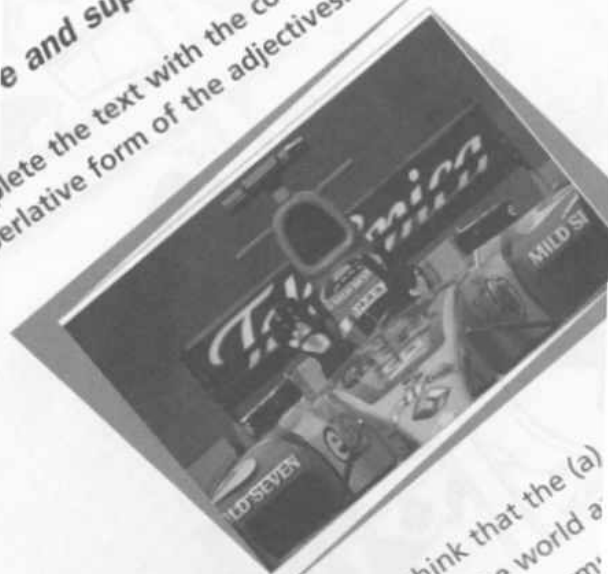


Complete the text with the comparative and superlative form of the adjectives.



bananas is
ing. It's really

in a similar style to
s very

ese crisps. They're very

black or grey clothes. I prefer
that are c

her always wears a grey suit, a white
c and a blue tie. He's very

I loved the film last night. It was incredible,
fantastic, a

h The cup final was really e
because my team were losing 3-0, but in the
end they won!

re: That documentary was very, very
ing. was f

Most people think that the (a)
sports people in the world are
players, but the top Form

(b) _____ (rich) than
Fernando Alonso is f
(fast) driver at the
of money from

(d) _____
Formula 1.
the world

(e) _____
the
(f)

3 Complete the table.

Adjective	Comparative form	Superlative form
<i>nice</i>	_____	_____
<i>bad</i>	_____	_____
_____	<i>tastier</i>	_____
_____	<i>hotter</i>	_____
_____	_____	<i>the most</i>
_____	_____	<i>the kindest</i>

See

→ Workbook Extra page 94

More practice

→ Revision/Extension pages 66-68

Grammar

Too and not enough

4 Put the words in order to make sentences.

a weather today too hot The is.

The weather is too hot today.

b too The are expensive jeans.

c aren't enough old to vote We.

d big bag isn't enough This.

e watch too tired I'm to TV.

5 Translate the sentences in 4 into your own language.

- a _____
 b _____
 c _____
 d _____
 e _____

6 Complete the text by using *too* or *not enough* with the adjectives.

In 2002 a company created a new product, but it wasn't a success. They created a new drink, but there were lots of problems with it. First of all, it cost 89p when most drinks only cost 50p. It was (a) too expensive (expensive). Then there was the taste – it was exactly the same as Coca Cola. It was (b) _____ (original). The can was grey and white, it was (c) _____ (colourful). And people thought the picture of King Kong was strange. It was (d) _____ (weird) for a can of cola. The advert on TV was just a man saying 'Buy Kong Cola' – it was (e) _____ (traditional). Another problem was that it only had 25cl, but most drinks have 33cl. It was (f) _____ (big). The drink was (g) _____ (popular) and they had to stop making it. Why didn't they call it 'Wrong Cola' instead of 'Kong Cola'?

See

→ Workbook Extra page 95

More practice

→ Revision/Extension pages 66-68

English in use

Explaining preferences

- 7 Complete the dialogue about the pairs of sunglasses with the words below.



think weird about prefer
best too enough

- Peter Which pair do you like?
- Andrea I don't like the first pair. They aren't trendy (a) enough!
- Peter What (b) _____ the second pair?
- Andrea I like that pair. They're sporty. But maybe they're (c) _____ sporty.
- Peter What about the last pair?
- Andrea They're the most original. Yes, I think this is the (d) _____ pair. What do you (e) _____?
- Peter I don't like them. I think they're too (f) _____.
- Andrea Which pair do you prefer?
- Peter I (g) _____ the first pair. They're more traditional.

- 8 Look at the three pairs of sunglasses. Give and explain your preferences.

a I prefer the _____ pair because they

b I don't like the _____ pair because they

Vocabulary

Verbs connected with money

- 9 Complete the story with the words below.



spend sold lent advertising
borrow won earn saved

Sam Allison is a millionaire. When he was small, he always put all his pocket money in the bank and (a) saved it. He didn't (b) _____ it, he never bought anything. When he was older, he started to work in a factory. He didn't (c) _____ a big salary, but he continued to put all his money in the bank.

One day, Sam's friend Alf said he didn't have any money. He wanted to (d) _____ ten pounds from Sam. Sam (e) _____ him the money, but he told Alf that he needed to pay it back one day.

