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PASIÓN POR EDUCAR

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VOCABULARY - Clothes

CLOTHES FOR WORK



CLOTHES FOR LEISURE



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

1. shoes: zapatos
2. dress: vestido
3. blouse: blusa
4. raincoat: gabardina
5. high heels: tacones
6. skirt: falda
7. coat: saco
8. pants: pantalones
9. jacket: chaqueta
10. shirt: camisa
11. tie: corbata

1. Pajamas: pijamas
2. Swimsuits: traje de baño
3. boots: botas
4. Socks: calcetas
5. Sneakers: tenis
6. Cap: gorra
7. Hat: gorro
8. Jeans: pantalón de mezclilla
9. Shorts: pantalones cortos
10. T-shirt: playera
11. Sweater: sueter

12. belt: cinturón

12. Gloves: guantes

Exercise 2. Complete the chart with the vocabulary above – Completa la tabla con el vocabulario de arriba.

Clothes for warm weather (Ropa para clima cálido)	Clothes for warm weather (Ropa para clima frío)
Dress,	Hat, gloves
swimsuits	pajamas
cap	boots
shorts	Hat
skirt	sweater
T-shirt	coat

Colors

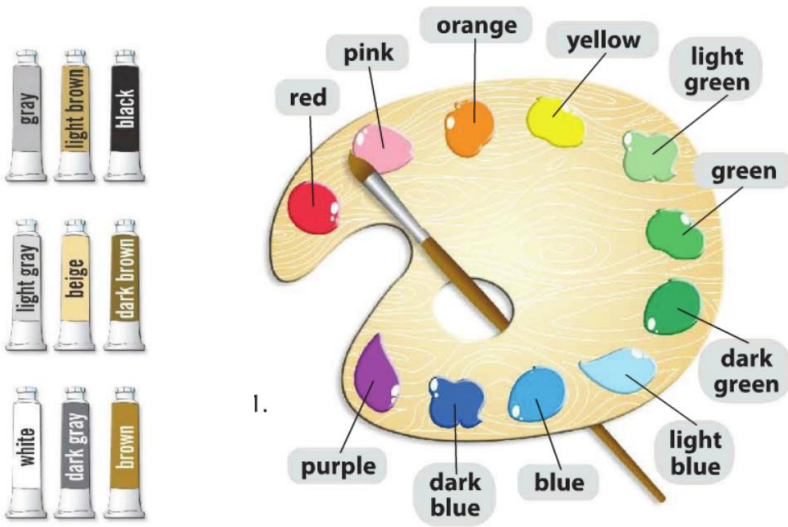
Los colores /The colors son parte fundamental del vocabulario en inglés porque nos permiten describir todo lo que vemos, como el cielo o un delicioso helado.

¿Cómo nombrar las tonalidades en los colores?

Cada vez que hagas referencia a un tono claro sobre algún color, puedes hacer uso de la palabra light, que significa claro, en español. Por ejemplo:

My favorite color is light blue, like the sky in the morning.

Mi color favorito es el azul claro, como el cielo en la mañana.



Azul	Blue
Rosa	Pink
Amarillo	Yellow
Morado	Purple
Rojo	Red
Verde	Green
Naranja	Orange
Blanco	White
Gris	Gray
Negro	Black

Grammar – Possessives

Possessives

Adjectives

These are **my** socks.
 These are **your** socks.
 These are **his** socks.
 These are **her** socks.
 These are **our** socks.
 These are **their** socks.

Pronouns

These socks are **mine**.
 These socks are **yours**.
 These socks are **his**.
 These socks are **hers**.
 These socks are **ours**.
 These socks are **theirs**.

Names

Pat's blouse /s/
Julie's jeans /z/
Rex's T-shirt /ɪz/
Whose blouse is this? It's **Pat's**.
Whose jeans are these? They're **Julie's**.

Los posesivos se clasifican en dos tipos según su función en la oración.

1. Possessive Adjectives

Gramaticalmente funciona como un artículo determinativo del sustantivo al que acompaña, por lo tanto, siempre va antes del objeto.

Ejemplos:

My car is blue. (Mi coche es azul.)

His house is big. (Su casa es grande.)

