



CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS CIENTÍFICOS Y  
TECNOLÓGICOS No. 19 "LEONA VICARIO"  
INSTITUTO POLITÉCNICO NACIONAL



GUÍA DE ESTUDIO ETS III



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# GUIA DE ESTUDIO ETS INGLÉS III

ACADEMIA DE INGLÉS





GUÍA DE ESTUDIO ETS III

**UNIDAD 1 REMEMBRAZAS**

**THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE**

- We use the Past simple tense to describe an action that took place in the past.
- This action is short and finished.
- To talk about habits and routines from the past.
- Things that happened one after other in the past.

**Time expressions**

These are some words and expressions that usually appear with a verb in the Past Simple.

- Last .....
- Yesterday
- Before & After
- .....ago
- In 1986

**Be form: Affirmative**

AFFIRMATIVE STRUCTURE + BE.

Subject + verb BE in Past was/ were+ complement (often with a definite time expression)

YOU, WE, THEY=WERE I,HE,SHE,IT= WAS

My parents were in Mexico City yesterday.

Mary was a doctor.

**Be form: negative**

Subject + Be in past wasn't/weren't +Complement

My parents weren't in Mexico City yesterday.

Mary wasn't a good doctor.

**Be form: interrogative**

Verb be + Subject+ Complement+ Question mark?

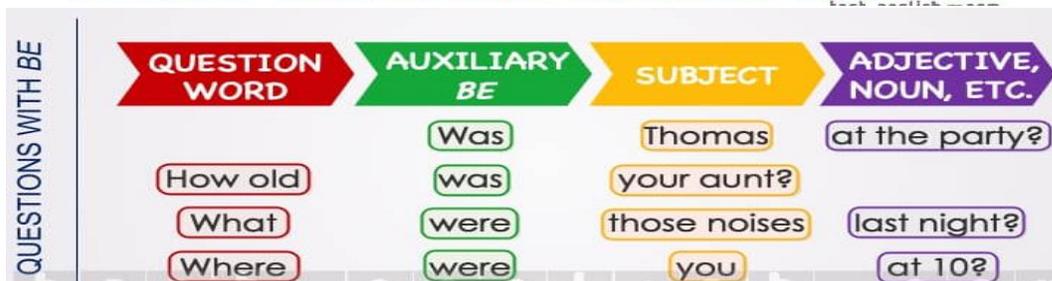
Were you busy this afternoon? Were you sick the other day? Yes, I was/No, I wasn't

Was Katy in the party one week ago? Yes, she was/No, she wasn't

Why were you sad? Because of my cat's death.

**WH- QUESTIONS**

**PAST SIMPLE QUESTIONS**



## AFFIRMATIVE STRUCTURE PAST SIMPLE REGULAR AND IRREGULAR VERBS

(direct actions).

Subject + Verb in Past f. + Complement (often with a definite time expression)

My boss called me this morning.

Their parents traveled to Paris last summer.

The concert I went was fantastic.

My cousin gave me a new cd.

\*USA: traveled/UK: travelled.

## NEGATIVE STRUCTURE

Subject + Aux. verb in negative + Verb in basic f. + Complement

I, You, she, he, it, we, you, they + **did not/didn't** + C

They didn't play well last week.

Martha didn't come to the dinner tonight.

I didn't do it.

## INTERROGATIVE STRUCTURE

Aux. Did + Subject + V. in basic f. + Complement Question mark?

Did I forget my wallet? Yes I did, No I didn't

Did you buy the house? Yes I did, No I didn't

Did he cook this? Yes, he did/No, he didn't.

Did your mother go to pick up your bag packs? Yes, she did/No, she didn't.

Did it rain yesterday? Yes, it did/No, it didn't.

Did we read the daily text? Yes, we did/No, we didn't.

Did you go to Soriana? Yes, we did/No, we didn't.

Did they eat seeds? Yes, they did/No, they didn't

Where did you go last night? I went to the downtown.

What did you eat yesterday? I ate grilled shrimps with rice

## Simple Past - Exercises

**A - Use in the verbs in the Simple Past.**

1) they work - \_\_\_\_\_

2) we arrive - \_\_\_\_\_

3) she visits - \_\_\_\_\_

4) you enjoy - \_\_\_\_\_

5) he tries - \_\_\_\_\_

6) I carry - \_\_\_\_\_

7) we cycle - \_\_\_\_\_

8) they play - \_\_\_\_\_

9) I listen - \_\_\_\_\_

10) you understand - \_\_\_\_\_

**B - Which sentences are correct?**

**1) Which sentence is in the Simple Past?**

- a) She read a book.
- b) She reads a book.
- c) She has read a book.

