

THE TRUE FALSE SHOW



1° Parcial

Inglés IV

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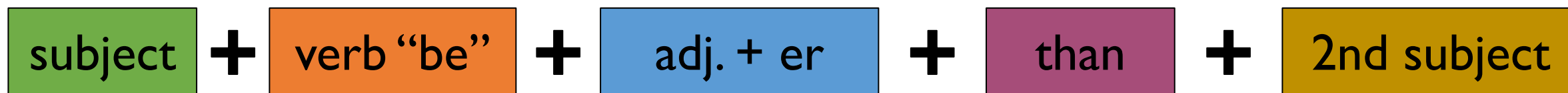
THE TRUE FALSE SHOW

- | | T | F |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Mosquitoes are more dangerous than sharks. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Brown eggs are healthier than white eggs. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. The Earth is hotter than Mars. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Coffee is more popular than tea in the UK. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Tigers are better swimmers than cats. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. An adult is shorter in the morning than in the evening. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. White cars are safer than yellow cars. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. The word "yes" is more common than the word "no". | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

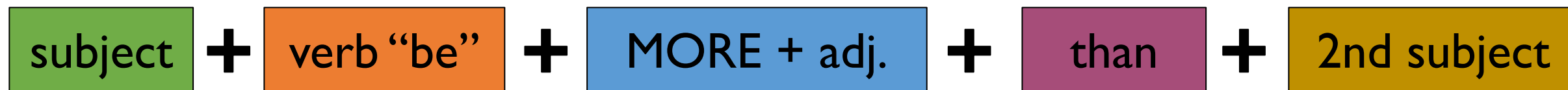
COMPARATIVE

Comparatives are used to compare two things and to highlight the superiority, inferiority or equality of one term to another.

SUPERIORITY



Peter is taller than Sandra.



A Ferrari is more expensive than a Mini.

Activity 1

c) Complete the sentences using a comparative form.

1. It's too noisy here. Can we go somewhere (quiet) quieter?
2. The coffee is very weak. I like it a bit (strong) _____.
3. The hotel is surprisingly big. I expected it to be (small) _____.
4. The hotel is surprisingly cheap. I expected it to be (expensive) _____.
5. The weather is too cold in this country. I'd like to live somewhere (warm) _____.
6. My job is a bit boring sometimes. I'd like to do something (exciting) _____.
7. I'm surprised how easy it is to use the computer. I thought it would be (difficult) _____.
8. Your work isn't very good. I'm sure you can do (good) _____.
9. Don't worry. The situation isn't so bad. It could be (bad) _____.
10. I'm surprised we got here so quickly. I expected the journey to take (long) _____.

Rules

Orthographic changes:

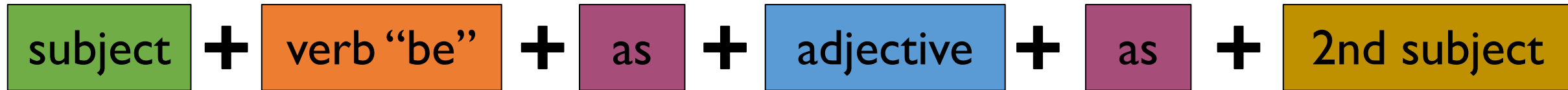
- If the adjective ends in "y" the "y" becomes "i": heavy- heavier.
- If the adjective ends in "e" only an "r" is needed: wise- wiser.
- If the adjective ends with a "single vowel + consonant" the consonant is doubled and you add "er": big- bigger.

Irregular forms:

These adjectives and adverbs have irregular comparative forms.

- Good/ well- better. Example: the garden looks better now.
- Bad/ badly- worse. Example: is your teacher better? No, she is worse.
- Far/ further. Example: It's a long walk from here to the station. Further than I think.

EQUALITY

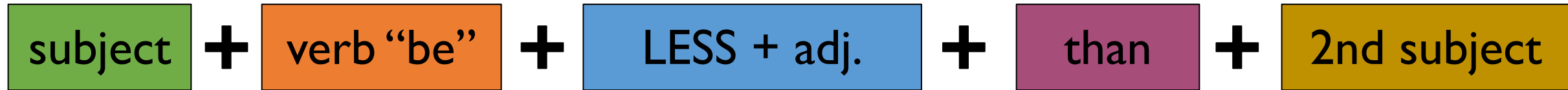


English is as easy as German.

d) Complete the sentences using as...as.

1. I'm quite tall but you are taller. I'm not as tall as you.
2. My salary is high but yours is higher. My salary isn't _____.
3. You know a bit about cars but I know more. You don't _____.
4. I'm very nervous but you are more. I'm not _____.
5. I feel tired and you too. I'm _____.

