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Nombre del trabajo: Unit Activity - U3 2LIC

Materia: INGLES

Grado: 2

Grupo: A

DO WE NEED ANY EGGS?

VOCABULARY – Foods



GRAMMAR - Like / Don't like

I like
rice
fish
noodles
cheese
oranges
carrots

Present Simple (Presente Simple)

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
Ollike.	O I do not like.	O Do I like?
O You like.	O You do not like.	O Do you like?
• He/She/It likes.	• He/She/It does not like.	O Does he/she/it like?
• We like.	• We do not like.	O Do we like?
O You like.	O You do not like.	O Do you like?
They like.	• They do not like.	O Do they like?

GRAMMAR – Count and Noncount nouns; some and any

Count and noncount nouns; some and any ○ Count nouns an egg → eggs a sandwich → sandwiches Do we need any eggs? Yes. Let's get some (eggs). No. We don't need any (eggs). Count nouns; some and any one and any one and any one and any bread? Yes. Let's get some (bread). No. We don't need any (bread).

Some

Significado: Algunos, unos

Uso: Se utiliza tanto para los nombres o sustantivos incontables como para los nombres o sustantivos contables en plural. Se usa en frases afirmativas e interrogativas (para afirmar algo); se sustituye "any" en frases negativas o interrogativas. Significa una cantidad indefinida, pero limitada.

Ejemplos:

Frase afirmativa/nombre contable:

She has some apples. (Tiene algunas manzanas.)

Frase afirmativa/nombre incontable:

There is some milk in the kitchen. (Hay algo de leche en la cocina.)

Frase interrogativa/nombre contable:

Can I have some cookies?(¿Puedo tomar unas galletas?)

Frase interrogativa/nombre incontable:

Would you like some coffee?(¿Quieres café?)

Any

Significado: Algunos, ninguno

Uso: Se utiliza en los mismos contextos que "some," pero en frases negativas o interrogativas.

Ejemplos:

Frase negativa/nombre contable:

I do not have any cats. (No tengo ningún gato.)

Frase negativa/nombre incontable:

He does not have any money. (No tiene dinero.)

Frase interrogativa/nombre contable:

Are there any changes?(¿Hay algunos cambios?)

Frase interrogativa/nombre incontable:

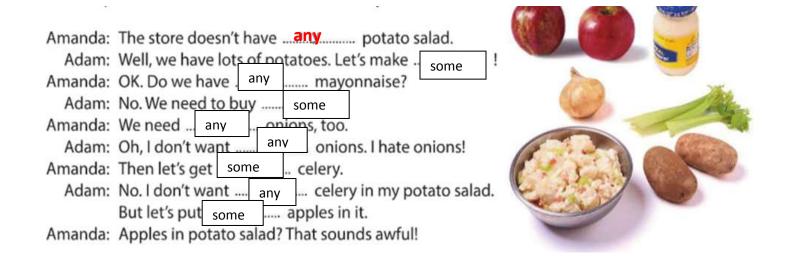
Is there any milk?(¿Hay leche?)

- Count nouns name things you can count: vegetables, eggs, cookies. Count nouns have a singular and plural form: 1 book, 2 books. Noncount nouns name things you can't count: water, spinach, cheese.
- Use some in affirmative sentences: We have some chicken. Use any in negative sentences and questions: We don't have any bread. Do we have any cheese?

Exercise 1. Complete the conversation with some or any (Completa la conversación con some o any)

1.	A: What do you want for lunch?			
	B: Let's makesome sandwiches.			
	A: Good idea! Do we have some bread?			
	3: I think there's any in the refrigerator. Let me see No, I don't			
	A: Well, let's go to the store. We need	we have		
	B: Yes, we do. There's cheese here, and there are			
	tomatoes, too. any mayonnaise? I lovesome mayonn	aise on		
	my sandwiches. B: Me, too. But there isn't			
A: Let's make a big breakfast tomorrow morning.				
	B: OK. What do we need? Are there any eggs?			
	A: There are . some , but I think we need to buy me			
	B: OK. And let's get . Some yogurt, too. We don't have some love yogurt for breakfast.	, and I		
	A: Me, too. Do you see any bread in the refrigerator?			
	B: Yes, there's any in the refrigerator.			
	A: Great! So we don't need to buy some at the store.			
	B: That's right. Just eggs and yogurt!			

Exercise 2. Complete the conversation with some or any (Completa la conversación con some o any)



GRAMMAR - Adverbs of frecuency



Adverbios de frecuencia: Responden a las preguntas de "¿con qué frecuencia?" o "¿cuántas veces?"

often (a menudo), frequently (frecuentemente), usually (usualmente), sometimes (a veces), rarely (raramente), seldom (casi nunca), never (nunca)...

