



**Nombre de alumno: Jorge Francisco López Gordillo**

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

**Nombre del trabajo: Unit Activity #1 Unit 4**

**Materia: Ingles**

**Grado: 3**

**Grupo: A**

## VOCABULARY - Types of clothing and shoes



- |                |                |                 |              |           |                 |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------|-----------------|
| ① jeans        | ② a T-shirt    | ① a crewneck    | ② a cardigan | ① oxfords | ② loafers       |
| ③ a sweatshirt | ④ a polo shirt | ③ a turtleneck  | ④ a V-neck   | ③ sandals | ④ running shoes |
| ⑤ sweatpants   |                | ⑤ a windbreaker | ⑥ a blazer   | ⑤ pumps   | ⑥ flats         |

**Exercise 1.** Translate the vocabulary. (Traduce el vocabulario de la parte de arriba)

Casual clothes

1. pantalones
2. playera
3. sudadera
4. playera polo
5. pants

Sweaters and jackets

1. sueter cuello redondo
2. suiter de botones
3. cuello de tortuga
4. sueter cuello v
5. rompevientos
6. saco

Shoes

1. Zapatos de vestir
2. mocasines
3. sandalias
4. zapatos para correr
5. zapatillas
6. zapato de piso

## GRAMMAR

### Uses of object pronouns

#### As direct objects

direct object (noun phrase)      direct object (pronoun)  
I want the cardigan.      →    I want it.  
I love these pumps.      →    I love them.

#### In prepositional phrases

prepositional phrases (with nouns)    prepositional phrase (with pronouns)  
We gave the loafers to the clerk.    →    We gave the loafers to him.  
Is he buying a blazer for his wife?    →    Is he buying a blazer for her?

In a sentence with both a direct object and a prepositional phrase, the direct object comes first.

We gave the V-neck to the clerk.    NOT We gave ~~to the clerk~~ the V-neck.  
He's buying it for her.                NOT he's buying ~~for her~~ it.

Subject pronouns	Object pronouns
I	→ me
you	→ you
he	→ him
she	→ her
it	→ it
we	→ us
you	→ you
they	→ them

PRONOMBRE SUJETO	PRONOMBRE OBJETO
<i>I</i> (Yo)	<i>me</i> (a mí)
<i>You</i> (Tú)	<i>you</i> (a ti)
<i>He</i> (Él)	<i>him</i> (a él)
<i>She</i> (Ella)	<i>her</i> (a ella)
<i>It</i> (Eso)	<i>it</i> (eso)
<i>We</i> (Nosotros)	<i>us</i> (a nosotros)
<i>You</i> (Vosotros)	<i>you</i> (a vosotros)
<i>They</i> (Ellos o Ellas)	<i>them</i> (a ellos o ellas)

Los personal object pronouns son palabras que se utilizan para sustituir a un nombre y así evitar repeticiones. La principal diferencia entre los personal pronouns y los personal object pronouns es que mientras que los primeros reemplazan a un nombre que hace la función de sujeto, los segundos sustituyen a un nombre que no hace función de sujeto.

Una de las principales características de los personal object pronouns es que se sitúan detrás del verbo o bien detrás de una preposición (at, for, with, etc.)

Los personal object pronouns sustituyen a los nombres que hacen función de objeto, es decir, a la persona, animal o cosa que recibe directa o indirectamente la acción expresada por el verbo. Siempre se colocan detrás de un verbo o una preposición.

**Exercise 2.** Complete each conversation, using the correct object pronouns

1 A: Do you want the green sweatpants?

B: Yes, I like them a lot.

2. A: Don't you love these cool windbreakers?

B: Yes, I really love them. And they're so cheap!

3. A: Should I buy this crewneck over here?

B: It's too expensive. Don't buy it.

4. A: I love this T-shirt. I'm buying it for Dad.

B: Don't buy it for him. Dad hates black clothes.

5. A: Does your daughter want this cardigan?

B: Yes, she definitely wants it. But she needs a size large. This one is too small.

A: I am sure you can get it for here in large. Ask the clerk.

6. A: Do you want that blue polo shirt, sir?

B: Yes, thanks. I'd like to buy it. Could you gift wrap it for my, please?

**Exercise 3.** Fill in the gaps with object pronouns.

1. A: Do you like studying English?

B: Yes, I love it.

2. A: Do you like Lady Gaga?

B: Yes, I like her a lot.

3. A: Do you like getting up early?

B: No, I hate it.

4. A: Do you like Johnny Depp?

B: Yes, I love him!

5. A: Do you like soap operas?

B: No, I hate them.

6. A: Do you like dogs?

B: Yes, but they don't like them!

