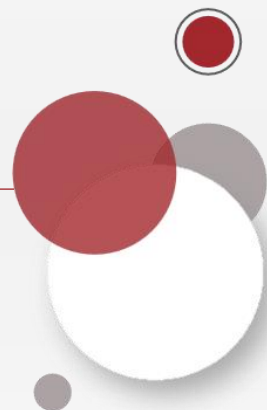




UNIVERSITÀ
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DI TORINO

SET English Module

Jeanne Griffin





Lesson 2

- A) Relative Pronouns
- B) Comparatives



A) Relative Pronouns

Exercise:

I'll dictate the sentences. I'll repeat each sentence twice.

You'll do the exercise.

We'll correct together.



Complete the exercise.

- 1) Clowns are people make you laugh.
- 2) It's a machine cuts grass.
- 3) It's an animal has eight legs and lives in the sea.
- 4) It's a room people try on clothes.
- 5) He's the person helps you with your luggage.
- 6) It's a kind of food keeps vampires away.



Answers:

1) who

4) where

2) which/that

5) who

3) which/that

6) which/that



Exercise: Complete the sentences below and include an appropriate relative clause:

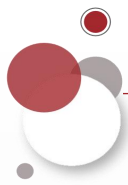
- 1) she/the woman/lives next door to me.
- 2) that/the shop/I bought my dress.
- 3) he/the actor/was in *Big Bang*.
- 4) they/children/broke my window.
- 5) this/restaurant/they do great pasta.
- 6) that/the switch/controls the central heating.
- 7) he/the teacher/teaches my sister.
- 8) that/the room/we have our meetings.



Answers:



- 1) She's the woman who lives next door to me.
- 2) That's the shop where I bought my dress.
- 3) He's the actor who was in *Big Bang*.
- 4) They are the children who broke my window.
- 5) This is the restaurant where they do great pasta.
- 6) That's the switch which controls the central heating.
- 7) He's the teacher who teaches my sister.
- 8) That's the room where we have our meetings.



B) Comparatives

Comparatives: use the comparative to compare one person, thing, action, event with another person, thing, action, event.

Eg:

Mary is **taller** than Sue.

This bicycle is **more expensive** than that one.

Football is **more dynamic** than baseball.

Summer holidays **are longer** than winter holidays.



One syllable adjectives normally end *-er*.

tall---taller

long---longer

old---older

young---younger

nice---nicer

big---bigger

Two and more syllables use *more*

expensive---more expensive

dynamic---more dynamic

interesting---more interesting

beautiful---more beautiful





Exceptions: words that end in “y”. Y changes to -ier

happy---happier

healthy---healthier

pretty----prettier

Irregular comparisons:

good---better

bad---worse

far---farther



THAN

When using both objects of comparison use **THAN**

Rome is bigger **than** Florence.

A Ferrari is faster **than** an Uno.

This year's model is more expensive **than** last year's model.

Rubber is more flexible **than** wood.

Comparison of equality as...as...

My brother is **as** tall **as** me.

That building is **as** high **as** the one across the street.

She is **as** beautiful **as** her sister.



Let's look at some examples:

Patty's computer is very old. She needs a one.

- 1) more new 2) more newer 3) newer 4) most new
5) newest.



Corrections:

Number 1 is incorrect because *new* is one syllable, so it does not take **more**.

Number 2 is incorrect because the adjective takes either **-er** or **more**, but not both.

Number 3 is correct because *new* is one syllable so it takes **-er**

Number 4 and 5 are superlative, not comparison and neither form is correct.

(**the newest** would be the correct superlative.)



Here's another example:

Our new computer isfasterour old one.

1) as, as 2) much, of 3) very, than 4) a lot, than
5) more, than



Corrections:

Number 1 is incorrect because **faster** is comparative. The as/as form would be as **fast** as.

Number 2 is incorrect.

Number 3 is incorrect because we do not use **very** in the comparative form.

Number 4 is correct.

Number 5 is incorrect because **fast** is one syllable hence it takes the **-er**



Exercise: Comparative exercise:

- 1) He's not as clever....he thinks.
- 2) This route is ...than the motorway. (long)
- 3) Your watch is the samemine.
- 4) His sister is a year ...than him. (young)
- 5) It'sthan it was this time last year. (hot)
- 6) Could we meet a bit....tomorrow morning? (early)
- 7) Travelling by train is ...than by plane. (expensive)
- 8) Britain isn't very big. France is ...(big).
- 9) London isn't very beautiful. Paris is ...(beautiful).
- 10) I'm not very interested in history. I'm ...in maths. (interested)



Answers:



- 1) as
- 2) longer
- 3) as
- 4) younger
- 5) hotter
- 6) earlier
- 7) less expensive
- 8) bigger
- 9) more beautiful
- 10) more interested



That is the end of Lesson 2.

Next lesson:

A) Have something done

B) Must/Have to/Mustn't/Don't have to

C) Present Simple



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