

## **Bloque 7. Unit 1.**

### **English around the World**

---

#### **ÍNDICE**

##### 0. Introduction

##### 1. Grammar

1.1. Expressing likes, dislikes and preferences

1.2. Ways to express your needs, desires and hopes.

1.3. Comparative and superlative

1.3.1. Comparative form

1.3.2. Superlative form

1.3.3. Irregular adjectives

1.3.4. Common English Mistakes - Comparatives and Superlatives

1.4. Relative pronouns

##### 2. Reading and vocabulary

2.1. Reading

2.2. Family and friends

2.3. Jobs and occupations.

2.4. Free time activities, leisure and sports.

##### 3. Pronunciation

##### 4. Listening and speaking

##### 5. Writing

##### 6. Libros y escritores anglosajones actuales

---

## 0. Introduction



Imagen nº 1. People around a table. Fuente: Mapfre. Autor: Desconocido. Licencia: desconocida  
<https://www.generacionyoung.com/lifestyle/3-recetas-faciles-y-sanas-para-invitar-a-tus-amigos/>

Look at the picture above. As you can see, there's a group of people gathered around a table. By their looks, we can see that they are not members of a family. It's not a business meeting either.

What do you think they all have in common? Actually, it's a very simple thing: everyone speaks English as a mother language, but only one of them was born in England. This is just an example of people who speak English as a mother language outside of England.

However, in the world there are many countries where English is spoken as an official language.

If you want to know more about these countries click on:  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_countries\\_where\\_English\\_is\\_an\\_official\\_language](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_where_English_is_an_official_language)

## 1. Grammar

### 1.1. Expressing likes, dislikes and preferences

Cuando queremos expresar en inglés nuestras preferencias y hacer saber a los demás si algo nos gusta o no, debemos utilizar el **presente simple**. Como recordarás de la unidad anterior, son cosas que suceden de forma habitual.

Los verbos que expresan gustos y preferencias son principalmente los siguientes, dependiendo de lo mucho o poco que nos guste algo:

Grado de preferencia	Traducción	Verbo a utilizar	Seguido de	
<p>I like</p> <p>I like</p> <p>I like</p> <p>I don't like</p> <p>I don't like</p>	Encantar	Love	+	<b>Sustantivo</b> We love sports She likes cheese I hate John
	Gustar	Like		<b>Pronombre</b> We love them (sports) She likes it (cheese)
	No importar	Don't mind		I hate him (John)
	No gustar	Dislike		<b>Verbo en -ING</b> You love listening to music We don't mind walking
	Odiar	Hate		I hate swimming in the sea

Es muy simple, recuerda:

- a) los verbos que expresan preferencia (*like, hate*) siempre en **presente simple**
- b) los verbos detrás de ellos siempre acabados en **-ing**

- **I like playing tennis at school.**
- me gusta jugar tenis en la escuela.
- **He likes studying english everyday.**
- A èl le gusta estudiar Inglés todos los días.
- **We like reading good books.**
- Nos gusta leer buenos libros.

También podemos expresar dos ideas a un mismo tiempo:

- **I don't like French; I prefer English.**
- No me gusta el francés; prefiero el Inglés.
- **Mary doesn't like coffee; she prefers milk.**
- A Mary no le gusta el café; ella prefiere el té.
- **Peter doesn't like football; he prefers tennis.**
- A Peter no le gusta el football; èl prefiere el tenis.
- **The students don't like classes; they prefer holidays.**
- A los estudiantes no les gustan las clases; ellos prefieren las vacaciones.
- **Women don't like cars; they prefer clothes.**
- A las mujeres no les gustan los autos; ellas prefieren las ropas.

**ACTIVITY: Answer these questions about you and about your brother or sister.**

**Examples:**

- ***Do you like swimming? Yes, I do // No, I don't***
- ***Does your brother or sister like swimming? Yes, he/she does // No, he/she doesn't***

***Do you like...***

- |                       |                            |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| - Swimming?           | - Doing homework?          |
| - Going to a café?    | - Singing?                 |
| - Playing with a pet? | - Playing computers games? |
| - Watching TV?        | - Living in a big city?    |
| - Playing football?   | - Going to the zoo?        |
| - Studying English    | - Studying?                |
| - Reading comics      | - Buying clothes?          |
| - Listening to music  | - Going to the cinema?     |

***Does your brother or sister like...?***

- |                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| - Going shopping?         | - Getting up early?       |
| - Cleaning the bed room?  | - Talking on the phone?   |
| - Visiting a museum?      | - Going on holidays?      |
| - Fishing?                | - Having parties?         |
| - Eating at a restaurant? | - Playing tennis?         |
| - Going to the cinema?    | - Going to the park?      |
| - Having a picnic?        | - Listening to the radio? |
| - Running?                | - Reading the newspaper?  |
| - Talking on the phone?   | - Going to the beach?     |
| - Meeting friends?        | - Watching the news?      |
| - Cooking?                | - Riding a bicycle?       |
| - Dancing?                | - Skating?                |
| - Playing handball?       | - Making your bed?        |

**Actividad nº 1**

**EXAMPLE:**

1. **Peter** = orange juice / coke / tea

***Peter likes orange juice but he prefers coke. He doesn't like tea***

2. **Laura** = cake / biscuits / lollipops

---

3. **Kevin** = steak / hamburgers / pizza

---

4. **Carol** = coffee / tea / coke

---

5. **Tom and Jonathan** = fish / meat / soup

---

6. **We** = fruit / ice-cream / chocolates

---

7. **Pam and Sue** = yogurt / fruit / doughnuts

---

8. **Walter** = chicken / hot-dogs / meat

---

9. **Jack and I** = water / milk / coffee

---

10. **Maggie** = cookies / cake / pudding

---

### 1.2. Ways to express your needs, desires and hopes.

Por otra parte, podemos expresar nuestra necesidad, deseo o esperanza por algo o porque algo ocurra. Los verbos que expresan esto (*need, want, hope*) también van siempre en **presente simple**.

Traducción	Verbo a utilizar	Seguido de	
Necesitar	Need	+	<b>Sustantivo</b> I need two books We want that house <b>Pronombre</b> I need them (two books) We want it (that house) <b>To + infinitivo</b> We want to buy that house I hope to see you
Querer	Want		
Esperar con esperanza, desear	Hope		

Por tanto, recuerda:

- Los verbos que expresan deseo y necesidad (*need, want, hope*) siempre en **presente simple**
- Los verbos detrás de ellos siempre en **to + infinitivo**

Ten en cuenta que a la hora de hacer oraciones tenemos que seguir la estructura de siempre:

	Estructura de la oración
(+)	<u><b>Sujeto + verbo + complementos</b></u> Ej.1: "We LOVE sports" Ej.2: "She LIKES these shoes. She likes <b>them</b> " Ej.3: "I HATE swimming in the sea" Ej. 4 "We WANT that house. I WANT <b>it</b> " Ej. 5 "They HOPE <b>to see</b> you soon"
(-)	<u><b>Sujeto + Do/Does + NOT + verbo + complementos</b></u> Ej.1: "We don't LOVE sports." Ej.2: "She doesn't LIKE these shoes. She doesn't LIKE them" Ej.3: "I don't HATE swimming in the sea" Ej. 4 "We don't WANT that house. We don't WANT <b>it</b> " Ej. 5 "They don't HOPE <b>to see</b> you soon"

<p>(?)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Aux + sujeto + verbo + complementos</u></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ej.1: "Do you LOVE sports?"</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ej.2: "Does she LIKE these shoes? Does she LIKE <b>them</b>?"</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ej.3: "Do you HATE swim<b>ming</b> in the sea?"</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ej. 4 "Do you WANT that house. Do you WANT <b>it</b>?"</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ej. 5 "Do they HOPE <b>to see</b> you soon?"</p>
------------	---

### 1.3. Comparative and superlative

Cuando **comparamos**, nos fijamos en **cualidades que van expresadas por adjetivos** (nunca decimos "esta mesa es más mesa que aquella". Por tanto, al comparar nos fijamos en los adjetivos, que sí se pueden graduar (alto, más alto que, el más alto). Veremos dos puntos dentro de la comparación:

a) **Comparativo**: comparación entre dos cosas

b) **Superlativo**: comparación de una cosa con respecto a varias

Antes de nada, debemos saber que los distintos grados que puede tener un adjetivo son tres: **neutro**, **comparativo** y **superlativo**. Imagina que estamos hablando de la casa de la foto:

