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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 <b>is going to</b> see Robert.     |
| Negative    | She <b>is not going</b> to see Robert. |
| Question    | <b>Is she going to</b> 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 <b>worked</b> last year	He <b>wrote</b> a new book
Negative	She <b>didn't work</b> last weekend	He <b>didn't write</b> a novel
Question	<b>Did</b> she <b>work</b> yesterday?	<b>Did</b> he <b>write</b> 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

