

ESTRATEGIA DE BILINGÜISMO



Tecnológico
de Antioquia
Institución Universitaria

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GOBERNACIÓN DE ANTIOQUIA



PIENSA EN GRANDE

UNIT 2

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1. There + be

We use “There + Be” to express the existence of something.
In present it can be used in two ways:

1. When the noun is singular or uncountable, we use THERE IS.
For example:

- There is an English teacher.
- There is a red car.
- There is orange juice in the refrigerator.
- There is time enough to study English.

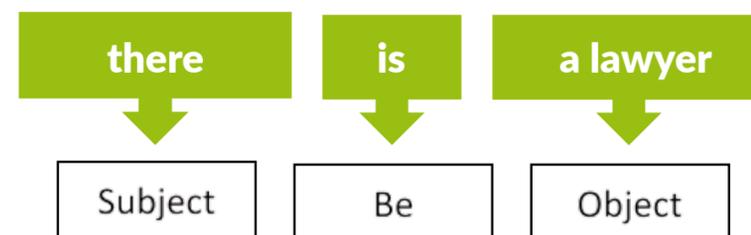
2. When the noun is plural, we use THERE ARE.
For example:

- There are four English teachers.
- There are many red cars in the street.
- There are some children playing in the park.

In this case, the subject of the sentence is the word There.

A positive sentence is formed as follows:
There + To Be + Object

For Example:



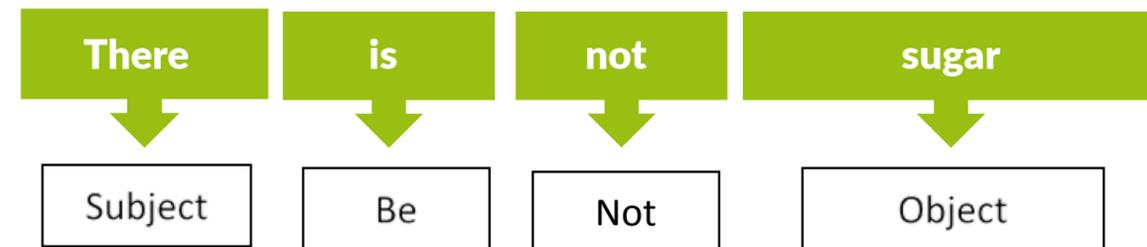
Positive sentence

subject	Be	contraction	Example
There	is	There's	There is / There's a library in the university.
There	are	-----	There are a lot of trees in the park.
There	is	There's	There is an accident. / There's an accident.
There	are	-----	There are many students.
There	is	There's	There is a cat on the roof. / There's a cat on the roof.
There	are	-----	There are a lot of parks in this city.

A negative sentence is formed as follows:

There + To Be + Not + Object

For Example:



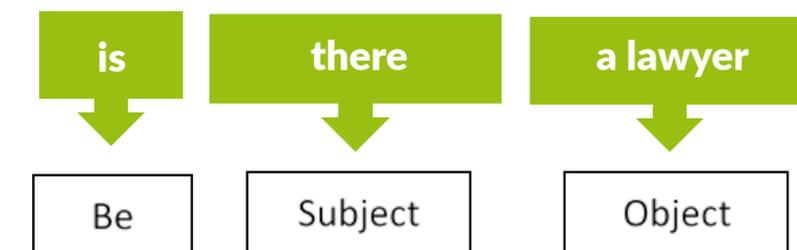
negative Sentence

subject	Be not	contraction	Example
There	is not	There isn't	There is not any salt. / There isn't any salt.
There	are not	There aren't	There are not grapes. / There aren't grapes.
There	is not	There isn't	There is not an architect. / There isn't an architect.
There	are not	There aren't	There are not many horses. / There aren't many horses.
There	is not	There isn't	There is not oil. / There isn't oil.
There	are not	There aren't	There are not enough rooms. / There aren't enough rooms.

An interrogative sentence is formed as follows:

To Be + there + Object?

