

# GUÍA PARA EL EXAMEN EXTRAORDINARIO INGLÉS IV

Los temas que se cubrirán en el examen son:

1. *Types of words*
2. *Adverbs of manner*
3. *Correlative conjunctions*
4. *Basic intensifiers*
5. *Intensifiers: so, such, too, enough*
6. *Tag questions*

**El examen se realizará de forma escrita.**

**Entrega la guía contestada al final de tu examen para mejorar la calificación.**

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**Completa tu información y contesta la guía, las actividades están marcadas como ACTIVITY.  
Se puede contestar aquí mismo y guardar los cambios en el PDF.**

<b>STUDENT'S NAME:</b>	
<b>Group:</b>	
<b>Teacher:</b>	

Páginas web de consulta sobre los temas, información extra y ejercicios:

1. "Types of words: word classes and phrase classes"  
<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/es/gramatica/gramatica-britanica/word-classes-and-phrase-classes>
2. "Adverbs of manner"  
<https://www.lewolang.com/gramatica-inglesa/12/adverbs-of-manner>
3. "Correlative conjunctions: neither/nor, either/or, both/and"  
<https://speakspeak.com/resources/english-grammar-rules/conjunctions/correlative>
4. "Adjectives: Intensifiers" BASIC  
<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/english-grammar-reference/intensifiers>
5. "Intensifiers: so, such, enough, too"  
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/learningenglish/course/intermediate/unit-28/tab/grammar>
6. "Question tags: do you?"  
<https://english.lingolia.com/es/gramatica/estructura-oracion/question-tags>

# TYPES OF WORDS

English has four major word classes: **nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs**. Nouns and verbs are the most common words, adjectives and adverbs are less common.

*“Big dogs run quickly.”*

Adj. N V Adv.

## ACTIVITY 1A: Write a definition of each word type / Escribe una definición de cada tipo de palabra.

- Nouns: \_\_\_\_\_
- Verbs: \_\_\_\_\_
- Adjectives: \_\_\_\_\_
- Adverbs: \_\_\_\_\_

**Suffixes** (the ending of words) are an easy way to identify the type of word it is, here are some common suffixes:

Nouns: *-ity, -ance/ence, -sion/tion, -ism, -ician, -ist, -ics, -or, -sis, -er, -ness, -ship*

Verbs: these have many endings! but some common ones are: *-ate, -fy, -ize, -en, -ed\* (past), -ing\* (continuous)*

Adjectives: *-able, -ible, -ic, -ical, -ious, -ive, -ful, -less, -y, -ly\*, -ed\*, -ing\**

Adverbs: *-ally, -ly\*, -ward(s), -wise*

## ACTIVITY 1B: Classify the following words into the correct column, pay attention to the suffixes / Clasifica las palabras en la columna correcta, pon atención a los sufijos.

*actor, analysis, appearance, be, bored, capitalism, careless, classify, clockwise, dentist, difference, drink, eat, economically, economics, educate, exciting, filthy, forward, frankly, friendly, friendship, intention, laughable, likeness, magical, malicious, mathematician, precision, rarity, realize, responsive, static, visible, widen, wonderful, worker*

NOUNS	VERBS	ADJECTIVES	ADVERBS

## ADVERBS OF MANNER

An adverb adds meaning to a verb. Adverbs of manner tell us *how* something happens.

adjective + ly

bad -> badly

quiet -> quietly

sudden -> suddenly

Sometimes, there are changes in spelling:

easy -> easily

gentle -> gently

careful -> carefully

*Exceptions!* some adjectives can be used as adverbs without change:

**best, better, fast, early, hard, high, last, late, near, wide, worse**

The adjective good is changed to **well**.

**ACTIVITY 3A: Write the right adverb based on the adjective. Some end in -ly and some do not / Escribe el adverbio correcto basado en el adjetivo. Algunos terminan en -ly y otros no.**

