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Grupo: A

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- ① jeans
- ② a T-shirt
- ③ a sweatshirt
- ④ a polo shirt
- ⑤ sweatpants



- ① a crewneck
- ② a cardigan
- ③ a turtleneck
- ④ a V-neck
- ⑤ a windbreaker
- ⑥ a blazer



- ① oxfords
- ② loafers
- ③ sandals
- ④ running shoes
- ⑤ pumps
- ⑥ flats

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

Casual clothes

- 1. Pantalón
- 2. Playera
- 3. Sudadera
- 4. Playera tipo polo
- 5. Pants

Shoes

- 1. Zapatos formales
- 2. Mocacines
- 3. Sandalias
- 4. Tenis para correr
- 5. Zapatillas
- 6. Zapatos de piso

Sweaters and jackets

- 1. Sueter de cuello Redondo
- 2. Sueter de botones
- 3. Sueter de cuello de tortuga
- 4. Sueter de cuello en v
- 5. Rompe vientos
- 6. Saco

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 HER 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 ME, 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 ___us___ 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___.

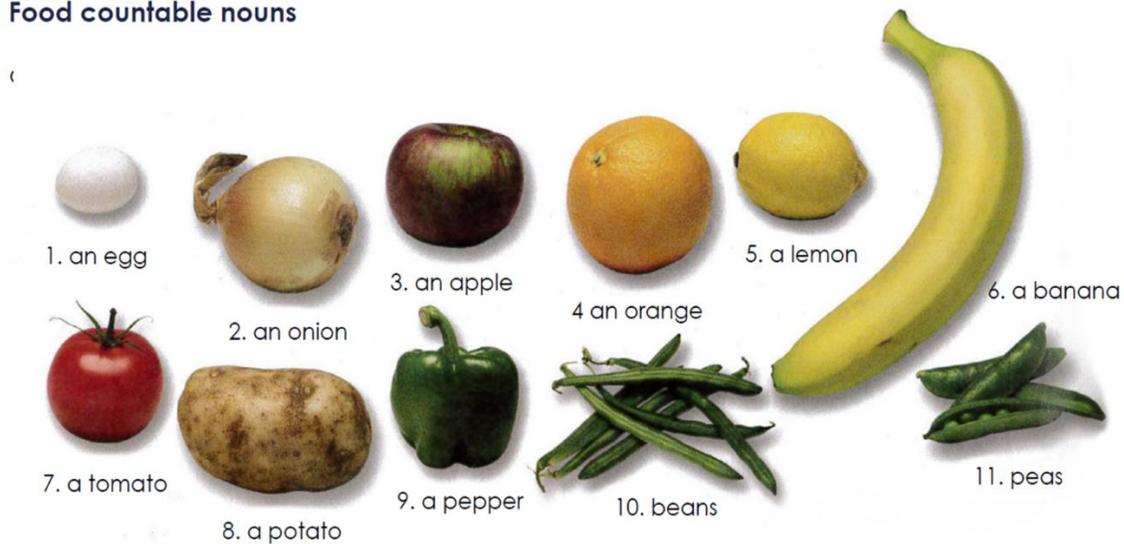
- a) him
- b) them
- c) it

Exercise 5. Write 5 sentences using the object pronouns.

1. My mom gives me money
2. My sister beats you playing soccer
3. Them like to play with the ball
4. Us don't want to eat now
5. Do you like fruit?

VOCABULARY - Food

Food countable nouns



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

1. Un huevo
2. Una cebolla
3. Una manzana
4. Una naranja
5. Un limon
6. Un platano
7. Un tomate
8. Una papa
9. Un pimiento
10. Ejote
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. Pineapple
2. Mango
3. Strawberry
4. Apple
5. Egg

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.

How many

1. How many jeans are in the closet?
2. How many bananas in the home?
3. How many oranges in the mall?
4. How many children do you have?
5. How many umbrellas do i buy?
6. How many apple I can eat?

Are there any

1. Are there any eggs in the fridge?
2. Are there any people in the mall?
3. Are there any students in the school?
4. Are there any mangos in the table?
5. Are there any pineapple in the kitchen?

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 coffee is in the cup?**
2. **How much salt is in the Tupper were?**
3. **How much canella is in the envelope?**
4. **How much corn is in the box?**
5. **How much sugar is put in the recipe?**

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.

How much

1. **How much water**
2. **How much tea**
3. **How much juice**
4. **How much milk**
5. **How much soda**

Is there any

1. **Is there any rice in the bag?**
2. **Is there any water in the fridge?**
3. **Is there any chicken in the kitchen?**
4. **Is the any meat in the freezer?**
5. **Is the any pepper in the food?**
6. **Is the any fish in the Supermarket?**

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 few students ask questions _____
4. They don't have much opportunity to talk with him. ___They have little opportunity to talk with him___
5. The guests aren't drinking much wine with their meal. ___The guests little drinking winw with their meal _____
6. Not many people come here. ___Few people come 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? ___A few___
4. Do you have any money left? ___A little___
5. Would you like something to eat? ___A little___
6. Do you speak German? ___A little___