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**Nombre del trabajo:** **ACTIVITY # 2**

**Materia:** INGLES IV

**Grado:** 4to

**Grupo:** "A"

Comitán de Domínguez Chiapas 17 de octubre 2020.

TEMA PRINCIPAL 1: DEMONSTRATIVES

# This / that / these / those

## 1. Los *demonstrative determiners*

Los ***demonstrative determiners*** se utilizan mayoritariamente para especificar o señalar a personas, animales o cosas en función de su proximidad o lejanía teniendo en cuenta la posición del hablante:

THIS	<i>Esto/e/a</i>
THAT	<i>Eso/e/a, aquel, aquello/a</i>
THESE	<i>Estos/as</i>
THOSE	<i>Esos/as, aquellos/as</i>

CONTINÚA LEYENDO LA EXPLICACIÓN DE LOS DEMONSTRATIVES EN EL SIGUIENTE LINK:

<https://www.lewolang.com/gramatica-inglesa/6/this-that-these-those>

## EJERCICIOS # 1

1. VE AL LINK QUE TE DEJO Y REALIZA LOS EJERCICIOS, LUEGO TOMA UNA CAPTURA DE PANTALLA Y ANEXA LA IMAGEN CON TUS RESPUESTAS, EJEMPLO:

\*PUEDES REVISAR SI TUS RESPUESTAS SON CORRECTAS EN EL SIGUIENTE LINK:  
<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/grammar/demonstratives/this-that-these-those>

## This / that / these / those

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**Demonstratives**

- ▶ Elementary - exercises
- ▶ Intermediate - exercises
- ▶ Home

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**This / that / these / those**

Correct! Well done. More exercises  
Your score is 100%.

**This** car.

**That** bike.

**These** pencils.

**Those** books.

**That** ball.

**These** shoes.

**This** mouse.

**Those** snakes.

**These** birds.

**That** cat.

**Those** apples.

**This** banana.

**L'ORÉAL PARIS**

NUEVO

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2.

is a carrot.

is an apple.

are berries.

are lemons.

EJERCICIOS # 2

VE AL LINK QUE TE DEJO Y

REALIZA LOS EJERCICIOS, LUEGO TOMA UNA CAPTURA DE PANTALLA Y ANEXA LA IMAGEN CON TUS RESPUESTAS, EJEMPLO:

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/grammar/demonstratives/this-that> (revisa tus respuestas aquí mismo )

Bibliografía | UDS

Demonstratives - free grammar

agendaweb.org/exercises/grammar/demonstratives/this-that


Elementary - exercises


Intermediate - exercises


Home


Advertisement


Correct! Well done. More exercises  
Your score is 98%.


**This** is a hamburger. 


**That** is a tomato. -----> 


**These** are bananas. 


**Those** are cherries. -----> 


**That** is a carrot. -----> 


**This** is an apple. 


**Those** are berries. -----> 

**These** are lemons. 

**This** is an orange. 

**Those** are plums. -----> 

**That** is a cake. -----> 

**These** are grapes. 

Check

[More - exercises](#)

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A CONTINUACIÓN, VEREMOS Y TRABAJAREMOS EN UNAS PÁGINAS DE LA ANTOLOGÍA DE INGLÉS 4:

## How much is it?

### 1 **SNAPSHOT**



Sources: Based on information from Think Quest; Hewlett-Packard, *The Meaning of Color*

Which words have a positive meaning? Which have a negative meaning?  
What meanings do these colors have for you?  
What does your favorite color make you think of?

### 2 **CONVERSATION** *It's really pretty.*

**A** Listen and practice.

Salesclerk: Can I help you?  
Customer: Yes, thank you. How much are these gloves?  
Salesclerk: The gray ones? They're \$18.  
Customer: Oh, that's not bad. Do they come in black?  
Salesclerk: No, sorry, just gray.  
Customer: OK. Um, how much is that scarf?  
Salesclerk: Which one? The blue and orange one?  
Customer: No, the yellow one.  
Salesclerk: Let's see . . . It's \$24.95.  
Customer: It's really pretty. I'll take it.

