



## 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).

## 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.
14. I haven't read that book.
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](http://www.perfect-english-grammar.com)



Present Perfect Mixed Exercise 1

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.

## 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!
17. She \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in London since 1994.
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:



## Present Perfect or Past Simple 2

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.
14. Jack broke his arm when he fell off a horse in 2005.
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.
18. She came to London in 1997.
19. She's never seen snow before.
20. He's been married for thirty-five years (and he's still married now).

## Present Perfect or Past Simple 4

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

### AFFIRMATIVE FORM (+)

I } have tried  
You }  
He/She/It → has tried  
We }  
You } have tried  
They }  
E.g. *We have tried it once.*

*They have tried singing.*

### NEGATIVE FORM (-)

	<u>FULL FORM</u>	<u>SHORT FORM</u>
I	I have not eaten.	I haven't eaten.
You	You have not played.	You haven't played.
He	He <u>has not</u> run.	He <u>hasn't</u> run.
We	We have not sung.	We haven't sung.
You	You have not gone.	You haven't gone.
They	They have not sat.	They haven't sat.

### REGULAR VERBS

Arrive	Arrived	Slice	Sliced
Start	Started	Want	Wanted
Play	Played	Stay	Stayed
Ban	Banned	Plan	Planned
Stop	Stopped	Skip	Skipped
Marry	Married	Try	Tried

### IRREGULAR VERBS

Make	Made	Sit	Sat
Have	Had	Stand	Stood
Be	Been	Buy	Bought
Do	Done	Teach	Taught
Get	Got	Speak	Spoken
Run	Run	Write	Written

### INTERROGATIVE FORM (?)

#### YES/NO QUESTIONS

I  
Have you started?  
we  
you  
they  
he  
Has he started?  
she  
it

#### 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?



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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 14<sup>th</sup> 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

### AFFIRMATIVE FORM

I have tried/ I've tried

You have tried/ You've tried

He has tried/ He's tried

She has tried/ She's tried

It has tried/ It's tried

We have tried/ We've tried

You have tried/ You've tried

They have tried/ They've tried

### NEGATIVE FORM

I have not tried/ I haven't tried

You have not tried/ You haven't tried

He has not tried/ He hasn't tried

She has not tried/ She hasn't tried

It has not tried/ It hasn't tried

We have not tried/ We haven't tried

You have not tried/ You haven't tried

They have not tried/ They haven't tried

### INTERROGATIVE FORM

Have I tried?

Have you done it?

Has he been there?

Has she gone there?

Has it become real?

Have we talked before?

Have you taken it?

Have they stopped coming?

#### Your turn

I.....

You.....

They.....

### EXAMPLES

- *I have never done this.*
- *You haven't done the dishes.*
- *He has gone to London.*
- *She's been to Paris but now she is back.*
- *They have sung this song before.*
- *Have you seen her?*
- *Has she eaten enough?*
- *Have you read the news?*
- *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 (+)

FULL FORM	SHORT FORM
I <b>have eaten</b>	I <b>'ve eaten</b>
You <b>have eaten</b>	You <b>'ve eaten</b>
He <b>has eaten</b>	He <b>'s eaten</b>
She <b>has eaten</b>	She <b>'s eaten</b>
It <b>has eaten</b>	It <b>'s eaten</b>
We <b>have eaten</b>	We <b>'ve eaten</b>
You <b>have eaten</b>	You <b>'ve eaten</b>
They <b>have eaten</b>	They <b>'ve eaten</b>

## NEGATIVE FORM (-)

FULL FORM	SHORT FORM
I <b>have not eaten</b>	I <b>haven't eaten</b>
You <b>have not eaten</b>	You <b>haven't eaten</b>
He <b>has not eaten</b>	He <b>hasn't eaten</b>
She <b>has not eaten</b>	She <b>hasn't eaten</b>
It <b>has not eaten</b>	It <b>hasn't eaten</b>
We <b>have not eaten</b>	We <b>haven't eaten</b>
You <b>have not eaten</b>	You <b>haven't eaten</b>
They <b>have not eaten</b>	They <b>haven't eaten</b>

## EXAMPLES (Eg.)

- *I have never done this.*
- *You haven't done the dishes.*
- *He has gone to London.*
- *She's been to Paris but now she is back.*
- *They have sung this song before.*
- *Have you seen her?*
- *Has she eaten enough?*
- *Have you read the news?*
- *There has been a fire.*

## INTERROGATIVE FORM

Have **I** eaten ...?

