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

**Materia:** Ingles

**Grado:** 4 to cuatrimestre

**Grupo:** "B"

Comitán de Domínguez Chiapas a 17 de octubre del 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>

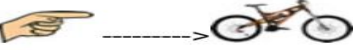
## EJERCICIOS # 1


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:


### This / that / these / those

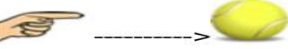
Wait a few seconds for questions to load or


car. 


bike. 


pencils. 


books. 


ball. 


shoes. 


mouse. 

snakes. 

birds. 

cat. 

apples. 

banana. 

\*PUEDES REVISAR SI TUS RESPUESTAS SON CORRECTAS EN EL SIGUIENTE LINK:

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/grammar/demonstratives/this-that-these-those>

## EJERCICIOS # 2

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 )

### Demonstratives - exercises

Wait a few seconds for questions to load or

is a hamburger.



is a tomato.



are bananas.



are cherries.



is a carrot.



is an apple.



are berries.



are lemons.



is an orange.



are plums.



is a cake.



are grapes.



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?**

**that** scarf?  
**that one?**

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

**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.

- 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:**

Comparativos

1) Agregar ER

2) Monosílábica que termina en CVC DUPLICO ULT. CONSONANT

3) Termina en Y-se reemplaza por i y agregamos (ER)

4) Más de 2 sílabas Usar MORE

Comparativos Irregulares

#Pachos #ReglasDelComparativo #InglésFácil

4 Reglas básicas del COMPARATIVO en Inglés - Muy bien explicado

1.135.519 visualizaciones • 18 may. 2017

34.962 818 COMPARTIR GUARDAR

<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>

1 Difficult →

More difficult than

2 Cheap →

Cheaper than

3 Short →

Shoter than

4 Busy →

Busier than

5 Beautiful →

More beautiful than

6 Boring →

More boring than

7 Late →

Later than

8 Nice →

Nicer than

9 Enjoyable →

More enjoyable than

10 Heavy →

Heavier than

11 Big →

Bigger than

1 2 Old →

Older than

13 Interesting →

More interesting than

14 Bad →

Worse than

15 Far →

Farther than

16 Serious →

More serious than

17 Thin →

Tinner than

18 Cold →

Colder than

19 Famous →

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 exciting .....          | 7. sad         | ..... Sadder .....           |
| 4. friendly   | ..... More friendly .....          | 8. warm        | ..... Warmer .....           |

### B Answer the questions. Use the words in parentheses in your answer. Then write 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)  
..... I prefer the silver one, they're more interesting than gold one. ....
- Which one do you prefer, the silk jacket or the wool jacket? (silk / pretty)  
..... I prefer the wool jacket, they're more pretty than silk jacket .....
- Which ones do you like more, the black shoes or the purple ones? (purple / exciting)  
..... I prefer the purple ones, they're more exciting than the black shoes .....

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