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Nombre del trabajo: ACTIVITY # 2

Materia: ingles IV

Grado: Cuarto 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:

| | |
|-------|----------------------------------|
| 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 [Refresh](#)

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------|--|------------------------------------|---|--------|
| <input type="text" value="THIS"/> | car. | | <input type="text" value="THAT"/> | → | CAT |
| <input type="text" value="THAT"/> | bike. | | <input type="text" value="THOSE"/> | → | APPLES |
| <input type="text" value="THESE"/> | pencils. | | <input type="text" value="THIS"/> | → | BANANA |
| <input type="text" value="THESE"/> | books. | | | | |
| <input type="text" value="THAT"/> | ball. | | | | |
| <input type="text" value="THESE"/> | shoes. | | | | |
| <input type="text" value="THIS"/> | mouse. | | | | |
| <input type="text" value="THOSE"/> | snakes. | | | | |
| <input type="text" value="THESE"/> | birds. | | | | |

*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**



Source: 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**.

saying prices

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

It's \$24.95.

They're \$18.

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:

Comparativos

1. Más de 2 sílabas
usar **MORE**

- Expensive
- Beautiful
- Interesting
- Intelligent

2. Monosilábica
que termina en GVC
DÚPLICADO ULT. CONSONANT

- Fast
- Small
- Rich
- Fat
- Big
- Hot

3. Termina en Y - se reemplaza por I
y agregamos ER

- Happy
- Heavy
- Dry

4. Comparativos Irregulares

- Good
- Bad
- Little
- Far

Wachy Reglas del Comparativo English

4 Reglas básicas del COMPARATIVO en Inglés - Muy bien explicado

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Recetas
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Siguiente

6 REGLAS DEL
SUPERLATIVO
EN INGLES

QUAT
COMPARATIVO

KOREAN

<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>

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

1 Difficult →

More difficult than

Bigger than

2 Cheap →

Cheaper that

Oider than

3 Short →

Shorter than

More interesting than

4 Busy →

Busier than

Worse than

5 Beautiful →

More beautiful than

Further than

6 Boring →

More boring

More serious

7 Late →

Later than

Thinnier than

8 Nice →

Nicer

Colder than

More enjoyable than

More famous than

Heavy than

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.

- attractive
- boring
- exciting
- friendly

more attractive
More boring
More exciting
More friendly

- interesting
- reasonable
- sad
- warm

More interesting
More reasonable
sadder
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)

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

4. 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