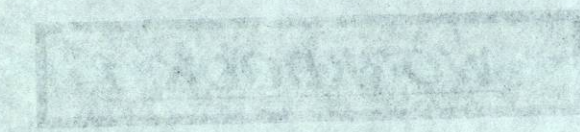


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ACADEMIA DE INGLÉS
PREPARATORIA No. 2
DOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN



MODULES V AND VII
PRACTICES AND EXERCISES
Compiled by Prof. María A. Garza Morán

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Shift _____
Module _____
Number _____

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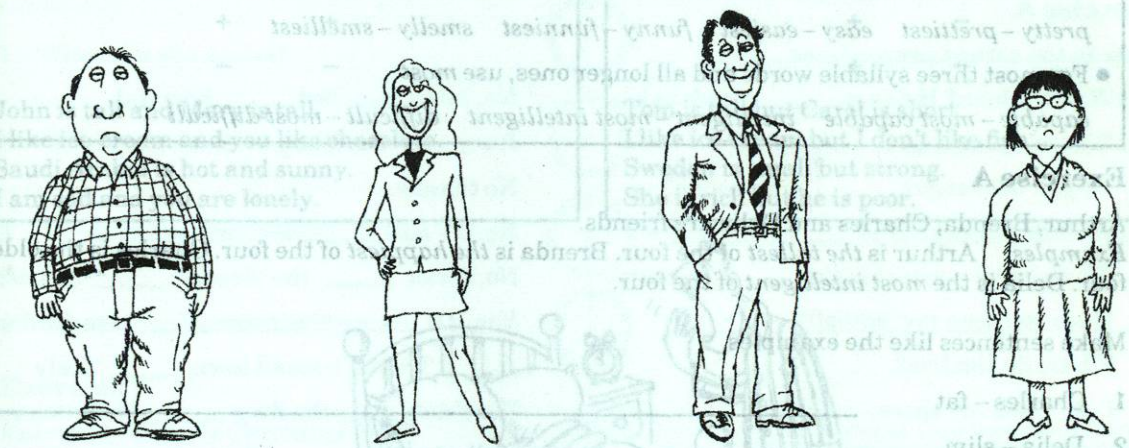


E 2 Adjectives: comparison

John and Mary
bigger than, more intelligent

Spelling rules for comparatives

- For one syllable words with one vowel and one consonant at the end, double the last consonant and add *er*
big - bigger fat - fatter hot - hotter sad - sadder thin - thinner
- For one syllable words with one or two vowels or ending in two consonants, just add *er*
long - longer tall - taller black - blacker weak - weaker soon - sooner
- For words of one or two syllables ending with *e*, just add *r*.
nice - nicer wide - wider simple - simpler
- For words of two syllables ending with a consonant and *y*, change the *y* to *i* and add *er*.
pretty - prettier easy - easier funny - funnier smelly - smellier
- For most three syllable words and all longer ones, use *more*.
capable - more capable intelligent - more intelligent difficult - more difficult



Mr Adams A Miss Brookes B Mr Church C Ms Dangerfield D

Examples: Mr Adams is *older than* Miss Brookes.
Miss Brookes is *prettier than* Ms Dangerfield.
Ms Dangerfield is *more intelligent than* Miss Brookes.
Mr Church is *more handsome than* Mr Adams.

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Exercise A

Make sentences about the people above:

- Example: fat A / C Mr Adams is fatter than Mr Church.
- | | | |
|---------------|-------|-------|
| 1 thin | B / D | _____ |
| 2 happy | C / A | _____ |
| 3 sad | D / B | _____ |
| 4 rich | C / A | _____ |
| 5 poor | D / B | _____ |
| 6 intelligent | A / B | _____ |
| 7 strong | C / D | _____ |

Exercise B

Do Exercise 1 on the cassette.

ANSWERS
A 1 Miss Brookes is thinner than Ms Dangerfield. 2 Mr Church is happier than Mr Adams. 3 Ms Dangerfield is sadder than Miss Brookes. 4 Mr Church is richer than Mr Adams. 5 Ms Dangerfield is poorer than Miss Brookes. 6 Mr Adams is more intelligent than Ms Dangerfield. 7 Mr Church is stronger than Ms Dangerfield.

