

Grammar Review Part 1

1. Do and Does in sentences to describe people

Al hacer preguntas para conocer la descripción física de las personas tenemos que usar correctamente DO o DOES en las preguntas. Por ejemplo:

- Do you have brown eyes?
- Does she have long hair?
- Do they have blue backpacks?
- Does he have black hair?

Activity: Make 3 sentences describing the next girl. (Physical look and personality)



- _____
- _____
- _____

2. Comparatives

Adjectives describe animals, people or places. Adjectives tell us about the size, color, shape, or personality.

Examples: big, small, tall, happy, short, etc.

The comparatives are useful to compare to objects or persons with one characteristic all comparatives end in -er .



We use '-er' to make the comparative and '-est' to make the superlative.

POSITIVE

Black

Fair

Clever

COMPARATIVE

Blacker

Fairer

Cleverer



When there is a silent 'e' at the end of the positive form, we remove that and add '-er' and '-est'

POSITIVE

Nice

Late

Hate

COMPARATIVE

Nicer

Later

Hater

Activity: order the sentences using the comparatives. Ordena los enunciados usando correctamente los comparativos.

- The/is/ mouse/ a/ smaller than/ giraffe.

_____.

- A/is/ chocolate/ sweeter than/ a/ lemon.

_____.

- This /is/ ball/the/other/ bigger than/.

_____.

3. Possessive Adjectives: primero se nombra el objeto y al final a quién pertenece. Usamos los possessive adjectives para hacer enunciados más cortos y más entendibles sin repetir tanta información de los objetos.

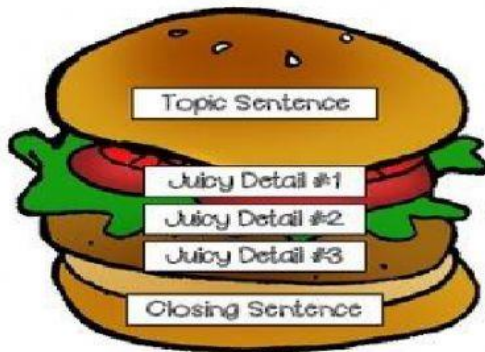
This pen is mine.

The blue house is theirs.

I	Mine	He	His
You	Yours.	She	Hers
We	Ours	It	Its
They	Theirs		

4. Parts of a paragraph

The Hamburger Paragraph



- a) Title
- b) Topic sentence 1
- c) Topic sentence 2
- d) Topic sentence 3
- e) Final sentence

5. Use going to (plans in the future)

Going to nos indica siempre que hablamos de un plan futuro. Una reunión, una fiesta, una salida a comer, una película, etc.

I am going to eat out with my family next weekend.

We are going to eat out on Friday.

She is going to eat out for her birthday.



subject: I, He, She, It, We, You, They

is / are/ am

going to

other verb (eat, watch, see, play)

When?: (tomorrow, next week, tonight, next friday, on Monday)

Going to

am

Watch a movie

Tomorrow

I

Going to

is

he

Play outside

This afternoon

are

We

Make cookies

Going to

Next Friday.