



# INSTITUTO UNIVERSITARIO DE CALDAS

"Dignificando la escuela transformamos el mundo"

## Guía de recuperación

Remedial activities 2nd term Course: 8ABC Date:   
Handing date: Before November the first (1 | 11 | 2021)  
Teacher: Jorge Adalver Murcia

Learn English not because you have to...  
But because you really want to.

### Topics

1. Present continuous.
2. Comparatives and superlatives.
3. Past simple.

### Evaluation 1

Read the text and then select the correct answer according to the reading. Lea el siguiente texto luego seleccione la respuesta correcta de acuerdo con la lectura



### HARRY POTTER

Harry Potter is an orphan who lives with his aunt and uncle. They don't treat him very well. He has to sleep in a small closet under the stairs. His life is quite boring and uneventful. Then one day on Harry's birthday, a letter arrives for Harry, but his uncle destroys it. Yet the letters keep coming. Finally, 100 letters arrive. They are all invitations to study at Hogwart's Wizard School. Harry's uncle just does not have enough energy to destroy them. So he finally gives one to Harry.

Harry accepts the invitation. He leaves his aunt and uncle's house. He comes to a wonderful place. At the school he learns many things. He hatches a dragon, plays the aerial sport Quidditch, and casts spells. He makes many friends. Finally, he meets his destiny. His life is exciting and eventful. To find out more, you'll have to read Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone by J.K. Rowling.

<p>1. Harry's aunt and uncle probably _____.</p> <p>A) Love Harry as much as their own children.</p> <p>B) Pretend he does not live with them.</p> <p>C) don't take good care of him.</p>	<p>2. One day Harry gets 100 letters. this seems to be because _____.</p> <p>A) it is his birthday</p> <p>B) his parents died</p> <p>C) his uncle would destroy the letter</p>	<p>3. Hogwart's wizard school is ____.</p> <p>A) a place where students learn to be wizards.</p> <p>B) a place where students become geniuses.</p> <p>C) a place where students learn to cook.</p>
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Fill in the blank with one of the words in the charts. Llene cada espacio con una de las palabras de los cuadros.

- |        |         |        |         |            |
|--------|---------|--------|---------|------------|
| closet | orphans | boring | destiny | invitation |
|--------|---------|--------|---------|------------|

4. There are thousands of war \_\_\_\_\_ in this country.
5. I put a lot of things in the \_\_\_\_\_ in my room.
6. Did you get an \_\_\_\_\_ to the party?
7. It was her \_\_\_\_\_ to become famous.
8. It was a really \_\_\_\_\_ movie.

## Study/ Present continuous

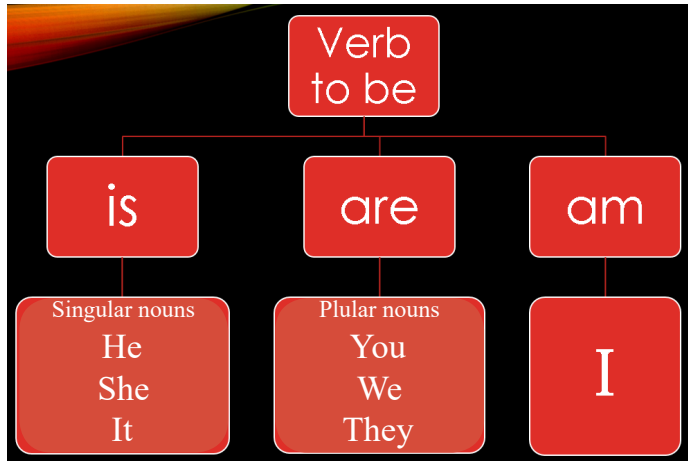
The present continuous

The present continuous (sometimes called the present progressive) tense in English is really easy to make and is the same for all verbs. We make it using the present simple of 'be' + verb-ing:

Presente continuo

El presente continuo (algunas veces también se llama el presente progresivo) es muy fácil para hacer y es lo mismo para todos los verbos, Lo hacemos usando el presente del verbo "to be" y el verbo con "-ing".