E 4 Adjectives: superlative

the biggest

Spelling rules for superlatives

- For one syllable words with one vowel and one consonant at the end, double the last consonant and add *est*.
big - biggest fat - fattest hot - hottest sad - saddest thin - thinnest
- For one syllable words ending in two consonants or with two vowels, just add *est*.
long - longest tall - tallest black - blackest weak - weakest
- For words of one or two syllables ending with *e*, just add *st*.
nice - nicest wide - widest simple - simplest
- For words of two syllables ending with a consonant and *y*, change the *y* to *i* and add *est*.
pretty - prettiest easy - easiest funny - funniest smelly - smelliest
- For most three syllable words and all longer ones, use *most*.
capable - most capable intelligent - most intelligent difficult - most difficult

Exercise A

Arthur, Brenda, Charles and Delia are friends.
Examples: Arthur is *the tallest* of the four. Brenda is *the happiest* of the four. Charles is *the oldest* of the four. Delia is *the most intelligent* of the four.

Make sentences like the examples.

- Charles - fat _____
- Delia - slim _____
- Arthur - strong _____
- Brenda - elegant _____

Exercise B

Example: High mountains (world): Mont Blanc / Everest / Kilimanjaro
Everest is the highest mountain *in* the world.

Make sentences like the example.

- Long rivers (Europe): the Danube / the Rhine / the Seine _____
- Big animals (Africa): the rhino / the elephant / the hippopotamus _____
- Busy airports (England): Gatwick / Heathrow / Manchester _____
- Expensive metals (world): platinum / silver / gold _____
- Fast passenger planes (world): Concorde / the 747 / the Airbus _____

Exercise C

Do Exercise 3 on the cassette.

E 11 Conjunctions

John and Mary



AND

+ +
- -

John is tall and Mary is tall.
I like ice-cream and you like chocolate.
Saudi Arabia is hot and sunny.
I am sad and you are lonely.

BUT

+ -
- -

Tom is tall but Carol is short.
I like ice-cream but I don't like fish.
Sweden is small but strong.
She is rich but he is poor.



SO (result)

• → •

I'm tired so I'm going to bed.
It was wet so she stayed at home.
I like ice-cream so I eat a lot of it.

BECAUSE (reason)

• ← •

I'm going to bed because I'm tired.
She stayed at home because it was wet.
I eat ice-cream because I like it.

Join the pairs of sentences. Write *a* to *l* in the numbered spaces below.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1 The shop was closed | a so we had a long swim. |
| 2 My father shouted at me | b but she hates sport. |
| 3 The water was very warm | c and it has green eyes. |
| 4 Our cat has a long tail | d and has a big car. |
| 5 Mikki loves pop music | e but I haven't finished. |
| 6 The Nile is a very long river | f because he was very angry. |
| 7 They missed the bus | g so we couldn't buy any cigarettes. |
| 8 My boss was very pleased | h because he is a good Muslim. |
| 9 Tomoko asked me to a party | i and it flows through many countries. |
| 10 Mustapha prays five times a day | j but I didn't want to go. |
| 11 I've been working very hard | k so they had to walk. |
| 12 He lives in a large house | l because I worked hard. |

- 1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____
7 _____ 8 _____ 9 _____ 10 _____ 11 _____ 12 _____

ANSWERS

- 1 c; 2 f; 3 a; 4 e; 5 b; 6 i; 7 k; 8 j; 9 h; 10 g; 11 d; 12 l

ANSWERS
A 1 Charles is the fattest of the four. 2 Delia is the slimmest of the four. 3 Arthur is the strongest of the four. 4 Brenda is the most elegant of the four.
B 1 The Danube is the longest river in Europe. 2 The elephant is the biggest animal in Africa. 3 Heathrow is the busiest airport in England. 4 Platinum is the most expensive metal in the world. 5 Concorde is the fastest passenger plane in the world.

