

Los adjetivos de dos sílabas terminados en -y cambian la y por i antes de agregar -ER.

HAPPY = FELIZ	HAPPIER = MAS FELIZ
BUSY = OCUPADO	BUSIER = MAS OCUPADO
FUNNY = DIVERTIDO	FUNNIER = MAS DIVERTIDO

PRACTICAS

3.3.1. WRITE THE MEANING OF THE COMPARATIVES IN SPANISH (Escribe el significado de los comparativos en español).

- 1. er Than _____
- 2. More than. _____

3.3.2. WRITE THE USES OF THE COMPARATIVES. (Escribe los usos del comparativo).

- 1. er Than: Se usa después de _____
- 2. More (than) se usa antes de _____
- 3. er se usa con adjetivos (adverbios) de DOS sílabas terminados en _____

3.3.3. WRITE THE COMPARATIVE FORM. (Escribe la forma comparativa).

- 1. Más feliz = _____ (happy)
- 2. Más ocupado _____ (busy)
- 3. Más bonito = _____ (beautiful)
- 4. Más gracioso _____ (funny)
- 5. Más interesante _____ (interesting)
- 6. Más experto _____ (expert)
- 7. Más pequeño. _____ (small)
- 8. Más dulce _____ (sweet)
- 9. Más necesario _____ (necessary)
- 10. Más importante _____ (important)

3.3.4. TRANSLATE. (Traduce)

- 1. Katia is more beautiful than Raquel _____
- 2. Trains in Europe are more reliable than in América _____
- 3. Students are usually more interested in grades than knowledge. _____
- 4. It is a more important art collection _____
- 5. Monterrey's airport is bigger than Tampico's _____

- 6. Riding horses is more interesting than riding bicycles. _____
- 7. Speaking English is more difficult than reading it. _____
- 8. Sonia works more efficiently than Elsa. _____
- 9. Lilia is richer than Paul. _____
- 10. The brain tissues are more delicate than the hand tissues. _____

3.3.5. USE THE COMPARATIVES (Use los comparativos -ER THAN, MORE THAN).

- 1. Mike is MAS AMBICIOSO QUE his brother. (ambitious)
- 6. Pete is MAS alto QUE Cindy. (tall).
- 2. He is MAS inocente QUE James (innocent).
- 7. Sonny es MAS fuerte QUE Santos. (strong)
- 3. Clowns are MAS divertidos QUE actors. (funny).
- 8. Alex writes MAS cuidadosamente QUE George. (carefully).
- 4. Right now, I am MAS ocupado QUE a bee. (busy).
- 9. Rita is MAS rica QUE Nancy. (rich).
- 5. James is MAS feliz QUE Luis. (happy)
- 10. My watch is MAS rápido QUE yours. (fast).

3.4. OBJETIVO:

El alumno conocerá las expresiones del comparativo que expresa diferencia en inglés

DIFERENCIA.	INGLES:
	DIFFERENT FROM = DIFERENTE DE (A)
	TO DIFFER FROM = DIFERIR DE

- Examples. (Ejemplos):
- A Mustang is DIFFERENT FROM a Maverick. Un Mustang es DIFERENTE A un Maverick.
 - Reyna DIFFERS FROM Blanca in many ways. Reyna DIFIERE DE Blanca en muchos aspectos.
 - Children often DIFFER FROM their parents. Los niños con frecuencia DIFIEREN DE sus padres.

The newspaper's advertisements DIFFER FROM the radio's. Los comerciales del periódico DIFIEREN DE los del radio.
Jack's personality is DIFFERENT FROM Hector's. La personalidad de Jack es DIFERENTE DE la de Héctor.

3.4.1. WRITE THE MEANING OF THE COMPARATIVES: (Escribe el significado de los comparativos).

1. different from _____ 2. to differ from _____

3.4.2. WRITE IN ENGLISH THE COMPARATIVE FORMS. (Escribe en inglés las formas del comparativo).

- Climbing hills is _____ climbing mountains. (diferente a)
- My opinion _____ yours. (difiere de)
- Mexican people should be _____ northamerican people. (diferentes a)
- Joanna's ideas _____ Elena's ideas. (difieren de)
- I am _____ you. (diferente a)
- English pronunciation is _____ Spanish pronunciation. (diferente de)
- I am sorry, but I _____ you. (difiero de)
- Everybody should be _____ the others. (diferente de)

3.4.3. TRANSLATE (Traduce)

- The ideas of educated people are different from uneducated people. _____
- Young people's entertainments are different from old people's. _____
- Science is different from humanities. _____
- Today's cars differ from old cars. _____
- Different things are usually more interesting. _____

3.5. OBJETIVO:

El alumno comprenderá el uso y significados de los comparativos irregulares.