## Study/ Repasemos el presente del verbo to be



Para hacer el presente continuo se necesita el verbo "to be" en su forma presente. El verbo to be tiene 3 conjugaciones en su forma presente:  
**am:** se usa cuando el sujeto de la oración es I.  
**is:** se usa para los pronombres he, she, it y para los sustantivos singulares.  
**are:** Se usa para los pronombres you, we, they y para los sustantivos plurales

Ejemplos:

They **are** playing football.

Tom **is** Jumping.

I **am** playing the guitar.

My English teacher **is** talking too much.

## Study/ Repasemos la forma ing de los verbos

y + ing = ying



play = playing  
fly = flying  
study = studying

e = e + ing



dance = dancing  
fake = faking  
rhyme = rhyming

ee + ing = eeing



see = seeing  
flee = fleeing  
agree = agreeing

ie = ie + ying



die = dying  
lie = lying  
tie = tying

c/v/c\* = double final c + ing



run = running  
put = putting  
stop = stopping

- In general we add -ing to the end of the verb.
- Verbs ending in consonant + E. We remove the E from the end of the verb and add -ing.
- Verbs ending in IE. We remove the IE from the end of the verb and add -ing.
- One syllable verbs ending in consonant + vowel + consonant. We double the final consonant. except for the verbs ending in W, X, Y.
- Two syllable verbs ending in consonant + vowel + consonant and the last syllable is stressed. We double the final consonant. except for the verbs ending in W, X, Y.

Reglas para adicionar el -ing a los verbos

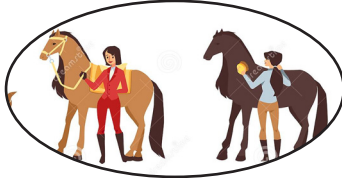
- En general le agregamos ing al final de los verbos.
- Si el verbo termina en e, se la quitamos y le agregamos -ing. (**eat => eating**)
- Si el verbo termina en IE, se las quitamos y le agregamos -ying. (**die => dying**)
- los verbos de una sílaba que terminan en una consonante + una vocal + una consonante, le duplicamos la última consonante y le agregamos -ing. excepto si terminan en W, X, Y. (**cut => cutting**)
- Los verbos de 2 sílabas que terminan en una consonante + una vocal + una consonante y tienen el acento en la última sílaba, le duplicamos la última consonante y le agregamos -ing. excepto si terminan en W, X, Y. (**begin => beginning**)

## Evaluation 2

Complete the sentences by using the correct form of the verb to be. **Complete las oraciones usando la forma correcta del verbo to be (is - are - am)**



I am planting a tree now.



My sisters are riding a horse.



My little brother is crying.



Ann is reading a book.



My aunt is driving a car.



Mary is singing.

## Evaluation 3

Read the last rules carefully, then Drag the verbs and drop them in the rule they follow. **Lee las reglas cuidadosamente luego colóque cada verbo en la regla que sigue.**

put

sing

play

come

lie

give

have

tie

take

swim

get

snow

sit

run

look

try

make

forget

Rule 1

general verbs

look

Rule 2

verbs ending in e

Rule 3

verbs ending in ie

Rule 4

1 syllable verbs ending in consonant + vowel + consonant

Rule 5

2 syllable verbs ending in consonant + vowel + consonant

## Evaluation 4

Complete the story by using the form of the verb to be and the -ing form of the verbs in parentheses. **Complete la historia usando la forma del verbo to be y la forma -ing de los verbos en paréntesis.**

My name is Jorge Adalver Murcia, I'm a teacher in a school called Instituto Universitario, In this year, I am teaching (teach) English in eighth grade. It's 10:00 on Monday morning, I am working (work) in my computer because I am preparing (prepare) my class material. My mother and my father are in the living room, they are talking (talk) about today's news. My father is drinking (drink) a cup of coffee. My brother is in his bedroom, he is listening (listen) to music.