E 15 Prepositions: place

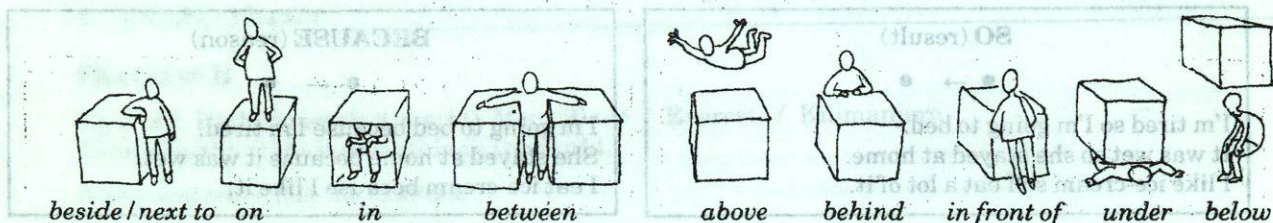
at home in bed

AT	IN	ON
at home/work/school at the beginning/end at the theatre/cinema at the station/airport at a party/dance/concert	in Rome (town or city) in France (country) in a car in a room/house/garden in your tea/drink in bed/hospital/prison in the air	on the table/shelf on the ground/floor on a bus/train/plane on the wall/ceiling on the left/right

Exercise A

Write in the correct prepositions.

- Where's John? He's not _____ work today. No, he's _____ bed _____ hospital.
- Where's your cup? It's _____ the table.
- Do you take sugar _____ your coffee? No thanks.
- Has the plane arrived _____ the airport? No, it's still _____ the air.
- Where were you last night, _____ a party? No, I was _____ the theatre _____ London.
- Have you seen my football? Yes, it's _____ the grass _____ the garden.
- Where do you live? _____ Trento, a small town _____ Italy.
- I can't find my shoes. They're _____ the floor _____ the kitchen.
- Did you meet him _____ the station? No, he wasn't _____ the train.
- Where is Mr Smith? He's _____ the third room _____ the left.

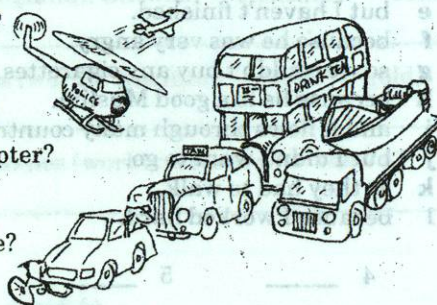


Exercise B

Now look at the picture and answer the questions.

Example: Where is the car? It's *in front of* the taxi.

- Where is the taxi?
- Where is the plane?
- Where is the bus?
- Where is the lorry?
- Where is the helicopter?
- Where is the boat?
- Where is the bicycle?
- Where is the dog?



- It's _____ the taxi.
- _____ the car and the bus.
- _____ the helicopter.
- _____ the taxi.
- _____ the bus.
- _____ the plane.
- _____ the lorry.
- _____ the car.
- _____ the car.

ANSWERS
A 1 at, in, in; 2 on; 3 in; 4 at, in; 5 at, in; 6 on, in; 7 in, in; 8 on, in; 9 at, on; 10 in, on
B 1 It's between the car and the bus. 2 It's above the car. 3 It's behind the taxi. 4 It's beside / next to the car. 5 It's below the plane. 6 It's on the lorry. 7 It's under the car. 8 It's in the car.

E 16 Prepositions: time

at four o'clock on Saturday

AT (times / festivals)	ON (days / dates)	IN (months / years / seasons)
at four o'clock at 3.15 at Christmas at the weekend	on Monday on 15th May on April 3rd	in July in 1992 in winter in the morning

Exercise A

Example: When does the plane leave?

It leaves at 6.30.

- When did you arrive?
- What time shall we start?
- When do the shops close?
- What time does the film begin?



Exercise B

Example: When is Christmas Day?

Friday

Christmas Day is on 25th December.

