



Mi Universidad

Actividad

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TEMA: Hojas De Actividad.

PARCIAL: I

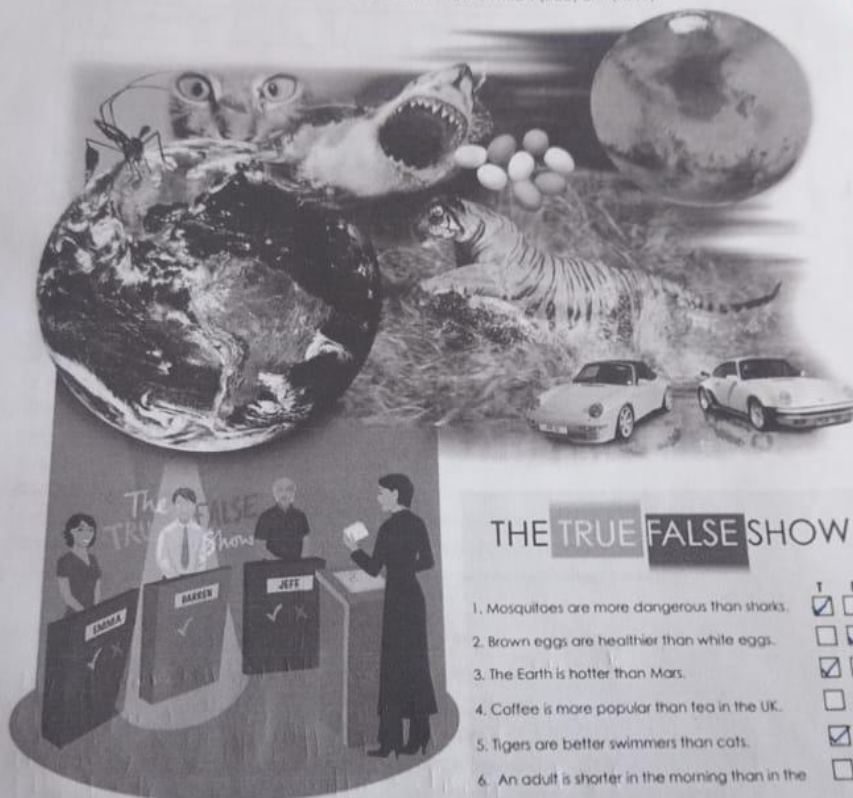
MATERIA: English

NOMBRE DEL PROFESOR: Jazabel Montejo.

LICENCIATURA: Enfermería

THE TRUE FALSE SHOW

a) In pairs look at the sentences from "The True False Show". Write T (true) or F (false).



THE TRUE FALSE SHOW

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

LISTENING

b) Listen to "The True False Show".
Check your answers. How much money does Darren win?

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 ad "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) rather.
9. Don't worry. The situation isn't so bad. It could be (bad) more bad
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) _____?
 12. You're standing too near the camera. Can you move a bit (far) _____ away?
 13. You were a bit depressed but you look (happy) _____ 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 it is not as tall as yours.
 3. You know a bit about cars but I know more. You don't know as much as I do.
 4. I'm very nervous but you are more. I'm not as much as you are.
 5. I feel tired and you too. I'm not as tired as you.

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

1. Jack is younger than he looks. Jack isn't as old as he looks.
 2. I don't spend as much money as you. You spend more money than me.
 3. The station is nearer than I thought. The station isn't as far as I thought.
 4. The meal doesn't cost as much as I expected. The meal is very cheap.
 5. I go out less than before. I don't go out as much as before.
 6. Her hair isn't as long as it was. She has hair shorter than before.

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 Careful person doesn't make mistakes or have accidents.
 3. A Serious person thinks a lot and doesn't make jokes.
 4. A quiet person doesn't talk a lot.
 5. A friendly person likes giving people things.
 6. A stylish person dresses well.
 7. An Aggressive person likes arguing and can be violent.

LISTENING

g) Listen to the radio program about car colors and personality. Listen once and write the color in the chart.

car color	personality
1. yellow	very <u>friendly</u> (more popular with women than men)
2. white	<u>Careful</u> (very popular with doctors)
3. red	more <u>aggressive</u> drivers than normal
4. blue	<u>quiet</u>
5. ecological	<u>generous</u>
6. black	<u>Serious</u> (popular with business people)
7. silver	<u>style</u>



SPEAKING

- h) Work in pairs. Think of three people you know who have a car.
 What color are their cars? Is their personality the same as in the chart?

GRAMMAR

The superlatives

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.

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.

k) Complete the sentences. Use a superlative + a preposition (^{en} "in" or ^{de} "of").

1. It's a very nice room. It is the best of the hotel.
2. It's a very cheap restaurant. It's the cheapest of the town.
3. It was a very happy day. It was the best day in my life.
4. She's a very intelligent student. She is the best of the class.
5. It's a very valuable painting. It is the most expensive of 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 larger (large).
4. What's the longest 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 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 tallest</u>
hot	hotter	<u>the hottest</u>
dangerous	the most dangerous	<u>the super 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 loudest capital city in the world? (noisy)
a. Tokyo b. Madrid c. Rome
2. What's the larger capital city in the world? (big)
a. Buenos Aires b. Mexico City c. Tokyo
3. What's the drier capital city in the world? (dry)
a. Nairobi b. Lagos c. Cairo
4. What's the more expensive capital city in the world (expensive)?
a. London b. Tokyo c. Washington
5. What's the safest capital city in the world? (safe)
a. Copenhagen b. Canberra c. Oslo
6. What's the more crowded capital city in the world? (crowded)
a. Beijing b. Bangkok c. New Delhi

READING

i) Read the article and complete each heading with a phrase.

