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PASIÓN POR EDUCAR

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## CLOTHES FOR WORK



## CLOTHES FOR LEISURE



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

1. Clothes for work – Ropa de trabajo

2. Tie- corbata

3. Shirt- camisa

4. Belt- cinturón

5. Coat- abrigo

6. Suit- traje, jacket- saco, pants- pantalón

7. Shoes- zapatos

8. Raincoat- gabardina

9. Scarf- bufanda

10. Blouse- blusa

11. Skirt- falda

12. High heels- zapatos de tacón

Dress - vestido

1. Clothes for leisure- Ropa casual

2. Hat- sombrero

3. Sweater- sueter

4. Gloves- guantes

5. Jeans- pantalones de mezclilla

6. Boots- botas

7. Pajama- pijama

8. Cap- gorra

9. T-shirt - playera

10. Shorts- pantalones cortos (shorts)

11. Socks- calcetines

12. Sneakers- tenis Swimsuits- trajes de baño

**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, ....
Cap, swimsuits,	Coat, gloves, suit, pants, jacket
T-shirt	Sweater, raincoat, pajamas
Shorts, skirt	Jeans, shirt, blouse. tie
Socks	Boots, shoes
Sneakers, high heels	Scarf, belt

## Colors

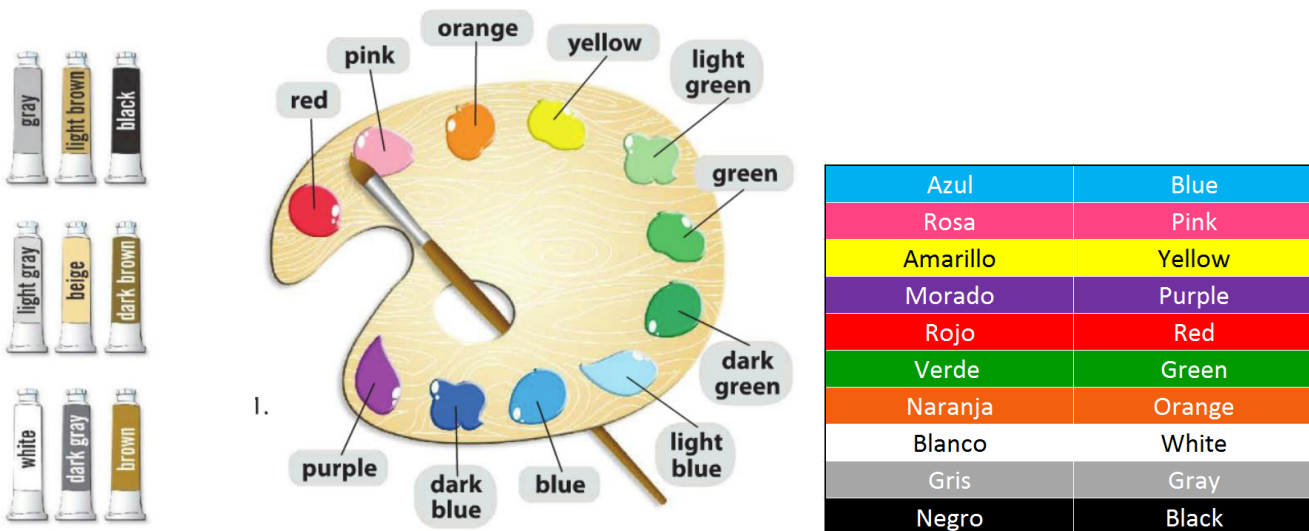
Los colores /The colors son parte fundamental del vocabulario en inglés porque nos permiten describir todo lo que vemos, como el cielo o un delicioso helado.

