



Institución Educativa Abraham Reyes

Guías de Trabajo

I Periodo Académico Año 2021

GUIA 1 DE INGLES CUARTO PERIODO GRADO 9

Clyde Jensen Gómez

MEDIO DE ENTREGA:

Enviar al correo jensengomezteacher@gmail.com

FECHA LÍMITE: **Marzo 24**

INDICADOR:

Expresa ideas y sentimientos, propios y ajenos sobre los diferentes grupos sociales y toma parte en uno de ellos. Investiga y expone un texto argumento donde apoya un grupo social, además construye correctamente textos orales y escritos utilizando los comparativos y superlativos.

El comparativo

Como su nombre lo indica, usamos el comparativo en inglés para comparar dos objetos o personas. Su estructura es: **Sujeto + verbo + adjetivo en grado comparativo + than + otro objeto**

Ejemplos:

- *My house is **bigger** than hers.* → Mi casa es más grande que la de ella.
- *This box is **smaller** than the one I lost.* → Esta caja es más pequeña que la que yo perdí.
- *Your dog runs **faster** than Jim's dog.* → Tu perro corre más rápido que el perro de Jim.

El superlativo

El superlativo en inglés se utiliza para resaltar una característica de un objeto, persona o animal, que lo hace diferente al resto del grupo en el que se encuentra. Su estructura es: **Sujeto + verbo + the + adjetivo en grado superlativo + objeto**

Veamos algunos ejemplos:

- *My house is the **largest** one in our neighborhood.* → Mi casa es la más grande en mi vecindario.
- *This is the **smallest** box I've ever seen.* → Esta es la caja más pequeña que he visto.
- *Your dog was the **fastest** of the race.* → Tu perro fué el más rápido de la carrera.

Adjetivos de una sílaba

En esta caso, los adjetivos terminarán en "-er" para los comparativos y en "-est" para escribir los superlativos. Además, debes tener en cuenta que si el adjetivo termina en consonante + vocal + consonante, la última consonante debe repetirse antes de añadir la terminación.

Adjetivo Comparativo Superlativo

Tall	Taller	Tallest
Large	Larger	Largest
Big	Bigger	Biggest
High	Higher	Highest
Fast	Faster	Fastest

Por ejemplo:

- John is **taller** than his brother / John is the **tallest** of his brothers → John es más alto que su hermano / John es el más alto de sus hermanos.
- That car is **bigger** than mine / That car is the **biggest** of the parking lot → Ese auto es más grande que el mío / Ese auto es el más grande el estacionamiento.

Adjetivos de tres o más sílabas

A diferencia de los anteriores, a estos adjetivos en inglés no se les agrega ninguna terminación, sino que, en la oración, antes del adjetivo, se coloca la palabra "more" en caso de los comparativos y "most" en el caso de los superlativos.

Adjetivo	Comparativo	Superlativo
Important	more important	most important
Expensive	more expensive	most expensive
Intelligent	more intelligent	most intelligent
Beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful

Por ejemplo:

- Mike's project is **more creative** than Sara's. / The **most creative** project will win the contest → El proyecto de Mike es más creativo que el de Sara. / El proyecto más creativo ganará el concurso.
- My house is **more expensive** than yours. / This is the **most expensive** house of the neighborhood → Mi casa es más costosa que la tuya. / Esta es la casa más costosa del vecindario.

También existen adjetivos irregulares en inglés, que no se rigen por las reglas mencionadas anteriormente. Algunos de estos son:

Adjetivo Comparativo Superlativo

Good	Better	Best
Bad	Worse	Worst
Little	Less	Least
Much	More	Most

Por ejemplo:

- Today is the **worst** day I've had in a long time. → Hoy es el peor día que he tenido en mucho tiempo.
- You play tennis **better** than I do. → Juegas al tenis mejor que yo.
- This is the **least** expensive sweater in the store. → Este es el suéter menos costoso en la tienda.
- He won the **most** important race → Él ganó la carrera más importante

Links sobre la explicación

<https://www.wallstreetenglish.com.ar/blog/aprende-sobre-el-uso-de-los-comparativos-y-superlativos-en-ingles>

<https://www.spanishdict.com/guia/las-comparaciones-de-igualdad-y-desigualdad-en-ingles>

<http://www.mansioningles.com/gram13.htm>

Video explicación comparativos y superlativos

<https://youtu.be/d4bojIDqhCs>

<https://youtu.be/IFlvGMLQzQQ>

Ejercicios

http://agrega.juntadeandalucia.es/repositorio/15112010/6a/es-an_2010111513_9092556/ODE-cc87afd-88e3-33ff-800c-54208350b37a/2_los_comparativos_de_igualdad_y_de_inferioridad.html

<https://www.curso-ingles.com/practicar/ejercicios/comparatives-and-superlatives>



1. Read the definition of urban tribes and check that you understand it. Then match the urban tribes in the box to the pictures.

