



**Nombre de alumno: Daniela Yamile
Domínguez Pérez**

**Nombre del profesor: Juan Manuel Jaime
Díaz**

Nombre del trabajo: Unit Activity #1 – U3 2LIC

Materia: Ingles II

Grado: 2

Grupo: A

DO WE NEED ANY EGGS?

VOCABULARY – Foods



GRAMMAR – Like / Don't like

I like

rice

noodles

oranges

I don't like

fish

cheese

carrots

Present Simple (*Presente Simple*)

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
▶ I like.	▶ I do not like.	▶ Do I like?
▶ You like.	▶ You do not like.	▶ Do you like?
▶ He/She/It likes.	▶ He/She/It does not like.	▶ Does he/she/it like?
▶ We like.	▶ We do not like.	▶ Do we like?
▶ You like.	▶ You do not like.	▶ Do you like?
▶ They like.	▶ They do not like.	▶ 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 → sandwichesDo we need **any** eggs?Yes. Let's get **some** (eggs).No. We **don't** need **any** (eggs).**Noncount nouns**

bread

lettuce

Do we need **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?)

Frage 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 make **some** sandwiches.
 A: Good idea! Do we have **any** bread?
 B: I think there's **some** in the refrigerator. Let me see. . . . No, I don't see **any** .
 A: Well, let's go to the store. We need **some** milk, too. And do we have **any** cheese?
 B: Yes, we do. There's **some** cheese here, and there are **some** tomatoes, too.
 A: Do we have **any** mayonnaise? I love **some** mayonnaise on my sandwiches.
 B: Me, too. But there isn't **any** here. Let's buy **some** .
2. 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 **some** more.
 B: OK. And let's get **some** yogurt, too. We don't have **any** , and I love yogurt for breakfast.
 A: Me, too. Do you see **any** bread in the refrigerator?
 B: Yes, there's **some** in the refrigerator.
 A: Great! So we don't need to buy **any** 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)

Amanda: The store doesn't have **any** potato salad.
 Adam: Well, we have lots of potatoes. Let's make **some** !
 Amanda: OK. Do we have **any** mayonnaise?
 Adam: No. We need to buy **some** .
 Amanda: We need **some** onions, too.
 Adam: Oh, I don't want **any** onions. I hate onions!
 Amanda: Then let's get **some** celery.
 Adam: No. I don't want **any** celery in my potato salad.
 But let's put **some** apples in it.
 Amanda: Apples in potato salad? That sounds awful!



GRAMMAR – Adverbs of frequency

Adverbs of frequency

<p>always usually often sometimes eat breakfast. hardly ever never</p> <p>Sometimes I eat breakfast.</p>	<p>Do you ever have fish for breakfast? Yes, I always do. Sometimes I do. No, I never do.</p>	<div style="text-align: center;"> <div style="background: linear-gradient(to bottom, #4a7ebb, #000080); width: 40px; height: 100px; margin: 0 auto; position: relative;"> <div style="position: absolute; top: 0; right: 0; color: white; font-weight: bold;">100%</div> <div style="position: absolute; bottom: 0; right: 0; color: white; font-weight: bold;">0%</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 5px;"> <div style="width: 45%;">always</div> <div style="width: 45%;">usually</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 5px;"> <div style="width: 45%;">often</div> <div style="width: 45%;">sometimes</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 5px;"> <div style="width: 45%;">hardly ever</div> <div style="width: 45%;">never</div> </div> </div>
--	--	--

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 conversation. 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.

A: Where do you have lunch? (usually)

B: I go to a restaurant near work. (often)

A: Do you eat at your desk? (ever)

B: No, I stay in for lunch. (hardly ever)

A: And what do you have? (usually)

B: I have soup and a sandwich. (always)

A: Me, too. I have a big lunch. (never)

A: **Where do you usually have lunch?**

B: I go to a restaurant near often work

A: **Do you ever eat at your desk?**

B: **No, I hardly ever stay in for lunch**

A: **And what do you usually have?**

B: **I always have soup and a sandwich**

A: **Me, too. I never have a big lunch**