

Guía Pedagógica N° 8

Escuela: EPET N°5

Nivel: Secundario Orientado

Area Curricular: Inglés Técnico I

Curso: Cuarto

Division: 1°

Turno: Tarde

Docente: Claudio Piacentini

Correo de contacto: englishepet5@gmail.com

Título de la Propuesta: La Comparación entre dos cosas o personas

Objetivos:

- ✓ Aplicar a situaciones problemáticas lo visto en guías anteriores.
- ✓ Ejercitarse de forma escrita y visual.
- ✓ Preguntar por actividades habituales del pasado.
- ✓ Formular comparaciones observando las distintas reglas ortográficas.

Contenidos: Estructura: "used to" en forma negativa y en preguntas. Los adjetivos comparativos. Distintos casos. Los adjetivos comparativos irregulares.

Estimados padres y alumnos, en continuidad con lo que vimos en la última guía usaremos la estructura "used to" para hacer negaciones y preguntas sobre hábitos del pasado. Asimismo, conoceremos el modo de hacer comparaciones entre dos cosas o personas en Inglés teniendo en cuenta ciertas reglas de ortografía.

Se sugiere que realices la búsqueda de los términos nuevos en diccionarios, web o alguna aplicación de traducción de tu preferencia. Ante cualquier inquietud puedes hacer tus consultas a través del correo electrónico.

Your teacher!!

USED TO**NEGATIVE FORM: PERSON + DID NOT + USE + TO + INFINITIVE VERB**

En el negativo, debido a la presencia del auxiliary “*did not / didn't*”, que requiere ser seguido de un verbo en infinitivo, usamos el verbo “*use*” sin la terminación –d

“I / she / we / it / he / you / they **did not use to** cry.” *yo, ella, nosotros ... no solíamos llorar*

When Robert was 10 he **didn't use to play** with dolls. *Cuando Roberto tenía 10 años no solía / acostumbraba jugar con muñecas.*

QUESTIONS

Para formar **preguntas** usamos “**DID**” como auxiliar y “**use**” en infinitivo (recordemos que estamos hablando de hábitos pasados, es por eso que usamos los auxiliares y formas pertenecientes a este tiempo verbal):

A- Wh- QUESTION**QUESTION WORD + DID + PERSON + USE + TO + INFINITIVE VERB ... ?**

- What sport did you use to play when you were 10?

-I used to play soccer

- Where did he use to play soccer? *¿Dónde él solía jugar al fútbol?*

- He used to play soccer in the garden. *Solía jugar al fútbol en el jardín*

B- YES / NO QUESTIONS**DID + PERSON + USE + TO + INFINITIVE VERB?**

- Did she use to play tennis last year? *¿Ella solía jugar tenis el año pasado?*

- Yes, she did / No, she didn't.

ACTIVITIES

1- When Chris's family moved from London to a village near the sea, Chris's life changed a lot. Complete the sentences using “**used to**” and “**did not use to**” *Cuando su familia se mudó de Londres a un pueblo cerca del mar, la vida de Chris cambió mucho. Complete las ideas usando “used to” y “did not use to”*

Before Chris.....	Now Chris.....
Lived in a small flat on a busy street	Lives in a big house with a garden
1- had a small room with a view of a car park	Has a big room with a view of the sea
2- met his friend in the shopping mall	Meets his friend at the beach
3- spent all his free time playing computer games	Spends all his free time surfing

*Examples: He used to live in a small flat on a busy street.
He didn't use to live in a big house with a garden.*

1- He a small room with a view of a car park.

He a big room with a view of the sea.

2- He his friends at the beach, but he his friends in the shopping mall.

3- He all his free time playing computer games, but he all his free time surfing.

2- Ask question using **used to** and answer them about you

*Example: - live / France - eat / fish / last year
- Did you use to live in France? - Did you use to eat fish last year?
- Yes, I did. ✓ - No, I didn't. X*

1- play / hide and seek / when you were 10 years old

_____ ?

2- go / to the beach every January

_____ ?

3- go / to parties / every Saturday

_____ ?

THE COMPARISON**COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES (Adjetivos Comparativos)**

Los adjetivos comparativos se usan para comparar **dos** personas o cosas.

Caso 1: Adjetivos de 1 o 2 sílabas

Consiste en añadir al adjetivo el sufijo **"-er"**

old (viejo) → **older** (más viejo)



Tom is **older than** Richard *Tomas es más grande que Ricardo*

Doblado de consonante: Dentro del grupo de adjetivos que forman el comparativo añadiendo "-er" hay algunos que doblan la consonante final. La regla es: se dobla la consonante final si el adjetivo tiene una sílaba que termina en **una única consonante** y esta es precedida de **una única vocal**.

big (grande) → **bigger** (más grande)

hot (caliente) → **hotter** (más caliente)

Adjetivos de 2 sílabas terminados en **consonante + "y"**: Si un adjetivo termina en "y" precedido de **consonante** su comparativo se forma con la regla: **y → ier**

funny (divertido) → **funnier** (más divertido)

Caso 2: Adjetivos de 2 o más sílabas

Consiste en anteponer la partícula **more** antes del adjetivo.

nervous (nerv-ous) (nervioso) → **more nervous** (más nervioso)

beautiful (beau-ti-ful) → **more beautiful** (más hermoso)

Caso 3: Irregular adjectives

Son aquellos adjetivos cuyo comparativo no sigue las reglas vistas

- **good** (bueno/a) → **better** (mejor)
- **bad** (malo/a) → **worse** (peor)
- **far** (lejos) → **farther / further** (más lejos)
- **little** (poco) → **less** (menos)
- **much** (mucho) → **more** (más)

1- Complete with the Comparative adjectives *Completa con el adjetivo comparativo*

The Comparative

Short adjectives add -er + than

more + long adjectives + than

These adjectives are irregular

newer than
larger than
hotter than
easier than

more boring than
more beautiful than
more ecological than

good - better than
bad - worse than
much - more than

Look at the rules and complete the sentences with the adjectives in brackets in their comparative form.

- The River Amazon is _____ (longer) and _____ (wide) than the River Thames.
- Apples are _____ (healthy) than coffee. Coffee is _____ (bad) for your health.
- Pullovers are _____ (warm) than shirts.
- My hair is _____ (fair) than yours but your eyes are _____ (dark) than mine.
- There isn't a _____ (big) animal in the aquarium than this whale. It's huge!
- My brother's teeth are _____ (white) now than before his visit to the dentist.
- What is _____ (sweet), honey or chocolate?
- The sky is _____ (blue) and the air is _____ (clean) here than in the city.
- June is _____ (hot) than May but _____ (cold) than August.
- This hamburger is _____ (tasty) than those carrots.
- For me Maths is _____ (difficult) than Biology. My marks in Biology are also _____ (good).
- I'm 15 and my sister is 17 so she's _____ (old) than me and I'm _____ (young) than her.
- Watching TV is _____ (boring) than playing basketball with my friends.
- This diamond ring isn't _____ (cheap) than these silver earrings. It's _____ (expensive).
- Susan is _____ (adventurous) and _____ (funny) than the rest of my cousins.

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Director: Raúl, Lopez
Vicedirector: Pedro Gonzalez.
Teacher: Claudio Piacentini