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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. tie-corbata
2. shirt-camisa
3. cinturón
4. coat-saco
5. suit-traje
6. shoes-zapatos
7. scarf-bufanda
8. blouse-blusa
9. skirt-falda
10. high heels-tacones altos
11. raincoat-impermeable
12. dress - vestido

1. Hat-sombrero
2. Sweater-sueter
3. Gloves-guantes
4. Boots-botas
5. cap-gorra
6. Shorts-Pantalones cortos
7. Socks-calcetines
8. Sneakers-tenis
9. Pijamas-pijamas
10. swimsuits-trajes de baño
11. T-shirt- camiseta
12. Jeans-pantalones

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

Clothes for warm weather (Ropa para clima calido)	Clothes for warm weather (Ropa para clima frio)
Dress,	Hat,
skirt	Gloves
swimsuits	Boots
cap	scarf
T-shirt	sweater
shorts	coat

Colors

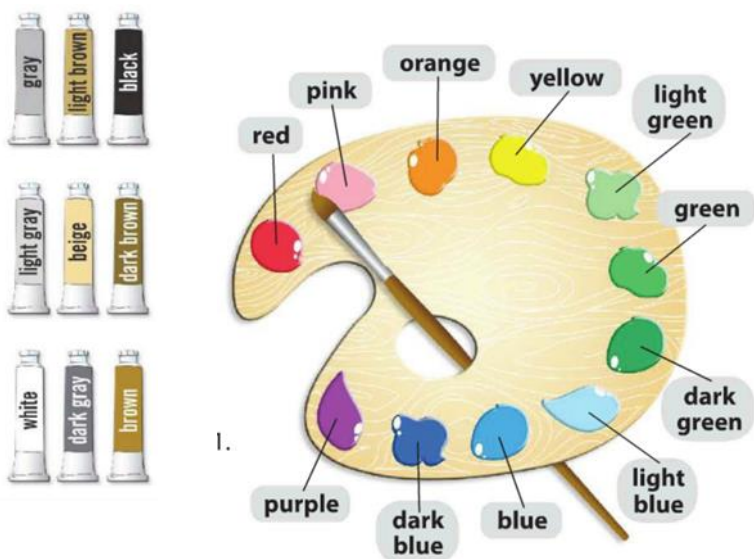
Los colores /The colors son parte fundamental del vocabulario en inglés porque nos permiten describir todo lo que vemos, como el cielo o un delicioso helado.

¿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		
<p>Adjectives</p> <p>my your These are his socks. her our their</p>	<p>Pronouns</p> <p>mine yours These socks are his. hers ours theirs</p>	<p>Names</p> <p>Pat's blouse /s/ Julie's jeans /z/ Rex's T-shirt /tʒ/</p> <p>Whose blouse is this? It's Pat's. Whose jeans are these? They're Julie's.</p>

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
su(s), de ellos

These are **their** books.
Éstos son sus libros.

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

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

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**whose**....., Phil?
B: No, it's not**mine**..... . Ask Nick. I think it's**yours**..... .

her our ours your yours

2. A: These aren't**your**..... books. Are they**ours**..... ?
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**their**..... sweaters. But these shorts are**theirs**..... .

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.**ours**..... (Our / Ours) are over there.
2. A: These aren't**my**..... (my / mine) gloves. Are they**yours**..... (your / yours)?
B: No, they're not**mine**..... (my / mine). Ask Sally. Maybe they're**hers**..... (her / hers).
3. A:**whose**..... (Whose / Yours) T-shirts are these? Are they Julie's and Pat's?
B: No, they're not**their**..... (their / theirs) T-shirts. But these socks are**their**..... (their / theirs). And these shorts are**your**..... (your / yours).

Exercise 4. Select the correct answer.

This car is ____ car. This car is his.

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

This house is our house. This house is ____.

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

This hat is my hat. This hat is ____.

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

This is your bike. This bike is ____.

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

This is ____ dog. This dog is hers.

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

These are ____ children. These children are theirs.

- a) theirs

b) them

c) they

d) their

UNIDAD 2

Grammar – Present continuous and conjunctions

Present continuous statements; conjunctions

I'm You're She's wearing shoes. We're They're It's snowing.	I'm not You're not She's not We're not They're not It's not	OR: You aren't She isn't wearing boots. We aren't They aren't It isn't raining.
---	--	---

Conjunctions

It's snowing,
and it's windy.
It's sunny,
but it's cold.
It's windy,
so it's very cold.

Contractios.

I am	I'm	Yo soy/estoy
You are	You're	Tu eres/estas
He is	He's	El es/esta
She is	She's	Ella es/esta
It is	It's	Esto es/esta
We are	We're	Nosotros somos/estamos
You are	You're	Ustedes son/están
They are	They're	Ellos son/están

I am not	I'm not		Yo no soy/estoy
You are not	You're not	You aren't	Tu no eres/estas
He is not	He's not	He isn't	El no es/esta
She is not	She's not	She isn't	Ella no es/esta
It is not	It's not	It isn't	Esto no es/esta
We are not	We're not	We aren't	Nosotros no somos/estamos
You are not	You're not	You're aren't	Ustedes no son/están
They are not	They're not	They aren't	Ellos no son/están

Grammar - Conjunctions "and", "but" & "so"

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, and he's wearing sneakers.
6. It's summer and it's very sunny, and it's hot.

