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**Nombre del trabajo: ACTIVITY # 2**

**Materia: Ingles 4**

**Grado: 4to Cuatrimestre**

**Grupo: C Enfermeria**

## 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:

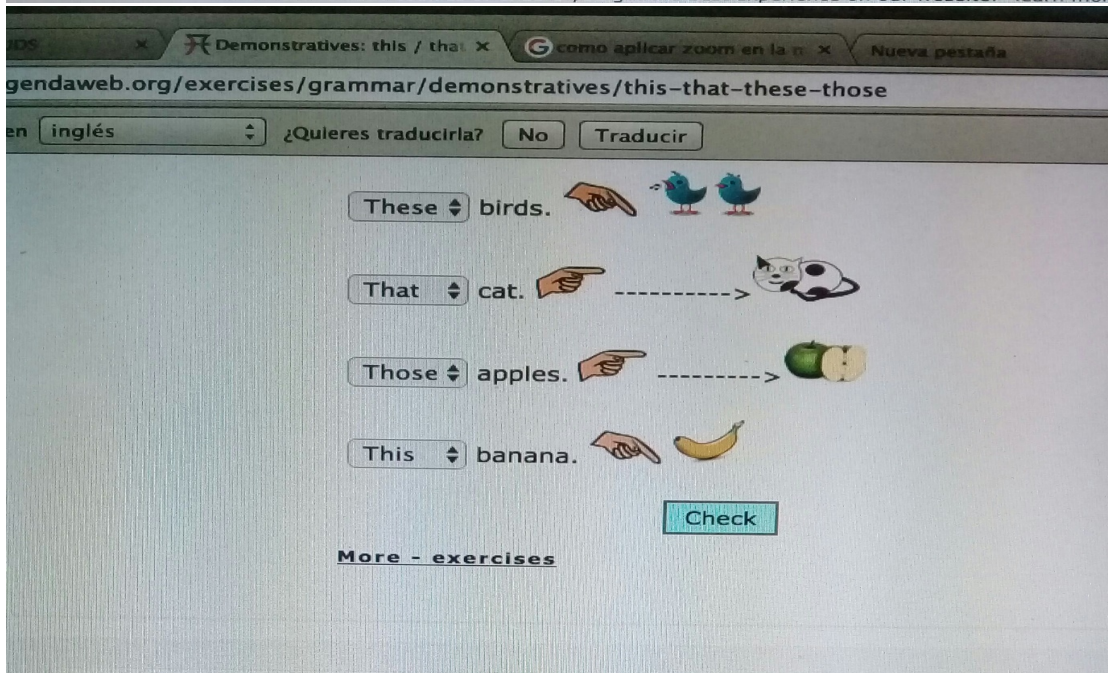
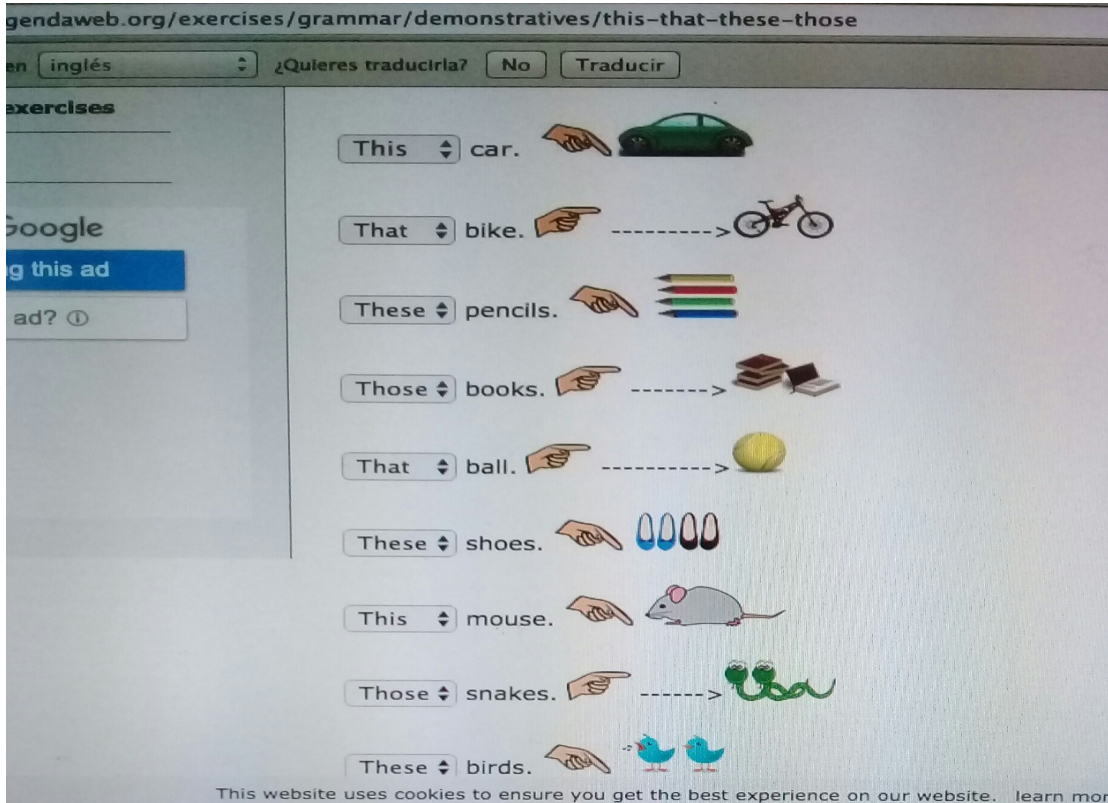
THIS	<i>Esto/e/a</i>
THAT	<i>Eso/e/a, aquel, aquello/a</i>
THESE	<i>Estos/as</i>
THOSE	<i>Esos/as, aquellos/as</i>

