

Recap Semestre 2021

Nivel: Intermedio

Temas a revisar:

- Adverbs and adjectives
- Gerund and infinitive
- Tenses (past simple, present simple, Future)
- Comparatives and Superlatives



adverbs and adjectives

An **adjective** is a word or set of words that modifies (describes) a noun or pronoun. Adjectives may come before the word they modify.

That is a cute dog.
He is a tall boy.



An **adverb** is a word or set of words that modifies verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. Adverbs answer *how*, *when*, *where*, *why*, or *to what extent*—*how often* or *how much* (*daily*, *completely*).

-He talks slowly (How)

-She arrived today (When)

-Let's go outside. (Where)



Forming Adverbs of Manner

Adjective	Adverb	What changes?
beautiful	beautifully	Adjective + LY
slow	slowly	
bad	badly	
happy	happily	Adjectives that finish in -Y change -Y by -I and add LY
noisy	noisily	
easy	easily	
good	well	Irregular forms
fast	fast	
hard	hard	

FABULOUS ADJECTIVES

APPEARANCE	POSITIVE PERSONALITY	NEGATIVE PERSONALITY	SIZE
attractive	agreeable	angry	big
bald	ambitious	bewildered	colossal
beautiful	brave	clumsy	fat
chubby	calm	defeated	gigantic
clean	delightful	embarrassed	great
dazzling	eager	fierce	huge
drab	faithful	grumpy	immense
elegant	gentle	helpless	large
fancy	happy	itchy	little
fit	jolly	jealous	mammoth
flabby	kind	lazy	massive
glamorous	lively	mysterious	microscopic
gorgeous	nice	nervous	miniature
handsome	obedient	obnoxious	petite
magnificent	polite	panicky	puny
muscular	proud	pitiful	scrawny
plain	silly	repulsive	short
plump	thankful	scary	small
scruffy	victorious	thoughtless	tall
shapely	witty	uptight	teeny
skinny	wonderful	worried	tiny
stocky	zealous		
unkempt			
unsightly			













USEFUL LIST OF ADVERBS

Where	How much	When	How often	How
Towards	Fully			Secretly
There	Almost			Fast
Inside	Rather			Well
Here	Extremely			Quickly
Back	Entirely			Easily
Far	Too	Last year	Never	Slowly
Above	Fairly	Last month	Sometimes	Lowly
Abroad	Enormously	Today	Often	Accidentally
Behind	Very	Tomorrow	Usually	Emotely
Away	Just	Last week	Generally	Badly
Outside	Barely	Later	Occasionally	Carefully
Downstairs	Enough	Soon	Seldom	Closely
Nearby	Deeply	Now	Rarely	Quietly
Indoor	Completely	Yesterday	Normally	Specifically
In	Very	Tonight	Frequently	Cheerfully
Out	Quite	Already	Hardly ever	Strongly
Elsewhere		Then	Always	Beautifully
Anywhere				Worriedly
				Wishfully
				Grimly
				Eagerly

activity 1

Adverbs vs Adjectives QUIZ

Choose the correct Answer

<p>She is painting ____.</p>  <p>carefully careful</p>	<p>Pablo is a ____ student.</p>  <p>good well</p>
<p>Miss Marie is ____.</p>  <p>happy happily</p>	<p>Mr. Sebastian is talking ____.</p>  <p>quietly quiet</p>
<p>The baby is ____.</p>  <p>quietly quiet</p>	<p>Laura sings ____.</p>  <p>beautifully beautiful</p>
<p>The boy is ____.</p>  <p>sad sadly</p>	<p>Turtles walk ____.</p>  <p>slow slowly</p>
<p>She eats ____.</p>  <p>neat neatly</p>	<p>She writes ____.</p>  <p>quickly quick</p>
<p>This lesson is ____.</p>  <p>easy easily</p>	<p>They are singing ____.</p>  <p>loud loudly</p>

Past Simple:

We use past simple for sentences where the idea, action or event was completed in the past.



Form of the sentence:

Subject+Verb(past)+completed thought

Video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MI3S3kdkofo>

Basic form vs irregular:

•Regular verbs:

With most verbs, the past tense is formed by adding **-ed**:

- Call - called
- Like - liked
- Work - Worked

•Irregular verbs:

There are no rules for making past forms with them, you have to memorize the right forms.

give	→	gave
build	→	built
come	→	came
eat	→	ate
go	→	went

Afirmación, negación y preguntas en Past Simple

Positive

I
You
He
She
It
We
You
They

+

started

« 2nd form of verb »

Example: You started new diet.