Uso	Grado	Adjetivo	Ejemplo
Describimos algo sin compararlo	<b>Neutro</b>	Normal, sin cambios	Large, expensive A large house
Comparamos dos cosas entre sí	<b>Comparativo</b>	adj corto + <b>-ER</b>	<b>LargER</b>
		<b>MORE</b> + adj largo	<b>MORE</b> expensive
Comparamos algo con varias cosas	<b>Superlativo</b>	<b>THE</b> + adj corto + <b>-EST</b>	<b>THE largEST</b>
		<b>THE MOST</b> + adj largo	<b>THE MOST</b> expensive

### 1.3.1. Comparative form

Cuando comparamos **dos objetos o personas** podemos encontrar los siguientes casos:

- La primera es menos... que la segunda (**A < B**)
- Ambas son iguales (**A = B**)
- La primera es más... que la segunda (**A > B**)

En los dos primeros casos utilizaremos el adjetivo en grado neutro como ahora veremos y no hay que hacerle ningún cambio. Veamos las estructuras de estos comparativos:



#### **A) COMPARATIVO DE INFERIORIDAD**

**(A es MENOS... QUE B)**

Estructura				
less	+	adjetivo	+	than
Ejemplos				
Ej.1: Nadal is <b>less</b> tall <b>than</b> Pau Gassol				
Ej.2: England is <b>less</b> big <b>than</b> the USA				
Ej.3: I am <b>less</b> pretty <b>than</b> my sister				
Ej.4: You are <b>less</b> intelligent <b>than</b> us				



## B) COMPARATIVO DE IGUALDAD (A es IGUAL de ... QUE B)

Estructura				
(not) as	+	adjetivo	+	as
Ejemplos				
Ej.1: I am <b>as</b> tall <b>as</b> my twin brother				
Ej.2: England is not <b>as</b> big <b>as</b> the USA				
Ej.3: I am <b>as</b> pretty <b>as</b> my sister				
Ej.4: I am not <b>as</b> intelligent <b>as</b> Einstein				

Pulsa aquí para practicar el comparativo de igualdad.

<http://esl.lbcc.cc.ca.us/eesllessons/comparative/cmadiqz1.htm>

## C) COMPARATIVO DE SUPERIORIDAD (A es MÁS ... QUE B)

1. Estructura adjetivos cortos		
adjetivo (1 sílaba §)	-ER	THAN
adjetivo (2 sílabas, acaba en -y)	-IER	
Ejemplos		
Ej.1: Pau Gassol is tall <b>ER than</b> Pau Gassol		
Ej.2: The USA is big <b>GER than</b> England		
Ej.3: My sister is prett <b>IER than</b> me		
2. Estructura adjetivos largos		
MORE	adjetivo (2,3,4 sílabas)	THAN

### Ejemplos

Ej.4: Mary is **more** tired **than** her brother

Ej.5: Helen is **more** beautiful **than** Susan

Ej.6: The white house is **more** expensive **than** the brown house

Ten en cuenta los siguientes cambios ortográficos:

- a. Verbos de una sílaba que acaban en consonante-vocal-consonante  
-Doblan la última consonante antes de añadir –ER big ? **bigger**
- b. Verbos de una sílaba que acaban en –e muda  
-Añaden tan sólo la –R large ? **larger**
- c. Verbos de una o dos sílabas que acaban en –y (detrás de consonante)  
-Cambian la “y” por “i” antes de añadir –ER happy ? **happier**

Como acabas de ver en estos dos ejemplos, en Inglés **hay dos formas de marcar el grado comparativo** del adjetivo (**smaller – more** expensive); estas maneras dependen de la forma del adjetivo en cuestión.

Ahora practica lo aprendido y acierta la forma correcta del grado comparativo de estos adjetivos. Recuerda que al hablar del tamaño de los adjetivos estábamos hablando de las **sílabas al pronunciarlos** (y por la especial manera de escribir del inglés, puede no coincidir con lo que uno ve escrito)

Pulsa aquí y podrás hacer un ejercicio interactivo para empezar a practicar los comparativos.

<http://www.isabelperez.com/comp.htm>

Pulsa aquí para practicar los comparativos y elije la forma que corresponda a cada adjetivo.

<http://www.better-english.com/grammar/comparatives.htm>

Pulsa aquí para practicar 50 comparativos.

<http://english-zone.com/spelling/comp5.htm>

Pulsa aquí para practicar los comparativos y elije entre 4 la forma que corresponde a cada adjetivo.

<http://english-zone.com/grammar/compare1.html>

Pulsa aquí para recordar la gramática y encontrarás un ejercicio para practicar.

<http://fog.ccsf.cc.ca.us/%7Embibliow/comparative3-5.html>

### Para saber más

Además con este mismo esquema se pueden hacer las expresiones comparativas con un sustantivo, veamos unos ejemplos:

- Women have more imagination than men.
- Hamilton has more money than Alonso
- I have got more brothers than you
- Mary has more problems than us

**¡Cuidado!** Estas expresiones de comparación con sustantivos funcionan para el comparativo de superioridad, en los de igualdad e inferioridad se complican porque habría que tener en cuenta si el sustantivo es contable o incontable.

### Actividad Nº 2

Write the comparative form:

Ej: small - smaller

1. good - \_\_\_\_\_
2. larger - \_\_\_\_\_
3. funny - \_\_\_\_\_
4. narrow - \_\_\_\_\_
5. old - \_\_\_\_\_
6. new - \_\_\_\_\_
7. dark - \_\_\_\_\_
8. easy - \_\_\_\_\_
9. bad - \_\_\_\_\_
10. intelligent - \_\_\_\_\_

### Actividad nº 3

Complete the sentences using comparative form.

**Ej. My flat isn't very big.- I want a bigger flat.**

1. My motorbike isn't very fast. I'd like \_\_\_\_\_.
2. My husband isn't very rich. I need \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Your computer is old now. You need \_\_\_\_\_.
4. His camera isn't very good. He needs \_\_\_\_\_.
5. It isn't very hot today. It was \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.
6. This computer is \_\_\_\_\_ than your computer.
7. Lisa is \_\_\_\_\_ than George.

8. George is \_\_\_\_\_ than Lisa.
9. That car is \_\_\_\_\_ than this car.
10. Your car is \_\_\_\_\_ than this car.
11. This house is \_\_\_\_\_ than my house!

### 1.3.2. Superlative form

Utilizamos el **superlativo** cuando un objeto o persona destaca sobre un grupo de objetos o personas y por tanto se convierte en único. Podemos encontrar dos casos:

- a. Algo/alguien es el menos.... (**a < B, C, D, E**)
- b. Algo/alguien es el más... (**A > a, b, c, d**)

De nuevo, utilizaremos el grado neutro para el primer caso según la estructura:

#### A) SUPERLATIVO DE INFERIORIDAD

(A es EL / LA MENOS...)

Estructura		
<b>The</b>	<b>least</b>	adjetivo

Ejemplos
Ej.1: Nadal is <b>less</b> tall <b>than</b> Pau Gassol
Ej.2: England is <b>less</b> big <b>than</b> the USA
Ej.3: I am <b>less</b> pretty <b>than</b> my sister
Ej.4: You are <b>less</b> intelligent <b>than</b> us

#### B) SUPERLATIVO DE SUPERIORIDAD (A es el / la MÁS ...)

Estructura adjetivos cortos		
<b>the</b>	adjetivo (1 sílaba §)	<b>-EST</b>
	adjetivo (2 sílabas, acaba en -y)	<b>-IEST</b>

### Ejemplos

Ej.1: Nadal is the strong**EST** tennis player **in the world**

Ej.2: England is the big**GEST** country **in the UK**

Ej.3: My sister is the prett**IEST** girl **in the family**

### Estructura adjetivos largos

**THE MOST**

adjetivo  
(2,3,4 sílabas)

### Ejemplos

Ej.4: Mary is **the most** clever girl **in the class**

Ej.5: Helen is **the most** beautiful **of her sisters**

Ej.6: The white house is **the most** expensive **of the four houses**

Pulsa aquí para empezar a practicar los superlativos con un sencillo ejercicio.

