

SEMANA 3

GRAMMAR

The comparatives

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

SUPERIORITY	EQUALITY	INFERIORITY
a) short adjectives: [*] adjective + -ER THAN Example: Peter is taller than Sandra. b) Long adjectives: [*] MORE + adjective + THEN Example: A Ferrari is more expensive than a Mini.	short and long adjectives: AS + adjective + AS Example: English is as easy as German.	short and long adjective: LESS+adj + THAN Example: July is less cold than January.

* short adjectives are 1-syllable adjectives and 2-syllable adjectives ending in -y (ex: pretty).

* long adjectives: all the other adjectives.

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.

* further= can also mean "more" or "additional". Example: for further information check the website.

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) stronger.
3. The hotel is surprisingly big. I expected it to be (small) smaller.
4. The hotel is surprisingly cheap. I expected it to be (expensive) more expensive.
5. The weather is too cold in this country. I'd like to live somewhere (warm) warmey.
6. My job is a bit boring sometimes. I'd like to do something (exciting) more exciting.
7. I'm surprised how easy it is to use the computer. I thought it would be (difficult) more difficult.
8. Your work isn't very good. I'm sure you can do (good) better.
9. Don't worry. The situation isn't so bad. It could be (bad) worse.
10. I'm surprised we got here so quickly. I expected the journey to take (long) longer.

11. You're talking very loudly. Can you speak a bit (quietly) more quietly?
12. You're standing too near the camera. Can you move a bit (far) farer away?
13. You were a bit depressed but you look (happy) happier today.

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

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

m) Complete the chart.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
cold	colder	<u>the coldest</u>
high	higher	<u>the highest</u>
hot	hotter	<u>the hottest</u>
dangerous	the most dangerous	<u>the most dangerous</u>
good	better	<u>the best</u>
bad	worse	<u>the worst.</u>

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

e) Write the adjectives in brackets in the comparative form.

1. John Lennon was (old) older than Paul McCartney.
2. Some people think the Met is (good) better than the Louvre.
3. Eric was (afraid) afraid than in Harlem afraid than in the Subway.
4. Cats are (nice) nicer than dogs.
5. Cartoons are (good) better than music programmes.
6. The Empire State is (big) bigger than the Chrysler Building.
7. Barcelona is (small) smaller than Madrid, but (big) bigger than Valencia.
8. Scotland is colder (cold) than the South of England.
9. I like cats - they're more interesting (interesting) than dogs.
10. Charity shops are cheaper (cheap) than other shops.
11. Buy that MP3 player. It's better (good) than the other one.
12. I spend a lot of time with Petra - she's more friendly (friendly) than the other students.
13. In winter, Venice is quieter (quiet) than in summer.
14. The maths exam was bad, but physics was even worse than (bad)!

f) Write the adjectives in brackets in the superlative form.

1. Samantha is the (pretty) prettiest girl that Paul has ever met.
2. I think that King Kong was the (bad) worst film ever!
3. Mounth Everest is the (high) highest mountain in the world.
4. Our English teacher is the (good) best teacher ever!
5. My room is the (clean) cleanest room in my house.
6. Ron is the (clever) cleverest person I've ever met.
7. The Millenium Star is one of the (expensive) most expensive diamonds in the world.
8. David is the nicest (nice) of the three brothers.
9. Why do you always buy the most expensive (expensive) dress in the shop?
10. What's the quickest (quick) way to get to the town centre?
11. I think Venice is the most beautiful (beautiful) city in the world.
12. Sarah is the most friendly (friendly) girl in my office.
13. Chemistry is my the worst (bad) subject.
14. I think Imagine is the best (good) song John Lennon wrote.

SEMANA 4

GRAMMAR

Adverbs

- An adverb is a word used to modify a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

For example:

She swims quickly.

(Here, the adverb "quickly" modifies the verb swims.)

She swims extremely quickly.

(Here, the adverb "extremely" modifies the adverb quickly.)

She is an extremely quick swimmer.

(Here, the adverb "extremely" modifies the adjective "quick".)

