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VOCABULARY - Types of clothing and 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. Pantalón de mezclilla
2. Playera
3. Sudadera
4. Playera tipo polo
5. Pants

Sweaters and jackets

1. Suéter de cuello Redondo
2. Suéter de botones
3. Suéter de cuello de Tortuga
4. Suéter con cuello en V
5. Rompe vientos
6. Saco

Shoes

1. Zapatos de vestir
2. mocacines
3. Sandalias
4. tenis 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 _____ about your homework.

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

2. Be careful; he lied to _____ before and he may do it again.

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

3. Where are Andres and Maria? Didn't invite _____.

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

4. The spider bit _____ on my ankle.

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

5. The movie was great!! We really liked _____.

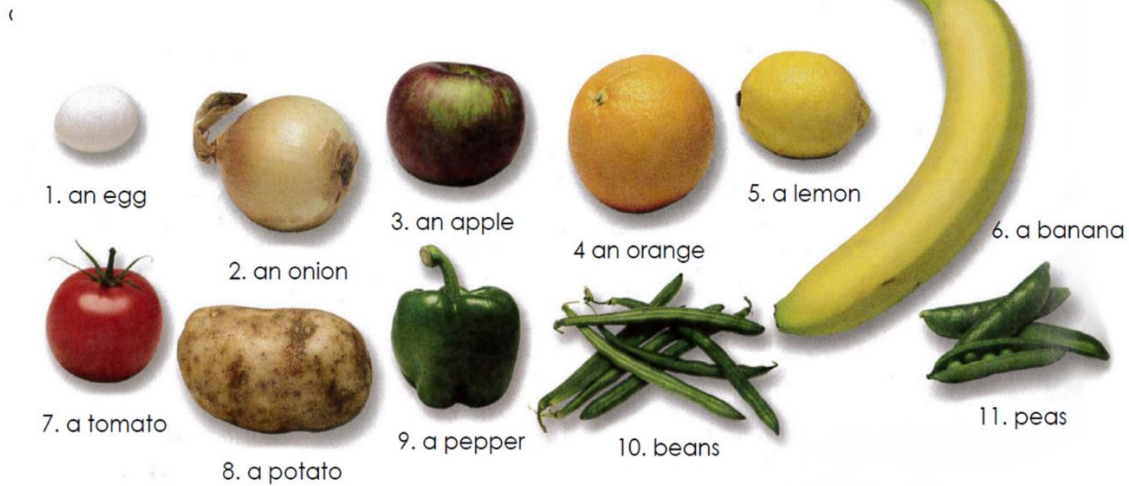
- a) him
- b) them
- c) it

Exercise 5. Write 5 sentences using the object pronouns.

1. I hate him
2. I like it
3. can you help him?
4. I love you
5. Give the book to me

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. BANANA
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. KIWI
2. CARROT
3. CUCUMBER
4. WATERMELON
5. STRAWBERRY

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. HOW MANY APPLES ARE IN THE FRUIT BOWL?
2. HOW MANY EGG ARE IN THE REFRIGERADOR?
3. HOW MANI BANANAS IN THE FRUIT STORE?
4. ARE THERE ANY DOGS PARK?
5. ARE THEY ANY KIDS IN THE SCHOOL?
6. ARE THEY ANY BOKS IN THE LIBRERY?

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. SODA
2. BEANS
3. PEPPER
4. LENTILS
5. CINNAMON

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 IN THE REFRIGERADOR?
2. HOW MUCH WATER IN THE SEA?
3. IS THERE ANY BACK IN THE COOM?
4. IS THERE ANY DREES IN THE CLOSET?
5. HOW MUCH SODA IN THE PARTY?
6. IS THERE ANY

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. _____
3. These students don't ask many questions. _____
4. They don't have much opportunity to talk with him. _____
5. The guests aren't drinking much wine with their meal. _____
6. Not many 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? _____
3. Do you have many friends in your building? _____
4. Do you have any money left? _____
5. Would you like something to eat? _____
6. Do you speak German? _____