That night Alf saw that an old woman was (f) _____ lottery tickets with a big poster. The old woman (g) _____ Alf a ticket for ten pounds. The next morning Alf (h) _____ the first prize in the lottery – 2 million pounds! Alf remembered his friend and gave Sam half of his prize. That's how Sam became a millionaire!

See

More practice

→ Workbook Extra page 111

→ Revision/Extension pages 66-68

Grammar

Relative pronouns

10 Match the first and second halves of the sentences.

- a My computer is the thing
- b Seville is the place
- c My PE teacher is the person
- d Winter is the time of the year
- e Formula 1 is the sport
- f Nelson Mandela is the person

- 1 where I bought these shoes.
- 2 when I feel the saddest.
- 3 who I admire the most.
- 4 which I prefer watching.
- 5 which I use to do school projects.
- 6 who taught me to play volleyball.

a 5 b c d e f

11 Use the table to write six correct sentences.

Seiko is a company	<p>who</p> <p>where</p> <p>which</p> <p>when</p>	designs clothes.
Adolfo Dominguez is somebody		there are many expensive shops.
Paris is a city		invented the biro pen.
The end of term is a time		makes watches.
Lazlo Biro is the man		we have lots of exams.
Greenpeace is an organization		monitors environmental problems.

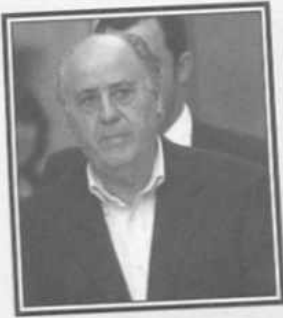
- a Seiko is a company which makes watches.
- b _____
- c _____
- d _____
- e _____
- f _____

12 Complete the text about Tommy Hilfiger with *who, which, when, where*.



Tommy Hilfiger is an American fashion designer (a) who is now famous all over the world. New York is the city (b) _____ Hilfiger started his company. He started selling clothes to hippy students in 1969, but 1984 was the year (c) _____ he started selling his own designs. Later the rapper Snoop Dogg was one of the celebrities (d) _____ made Hilfiger's clothes famous. The distinctive red, white and blue logo is one of the things (e) _____ makes his clothes easy to recognise. The other thing (f) _____ Hilfiger makes, apart from clothes, is perfume. When Hilfiger needs to relax he goes to the Caribbean island of Mustique (g) _____ he has a beautiful house.

The richest man in Spain



1 Amancio Ortega Gaona isn't a name that everybody knows, but everybody in Spain knows his clothes shops – Zara, Bershka, Pull & Bear, Massimo Dutti, etc. His 'empire' has approximately 2,500 shops in 59 different countries, and it means that Amancio Ortega is the richest man in Spain and the 25th richest man in the world.

2 However, not many people know a lot about Amancio Ortega, mostly because he doesn't like publicity. He was born on 28th March 1936 in a small town in Leon. When he was young, his family moved to La Coruña. He started to work as a messenger boy when he was 12. In 1969 he created a small family business

called Goa. Goa made simple clothes which were cheaper than the competition. Then he had the idea not just to make clothes or just to sell them, but to do everything – design, make, distribute and sell them in his own shops, which he called Zara. The first Zara shop opened in 1975 in La Coruña. This is where many of the clothes in Zara's shops are still produced today.

3 One reason for Zara's success is that the designers of its clothes are in constant contact with the managers of the shops, so they know immediately what type of clothes are popular or unpopular. In that way they can react quickly and make clothes which the customers really want.



1 Read the text and match the paragraphs with the titles.

- a Why is Zara popular? _____
- b Who is Amancio Ortega Gaona? _____
- c How did Amancio Ortega Gaona start Zara? _____

- e Why are the managers of the Zara shops important? _____

2 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- a Why isn't Amancio Ortega more famous?

- b What do you know about Amancio Ortega's childhood?

- c What was Amancio's first experience with the world of making clothes?

- d What was Amancio's objective with Zara?

Extension

3 Write the questions for these answers.

- a _____?
In 1936.
- b _____?
To La Coruña
- c _____?
They made simple clothes at a cheap price.
- d _____?
He opened the first one in 1975.
- e _____?
Because the designers and managers are in close contact.

Writing

Writing about your opinions

- 1 Use the words in the boxes to make six expressions of opinion. You can use the same word more than once.

not	I	In	I'm
my	opinion	agree	think
don't	sure	that	if

- a _____ b _____
 c *In my opinion* d _____
 e _____ f _____

- 2 Use the expressions in 1 and these questions to give your opinion about these comments.

- a 'You can't buy happiness.'

Do you agree? Do you think rich people are usually happy or not? Does happiness depend on money, or on something different?

- b 'Nobody remembers the real meaning of Christmas today. Christmas is only about shopping.'