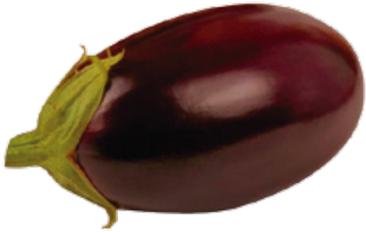
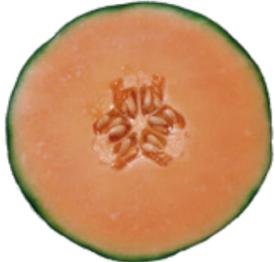
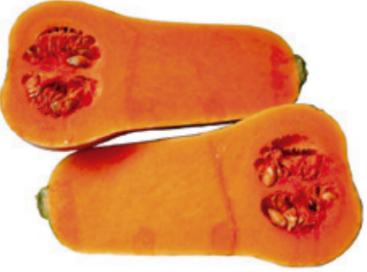
For Example:



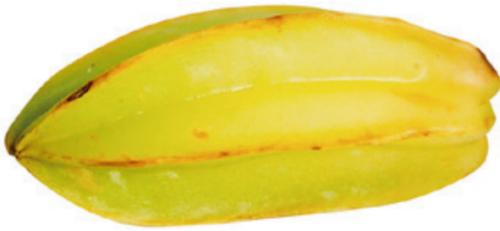
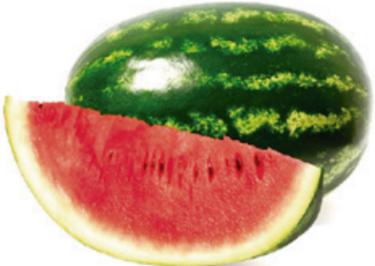
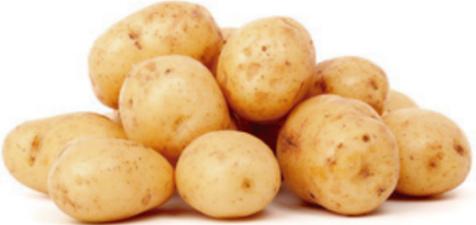
Interrogative Sentence

Be	subject	Example
Is	There	Is there a library here?
Are	There	Are there children in the room?
Is	There	Is there any new picture?
Are	There	Are there apples in the basket?
Is	There	Is there any problem?
Are	There	Are there too many people in the concert?
Is	There	Is there a doctor?
Are	There	Are there many good students?

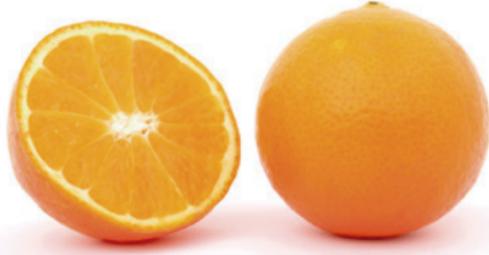
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