**2) Which negative sentence is in the Simple Past?**

- a) They didn't sing a song.
- b) They did'nt sing a song.
- c) They don't sang a song.

**3) Which negative sentence is in the Simple Past?**

- a) We spoke not Russian.
- b) We not spoke Russian.
- c) We did not speak Russian.

**4) Which question is in the Simple Past?**

- a) Did you saw her?
- b) Did you see her?
- c) Have you seen her?

**5) Which question is in the Simple Past?**

- a) When did Anne find the keys?
- b) When found Anne the keys?

**6) In which sentence is the Simple Past used correctly?**

- a) The hotel room were very nice.
- b) The hotel room was very nice.

**C- Form questions in the Simple Past.**

- 1) why / Julia / to ask / questions \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) when / you / to watch / the film \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) the cat / to run after / the dog \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) to be / the boys / in the sun \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) what / he / to have / for lunch \_\_\_\_\_

**D - Negate the sentences.**

- 1) We ran to the tree house. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) The parents were in the restaurant. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Andrew invited his friends. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Lee drew a picture. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Phil talked to his parrot. \_\_\_\_\_

**E – Circle the right answer**

**1) Which verb forms are used with the Simple Past?**

- a) 2. Spalte der unregelmäßigen Verben
- b) Infinitiv + -ed
- c) was/were + Infinitiv + -ing

**2) Which verb forms are in the Simple Past?**

- a) was
- b) were
- c) played
- d) plaied
- e) had
- f) has

**3) Which verb forms are correct?**

- a) lived
- b) liveed
- c) tried
- d) tryed
- e) planed
- f) planned

**4) Which sentences/questions are in the Simple Past?**

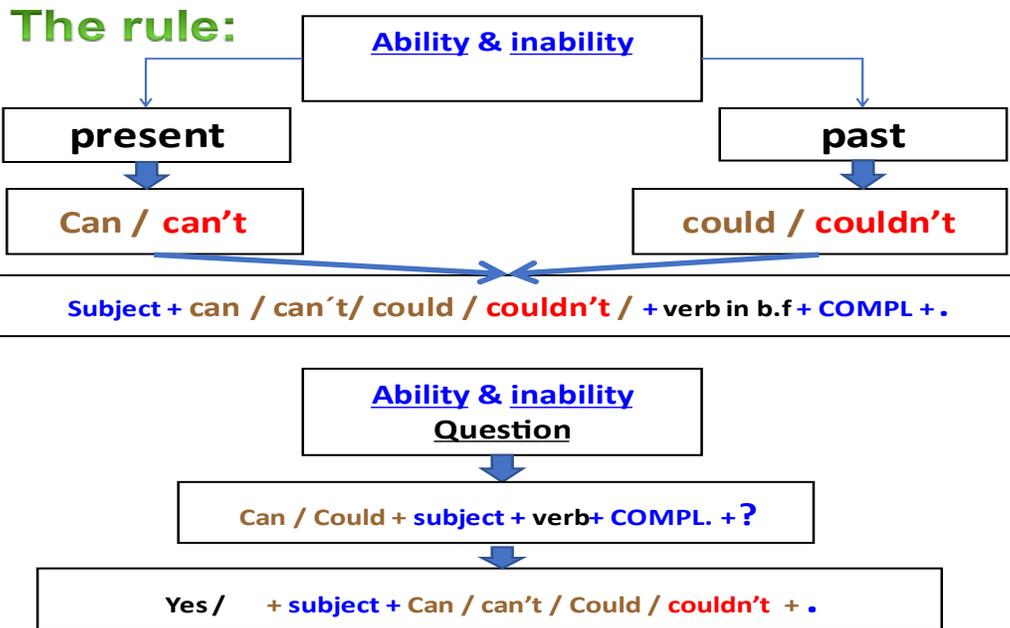
- a) I fell from the tree.
- b) She was in Hamburg.
- c) He didn't learn for school.
- d) I've found a pen.
- e) We were watching a film.

**5) What are typical signal words for the Simple Past?**

- a) yesterday
- b) two weeks ago
- c) at the moment
- d) in 2002
- e) while

**MODAL VERBS CAN /COULD – ABILITIES**

Ability / Inability			
SUBJECT	MODAL VERB	VERB IN BASE FORM	COMPLEMENT
My brother	can	play	skyscraper
Sara	can't	solve	5 languages
I	could	speak	the problem
Dad	couldn't	travel	a simple pizza
They	can	build	abroad
He	couldn't	cook	tennis



**Task: Write sentences about you:**

Inability in the past (2 sentences)

Ability in the present (2 sentences)

For example:

-In the past, I could..... eat without getting fat..... but I couldn't.....drink without getting drunk.....

