

## IN1 - Tema 6.1: Paco had had a dream about this before: the airport authorities had cancelled the flights because of the bad weather



Paco had had a dream about this before: the airport authorities had cancelled the flights because of the bad weather

### Inglés

1.º Bachillerato

Contenidos

Paco had had a dream about this before:

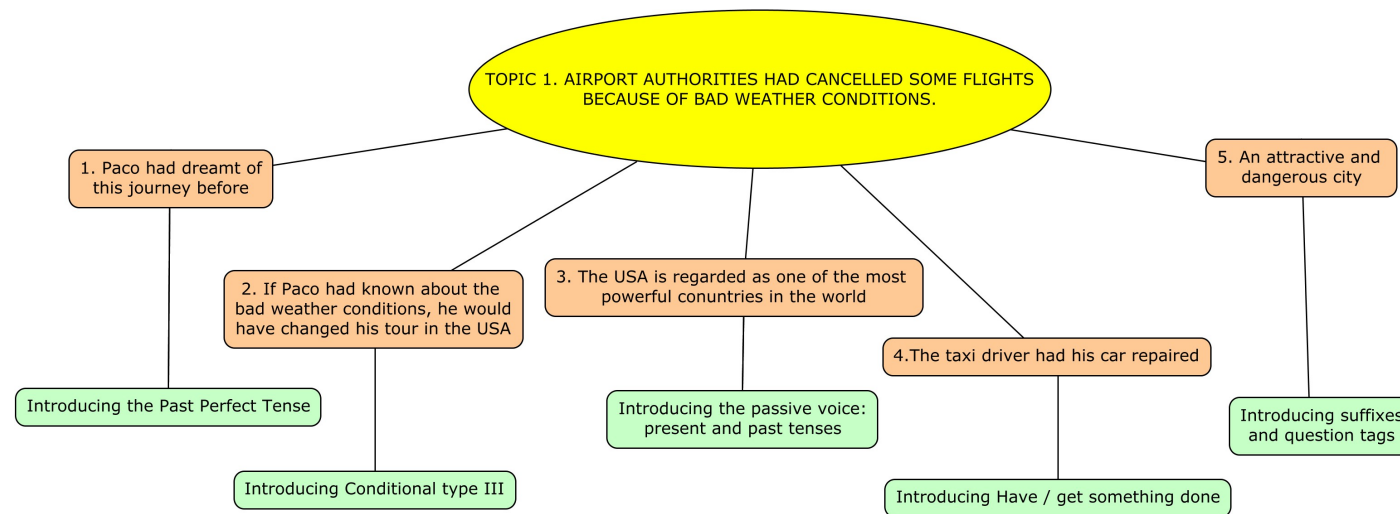
The airport authorities had cancelled the flights because of the bad weather



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# Mapa conceptual

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## Fuentes para el profesorado

Descarga del archivo CMAP

- [IN1\\_U6\\_T1\\_1920.cmap.pdf \(Ventana nueva\)](#)
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# Introducción

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In this unit Paco arrives in the U.S.A. Paco is going to visit New York (topic 2), Washington D.C. (topic 3), Florida (topic 4) and, finally, Chicago (topic 5).

As for English grammar, you are going to identify, recognize and infer some grammar rules about the **Past Perfect Tense**; **conditional sentences (type 3)**; present and past tenses in the **Passive Voice**; *have/get something done* and the use of **question tags**.

Let's begin, enjoy yourself and learn with Paco about the USA.



## Actividad de lectura

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Paco was afraid of not being able to travel to the USA because the Airport Authorities had cancelled some flights and others were delayed because of the bad weather conditions. But, at last, his flight to New York took off and he was really happy when the plane was in the air.

By the time Paco arrived at JFK International Airport in New York, he was rather tired but he was also excited and eager to get to know the city. If anybody had cancelled Paco's flight, he would have been very upset, but he was lucky and it didn't happen.



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Try to identify in the text a sentence ...:

- 1) in the Past Perfect Tense.
- 2) a passive sentence, either present or past.
- 3) a type 3 conditional sentence.

- 1) ... the Airport Authorities **had cancelled** some flights
- 2) ... others **were delayed** because of the bad weather conditions.
- 3) If anybody **had cancelled** Paco's flight, he **would have been** very upset ...



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### Vocabulary building

Adding affixes to existing words (the base or root) to form new words is common in academic English. Prefixes are added to the front of the base (*advantage* → ***dis****advantage*), whereas suffixes are added to the end of the base (*active* → ***activate***).

Prefixes usually do not change the class of the base word (advantage and disadvantage are both nouns), but suffixes usually do change the class of the word as you can see in the examples above (active= adjective, activate= verb).

Many adjectives are formed from a base of a different class with a suffix (*-less, -ous*). Adjectives can also be formed from other adjectives, especially by the negative prefixes (*un-, in- and non-*).

The most common suffixes are *-al, -ent, -ive, -ous, -ful, -less*.



