

RECORDAD: podéis acceder a vuestro libro en formato digital en este enlace

Enlace al libro <https://www.blinklearning.com/coursePlayer/curso2.php?idcurso=380711>

Enlace al workbook <https://www.blinklearning.com/coursePlayer/curso2.php?idcurso=348631>

- **Corregir tareas semana 10**
- **Libro p.55 Listening : 2 y 3**

3 True or false

Listen again. Are these sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences.

Get it right!

Remember *homework* and *housework* are uncountable nouns:

Helen forgot to do her homeworks (X homework).

Laura doesn't do any houseworks (X houseworks).



	TRUE	FALSE
1 Helen forgot to do her homework.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
2 She thinks that housework is more important than school.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
3 She washes the dishes by hand.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4 Helen's friend, Laura, doesn't do any housework.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5 Helen's sister only walks the dog.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6 Helen's dad gives Helen her pocket money before she tidies her room.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

- **Libro p.56: 2, 3 y 4**

Enlace: https://www.blinklearning.com/coursePlayer/librodigital_html.php?idclase=15257911&idcurso=380711

2 Read and choose

Choose the correct options.



You ... have a passport to travel to the US.

must mustn't

You ... drive on the left in the UK.

must mustn't

You ... wear a helmet when you ride a motorbike.

must mustn't

You ... use your mobile phone when a plane takes off.

must mustn't

You ... talk in an exam.

must mustn't

You ... buy a ticket on the metro.

must mustn't

3 *should/shouldn't*

Click on the Help button to look at the grammar table. Complete the sentences with *should* or *shouldn't*.



- 1 You forget your mother's birthday.
- 2 You put on sun cream at the beach in summer.
- 3 You go to the dentist regularly for check ups.
- 4 You visit London. It's a great city!
- 5 You buy those shoes. They're very expensive.
- 6 You help your parents with housework.
- 7 You walk home alone late at night.



4.

Answers

- 2 should (advice) 3 shouldn't (advice)
4 must (law) 5 must (law) 6 should (advice)
7 should (advice) 8 mustn't (law)

• Haz los ejercicios que vienen a continuación

(Son del workbook Unit 5)

2 Read and complete

Complete the sentences with *must* or *mustn't* and a verb below.

do • keep • learn • leave • put • remember

1 We our room tidier. It's really messy.

2 Ben his homework with the TV on.

3 You the plates in the dishwasher after dinner.

4 You your books and papers all over the living room table.

5 I to turn off the oven.

6 Jane how to cook healthy dishes!

4 Read and complete

Complete the text with *should* or *shouldn't*.

1 Feng shui is the old Chinese art of organising and decorating your home to bring good health and energy. Here are some recommendations:

In the bedroom you always clean under the bed so you don't create negative energy, and you keep any objects there.

The bed never be close to the door or under a window.

2 In the living room you put a mirror on the wall to maximise energy, and there be a plant to symbolise love. The colour red brings good luck, but you have too much of it or people feel nervous. Finally, you leave space around the furniture to let the energy move in the room.

Do these things and you have any problems!

5 *must / mustn't; should / shouldn't*

Complete the sentences with *must*, *mustn't*, *should* or *shouldn't* and the verb.

It's a good idea to get up early.

You should get up early.

1 It's a rule to be quiet in the library.

You must be quiet in the library.

2 It is prohibited to eat sandwiches in the classroom.

You mustn't eat sandwiches in the classroom.

3 It isn't a good idea to talk and eat at the same time.

You shouldn't talk and eat at the same time.

4 It's prohibited to use your mobile during a test.

You mustn't use your mobile during a test.



3 Read and choose

Read the advert for a flat and choose the correct options.

This studio flat is perfect for a student. There's a living room with a with four . You can both eat and work there because there isn't a . You can put your books on the under the window. The room's too small for a but there are two comfortable to relax in. The bathroom has a , of course, and a , but no bath. The bedroom is small, but there's a bed, and a for all your clothes and shoes, and it's got a on the wall.

TAREAS SEMANA 11

(del 1 al 5 de junio)

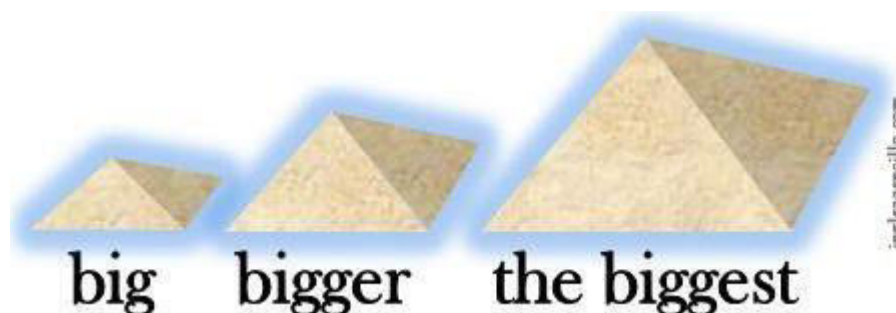
(en libreta o folio, sin copiar todo)

Libro de texto,

- p.58: 1
- p.60:1, 2 y 5

El Comparativo y Superlativo

Los adjetivos en inglés (al igual que en español) tienen 3 formas:



- Grado Positivo: big
- Comparativo de superioridad: bigger than
- Superlativo: the biggest

Grado positivo (positive)

El grado positivo es el adjetivo sin ninguna modificación, por ejemplo:

big (grande).