### ¿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.



## Grammar – Possessives

Possessives		
<p><b>Adjectives</b></p> <p><b>my</b> <b>your</b> These are <b>his</b> socks. <b>her</b> <b>our</b> <b>their</b></p>	<p><b>Pronouns</b></p> <p><b>mine</b> <b>yours</b> These socks are <b>his</b>. <b>hers</b> <b>ours</b> <b>theirs</b></p>	<p><b>Names</b></p> <p><b>Pat's</b> blouse /s/ <b>Julie's</b> jeans /z/ <b>Rex's</b> T-shirt /tʃ/  <b>Whose</b> blouse is this? It's <b>Pat's</b>. <b>Whose</b> jeans are these? They're <b>Julie's</b>.</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
<b>my</b> <i>mi(s)</i>	This is <b>my</b> house. - <i>Ésta es mi casa.</i>
<b>your</b> <i>tu(s), de ti / su(s), de usted</i>	This is <b>your</b> book. - <i>Éste es tu libro. / Éste es su libro.</i>
<b>his</b> <i>su(s), de él</i>	This is <b>his</b> bicycle. - <i>Ésta es su bicicleta.</i>
<b>her</b> <i>su(s), de ella</i>	This is <b>her</b> dress. - <i>Éste es su vestido.</i>
<b>its</b> <i>su(s)</i>	The dog doesn't like to be on <b>its own</b> . - <i>El perro no le gusta estar solo.</i>
<b>our</b> <i>nuestro(s), de nosotros</i>	These are <b>our</b> suitcases. - <i>Éstas son nuestras maletas.</i>
<b>your</b> <i>vuestro(s) / su(s), de ustedes</i>	These are <b>your</b> seats. - <i>Éstos son vuestros asientos. / Éstos son sus asientos.</i>
<b>their</b> <i>su(s), de ellos</i>	These are <b>their</b> 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
<b>mine</b> <i>mío(s)</i>	<b>This book is mine.</b> <i>Este libro es mío.</i>
<b>yours</b> <i>tuyo(s) / suyo(s)</i>	<b>Is this book yours?</b> <i>¿Este libro es tuyo? / ¿Este libro es suyo?</i>
<b>his</b> <i>suyo(s)</i>	<b>This bicycle is his.</b> <i>Esta bicicleta es de él.</i>
<b>hers</b> <i>suyo(s)</i>	<b>The dress is hers.</b> <i>El vestido es de ella.</i>
<b>its</b> <i>su(s)</i>	<b>The house is its (the cat's).</b> <i>La casa es suya (del gato).</i>
<b>ours</b> <i>nuestro(s)</i>	<b>The suitcases are ours.</b> <i>Las maletas son nuestras.</i>
<b>yours</b> <i>vuestro(s) / suyo(s)</i>	<b>These seats are yours.</b> <i>Estos asientos son vuestros. / Estos asientos son suyos.</i>
<b>theirs</b> <i>suyo(s)</i>	<b>This pencil is theirs.</b> <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 .....**yours**....., 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. .....**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 .....**theirs**..... (their / theirs) T-shirts. But these socks are .....**theirs**..... (their / theirs). And these shorts are .....**yours**..... (your / yours).

**Exercise 4.** Select the correct answer.

This car is \_c\_\_\_ car. This car is his.

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

This house is our house. This house is \_b\_\_\_.

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

This hat is my hat. This hat is \_\_c\_\_.

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

This is your bike. This bike is \_\_c\_\_.

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

This is \_\_a\_\_ dog. This dog is hers.

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

These are \_\_d\_\_ 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, but 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.

**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're 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. Chul-woo is wearing a T-shirt. (T-shirt)
4. Maggie is wearing a skirt (skirt)
5. Maya is wearing a dress. (dress)
6. Chul-woo and Maggie are wearing sneakers. (sneakers)
7. Tod is wearing a scarf. (scarf)
8. Tod and Hugo are wearing hats. (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.

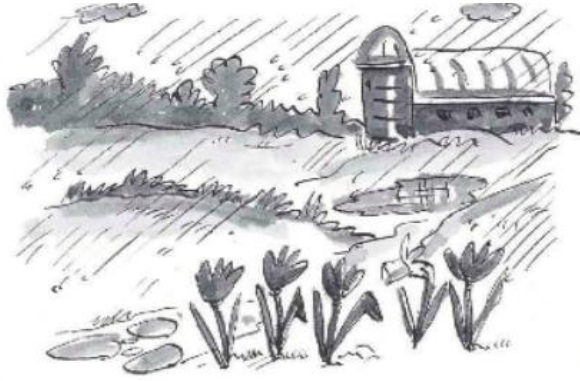
1. A: *What's Steve doing?*..... (Steve)  
B: *He's watching TV.*..... (watch TV)
2. A: **What are Jon and Megan doing?**..... (Jon and Megan)  
B: **They are taking a walk.**..... (take a walk)
3. A: **What are you doing?**..... (you)  
B: **I'm writing conversations.**..... (write conversations)
4. A: **What's Chris doing?**..... (Chris)  
B: **He's calling Ashley.**..... (call Ashley)
5. A: **What are you and Taylor doing?**..... (you and Taylor)  
B: **We are shopping.**..... (shop)
6. A: **What's Sara doing?**..... (Sara)  
B: **She's having dinner.**..... (have dinner)
7. A: **What are Victor and Sam doing?**..... (Victor and Sam)  
B: **They're running in the park.**..... (run in the park)
8. A: **What are you and Paulo doing?**..... (you and Paulo)  
B: **We're 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. It's autumn.  
It's raining.