Have **you** eaten ...?

Has **he/she/it** eaten?

Have **we** eaten...?

Have **you** eaten...?

Have **they** eaten...?



A. Complete the question using a verb below. Use each verb once only.

eat

give

know

take

drive

live

go

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 at 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 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.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

5/30/2019

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.

F	the happy cat
	eating all the cake
	walking through her neighborhood
	she laughed
	he rolled his eyes
	talking a lot and not paying attention to his parents

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.

<u>(and / but / or / so)</u>
------------------------------

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.

---

5.) ( so)

---

---

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.

<u>D</u>	before the weekend starts
	before the weekend
	if you forget to do the laundry
	although summer in Tacoma is too rainy
	after I finish mopping
	even though she has a job
	if my father-in-law
	if my father-in-law calls

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

---

---

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## 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. \_\_\_\_\_
3. You might like this book. You might not. \_\_\_\_\_
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. \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### 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.

---

---

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### 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.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Singular and Plural Possessive Nouns with Apostrophes

- 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 the underlined word on the line by adding an *apostrophe* or *apostrophe s*.**

Carl favorite toy is broken.

\_\_\_\_\_

We saw the queens crowns at the museum.

\_\_\_\_\_

Chef Carter cut the strawberries tops off.

\_\_\_\_\_

The mother baby began to cry.

\_\_\_\_\_

My neighbor newspaper is soaking wet.

\_\_\_\_\_

Five zebras stripes were blue!

\_\_\_\_\_

Place Karla Easter eggs on the table.

\_\_\_\_\_

The clowns noses were red.

\_\_\_\_\_

All of the women voices were heard.

\_\_\_\_\_

Today is my parents wedding anniversary.

\_\_\_\_\_

I found the policeman whistle.

\_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## 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)



# Comparative and Superlative Practice

## Activity Type

Lesson, reading, writing, speaking activity, pairwork

## Language Focus

Comparatives and superlatives

## Aim

To practice comparative and superlative adjective forms and structures.

## Preparation

Make one copy of the lesson for each student.

## Level

Elementary

## Time

60 minutes

## 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

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

### Exercise C

- A: What is the **most interesting** place you've ever been to?
- A: What is **the tallest** building you've ever been in?
- A: Which is **larger**, the Sahara desert or the Gobi desert?  
B: The **Sahara desert** is **larger**.
- A: Who is **more famous**, Lady Gaga or Madonna?
- A: Which country has a **larger** population, China or India?  
B: **China** has a **larger population**.
- A: Which fruit has a **stronger** smell, bananas or durians?  
B: **Durians** have a **stronger smell**.
- A: What is **the biggest** problem in the world today?
- A: Which is **higher**, Mount Everest or K2?  
B: **Mount Everest** is **higher**.

# Comparative and Superlative Practice

B. Write the comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives below.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
cheap	cheaper	cheapest
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
pretty		
easy		
big		
light		
heavy		
fast		
reliable		
slow		
new		
dry		
happy		
old		
nice		
compact		
tasty		
bitter		
advanced		
suitable		
warm		

## Comparative and Superlative Practice

D. Which one do you prefer? Explain your answers using comparative sentences.

Which house would you choose and why?



\$250,000

---

---

---



\$25,000

Which car is better and why?

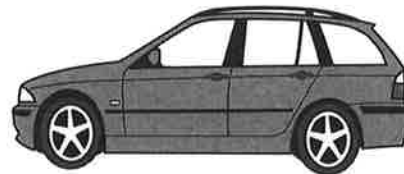


\$20,000

---

---

---



\$15,000

Which watch would you like to have and why?



\$250

---

---

---



\$225

---

---

---

UNIT **8**

Consumer Society

# Comparatives and Superlatives

▲ Cars in a scrap yard in Canada.