An urban tribe is a group of people who have a strong identity. They express their identity through their clothes, their style, and often the music that they listen to.

skinheads - punks - emos - metalheads - rappers



2. Read about Jim and David. Why do they like being part of their urban tribe?

Skaters: a free style

Hi, my name is Jim. I am a skater. Skaters have a simple style. We prefer wearing light shorts, skinny denim jeans, T-shirts, dark trainers or skate shoes.



We love skating in parks and on the streets, but skate parks are the best places for us. They have ramps and obstacles, and it's safer than skating on the streets.

The most exciting part is when we jump in the air and do tricks.

Skaters are an urban tribe, but we are more interested in having fun together. Looking good or competing with other groups isn't important to us. We love skateboarding and that's why we do it.

Floggers: a colourful style



Hello! I'm David. I'm a flogger. The name 'flogger' comes from 'Fotolog' - a website where we share our photos and comments. Everyone there has a love of fashion.

Floggers wear fun, colourful clothes. For example, we often wear brightly coloured jeans or trousers, fluorescent T-shirts and colourful trainers.

We love music. We like dancing to electro house and listening to techno music.

I love being a flogger. We have lots of fans who follow our styles. It's very popular with teenagers because everyone enjoys taking photos of themselves! It's a great urban tribe.

Glossary

- skinny: *ajustado/a*
- ramp: *rampa*
- do tricks: *hacer maniobras*
- compete: *competir*
- brightly coloured: *colorido/a*

3. Copy and complete the table with information about skaters and floggers.

	Clothes	Activities
Skaters		
Floggers		

4. Correct the mistakes in the following sentences.

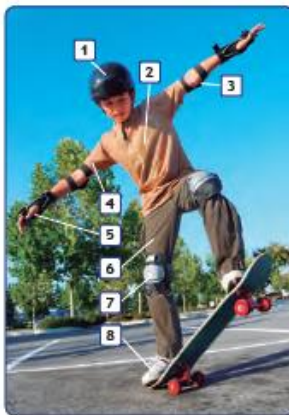
- Skaters wear skinny shorts, jeans and trainers.
- Jim thinks that the street is the best place to skate.
- Looking good is important to skaters.
- Floggers wear dark clothes.
- Floggers love taking photos of other people.

5. Match the words in the box with the parts of the body and clothes in the pictures.

leg - foot (feet) - head - arm - knee -
elbow - hand - chest

trousers - socks - shoes - tie - T-shirt -
jacket - skirt

Example: 1 head



6. Describe the fashion style of these urban tribes.

- skinhead
- punk
- emo
- metalhead
- rapper
- skater

12. In small groups, discuss the questions below.

Do you know any other urban tribes? Which ones?

Would you like to belong to an urban tribe? Which one, and why?

What urban tribes are there in your town / city? Where do they meet?

Do you know anyone who belongs to an urban tribe?

Which urban tribes wear the coolest clothes?

What is your favourite type of music?

 **Write**

13. Complete the table with information about you. Then write a description of you for your personal webpage.

My style	
Clothes that I usually wear	
Music that I listen to	
My 'look'	
My urban tribe (if you have one)	

El presente simple tiene el significado de "haber". Se forma con "**there**" seguido del presente del verbo "**to be**" en singular o plural, según corresponda.

There is a book	Hay un libro
There are some books	Hay unos libros

'*There is*' se utiliza con los sustantivos contables en singular y con sustantivos incontables.

'*There are*' se utiliza con los sustantivos contables en plural.

Afirmativo

'There is' y 'there are' se forma con el presente del verbo "to be" en su forma afirmativa.

'**There's**' es la forma corta de *there is*.

'**There are**' generalmente no se puede contraer, aunque a veces se hace en el lenguaje informal.

Afirmativo		
Singular forma larga	There is a shop	Hay una tienda
Plural forma larga	There are some shops	Hay algunas tie
Singular forma corta	There's a shop	Hay una tienda

Negativo

La forma negativa de 'there is y 'there are' se forma con el presente negativo del verbo 'to be' (there is not/are not). Es frecuente encontrar la forma contraída (there isn't / there aren't).

