



GUÍA	N°4	
ASIGNATURA	ENGLISH	
GRADO	701 - 702	
PERIODO ACADÉMICO	FOURTH PERIOD	
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DESEMPEÑO DEL PERIODO	Realiza textos descriptivos en forma oral y escrita sobre las personas, lugares y celebraciones de otros países y comparándolas con las de su país a través de oraciones comparativas y superlativas, y del uso del pasado simple y el pasado continuo, valorando su propia identidad y respetando la extranjera.	
INDICACIONES GENERALES :	<ul style="list-style-type: none">El siguiente módulo debes trabajarlo en forma ORGANIZADA y COMPLETA en tu cuaderno de inglés o carpeta.Por favor lee detenidamente CADA UNA de las instrucciones que se le de con el fin de que puedas desarrollar con éxito cada actividad propuesta.Las evidencias de tu trabajo deben ser enviadas ÚNICAMENTE en las fechas estipuladas.Las evidencias deben presentarlas en forma clara, nítida y organizada. Deben ir en un archivo PDF, debidamente marcado Ejemplo: GRADO 801-SUAREZ BERNAL, JOSÉ DAVID-GUIA DE INGLÉS #1.Si tienes conectividad (internet, datos) te invitamos a vincularte a los grupos de inglés de Microsoft Teams según corresponda además esperamos contar con tu valiosa asistencia y participación activa y respetuosa en los diferentes encuentros virtuales.Si no puedes asistir a los encuentros virtuales por falta de conectividad, en el módulo encontrarás links de acuerdo con la temática. De igual forma en los grupos de Microsoft Teams, se subirá material de apoyo.	<p>CRONOGRAMA DE ENTREGA DE LAS ACTIVIDADES</p> <p>-Comparatives: 30 de Septiembre.</p> <p>-Superlatives: 7 de Octubre.</p>
EVALUACIÓN Y VALORACIÓN:	Se evaluará la puntualidad, el bueno aspecto y la totalidad en la realización de las actividades.	

DESARROLLO DE CONTENIDOS y ACTIVIDADES

COMPARATIVES

A **comparative adjective** in English is one with *-er* on the end of it or *more* or *less* in front of it, that is used to compare people or things, for example, *cleverer*, *less important*, *more beautiful*.

Los comparativos sirven justamente para comparar una misma cualidad o característica en dos sustantivos. Por ejemplo, en la frase "**a small shirt**" (una camisa pequeña), **small** es un adjetivo. Para comparar este objeto con otro, se usa el *adjetivo comparativo*, "**a smaller shirt**" (una camisa más pequeña).

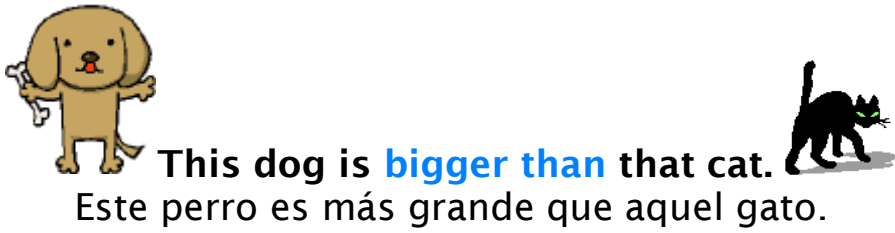
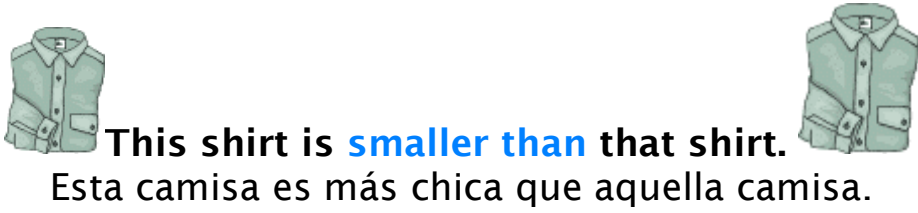
Para formar el comparativo, se deben seguir las siguientes reglas:

- Se agrega al adjetivo "er" o "r", si ya termina en "e".
small - smaller
- Si la palabra termina en vocal + consonante, se duplica la consonante.
big - bigger
- Si termina en "y" se cambia por "ier".
happy - happier

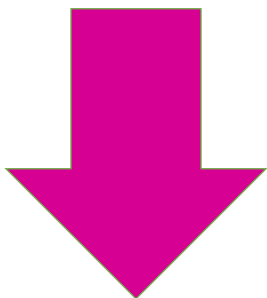
Cuando el adjetivo tiene más de tres sílabas, el comparativo se forma usando la palabra "**more**" adelante.



Para comparar dos objetos en una misma oración, se agrega "**than**".



If you understood, please do the following exercise.



COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES CROSSWORD

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

- ☐ Write the comparative forms of the adjectives in the spaces bellow.

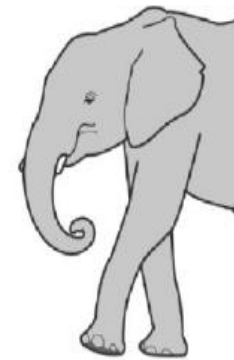
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big

ACROSS



- 1. big
- 5. mean
- 6. easy
- 8. hot
- 9. funny
- 13. unusual
- 15. good
- 16. cold



bigger

DOWN

1. busy
2. greasy
3. brave
4. difficult
5. interesting
7. strong
10. cheap
11. bad
12. far
14. short

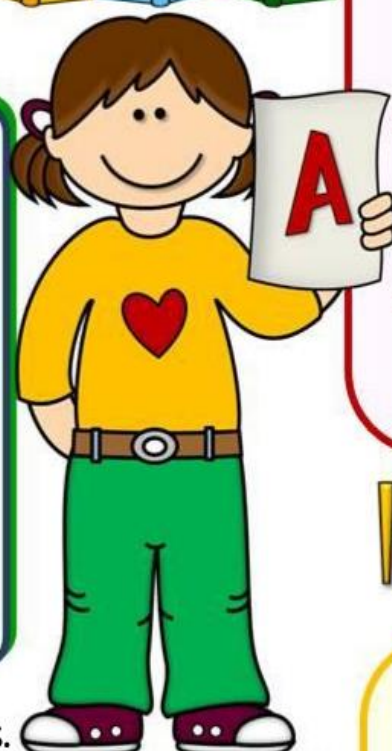


COMPARATIVES



1 Write the comparative forms.

1. large
2. comfortable
3. old
4. happy
5. new
6. near
7. bad
8. expensive
9. thin
10. noisy

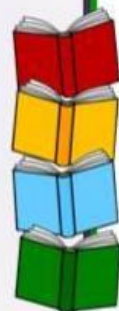


2 Compare using the given words.

1. _____ (my dress—yours—long)
2. _____ (a cat—a hamster—big)
3. _____ (you—Alan—young)
4. _____ (your bike—mine—cheap)
5. _____ (Jo—Liz—friendly)

3 Complete with the comparative forms.

1. Vegetables are _____ for your health _____ crisps. (good)
2. Travelling by plane is _____ travelling by train. (expensive)
3. Avatar is _____ Prince of Persia. (interesting)
4. I work _____ my sister. (hard)
5. German is _____ Spanish. (difficult)
6. Our car is _____ and _____ yours. (big, safe)
7. This week it is _____ last week. (cold)
8. Dogs are _____ any other pets. (smart)
9. Your project was _____ Jack's. (nice)
10. My cousin, Ben, is _____ my brother. (funny)



short adjectives

- one-syllable adjectives take **-er**
short – short , fast – fast
- one-syllable adjectives ending in **-e** take **-r**
nice – nice , late – late
- one-syllable adjectives ending in consonant, vowel, consonant, **double the last consonant** and take **-er**
fat – fat , hot – hot
- two-syllable adjectives ending in consonant **-y** take **-er**, **-y** changes to **-i**
nasty – nast , easy – eas
- irregular forms
good – , bad –
far – /

long adjectives

- two-syllable adjectives not ending in **-y** and three or more-syllable adjectives use **more**
modern – modern
dangerous – dangerous
- with some two-syllable adjectives, we can use **-er** or **more**
clever – clever / clever
narrow – narrow / narrow
simple – simple / simple



