

Trabajos Colegiados Estatales Virtuales

INGLÉS IV

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PRESENTACIÓN

Querido alumno:

En la familia CECyTEC tenemos un gran compromiso, la enorme tarea de que ustedes, nuestros alumnos, logren sus metas y sus objetivos. Con estos libros de trabajo estamos dándoles las herramientas que les permitan desarrollar sus conocimientos y habilidades para tener un buen desempeño académico.

Dedícate tiempo de manera inteligente para desarrollar tus habilidades y destrezas. Ten muy claras tus metas. Recuerda que solo con educación podemos construir un futuro prometedor, un mejor país, un mejor estado, un mejor municipio y una mejor familia.

Aprende a soñar. Lucha por tus sueños. Te auguro que serás siempre un triunfador.

¡Estás a muy poco de lograr el éxito!

Mtra. Margarita Nelly Duarte Quijano
Directora General del CECyTEC



Libro de Trabajo Febrero - Julio 2022

Inglés IV

Segundo Parcial

Plantel: _____

Nombre del Alumno: _____

Carrera: _____

Semestre: _____ Grupo: _____

Axis: Reading, writing, speaking, and listening.

Component: reading and oral production as learning sources and abilities practice. The importance of reading to writing production. The importance of reading and writing in based argument.

Communication and interpersonal relationships. Integration of learning communities contextualization of learning communities through student's interests and academic experiences

Central content: Choose what spare time activities students are able to do in a week. Design a survey in order to develop accurate vocabulary, read and exchange experiences and analyze similarities about their answers.

Specific Content: use of intensifiers in speech. Use of comparatives and superlatives in various contexts.

Learning outcome:

- Make a comparison and notice equality among prices, conveniences and personal interest
- Use of Tag Questions



Apertura

Comparativos y superlativos Diagnostic activity

Completa los siguientes ejercicios

Complete the following exercises

1.- My mother is _____ than my father.

- a) old
- b) older
- c) oldest

2.- My room is only a little bit _____ than my sister.

- a) big
- b) bigger
- f) biggest

3.- Diamond is the _____ Jewel

- a) most expensive
- b) expensiver
- c) expensivest

4.- tacos are _____ than a Pizza

- a) cheap
- b) cheaper
- c) cheapest

5.- Mt. Everest is the _____ mountain in the world

- a) high
- b) higher
- c) highest

Everest





Desarrollo

EL COMPARATIVO Y EL SUPERLATIVO

Comparative

Como su nombre lo indica, usamos el comparativo para comparar los objetos, lugares, personas, etc. Su estructura gramatical es:

Sujeto + verbo + adjetivo en grado comparativo + than + sujeto

Ejemplos:

My house is **bigger** than hers - Mi casa es más grande que la de ella

This box is **smaller** than the one I've - Esta caja es más pequeña que la que tengo

Your dog runs **faster** than Mario's dog - tu perro corre más rápido que el perro de Mario.

Superlative

Se utiliza para resaltar una o más características de un objeto, cosa, persona etc. lo hace diferente al resto del grupo. Su estructura gramatical es:

Sujeto + verbo + the + adjetivo en grado superlativo + (objeto) (of all)

-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 one in the race – Tu perro fue el más rápido de la carrera.

Al hacer las comparaciones se utilizan los adjetivos y que estos cambian su forma o se les agrega una terminación ER o EST según si es comparativo o superlativo, para más información se tiene que repasar las reglas gramaticales.

Grammar rules for comparative and superlative

Para poder utilizar de manera adecuada el grado comparativo y superlativo se deben seguir algunas reglas gramaticales:

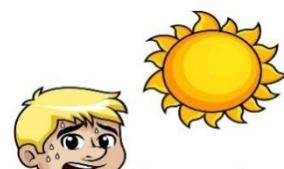
1. La mayoría de los adjetivos forman el grado comparativo cuando se les agrega la terminación ER, y EST para el superlativo

adjetivo	comparativo
tall	taller
alto	Mas alto
	superlativo
tall	The tallest of
alto	El mas alto de



2. Cuando los adjetivos tengan la forma consonante-vocal- consonante, se escribe la última consonante dos veces y se le agrega la terminación **er** para el comparativo y **est** para el superlativo

adjetivo	comparativo
hot	hotter
caliente	más caliente
	superlativo
hot	hottest
caliente	El más caliente