Gramar - 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?)

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 am not wearing sunglasses**
4. You're wearing a new suit. **You are not wearing a new suit**
5. Michiko isn't wearing gloves. **Michiko is wearing gloves**

Exercise 3. Escribe las oraciones usando las palabras en paréntesis



1. *Hugo is wearing a tie.* _____ (tie)
2. *Todd and Alicia are wearing boots.* _____ (boots)
3. _____ (T-shirt)
4. _____ (skirt)
5. _____ (dress)
6. _____ (sneakers)
7. _____ (scarf)
8. _____ (hats)

3. _ Chul-woo and Alicia are wearing t-shirt.

4. _ Maggie and Chul-woo are wearing skirt.

5. _ Maya is wearing dress.

6. _ Chol-woo is wearing sneakers.

7. _ Todd is wearing scarf.

8. _ Todd and Hugo are wearing hats.













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.

1. A: *What's Steve doing?*..... (Steve)
B: *He's watching TV.*..... (watch TV)
2. A: **What are Jon and Megan doing in the park?**..... (Jon and Megan)
B: **They are take a walk.**..... (take a walk)
3. A: **What are you doing?**..... (you)
B: **I am write conversations.**..... (write conversations)
4. A: **Who is chris calling?**..... (Chris)
B: **Call Ashley.**..... (call Ashley)
5. A: **Where are you and Taylor?**..... (you and Taylor)
B: **We are in the shop.**..... (shop)
6. A: **What is Sara doing?**..... (Sara)
B: **She is have dinner.**..... (have dinner)
7. A: **What are Victor and Sam doing in the park?**..... (Victor and Sam)
B: **They are run in the park.**..... (run in the park)
8. A: **What are you and Poul?**..... (you and Paulo)
B: **We are chatting online.**..... (chat online)

Grammar – Weather and Seasons

Weather and Seasons Around the World

 <p>It's spring in Brazil.</p>   <p>It's warm. It's very sunny.</p>	 <p>It's summer in South Korea.</p>   <p>It's raining. It's hot and humid.</p>
 <p>It's fall in the U.S.</p>   <p>It's cool. It's cloudy and windy.</p>	 <p>It's winter in Russia.</p>   <p>It's snowing. It's very cold.</p>

Source: Yahoo! Travel

- What season is it now?
- What's the weather like today?
- What's your favorite season?

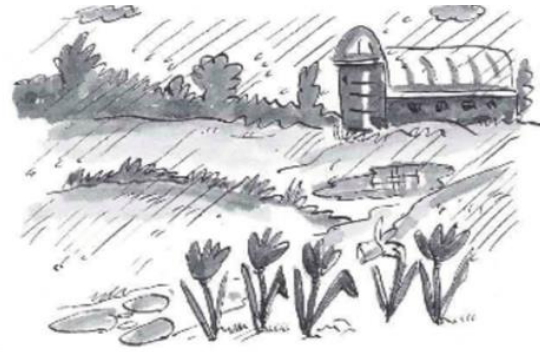
<p>El invierno – Winter</p> 	<p>La primavera – Spring</p> 
<p>El verano – Summer</p> 	<p>El otoño – Autumn/Fall</p> 

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

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



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



2. It is summer
It is very raining



3. It is summer
It is every sunny



4. It is autumn
It is every wind



5. It is summer
The heat is very intense



6. It is winter
It is every wind and cold

Gramar - Present continuos.

What time is it?

It's one **o'clock**.
 It's one-oh-five.
 It's five **after** one.
 It's one-fifteen.
 It's **a quarter after** one.
 It's one-thirty.
 It's one-forty.
 It's twenty **to** two.
 It's one forty-five.
 It's **a quarter to** two.

TO (las... menos...) **It's... o'clock** **PAST** (las... y...)

It's five to...
 It's ten to...
 It's quarter to...
 It's twenty to...
 It's twenty-five to...
 It's half past...
 It's five past...
 It's ten past...
 It's quarter past...
 It's twenty past...

Son las.....
 It's ... o'clock

It's five to ... It's five past ...
 It's ten to ... It's ten past ...
 It's quarter to ... It's quarter past ...
 It's twenty to ... It's twenty past ...
 It's twenty-five to ... It's twenty-five past ...
 It's half past ...

to past

It's twenty to five = **Son las 5 menos veinte**

1/2/3/4 minute(s) to 1/2/3/4 minute(s) after
 6/7/8/9 minutes to 6/7/8/9 minutes after
 5 to 5 after
 10 to 10 after
 a quarter to a quarter after
 16/17/18/19 minutes to 16/17/18/19 minutes after
 20 to 20 after
 25 to 25 after
 26/27/28/29 minutes to 26/27/28/29 minutes after
 half past

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. **It is ten to eight**



3. **It is a quarter after one**



4. **It is five-oh-five**



5. **It is a quarter to three**



6. **It is eight after six.**