**Exercise 4.** Select the correct answer.

1. The teacher wants to talk to \_\_\_him\_\_\_\_\_ about your homework.

- a) him
- b) her
- c) you

2. Be careful; he lied to \_\_they\_\_\_\_\_ before and he may do it again.

- a) us
- b) they
- c) we

3. Where are Andres and Maria? Didn't invite \_\_them\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) us
- b) them
- c) we

4. The spider bit \_\_\_me\_\_\_ on my ankle.

- a) us
- b) they
- c) me

5. The movie was great!! We really liked \_\_\_\_it\_\_.

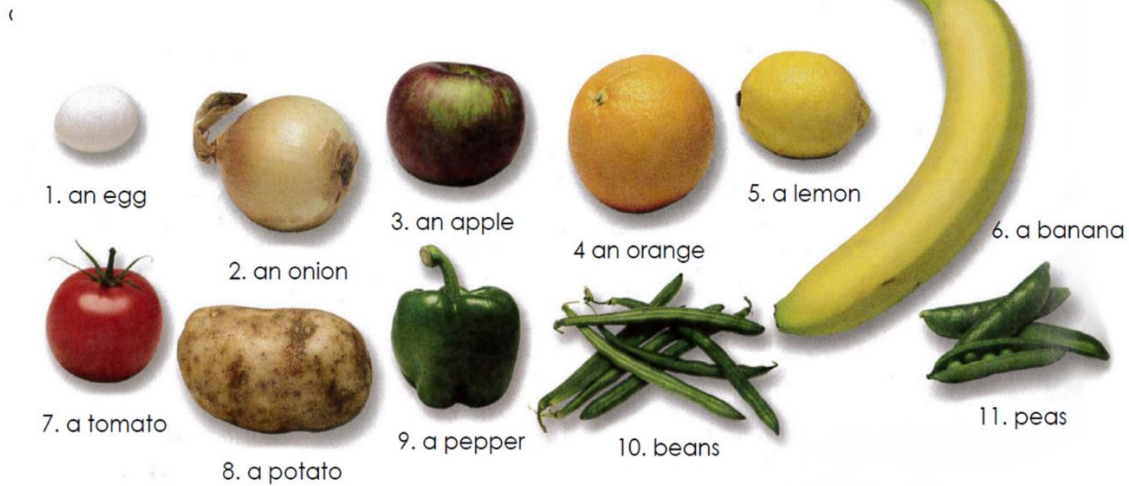
- a) him
- b) them
- c) it

**Exercise 5.** Write 5 sentences using the object pronouns.

1. where is my cake
2. my house is red
3. his house is orange
4. his bike is at school
5. my dog is eating meat

## VOCABULARY - Food

### Food countable nouns



**Exercise #6.** Translate the vocabulary above. (Traduce el vocabulario de la parte de arriba)

1. huevo
2. cebolla
3. manzana
4. naranja
5. limon
6. platano
7. tomate
8. papa
9. pimiento
10. ejotes
11. chicharos

## GRAMMAR

### Countable nouns

Countable nouns name things you can count. They can be singular or plural.

Example: I want an apple

Example: I like bananas

**Los countable nouns** son aquellos elementos que pueden ser contados de uno en uno utilizando los números.

NOUNS			
COUNTABLE	Apple / apples <i>Manzana / manzanas</i>	Monkey / monkeys <i>Mono / monos</i>	Chair / chairs <i>Silla / sillas</i>
	School / schools <i>Escuela / escuelas</i>	Tree / trees <i>Árbol / árboles</i>	Film / films <i>Película / películas</i>

**Los nombres contables** tienen forma de singular y plural. Cuando nos referimos a los nombres contables en singular, estos pueden ir precedidos por el artículo indeterminado **a/an**.



**Exercise #7.** Write 5 sentences using countable nouns. Escribe 5 oraciones usando nombres contables.

1. how many fishes are there in the table?
2. how many tomatoes are there in the kitchen?
3. I have 5 watermelons on my table
4. in my house I have two armchairs
5. I have 6 onions in my fridge

## GRAMMAR

### How many / Are there any

Use "how many" and "are there" any with countable plural nouns.

Example: how many onions are there? (Ten or twelve).

Example: how many apples are there in the refrigerator? ( I´m not sure. Maybe two).

Example: are there any lemons? (Yes, there are OR Yes, there are three).

(No, there aren´t OR No, there aren´t any).

**How many** = Cuantos... ? (se usa solo para nombres contables)

**Are there any** = Hay algunos...? (se usa solo para nombres contables)

There are any + plural noun = Are there any + plural noun?