## Study/ Comparative adjectives (-er, more)

When we use adjectives (example: Old, delicious, small, big, warm white, etc) to compare two people or things, the adjectives have special forms:

Mary is older than Jhon ==> we add -er to an adjective

Pizza is more delicious than soup ==> We use more in front of an adjective.

Quando usamos adjetivos ( ejemplo: Old, delicious, small, big, warm white, etc) para comparar 2 personas o cosas, los adjetivos tienen formas especiales:

Mary is older than Jhon ==> le agregamos -er al adjetivo (old ==> older)

Pizza is more delicious than soup ==> Usamos more en frente del adjetivo ( delicious ==> more delicious.

## Study/ Mire las reglas para agregar -er y more

	Adjective	comparative	Rule	Regla
Adjectives with 1 syllable	old Cheap Tall	older Cheaper Taller	add -er to 1 syllable adjectives	le agregamos -er a los adjetivos de 1 sílaba
	Big Hot Fat	bigger Hotter Fatter	If an adjective ends in one vowel and one consonant, double the last consonant.	Si un adjetivo de una sílaba termina en una vocal y una consonante, le duplicamos la última consonante
Adjectives that end in -Y	Funny Pretty	Funnier Prettier	If an adjective ends in -Y, change the Y to i and add -er	Si un adjetivo termina en "Y", le cambiamos la "Y" por "i" y le agregamos -er
Adjectives with two or more syllables	Famous Important Interesting	more famous more important more interesting	Use more in front of the adjectives that have two or more syllables (except adjectives that end in -Y)	Usamos la palabra "more" al frente del adjetivo de 2 o más sílabas, excepto los adjetivos que terminan en "Y".
Irregular comparative form	good bad far	better worse farther / further	The comparative forms of good, bad, and far are irregular.	Las formas comparativas de good, bad, and far son irregulares.

## Evaluation 5

Look at the last chart, then apply the rules in each adjective to complete the sentence. Mire las reglas que se explican en el cuadro anterior, luego aplique las reglas a cada adjetivo para completar las oraciones.

Comfortable	This chair is <u>more comfortable</u> than that chair.
Lazy	I'm _____ than my classmate.
Difficult	My Math test is _____ than my English test.
Thin	A giraffe's neck is _____ than elephant's neck.
Good	Michael's English is _____ than Diana's
Long	Amazonas river is _____ than the Cauca.
Strong	A horse is _____ than a person.

## Study/ Superlatives adjectives (-est, most)

The superlative form (-est/ most) is used to compare three or more people or things.

They follow the same rules of comparative form

La forma superlativa (-est / most) se usa para comparar 3 o más personas o cosas.

La forma superlativa sigue las mismas reglas que la de los comparativos.

	Adjective	superlative	Rule	Regla
Adjectives with 1 syllable	old Cheap Tall	The oldest The cheapest The tallest	add -est to 1 syllable adjectives	le agregamos The -est a los adjetivos de 1 sílaba
	Big Hot Fat	The biggest The hottest The fattest	If an adjective ends in one vowel and one consonant, double the last consonant.	Si un adjetivo de una sílaba termina en una vocal y una consonante, le duplicamos la última consonante
Adjectives that end in -Y	Funny Pretty	The funniest The prettiest	If an adjective ends in -Y, change the Y to i and add -est	Si un adjetivo termina en "Y", le cambiamos la "Y" por "i" y le agregamos The -est
Adjectives with two or more syllables	Famous Important Interesting	The most famous The most important The most interesting	Use more in front of the adjectives that have two or more syllables (except adjectives that end in -Y)	Usamos la palabra "The most" al frente del adjetivo de 2 o más sílabas, excepto los adjetivos que terminan en "Y".
Irregular comparative form	good bad far	The best The worst The farthest / furthest	The comparative forms of good, bad, and far are irregular.	Las formas comparativas de good, bad, and far son irregulares.