[http://ressources-cla.univ-fcomte.fr/english/grammar/02\\_comparatives\\_superlatives/02b\\_comparatives\\_superlatives/13.htm](http://ressources-cla.univ-fcomte.fr/english/grammar/02_comparatives_superlatives/02b_comparatives_superlatives/13.htm)

### Actividad nº 4

Complete the sentences using superlative form.

Lucy is (young) \_\_\_\_\_ in the class.

That car is (expensive) \_\_\_\_\_ in the market.

This house is (big) \_\_\_\_\_ in the neighbourhood.

### Actividad nº 5

Complete the sentences using comparative or superlative form

William Shakespeare is (famous) \_\_\_\_\_ writer in England.

The elephant is (big) \_\_\_\_\_ than the lion.

Sergio is (old) \_\_\_\_\_ than Malcolm.

Our house is (old) \_\_\_\_\_ in the neighbourhood.

That book is (interesting) \_\_\_\_\_ than the newspaper.

This cake is (delicious) \_\_\_\_\_ than that one.

This is (bad) \_\_\_\_\_ programme in television history.

That picture is (clear) \_\_\_\_\_ than this one.

### Actividad nº 6

Complete the sentences using comparative or superlative form:

Mary's car is (large) \_\_\_\_\_ than Max's car.

Mary's house is (tall) \_\_\_\_\_ of all the houses on the block.

Max is (old) \_\_\_\_\_ than John. Of the three students, Max is (old) \_\_\_\_\_.

My hair is (long) \_\_\_\_\_ than your hair. Max's story is (long) \_\_\_\_\_ story I've ever heard.

Max is (wise) \_\_\_\_\_ than his brother. Max is (wise) \_\_\_\_\_ person I know.

Max is (thin) \_\_\_\_\_ than John. Of all the students in the class, Max is (thin) \_\_\_\_\_.

My mother is (fat) \_\_\_\_\_ than your mother. Mary is (fat) \_\_\_\_\_ person I've ever seen.

This morning is (peaceful) \_\_\_\_\_ than yesterday morning.

Max's house in the mountains is \_\_\_\_\_ (peaceful) in the world.

Max is (careful) \_\_\_\_\_ than Mike. Of all the taxi drivers, Jack is (careful) \_\_\_\_\_.

Max is (angry) \_\_\_\_\_ than Mary. Of all of John's victims, Max is (angry) \_\_\_\_\_.

Mary is (busy) \_\_\_\_\_ than Max. Mary is \_\_\_\_\_ (busy) person I've ever met.

John is \_\_\_\_\_ (generous) than Jack.

John is \_\_\_\_\_ (generous) of all the people I know.

Health is \_\_\_\_\_ (important) than money.

Of all the people I know, Max is \_\_\_\_\_ (important)

My mother's cooking is \_\_\_\_\_ (bad) than your mother's cooking.

I like my grandmother food but it's sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ (salty) than my mother food.

### 1.3.3. Irregular adjectives

Algunos adjetivos forman el grado comparativo y superlativo de forma distinta y son excepciones a las reglas que hemos visto antes. Por eso es muy importante tener esto en cuenta y conocerlo para utilizarlos correctamente. Estos adjetivos son:

ADJETIVO	NEUTRO	COMPARATIVO	SUPERLATIVO
Bueno	good	better than	the best
Malo	bad	worse than	the worst
Viejo (edad)	old	Older than	the oldest
Viejo (orden familiar)	old	eldest than	the eldest
Lejos	far	farther than	the farthest
		further than	the furthest

Veamos ahora un diálogo en el que aparecen algunos ejemplos de estos comparativos y superlativos irregulares:

A.- In your opinion, who is the best singer in the World?

B.- No doubt, Madonna; she is the best. She's simply the best.

A.- Is she better than Beyoncé?

B.- Of course, much better than her. But I think Madonna is not a very good dancer.

A.- Oh, yes; she's much worse than Beyoncé or Christina Aguilera. And she is an awful actress, she must be the worst actress in Hollywood.

Pulsa aquí para seguir practicando los superlativos en un ejercicio interactivo.

<http://www.isabelperez.com/super.htm>

### La expresión superlativa

Recordarás, que al utilizar el superlativo, estamos distinguiendo un objeto o persona con respecto a un grupo de objetos o personas y lo estamos convirtiendo en único (El más grande... no hay ninguno más grande).

La expresión superlativa se utiliza para referirse precisamente a ese grupo y se coloca al final de la oración.

Ej.1: Spain is **the hottest** country in Europe.

Ej.2: She is **the nicest** of my sisters.

Ej.3: Mount Fuji is **the most beautiful** in the world.

Ej.4: Tom is **the most intelligent** of my children.

Ej.5: Las Sunday was **the best** day of my life.

Ej.6: That was **the best** moment of my holiday.

Como verás, es la misma para todo tipo de adjetivos ya sean cortos o largos. La única diferencia la marca el sustantivo que vaya detrás de la preposición:

- In + singular (in Europe, in the World)
- Of + plural (of my sisters, of my children)

También puedes encontrar otra distinción

- In + lugares físicos (in Spain, in the class, in my family)
- Of + momentos temporales (of my life, of my holiday)

Pulsa aquí para hacer un sencillo ejercicio interactivo de todas estas cuestiones.

<http://baladre.info/english/sedaviwebfront/compsupeasy2.htm>

Pulsa en el enlace para hacer otro ejercicio online. No hagas caso de la primera, porque tiene una estructura especial que no hemos visto (equivalente a “cuanto más..., más...”). Haz las otras y practica lo aprendido.

<http://a4esl.org/q/h/vm/compsup2.html>

<http://wordreference.com/es/index.htm>

<http://dictionary.cambridge.org/>

### Actividad nº 7

**Choose the correct answer.**

1.The \_\_\_\_\_ day of the week is Saturday.

- a) bestest
- b) best
- c) goodest

2.My cousin is \_\_\_\_\_ student in his class.

- a) the worst
- b) worse
- c) worst



3. Do you think volleyball is \_\_\_\_\_ than tennis?

- a) better
- b) best
- c) better than

4. Your football team is \_\_\_\_\_ than my football team.

- a) bad
- b) best
- c) worse

5. I think summer \_\_\_\_\_ than winter.

- a) is better
- b) the best
- c) worser

6. My \_\_\_\_\_ subject is Design and Technology.

- a) worst
- b) better than
- c) worser than

### Actividad nº 8

Italian food is (good) \_\_\_\_\_ than American food.

My dog is (good) \_\_\_\_\_ dog in the world.

My mother's cooking is (bad) \_\_\_\_\_ than your mother's cooking.

Of all the students in the class, Max is (bad) \_\_\_\_\_.

My football team is (good) \_\_\_\_\_ yours.

Who is the (bad) \_\_\_\_\_ singer in the World?

### 1.3.4. Common English Mistakes - Comparatives and Superlatives



Video nº 1. Common English Mistakes - Comparatives and Superlatives. Fuente: **YouTube**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wSvBgtzG4eM>

### 1.4. Relative pronouns

Como hemos dicho, unen dos oraciones que tienen un elemento en común, es decir, se repite el mismo sustantivo (bien repitiendo la misma palabra o a través de un pronombre). Los pronombres de relativo sustituyen a este sustantivo que se repite, unen las dos oraciones tomando como elemento común dicho sustantivo y ocupan el lugar del punto. Mira atentamente los ejemplos y lo verás:

#### Ejemplo 1

“I know a man. **He** speaks five languages” = dos oraciones

“I know a man **who** speaks five languages” = 1 oración (**who** sustituye a “he”)

#### Ejemplo 2

“Lisa is wearing a dress. **It** is very beautiful” = dos oraciones

“Lisa is wearing a dress **that** is very beautiful” = 1 oración (**that** sustituye a “it”)

“Lisa is wearing a dress **which** is very beautiful” = 1 oración (**which** sustituye a “it”)

#### Ejemplo 3

“I saw a boy. **His** hair is red” = dos oraciones

“I saw a boy **whose** hair is red” = 1 oración (**whose** sustituye a “Her”)

Los pronombres de relativo que vamos a ver son:

Pronombre Relativo	Uso	Ejemplos
Who	Sólo para personas	A singer is a person who sings I know somebody who knows you Do you know anybody who speaks German? The people who work here are very nice
That	Para cosas y personas	A DVD is a machine that plays films She is the woman that knows you
Which	Sólo para cosas	Helen has a car which is very old I like films which are funny

OJO: Fíjate que los pronombres de relativo sustituyen a las palabras que van subrayadas. ¿Dónde van colocadas esas palabras? Exactamente, justo delante de ellos.

