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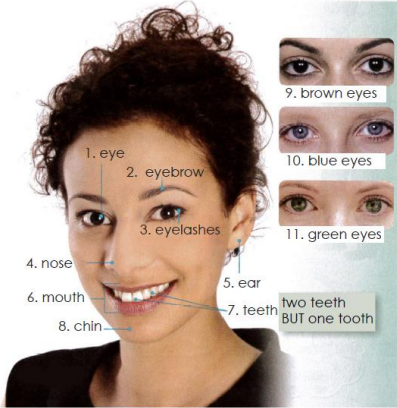
Grupo: A

APPEARANCE AND HEALTH - Vocabulary



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

- | | |
|----------|------------------------|
| 1.negro | 10. ondulada |
| 2.marron | 11. rizada |
| 3.rojo | 12.largo |
| 4.rubio | 13.corto |
| 5.gris | 14.el es Calvo |
| 6.blanco | 15. él tiene un bigote |
| 7. | 16. El tiene una barba |
| 8. | 17. el usa anteojos |
| 9. recto | |



Exercise 2. Translate to spanish the vocabulary above.
Traduce al español el vocabulario de arriba.

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| 1.ojo | 7.dientes |
| 2.ceja | 8.barbilla |
| 3.pestañas | 9.ojos cafes |
| 4.nariz | 10.ojos azules |
| 5.oreja | 11.ojos verdes |
| 6.boca | |

GRAMMAR

Describing people with “be” and “have”.

With “be”

Her eyes are blue.
Their hair is grey.
Her eyelashes are long and dark.

With “have”

She has blue eyes.
They have grey hair.
She has long, dark, eyelashes.

Remember:
Adjectives come before the nouns they describe.
Example: She has blue eyes. NOT She has eyes blue.

Adjectives are never plural.
She has blue eyes. NOT She has eyes blue.

VERBO TO BE

Afirmativo	Negativo	Interrogativo
I am	I am not	Am I ?
You are	You are not	Are you?
He is	He is not	Is he ?
She is	She is not	Is she ?
It is	It is not	Is it ?
We are	We are not	Are we ?
You are	You are not	Are you?
They are	They are not	Are they ?

VERBO TO HAVE - PRESENTE DE INDICATIVO		
MODO AFIRMATIVO	MODO INTERROGATIVO	MODO NEGATIVO
I have he / tengo	Have I? ¿He? ¿Tengo?	I have not no he no tengo
You have has / tienes	Have you? ¿Has? ¿Tienes?	You have not no has no tienes
He has ha / tiene	Has he? ¿Ha? ¿Tiene?	He has not no ha no tiene
She has ha / tiene	Has she? ¿Ha? ¿Tiene?	She has not no ha no tiene
It has ha / tiene	Has it? ¿Ha? ¿Tiene?	It has not no ha no tiene
We have hemos tenemos	Have we? ¿Hemos? ¿Tenemos?	We have not no hemos no tenemos
You have han tienen	Have you? ¿Han? ¿Tienen?	You have not no han no tienen
They have han tienen	Have they? ¿Han? ¿Tienen?	They have not no han no tienen

Exercise 3. Complete each sentence with the correct form of “be” and “have”.

1. A: What does your brother look like?
B: Well, he ___have___ a mustache and wavy hair.
And he wears glasses.
2. A: What does your mother look like?

B: Her hair ___be___ curly and black.

3. A: What does her father look like?

B: He ___have___ a short, gray beard.

4. A: What does his grandmother look like?

B: She ___be___ curly, gray hair and beautiful eyes.

5. A: What does his sister look like?

B: His sister? Her hair ___have___ long and pretty!

6. A: What do your brothers look like?

B: They ___be___ straight, black hair, and they wear glasses.

Exercise 4. Write a sentence with "be" and a sentence with "have".