### Evaluation 6

Look at the last chart, then choose the correct superlative form of the adjective. **Mine las reglas que se explican en el cuadro anterior, luego seleccione la forma superlativa correcta del adjetivo para completar la oración.**

Large

The largest

The most large

\_\_\_\_\_ city in Colombia is Bogotá.

Long

the longest

the most long

The Nile River is \_\_\_\_\_ river in the world.

Interesting

the interestingest

the most interesting

I'm taking four classes. My history class is \_\_\_\_\_ of all.

Tall

the tallest

the most tall

The Atlas building is \_\_\_\_\_ building in Manizales.

fast

The fastest

The most fast

\_\_\_\_\_ way to travel is by airplane

Beautiful

the beautifulest

the most beautiful

In my opinion, Manizales is \_\_\_\_\_ city in Colombia.

## Study/ Simple past

The simple past tense is used to talk about a completed action in a time before now. The simple past is the basic form of past tense in English. The time of the action can be in the recent past or the distant past and action duration is not important.

You always use the simple past when you say when something happened, so it is associated with certain past time expressions

- frequency: often, sometimes, always

I sometimes walked home at lunchtime.

I often brought my lunch to school.

- a definite point in time: last week, when I was a child, yesterday, six weeks ago

We saw a good film last week.

Yesterday, I arrived in Geneva.

She finished her work at seven o'clock.

- an indefinite point in time: the other day, ages ago, a long time ago

People lived in caves a long time ago.

She played the piano when she was a child.

## Study/ Past form **regular verbs (-ed)**

Regular past simple forms are formed by adding -ed to the infinitive of the verb.  
**Las formas del pasado simple de los verbos regulares se forman agregando -ed al verbo**

start → started  
kill → killed  
jump → jumped  
**but there are some spelling rules.**

### Spelling rules **regular verbs (-ed)**

For most verbs add -ed  
**A la mayoría de verbos le agregamos -ed**  
Call ==> Called  
Watch ==> watched

For verbs ending in -e, add -d  
**A los verbos terminados en -e, le agregamos -d**  
Dance ==> Danced  
Smile ==> Smiled

For verbs ending in consonant + Y, change the "Y" to "I" and add -ed  
**A los verbos que terminan en "Y" y antes hay una consonante, le cambiamos la "Y" por "I" y le agregamos -ed**  
Study ==> Studied  
Marry ==> Married

For verbs ending in consonant + vowel + consonant, double the last consonant and add -ed  
**A los verbos terminados en consonante + vocal + consonante, le duplicamos la última consonante y le agregamos -ed**  
Stop ==> Stopped  
Beg ==> Begged

## Evaluation 7

Complete the chats with the past form of the regular verbs, pay attention to the rules. **Complete los cuadros con la forma pasada de los verbos regulares, ponga atención a las reglas.**

Base form: add <b>-ed</b>	Verbs ending in -e: <b>add -d</b>	Verbs ending in consonant + "Y", <b>change the "Y" to "I" and add -ed</b>	Verbs ending in consonant + vowel + consonant, <b>double the last consonant and add -ed</b>
Listen ==> _____	Live ==> _____	Cry ==> _____	Stop ==> _____
Look ==> _____	Share ==> _____	Fry ==> _____	Pin ==> _____
Walk ==> _____	Use ==> _____	Study ==> _____	Skip ==> _____
Help ==> _____	Love ==> _____	Carry ==> _____	Clap ==> _____
Open ==> _____	Move ==> _____	Copy ==> _____	Plan ==> _____
Play ==> _____	Save ==> _____	Try ==> _____	
Brush ==> _____	Like ==> _____	Dry ==> _____	
Jump ==> _____			

