



Nombre de alumno:

Nombre del profesor:

Nombre del trabajo: Weekly Activity #1 Unit 2

Materia:

PASIÓN POR EDUCAR

Grado:

Grupo:

Comitán de Domínguez Chiapas a 05 de octubre de 2020.

Abilities



1. sing



2. dance



3. swim



4. play the guitar/ the violin



5. ski



6. cook



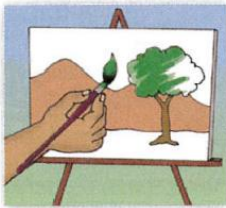
7. sew



8. knit



9. draw



10. paint



11. drive



12. fix things

Exercise 1. Translate to Spanish the vocabulary above. Traduce al español el vocabulario de arriba.

- | | |
|----|-----|
| 1. | 7. |
| 2. | 8. |
| 3. | 9. |
| 4. | 10. |
| 5. | 11. |
| 6. | 12. |

Grammar - Adverbs "well" and "badly"

Use **"badly"** if your sentence is active. You should determine if your sentence involves how an action is/was performed. This means it is active and requires an adverb, such as "badly."

For instance, in the sentence "I feel badly since my fingers were burned," the word "feel" is used actively as an action. Instead of describing an emotional state, the sentence now describes a person's ability to touch. Therefore, the adverb "badly" is used.

Badly es un adverbio, lo que significa que describe los verbos o las acciones además de otros adjetivos y adverbios. Por ejemplo, cuando alguien "habla mal", cuando alguien "cocina

mal", cuando alguien "conduce mal" etc, usamos badly. Es decir, Badly cataloga lo mal que se realiza algo.

Ejs: Su novia canta bastante mal. His girlfriend sings pretty badly.

Él juega muy mal al fútbol. He plays football very badly*.

Él está mal vestido He's badly dressed.

Use **"well"** if your sentence is active. Once you understand that the meaning of your sentence is active in nature, use the adverb "well" to further your explanation of how an action is/was performed.

For instance, in the sentence "I feel well now that my fingers have healed," the word "feel" is used actively as an action. Instead of describing an emotional state, the sentence now describes a person's ability to touch (or to "do" something well—which is an action). Therefore, the adverb "well" is used.

Un adverbio nos dice de que manera se hace la acción. Cuando **WELL** se usa como adverbio significa que la acción se hace bien, de manera adecuada, con claridad, etc.

I could not hear the teacher well. - No pude escuchar el profesor con claridad.

Things are going well. - Las cosas van bien.

He did his job well. - El hizo su trabajo bien/adecuadamente.

Exercise 2. Escribe 3 oraciones usando well y 3 oraciones usando badly usa el vocabulario de arriba

Well

1.

2.

3.

Badly

1.

2.

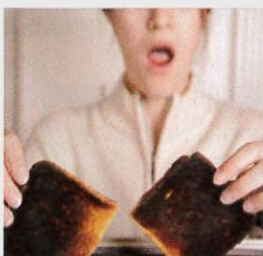
3.

Grammar - "Can" and "can't" for ability

We use "can" or "can't" + the base form of a verb to talk about ability.



Carrie can play the guitar.



Josie can't cook.

Questions

- Can you play the guitar
- Can he speak English

Short Answers

- Yes, I can. / No, I can't.
- Yes, he can. / No, he can't.

Use "can" or "can't" with "well" to indicate degree of ability
 Example: she can play the guitar, but she can't play it very well.
 can't= can not= cannot

Exercise 3. Complete each conversation with "can" or "can't" and the base form of a verb.

1. A: _____ you _____ the guitar?

B: Yes, I _____. But I don't play well.

2. A: _____ Gwen _____ well?

B: Yes, she _____. She swims very well.

3. A: _____ your brother _____ ?

B: My brother? No. He _____ cook at all.

4. A: _____ Gloria _____ English well.

B: No, she _____. She needs this class.

5. A: _____ your mother _____ ?

B: Yes. She knits very well.

6. A: _____ your sisters _____ ?

B: Yes. They go skiing every weekend.

Exercise 4. Answer the questions with true information. Use short answers with "can" or "can't".

1. Can you play the piano? _____

2. Can you ski? _____

3. Can your parents sing well? _____

4. Can your friend speak English? _____

5. Can you draw? _____

6. Can your father fix things? _____

Grammar - Too + adjective

"Too" makes an adjective stronger. It usually gives it a negative meaning.

Example: I'm too busy. I can't talk right now.

Example: I'm too tired. Let's not go to the movies.

Example: It's too late. I should go to bed.

Exercise 5.



