



- a) If / then
- b) Either / or
- c) Whether / or
- d) What with / and

3. This salad is both delicious and healthy.

- a) Whether / or
- b) Both / and
- c) Scarcely / when
- d) Rather / than

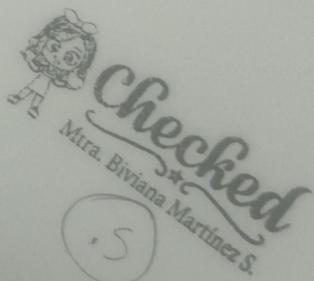
4. I like not only to sing opera, but also to spend my spare time practicing ballroom dances.

- a) not only / but also
- b) whether / or
- c) neither / nor
- d) not / but

5. The test was not very short but quite easy.

- a) not / but
- b) both / and
- c) whether / or
- d) scarcely / when

6. neither Joe nor his sisters could understand what their parents were saying when they spoke French.





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6. neither ~~nor~~ his sisters could understand what their parents were saying when they spoke French.

- b) I have to wait until you come back.  
 c) I can't go to the cinema until you come back.  
 d) I can't go to the cinema unless you come back.  
 e) You will come afterwards. (The next day)  
 f) She spoke with her about the problem before she had solved it.  
 g) The bill must be paid today. (In lecture now)  
 h) You have to come tomorrow. (In the morning)  
 i) He is moving to London next week. (In the middle of the week)  
 j) She will answer me next weekend. (In the beginning of the weekend)  
 k) She will go for a walk in the park on Saturday. (In the middle of the weekend)  
 l) I received your letter last week. (Recibir la carta la semana pasada)

## 2. CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS

Aprendizaje Esperado	Estrategias de Aprendizaje	Instrumento de evaluación
<b>Uso y aplicación</b> <b>Either= O/ uno u otro</b> <b>Neither=ni/tampoco</b> <b>Nor= No/ni</b> <b>Or= O</b> <b>Both= ambos/ambas</b> <b>Not only... but also= No solo... sino también.</b>	Se explica la regla gramatical para el uso de conjunciones correlativas en sus modalidades, así el uso de recursos didácticos proporcionados por el profesor.	<b>Ejercicios</b> Resoluciones realizadas por el alumno durante la clase post clase y ejercicios online.

- a) Whether / or
- b) No sooner / than
- c) Rather / than
- d) Neither / nor

### Correlative Conjunction

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
CLASS \_\_\_\_\_

Fill in the blanks with 'either...or...' or 'neither...nor...'

1. I have to choose either a cat or a rabbit as my pet.
2. In this game, you either win or lose. It depends on you.
3. My grandmother can neither read nor write. She is illiterate.
4. When I go to the home for the elderly, I either sing songs or recite poems for its residents.
5. The man believed neither the guard nor his friend. He thought that both were lying.
6. neither my brother nor sister knew how to bathe our new pet cat, so I had to do it. or
7. You can use neither this computer nor the other one. They must be repaired first.
8. He could remember neither Jane's address nor her phone number. He is a forgetful person.

LIVWORKSHEETS



5



Actividad 2.1: Complete the following comparisons, some examples are given.

clean	Ana + vs Alan -	1.- Ana is cleaner than Alan
cold	Ana+ vs Alan-	2.- Ana is colder than Alan
slow	Ana+ vs Alan-	3.- Ana is slower than Alan
large	Ana+ vs Alan-	4.- Ana is larger than Alan
Pretty	Ana+ vs Alan-	5.- Ana is prettier than Alan
Happy	Ana+ vs Alan-	6.- Ana is happier than Alan
smart	Ana+ vs Alan-	7.- Ana is smarter than Alan
big	Ana+ vs Alan-	8.- Ana is bigger than Alan
beautiful	Ana+ vs Alan-	9.- Ana is beautiful than Alan
important	Ana+ vs Alan-	10.- Ana is more important than Alan
good	Ana+ vs Alan-	11.- Ana is better than Alan
Bad	Ana+ vs Alan-	12.- Ana is worse than Alan

Actividad 2.2: Complete the following comparisons, use the words that you need.