Pronombre Relativo	Uso	Ejemplos
Whose	Indica posesión	I know a man WHOSE wife is a famous doctor I saw a woman WHOSE dog is dangerous

OJO: En este caso el pronombre de relativo “**whose**” cumple una doble función:

- por una parte, se relaciona con el sustantivo que va delante (poseedor)
- por otra, acompaña al sustantivo que va detrás e indica la posesión de éste

Pulsa aquí para empezar a practicar los pronombres de relativo.

<http://www.smic.be/smic5022/relatives1.htm>

Pulsa aquí para practicar pronombres de relativo. Coloca las palabras en orden para formar una oración correcta. Tan sólo tienes que pinchar en la palabra.

<http://www.isabelperez.com/relative.htm>

Pulsa aquí para practicar pronombres de relativo. Une las dos oraciones con un pronombre de relativo y escríbela. Después, pulsa en "CHECK" para comprobar. Si quieres una pista, pulsa en "HINT" y te aparecerá una letra de la palabra que necesitas. Si no sabes la respuesta, pulsa en "SHOW ANSWER" para verla.

<http://perso.wanadoo.es/autoenglish/gr.relative.i.htm>

### Actividad nº 9

Put in the relative who, that or which where necessary.

All those oranges \_\_\_\_\_ you have eaten were grown in Valencia.

A lawyer is someone \_\_\_\_\_ knows the law.

Don't believe anything \_\_\_\_\_ he tells you. He is a compulsive liar.

The Intercity \_\_\_\_\_ had the accident last Saturday had undergone a revision on the previous day.

### Actividad nº 10

Put in the relative who or that where necessary.

This is the boy \_\_\_\_\_ had an accident.

Yesterday I saw a car \_\_\_\_\_ was really old.

Can I talk to the girl \_\_\_\_\_ is sitting on the bench?

She likes hamburgers \_\_\_\_\_ are hot.

Bill Clinton, \_\_\_\_\_ was President of the USA, has only one daughter.

## 2. Reading and vocabulary

### 2.1. Reading

#### THE RODRIGUEZ BROTHERS CIRCUS

The Rodriguez Brothers Circus is in town! Every year, the circus arrives and stays for a week. Then they go to the next town.

There are not many animals in the circus. People told the circus that they didn't like seeing animals performing. There is an elephant called Jacob and two old lions, Hattie and Meg.

Most of the performers are human! There is Leopold, The Strongest Man In The World. His father also worked in the circus, but Leopold is stronger than him, he has bigger arms and bigger legs too! Leopold performs his act every night for the town's people who come to watch.

Another performer is Clara. She says she has the longest hair in the world. It's about 4 metres long! She also has a daughter who works in the circus. Her name is Sue-Ellen.

Her hair is a lot shorter, but she wants to grow it as long as her mother's. Sue-Ellen helps look after the animals and she's also learning how to juggle.

The highlight of the circus are the three clowns, Pit, Pot and Pat. They all wear long red shoes, but Pat's shoes are the longest and sometimes, he falls over because they're so long! They perform for about twenty minutes and they are always the most popular act with the audience, especially the children. Many people think Pit, Pot and Pat are three brothers, but Pat is older than the other two - he's their father! He's the oldest clown in the country, but he has a lot of energy.

Tomorrow will be the longest day because the circus is leaving town and everything must be packed away into big trucks.

### Actividad nº 11

1. The circus comes to the town twice a year.

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

2. There are not many animals in the circus.

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

3. People don't come to the circus because of the animals.

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

4. Leopold and his father work in the circus together.

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

5. Leopold's father is the strongest.

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

6. Clara's hair is longer than her daughter's hair.

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

7. Sue-Ellen wants to be a clown in the circus.

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

8. Pit is the father of the other two clowns.

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

9. The three clowns wear identical shoes.

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

10. Everyone is very tired on the day that the circus leaves town.

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

## 2.2. Family and friends



Imagen nº 2. La familia. Fuente: cannypic Autor: Desconocido. Licencia: Desconocida  
<https://www.cannypic.com/es/free-vector/evening-time-nature-with-happy-family-173877>

### FAMILY MEMBERS

FATHER /MOTHER (DAD/MUM) PARENTS	PADRE / MADRE (PAPÁ / MAMÁ) = PADRES
HUSBAND /WIFE	MARIDO / MUJER
SON / DAUGHTER	HIJO / HIJA
CHILDREN	HIJOS
BROTHER / SISTER	HERMANO / HERMANA
GRANDFATHER / GRANDMOTHER= GRANDPARENTS	ABUELO / ABUELA = ABUELOS
GRANDSON / GRANDDAUGHTER = GRANDCHILDREN	NIETO / NIETA = NIETOS
UNCLE / AUNT = COUSIN	TÍO / TÍA = PRIMO/A
NEPHEW / NIECE	SOBRINO / SOBRINA
FATHER-IN-LAW / MOTHER-IN-LAW	SUEGRO / SUEGRA
BROTHER-IN-LAW / SISTER-IN-LAW	CUÑADO / CUÑADA
SON-IN-LAW / DAUGHTER-IN-LAW	YERNO / NUERA
STEPFATHER / STEPMOTHER	PADRASTRO / MADASTRA
STEPBROTHER / STEPSISTER	HERMANASTRO / HERMANASTRA



Imagen nº 3. Friends. Fuente: freepik Autor: Desconocido. Licencia: Desconocido  
[https://image.freepik.com/foto-gratis/grupo-de-amigos-caminando-y-hablando\\_1139-258.jpg](https://image.freepik.com/foto-gratis/grupo-de-amigos-caminando-y-hablando_1139-258.jpg)

## FRIENDS

- **PENPAL (E-PAL)** - A person living so far and keeping up with you by exchanging of letters.
- **BEST FRIEND** - One person in your life who is like a brother or a sister.
- **ACQUAINTANCE** - A person you know a little about.
- **COLLEAGUE** - A person who Works with you
- **CLASSMATE** - Someone you study with
- **FAMILY FRIEND** - A friend who has a good relationship with your family.
- **FLATMATE** - The person whom share your room/flat with.
- **FRENNEMY** - The one who pretends to be a friend but is actually an enemy.

## VERBS

- to make friends
- to keep in contact with someone
- to lose touch with someone
- to hang out with friends
- to fall out with friends = to argue with friends
- To trust a friend
- to stand up for a friend
- to have a good time with = have fun with
- like being with / enjoy being with
- to spend a lot of time with

- easy to get on with = there are no problems
- to make friends = to start a friendship
- to fall in love with = to realise that you love the person
- to break up / to split up = to end the relationship

### Actividad nº 12

Write the members of the family

1. My mother's sister is my \_\_\_\_\_
2. My daughter's brother is my \_\_\_\_\_
3. My father's daughter is my \_\_\_\_\_
4. My mum and dad are my \_\_\_\_\_
5. My sister's son is my \_\_\_\_\_
6. My aunt's son or daughter is my \_\_\_\_\_
7. My father's brother is my \_\_\_\_\_
8. My mother's father is my \_\_\_\_\_
9. My daughter's son is my \_\_\_\_\_
10. My brother's daughter is my \_\_\_\_\_
11. If you are a male parent, you are a \_\_\_\_\_
12. If you are female parent, you are a \_\_\_\_\_
13. If one of your children is a boy, he is your \_\_\_\_\_
14. If one of your children is a girl, she is your \_\_\_\_\_
15. When a couple gets married, the man is the \_\_\_\_, and the woman is his \_\_\_\_\_
16. A \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ both have the same parents.
17. One collective word to describe brothers and sisters is \_
18. My children's children are my \_\_\_\_\_
19. My children's son is my \_\_\_\_\_
20. My children's daughter is my \_\_\_\_\_
21. My grandfather/ grandmother's father is my \_\_\_\_\_
22. My husband's father is my \_\_\_\_\_
23. My wife's mother is my \_\_\_\_\_
24. My sister's husband is my \_\_\_\_\_
25. My brother's wife is my \_\_\_\_\_
26. My daughter's husband is my \_\_\_\_\_
27. My son's wife is my \_\_\_\_\_



**Answer these questions about you**

**PERSONAL INFORMATION: FAMILY AND FRIENDS**

- What's your mother's name?
- How old is your mother?
- Where is your mother from?
- How old is your sister or brother?
- Is your grandmother from Membrilla?
- What's your mother's favourite colour?
- What is your father's favourite sport?
- How old is your grandmother?
- Where is your uncle from?
- Are your friends from Ireland?
- What is your sister or brother interested in?
- Have you got a sister?
- Have you got a mobile-phone?
- Has your mother got a mobile phone?
- Has your father got a TV in her bedroom?
- Has your mother got a car?
- Has your mother got a brother?
- Has your mother got a sister?
- Has your father got a car?
- Has your father got a brother?
- Has your father got a sister?