*He's a bad driver -> He drives badly.*

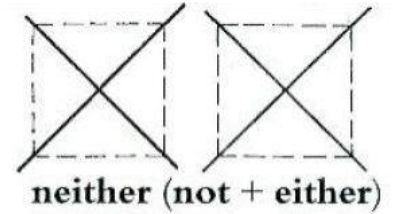
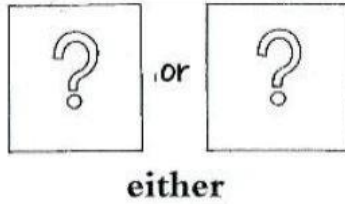
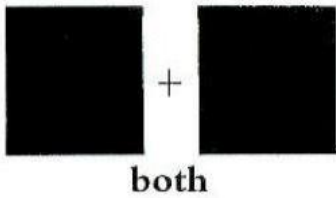
1. She's a quiet person. She talks \_\_\_\_\_.
2. You are a bad soccer player. You play \_\_\_\_\_.
3. He made a sudden move. He moved \_\_\_\_\_.
4. She's a hard worker. She works \_\_\_\_\_.
5. He's a fast runner. He runs \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The test is easy. We will answer it \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Make your best effort. Do your \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Be careful. Act \_\_\_\_\_.
9. He's a quick thinker. He thinks \_\_\_\_\_.
10. She was brave. She acted \_\_\_\_\_.
11. You are a good chef. You cook \_\_\_\_\_.
12. You're good at English. You speak \_\_\_\_\_.
13. The bus was late. It arrived \_\_\_\_\_.
14. Be gentle with the baby. Carry it \_\_\_\_\_.

**ACTIVITY 3B. Transform the adjectives in parentheses into adverbs of manner / Transforma los adjetivos en paréntesis a adverbios de manera.**

1. My brother drives \_\_\_\_\_. He might have an accident one day. (*dangerous*)
2. García Márquez is my favorite writer; I think he writes \_\_\_\_\_. (*beautiful*)
3. We lost the match 4-2 yesterday, I think we played really \_\_\_\_\_. (*bad*)  
The other team played \_\_\_\_\_ (*good*).
4. I broke my leg and my friend \_\_\_\_\_ offered to do the shopping for me. (*kind*)
5. In 1483, King Richard III of England \_\_\_\_\_ killed his two young nephews. (*secret*)

## CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS

We use words like **both**, **either** and **neither** to talk about two things or people.



*Would you like tea or coffee?*

“**Both.**” (tea AND coffee)

“**Either** is okay.” (tea OR coffee, whatever)

“I don’t want **either.**” (NO tea, NO coffee, nothing)

“**Neither.**” (NO tea, NO coffee, nothing)

We follow this formula when we use them with nouns:

**both + plural noun**

**either / neither + singular noun**

- Please open both *windows*.
- I want to read both *books*.
- I like both *pictures*.
- Please open either the *window* or the door.
- I don’t want to read either *book*.
- I don’t like either *picture*.

Other examples:

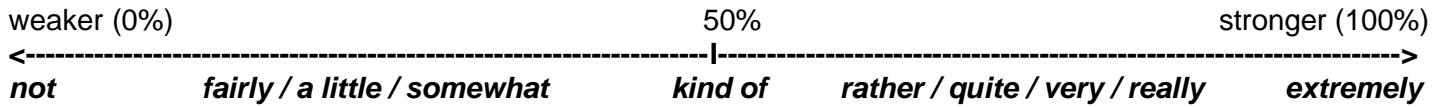
- Rosemary has two children. **Both** are married. (*both = the two children*)
- Last year I went to Paris and Rome. I liked **both** cities every much. (*both cities = the two cities*)
- First, I worked in an office, and later in a shop. **Neither** job was good. (*neither job = none of the jobs*)
- “Do you want to go to a party or a movie?” – “**Neither**, I want to stay at home”. (*neither = no party, no movie*)

**ACTIVITY 4. Complete with both / either / neither. Pay attention to the context / Completa con both / either / neither. Pon atención al contexto**

1. I bought vanilla and chocolate ice-cream. I like \_\_\_\_\_ flavors.
2. I’m sad because invited Diana and Mike to the party but \_\_\_\_\_ of them came.
3. “Do you prefer the pink or the blue sweater?” – “I don’t like \_\_\_\_\_ of them.”
4. Ann has two sisters and a brother. \_\_\_\_\_ sisters are married.

## BASIC INTENSIFIERS

We use words like *really, very, extremely, quite, kind of, a little* to make adjectives stronger or weaker.



**intensifier + normal adjective**

I was **extremely tired** yesterday after the match.

I'm sorry. I'm **kind of busy**.

The book is **really interesting**.

This street is **a little dangerous**.

Your family is **very nice**.

That sweater is **not pretty**.

My friends are **quite good** at mathematics.