What do you think? Is Christmas too commercial? Do you think people forget the spirit of Christmas? Is that important or not? In your opinion, is Christmas positive or not?

Extension

- 3 Look at this comment and then complete the sentences with your opinions.

'Teenagers in the past didn't have much money, so they realised that money was important. Today's teenagers have too much money and they spend it without thinking.'

I agree that _____

but I don't agree that _____

I'm not sure if _____

In my opinion _____

Revision – Step 1

Unit 3

Vocabulary

Adjectives describing products

1 Match the pictures with the words below.

traditional popular boring
tasty exciting weird



a tasty

b _____



c _____

d _____



e _____

f _____

Verbs connected with money

2 Separate the verbs connected with money then translate the word into your language.

Save earn borrow lend advertise win sell spend

a save = _____

b _____ = _____

c _____ = _____

d _____ = _____

e _____ = _____

f _____ = _____

g _____ = _____

h _____ = _____

Comparative and superlative adjectives

3 Complete the sentences with the words below.

the best most in more than heavier

- Elephants are heavier than dogs.
- My friend is taller _____ me.
- This is _____ fastest train in the world.
- I think the red dress is _____ original than the blue dress.
- Some people say that Rolls Royce cars are the _____ expensive cars in the world.
- I love Rafael Nadal. I think he's the _____ tennis player in the world.
- Everest is the highest mountain _____ the world.

Relative pronouns

4 Choose the correct alternatives to complete the sentences.

- He's the person who gave me the pen.
- Tennis is the sport when/which I prefer.
- Tomorrow is the day when/where I have my interview.
- Japan is a country which/where there are a lot of good artists and musicians.
- Sir Alfred Hitchcock was a film director which/who made a lot of great films.

Revision – Step 2

Unit 3

Vocabulary

Adjectives describing products

- 1 Complete the adjectives with vowels. Translate each word into your language.

a c _ o _ l _ o _ u _ r _ f _ u _ l = _____
 b _ _ x _ c _ _ t _ _ n _ g = _____
 c f _ _ s _ c _ _ n _ _ t _ _ n _ g = _____
 d _ _ r _ _ g _ _ n _ _ l = _____
 e b _ _ r _ _ n _ g = _____
 f t _ _ s _ t _ y = _____
 g p _ _ p _ _ l _ _ r = _____
 h t _ _ r _ _ d _ _ t _ _ _ n _ _ l = _____
 i _ _ m _ _ z _ _ n _ g = _____
 j w _ _ _ r _ d = _____

- a small
The cat is smaller than the tiger.
The ant is the smallest.

- b big

 c dangerous

 d heavy

 e frightening

Verbs connected with money

- 2 Choose the correct word in bold.

- a When you put money in the bank, do you **spend** it or **save** it?
 b When you give money or something to somebody for a limited period, do you **lend** it or **borrow** it?
 c When you give publicity to a product, do you **advertise** it or **earn** it?
 d When you receive a salary, do you **win** money or **earn** it?
 e In shops, do they **sell** products or **save** them?

Too and not enough

- 4 Write sentences about the man with *too* or *not enough* and the adjectives given.



- a His beard / long *His beard is too long.*
 b His jacket / big

- c His trousers / long

 d His shoes / old

 e His bag / heavy

 f He / strong

Grammar

Comparative and superlative adjectives

- 3 Write two sentences with your opinions. Write one sentence using a comparative adjective and one using a superlative adjective.



Vocabulary

Adjectives describing products

- 1 When we want to say something is very white we can use this structure:

as white as snow = as + adjective + as + noun

Think of appropriate ways to finish these phrases.

- a as popular as _____
- b as exciting as _____
- c as tasty as _____
- d as colourful as _____
- e as weird as _____
- f as boring as _____
- g as original as _____
- h as fascinating as _____

Verbs connected with money

- 2 Complete the sentences with the words below. (Use a dictionary if necessary.)

owe buy with cash afford
own waste

- a When you own something, it belongs to you.
- b When you _____ money, you have to pay it back to the person who gave it to you.
- c When you can _____ something, you have enough money to buy it.
- d When you _____ money, you spend it on unnecessary things.
- e When you _____, you use 'real' money, not a credit card.

Grammar

Too and not enough

- 3 Complete the sentences with *too* or *not enough* and an appropriate adjective.

- a I hate war stories. They are _____.
- b I'm not good at running because I'm _____.
- c My parents aren't going to buy that car because it's _____.
- d I don't like classical music because it is _____.
- e I don't want to live in Greenland because _____.

Relative pronouns

- 4 Complete the sentences with the correct relative pronoun and appropriate information.

- a Walt Disney was the man _____.
- b Football is the sport _____.
- c New York is the city _____.
- d 1492 was the year _____.
- e Julia Roberts is the actress _____.