**PERSONAL INFORMATION: ABOUT YOUR BEST FRIEND**

- What's your best friend's name?
- What's your best friend's family name?
- How old is your best friend?
- When is your best friend's birthday?
- Where is your best friend from?
- What nationality is your best friend?
- What language does your best friend's speak?
- What is his/her address?
- What's his/her favourite sport?
- What's his/her favourite food?
- What's his/her favourite TV programme?
- What's his/her favourite day of the week?
- What's his/her favourite hobby?
- What is he/she good at?
- What is he/she interested in?
- Is he/she good at French?
- Is he/she interested in basketball?

### 2.3. Jobs and occupations.



Imagen nº 3. Jobs and occupations Fuente: pngtree Autor: Desconocido Licencia: Desconocida

[https://png.pngtree.com/element\\_origin\\_min\\_pic/16/09/11/0057d43b4dbf3f2.jpg](https://png.pngtree.com/element_origin_min_pic/16/09/11/0057d43b4dbf3f2.jpg)

Actor/ actress	Cook	Fisherman	Judge	Politician	Shoemaker
Air hostess	Dentist	Gardener	Lawyer	Postman	Shop assistant
Architect	Doctor	Hairdresser	Nanny	Priest	Singer
Baker	Driver	Journalist	Nun	Reporter	Student
Bank clerk	Dustman	Librarian	Nurse	Sailor	Surgeon
Bookseller	Electrician	Lorry driver	Office worker	Salesman	Tailor
Builder	Engineer	Mechanic	Painter	Scientist	Taxi driver
Butcher	Factory worker	Miner	Pilot	Secretary	Vet
Caretaker	Farmer	Model	Plumber	Servant	Waiter/waitress
Chemist	Fireman	Monk	Policeman	Shepherd	Writer

### Actividad nº 13

Match each explanation with the job or profession:

- \_\_\_\_\_ - a person you go to see when you are ill or have some type of health problem.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - a person that can fix problems you have with your teeth.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - a person that collects trash/rubbish from bins in the street.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - a person that works with electric circuits.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - a person that delivers mail to your house.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - they cut your hair or give it a new style.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - a person that works in the science industry. They do many experiments.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - a person that repairs machines, especially car motors.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - a person employed in an office who types letters, keeps records etc.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - a person that works in a food outlet, looking after customers and serving food.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - a person that works in a factory.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - a person that works on a farm, usually with animals.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - a person that puts out fires.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - a person that acts in a play or a movie
- \_\_\_\_\_ - a person that designs building and houses.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - a person that catches fish
- \_\_\_\_\_ - a person that paints pictures or the interior and exterior of buildings.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - a person that keeps gardens clean and tidy. They take care of the plants in the garden.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - a person that makes new reports in writing or through television.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - a qualified person that decides cases in a law court.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - a person who flies a plane.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - a person that works in a shop or store selling products.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - a person that drives buses.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - a person that defends people in court and gives legal advice.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - a person that works in a library.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - a person that prepared food for others, often in a restaurant or café.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - a qualified person that looks after sick animals.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - a (usually attractive) person that works in fashion, modeling clothes and accessories.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - they make bread and cakes and normally work in a bakery.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - a person trained to help a doctor look after the sick or injured.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - a qualified person that works with and dispenses medicine.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - a person that repairs your water systems or pipes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - a member of the police force. They (try and) prevent crime.

## 2.4. Free time activities, leisure and sports.



Imagen nº 4. Free time activities. Fuente: Ytimg Autor: Desconocido. Licencia: Desconocida  
<https://i.ytimg.com/vi/RI50I0GV3gE/maxresdefault.jpg>

## FREE TIME ACTIVITIES AND LEISURE

What do you do in your free time?

Go to the cinema	Go out with friends	Play a musical instrument	Go to cultural events
Watch TV	Surf the internet	Read	Go to the park
Spend time with family	Play video games	Write	Listen to music
Gardening	Art and crafts	Cook	Go shopping

### Importante

Answer these questions about your free time:

- What do you usually do in your free time?
- Do you play a musical instrument?
- Can you swim?
- How often do you go swimming in winter?
- Do you go cycling at the weekend?

- Have you got a computer? How often do you browse the web?
- Have you got an e-mail address?
- How often do you check your emails?
- Do you usually surf the net?
- Are you into music?
- How often do you go out with friends?
- Do you meet your friends every day?
- Where do you meet your friends? How often do you go out with friends? What do you like doing?
- Do you enjoy films? What sort of films do you prefer? Where do you usually watch films?
- Are you reading any interesting book at the moment? Which one? What is it about?
- How often do you eat in a fast food restaurant?
- How often do you play tennis? Do you play sports? When do you play sports?

## TELEVISION PROGRAMMES

Cartoons "The Simpsons"	Comedy Programmes "La que se avecina"	Sport Programmes "Deportes 4"	Documentaries "Animals in Africa"
Game show "Pasapalabra"	Reality show "Gran Hermano"	Drama "Acacias 38"	Chat show "El Hormiguero"
Music programme "La Voz"	Soap opera "Acacias 38"	The News CLM Noticias	Weather forecast El tiempo Castilla-La Mancha

## Importante

### WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT...?

Interesting	Exciting	Terrible	Frightening	Educational
Unusual	Silly	Enjoyable	Boring	Amazing
Realistic	Disgusting	Special	Surprising	Funny
Popular	Entertaining	Serious	Violent	Sad

**Examples:**

- *What type of TV programmes do you like watching? Why? I like watching cartoons because they are enjoyable but I don't like watching game shows because they are boring.*
- *What's your favourite TV programme? Why? My favourite TV programme is "El Hormiguero". I like watching it because it's unusual and exciting.*
- *Do you like watching the news? Yes, I do. I think it's amazing. / No, I don't. I think it's boring.*
- *What do you think about sports programmes? I like sport programmes. I think they are exciting and amazing.*

**Answer these questions about you:**

- What TV programmes do you like watching? Why?
- What is your favourite TV programme?
- What are your favourite cartoons?
- How often do you watch cartoons?
- Where do you usually watch TV?
- Do you like watching the news?
- What do you think about sports programmes?
- Do you like watching dramas?
- What do you think about chat shows?
- Do you like watching reality shows?
- What do you think about music programmes?
- Do you like watching soap operas?
- What do you think about the weather forecast?

**GOING TO THE CINEMA**

Science Fiction	Action	Horror	Musical	Historical	Thriller
Romance/Romantic	Western	Animated	Drama	Musical	Adventure

- *What are your favourite type of films? Why? My favourite types of films are adventure films. I love watching them because they are unusual and exciting.*
- *What type of films do you like watching? Why? I like watching action films because they are exciting but I don't like watching musical films because they are silly.*

### Importante

Now, answer these questions about you:

- What are your favourite type of films? Why?
- What type of films do you like watching? Why?
- How often do you go to the cinema?
- Where do you usually go to the cinema?
- Who do you usually go to the cinema with?
- How often do you go to the cinema with friends?
- Do you usually buy pop-corn and fizzy drinks?
- What's your favourite film? Why?