3. Si el adjetivo tiene más de dos vocales ya no se les escribe la terminación **er**, en vez de eso se escribe la palabra **more** antes del adjetivo para el comparativo y **most** para el superlativo

adjetivo	comparativo
beautiful	More beautiful
hermoso	más hermoso
	superlativo
beautiful	Most beautiful
Hermoso	El más hermoso



4. Cuando el adjetivo termina en “y” seguida de una consonante, se cambia la “y” por “i” y se le agrega la terminación **er** para el comparativo y **est** para el superlativo

adjetivo	comparativo
happy	happier
feliz	más feliz
	superlativo
happy	happiest
feliz	El más feliz de



5. Adjetivos irregulares

Tiene formas diferentes tanto en comparativo como en superlativo

Adjetivos	Comparativos	Superlativos
Good - bueno	better	best
Bad - malo	worse	worst
Little - pequeño	less	least
Much- mucho	more	most
Far - lejos	further / farther	furthest / farthest

Actividades de aprendizaje



Complete the sentences with the comparative and superlative form of the adjectives in parentheses

Charli is _____ (good) than Peter at baseball.

Irene is _____ (lazy) than Berenice

This restaurant has the _____ (good) food in Campeche

Paul is the _____ (tall) person in his family

This blue skirt is _____ (beautiful) than the yellow skirt

Today is the _____ (hot) day of the year



Cierre

EXERCISES SOLVING:

El alumno deberá seguir las reglas gramaticales para el uso de los adjetivos calificativos para poder a completar las oraciones de manera correcta

Comparativo y superlativo

EJEMPLOS

1. This dress is more beautiful [most beautiful/more beautiful] than that.

Este vestido es más hermoso que aquel

En este caso y de acuerdo a la regla gramatical el adjetivo tiene más de dos vocales por lo tanto debe llevar en caso del comparativo la palabra more antes del adjetivo, en lugar de la terminación er y en el superlativo la palabra most en lugar de la terminación est.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE STUDENTS:

El alumno realizará los ejercicios gramaticales, de acuerdo a la regla gramatical para los comparativos y superlativos utilizando los adjetivos de los paréntesis

EXERCISES SOLVING:

2.1.- Comparativos

COMPLETE THE ADJECTIVES USING THE COMPARATIVE FORM

Cuál de las tres opciones en el paréntesis es la correcta:

1. It's too noisy here. Can we go to a _____ (**quiet, quieter, more quiete**r) place?
2. The hotel was _____ (**big , bigger, more big**) than the one in which we stayed last year.
3. Your work is _____ (**good, better, gooder**) than mine.
4. The accident could have been _____ (**worse, bad, badder**) than it was.
5. I was _____ (**nervous, nervouser, more nervous**) in my exam yesterday than Mark.

6. I'd like to have a _____ (**fast, farther, fastter**) car. The one I have now is really old.
7. Last week it was really hot. Today is _____ (**cold, colder, more cold**) than then.

WHICH IS CORRECT?

- 8.- We have an _____ [**more old/ older/ oldder**] brother who lives in Miami.
- 9.- The covid-19 is _____ [**more serious/most serious/ serioser**] than the flu
- 10.- This dress is _____ [**most beautiful/more beautiful/ beautifuler**] than that.

2.2.- Superlativos

Complete the sentences using the superlative form of the adjectives.

Completa las oraciones usando el superlativo de los adjetivos

1. It's a very nice house. It's _____ [**most beautiful/more beautiful/ beautifuler**] house in the street.
2. This is a cheap restaurant. It's _____ [**most cheap/ cheapest / cheaper**] I've ever been.
3. It was a very valuable painting. I'm sure it was _____ [**most valuable/ valuablest / valubabler**] painting in the gallery.
4. She's a very good tennis player. Her trainer says she is _____ [**most good/ goodest /best**].
5. He's a very dangerous criminal. The police says he is _____ [**most dangerous / dangerousest / danger**] in the country.
6. We should buy him a beautiful present. Last year we gave him _____ [**most beautiful / beautiful / beautifuler**] gift of all on his birthday.

WRITE THE COMPARATIVE OR SUPERLATIVE FORM OF THE ADJECTIVES IN THESE SENTENCES

- 7.- She was a very intelligent student. She was _____ [most intelligent / more intelligent / intelligenter] girl in her class.
- 8.- This new job is _____ [most important / more important / importanter] for me than the last I had.
- 9.- Living in the countryside is _____ [most healthy / more healthy / healthy] than living in town.
- 10.- These instructions were _____ [most difficult /more difficult / difficultest] ones I have ever read.