Unidad 3

EL COMPARATIVO Y EL SUPERLATIVO DE LOS ADJETIVOS

	Adjetivo	Comparativo	Superlativo
1 sílaba	tall long	taller longer	the tallest the longest
1 sílaba (que termina en 1 vocal + 1 consonante)	big hot	bigger hotter	the biggest the hottest
2 sílabas (que termina en -y)	heavy easy	heavier easier	the heaviest the easiest
2 sílabas o más	boring fantastic	more boring more fantastic	the most boring the most fantastic
irregular	good bad far	better worse further	the best the worst the furthest

Uso

- El comparativo de los adjetivos se usa para comparar dos cosas, personas, lugares, etc. de la misma manera que usamos *más grande* / *más alto* / *más interesante*, etc. en castellano.
- El superlativo se usa para comparar a una persona, cosa, etc. con varias, de la misma manera que usamos *el (la) más grande* / *el (la) más interesante*, etc. en castellano.

Forma

- La forma comparativa del adjetivo va seguida de *than* (que):

Your marks are better than mine.
Tus notas son mejores que las mías.

- El superlativo va precedido de *the*.
- La forma superlativa del adjetivo a menudo va seguida de *in*:

The tallest building in the world.
El edificio más grande del mundo.
The richest man in the whole country.
El hombre más rico de todo el país.

Pronunciación

- La terminación *er* se pronuncia /ə/.
- La palabra *than* también se pronuncia con una vocal muy breve: /ðən/.

Student's Book página 34, Workbook página 18

TOO + ADJETIVO

The music was too loud. We couldn't talk.
La música estaba demasiado fuerte. No podíamos hablar.

Uso

- Too* indica que algo es excesivo y por lo tanto tiene un significado negativo (no es lo mismo que *very*, a pesar de que a veces lo podamos traducir por *muy* en castellano).

Forma

- Too* va delante del adjetivo.

Student's Book página 34, Workbook página 19

ENOUGH + ADJETIVO

This box isn't big enough for the present.
 Esta caja no es lo suficientemente grande
 para el regalo.

Uso

- Usamos (*not*) *enough* para expresar que algo (no) es lo suficientemente grande, largo, etc.

Forma

- *Enough* va detrás del adjetivo.

Student's Book página 34, Workbook página 19

PRONOMBRES RELATIVOS

who

which

where

when

Uso

- Los pronombres relativos se usan para añadir información sobre la persona, cosa, lugar o momento mencionados en la oración principal.
- Se usa *who* para personas, *which* para cosas, *where* para lugares y *when* para momentos.

Neil Armstrong is the person who walked on the moon for the first time.
 Neil Armstrong es la persona que pisó la luna por primera vez.

That's the book which I read last week.
 Ése es el libro que leí la semana pasada.

This is the house where I was born.
 Ésta es la casa donde nació.

That was the moment when I realised who she was.
 Ése fue el momento en que me di cuenta de quién era.

Student's Book página 37, Workbook página 21



The tallest building in the world.

Unidad 3

ADJECTIVES DESCRIBING PRODUCTS

amazing	alucinante; asombroso, -a
boring	aburrido, -a
colourful	colorido, -a
exciting	emocionante
fascinating	fascinante
original	original
popular	popular; conocido, -a
tasty	sabroso, -a
traditional	tradicional
weird	extraño, -a

Student's Book página 32, Workbook página 18

VERBS CONNECTED WITH MONEY

advertise	anunciar
borrow	pedir prestado
earn	ganar dinero (por el trabajo)
lend	prestar
pay money back	devolver dinero
save	ahorrar
sell	vender
spend	gastar
win	ganar dinero (por suerte)

¿Sabías que...?

Acentuación de las palabras

Las palabras con la misma raíz no se acentúan todas en la misma sílaba.

ADvert ADvertise AdVERTisement

Student's Book página 36, Workbook página 20

OTHER WORDS

baggy	suelto, -a; ancho, -a
bored	(estar) aburrido, -a
bright colour	color vivo
business	negocio
busy	ocupado, -a
casual clothes	ropa de sport
clothes shop	tienda de ropa
coin	moneda
consume	consumir
currency	moneda
department store	grandes almacenes
developed country	país desarrollado
excited	emocionado, -a
flavour	sabor
fluency	fluidez
forehead	frente
graphic design	diseño gráfico
mixture	mezcla
note	billete
old-fashioned	pasado de moda
peculiar	extraño, -a; raro, -a
player	jugador, -a
record shop	tienda de discos
relaxing	relajante
security	seguridad
shopaholic	adicto, -a a las compras
size	talla; tamaño
smart	elegante
sports shop	tienda de deportes
surprising	sorprendente
survey (n)	encuesta
survive	sobrevivir
tattoo	tatuaje
tight	ajustado, -a
trendy	de moda