

Exercises.

1. Write sentences using a comparative form

- a) Japanese/English (difficult).

.....

- b) The weather in Africa/ the weather in the Antarctic (cold).

.....

- c) A car/ a bike (fast)

.....

- d) A small village/ New York (polluted)

.....

- e) A castle/ a flat (big)

.....

- f) The Parthenon /the Statue of Liberty (old)

.....

- g) The Atlantic Ocean/ the river Thames (deep)

.....

- h) Saturn/ The Moon (far)

.....

2. Rewrite these sentences so that they have the same meaning

- a) I'm older than your brother.

Your brother is.....

- b) Petrol is more expensive than it used to be.

Petrol isn't.....

- c) There were less casualties than in the other accident.

There weren't

- d) I know your children better than you.

You don't.....

- e) I usually get up earlier than my wife.

My wife

3. Complete these sentences using a superlative form.

- a) Which is.....(high) building in the world?

- b) Who has been.....(bad) singer of the group?

- c) You have to get down at(far) station.

- d) She is(beautiful) girl I have ever met.

- e) He told us(funny) joke.

- f) I bought(cheap) shirt of the shop.

- g) My sister was(small) girl in her classroom.

- h) Don't take that box. It is.....(heavy) one.

- i) Susan was.....(slim) model on the catwalk



TRIVIA QUIZ

HISTORY

SCORE

- a) Who died younger: Queen Marie Antoinette or Napoleon?
- b) Which was smaller: the Roman or the Greek empire?
- c) Which monarch ruled for the longest period in English history?

SCIENCE

- d) Which is the farthest planet of the Solar System?
- e) Which animal is more fierce: a piranha or a koala?
- f) Which material is more valuable: petrol or coal?

PEOPLE

- g) Who is taller: Sylvester Stallone or Magic Johnson?
- e) Who is older: Leonardo Di Caprio or Marlon Brando?
- f) Who is uglier: Woody Allen or Sean Connery?

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

- k) Which is shorter: a kilometre or a mile?
- l) Which is less valuable: a pound or a rupee?
- m) Which is the longest river in the world?

Answers:

1.

- a) Japanese is more difficult than English.
- b) The weather in Africa is less cold than the weather in the Antarctic.
- c) A car is faster than a bike.
- d) A small village is less polluted than New York.
- e) A castle is bigger than a flat.
- f) The Parthenon is older than the Statue of Liberty.
- g) The Atlantic Ocean is deeper than the river Thames.
- h) Saturn is farther than the Moon.

2.

- a) Your brother is younger than me.
- b) Petrol isn't as cheap as it used to be.
- c) There weren't as many casualties as in the other accident.
- d) You don't know your children as well as me.
- e) My wife usually gets up later than me.

3.

- a) the highest b) the worst c) the farthest d) the most beautiful e) the funniest f) the cheapest g) the smallest h) the heaviest i) the slimmest

4.

- a) Queen Marie Antoinette b) The Greek Empire c) Queen Victoria d) Pluto e) A piranha f) Petrol g) Magic Johnson h) Marlon Brandon i) Woody Allen j) A kilometre k) A rupee l) The Nile

Learning new expressions

CLICHÉS

O termo refírese a calquera frase ou expresión estereotipada a que recurrimos para caracterizar unha situación bastante común.

A forza destas expresións débese da súa gran extensión e coñecemento xeral por todos os nativos dunha lingua.

De todos os modos, son expresión pasadas de moda, comodíns, que en moitos casos denotan a falta de vocabulario da persoa que os emprega. En xeral, non é moi recomendable o seu uso.

* *There is a light at the end of the tunnel*

¡Hai luz ao final do túnel!

* *Today is the first day of the rest of your life!*

¡Hoxe é o primeiro día do resto da túa vida!

* *Every rose has its thorn!*

¡Cada rosa ten as súas espiñas!

Exercise.

1. Translate into Spanish the following clichés used in English

- a) Always look on the bright sight of life!
- b) Live and let live!
- c) Life is what happens while you're busy making other plans!
- d) Don't worry, be happy!
- e) Laughter is the best medicine!
- f) Carpe diem!
- g) Behind the clouds, the sun is shining!
- h) Tomorrow is another day!
- i) After the rain comes a rainbow!
- j) It's always darkest before the dawn!
- k) It has to get worse, before it gets better!
- l) Midnight is where the day begins!
- m) Life's not so bad, when you consider the alternative!

Máis información aquí:

<http://wsuonline.weber.edu/wrh/cliches.htm>

Using English

Cando queremos expresar que alguén fai un servizo que nós solicitamos hai que recorrer ao uso causativo de los verbos **'GET' o 'HAVE'**.

Esta é a estrutura desta expresión:

GET/ HAVE + object + past participle

<i>Tomorrow I will get my hair cut</i>	Mañá cortarei o pelo (alguén vai facelo por min)
<i>I must get my car repaired immediately</i>	Debo reparar o coche inmediatamente (facer que alguén mo arranxe)
<i>Did you get your house painted?</i>	¿Pintáronche a casa? (outros fixérono para ti)

Exercises.

1. Write sentences using *GET/HAVE + object + past participle*

My house is very old (repair)

I will get/have my house repaired next year.

a) Your suit looks very dirty (clean)

You should.....

b) My car has no petrol (service)

I'm going to

c) Her hair is very long (cut)

She has to.....

d) There was a mistake in their accounts (check)

They.....

e) We read the newspaper every day at home (deliver)

We.....

f) My watch isn't working properly (mend)

I have to.....