-Now,...I can speak three languages.....but.....one I can't speak fluently .....

**YOUR SENTENCES**

1.
2.
3.
4.

**CONNECTOR.-** A connector is a word that is used to join words or sentences.

- **And (y) :** We use **and** when we want to introduce an **additional idea**.  
Examples: A lion **and** a fox live in this cave.  
Pame **and** Carlos play tennis.
- **But ( Pero) :** We use **But** when we want to introduce **contrast or contradiction** between two phrases.

Examples: He ran, **but** he arrived late.

She studied hard, **but** couldn't score well in the test.

• **So ( por tanto / además )** : We use **So** when we want to introduce **a conclusion**.  
Examples: He made a lot of mistakes,**so** he had to do the assignment again.

• **Because ( porque )** : We use because when we want to show **a cause or reason**.  
Examples: She decided to take psychology **because** she was curious about human behaviour.

**A) Rewrite the sentences and join them by using connectors (and, but, so, because)**

1. I can't speak French. I can speak German.

---

2. You can't go to the park. It is closed.

---

3. She is thin. She eats a lot.

---

4. Barbara is intelligent. She gets good grades.

---

5. Michael doesn't study. He gets good grades.

---

6. Richard didn't go to work. He had the flu.

---

7. I was very nervous. I didn't pass the driving test.

---

8. Samuel goes to school by bus. I go with him.

---

**B. Put the words in order.**

1. accident / an / she's / in / because / hospital / she / had.

.....

2. but / they / many / work / don't / hours / they / have / money / much.

.....

3. asked / Paul / me / question, / a / replied / I / so.

.....

4. buy / I / peppers / potatoes. / and / tomatoes,

.....

**INTENSIFIERS.- We use intensifiers to make adjectives stronger.**

Extremely 100%

Quite 60%

Not at all 0%

Really 95%

A little bit 10%

Very 80%

Not very 5%

**COMPLETE THE NEXT CHART USING AN INTENSIFIER AND AN ADJECTIVE**

What do you think about ....	INTENSIFIER	ADJECTIVE
E.G Everyone was	very	excited.
London		
Russia President Putin		
Michael Jackson		
English language		
Tik tok		
Canada		
Your best friend		
Junk food		

**ORDINAL NUMBERS AND DATES**



**Ordinal number;** a number defining the position of something in a series, such as 'first', 'second', or 'third'. Ordinal numbers are used as adjectives, nouns, and pronouns.

1st	First	11th	Eleventh	21st	Twenty-first	31st	Thirty-first
2nd	Second	12th	Twelfth	22nd	Twenty-second	40th	Fortieth
3rd	Third	13th	Thirteenth	23rd	Twenty-third	50th	Fiftieth
4th	Fourth	14th	Fourteenth	24th	Twenty-fourth	60th	Sixtieth
5th	Fifth	15th	Fifteenth	25th	Twenty-fifth	70th	Seventieth
6th	Sixth	16th	Sixteenth	26th	Twenty-sixth	80th	Eightieth
7th	Seventh	17th	Seventeenth	27th	Twenty-seventh	90th	Ninetieth
8th	Eighth	18th	Eighteenth	28th	Twenty-eighth	100th	One hundredth
9th	Ninth	19th	Nineteenth	29th	Twenty-ninth	1,000th	One thousandth
10th	Tenth	20th	Twentieth	30th	Thirtieth	1,000,000th	One millionth

## Writing Dates in British English

For British English, day followed by month followed by year, the 13th day of the month April, year 2014, might be written in full (in order of complexity):

- 13 April
- 13 April 2014
- 13th April 2014
- the 13th of April 2014
- the 13th of April, 2014,

These are all possible, and a matter of choice. The more complicated the style of date, the more formal it is.

In the later examples, the *and* and *of* are optional, but if you do use them you must add both the *and* and *of*; it would be incorrect to say only *13th of April* or *the 13th April*.

**In American English**, the month comes before the day, which means you cannot use *of* and rarely use ordinal numbers (adding *st*, *nd*, *rd*, *th*). Commas should also be used to separate the day and year, and again the name of the day should come at the beginning. The date should therefore be written:

- April 13
- April 13, 2014
- Sunday, April 13, 2014

*April the 13th* or *April 13th* are not incorrect, but are much less common now.