				
AVOCADO	BANANA	EGGPLANT	FIG	GRAPEFRUIT
				
APRICOT	RASPBERRY	ROMAINE LETTUCE	CRANBERRY	WATERCRESS
				
CANTALOUPE	PEACH	KIWI FRUIT	LIME	MANGO
				
CHILI PEPPER	PERSIMMON	BUTTERNUT SQUASH	DRAGONFRUIT	KOHLRABI

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

				
NECTARINE	OLIVE	STARFRUIT	TOMATO	GARLIC
				
BLACKBERRY	SHALLOT	HONEYDEW MELLON	ASPARAGUS	WATERMELON
				
SPINACH	TANGERINE	POTATO	CORN	GRANNY SMITH APPLE
				
CABBAGE	BEET	CUCUMBER	PUMPKIN	COCONUT

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

				
CAULIFLOWER	CHERRY	MUSHROOM	ORANGE	STRAWBERRY
				
PLUM	RED DELICIOUS APPLE	PINEAPPLE	PEAR	PAPAYA
				
PASSION FRUIT	CASSAVA	SNAP PEAS	RED GRAPES	POMEGRANATE
				
KALE	GREEN ONION	KUMQUAT	LYCHEE	GREEN BELL PEPPER

Acorn Squash calabaza

Apple Apple

Artichoke Alcachofa

Asparagus Espárrago

Beans alubias

Beet Remolacha

Bell pepper Pimentón

Black Currant Zarparrilla negra

Blackberry Zorzamora

Blueberry Arándano

Broccoli Brocoli

Brussels Bruselas

Cabbage Col

Carrot Zanahoria

Cassava Mandioca

Cauliflower Coliflor

Celery Apio

Cherimoya Cherimoya

Cherry Cereza

Chestnut Castaña

Clementine naranja clemintina

Coconut Coco

Collard Col

Corn Maíz

Cucumber Pepino

Daikon Daikon

Endive Endibia

Fruit Fruta

Garlic Ajo

Gooseberry Grosella espinosa

Grapes Uvas

Green Verde

Greens hortalizas

Guava Guayaba

Honeydew Melón dulce

Jicama Jicama

Jujube Jujube

Kale Col rizada

Kumquat Naranja china

Leek Puerro

Lemon Limón

Lettuce Lechuga

Lime lima

Lychee Lichi

Melon Melón

Mushroom champiñon

Okra Kimbombó

Onion Cebolla

Orange Naranja

Papaya Papaya

Parsnip Chirivía

Passion Fruit maracuya

Pear Pera

Peas Guisantes

Pineapple Piña

Plantain Plátano

Plum Ciruela

Pomegranate Granada

Pomelo Toronja

Potato Patata

Prickly Pear Pera espinosa

Pumpkin Calabaza

Radish Rábano

Red Rojo

Rutabaga Colinabo

Shallot Chalote

Spinach Espinaca

Sprouts brotes

Strawberry Fresa

Tangerine Mandarina

Tomatillo Tomatillo

Turnip Nabo

Ugli Ugli

Water Agua

Watermelon Sandía

Zucchini Calabacín

FRUITS & VEGETABLES

2. Adverbs

Adverbs are words that we use to modify verbs, adjectives and other adverbs.
For example:

- He runs rapidly to the bakery.
- Alison is quite beautiful.
- We understand English very well.

Adverbs answer questions such as:

How? (happily, really, quite, peacefully...)

When? (tomorrow, now, yesterday, never...)

Where? (here, there, everywhere...)

To what extent? (very, so, too, quite, rather...)

- He runs quickly to the bakery.
- We study English here.
- Alison gets up early.

There are four types of adverbs:

- Adverbs of manner
- Adverbs of frequency
- Adverbs of place
- Adverbs of time

Let's check the following chart:

Adverbs

manner	frequency	place	time
carefully	always	downstairs	after
correctly	every	here	already
eagerly	never	home	during
easily	often	in	finally
fast	rarely	nowhere	just
loudly	seldom	out	last
patiently	sometimes	outside	later
quickly	usually	somewhere	next
quietly	normally	there	now
well	generally	upstairs	recently

Adverbs of Manner

Adverbs of Manner tell us how an action is done. They are placed after the direct object or after the verb when there is not a direct object.

For example:

He drives his motorcycle **carefully**.

He drives **carefully**.

Adverbs of Frequency

Adverbs of Frequency express how often an action is performed. They are placed between the subject and the verb or after the verb "To Be".

For example:

Dale **often** drives his car to work.

We are **always** learning English.

Adverbs of Place

Adverbs of **Place** tell us where an action takes place. They are also placed after the direct object or the verb.

For example:

They have been working **here** for long time.

I saw the pencil over **there**.

Adverbs of Time

Adverbs of Time express when an action is done. They are generally placed at the end of the sentence.

For example:

I will tell you the whole story **tomorrow**.

But we can place it at the beginning of the sentence if we do not want to emphasize.

For example:

Tomorrow I will tell you the whole story.

abnormally anormalmente
absentmindedly por distracción
accidentally por casualidad
acidly ácidamente
actually realmente
adventurously aventureramente
afterwards después
almost casi
always siempre
angrily furiosamente
annually anualmente
anxiously ansiosamente
arrogantly arrogantemente
awkwardly torpemente
badly mal
bashfully tímidamente
beautifully maravillosamente
bitterly amargamente
bleakly tristemente
blindly ciegamente
blissfully felizmente
boastfully jactanciosamente
boldly vigorosamente
bravely con valentía
briefly brevemente
brightly alegremente
briskly enérgicamente
broadly ampliamente
busily afanosamente
calmly tranquilamente
carefully con cuidado
carelessly descuidadamente
cautiously con cautela
certainly seguramente
cheerfully alegremente
clearly claramente

cleverly hábilmente
closely estrechamente
coaxingly coaxingly
colorfully con mucho color
commonly comúnmente
continually continuamente
coolly con tranquilidad
correctly correctamente
courageously valientemente
crossly de mal humor
cruelly cruelmente
curiously con curiosidad
daily diariamente
daintily delicadamente
dearly mucho
deceivingly deceivingly
delightfully deliciosamente
deeply profundamente
defiantly de modo provocativo
deliberately deliberadamente
delightfully deliciosamente
diligently diligentemente
dimly débilmente
doubtfully dudosamente
dreamily como si estuviera soñando
easily fácilmente
elegantly elegantemente
energetically con energía
enormously enormemente
enthusiastically con entusiasmo
equally igualmente
especially sobre todo
even hasta
evenly regularmente
eventually finalmente
exactly exactamente

