

Inglés Intermedio  
15. The story of LEGO



Hello again!

We have a new video activity for this week.

I've found a very interesting short animation film about ***the story of LEGO toys***.

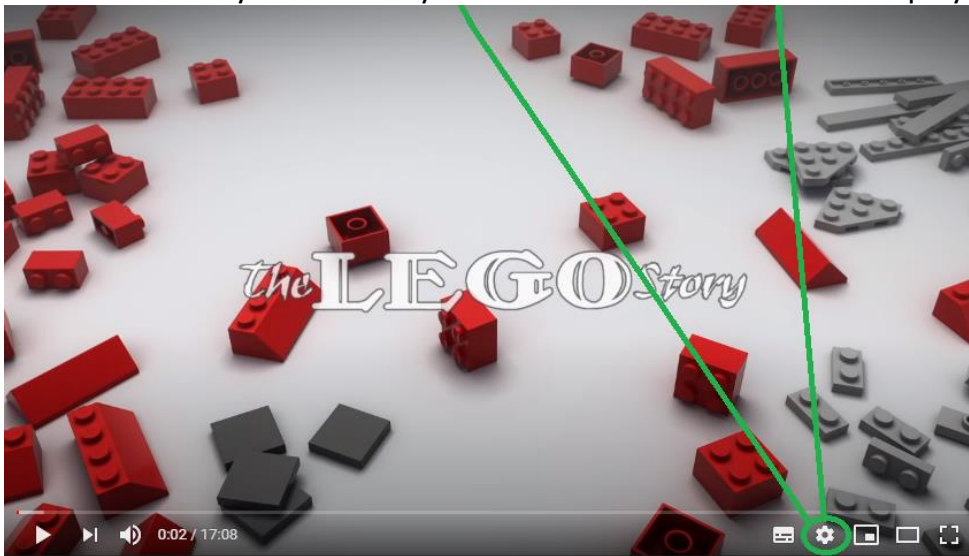
I hope you enjoy it as much as I did.

You can watch the movie here



[The story of LEGO](#)

Remember that you can always enable subtitles and reduce the playback speed.



This time the **task** will be to **write a summary** of the film.

~~12~~ lines (+/-). 4 paragraphs. (120 words)

Paragraph 1: Introduction (2, 3 lines). when?, where?, who?.

Paragraph 2: (3,4 lines). what?

Paragraph 3: (3,4 lines). how?

Paragraph 4: Conclusion / personal opinion (2, 3 lines).

## Grammar. Comparatives

<b>COMPARATIVOS Y SUPERLATIVOS</b>			
	ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
One-syllable adjectives	CHEAP	CHEAP-ER	THE CHEAP-EST
Two-syllable adjectives	HEALTHY	HEALTH-I-ER	THE HEALTH-I-EST
Two-syllable adjectives not ending in "-y"	BORING	MORE BORING	THE MOST BORING
Three or more syllable adjectives	EXPENSIVE	MORE EXPENSIVE	THE MOST EXPENSIVE



### Irregular comparatives:

FORMA POSITIVA	FORMA COMPARATIVA	FORMA SUPERLATIVA
<i>Bad</i> Malo	<i>Worse</i> Peor	<i>The worst</i> El peor
<i>Good</i> Bueno	<i>Better</i> Mejor	<i>The best</i> El mejor
<i>Little</i> Poco	<i>Less</i> Menos	<i>The least</i> El menos
<i>Many</i> Muchos	<i>More</i> Más	<i>The most</i> La mayoría
<i>Much</i> Mucho	<i>More</i> Más	<i>The most</i> La mayor parte
<i>Far</i> Lejos	<i>Further o Farther</i> Más lejos	<i>The farthest o the furthest</i> El más lejano

**HOMEWORK: Read the sentences below and think if they are correct or not.**

1. Much less water flooded into the house than I expected.
2. There are less people here than promised to come.
3. Tennis is a far harder game than football.
4. The more you protest, more guilty you look!
5. This house is twice as big as the other one we saw.
6. Your dog is so friendlier than my one.
7. That company is considerably richest than that one.
8. That's by far the largest dam I've ever seen.

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**Soluciones a las actividades de la semana anterior (Inglés intermedio 14)**

**Completa las frases con el gerundio o el infinitivo:**

1. Do you enjoy dancing (dance)?
2. I promise to participate (participate) in the organization.
3. Can you imagine living (live) in the Caribbean?
4. You have to avoid hurting (hurt) your wife's feelings.
5. I agree to wash (wash) the dishes every day.
6. Would you mind to come (come) with me?
7. Tom learnt to speak (speak) Japanese in six months.

**2.- Put the verb into the gerund or the infinitive with 'to':**

1. She delayed getting (get) out of bed. (after delay)
2. I offered to help (help). (after offer)
3. Running (run) in the morning is great. (subject)
4. I'd love to come (come) with you. ←ojo!!! (after would love)
5. I am ready for swimming (swim). (after preposition)
6. I would hate to arrive (arrive) too late. ←ojo!!! (after would hate)
7. It is difficult to pass (pass) the exam. (after an adjective)
8. I chose to work (work) here. (after chose)
9. I really can't stand waiting (wait) for the bus. (after can't stand)
10. We can't afford to buy (buy) a new car. (after can't afford)
11. I couldn't help laughing (laugh). (after can't help)
12. It seems to be (be) raining. (after seem)
13. I considered moving (move) to Spain. (after consider)
14. Making a cake is not very difficult (make). (subject)
15. She is thinking about travelling (travel) to Asia next summer (after preposition)

### 3. Completa con infinitivo o gerundio

1. Georgina gave up smoking (smoke) last month.
2. Please, try to avoid watching (watch) TV to reading (read).
4. I'd hate to arrive (arrive) too late.
5. I am against drinking (drink) and (drive).
6. I really can't stand waiting (wait) for the bus.
7. When Tom finished speaking (speak) he left the room.
8. Serafín is thinking of leaving (leave) his job and going (go) back to Mexico.
9. I couldn't help laughing (laugh).
10. I'd love to come (come) with you.
11. Imagine living (live) with a woman who never wants to talk (talk).
12. I don't enjoy working (work).

### Translate the following sentences:

1. Estoy acostumbrado a cocinar.

#### I am used to cooking

2. Veía la televisión por la noche. (Solía ver la televisión por la noche)

#### I used to watch TV at night

3. Me estoy acostumbrando a usar mi nuevo móvil.

#### I am getting used to use my new mobile phone

4. Él está acostumbrado a trabajar por la noche.

#### He is used to working at night

5. ¿Jugabas con los niños? (¿Solías jugar con los niños?):

#### Did you use to play with the kids?

6. Me acostumbré a viajar.

#### I got used to travelling