

TALLER II

EXTRA

MATERIAL

COMPARATIVES

Adjectives: they are words that describe a *person*, an *animal* or an *object*

There are two kinds of adjectives: **short adjectives** and **long adjectives**

Short Adjectives



They have one or two syllables.

Example:

Rich
Poor
Long
Short

Long Adjectives



They have two or more syllables. Example:

Expensive
Comfortable
Beautiful
Modern

Classify the following adjectives into short or long adjectives:

Funny, delicious, thin, intelligent, old, young, dangerous, fast, slow, serious, careful, ugly, tall, aggressive, cheap, polite, boring, exciting,

Short adjectives

Long adjectives

Comparison with short adjectives

To compare you need: two or more people, animals or objects. To compare with short adjectives you need to add “er” to the adjective, and use the word “**than**” too.

Example:

John
Age: 26 years old
Height: 1.82 mts



Tommy
Age: 14 years
Height: 1.52 mts

Comparing Age:

John is **older** *than* Tommy or

Tommy is **younger** *than* John

Comparing Height:

John is **taller** *than* Tommy or

Tommy is **shorter** *than* John

Exceptions to the rule

Short adjectives that finish in “y”, need to drop the “y” and change it for “i” before the “er”. Examples:

funny → funnier
ugly uglier

Short adjectives with only one syllable and a vowel (a,e,i,o,u) before the last letter of the word, need to repeat the last letter before the “er”, except the ones that finish in “w”

Big bigger
Thin thinner
Slow slower

Practicing comparison with short adjectives.

Look at pictures, read the information about **Tracy** and **Susan** and compare them using the adjectives in the box in the comparative form.

T R A C Y



Weight: 78 kgs.
Age: 32 years old
Height: 1.60 mts.
Bank account: \$450,000.00

S U S A N



Weight: 62 kgs
Age: 29 years old
Height: 1.70 mts
Bank account: \$2,700.00

Rich old young short tall heavy thin

Example: Tracy is shorter than Susan

Comparison with long adjectives

To compare you need: two or more people, animals or objects. To compare with long adjectives you need to use the word “**more**” before the adjective, and use the word “**than**” too.

Example:



A pilot's job is **more** difficult **than** a painter's job.
A pilot's job is **more** stressful **than** a painter's job.

A painter's job is **more** tiring **than** a pilot's job.
A painter's job is **more** relaxing **than** a pilot's job.

Compare the following chairs using the adjectives in the box

comfortable uncomfortable expensive beautiful modern relaxing



A rocking chair



An armchair

Example: A rocking chair is **more** uncomfortable **than** an armchair
An armchair is **less** comfortable than a rocking chair

Adjectives with “er”

big	easy	new	thin
busy	fast	nice	ugly
cheap	old	warm	clean
funny	pretty	poor	cold
heavy	quiet	young	cool
high	safe	rich	dark
hot	short	wet	deep
large	slow	dirty	light
small	dry	long	tall

Adjectives with “more”

attractive	delicious	important	modern	tiring
beautiful	difficult	interesting	intelligent	polite
boring	exciting	outgoing	serious	luxurious
crowded	expensive	popular	careful	competent
dangerous	famous	relaxing	aggressive	
stressful	polluted	comfortable	uncomfortable	

Irregular adjectives

good
bad
far

Reading.

a) Read the following article and then answer the questions about the CD_ROM and the books.

Incredible, but True!!

All the information in the enormous Britannic Encyclopedia now comes on one small disk. Which do you prefer – the CD-ROM or the set of 30 books? Let’s compare them. The CD-ROM is smaller and higher than the books and it is cheaper. We think it’s more interesting, too, because it has video and sound – you can hear animals, musical instruments and famous people talking. So if you think the 30 books are good, we think the CD-ROM is better!



b) Answer the questions.

- 1. Which is heavier? _____
- 2. Which of the articles is more boring? _____
- 3. Are the books bigger than the CD-ROM? _____
- 4. Is the CD-ROM more expensive than the books? _____

Writing.

