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**NOMBRE DEL TRABAJO:
ACTIVIDADES DE LA ANTOLOGIA.**

MATERIA: INGLES IV

GRADO: 4^{to}. CUATRIMESTRE

GRUPO: "C"

COMITAN DE DOMINGUEZ, CHIAPAS A 17 DE OCTUBRE DE 2020

TEMA PRINCIPAL 1: DEMONSTRATIVES

This / that / these / those

1. Los *determinadores demostrativos*

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:

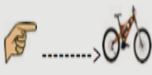
THIS	<i>Esto/e/a</i>
THAT	<i>Eso/e/a, aquel, aquello/a</i>
THESE	<i>Estos/as</i>
THOSE	<i>Esos/as, aquellos/as</i>

EJERCICIO # 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.....

This car. 

That bike. 

These pencils. 

Those books. 

That ball. 

These shoes. 

This mouse. 

Those snakes. 

These birds. 

That cat. 


Those apples. 


This banana. 


EJERCICIO # 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


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. 

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?	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.

REALIZAR ESTE EJERCICIO:

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.

EJERCICIO REALIZADO:

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

TEMA PRINCIPAL 2: ADJETIVOS EN GRADO COMPARATIVO EN INGLÉS

¿**Qué es un adjetivo comparativo en inglés?** es una palabra que califica, modifica o describen a un sustantivo. Los adjetivos sirven para describir un sustantivo (una persona, una cosa, un lugar, un animal, etc.)

¿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 video thumbnail shows a man pointing to a whiteboard with the following content:

Comparativos

- 1) Agregar ER
- 2) Monosílábica que termina en CVC DUPLICO ULT. CONSONANT
 - Fast
 - All
 - Small
 - Rich
 - Fat
 - Big
 - Hot
- 3) Termina en Y-se reemplaza por i y agregamos ER
 - Happy
 - Heavy
 - Dry

Comparativos Irregulares

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

4) Más de 2 sílabas usar MORE

- Expensive
- Beautiful
- Interesting
- Intelligent

Video details: #Pacho8a #ReglasDelComparativo #InglésFácil, 4 Reglas básicas del COMPARATIVO en Inglés - Muy bien explicado, 1.135.519 visualizaciones • 18 may. 2017, 34.962 likes, 818 comentarios.

EJERCICIOS # 1

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

1 Difficult →

2 Cheap →

3 Short →

4 Busy →

1.- More difficult than

2.-Cheaper than

3.-Shorter than

4.-Busier than

5 Beautiful →

6 Boring →

7 Late →

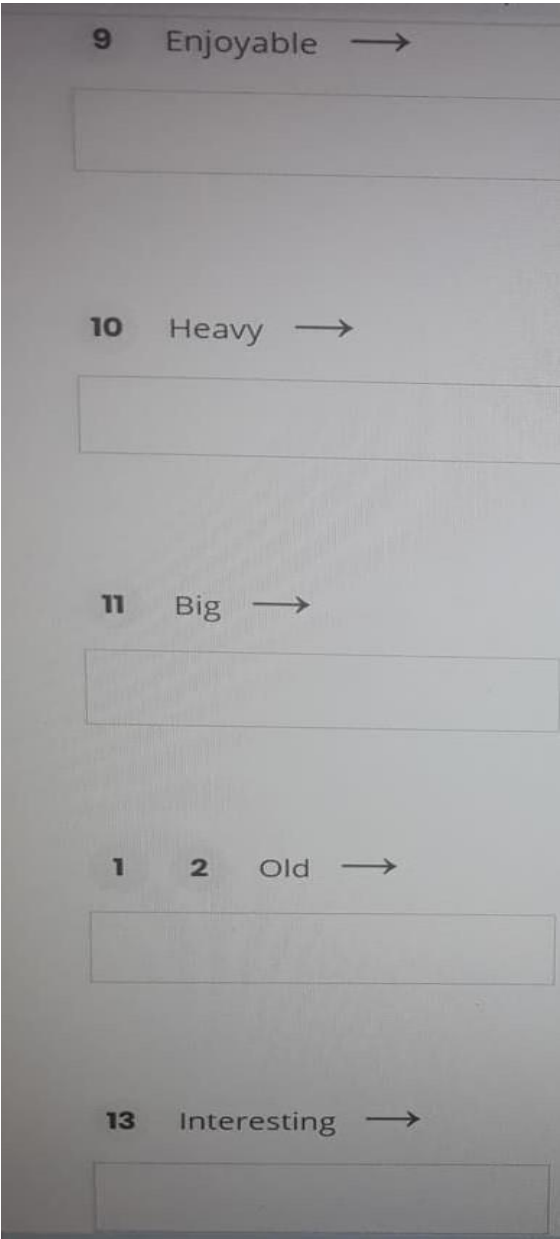
8 Nice →

5.- More beautiful than

6.- More boring than

7.- Later than

8.- Nicer than



9.- more enjoyable than

10.- heavy than

11.-bigger than

12.- older than

13.- more interesting than

14 Bad →

15 Far →

16 Serious →

17 Thin →

18 Cold →

14.- worse than

15.- further than

16.- more serious than

17.- thinner than

18.- colder than

19 Famous →

20 Good →

19.- more famous than

20.- 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.

1) Palabras correctas seleccionadas:

- a) Moscow is **colder** than Madrid
- b) Cars are **more expensive** than bicycles
- c) Olympic athletes train **much more** than other athletes.
- d) Non-smokers usually live **longer** than smokers.
- e) Cats are **faster** than mice.
- f) Skydiving is **more dangerous** than most sports.
- g) Fried food is **greasier** than salads.
- h) A good advice could be **more useful** than money.

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 | <u>more attractive</u> | 5. interesting | |
| 2. boring | | 6. reasonable | |
| 3. exciting | | 7. sad | |
| 4. friendly | | 8. warm | |

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)
.....
- 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