### Curiosidad

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#### John F. Kennedy International Airport in New York

**John F. Kennedy International Airport** is an international airport located in Queens County, New York in southeastern New York City about 12 miles (19 km) from Lower Manhattan. It is the busiest international air passenger gateway to the United States. The airport is named after John F. Kennedy, the 35th President of the United States.

**John Fitzgerald "Jack" Kennedy** (May 29, 1917 – November 22, 1963), often referred to by his initials **JFK**, was the 35th President of the United States, serving from 1961 until his assassination in 1963.

After Kennedy's military service as commander of the Motor Torpedo Boat PT-109 during World War II in the South Pacific, his aspirations turned political. With the encouragement and grooming of his father, Joseph P. Kennedy, Sr., Kennedy represented Massachusetts's 11th congressional district in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1947 to 1953 as a Democrat, and served in the U.S. Senate from 1953 until 1960. Kennedy defeated then Vice President and Republican candidate Richard Nixon in the 1960 U.S. presidential election, one of the closest in American history. He was the second-youngest President (after Theodore Roosevelt), the first President born in the 20th century, and the youngest elected to the office, at the age of 43. Kennedy is the first

and only Catholic president, and is the only president to have won a [Pulitzer Prize](#). Events during his administration include the Bay of Pigs Invasion, the Cuban Missile Crisis, the building of the Berlin Wall, the Space Race, the African American Civil Rights Movement and early events of the Vietnam War.

*Adapted from [Wikipedia](#).*

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Now it's turn to begin with the presentation of the grammar points we are going to study in this topic. Let's begin with the Past Perfect Tense.

# 1. Paco had had a dream about this journey before (introduction to past perfect)

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In this topic you are going to learn the **Past Perfect Tense** in affirmative, negative and interrogative. As you are learning the Past Perfect tense, you will see that it's similar to the Present Perfect and that will help you a lot.



## Actividad de lectura

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▶ 00:00 00:55 🔊

Paco had dreamt about this journey before. When he won the lottery, he had always wanted to travel to the U.S.A. He had travelled in some European countries but now Paco expected to find a different way of life and discover lots of new adventures, people and culture.



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Paco had not imagined such an enormous country. In fact, some states in the USA are bigger than many countries in Europe, so he decided to travel to New York first, then to Washington D.C. Later, he would go to a warmer place, Florida, in the south east. Finally, he decided to travel to Chicago, the third largest city in the USA.

Had Paco planned this journey in detail before leaving Europe? Had he taken into consideration all the possible events he could find on his way? We'll see soon.

**Try to identify all the verbs in the Past Perfect Tense in affirmative, negative and interrogative.**

*to expect:* esperar

*in detail:* en detalle, en profundidad

*to take into consideration:* tener en cuenta

\*\*\*\*\*

**Affirmative:** had had a dream / had always wanted / had travelled

**Negative:** had not imagined

**Interrogative:** Had Paco planned ... / had he taken ...



## Ejercicio Resuelto

**Which of these sentences are in Past Perfect Simple?**

- 1) Paco had had a dream about this journey before.
- 2) Alex and Andrés have played tennis in the park.
- 3) Sonia had taught English to his brother.
- 4) My father had not seen that film before.
- 5) The children had been playing football for an hour.
- 6) Had your family been there before?

- 1) Yes. As you have properly deduced, the past perfect is formed in the same way as the present perfect, but with the past of the auxiliary verb *to have*.
- 2) No. This is present perfect tense and not past perfect.
- 3) Yes.
- 4) Yes. When the past perfect is in the negative, we place *not* after the auxiliary *had*.
- 5) No. This is past perfect continuous tense.

6) Yes. When the past perfect is in the interrogative form the following structure is applied:

Auxiliary verb had + subject + past participle + complement(s) + ?



## Comprueba lo aprendido

Watch this video about the form and uses of the Past Perfect Tense.

Then say if the statements below are true or false.

[Enlace a recurso reproducible >> http://www.youtube.com/embed/Q5HXVEQ5yJg](http://www.youtube.com/embed/Q5HXVEQ5yJg)

Vídeo de [BBC Learning English - ¿Quieres aprender a hablar inglés?](#)

1. The Past Perfect can only be used with regular verbs.

- ☐ A. False.
- ☐ B. True.

Right. Obviously, it can also be used with irregular verbs.

Wrong.

Solución

1. Opción correcta

2. Incorrecto

2. The Past Perfect takes place before another past action.

- ☐ A. False.
- ☐ B. True.

Wrong. It takes place before another past action.

It is one of its uses.

Solución

- 1. Incorrecto
- 2. Opción correcta



## Reflexiona

This tense is formed by using two components: the verb HAVE in the past tense (HAD) and the past participle form of a verb. With a regular verb the past participle ends in -ED. As you already know, irregular verbs have a special past participle form that you have to learn by heart.

[Click here](#) if you want to check your knowledge of irregular verbs.