My best friends



Patrick

Josh

Andy

Susie

Angelica

Hi! I'm Andy. I'm ten years old. I like sport but I love eating, too. After school I often go to the fast food bar and buy a hot dog. I'm not good at swimming but I'm a good handball player. Patrick is my friend. He is nine years old. He loves football and he is a great swimmer. Josh is eleven years old and he is a basketball player in our school team. He's the captain. He can't swim. Susie is my friend, too. She is eleven years old and she plays basketball very well. She is the captain in the girls' team. She loves swimming and she never eats fast food. Angelica is eight years old. She swims and runs a lot. She doesn't care about her diet and she eats a lot of junk food. She loves doughnuts.

1. Who is the youngest?

2. Who is the oldest?

3. Who is taller than Andy?

4. Whose diet is as unhealthy as Andy's?
5. Who plays basketball as well as Susie?

6. Who is shorter than Josh?

7. Who is the best runner?

8. Who is the worst swimmer?

Compare yourself to your friend and write a few sentences using comparatives and superlatives.

.....

.....

.....

SUPERLATIVE

We use a superlative to say that a thing or person is the most of a group. When we use a superlative adjective ('the tallest student') before the noun, we generally use it with 'the'.

Los superlativos sirven para referirse a sustantivos que son los únicos que presentan una cualidad que los diferencia del resto.

Como vimos, en la frase "a **small shirt**" (una camisa chica), **small** es un adjetivo. Si todas las demás camisas son grandes, se puede comparar usando el *superlativo* "**the smallest shirt**" (la camisa más chica). Siempre se agrega "**the**" adelante.

Para formar el superlativo, se deben seguir las siguientes reglas:

- Se agrega al adjetivo "**est**" o "**st**", si ya termina en "e".
small - the smallest
- Si la palabra termina en vocal + consonante, se duplica la consonante.
big - the bigg**est**
- Si termina en "y" se cambia por "**iest**".
happy - the happiest****



small	smaller	the smallest
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big	bigger	the biggest
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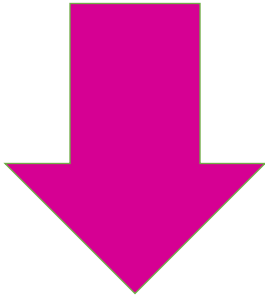
Cuando el adjetivo tiene más de tres sílabas, el superlativo se forma usando las palabras "**the most**" adelante.

expensive - **the most** expensive
careful - **the most** careful

Existen ciertos adjetivos con comparativos y superlativos irregulares. La única forma de aprenderlos es memorizarlos.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
good bueno	better mejor	the best el mejor
bad malo	worse peor	the worst el peor

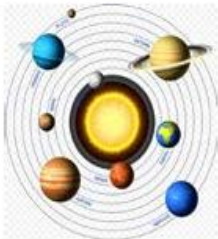
If you understood, please do the following exercise.



SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

One-syllable adjectives	long – longest	tall – tallest
	straight– straightest	large – largest
	big – biggest	hot – hottest
Two-syllable adjectives	honest – most honest	famous – most famous
	happy – happiest	crazy – craziest
	narrow – narrowest	gentle – gentlest
Three or more syllables	expensive–most expensive	dangerous–most dangerous
	popular–most popular	beautiful–most beautiful
	confident–most confident	difficult–most difficult
Irregular adjectives	good – best	many – most
	bad – worst	little – least
	far – farthest	far - furthest

1. My brother is **the tallest in** the family
- The blue whale is **the biggest** animal **in** the world
- Lut Desert is **the hottest** place **in** the world
- He is **the nicest** person **in** my office
2. I am **the happiest of** all
- My father is **the cleverest** person I know
3. I am **the most intelligent** student **in** my class
- Maths is **the most difficult** subject
4. RM is **the best** team **in** the league
- Covid is **the worst** pandemic ever
- Neptune is **the furthest** planet



Adjective	Superlative
Dangerous	
Fat	
Healthy	
Safe	
Fast	
Difficult	
Easy	
Honest	
Good	
Crazy	
Big	
Bad	
Slow	
Exciting	

- Complete with the superlative
1. Who is the (tall) person in your family?
2. My mum is the (good) cook in the world.
3. December is the (cold) month of the year in my country.
4. What's the (dangerous) animal in the world?
5. Ethan is the (happy) boy that I know.
6. Where are the (nice) beaches in your country?
7. She bought the (big) cake in the shop.
8. Who is the (famous) singer in your country?
9. Mount Everest is the (high) mountain in the world.
10. Asia is the (large) continent in the world.
11. The Dead Sea is the (salty) sea in the world.
12. Columbia is the (wet) country in the world.

Which animal is it?

- 1. This is the tallest animal. It's got four legs and a very long neck.
- 2. It's the biggest land animal. It's got two very big ears and a trunk.
- 3. It is one of the most beautiful birds. It can fly and talk.
- 4. This is the most dangerous animal. It can also swim but in the river.
- 5. This is the fastest animal here. It can also climb trees.
- 6. This is the best animal at climbing trees. It can be very naughty too. It loves bananas.
- 7. It lives in the sea and it's the loudest animal.
- 8. It's one the biggest bear and carnivore animal in the world.

Listen and write the animal.

Harry's visit to the zoo

- 1. The biggest animal
- 2. The most beautiful animal
- 3. The loudest animal
- 4. The most exciting animal
- 5. The animal Harry liked the best



Complete with the following adjectives

intelligent funny quiet chatty young
fast good bad happy popular big

MY CLASS

My classroom is _____ in the school because we are a lot of students. Let me tell you about them!

Peter can run very fast, he's _____ boy in my class. And Jane tells jokes like no one else, she's _____ and she's cool.

Robert's _____ - a friendly boy, he laughs and smiles all day. While Sally's _____, she doesn't speak up, she says she's got nothing to say.

_____ student in our year is Beth. Everybody likes her and she is in every birthday party. Phil is _____, he never pays attention to the teachers and he is always talking. And he is _____ in the class too because he fails most of the exams. Margaret is _____ because she studies hard and gets very good marks. She is also _____, she knows everything.

I am _____ in my class. Everyone is older than me!

Complete the sentences

- 1. Martín is slower than Ben. Chris is slower than Martin. (fast, slow)
Ben is _____
Chris is _____
- 2. The black bag is smaller than the purple bag .The red bag is smaller than the black bag . (small, big)
The black bag _____
The purple bag _____
- 3. The strawberry cake is better than the apple cake. The chocolate cake is better than the strawberry cake.(bad, good)
The strawberry cake _____
The chocolate cake _____
- 4. Jade is heavier than Mary. Alicia is heavier than Jade.(heavy, light)

Read and correct the sentences

Animals are one of the most interesting things to watch and study. A lot of people think that elephants are the biggest animals in the world, but the biggest animals are blue whales. They're the longest, biggest and the loudest of all animals. They're louder than planes.

One of the smallest animals in the world is a lizard. It's between one and two centimetres long. The quickest animal is a bird which can fly at more than three hundred kilometres an hour.

The cleverest animals are humans, that is us! Some people think that monkeys are the second cleverest, but they aren't. Dolphins are cleverer than monkeys.

My favourite animals are tigers. I think they're the most exciting and most beautiful animals.

