

**Nombre de alumno:**

**Nombre del profesor:**



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

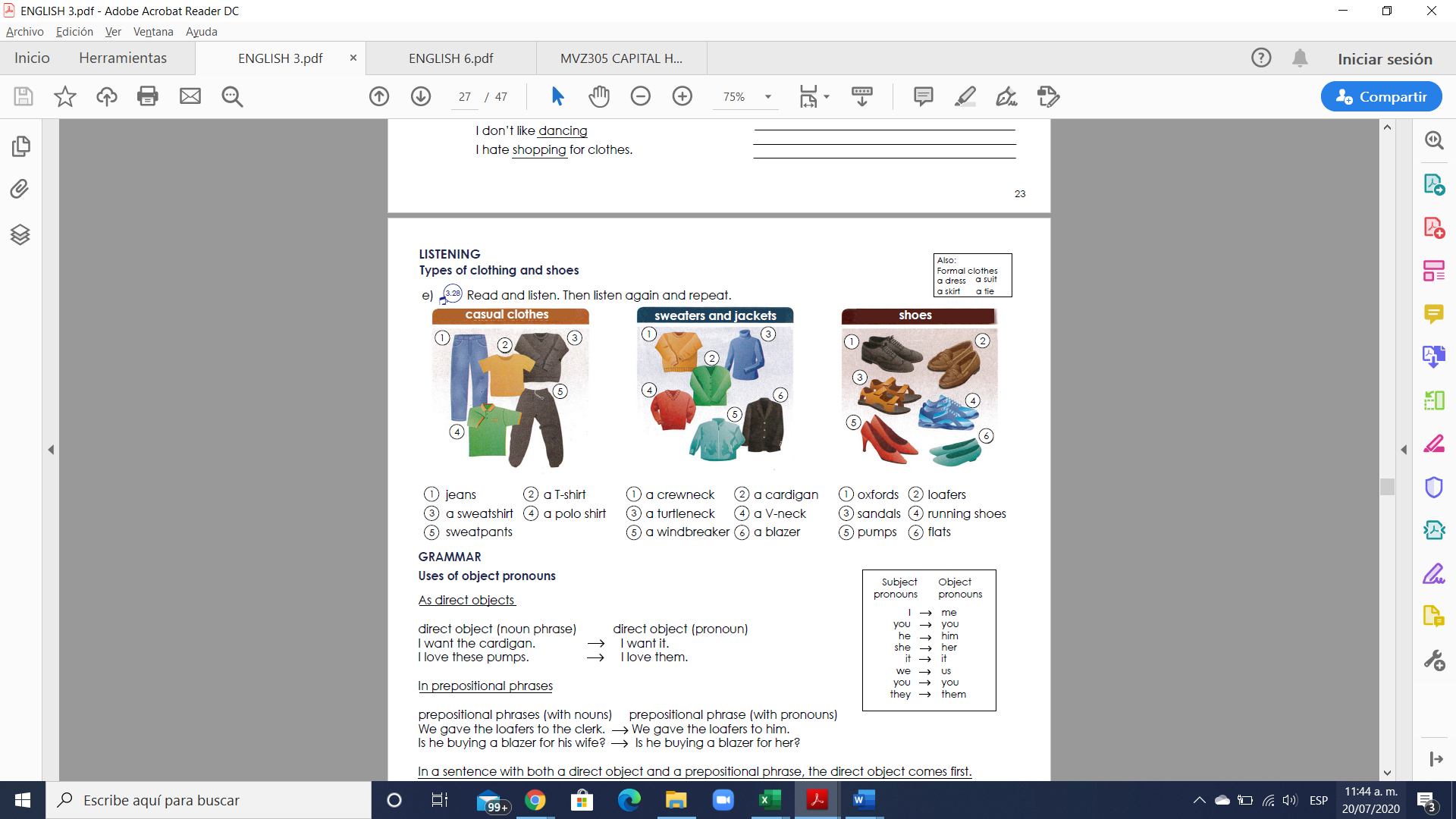
**Materia:**

**Grado:**

**Grupo:**

Comitán de Domínguez Chiapas a 05 de Diciembre de 2022.