3. It's summer.  
It's very hot.



4. It is windy.  
The leaves are falling.



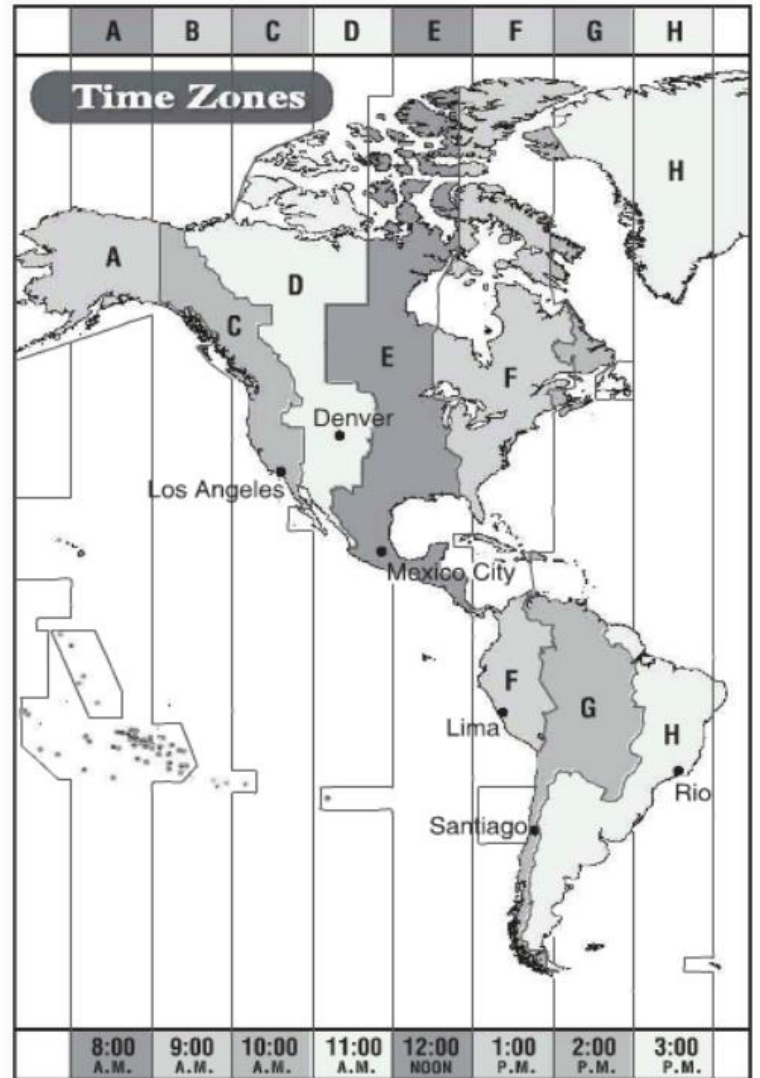
5. The weather is very hot in summer.  
He is sweating a lot.



6. They are walking in the snow.  
It is a white winter.

**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. It's eleven a.m. in Denver.  
It's eleven o'clock in the morning.
3. It's twelve o'clock in Mexico.  
It's noon.
4. It's one p.m. in Lima.  
It's one o'clock in the afternoon.
5. It's two o'clock in Santiago.  
It's two p.m. in the afternoon.
6. It's three o'clock in Rio.  
It's three p.m. in the afternoon.



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

- It's five-oh-five.
- It's a quarter after one.

- It's twenty after nine.
- It's eight after six.

- It's ten to eight.
- It's a quarter to three.



1. It's twenty after nine.



2. It's ten to eight.



It's a quarter after one.



4. It's a five-oh-five.



5. It's a quarter to three.



6. It's eight after six.

I want to apologize. I had problems trying to put all the exercises in one document, that is why the exercise 2 is after exercise 3.