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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. Corbata
2. Abrigo
3. Zapatos
4. Camisa
5. Cinturón
6. Saco
7. Pantalones
8. Traje
9. Abrigo de lluvia
10. Vestido
11. Tacones
12. Blusa
13. Falda
14. Pañoleta

1. Gorro
2. Guantes
3. Botas
4. Pijamas
5. Tarje de baño
6. Pantalón de mezclilla
7. Sueter
8. Gorra
9. Playera
10. Short
11. Calzетines
12. Tenis

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,
Blouse, Skirt, Swimsuits, Shorts, T-shirt,	Gloves, Pijamas, Boots, Jeans,
Cap, Sneakers, Shirt, Jacket, Pants,	Sweater, Coat, Shoes, Raincoat, Suit,
High heels	Scarf, Belt, Shirt, Pants, Tie,

Colors

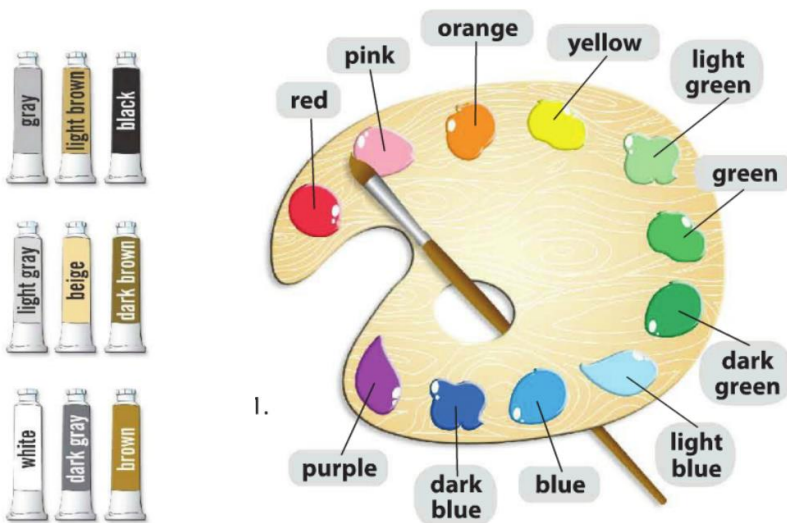
Los colores /The colors son parte fundamental del vocabulario en inglés porque nos permiten describir todo lo que vemos, como el cielo o un delicioso helado.

¿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.



Azul	Blue
Rosa	Pink
Amarillo	Yellow
Morado	Purple
Rojo	Red
Verde	Green
Naranja	Orange
Blanco	White
Gris	Gray
Negro	Black

Grammar – Possessives

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

her our ours your yours

2. A: These aren't **Our** books. Are they **Your** ?
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 **Hers** sweaters. But these shorts are **Their**

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. **Our** (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 **Their** (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 ____ car. This car is his.

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

This house is our house. This house is ____.

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

This hat is my hat. This hat is ____.

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

This is your bike. This bike is ____.

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

This is ____ dog. This dog is hers.

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

These are ____ children. These children are theirs.

- a) theirs
- b) them
- c) they
- d) their