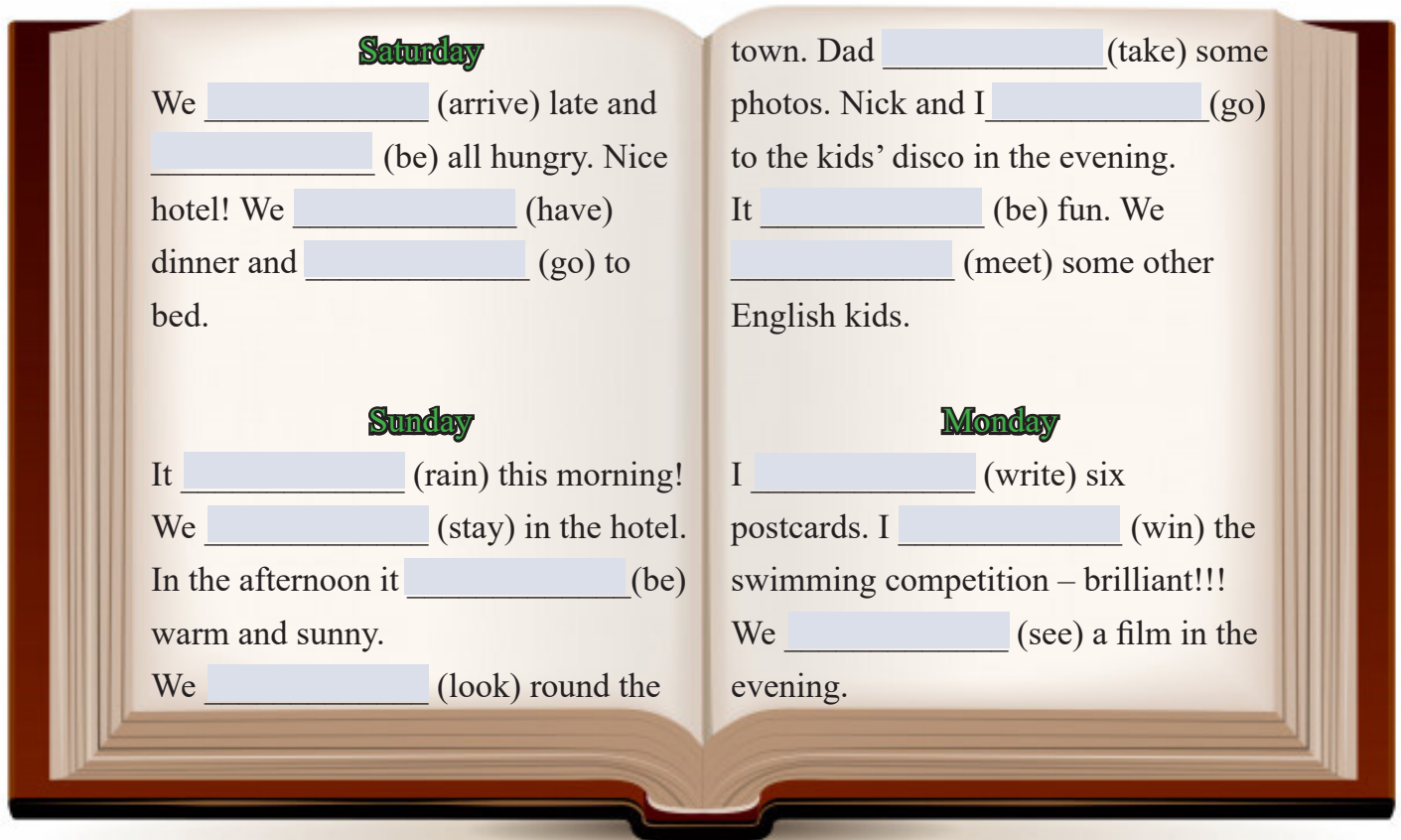
## Study/ Past form **irregular verbs (own past form)**

Some verbs are irregular. Their past forms do not end in -ed. They have their own past form. you have to learn them by your heart.