excitedly con excitación
extremely sumamente
fairly justamente
faithfully fielmente
famously estupendamente bien
far lejos
fast rápido
fatally fatal
ferociously ferozmente
fervently fervorosamente
fiercely ferozmente
fondly afectuosamente
foolishly tontamente
fortunately por suerte
frankly francamente
frantically frenéticamente
freely libremente
frenetically frenéticamente
frightfully terriblemente
fully totalmente
furiously furiosamente
generally generalmente
generously generosamente
gently suavemente
gladly de buena gana
gleefully alegremente
gracefully elegantemente
gratefully agradecidamente
greatly enormemente
greedily avariciosamente
happily felizmente
hastily de prisa
healthily sanamente
heavily pesadamente
helpfully amablemente
helplessly inútilmente

highly muy
honestly francamente
hopelessly sin esperanzas
hourly cada hora
hungrily ávidamente
immediately inmediatamente
innocently inocentemente
inquisitively con curiosidad
instantly al instante
intensely sumamente
intently atentamente
interestingly de manera interesante
inwardly interiormente
irritably con irritación
jaggedly dentadamente
jealously celosamente
joshingly joshingly
joyfully con júbilo
joyously alegremente
jovially jovialmente
jubilantly jubilosamente
judgementally judgementally
justly justamente
keenly agudamente
kiddingly bromeando
kindheartedly de buen corazón
kindly amablemente
kissingly besándose
knavishly bellacamente
knottily nudosamente
knowingly a sabiendas
knowledgeably entendidamente
kookily locamente
lazily perezosamente
less ocultar
lightly ligeramente

likely probablemente
limply débilmente
lively animado
loftily en alto
longingly ansiosamente
loosely sueltamente
lovingly tiernamente
loudly en voz alta
loyally lealmente
madly como un loco
majestically majestuosamente
meaningfully significativamente
mechanically mecánicamente
merrily alegremente
miserably miserablemente
mockingly en tono burlón
monthly mensualmente
more más
mortally mortalmente
mostly generalmente
mysteriously misteriosamente
naturally naturalmente
nearly casi
neatly con esmero
needily necesitadamente
nervously nerviosamente
never nunca
nicely amablemente
noisily estrepitosamente
not no
obediently obedientemente
obnoxiously odiosamente
oddly de una manera rara
offensively de manera ofensiva
officially oficialmente
often a menudo

only sólo
openly abiertamente
optimistically con optimismo
overconfidently presumidamente
owlishly de búho
painfully dolorosamente
partially parcialmente
patiently **con paciencia**
perfectly perfectamente
physically físicamente
playfully festivamente
politely cortésmente
poorly mal
positively positivamente
potentially potencialmente
powerfully poderosamente
promptly puntualmente
properly correctamente
punctually puntualmente
quaintly pintorescamente
quarrelsome peleonamente
queasily delicadamente
queerly extrañamente
questionably cuestionablemente
questioningly de manera inquisitiva
quicker más rápido
quickly rápidamente
quietly silenciosamente
quirkily raramente
quizzically socarronamente
rapidly rápidamente
rarely raramente
readily fácilmente
really realmente
reassuringly de modo tranquilizador
recklessly imprudentemente

VOCABULARY 2. Adverbs

regularly con regularidad
reluctantly de mala gana
repeatedly repetidamente
reproachfully con reproche
restfully relajadamente
righteously honradamente
rightfully en forma legítima
rigidly rígidamente
roughly aproximadamente
rudely groseramente
sadly tristemente
safely sin peligro
scarcely apenas
scarily asustadizamente
searchingly inquisitivamente
sedately con calma
seemingly aparentemente
seldom rara vez
selfishly egoístamente
separately por separado
seriously seriamente
shakily de modo inestable
sharply bruscamente
sheepishly con vergüenza
shrilly de modo estridente
shyly tímidamente
silently silenciosamente
sleepily con voz soñolienta
slowly despacio
smoothly suavemente
softly suavemente
solemnly solemnemente
solidly firmemente
sometimes a veces
soon pronto
speedily rápidamente