Write a short paragraph (5-6 sentences) comparing the differences between Mexico City and Poza Rica City. Some of the adjectives below can help you write your sentences. Remember to use comparatives correctly!

big	beautiful	polluted	clean	cheap	crowded
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Poza Rica City



Mexico city

PRESENT PERFECT

Presente Perfecto

Un componente esencial del presente perfecto son los verbos en *participio pasado*. Los cuales traducidos al español, terminan en : “**ado**”, “**ido**”, “**to**”, “**so**” y “**cho**”.

Example:

Present	Past	Past Participle
Do	did	done = hecho
Drink	drank	drunk = bebido
Go	went	gone = ido
Sing	sang	sung = cantado
Write	wrote	written = escrito
Ride	rode	ridden = montado
Buy	bought	bought= comprado
*play	played	played = jugado

Nota que los verbos regulares (los que en pasado terminan en “ed”) son exactamente igual en *participio pasado

El presente perfecto se realiza de la siguiente manera:

Persona + has / have + verbo en participio pasado + complemento.....

He has eaten in a restaurant all this week
She
It

I
We
You have eaten in a restaurant all this week
they

La traducción de la primera oración sería:

El ha comido en un restaurante toda esta semana

Cabe hacer notar que en el presente perfecto el “have” no se traduce como el verbo “tener”, sino como el verbo “haber”.

¿En qué casos se usa el presente perfecto?

- 1.- recent actions
- 2.- from past to present
- 3.- repeated activities
- 4.- unusual activities

1.- RECENT ACTIONS

El "present perfect" es un tiempo que sirve para describir acciones que acaban de suceder en el pasado, o sea muy recientemente

Examples:

I have bought a car.

Yo he comprado un coche. Nos indica que la acción de comprar el coche acaba de realizarse recientemente.

I have read a book.

Yo he leído un libro. La acción acaba de finalizar. Ya que si se mencionara el momento de su realización, entonces habría que utilizar el "past simple": I read a book this morning. Yo leí un libro esta mañana .

No obstante, a veces sí se puede mencionar el periodo de tiempo en el que la acción se ha desarrollado, pero únicamente si este periodo de tiempo aún no ha finalizado:

This morning I have drunk three coffees. Esta mañana me he tomado 3 cafés

utilizo en este caso el "present perfect" si el periodo de la mañana aún no ha terminado. Ya que si este periodo hubiera finalizado habría que utilizar entonces el "past simple": This morning I drank three coffees. Esta mañana me tomé tres cafés: nos indica que la mañana ya finalizó, Ya es de tarde o noche.

2.- FROM PAST TO PRESENT

Otro uso típico del "present perfect" es para describir acciones que empezaron en el pasado y que aún no han finalizado:

I have lived in this city since 1980. He vivido en esta ciudad desde 1980:

implica que sigo viviendo en la ciudad.

I have played tennis since my childhood. He jugado al tenis desde mi infancia: y sigo jugando
Si la acción hubiera ya finalizado entonces habría que utilizar el "past simple":

I lived in this city for 10 years. Yo viví en esta ciudad 10 años: pero ya no vivo ahí.

I played tennis for many years. Yo jugué al tenis muchos años: pero ya no juego.

3.- REPEATED ACTIONS

Acciones que se han repetido varias veces

Example:

I have seen TITANIC like ten times. I love that movie!
He visto TITANIC como diez veces. Amo esa película.

She has cleaned her room three times this month
He has run in the park twice this week.
I have been in English courses four times this year

4. UNUSUAL EVENTS

Para preguntar acerca de eventos inusuales se usa el presente perfecto, generalmente en forma de preguntas.

Have you ever ridden a horse?
Has alguna vez montado a caballo

Have you ever eaten Chinese food?
Have you ever drunk "Vodka"?
Have you ever eaten "Japanese food"?
Have you ever climbed a mountain ?