- When is New Year's Day? 4th July
- When is American Independence Day? 25th December
- On which day do Christians go to church? 1st January
- On which day do Muslims go to the mosque? Sunday

Exercise C

Fill in the gaps in the sentences with *on*, *in* or *a*.

- _____ Monday, Susan woke up _____ five o'clock _____ the morning.
- In England they play football _____ winter and cricket _____ summer.
- My sister arrived _____ half past three _____ the afternoon.
- I usually play badminton _____ Wednesdays and tennis _____ Saturdays.

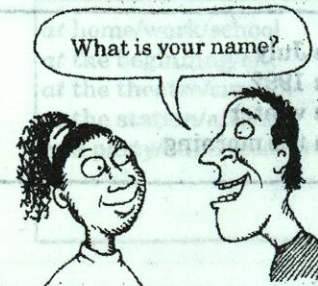
Exercise D

Do Exercise 7 on the cassette.

ANSWERS
A 1 I arrived at seven o'clock. 2 We'll start at 7.15.
B 1 New Year's Day is on 1st January. 2 American Independence Day is on 4th July. 3 Christians go to church on Sunday. 4 Muslims go to the mosque on Friday.
C 1 on, at, in; 2 in, in; 3 at, in; 4 on, on

What is this?

Wh- questions begin with question words like *What, When, Who, Whose, Why, Which, Where, and How.*



QUESTION	ANSWER
What is your name? <i>(verb) (subject)</i>	My name is Maria. <i>(subject) (verb)</i>
Where are the children? <i>(verb) (subject)</i>	The children are in the garden. <i>(subject) (verb)</i>
When is she coming? <i>(verb) (subject) (verb)</i>	She is coming at 8 o'clock. <i>(subject) (verb)</i>

The verb comes before the subject.

The verb comes after the subject.

Exercise A

Write the questions.

- What _____? His name is Juan.
- Where _____? The pyramids are in Egypt.
- Who _____? Alain was sick at the party.
- Why _____? I am learning English because of my job.
- How old _____? She is 20.
- Whose car _____? It's my car.

PRESENT TENSE	PAST TENSE
a) Joan knows Mike. <i>(subject) (verb) (object)</i> Joan knows <u>who</u> ? <i>Who</i> does Joan know? <i>(object) (subject)</i>	Joan knew Mike. <i>(subject) (verb) (object)</i> Joan knew <u>who</u> ? <i>Who</i> did Joan know? <i>(object) (subject)</i>
b) Joan knows Mike. <i>(subject) (verb) (object)</i> <u>?</u> knows Mike? <i>Who</i> knows Mike? <i>(subject) (verb) (object)</i>	Joan knew Mike. <i>(subject) (verb) (object)</i> <u>?</u> knew Mike? <i>Who</i> knew Mike? <i>(subject) (verb) (object)</i>

Exercise B

Write the questions.

Examples: *Who arrived at 7 o'clock?*
Who did he see yesterday?

- Where _____? He went to ? last week.
- How many books _____? John bought ? books last year.
- Who _____? ? bought a new car last month.
- When _____? Phyllis went to China ?
- Which car _____? I like the ? car.
- What _____? ? happened.
- What _____? ? You want?
- Whose pen _____? She took ?'s pen.

ANSWERS
 1 Where did he go last week? 2 How many books did John buy last year? 3 Who bought a new car last month? 4 When did Phyllis go to China? 5 Which car do you like? 6 What happened? 7 What do you want? 8 Whose pen did she take? 9 How old is she? 10 Whose car is it?
 A 1 What is his name? 2 Where are the pyramids? 3 Who was sick at the party? 4 Why are you learning English? 5 How old is she? 6 Whose car is it? 7 What happened? 8 Whose car do you want? 9 How old is she? 10 Whose car is it?

I am going to sing.