En las oraciones negativas hay que tener en cuenta que se usará 'any' y no 'some'.

Negativo		
Singular	There isn't a shop	No hay una tienda
Plural	There aren't any shops	No hay tiendas
Singular forma larga	There was not a shop	No había una tienda
plural forma larga	There were not any shops	No habían tiendas

Interrogativo

El **interrogativo** se forma con el verbo "to be" (is/are) seguido de "**there**".

Estas preguntas suelen responderse con la forma corta: "Yes, there is/are" o "No, there isn't/aren't".

Interrogativo			
singular	Is there a park there?	Yes, there is	¿Hay un parque allí?
		No, there isn't	
plural	Are there any restaurants?	Yes, there are	¿Hay restaurantes?
		No, there aren't	

Link de la explicación

<https://www.superprof.es/apuntes/idiomas/ingles/gramatica-inglesa/verbs/simple-present-there-is-there-are.html#:~:text=El%20presente%20simple%20tiene%20el,singular%20o%20plural%2C%20seg%C3%BAn%20corresponda.&text='There%20is'%20se%20utiliza%20con,los%20sustantivos%20contables%20en%20plural.>

Usando how much y how many

Para que no te queden dudas sobre cómo clasificar las cosas que son contables y aquellas que son incontables, a continuación te compartimos algunos ejemplos que van más allá de la comida, para que recuerdes que estas dos palabras las podemos usar en diferentes ambientes y contextos.

- *How much*: Se utiliza con cosas incontables (*meat, stress, honey, sugar, milk, water, wine, etc.*)
- *How many*: Se utiliza con cosas contables (*friends, students, carrots, cucumbers, dresses, books, etc.*)

Trucos infalibles para dominar de forma definitiva *how much* y *how many*

Palabras que no tienen plural

Ten en cuenta que las cosas que no se pueden poner en plural, son cosas incontables. Este pequeño truco puede que te resulte muy útil a la hora de utilizar ambos términos de manera correcta y con agilidad.

How much y *how many* son los mismos términos que usamos para cosas en plural y singular pero si quieres hablar de una cosa que no tiene plural, ya sabes que el término que debes usar es "*how much*" siempre cuando esa palabra no tenga un término en plural, es decir que no exista, por no ser contable.

Si aquello de lo que hablas tiene posibilidad de usarse en singular y en plural, entonces el término que usarás es "*how many*" + plural.

Ejemplo: *How much sugar is there in the kitchen?*

Ejemplo: *How many friends do you have in Lisbon?*

Palabras con las que debes tener cuidado

Existen algunas palabras que merecen especial atención. Pueden llevarte a la confusión a la hora de utilizar *how much* y *how many* de la manera correcta. Pero ten en cuenta que se trata de unos pocos sustantivos, algunas palabras especiales que no deben provocar que se rompa la regla que te permite usarlas adecuadamente.

- *Time*: Esta palabra tiene dos significados “tiempo” (incontable) y “vez” (contable). Depende por tanto del significado con el que uses este sustantivo deberás utilizar la forma del cuantificador que se usa con cosas contables o incontables.

Ejemplo: *How many times have you travelled to london this year?*

- *Money*: El dinero no es un sustantivo contable. Recuerda que lo que se puede contar y poner en plural es la moneda de un país (euros, dólares, libras...), pero no se puede decir algo como “cuatro dineros”.

Ejemplo: *How much money did you spend at your hometown?*

Casos especiales:

Existen especialmente dos palabras que debido al uso continuo que se hace de ellas en el día a día permiten ser tratadas como cosas contables, aunque en principio, como líquidos que son, deberían ser incontables y utilizar un contenedor para hablar de ellas (taza, vaso, botella...).

- *Coffee / beer*: Ambas bebidas se pueden utilizar como bebidas contables. Es por tanto posible decir “a beer” y “a coffee”. Por tanto las dos pueden ser utilizadas con “how many”.

Ejemplo: *How many beers/coffees did you drink last night?*

Link de la explicación.

<https://whatsup.es/blog/how-much-y-how-many-teoria-ejemplos>

ACTIVIDADES PARA ENTREGAR

A.