IRREGULARES.

Los siguientes comparativos son irregulares porque no siguen la regla general.

FAR	=	LEJOS	-	FARTHER	=	MAS LEJOS
GOOD	=	BUENO	-	BETTER	=	MEJOR
BAD	=	MALO	-	WORSE	=	PEOR
LITTLE	=	POCO	-	LESS	=	MENOS
MUCH	=	MUCHO	-	MORE	=	MAS
MANY	=	MUCHOS	-	MORE	=	MAS

Examples: (Ejemplos).

James is a better student than his brother. James es mejor alumno que su hermano.
T.V. series are the WORSE programs. Las novelas de televisión son los PEORES programas.
Laredo is FARTHER than Sabinas. Laredo está MAS LEJOS que Sabinas.
The less we spend, the MORE we save. Entre menos gastamos, MAS ahorramos.
Your drawings are BETTER than hers. Tus dibujos son MEJORES que los de ella.

PRACTICAS: (irregulares)

3.5.1. WRITE THE MEANING OF THE COMPARATIVES. (Escribe el significado de los comparativos).

1. better _____ 2. Worse _____ 3. Farther _____ 4. Less _____ 5. More _____

3.5.2. WRITE THE COMPARATIVES FORMS FOR THE FOLLOWING WORDS. (Escribe las formas del comparativo de las siguientes palabras).

1. good _____ 2. far _____ 3. Little _____ 4. Many _____ 5. Much _____

3.5.3. TRANSLATE (Traduce)

- Climbing mountains is a worse sport than tennis. _____
- Science is better than humanities. _____
- Edison was a worse student than others. _____
- Clothes that you make fit better. _____
- The new airport is farther than the old one. _____
- I need less money now. _____
- We need better methods in modern education. _____
- Indians were better workers than the first americans. _____

3.5.4. WRITE THE COMPARATIVES FORMS IN ENGLISH. (Escribe las formas del comparativo en Inglés)

1. Babies need MEJOR food.
2. The MAS you study, the MAS you learn.
3. New York es MAS LEJOS QUE México City.
4. John is PEOR student than Bob.
5. MEJORES Schools for MEJORES citizens.
6. I live MAS LEJOS QUE you do.
7. You should obtain grades (mejores).
8. Our prepa needs technique of teaching (mejores).
9. I want to travel (más lejos).
10. Inflation makes this year than others. (peor).

SUPERLATIVOS.

3.6. OBJETIVO: El alumno comprenderá las palabras que en inglés expresan superlativos de superioridad.

Cuando comparamos tres o más cosas y una sobresale del grupo, ya sea en forma superior o inferior, debemos usar las formas del superlativo.

SUPERIORIDAD

INGLES	ESPAÑOL:	USOS:
THE _____ EST	EL LA	La terminación EST se -- agrega a adjetivos de una sílabas y de dos sílabas -- sólo cuando termina en Y.
THE _____ MOST	LO MAS LAS LOS	
		MOST se usa antes de adje- tivos o adverbios de dos o más sílabas.

Examples: (Ejemplos):

- Jack is the shortEST son in the Perez family. Jack es EL hijo MAS bajo de estatura de la familia Pérez.
- Luis is THE tallest basketball player. Luis es EL MAS alto jugador del baloncesto.
- Rosalinda is THE slimmEST of the secretaries. Rosalinda es LA MAS delgada de las secretarias.
- Maxi is THE sweetEST boy of all. Maxi es EL niño MAS dulce de todos.
- The Pink Panther is THE funniEST cartoon. La pantera rosa es LA caricatura MAS divertida.
- Anita is THE MOST beautiful girl in class. Anita es LA muchacha MAS bonita de la clase.
- The Beatles were THE MOST popular singers. Los Beatles fueron LOS cantantes MAS populares.
- Friendship is THE MOST important thing in -- the world. La amistad es LA cosa MAS importante en el mundo.
- This armchair is THE MOST comfortable in the rooms. Este sillón es EL MAS cómodo del cuarto.
- Rattlesnakes are THE MOST dangerous animals. Las víboras de cascabel son LOS animales MAS peligrosos..
- Katia is the friendliEST girl. Katia es la chica más amigable.