STATEMENT		QUESTION		SHORT ANSWER		
I	am 'm am not 'm not	Am Aren't	I	Yes, No,	I	am. 'm not.
You We	are 're are not aren't	Are Aren't	you we they	Yes, No,	you we they	are. aren't.
They	are not aren't	Is Isn't	he she it	Yes, No,	he she it	is. isn't.
He She	is 's is not isn't					
It						

We use *going to* when we know what is going to happen, or we think the other person knows what is going to happen.

Examples:



Exercise A

What is going to happen?

- She / read / a book _____
- They / watch / TV _____
- He / not play / the drums _____
- She / not do / her homework _____
- I / do / my homework _____
- You / do / your homework? _____
- It / rain _____
- It / not / rain _____
- It / rain? _____
- They / not come / to the party _____

Exercise B

Do Exercise 15 on the cassette.

ANSWERS
 1 She is going to read a book. 2 They are going to watch TV. 3 He is not going to play the drums. 4 She is not going to do her homework. 5 I am going to do my homework. 6 Are you going to watch homework? 7 It is going to rain. 8 It isn't going to rain. 9 Is it going to rain? 10 They are not going to come to the party.

E 40 Verbs: future with will

I'll go ...

STATEMENT			QUESTION			SHORT ANSWER		
I			Will	I		Yes,	I	will.
You				you		No,	you	won't.
We	will			we			we	
They	'll	come.		they			they	
He	won't			he			he	
She				she			she	
It				it			it	

We use the future with *will* to express the following.

PREDICTION

In Scotland it will rain tomorrow. In the south of England it will be sunny.



QUICK DECISION

I'll have steak. I think I'll have fish.



PROMISE

I'll phone you again tomorrow.



Example:

I think I / stay / in bed tomorrow.

I think I'll stay in bed tomorrow.

- I don't think she / go / to the party.
- The weather / be / sunny in June.
- You / help / me?
- There / not be / enough water next summer.
- I think I / go / to the bank.
- He / pay / you tomorrow.
- I / have / soup, please.
- The government says we / have / more money next year.
- You / marry / me?
- No, I / not lend / you any money.

ANSWERS
 1 I don't think she'll go to the party. 2 The weather will be sunny in June. 3 Will you help me? 4 There won't be enough water next summer. 5 I think I'll go to the bank. 6 He'll pay you tomorrow. 7 I'll have soup, please. 8 The government says we'll have more money next year. 9 Will you marry me? 10 No, I won't lend you any money.

E 45 Verbs: modal auxiliaries can/could

I can, I could...

STATEMENT			QUESTION			SHORT ANSWER		
I			Can	I		Yes,	I	can.
You				you		No,	you	can't.
We	can			we			we	
They	can't	swim.		they			they	
He				he			he	
She				she			she	
It				it			it	

Can = I know how to do it, or it is possible for me to do it.

Example: Can you swim? Yes, I can. Can you ski? No, I can't. You can't dive in here.

Exercise A

Write statements with *can* or *can't*.



1 They _____ dance.



2 He _____ ski.



3 _____ drive.

Exercise B

The past tense of *can/can't* is *could/couldn't*. Complete these sentences.



1 Last year they _____ dance.



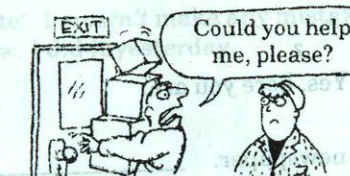
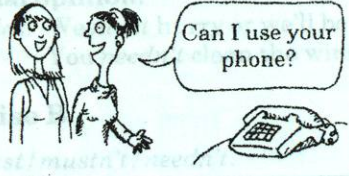
2 Last year he _____



3 Last year she _____

We also use *can* or *could* for making requests. (*Could* is very polite.)

Example:



Exercise C

Write requests using *can* or *could*.

- You want to read someone's newspaper. _____
- You want a friend to post a letter for you. _____
- You want someone to pass the salt. _____
- You want to watch TV. _____

ANSWERS
 A 1 They can't dance. 2 He can't ski. 3 She can drive.
 B 1 I can/could I read your newspaper, please? 2 Can/could you post this letter for me, please? 3 Can/could you pass the salt, please? 4 Can/could I watch TV, please?