

1) SINGULAR AND PLURAL NOUNS.

SINGULAR

There is ...

a + consonant

a + lamp
door
house
bag
tomato

an + vowel

an + apple
elephant
ice-cream
orange
umbrella

Remember!

PLURAL

There are ...

- We usually make plural nouns by adding -s:
one ball → two balls
one metre → three metres
a car → some cars
a question → any questions?
- With nouns that end in -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, and -x, we add -es:
bus → buses glass → glasses dish → dishes
beach → beaches box → boxes
- With nouns that end in a consonant (b, c, d, f etc.) + -y, we change the -y to -ies:
baby → babies family → families
city → cities country → countries
story → stories

but we don't change the y after a vowel (a, e, i, o, u):
days, journeys, etc.
- With nouns that end in -f or -fe, we change the -f/-fe to -ves:
leaf → leaves loaf → loaves life → lives
wife → wives knife → knives
- Most nouns that end in -o have -s: kilos, photos, radios, etc. But three common nouns have -es:
potato → potatoes tomato → tomatoes
hero → heroes
- Some nouns have irregular plural forms:
man → men woman → women
child → children person → people
foot → feet tooth → teeth fish → fish
sheep → sheep mouse → mice
- Some nouns only have plural forms:
clothes trousers jeans
pyjamas glasses scissors

Team and family can be singular or plural:
My team is/are winning.
My family come/comes from Scotland.



AFFIRMATIVE

There	is	a table.	SINGULAR
	are	seven cushions.	PLURAL

NEGATIVE

There	isn't	a bed.	SINGULAR
	aren't	three chairs.	PLURAL

a) Write similar sentences to describe the rooms below.



AFFIRMATIVE

_____ SINGULAR
 _____ PLURAL

NEGATIVE

_____ SINGULAR
 _____ PLURAL



AFFIRMATIVE

_____ SINGULAR
 _____ PLURAL

NEGATIVE

_____ SINGULAR
 _____ PLURAL



AFFIRMATIVE

_____ SINGULAR
 _____ PLURAL

NEGATIVE

_____ SINGULAR
 _____ PLURAL

2) POSITION OF ADJECTIVES.

POSITION OF ADJECTIVES

My bedroom is **big** and **tidy**.
 I've got a **big** and **tidy** bedroom.
 There is a **comfortable** bed.
 There are **small** cushions.

Remember!

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

VIDEO: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ffRjdYA5yCM>

3) COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES.

The comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives are used when we want to compare two or more people, objects or places. Consider the examples in the chart.



CHAIR



ARMCHAIR



SOFA

COMPARATIVE FORM	SUPERLATIVE FORM
<p>*SMALL (<i>chico</i>)</p> <p>The chair is smaller than the armchair. <i>(La silla es más chica que el sillón.)</i></p> <p>The armchair is smaller than the sofa. <i>(El sillón es más chico que el sofá.)</i></p>	<p>The chair is the smallest. <i>(La silla es la más chica.)</i></p>
<p>*COMFORTABLE (<i>cómodo</i>)</p> <p>The armchair is more comfortable than the chair. <i>(El sillón es más cómodo que la silla.)</i></p> <p>The sofa is more comfortable than the armchair. <i>(El sofá es más cómodo que el sillón.)</i></p>	<p>The sofa is the most comfortable. <i>(El sofá es el más cómodo.)</i></p>

The changes in the adjectives depend on whether they are “short” or “long”. For example:

***COMPARATIVE FORM**



The white desk is **cheaper than** the grey desk.
(El escritorio blanco es *más barato que* el escritorio gris.)
The grey desk is **more expensive than** the white desk.
(El escritorio gris es *más caro que* el escritorio blanco.)

***SUPERLATIVE FORM:**



The black desk is **the cheapest**. The grey desk is **the most expensive**.
(El escritorio negro es *el más barato*. (El escritorio gris es *el más caro*.)

However, before modifying a “short adjective” you need to consider these spelling rules:

	ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
ONE syllable	fast young	-ER faster than younger	-EST the fastest the youngest
ONE syllable Ending in -E	nice late	-R nicer than later	-ST the nicest the latest
ONE syllable Consonant + Short Vowel + Consonant	Double the last consonant and add big hot	-ER bigger than hotter	-EST the biggest the hottest
TWO syllables Ending in -Y	happy crazy	Remove the -Y and add -IER happier than crazier	-IEST the happiest the craziest
IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES	good bad far	better than worse than farther / further	the best the worst the farthest / furthest

a) Complete the following chart with the comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives.

SPANISH TRANSLATION	ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE FORM	SUPERLATIVE FORM
<i>Viejo</i>	1) Old	<i>Older than</i>	<i>The oldest</i>
<i>Moderno</i>	2) Modern	<i>More modern than</i>	<i>The most modern</i>
_____	3) Ugly	_____	_____
_____	4) Boring	_____	_____
_____	5) Clean	_____	_____
_____	6) Beautiful	_____	_____
_____	7) Good	_____	_____
_____	8) Large	_____	_____
_____	9) Uncomfortable	_____	_____
_____	10) Heavy	_____	_____
_____	11) Bad	_____	_____
_____	12) Interesting	_____	_____
_____	13) Light	_____	_____
_____	14) Elegant	_____	_____
_____	15) Big	_____	_____
_____	16) Short	_____	_____

_____	17) Messy	_____	_____
_____	18) Fast	_____	_____
_____	19) Long	_____	_____
_____	20) Noisy	_____	_____
_____	21) Cheap	_____	_____
_____	22) Important	_____	_____
_____	23) Hot	_____	_____
_____	24) Far	_____	_____
_____	25) Wide	_____	_____

b) Complete these sentences with the comparative and superlative form of the indicated adjectives.

***WIDE**

COMPARATIVE: The Paraná river is wider than the Uruguay river.

(*El río Paraná es más ancho que el río Uruguay.*)

SUPERLATIVE: The *Río de la Plata* is the widest in Argentina.

(*El río de la Plata es el más ancho en Argentina.*)

***FAST**

COMPARATIVE: The Peregrine Falcon is _____ the ostrich.

SUPERLATIVE: The Peregrine Falcon is _____ bird.

***OLD**

COMPARATIVE: Church of the Nativity (1,685 years) is _____ St. Peter's Basilica (512 years).

SUPERLATIVE: Church of the Nativity is one of _____ sacred places in the world.

***DRY**

COMPARATIVE: The Atacama Desert (Chile) is _____ the Sahara (Africa).

SUPERLATIVE: The Atacama Desert (Chile) is _____ place on Earth.

***BIG**

COMPARATIVE: Russia is _____ China.

SUPERLATIVE: Russia is _____ country in the world.

***EXPENSIVE**

COMPARATIVE: The iPhone 11 is _____ the Samsung J7 mobile phone.

SUPERLATIVE: The iPhone 11 is _____ mobile phone.

c) Look at the three rooms below.



ROOM 1



ROOM 2



ROOM 3

d) Write 10 sentences comparing the three rooms. Use the comparative and superlative forms of these adjectives.

messy – tidy – old – modern – dark – comfortable – dirty – big – small – uncomfortable

For example:

COMPARATIVE

Room 1 is *messier than* room 2.

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____

SUPERLATIVE

Room 1 is *the messiest*.

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____