RESUMEN DE CLASE - PRE-INTERMEDIATE 1

Unit 5A - No Time for Anything: Comparatives

En esta clase aprendiste a...

- Comparar DOS cosas o personas con los **comparativos**: *bigger than, more expensive than*
- Formarlos según el adjetivo: cortos con **-er** y largos con **more**, más los irregulares *better / worse*
- Comparar también ACCIONES con adverbios: *works harder, speaks better, writes more quickly*
- Hablar de tu vida hoy vs antes: *I am busier now than in the past*, y dar recomendaciones con *should* para estar menos estresado

1. El tema: no time for anything

La clase abrió hablando del tiempo y el estrés. Las preguntas para calentar:

How much free time do you have? - Do you often feel tired or stressed?

How many hours do you work a day? - How many hours are you in the traffic?

Recomendaciones de la clase (con *should* = deberías):

You should go running in the morning or at night.

You should meditate at night before going to bed.

You should watch your favorite movie for 10 minutes.

2. Comparativos - la idea

El comparativo enfrenta DOS cosas y casi siempre termina en than (que):

adjetivo comparativo + than

I am busier now than in the past. (Estoy más ocupado ahora que antes.)

I am more stressed now than in the past.

3. Adjetivos cortos (1-2 sílabas): adjetivo + -er

Adjetivo	Comparativo	Regla
slow / old / young	**slower / older / younger**	solo agregas -er
big / hot	**bigger / hotter**	consonante-vocal-consonante: se **duplica** la última letra
easy / busy	**easier / busier**	consonante + y: la y cambia a **i** + -er

4. Adjetivos largos (2+ sílabas): more + adjetivo

Adjetivo	Comparativo
expensive / beautiful	**more expensive / more beautiful**
stressed / bored	**more stressed / more bored**
interesting / dangerous	**more interesting / more dangerous**
relaxed	**more relaxed**

Ojo: una sola forma por adjetivo: *more bigger* **no existe**. O es **bigger** o es **more + adjetivo largo**.

5. Los irregulares - se memorizan

Adjetivo	Comparativo	Ejemplo
good	**better**	**Life is better now.**
bad	**worse**	**The traffic at 8:30 is worse than at 9:30.**
far	**farther / further**	**Sydney is farther from London than Delhi.**

6. ¡También se comparan acciones! Comparativos de adverbio

Cuando comparas CÓMO se hace algo (el verbo), el comparativo va con el adverbio:

Tipo	Regla	Ejemplo de la práctica
adverbios cortos (hard, fast)	**+ -er**	**Claire works harder than Sally.**
adverbios en -ly (quickly, slowly)	**more + adverbio**	**Harry writes more quickly than Paul.**
irregular: well	**better**	**David speaks Italian better than Kim.**

7. Tu vida, antes y ahora (Practice 1 de la clase)

El marco para escribir/hablar de cómo cambió tu vida:

In my point of view, nowadays I am living better / faster, I feel more relaxed / more stressed and I have more / less time because...

Y las preguntas de speaking que lo acompañan: **Do you drive slowly? - How much time do you spend with your family? - Do you ever multitask? - How often do you go to a café by yourself to relax?**

8. Speaking - Which do you prefer?

Con las tarjetas de la clase eliges entre dos opciones y justificas con un comparativo: **I prefer ___ because it is ___ than ___.**

1. swimming in the ocean **or** swimming in a pool
2. a vacation with your family **or** a vacation with friends
3. watching a movie in your language **or** with subtitles
4. watching a movie at the theater **or** at home
5. communicating by email **or** by text message
6. watching sports **or** playing sports
7. doing English homework **or** doing housework
8. reading an eBook **or** reading an ordinary book

I prefer swimming in the ocean because it is more exciting than swimming in a pool.

I prefer watching a movie at home because it is cheaper and more comfortable than the theater.

9. Writing - compara dos cosas

Los temas de escritura de la clase fueron comparar parejas del mismo tema: **mobile phones** (dos modelos), **places** (dos lugares), **cars** (dos coches) y **food** (dos comidas). La estructura que funciona:

The ___ is bigger than the ___, but the ___ is cheaper.

For me, the ___ is better because it is faster and more practical.

In general, I prefer the ___ because...

10. El par de la unidad

Esta clase (5A) y la siguiente (5B) van juntas: **comparativo = entre dos** (*than*), **superlativo = el número uno de todos** (*the ... -est / the most*). Todo lo que aquí lleva *-er / more*, en 5B lleva *the -est / the most*.

11. Práctica

A. Arma la oración comparativa (la Practice 2 de la clase):

1. He / happy / his wife → _____

2. Spain is / hot / France → _____

3. The sandwiches are / expensive / the drinks → _____

4. David speaks Italian / good / Kim → _____

5. Sydney is / far from London / Delhi → _____

6. He / tall / his brother → _____

7. Claire works / hard / Sally → _____

8. The traffic at 8:30 is / bad / the traffic at 9:30 → _____

9. Harry writes / quickly / Paul → _____

10. Life in the city is / stressful / life in the country → _____

B. Completa con el comparativo correcto:

11. I work _____ now than two years ago. (hard)

12. This book is _____ than the movie. (interesting)

13. She drives _____ than her husband. (slowly)

14. Today I feel _____ than yesterday. (good)

Respuestas

A: 1. He's happier than his wife. 2. Spain is hotter than France. 3. The sandwiches are more expensive than the drinks. 4. David speaks Italian better than Kim. 5. Sydney is farther (further) from London than Delhi. 6. He's taller than his brother. 7. Claire works harder than Sally. 8. The traffic at 8:30 is worse than the traffic at 9:30. 9. Harry writes more quickly than Paul. 10. Life in the city is more stressful than life in the country. **B:** 11. harder 12. more interesting 13. more slowly 14. better

Si faltaste a clase

Lee las reglas de los comparativos y memoriza los irregulares (better, worse, farther). Escribe tu versión del marco de la sección 7 (tu vida antes y ahora), elige tus preferencias de la sección 8 en voz alta justificando con un comparativo, y completa la práctica de la sección 11.

Are you busier now than in the past?