stealthily furtivamente
sternly severamente
strictly estrictamente
successfully con éxito
suddenly de repente
surprisingly sorprendentemente
suspiciously con recelo
sweetly dulcemente
swiftly rápidamente
sympathetically compasivamente
tenderly tiernamente
tensely tensamente
terribly terriblemente
thankfully por suerte
thoroughly a fondo
thoughtfully pensativamente
tightly fuertemente
tomorrow mañana
too también
tremendously tremendamente
triumphantly triunfalmente
truly realmente
truthfully sinceramente
ultimately por último
unabashedly descaradamente
unaccountably inexplicablemente
unbearably insoportablemente
unethically inmoralmente
unexpectedly de improviso
unfortunately lamentablemente
unimpressively poco impresionantemente
unnaturally extrañamente
unnecessarily innecesariamente
utterly completamente
upbeat alegre
upliftingly upliftingly

upright derecho
upside-down al revés
upward hacia arriba
upwardly arriba
urgently urgentemente
usefully útilmente
uselessly inútilmente
usually por lo general
utterly completamente
vacantly distraídamente
vaguely vagamente
vainly en vano
valiantly valientemente
vastly inmensamente
verbally verbalmente
very muy
viciously brutalmente
victoriously victoriosamente
violently violentamente
vivaciously vivazmente
voluntarily voluntariamente
warmly cariñosamente
weakly débilmente
wearily cansadamente
well bien
wetly mojadamente
wholly totalmente
wildly como un loco
willfully voluntariosamente
wisely sabiamente
woefully apenadamente
wonderfully maravillosamente
worriedly preocupadamente
wrongly incorrectamente
yawningly enormemente
yearly cada año

yesterday ayer
yieldingly flexiblemente
youthfully juvenilmente
zealously entusiastamente
zestfully entusiastamente
zestily picantemente

3. VERB + Verb ing form *Like / Hate / Love*

Verbs are the words that we use to express action. Although, some verbs do not express actions, but feelings, state, senses or belonging. These verbs are known as non-action verbs.

Verbs can be classified as:

- Modal Verbs (Can / Could / May / Might)
- Regular Verbs (Call / Talk / Start / Visit)
- Irregular Verbs (Have / Drink / Come / Set)

Verbs can also be :

- transitive (a verb that can be followed by an object: People **love** dogs.)
- intransitive (a verb that has no object: He **laughed** loudly.)

In English, when we need to use a verb after another verb, the first verb has to be followed by a verb ending “**ING**”.

For example:

- I like swimming in the sea.
- She hates watching football.
- They love eating chocolates.

1. The most common verbs which are followed by an infinitive are:

Afford	Dare	Learn
Agree	Decide	Manage
Appear	Determine	Mean
Arrange	Expect	Neglect
Ask	Fail	Offer
Attempt	Happen	Prefer
Beg	Help	Prepare
Care	Hesitate	Pretend
Choose	Hone	Promise
Consent	Intend	Pronose
Refuse	Seem	Sweat
Trouble	Want	Wisn

2. The most common verbs followed by an “ing” form are:

Admit	Appreciate	Avoid
Consider	Contemplate	Delay
Deny	Detest	Dislike
Endure	Enjoy	Escape
Excuse	Face	Feel
Like	Finish	Give up
Can't help	imagine	Involve
Leave off	Mention	Mind
Miss	Postpone	Practice
Put off	Resent	Resist
Risk	Can't stand	Suggest
Understand		

3. Some verbs can be followed by both an “ING” form or an infinitive with no real difference in meaning.

a. Begin and start: are two such verbs, although it is perhaps more common to use the “ing” form when we’re talking about the beginning of a long or habitual activity.

For example:

- I started studying English when I was ten.

b. The verbs propose, attempt, intend, continue, can’t bear and be accustomed to are also followed by both forms with little difference in meaning.

For example:

- If he continues to behave / behaving like that she’ll leave him.
- She can’t bear working / to work nights.

c. When love, hate and prefer are followed by both forms, there’s no real difference in meaning except for when we’re referring to one particular occasion in such cases the infinitive is more usual.

For example:

- I love studying / to study grammar.
- I have to remind you but you promised to give me a lift this evening.

4. Some verbs can be followed by both an “ING” form or an infinitive, but with a difference in meaning, the most common are. Remember, forget, stop, go on and regret are used with an “ING” form to refer to things that happened earlier.

For example:

- I will always remember meeting you in Hong Kong.

When they are used with an infinitive. They refer to things that happen after or later.

For example:

- Don’t forget to post the letter on your way home.

Try with an “ING” form suggests experimentation, to see what will happen, with an infinitive it suggests the idea of attempting to do something difficult.

