

ENGLISH

IV

COMPENDIUM

Elaboró: Academia de Inglés Estatal
Junio 2020.



INSTRUMENTO DE REGISTRO DE ACTIVIDADES DE CONOCIMIENTOS ESENCIALES		
IDENTIFICACIÓN		
PLANTEL:		
ASIGNATURA: INGLÉS IV		
NOMBRE DEL ALUMNO:		
GRUPO:	TURNO:	ESPECIALIDAD:
CONOCIMIENTO ESENCIAL: ADVERBS		

GRAMMAR:

Adverbs of manner



Adverbs of manner are usually formed from **adjectives** by adding **-ly**.

ADVERBS OF MANNER



An adverb of manner is an adverb (such as strongly or slowly) that describes how and in what way the action of a verb is carried out.



FORMING ADVERBS FROM ADJECTIVES:

1 In a large number of the cases, the adverb can be formed by simply adding '-ly' to the adjective.

ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
Cheap	Cheaply
Quick	Quickly
Strong	Strongly

2 If the adjective ends in with 'y', replace the 'y' with an 'i' and add '-ly'.

ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
Ready	Readily
Merry	Merrily
Easy	Easily

3 If the adjective ends with '-le', replace the 'e' at the end with 'y'.

ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
Understandable	Understandably
Forcible	Forcibly
Possible	Possibly

4 If the adjective ends with '-ic', add '-ally'.
An exception: public -> publicly

ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
Idiotic	Idiotically
Tragic	Tragically
Basic	Basically

5 Some adjectives do not change form at all.

ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
Fast	Fast
Straight	Straight
Hard	Hard

6 In a large number of the cases, the adverb can be formed by simply adding '-ly' to the adjective.

Adverbs of Manner List

Positive Manner		Negative Manner		Positive/Negative Manner	
✔ Beautifully	✔ Generously	✘ Angrily	✘ Noisily	— Accidentally	— Reluctantly
✔ Boldly	✔ Gently	✘ Anxiously	✘ Madly	— Busily	— Repeatedly
✔ Bravely	✔ Justly	✘ Awkwardly	✘ Nervously	— Daringly	— Rightfully
✔ Calmly	✔ Kindly	✘ Badly	✘ Painfully	— Deliberately	— Sharply
✔ Carefully	✔ Neatly	✘ Blindly	✘ Poorly	— Exactly	— Sleepily
✔ Cautiously	✔ Obediently	✘ Carelessly	✘ Recklessly	— Fast	— Slowly
✔ Cheerfully	✔ Patiently	✘ Cruelly	✘ Roughly	— Fiercely	— So
✔ Joyously	✔ Openly	✘ Foolishly	✘ Rudely	— Hard	— Speedily
✔ Eagerly	✔ Perfectly	✘ Frantically	✘ Sadly	— Hurriedly	— Suddenly
✔ Gladly	✔ Politely	✘ Greedily	✘ Selfishly	— Inquisitively	— Swiftly
✔ Easily	✔ Powerfully	✘ Hastily	✘ Shyly	— Loosely	— Unexpectedly
✔ Elegantly	✔ Promptly	✘ Hungrily	✘ Stupidly	— Mysteriously	— Tightly
✔ Equally	✔ Quickly	✘ Inadequately	✘ Suspiciously	— Rarely	— Solemnly
✔ Faithfully	✔ Rapidly	✘ Irritably	✘ Violently	— Really	— Seriously
✔ Frankly	✔ Quietly	✘ Lazily	✘ Tensely	— Regularly	
✔ Honestly	✔ Well	✘ Loudly			

List of Irregular Adverbs

Good	Well	Late	Late	Straight	Straight
Fast	Fast	Early	Early	Wrong	Wrong/Wrongly
Hard	Hard	Daily	Daily	Lively	Lively

What is an adverb of manner?

Adverbs of manner describe how something happens. For example, it is possible to walk or run at different speeds. The words used to describe walking or running at different speeds (quickly or slowly for example) are excellent examples of adverbs of manner. They help the reader gain greater insight into the way a written scene is playing out. Comparing the following sentences will help you to understand how these adverbs change the overall meaning of the sentences they're found in.

The boy run



(There is no adverb of manner in this sentence, so we can only imagine how fast the boy is running.)

The boy run quickly



(The adverb of manner is quickly. It tells us that the boy is in a hurry.)

The boy run slowly



The boy is tired, so he runs more slowly than before. (The adverb of manner is slowly. It tells us that the boy is running, but he isn't covering as much ground as he was before.)

ACTIVITY 1

I. Complete the sentences by changing the adjectives (in brackets) into adverbs.

1. We lost the football match 4–2 yesterday. I don't think we played _____ (bad) ...
2. ... but the other side played really _____ (good).
3. You drive quite _____ (dangerous). I won't be surprised if you have an accident one day!
4. 'You're late!' said Olga _____ (angry). 'Where have you been?'
5. The teacher spoke so _____ (quiet) that the class couldn't hear her.
6. This is a very important question. Please think _____ (careful) before you answer.
7. In 1483, King Richard III of England _____ (secret) killed his two young nephews.
8. The hungry cat looked _____ (greedy) at the chicken on the dinner table.
9. When I broke my leg, my friend Pam _____ (kind) offered to do the shopping for me.
10. Paulo Coelho is one of my favourite novelists. I think he writes _____ (beautiful).

MORE GRAMMAR:

There are a few rules to remember regarding adverbs of manner (A.M.):

- When using these adverbs, be careful **not to place them between the object and the verb**

He ate **greedily** the chocolate cake. **[Incorrect]**

Verb A.M. Object

- They often fit best after the sentence's object

He ate the chocolate cake **greedily**. **[Correct]**

Verb Object A.M.