## LIST OF ADJECTIVES

<b>afraid</b> – asustado/a	<b>creepy</b> – horripilante	<b>funny</b> – chistoso/a	<b>pretty</b> – bonito/a
<b>aggressive</b> – agresivo/a	<b>dangerous</b> – peligroso/a	<b>good</b> – bueno	<b>quick</b> – rápido
<b>alive</b> – vivo/a	<b>dark</b> – oscuro/a	<b>greasy</b> – grasoso/a	<b>quiet</b> – callado/a
<b>angry</b> – enojado/a	<b>delicious</b> – delicioso/a	<b>handsome</b> – guapo/a	<b>rich</b> – rico/a (dinero)
<b>annoyed</b> – irritado/a	<b>depressed</b> – deprimido/a	<b>happy</b> – feliz	<b>sad</b> – triste
<b>annoying</b> – fastidioso/a	<b>depressing</b> – deprimente	<b>hard</b> – duro, difícil	<b>safe</b> – seguro/a
<b>attractive</b> – atractivo/a	<b>difficult</b> – difícil	<b>heavy</b> – pesado	<b>short</b> – corto/a
<b>bad</b> – malo/a	<b>dirty</b> – sucio/a	<b>hot</b> – caliente	<b>silly</b> – tonto/a, ridículo/a
<b>beautiful</b> – hermoso/a	<b>dizzy</b> – mareado/a	<b>hungry</b> – hambriento	<b>small</b> – pequeño/a
<b>big</b> – grande	<b>dry</b> – seco/a	<b>interesting</b> – interesante	<b>spicy</b> – picante
<b>bored</b> – (estar) aburrido/a	<b>early</b> – temprano	<b>jealous</b> – celoso/a	<b>strange</b> – extraño/a
<b>boring</b> – (ser) aburrido/a	<b>easy</b> – fácil	<b>kind</b> – amable	<b>strong</b> – fuerte
<b>brave</b> – valiente	<b>embarrassed</b> – apenado	<b>large</b> – grande	<b>sunny</b> – soleado
<b>bright</b> – brillante	<b>embarrassing</b> – penoso	<b>late</b> – tarde	<b>sweet</b> – dulce
<b>broken</b> – roto/a	<b>empty</b> – vacío	<b>lazy</b> – flojo/a	<b>tall</b> – alto/a
<b>busy</b> – ocupado/a	<b>energetic</b> – energético/a	<b>long</b> – largo	<b>tasty</b> – rico/a (comida)
<b>calm</b> – calmado/a	<b>excited</b> – emocionado/a	<b>lucky</b> – suertudo/a	<b>thin</b> – delgado/a
<b>careful</b> – cuidadoso/a	<b>exciting</b> – emocionante	<b>mysterious</b> – misterioso/a	<b>thirsty</b> – sediento/a
<b>cheap</b> – barato	<b>expensive</b> – caro	<b>nasty</b> – asqueroso/a	<b>ugly</b> – feo/a
<b>clear</b> – claro	<b>fake / false</b> – falso	<b>nervous</b> – nervioso/a	<b>warm</b> – cálido
<b>clean</b> – limpio/a	<b>far</b> – lejos	<b>nice</b> – lindo/a	<b>weak</b> – débil
<b>cold</b> – frío	<b>fast</b> – rápido/a	<b>noisy</b> – ruidoso/a	<b>weird</b> – raro/a
<b>confused</b> – confundido	<b>fat</b> – gordo/a	<b>old</b> – viejo	<b>wet</b> – mojado/a
<b>confusing</b> – confuso	<b>friendly</b> – amistoso/a	<b>poor</b> – pobre	<b>wonderful</b> – maravilloso/a
<b>cool</b> – fresco/a, chido/a	<b>fun</b> – divertido	<b>popular</b> – popular	<b>young</b> – joven

## INTENSIFIERS: so, such, too, enough

Intensifiers are words used to modify or emphasize something.

- **“So”** functions like “very”, used before an adjective, adverb or noun.  
*This house is **so old**.* (so + adjective)  
*I finished the exam **so quickly**.* (so + adverb)  
*It is **so Mexican** of you to use lemon for everything.* (so + noun)
- **“Such”** also functions like “very”, used with adjectives and nouns, with a or an if it’s countable.  
*My friends **such good** people.* (such + adjective + uncountable noun)  
*That is **such a cute dog!*** (such + adjective + countable noun)  
*This book tells **such an amazing** story.* (such + adjective + countable noun)
- **“Too”** to indicate degree when there is a lot of something. Often used with “much”.  
*The food is **too spicy!*** (too + adjective)  
*You are walking **too fast**.* (too + adverb)  
*Alex **drinks too much** at parties.* (verb + too + much)
- **“Enough”** to indicate degree when there is NOT a lot of something. Often used in negative.  
*He doesn’t **sleep enough**, he is always tired.* (verb + enough)  
*My dog is **smart enough** to open the door.* (adjective + enough)  
*There isn’t **enough money** for a pizza.* (enough + noun)