**B** Listen to the rest of the conversation. What else does the customer look at? Does she buy it?



### 3 GRAMMAR FOCUS

#### Demonstratives; one, ones



How much is **this** scarf?  
**this one?**

How much is **that** scarf?  
**that one?**

How much are **these** gloves?  
**these?**

How much are **those** gloves?  
**those?**

Which **one**?  
The yellow **one**.

Which **ones**?  
The gray **ones**.

**It's** \$24.95.

**They're** \$18.

#### saying prices

79¢ = seventy-nine cents  
\$18 = eighteen dollars  
\$24.95 = twenty-four ninety-five

#### 1 Demonstratives; one, ones

- ▶ With singular nouns, use *this* for a thing that is nearby and *that* for a thing that is not nearby: How much is **this** cap here? How much is **that** cap over there?
- ▶ With plural nouns, use *these* for things that are nearby and *those* for things that are not nearby: How much are **these** earrings here? How much are **those** earrings over there?
- ▶ Use *one* to replace a singular noun: I like the red hat. → I like the red **one**. Use *ones* to replace plural nouns: I like the green bags. → I like the green **ones**.

Circle the correct words.

1. A: Excuse me. How much are **this / these** shoes?  
B: **It's / They're** \$279.  
A: And how much is **this / that** bag over there?  
B: **It's / They're** only \$129.  
A: And are the two gray **one / ones** \$129, too?  
B: No. **That / Those** are only \$119.  
A: Oh! **This / That** store is really expensive.
2. A: Can I help you?  
B: Yes, please. I really like **these / those** jeans over there. How much **is it / are they**?  
A: Which **one / ones**? Do you mean **this / these**?  
B: No, the black **one / ones**.  
A: Let me look. Oh, **it's / they're** \$35.99.  
B: That's not bad. And how much is **this / that** sweater here?  
A: **It's / They're** only \$9.99.

REALIZAR  
ESTE  
EJERCICIO

## TEMA PRINCIPAL 2 : ADJETIVOS EN GRADO COMPARATIVO EN INGLÉS

¿Qué es un adjetivo comparativo en inglés?

¿Hay algún alimento que prefieras sobre otro?  
Veamos cómo puedes expresar eso:

Para establecer una comparación entre una cosa y otra, usamos los *comparative adjectives*/ adjetivos comparativos. Estos se caracterizan por la terminación "*-er*" que le añades al adjetivo que estás usando. Por ejemplo:

*Sweet* (dulce) - *Sweeter*

- *The strawberry is sweeter than the orange.*  
La fresa es más dulce que la naranja.

*Sour* (ácido) - *Sourer*

- *These candies are sourer than the others.*  
Estos dulces son más ácidos que los otros.

Como puedes ver en los ejemplos, para hacer una frase comparativa, debes ubicar el conector *than* / que, después del adjetivo.

Observa a continuación, el modo en que se forma una oración que incluye un adjetivo comparativo:

Subject + Verb + Comparative Adjective + Than + Subject

He is faster than me.

(Él es más rápido que yo.)

**POR FAVOR VE EL SIGUIENTE VIDEO:**

#Pachos #ReglasDelComparativo #InglésFácil  
4 Reglas básicas del COMPARATIVO en Inglés - Muy bien explicado  
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<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9KliaLupHuA&t=9s>



## EJERCICIOS # 1

1. VE AL LINK QUE TE DEJO Y REALIZA LOS EJERCICIOS, LUEGO TOMA UNA CAPTURA DE PANTALLA Y ANEXA LA IMAGEN CON TUS RESPUESTAS, EJEMPLO:  
(revisa tus respuestas aquí mismo )

<https://www.superprof.es/apuntes/idiomas/ingles/gramatica-inglesa/adjectives/exercises-comparative-adjectives.html>

Bibliografía | UDS

Ejercicios interactivos: comparati...

superprof.es/apuntes/idiomas/ingles/gramatica-inglesa/adjectives/exercises-comparative-adjectives.html

**Escribe la forma comparativa de superioridad añadiendo *"-er than"* o *"more \_\_\_\_ than"* a los siguientes adjetivos, según corresponda.**

