# 

		<b>Regular adjectives</b>	
	Adjective	Comparative	
<b>One syllable</b> (adjective + <i>-er / -est</i> )	hot	The tea is <b>hotter than</b> the coffee.	Hot
<b>Ending in –y</b> (adjective without the –y + – <i>ier / –iest</i> )	funny	The comedy <i>Wendell and Chummy</i> is <b>funnier than</b> <i>The Nerdy Physicists</i> .	<i>Craz</i> com
<b>Two or more syllables</b> ( <i>more / most</i> + adjective)	exciting	This episode was more exciting than the last one.	The whe

### **Irregular adjectives**

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative					
good	The TV series <i>The Great Avenger</i> is <b>better than</b> <i>The Clueless Millennial</i> .	<b>The best</b> TV series is <i>Friends Forever</i> .					
bad	News programs are <b>worse than</b> sports programs.	<b>The worst</b> programs on TV are soap operas.					
far	Captain Henry Morgan sailed <mark>farther</mark> than the Barbarossa Brothers.	Captain James Cook traveled <b>the farthest</b> of all.					



### COMPARATIVE AND BLOCK 1 SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

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### **Superlative**

chocolate is **the hottest** of all!

azy High School is the funniest nedy show!

e most exciting episode was en they finally kiss.

- When a one syllable adjective ends in consonant + vowel, double the last letter: big-bigger / biggest.
- When an adjective ends in –y, change the –y for an *–i* before adding *–er / –est*: sunny-sunnier / sunniest.

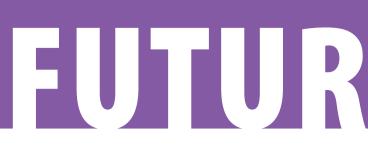
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		Affirmative			
	Ι	am going to			
Going to	You / We / They	are going to	visit Guanajuato next week.		
	He / She	is going to			
Will	I / You / He / She / We / They	will	send a postcard from Cancún.		

		Negative			
	Ι	am not going to			
<b>Going to</b>	You / We / They	aren't going to	Puerto Vallarta in December.		
	He / She	isn't going to			
Will	I/You/He/	will not (won't)	answer the phone during		
	She / We / They		the flight.		

Interrogative					
	Am	Ι			
<b>Going to</b>	Are	you / we / they	going to	Canada next year?	
	Is	he / she			
Will	Will	I / you / he / she we / they	visit Zacat	ecas soon?	





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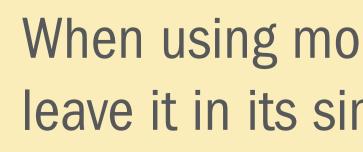
## **BLOCK1** FUTURE EXPRESSIONS

- Use going to to talk about a plan made previously.
- Use will to talk about promises and predictions.

## TAKE THE LEAD

#### Must

	Subject	Modal	Verb in simple form	Complement		Subject	Modal	Verb in simple fo
Affirmative	I You He She We Theymustp	рау	the entrance fee.	Affirmative	I You We They	have to	keep	
Z			Aff	He She	has to			
	I You He She We	must not (mustn't)	touch	anything in the museum.	Negative	I You We They	don't have to	go
	They				Z	He She	doesn't have to	





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#### Have to

When using modals such as *must* and *have to*, do not conjugate the verb, leave it in its simple form which goes without to: You have to pay.

## **BLOCK1** OBLIGATION MODALS