## EXPLORE



CD2-28

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.<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>1</sup> **goods**: items that can be bought or sold

<sup>2</sup> **luxury**: something that is expensive but not necessary

# LEARN

## 8.1 Comparative Adjectives

	Comparative Adjective	Than	
The blue car is	<b>newer</b> <b>more expensive</b>	than	the gray car.

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.

Lydia is **taller than** Alex.

Gorillas are **more intelligent than** cows.

The **bigger house** is mine.

The **more interesting shows** are on cable TV.

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

small → smaller

low → lower

large → larger

nice → nicer

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

Jack is **more serious than** Nikki.

Do you think math is **more important than** music?

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

quiet → quieter / **more** quiet

simple → simpler / **more** simple

5. Some adjectives have an irregular comparative form.

good → **better**

bad → **worse**

far → **farther, further**

\*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.

- New cars are much more quiet than / quieter than (quiet) old cars.
- Do you think money is \_\_\_\_\_ (important) good health?
- This coat is \_\_\_\_\_ (nice) that one.
- My old laptop was a lot \_\_\_\_\_ (big) my new one.
- Gas is so expensive! I want a \_\_\_\_\_ (efficient) car.
- Many people think modern life is \_\_\_\_\_ (good) life in the past.
- Communication is a lot \_\_\_\_\_ (easy) it was 50 years ago.
- The pollution in my city is much \_\_\_\_\_ (bad) it used to be.
- I prefer \_\_\_\_\_ (hot) temperatures. That's why I love summer.
- My new school is a little \_\_\_\_\_ (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**.

Object Pronoun

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

Subject Pronoun + Aux. Verb

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 then I used to.

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

- My computer is more efficient **than your** / **(than yours)**.
- The white coat is warmer **then** / **than** the gray one.
- Ellen buys nicer clothes **than I do** / **than I am**.
- Cars are expensive, but houses are **more expensive** / **more expensive than**.
- Does your new stereo play music more loudly than your old one **was** / **did**?
- Harry's motorcycle is newer than **my** / **mine**.
- Cho's package arrived more quickly **than Kelly's did** / **than Kelly's was**.
- 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.

- Irina's car is bigger than mine (is) (my car).
- Tom takes better photos \_\_\_\_\_ (his father).
- Miguel's suit is more fashionable \_\_\_\_\_ (Chad's suit).
- You finished your shopping more quickly \_\_\_\_\_ (she).
- Jeff's kitchen is larger \_\_\_\_\_ (our kitchen).
- This printer prints more quickly \_\_\_\_\_ (your printer).
- My apartment is more comfortable \_\_\_\_\_ (their apartment).
- Alison studies harder \_\_\_\_\_ (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.

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

## 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.

A Camping Vacation	A Resort Vacation
cheap sleep on the ground fun simple food close to nature	expensive comfortable bed relaxing good food gym, pool

- 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. | <b>T</b> | <b>F</b> |
| 2. Newspaper ads used to be more effective.                               | <b>T</b> | <b>F</b> |
| 3. Some marketing people have a negative opinion of online reviews.       | <b>T</b> | <b>F</b> |
| 4. Customers with problems are more likely to write online reviews.       | <b>T</b> | <b>F</b> |
| 5. Online shoppers won't buy a product if they see a negative review.     | <b>T</b> | <b>F</b> |
| 6. Positive online reviews aren't very valuable.                          | <b>T</b> | <b>F</b> |

**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           | <u>equal</u> / 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? \_\_\_\_\_



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*

Less + Adjective or Adverb + Than				
	Less	Adjective/Adverb	Than	
This phone is	less	expensive	than	that one.
This old fan works	less	efficiently	than	the new fan.

Not As + Adjective or Adverb + As				
	Not As	Adjective/Adverb	As	
This phone is	not as	expensive good	as	that one.
This old fan does	not work as	efficiently well	as	the new fan.

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

My old car was **less efficient than** my new car.  
My old car was **not as efficient as** my new car.

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

My apartment is **not as big as** yours.  
Tom doesn't run **as fast as** Steven.