**VOCABULARY - Types of clothing and shoes**



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

Casual clothes

1. pantalon

2. una camiseta

3.una sudadera

4.una camiseta tipo polo

5.pantalones deportivos

Sweaters and jackets Shoes

1.sueter de cuello redondo 1. zapatos formales

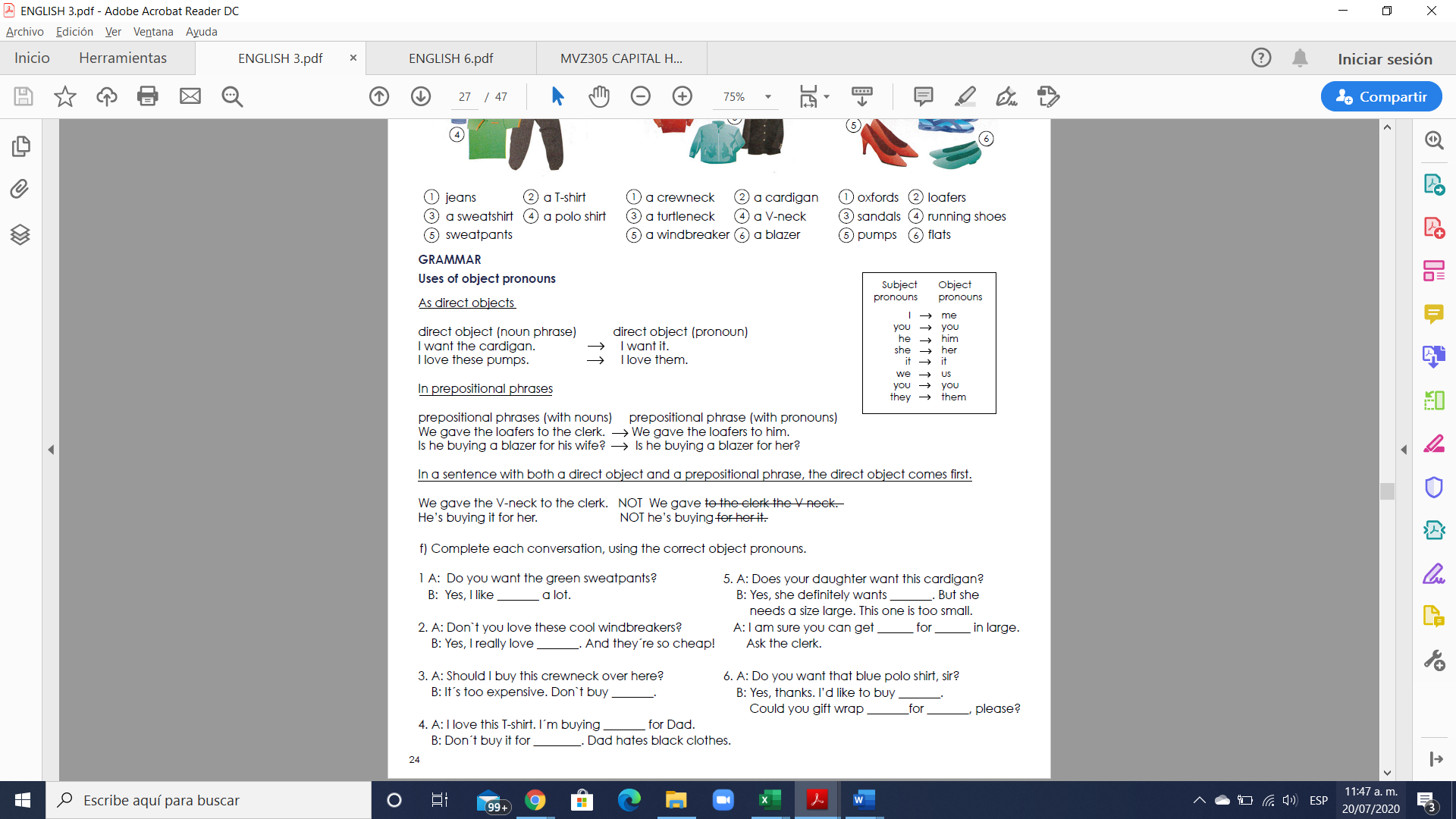
2.una chaqueta de botones 2.mocasines

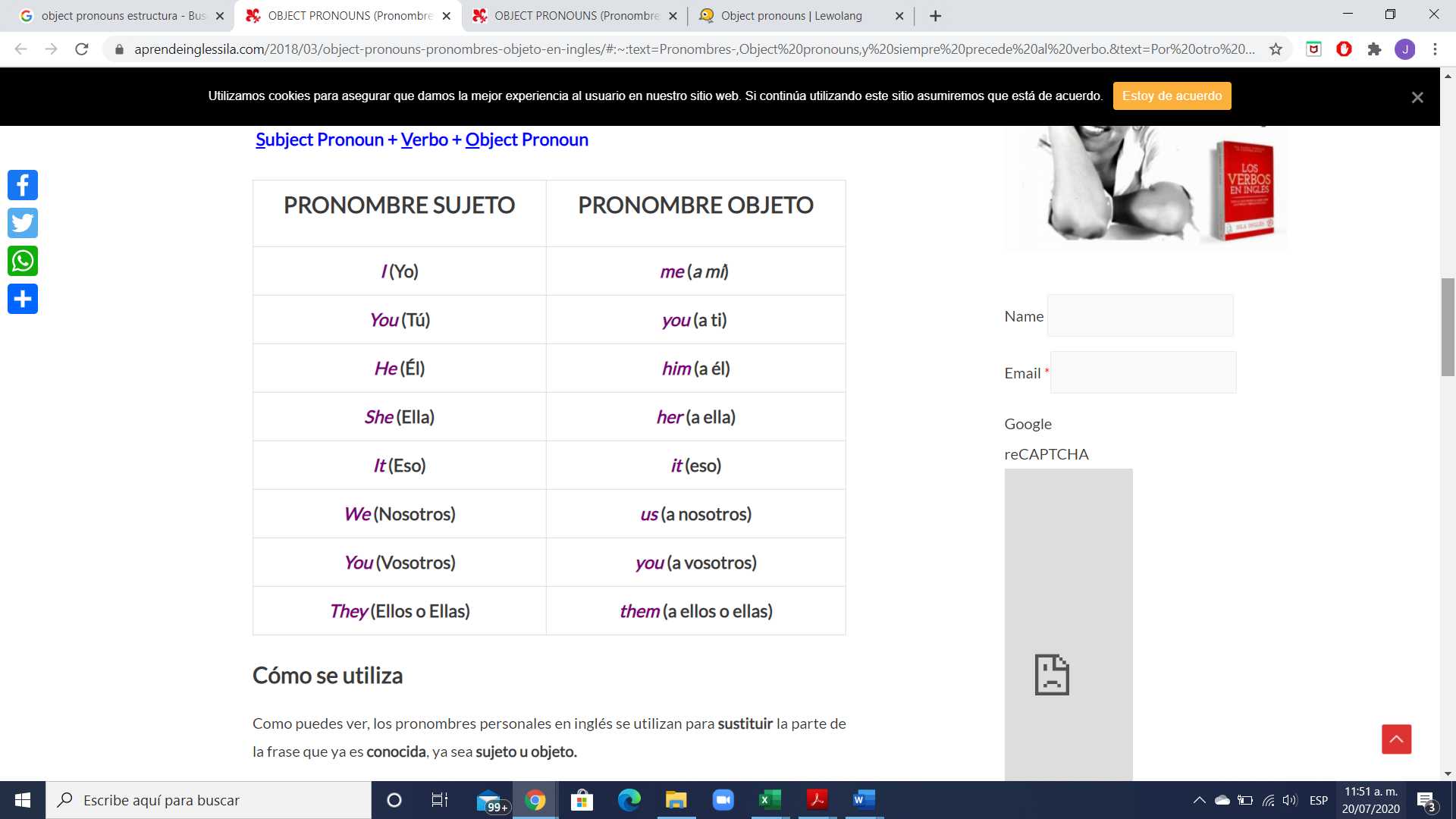
3.un suéter de cuello de tortuga 3.sandalias