**ACTIVITY 5: Complete the sentences with the correct intensifier (so, such, too, enough) / Completa los enunciados con el intensificador correcto (so, such, too, enough).**

1. I am hungry because I didn’t eat \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Thank you for doing me a favor, you are \_\_\_\_\_ a good friend.
3. Look at those Nike sneakers, they are \_\_\_\_\_ cool!
4. Please be quiet, you are being \_\_\_\_\_ loud.

**ACTIVITY 6: Read the text and answer the questions. Mark as True (T) or False (F) Lee el texto y responde las preguntas. Marca como verdadero (True – T) o falso (False – F).**

### “ECO-HOMES”

We all know that we waste too much energy at home, and we should cut down. But the fact is that most of the homes we live in just aren’t energy-efficient enough. Our houses need to use so much energy to keep warm in winter and cool in summer. Nowadays, more and more people are looking for an ecological home, a house that is comfortable enough to live in without using a lot of electrical power. For example, there are now houses with solar panels on the roof, they usually have enough panels to generate electricity for light bulbs, but not enough for computers or televisions, at least not yet. These technological advances bring such hope to our efforts to save energy and money, while taking care of Earth.

1. An eco-home is a house with an entire ecosystem. T / F
2. We don’t waste too much energy in their houses. T / F
3. In winter and summer our houses use a lot of energy. T / F
4. It is important that eco-homes are sufficiently comfortable. T / F
5. Solar panels are usually enough to power computers and TVs. T / F
6. New technology brings us hope for our planet. T / F

## TAG QUESTIONS

These short questions at the end are tag questions, they are used to ask for an opinion or to confirm information. It is similar to saying “¿verdad?, ¿en serio?, ¿no?” at the end of a Spanish phrase. We form these questions with auxiliaries and subjects. A positive sentence has a negative tag question, a negative sentence has a positive tag question.

### BASIC AUXILIARIES: be, do / did, have, will, can

Tag questions: **auxiliary + subject + ?**

	<b>BE</b>		<b>DO (present)</b>		<b>DID (past)</b>	
	positive	negative	positive	negative	positive	negative
<b>I</b> <b>(first person)</b>	am	am not	do	do not (don't)	did	did not (didn't)
<b>he, she, it</b> <b>(singular)</b>	is	is not (isn't)	does	does not (doesn't)		
<b>Plural</b> <b>you, we, they</b>	are	are not (aren't)	do	do not (don't)		

	<b>HAVE</b>		<b>WILL</b>		<b>CAN</b>	
	positive	negative	positive	negative	positive	negative
<b>I</b> <b>(first person)</b>	have	have not (haven't)	will	will not (won't)	can	can not (can't)
<b>he, she, it</b> <b>(singular)</b>	has	has not (hasn't)				
<b>Plural</b> <b>you, we, they</b>	have	have not (haven't)				

#### ACTIVITY 7: Choose the correct tag question / Escoge la pregunta etiqueta correcta.

1. He was sleeping... \_\_\_\_                      a) wasn't he?                      b) isn't he?                      c) is he?
2. You are going to school... \_\_\_\_                      a) are you?                      b) you aren't?                      c) aren't you?
3. We won't be late... \_\_\_\_                      a) will we?                      b) won't we?                      c) will you?
4. He called yesterday... \_\_\_\_                      a) doesn't he?                      b) hasn't he?                      c) didn't he?
5. She is very beautiful... \_\_\_\_                      a) isn't she?                      b) wasn't she?                      c) doesn't she?

**No olvides escribir tu NOMBRE COMPLETO en el cuadro verde de la primera página de esta guía.**

Si entregas la guía con las **7 actividades contestadas** al finalizar el examen extraordinario recibirás puntos extra que mejorarán tu calificación. Puedes contestarlas en los espacios abiertos en el PDF y guardar el archivo. No es necesario imprimir todas las hojas, solo las que tienen actividades.

También puedes realizar solamente las actividades a mano en un cuaderno y entregar esas hojas.

GOOD LUCK!