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Nombre del trabajo: activity # 2.

Materia: Ingles.

Grado: 4to cuatrimestre.

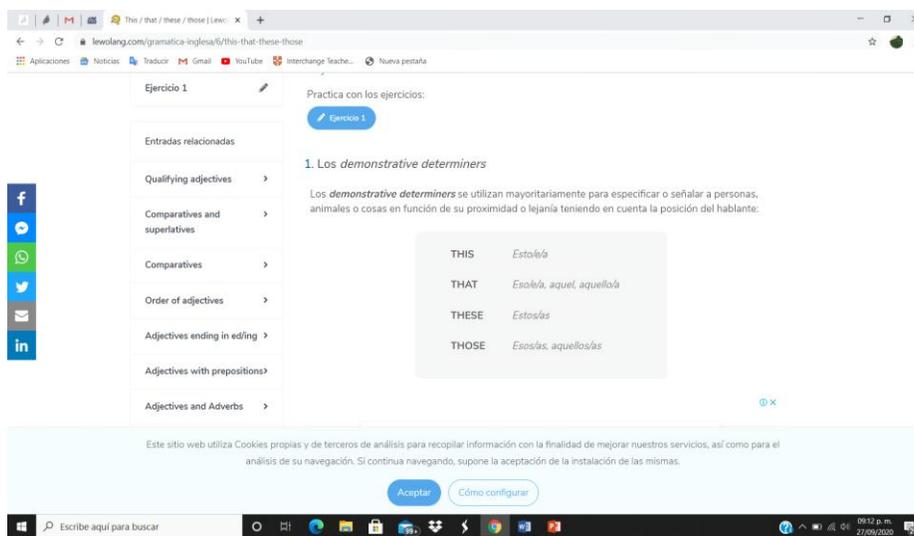
Grupo: B

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:



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL lewolang.com/gramatica-inglesa/this-that-these-those. The page content includes:

- Ejercicio 1** (Exercise 1)
- Practica con los ejercicios:** (Practice with the exercises:)
- 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:**
- A table listing the determiners and their Spanish equivalents:

THIS	Esto/é/ó
THAT	Eso/a/ó, aquel, aquella/á
THESE	Estos/ás
THOSE	Esos/ás, aquellos/ás

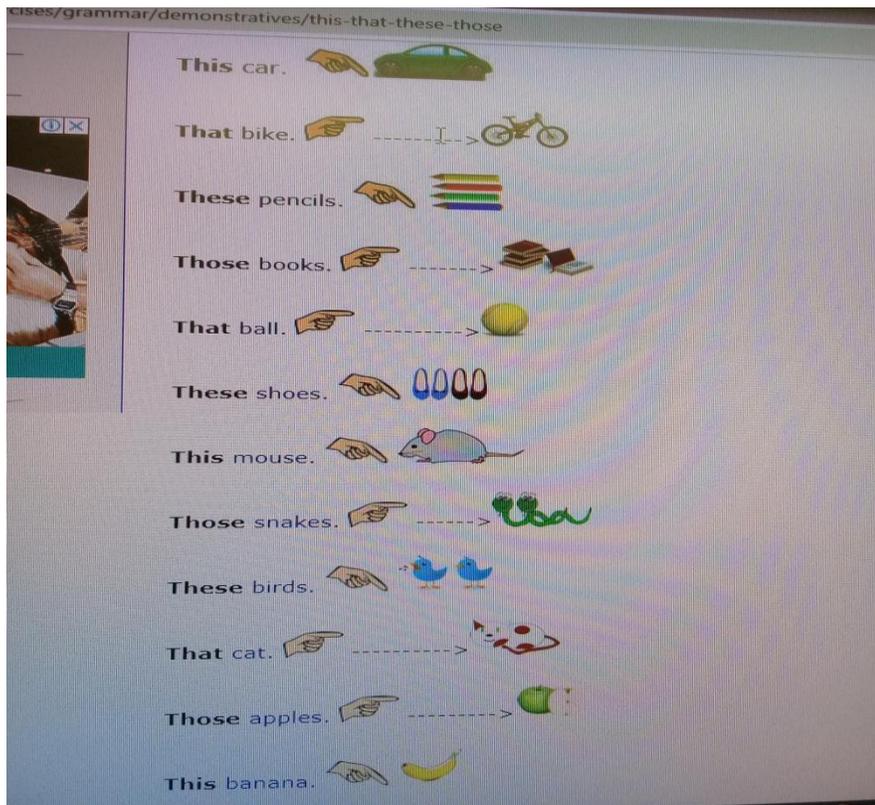
At the bottom of the page, there is a cookie consent banner with the text: "Este sitio web utiliza Cookies propias y de terceros de análisis para recopilar información con la finalidad de mejorar nuestros servicios, así como para el análisis de su navegación. Si continúa navegando, supone la aceptación de la instalación de las mismas." and buttons for "Aceptar" (Accept) and "Cómo configurar" (How to configure).

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

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

EJERCICIOS # 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>

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)

Demonstratives - exercises

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

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. -----> 

These are berries.

These are lemons.



This is an orange.



Those are plums.



That is a cake.



These are grapes.



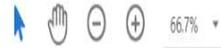
Check

[More - exercises](#)

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



How much is it?

1 SNAPSHOT



Source: Based on information from Pink Queen; HeidiParker, 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?	that scarf?	Which one ?	It's \$24.95.
	this one	that one	The yellow one .	
How much are	these gloves?	those gloves?	Which ones ?	They're \$18.
	these?	those?	The gray ones .	