For example:

Try using some bleach to get your shirts whiter.

I tried to study Arabic, but I couldn’t understand a word.

5. The “ING” form is used after all prepositions, including to (when it’s a preposition).

For example:

- You can’t expect to pass an exam without studying hard.
- We looked forward to hearing from you soon.

The verbs "to like, to Hate, to Love"

Statements

Use the verb "to like", when you talk about things that you enjoy doing:

- We like playing tennis.
- She likes going out to clubs.
- They like riding horses.
- You like going to the cinema.
- They like watching TV.

In the sentences above, you can observe that the form of the verb like + the ing-form is always used. The verb like always requires the ing-form when you talk about things you enjoy.

Instead of the verb like, you can also use the following verbs:

- to enjoy
- to love
- to prefer

They all require the ing-form:

- Dale likes running.
- Dale enjoys running.
- Dale loves running.
- Dale prefers running.

Note: In British English, the verb like can be used with the infinitive of the verb: He likes to run, but the meaning is that he thinks it is good for health to run. It doesn't mean that he enjoys running.

The antonym of "to like" is "to hate". It also has to be followed by the ing-form of a verb.

- He **likes** running but he **hates** swimming.

Instead of the verb to hate, you can use one of the following verbs:

to dislike:

- They dislike playing chess.

can't stand:

- She can't stand listening to music loudly.

can't bear:

- He can't bear being alone.

Of course, instead of using a different verb you can make the negation with "to like".

For example:

- They don't like playing chess.

- She doesn't like listening to music loudly.
- He doesn't like being alone.

Questions

When making questions with the verbs such as to like, to love, to hate, etc. they also require the ing-form of a verb.

For example:

- Do you like playing basketball?
- Does he like watching movies?
- Does she enjoy reading?
- Do you love meeting people?
- Do they hate cooking?

Amateur meteorology Meteorología aficionada
Animal care Cuidar animales
Archery Tiro al arco
Billiards Billar
Birdwatching Ornitología
Blogging Blogging
Boating Canotaje
Bowling Bolos
Building computers and robots construir computadores y robots
Bungee jumping Puenting
Camping Acampar
choreography coreografía
Collecting bird feathers coleccionar plumas de la ave
Collecting butterflies coleccionar mariposas
Collecting coins coleccionar monedas
Collecting comic books coleccionar libros de cómics
Collecting dried flowers coleccionar flores secadas
Collecting fossils and rocks coleccionar fósiles y rocas
Collecting precious gems coleccionar gemas preciosas
Collecting seashells coleccionar conchas marinas
Collecting stamps coleccionar estampillas
Collecting vintage items coleccionar antigüedades
Collecting greeting card coleccionar tarjetas de felicitación
Composing music componer música
Computer games Videojuegos
Creating art from used material crear arte de material usado
Creating software desarrollar software
Creative writing Escritura creativa
Dancing Baile
body building fisicoculturismo
Fishing Pesca
Golfing Jugar al golf
Graffiti art Arte de graffiti
Gymnastics Gimnasia
Hosting parties Recepción de partidos
Hunting Caza
Hydroponic gardening Horticultura hidropónica
Ice skating Patinaje sobre hielo

Interior decorating Decoración de interiores
Internet browsing navegar en Internet
Jewelry-making Fabricación de la joyería
Kart racing Carreras del kart
Kayaking Kayaking
Landscape gardening Jardinería paisajista
Making recycled paper Fabricación de papel reciclado
Martial arts Artes marciales
Meditation Meditación
Model building Edificio modelo
Organic farming Agricultura orgánica
Painting Pintura
Photography Fotografía
Playing board games Jugar juegos de mesa
Playing cards Juego de cartas
Pottery Cerámica
Racing Carreras
Reading Lectura
Recipe creation Crear recetas
Recycling Reciclar
River rafting Rafting
Scuba diving Buceo
Sculpting Esculpir
Singing Canto
Skateboarding Monopatinaje
Skiing Esquí
Social networking Red social
Stargazing Astronomía
Surfing Surf
Swimming Natación
table tennis ping-pong
Tarot card reading Lectura de las cartas del tarot
Traveling Viajes
Trekking Senderismo
Video gaming videojuegos
Watching movies ver películas
Wine tasting Catar vinos
Yoga Yoga

4. Questions

When we need information, we have to make some question depending on what we want to know.

Explanation

We may say that there are two kinds of question:

1. Closed questions
2. Open question

Closed Questions

This type of questions can be answered with either “**yes**” or “**no**”, or with a short phrase.

