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**Materia: Ingles IV**

**PASIÓN POR EDUCAR**

**Grado: 4° cuatrimestre**

**Grupo: BRH05EMC0120-A**

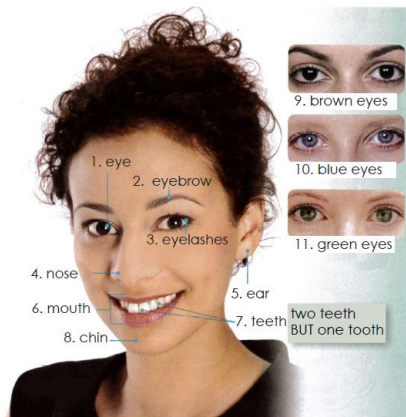
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## APPEARANCE AND HEALTH - Vocabulary



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

- |           |                     |
|-----------|---------------------|
| 1. Negro  | 10. Ondulado        |
| 2. Marron | 11. Rizado          |
| 3. Rojo   | 12. Largo           |
| 4. Rubia  | 13. Corto           |
| 5. Gris   | 14. Es Calvo        |
| 6. Blanco | 15. El tiene Bigote |
| 7. Oscuro | 16. El tiene Barba  |
| 8. Luz    | 17. Usa anteojos    |
| 9. Recta  |                     |



**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 marrones |
| 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 <b>have</b> he / tengo	<b>Have</b> I? ¿He? ¿Tengo?	I <b>have</b> not no he no tengo
You <b>have</b> has / tienes	<b>Have</b> you? ¿Has? ¿Tienes?	You <b>have</b> not no has no tienes
He <b>has</b> ha / tiene	<b>Has</b> he? ¿Ha? ¿Tiene?	He <b>has</b> not no ha no tiene
She <b>has</b> ha / tiene	<b>Has</b> she? ¿Ha? ¿Tiene?	She <b>has</b> not no ha no tiene
It <b>has</b> ha / tiene	<b>Has</b> it? ¿Ha? ¿Tiene?	It <b>has</b> not no ha no tiene
We <b>have</b> hemos tenemos	<b>Have</b> we? ¿Hemos? ¿Tenemos?	We <b>have</b> not no hemos no tenemos
You <b>have</b> han tienen	<b>Have</b> you? ¿Han? ¿Tienen?	You <b>have</b> not no han no tienen
They <b>have</b> han tienen	<b>Have</b> they? ¿Han? ¿Tienen?	They <b>have</b> 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        **have**        curly and black.

3. A: What does her father look like?

B: He        **be**        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        **have**        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.

**2. George / short / black hair**

- (using “be”)            a. George’s hair is short and black.  
(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**

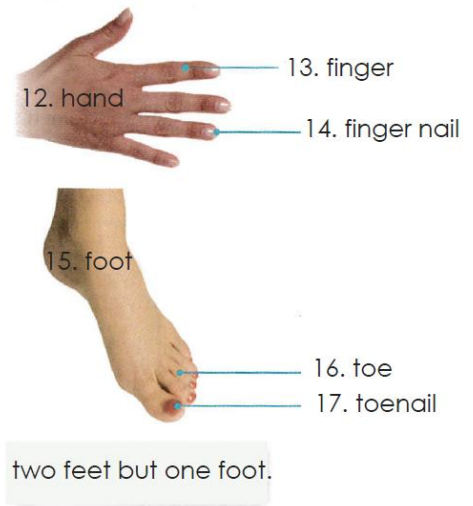
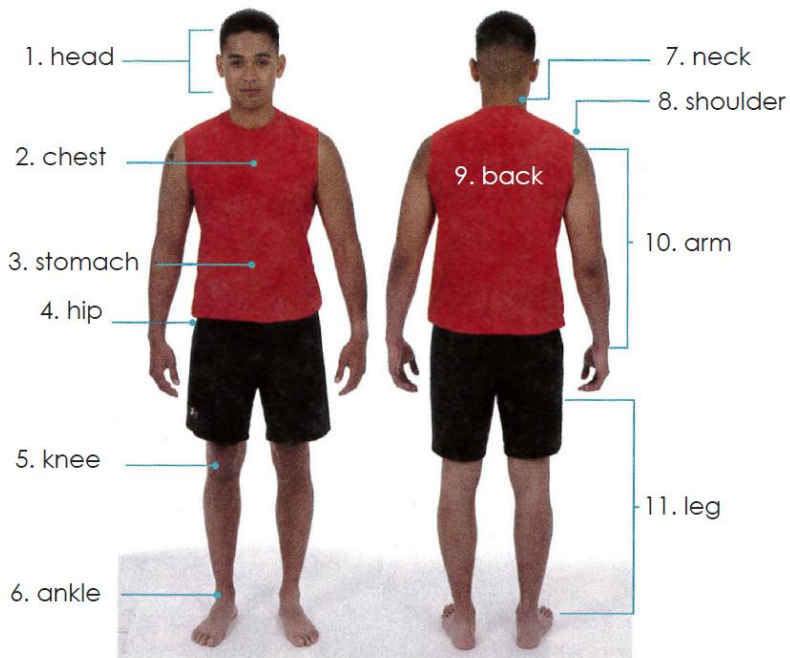
- (using “be”)            a. Mary’s eyes blue.  
(using “have”)        b. Mary has eyes blue.

