State Of The Art
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Adjectives

heavy  new  difficult  small  good
light  cheap  quick  bad  old  slow
expensive  big  easy
Grammar

**COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES**

We use comparative adjectives to compare and contrast two things:

*The e-reader is lighter than a book.*

We use the preposition *than* with comparative adjectives:

*The old model is heavier than the new one.*
Forming comparative adjectives

One syllable: adjective + -er

fast $\rightarrow$ faster  
cheap $\rightarrow$ (1) ..............  
strong $\rightarrow$ (2) ..............

With some one-syllable adjectives the spelling changes:
big $\rightarrow$ (3) ..............

two syllables ending in -y: change -y to -i and add -er

easy $\rightarrow$ (4) ..............  
happy $\rightarrow$ (5) ..............

two syllables or more: more + adjective

expensive $\rightarrow$ more expensive  
comfortable $\rightarrow$ (6) ..............
Grammar

Irregular adjectives

\[ \text{good} \rightarrow (7) \quad \ldots \ldots \quad \text{bad} \rightarrow \text{worse} \]
1. Dogs are ......................... (**friendlier / more friendly**) than cats.
2. Coffee is ........................... (**more nice / nicer**) than tea.
3. English is .......................... (**easier / more easy**) to learn than Chinese.
4. The flu is ........................... (**badder / worse**) than a cold.
5. The mountains are ...................... (**more good / better**) than the beach for a holiday.
6. Trains are ........................... (**more expensive / expensiver**) than planes.
Exercises

Read the blog post. Six of the comparative adjectives in bold are incorrect. Find and correct the mistakes.

Today I got a new MP3 player. I love it because it’s lighter, smaller and more-lighter than my old MP3 player, but it can store more songs. I can use it to store photos and video clips too. It’s much easier to use than my old MP3 player and the screen is bigger and brighter. The best thing: it only cost €49! Of course, there are other models that are expensiver, but I don’t think they are gooder than mine. Perhaps they look more fashionabler, but for me, features are more important than looks!
Reading

I have a screen at work, I look at it all day. I don’t want another screen for reading. I’m happier reading a real book. I like to feel the pages, turn them over – it’s more relaxing.

Lucia

It’s definitely more expensive than buying normal books. Just think, you can buy maybe 150–200 books for the price of one e-reader! And it’s not only the money for the gadget: then you need to buy the e-books as well.

Paul
Reading

Paul, imagine carrying 100 books with you everywhere you go! And remember, e-books are cheaper than paper books. I love my e-reader! And the new model is even better – it’s bigger, the battery’s stronger... I’m going to get one as soon as I can!

Kostis

I read the newspaper on my e-reader on the train every morning. It’s definitely better than the conventional paper – more comfortable, easier... and it saves trees. This is the future, I think!

Kurt
Reading

Work in pairs. Mark the sentences true (T) or false (F).
1  Lucia likes reading e-books on her computer.
2  Paul says the e-reader is expensive.
3  Kostis prefers the old model.
4  Kurt is not very enthusiastic.
Exercises

Complete the sentences using the correct comparative form of the adjectives

1. Reading a good book is .............. (relaxing) than watching a TV programme.
2. Digital cameras are .............. (easy) to use than conventional cameras.
3. Advances in technology make our lives .............. (safe) and .............. (happy).
The TV on the left is smaller and cheaper than the one on the right. The TV on the right is bigger, more expensive and more fashionable than the one on the left.
### 10.2 Going to

We use *be + going to + infinitive* to talk about future plans.

| +   | I    | ’m going to | work hard.          |
|     | You/We/They | ’re going to |                     |
|     | He/She/It   | ’s going to  |                     |

| -   | I    | ’m not going to | work hard.          |
|     | You/We/They | aren’t going to |                     |
|     | He/She/It   | isn’t going to  |                     |

| ?    | Am   | I you/we/they | going to | work hard? |
|      | Are  | he/she/it    |          |            |
|      | Is   |               |          |            |

| Y/N  | Yes, I am. | No, I’m not. |
|      | Yes, you/we/they are. | No, you/we/they aren’t. |
|      | Yes, he/she/it is.    | No, he/she/it isn’t.    |
Exercise: Using the verbs in brackets, write affirmative sentences with «(be) going to»

1. My hands are dirty. I ................................. them. (wash)
2. It’s a nice day. I don’t want to take the bus. I .............................. . (walk)
3. Steve is going to London next week. He ................................. . (stay)
4. I’m hungry. I .................................................. this sandwich. (eat)
5. It’s Sharon’s birthday next week. We ......................... her a present. (give)

Using the verbs in brackets, write negative sentences with «(be) going to»

1. I ................................................ breakfast this morning. I’m not hungry. (have)
2. Sarah ............................... Her car. (sell)
3. Look at the sky! It ......................... . (rain)
4. They ............................... At nine tomorrow morning. (leave)
5. I .................................................. Tv tonight. (watch)
Using the verbs in brackets, write questions with «(be) going to» and answer them.

• 1 ....... you ................. Martin to your party? (invite)
• 2......... He ................. Tennis with Julia tomorrow? (play)
• 3........... They ................ any books? (buy)
• 4..........you ......................... her an e-mail? (send)
• 5........... She ......................... on her report? (work)

Write questions with «(be) going to».
• Question word+AM/IS/ARE+Subject+GOING TO+Infinitive?

• 1. What (they, do) ........................................... this afternoon?
• 2. What (she, wear) ........................................... to the party tonight?
• 3. Where (he, be) ........................................... Later tonight?
• 4. When (you,,call) ........................................... her?
Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1. is going to go shopping tomorrow he going to
   He is going to go shopping tomorrow.

2. see Claire going to you are this weekend ?

3. I’m going to buy a new laptop not

4. going to Vicki to the cinema isn’t come

5. phone are going to you later Paolo ?

6. this summer we're work going to in France
Reorder the sentences to write questions using *going to*.

1. What / you / to / going / do / are / tomorrow ?
   \[What \text{ are you going to do tomorrow?}\]

2. going / you / are / do / to / When / some / studying ?

3. What / you / to / are / going / study ?

4. see / your / When / going / to / are / you / friends ?

5. you / watch / going / tonight / Are / to / TV ?

6. are / What / you / to / going / watch ?
Subject pronouns tell us who, or what, the subject of the verb is. They usually come before the verb:

*I’m going to call Tomas.*

Object pronouns tell us who, or what, the object of the verb is. They come

1. after the verb: *I’m going to call him.*

2. after prepositions: *Tomas is going to come with us.*

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10.3

Complete the sentences with subject or object pronouns.

1. This is Annie Leibovitz. I like ............ a lot. ............’s a great photographer.

2. This is my watch. ............’s an old Rolex. My grandfather gave ............ to ............ when I was 10 years old.

3. My brother and I had this bike. ............ rode it when ............ were children. ............ has a lot of happy memories for ............
Choose the correct options to complete the conversation.

A It’s Ali’s birthday next week, isn’t it? What are you going to buy (1) it / (2) her / you?

B I’m not sure. She gave (3) me / l / her a really good present for my birthday this year, so I want to get (4) me / she / her something special, too.

A Oh, really? What did she give (5) him / you / her?

B It was a CD that she made herself. With all my favourite songs on (6) her / it / them!

A What a great idea!

B I know. And two years ago my friends organised a weekend trip to the beach for (7) they / me / them. That was fun, too – it was really nice of (8) them / they / us.

A Wow! Did you go on your own then?

B Oh no, they came with (9) l / them / me! There were six of (9) we / us / me. We had a great time!
References