Yes, I

No, I haven't

Presente perfecto negativo

La forma negativa se forma con la partícula de negación "not" entre el auxiliar y el verbo principal:

I have not done my homework. Yo no he hecho mi tarea.

Presente perfecto interrogativo

La forma interrogativa se construye con el auxiliar al comienzo de la oración, seguido del sujeto y del verbo principal:

Have you been in Seville? ¿ Has estado en Sevilla ?

“ALREADY” Y “YET” CON EL PRESENTE PERFECTO

Already y yet se usan con el Present Perfect (have + participio)

PREGUNTAS: YET se usa en preguntas (interrogativas) y se coloca al final de la oración. = ¿YA?

Have you cleaned your room yet? = ¿has limpiado tu cuarto ya?

Have you studied biology yet?

ALREADY se usa para contestar que sí (afirmativas) o para decir que algo ya ha ocurrido, y se coloca entre el auxiliar have y el verbo.= SÍ, YA.

I have already eaten breakfast. Ya he comido my desayuno

I have already resolved my mathematics lesson.

I have already studied the English present tenses.

YET se usa para contestar que no (negativas) o para decir que algo todavía no ha ocurrido y se coloca al final de la oración. = TODAVÍA NO, AÚN NO

I haven't eaten my breakfast yet. No he comido mi desayuno todavía

I haven't resolved the mathematics lesson yet.

I haven't studied biology yet.

PRESENT PERFECT EXERCISES

Exercise 1

Fill the gaps with 'have' or 'has'.

1. I _____ answered the question.
2. She _____ opened the window.
3. They _____ called us.
4. You _____ carried a box.
5. It _____ rained a lot.
6. We _____ washed the car.
7. He _____ closed the window.
8. Jenny _____ locked the door.
9. The girls _____ visited the museum.
10. John and Sophie _____ helped in the garden.

Exercise 2

Put in the verbs in brackets into the gaps. Use **Present Perfect**.

Example: I _____ my father's car. (**to wash**)

Answer: I **have washed** my father's car.

- 1) Karenme an e-mail. (**to send**)
- 2) Dave and Pat.....museum. (**to visit**)
- 3) I.....at the pet shop. (**to be**)
- 4) Theyalready dinner. (**to eat**)
- 5) Marcus..... an accident. (**to have**)
- 6) We..... the shopping for our grandmother. (**to do**)
- 7) I..... justmy bike. (**to clean**)
- 8) Emilyher room. (**to paint**)
- 9) Lisa and Colin..... to a concert. (**to go**)
- 10) My friendssmoking. (**to give up**)

Exercise 3

Write sentences using present perfect

Example: John / sell / his car John has sold his car

1. Bob / visit / his grandma _____
2. Jimmy / play / on the computer _____
3. Sue and Walter / wash / their car _____
4. Andrew / repair / his bike _____
5. Phil / help / Anne with maths _____
6. Brad and Louise / watch / a film _____
7. Tamara / talk to / her best friend _____
8. Bridgette / draw / a picture _____
9. Carol / read / a computer magazine _____
10. Tom and Alice / be / to a restaurant _____

Exercise 4

Write NEGATIVE sentences in PRESENT PERFECT

Example:

Sarah / not / wash the dishes. Sarah hasn't washed the dishes

1. Anita / not / clean the kitchen
2. Maureen and Gavin / not / water the plants
3. Joey / not / make his bed
4. David / not / buy milk
5. Lisa / not / be to the baker's
6. Aran and Jack / not / do their homework
7. Jane and Ben / not / tidy up their rooms
8. Alex / not / feed the hamster
9. Hazel / not / empty the bin

Exercise 5

PRESENT PERFECT INTERROGATIVE

Write questions????????? in present perfect simple.

1. you / answer / the questionnaire. Have you answered the questionnaire?
2. Jenny / lock / the door _____?
3. Walter / call / us _____?
4. you / see / the picture _____?
5. your parents / get / the letter _____?
6. it / rain / a lot _____?
7. they / done/ the homework _____?
8. Maureen / watch / the film _____?
9. Bob / read / many books _____?
10. ever / you / be / to London _____?