*I had been to London twice. (IRREGULAR VERB)*

*My sister had visited him several times before he visited her. (REGULAR VERB)*



## Curiosidad

### About the American Flag

The **flag of the United States of America** (more commonly known simply as the **American Flag**) consists of thirteen equal horizontal stripes of red (top and bottom) alternating with white, with a blue rectangle in the canton bearing fifty small, white, five-pointed stars arranged in nine offset horizontal rows of six stars (top and bottom) alternating with rows of five stars. The fifty stars on the flag represent the fifty American states and the thirteen stripes represent the original thirteen colonies that rebelled against the British Crown and became the first states in the Union. Nicknames for the flag include the **Stars and Stripes**, **Old Glory** and **The Star-Spangled Banner** (also the name of the national anthem).



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The flag of the United States is one of the nation's most widely recognized symbols. Within the U.S.A. it is frequently displayed, not only on public buildings, but on private residences. It is also used as a motif on decals for car windows, and clothing ornaments such as badges and lapel pins. Throughout the world it is used in public discourse to refer to the U.S.A., not only as a nation, state, government, and set of policies, but also as an ideology and set of ideas.

Apart from the numbers of stars and stripes representing the number of current and original states, respectively, and the union with its stars representing a constellation, there is no legally defined symbolism to the colors and shapes on the flag. However, folk theories and traditions abound.



## Para saber más

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Further information and examples [about forming and using the Past Perfect Tense](#).

Have a look here to see the [differences between the Simple Past and the Past Perfect](#).

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Now that we have seen the Past Perfect in context, let's see if we can identify and recognize the third type of conditional sentences. You will learn types 1 and 2 and will practise type 3 in the next unit, anyway. Don't worry. Well, what are we waiting for?

## 2. If Paco had known about the bad weather conditions, he would have changed his tour of the U.S.A.(introduction to conditionals)

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**Third type conditional sentences** are easily recognizable: they cannot be fulfilled because **they refer to past actions**. Let's study them.

if you remember, you studied this kind of conditional, as well as type 1 and 2 in the previous unit -unit 5. But here you can revise the structure and meaning of conditionals.



### Importante

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*He would not have had an accident if he had driven more slowly.*



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First of all, **there are 3 types of conditional sentences:**

- Type 1: If the weather is good tomorrow, we will go for a picnic in the country.
- Type 2: If I won the lottery, I would buy a big house in Miami.
- Type 3: If the weather had been good yesterday, we would have gone for a picnic in the country.

Type 1 conditional sentences are possible to fulfill:



- *She will do the shopping with us if she gets home early. (type 1)(it's possible that she will get home early)*
- *If you hit me, I will call the Police. (type 1)it's possible that you will hit me)*

Type 2 conditionals are more hypothetical, less probable:

- *If I were the president, I'd reduce taxes. (type 2) (it's not very probable that I will be president)*
- *If he studied hard, he would pass all his exams easily. (type 2)(but he doesn't want to study)*

However, **conditional sentences type 3 are impossible**. Their condition can't be fulfilled because **they refer to the past**. It is used to express a **hypothetical result to a past given situation**:

- *He would have arrived in time if he had left his house earlier.(he didn't leave his house earlier, so he didn't arrive on time)*
- *If they had come to Chicago, they would have seen the Lake Michigan.(they didn't come to Chicago, so they didn't see Lake Michigan)*



## Ejercicio Resuelto

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A conditional sentence **is made up of two parts: a main clause and the 'if' clause**:

The 'if' clause states the condition :*If it is sunny today*

The main clause its consequence in the case that condition happens:*we will go to the beach*

**Take into account that third conditional sentences are used to talk about unreal situations in the past, that is, things which did not happen in the past.**

Have a look at these third type conditional sentences:

- *If you had studied more, you would have passed.*
- *If you had asked your teacher for help, he would have helped you.*
- *If it had not started to rain, we would have gone to the exhibition.*

VERY IMPORTANT: You can change the order of clauses, but then, you have to change the order of the verbal tenses too:

She would have come to the party if you had invited her= If you had invited her, she would have come to the party.

NEVER: *She had come to the party if you would have invited her.*

Try to deduce the structure of third conditional sentences.

	If Clause	Main clause
Conditional Type 1	Present	Present / Future

<b>Conditional Type 2</b>	Simple Past	Conditional <i>would</i>
<b>Conditional Type 3</b>		

	If Clause	Main clause
<b>Conditional Type 1</b>	Present	Present / Future
<b>Conditional Type 2</b>	Simple Past	Conditional <i>would</i>

**Conditional Type 3**

Past Perfect

would have + past  
participle**Comprueba lo aprendido**

Choose the appropriate second part of these third conditional sentences:

1. If the weather had been nicer, ...

- ☐ a. we would have played football in the park.
- ☐ b. we would play football in the park.

Correct.

Wrong. The conditional has to be *would have + past participle*.

Solución

- 1. Opción correcta
- 2. Incorrecto

2. If the boys had taken the bus to school, ...

- ☐ a. they would have arrive on time.
- ☐ b. they would have arrived on time.

Wrong. There is no past participle in the main clause.

Correct.