NOTA: En ocasiones utilizamos la partícula MOST como adjetivo y cuando funciona de este modo, la traducimos al ESPAÑOL como: MAYORIA o LA MAYORIA.

Examples: (Ejemplos):

- MOST people like the movies. A LA MAYORIA de la gente le gusta el cine.
- MOST of the clowns are funny. LA MAYORIA de los payasos son graciosos.
- MOST children are innocent. LA MAYORIA de los niños son inocentes.

PRACTICAS.

3.6.1. WRITE THE MEANING FOR THE SUPERLATIVE FORMS. (Escribe el significado para las formas del superlativo).

1. The _____ est _____
2. The most _____

3. Most (como adjetivo) _____

3.6.2. WRITE THE USES FOR THE SUPERLATIVE FORMS. (Escribe los usos para las formas del superlativo):

1. La terminación EST se usa: _____
2. THE MOST se usa antes de: _____

3.6.3. USE THE SUPERLATIVES. THE _____ EST or THE MOST _____ (Usa los superlativos):

1. Ruben is eighteen years old. He is EL _____ MAYOR (OLD)
2. You must remember LOS _____ MAS _____ IMPORTANTES topics. (IMPORTANT)
3. Salt is used in cooking. It is EL _____ MAS NECESARIO element for chefs. (NECESSARY)
4. Cantinflas is EL _____ MAS _____ DIVERTIDO mexican actor. (FUNNY)
5. Sweden and Holland are LOS _____ MAS _____ DESARROLLADOS countries. (DEVELOPED)
6. He bought EL _____ MAS _____ CARO car. (EXPENSIVE)
7. She wears LOS _____ MAS _____ BARATOS shoes. (CHEAP)
8. Linda is LA _____ MAS _____ POPULAR girl in class. (POPULAR)
9. Tomas is EL _____ MAS _____ CRUEL boy in class. (CRUEL)
10. Mr. Smith is EL _____ MAS _____ VIEJO man in town. (OLD)

3.6.4. WRITE THE SUPERLATIVE FORM OF THE FOLLOWING WORDS. (Escribe la forma superlativa de las siguientes palabras):

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. short = the _____ | 4. important = the _____ |
| 2. old = the _____ | 5. necessary = the _____ |
| 3. big = the _____ | 6. happy = the _____ |
| 7. busy = the _____ | 8. incredible = the _____ |
| 9. nice = the _____ | 10. friendly = the _____ |

3.6.5. TRANSLATE. (Traduce).

1. Monterrey is the largest city of Northern Mexico _____
2. Max told the funniest joke. _____
3. Algebra is the most difficult subject. _____
4. You can breathe the purest air in the mountains. _____
5. Climbing mountains is the most dangerous sport. _____
6. I wrote the easiest exercise. _____
7. Private schools are the most expensive ones. _____
8. I know the richest man in town. _____
9. The most dedicated students are going to be awarded. _____
10. Tina is the friendliest girl in class. _____

3.7. OBJETIVO:

El alumno comprenderá el uso y significado del superlativo que denota inferioridad en inglés. SUPERLATIVO de inferioridad.

Si al comparar varios elementos (personas, objetos, ideas, etc.), uno está en un plano inferior, -- se usa:

INGLES:	ESPAÑOL	USOS:
THE LEAST	EL LA MENOS LOS LAS	Con adjetivos o adverbios de dos o más sílabas.

Examples. (Ejemplos):

Roman is THE LEAST serious person.

The clown is THE LEAST happy.

This flashlight is THE LEAST necessary.

Román es LA persona MENOS seria.

El payaso es EL MENOS feliz.

Esta batería de mano es LA MENOS necesaria.

PRACTICAS.

3.7.1. WRITE THE MEANING OF THE SUPERLATIVE FORM. (Escribe el significado del superlativo):

1. The least = _____

3.7.2. TRANSLATE. (Traduce):

1. The least happy _____ 2. the least interesting _____

3. the least important _____ 4. the least sad _____

5. the least necessary _____ 6. the least serious _____

7. the least nice _____ 8. the least useful _____

9. the least expensive _____ 10. the least pretty _____

3.7.3. WRITE THE SUPERLATIVE FORM IN ENGLISH. (Escribe el superlativo en inglés):

1. I bought _____ expensive dress. (el menos) 2. _____ important topic. (el menos).

3.7.4. TRANSLATE. (Traduce):

1. this is the least dangerous cigarete. _____

2. Grades should be the least important worry of good students. _____

3. Pedro is the least serious person. _____

4. David is the least happy student. _____

5. The least intelligent boy. _____

3.8. Formas irregulares del superlativo.

OBJETIVO: El alumno comprenderá las formas irregulares del superlativo.