Reading 1

On a Business Trip - A Presentation

Betsy: Hi Brian, my name is Betsy.

Brian: Nice meeting you Betsy !

Betsy: So, how are you doing ? Do you like Boston?

Brian: Boston is a great city and the weather is great!

Betsy: Have you met Frank yet?

Brian: No, I haven't seen him yet. We have a meeting at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. We are going to meet then.

Betsy: Have you made your presentation yet?

Brian: Yes, I made the presentation yesterday afternoon. I was very nervous, but everything went well.

Betsy: Has management given you any feedback yet?

Brian: Yes, I've already met with the sales director. We met immediately after the meeting and he was impressed with our work.

Betsy: That's great Brian. Congratulations! Have you visited any museums yet?

Brian: No, I'm afraid I haven't had any time yet. I hope to take a tour around town tomorrow.

Betsy: I hope you have a great time, see you soon then !

Brian: Thanks, bye !

1. Where is Brian?

- Boston
- London
- Paris

2. Why is he there?

- on holiday
- on business
- for a performance

3. Has he made the presentation yet?

- no
- yes
- doesn't say

4. When he is going to meet Frank?

- at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning
- tomorrow afternoon
- at 7 o'clock tomorrow evening

5. Why hasn't he visited any museums yet?

- He hasn't had time.
- He doesn't want to visit any museums.
- He thinks Boston is boring

Reading 2

STEFFI GRAF

She is 1.75 metres tall and weighs 59 kilos. In her tennis career she has won 889 games and lost only 113. Her prize money has been over \$20.000.000. She is Steffi Graf, one of the world's great tennis players.

Born in Germany in 1969, she learned to play tennis when she was very young. She won her first important game in Paris when she was eighteen. Since then, she has won more than 20 important competitions. Her best year was 1988 when she won the five main international championships in England, France, the USA, Australia and at the Olympic Games.

She is a strong, athletic player who can still beat younger players. However, she has had a lot of injuries, so now she has stopped playing in the major international competitions.

Read the text above and decide if the sentences are **True** or **False**.

1. She's played more than a thousand games. ____
2. She's not very famous. ____
3. She's from Europe. ____
4. Nowadays, she doesn't play in the major international competitions. ____

Read again and answer the questions

- 1.- Where was Steffi born?
- 2.- When was she born?
- 3.- How many games has she won?
- 4.- When did she learn to play tennis?
- 5.- How many important competitions has she won ?
- 6.- When did she win five important competitions?
- 7.- Why has she stopped playing in major competitions?

MUST

- We use Must to express obligation.
- We use Mustn't to express prohibition

NOTE:

Mustn't no tiene el mismo significado que **don't have to**.

Se usa **don't have to** para referirse a cosas que **no son necesarios**. Sin embargo **mustn't** significa que **no debes** hacer algo. ¡Está prohibido!

Ejempls:

I **don't have to** work tomorrow.
I **mustn't be** late for work.

GRAMMAR CHART

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	QUESTIONS	SHORT ANSWERS	
I	I	I	I	I
You	You	You	You	You
He	He	He	He	He
She must go	She mustn't go (= must not)	Must She go?	Yes,She Must	No,She Mustn't
It	It	It	It	It
We	We	We	We	We
You	You	You	You	You
They	They	They	They	They

WRITING

Write a few sentences about what you must or mustn't do at school and at home. Use some of the following verbs:

Listen Write Eat Drink Clean Shout Play Do Talk

At School...

I must listen to my teacher

At Home...

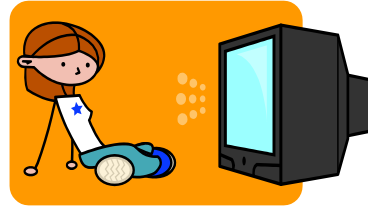
SPEAKING

Susan must do a project and give it to her teacher tomorrow. Talk in pairs and say what she must or mustn't do.

Example:

Watch TV all afternoon

She mustn't
watch TV all
afternoon.



