  [**Aerographite**](https://inhabitat.com/german-scientists-develop-aerographite-claim-it-as-the-lightest-material-in-the-world/)  Created from a network of porous carbon tubes, aerographite is synthetic foam that’s one of the lightest structural materials ever created. Developed by researchers at the University of Kiel and the Technical University of Hamburg, aerographite can be produced in a variety of shapes and boasts a density of just 180 grams per cubic meter, making it about 75 times lighter than styrofoam. The material could be used on the electrodes of [**lithium ion batteries**](https://inhabitat.com/tag/-ion-battery/) to reduce their weight.  [**Aerographene**](https://inhabitat.com/newly-developed-graphene-aerogel-is-the-worlds-lightest-material/)  Aerographene, also known as graphene aerogel, is believed to be the world’s lightest material with a density of just 0.16 milligram per cubic centimeter. [**Zhejiang University**](http://www.zju.edu.cn/c165055/content_2285977.html) researchers developed the material, which is approximately 7.5 times less dense than air. The extremely elastic material can absorb up to 900 times their own weight in oil and water, making [**oil spill**](https://inhabitat.com/tag/oil-spill) cleanups a potential application.  [**Metallic microlattice**](https://inhabitat.com/scientists-develop-worlds-lightest-metal-100x-lighter-than-styrofoam/)  Metallic microlattice is the world’s lightest metal and one of the lightest structural materials. This synthetic porous material made from nickel phosphorous tubes has a density as low as 0.9 milligrams per cubic centimeter. Potential uses include applications in automotive engineering, aeronautical engineering, and more.  [**Limpet teeth**](https://inhabitat.com/scientists-discover-the-worlds-strongest-natural-material/)  The teeth of limpets, the term for aquatic snails found clinging to rocky shores, are considered to be one of the strongest biological materials in the world. Made of a mineral-protein composite, limpet teeth have been revealed in a [**University of Portsmouth**](http://www.port.ac.uk/uopnews/) study to be much stronger than [**spider silk**](https://inhabitat.com/tag/spider-silk). Its strength is believed to be due to its tightly packed mineral fibers, which scientists could combine into man-made composites to create stronger planes, cars, and even dental fillings. |