Example: "Are there any trains to London this morning?"

**Exercise #8.** Write 6 sentences using How many / Are there any. Escribe 5 oraciones.

1. are there any friend in my house?
2. are there any kids in the cinema?
3. are there any kids in the park?
4. how many fishes are there in the table?
5. how many tomatoes are there in the kitchen?
6. how many potato in the refrigerator?



## GRAMMAR

### Non- countable nouns

Non- countable nouns name things you cannot count. They are not singular or plural.

Example: I don't eat sugar.

Example: Rice is good for you.

Los **uncountable nouns** son aquellos elementos que no podemos contar usando números, pero sí utilizando cuantificadores o partitivos.

NOUNS			
UNCOUNTABLE	Food <i>Comida</i>	Milk <i>Leche</i>	Money <i>Dinero</i>
	Sugar <i>Azúcar</i>	Time <i>Tiempo</i>	Weather <i>Tiempo (clima)</i>

Los **nombres incontables** solo tienen forma de singular, habitualmente no llevan artículos, pero a veces pueden ir acompañados por **some/any**.

**DRINKS**



1. water
2. coffee
3. tea
4. juice
5. milk
6. soda

**FOODS**



7. bread
8. pasta
9. rice
10. cheese
11. meat
12. chicken
13. fish
14. oil
15. butter
16. sugar
17. salt
18. pepper

**Exercise #9.** Write 5 sentences using uncountable nouns. Escribe 5 oraciones usando nombres incontables.

1. how much milk are there in the refrigerator?
2. how much juice are there in the breake fast?
3. how much soft drinks are there at my party
4. how much wines are there pub?
5. how much leaves has a tree?

## GRAMMAR

### How much / Is there any

How much bread does she want? (NOT How many bread does she want?).  
How much milk is there? (NOT How many bread does she want?).  
Is there any butter? Yes, there is. No, there isn't. OR No. There isn't any.

**How much** = Cuantos... ? (se usa solo para nombres incontables)

**Are there any** = Hay algunos...? (se usa solo para nombres incontables)

There is any + uncountable noun = Is there any + uncountable noun?

Example: "Is there any time to go shopping?"

**Exercise #10.** Write 6 sentences using How much / Is there any. Escribe 5 oraciones.

1. how much milk are there in the refrigerator?
2. how much juice are there in the breake fast?
3. how much soft drinks are there at my party
4. how much wines are there pub?
5. is there a red car in the park?
6. is the a dog in the garden?

**Exercise #11.** Complete the questions with "how much" or "how many".

1. \_how much\_\_\_\_\_ loaves of bread do you need?
2. \_how many\_\_\_\_\_ bags of potatoes do we have?
3. \_how much\_\_\_\_\_ cheese is there in the fridge?
4. \_how much\_\_\_\_\_ sugar do you want in your tea?
5. \_\_\_how many\_\_\_\_\_ eggs are there for the potato pancakes?
6. \_\_\_how many\_\_\_\_\_ cans of tomatoes are there on the shelf?

## GRAMMAR

### A little/ a few/ little/ few.

"A little", "a few", "little", "few" are quantifiers.

#### A little and a few

- We use "a little" with singular non- countable nouns and it means a small amount.  
Example: I drank a little champagne.
- We use "a few" with plural countable nouns to indicate not many people, animals or things.  
Example: I have a few friends in Berlin.

#### Little and few

- We use "little" with non- countable nouns to mean a small amount, but this time the amount is almost nothing.  
Example: I have little money left in my account.
- We use "few" with plural countable nouns to mean almost nobody or nothing.  
Example: Do you have any stamps? Yes, but only few.

If the noun is something that we want (like money or friends) then using "little" or "few" means that we don't have enough. In fact, "little" and "few" have negative meanings, we use them to mean "not as much as may be expected or wished for".

QUANTITY	COUNTABLE	NON-COUNTABLE
● ● ●	a few	a little
● ●	few	little

**Exercise #12.** Rewrite the sentences using few/ little.

1. We don't have much bread left. We have a few bread
2. The twins don't eat many vegetables. the twins eat few vegetables
3. These students don't ask many questions. these students little many questions
4. They don't have much opportunity to talk with him. they have few opportunity to talk with him
5. The guests aren't drinking much wine with their meal. the guests drinking few wine with their meal
6. Not many people come here. many few comer here

**Exercise #13.** Answer the questions using "a few"/ "a little.

1. Have you visited many churches? Only **a few**.
2. Does she make many mistakes in English? a few
3. Do you have many friends in your building? little
4. Do you have any money left? little
5. Would you like something to eat? few
6. Do you speak German? few