- Or main verb.

He **greedily** ate the chocolate cake. **[Correct]**

A.M. Verb Object

- If there is a **preposition (prep.)** before the object, the adverb of manner may be placed either **before the preposition or after the sentence's object**.

The child ran **happily** towards his mother. **[Correct]**

A.M. Prep. Object

The child ran towards his mother **happily**. **[Correct]**

Prep. Object

- Add emphasis by placing an adverb of manner at the beginning of a sentence, they catch the reader's attention.

Slowly she picked up the knife.

A.M. Verb Object

- The position of the adverb is important when there is more than one verb in a sentence. If the adverb is placed before or after the main verb, it modifies only that verb. If the adverb is placed after a clause, then it modifies the whole action described by the clause. Notice the difference in meaning between the following sentences.

Example

She **quickly** agreed to re-type the letter.

Verb Verb

Meaning

the agreement is quick

She agreed **quickly** to re-type the letter.

Verb Verb

the agreement is quick

She agreed to re-type the letter **quickly**.

the re-typing is quick



Verb Verb

He **quietly** asked me to leave the house.
Verb Verb

the request is quiet

He asked me **quietly** to leave the house.
Verb Verb

the request is quiet

He asked me to leave the house **quietly**.

the leaving is quiet

LITERARY USAGE

- Sometimes an adverb of manner is placed **before a verb + object** to **add emphasis**.

He **gently** woke the sleeping woman.
She **angrily** slammed the door.

ACTIVITY 2.

a) The following exercises will help you gain greater understanding about how adverbs of manner work. Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

- The excited baby pounded the table _____.
a. Badly b. Hungrily c. Normally d. Variously
- Walk _____ or you may miss the bus.
a. Quickly b. Slowly c. Personally d. Happily
- Reading _____ helps you to understand concepts better.
a. Rapidly b. Briefly c. Carefully d. Always
- Playing music too _____ can damage your hearing.
a. Slowly b. Cheerfully c. Carelessly d. Loudly
- A tortoise walks _____.
a. Mostly b. Slowly c. Happily d. Eagerly

How to differentiate an adjective from an adverb?

Adjectives: Describe the noun

Adjectives usually go BEFORE A/AN + NOUNS or AFTER the verb TO BE.

Maria is happy
This sentence tells us how Maria is



Adverbs: Describe the verb (action)
Adverbs usually go after a verb.

Maria celebrates happily
The adverbs tells us how the action is done



FAST - LATE – HARD (they are adverbs and adjectives and don't change its writing)

He runs fast (Fast is placed after the verb run, therefore, is an adverb)
Adv.

He is a fast runner [fast is placed after the verb to be (is) and before the noun]
Adj. noun

We had a late dinner
Adj. noun

We had dinner late
Adv.

I work hard
Adv.

I'm a hard worker
Adj.

BE + ADJECTIVEHe is a slow writer

Be + adj.

They are quiet people.

Be + adj.

VERB + ADVERBHe writes slowly

Verb + adv.

They always walk quietly

verb adv.

EXERCISES**b) Choose adjectives or adverbs of manner to complete the following sentences.**

1. Peter is a _____ driver. He drives very _____

a) Careful

b) Carefully

2. Turtles walk _____ because they are _____ animals.

a) Slow

b) Slowly

3. A _____ person usually speaks _____.

a) Cautiously

b) Cautious

4. They are _____; they are speaking _____.

a) Quiet

b) Quietly

5. Gordon plays very _____. He is a _____ player.

a) Good

b) Well

6. He did a _____ exam. He passed the exam _____.

a) Brilliantly

b) Brilliant

7. We had _____ snow yesterday. It snowed _____

a) Heavy

b) Heavily

8. He looked at me _____. He has a very _____ look

a) Angrily

b) Angry

9. We slept _____ in our _____ bed.

a) Comfortably

b) Comfortable

10. He plays _____ because he is a _____ player.

a) Badly

b) Bad

C. Complete the following sentences with the correct adjectives or adverbs of manner.

1. He normally drives very _____.

a. slow

b. fastly

c. fast

2. I passed _____.

a. easily the test

b. the test easily

c. easy the test

3. The people in this company work very _____.

- a. hard
- b. hardly
- c. good

4. She is a _____ teacher.

- a. well
- b. good
- c. goodly

5. She teaches English very _____.

- a. good
- b. goodly
- c. well

6. You answered _____.

- a. correctly the question
- b. the question correctly
- c. the question correct

7. The article describes the situation very _____.

- a. simple
- b. simply
- c. simply

8. They live _____ in Munich.

- a. happy
- b. happily
- c. happily

9. After the break, we _____.

- a. finished the job easily
- b. easily finished the job
- c. finished the job easy

10. He didn't speak _____ English.

- a. clearly
- b. clear
- c. well

ACTIVITY 4

INSTRUCTIONS: Create a dialogue that includes at least 8 adverbs, in at least 12 lines. This video can be helpful. <https://youtu.be/VmTFEz0yfnU>

(1)

(5)

(10)

(12)

PRODUCTO Y PONDERACIÓN:

- Activity 1. Completar 10 oraciones haciendo uso de la gramática 10%
- Activity 2. Resolver ejercicios 10%
- Activity 3. Resolver ejercicios de opción múltiple 40%
- Activity 4. Producción de diálogo que incluye adverbios 40%

VIDEOS ÚTILES:

Actividad 1.