The coldest The highest The hottest

EXTREME LIVING

Welcome to the coldest, highest, and hottest places in the world!

the hottest country in the world.

How do people live in Mali, West Africa, where the temperature is often 50°C? John Baxter, a BBC journalist in Mali, says, "People get up very early and they don't move very much in the afternoon. Surprisingly, they wear a lot of clothes (usually cotton) as this helps them not to get dehydrated. Houses are very hot and don't have air conditioning - the best place to sleep is on the roof!"



the highest capital city in the world.

La Paz in Bolivia is 4,090 metres above sea level. It can be difficult to breathe because there isn't much oxygen. Liz Tremlett, a travel agent who lives there says, "When people arrive at El Alto airport we sometimes need to give them oxygen". It is also the worst place to be if you drink too much beer. The next day you feel terrible because you get more dehydrated. But La Paz is a very good place to play golf. At this altitude, when you hit a golf ball it goes further!



the coldest place in the world.

Can you imagine living in a place which is four times colder than your freezer? This is Yakutia in Siberia, where in winter it is often -50° or lower. Valeria Usimerka, a housewife, says,

"After a few minutes outside your nose fills with ice. It snows a lot and there is always a lot of ice and snow on top of the houses. The most dangerous time is the spring - when the ice falls it can kill people! The winter is very boring because we can't go out much. A lot of babies are born here in the autumn!"



ii) Read the article again and answer these questions.

1. Where do people wear a lot of cotton clothes?
in Mali, West Africa.
2. Where is a good place to play golf?
La Paz in Bolivia.
3. Where do people sleep on the roof?
Mali, West Africa.
4. Where can you have a problem with your nose?
is Yakutia in Siberia.
5. Where do you need to be careful in spring?
Yakutia in Siberia.
6. Where is a bad place to drink a lot of alcohol?
La Paz in Bolivia.

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.

a) 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 too slow. 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 too small. 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 too heavy 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 or fast? 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 or quiet 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 too expensive. I don't want to spend that much.
SVC.

Adjectives

Big
Cheap
Expensive
Fast
Heavy
Light
Quiet
Slow
Small

SPEAKING

a) In pairs or small groups, ask and answer these questions about your country.
What's the wettest place? I think it's...

How well do you know your country?

What's / wet / place?
What's / hot / place?
What's / windy / place?
What's / cold / place?

climate

What's / high / mountain?
What's / long / river?
What's / big / city?

geography

What's / beautiful / city?
What's / popular / place for tourists? Why?
What's / good / time of year to visit? Why?
What's / bad / time of year to visit? Why?
What's / good / way to travel around the country?

What's / dangerous / city?

tourism.

LISTENING

p. 122 Listen to each conversation. Write the item that people are talking about. Then listen again and circle the adjective that the salesperson uses to describe the product.

	They're talking about ...	Adjectives
1	new tablet	<u>light</u> / <u>fast</u> / cheap
2	Jacket	light / <u>warm</u> / beautiful
3	vases	<u>tall</u> / beautiful / affordable
4	pclew model	<u>light</u> / easy to use / affordable

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 -ie, 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

aggressive

stylish

dangerous

polite

beautiful

quiet

careful

complete

Adverbs

aggressively

Stylishly

dangerously

politely

beautifully

quietly

carefully

completely

Adjectives:

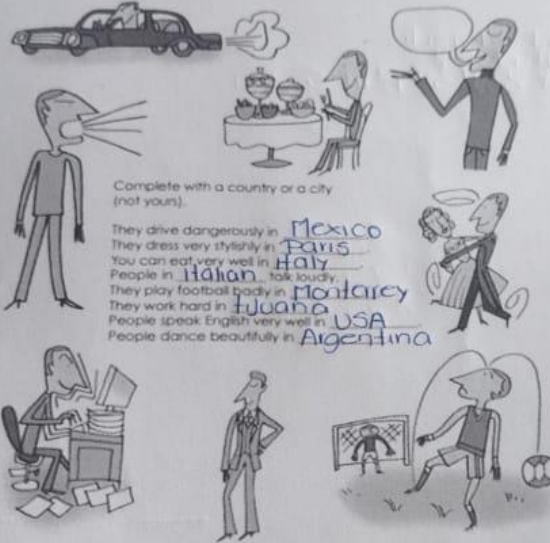
1. My cousin is aggressive
2. My mom is very beautiful
3. she is very polite
4. the boy is quiet
5. the lady is elegant

Adverbs:

1. we have to leave quietly
2. they go carefully to the house
3. that girl dresses stylishly
4. reply politely to the lord
5. it's completely broken

SPEAKING

d) Work in pairs. Compare your sentences. What about in your own country or city? How do people...?
—Discuss in pairs.



Complete with a country or a city (not yours).

They drive dangerously in Mexico
 They dress very stylishly in Paris
 You can eat very well in Italy
 People in Italy talk loudly.
 They play football badly in Monterrey
 They work hard in Juana
 People speak English very well in USA
 People dance beautifully in Argentina

Now, compare your sentences with other students. Do you agree?

LISTENING

e) Listen and say what is happening. Use an adverb.
Example: They're speaking quietly.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