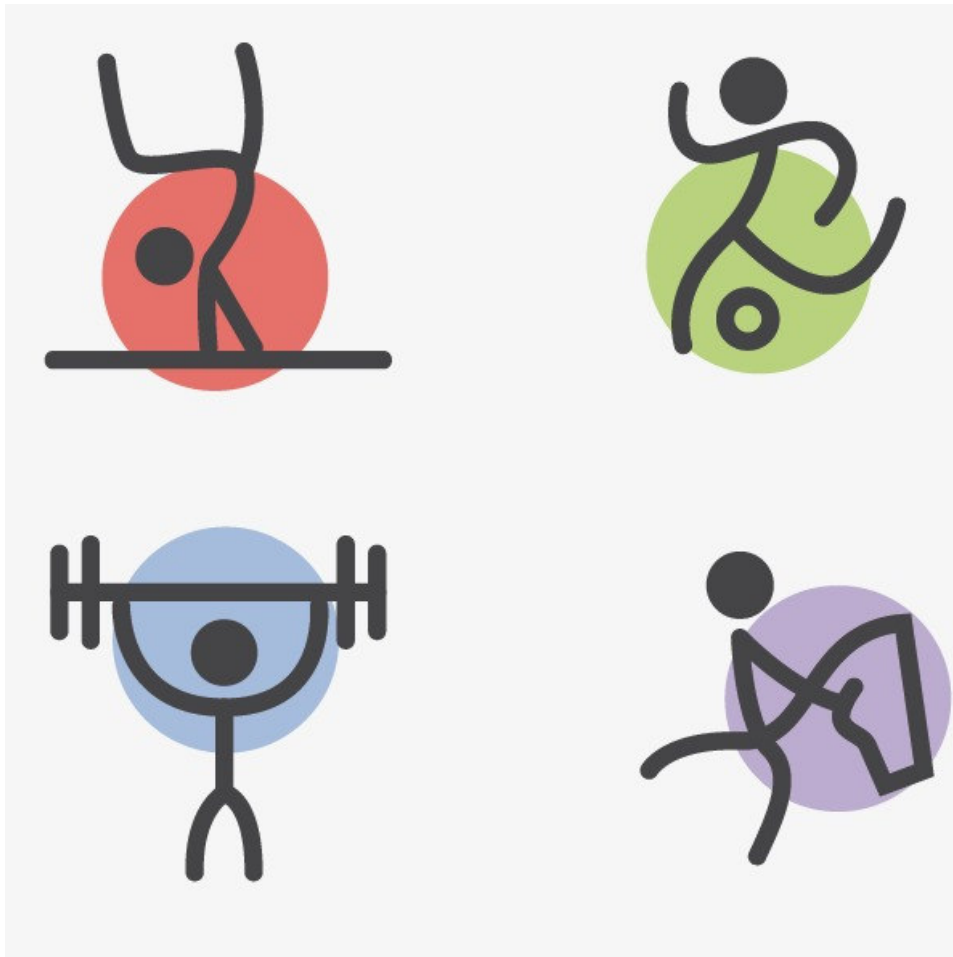


Imagen nº 5. Sports. Fuente: pngtree. Autor: Desconocido. Licencia: Desconocida  
[https://pt.pngtree.com/freepng/sports-logo\\_418206.html](https://pt.pngtree.com/freepng/sports-logo_418206.html)

## SPORTS

### Different Sports

Archery	Ice skating	Athletics	Judo	Bádminton	Karate	Baseball
Cycling	Rowing	Diving	Tennis	Fencing	Sailing	Horseracing
Handball	Table tennis	Hang-gliding	Rugby	Hockey	Volleyball	Kayak
Football (US)	Water polo	Basketball	Horse riding	Canoeing	Golf	Scuba diving
Football (GB)	Martial arts	Bowling	Hurdles	Skiing	Ice hockey	Swimming
Skating	Weightlifting	Gymnastics	Motorcycling	Motor racing	Windsurfing	Wrestling

### Extreme Sports

Bungee Jumping	Kitesurfing	Parachuting	Snowboarding	Waterskiing	Caving
Climbing	Mountain Biking	Paragliding	Skateboarding	Rock Climbing	Motocross

### Actividad Nº 14

Describing Sports. Write the sports.

The sport of fighting with swords according to a set of rules, in order to score points against an opponent. \_\_\_\_\_

A game in which a ball is hit with the hand. \_\_\_\_\_

A game played between two teams of five players in which goals are scored by throwing a ball through a basket. \_\_\_\_\_

A ball game played between two teams of nine on a field with a diamond-shaped circuit of four bases. \_\_\_\_\_

A game played by two teams of eleven players with a round ball that may not be touched with the hands or arms except by the goalkeepers. The object of the game is to score goals by kicking or heading the ball into the opponents' goal. \_\_\_\_\_

A team game played with an oval ball that may be kicked, carried, and passed from hand to hand. Points are scored by grounding the ball behind the opponents' goal line or by kicking it between the two posts and over the crossbar of the opponents' goal. \_\_\_\_\_

The sport or activity of riding a bicycle. \_\_\_\_\_

The sport of shooting with a bow and arrows, especially at a target. \_\_\_\_\_

A game in which two or four players strike a ball with rackets over a net stretched across a court. \_\_\_\_\_



A game played between two teams of eleven players who use hooked sticks to drive a small hard ball toward goals at opposite ends of a field. \_\_\_\_\_

A sport played on an ice rink between two teams of six skaters, who attempt to drive a small rubber disk (the puck) into the opposing goal. \_\_\_\_\_

A game for two teams, usually of six players, in which a large ball is hit by hand over a high net, the aim being to score points by making the ball reach the ground on the opponent's side of the court. \_\_\_\_\_

A seven-a-side game played by swimmers in a pool, with a ball like a volleyball that is thrown into the opponent's net. \_\_\_\_\_

### 3. Pronunciation



Video nº 2. Pronunciation - -est endings. fuente: **Youtube**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UfV5Tq3YMGc>

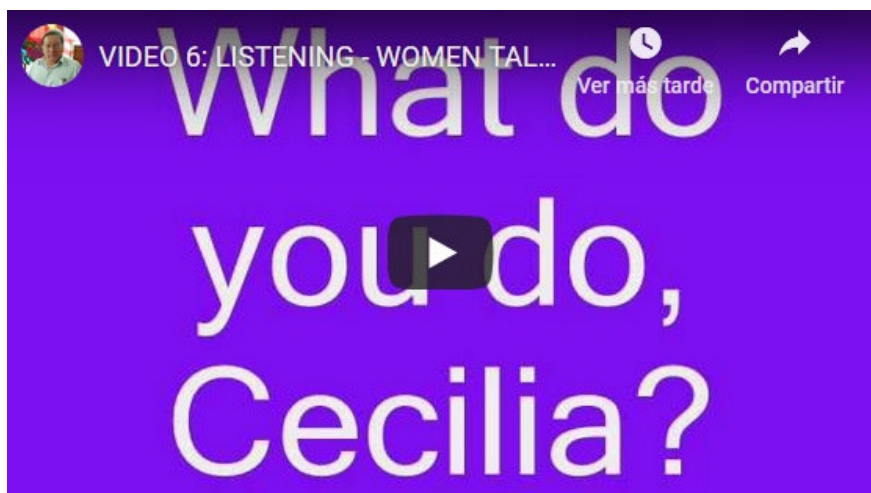
### 3. Listening and Speaking

#### **SPEAKING**

##### **Sports Questions. Ask and answer:**

- Are you good at sports?
- What sports are you good at?
- Do you play any sports?
- How often do you exercise?
- Are you a good baseball player?
- Do you know how to play tennis?
- What sports do you watch?
- Do you like watching car races?
- Do you like watching sports on TV?
- Which do you prefer, baseball or volleyball?
- What sports do you like watching live?