## Numerical date formats

In both British and American English, the date can be written in abbreviated forms, either as a group of numbers (separated by hyphens, slashes or periods), or with the first few letters of the month. The date should be in day – month – year or month – day – year format depending on British or American use.

### British Abbreviated Dates

- 13/04/14, 13.04.14, 13-04-14
- 13/04/2014, 13.04.2014, 13-04-2014
- 13Apr2014, 13-Apr-14

### American Abbreviated Dates

- 04/13/14, 04.13.14, 04-13-14
- 04/13/2014, 04.13.2014, 04-13-2014
- Apr. 13, 2014

## Year Before Month

In some circumstances, you may find the year comes before the month, then the day (a reverse of the standard British format). This is not common in English speaking countries, except in some technical texts.

I. Write the dates in letters (American English).

1. 9/3/1832 \_\_\_\_\_
2. 3/12/1515 \_\_\_\_\_
3. 6/20/1952 \_\_\_\_\_
4. 10/6/1745 \_\_\_\_\_
5. 1/2/2008 \_\_\_\_\_

II. Choose the right answer and tick.

1. We use \_\_\_ number with days.

Cardinals (one, two...)

Ordinals (1st...)

2. We use \_\_\_ numbers with years.

Cardinals (one...)

Ordinals (1st...)

3. To write the date in English, we write the month, day and year in...

American English

British English

4. The written form of 9th is...

nineth

ninth

5. The written form of 15th is...

fifteenth

fiveteenth

III. Write the right short form of the date.

1. October nineteenth, two thousand and two. \_\_\_\_\_

2. December twelfth, nineteen ninety-nine. \_\_\_\_\_

3. June twenty-first, eighteen and five. \_\_\_\_\_

4. February third, fourteen seventy-five. \_\_\_\_\_

5. May thirtieth, two thousand. \_\_\_\_\_

## UNIDAD 2 VACACIONES Y EXPERIENCIAS PASADAS



### Forming the past continuous

The past continuous of any verb is composed of two parts : the past tense of the verb "to be" (*was/were*), and the base of the main verb *+ing*.

Subject	+was/were	+base + ing
They	were	watching
<b>Affirmative</b>		
She	was	reading
<b>Negative</b>		
She	wasn't	reading

Subject	+was/were	+base + ing
<b>Interrogative</b>		
Was	she	reading?
<b>Interrogative negative</b>		
Wasn't	she	reading?

### To play, past continuous

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I was playing	I was not playing	Was I playing?
You were playing	You were not playing	Were you playing?
He was playing	He wasn't playing	Was he playing?
We were playing	We weren't playing	Were we playing?
They were playing	They weren't playing	Were they playing?

### Complete using present continuous

1. Suzan: Hi Mark. What \_\_\_\_\_ (you/do)?
2. Mark: I \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV.
3. Suzan: What \_\_\_\_\_ (you/watch)?
4. Mark: A football match. Liverpool \_\_\_\_\_ (play) against Manchester United.
5. Suzan: \_\_\_\_\_ (you/enjoy) it?
6. Mark: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_. It's a great match.
7. Suzan: \_\_\_\_\_ (your team/win)?
8. Mark: Yes! But what about you? What \_\_\_\_\_ (you/do)?
9. Suzan: I'm with Alice. We \_\_\_\_\_ (study) for our maths exam.
10. Mark: Well, I'm sure you \_\_\_\_\_ (not enjoy) maths. Do you want to take a break and come to my house?

### SEASONS & WEATHER VOCABULARY

In English-speaking countries, the year is of twelve months and four seasons. The season names are spring (March, April, May), summer (June, July, August), fall/autumn (September, October, November), and winter (December, January, February).



**Spring** is known for plants and new beginnings. Here are some of the events that happen during spring:

- Flowers blooming
- Plants growing
- Trees sprouting leaves
- Spring cleaning
- Riding a bike
- Celebrating Easter

### The Weather in Spring

**partly-cloudy:** when there is both sun and clouds in the sky.



**Rain:** When water falls from the clouds. **Light rain:** When there is a small amount of rain.

We also call light rain **drizzle** or **sprinkles**:

- It's **drizzling** outside.
- You don't need an umbrella, it's just **sprinkling**.



## SUMMER

In **summer**, the weather's usually warm and sometimes even hot. We usually go on holiday in the summer.

The **summer** months are hot and perfect for vacation. Here are some summer activities:

- Going on vacation
- Taking a holiday
- Having a picnic
- Wearing shirts and t-shirts
- Hiking and backpacking
- Camping
- Road tripping
- Wearing sandals and flip flops
- Mowing the lawn
- Eating an ice-cream

### The Weather in summer

**Sunny:** the sun shines clearly in the sky and there is lots of bright light.

(It is also common to say the **sky is "clear"** when there is bright sun and no clouds).