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

My son visits **less frequently than** my daughter.  
My son doesn't visit **as frequently as** my daughter.

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

The food at Joe's cafe isn't **as good as** the food at Chez Claude, but it's **less expensive**.

The food at Joe's cafe is **less expensive than** the food at Chez Claude, but it isn't **as good**.

See Chart 8.3 for more information completing comparisons.

- 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 (1) aren't as nice as (not be / nice) they used to be. Look at this coat! It's much (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (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.

- 9 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  
 playhouse was much less exciting<sup>than</sup>  
 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 than I expected. —**Lin**

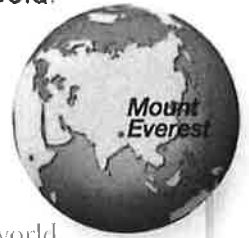
## EXPLORE



CD2-31

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

## Mount Everest: The Highest Garbage Dump in the World?



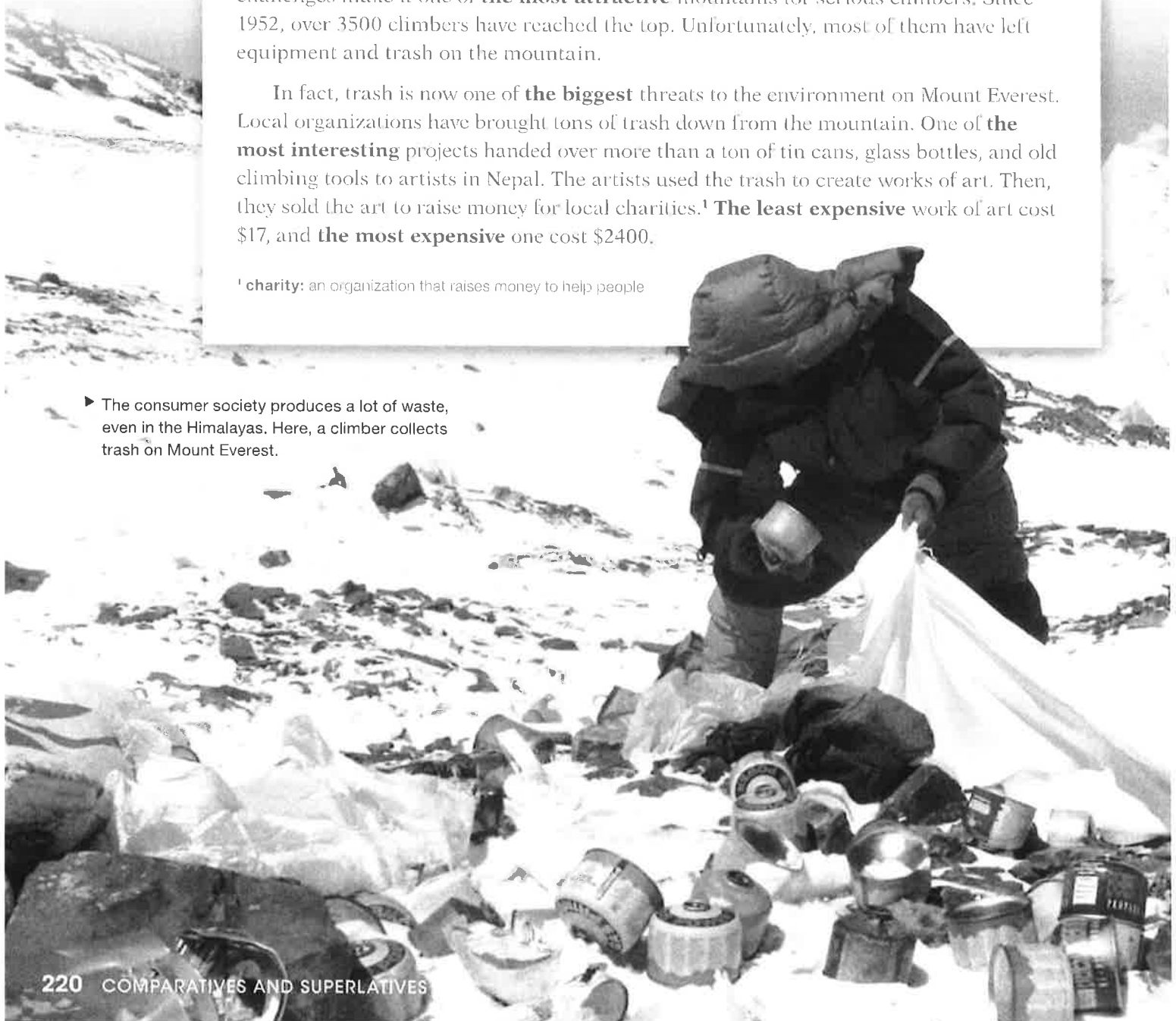
Most people know that Mount Everest is **the highest** mountain in the world. However, there is another fact that many people don't know: it has become one of **the dirtiest** mountains in the world.

