



**Nombre de alumno: OSWALDO JAVIER
LÓPEZ ÁLVAREZ**

Nombre del profesor: Juan Manuel Jaime

Nombre del trabajo: Unit Activity - Unit 2

Materia: Ingles IV

PASIÓN POR EDUCAR

Grado: Cuarto cuatrimestre

Grupo: BRH05EMCO120-A

Comitán de Domínguez Chiapas a 29 de septiembre de 2021.

Abilities



1. sing



2. dance



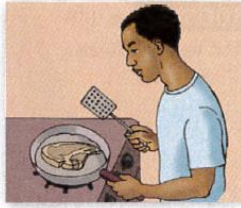
3. swim



4. play the guitar/ the violin



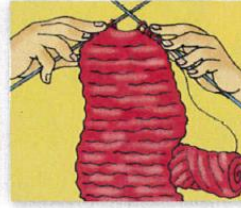
5. ski



6. cook



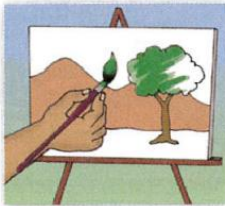
7. sew



8. knit



9. draw



10. paint



11. drive



12. fix things

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

1. CANTAR

2. DANZA

3. NADAR

4. TOCAR LA GUITARRA / EL VIOLIN

5. ESQUI

6. COCINERO

7. COSER

8. TEJER

9. DIBUJAR

10. PINTURA

11. CONDUCIR

12. ARREGLAR COSAS

Grammar - Adverbs "well" and "badly"

Use **"badly"** if your sentence is active. You should determine if your sentence involves how an action is/was performed. This means it is active and requires an adverb, such as "badly."

For instance, in the sentence "I feel badly since my fingers were burned," the word "feel" is used actively as an action. Instead of describing an emotional state, the sentence now describes a person's ability to touch. Therefore, the adverb "badly" is used.

Badly es un adverbio, lo que significa que describe los verbos o las acciones además de otros adjetivos y adverbios. Por ejemplo, cuando alguien "habla mal", cuando alguien "cocina

mal", cuando alguien "conduce mal" etc, usamos badly. Es decir, Badly cataloga lo mal que se realiza algo.

Ejs: Su novia canta bastante mal. His girlfriend sings pretty badly.

Él juega muy mal al fútbol. He plays football very badly*.

Él está mal vestido He's badly dressed.

Use **"well"** if your sentence is active. Once you understand that the meaning of your sentence is active in nature, use the adverb "well" to further your explanation of how an action is/was performed.

For instance, in the sentence "I feel well now that my fingers have healed," the word "feel" is used actively as an action. Instead of describing an emotional state, the sentence now describes a person's ability to touch (or to "do" something well—which is an action). Therefore, the adverb "well" is used.

Un adverbio nos dice de que manera se hace la acción. Cuando **WELL** se usa como adverbio significa que la acción se hace bien, de manera adecuada, con claridad, etc.

I could not hear the teacher well. - No pude escuchar el profesor con claridad.

Things are going well. - Las cosas van bien.

He did his job well. - El hizo su trabajo bien/adecuadamente.

Exercise 2. Escribe 3 oraciones usando well y 3 oraciones usando badly usa el vocabulario de arriba

Well


1. HE PLAYS SOCCER VERY WELL
2. HE DOES HIS JOB VERY WELL
3. I COULDN'T HEAR THE SINGER WELL

Badly

1. HE DOES HIS JOB VERY BADLY
2. HE PLAYS FOOTBALL VERY BADLY
3. HER BOYFRIEND SINGS VERY BAD

Grammar - "Can" and "can't" for ability

We use "can" or "can't" + the base form of a verb to talk about ability.

		Questions	Short Answers
Carrie can play the guitar.	Josie can't cook.	Can you play the guitar	Yes, I can. / No, I can't.
		Can he speak English	Yes, he can. / No, he can't.

Use "can" or "can't" with "well" to indicate degree of ability
Example: she can play the guitar, but she can't play it very well.
can't= can not= cannot

Exercise 3. Complete each conversation with "can" or "can't" and the base form of a verb.

- A: can't you can the guitar?
B: Yes, I can . But I don't play well.
- A: can Gwen can't well?
B: Yes, she can . She swims very well.
- A: can your brother can't ?
B: My brother? No he can't cook at all.
- A: can Gloria can't English well.
B: No, she can't. She needs this class.
- A: can your mother can't ?
B: Yes. She knits very well.
- A: can't your sisters can ?
B: Yes. They go skiing every weekend.

Exercise 4. Answer the questions with true information. Use short answers with "can" or "can't".

- Can you play the piano? Really I can not
- Can you ski? Don't think I can't
- Can your parents sing well? Sincerely they can't
- Can your friend speak English? I don't think I can speak english
- Can you draw? I can't draw to bad
- Can your father fix things? I really don't think I can do it

Grammar - Too + adjective

“Too” makes an adjective stronger. It usually gives it a negative meaning.

Example: I'm too busy. I can't talk right now.

Example: I'm too tired. Let's not go to the movies.

Example: It's too late. I should go to bed.

Exercise 5.



1. I don't want these shoes. They're too expensive.



2. It's too late today. She can't go swimming.



3. I'm too tired I can't read right now.



4. He doesn't want that shirt. It's very tight.



5. I can't talk right now. I'm too busy.



6. It's too late for a movie. We should go to bed.

Exercise 6. Complete each sentence. Use “too” and an adjective.

1. I need a new dress. This dress is too old.

2. This skirt is I want a short skirt.

3. His shirt is too big. He needs size small.

4. I don't want that suit. It's too short.

5. He needs size medium. This shirt is too big.