- Watch TV all afternoon*
- Go out with friends tonight*
- Visit the library*
- Play computer games*
- Search the Internet*
- Find pictures.*

Taken from To the Top1 Teacher's book by H.Q Mitchell. P 105

LISTENING

Listen to the song:

http://sp.4you.dada.net/find/roxette/?q3=roxette&fgs=1&video_id=3144781

Lyrics: Roxette - *Must have been love*

It must have been love but it's over now...

Lay a whisper on my pillow
Leave the winter on the ground
I wake up lonely, there's air of silence
In the bedroom and all around

Touch me now, I close my eyes
And dream away

It must have been love but it's over now
It must have been good but I lost it somehow
It must have been love but it's over now
From the moment we touched 'til the time had run out

Make-believing we're together
That I'm sheltered by your heart
But in and outside I've turned to water
Like a teardrop in your palm

And it's a hard winter's day
I dream away

It must have been love but it's over now
It was all that I wanted, now I'm living without
It must have been love but it's over now
It's where the water flows
It's where the wind blows

It must have been love but it's over now
It must have been good but I lost it somehow
It must have been love but it's over now
From the moment we touched 'til the time had run out

It must have been love but it's over now
It was all that I wanted, now I'm living without
It must have been love but it's over now
It's where the water flows
It's where the wind blows

READING

Read this page from an online bookshop about a "self-help" book called The Rules.

According to THE RULES, you must never ask a man out.

1. On a first date, you must be quiet and mysterious
2. you must always wear make-up, even when you go jogging
3. You mustn't cut your hair- men prefer it long
4. You mustn't accept a date for Saturday if he calls later than Wednesday, even if you are free
5. You must always end telephone conversations first
6. You mustn't see him more than twice a week, if he doesn't see you too often he'll find you more interesting
7. You mustn't be too honest about your feelings- the man will get frightened
8. You mustn't call him and you mustn't return his call
9. You must act as if you are confident, even if you're not.
10. YOU MUST NOT BREAK THE RULES!

According to "the rules" decide if the sentences are True (T) or False (F)

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| a) These rules can't make you win the dating game | T | F |
| b) you Mustn't be sincere? | T | F |
| c) It is wrong to see him three times a week | T | F |
| d) short haired women are not attractive for men | T | F |
| e) Sometimes you can break the rules | T | F |


Fill in the blanks with **MUST** or **MUSTN'T**

1. She is ill , so she see the doctor.

2. It is raining. You take your umbrella.


3. You throw litter on the stairs.



4.  This is a secret. You tell anybody.

5. You make noise in the library.




6.  We hurry or we will miss the bus.

7. You eat fruit and vegetables.

8. The baby is sleeping. You shout.



9. You be friendly to everybody.

10.  You walk on the grass.

SELECT THE CORRECT ONE



1. You light fires in the forests.
2. You do your homework
3. You wash your face every morning.
4. You drink cold water.
5. You watch TV a lot.
6. You eat in class.
7. You be late for class.
8. You listen to your teacher.
9. You give place to old people.
10. You be polite.
11. You fasten your seat belt.
12. You take notes during the lessons.
13. You speak loudly in hospitals.

Cloze Exercises

Fill the gaps with the correct word

Activity 1

Rodolfo is a young man. He (0) was born in Veracruz. When he was a (1) _____, he liked to play with planes. Rodolfo always asked (2) _____ parents to buy him planes to play with. When he was 18 years old, he decided to study to be a pilot. Now, Rodolfo is working for an important company. He usually flies (3) _____ Mexico to Europe. Last week he(4) _____ to Spain. This week he is resting in Mexico. (5) _____ Wednesday he is going to England and he wants to visit the sites in London. He doesn't have any friends there, but he has a sister that lives (6) _____ Oxford and he wants to visit (7) _____ before flying back to Mexico

Activity 2

Hi mom!