## AUTUMN

In **autumn**, the weather gets colder and the leaves fall from the trees. We celebrate Halloween in autumn.

**Autumn or fall** is a time for reflection and harvesting the crops. Here are some fall activities:

- Drinking apple juice
- Harvesting vegetables
- Picking fruits
- Dressing up in a costume for Halloween
- Raking the leaves
- Celebrating Thanksgiving

### The Weather in autumn

**Heavy rain:** when there is a lot of rain.

It is also very common to say:

- There is a **downpour**. (A sudden heavy rain)
- It's **pouring down** rain.

- It's raining cats and dogs.

**Windy:** When there is a lot of wind.



**Thunder storm:** a storm with thunder and lightning. Also called an **electrical storm**.

- **Lightning:** the flash of light in the sky during a storm.
- **Thunder:** the loud noise in the sky that comes after lightning.
- We say lightning "**strikes**" and call the flash of light a **lightning bolt**.



**WINTER**

In **winter**, the weather is generally cold and often wet, sometimes it snows. We celebrate Christmas in the winter.

**Winter** is time to stay inside and enjoy the warmth. Here are some activities you may do during winter:

- |                                   |                           |                           |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| • Snowboarding                    | • Having a snowball fight | • Hanukkah or Kwanza      |
| • Skiing                          | • Shovelling the snow     | • Ringing in the New Year |
| • Ice skating                     | • Celebrating Christmas,  | • Singing carols          |
| • Putting on your boots and coats |                           |                           |
| • Wearing a scarf                 |                           |                           |

**The Weather in winter**



**Freezing rain / sleet:** when part of the rain is water and part of the rain is frozen (snow).

**Fog:** small drops of water that float above the ground (and it can be difficult to see through this mist of water).

- Foggy weather.
- We say **thick** fog.
- The fog was so thick I could barely see the other cars on the road.

**Frost:** a thin layer of ice that forms on surfaces (e.g., grass, ground, windows of a car) when the air is very cold.

- We say heavy / light frost.
- We say things are **covered** with frost (or covered with a **layer** of frost).



**Snow:** Soft, light pieces of frozen rain that fall from the sky when it is cold. The individual pieces are called **snowflakes** and have beautiful designs.

**1.Fill in the blanks according to the pictures.**

It's \_\_\_\_\_



It's \_\_\_\_\_



It's \_\_\_\_\_



It's \_\_\_\_\_



It's \_\_\_\_\_



It's \_\_\_\_\_



It's \_\_\_\_\_



**2.Choose the right answer according to the context.**

- It's \_\_\_\_\_ outside.Bring an umbrella with you, Amy!
- When the \_\_\_\_\_ days come, my family will go for a picnic in the park.
- Look, it's \_\_\_\_\_ today! Let's make a snowman!
- We can't see things clearly when it is a \_\_\_\_\_ day.
- Thunders and lightnings will appear on a \_\_\_\_\_ day.
- Tom puts on his coat and hat before he leaves home as it is \_\_\_\_\_ outside.
- Linda likes autumn because she likes \_\_\_\_\_ days.

### UNIDAD 3 LA UNIVERSIDAD Y LA VIDA LABORAL

**BE+ GOING TO** is commonly used in informal styles.

#### Intentions

We use *be going to* to talk about future plans and intentions. Usually the decision about the future plans has already been made:

*She's going to be a professional dancer when she grows up.*

*I'm going to look for a new place to live next month.*

#### Predictions

We use *be going to* to predict something that we think is certain to happen or which we have evidence for now:

*It's going to snow again soon.* (The speaker can probably see dark snow clouds.)

*Look out! He's going to break that glass.*

#### Commands

We use *be going to* when we give commands or state that something is obligatory:  
[parent to a child]

*You're going to pick up all of those toys right now. This room is a mess!*

#### Be going to' - exercises

EXAMPLE : I / dry my clothes.

I am going to dry my clothes. ✓

I am not going to dry my clothes. ✗

Am I going to dry my clothes ?

He / buy a car. (no full stop is required).

\_\_\_\_\_ ✓  
\_\_\_\_\_ ✗  
\_\_\_\_\_ ?

They / paint the house.

\_\_\_\_\_ ✓  
\_\_\_\_\_ ✗  
\_\_\_\_\_ ?

We / go to bed.

\_\_\_\_\_ ✓  
\_\_\_\_\_ ✗  
\_\_\_\_\_ ?