Posición: Los adverbios de frecuencia van delante del verbo, a excepción de su uso con el verbo "to be" que se colocarán detrás.

Ejemplos:

They are frequently late. (Frecuentemente llegan tarde.)

She usually wears black. (Normalmente lleva ropa negra.)

We never eat in restaurants. (Nunca comemos en restaurantes.)

Adverbs of frequency usually go before the main verb: always, almost always, usually, often, sometimes, hardly ever, almost never, never: She never plays tennis. I almost always eat breakfast. Sometimes can begin a sentence: Sometimes I eat breakfast.

Exercise 3. Rewrite the convertation Add the adverbs in the correct places (Reescribe la conversación. Adiciona los adverbios en el lugar correcto)

Rewrite the conversation. Add the adverbs in the correct places.

Where do you usually have lunch? A: Where do you have lunch? (usually) I go often to a restaurant neae work B: I go to a restaurant near work. (often) Do you eat ever at your desk A: Do you eat at your desk? (ever) A: . B: No, I stay in for lunch. (hardly ever) No hardly ever i stay in for lunch В: . A: And what do you have? (usually) A: ... And what usually do you have B: I have soup and a sandwich. (always) I have always soup and a sandwich B: ... A: Me, too. I have a big lunch. (never) Me too never i have a big lunch A: ..

- Brazilians make drinks with fruit. (often)
 Brazilians often make drinks with fruits
- Some people in Mexico eat pasta. (never)
 Some people in MEXICO never eat paste
- 3. In China, people put sugar in their tea. (hardly ever)
 In china people hardly ever put sugar in their tea
- 4. In England, people put milk in their tea. (usually)
 In england people usually put milk in their tea
- 5. In Japan, people have fish for breakfast. (sometimes)
 In japan people sametimes have fish for breakfast
- 6. Americans put cream in their coffee. (often)

 Americans often put cream in their coffe
- 7. In Canada, people have salad for breakfast. (hardly ever)
 In canada people hadrly ever have salad for breakfast
- Some people in South Korea eat pickled vegetables for breakfast. (always)



Vocabulary - Sports

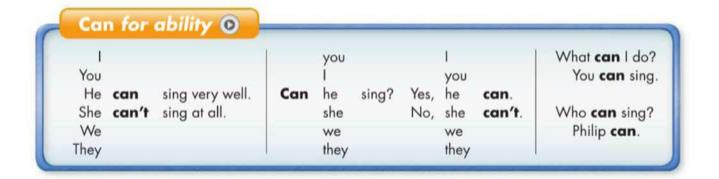






Exercise 5. Complete the conversation. Use the questions in the box (Completa la conversación usando las preguntas en la caja)

□ Who do you practice with?☑ Do you like sports?□ What sports do you like?	Does your sister play volleybal When do you usually practice?	
Joe: Do you like sports?		MACE Do 1
Liz: Yes, I do. I like them a lot. Joe: Really? What sports do you like?		AND.
Liz: Well, I love volleyball. Whe do you usually practice?		
Joe:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	La Company
Joe: On weekends. I'm too busy on Who do you pactice whit	weekdays.	
Liz: I usually practice with my frier	nds from school.	The same
Joe: Does your sister play vollyball too	?	
Liz: No, she doesn't like sports. She	e thinks they're boring.	



Use the base form of the verb with can. With third-person singular, don't add an −s to can or to the base form: She can play the piano. (NOT: She can plays the piano.)

Can

"Can" indica habilidad o posibilidad. En estos casos puede ser traducido como "poder" en español.

Ejemplos:

I can speak five languages. (Puedo hablar cinco idiomas.)

We can work late tonight if you need us. (Podemos trabajar hasta tarde esta noche si nos necesitas.)

Bill and Tom can't help you. (Bill y Tom no pueden ayudarte.)

The restaurant can be expensive if you drink a lot of wine. (El restaurante puede ser caro si bebes mucho vino.)

It can be dangerous to drive if you are tired. (Conducir puede ser peligroso si estás cansado.)

En frases interrogativas, el uso de "can" puede solicitar permiso o preguntar sobre posibilidades.

Ejemplos:

Can I have a glass of water?(¿Puedo tomar un vaso de agua?)

Can you help me?(¿Puedes ayudarme?)

Can they work late tonight? (¿Pueden trabajar hasta tarde esta noche?)