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Opción correcta

3. If he had spoken English, ...

- ☐ a. he would have understood the tourists.
- ☐ b. he would understand the tourists.

Correct.

Wrong. The conditional perfect has to be used and not the simple conditional because the action has taken place in the past.

Solución

1. Opción correcta
2. Incorrecto

4. If you had bought some vegetables, ...

- ☐ a. a salad for dinner would have prepared.
- ☐ b. we would have prepared a salad for dinner.

Wrong. *A salad for dinner* is not the subject of the sentence and the word order is not correct.

Correct.

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Opción correcta



## Curiosidad

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### 2010 Federal Holidays

Federal law (5 U.S.C. 6103) establishes the following public holidays for Federal [employees](#). Please note that most Federal employees work on a Monday through Friday [schedule](#). For these employees, when a holiday falls on a nonworkday -- Saturday or Sunday -- the holiday usually is observed on Monday (if the holiday falls on Sunday) or Friday (if the holiday falls on Saturday).

Displays of fireworks, such as these over the Washington Monument, take place [nationwide](#).



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Thursday, January 1	New Year's Day
Monday, January 19	Birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr.
Monday, February 16	Washington's Birthday
Monday, May 25	Memorial Day
Friday, July 3	Independence Day
Monday, September 7	Labor Day
Monday, October 12	Columbus Day
Wednesday, November 11	Veterans Day
Thursday, November 26	<a href="#">Thanksgiving Day</a>
Friday, December 25	Christmas Day



## Para saber más

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[Click here](#) to learn about uses and formation of conditionals.

The structure of a [third conditional](#) sentence.

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How much do you know about the passive voice? Don't worry, In the next section you are going to learn all about it.



### 3. The U.S.A. is regarded as one of the most powerful countries in the world (introduction to passive)

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In this topic you are going to have a look at the passive voice in English. We will focus on the present and past tenses. Notice that there are some differences in use between Spanish and English passive voices.



#### Curiosidad

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#### President Barack Obama

Barack H. Obama is the 44th President of the United States.

His story is the American story — values from the heartland, a middle-class [upbringing](#) in a strong family, hard work and education as the means of [getting ahead](#), and the conviction that a life so [blessed](#) should be lived in service to others.

With a father from Kenya and a mother from Kansas, President Obama was born in Hawaii on August 4, 1961. He was [raised](#) with help from his grandfather, who served in Patton's army, and his grandmother, who worked her way up from the secretarial pool to middle [management](#) at a bank.

After working his way through college with the help of scholarships and student [loans](#), President Obama moved to Chicago, where he worked with a group of churches to help rebuild communities devastated by the closure of local [steel](#) plants.

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He went on to attend law school, where he became the first African—American president of the *Harvard Law Review*. Upon graduation, he returned to Chicago to help lead [a voter registration drive](#), teach constitutional law at the University of Chicago, and remain active in his community.

President Obama's years of public service are based around his unwavering belief in the ability to unite people around a politics of purpose. In the Illinois State Senate, he passed the first major ethics reform in 25 years, cut taxes for working families, and expanded health care for children and their parents. As a United States Senator, he reached across the aisle to pass groundbreaking lobbying reform, lock up the world's most dangerous weapons, and bring transparency to government by putting federal spending online.

He was elected the 44th President of the United States on November 4, 2008, and sworn in on January 20, 2009. He and his wife, Michelle, are the proud parents of two daughters, Malia, 10, and Sasha, 7.

Taken from [www.Whitehouse.gov](http://www.Whitehouse.gov).

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## Actividad de lectura

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President Obama's years of public service **are based** around his unwavering belief in the ability to unite people around a politics of purpose.

He **was elected** the 44th President of the United States on November 4, 2008.

Read the text above about President Obama and notice the uses of two passive sentences.

Decide which one is in the Simple Present and which in the Simple Past, and how we form the Passive.

1) Passive voice in the Simple Present Tense:

*President Obama's years of public service **are based** around his unwavering belief in the ability to unite people around a politics of purpose.*

2) Passive voice in the Simple Past Tense:

*He **was elected** the 44th President of the United States on November 4, 2008.*

Formation of the passive-see below.



## Importante

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### Uses of the passive voice

#### USE

Passive voice is used when the focus is on the action: who or what is performing the action is not relevant, important or known:

*My car was stolen.*

*The students were arrested*

#### FORMATION

Subject + BE (in the correct tense) + Past Participle

MY CAR	WAS	STOLEN
THE STUDENTS	WERE	ARRESTED

In the example above, the focus is on the fact that my car was stolen. However, I do not know who did it.

If I want to focus on the person/thing that did the action, we use BY:



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This picture was painted by Van Gogh



## Ejercicio Resuelto

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Example: *Machine / repair* > *The machine is repaired.*

- 1) The car / wash
- 2) Rice / grow in China
- 3) The letters / send via first class post
- 4) Cars / make in this factory.
- 5) The document / write by a machine.

Change these sentences into passive ones in the Present Simple Tense as in the example.