It / rain

\_\_\_\_\_ ✓  
\_\_\_\_\_ ✗  
\_\_\_\_\_ ?

She / have a bath.

\_\_\_\_\_ ✓  
\_\_\_\_\_ ✗  
\_\_\_\_\_ ?

You / play the piano.

\_\_\_\_\_ ✓  
\_\_\_\_\_ ✗  
\_\_\_\_\_ ?

**FUTURE SIMPLE:** The structure of the Future Simple tense is:

subject	+	auxiliary <i>will</i>	+	main verb
		invariable		base
		<b>will</b>		<b>V1</b>

For negative sentences in the Future Simple tense, we insert **not** between the auxiliary verb and main verb. For question sentences, we exchange the **subject** and **auxiliary verb**.

	subject	auxiliary verb		main verb	
+	I	will		open	the door.
+	You	will		finish	before me.
-	She	will	not	be	at school tomorrow.
-	We	will	not	leave	yet.
?	Will	you		arrive	on time?
?	Will	they		want	dinner?

We sometimes use **shall** instead of **will**, especially for I and we.

### Contraction with Future Simple

When we use the Future Simple tense in speaking, we often contract the subject and auxiliary verb:

I will	I'll
you will	you'll

he will	he'll
she will	she'll
it will	it'll

we will	we'll
they will	they'll

In negative sentences, we contract with **won't**, like this:

I will not	I won't
you will not	you won't

he will not	he won't
she will not	she won't
it will not	it won't

we will not	we won't
they will not	they won't

## How do we use the Future Simple tense?

### No Plan

We use the Future Simple tense when there is no plan or decision to do something before we speak. We make the decision spontaneously at the time of speaking. Look at these examples:

- Hold on. I'll **get** a pen.
- We **will see** what we can do to help you.
- Maybe we'll **stay in** and **watch** television tonight.

In these examples, we had no firm plan before speaking. The decision is made **at the time of speaking**.

We often use the Future Simple tense with the verb **to think** before it:

- I **think** I'll go to the gym tomorrow.
- I **think** I will have a holiday next year.
- I don't **think** I'll buy that car.

### Prediction

We often use the Future Simple tense to make a prediction about the future. Again, there is no firm plan. We are saying **what we think will happen**. Here are some examples:

- It **will rain** tomorrow.
- People **won't go** to Jupiter before the 22nd century.
- Who do you think **will get** the job?

### Be

When the main verb is **be**, we can use the Future Simple tense even if we have a firm plan or decision before speaking. Examples:

- I'll **be** in London tomorrow.
- I'm going shopping. I **won't be** very long.
- **Will you be** at work tomorrow?

### Exercise, multiple choice.

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ arrive on time.

will

is

not

2. Will your folks \_\_\_\_\_ before Tuesday?

leaving

leave

leaves

3. We \_\_\_\_\_ get there until after dark.

will

won't

will'nt

4. We will \_\_\_\_\_ what your father says.

see

to see

seeing

5. I don't \_\_\_\_\_ go swimming today.  
 think I \_\_\_\_\_ think I'll \_\_\_\_\_ thinking
6. It \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.  
 will snow \_\_\_\_\_ snows \_\_\_\_\_ is snowing
7. We won't \_\_\_\_\_ until we get there.  
 knowing \_\_\_\_\_ have know \_\_\_\_\_ know
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ back before Friday.  
 'll be \_\_\_\_\_ will \_\_\_\_\_ am being
9. Will you \_\_\_\_\_ at the rehearsal on Saturday?  
 go \_\_\_\_\_ be \_\_\_\_\_ have
10. I'm going to the grocery store. I think \_\_\_\_\_ buy a turkey.  
 I've \_\_\_\_\_ I'll \_\_\_\_\_ I'd

## ZERO AND FIRST CONDITIONALS

### ZERO CONDITIONAL

The zero conditional is also called the factual or the real conditional because we use it to talk about truths and facts. Things that are real in the world.

We also use it to talk about habits and rules and to give instructions that are the result of something else happening first.

We use the present simple in both clauses. Now why does it say 'if' or 'when' can be used in the if clause? It's a good question.

In the zero conditional, you can use either 'if' or 'when' in the if clause and the meaning with either word is pretty similar.

But we use 'if' when there is a chance that the action will happen but it might not happen as well okay? If it does happen then we know exactly what the result will be.

- *If I workout, I feel healthier.*

We use 'when' when we know for sure that that action is going to happen. We might not know exactly when it's going to happen but we know that it will okay.