4.un suéter de cuello en v 4.zapatos para correr

5.un cortaviento 5. zapatillas

6.una chaqueta 6. Zapatos de piso





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 prononuns 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. zair always tells the truth to you

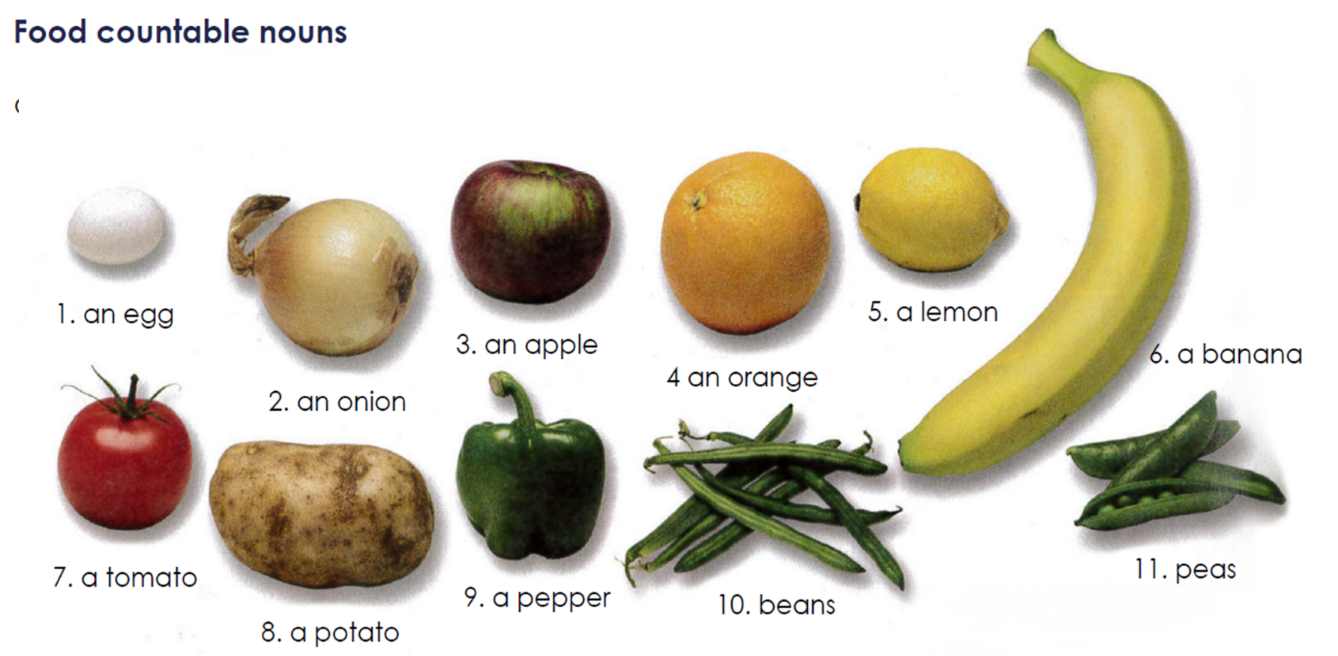