- 1.- interesting He knows a more interesting story.
2. expensive That dress is more expensive than this sweater.
3. new Her car is newer than mine
4. dangerous That road is more dangerous at night.
5. good She is a a better student than he is.
6. deep Atlantic Ocean is deeper than any cave.
7. important His job is more important than mine.
8. selfish Kyla is more selfish than Emily.
9. bad Yesterday the weather was worse than today's
10. high Mount Kilimanjaro is higher than Mount Elbrus

Actividad 2.3: Complete the conversation. Use the comparative form of the adjectives given, compare your answers with a partner, then practice the conversation in pairs.

David: How do you like living in a big city?

Maria: I like it so much. There are many things that make it better (good) than the country.

David: Oh, really? Can you give me some examples?

Maria: Well, it is more interesting out in the city than it is in the country. The buildings are larger (large) and there are nicer (nice) things to see!

David: Yes, but the city is more dangerous (dangerous) than the country.

Maria: That's true. People in the country are friendlier (friendly) and the country is also safier (safe) than the city.

David: I'm sure that the country is more relaxed (relaxed) too!

Maria: Yes, the city is busier (busy) than the country.

David: How about the cost of living? Is the country cheaper (cheap) than the city?

Maria: Oh, yes. Living in the city is more expensive (expensive) than in the country.

David: Life in the country is also healthier (healthy) than in the city.

Maria: Yes, it's cleaner (clean) and less dangerous in the country.

But, the city is more exciting (exciting). It's

faster (fast), wazier (crazy) and funier (fun).

David: I think you are crazy for moving to the city.

Maria: Well, I'm young now. Maybe when I'm married and have children I'll move back to the country.



Actividad 2.9- Complete the sentences with the superlative form of the adjectives in the box.

small      near      cold      high      long      large      short

Winter is The coldest season of the year.

Mount Everest is The highest mountain in the world.

February is The shortest month of the year.

The blue whale is The largest mammal in the world.

Mercury is The smallest planet.

Mercury is also The nearest planet to the sun.

Activity 2.10 - Correct the errors.

Alaska is largest state in the United States.

Monica is the old of all sisters.

Canada, China and Russia are big countries. But Russia is big.

I am the most tall person in my family.

This restaurant serves goodest food in town.



Los adverbios de tiempo más comunes son palabras que indican un momento particular en el pasado, presente y futuro. Estos adverbios incluyen:

Now (ahora)

Today (hoy)

Yesterday (ayer)

Tomorrow (mañana)

Tonight (esta noche)

Last month (el mes pasado)

Later (luego)

Early (Temprano)

Late (Tarde)

Earlier (Antes, Más Temprano)

Then (*Luego, Entonces*) Before

(Antes)

After (Después)

Nowadays (Hoy Día)

Currently (Actualmente)

#### Actividad 1.4

Task: Underline the adverbs of time in the following sentences. (Subraya los adverbios de tiempo en las siguientes oraciones).

1. Fernanda went to the Bears' house yesterday (Fernanda fue ayer a casa de los Osos).
2. I'm going to tidy my room tomorrow (Mañana voy a ordenar mi habitación).
3. I saw Sally today (Hoy vi a Sally)
4. I will call you later (Te llamaré más tarde).



When using correlative conjunctions, be sure to keep parallel structure intact. Equal grammatical units need to be incorporated into the entire sentence. For example: Not only did Mary grill burgers for Michael, but she also fixed a steak for her dog, Vinny.

### CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS

Correlative conjunctions work in pairs to add two things of equal importance.

Either... or...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jon must be living either in Canada or in Brazil.</li> <li>You either listen to me or do whatever you want to do.</li> </ul>
Neither... nor...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>You are neither my brother nor a friend.</li> <li>His friends speak neither English nor Hindi.</li> </ul>
Both... and...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I loved both the party and the guests.</li> <li>You were both fast and precise in the flight.</li> </ul>
Not only... but also...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mox not only lost the match but also disappointed us.</li> <li>She is not only beautiful but also smart.</li> </ul>
Whether... or...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I don't know whether he took a cab, or he walked to home.</li> <li>You have to learn them whether they are easy or difficult.</li> </ul>
Such... that...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It was such a close fight that we didn't know who won it.</li> <li>Jon was such a bad fighter that the company fired him.</li> </ul>
No sooner... than...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No sooner had I reached the station than the train left.</li> <li>No sooner had I heard the news than I started dancing.</li> </ul>
Scarcely/Hardly... when...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scarcely had I reached the station when the train arrived.</li> <li>Hardly had she started the car when I called her.</li> </ul>
Would rather... than	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He would rather come with us than stay here.</li> <li>I would rather have coffee than tea.</li> </ul>
As...as	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>You look as big and powerful as a bodybuilder.</li> <li>The kid was running as fast as us.</li> </ul>