Example:

1. Kate / hair/ long / straight

(using "be") a. Kate's hair is long and straight

(using "have") b. Kate has long straight hair

1.- Mike's hair is short and wavy

2.- mike has short straight hair

2. George / short/ black hair

(using "be") a. George's hair is black and short

(using "have") b. George has short black hair

3. Harry/ long / curly/ hair

(using "be") a. Harry's hair is long and curly

(using "have") b. Harry has long curly hair

4. Mary/ eyes/ blue

(using "be") a. Mary has blue eyes

(using "have") b. Mary's eyes are blue

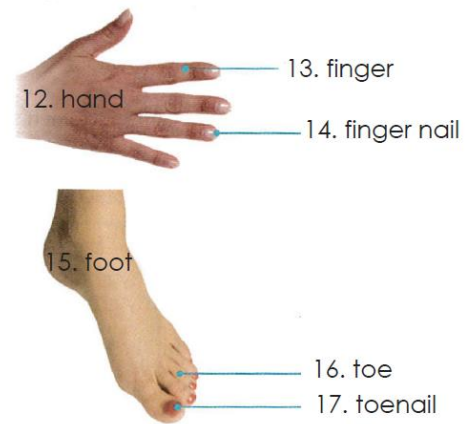
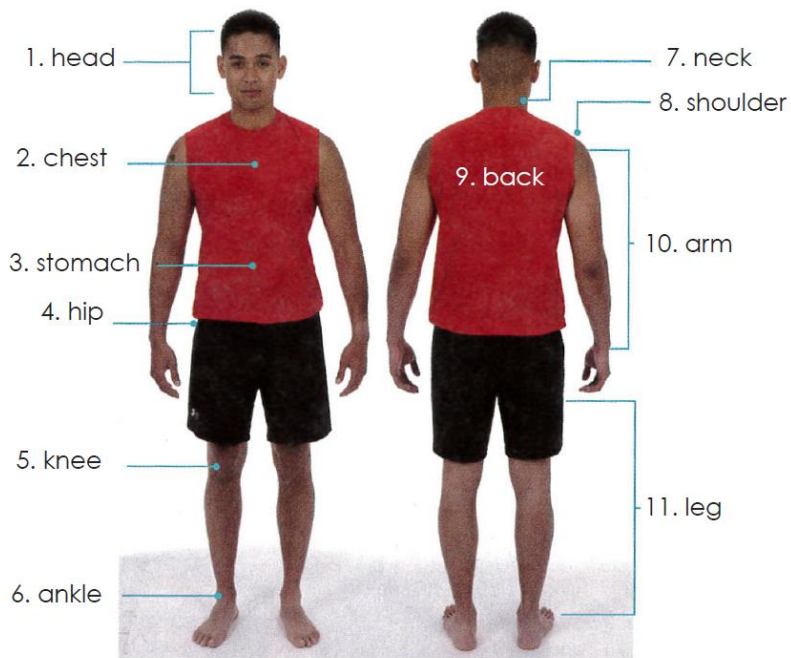
5. Amy/ pretty/ eyes

(using "be") a. Amy's eyes are pretty

(using "have") b. Amy has pretty eyes

VOCABULARY

Parts of the body



two feet but one foot.

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

1. Cabeza

10. Brazo

2. Pecho

11. Pierna

3. Estómago

12. Mano

4. Cadera

13. Dedo

- 5. Rodilla
- 6. Tobillo
- 7. Cuello
- 8. Hombro
- 9. Espalda

- 14. Una del dedo
- 15. Pie
- 16. Dedo del pie
- 17. Uña del pie

VOCABULARY -Ailments (Enfermedades/Dolores)

I don't feel well. I have ...



1. a headache



2. a stomachache



3. an earache



4. a toothache



5. a backache



6. a cold



7. a sore throat



8. a fever



9. a cough



10. a runny nose

Exercise 2. Translate to Spanish the vocabulary above. Traduce al español el vocabulario de arriba.

- 1. un dolor de cabeza
- 2. Dolor de estómago
- 3. Un dolor de cabeza
- 4. Un dolor de muelas
- 5. Un dolor de espalda

- 6. Un resfriado
- 7. Un dolor de garganta
- 8. Una fiebre
- 9. Una tos
- 10. Una nariz que gotea

VOCABULARY - Remedies



1. take something



2. lie down



3. have some tea



4. see a doctor/ see a dentist

1. Toma algo.

2. Recuéstate.

3. Toma un té.

4. Ve un doctor / ve un dentista.

Exercise 3. Escribe 8 oraciones usando el vocabulario de arriba

Example: I have a cold; I should see a doctor.