<https://youtu.be/QQ04qYwFfi0>

Actividad 4.

<https://youtu.be/VmTFEz0yfnU>

INSTRUMENTO DE REGISTRO DE ACTIVIDADES DE CONOCIMIENTOS ESENCIALES

IDENTIFICACIÓN

PLANTEL:

NOMBRE DEL ALUMNO:

GRUPO:

TURNO:

ESPECIALIDAD:

CONOCIMIENTO ESENCIAL: **COMPARATIVES & SUPERLATIVES**

GRAMMAR:

Comparative adjectives

Comparative adjectives are used to compare differences between the two objects they modify (*larger, smaller, faster, higher*). They are used in sentences where two nouns are compared, in this pattern:

Noun (subject) + verb + comparative adjective + *than* + noun (object).

The second item of comparison can be omitted if it is clear from the context (final example below).

Examples

- My house is **larger** than hers.
- This box is **smaller** than the one I lost.
- Your dog is **faster** than Jim's dog.
- The rock is **higher** than the roof.
- Jim and Jack are both fast, but Jack is **faster**. ("than Jim" is understood)

Superlative adjectives

Superlative adjectives are used to describe an object which is at the upper or lower limit of a quality (*the tallest, the smallest, the fastest, the highest*). They are used in sentences where a subject is compared to a group of objects.

Noun (subject) + verb + the + superlative adjective + noun (object).

The group that is being compared with can be omitted if it is clear from the context (final example below).



Examples

- My house is the **largest** one in our neighborhood.
- This is the **smallest** box I've ever seen.
- Your dog was the **fastest** of any dog in the race.
- We all have trees in our yard. My tree is the **tallest**. ("of all the trees" is understood)

Forming regular comparatives and superlatives

Forming comparatives and superlatives is easy. The form depends on the number of syllables in the original adjective.

One syllable adjectives

Add *-er* for the comparative and *-est* for the superlative. If the adjective has a consonant + single vowel + consonant spelling, the final consonant must be doubled before adding the ending.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
tall	taller	tallest
fat	fatter	fattest
big	bigger	biggest
sad	sadder	saddest

Two syllables

Adjectives with two syllables can form the comparative either by adding *-er* or by preceding the adjective with *more*. These adjectives form the superlative either by adding *-est* or by preceding the adjective with *most*. In many cases, both forms are used, although one usage will be more common than the other. If you are not sure whether a two-syllable adjective can take a comparative or superlative ending, play it safe and use *more* and *most* instead. For adjectives ending in *y*, change the *y* to an *i* before adding the ending.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
happy	happier	happiest
simple	simpler	simplest



busy	busier	busiest
tilted	more tilted	most tilted
tangled	more tangled	most tangled

Three or more syllables

Adjectives with three or more syllables form the comparative by putting *more* in front of the adjective, and the superlative by putting *most* in front.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
important	more important	most important
expensive	more expensive	most expensive

Irregular comparatives and superlatives

These very common adjectives have completely irregular comparative and superlative forms.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
little	less	least
much	more	most



far	further / farther	furthest / farthest
-----	-------------------	---------------------

Examples

- Today is the **worst** day I've had in a long time.
- Your painting is **better** than mine.
- This is the **least** expensive sweater in the store.
- This sweater is **less** expensive than that one.
- His house is far from town, but her house is even **farther**.

ACTIVITY 1

Fill the crossword!!

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

GRAMMAR CROSSWORD
COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES

- Write the comparative forms of the adjectives in the spaces below.

The crossword puzzle grid consists of white squares for letters and empty spaces. The starting points for the words are numbered as follows:

- 1: Row 1, Column 1
- 2: Row 1, Column 2
- 3: Row 1, Column 3
- 4: Row 1, Column 4
- 5: Row 2, Column 4
- 6: Row 3, Column 1
- 7: Row 4, Column 5
- 8: Row 5, Column 2
- 9: Row 6, Column 1
- 10: Row 7, Column 2
- 11: Row 7, Column 3
- 12: Row 7, Column 4
- 13: Row 8, Column 1
- 14: Row 8, Column 3
- 15: Row 8, Column 4
- 16: Row 9, Column 2

ACROSS

big

1. big
5. mean
6. easy
8. hot
9. funny
13. unusual
15. good
16. cold

bigger

- DOWN**
- 1. busy
 - 2. greasy
 - 3. brave
 - 4. difficult
 - 5. interesting
 - 7. strong
 - 10. cheap
 - 11. bad
 - 12. far
 - 14. short

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ACTIVITY 2.

Look at the rules and complete the sentences with the adjectives in brackets in their comparative form.

The Comparative

Short adjectives add -er + than

more + long adjectives + than

These adjectives are irregular

newer than
larger than
hotter than
easier than
more boring than
more beautiful than
more ecological than
good - better than
bad - worse than
much - more than

Look at the rules and complete the sentences with the adjectives in brackets in their comparative form.

- The River Amazon is _____ (**longer**) and _____ (**wide**) than the River Thames.
- Apples are _____ (**healthy**) than coffee. Coffee is _____ (**bad**) for your health.
- Pullovers are _____ (**warm**) than shirts.
- My hair is _____ (**fair**) than yours but your eyes are _____ (**dark**) than mine.
- There isn't a _____ (**big**) animal in the aquarium than this whale. It's huge!
- My brother's teeth are _____ (**white**) now than before his visit to the dentist.
- What is _____ (**sweet**), honey or chocolate?

