

Trabajo 2

Semana 3,4 y 5

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.	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.
b) Long adjectives: MORE + adjective + THEN Example: A Ferrari is more expensive than a Mini.		

* 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) warmer.
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.

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 _____.

e) Rewrite these sentences so that they have the same meaning.

SHORT ADJECTIVES:
THE + adjective + EST
Example: Tom is the tallest boy of the school.

LONG ADJECTIVES:
THE MOST + adjective
Example: This is the most pleasant place on Earth.

SUPERLATIVE OF INFERIORITY

SHORT ADJECTIVES AND LONG ADJECTIVES:

THE LEAST + adjective
Example: This is the least interesting movie of the year.

- 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.

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

1. It's a very nice room. It the most comfortable ⁱⁿ the hotel.
2. It's a very cheap restaurant. It's the cheapest the town.
3. It was a very happy day. It was the happiest my life.
4. She's a very intelligent student. She the most intelligent the class.
5. It's a very valuable painting. It the most valuable the gallery.

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	the coldest
high	higher	the highest
hot	hotter	the hottest
dangerous	the ^{more} dangerous	the most dangerous
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst / the worst.

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

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

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

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

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

MAR

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

Example:
He swims quickly.
The adverb "quickly" modifies the verb swims.)

Example:
He swims extremely quickly.
The adverb "extremely" modifies the adverb quickly.)

Example:
He is an extremely quick swimmer.
The adverb "extremely" modifies the adjective "quick".)

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 -e, 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.

Adjectives	Adverbs
- aggressive	aggressively -
stylish	Stylishly -
- dangerous	dangerously -
polite	politely -
- beautiful	beautifully -
- quiet	quietly -
careful	carefully -
- complete	completely -

Adjectives:

1. skating without a helmet is dangerous.
2. the product is complete.
3. He has beautiful eyes.
4. 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.

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?"

a. would you like b. do you like

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

4. Liz: "_____ bananas?"

a. would you like b. do you like

Paul: "Yes, I love them!"

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 an adverb or an adjective. Use the words in the box.

quickly safe brilliant loudly late careless hard happy easy slowly

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

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

- loudly = the water fell loudly
- politely = Responded politely
- early = she set up early
- well = He's well

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

- my father / sing / really well My father sings very well.
- my other / cook / French food / well My other French food cook well
- my grandfather / play / the guitar / badly My grandfather play badly the guitar
- my grandmother / sew / clothes / well My grandmother sew well clothes.
- my sister / knit / sweaters / really well My sister knits sweaters very well
- my friend / draw / pictures / really well My friend draws pictures very well
- 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

- We would like to go dinner.
- We would like to make pizza.
- I would like to talk to a restaurant.
- Jane would like to see the film.
- They would like to visit London.
- I would like to have to you.

There was/ there were

Affirmative

Negative

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

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

Example: There was a concert last night.

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

Irregular verbs have an irregular form for the Past Simple. There is no rule for these verbs. You should learn by heart. Here are some examples.

Irregular Verb	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
aid	aid	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) Listen and repeat.

1. /d/	2. /t/	3. /ɪd/
listened = listen /d/	liked = like /t/	wanted = want /ɪd/
exercised = exercise /d/	washed = wash /t/	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 early, brushed brush my teeth, made breakfast, and cleaned my house all before 8.30. Then I worked until noon. After lunch, I listened to the weather report, and the weather was warm. I invited all my grandchildren here. They came here in the afternoon. We talked together for a while, and then the younger children took a nap. The older ones went to the park and played soccer. At the end of the day, I cooked dinner for all the children. They loved the dinner because it was pasta. The kids ate everything and worked 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 shot
5. open opened
6. cry cried
7. tell told
8. write wrote
9. sit sat
10. read red
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 besan at 8:00 P.M. (begin)
8. He sold his old car and bought a new one. (sell/ buy)
9. Jackie climbed up the ladder carefully. (climb)
10. Who closed all the windows? (close)