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:





\*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 )


¿Quieres traducirla?


is a hamburger. 


is a tomato. 


are bananas. 


are cherries. 

is a carrot. 

is an apple. 

are berries. 

are lemons. 

is an orange. 

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¿Quieres traducirla?

No

Traducir

This



is an orange.



Those



are plums.



That



is a cake.



These



are grapes.



Check

[More - exercises](#)

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



100%

os de documento    Tablas    Gráficos    SmartArt    Revisar    Estilos

Párrafo

Estilos

AaBbCcDdEe    AaBbCcDdEe    AaBbC    AaB

Normal    Sin espaciado    Título 1    T

1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |

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**.

REALIZAR  
TE  
ERCIPIO

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:**

#Pacho8a #ReglasDelComparativo #InglésFácil  
4 Reglas básicas del COMPARATIVO en Inglés - Muy bien explicado  
1.135.519 visualizaciones · 18 may. 2017

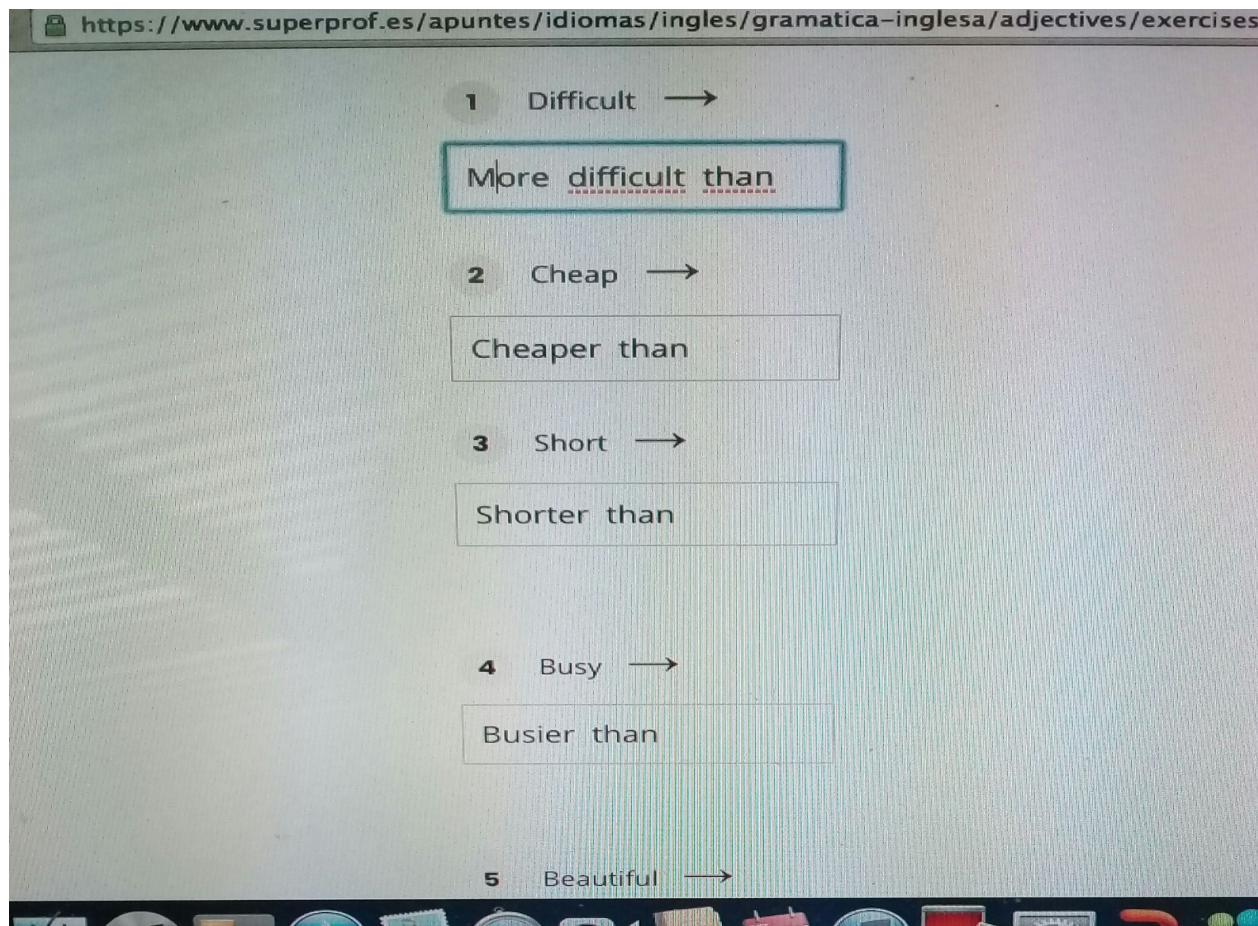
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9KliaLupHuA&t=9s>



## 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>



**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

16 Serious →

More serious than

17 Thin →

Thinner than

18 Cold →

Colder than

19 Famous →

More famous than

20 Good →

Better than



## EJERCICIOS # 2

1) Selecciona la respuesta correcta.

### 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:

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:

n

**0 GRAMMAR FOCUS**

**Preferences; comparisons with adjectives**

Which sweater do you **prefer**?  
I **prefer** the blue one.  
Which one do you **like more**?  
I **like** the blue one **more**.  
Which one do you **like better**?  
I **like** the blue one **better**.

It's **nicer than** the green one.  
It's **prettier than** the green one.  
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 | ..... <u>More interesting</u> ..... |
| 2. boring     | ..... <u>More boring</u> .....     | 6. reasonable  | ..... <u>More reasonable</u> .....  |
| 3. exciting   | ..... <u>More exciting</u> .....   | 7. sad         | ..... <u>sadder</u> .....           |
| 4. friendly   | ..... <u>More friendly</u> .....   | 8. warm        | ..... <u>warmer</u> .....           |

**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)  
.....  
.....