ACTIVITY 3

INSTRUCTIONS: Look at the boxes below and fill in the blanks to complete the sentence

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET COMPARATIVES



Adjectives with one syllable, add: '-er' or '-r' + 'than'	cold "In Canada, winter is <u>colder than</u> summer."
---	--

Adjectives with two or more syllables, add: 'more' + 'than'	ex-pen-sive "This book is <u>more expensive than</u> that book."
---	--

Irregular Comparative Adjectives

good – better than

bad – worse than

far – farther than
further than

Adjectives with two syllables that end in '-y', change '-y' to 'i' and add: '-er' + 'than'	hap-py "John is <u>happier than</u> David."
--	---

Adjectives that end in a single vowel and consonant: double the final letter before adding 'than'	big "Russia is <u>bigger than</u> Canada."
---	--

- Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences. Study the above boxes.

1. I (tall) am taller than my sister.
2. Sarah (busy) _____ Mary.
3. The sun (hot) _____ the earth.
4. The earth (large) _____ the moon.
5. Elephants (big) _____ horses.
6. Action movies (exciting) _____ comedies.
7. This restaurant (good) _____ that restaurant.
8. Salads (healthy) _____ hamburgers.
9. I think weekends (nice) _____ weekdays.
10. Lions (dangerous) _____ rabbits.
11. The sun (far) _____ the moon.
12. That hotel (bad) _____ this hotel.
13. Cars (fast) _____ bicycles.
14. Comedies (funny) _____ action movies.
15. I (nervous) _____ my friend.

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ACTIVITY 4.

Look at the 2 pictures and describe them, use at least 3 comparatives and 3 superlatives in at least 6 sentences.



- 1.-
- 2.-
- 3.-
- 4.-
- 5.-
- 6.-



ACTIVITY 5.

Complete these sixteen sentences to score your knowledge of comparative grammar.

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR QUIZ

COMPARATIVES

- Complete these sixteen sentences to score your knowledge of **COMPARATIVE** grammar.

- Australia is big, but Canada is ... Australia.**
 - a) big
 - b) biggest
 - c) bigger than
- David is 185 cm tall. He is ... Andrew**
 - a) taller than
 - b) tall
 - c) taller
- I think that summer is ... than winter.**
 - a) good
 - b) better
 - c) the best
- My brother thinks this restaurant is ... than that restaurant.**
 - a) more worse
 - b) badder
 - c) worse
- Do you think math and science ... history and English?**
 - a) is more difficult than
 - b) are more difficult than
 - c) difficulter
- In my opinion, this pink dress is ... that green dress.**
 - a) prettyer than
 - b) prettier than
 - c) more pretty
- This summer was much ... last summer.**
 - a) hotter than
 - b) the hottest
 - c) hoter than
- Did you know that crossing a busy street is ... flying in an airplane?**
 - a) most dangerous than
 - b) the more dangerous
 - c) more dangerous than
- Patrick thinks that chocolate cake ... banana cake.**
 - a) is more delicious than
 - b) delicious than
 - c) more delicious
- Asian elephants are heavy, but African elephants are even**
 - a) heavy
 - b) heavier
 - c) heavier than
- My uncle is taller than my father, but my father**
 - a) older
 - b) is older than
 - c) is older
- Reading a book with a nice, hot cup of tea ... than doing exercise.**
 - a) is the most relaxing
 - b) is more relaxing
 - c) more relaxing
- Comedy movies are okay, but I think that action movies are**
 - a) better
 - b) gooder
 - c) good than
- Taking a taxi to work ... than taking a bus to work.**
 - a) expensive
 - b) more expensive
 - c) is more expensive
- Saturdays ... Mondays because I don't have to go to school.**
 - a) are nicer than
 - b) is nicer than
 - c) are the nicest
- Question number 15 was ... Question number 14. Right?**
 - a) the easier
 - b) easier than
 - c) easier than

15 – 16 = Excellent**13 – 14 = Good****12 or Less = Study More!**

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PRODUCTO Y PONDERACIÓN.

- Activity 1. Llenar el crucigrama 10%
- Activity 2. Llevar tabla (forma comparativa) 10%
- Activity 3. Comparativos 30%
- Activity 4. Descripción de dos objetos usando empleando comparativos y Superlativos. 30%
- Activity 5. Final Grammar chart 20%

VIDEOS ÚTILES:

<https://youtu.be/A7vtKASlu4s>

<https://youtu.be/9KliaLupHuA>

https://youtu.be/3_XSkatyf7M

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IDENTIFICACIÓN		
PLANTEL:		
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CONOCIMIENTO ESENCIAL: TAG QUESTIONS		

ACTIVIDAD 1

GRAMMAR:

Tag Question tags are mini questions we add to the end of a sentence. There are negative and positive question tags.

Los Tag Questions son mini preguntas que agregamos al final de un enunciado. Hay Tag Questions positivos y negativos.



You're from Japan, **aren't you?**

Eres de Japón, **¿o no?**



You didn't understand, **did you?**

No entendiste, **¿o si?**

Utilizamos Tag Questions para confirmar información o para saber si la persona con la que hablamos comparte una opinión

En inglés, formamos un Tag Question con un verbo auxiliar y un pronombre personal:

You aren't from Mexico City, are you?

↓ ↘
auxiliar (verbo To be) + pronombre personal

Se utiliza el mismo verbo auxiliar del enunciado original. Si el auxiliar es originalmente negativo, en el Tag Question será afirmativo.

1. You need to do many things, **don't you?** Enunciado afirmativo → Tag Question negativo
2. Raul cleaned his room yesterday, **didn't he?** Enunciado afirmativo → Tag Question negativo

Cuando en el enunciado original no hay verbo auxiliar (sólo verbo de acción), en el Tag Question se debe utilizar el auxiliar que corresponde a ese tiempo de conjugación.