**Algunos verbos son irregulares y sus formas pasadas no se hacen agregandoles -ed... sino que cada uno tiene su propia forma pasada. Debe aprendérselos de memoria trabajando con ellos.**

## Evaluation 8

Complete Jenny's holiday diary. Use the past simple. **Complete el diario de vacaciones de Jenny, use el pasado simple de los verbos en parentesis.**



### Study/ Simple past (negative sentences with the verb to be)

For the negative form of the verb "to be" in simple past, use the past form of the verb (was - were) with the negation not. **Para la forma negativa del verbo "to be" (ser o estar) en pasado, se usa la forma pasada del verbo ser o estar (was - were) con la negación "not"**

Example.

- She **was not** in Los Angeles.      or      She **wasn't** in Los Angeles.
- They **were not** at the station.      or      They **weren't** at the station.

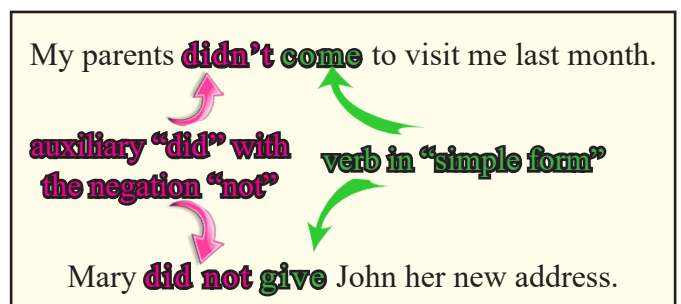
<b>wasn't</b>	<b>weren't</b>
<b>was not</b>	<b>were not</b>
I - He	you - we
She - It	they
Singular nouns	Plural nouns

### Study/ Simple past (negative sentences with other verbs)

For the negative form of all verbs in the simple past, almost always use the auxiliary "did" with the negation "not" and the verb in "simple form. **Para la forma negativa de los verbos en pasado, casi siempre se usa el auxiliar "did" con la negación "not" y el verbo siempre "queda en su forma simple"**

Example.

- I **didn't plant** some trees yesterday.  
 I **didn't study** about plants for the exams.  
 The school **didn't decide** that all students should do exercise.  
 They **didn't travel** all over the place.



## Evaluation 9

Read the last information and complete the following negative sentences. **Lea la información anterior y complete las oraciones negativas.**



They **didn't cut** (cut) the grass last month.



Bill \_\_\_\_\_ (wash) the dishes this morning.



Fred \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) salad yesterday.



Sara \_\_\_\_\_ (be) at the party last weekend.



Danny \_\_\_\_\_ (order) pizza.



Ann \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in class this morning.



I called you but you \_\_\_\_\_ (be) at home.



They \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) new clothes for the party.

## Study/ Simple past (Questions)

### yes / No questions

We use "did" to make a question in the past tense. This is for regular and irregular verbs in English.

**Nosotros usamos "did" para hacer preguntas en pasado, esto tanto para verbos regulares e irregulares.**

- Did Mary live in Bogotá last year?

The main verb (live in the example above) is in its base form (of the infinitive). The auxiliary "Did" shows that the question is in the past tense. **El verbo principal (live en el ejemplo) esta en su forma base (del infinitivo). El auxiliar "Did" muestra que la pregunta está en pasado.**

Question: Did Mary live in Bogotá last year?

Answers: Yes, she did or No, she didn't

### Wh questions

We can also use a question word (Who, What, Why etc.) before "Did" to ask for more information.

**Podemos usar una wh word (who, what, why, etc) antes del "did" para preguntar por más información.**

Question: Where did you go on your last vacation?

Answer: On my last vacation, I went to Argentina.

## Evaluation 10

Organize the questions in the past tense in the right order, and then choose the answers. **Organice las preguntas en pasado simple en el orden correcto, luego elige una respuesta lógica para cada pregunta.**

**I went to the cinema**

**Yes, I did**

**Last year**

**I had lunch at 1:00**

**Because I love it!**

1) What / weekend? / you / did / do / last

What did you do last weekend?

Answer: **I played soccer**

2) go / did / you / Where / night? / last

Answer:

3) you / lunch / did / yesterday? / What time / have

Answer:

4) decide / did / When / English? / to learn / you

Answer: