When should we use the Present Perfect Simple?

Unfinished Actions

1: We use this tense when we want to talk about unfinished actions or states or habits that started in the past and continue to the present. Usually we use it to say 'how long' and we need 'since' or 'for'. We often use stative verbs.

- I've known Karen since 1994.
- She's lived in London for three years.
- I've worked here for six months.

'Since' and 'For'

We use 'since' with a fixed time in the past (2004, April 23rd, last year). The fixed time can be another action, which is in the past simple (since I was at school, since I arrived).

- I've known Sam since 1992.
- I've liked chocolate since I was a child.
- She's been here since 2pm.

We use 'for' with a period of time (2 hours, three years, six months).

- I've known Julie for ten years.
- I've been hungry for hours.
- She's had a cold for a week.
**Been and Gone**

In this tense, we use both 'been' and 'gone' as the past participle of 'go', but in slightly different circumstances.

We use 'been' (often when we talk about life experience) to mean that the person we’re talking about visited the place and came back.

- I've been to Paris (in my life, but now I'm in London, where I live).
- She has been to school today (but now she's back at home).
- They have never been to California.

We use 'gone' (often when we are talking about an action with a result in the present) to mean that the person went to the place and is at the place now.

- 'Where's John?' 'He's gone to the shops' (he's at the shops now).
- Julie has gone to Mexico (now she's in Mexico).
- They've gone to Japan for three weeks (now they're in Japan).
www.perfect-english-grammar.com

Present Perfect Simple

Make positive present perfect sentences:

1. (I / study / French)

2. (She / eat / octopus)

3. (They / go / to Scotland)

4. (We / read / that book)

5. (He / live / here for three years)

6. (You / know / David for ten years)

7. (We / be / here for two weeks)

8. (I / lose / my keys)

9. (He / drink / too much coffee)

10. (They / miss / the train)
Answers:

1. I have studied French.
2. She has eaten octopus.
3. They have been / gone to Scotland.
4. We have read that book.
5. He has lived here for three years.
6. You have known David for ten years.
7. We have been here for two weeks.
8. I have lost my keys.
9. He has drunk too much coffee.
10. They have missed the train.
11. She has been / gone to Peru.
12. We have eaten too much chocolate.
13. I have had breakfast this morning.
14. John has missed the train.
15. Lucy has cooked breakfast.
16. They have written to the politician.
17. You have found your wallet.
18. I have met his mother.
19. We have tried roller-skating.
20. She has passed the exam.
Present Perfect Simple

Make negative present perfect sentences:

1. (We / not / go / to Paris)

2. (She / not / see / ‘The Lord of the Rings’)

3. (He / not / meet / my mother)

4. (They / not / visit / St. Paul’s)

5. (I / not / know / him for three months)

6. (You / not / study / French for ten years)

7. (They / not / be / in London for six months)

8. (He / not / hurt / his leg)

9. (She / not / leave / her phone in a taxi)

10. (We / not / lose / our tickets)
Answers:

1. We haven’t gone / been to Paris.
2. She hasn’t seen ‘The Lord of the Rings’.
3. He hasn’t met my mother.
4. They haven’t visited St. Paul’s.
5. I haven’t known him for three months.
6. You haven’t studied French for ten years.
7. They haven’t been in London for six months.
8. He hasn’t hurt his leg.
9. She hasn’t left her phone in a taxi.
10. We haven’t lost our tickets.
11. She hasn’t made dinner.
12. They haven’t arrived yet.
13. Lucy hasn’t done her homework.
15. He hasn’t lived in Berlin.
16. John hasn’t bought any food.
17. She hasn’t cleaned the kitchen.
18. You haven’t called me.
19. We haven’t found the book yet.
20. They haven’t slept well.
Present Perfect Simple Questions

Make ‘yes / no’ present perfect questions:

1. (They / go / to the USA?)

2. (You / read / ‘War and Peace’?)

3. (She / be / late for a meeting?)

4. (He / meet / your family yet?)

5. (They / live / here as long as we have?)

6. (You / go / to Australia?)

7. (She / miss / the bus?)

8. (I / meet / you before?)

9. (They / take / the exam?)

10. (She / work / in this company for fifteen years?)
Answers:

1. Have they gone / been* to the USA?
2. Have you read ‘War and Peace’?
3. Has she been late for a meeting?
4. Has he met your family yet?
5. Have they lived here as long as we have?
6. Have you gone / been* to Australia?
7. Has she missed the bus?
8. Have I met you before?
9. Have they taken the exam?
10. Has she worked in this company for fifteen years?
11. How long has she lived in London?
12. Where have you been?
13. How much coffee have you drunk today?
14. What have you done today?
15. How long has he worked here?
16. Why have you brought that?
17. How many times have you visited Scotland?
18. How many books have you read this week?
19. How long have you studied English?
20. How much food have you bought?

* see the been / gone explanation on www.perfect-english-grammar.com
Make the present perfect - choose positive, negative or question:

1. (I / go / to the library today)

2. (you / keep a pet for three years)

3. (you / eat Thai food before?)

4. (it / rain all day?)

5. (who / we / forget to invite?)

6. (we / not / hear that song already)

7. (he / not / forget his books)

8. (she / steal all the chocolate!)

9. (I / explain it well?)

10. (who / he / meet recently?)
Answers:

1. I have been to the library today.
2. You have kept a pet for three years.
3. Have you eaten Thai food before?
4. Has it rained all day?
5. Who have we forgotten to invite?
6. We haven’t heard that song already.
7. He hasn’t forgotten his books
8. She has stolen all the chocolate!
9. Have I explained it well?
10. Who has he met recently?
11. How have we finished already?
12. He has studied Latin.
13. I have known him for three months.
14. Where have you studied Arabic?
15. What countries have they visited in Europe?
16. He has hurt his leg.
17. She has left her phone in a taxi.
18. We haven’t lost our tickets.
19. Has she called her mother?
20. Has he taken a taxi?
Present Perfect Mixed Exercise 2

Make the present perfect simple. Choose positive, negative or question:

1. (she / pass the exam?)

2. (you / eat lunch yet?)

3. (he / read the newspaper today?)

4. (you / not / study French for ten years)

5. (they / be in London for six months)

6. (where / you / be?)

7. (we / not / go to Paris)

8. (she / not / see ‘The Lord of the Rings’) 

9. (he / not / meet my mother)

10. (they / not / visit St. Paul’s Cathedral yet)
Answers:

1. Has she passed the exam?
2. Have you eaten lunch yet?
3. Has he read the newspaper today?
4. You haven’t studied French for ten years.
5. They have been in London for six months.
6. Where have you been?
7. We haven’t gone / been to Paris.
8. She hasn’t seen ‘The Lord of the Rings’.
9. He hasn’t met my mother.
10. They haven’t visited St. Paul’s Cathedral yet.
11. What has she eaten today?
12. Why have you done your homework already?
13. How has she made this fantastic cake?
14. Why have I missed the plane?
15. They haven’t gone to bed.
16. It has rained a lot this week.
17. Have they used a credit card before?
18. Have we had enough to eat?
19. She hasn’t played basketball before.
20. I have worn a kimono.
Perfect-English-Grammar.com
Past Simple and Present Perfect

Choose the past simple or the present perfect:

1. Last night I _______________ (lose) my keys – I had to call my flatmate to let me in.
2. I _______________ (lose) my keys – can you help me look for them?
3. I _______________ (visit) Paris three times.
4. Last year I _______________ (visit) Paris.
5. I _______________ (know) my great grandmother for a few years - she died when I was eight.
6. I _______________ (know) Julie for three years – we still meet once a month.
7. I _______________ (play) hockey since I was a child – I’m pretty good!
8. She _______________ (play) hockey at school, but she _______________ (not / like) it.
9. Sorry, I _______________ (miss) the bus, so I’m going to be late.
10. I _______________ (miss) the bus, and then I _______________ (miss) the aeroplane as well!
11. Last month I _______________ (go) to Scotland.
12. I’m sorry, John isn’t here now. He _______________ (go) to the shops.
13. We _______________ (finish) this room last week.
14. I _______________ (finish) my exams finally – I’m so happy!
15. Yesterday, I _______________ (see) all my friends. It was great.
16. I _______________ (see) Julie three times this week!
18. She _______________ (live) in London when she was a child.
19. I _______________ (drink) three cups of coffee this morning.
20. I _______________ (drink) seven cups of coffee yesterday.

Answers:
Choose the present perfect or past simple:

1. I _____________ (see) three police cars this morning (it’s still morning).
2. After he _____________ (arrive) home, he ________________
   (unpack) and ________________ (go) to bed early.
3. A: What’s wrong?  
   B: I ________________ (break) a glass!
4. My grandparents only ________________ (know) each other for a few
   months before they ________________ (get) married.
5. I ________________ (be) in London for three years. I love it here.
6. We ________________ (see) Julie last night.
7. He ________________ (be) a teacher before he ________________
   (become) a musician.
8. When the boss ________________ (walk) into the room, we
   ________________ (know) someone was going to get fired.
9. The children ________________ (break) a window in the school last week.
10. He ________________ (see) that film last year.
Answers:

1. I’ve seen three police cars this morning.
2. After he arrived home, he unpacked and went to bed early.
3. A: What’s wrong?
   B: I’ve broken a glass!
4. My grandparents only knew each other for a few months before they got married.
5. I’ve been in London for three years. I love it here.
6. We saw Julie last night.
7. He was a teacher before he became a musician.
8. When the boss walked into the room, we knew someone was going to get fired.
9. The children broke a window in the school last week.
10. He saw that film last year.
11. Lucy has broken her leg, so she can’t come skiing.
12. Julie’s arrived! Come and say hello!
13. They were cold when they arrived home.
15. I’ve known about the problem for months, but I haven’t found a solution yet.
16. A: When did you arrive?
   B: At 10pm last night.
17. She’s been a teacher for ten years, and she still enjoys it.
18. How long have you known Jill? I know you see her often.
19. I have never seen the sea before.
20. A: Hello
   B: Hi Mum, it’s me. I just wanted to say I’ve arrived safely and everything is fine.
Past Simple and Present Perfect

Choose the past simple or the present perfect:

1. We ________________ (go) to the theatre last week.
2. Yesterday I ________________ (have) dinner with a friend.
3. I ________________ (never / taste) champagne.
4. When I ________________ (be) a child, I ________________ (love) ice skating.
5. I ________________ (not / have) any coffee today – I feel very sleepy!
6. I ________________ (not / drink) any coffee yesterday.
7. I ________________ (read) all his books – I think he’s a wonderful writer.
8. What ________________ (do) at the weekend?
9. I ________________ (always / love) tea – I drink it every day.
10. What subject ________________ (she / study) at university?
Answers:

1. We went to the theatre last week.
2. Yesterday I had dinner with a friend.
3. I’ve never tasted champagne.
4. When I was a child, I loved ice skating.
5. I haven’t had any coffee today – I feel very sleepy!
6. I didn’t drink any coffee yesterday.
7. I’ve read all his books – I think he’s a wonderful writer.
8. What did you do at the weekend?
9. I’ve always loved tea – I drink it every day.
10. What subject did she study at university?
11. John has lost his bus pass – can he borrow some money?
12. How long have you known Susie for?
13. He was married for ten years (but he got divorced).
14. Have you ever been to Central Park in New York?
15. How many books has she written so far?
16. He washed the dishes, cleaned the living room and cooked dinner last night.
17. My great-grandfather never left Scotland.
19. She’s never seen snow before.
20. He’s been married for thirty-five years (and he’s still married now).
Choose the present perfect or past simple:

1. I _____________ (never / go) to Vienna.
2. My great great grandfather _________________ (have) five sisters.
3. He ________________ (live) in Manila for a year when he was a student.
4. Oh no! I _________________ (lose) my wallet!
5. _________________ (you / see) Julie today?
6. At the weekend, they _________________ (play) football, then they _________________ (go) to a restaurant.
7. I _________________ (read) six books this week.
8. Amy _________________ (live) in Portugal when she was young.
9. She _________________ (visit) her grandmother last month.
10. The Vandals _________________ (invade) Rome in the year 455.
11. She _________________ (live) in seven different countries, so she knows a lot about different cultures.
12. I _________________ (go) to the cinema last night.
13. Ow! I _________________ (cut) my finger!
14. _________________ (you / see) ‘The King’s Speech’?
15. John _________________ (never / understand) the present perfect.
16. She _________________ (break) her leg the day before her exam.
17. We _________________ (see) Oliver yesterday.
18. He _________________ (be) here all morning.
19. They _________________ (live) here for many years (and they still do).
20. King Henry the Eighth of England _________________ (have) six wives.
Short Story: The Perfect Present

Level: A2-B1-B2

ENGLISH GRAMMAR: THE PRESENT PERFECT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AFFIRMATIVE FORM (+)</th>
<th>NEGATIVE FORM (-)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I have tried</td>
<td>FULL FORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>I have not eaten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/She/It → has tried</td>
<td>You haven’t played.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>He has not run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>We have not sung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>You haven’t gone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.g. We have tried it once.</td>
<td>They haven’t sat.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REGULAR VERBS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arrive</th>
<th>Arrived</th>
<th>Slice</th>
<th>Sliced</th>
<th>Make</th>
<th>Made</th>
<th>Sit</th>
<th>Sat</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Start</td>
<td>Started</td>
<td>Want</td>
<td>Wanted</td>
<td>Have</td>
<td>Had</td>
<td>Stand</td>
<td>Stood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Play</td>
<td>Played</td>
<td>Stay</td>
<td>Stayed</td>
<td>Be</td>
<td>Been</td>
<td>Buy</td>
<td>Bought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ban</td>
<td>Banned</td>
<td>Plan</td>
<td>Planned</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Done</td>
<td>Teach</td>
<td>Taught</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop</td>
<td>Stopped</td>
<td>Skip</td>
<td>Skipped</td>
<td>Get</td>
<td>Got</td>
<td>Speak</td>
<td>Spoken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marry</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Try</td>
<td>Tried</td>
<td>Run</td>
<td>Run</td>
<td>Write</td>
<td>Written</td>
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**IRREGULAR VERBS**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YES/NO QUESTIONS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Have you started?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we</td>
<td>we</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they</td>
<td>they</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has he started?</td>
<td>Has he started?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she</td>
<td>she</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it</td>
<td>it</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WH-QUESTIONS**

- What have I started?
- How long have you done this?
- Where has he been?
- Who has seen her?
- How have we fared so far?
- How often have you played?
- Why have they written?

Have you ever given somebody a present and they destroyed it right in front of your eyes? Well, believe it or not, this happened to me three days ago. My husband tore his Valentine’s day gift and my heart hasn’t stopped beating wildly since then.

It’s the first time I have seen such a reaction from him. I have known Christopher since primary school. For some reason, we only became a couple when we met here again eleven years ago. We have been married for almost a decade now. During that entire period, he has never done anything as surprising as what he did on the 14th of February.

People can change, I realise. People can change, and you can’t see that they are changing until it’s too late.
Recently, it has dawned upon him though that he might never be able to house his family properly on such a meagre income. He has seen his colleagues with similar qualifications getting promotions and buying houses in pretty neighbourhoods and he knows that this kind of life is out of reach for him. We currently live in a dinghy one-bedroomed house and we cannot afford to have an extra room, even on our two salaries.

I have never known Christopher to be a bitter or resentful person. You know, life has not been really kind to him compared to what his peers have been through at the same age, yet, you will never hear him complaining. Never. He wakes up very early in the morning. He does whatever he has to do. After he knocks off, he comes back home and helps me with the housework even when I can tell that he is about to fall from physical and emotional exhaustion.

This is why I thought that the present was such a great idea!

Dear friends, I have come to a point in life where I don’t believe in this ‘immigration miracle’ anymore. You know, we left our homes because the grass seemed greener here. We were disillusioned by our leaders whose greedy bellies left nothing for us in terms of health and education infrastructure. Frankly speaking, in the past fourteen years I have been here, life has been far from being rosy. All I can remember is work, hard work, strenuous work, and more work. There is no moment in my life when I do not think of a way that will keep me two steps away from the street.

Paradoxically, the harder you exert yourself, the less you get. Your efforts are not rewarded but you know that you have to keep going because this is the only thing that you can do.

I have met fellow immigrants who have lived here for more than twenty years and they still feel like they are sidelined in so many ways. Some of them have been sitting on the benches of life for so long that they have got so used to it, they don’t even think of training themselves anymore. What will it amount to? they ask themselves. What is the purpose of learning new things when none of it will get duly noticed or rewarded?
in the yard and coming back inside for lunch, chatting about their awesome day and not telling me about bullying. I felt free and I couldn’t wait to share this news to my husband.

I presented his air-ticket in wrapping paper for presents and waited for the right time to give it to him.

Up to now, I still can’t believe his reaction.

He was surprised when he saw the envelop of course. He asked me if it was money or a shopping voucher. I told him that he would soon find out. He took a knife and slit the envelop open.

“Air tickets!” he exclaimed. “Two air tickets back home!” he shouted after a few seconds. “One-way tickets...”

He did not finish his sentence but looked at me instead. If looks could kill, I’m sure I’d have been long dead by now.

“The present is perfect Hannah.”

---

**THE PRESENT PERFECT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AFFIRMATIVE FORM</th>
<th>NEGATIVE FORM</th>
<th>INTERROGATIVE FORM</th>
<th>EXAMPLES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I have tried/ I've tried</td>
<td>I have not tried/ I haven't tried</td>
<td>Have I tried?</td>
<td>I have never done this.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You have tried/ You’ve tried</td>
<td>You have not tried/ You haven’t tried</td>
<td>Have you done it?</td>
<td>You haven’t done the dishes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He has tried/ He’s tried</td>
<td>He has not tried/ He hasn’t tried</td>
<td>Has he been there?</td>
<td>He has gone to London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She has tried/ She’s tried</td>
<td>She has not tried/ She hasn’t tried</td>
<td>Has she gone there?</td>
<td>She’s been to Paris but now she is back.</td>
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<tr>
<td>It has tried/ It’s tried</td>
<td>It has not tried/ It hasn't tried</td>
<td>Has it become real?</td>
<td>They have sung this song before.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We have tried/ We’ve tried</td>
<td>We have not tried/ We haven’t tried</td>
<td>Have we talked before?</td>
<td>Have you seen her?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You have tried/ You’ve tried</td>
<td>You have not tried/ You haven’t tried</td>
<td>Have you taken it?</td>
<td>Has she eaten enough?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They have tried/ They’ve tried</td>
<td>They have not tried/ They haven’t tried</td>
<td>Have they stopped coming?</td>
<td>Have you read the news?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Your turn**

I........................................
You........................................
They........................................

---

There has been a fire.
He still wakes up very early in the morning to do his everyday tasks.

He hasn’t stopped talking about having children here and getting them a decent place to live.

He hasn’t backtracked on getting a new job that will finally enable us to move to a better place.

He keeps on urging me to be the best version of myself. He tells me: “Smile to yourself when no one will. Laugh with yourself when no one will. Believe in whatever you are doing when no one will. Being able to do what you are doing is the reward. Do not let negativity affect you in any way. And most of all... don’t look back, keep moving and do your best every single day. The present is perfect Hannah, the present is perfect.”

**THE PRESENT PERFECT**

**AFFIRMATIVE FORM (+) | NECESSARY FORM (-) | EXAMPLES (Eg.)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FULL FORM</th>
<th>SHORT FORM</th>
<th>FULL FORM</th>
<th>SHORT FORM</th>
<th>EXAMPLES (Eg.)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I have eaten</td>
<td>I've eaten</td>
<td>I have not eaten</td>
<td>I haven't eaten</td>
<td>I have never done this.</td>
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<td>You have eaten</td>
<td>You've eaten</td>
<td>You have not eaten</td>
<td>You haven't eaten</td>
<td>You haven't done the dishes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He has eaten</td>
<td>He's eaten</td>
<td>He has not eaten</td>
<td>He hasn't eaten</td>
<td>He has gone to London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She has eaten</td>
<td>She's eaten</td>
<td>She has not eaten</td>
<td>She hasn't eaten</td>
<td>She's been to Paris but now she is back.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It has eaten</td>
<td>It's eaten</td>
<td>It has not eaten</td>
<td>It hasn't eaten</td>
<td>They have sung this song before.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We have eaten</td>
<td>We've eaten</td>
<td>We have not eaten</td>
<td>We haven't eaten</td>
<td>Have you seen her?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You have eaten</td>
<td>You've eaten</td>
<td>You have not eaten</td>
<td>You haven't eaten</td>
<td>Has she eaten enough?</td>
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<td>They have eaten</td>
<td>They've eaten</td>
<td>They have not eaten</td>
<td>They haven't eaten</td>
<td>Have you read the news?</td>
</tr>
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<td>Have I eaten ...?</td>
<td>Have you eaten ...?</td>
<td>Have we eaten...?</td>
<td>Have they eaten...?</td>
<td>There has been a fire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have you eaten ...?</td>
<td>Has he/she/it eaten?</td>
<td>Have you eaten...?</td>
<td>Have they eaten...?</td>
<td>Learn English</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A. Complete the question using a verb below. Use each verb once only.

1. ‘How long ________ in London?’ (you) ‘Always. I was born here and I’ve always lived here.’
2. ‘__________ her homework to the teacher?’ (she) ‘She said that she did.’
3. ‘Our children look tired. ________ a nap this afternoon?’ (they)
4. ‘You look so healthy and tanned. ________ on holiday recently?’ (you)
5. ‘There’s chocolate all over your mouth! ________ more of it? (you) I told you not to!’
6. ‘How long ________ that old car?’ (he) ‘At least twenty years... He needs to buy a new one.’
7. ‘How long ________ each other?’ (they) ‘For a very long time. They have been friends since childhood.’

B. Look the statements. Write a question using the present perfect simple.

1. I have lived in Spain since 2006.
2. No, I haven’t finished my homework yet. I will start it now.
3. Yes, they have already left.
4. We have been here for at least one hour.
5. Yes, I have seen it at least three times. It’s my favorite movie.
6. Yes, I remember it well. There were so many wonderful old paintings.
7. We have known each other for many years.
8. No, but I will speak to him tonight.
Commas, Semicolons, and Colons

PRACTICE WORKSHEET

FOR GRADES 7-12
**Part III: Place colons in the following examples or sentences.** Colons are used to indicate the following: "note what follows," to separate hours and minutes when writing out the time, between a chapter and verse when referring to the Bible, and after a greeting of a business letter.

1. She woke up too late. The bus left at 7:25, and it is now 7:46.

2. Dear Congressman Sanchez

3. To Whom It May Concern

4. A minister and a rabbi conversed about their interpretations of Isaiah 4:2 and 5:21.

5. Many jobs would be acceptable for 16-year-olds, for example cashier, office assistant, or hostess.

6. You will need to learn the following words for your vocabulary test Friday: terraced, multicolored, and influential.

7. Dear Sir

8. I need to shop for several items: some new socks, a pair of work pants, and work boots.

9. When the teacher walked into class late at 8:10, she looked relieved that we were all in our seats.

10. The school supply list included the following pens, paper, and white-out.

**Part IV: Review. Place the appropriate punctuation mark in the following sentences.** The spaces for punctuation are marked for you. Choose between comma, semicolon, and colon.

1. If you want to go on vacation next year_ you will need to save some money.

2. I’ve heard New York City is an excellent place to visit_ it can be hot in the summer_ though.

3. We could stay in the city and see all the sights_ the Statue of Liberty_ Central Park_ and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

4. Another fun thing to do would be to drive upstate to see the Baseball Hall of Fame_ I’ve always wanted to go there.

5. My friend told me I have to try the bagels and pizza in New York_ they’re supposed to be the best!

6. Since we might go in December_ make sure you pack these warm items_ gloves, a scarf, a hat, and a wool coat.
Sentence Types:
Simple, Compound, Complex, and Compound-Complex

Simple Sentences
- A simple sentence contains a subject and a verb.
- It expresses a single complete thought that can stand on its own.

Examples:
1. The baby cried for food.
   ^There is a subject and a verb that expresses a complete thought.
2. Professor Maple’s intelligent students completed and turned in their homework.
   ^A simple sentence does not necessarily have to be short. It can have adjectives. In this case, there are two verbs “completed” and “turned in.” However, the sentence expresses one complete thought and therefore is a simple sentence.
3. Megan and Ron ate too much and felt sick.
   ^Although there are two subjects and two verbs, it is still a simple sentence because both verbs share the same subjects and express one complete thought.

Compound Sentences
- A compound sentence has two independent clauses. An independent clause is a part of a sentence that can stand alone because it contains a subject and a verb and expresses a complete thought.
- Basically, a compound contains two simple sentences.
- These independent clauses are joined by a conjunction (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so).

Examples:
1. The shoplifter had stolen clothes, so he ran once he saw the police.
   ^Both sides of the conjunction “so” are complete sentences. “The shoplifter had stolen clothes” can stand alone and so can “he ran once he saw the police.” Therefore, this is a compound sentence.
2. They spoke to him in Spanish, but he responded in English.
   ^This is also a compound sentence that uses a conjunction to separate two individual clauses.

Complex Sentences
- A complex sentence is an independent clause joined by one or more dependent clauses. A dependent clause either lacks a subject or a verb or has both a subject and a verb that does not express a complete thought.
- A complex sentence always has a subordinator (as, because, since, after, although, when) or relative pronouns (who, that, which).

Examples:
1. After eating lunch at The Cheesecake Factory, Tim went to the gym to exercise.
   ^The independent clause is “Tim went to the gym to exercise.” The subordinating clause before it is dependent on the main, independent clause. If one were to say “after eating lunch at The Cheesecake Factory,” it would be an incomplete thought.
2. Opinionated women are given disadvantages in societies that privilege male accomplishments.
What is a sentence?

What is a fragment?

Write S in the box on the left if you see a sentence. If you see a fragment, write an F.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>F</th>
<th>the happy cat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>eating all the cake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>walking through her neighborhood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>she laughed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>he rolled his eyes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>talking a lot and not paying attention to his parents</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Turn the four fragments from the box above ↑ into sentences.

1

2

3

4
A **compound sentence** is

---

---

Coordinating Conjunctions:  *and, but, or, so*

Combine these independent clauses to make compound sentences.

```
(AND / BUT / OR / SO)
```

1) I was sick. My spouse cooked dinner.

---

2) The earthquake was big. Our house was not damaged.

---

3) She can give you a lift. You can walk.

---

4) My parents will visit this weekend. My spouse is out of town.
A dependent clause is

Dependent clauses usually start with words like: because/before /after /if /when / even though/ although/ since/ while/ unless/ whenever

Choose whether the groups of words are independent clauses, dependent clauses, or fragments. If you see an independent clause, write I. If you see a dependent clause, write D. If you see a fragment, write F.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>D</strong></td>
<td>before the weekend starts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>before the weekend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>if you forget to do the laundry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>although summer in Tacoma is too rainy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>after I finish mopping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>even though she has a job</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>if my father-in-law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>if my father-in-law calls</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Turn these **dependent clauses** into complex **sentences**.

1) because you weren’t on time

2) before I came to the United States, *(past continuous)*

3) although smoking cigarettes is unhealthy,

4) when I was a teenager

5) since she never showed up
You can make sentences 4 different ways

1.) Statement (regular sentence)
   a.) Has a subject, verb, complete idea
      i.) I love rainy weather.

2.) Question
   a.) Has a subject, verb, complete idea, and question mark. Usually has a question word
      i.) Do you like rainy weather?

3.) Command
   a.) Does not have a subject
   b.) Gives advice or instructions
      i.) Do your homework!
      ii.) Write about your family.

4.) Exclamation
   a.) May not have subject or verb. Shows strong emotion. Has a question mark.
      i.) Wow!
      ii.) Be careful!
      iii.) It's snowing!

Conjunctions and Compound Sentences

What is a sentence?

_________________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________________

What is a fragment?

_________________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________________
A simple sentence is

Write five simple sentences in the tenses given

1.) (future negative)

2.) (past continuous)

3.) (present perfect)

4.) (simple past)

5.) (present continuous)
Combine these complete ideas together using a **coordinator** (And, But, Or, So)

1.) My in-laws will visit this weekend. We are going to the museum.

2.) We had two feet of snow. School was canceled.

3.) You can bring water, tea, or coffee to my class. Please don't bring beer.

4.) You have the responsibility to be polite. Please don't interrupt other students.

5.) You have the right to free speech. You can't say dangerous things.
Please complete these sentences:

We can take a break now,
or

I like studying English grammar,
but

My mother-in-law loves cats,
so

My mother-in-law loves cats,
but

People in our class are very friendly,
but

People in our class are very friendly,
and

People in our class are very friendly,
so
Combine the following sets into *compound sentences* using one of the *coordinating conjunctions* (but, or, so, and).

1. I want to travel. I need to earn money.
2. I want to learn. I should practice.
4. I wish you would call. I miss you.
5. I don’t like artichokes. I like brussels sprouts.
6. I studied hard. I was uncertain about my score.
7. Make a schedule. Send me the details.
8. It was so hot outside. Summer came early.
9. Do you want to go to the park? Do you want to go to a movie?
10. I prepared for the presentation. I forgot my USB at home.
Complex Sentence Worksheets
Use a conjunction to fill the gaps in these sentences.

because/before /after /if /when / even though/ although/ since/ while/ unless

1. I'm going to the bank___________ I need some money.
2. I made lunch_____________ I got home.
3. ____________ it's raining, she's going for a walk in the park.
4. ______________ she studies more, she will fail the class.
5. I did the dishes___________ she vacuumed.
6. ______________ we went to school, she decided to take a nap.
7. He cleaned the whole house_____________ his mother-in-law arrived.
8. Dennis bought a new jacket _____________ he has a lot of jackets already.
9. ______________ you are here early, let's get started!
10. ______________ I got home, there was a package on my doorstep.
7. Marvin thinks he will buy the house. He just wants to know what his wife thinks.

8. Cindy and David had breakfast. They left for work.

9. I really enjoyed the concert. The music was too loud.

10. Alexander has been working sixty hours a week. There is an important presentation next week.

11. I usually work out at the gym early in the morning. I leave for work at eight a.m.

12. The car was extremely expensive. Bob didn't have much money. He bought the car.
Writing Complex Sentences Worksheet

A complex sentence has an independent clause and a dependent clause. An independent clause is a complete sentence that can stand on its own. A dependent clause is not a complete sentence for it cannot stand on its own. Dependent clauses start with (so, because, since)

Directions: Write a dependent clause to complete each complex sentence. Use the connecting words (so, because, or since).

*Example A:* The boy is happy ____________________________.
*Answer:* The boy is happy, because he had free time.

1. The girl went shopping ____________________________.
2. The phone rang ____________________________.
3. My mother went to the store ____________________________.
4. My friend came to visit me ____________________________.
5. I enjoy running outdoors ____________________________.

Directions: Write an independent clause to complete each complex sentence.

*Example A:* ____________________________ because he was late to school.
*Answer:* The boy was upset

6. ____________________________ so she would get there on time.
7. ____________________________ because he was hungry.
8. ____________________________ since there were a lot left.
9. ____________________________ because he was injured.
Singular and Plural Possessive Nouns with Apostrophes

- A possessive noun shows ownership.
- To make a singular noun possessive, add an **apostrophe and s**.
  \[\text{the book of the teacher} \rightarrow \text{the teacher's book}\]
- To make a regular plural noun possessive, just add an **apostrophe**.
  \[\text{the books of the teachers} \rightarrow \text{the teachers' books}\]
- To make an irregular plural noun that does not end in **s** possessive, add an **apostrophe and s**.
  \[\text{the toys of the children} \rightarrow \text{the children's toys}\]

Write the possessive form of the underlined word on the line by adding an **apostrophe** or **apostrophe s**.

Carl's favorite toy is broken.

We saw the queen's crowns at the museum.

Chef Carter cut the strawberries' tops off.

The mother's baby began to cry.

My neighbor's newspaper is soaking wet.

Five zebras' stripes were blue!

Place Karla's Easter eggs on the table.

The clowns' noses were red.

All of the women's voices were heard.

Today is my parents' wedding anniversary.

I found the policeman's whistle.
Fun Singular and Plural Possessive Nouns

- A possessive noun shows ownership.
- To make a singular noun possessive, add an **apostrophe and s**.
  
  *the book of the teacher* → *the teacher’s book*
- To make a regular plural noun possessive, just add an **apostrophe**.
  
  *the books of the teachers* → *the teachers’ books*
- To make an irregular plural noun that does not end in *s* possessive, add an **apostrophe and s**.
  
  *the toys of the children* → *the children’s toys*

Write the possessive form of each noun on the line using an (*’s or ‘*).

1. the jerseys of the team
   
   the ____________ jerseys

2. the stories of the elders
   
   the ____________ stories

3. the game of Jonathan
   
   ____________ game

4. the points of the classes
   
   the ____________ points

5. the lawns of the neighbors
   
   the ____________ lawns

6. the eggs of the chicken
   
   the ____________ eggs

Write the possessive form of each noun in parentheses to complete each sentence.

7. The ____________ pinecones were scattered across the yard.
   
   (trees)

8. Mr. ____________ car is bright yellow.
   
   (Chu)
Overview
This entertaining five-page lesson is ideal for teaching or reviewing comparative and superlative adjective forms and structures. The lesson contains a grammar review and exercise based on comparative and superlative adjective forms as well as an exercise about using comparatives and superlatives in questions. The students then go on to do a comparison activity. Afterwards, students create a dialogue using the language from the lesson, which they then present to the class.

Answer key

Exercise A and B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>good</td>
<td>better</td>
<td>best</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad</td>
<td>worse</td>
<td>worst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fun</td>
<td>more fun</td>
<td>most fun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pretty</td>
<td>prettier</td>
<td>prettiest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>easy</td>
<td>easier</td>
<td>easiest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>big</td>
<td>bigger</td>
<td>biggest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>light</td>
<td>lighter</td>
<td>lightest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heavy</td>
<td>heavier</td>
<td>heaviest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fast</td>
<td>faster</td>
<td>fastest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reliable</td>
<td>more reliable</td>
<td>most reliable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slow</td>
<td>slower</td>
<td>slowest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>new</td>
<td>newer</td>
<td>newest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dry</td>
<td>drier</td>
<td>driest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>happy</td>
<td>happier</td>
<td>happiest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>old</td>
<td>older</td>
<td>oldest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nice</td>
<td>nicer</td>
<td>nicest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compact</td>
<td>more compact</td>
<td>most compact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tasty</td>
<td>tastier</td>
<td>tastiest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bitter</td>
<td>more bitter</td>
<td>most bitter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>advanced</td>
<td>more advanced</td>
<td>most advanced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suitable</td>
<td>more suitable</td>
<td>most suitable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>warm</td>
<td>warmer</td>
<td>warmest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise C
1. A: What is the most interesting place you've ever been to?
2. A: What is the tallest building you've ever been in?
3. A: Which is larger, the Sahara desert or the Gobi desert?
   B: The Sahara desert is larger.
4. A: Who is more famous, Lady Gaga or Madonna?
5. A: Which country has a larger population, China or India?
   B: China has a larger population.
6. A: Which fruit has a stronger smell, bananas or durians?
   B: Durians have a stronger smell.
7. A: What is the biggest problem in the world today?
8. A: Which is higher, Mount Everest or K2?
   B: Mount Everest is higher.
B. Write the comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cheap</td>
<td>cheaper</td>
<td>cheapest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beautiful</td>
<td>more beautiful</td>
<td>most beautiful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pretty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>easy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>big</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>light</td>
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<tr>
<td>heavy</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fast</td>
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<tr>
<td>reliable</td>
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<td>slow</td>
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<tr>
<td>new</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>dry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>happy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>old</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>nice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>compact</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>tasty</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bitter</td>
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<tr>
<td>advanced</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suitable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>warm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
D. Which one do you prefer? Explain your answers using comparative sentences.

Which house would you choose and why?

A. $250,000

B. $25,000

Which car is better and why?

A. $20,000

B. $15,000

Which watch would you like to have and why?

A. $250

B. $225
UNIT 8 Consumer Society
Comparatives and Superlatives

Cars in a scrap yard in Canada.

Bringing the world to the classroom and the classroom to life
EXPLORE

1. **READ** the article about consumer societies. Notice the words in **bold**.

What is a Consumer Society?

A *consumer* is a person who buys things, and a *consumer society* is a society that encourages people to buy and use goods. Some people think that a consumer society provides people with **better** lives. People in consumer societies tend to live **more comfortably**. They eat a **wider** variety of food. They go to restaurants **more often**. They also buy a lot of products, maybe more than they need.

Products such as TVs, cell phones, and computers used to be **luxuries**. Today, people can buy these things **more easily than** ever before. The market for these goods is growing **faster** all the time. Consumer societies encourage people to buy **bigger and better** products. For example, "**smarter**" phones come out every year. In a consumer society, people are often buying **newer and more advanced** products. This creates a lot of waste. Nowadays, many people are thinking **more seriously** about the effects of consumer societies on the environment, and they are trying to become **more responsible** consumers.

---

1. **goods**: items that can be bought or sold
2. **luxury**: something that is expensive but not necessary
# LEARN

## 8.1 Comparative Adjectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparative Adjective</th>
<th>Than</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The blue car is</td>
<td>newer than the gray car, more expensive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Use a comparative adjective + than to compare two people, places, or things.
   
   **You can use a comparative adjective + noun when the comparison is clear from context.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparative Adjective</th>
<th>Than</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>small</td>
<td>smaller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>large</td>
<td>larger</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Add -er to the end of most one-syllable adjectives to form the comparative.* If the adjective ends in -e, add -r.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparative Adjective</th>
<th>Than</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>quiet</td>
<td>quieter / more quiet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>simple</td>
<td>simpler / more simple</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Use more before most long adjectives (adjectives that have two or more syllables).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparative Adjective</th>
<th>Than</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jack is more serious than Nikki.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you think math is more important than music?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Some two-syllable adjectives are used with either -er or more to form the comparative.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparative Adjective</th>
<th>Than</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>good</td>
<td>better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>far</td>
<td>farther, further</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Some adjectives have an irregular comparative form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparative Adjective</th>
<th>Than</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lydia is taller than Alex.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gorillas are more intelligent than cows.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The bigger house is mine.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The more interesting shows are on cable TV.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*See page A3 for more information on spelling rules for comparative adjectives.

### REAL ENGLISH

Words such as a little, a lot, much, and not much, are often used to quantify comparative adjectives.

**Tina is a little taller than Nick.**

4. Complete each sentence with the correct comparative form of the adjective in parentheses. Add than when necessary.

   1. New cars are much **more quiet than / quieter than** (quiet) old cars,
   2. Do you think money is **more important than** (important) good health?
   3. This coat is **nicer than** (nice) that one,
   4. My old laptop was a lot **bigger than** (big) my new one,
   5. Gas is so expensive! I want a **more efficient than** (efficient) car.
   6. Many people think modern life is **better than** (good) life in the past.
   7. Communication is a lot **easier than** (easy) it was 50 years ago.
   8. The pollution in my city is much **worse than** (bad) it used to be,
   9. I prefer **higher than** (hot) temperatures. That's why I love summer.
   10. My new school is a little **farther than** (far) my old one.
8.3 Completing Comparisons

1. You can use an object pronoun to complete a comparison. But in more formal speaking and writing, use a subject pronoun + an auxiliary verb.

   Ed is six feet tall. Bob is taller than **him**.
   Ed is six feet tall. Bob is taller than **he is**.

2. Use an auxiliary verb after **than**. Do not repeat the main verb.

   ✔ Ana runs faster than Pat **does**.
   ❌ Ana runs faster than Pat **runs**.

3. A possessive noun or possessive pronoun can be used after **than**.

   My car was more expensive than Ellen’s.
   My car was more expensive than hers.

4. If the comparison is clear, **than** and the second part of the comparison are not necessary.

   Nowadays, smart phones are **cheaper**.

5. **Be careful!** Use **than**, not **then**, in a comparison.

   ✔ I work harder than I used to.
   ❌ I work harder than I used to.

7 Circle the correct word(s) to complete each sentence.

1. My computer is more efficient **than your** (**than yours**)

2. The white coat is warmer **then** / **than** the gray one.

3. Ellen buys nicer clothes **than I do** / **than I am**.

4. Cars are expensive, but houses are **more expensive** / **more expensive than**

5. Does your new stereo play music more loudly than your old one **was** / **did**?

6. Harry’s motorcycle is newer than **my** / **mine**.

7. Cho’s package arrived more quickly **than Kelly’s did** / **than Kelly’s was**.

8. Dave is 27 years old. His sister is older **than he is** / **than he does**.

8 Complete each comparison using the information in parentheses. Do not repeat the same noun.

1. Irina’s car is bigger **than mine** (**is**) (my car).

2. Tom takes better photos **than his father** (his father).

3. Miguel’s suit is more fashionable **than Chad’s suit**.

4. You finished your shopping more quickly **than she** (she).

5. Jeff’s kitchen is larger **than our kitchen** (our kitchen).

6. This printer prints more quickly **than your printer** (your printer).

7. My apartment is more comfortable **than their apartment** (their apartment).

8. Alison studies harder **than her sister** (her sister).
6. (reliably) The T400 runs __________________________ the XJ7 or the A-50.
7. (quietly) The A-50 operates __________________________ the T400 or the XJ7.
8. (well) The XJ7 displays pictures __________________________ the T400 or the A-50.

**11 LISTEN** to six people deciding what to buy. Circle the choice each speaker makes. Then write the reason for each decision. Use comparative adjectives or adverbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Speaker's Choice</th>
<th>Reason for Decision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Speaker 1 blue coat / <strong>green coat</strong></td>
<td>It is more comfortable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speaker 2 sports car / family car</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speaker 3 yellow roses / red roses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speaker 4 downtown / suburbs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speaker 5 brown boots / black boots</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speaker 6 big TV / small TV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**12 APPLY.**

A Imagine that you are going on vacation soon. Brainstorm a list of vacation ideas, for example, a camping vacation, a resort vacation, a safari, etc. Write your list of ideas in your notebook.

B Choose two of your vacation ideas from exercise A to compare. In your notebook, make a chart like the one below. Write notes about your vacation ideas in your chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A Camping Vacation</th>
<th>A Resort Vacation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cheap</td>
<td>expensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sleep on the ground</td>
<td>comfortable bed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fun</td>
<td>relaxing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>simple food</td>
<td>good food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>close to nature</td>
<td>gym, pool</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C In your notebook, write five sentences comparing your two vacation choices. Use the information from your chart from exercise B and comparative adjectives and adverbs.

A camping vacation is cheaper than a resort vacation. Your sleep will be more comfortable at a resort. Camping is more fun than a resort.

D Choose one of your vacation ideas from exercise C. In your notebook, write two or three sentences to explain why you prefer it.

I want to go on a camping vacation. It’s cheaper than a resort vacation, and it’s closer to nature...

E Work with a partner. Share your ideas from exercise C and explain your decision from exercise D. Did your partner make a good choice? Why, or why not?
2 CHECK. Read each statement. Circle T for true or F for false.

1. Dennis thinks that online reviews are not very important in marketing.  
   T  F
2. Newspaper ads used to be more effective.  
   T  F
3. Some marketing people have a negative opinion of online reviews.  
   T  F
4. Customers with problems are more likely to write online reviews.  
   T  F
5. Online shoppers won't buy a product if they see a negative review.  
   T  F
6. Positive online reviews aren't very valuable.  
   T  F

3 DISCOVER. Complete the exercises to learn about the grammar in this lesson.

A Look at each phrase from the discussion in exercise 1 on page 213. Does the phrase mean equal or not equal? Circle the correct answer.

1. as useful as equal / not equal
2. less effective than equal / not equal
3. aren't as positive as equal / not equal
4. not as harmful as equal / not equal
5. as valuable as equal / not equal
6. as enthusiastically as equal / not equal

B Look at the phrases from exercise A. Then answer the questions.

1. What word follows comparisons beginning with as + adjective? ______________
2. What word follows comparisons beginning with less + adverb? ______________

Neon signs in Nanjing Lu, Shanghai's main shopping street, China
5. A smartphone / send messages / quickly / a laptop

6. My mother / speak English / well / my father

7. Gabi / go shopping / often / Linda

8. Trains / be / comfortable / airplanes

### 8.5 Comparison with Less and Not As . . . As

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Less + Adjective or Adverb + Than</th>
<th>Less</th>
<th>Adjective/Adverb</th>
<th>Than</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This phone is less expensive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This old fan works less efficiently</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Not As + Adjective or Adverb + As</th>
<th>Not As</th>
<th>Adjective/Adverb</th>
<th>As</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This phone is not as expensive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This old fan does not work as</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. The opposite of more is less. Not as . . . as and less have the same meaning.

2. Use not as . . . as with one-syllable adjectives or adverbs.

3. Use less . . . than or not as . . . as with adjectives or adverbs that have two or more syllables. The meaning is the same.

4. Remember: If the comparison is clear, the second part of the comparison is not necessary.

6. Complete the conversations with less or not as . . . as and the words in parentheses. Do not use not unless it is included in the parentheses. Use than and the second as only where necessary.

1. Anita: The clothes in this store are not as nice as they used to be. Look at this coat! It's much (fashionable) the coat I bought here last year.
Tina: But you took great photos with your old one! Why did you decide to change?

Dawn: Well, my old camera was really difficult to use, so I

(4) ________________________ (not take photos / often)

I wanted to. This new camera is (5) ________________________ (not be / complicated)

my old one, so it's much (6) ________________________ (difficult) to use,

Tina: And what about your photos? Are they (7) ________________________ (nice) the

ones from your old camera?

Dawn: Oh yes, they're just (8) ________________________ (good) my old ones.

**EDIT.** Read the online reviews of a play house for children. Find and correct seven more errors with comparisons with less and (not) as . . . as.

**THE JOLLY ROGER PIRATE SHIP**

**Customer Reviews**

★★★★★ A Huge Success!

Our family loves this! Our last

than
t

playhouse was much less exciting

the Jolly Roger. It was also less

attractive as this one. And this is

really an important point: it wasn't

as safe as. —Maria

★★★ Hard to Build

My kids enjoyed this, but for me, putting it together was just as hard building a real

pirate ship! It's true that I probably don't build things as quickly as a lot of other people

do. And maybe I'm not as good with tools as they do, but I still think this product should

be less complicated than! —Sam

★★★★ Fun for Younger Kids

My four-year-old son says this play structure is fun as a real pirate ship! He plays in it

as often as he can, but my six-year-old daughter isn't as enthusiastic as he is about it. I'm a

little disappointed because she uses it less often then I expected. —Lin
EXPLORE

1 READ the article about a problem on Mount Everest. Notice the words in bold.

Mount Everest:
The Highest Garbage Dump in the World?

Most people know that Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world. However, there is another fact that many people don’t know: it has become one of the dirtiest mountains in the world.

Mount Everest is one of the toughest and most exciting mountains to climb on Earth. It is not the coldest or the windiest place on Earth, but it comes close! These challenges make it one of the most attractive mountains for serious climbers. Since 1952, over 3500 climbers have reached the top. Unfortunately, most of them have left equipment and trash on the mountain.

In fact, trash is now one of the biggest threats to the environment on Mount Everest. Local organizations have brought tons of trash down from the mountain. One of the most interesting projects handed over more than a ton of tin cans, glass bottles, and old climbing tools to artists in Nepal. The artists used the trash to create works of art. Then, they sold the art to raise money for local charities.\(^1\) The least expensive work of art cost $17, and the most expensive one cost $2400.

\(^1\) charity: an organization that raises money to help people

The consumer society produces a lot of waste, even in the Himalayas. Here, a climber collects trash on Mount Everest.
8.6 Superlative Adjectives and Adverbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Superlative Adjective</th>
<th>The red car is</th>
<th>car in the parking lot.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the nicest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the most expensive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Superlative Adverb</th>
<th>She runs</th>
<th>of all the players on the team.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the fastest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the most slowly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Use a superlative adjective to compare three or more people, places, or things.

   Ali is the tallest student in our class.
   Prague is the most beautiful city I've ever seen.
   What's the most interesting book you've ever read?

2. Use a superlative adverb to compare the action of three or more people or things.

   Of all my friends, Alicia calls the most frequently.
   My red shoes fit the most comfortably of all my shoes.

3. Add -est to the end of most one-syllable adjectives or adverbs to form the superlative. Use the before superlative adjectives. It is not as common before adverbs.

   Adjective: I bought the longest couch in the store.
   Adverb: Steve works hardest of all the students.

4. Use the most before most adjectives that have two or more syllables and adverbs ending in -ly.

   Maria is the most careful climber of the group.
   The Grand Canyon is the most amazing sight I've ever seen.
   Of all the girls, Brenda sings the most beautifully.

5. For some two-syllable adjectives and adverbs, either -est or the most can be used to form the superlative.

   stupid → the stupidest/the most stupid
cruel → the cruellest/the most cruel

6. Some superlatives are irregular,

   good/well → the best
   bad/badly → the worst

*See page A3 for more information on spelling superlative adjectives and adverbs.

4. Complete the sentences with the superlative form of the adjective or adverb in parentheses.

   1. The biggest (big) piles of trash on Mount Everest are on the lower areas.

   2. Trash is one of __________________________ (bad) problems on Mount Everest now.

   3. Many climbers consider K2, a mountain between Pakistan and China, to be

       __________________________ (difficult) mountain to climb, not Mount Everest,

   4. Ted was __________________________ (experienced) climber on the expedition.

   5. Which climber is __________________________ (far) from the top?
6 Use the words in parentheses to write superlative sentences. Use least when not is included in the parentheses. Make the nouns plural if necessary.

1. This is a state park. (not popular / in California)
   This is the least popular state park in California.

2. Canada is a country. (large / in North America)

3. Tokyo has a population. (big / in Japan)

4. This is an apartment. (not expensive / in the building)

5. Alan drives. (fast / of my three brothers)

6. Jane is a student. (one of the / intelligent / in her class)

7. That was a class. (one of the / not interesting / I've ever taken)

8. Mel works. (not efficiently / all the people in this office)

9. This is a computer. (cheap / in the store)

10. That's a street. (one of the / pretty / in this city)

7 SPEAK. Work with a partner. Talk about people, places, and things you know about. Use the superlative form of the adjectives and adverbs from the box or your own ideas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>carefully</th>
<th>fast</th>
<th>hard</th>
<th>large</th>
<th>popular</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>crowded</td>
<td>good</td>
<td>interesting</td>
<td>old</td>
<td>well</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

My grandmother is the oldest person in my family. She's 91.
A Work with a partner. Use the words in parentheses to write superlatives. Then choose the correct answer to complete each fact on the quiz.

**General Knowledge Quiz**

1. ________ is ________ highest mountain ________ (high / mountain) on Earth.

2. ________ is ________ (fast / animal) in the world.
   a. the camel   b. the zebra   c. the cheetah

3. ________ is ________ (long / river) in the world.
   a. The Nile River   b. The Amazon River   c. The Yangtze River

4. ________ is ________ (wide / ocean) on Earth.
   a. The Pacific Ocean   b. The Atlantic Ocean   c. The Indian Ocean

5. ________ is ________ (small / continent).
   a. Africa   b. Antarctica   c. Australia

6. ________ is ________ (large / animal) on Earth.
   a. the elephant   b. the blue whale   c. the giraffe

7. ________ is ________ (cold / place) on Earth.
   a. Antarctica   b. Alaska   c. Canada

8. ________ is ________ (close / planet) to the sun.
   a. Mars   b. Venus   c. Mercury

B Check your answers at the bottom of this page. How many of your answers were correct?

C With your partner, write six more general knowledge facts like the ones from the quiz in exercise A. Use superlative adjectives and adverbs.

1. The Nile River is the longest river in the world.

D Use the facts from exercise C and quiz your classmates.

   A: *This is the largest country in South America.*
   
   B: Is it Argentina?
   
   A: No.
   
   C: Is it Brazil?
   
   A: Yes, it is!
Goods


10. Indians buy goods ______________________ (responsibly).


12. Americans buy goods ______________________ (responsibly).

B In your notebook, write four or five sentences based on the housing data from the Greendex chart in exercise A on page 227. Use comparative and superlative adjectives and adverbs. Use the sentences from exercise A to help you.

Mexicans make greener housing choices than Canadians.
Indian consumers are more concerned about green housing than German consumers are.

Charts 8.1–8.7

2 EDIT. Read the article about the results of the Greendex survey. Find and correct eight more errors with comparatives and superlatives.

The Greendex Survey: Some Overall Conclusions

• According to a recent Greendex survey, people in India were the greenest consumers in the world. They scored lower in transportation than the Chinese were, but they scored the highest than the Chinese in three other categories.

• Mexicans were more concerned about green transportation as green food or goods. For them, the low score of all was in the housing category,

• Germans scored highly in the transportation category than they did in the food category. However, they were least concerned about housing than goods.

• The Japanese were one of the least concerned nationality overall. They had one of the most bad scores in the housing category.

• Americans had the lowest overall score of all the nationalities in the survey. Food was the only category in which Americans did not score lower than the other nationalities.
1 READ & NOTICE THE GRAMMAR.

A Before you buy something, do you compare it with similar products? Discuss your shopping habits with a partner. Then read the text.

The Best Sleeping Bag

I needed to buy a new sleeping bag for a winter camping trip. So, I went to a camping store and compared three different brands of sleeping bags: Ultra Comfort, Snowy Down, and Northern Trek. I wanted to look at each sleeping bag very carefully. For winter camping, the Snowy Down had the highest rating. But in some ways, the other two sleeping bags were better. Of the three sleeping bags, the Snowy Down was the warmest, but it was also the most expensive. The Northern Trek cost less than the Snowy Down, but it was just as expensive as the Ultra Comfort. The Ultra Comfort was warmer than the Northern Trek. Finally, the Ultra Comfort was lighter than the other sleeping bags, so it was easier to carry.

I decided not to get the Northern Trek for camping outside. It wasn't as warm as the other sleeping bags. But we were having a mild winter, so I didn't need the warmest kind of sleeping bag. So I looked more closely at the lightest sleeping bag, the Ultra Comfort. That's the one I chose.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

In exercise A, the writer uses comparatives and superlatives to discuss three sleeping bags.

The Ultra Comfort was warmer than the Northern Trek.

... it was just as expensive as the Ultra Comfort.

Of the three sleeping bags, the Snowy Down was the warmest and most expensive.

B Read the text in exercise A again. Underline the comparatives and circle the superlatives. Then work with a partner and compare your answers.

C Work with a partner. Complete the chart with information from the text in exercise A.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Details</th>
<th>Ultra Comfort</th>
<th>Snowy Down</th>
<th>Northern Trek</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>as expensive as the Northern Trek</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warmth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the warmest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>