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PASIÓN POR EDUCAR

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Grupo: A

VOCABULARY - Types of clothing and shoes

| casual clothes | sweaters and jackets | shoes |
|---|--|---|
|  |  |  |
| 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. Pantalon
- 2. una playera
- 3. una sudadera
- 4. una playera polo
- 5. pans

Sweaters and jackets

- 1. un suiter de cuello redondo
- 2. un suter de botones
- 3. sueter de cuello de tortuga
- 4. sueter de cuello en u
- 5. una rompe vientos
- 6. saco

Shoes

- 1. zapatos de vestir
- 2. mocasines
- 3. sandalias
- 4. zapatos para correr
- 5. zapatillas
- 6. zapatos 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 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 _you_____ 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___.

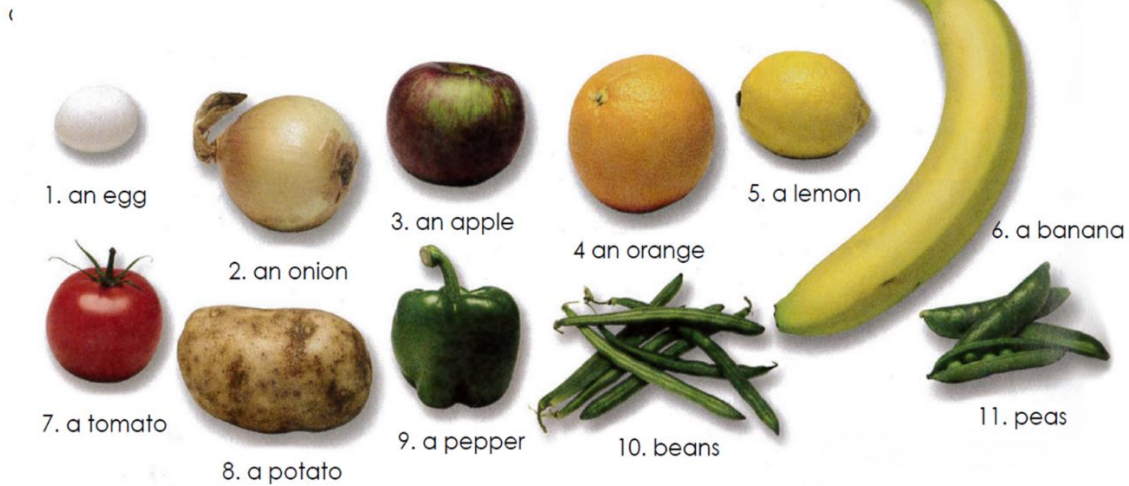
- a) him
- b) them
- c) it

Exercise 5. Write 5 sentences using the object pronouns.

1. raskesh couldn't find it anywhere
2. our family doesn't talk to him anymore
3. can you do me a favor?
4. ask them to start now
5. bhoomi came with us to the movie

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. chicharro

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. tomato is more cheaper than onion
2. her favorite fruit is peach
3. my mom like to cook with a lot of vegetable
4. i like orange a lot
5. pineapple is very rich

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 chicken in the refrigerador
- 2.how many a oxfords do you have
- 3.are there any salt in the house
- 4.how many a cars are there in the parkinlogt?
- 5.are there any lettuce in the store
- 6.how many lemons are on the table

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.i feel immense happiness
- 2.there is a lot of calm in the room
- 3.i feel intense pain
- 4.the view is lost in the infinite ocean
- 5.he has a lot of beard hair

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 bread do you have?
- 3.how much soda is there in the house?
- 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 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