



## Concept map

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**Topic:** *1.1 Time Expressions.*

*1.2 Demonstratives: one/ones.*

*1.5 Preferences: Comparisons with adjectives.*

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# UNIT I. HOW MUCH IS IT?

## 1.1 TIME EXPRESSIONS

¿what is for?

Time expressions are used in a variety of contexts, such as conversations, texts, stories, songs, etc. A time expression helps us know when something happened, when it will happen, or is happening.

Types:



When to use it?

Examples:

- 1.- **Back then** I used to live by the sea.
- 2.- I play tennis **on** Wednesdays.
- 3.-There's a party **at** the beach tomorrow night, are you going?
- 4.- I can't handle this right now.
- 5.- Yesterday I went to the doctor.

## 1.2 DEMONSTRATIVES: ONE/ ONES

¿what is for?

Demonstrative pronouns (demonstrative pronouns) **one** and **ones**, are used to talk about something that has already been mentioned or identified.

types:

**ONE**

**ONES**

We use **ONE** to replace a singular noun.

We use **ONES** to replace a plural noun.

Examples:

- 1.-The red **one** is five dollars.
- 2.- I want a scarf. How much is this **one**?
- 3.-We're going to buy some chairs. - Which **ones**?
- 4.-Which boots do you like? - The purple **ones**.
- 5.- I like that picture. - Which **one**?

## 1.5 PREFERENCES: COMPARISONS WITH ADJECTIVES.

¿what is for?

Comparative adjectives compare one person or thing with another and enable us to say whether a person or thing has more or less of a particular quality.

Types:

Adjectives **ONE** or two syllable.

Adjectives **THREE** or more syllable.

To make comparative forms with one-syllable adjectives, we usually add **-er**:

If a two-syllable adjective ends in a consonant and **-y**, we change **-y** to **-i** and add **-er**:

Examples:

old → older  
clean → cleaner  
big → bigger  
safe → safer  
nice → nicer

good → better  
bad → worse  
far → further/farther  
crowded → more crowded  
stressful → more stressful

**Examples:****1.5 PREFERENCES: COMPARISONS WITH ADJECTIVES.**

- 1.- *My mother is **older** than my father.*
- 2.- I'm **faster** than you.
- 3.- *The red car is **less** expensive **than** the blue one.*
- 4.- My purse is **more** beautiful **than** hers.
- 5.- *The teacher is **more clever** than the students.*

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