1 Difficult →

**More difficult**

**Solucion**  
More difficult than

2 Cheap →

**Cheaper than**

**Solucion**  
Cheaper than

3 Short →

**Shorter than**

**Solucion**  
Shorter than

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4 Busy →

**Busier than**

 Solucion

Busier than

5 Beautiful →

**More beautiful than**

 Solucion

More beautiful than

6 Boring →

**More boring**

 Solucion

More boring than

7 Late →

7 Late →

**Later than**

 Solucion

Later than

8 Nice →

**Nicer than**

 Solucion

Nicer than

9 Enjoyable →

**More enjoyable than**

 Solucion

More enjoyable than

10 Heavy →

**Heavier than**

10 Heavy →

Heavier than

Solucion

Heavier than

11 Big →

Bigger than

Solucion

Bigger than

1 2 Old →


Older than

Solucion

Older than / elder than


13 Interesting →

**More interesting than**

 **Solucion**  
More interesting than


14 Bad →

**Worse than**

 **Solucion**  
Worse than

15 Far →


**Further than**

 **Solucion**  
Further/farther than

16 Serious →

**More serious**


**Thinner than**

 Solucion

Thinner than

18 Cold →

**Colder than**

 Solucion

Colder than

19 Famous →

**More famous than**

 Solucion

More famous than

20 Good →

**Better than**

## EJERCICIOS # 2

1) Selecciona la respuesta correcta.

- a) Moscow is cold ← colder → coldest than Madrid
- b) Cars are much expensive – cheaper ← more expensive → than bicycles
- c) Olympic athletes train so much – less – much more than other athletes.
- d) Non-smokers usually live much – more ← longer → than smokers.
- e) Cats are faster → fast – slower than mice.
- f) Skydiving is safer – more dangerous → dangerous than most sports.
- g) Fried food is healthier → greasier → saltier than salads.
- h) A good advice could be much useful – useful – more useful than money.

LINK DE LA PÁGINA PARA REVISAR TUS RESPUESTAS:

<https://www.estudiaringles.online/ejercicios-adjetivos-comparativos/>

A CONTINUACIÓN, VEREMOS Y TRABAJAREMOS EN UNAS PÁGINAS DE LA ANTOLOGÍA DE INGLÉS 4:

# 10 GRAMMAR FOCUS

## Preferences; comparisons with adjectives

Which sweater do you **prefer**?

I **prefer** the blue one.

It's **nicer than** the green one.

Which one do you **like more**?

I **like** the blue one **more**.

It's **prettier than** the green one.

Which one do you **like better**?

I **like** the blue one **better**.

It's **more stylish than** the green one.

### Spelling

cheap → cheaper

nice → nicer

pretty → prettier

big → bigger

## 2 Preferences; comparisons with adjectives (page 20)

- ▶ With adjectives of one or two syllables, add *-er* to form the comparative: cheap → cheaper; nice → nicer; pretty → prettier; big → bigger.
- ▶ With adjectives of three or more syllables, use *more* + adjective to form the comparative: expensive → more expensive.

### A Write the comparatives of these adjectives.

- |               |                                    |                |                  |
|---------------|------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. attractive | ..... <i>more attractive</i> ..... | 5. interesting | More interesting |
| 2. boring     | ..... More boring .....            | 6. reasonable  | More reasonable  |
| 3. exciting   | ..... More excitana .....          | 7. sad         | sadder           |
| 4. friendly   | ..... More friendly                | 8. warm        | warmer           |

### B Answer the questions. Use the words in parentheses in another sentence with the second word.

- Which pants do you prefer, the cotton ones or the wool ones? (wool / attractive)  
..... I prefer the wool ones. They're more attractive than the cotton ones .....
- Which ring do you like better, the gold one or the silver one? (silver / interesting)  
.....
- Which one do you prefer, the silk jacket or the wool jacket? (silk / pretty)  
.....
- Which ones do you like more, the black shoes or the purple ones? (purple / exciting)  
.....

### RESPUESTAS DEL EJERCICIO A:

1. More attractive
2. More boring
3. More exciting
4. More friendly
5. More interesting



6. More reasonable
7. Sadder
8. warmer