- Many adverbs are formed from adjectives. The basic rule is that -ly is added to the end of the adjective:

For example: slow- slowly.

- If the adjective already ends in -y, the -y usually changes to -i.

Example: unnecessary- unnecessarily.

- If the adjective ends with a consonant followed by -le, replace the final -e with -y on its own:

Example: terrible- terribly

b) Look at the article again in a). Find and underline the adverbs. Which adverbs don't end in -ly?

WRITING

c) Choose five adjectives and five adverbs and make sentences.

<u>Adjectives</u>	<u>Adverbs</u>
aggressive	aggressively
stylish	Stylishly
dangerous	dangerously
polite	politely
beautiful	beautifully
quiet	quietly
careful	carefully
complete	completely

Adjectives:

1. Skating without a helmet is
2. This is complete
3. The product is aggressively.
4. He has beautiful eyes
5. I am quiet

Adverbs:

1. He behaves aggressively
2. The cables shook dangerously
3. She was completely asleep
4. She dances beautifully
5. Spoke to me quietly.

GRAMMAR

Would like

- We use "would like" (contraction: I'd like) to politely express what we want, likes and dislikes. We use it either with verbs and nouns.

Example (verb): I would like to eat a pizza now. WOULD LIKE + TO + VERB

Example (noun): I would like a Coke now. WOULD LIKE + NOUN

- We also use "would like" to make polite offers and requests.

Example (offer): Would you like some tea?

Example (request): I would like to get a return ticket for tomorrow.

- Questions and answers

Would you like to go to the concert with me? Yes, I would. / No, I would not or I wouldn't (contraction).

Be careful!

Don't contract "would" in affirmative short answers.

Example: Would you like to listen to music? Yes, I would NOT Yes, I'd.

b) Choose the correct answer: "a" or "b".

1. Sara: "____ some cake?"

Marta: "Yes, please!"

a. do you like b. would you like

2. Steve: "What sort of music ____?"

Andy: "Dance music".

a. do you like b. would like

3. Jana: "____ a banana?"

Nick: "No, thanks I'm not hungry".

a. would you like b. do you like

4. Liz: "____ bananas?"

Paul: "Yes, I love them!"

a. would you like b. do you like

5. Tony: "do you play tennis?"

Mike: "Yes, I do".

Tony: "____ to play a game now?"

Mike: "Yeah, sure!"

a. do you like b. would you like

6. I'm hot and thirsty. ____ a cold drink.

a. I'd like b. I like

7. I'm tired. ____ to go to bed now.

a. I'd like b. I like

8. "____ an apple, please!"

a. I'd like b. I like

9. ____ apples. They're my favorite fruit.

a. I like b. I'd like

10. I ____ to go to Italy for a holiday next year.

a. like b. would like

i) Complete the sentences with and adverb or an adjective. Use the words in the box.

quickly safe brilliant loudly late careless hard happy easy slowly

1. The bus drove quickly over the bridge.
2. You mustn't talk loudly in a theatre.
3. A hard person drove into that tree yesterday.
4. Many people think Pierce Brosnan is a brilliant actor.
5. If you're happy, I'm happy.
6. Gretchen works late on her homework every night.
7. The train leaves at 6.00. Don't be careless.
8. I can smell gas. Is it safe in here?
9. I couldn't do the first question, but the second question was easy.
10. The girl walked slowly through the park.

j) Write a sentence with each one of the adverbs given.

1. loudly the water fell loudly
2. politely responded politely
3. early she got up early
4. well he is well

k) Write sentences with the Present Simple tense and the adverbs "well" or "badly".

1. my father / sing / really well My father sings very well.
2. my other / cook / French food / well My other french food cook well
3. my grandfather / play / the guitar / badly My grandfather play badly. the guitar
4. my grandmother / sew / clothes / well My grandmother sew well clothes
5. my sister / knit / sweaters / really well My sister knits sweaters vert. well.
6. my friend / draw / pictures / really well My friend draws pictures very well.
7. I / play / the violin / badly I play the violin badly

l) Form sentences with "would like to" and one of the verbs from the list below.

go have make see talk visit

1. We would like to go dinner.
2. We would like to make a pizza.
3. I would like to go talk to a restaurant.
4. Jane would like to see the film.
5. They would like to visit London.
6. I would like to have to you.