- 1) *The car / wash: The car is washed.*
- 2) *Rice/grow in China: Rice is grown in China.*
- 3) *The letters / send via first-class mail: The letters are sent via first-class mail..*
- 4) *Cars/make in this factory: Cars are made in this factory.*
- 5) *The documents / write: The documents are written by a machine.*



## Comprueba lo aprendido

Read the paragraph below and identify all the passive voice forms in Simple Present and Simple Past you can find in the text about the history of snowboarding.

Snowboarding is a sport that involves descending a slope covered with snow on a snowboard attached to a rider's feet using a special boot set into a flexible mounted binding. The development of snowboarding was inspired by skateboarding, surfing and skiing. It was developed in the U.S.A. in the 1960s and the 1970s and became a Winter Olympic Sport in 1998.

Many crude versions of the snowboard were made up to 100 years before the first commercially manufactured model, but it is believed that the first snowboard was invented and manufactured in Utah beginning in the early 1970s. This claim was commemorated in 2007 by the United States mint when a snowboard theme was among the three semi-final designs of the Utah state quarter.

Adapted from [Wikipedia](#).

1)



2)

3)

4)

5)

6)

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## Para saber más

[Learn here](#) about the passive voice with explanations and examples in Spanish.

## 4. The taxi driver had his car repaired (introduction to causative have)

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This section is about the **causative form** or '*have something done*'. This structure is used in English when we do not do something ourselves, but we arrange for someone else to do it for us. It's not too difficult, but you have to get used to it.



### Actividad de lectura

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Paco's flight wasn't cancelled, so he was lucky. But not very. When he arrived at JFK Airport in New York, he decided to take a taxi to go to the hotel. Unfortunately, on his way to the city, the old and beat-up yellow Yorker taxi broke down. Paco couldn't believe his eyes.



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Imagen de [joyseyshowaa](#).

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Imagen de [Thomas Hawk](#).

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There were hundreds and hundreds of taxis at the Airport and he had to choose that one. The taxi driver, a middle-aged man of Indian origin, told him not to worry about it. He made a couple of telephone calls to his insurance company and half an hour later the taxi driver had his taxi repaired and was ready to go on with Paco's plans.

**The causative form structure is peculiar in English. It doesn't exist in Spanish.**

**Find the sentence in the text describing where one person does the activity for another.**

*beat-up*: destartalado

*to break down*: romperse, averiarse, estropearse

*to believe one's eyes*: creerse lo que ven sus propios ojos

*insurance company* : aseguradora

\*\*\*\*\*

The sentence is: **the taxi driver had his taxi repaired**





## Reflexiona

The *causative* is a common structure in English. It is used **when one thing or person causes another thing or person to do something**, that is to say, **when we speak about a professional service which someone has done for us**:



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*My parents are having their house repaired.*  
(My parents have asked somebody to repair their house)

Remember that there are two basic causative structures:

- an active one: *I had my friend fix my car*
- a passive one: *I had my car fixed.*

It is often used with the following verbs: TO HAVE, TO LET, TO MAKE, TO GET, and a few others.



## Ejercicio Resuelto

1. I want the dentist to fix my teeth.

*I'll have the dentist fix my teeth.*

*I'll have my teeth fixed.*

2. The cleaner is going to wash my windows.

*I'm going to have my windows washed.*

*I'm going to have the cleaner wash my windows.*

3. The gardener cut Joe's grass yesterday

*Joe had the gardener cut his grass yesterday.*

*Joe had his grass cut yesterday.*

4. The plumber is mending our broken tap.

*We are having the plumber mend our broken tap*

*We are having our broken tap mended.*

**Read carefully the sentences in italics with the causative form above and deduce the structure of the causative have.**

**HAVE + OBJECT + PAST PARTICIPLE**

is used to suggest that

WE ARE CAUSING SOMEONE TO DO SOMETHING FOR US.

### IMPORTANT

The tense of the verb HAVE changes depending on the time:

I had my car washed last week (HAD = Simple Past)

I have my car washed every day (HAVE= Simple Present)

I will have my car washed tomorrow, probably (WILL HAVE= future)



## Comprueba lo aprendido

Decide which sentence with the causative form is correct and which one is incorrect.

1) Yesterday I had my car repair.

- ☐ a. Incorrect.
- ☐ b. Correct.

Right. There is no past participle in the sentence. It should be *repaired*.

Wrong. The structure should be: have + object + past participle.

Solución

1. Opción correcta
2. Incorrecto

2) Are you going to get the tyres changed?

- ☐ a. Incorrect.
- ☐ b. Correct.

Wrong. The sentence is correct. *Get* can be also used instead of *have*.

Right. The sentence is correct. *Get* can be also used instead of *have*.

Solución

- 1. Incorrecto
- 2. Opción correcta

3. I had serviced my car.

- ☐ Correct
- ☐ Incorrect

No, look at the position of the object.

Right! The correct form for this structure is : I had my car serviced.

Solución

- 1. Incorrecto
  - 2. Opción correcta
-



### Central Park in New York: a jungle in the middle of skyscrapers

**Central Park** is a large public, urban park that occupies over a square mile (341 hectares) in the heart of Manhattan in New York City. It is host to approximately twenty-five million visitors each year. Central Park was opened in 1859, completed in 1873 and designated a National Historic Landmark in 1963.

The park was designed by the famous landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted and the architect Calvert Vaux. While much of the park looks natural, it is in fact almost entirely landscaped. It contains several natural-looking lakes and [ponds](#), extensive walking [tracks](#), two ice-skating [rinks](#) (one of which is a swimming pool in July and August), the Central Park Zoo, the Central Park Conservatory Garden, a wildlife sanctuary, a large area of natural woods, a reservoir with an encircling running track, and the outdoor Delacorte Theater which hosts the "Shakespeare in the Park" summer festivals.



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The park is maintained by the Central Park Conservancy, a private, not-for-[profit](#) organization that manages the park under a contract with the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation, in which the president of the Conservancy is *ex officio* Administrator of Central Park.

Central Park is bordered on the north by West 110th Street, on the south by West 59th Street, on the west by Eighth Avenue. Along the park's borders however, these are known as Central Park North, Central Park South, and Central Park West respectively. Fifth Avenue retains its name along the eastern [border](#) of the park. Most of the areas immediately adjacent to the park are known for impressive buildings and valuable real estate.

*Taken from [Wikipedia](#).*

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**Para saber más**

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[Click here](#) to gain an idea about the form and use of the causative have.

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## 5. An attractive but dangerous visit (introduction to suffixes and question tags)

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Finally, in this section you will learn about **vocabulary building**. We will focus on some common adjective suffixes. Learning something about how suffixes function in the English language can help you improve general reading comprehension. Moreover, suffixes help you use context and etymological clues to help you guess the meaning of unfamiliar words.



### Actividad de lectura

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Paco hadn't seen much in New York yet. However, the hotel seemed quite comfortable and peaceful. Besides, it was near Central Park, the most famous park in the city. Although he was told that New York could be dangerous at nights and that he had to be careful all the time, he thought the city was really attractive with an exciting mixture of different cultures.

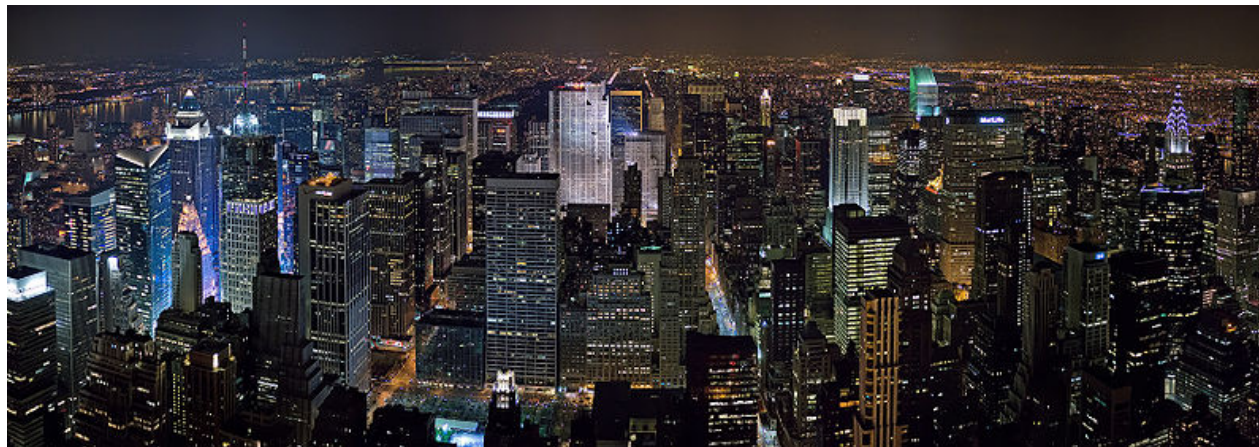


Imagen de [Diliff](#)

Dominio público.

Just in case, he tried to avoid certain areas full of drunks, homeless people, drug dealers and professional criminals.

Try to find in the text all the adjectives with suffixes you are familiar with.

We remind you that the most common suffixes are *-al*, *-ent*, *-ive*, *-ous*, *-ful*, *-less*, *-ing* and *-ed*.

comfortable / peaceful / Central / famous / dangerous / careful

attractive / different / homeless / professional

\* *Criminal* is a noun here, not an adjective.



## Reflexiona

Suffixes are groups of letters attached to the ends of roots, words, and word groups. Suffixes serve a grammatical function. A suffix can indicate the function of a word (noun, verb, adjective, adverb), and that makes comprehension easier. Suffixes can also modify and extend meaning.

Adjectives can sometimes be made by adding a suffix to a noun or a verb. For example, if you add the suffix "**able**" to the verb "**do**" you get "doable". You can use this adjective to say an activity is doable.



## Ejercicio Resuelto

My father's car is very (economic) \_\_\_\_\_.



There was a (marvel) \_\_\_\_\_ serial on TV last night.