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.<sup>1</sup> **The least expensive** work of art cost \$17, and **the most expensive** one cost \$2400.

<sup>1</sup> **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.



# LEARN

## 8.6 Superlative Adjectives and Adverbs

	Superlative Adjective	
The red car is	<b>the nicest</b> <b>the most expensive</b>	car in the parking lot.

	Superlative Adverb	
She runs	<b>the fastest</b> <b>the most slowly</b>	of all the players on the team.

1. Use a superlative adjective to compare three or more people, places, or things.	Ali is <b>the tallest</b> student in our class. Prague is <b>the most beautiful</b> city I've ever seen. What's <b>the most interesting</b> 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 <b>the most frequently</b> . My red shoes fit <b>the most comfortably</b> of all my shoes.
3. Add <i>-est</i> to the end of most one-syllable adjectives or adverbs to form the superlative.* Use <i>the</i> before superlative adjectives. It is not as common before adverbs.	Adjective: I bought <b>the longest</b> couch in the store. Adverb: Steve works <b>hardest</b> of all the students.
4. Use <i>the most</i> before most adjectives that have two or more syllables and adverbs ending in <i>-ly</i> .	Maria is <b>the most careful</b> climber of the group. The Grand Canyon is <b>the most amazing</b> sight I've ever seen. Of all the girls, Brenda sings <b>the most beautifully</b> .
5. For some two-syllable adjectives and adverbs, either <i>-est</i> or <i>the most</i> can be used to form the superlative.	stupid → the <b>stupidest</b> /the <b>most stupid</b> cruel → the <b>cruelest</b> /the <b>most cruel</b>
6. Some superlatives are irregular.	good/well → <b>the best</b> bad/badly → <b>the worst</b>

\*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.

- The biggest (big) piles of trash on Mount Everest are on the lower areas.
- Trash is one of \_\_\_\_\_ (bad) problems on Mount Everest now.
- Many climbers consider K2, a mountain between Pakistan and China, to be \_\_\_\_\_ (difficult) mountain to climb, not Mount Everest.
- Ted was \_\_\_\_\_ (experienced) climber on the expedition.
- 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.

carefully  
crowded

fast  
good

hard  
interesting

large  
old

popular  
well

*My grandmother is the oldest person in my family. She's 91.*

## 10 APPLY.

- 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 the highest mountain (high / mountain) on Earth.  
a. Mount Kilimanjaro                      b. Mount Everest                      c. K2
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!*

Answers: 1. b. Mount Everest, 2. c. the cheetah, 3. a. The Nile River, 4. a. the Pacific Ocean, 5. c. Australia, 6. b. the blue whale, 7. a. Antarctica, 8. c. Mercury

## Goods

9. Canadians don't buy goods \_\_\_\_\_ (responsibly) Mexicans do.
10. Indians buy goods \_\_\_\_\_ (responsibly).
11. Germans buy goods \_\_\_\_\_ (responsibly) Brazilians.
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 <sup>greenest</sup> ~~most green~~ 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 then 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<sup>1</sup> 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.



<sup>1</sup> **brand:** the commercial name for a product

#### 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**.

Product Details	Ultra Comfort	Snowy Down	Northern Trek
Cost	as expensive as the Northern Trek		
Warmth	the warmest		
Weight			