Evaluación



ASPECTS 2.1- Comparativos - Grammar exercises	POINTS		Observations
	SCALE	ACHIEVE	
The student gets 10 right answers.	30		
The student gets 9 right answers.	27		
The student gets 8 right answers.	24		
The student gets 7 right answers.	21		
The student gets 6 right answers.	18		
The student gets 5 right answers.	15		
The student gets 4 right answers.	12		
The student gets 3 right answers.	9		
The student gets 2 right answers.	6		
The student gets 1 right answers.	3		
TOTAL	30 %		

ASPECTS 2.2- Comparativos y superlativos - Grammar exercises	POINTS		Observations
	SCALE	ACHIEVE	
The student gets 10 right answers.	40		
The student gets 9 right answers.	36		
The student gets 8 right answers.	32		
The student gets 7 right answers.	28		
The student gets 6 right answers.	24		
The student gets 5 right answers.	20		
The student gets 4 right answers.	16		
The student gets 3 right answers.	12		
The student gets 2 right answers.	8		
The student gets 1 right answers.	4		
TOTAL	40 %		

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Imágenes

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Apertura

Tag Questions Diagnostic activity

Completa las siguientes oraciones usando las Tag Questions del cuadro.

is she / aren't they / isn't he / aren't you / are you

He is the Doctor Simi, _____?

You aren't in this group, _____?

They are Factory Workers; _____?

She isn't in a Factory, _____?

You are the new Teacher, _____?



The new English teacher



Desarrollo

Tag questions (with To be en presente)

Tag questions invite confirmation of a statement. They contain an auxiliary verb and a pronoun. Affirmative Tag questions are used after negative statements; negative tag questions are used after affirmative statements.

Son unas preguntas cortas que se hacen al final de oraciones en inglés para que el interlocutor (la persona con la que hablamos) compruebe o descarte la información de la oración expresada.

En algunos casos nosotros creemos saber la información y solo necesitamos confirmar, como cuando al final de una oración decimos: ¿verdad?, ¿cierto? ¿sí?, ¿o no? ¿No es así?. Aquí es donde debemos usar las tag questions, que no son más que pequeñas preguntas al final de una oración afirmativa o negativa para comprobar si estamos en lo cierto o no.

Ejemplo:

You are a teacher, aren't you?
Tú eres un maestro, ¿no es verdad?

Estructura gramatical

Forma afirmativa

Sujeto + verbo + complemento, verbo to be (negativo) + pronombre + ?

Edwar is a Doctor , isn't he ?

Edwar es un Doctor, ¿no es verdad?



Estructura Gramatical

Forma negativa

Sujeto + verbo + negación + complemento, verbo to be + pronombre + ?

Peter isn't tall,
Pedro no es alto,
is he?
¿verdad?



Peter (1.20 mts)

Actividades de aprendizaje



Complete the following sentences with the correct tag questions.

Ejemplos:

Mary is a nurse, isn't she?

- You are an expert at mathematics, _____?

- Lucy is not an accountant, _____?

- Your parents aren't dead, _____?

- I'm still with her, _____?

- It's three o'clock, _____?

- She is your friend, _____?



Cierre

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE STUDENTS:

El alumno realizará los ejercicios gramaticales, de acuerdo a la estructura grammatical de las tag question utilizando la información de los paréntesis seleccionara la opción correcta.

1. The pencil is on the desk, _____? (isn't it /is not/ is it)
2. The book isn't on the table, _____? (isn't it / is it / it isn't)
3. They are friends, _____? (they are/ aren't they/ are friends)
4. They aren't doctors, _____? (are they / they aren't / aren't they)
5. The child is in the garden, _____? (is he / isn't he/ he is)
6. The child isn't in the buss _____? (is he / isn't he / aren't they)
7. He and Mary are good students, _____? (is he /aren't they / are they)
8. Peter and Mary aren't good teachers, _____? (aren't they/ are they / they aren't)
9. He is in Europe, _____? (he is / isn't it / isn't)
10. He isn't in Campeche, _____? (he is / is he / isn't he)



CHECK LIST TAG QUESTIONS

Ejercicios gramaticales / Grammar exercises

ASPECTS Tag questions Grammar exercises	POINTS		OBSERVA TIONS
	SCALE	ACHIEVE	
The student gets 10 right answers.	30		
The student gets 9 right answers.	27		
The student gets 8 right answers.	24		
The student gets 7 right answers.	21		
The student gets 6 right answers.	18		
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The student gets 4 right answers.	12		
The student gets 3 right answers.	9		
The student gets 2 right answers.	6		
The student gets 1 right answers.	3		
TOTAL	30 %		

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