En el ejemplo 1, el verbo original es *need* y está conjugado en Presente Simple. El verbo auxiliar que corresponde puede ser **do/does**. Utilizamos **do** porque el sujeto es *You*.

En el ejemplo 2, el verbo es *cleaned* y está conjugado en Pasado Simple. El verbo auxiliar que corresponde es **did**.



Michelle loves kids,
doesn't she?

*A Michelle le encantan los niños,
¿o no?*



You came to school early this morning,
didn't you?

*Legaste temprano a la escuela esta mañana,
¿o no?*



He wanted to try Korean food,
didn't he?

*El quería probar la comida Coreana,
¿o no?*



I look good in this dress, **don't I?**
*Me veo bien con este vestido,
¿o no?*

For "**I am...**," there is a special usage of the tag question, "**...aren't I?:"**

*(Para "**I am...**," se usa un "tag question" especial, "**...aren't I?:"**)*

I am working tomorrow, **aren't I?**

*Voy a trabajar mañana, **¿o no?***

I am sitting here, **aren't I?**

*Estoy sentado aquí, **¿o no?***

But for "**I'm not...**" the question tag is "**...am I?:"**

I'm not a bad person, **am I?**

*No soy una mala persona, **¿o si?***

I'm not allowed to take pictures, **am I?**

*No se me permite tomar fotos, **¿o si?***

ACTIVITY 1

Find the Tag Questions to the sentences given

<p>Tag Questions</p> <p>Find the 12 tag questions to complete the sentences.</p> <p>Hurry! ...Only 10 minutes!</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. You study English, _____? 2. They were busy, _____? 3. It's two o'clock, _____? 4. You don't drive, _____? 5. She is a teacher, _____? 6. We aren't late, _____? 7. Mr. Smith has a car, _____? 8. They weren't late, _____? 9. I was right, _____? 10. Today is Monday, _____? 11. The phone rang, _____? 12. He didn't win, _____? 	<p>Tag Questions</p> <p>Find the 12 tag questions to complete the sentences.</p> <p>Hurry! ...Only 10 minutes!</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. You study English, _____? 2. They were busy, _____? 3. It's two o'clock, _____? 4. You don't drive, _____? 5. She is a teacher, _____? 6. We aren't late, _____? 7. Mr. Smith has a car, _____? 8. They weren't late, _____? 9. I was right, _____? 10. Today is Monday, _____? 11. The phone rang, _____? 12. He didn't win, _____? 	<p>Tag Questions</p> <p>Find the 12 tag questions to complete the sentences.</p> <p>Hurry! ...Only 10 minutes!</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. You study English, _____? 2. They were busy, _____? 3. It's two o'clock, _____? 4. You don't drive, _____? 5. She is a teacher, _____? 6. We aren't late, _____? 7. Mr. Smith has a car, _____? 8. They weren't late, _____? 9. I was right, _____? 10. Today is Monday, _____? 11. The phone rang, _____? 12. He didn't win, _____?
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ACTIVITY 2.**I. TAG QUESTIONS (Present)**

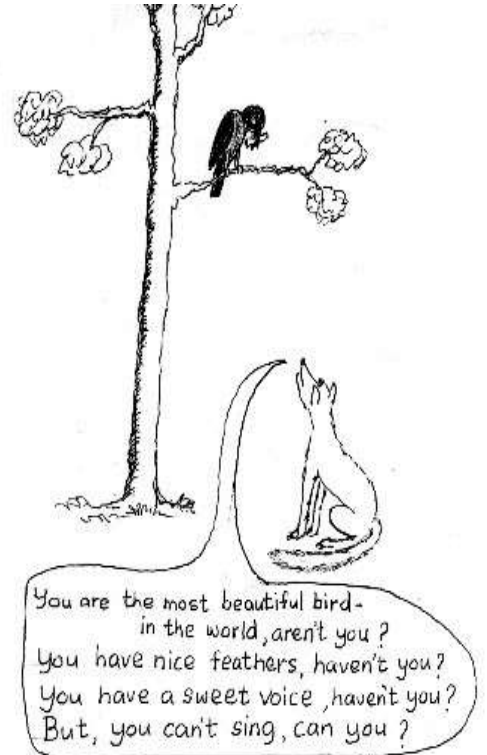
- Choose the best option.

- John works at the new office building downtown, ...?**
 - doesn't he
 - isn't he
 - doesn't it
- Ankara is the capital city of Turkey, ...?**
 - doesn't he
 - isn't it
 - doesn't it
- Sam and David are studying in the library, ...?**
 - isn't he
 - aren't they
 - doesn't he
- Your pet dog doesn't like to bite people, ...?**
 - is it
 - is he
 - does it
- You and I are late for our English class, ...?**
 - aren't we
 - aren't I
 - do we
- Your brothers don't know how to speak Chinese, ...?**
 - do they
 - don't they
 - are they
- You never have eggs and toast for breakfast, ...?**
 - have you
 - don't they
 - do you
- Excuse me, your name isn't Thomas, ...?**
 - don't you
 - are you
 - is it
- Oh, no! I'm in the wrong classroom again, ...?**
 - aren't I
 - am I
 - is it
- There are about 200 countries in the world, ...?**
 - aren't there
 - isn't there
 - doesn't it
- Today is Monday, ...? I think our English test is tomorrow.**
 - don't we
 - isn't it
 - doesn't it
- Malaysia and Indonesia are both located in Asia, ...?**
 - are they
 - aren't they
 - do they
- Why isn't Sarah here? She's not sick, ...?**
 - does she
 - isn't she
 - is she
- It usually rains a lot in your country, ...?**
 - doesn't it
 - don't you
 - are you
- That television costs five hundred dollars, ...?**
 - doesn't it
 - don't they
 - aren't they
- Tag questions are really quite easy, ...?**
 - are they
 - do they
 - aren't they

ACTIVITY 3.

