



## INGLÉS

- SEMANA N°: 3
- CURSO: 3° medio
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### OBJETIVOS:

- To review starter unit contents in order to prepare evaluation 1.

### CONTENIDOS DE LA SEMANA:

- -ed, -ing adjectives
- Strong adjectives
- Modal verbs: should, shouldn't, can, could, be able to, must, mustn't, have to, don't have to

Online dictionaries: <https://www.wordreference.com/> , <https://www.lexico.com/es> , <https://translate.google.com/> (yes, I know that you're using it right now!)

#### Aspectos importantes a considerar:

- Si tienes preguntas, no dudes en escribirme. Si no entiendes alguna instrucción o vocabulario, puedes utilizar los diccionarios que deje en los enlaces de arriba.
- Debes desarrollar las actividades semana a semana para que no se te acumulen. Fija un horario.
- Puedes imprimir la guía o responder en tu cuaderno. Para los enlaces, necesitas el formato digital de la guía y conexión a Internet.
- Esta semana desarrollaremos un último repaso de todo lo aprendido en la unidad (clases presenciales + clases a distancia) con el propósito de tener nuestra primera evaluación.
- Debes estar atento a la página web del colegio.
- No olvides permanecer en tu casa, lavarte bien las manos y aprovechar tu tiempo sabiamente.

Hey there, young apprentice! I hope you're doing well. Two weeks without seeing us! They seem like ages. I'm sure that you've used your time wisely and have already learnt amazing stuff.

Welcome to the third class of distance classes. Last class, we learnt to use strong adjectives. This week we're going to summarize all the things we've learnt so far since March 3<sup>rd</sup>. The purpose of this summary is to prepare evaluation 1.

Don't forget that you can print this worksheet **or** write the answers in your notebook (cuaderno). If you have a question, don't hesitate and send a message to me (Mr. Francisco) or Mr. Jaime

## I. -ED AND -ING ADJECTIVES

There are many adjectives that we have in English that end in **-ED** or **-ING**. Don't forget that they are **ADJECTIVES** not verbs.

An adjective that ends in **-ING** is used to describe: the **characteristic** of a person, a thing or a situation.

An adjective that ends in **-ED** is used to describe: **a feeling (or how a person feels)** or an **emotion**.

Compare the difference:

- *My teacher is bored.* - (Mi profesor está aburrido)
- *My teacher is boring.* - (Mi profesor es aburrido)

There is a big difference in meaning between:

- *I am **confused**.* - (Estoy confundido)
- *I am **confusing**.* - (Soy confuso)

**ADJECTIVES**  
Ending in **-ED** and **-ING**

**HE IS BORED**

**THESE BOOKS ARE BORING**

**ADJECTIVES THAT END IN -ING** Describe the **characteristic** of a person, a thing or a situation. It **CAUSES** a feeling.  
*The books are boring. We are describing a characteristic of these books. What do these books cause? They make people feel bored.*

**ADJECTIVES THAT END IN -ED** Describe a **feeling** or an emotion. It is how we **FEEL** about something.  
*He is bored. This is his feeling right now. This feeling was caused by the books. He is not going to be bored for eternity. He feels bored for now. (It is temporary)*

**Example Sentences** (compare the difference)  
*I am **tired** right now. My flight was **tiring** (because it was a twelve-hour flight).  
 Public toilets are sometimes **disgusting**. I am **disgusted** by the smell of them.  
 Your speech was **inspiring**. I'm now **inspired** to do great things with my life.*

In the next evaluation there will be exercises like these.

### 1. Choose the correct adjectives

1. It's so **(frustrating / frustrated)**! No matter how much I study I can't seem to remember this vocabulary.
2. Online classes are so **(boring / bored)**!
3. I'm feeling **(depressed / depressing)**, so I'm going to go home, eat some chocolate, and go to bed early with a good movie.
4. My grandma was **(frightening / frightened)** when she heard about the new coronavirus.
5. I thought her new idea was absolutely **(fascinated / fascinating)**.
6. This math problem is so **(confusing / confused)**. Can you help me?
7. I was really **(embarrassing / embarrassed)** when I fell at school.
8. That movie was so **(depressing / depressed)**! There was no happy ending for any of the characters.
9. I'm sorry, I can't come tonight. I'm completely **(exhausting / exhausted)**.
10. She looked very **(confusing / confused)** when I told her we had to change the plan.