[www.englishwithashish.com](http://www.englishwithashish.com)

**Actividad 1.5:** Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

1. She is neither polite Nor funny.

a) Or

b) Nor

c) Not

d) Yet

2. Have you made a decision about either to go to the movies or not?

## Who says first

- |               |                      |
|---------------|----------------------|
| 1.- Yesterday | 9.- Whether          |
| 2.- Earlier   | 10.- Wave            |
| 3.- Nowadays  | 11.- Farther/Further |
| 4.- Currently | 12.- Buses           |
| 5.- Either    | 13.- More exciting   |
| 6.- But also  | 14.- The latest      |
| 7.- Neither   | 15.- The most quiet  |
| 8.- Both      |                      |

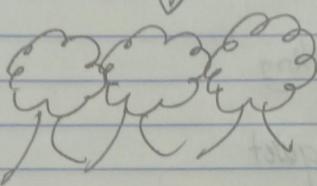
to blo - to talk  
say + talk = to say = speak  
himself - he = himself  
and talk - they

say

11/4/25

## Superlatives

Adjective to  
compare



The      The  
Good = Best  
Bad = The worst  
Far = The further/  
farthest

short = est = old est

long = most = most expensive

2 syllable = est = cleverest  
most = Most clever

The

11/11/25

It is an adjective used to

Definition: corporate 2 people or 11 people

say that one person or living beings simple  
high degree of a quality or is a better example

Let's qualify things the other way. *slower*  
*taller*

~~One's~~ ~~able~~ ~~to~~ ~~fall~~ ~~faller~~

Thus, for the comparison, we can use a comparison table as shown below:

a consonant + single vowel + constant  
the first one is the best

The final constraint must be doubled  
 $\text{left} = \text{right}$

where we're going from, ending

start by adding  $\pi^0$ , by proceeding

the receptor with more, in many cases,

John Peters was listed, although there were

be more expensive than others.

Can take a comparative or superlative ending  
play it safe and we move forward.

Aug 19 1955 and we were impressed  
- Change the date -

Change the goal of Simple-Template

of finding where anything simple - complex  
Tangled plane

Pre-existing tangled fibre

Happy - Hanover

Wappy - Happens!  
Bwip - Butter

P. J. ~~Long~~ - ~~Long~~  
P. J. ~~Long~~ - ~~Long~~

In front of the stage -

run at the flipper - More  
objection

~~Expense~~

Common adjectives (good - better  
best)

been completely GOTTA  
LITTLE-1618

Integrator Function 2018-Less  
Pr-F 11-11

0-100% of the

## Correlative Conjunctions

Not only ~~did~~ Mary grill burgers for Michael,  
but she ~~do~~ <sup>had</sup> made a steak for her day, ~~they~~  
<sup>Pot Roast</sup>  
~~Michael~~  
had ~~Forced~~

14. She will go for a walk in the park on Saturday

15. I received your letter week.

1. Fernanda went to the beans' house yesterday
  2. I'm going to tidy my room tomorrow
  3. I saw Sally today
  4. I will call you later
  5. I have to leave now
  6. I saw that movie last year
  7. I saw her in the cafeteria yesterday
  8. She will come afterwards.
  9. She spoke with her about the problem on Friday
  10. The bill must be paid today.
  11. You have to come tomorrow
  12. He is moving to London next week
  13. She will answer me next weekend.
- ~~He is going to go for a walk in the park on Saturday~~



*Checked*  
Mtra. Biviana Martinez S.

## Adverbs

Frequency:

Frequency:

Frequency

Manner:

Manner:

Manner

Places:

Places:

Places