INFERIORITY



July is less cold than January.

Personality adjectives

f) Match the adjectives of personality with their meaning.

Aggressive careful stylish friendly generous quiet serious

1. A friendly person is open and kind
2. A _____ person doesn't make mistakes or have accidents.
3. A _____ person thinks a lot and doesn't make jokes.
4. A _____ person doesn't talk a lot.
5. A _____ person likes giving people things.
6. A _____ person dresses well.
7. An _____ person likes arguing and can be violent.

SUPERIORITY

Superlatives are used to express the highest degree of quality. We use a superlative adjective to describe extreme quality of one thing/ person in a group of things/ people.

SUPERIORITY



Tom is the tallest boy of the school.



This is the most pleasant place on Earth.

INFERIORITY



This is the least interesting movie of the year.

Rules



- After superlatives we use "in" with places (towns, buildings, etc.)
Example: what is the longest river in the world?
- We also use "in" for organizations and groups of people (a class/ team/ company)
Example: Who is the best student in the class?
- We use "of" for a period of time.
Example: What is the hottest month of the year?

Irregular forms

Good→the best

Example: She's the best singer in the world.

Bad→the worst

Example: He's the worst football player.

Far→farthest

Example: Seattle is the farthest city from here.

Activity

k) Complete the sentences. Use a superlative + a preposition ("in" or "of").

1. It's a very nice room. It _____ the hotel.

2. It's a very cheap restaurant. It's _____ the town.

3. It was a very happy day. It was _____ my life.

4. She's a very intelligent student. She _____ the class.

5. It's a very valuable painting. It _____ the gallery.

Activity

1) Complete the sentences. Use a superlative or comparative.

1. We stayed at _____ hotel in the town (cheap).
2. Our hotel was _____ than all the others in the town (cheap).
3. The United States is very large but Canada is _____ (large).
4. What's _____ river in the world? (long).
5. He was a bit depressed yesterday but he looks _____ today (happy).
6. Today it's an awful day. It is _____ day of my life (bad).
7. What is _____ sport in your country? (popular).
8. Everest is _____ mountain in the world (high).
9. This is _____ holidays we have ever had (enjoyable).
10. I prefer this chair to the other one. It's _____ (comfortable).

Activity

m) Complete the chart.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
cold	colder	<u>the coldest</u>
high	higher	_____
hot	hotter	_____
dangerous	the most dangerous	_____
good	better	_____
bad	worse	_____

n) Complete the questions with superlative adjectives and choose the correct answers.



World Capitals Quiz

1. What's the _____ capital city in the world? (noisy)

a. Tokyo b. Madrid c. Rome

2. What's the _____ capital city in the world? (big)

a. Buenos Aires b. Mexico City c. Tokyo

3. What's the _____ capital city in the world? (dry)

a. Nairobi b. Lagos c. Cairo

4. What's the _____ capital city in the world (expensive)?

a. London b. Tokyo c. Washington

5. What's the _____ capital city in the world? (safe)

a. Copenhagen b. Canberra c. Oslo

6. What's the _____ capital city in the world? (crowded)

a. Beijing b. Bangkok c. New Delhi

Too and enough

- “Too” and “enough” modify adjectives, adverbs and nouns.

“Too” means more than what is needed.

“Enough” means sufficient.

Examples (adjectives): He is too old to play football with the kids.
Dave is intelligent enough to do the right thing.

Examples (adverbs): You're not working fast enough.
I don't have enough time.

Examples (nouns): He has too many friends.
He has too much patience.

q) Read the conversations between customers and salespeople. Then complete each conversation.
Use "too" or "enough" and an adjective from the list.

1. A: My photocopier is _____. I'm ready for an upgrade!
B: Ok. I have several models that are very fast. How much do you want to spend?
2. A: These jeans aren't _____. They're very uncomfortable.
B: I'm sorry. Let me get you a larger size. Here you go.
3. A: I like these portable speakers, but they really aren't _____ for travel
B: Then check out this pair. They're lighter, and you can have them for \$20.
4. A: Are you sure this microwave is _____ ? I'm a pretty busy guy.
B: Absolutely. The X11 is our fastest model. And I can give you a great price
5. A: How about this fan? Listen. It's very quiet.
B: That's definitely _____ for my bedroom. And it's very affordable. I'll take it.
6. A: This jacket is a real bargain, sir. It's only \$692.
B: \$692? That's _____. I don't want to spend that much.

Adjectives

Big
Cheap
Expensive
Fast
Heavy
Light
Quiet
Slow
Small