INSTRUCTION Complete the sentences with the correct tag question.

1. He sometimes reads the newspaper, _____?
2. You are Indian, _____?
3. Peggy didn't use the pencil, _____?
4. Mary has answered the teacher's question,
_____?
5. The boy is from Turkey, _____?
6. Sue wasn't listening, _____?
7. Andrew isn't sleeping, _____?
8. Tom and Maria will arrive at Heathrow,
_____?
9. He's been to Texas, _____?
10. Dogs like meat, _____?
11. There are some apples left, _____?
12. I'm late, _____?
13. Let's go, _____?
14. Don't smoke, _____?
15. He does sing in the bathroom, _____?
16. He'll never know, _____?
17. I think, he's from India, _____?
18. Lovely day today, _____?
19. She is collecting stickers, _____?
20. We often watch TV in the afternoon, _____?
21. You have cleaned your bike, _____?
22. John and Max don't like Maths, _____?
23. Peter played handball yesterday, _____?
24. They are going home from school, _____?
25. Mary didn't do her homework last Monday,
_____?
26. He could have bought a new car, _____?
27. Kevin will come tonight, _____?
28. I'm clever, _____?



ACTIVITY 4.

INSTRUCTION: Answer next charts

QUESTION TAGS

Choose the correct tag question.

1. There's some cake left in the fridge, _____
2. You always sleep till late on Sundays, _____
3. Mike's mum has got long blonde hair, _____
4. You can't do a cartwheel, _____
5. Mr. Jones went to Berlin on business, _____
6. That motorbike isn't yours, _____
7. Let's play dominoes, _____
8. I'm thinner than my friend, Jill, _____
9. My cousins weren't at the theme park last weekend, _____
10. Tom and Paul can speak Spanish fluently, _____
11. Our teacher never comes to class late, _____
12. Linda wasn't writing in her diary when you called her, _____
13. I'm not the tallest boy in my class, _____
14. The Adams will spend the weekend with us, _____
15. Your dad didn't fix the sink himself, _____
16. Steve, you are doing your homework, _____
17. You haven't walked the dog this morning, _____
18. Jane collects horse posters, _____
19. Honey, bring me my glasses, _____

short questions at the end of a statement

a positive sentence requires a negative question tag

a negative sentence requires a positive question tag

Open the window, will you?



Rules:

- Special Cases:

I am late, aren't I?

Let's go for a walk, shall we?

Open the door, will you?

There is a cat, isn't there?

- positive sentence - negative tag
Katie **is** worried, **isn't she**?
- negative sentence - positive tag.
You **won't** tell anyone, **will you**?

Bring me a can of Coke, _____?

You were out, _____?

The kids aren't doing their homework, _____?

Your mum doesn't smoke, _____?

Luke can play the violin, _____?

Molly's ill, _____?

Let's play Roblox, _____?

Jen and Mick will visit us next week, _____?

Bill isn't single, _____?

There isn't a computer in the classroom, _____?

Pam has sent the task, _____?

Ed didn't pass his exam, _____?

You haven't been abroad, _____?

Stand up, _____!

Jack's brother works in the Town Hall, _____?

They don't come here very often, _____?

Let's watch a movie, _____?

I'm good at maths, _____?

Open the window, _____?

There are a few foreign students in your class, _____?

Those are cats, _____?

LIVWORKSHEETS

PRODUCTO Y PONDERACIÓN:

- Actividad 1. Resolver sopa de letras 25%
- Actividad 2. Ejercicio de opción múltiple 25%
- Actividad 3. Resolver ejercicio 25%
- Actividad 4. Resolver ejercicios esquemáticos. 25%

PÁGINAS Y VIDEOS UTILES:

www.allthingsgrammar.com

<https://itepadistancia.wixsite.com/misitio>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v4nkhlyX01A>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PhB0t3jqxul>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l_RlpOOT66w

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZLIInyZ5sdmg>: vídeo con interesantes ejemplos.

[es.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English_as_a_Second_Language_\(ESL\)/Question_tags/Question_tags_ey365336tj](https://es.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English_as_a_Second_Language_(ESL)/Question_tags/Question_tags_ey365336tj)



INSTRUMENTO DE REGISTRO DE ACTIVIDADES DE CONOCIMIENTOS ESENCIALES		
IDENTIFICACIÓN		
PLANTEL:		
NOMBRE DEL ALUMNO:		
GRUPO:	TURNO:	ESPECIALIDAD:
CONOCIMIENTO ESENCIAL: LINKING WORDS		

GRAMMAR:

Cómo usar los conectores en inglés
 Los conectores son muy útiles a la hora de redactar y escribir bien en inglés pero no solo es memorizarlos, tienes que aprender a usarlos de forma correcta.
 ¿Para qué los utilizamos?