My Family

Hi, my name is Eric. I am 10 years old. I want to talk about my family. I have two sisters. Their names are Rachel and Carrie. Rachel is 18 years old. Carrie is 15 years old. Rachel is 178 centimeters tall. She is tall and slim. Carrie is short. However, she is overweight. Only, Carrie has long and curly hair in my family. She has got the most beautiful hair. My sisters are very nice. My mother's name is Julia. She is 40 years old. My mother is short and slim. She has short brown hair. My mother is also very nice. My father's name is Richard. He is smart. He is an engineer. He is 45 years old. My grandparents live with us. My grandfather's name is Tom. He is 70 years old. My grandmother's name is Sam. She is 65 years old. She has got blue eyes. Also, She is a tall and slim woman. She is 170 centimeters tall. Rachel looks like my grandmother. We live in a big house. I also have two dogs. Their names are Paw and Snoopy. Paw is a big dog. He is a brown dog. He is a big brown dog. Snoopy is smaller than Paw but also faster. Because, Paw is old. I like playing with my dogs in the garden. It is the most beautiful thing I do in my spare time. I love my family.

Answer the questions

1. What is the name of Eric's older sister ?
Rachel
2. Is Rachel taller than Carrie ?
3. Is Rachel fatter than Carrie ?
4. Is Eric's mother younger than his father ?
5. Who is the oldest person in the family ?
6. Who is the tallest person in the family ?
7. Who has got the most beautiful hair ?
8. Is Julia older than Sam ?
9. Which dog is the smallest one ?
10. Is Snoopy faster than Paw ?

11. Why does Paw run more slowly ?
12. What does Eric like in his spare time?

He likes playing with his dogs

Activities:

1. Write the **comparative forms** of adjectives:

- a. old *older*
b. good
- c. strong
- d. large
- e. happy
- f. serious
- g. modern
- h. pretty
- i. important
- j. bad

2. Complete the sentences with a **superlative**:

- a. This building is very old. It's *the oldest* building in the town.
b. It was a very happy day. It was of my life.
c. It's a very good film. It's I've seen.
d. It was a very bad mistake. It was in my life.
e. It was a very cold day. It was the coldest of the year.
f. She's a popular singer. She's ...the most popular..... in the country.
g. He's a very boring person. He's I know.
h. This house is very big. It is I've lived in.
i. My cousin is very tall. He is..... I have.
j. Laura is a very pretty girl. She is I know

Write the comparative and superlative in the blanks

- 1) This is a **nice** cat. It's much ____ _____ than my friend's cat.

2) Here is Emily. She's six years **old**. Her brother is nine, so he is _____

3) This is a **difficult** exercise. But the exercise with an asterisk (*) is the _____ exercise on the worksheet.

4) He has an **interesting** hobby, but my sister has the _____ hobby in the world.

Good- better- the best

Bad-worse- the worst

Far-farther than-the farthest

5) In the last holidays I read a **good** book, but father gave me an even _____ one last weekend.

6) School is **boring**, but homework is _____ than school.

7) Skateboarding is a **dangerous** hobby. Bungee jumping is _____ than skateboarding.

8) This magazine is **cheap**, but that one is _____

9) We live in a **small** house, but my grandparents' house is even _____ than ours.

10) Yesterday John told me a **funny** joke. This joke was the _____ joke I've ever heard.

Completa los recuadros con *How much* o *How many*.



How _____ birds are there?
There are two birds.



How **many** money is there?
There are three thousand dollars.



How many dolphins are there?
There are two dolphins.



How many pencils are there?

Seleccione la respuesta correcta

Is there a cup here?

Yes, there is one
Yes, it is

Are there thirteen pencils in this box?

Yes, there are ten
Yes, there are.

Is there a computer in the library?

Yes, you are not
Yes, there is one

Is there a dog in this house?

Yes, there is a dog

Yes, there are two houses

Are there four books on the desk?

Yes, you are

Yes, there are

Completa los recuadros con *There is* o *There are*.



_____ a telephone on the desk.



_____ a dog in the mailbox.



_____ three books on the desk.



_____ two dolphins in this picture.



There are twenty cigarettes in a packet.

Elabora las preguntas para las siguientes oraciones. Utilizando how much/how many/there is/there are según el caso

1. cheese in the fridge: **how much cheese is there in the fridge?**
2. girls in your group
3. coffee in the pot
4. Cars in the parking lot
5. money at the bank

C. Elaborar las actividades que aparecen en las imágenes

D. Elaborar un texto en 1 página donde hable de un grupo social de su agrado (en inglés)