6	confusing
7	embarrassed
8	depressing
9	exhausted
10	confused
1	frustrating
2	boring
3	depressed
4	frightened
5	fascinating

2. Click on the link to complete the online exercises: <http://esl.fis.edu/grammar/multi/eding.htm>

## II. STRONG ADJECTIVES

Strong or extreme adjectives are adjectives which are used instead of using very + a normal adjective. For example

- I'm **very hungry** – I'm **starving**

Don't forget to study this chart

regular	strong
afraid	terrified
angry	furious
bad	terrible
beautiful	gorgeous
big	huge, enormous
cold	freezing
dirty	filthy
fat	obese
funny	hilarious
good	delicious / excellent
happy	excited
happy	thrilled
hot	boiling
hungry	starving
scared	terrified
small	tiny
sure	positive
surprised	amazed
tired	exhausted
ugly	awful

### a Complete the sentences with a regular adjective.

- 1 A Was Lisa's father *angry* about the car?  
B Yes, he was **furious**!
- 2 A Is Oliver's apartment \_\_\_\_\_?  
B Yes, it's really **tiny** – just a bedroom and a living room.
- 3 A Are you \_\_\_\_\_ of flying?  
B Yes, I'm **terrified**! I never fly anywhere.
- 4 A Was the food \_\_\_\_\_?  
B Yes, it was **delicious**.
- 5 A Are you very \_\_\_\_\_?  
B I'm **starving**! I haven't eaten all day.
- 6 A Is your parents' house \_\_\_\_\_?  
B It's **enormous**. It has seven bedrooms.
- 7 A Was it \_\_\_\_\_ in Moscow?  
B It was **freezing**! Minus 20 degrees.
- 8 A Was Jack's kitchen \_\_\_\_\_?  
B It was **filthy**. It took us three hours to clean it.
- 9 A Are your parents \_\_\_\_\_ about the wedding?  
B They're **excited**. In fact, they want to pay for everything!
- 10 A Was the movie \_\_\_\_\_?  
B It was **hilarious**. We laughed all the way through.
- 11 A Are you \_\_\_\_\_ you locked the door?  
B I'm **positive**. I remember turning the key.
- 12 A Were you \_\_\_\_\_ to hear that Ted is getting married?  
B I was absolutely **amazed**! I never thought it would happen.

Listen and check:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Bscyot1pnr4&feature=youtu.be>

### III. MODAL VERBS

#### Have to, must, should, can, could, be able to

Don't forget that we learnt about have to must and should on this worksheet <https://americanacademy.cl/sites/default/files/Materiales%20semana%201/ingle%CC%81s3mediossemana1.pdf>

On the other hand, **can, could, be able to** are used to express **ability** and **possibility**.

*can, could, be able to* (ability and possibility)

*can / could*

I **can** speak three languages fluently.  
 Jenny **can't** come tonight. She's sick.  
 My cousin **could** play the violin when she was three.  
 They **couldn't** wait because they were in a hurry.  
**Could** you open the door for me, please?

- *can* is a modal verb. It only has a present form (which can be used with future meaning) and a past or conditional form (*could*).
- For all other tenses and forms, we use *be able to* + base form.



*be able to* + base form

- 1 Luke **has been able to** swim since he was three.  
 I'd like **to be able to** ski.  
 I love **being able to** stay in bed late on Sunday morning.  
 You'll **be able to** practice your English in the US.
- 2 Fortunately, I **am able to** accept your invitation.  
 My colleagues **weren't able to** come to yesterday's meeting.

- 1 We use *be able to* + base form for ability and possibility, especially where there is no form of *can*, e.g., future, present perfect, infinitive and gerund, etc.
- 2 We sometimes use *be able to* in the present and past (instead of *can / could*), usually if we want to be more formal.