That guy is very (ambition) \_\_\_\_\_.

That women is absolutely (beauty)\_\_\_\_\_.\*

My grandfather loves (classic) \_\_\_\_\_ music.

Be careful of false friends! These are words that are similar to words in another language, but have a different meaning. For example, *sensible* in English is *sensato* in Spanish. And *sensible* in Spanish is *sensitive* in English!

Fill in the blanks with an adjective derived from the word given.

My father's car is very **economical**.

There was a **marvellous** serial on TV last night.

That guy is very **ambitious**.

That woman is very **beautiful**.

My grandfather loves **classical** music.



## Comprueba lo aprendido

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Match the definitions with the suitable adjectives:  
popular / attractive / energetic / interesting / flexible

- 1)  is somebody or something pleasing to the eye or mind especially through beauty or charm.
  - 2) If something or somebody holds our attention, we can say that it is .
  - 3) Regarded with great favor, approval, or affection especially by the general public. It is .
  - 4) If we bend something without breaking it that means that it is .
  - 5) Possessing or exerting or displaying energy, we can say that it is .
- 



## Reflexiona

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### QUESTION TAGS

**Question tags** are very common in English. We'll study them because they are very often used in everyday English.

They are placed at the end of a sentence and they ask for confirmation: *Am I right?* or *Do you agree with me?*

Watch the video below to gain a wider idea of how to form question tags. When you finish click on the Click here button to see their structure.

[Enlace a recurso reproducible >> http://www.youtube.com/embed/RpunLrghIjo](http://www.youtube.com/embed/RpunLrghIjo)

Vídeo de [BBC Learning English](#) en [Youtube](#)

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As you have probably deduced, the basic structure to form a question tag is:

+	-
Positive statement	negative tag?
<i>Today is Sunday,</i>	<i>isn't it?</i>
-	+
Negative statement,	positive tag?
<i>You don't like pizza,</i>	<i>do you?</i>

Remember that in question tags you must always use an **auxiliary verb in the form opposite to the previous sentence**. If the sentence was negative, the question tag is positive and viceversa, for example:

*You like football, don't you?*

*He hasn't tried it yet, has he?*

The subject is always repeated as a pronoun:

John lives in London, doesn't he?

Cats can't swim, can they?



Para saber más

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Here we give you the chance to learn about [question tags](#) and do [some exercises](#).

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Curiosidad

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## Museum of Modern Art



**The Museum of Modern Art (MoMA)** is an art museum located in Midtown Manhattan in New York City, on 53rd Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. It has been singularly important in developing and collecting modernist art, and is often identified as the most influential museum of modern art in the world. The museum's collection offers an unparalleled [overview](#) of modern and contemporary art, including works of architecture and design, drawings, painting, sculpture, photography, prints, illustrated books and artist's books, film, and electronic media.

MoMA's library and archives [hold over](#) 300,000 books, artist books, and periodicals, as well as individual files on more than 70,000 artists. The archives contain primary source material [related to](#) the history of modern and contemporary art. It also houses an award-winning fine dining restaurant, The Modern, run by Alsace-born chef Gabriel Kreuther.

*Taken from [Wikipedia](#).*

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### Para saber más

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[Learn about vocabulary building](#): affixes and roots.