Possessive Adjectives (En función de artículo determinativo del sujeto)	Ejemplo
my <i>mi(s)</i>	This is my house. <i>Ésta es mi casa.</i>
your <i>tu(s), de ti / su(s), de usted</i>	This is your book. <i>Éste es tu libro. / Éste es su libro.</i>

his <i>su(s), de él</i>	This is his bicycle. - <i>Ésta es su bicicleta.</i>
her <i>su(s), de ella</i>	This is her dress. - <i>Éste es su vestido.</i>
its <i>su(s)</i>	The dog doesn't like to be on its own . - <i>El perro no le gusta estar solo.</i>
our <i>nuestro(s), de nosotros</i>	These are our suitcases. - <i>Éstas son nuestras maletas.</i>
your <i>vuestro(s) / su(s), de ustedes</i>	These are your seats. - <i>Éstos son vuestros asientos. / Éstos son sus asientos.</i>
their <i>su(s), de ellos</i>	These are their books. - <i>Éstos son sus libros.</i>

Nota: Sólo utilizamos el pronombre posesivo "its" con el adjetivo "own".

1. Possessive Pronoun

Gramaticalmente funciona como un pronombre en función de complemento directo. Siempre va al final de la oración.

Ejemplos:

The blue car is **mine**. (El coche azul es mío.)

The big house is **his**. (La casa grande es suya.)

Pronombres posesivos (en función de pronombre)	Ejemplo
mine <i>mío(s)</i>	This book is mine . - <i>Este libro es mío.</i>
yours <i>tuyo(s) / suyo(s)</i>	Is this book yours ? - <i>¿Este libro es tuyo? / ¿Este libro es suyo?</i>
his <i>suyo(s)</i>	This bicycle is his . - <i>Esta bicicleta es de él.</i>
hers <i>suyo(s)</i>	The dress is hers . - <i>El vestido es de ella.</i>
its <i>su(s)</i>	The house is its (the cat's). - <i>La casa es suya (del gato).</i>
ours <i>nuestro(s)</i>	The suitcases are ours . - <i>Las maletas son nuestras.</i>

yours <i>vuestro(s) / suyo(s)</i>	These seats are yours . <i>Estos asientos son vuestros. / Estos asientos son suyos.</i>
theirs <i>suyo(s)</i>	This pencil is theirs . <i>Este lápiz es de ellos.</i>

Exercise 2. Complete the conversation – Completa la conversación, revisa el ejemplo.

1 Possessives

- ▶ The noun comes after a possessive adjective: This is **my** T-shirt.
- ▶ Don't include the noun after a possessive pronoun: This T-shirt is **mine**.
- ▶ *Whose* can be used with singular and plural nouns: **Whose** bag is this? **Whose** keys are these?

Complete the conversations. Use the words in the boxes. There are two extra words in each box.

his mine my your yours ✓ whose

1. A: *Whose* jacket is this? Is it **your**, Phil?
 B: No, it's not **mine**. Ask Nick. I think it's **his**.

her our ours your yours

2. A: These aren't **our** books. Are they **yours**?
 B: No, they're not **ours**. Maybe they're Young-min's.

her hers their theirs whose

3. A: **Whose** sweaters are these? Are they Julie's?
 B: No, they're not **her** sweaters. But these shorts are **hers**.

Exercise 3. Complete the conversation – Completa la conversación, revisa el ejemplo.

1. A: Hey! These aren't~~our~~..... (our / ours) clothes!
B: You're right.Our..... (Our / Ours) are over there.
2. A: These aren'tmy..... (my / mine) gloves. Are theyyour..... (your / yours)?
B: No, they're notmine..... (my / mine). Ask Sally. Maybe they'rehers..... (her / hers).
3. A:Whose..... (Whose / Yours) T-shirts are these? Are they Julie's and Pat's?
B: No, they're nottheir..... (their / theirs) T-shirts. But these socks aretheirs..... (their / theirs). And these shorts areyours..... (your / yours).

Exercise 4. Select the correct answer.

This car is _His___ car. This car is his.

- a) he
- b) her
- c) his
- d) hers

This house is our house. This house is __ours__.

- a) our
- b) ours
- c) we
- d) its

This hat is my hat. This hat is __mine__.

- a) I
- b) me
- c) mine
- d) its

This is your bike. This bike is _yours__.

- a) you
- b) your
- c) yous
- d) yours

This is __her__ dog. This dog is hers.

- a) her
- b) his
- c) hers
- d) she

These are their children. These children are theirs.

