

COLEGIO ANTONIO VAN UDEN J.T
GUIA N° 01 DE TRABAJO EN CASA 2020

ASIGNATURA	DOCENTE	PERIODO	GRADO	FECHA
INGLÉS	CARLOS PINEDA	1o	803 y 804	17/Marzo/2020

TEMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Comparatives of Superioriy (Grammar reinforcement, examples, exercises) ● Simple Present (Grammar reinforcement, auxiliary DO-DOES; frequency adverbs exercises, Affirmative tenses in third singular person,different exercises)
OBJETIVO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lograr que el estudiante produzca en forma oral y escrita oraciones donde realice comparaciones de superioridad apoyándose en muchos casos de imágenes que le ayuden a entender dichas diferencias. ● Practicar sus rutinas diarias en Inglés empleando el Presente Simple en sus formas afirmativas, preguntas y realizando oraciones negativas.
LOGROS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Completa textos en los que se hace uso de los adverbios de frecuencia, auxiliares DO-DOES para preguntas y negaciones y la conjugación en la tercera persona del singular en oraciones afirmativas. ● Produce oraciones haciendo comparaciones entre sí en algunos casos por medio de imágenes.
INDICADORES DE EVALUACIÓN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Participación ● Desarrollo de guías ● Evaluación
BIBLIOGRAFIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Champions.7° y 8°Editorial Richmond 2011 ● Navigators. 7° 8°Editorial Richmond 2009 ● Teenagers. 7° y 8° Editorial Greenwich 2009

Formation of Comparative Adjectives

❖ There are two ways to make or to "form" a comparative adjective:

- **short** adjectives: add "-er"
- **long** adjectives: use "more"

Short adjectives: add -er	examples
1-syllable adjectives	old, fast
2-syllable adjectives ending in -y	happy, easy
RULE: add "-er"	old → older
Variation: if the adjective ends in -e, just add -r	late → later
Variation: if the adjective ends in consonant, vowel, consonant, double the last consonant	big → bigger
Variation: if the adjective ends in -y, change the y to i	happy → happier

Examples:

- ✓ That room is smaller **than** this one.
- ✓ These chairs are cheaper **than** those.
- ✓ Dan's cat is fatter **than** mine.

Long adjectives: use more	examples
2-syllable adjectives not ending in -y	modern, pleasant
all adjectives of 3 or more syllables	expensive, intellectual
RULE: use "more"	modern → more modern expensive → more expensive

Examples:

- ✓ Japan is **more** expensive **than** China.
- ✓ This photo is **more** beautiful **than** that one.
- ✓ This book is **more** interesting **than** that one.
- ❖ With some 2-syllable adjectives, we can use "-er" *OR* "more":

quiet → quieter/more quiet
clever → cleverer/more clever
narrow → narrower/more narrow
simple → simpler/more simple

Exception: The following adjectives have irregular forms:

good → better
well (healthy) → better
bad → worse
far → farther/further

Use of Comparative Adjectives

We use comparative adjectives when talking about 2 things (not 3 or 10 or 1,000,000 things, only 2 things).

- ❖ Often, the comparative adjective is followed by **"than"**.

Look at these examples:

- John is 1m80. He is tall. But Chris is 1m85. He is **taller than** John.
- America is big. But Russia is **bigger**.
- I want to have a **more powerful** computer.
- Is French **more difficult** than English?

If we talk about the two planets Earth and Mars, we can compare them as shown in the table below:

	Earth	Mars	
Diameter (km)	12,760	6,790	Mars is smaller than Earth.
Distance from Sun (million km)	150	228	Mars is more distant from the Sun.
Length of day (hours)	24	25	A day on Mars is slightly longer than a day on Earth.
Moons	1	2	Mars has more moons than Earth.
Surface temperature (degrees Celcius)	22	-23	Mars is colder than Earth.

1. Complete the sentences using the superiority comparative form of the adjectives in brackets:

- Cindy's hat is (dark) than mine.
- Snakes are (dangerous) than rats.
- My old trousers are (long) than those black ones.
- Mark is (clever) than his brother.
- German is (difficult) than English.
- I am (strong) than my friend.
- The teacher is (tall) than me.
- My friend's eyes are (big) than mine.
- He sings (good) than Betty.
- Lucy's hair is (curly) than yours.

2. Make comparisons



	Cali	Cartagena
Area	40.25 km ²	25.57 km ²
Population	2,500,000	1,050,000
Sea	far	close
Sports	Football and swimming	Baseball, box and football

is bigger than .
 is closer to the sea than .
 is more populated than .
 people practices more sports than .