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.



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.

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:

The screenshot shows a YouTube video player with a handwritten note on the screen. The note is titled 'Comparativos' and lists four rules for forming comparatives in English:

- 1) Agregar ER
- 2) Monosilábica que termina en CVC DUPLICO ULT. CONSONANT
 - Fat
 - Big
 - Hot
- 3) Termina en Y - se reemplaza por i y agregamos (ER)
 - Happy
 - Heavy
 - Dry
- 4) Más de 2 sílabas usar MORE
 - Expensive
 - Beautiful
 - Interesting
 - Intelligent

Below the rules, there is a section for 'Comparativos Irregulares' with the following examples:

- Good:
- Bad:
- Little:
- Far:

The video player interface includes a search bar, a video title, a description, and a list of recommended videos on the right side.

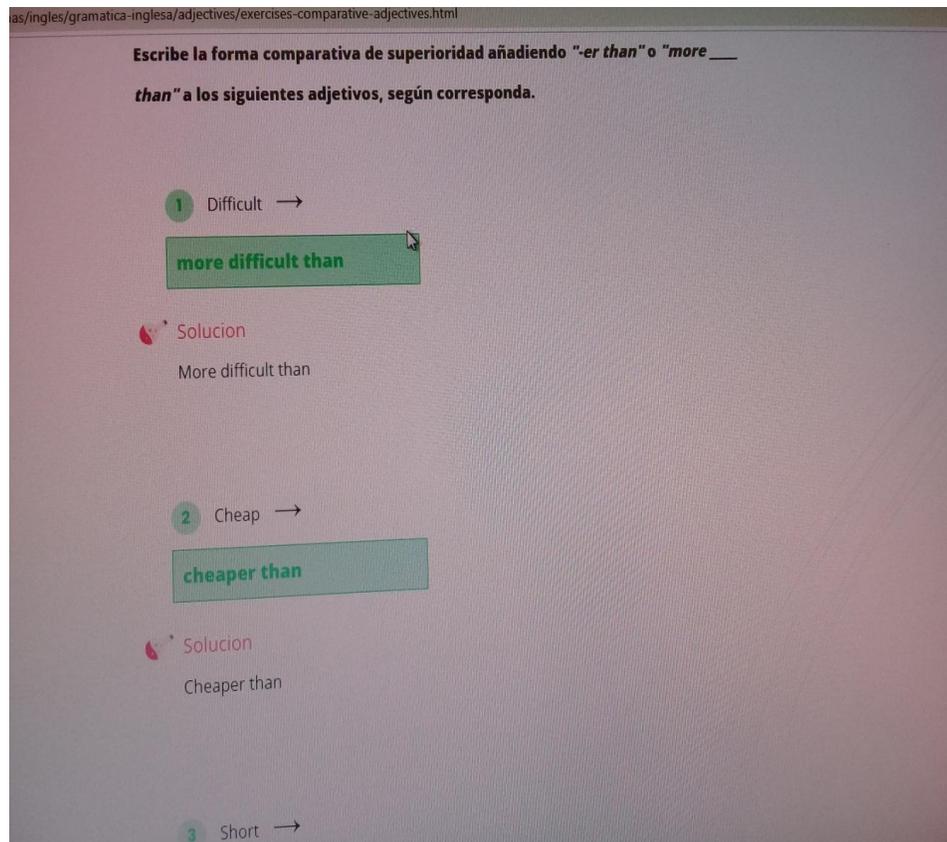
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9KliaLupHuA&t=9s>

EJERCICIOS # 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>



as/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 than

Solucion
More difficult than

2 Cheap →

cheaper than

Solucion
Cheaper than

3 Short →

3 Short →

shorter than

 Solucion

Shorter than

4 Busy →

busier than

 Solucion

Busier than

5 Beautiful →

more beautiful than

 Solucion

More beautiful than

6 Boring →

more boring than

 Solucion

More boring than

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

Solucion

Heavier than

11 Big →

bigger than

Solucion

Bigger than

12 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/ farther than

Solucion

Further/farther than

16 Serious →

more serious than

Solucion

More serious than

17 Thin →

thinner than

Solucion

Thinner than

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

18 Cold →

colder than

Solucion

Colder than

19 Famous →

more famous than

Solucion

More famous than

20 Good →

better than

Solucion

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.	Spelling cheap → cheaper nice → nicer
Which one do you like more ? I like the blue one more .	It's prettier than the green one.	pretty → prettier
Which one do you like better ? I like the blue one better .	It's more stylish than the green one.	big → bigger

A Complete these conversations. Then practice with a partner.

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 friendlv. | 8. warm | Warmer.
..... |

B. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS. USE THE WORDS IN PARENTHESES IN YOUR ANSWER. THEN WRITE ANOTHER SENTENCE WITH THE SECOND WORD.

1. **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.

2. **Which ring do you like better, the gold one or the silver one? (silver/interesting).**

I like the gold one better. It's more interesting than the silver ones.

3. **Which one do you prefer, the silk jacket or the wool jacket? (silk/pretty).**

I prefer the wool jacket one. It's prettier than the silk jacket one.

4. **Which ones do you like more, the black shoes or the purple ones? (purple/exciting).**

I like the black shoes ones more. They're more exciting than the purple ones.