- *When I workout, I feel healthier.*
- *When the sun sets, it gets dark.*
- *If you leave milk out, it spoils.*
- *If the power goes out, we can't watch TV*



5. I ... grateful if you ... what I said to yourself.  
will be ... will keep                      am ... keep                      will be ... keep

6. I won't go to the party unless she ... me.  
invites                                      doesn't invite                      will invite

7. If you heat water to 100 C, it ...  
boils                                      boil                                      will boil

8. If we have to work together, we ... cooperate.  
will should                                      have to                                      should

9. Unless the weather ... better, I ...  
gets ... will arrive  
gets ... won't arrive  
doesn't get ... won't arrive

10. If world is a stage, then life ... a game.  
is                                      will be                                      would be

## COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

### One-syllable Adjectives

To form the comparative, we add **-er** to the end of the adjective.

To form the superlative, we add **-est** to the end of the adjective.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
small	smaller	the smallest
cold	colder	the coldest
light	lighter	the lightest
wide *	wider	the widest
hot **	hotter	the hottest

\* When an adjective ends in the letter E, we just add the -R (for comparatives) or -ST (for superlatives). We do not write two Es together. **Wider** (correct) not *wideer* (incorrect).

\*\* When an adjective ends in a consonant + short vowel + consonant (C + V + C), we normally double the last letter. big - **bigg**er - **biggg**est, wet - **wett**er - **wettt**est

- London is **bigger than** Santiago.
- Mike is **taller than** John but James is **the tallest**.

- Yesterday was **the hottest** day of the year.
- It is **the oldest** building in the village.
- I want a **faster** car.

Notice how comparatives are often followed by **than** when comparing two things or people.

### Two-syllable Adjectives ending in -Y

To form the comparative, we remove the -y and add **-ier** to the end of the adjective.

To form the superlative, we remove the -y and add **-iest** to the end of the adjective.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
crazy	crazier	the craziest
happy	happier	the happiest
early	earlier	the earliest

- It was **the happiest** day of my life.
- My joke was **funnier** than your one.
- This section is **easier** than the rest.

### Adjectives with Two or more Syllables

For Adjectives with 2 syllables (that don't end in -y) and higher (3, 4 syllables etc), we use **more** for comparatives and **the most** for superlatives.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
handsome	more handsome	the most handsome
nervous	more nervous	the most nervous
enthusiastic	more enthusiastic	the most enthusiastic

- My girlfriend is **more beautiful** than yours.
- Alex is **more intelligent** than you but I am **the most intelligent**.
- It was **the most wonderful** day I have ever had.

Some exceptions with two-syllable adjectives ending in *-er* and *-est*:

narrow - narrower, simple - simpler, quiet - quieter

## Irregular Forms

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
far ***	further / farther	the furthest / farthest
little	less	the least
many/much	more	the most
old ****	older/elder	the oldest / eldest

- I am a **better** tennis player than you but Marcelo is **the best**.
- Steve is a **worse** liar than me but Adrian is **the worst**.

### \*\*\* Farther - Further

Further / farther, furthest / farthest are all used for distance.

Only Further / furthest are used to mean 'additional' or 'more advanced'.

- Puerto Montt is **further / farther** than Valdivia is from here (in Santiago).
- If you require **further** information, please contact reception.

**Remember** that the opposites of 'more' and 'most' are 'less' and 'least', respectively.

### \*\*\*\* Older - Eldest

We use **elder / eldest** when we are talking about family relationships and normally only before a noun (not by itself unless it is a pronoun).

- He is my **elder** brother. (We **cannot** say: *My brother is elder than me.* - incorrect)
- The **eldest** sister would pass on her dresses to the younger one.

**Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.**

1. My sister thinks she's \_\_\_\_\_ (intelligent) than me, but I don't agree!
2. Avatar is probably \_\_\_\_\_ (bad) film I've seen!
3. What is \_\_\_\_\_ (wet) month of the year in England?
4. Do you think the Harry Potter films are \_\_\_\_\_ (good) than the books?
5. Who is \_\_\_\_\_ (powerful) person in your country?
6. I think Men in Black 1 was \_\_\_\_\_ (funny) than Men in Black
7. Is Angelina Jolie \_\_\_\_\_ (old) than Sandra Bullock?
8. John is \_\_\_\_\_ (nice) person that I know

## UNIDAD 4 LOGROS Y EXPERIENCIAS

### PRESENT PERFECT

What is present perfect tense?

It is used to show an action that happened in the past that is directly related to the present, such as actions that are still continuing or that indicate a change over time. We cover a complete list of when to use the present perfect tense below.

How do you use the present perfect tense?