SEMANA 5

There was/ there were

Affirmative

There is (present) – there was (past).

Example: There was a concert last night.

Negative

There isn't (present)- there wasn't

There are (present) – there were (past)

Example: There were two movies last weekend

WH- questions

Where

When + was/were + subject + complement

Who

Example: Where were you last night?

Example: When was she in Italy?

Example: Who was at the party yesterday?

e) Complete with the Past Simple of "be".

1. A: Where were Paul and Jackie last night?

B: I don't know, but they were here.

2. A: was she at school yesterday?

B: No. She was at home.

3. A: When were you in Italy? Last year?

B: Last year? No, we were in Italy last year.

4. A: What time was the movie?

B: It was at 7:00.

5. A: were your parents at home at 10:00 last night?

B: No. They were at a play.

6. A: Who was at work on Monday?

B: Barry and Anne were. But I was.

Irregular verbs

Some verbs have an irregular form for the Past Simple. There is no rule for these verbs. You should learn them by heart.


Here are some examples.

Base Form	Past Simple	Base Form	Past Simple	Base Form	Past Simple
buy	→ bought	eat	→ ate	read	→ read
come	→ came	get	→ got	say	→ said
cut	→ cut	go	→ went	see	→ saw
do	→ did	have	→ had	take	→ took
drink	→ drank	make	→ made	think	→ thought
drive	→ drove	put	→ put	write	→ wrote

For more irregular verbs see page 44.

LISTENING

The regular Past Simple tense ending

a)  4.33 Listen and repeat.

1. /d/ listened = listen /d/ exercised = exercise /d/	2. /t/ liked = like /t/ washed = wash /t/	3. /ɪd/ wanted = want /ɪd/ needed = need /ɪd/
---	---	---

b) Complete the e-mail. Use the Past Simple tense and the past tense of "be".

< INBOX (12)

Hi, Lucille: Yesterday was a really nice day. I got up_{1 get up} early, brushed_{2 brush} brush my teeth, made_{3 make} breakfast, and cleaned_{4 clean} my house all before 8.30. Then I worked_{5 work} until noon. After lunch, I listened_{6 listen} to the weather report, and the weather was_{7 be} warm. I invited_{8 invite} all my grandchildren here. They came_{9 come} here in the afternoon. We talked_{10 talk} together for a while, and then the younger children took_{11 take} a nap. The older ones went_{12 go} to the park and played_{13 play} soccer. At the end of the day, I cooked_{14 cook} dinner for all the children. They loved_{15 love} the dinner because it was pasta. The kids ate_{16 eat} everything and wanted_{17 want} more! Great day!

Brian

m) Fill in the blanks with "was" or "were".

1. We were the champions last year.
2. Where is James? He was here just now.
3. Mom and Dad were on vacation last week.
4. The weather was fine this morning.
5. There were a lot of people at our party yesterday.
6. There were a small lake here many years ago.
7. He was sick yesterday.
8. Don't blame him. It was my mistake.

n) Write the Past Simple tense of these verbs on the blanks.

1. take took
2. walk walked
3. rain rained
4. shut shut
5. open opened
6. cry cried
7. tell told
8. write wrote
9. sit sat
10. read read
11. close closed
12. cook cooked

o) Fill in the blanks with the correct Past Simple tense of the verbs in brackets.

1. She went home alone. (go)
2. The wind blew throughout the night. (blow)
3. An apple dropped o his head. (drop).
4. The princess' ball rolled into the well. (roll)
5. A frog jumped into the well and brought it back to her. (jump / bring).
6. Jack got the highest grade in his English class. (get)
7. The party began at 8:00 P.M. (begin)
8. He sold his old car and baught a new one. (sell/ buy)
9. Jackie climbed up the ladder carefully. (climb)
10. Who closed all the windows? (close)