



UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN
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Name _____ ID number: _____ Date: _____

GOING TO

We use the going to when we talk about the things we want to do or intent to do and the future time. We use **am, is** or **are + going to** + the simple form of the main verb.

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| Affirmative | She is going to see Robert. |
| Negative | She is not going to see Robert. |
| Question | Is she going to see Robert? |

Complete the sentences. Use **going to** + one of these verbs.

- have - eat - do - give - sell - lie down - stay - invite**
walk - wash - buy - watch - wear

- 1) My hands are dirty. _____ them.
- 2) What _____ to the party tonight?
- 3) I don't want to go home by bus. I _____.
- 4) John is going to London next week. He _____ with some friends.
- 5) I'm hungry. I _____ this sandwich.
- 6) It's Sharon's birthday next week. We _____ her a present.
- 7) Sue says she's feeling very tired. She _____ for an hour.
- 8) There's a good film on TV this evening. _____ you _____ it?
- 9) What _____ Rachel _____ when she leaves the school?
- 10) I _____ some books tomorrow.
- 11) Sahara _____ her car.
- 12) I _____ breakfast this morning. I'm not hungry.
- 13) _____ you _____ John to your party?
- 14) Rebecca / finish packing _____
- 15) Robert / drive to California _____
- 16) Kevin / do the shopping and cleaning _____
- 17) Sandy and Tom / write letters _____
- 18) Mr. Casey and Charlie / talk to Rosy by phone _____
- 19) I / get a job _____

PAST TENSE

We use the past tense for actions that happened at a certain time in the past.

Some of the time expressions that can be used with the past: yesterday, last weekend, last year.

	Regular verbs	Irregular verbs
Affirmative	She worked last year	He wrote a new book
Negative	She didn't work last weekend	He didn't write a novel
Question	Did she work yesterday?	Did he write a poem?

- 1) I _____ my Math homework yesterday. (do)
- 2) _____ Susan _____ to England by plane? (go)
- 3) They _____ a farm two weeks ago. (visit)
- 4) Jenny and Peggy _____ their brother. (not/help)
- 5) The children _____ all their food. (eat)
- 6) When _____ you _____ this wonderful skirt? (buy)
- 7) My mother _____ into the van. (not/ crash)
- 8) The boys _____ to the park. (walk)
- 9) _____ you _____ your aunt last week? (phone)
- 10) He _____ milk at school. (not/ drink)
- 11) They _____ something to drink. (order)
- 12) Last summer I _____ in my cousin's pool. (swim)
- 13) She _____ with me last week. (not/play)
- 14) Where _____ he _____ ? (travel)
- 15) Our cat _____ a big mouse. (catch)
- 16) In 2011 our class _____ a trip to Acapulco. (make)
- 17) My father _____ me to the school. (drive)
- 18) Tom _____ all night long. (dance)
- 19) Paul _____ nothing to me. (say)
- 20) My mom _____ a delicious dinner. (cook)

COMPARATIVE

Comparative adjectives are used to compare differences between the two objects they modify (*larger, smaller, faster, higher*). They are used in sentences where two nouns are compared, in this pattern:

Noun (subject) + verb + comparative adjective + *than* + noun (object).

1. For one-syllable adjectives: add *-er* and *than*.

Large → larger than

Fast → faster than

2. For two syllable adjectives that end in *y*: change *y* to *i*, add *-er* and *than*.

Easy → easier than

Pretty → prettier than

3. For other adjectives of two or more syllables: use *more* ---- *than*.

Famous → famous than

Expensive → expensive than

4. Irregular adjectives

Good → better than

Bad → worse than

Add *-er* or *----more than* to the following words.

1) big _____

2) pretty _____

3) good _____

4) boring _____

5) small _____

6) important _____

7) nice _____

8) valuable _____

9) warm _____

10) intelligent _____

11) popular _____

12) noisy _____

13) great _____

14) smart _____

15) expensive _____

16) poor _____

17) The Nile River is _____ (long) the Amazon River.

18) People are _____ (intelligent) animals.

19) A Toyota is _____ (cheap) a Cadillac.

20) Chicago is _____ (sunny) Michigan.

SUPERLATIVES

Superlative adjectives are used to describe an object which is at the upper or lower limit of a quality (*the tallest, the smallest, the fastest, the highest*). They are used in sentences where a subject is compared to a group of objects.

Noun (subject) + verb + the + superlative adjective + noun (object).

1. For one-syllable adjectives: use *the* ----*est*.

Large → the largest

Tall → the tallest

2. For two-syllable adjectives that end in *y*: change *y* to *i*, use *the* ----*est*.

Pretty → the prettiest

Funny → the funniest

3. For two or more syllables: use *the most* ----.

Beautiful → the most beautiful

Handsome → the most handsome

4. Irregular adjectives

Good → the best

Bad → the worst

Add ----est or *the most* ---- to the following words.

- 1) famous _____
- 2) large _____
- 3) rich _____
- 4) heavy _____
- 5) honest _____
- 6) modern _____
- 7) strong _____
- 8) powerful _____

- 9) bad _____
- 10) lazy _____
- 11) economical _____
- 12) exciting _____
- 13) ugly _____
- 14) straight _____
- 15) cheap _____
- 16) interesting _____

- 17) Mt. Everest is _____ (high) mountain in the world.
- 18) Queen Elizabeth II is _____ (rich) woman in the world.
- 19) John F. Kennedy was _____ (young) president of the U. S.
- 20) *The New York Times* is _____ (important) newspaper in New York.

PERSONALITY TRAITS

There are adjectives that we use to describe how people behave

Select the correct adjective.

polite **imaginative** **tidy**

- 1) She is very careful about her appearance and how she arranges her desk and her room. She is a _____ young lady.
- 2) He always remembers to say "please" and "thank you" He is very _____
- 3) He has ideas like no one else's. he can write wonderful stories, draw unusual pictures and suggest unusual ideas. He is extremely _____.

ambitious **easy- going** **talkative**

- 4) He never gets upset or annoyed when things go wrong. He is very _____ man.
- 5) He loves to talk to people and tell them what he thinks and what he is done. He is _____.
- 6) She wants to get an important job in a high position. She is _____.

Impatient **outgoing** **adventurous**

- 7) She loves meeting people and going to parties. She is very _____ person.
- 8) She likes new things and new places, even if they are difficult or dangerous. She's _____.
- 9) He gets very annoyed if he has to wait for anything. He doesn't like waiting. He's very _____.

selfish **cheerful** **aggressive**

- 10) He began to shout to the secretary. He is _____.
- 11) She only talks about herself. She doesn't care about other people. She's _____.
- 12) He is always happy and smiling. He's very _____.

lazy **honest** **optimistic**

13) He doesn't like work. He prefers do nothing. He is _____.

14) He always has good hopes for the future. He thinks everything will be fine. He's very _____.

15) She doesn't hide the truth about someone or something. She is _____.

ILLNESS

Match the word with the correct picture.

- a) Flu
- b) Toothache
- c) Earache
- d) Broken arm
- e) Cut
- f) Broken leg
- g) Cold
- h) Headache
- i) Sore throat
- j) Fever