➤ **Con la forma positiva del adjetivo se forma:**

➤ **Comparativo de igualdad "as ... as"**

as + ADJETIVO EN GRADO POSITIVO + as
tan + + como

She is as clever as a fox

Ella es tan astuta como un zorro

➤ **Comparativo de inferioridad "less ... than"**

less + ADJETIVO EN GRADO POSITIVO + than

menos++ que

The teacher is less intelligent than you think

El profesor es menos inteligente de lo que tú crees

COMPARATIVO DE SUPERIORIDAD

Se utiliza para indicar que alguien o algo tiene una cualidad en un grado superior a **otro**

La estructura del comparativo de superioridad es:

ADJETIVO CORTO+ -ER + THAN

MORE +ADJETIVO LARGO+ THAN

She is lazier than me

Ella es más vaga que yo

She is more intelligent than him

ella es más inteligente que él

Hay 3 formas diferentes de construir el comparativo de superioridad en inglés dependiendo del adjetivo:

- **Añadiendo "-er" si el adjetivo** es **corto** (de una sílaba o 2 acabado en -y)

grado positivo	grado comparativo
old (viejo)	<u>Older than</u> (más viejo)

- **Anteponiendo la partícula "more" al adjetivo** si es **largo** (más de 2 sílabas o de 2 sílabas no acabado en -y)

Forma: more + adjetivo + than

Consiste en anteponer la partícula **more** antes del adjetivo.

grado positivo	grado comparativo
nervous (nervioso)	<u>more nervous than</u> (más nervioso)

- **Con una forma irregular***

bad (malo) → **WORSE** (peor)

SUPERLATIVO

Se utiliza para indicar que alguien o algo tiene una cualidad en un grado superior a **otros**

La estructura del SUPERLATIVO es:

THE + ADJETIVO CORTO + -EST

THE + MOST + ADJETIVO LARGO

The Great Pyramid of Giza is the largest in Egypt

La gran pirámide de Giza es la mayor de Egipto

That book is the most interesting

Ese libro es el más interesante

Hay 3 formas diferentes de construir el grado superlativo en inglés dependiendo del adjetivo:

- **con "the" y añadiendo "-est"** al adjetivo **si es corto** (de una sílaba o 2 acabado en -y)

big (grande) → **the biggest** (el más grande)

- **Anteponiendo "the most"** al adjetivo **si es largo** (más de 2 sílabas o de 2 no acabado en -y)

nervous (nervioso) → **the most nervous** (el más nervioso)

- **Con una forma irregular***

bad (malo) → **the worst** (el peor)

NORMAS DE ORTOGRAFÍA (SPELLING RULES)

Estas normas afectan a los adjetivos cortos cuando les añadimos los sufijos **-er / -est**:

- Doblado de consonante

se dobla la consonante final si adjetivo termina en consonante+vocal+consonante

big (grande) → **bigger** (más grande) → **the biggest** (más grande)

hot (caliente) → **hotter** (más caliente) → **the hottest** (el más caliente)

- Adjetivos acabados en consonante + "y"

Si un adjetivo acaba en **"y" precedido de consonante** su comparativo se forma con la regla: **y → ier**

funny (divertido) → **funnier** (más divertido) → **The funniest** (el más divertido)

- Adjetivos acabados en "-e"

Si un adjetivo acaba en "-e" únicamente se añade una **"-r"**

nice (agradable) → **nicer** (más agradable)

*Adjetivos con comparativos y superlativos irregulares

Los adjetivos siguientes forman el comparativo y el superlativo de manera irregular:

Adjetivo	Comparativo	Superlativo	Significado
bad	worse	the worst	mal, peor, lo peor
far	farther further	the farthest the furthest	lejos, más lejos, lo más lejano
good	better	the best	bien, mejor, lo mejor
little	less	the least	poco, menos, lo menos

Podéis practicar lo aprendido en este [divertido juego de los comparativos y superlativos](https://www.inglessencillo.com/comparativo-y-superlativo). <https://www.inglessencillo.com/comparativo-y-superlativo>

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- **Libro de texto:**

p.54:1, 2 and 4

p.60: 3 and 4

(El lunes 8 de junio os enviaré las respuestas de los ejercicios para autocorrección)

Un cariñoso saludo y mucho ánimo

Teacher Susana

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fZWsGf0KgQw>