



Carrera: Lic. En enfermería

Nombre del alumno: Antonia Viridiana Pérez Jiménez

Nombre del profesor: Ana Laura Culebro Torrez

Nombre del trabajo: Activity #2

Materia: Ingles VI

Grado: 4to Cuatrimestre

PASIÓN POR EDUCAR

Grupo: B

TEMA PRINCIPAL 1: DEMONSTRATIVES

EJERICIOS #1

This / that / these / those

Wait a few seconds for questions to load or [Refresh](#)

car. 

bike. 

pencils. 

books. 

ball. 

shoes. 


mouse. 

snakes. 

birds. 

cat. 


apples. 


banana. 


EJERICIOS #2


Demonstratives - exercises


Wait a few seconds for questions to load or [Refresh](#)


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. 

[Check](#)

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?

Which **one**?

It's \$24.95.

How much are **these** gloves?

these?

those gloves?

those?

Which **ones**?

They're \$18.

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.

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

EJERCICIOS #1

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

1 Difficult →

More difficult than

2 Cheap →

Cheaper than

3 Short →

Shorter 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 →

Further than

15 Far →

Further than

16 Serious →

More serious than

17 Thin →

Thinner than

18 Cold →

Colder than

19 Famous →

More famous than

20 Good →

Better than

Corregir

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.

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 | More attractive | 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 |