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Nombre del trabajo: Unit Activity #2 - Unit 3

Materia: ingles 4

Grado: 4to cuatrimestre

Grupo: técnico en administración de recursos humanos

Comitán de Domínguez Chiapas a 12 de noviembre de 2021.

GRAMMAR - The superlatives

Superlatives are used to express the highest degree of quality. We use a superlative adjective to describe

SUPERLATIVE OF SUPERIORITY	
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.

El grado superlativo

El grado superlativo denota la calidad en el grado más alto y como en español, se usa "the" delante del adjetivo en la forma superlativa (véase más adelante).

Ejemplos:

Juan is the fastest .(Juan es el más rápido.)

Angela's room is the cleanest.(La habitación de Angela es la más limpia.)

I am the tallest.(Soy el más alto.)

New York is the biggest city in the United States.(Nueva York es la ciudad más grande de los Estados Unidos.)

Nota: Si el adjetivo es posesivo, no se usa "the". Además no se usa "the" si comparamos algo con si mismo.

Ejemplos:

His smartest student is Lisa.(Su estudiante más lista es Lisa.)

New York is coldest in January.(Nueva York es más frío en enero.)

Form (Forma)

Hay unas reglas para formar el comparativo y superlativo.

1. Para adjetivos de una sílaba:

Comparativo	Superlativo
añade: "-er" ▶ faster	añade: "-est" ▶ fastest

2. Para adjetivos de una sílaba que terminan en "e":

Comparativo	Superlativo
añade: "-r" ▶ nicer	añade: "-st" ▶ nicest

3. Para adjetivos de una sílaba que terminan en consonante + vocal + consonante:

Comparativo	Superlativo
añade: consonante + "-er" ▶ hotter	añade: consonante + "-est" ▶ hottest

4. Para adjetivos de dos sílabas que terminan en "y":

Comparativo	Superlativo
sustituye "y" por: "-ier" ▶ funnier	sustituye "y" por: "-iest" ▶ funniest

5. Para adjetivos de dos o más sílabas:

Comparativo	Superlativo
añade: "more"/"less" ▶ more beautiful ▶ less beautiful	añade: "the most"/"the least" ▶ the most beautiful ▶ the least beautiful

6. Adjetivos irregulares:

Adjetivo	Comparativo	Superlativo
▶ good	▶ better	▶ best
▶ bad	▶ worse	▶ worst
▶ far	▶ further	▶ furthest

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences. Use a **superlative or comparative**. Completa las oraciones usando superlativos o comparativos.

1. We stayed at cheaper 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 - (large).
4. What's longer river in the world? (long).
5. He was a bit depressed yesterday but he looks happier today (happy).
6. Today it's an awful day. It is bader day of my life (bad).
7. What is more popular sport in your country? (popular).
8. Everest is higher mountain in the world (high).
9. This is more enjoyable holidays we have ever had (enjoyable).
10. I prefer this chair to the other one. It's more comfortable (comfortable).

Exercise 2. Complete the chart. Completa la table con el **comparativo o superlativo** faltante.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
cold	Colder	the coldest
high	higher	The highest
hot	Hotter	the hottest
dangerous	the most dangerous	The dangerousedst
good	Better	The best
bad	worse	The Worstest

Exercise 3. 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 (bab) worstest 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) cleanets room in my house.
6. Ron is the (clever) cleverest person I've ever met.
7. The Millenium Star is one of the (expensive) expensivets diamonds in the world.
8. David is the nicest (nice) of the three brothers.
9. Why do you always buy the expensivest (expensive) dress in the shop?
10. What's the quickest (quick) way to get to the town centre?
11. I think Venice is beautufulest (beautiful) city in the world.
12. Sarah is friendliest (friendly) girl in my office.
13. Chemistry is my The Worstest (bad) subject.
14. I think Imagine is The best (good) song John Lennon wrote.

GRAMMAR - 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.

- "Enough" comes after adjectives and adverbs:

Example (adjective): He isn't old enough to watch this program.

Example (adverb): We're not walking quickly enough.

- "Enough" may also precede nouns:

Example: We have enough money.

- "Too" comes before adjectives and adverbs:

Example (adjective): It's too hot to wear that coat.

Example (adverb): I was driving too fast.

- "Too" may also come before nouns when it is used with the expressions "too much" and "too many".

"Too much" is used before uncountable nouns.

Example: There is too much salt in this food.

- "Too many" is used before countable nouns.

Example: There are too many students in this classroom.

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences with "too" or "enough".

1. I'm leaving the coffee to cool for a minute because it is too hot to drink.
2. He isn't strong enough to lift that heavy box.
3. There aren't enough policemen in our town.
4. Do you have too information to help me with this problem?
5. It is too difficult to do for a little child.
6. I do not have enough time to prepare dinner.
7. I 'm not buying the car because it is too expensive.
8. He isn't working hard enough to pass the exam.
9. My mum can't sleep because she drinks too much coffee.
10. She isn't old enough to start driving.

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 adjecttve:

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

Exercise 5. 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

1. The bus drove loudly over the bridge.
2. You mustn't talk careless in a theatre.
3. A quickly _ person drove into that tree yesterday.
4. Many people think Pierce Brosnan is a brilliant actor.
5. If you're vI'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 careless through the park.

Exercise 6. Write a sentence with each one of the adverbs given.

1. loudly say it out loud so that everyone can hear you
2. politely is politely with everyone
3. early arriving early is important
4. well is well see you tomorrow