Answers:

a) You should get/have your suit cleaned.
b) I'm going to get/have my car serviced.
c) She has to get/have her hair cut.
d) They had their accounts checked.
e) We get/have the newspaper delivered every day.
f) I have to get/have my watch mended.

Grammar exercises

1. Fill in the blanks below with a suitable linking word

(*consequently, because, because of, such...that, since, therefore, so ... that*)

- a) It was.....hot.....we had a bath in the swimming-pool.
- b) I failed the exam.....I was very nervous.
- c) I was very nervous....., I failed the exam.
- d) Going abroad was.....funny.....I'm thinking of repeating the same trip.
- e) Her mother told Danny off.....his bad behaviour.
- f) Fiona is.....an excellent student.....all her teachers congratulated her.
- g) I won't go to his party.....I had a big argument with him last week.
- h) A hard school year of studies has finished....., I can relax now.
- i)the weather was cold, we could only take a walk along the beach.

2.. Complete the following sentences using your own words.

- a) It was 11 p.m and she hadn't arrived. I was so worried that.....
- b) We got lost in London due to.....
- c) They are offering computers at such a reduced price that.....
- d) My family is very important to me. Consequently,.....

Answers:

a) So....that b) Because c) Consequently d) So...that e) Because of f) Suchthat g) Because h) Therefore i) Since

Learning Vocabulary - Phrasal Verbs.

1. Match the phrasal verbs with their meanings

1. Break down
2. Bring up
3. Call off
4. Come across
5. Fill in
6. Get on/along with
7. Get over
8. Give up
9. Look after
10. Look forward to
11. Look up to
12. Put up with
13. Take in
14. Take off
15. Turn on

- a) Raise children
- b) Recover from
- c) Switch on
- d) Be compatible
- e) Cheat or deceive
- f) Renounce
- g) Have respect for
- h) Complete (a form)
- i) Tolerate
- j) Hope for with strong desire
- k) Take care of
- l) Cancel
- m) Remove
- n) Fail / stop working
- o) Meet by chance

2.. Now use these phrasal verbs to complete the sentences below.

- a) The workers.....the strike.
- b) We've been.....our grandchildren for the weekend.
- c) He.....the old lady.....by telling her he was a policeman.
- d) Can youthe gas for me?
- e) She must be..... her son's visit after so many years.
- f) You have to.....an application form to get the passport.
- g) She's is.....an orphan.
- h) The doctor will tell you when you can.....this bandage.
- i) Our car.....on the motorway.
- j) My mother and I don't.....each other. We always argue.
- k) After visiting the doctor he decided to.....smoking.
- l) When I was tidying up I.....your lost keys.
- m) He had a heart attack three days ago. He is.....it gradually.
- n) Little children always.....their elder brothers or sisters.
- o) I can't.....so much noise

Answers: -----

1.

- 1) Break down: fail/stop working
- 2) Bring up: raise children
- 3) Call off: cancel
- 4) Come across: meet by chance
- 5) Fill in: complete (a form)
- 6) Get on/along with: be compatible
- 7) Get over: recover from
- 8) Give up: renounce
- 9) Look after: take care of
- 10) Look forward to: hope for with strong desire
- 11) Look up to: have respect for
- 12) Put up with: tolerate
- 13) Take in: cheat or deceive
- 14) Take off: remove
- 15) Turn on: switch on

2.

Solución
a) Break down b) Bring up c) Look after d) Turn on e) Look forward to f) Fill in g) Bring up h) Take off i) Break down j) Get on/along with k) Give up l) Come across m) Getting over n) Look up to o) Put up with

Exercises: Writing a Summary.

1. Read the following text and list the topic, main ideas and conclusion in the diagram below

TEXT:

Most families in Britain have pets and they treat them like members of the family, with the same love and devotion. From my point of view there are several reasons why British people care so much about their pets. Firstly, pets can actually make our lives better providing company especially for lonely or elderly people. Second, besides company, they can also give protection. Think, for instance, of guard dogs or even police dogs which confront criminals every day. Finally, pets can also be used in therapy to help retarded or handicapped people: guide dogs for the blind or horses for autistic children are good examples. In conclusion, we can say that the British are a nation of animal lovers and such a love is more than justified.

Topic	→	“ ”
Main Ideas	→	Firstly, Second, Finally,
Conclusion	→	In conclusion

2. Now read the texts below and decide which the best summary is.

SUMMARY A

Most families in England have cats and dogs and they treat them like their relatives, with the same love and devotion. They treat them with much love and much devotion. Firstly, there are several reasons why British people care so much about their cats and dogs and pets. Second, pets can really make our lives much funnier providing company specially if you feel lonely or you are divorced. In conclusion, we can say that the British are a country of animal lovers and such a love is more than justified because, it is not only company they can provide but also protection. For example if you have a guard dog or you are a policeman you can confront robbers with a police dog.

SUMMARY B

According to the author, many families in the United Kingdom keep pets and they treat them with the same love as if they were any other member of their families. The author points out three main reasons which justify such devotion. Firstly, pets can provide their owners with company, especially if those owners are elder lonely people. Secondly, they also can give protection against criminals. Thirdly, pets are useful in medical treatments and to help the handicapped: like autistic children and blind people. Finally, the author concludes that the British love for animals is very sensible because of the reasons mentioned above

3. Which summary contains...

Incorrect information?

A

Repetition of some ideas in the same text?

All the important ideas from the original text?

More repeated vocabulary from the original text?

Ideas in the text expressed in different words?

Only two reasons from the original text?

Ideas that are not in the original text?

A more disorganized structure?

The original author's opinion?

A wrong use of connectors?