In the present perfect tense, the main [verbs](#) always use the auxiliary verbs (helper verbs) **has** or **have**. The main verb takes a participle form, specifically the **past participle**. Generally, you use *have* for all subjects **except** the singular third-person, which instead uses *has*.

**First-person:** *I **have come** a long way.*

**Second person:** *You **have come** a long way.*

**Third-person plural:** *They **have come** a long way.*

**Third-person singular:** *He/she/it **has come** a long way.*

#### The present perfect tense for statements

For general statements, the most common use of the present perfect, use *have* or *has* plus the past participle form of the main verb.

[*have/has*] + [past participle]

*Charlotte **has become** friends with Wilbur.*

*We've **broken up** before, but this time feels different.*

#### The present perfect tense for negatives

To use the present perfect tense in the negative, simply add the negative word (like *not* or *never*) **after** the auxiliary verb but **before** the past participle.

[*have/has*] + [negative] + [past participle]

*I **have not slept** well since exams started.*

*My Midwestern friend **has never seen** the ocean.*

This construction works for *neither*, *nor* sentences, too.

*It's 11 in the morning, and she **has neither eaten** breakfast **nor gotten** dressed.*

Please note that it's clearest to **avoid contractions when using the present perfect tense with the negative**, at least in American English.

*I've not seen the Eiffel Tower.*

*I have not seen the Eiffel Tower.*

### The present perfect tense for questions

When asking a question in the present perfect tense, the auxiliary verb comes first, followed by the subject, and then the past participle of the main verb. This follows a similar construction as questions with the auxiliary verb *do*, which also comes before the subject.

[*have/has*] + [subject] + [past participle]

**Have** you **eaten** dinner yet?

**Has** the party **started**?

### Ever

We use "**ever**" in interrogative sentences:

- a. Have you **ever** been to the United States?
- b. Have you **ever** traveled by train?
- c. Have you **ever** failed a class?

**Never.**- We use "**never**" in affirmative sentences: but the meaning is negative.

- a. I have **never** cheated in an exam.
- b. My son has **never** been to Moscow.
- c. My brother has **never** visited London before.

We use "**just**" to express a recently completed action.

- a. The cat has **just** caught a bird.
- b. The guests have **just** arrived.
- c. I have **just** finished my homework.

**Already.**- We use "**already**" to express that something has happened sooner than expected.

- a. Don't forget to bring your book! Oh, I have **already** brought it.
- b. The boys are going to pack, aren't they? No. They have **already** packed.
- c. Is Adam going to buy a new car? No, he isn't. He has **already** bought it.

**Yet.**- We use "**yet**" in interrogative and negative sentences and it suggests a time later than expected.

- a. Have you done your homework? No, I haven't done it **yet**.
- b. Has your father seen your report? No, he hasn't seen it **yet**.
- c. Have the visitors arrived? No, they haven't arrived **yet**.

**Complete the sentences with present perfect. Use the verb in brackets + just / already / yet**

1. A: Would you like something to eat?

B: No, thanks. I ---- lunch. (just / have)  
have just had

2. A: Do you know where Julia is?

B: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ her. (just / see)

3. A: What time is David leaving?

B: He \_\_\_\_\_ .(already / leave)

4. A: What's in the newspaper today?

B: I don't know. I \_\_\_\_\_.(not / read / yet)

5. A: Is Ann coming to the cinema with us?

B: No, she \_\_\_\_\_ the film. (already / see)

6. A: Are your friends here yet?

B: Yes, they \_\_\_\_\_ (just / arrive)

7. A: What does Tim think about your plan?

B: I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / tell / yet)

8. Joe goes out. Five minutes later, the phone rings and the caller says 'Can I speak to Joe?'

You say: I'm afraid he \_\_\_\_\_ (go out).

9. You are eating in a restaurant. The waiter thinks you have finished and wants to take your plate away.

You say: Wait a minute! I \_\_\_\_\_ . (not / finish)

10. You are going to a restaurant this evening. You phone to reserve a table. Later your friend says 'Shall I phone to reserve a table?'

You say: No I \_\_\_\_\_ . (do / it)

**Fill in the blank with been or gone.**

11. Jim is on holiday. He's \_\_\_\_\_ to Italy.
12. Hello! I've just \_\_\_\_\_ to the shops. I've bought lots of things.
13. Alice isn't here at the moment. She's \_\_\_\_\_ to the shop to get a newspaper.
14. Tom has \_\_\_\_\_ out. He'll be back in about an hour.
15. 'Are you going to the bank?' 'No, I've already \_\_\_\_\_ to the bank.'

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