- a) theirs
- b) them
- c) they
- d) **their**

Exercise 1. Complete these sentences with the conjunctions "and", "but" or "so". Completa las oraciones usando la conjunción "and", "but" ó "so"

1. He's wearing jeans and sneakers, and he's wearing a T-shirt.
2. It's very cold outside, and I'm not wearing a coat.
3. Her skirt is blue, and her blouse is blue, too.
4. It's raining, so I need an umbrella.
5. He's wearing an expensive suit, but he's wearing sneakers.
6. It's summer and it's very sunny, so it's hot.

Grammar - Present continuos.

Para formar el presente continuo se utiliza el verbo auxiliar "to be" y el verbo + ing.

Sujeto	Auxiliar (to be)	Verbo+ing
I	Am	talking, eating, learning,

doing, going...

he, she, it

is

talking, eating, learning,
doing, going...

you, we,
they

are

talking , eating, learning,
doing, going...

Structure (Estructura)

1. Affirmative Sentences (Frases afirmativas)

Sujeto + verbo auxiliar (to be) + verbo+ing.

Ejemplos:

I'm talking.(Estoy hablando.)

He's eating.(Está comiendo.)

They're learning.(Están aprendiendo.)

2. Negative Sentences (Frases negativas)

Sujeto + verbo auxiliar (to be) + auxiliar negativo (not) + verbo+ing.

Ejemplos:

I'm not talking.(No estoy hablando.)

He's not [He isn't] eating.(No está comiendo.)

3. Interrogative Sentences (Frases interrogativas)

Verbo auxiliar (to be) + sujeto + verbo+ing?

Ejemplos:

Are you talking?(¿Estás hablando?)

Is he eating?(¿Está comiendo?)

Are they learning?(¿Están aprendiendo?)

Uses (Usos)

1. El presente continuo se utiliza para hablar sobre algo que está pasando en el momento en el que hablamos.

Ejemplos:

I'm studying now.(Estoy estudiando ahora.)

He's eating at the moment.(Está comiendo en este momento.)

Is it raining?(¿Está lloviendo?)

2. También lo usamos para hablar de algo que está sucediendo en la actualidad pero no necesariamente cuando hablamos. En este caso, se utilizan expresiones de tiempo como "currently", "lately" o "these days".

Ejemplos:

They're learning English.(Están aprendiendo inglés.)

She's currently looking for a job.(Actualmente está buscando un trabajo.)

Are you working much lately?(¿Estás trabajando mucho últimamente?)

3. Usamos el presente continuo para hablar de algo que está ya decidido que se hará en el futuro próximo. Su uso indica que es bastante seguro que lo planificado sucederá.

Ejemplos:

I'm going to the party tonight.(Voy a la fiesta esta noche.)

He's not [He isn't] coming to class tomorrow.(No viene a la clase mañana.)

Are you working next week?(¿Trabajas la semana que viene?)

- ▶ The present continuous is the present of *be* + verb + *-ing*: **It's raining.**
She's wearing shoes.
- ▶ The two negative contractions mean the same: **He's not/He isn't** wearing a coat. **We're not/We aren't** wearing gloves.

Exercise 2. Cambia las oraciones afirmativas a negativas y las oraciones negativas a afirmativas.

Change the affirmative sentences to negative sentences. Change the negative sentences to affirmative sentences.

1. Mr. and Mrs. Lee are wearing hats. *Mr. and Mrs. Lee aren't wearing hats.*
2. It isn't raining. **It is raining**
3. I'm wearing sunglasses. **I'm not wearing sunglasses**
4. You're wearing a new suit. **You aren't wearing a new suit**
5. Michiko isn't wearing gloves. **Michiko is wearing gloves**

Exercise 3. Escribe las oraciones usando las palabras en paréntesis.



Todd

Alicia

Chul-woo

Maya

Maggie

Hugo

1. Hugo is wearing a tie. (tie)
2. Todd and Alicia are wearing boots. (boots)
3. Chul-woo is wearing a t-shirt (T-shirt)
4. Maggie is wearing a skirt (skirt)
5. Mava is wearing a dress (dress)
6. Chul-woo is wearing sneakers (sneakers)
7. Todd is wearing a scarf (scarf)
8. Hugo is wearing a hat (hats)

GRAMMAR FOCUS *Present continuous Wh-questions*



Los Angeles 4:00 A.M.