Negative

I
You
He
She
It
We
You
They

+

did not

(didn't)

+

start

« 1st form of verb »

Example: You did not (didn't) start new diet.

Question

Did

+

I
You
He
She
It
We
You
They

+

start

« 1st form of verb »

Example: You started new diet.

Example: Did you start new diet?

Activity:

PAST SIMPLE

Complete each sentence with the verb indicated in the past simple:

Yesterday I played basketball for three hours. (*to play*)

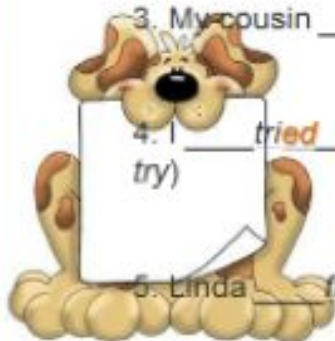
2. I lived in Chicago for three years. (*to live*)

3. My cousin wanted to buy a new jacket. (*to want*)

4. I tried to learn Swedish, but it was too difficult for me. (*to try*)

5. Linda finished reading that book in two days. (*to finish*)

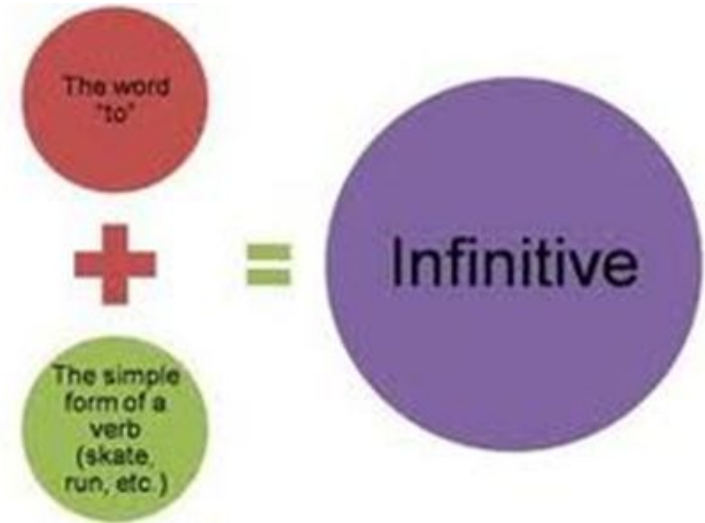
6. My brother borrowed a book from my father. (*to borrow*)



gerund vs infinitive

An **infinitive** is the verb form that has “to” at the beginning. For example, “to do,” “to sleep,” “to love” and “to create.” It is the simplest verb form that you have to modify to fit into sentences.

For example, “She sleeps” no longer contains the infinitive of the verb “to sleep.” Instead, it has been conjugated into the simple present third person form of the verb “to sleep”: sleeps.



1. INFINITIVES SHOULD BE USED AFTER MANY ADJECTIVES

It is not easy to graduate from university.

It is necessary to speak English to work in a hotel.

2. INFINITIVES SHOULD BE USED TO SHOW PURPOSE

I left for Russia to study Russian.

I came to the office to solve the mystery of the missing keys.

3. INFINITIVES ARE USED AFTER CERTAIN VERBS INCLUDING:

agree, ask, decide, help, plan, hope, learn, want, would like, and promise.

Gerunds are words that are formed with verbs but act as nouns. They're very easy to spot, since every gerund is a verb with ing tacked to its tail. There are no exceptions to this rule.

examples:

1. Swimming in the ocean has been Martha's passion since she was five years old.

2. I delayed telling María Filomena the bad news.

1) After **prepositions** of place and time.

Blanca made dinner before getting home.

Magdalena looked unhappy after seeing his work schedule.

2) To replace the **subject** or **object** of a sentence

Rocio likes eating coconut oil.

Jumping off a cliff is dangerous, but a really exciting.



Gerunds can be used after certain verbs including enjoy, fancy, discuss, dislike, finish, mind, suggest, recommend, keep, and avoid.