For example:

Do you live near here? Yes.

Is your wife a doctor? No, she isn't.

Use of Closed Questions

Closed questions:

- can give you facts,
- answers are easier and quicker,
- help you to keep control of the conversation with the questioner.

Closed questions are useful in situations such as:

1. As opening questions in a conversation, as it makes it easy for the other person to answer.

For example:

- It's great weather, isn't it?
- Where do you live?
- What time is it?

2. For checking someone else's understanding (by asking yes/no questions).

For example:

- So, you want to move into our apartment, true?

3. For setting up a desired positive or negative.

For example:

- Are you happy with your current supplier?
- Do they give you all that you need?
- Would you like to find a better supplier?

4. For assuring a persuasion (seeking yes to the big question).

For example:

- If I can come early tomorrow, will you sign the permission?

Open Question

Open questions are made in order to get specific information. To do it so, we need to use some words that will help us. Those words are called interrogative words. In this case, answers have to be long.

Use of Open Questions

Open Questions have some characteristics:

- ask the respondent to think and reflect.
- give you opinions and feelings.
- hand control of the conversation to the respondent.

Open questions are useful in situations such as:

1. As a follow-on from closed questions, to develop a conversation.

For example:

- What did you do on your holidays?
- How do you keep focused on your work?

2. To find out more about a person, likes, dislikes, needs, problems, and so on.

For example:

- What's keeping you awake these days?
- Why is that so important to you?

3. To help people find a solution to their problems.

For example:

- I wonder what would happen if your customers complained even more?
- Rob Jones used to go out late. What happened to him?

4. To get people to feel good about you by asking after their health or demonstrating concern about them.

For example:

- How have you been after your operation?
- You're looking down. What's up?

As you can notice in the examples above, to be able to ask this kind of question the use of question words is necessary.

Question words are used to get specific information.

They are:

Question Word	use
What	For asking for something.
Who	For asking for a person or for people.
When	For asking for the time an event happens.
Where	For asking for the place a situation occurs.
Why	For asking for the reason of something.
Which	For asking for preferences.
How	For asking for feelings or state of someone or something.
How much	For asking for the quantity of uncountable nouns.
How many	For asking for the quantity of countable nouns.
Whose	For asking for the owner (possession) of something.

Examples:

- What is your name?
- Who do you live with?
- When were you born?
- Where do you live?
- Why do you study English?
- Which is your favorite country?
- How old are you?
- How much English have you learned in this course?
- How many new friends have you met?
- Whose book is this?

5. Comparison

We use comparatives for comparing two people or thing.

Explanation

The comparative is formed with the adjectives. It could be said that adjectives have three forms:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Tall	Taller	Tallest
Big	Bigger	Biggest
Beautiful	More beautiful	Most beautiful

POSITIVE

Is the adjective per se.

For example:

- Tall
- Big
- Beautiful

COMPARATIVE

The comparative form is used for comparing two people or things.

For example:

- My brother is taller than me.
- A bus is bigger than an automobile.
- Roses are more beautiful than tulips.

The comparative form is formed by adding the suffix “-er” to the adjective when it has one syllable (and sometimes two) and the word “Than”.

For example:

Positive	Comparative	Sentence
Clean	Cleaner	Her house is cleaner than a hospital.
Cold	Colder	Bogotá is colder than Medellín.
Clever	Cleverer	A rabbit is clever than a fox.

There are some rules that we have to keep in mind when adding the suffix “-er” to the adjective when it has one syllable (or sometimes two syllables).

1. when the adjective ends in a consonant preceded by just a stressed vowel, we must double the consonant before adding “-er”.

For example:

Positive	Comparative
Big	Bigger
Thin	Thinner
Sad	Sadder

2. when the adjective ends in “Y” preceded by a consonant, we must turn “Y” to “i” before adding “-er”.

For example:

Positive	Comparative
Pretty	Prettier
Empty	Emptier
Happy	Happier

When the adjective has three or more syllables, the comparative is formed with the words “more” and “than”.

For example:

Positive	Comparative	sentence
Beautiful	More beautiful	My house is more beautiful than hers.
Expensive	More expensive	Bogotá is more expensive than Medellín.
Dangerous	More dangerous	A fox is more dangerous than a rabbit.

When the adjective ends in -ing or -ed, the comparative is formed with the words “more” and “than”.