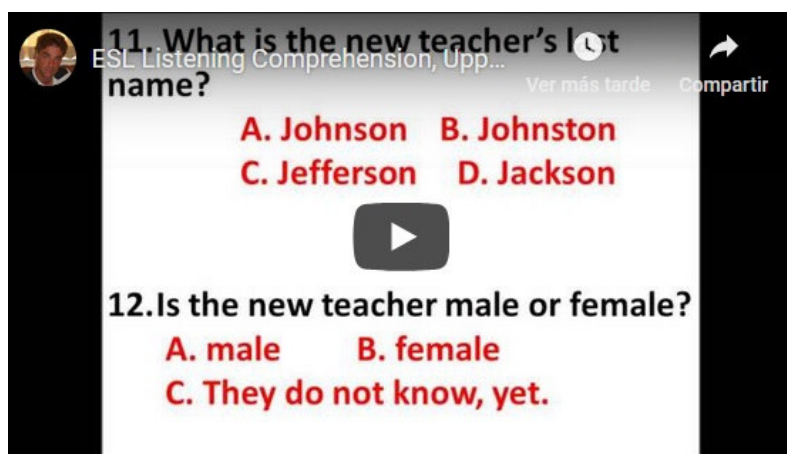
- What sports do you like watching on TV?
- What is the most popular sport in your country?
- What is your favourite team sport?
- What is your favourite indoor sport?
- What is your favourite outdoor sport?
- What do you think is the most popular sport in the world?
- What sport do you think is the most dangerous?
- What sport do you think is the most expensive?
- What new sports would you like to try?
- Does it bother you that people gamble on sporting events?



Video nº 3. Jobs and occupations. Fuente: **YouTube**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5xuzsBnPXIY>

### Listen and repeat



Video nº 4. Listen and answer. Fuente: YouTube

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y7BdzHgBGIY>

## 5. Writing

**Read this text about Mark's favourite place. Write a similar one about you.**

How are you?

My name is Mark, I am 23 years old and I live in Brighton, a city in the south of England. It's my favourite city! My favourite place! Do you have a favourite place, a place with family, good weather, and fun things to do? I'm glad I do. Brighton is my favourite place for many reasons.

The first reason is my family. Over half of my family lives in Brighton, and I love my family.

The second reason for Brighton being my favourite place is the weather. Most of the year it is rainy here but, in summer, it is also sunny. In winter, it is neither cold nor hot. My favourite part of the year is summer, of course! I can spend more time with my friends and family doing outdoors activities. The weather is great!

The third reason for Brighton being my favourite place is the food. I love cooking with my aunt and my mother. My aunty and my mother are great cooks. They cook the best pancakes in the world! I love getting up early, sitting in the hot kitchen and having a great breakfast with pancakes and hot chocolate!

The fourth reason for Brighton being my favourite place is that there are a lot of things to do and places to visit and discover around the city. You can have fun and spend all your vacation time enjoying all the views and doing activities like sailing, going to the beach, going shopping to the shopping centres, visiting museums...

And the fifth reason for Brighton being my favourite place is the beach. I love it more than any place in the world. I never get tired of looking at the beautiful, bright blue sea. Every time I feel sad, I go there to enjoy the cool breeze blowing against my hair, smell the fresh salty air, and hear the sound of waves crashing on the shore. Afterwards, I feel like my troubles have gone away. My friends and I also love going on picnics on the beach. We bring lots of food such as tuna sandwiches, juice and pizza. We play volley-ball in the sand and when we get tired, we jump in the sea. It is always a lot of fun.

For all these reasons, Brighton is my favourite place. If you don't have a favourite place, I think you should search for one. It's good a place where you can make special memories. When I grow up and have children, I hope that they can live in such a special place, too.

By the way, if you make pancakes at your special place, be sure to have a great hot chocolate cup!

Have you got a favourite place?

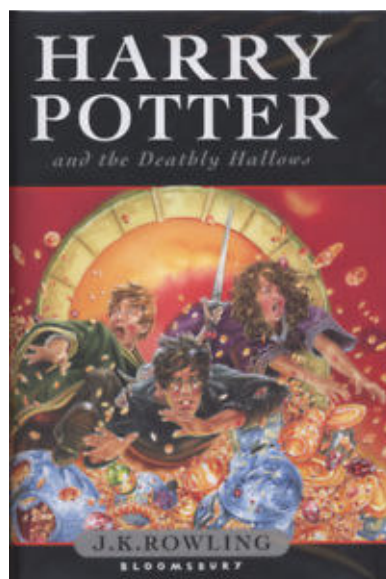
Mark

## 6. Libros y escritores anglosajones actuales



Antes de cerrar el tema, vamos a conocer algunos de los escritores anglosajones actuales más importantes. Para ello, hemos elegido a la autora británica que más libros ha vendido en los últimos años: J. K. Rowling.

Aprovecharemos también para ponerte un ejemplo de la versatilidad de información que podemos encontrar en Internet: en las páginas de la BBC dedicadas a entretenimiento podemos también encontrar ayuda para seleccionar un libro, con opiniones. Nosotros hemos seleccionado una opinión sobre el último libro de Harry Potter (pero como verás nos faltan algunas palabras)



*In Entertainment today, we listen to a review of the \_\_\_\_\_, and last, Harry Potter book - Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows – which millions of children (and \_\_\_\_\_) rushed out to buy at midnight on the day it was published simultaneously in \_\_\_\_\_ [93] countries! It had a print run of 12 million in the US alone!*

*After \_\_\_\_\_ years of twists and turns in the life of the young wizard, Harry Potter, there's a final confrontation between Harry and a highly evil character. It's a dark rollercoaster ride, with Harry on the run most of the time. And if the sales figures are true – this is officially the \_\_\_\_\_ selling book in history!*

<http://wordreference.com/es/index.htm>

<http://dictionary.cambridge.org/>

**Si quieres practicar más y ampliar tus conocimientos sobre el tema:**

Ejercicio de listening adicional

Si te ha gustado el ejercicio anterior, te traemos otro libro, de estilo y temática totalmente distinto sobre el que la página de un periódico digital nos da información.

Audio: ACING\_3\_Bloque\_07\_Tema\_2\_Audio\_1.mp3 (Portal de Educación de personas adultas)

### Soluciones a los ejercicios propuestos

#### Actividad nº 1

2. Laura likes cakes but she prefers biscuits. She doesn't like lollipops
3. Kevin likes steaks but he prefers hamburgers. He doesn't like pizza.
4. Carol likes coffee but he prefers tea. He doesn't like coke
5. Tom and Jonathan like fish but they prefer meat. They don't like soup
6. We like fruit but we prefer ice-cream. We don't like chocolates
7. Pam and Sue like yogurt but they prefer fruit. They don't like doughnuts
8. Walter likes chicken but he prefers hot-dogs. He doesn't like meat
9. Jack and I like water but we prefer milk. We don't like coffee
10. Maggie likes cookies but he prefers cakes. She doesn't like pudding

#### Actividad nº 2

1. good - better
2. larger - larger
3. funny - funnier
4. narrow - narrower
5. old - older
6. new - newer
7. dark - darker
8. easy - easier
9. bad - worse
10. intelligent - more intelligent

#### Actividad nº 3

1. My motorbike isn't very fast. I'd like **to buy a better one**.
2. My husband isn't very rich. I need **to find a richer one**
3. Your computer is old now. You need **to buy a newer one**.
4. His camera isn't very good. He needs **a better one**.
5. It isn't very hot today. It was **hotter** yesterday.
6. This computer is **newer** than your computer.
7. Lisa is **older** than George.
8. George is **younger** than Lisa.
9. That car is **more expensive** than this car.
10. Your car is **faster** than this car.
11. This house is **bigger** than my house!

**Answer the following questions saying "yes".**

Do you play tennis? Yes, I do

Does she play tennis? Yes, she does

Is he a lawyer? Yes, he is

Are you a teacher? Yes, I am

Does he go to school? Yes, he does

Is Marvin a doctor? Yes, he is

**Answer the following questions saying "no"**

Do you play tennis? No, I don't

Does she play tennis? No, she doesn't

Is he a lawyer? No, he isn't

Are you a teacher? No, I'm not

Does he go to school? No, he doesn't

Is Marvin a doctor? No, he isn't

**Write questions and negatives**

+ Mary is at school

? Is Mary at school?

- Mary isn't at school

+ You are a very good student

? Are you a very good student?

- You aren't a very good student

+ Sam and Luise are students

? Are Sam and Luise students?

- Sam and Luise aren't students

+ Your parents are in London now

? Are your parents in London now?

- Your parents aren't in London now

#### Actividad nº 4

Lucy is (young) the youngest in the class.

That car is (expensive) the most expensive in the market.

This house is (big) the biggest in the neighbourhood.

#### Actividad nº 5

William Shakespeare is (famous) the most famous writer in England.

The elephant is (big) bigger than the lion.

Sergio is (old) older than Malcolm.

Our house is (old) the oldest in the neighbourhood.