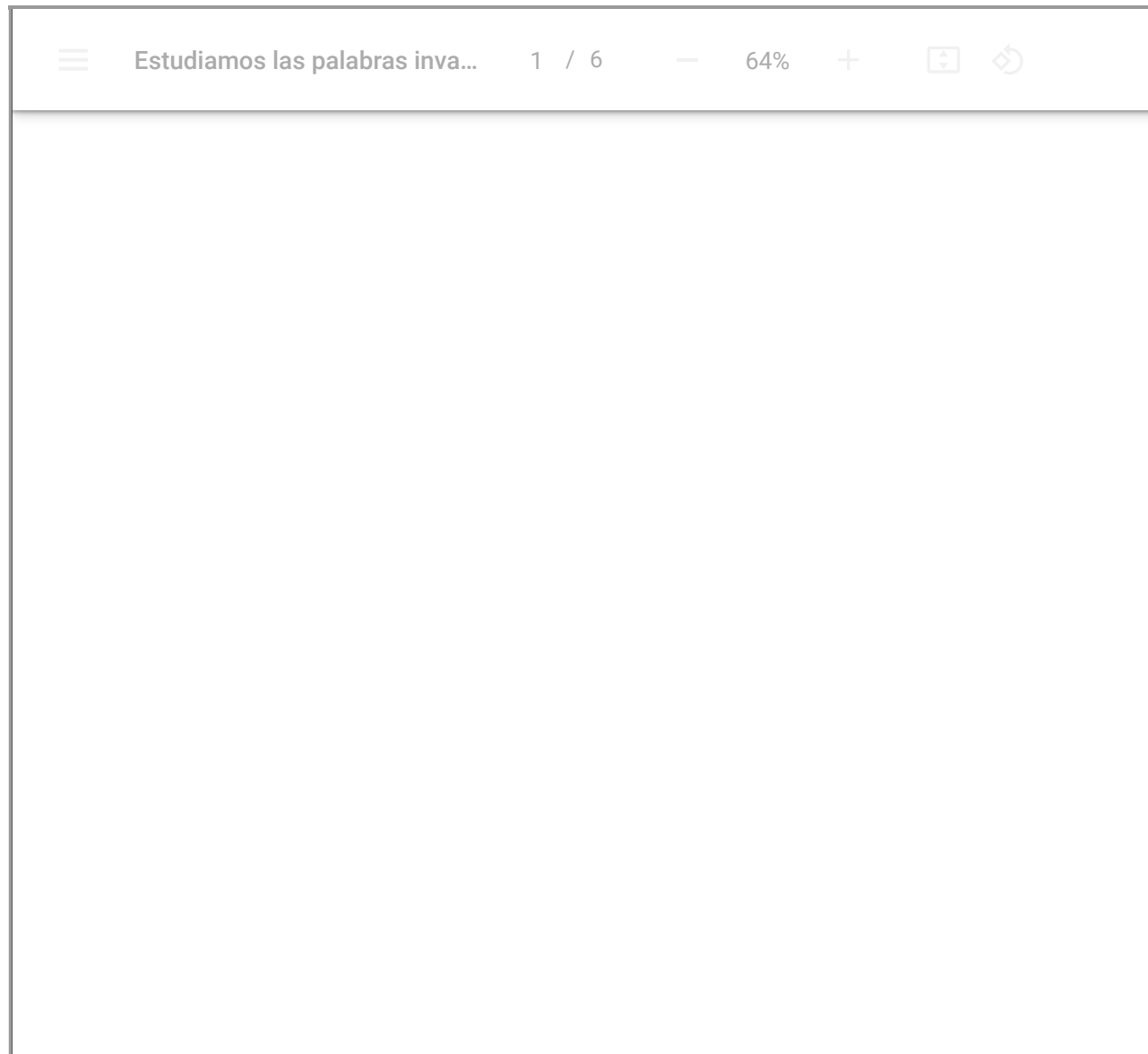
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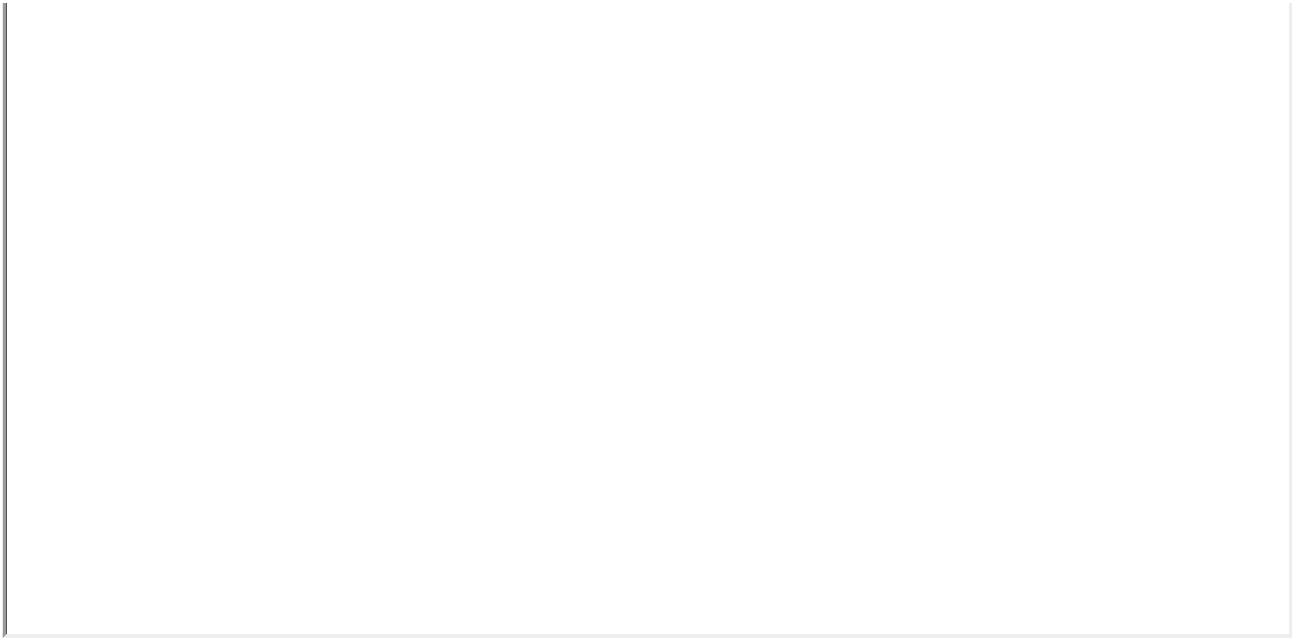
That was enough for topic 1. Come with us to topic 2.

# Resumen

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Descarga [aquí](#) el resumen del tema





## Imprimible

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