What's Victoria doing?
She's **sleeping** right now.



Mexico City 6:00 A.M.

What's Marcos doing?
It's 6:00 A.M., so he's **getting up**.



New York City 7:00 A.M.

What are Sue and Tom doing?
They're **having** breakfast.



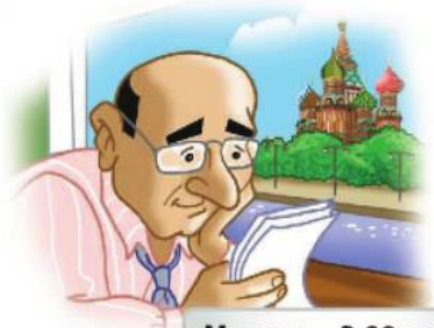
Brasília 9:00 A.M.

What's Célia doing?
She's **going** to work.



London 12:00 noon

What are Jim and Ann doing?
It's noon, so they're **eating** lunch.



Moscow 3:00 P.M.

What's Andrei doing?
He's **working**.



Bangkok 7:00 P.M.

What's Permsak doing?
He's **eating** dinner right now.



Tokyo 9:00 P.M.

What's Hiroshi doing?
He's **checking** his email.



Your city 00:00

What are you doing?
It's . . . I'm . . .

2 Present continuous Wh-questions

- ▶ Use the present continuous to talk about actions that are happening right now: What **are** you **doing**? I'm **talking** to you!
- ▶ In questions, the *be* verb comes before the subject: What **are** you doing?
- ▶ To form the continuous of verbs ending in *-e*, drop the *e* and add *-ing*:
have → having.
- ▶ For verbs ending in vowel + consonant, double the consonant and add *-ing*:
get → getting.

Exercise 4. Escribe una conversación escribiendo que están haciendo las personas usando las palabras en paréntesis.

What are the people doing? Write conversations. Use the words in parentheses.

- A: *What's Steve doing?*..... (Steve)
B: *He's watching TV.*..... (watch TV)
- A: **What are Jon and Megan doing?**..... (Jon and Megan)
B: **They are taking a walk**..... (take a walk)
- A: **What are you doing?**..... (you)
B: **Im writing conversations**..... (write conversations)
- A: **What's Chris doing?**..... (Chris)
B: **He's calling Ashley**..... (call Ashley)
- A: **What are you and Taylor doing?**..... (you and Taylor)
B: **We are shopping**..... (shop)
- A: **What is Sara doing?**..... (Sara)
B: **She is having dinner**..... (have dinner)
- A: **What are Victor and Sam doing?**..... (Victor and Sam)
B: **They are running in the park**..... (run in the park)
- A: **What are You and Paulo doing?**..... (you and Paulo)
B: **We are chatting online**..... (chat online)

Exercise 1. What season is it? How is the weather? Write two sentences about each picture.

¿Qué estación es? ¿Como está el clima? Escribe dos oraciones acerca de cada figura.



1. It's winter.
It's very cold.

2. Its spring
Its warm



ans



ans

3. Its sunny
Its summer



4. Its windy
Its fall



5. Its summer
Its very hot

6. Its winter
Its very cold

Exercise 2. What time is it?. Use the sentences in the box. ¿Que hora es?, usa las oraciones en la caja.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> It's five-oh-five. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It's twenty after nine. | <input type="checkbox"/> It's ten to eight. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> It's a quarter after one. | <input type="checkbox"/> It's eight after six. | <input type="checkbox"/> It's a quarter to three. |



1. It's twenty after nine.



2. Its ten to eight



3. It's a quarter after one



4. Its five oh five



5. It's a quarter to three



6. Its eight after

Exercise 3. What time is it in each city? Write the time in two different ways. ¿Que hora es en cada ciudad? Escribe la hora en dos formas diferentes.

1. It's 10:00 a.m. in Los Angeles.
It's ten o'clock in the morning.
2. Its 12:00 am in mexico city
Its twelve o'clock in the mornig
3. Its 11:00 am in Denver
Its eleven o'clock in the morning
4. Its 1:00 pm in Llma
Its one o'clock in the afternoon
5. Its 2:00pm in Santiago
Its two o'clock in the afternoon
6. Its 3:00 pm in Rio
Its three o'clock in the afternoon