3. Comparative Adjectives Quiz

Choose the best option according with the previous information

1. Comparative adjectives are used when comparing _____ things, people or groups.

- two
- two or more
- three or more

2. Which is the comparative form? "I'm strong, but my brother is _____ ."

- strongest
- stronger
- as strong

3. Many adjectives are changed into the comparative form by adding

- er
- est
- ies

4. Which is the correct comparative form? "My phone's expensive, but Joe's is _____ ."

- expensiver
- most expensive
- more expensive

5. A long adjective of 3 or more syllables is changed into a comparative adjective by

- adding -er to it
- adding -est to it
- putting "more" before it

6. Which is correct? "Do you think Maria is _____ than Selena?"

- prettier
- more pretty
- more prettier

7. Which is **not** a comparative form of the adjective "clever"?

- cleverer
- cleverrer
- more clever

8. Which is correct? "English is _____ Japanese."

- easier
- more easy
- easier than

9. Which is correct? "This year the weather is _____ than last year."

- badder
- worse
- worser

10. Which is comparative? "Whose English is _____? Mine or his?"

- good
- better
- best

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SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

POSITIVE FORM		NEGATIVE FORM	
Sbj + V1(-s,-es,-ies)		Sbj + does/do NOT + V1	
He She It + starts		He She It + does not doesn't	+ start
I You We You They + start		I You We You They + do not don't	+ start
+ Ex: I like it. Ex: She likes it.		- Ex: I do not (don't) like it. Ex: She does not (doesn't) like it.	
QUESTION FORM			
Does/Do + Sbj + V1			
Does + He She It start		Do + I You We You They start	
? Ex: You like it. Ex: He likes it.	--> Ex: Do you like it? Ex: Does she like it?		

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Form Present Simple

S + verb + object ...

I/we/they/you + like + tea.
 He/she/it + likes + tea.

S + don't/doesn't + verb + object ...

I + don't + like + tea.
 She + doesn't + like + tea.

Do/Does + S + verb + object?

Do + you/we/they/I + like + tea?
 Does + he/she/it + like + tea?

Use it for ...

- * Facts.
- * Habitual actions.
- * Things that don't/won't change.
- * Describing yourself.

Signal words

Adverbs of frequency, like:

- * Often
- * Usually
- * Sometimes
- * Never

BUT REMEMBER

*** The verb 'to be' is different ***

I + am (Australian.)
 He/she/it + is (clever.)
 you/we/they + are (nice.)

HELPFUL HINTS

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY	
— always	"I always drink coffee before 09:00."
— usually	"I am usually late for meetings."
— normally	"What time do you normally go to bed?"
— frequently	"I frequently go out at weekends."
— often	"We often play football on Sundays."
— sometimes	"Sometimes I play poker with my friends."
— occasionally	"She occasionally watches French films."
— seldom	"I seldom do my homework."
— rarely	"I rarely go to the gym."
— hardly ever	"I hardly ever read the newspaper."
— never	"I never listen to what he says."

POSITION: - before main verb
 - after 'to be'
 - 'sometimes' is usually used at the beginning, but it can be used before the main verb also.

Examples:

1. She **does not** accept my decision
2. My mother **never** watch**es** TV in her room.
3. **What do** you say about the new law of migration?
4. **Does** he play in Barcelona?
5. This bus leaves**s** at night
6. People **do not** like this way to do the things

Exercises:

1. Complete with the correct form of the verb or use the auxiliary DO-DOES. (Translate)

- ✓ I sometimes ____ (go) to work by car. _____
- ✓ Ben ____ (work) in a hospital. ... _____
- ✓ ____ you ____ (like) fish? ... _____
- ✓ She ____ (not/teach) English. ... _____
- ✓ Matthew never ____ (watch) television. ... _____
- ✓ ____ she ____ (play) football? ... _____

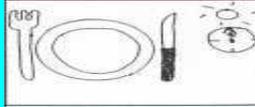
2. Organize the sentences as in the example. (Translate)

Sample:

- ✓ work / walks / David / to
Ex: David walks to work.
- ✓ eats / she / meat / never _____
- ✓ day / 10 / run / kilometers / I / every _____
- ✓ English / They / do / ? / study _____
- ✓ do / speak / not / you / French _____
- ✓ usually / morning / the / drinks / in / She / coffee _____
- ✓ after / do / Does / he / school / homework / his / ? _____
- ✓ ? / always / Do / 8 am/ at / they / get up _____

3. Write sentences about your daily activities, use frequency adverbs and translate.

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