1. Para estructurar ideas: Para relacionar ideas y aportar orden a tus redacciones en inglés. Es importante que antes de empezar a meter conectores en tu writing, estructures las ideas que quieres expresar. Después escoge de la lista de conectores los que mejor te permitan conectarlas.
2. Cada conector en su lugar correcto. Ten en cuenta que cada conector puede ocupar diferentes posiciones dentro de una frase, pero también existen algunos conectores que deben situarse en un lugar concreto para usarlos correctamente. Por eso, es importante que conozcas las reglas gramaticales de cada conector y lo utilices en función de estas. Una vez tu texto esté terminado, repásalos para comprobar que no te has equivocado en el uso de cada conector.
3. No abuses de los conectores: como todo, no vale que incluyas conectores sin un motivo, ya que abusar de ellos puede denotar que no estás haciendo un uso fluido del idioma. Por eso, utiliza los conectores para complementar las ideas del texto y mantenlos en un segundo plano, no les des más protagonismo del que deben tener.

Tipos de conectores en Inglés.
Conectores copulativos en inglés.
 Los conectores tienen la función de unir dos sucesos y añadir ideas dentro del texto. Algunos ejemplos que podrás utilizar:

- And
- Besides
- Moreover
- In addition to
- Furthermore
- Not only...but also
- Not only...but...as well
- Both... and
- No sooner...than
- but
- so
- however
- therefore
- although
- Or
- Either...or
- Neither...nor
- Whether...or
- Or else
- Otherwise

Conectores condicionales en inglés.
 Los conectores condicionales se usan para unir dos ideas siendo una la condición de la otra.

- If



- Whether
- Provided
- Providing
- As long as
- In case

ACTIVIDAD 1.

I. Con ayuda de un diccionario, traduce los 26 ejemplos de conectores que arriba se menciona.

1.-	6.-
2.-	7.-
3.-	8.-
4.-	9.-
5.-	10.-



ACTIVIDAD 2.

Fill in the gaps with one of the linking words on the right

Connectors / linking words

Connectors / Linking words are very important because they indicate the relationship between ideas in sentences and paragraphs. They have different functions and positions in the sentences.

Subordinators are linking words that join clauses together and are used at the beginning or middle of a sentence.

Sentence connectors are placed at the beginning of a sentence.

1- Fill in the gaps with one of the linking words on the right. Some can be repeated.

- 1- She does her best at work, _____ most of her workmates are very lazy.
- 2- _____ her salary was so high, she bought a new car every year.
- 3- _____ does telework increase productivity, _____ it _____ cuts the costs of commuting every day.
- 4- _____ the position you applied for has been filled, we are going to keep your CV for future reference.
- 5- Some professionals post their work on the Net, _____ people all over the world can have access to it.
- 6- _____ I had a lot of money, I wouldn't invest in this country now.
- 7- _____ she starts coming on time, she will be fired.
- 8- She wanted to apply for a job in Australia, _____ she studied English hard.
- 9- _____ he was very tired, he stayed in his office till late to finish his work.
- 10- Applicants for this job should speak at least two other European languages _____ German.
- 11- She refused the job _____ the payment wasn't satisfactory.
- 12- She arrives early every day, _____ help her coworkers.
- 13- _____ being late, he was able to finish his work in time.
- 14- _____ the rise of unemployment, families have worse living conditions.
- 15- Some employers believe in incentive schemes, _____ they want their employees to be more productive.
- 16- Our company is doing well. _____ we aren't going to expand, _____ the economic crisis we are facing.
- 17- Taxes have gone up every year, _____ our salaries have gone down.
- 18- _____ our company is expanding we have to hire more workers.
- 19- We are interested _____ in costs _____ in the competition.
- 20- You can have a day off, _____ you finish all the work you have to do this week.
- 21- _____ Michael arrives late for a meeting, his boss will be angry.
- 22- Take my car to work, _____ there is a strike on public transport.
- 23- He _____ studies _____ looks for a job. He wants to go on living on his parents' expenses.

Neither...nor

Whereas

Besides

Therefore

Both...and

Due to

As

As long as

Even if

Because

if

Not only...but also

So that

Since

Although

Despite

In case











Nonetheless

Unless

In order to

Because of

AND-BUT-SO-BECAUSE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUIZ

<p>1. I visited my dentist last Tuesday _____ I had a terrible toothache.</p> <p>a) and b) but c) so d) because</p> 	<p>6. The businessman felt furious _____ the bill was very expensive.</p> <p>a) and b) but c) so d) because</p> 
<p>2. The weather is always sunny _____ hot in summer in Turkey.</p> <p>a) and b) but c) so d) because</p> 	<p>7. Thomas fell down _____ injured his right leg.</p> <p>a) and b) but c) so d) because</p> 
<p>3. It was freezing this morning _____ Mr. Lerrington wore his scarf and vest.</p> <p>a) and b) but c) so d) because</p> 	<p>8. The children wore their costumes _____ visited their neighbours.</p> <p>a) and b) but c) so d) because</p> 
<p>4. Carol studied hard for the maths test _____ she couldn't get a good mark.</p> <p>a) and b) but c) so d) because</p> 	<p>9. Mr. Iron fell asleep in front of the computer _____ he was so tired.</p> <p>a) and b) but c) so d) because</p> 
<p>5. Linda went to the supermarket _____ she forgot to buy apples.</p> <p>a) and b) but c) so d) because</p> 	<p>10. I felt exhausted _____ I stopped cleaning the house.</p> <p>a) and b) but c) so d) because</p> 

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ACTIVITY 3.