For example:

Positive	Comparative	sentence
Boring	More boring	Movies are more boring than books.
interesting	More interesting	Anne is more interesting than John.
Open-minded	More open-minded	John is more open-minded than Anne.

SUPERLATIVE

The superlative is the highest degree of an adjective, and it is used for comparing a person or a thing to a group.

For example:

- My brother is the tallest in the class.
- Whales are the heaviest animals in the world.
- What is the coldest place on earth?

The superlative form is formed by adding the suffix “-est” to the adjective when it has one syllable (and sometimes two) and the definite article “The” before the adjective.

For example:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative	sentence
Clean	Cleaner	the cleanest	Her house is the cleanest.
Cold	Colder	the coldest	Pasto is the coldest city.
Clever	cleverer	the cleverest	He is the cleverest in the class.

We have to keep in mind the same rules for forming comparatives when adding the suffix “-est” to the adjective when it has one syllable (or sometimes two syllables) to form superlatives.

1. when the adjective ends in a consonant preceded by just a stressed vowel, we must double the consonant before adding “-est”.

For example:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Big	Bigger	The biggest
Thin	Thinner	The thinnest
Sad	Sadder	The saddest

2. when the adjective ends in “Y” preceded by a consonant, we must turn “Y” to “i” before adding “-est”.

For example:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Pretty	Prettier	The prettiest
Empty	emptier	The emptiest
Happy	Happier	The happiest

When the adjective has three or more syllables, the superlative is formed with the definite article “the” and “most”.
For example:

Positive	Superlative	sentence
Beautiful	The most beautiful	My house is the most beautiful.
Expensive	The most expensive	Cartagena is the most expensive city.
Dangerous	The most dangerous	A lion is the most dangerous animal.

When the adjective ends in -ing or -ed, the superlative is formed with the words “more” and “than”.
For example:

Positive	Superlative	sentence
Boring	The most boring	Drama movies are the most boring.
interesting	The most interesting	Anne is the most interesting woman.
Open-minded	The most open-minded	John is the most open-minded boy.

There are some adjectives whose comparative and superlative forms are irregular.
For example:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Good	Better	Best
Bad	Worse	Worst
Far	Farther	Farthest
Far	Further	Furthest
much	more	most
many	more	most
little	less	least
little	smaller	smallest

Acid Ácido
Angry Enfadado
Awake Despierto
Bad Malo
Beautiful hermoso
Bitter Agrio
Bright Brillante
Cheap Barato
Clean Limpio
Clear Claro
Cold Frío
Cruel Cruel
Dark Oscuro
Deep Profundo
Delicate Delicado
Different Diferente
Dirty Sucio
Dry Seco
Early Temprano
False Falso
Fat Gordo
Feeble Débil
Flat Plano/Llano
Foolish Tonto/Insensato
Free Libre
Full Lleno
Good Bueno
Great Estupendo
Happy Feliz
Hard Duro

Healthy Saludable
Heavy Pesado (Peso)
High Alto
Hollow Hueco
Hot Caliente
Huge Enorme
Ill Enfermo
Important Importante
Kind Amable
Late Tarde
Left Izquierda
Light Ligero
Long Largo
Loud Ruidoso
Low Bajo
Narrow Estrecho
Natural Natural
Necessary Necesario
New Nuevo
Normal Normal
Old Viejo
Open Abierto
Opposite Contrario
Parallel Paralelo
Physical Físico
Poor Pobre
Possible Posible
Private Privado
Quick Rápido



ADJECTIVES

Quiet	Tranquilo
Ready	Preparado
Right	Derecha/Correcto
Rough	Áspero
Sad	Triste
Safe	Seguro
Serious	Serio
Sharp	Afilado
Short	Bajo
Short	Corto
Shut	Cerrado
Simple	Simple
Slow	Lento
Small	Pequeño
Smooth	Delicado/Fino
Soft	Suave
Solid	Sólido
Special	Especial
Spicy	Picante
Steep	Empinado
Sticky	Pegajoso
Stiff	Tieso
Straight	Recto/Directo
Strange	Extraño
Strong	Fuerte
Sudden	Repentino
Sweet	Dulce
Tall	Alto
Thick	Grueso/Espeso
Thin	Delgado

Tight	Ceñido/Apretado
Tired	Cansado
True	Verdadero
Violent	Violento
Warm	Cálido/Caluroso
Wet	Húmedo
Wide	Ancho
Wise	Sabio
Wrong	Erróneo
Young	Joven



ADJECTIVES