Adjetivos irregulares del superlativo.

ADJETIVOS		SUPERLATIVOS	
FAR	= LEJOS	- FARTHEST	= EL MAS LEJANO
GOOD	= BUENO	- BEST	= LO MEJOR
BAD	= MALO	- WORST	= LO PEOR
LITTLE	= POCO	- LEAST	= LO MENOS
MUCH	= MUCHO	- MOST	= LO MAS
MANY	= MUCHOS	- MOST	= LOS MAS

Examples. (Ejemplos):

He is THE WORST violin player.

Birds are THE BEST animals.

Little Red Ridding Hood took THE FARTHEST way to grandma's house.

This is THE LEAST important.

THE MOST necessary.

These meanings are THE MOST difficult.

EL es EL PEOR violinista.

Los pájaros son LOS MEJORES animales.

Caperucita Roja tomó EL camino MAS LEJANO a la casa de su abuelita.

Esto es LO MENOS importante.

LO MAS necesario.

Estos significados son LOS MAS difíciles.

PRACTICAS.

3.8.1. WRITE THE MEANING IN SPANISH. (Escribe el significado en español):

1. farthest _____ 2. best _____ 3. Worst _____

4. Least _____ 5. Most _____

3.8.2. WRITE THE IRREGULAR SUPERLATIVE. (Escribe los superlativos irregulares):

1. I bought EL MENOS expensive suit
2. Our Prepa is LA MAS important Prepa of the University.
3. Japan is EL MAS LEJANO country.
4. You are EL PEOR student.
5. EL MEJOR actor in 1975 was Jack Nicholson.

3.8.3. TRANSLATE. (Traduce):

1. Guatemala's earthquake in 1976 was the worst disaster. _____
2. The best swimmer of the Olympics in 1975 was Mark Spitz. _____
3. This is the least dangerous cigarette. _____
4. Going to Los Angeles from Monterrey, the central highway is the farthest. _____
5. The best football team is "Tigres" _____
6. The least grade I obtained was eighty. _____
7. They are the worst students. _____
8. The worst teacher is the lazy teacher. _____
9. Please walk the farthest way. _____
10. Good students are the best friends. _____

3.9. V O C A B U L A R Y.

VERBOS

Infinitivo	Pasado	Participio	Español.
to accompany	accompanied	accompanied	acompañar
to ask	asked	asked	preguntar
to be	was were	been	ser o estar
to begin	began	begun	empezar
to believe	believed	believed	creer
to be born	was, were born	born	nacer
to breathe	breathed	breathed	respirar
to die	died	died	morir
to compose	composed	composed	componer
to do	did	done	hacer
to face	faced	faced	enfrentar
to fix	fixed	fixed	reparar
to forget	forgot	forgotten	olvidar
to go	went	gone	ir
to help	helped	helped	ayudar
to hope	hoped	hoped	tener esperanza
to learn	learned	learned	aprender
to leave	left	left	dejar
to live	lived	lived	vivir
to love	loved	loved	amar
to make	made	made	hacer
to need	needed	needed	necesitar
to obtain	obtained	obtained	obtener

V O C A B U L A R Y

SUSTANTIVOS

brain	= cerebro	joke	= broma, chiste
brass	= metal	kind	= clase
century	= siglo	knowledge	= conocimiento
characters	= personajes	life	= vida
childhood	= niñez	means	= medios
choral	= coral, coro	money	= dinero
classroom	= salón de clase	newest	= el más nuevo
crisis	= crisis	nothern	= norteño
chess	= ajedrez	office	= oficina
composer	= compositor	pain	= dolor
debt	= deuda	play	= juego, obra
diseases	= enfermedades	park	= parque
details	= detalles	part	= parte
earthquake	= terremoto	pavement	= pavimento
engineer	= ingeniero	parents	= padres
entertainments	= entretenimientos	peanut	= cacahuete
expenses	= gastos	protection	= protección
examinations	= exámenes	refreshments	= refrescos
failure	= fracaso	rules	= reglas
farmer	= granjero, agricultor	science	= ciencia
hills	= colinas	scenery	= escenario
inkeeper	= conserje	school	= escuela
invitations	= invitaciones	stage	= escenario
January	= Enero	state	= estado