A

B

C

To remember min 1

A SHORT SUMMARY FOR GERUNDS & INFINITIVES

VERBS + INFINITIVE

Verbs Followed by an Infinitive
She agreed to speak before the game.

agree	forget	prefer
aim	get	proceed
appear	happen	promise
arrange	have	propose
ask	hesitate	refuse
attempt	hope	remember
be able	hurry	say
begin	intend	start
choose	leave	stop
continue	like	swear
dare	love	threaten
decide	mean	try
deserve	neglect	use
dislike	offer	wait
expect	ought	want
fail	plan	wish

VERBS + GERUND

Verbs Followed by a Gerund
They enjoyed working on the boat.

admit	finish	resist
advise	forbid	resume
appreciate	get	risk
avoid	have	spend
can't help	imagine	(time)
complete	mind	suggest
consider	miss	tolerate
delay	permit	waste
deny	postpone	(time)
detest	practice	
dislike	quit	
enjoy	recall	
escape	report	
excuse	resent	

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XDShcFitDC8&t=67s>

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GERUNDS & INFINITIVES

- Both Gerunds and Infinitives can act as the subject of a sentence:

Thinking is something that comes naturally.

To think is something that comes naturally.

- You can use a gerund or an infinitive as the object of a verb:

I like fishing.

I like to fish

- Only a gerund can be the object of a preposition. An infinitive cannot:

We are thinking about walking in the woods.

GERUNDS ARE THE OBJECT OF A PREPOSITION

There are two ways in which a gerund can be the object of a preposition.

1) ADJECTIVE + PREPOSITION + GERUND

a) Verb to be + adjective + preposition + gerund

I	am	Afraid	of			gerund
You	are	Excited	about			
She	is	Good	at			
He	is	Interested	in			
We	are	Responsible	for			
They	are	Worried	about			

GERUNDS ARE THE OBJECT OF A PREPOSITION

There are two ways in which a gerund can be the object of a preposition.

2) VERB + PREPOSITION + GERUND

a. Pronoun + Verb + preposition + gerund

Verb + Preposition + Gerund

I
You
She
He
We
They

apologize for

believe in

complain about

look forward to

plan on

thank (someone) for

gerund

activity: Gerund or infinitive

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/infinitive-gerund/exercise-1>

Future simple

Form	Affirmative	S + will/shall + V I will go to Thailand.
	Negative	S + will/shall + not + V I will not go to Thailand.
	Interrogative	Will/shall + S + V Will you go to Thailand?

The **Future Simple tense** is often called the "**will tense**" because we make the Future Simple with the modal auxiliary **will**

WILL

Time expressions:

next year

in ten days

soon

after finishing school

How do we use it? en qué situación?

1. **No plan:** We make the decision spontaneously at the time of speaking
2. **Prediction:** We are saying what we think will happen
3. **Be:** When the main verb is be, we can use the Future Simple tense even if we have a plan before speaking

- Hold on. I'll **get** a pen.
- We **will see** what we can do to help you.
- Maybe we'll **stay in** and **watch** television tonight.
- It **will rain** tomorrow.
- People **won't go** to Jupiter before the 22nd century.
- Who do you think **will get** the job?
- I'll **be** in London tomorrow.
- I'm going shopping. I **won't be** very long.
- **Will** you **be** at work tomorrow?



Manos a la obra:

FILL IN THE BLANKS BY USING WILL OR WON'T.



- ▶ When do you think we _____ **will** _____ **arrive**?
- ▶ A: _____ **Will** _____ you finish school next year? B: No, I _____ **won't** _____.
- ▶ A: _____ **Will** _____ he come alone? Yes, he _____ **will** _____.
- ▶ My sister _____ **will** _____ lend me her cellphone because she's angry.
- ▶ Yes, maybe they _____ **will** _____ sing tomorrow.

Going to...

FUTURO SIMPLE CON "GOING TO"

Usamos "*going to*" para hablar sobre las cosas que hemos planeado hacer en el futuro. Supongamos que te gusta mucho el fútbol y has estado ahorrando para ir al mundial. Ya compraste tu boleto, reservaste el hotel, el avión y tienes todo listo para irte el mes que entra. Así que puedes afirmar "Iré al mundial el mes que viene", en inglés, "***I am going to go to the World Cup next month***".