1 Kangaroos are the biggest animals.

2 Bears are the loudest animals.

3 One of the smallest animals in the world is a rabbit.

4 The quickest animals are lizards.

5 Monkeys are the second cleverest animals.

6 Fred thinks pandas are the most exciting animals.



PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

We use the present continuous for something that is happening now, at the moment today.

We form the present continuous in this way:

Positive:

I → am / 'm

You, We, They → are/'re

He, She, It → is/ 's

Working now

Negative:

I → am not / amn't

You, We, They → are not/aren't

He, She, It → is not/ isn't

Working now

Questions:

Am → I

Are → You, We, Are

Is → He, She, It

Working now ?

ING FORM

To make the *ING FORM*, we add -ING:

Examples:

- Walk → Walking
- Go → Going

There are some exceptions:

- Verbs ending with “e”

Come^e → Coming

but See → Seeing

- Verbs ending with “ie”

Lie → Lying

Die → Dying

- Verbs ending with one vowel (a – e – i – o – u) and one consonant (b – c – d ...)

Put → Putting

Sit → Sitting

After reviewing the present continuous, now put in practice!

1. Fill in the blanks with “is” or “are”.

- 1) Kate _____ cooking a turkey for dinner.
- 2) Mom _____ setting the table.
- 3) John _____ making coffee.
- 4) The boys _____ watching TV.
- 5) It _____ snowing outside.
- 6) The baby _____ laughing.
- 7) The girls _____ painting Easter eggs.
- 8) We _____ eating turkey.
- 9) The dog _____ barking.

2. write the correct “ing” verb in the blank.

1. Kate is _____ dinner (prepare).
2. They are _____ for Easter eggs (hunt).
3. We are _____ turkey (eat).
4. The Easter Bunny is _____ (come).
5. I am _____ Easter eggs (make).
6. The children are _____ candy (eat).

- 7.You are _____ a nice song (sing).
8.The dog is _____ the cat (chase).
9.The cat is _____ (run).
10.He is _____ coffee (drink).

3. Negative form. Fill in blanks with “is/ are /not” and/or “ing”verb”

- 1.I am _____ cooking.
2.He _____ not eating.
3.She is not _____ (laugh)
4.It _____ (rain).
5.They are _____ painting Easter eggs.
6.We _____ not eating now.
7.You _____ (walk).
8.Mary is _____ sleeping.
9.Kate and John _____ not watching TV.
10. The dog _____ (bark).

4. Make a question.Fill in the blank with “be” and “ing” verb

- 1._____ I _____ dinner? (cook)
2. _____ Jack _____ pie? (bake)
3._____ the girls _____? (eat)
4.____ it _____? (rain)
5. _____ they _____ Easter eggs? (make)
6._____ you _____ ? (coming)
7. _____ the dog _____ ?(bark)
8._____ she _____?(talk)
9._____ he _____?(laugh)
10 _____ Kate and John _____?(sleep)

What are these people



doing?

Match the pictures with the sentences.

The family is **eating** dinner.

Mr. Brown is **smoking**.

Bob is **writing** a letter.

Mr. Clark is **thinking**.

Peter and Sam **are playing** baseball.

Ana is **jumping** on the trampoline.

Little Charles is **brushing** his teeth.

Mr. Davis is **diving** into the pool.

Klaus is **playing** the violin.

Alfred is **watching** TV.

Mr. Smith is **lying** on the beach.

Mr. Clarkson is **teaching** his class.

Mrs. Stevens is **making** a speech.

The reporter is **taking** a photo.

Poor Mr. Andrews is **crying**.

The kids **are playing** basketball.

Sara is **mopping** the floor.

Thomas is **playing** the drums.

The gardener is **mowing** the lawn.

Mrs. Brown is **cooking** dinner.

My granny is **having** a nap.

Miss Davis is **reading** to her pupils.

Tim is **playing** computer games.

John is **reading** a book.