We are spending (0) vacation at this beautiful beach in the Yucatan peninsula. The (1) _____ is terrific: hot and sunny. And the (2) _____ of the ocean is absolutely divine: warm, turquoise blue, and very clear – you can see the bottom of the ocean perfectly! We (3) _____ swimming every day. Yesterday Alan and I took a tour of the bay and then we went (4) _____ a show with dolphins at the aquarium. We also bought some souvenir at the gift shop including a t-shirt and a cap (5) _____ you – I'm sure you will like (6) _____ things. Tomorrow we'll be busy (7) _____ and archeological site and on Thursday we are going to relax because the next day we have to return home. Ok. That's all for now. Say hello to everyone.

Love, Tina.

Activity 3

The (0) most important day, for me, is November 3rd., my birthday. Every year I celebrate it in a different way. Last year, my family and I ate Japanese (1) _____ at “Kokumin” and after that we went to the mall and my parents (2) _____ me a great camera. (I like taking photographs very much!) Then we spent the rest of the day swimming and playing soccer at the club, (3) _____ this year it has to be different: I (4) _____ have a party at home and invite all my friends, we will (5) _____ chocolate cake and hamburgers. Later, at night, we will listen to (6) _____ favorite band and dance at the nightclub “ Genesis”. (7) _____ will have fun.

Activity 4

Dear Fernanda:

Today (0) was a beautiful, sunny day . In (1) _____ morning. I got up at 6:30 and I went to the gym (2) _____ 7:00. Then, I (3) _____ breakfast with my boyfriend and he went to work at 9:00. (4) _____ works at IBM Company. After breakfast I went shopping with my best friend Sophie. We bought casual clothes and beautiful shoes and had Mexican food for lunch. (5) _____ the afternoon. My brother (6) _____ me to see a movie. (7) _____ was a horror movie and it was really exciting. After the movie, we went to an Italian restaurant for pizza. Tonight I met my boyfriend again and we (8) _____ to a bar. We (9) _____ pop music and (10) _____ “Margaritas”. It’s now 11 p.m. I am writing you from home. What a great day!

Activity 5

I was born (1) _____ in Guanajuato (2) _____ October 13th, 1980. When I was a child (3) _____ to play (4) _____ my neighbors. They were three children who lived (5) _____ to my house. We spent most afternoons playing soccer, baseball or running. Sometimes, my mother made cookies and I visited the neighbors to have supper at my house. We really enjoyed being together. In my house there was a big (6) _____ where we did homework, drew pictures or watched TV, then, in 1994 my family and I had to move to San Luis because I missed my friends. However, in my new school. I (7) _____ Karla, who has now been my girlfriend for eight years. We are (8) _____ to get married next year.

Activity 6

Last week, when I (0) was cleaning my house, I found an old photo album. It had photos of some of my friends when we were studying in elementary (1) _____. I especially remember the first (2) _____ of one of my friend. Toshiro. He was (3) _____ in Japan, but he moved to Xalapa when he was very young. When I first met him, he was crying because it was the first day(4) _____ school and he (5) _____ know anybody in the classroom. He told me he also felt strange because he didn't' speak Spanish very well. I told him not to worry and I gave him (6) _____ sandwich my mother prepared for me. He was so happy and he (7) _____ half of the sandwich. We became friends, but eventually he moved back to Japan with his family.

Activity 7

Annelies Frank (1) _____ born in June 12th, 1929 in Frankfurt, Germany. Her parents (2) _____ Otto Frank and Edith Frank-Hollander. The Frank family (3) _____ in a house in southern Amsterdam in 1933. Seven years later, however, the Nazis invaded Holland. Anne's father converted the annex of his company in a hiding place. On her 13th birthday, in 1942, Anne received as a (4) _____ from her parents, a diary. Anne (4) _____ in her famous diary the years of hiding in the attic, but it ended on August 4, 1944, when their hiding place was discovered. Anne ended up in Bergen-Belsen camp (5) _____ Germany in April, 1945, Anne (6) _____ a few weeks before the camp was liberated by the British. She (7) _____ 15 years old.