1. I feel very bad I'm going to have something

2. I'm going to lie down for a moment to rest and sleep

3. you look very sick, take one, it will make you feel better

4. if you feel bad go to a doctor if you want I'll take you

5. have an appointment with the dentist

6. look. I bring you medicine, take it so that you feel better

7. go and lie down for a while and sleep

8. go see a doctor he will tell you what to take to make you feel better

GRAMMAR - Modal: "should" + base form for suggestions

Should: deber

Shouldn't: no deber

Should not: no deber

Usos

1. **Dar consejos (give advice)**; ejemplo:

-I think you should go to the doctor. (Creo que debes ir al médico)

-You shouldn't drink alcohol. (No deberías beber alcohol)

2. **Mostrar obligación** o deber (obligation or duty) para decir qué es lo correcto

-You should wear a helmet when riding a motorcycle. (Usted debe usar un casco cuando conduzca una motocicleta)

-You shouldn't smoke in here. (No deberías fumar aquí)

3. **Mostrar probabilidad o expectativa** (probability or expectation)

-They should be here soon. (Deberían estar aquí pronto)

-I believe 200 dollars should be enough for the trip. (Creo que 200 dólares deberían ser suficientes para el viaje)

Estructura

a) Affirmative: después de SHOULD el verbo no debe tener TO, sólo la forma base.

He should call an ambulance right now. (El debería llamar una ambulancia ahora mismo)

b) Negative: la forma sin es contracción es **SHOULD NOT** y con contracción es **SHOULDN'T**; ambas formas son correctas.

-They shouldn't cheat on the Spanish exam. (Ellos no deben hacer trampa en el examen de español)

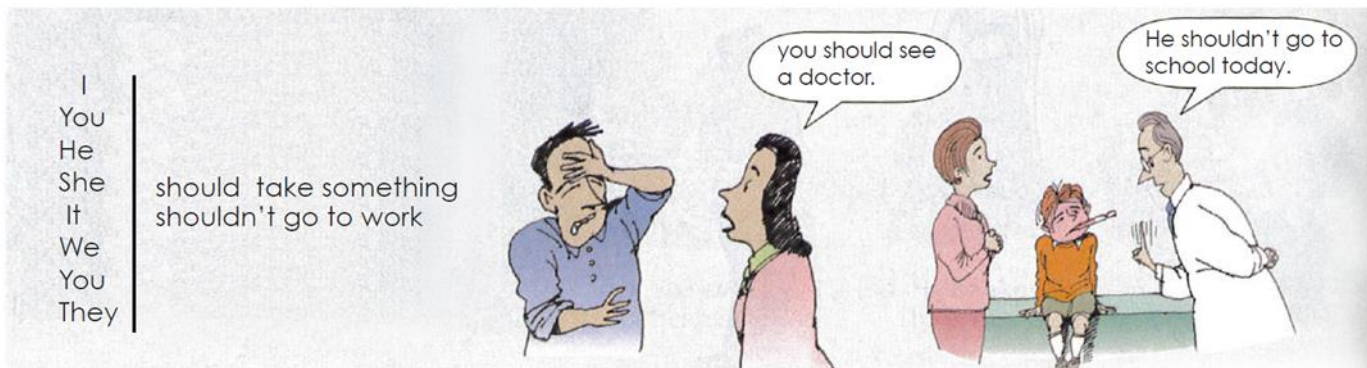
-That soccer player should not dive all the time; it's not fair play. (Ese jugador de fútbol no debería fingir/echarse a la piscina todo el tiempo; no es juego limpio)

c) Interrogative: debemos usar SHOULD antes del SUJETO.

-Should I take a summer course at college? (¿Debo tomar un curso de verano en la universidad?)

-Yes, you should. (Sí)

-No, you shouldn't. (No)



Exercise 4. Complete each sentence with “**should** o **shouldn't**” and a verb form the box.

1. It's your birthday. You should go out for dinner!
2. I'm sorry you have a toothache. You should (see) a dentist.
3. There's a movie on TV tonight. We should (watch) it.
4. You have a cold? You shouldn't (not exercise) today.
5. We have tomatoes, potatoes, and onions. We should (make) tomato potato soup for dinner tonight!
6. pon's taking a shower right now. You should (call) back later.
7. Martin has a headache. His shouldn'+(not play) soccer tonight
8. it's time forbed. You should (get) undressed 1. It's your birthday. You should go out for dinner!