1. I don't want these shoes. They're _____.



2. It's _____ today. She can't go swimming.



3. I'm _____ I can't read right now.



4. He doesn't want that shirt. It's _____.



5. I can't talk right now. I'm _____.



6. It's _____ for a movie. We should go to bed.

Exercise 6. Complete each sentence. Use "too" and an adjective.

1. I need a new dress. This dress is too old.

2. This skirt is _____ I want a short skirt.

3. His shirt is _____. He needs size small.

4. I don't want that suit. It's _____.

5. He needs size medium. This shirt is _____.

GRAMMAR - Polite requests with “could you” + base form

- Use “**could you**” and the base form of a verb to make a request.

Example: could you wash the dishes?

- Use “**please**” to make a request more polite.

Example: Could you please wash the dishes?

Ways to agree to a request

Sure.

No problem.

Of course.

My pleasure.

Ok.

Could

Meaning: past tense of “can”, indicates ability or possibility in the past.

Examples:

Joe could speak Spanish when he was young.

I couldn't sleep last night.

Could you play an instrument when you were a child?

“**Could**” is also used for possibilities in the future.

Examples:

You could pass the test if you studied.

I think it could rain later.

As with “can”, in interrogative sentences “**could**” is used to ask permission or to ask about possibilities, but in a more formal sense.

Examples:

Could you pass the salt please?

Could you help me?

Could I be wrong?

Could

“**Could**” indica posibilidad o habilidad en el pasado.

Ejemplos:

Joe could speak Spanish when he was young. (Joe podía hablar español cuando era joven.)

I couldn't sleep last night. (No pude dormir anoche.)

Could you play an instrument when you were a child? (¿Podías tocar un instrumento cuando eras un niño?)

También se puede usar **“could”** para posibilidades en el futuro.

Ejemplos:

You could pass the test if you studied. (Podrías pasar el examen si estudiaras.)

I think it could rain later. (Creo que podría llover más tarde.)

Como **“can”**, en frases interrogativas **“could”** puede solicitar permiso o preguntar sobre las posibilidades, pero es más formal.

Ejemplos:

Could you pass the salt please? (¿Podría pasarme la sal por favor?)

Could you help me? (¿Podrías ayudarme?)

Could I be wrong? (¿Podría estar equivocado?)

Nota: Se usa **“could”** en frases condicionales. Ver la lección sobre frases condicionales para más información sobre el uso de **“could”**.

Exercise 1. Translate to Spanish sentences below. Traduce al español las oraciones de abajo.

<p>1 Could you please help me?</p> 	<p>2 Could you please open the window?</p> 	<p>3 Could you please close the door?</p> 
<p>4 Could you please turn on the light?</p> 	<p>5 Could you please turn off the TV?</p> 	<p>6 Could you please hand me my glasses?</p> 

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

Exercise 2. Complete the polite requests. Use "could you please". Use the vocabulary and other verbs you know.

1. It's a little hot in here. Could you open the window?
2. I have a headache. _____ the TV?
3. _____ my jacket? I'm going for a walk.
4. I'm going to bed. _____ the computer?
5. I want to read a book. _____ my glasses?
6. _____ shopping? We need milk.
7. I'm busy right now. _____ the garbage?
8. Let's watch a movie. _____ the TV?

Exercise 3. Translate to Spanish sentences below. Traduce al español las oraciones de abajo.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. turn on the - | 7. help me - |
| 2. turn off the - | 8. do the laundry - |
| 3. open the - | 9. make dinner - |
| 4. close the - | 10. take out the garbage - |
| 5. hand me my - | 11. wash the dishes - |
| 6. clean the house - | |


Exercise 4. Escribe 6 oraciones usando "could you please....?" y usando el vocabulario de arriba.















- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

Read the article, search the vocabulary that you don't know and participate on the forum - **Activity #3**

From Infant to Toddler

At birth, an infant cannot do anything alone. But before the age of two, a baby learns many things.



Between 1 and 3 months a baby can....	Between 3 and 6 months a baby can...	Between 6 and 12 months a baby can...	Between 1 and 2 years a baby can...
<p>turn her head or smile when her mother or father speaks.</p> 	<p>laugh and make an "m" sound.</p> 	<p>crawl and stand.</p> 	<p>throw things.</p> 
<p>roll over.</p> 	<p>reach for things.</p> 	<p>sit without help and pick up small things.</p> 	<p>say "no".</p> 
<p>cry when she's hungry, thirsty or afraid.</p> 	<p>look at his own hands and feet.</p> 	<p>say some words.</p> 	<p>play next to other children</p> 
<p>see colors.</p> 	<p>sit with help.</p> 		<p>walk.</p> 