**5. Amy / pretty / eyes**

- (using “be”)            a. Amy’s eyes pretty.  
(using “have”)        b. Amy has eyes pretty.

## VOCABULARY

### Parts of the body



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

- |             |                  |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1. Cabeza   | 10. Brazo        |
| 2. Pecho    | 11. Pierna       |
| 3. Estomago | 12. Mano         |
| 4. Cadera   | 13. Dedo         |
| 5. Rodilla  | 14. Uña del dedo |
| 6. Tobillo  | 15. Pie          |
| 7. Cuello   | 16. Dedo del pie |
| 8. Hombro   | 17. Uña del pie  |
| 9. Espalda  |                  |



## 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. Dolor de cabeza   | 6. Un resfriado          |
| 2. Dolor de estomago | 7. Un dolor de Garganta  |
| 3. Dolor de oido     | 8. Fiebre                |
| 4. Dolor de muelas   | 9. Una tos               |
| 5. Dolor de espalda  | 10. Una nariz que moquea |

## 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.- if you feel bad take something
- 2.- want have some tea
- 3.- If it's a migraine, you need to take something
- 4.- But of course you must take something
- 5.- You may lie down immediately after taking OSSEOR if you wish.
- 6.- Why didn't you go and see a doctor?
- 7.- Why didn't you go and see a dentist
- 8.- you should to lie down and relax.

### 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)

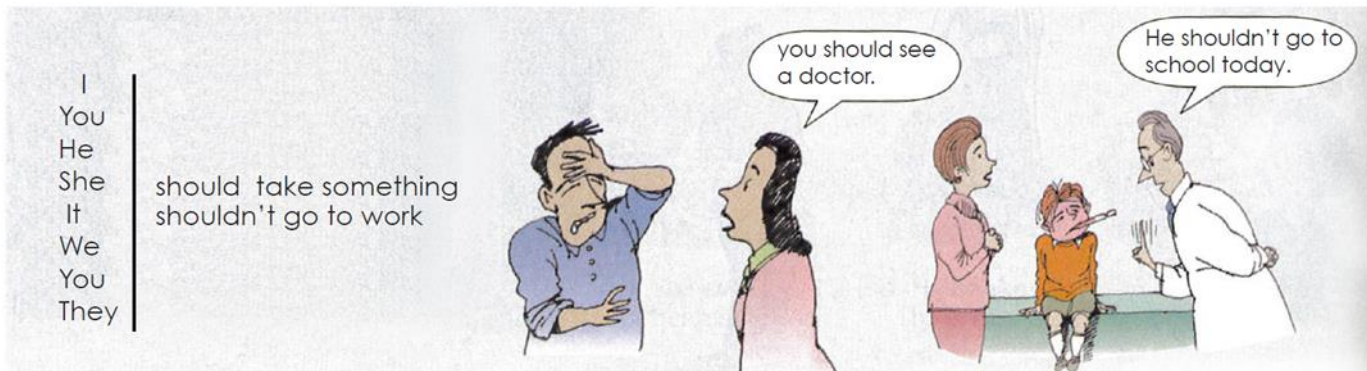
-That soccer player should not dive all the time; it's not fair play. (Ese jugador de futbol no debería fingir/echarse a la piscina todo el tiempo; no es juego limpio)

**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 **(see)** a dentist.

3. There's a movie on TV tonight. We should watch **(watch)** it.

4. You have a cold? You should not exercise **(not exercise)** today.

5. We have tomatoes, potatoes, and onions. We should make **(make)** tomato potato soup for dinner tonight!

6. Pam's taking a shower right now. You should call **(call)** back later.

7. Martin has a headache. He should not play **(not play)** soccer tonight.

8. It's time for bed. You should get **(get)** undressed.