Watch the following video, which will help you understand the topic of "Connecting / Linking words" https://youtu.be/CfMGEB5_e5A

In the next video, check the pronunciation <https://youtu.be/Bs93jI0Hes>

Exercise 1. Choose 'however', 'although' or 'despite':

1. _____ the rain, we still went to the park.
2. _____ it was raining, we still went to the park.
3. It was raining. _____, we still went to the park.
4. John bought the watch, _____ the fact that it was expensive.
5. John bought the watch. _____, it was expensive.
6. _____ it was expensive, John bought the watch.
7. I finished the homework. It, _____, wasn't easy.
8. I finished the homework, _____ it wasn't easy.

9. _____ the fact that it wasn't easy, I finished the homework.
10. She went for a long walk, _____ being cold.
11. _____ she was cold, she went for a long walk.
12. She was cold. She went for a long walk, _____.
13. The restaurant has a good reputation. _____, the food was terrible.
14. _____ the restaurant's good reputation, the food was terrible.
15. _____ the restaurant has a good reputation, the food was terrible.

Exercise 2 (Reason) Choose the correct word or phrase in brackets to fill the space.

1. (because / because of) We stayed inside _____ the storm.
2. (since / because of) I wanted to stay longer _____ I was really enjoying the party.
3. (as / due to) Amanda stayed at home _____ her illness.
4. (due to / as) Her lateness was _____ a terrible traffic jam.
5. (since / owing to) _____ flights are cheaper in the winter, we decided to travel then.
6. (as / because of) _____ she hated cats, she wasn't happy when her husband bought three.
7. (owing to / as) John didn't go to work _____ his illness.
8. (because / due to) _____ Lucy was very tired, she went to bed early.
9. (because / owing to) _____ his late night, John missed his train.
10. (for / owing to) Lucy was very unhappy, _____ she missed James.
11. (as / due to) _____ the terrible weather, we decided not to walk home.
12. (as / owing to) I was very happy with my present, _____ it was exactly what I wanted.
13. (due to / since) Keiko ordered her meal without meat, _____ she is a vegetarian.
14. (because of / as) I didn't want to leave _____ I was having a great time.
15. (owing to / since) Luca bought the shoes _____ they were perfect.
16. (because of / because) We were late for the plane _____ the traffic.
17. (for / as) _____ it was really cold, I put on my gloves and my hat.
18. (due to / because) She couldn't come _____ she had to work.
19. (owning to / because) _____ its high price, we didn't rent the flat.
20. (because of / since) _____ his great cooking, we love going to dinner at Taka's house.

Exercise 3. Fill in the correct connectives and linking words from the list. There may be more than one answer in some sentences.

AS LONG AS – BECAUSE - DESPITE – DUE TO - EVEN THOUGH – HOWEVER - IN CASE - IN SPITE – NEVERTHELESS - THEREFORE

1. Take your camera with you, just _____ mine doesn't work.
2. _____ having muscle problems, the defender was able to play.
3. Bring an umbrella with you _____ it rains tomorrow.
4. Skiing is a safe sport _____ you obey the rules on the slope.
5. All flights to and from London have been cancelled _____ fog.
6. They arrived in time for the meeting _____ having to travel in bad weather.
7. I like travelling by underground, _____ it gets pretty crowded during rush hours.
8. She has been living in the country her whole life. _____, she has decided she wants a change and plans on moving to the city.
9. We had a wonderful time in Barcelona. _____, transport workers were on strike so we couldn't use the underground.
10. _____ life was hard during the war, we managed to survive.
11. _____ heavy traffic on the motorway, we couldn't make it in time.
12. _____ of the low temperatures during the winter, Moscow is always worth visiting.

13. I can't come now _____ the children are ill, and I have to look after them.
14. The economy collapsed, _____ the government had to resign.
15. You may go out with your friends tonight, _____ you never go alone and stay with them all the time.
16. I already knew a lot about cybersecurity. _____, the lecture was quite interesting.

Exercise 4. Fill in the correct connectives and linking words from the list. There may be more than one answer in some sentences.

-ALTHOUGH - - AS A RESULT - - AT LEAST - -HOWEVER - - IN CASE - -
INCLUDING - -IN OTHER WORDS - -IN THE MEANTIME - ON ONE HAND - ON THE
OTHER HAND- - ON THE CONTRARY -OTHERWISE - -THEREFORE-

1. Sea levels will probably rise in the next few decades _____ of global warming.
2. I hope he drives carefully, _____ he may have problems on such a slippery road.
3. The president was not a very popular leader. _____, his resignation did not come as a surprise.
4. Our economy will not improve this year. _____, all projections show that it will get worse.
5. The couple broke up a few days ago. _____, they are still living together because of the children.
6. _____ it was a wonderful place to go skiing, not many tourists found their way there.
7. The scientist studied the behaviour of various animals, _____ whales and dolphins.
8. _____ we have to fight against environmental problems, but _____ we need more and more energy every day.
9. I think he's asleep. _____ his eyes are closed.
10. The candidate didn't quite meet the necessary requirements. _____, he failed.
11. Please take some warm clothes with you, just _____ it gets cold at night.
12. The report will be finished soon. _____, let's get some coffee.

PRODUCTO:

- Activity 1 . Búsqueda de significados en diccionario 10%
Activity 2. Llenado de tabla con el correcto linking Words en las dos tablas Esquemáticas. 30%
Activity 3. Resolución de ejercicios 1, 2 3 Y 4 del tema visto 60%

PÁGINAS Y VIDEOS DE APOYO:

<https://aprenderingles.org/conectores/causales/>

<https://www.shertonenglish.com/es/gramatica/conectores>

<https://youtu.be/G7FEbr9dpvg>

<https://youtu.be/tmW4w6yArK4>

https://youtu.be/CfMGEB5_e5A

https://youtu.be/_Bs93jl0Hes