<b>Can</b>	Present form
<b>Could</b>	Past form
<b>Be able to</b>	All other tenses and forms

- *I can ride my mountain bike better than you* (present)
- *When I was 10, I could swim 1 km.* (past)

For all the other tenses and forms we use **be able to**

- *I will be able to go out when the quarantine finishes* (will future)
- *She likes being able to drive.* (like, hate, love, etc)
- *I am able to ride my mountain bike better than you* (present)
- *The students weren't able to send the assignment.* (past)
- *I have been able to stay at home for two weeks.* (present perfect)

#### 1 Circle the correct verb. Sometimes both verbs are possible

##### Anyone for tennis?

I love all sports and have always wanted to <sup>1</sup>**be able to** / **can** play tennis. So, last year, at the age of 45, I decided to learn. I was really happy when I found a teacher who <sup>2</sup>**was able to** / **could** give me lessons and so I started. Unfortunately, after the first few lessons, I realized that I'd never <sup>3</sup>**can** / **be able to** play this game. One of the problems was that I <sup>4</sup>**couldn't** / **wasn't able to** move fast enough because I am not in good shape. The other problem is that tennis is not an easy sport to learn quickly. I hated <sup>5</sup>**not can** / **not being able to** hit the ball over the net. It was really frustrating! Did I learn anything? Yes, I did... that I'll never <sup>6</sup>**be able to** / **can** play tennis!



##### It's never too late

My 78-year-old grandfather <sup>7</sup>**couldn't** / **wasn't able to** even turn on a computer until about two years ago. All that changed when he decided that he wanted to <sup>8</sup>**can** / **be able to** use the Internet, and he did a course at his local adult education center. Although he really enjoyed the course, he <sup>9</sup>**couldn't** / **wasn't able to** put what he learned in his classes into practice because he didn't have a computer. So, for his birthday, I bought him his own laptop, and that's when he really started learning! Now, he <sup>10</sup>**'s able to** / **can** use the Internet really well and send emails. What he loves most is <sup>11</sup>**can** / **being able to** speak and see his grandchildren on Skype at least once a week. They live in Australia, and if he didn't have a computer, he <sup>12</sup>**couldn't** / **wouldn't be able to** keep in touch with them so much.



- Answer Key
- 2 both possible
  - 3 be able to
  - 4 both possible
  - 5 not being able to
  - 6 be able to
  - 7 both possible
  - 8 be able to
  - 9 both possible
  - 10 both possible
  - 11 being able to
  - 12 both possible

Check your answers

2. Complete the sentences with **can / can't or could/couldn't**. If a form of can / couldn't isn't possible, complete the sentences with a form of **be able to**

- 1 At the end of the six-week course, you'll be able to design your own website.
- 2 Melissa called me yesterday because she \_\_\_\_\_ remember how to get to my house.
- 3 Josh isn't going to \_\_\_\_\_ finish the report by the end of the day.
- 4 Scott has passed his driving test so now he \_\_\_\_\_ drive his father's car.
- 5 I haven't \_\_\_\_\_ speak to Harry for over three weeks. He never answers his phone.
- 6 The train was late so I \_\_\_\_\_ get to the meeting on time.
- 7 Miriam hates not \_\_\_\_\_ play chess as well as Luke. He always beats her, and she's a really bad loser!
- 8 Sometimes when you're on Skype you \_\_\_\_\_ hear the other person very well.
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_ do what you want is the best thing about a vacation.
- 10 I'm afraid I won't \_\_\_\_\_ go away this weekend. I'm too busy.
- 11 You should \_\_\_\_\_ do this exercise without any help. It's very easy.
- 12 We \_\_\_\_\_ park here: there are no spaces.

Check your answers

12	can't
11	be able to
10	be able to
9	Being able to
8	can't
7	being able to
6	couldn't
5	been able to
4	can
3	be able to
2	couldn't
<b>Answer Key</b>	

Don't forget to study these contents:

- -ed, -ing adjectives
- Strong adjectives
- Modal verbs: should, shouldn't, can, could, be able to, must, mustn't, have to, don't have to
- Reading
- Writing (a guide giving advice on the prevention of coronavirus- 100 words-use modal verbs)

Have a nice week, stay home and don't forget to wash your hands for 30 seconds.