That book is (interesting) more interesting than the newspaper.

This cake is (delicious) more delicious than that one.

This is (bad) the worst programme in television history.

That picture is (clear) clearer than this one.

#### Actividad nº 6

Mary's car is (large) larger than Max's car.

Mary's house is (tall) the tallest of all the houses on the block.

Max is (old) older than John. Of the three students, Max is (old) the oldest.

My hair is (long) longer than your hair. Max's story is (long) the longest story I've ever heard.

Max is (wise) wiser than his brother. Max is (wise) the wisest person I know.

Max is (thin) thinner than John. Of all the students in the class, Max is (thin) the thinnest.

My mother is (fat) fatter than your mother. Mary is (fat) the fattest person I've ever seen.

This morning is (peaceful) more peaceful than yesterday morning.

Max's house in the mountains is the most peaceful (peaceful) in the world.

Max is (careful) more careful than Mike. Of all the taxi drivers, Jack is (careful) the most careful.

Max is (angry) angrier than Mary. Of all of John's victims, Max is (angry) the angriest.

Mary is (busy) busier than Max. Mary is the busiest (busy) person I've ever met.

John is more generous (generous) than Jack.

John is the most generous (generous) of all the people I know.

Health is more important (important) than money.

Of all the people I know, Max is the most important (important).

My mother's cooking is worse (bad) than your mother's cooking.

I like my grandmother food but it's sometimes saltier (salty) than my mother food.



### Actividad nº 7

Choose the correct answer.

1. The **best** day of the week is Saturday.
2. My cousin is the **worst** student in his class.
3. Do you think volleyball is **better** than tennis?
4. Your football team is **worse** than my football team.
5. I think summer is **better** than Winter.
6. My **worst** subject is Design and Technology.

### Actividad nº 8

Italian food is (good) better than American food.

My dog is (good) the best dog in the world.

My mother's cooking is (bad) worse than your mother's cooking.

Of all the students in the class, Max is (bad) the worst .

My football team is (good) better than yours.

Who is the (bad) worse singer in the World?

### Actividad nº 9

All those oranges that you have eaten were grown in Valencia.

A lawyer is someone who knows the law.

Don't believe anything that he tells you. He is a compulsive liar.

The Intercity which had the accident last Saturday had undergone a revision on the previous day.

### Actividad nº 10

This is the boy who had an accident.

Yesterday I saw a car that was really old.

Can I talk to the girl who is sitting on the bench?

She likes hamburgers that are hot.

Bill Clinton, who was President of the USA, has only one daughter.

### Actividad nº 11

1. The circus comes to the town twice a year.

Falso

2. There are not many animals in the circus.

Verdadero

3. People don't come to the circus because of the animals.

Falso

4. Leopold and his father work in the circus together.

Falso

5. Leopold's father is the strongest.

Falso

6. Clara's hair is longer than her daughter's hair.

Verdadero

7. Sue-Ellen wants to be a clown in the circus.

Falso

8. Pit is the father of the other two clowns.

Falso

9. The three clowns wear identical shoes.

Falso

10. Everyone is very tired on the day that the circus leaves town.

Verdadero

### Actividad nº 12

1. My mother's sister is my AUNT

2. My daughter's brother is my SON

3. My father's daughter is my SISTER

4. My mum and dad are my PARENTS

5. My sister's son is my NEPHEW

6. My aunt's son or daughter is my COUSIN

7. My father's brother is my UNCLE

8. My mother's father is my GRANDFATHER

9. My daughter's son is my GRANDSON

10. My brother's daughter is my NIECE

11. If you are a male parent, you are a FATHER

12. If you are female parent, you are a MOTHER

13. If one of your children is a boy, he is your SON

14. If one of your children is a girl, she is your DAUGHTER

15. When a couple gets married, the man is the HUSBAND , and the woman is his WIFE

16. A BROTHER and SISTER both have the same parents.

17. One collective word to describe brothers and sisters is SIBLINGS

18. My children's children are my GRANDCHILDREN

19. My children's son is my GRANDSON

- 20. My children's daughter is my GRANDDAUGHTER
- 21. My grandfather/ grandmother's father is my GREAT-GRANDFATHER
- 22. My husband's father is my FATHER-IN-LAW
- 23. My wife's mother is my MOTHER-IN-LAW
- 24. My sister's husband is my BROTHER-IN-LAW
- 25. My brother's wife is my SISTER-IN-LAW
- 26. My daughter's husband is my SON-IN-LAW
- 27. My son's wife is my DUGHTER-IN-LAW

### Actividad nº 13

**DOCTOR** - a person you go to see when you are ill or have some type of health problem.

**DENTIST** - a person that can fix problems you have with your teeth.

**DUSTMAN** - a person that collects trash/rubbish from bins in the street.

**ELECTRICIAN** - a person that works with electric circuits.

**POSTMAN** - a person that delivers mail to your house.

**HAIRDRESSER** - they cut your hair or give it a new style.

**SCIENTIST** - a person that works in the science industry. They do many experiments.

**MECHANIC** - a person that repairs machines, especially car motors.

**OFFICE WORKER** - a person employed in an office who types letters, keeps records etc.

**WAITER / WAITRESS** - a person that works in a restaurant, looking after customers and serving food.

**FACTORY WORKER** - a person that works in a factory.

**FARMER** - a person that works on a farm, usually with animals.

**FIREMAN** - a person that puts out fires.

**ACTOR / ACTRESS** - a person that acts in a play or a movie

**ARCHITECT** - a person that designs building and houses.

**FISHERMAN** - a person that catches fish

**PAINTER** - a person that paints pictures or the interior and exterior of buildings.

**GARDENER** - a person that keeps gardens clean and tidy. They take care of the plants in the garden.

**REPORTER** - a person that makes new reports in writing or through television.

**JUDGE** - a qualified person that decides cases in a law court.

**PILOT** - a person who flies a plane.

**SHOP ASSISTANT** - a person that works in a shop or store selling products.

**BUS DRIVER** - a person that drives buses.

**LAWYER** - a person that defends people in court and gives legal advice.

**LIBRARIAN** - a person that works in a library.

**COOK** - a person that prepared food for others, often in a restaurant or café.

**VET** - a qualified person that looks after sick animals.

**MODEL** - a (usually attractive) person that works in fashion, modeling clothes and accessories.

**BAKER** - they make bread and cakes and normally work in a bakery.

**NURSE** - a person trained to help a doctor look after the sick or injured.

**CHEMIST** - a qualified person that works with and dispenses medicine.

**PLUMBER** - a person that repairs your water systems or pipes.

**POLICEMAN** / **POLICEWOMAN** - a member of the police force. They (try and) prevent crime.

#### **Actividad nº 14**

- The sport of fighting with swords according to a set of rules, in order to score points against an opponent. **FENCING**
- A game in which a ball is hit with the hand. **HANDBALL**
- A game played between two teams of five players in which goals are scored by throwing a ball through a basket. **BASKETBALL**
- A ball game played between two teams of nine on a field with a diamond-shaped circuit of four bases. **BASEBALL**
- A game played by two teams of eleven players with a round ball that may not be touched with the hands or arms except by the goalkeepers. The object of the game is to score goals by kicking or heading the ball into the opponents' goal. **FOOTBALL**
- A team game played with an oval ball that may be kicked, carried, and passed from hand to hand. Points are scored by grounding the ball behind the opponents' goal line or by kicking it between the two posts and over the crossbar of the opponents' goal. **RUGBY**
- The sport or activity of riding a bicycle. **CYCLING**
- The sport of shooting with a bow and arrows, especially at a target. **ARCHERY**
- A game in which two or four players strike a ball with rackets over a net stretched across a court. **TENNIS**
- A game played between two teams of eleven players who use hooked sticks to drive a small hard ball toward goals at opposite ends of a field. **HOCKEY**
- A sport played on an ice rink between two teams of six skaters, who attempt to drive a small rubber disk (the puck) into the opposing goal. **ICE HOCKEY**
- A game for two teams, usually of six players, in which a large ball is hit by hand over a high net, the aim being to score points by making the ball reach the ground on the opponent's side of the court. **VOLLEYBALL**
- A seven-a-side game played by swimmers in a pool, with a ball like a volleyball that is thrown into the opponent's net. **WATER POLO**