Sujeto + to be + going to + verbo en infinitivo (+ resto del enunciado)

		
	past	present
I	was	am
you	were	are
she	was	is
we	were	are
you (guys)	were	are
they	were	are

+ Going
to

Ejemplos:

- "***I'm going to go fishing tomorrow.***" --> "**Voy a ir** de pesca mañana"
- "***She is going to play golf with me next weekend.***" --> "**Ella va a jugar** golf conmigo el fin de semana que viene"
- "***Paul and Mary are going to get married next year.***" --> "**Paul y Mary se van a casar** el año que viene"
- "***My mother is going to call you as soon as she can***" --> "**Mi mamá va a llamarte** tan pronto como pueda"

Negative Form

Sujeto + to be + not going to + verbo en infinitivo (+ resto del enunciado)

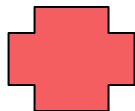


past



present

I	was	am
you	were	are
she	was	is
we	were	are
you (guys)	were	are
they	were	are



**Not
going
to**

Ejemplos:

- "*Mary isn't going to go to the party next weekend.*" --> "**Mary no va a ir** a la fiesta el fin de semana que viene"

- "*The boys aren't going to watch the game tonight.*" --> "**Los niños no van a ver** el partido esta noche"

- "*My cousins aren't going to go fishing next week.*" --> "**Mis primos no van a ir** a pescar la semana que viene"

Complete the sentences using "going to". Look at the example.

We are going to go shopping.

She _____ supermarket.

The cat _____ pizza.

I _____ my bike.

They _____ swim.

You _____ your homework.

They _____ read.

He _____ draw.

They _____ play.

We _____ school.

You _____ football.



Comparatives and Superlatives:



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wwLaiF_bVpI

Adjetivos Superlativos en Inglés

Los superlativos expresan el grado máximo de un adjetivo. Hay 4 reglas:

Terminados en -Y

y + iest

✓ Happy: **The happiest**
(Feliz) (El más feliz)

✓ Funny: **The funniest**
(Gracioso) (El más gracioso)

 Si quieres aprender inglés GRATIS, ve a:
www.aprenderinglesrapidoymfacil.com

2 o más sílabas

The most + adjetivo

✓ Intelligent: (Inteligente)

The most intelligent
(El más inteligente)

Una sílaba

adjetivo + est

✓ Tall: **The tallest**
(Alto) (El más alto)

✓ Big*: **The biggest**
(Grande) (El más grande)

*Si el adjetivo de una sílaba termina en:
Consonante + Vocal + Consonante, doblamos
la última consonante: The biggest

Irregulares

✓ Good: **The best**
(Bueno) (El mejor)

✓ Bad: **The worst**
(Malo) (El peor)

COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

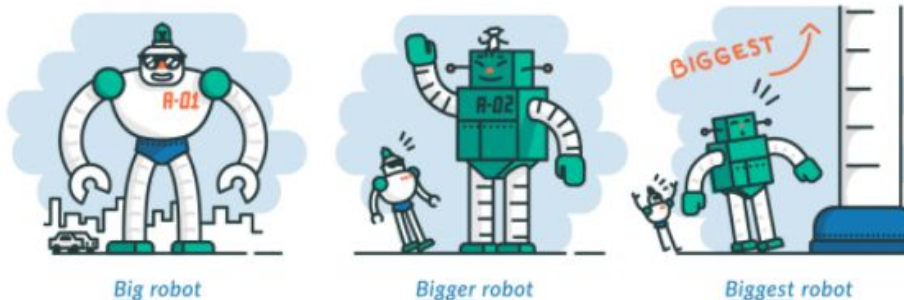
		COMPARATIVE (+ than)	The + SUPERLATIVE
SHORT ADJECTIVES (1 SYLLABLE)	small	Smaller (than)	The smallest
	short	Shorter (than)	The shortest
	fat	Fatter (than)	The fattest
2 syllable adjective ending in -y	easy	Easier (than)	The easiest
	dirty	Dirtier (than)	The dirtiest
Long adjectives	difficult	More difficult	The most difficult
	beautiful	More beautiful	The most beautiful
Irregular	bad	Worse (than)	The worst
	good	Better (than)	The best

Comparatives and superlatives are special types of adjectives used when **comparing two or more things**.

Comparative Superlative Irregulars

tall	→ taller	→ the tallest	Good → better → the best
short	→ shorter	→ the shortest	Bad → worse → the worst
nice	→ nicer	→ the nicest	many → more → the most
big	→ bigger	→ the biggest	much → more → the most
hot	→ hotter	→ the hottest	far → farther → the farthest
funny	→ funnier	→ the funniest	→ further → the furthest
expensive	→ more expensive	→ the most expensive	
interesting	→ more interesting	→ the most interesting	

Comparatives and superlatives compare or show relationships.



Now.....Compare this picture!

