



UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN
Escuela Industrial y Prepa Técnica Pablo Livas
Laboratorio de 3ra y 5ta op. de **Inglés 2**
Academia de inglés centro
Semestre agosto-diciembre 2016



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