2. carlos teach English to her

3.he had played soccer with them

4.miceli hs been watching the game with us for hours

5.they want to give a present to you

**VOCABULARY - Food**

****

**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 limón

6. una banana

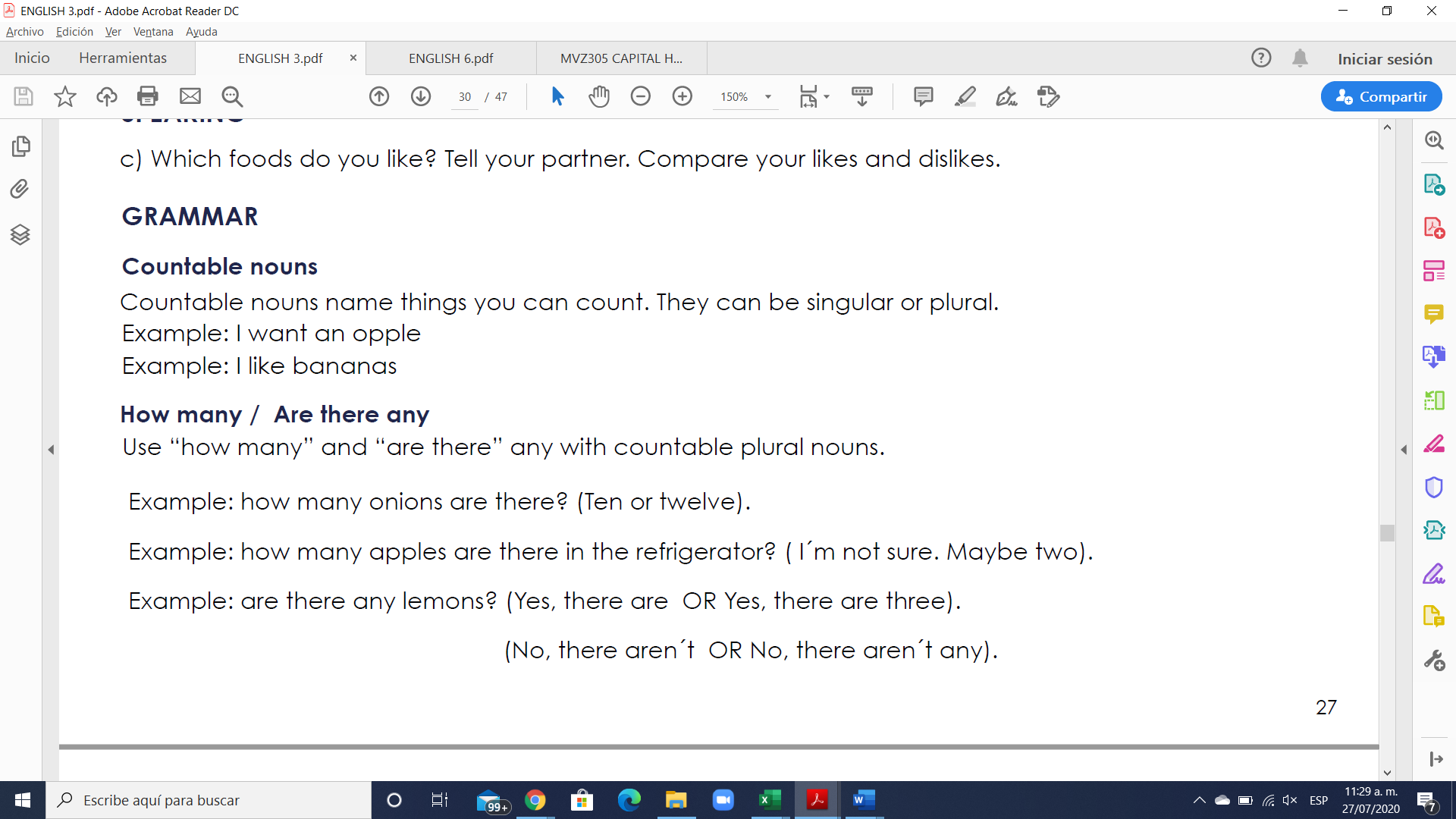
7. un tomate

8. una patata

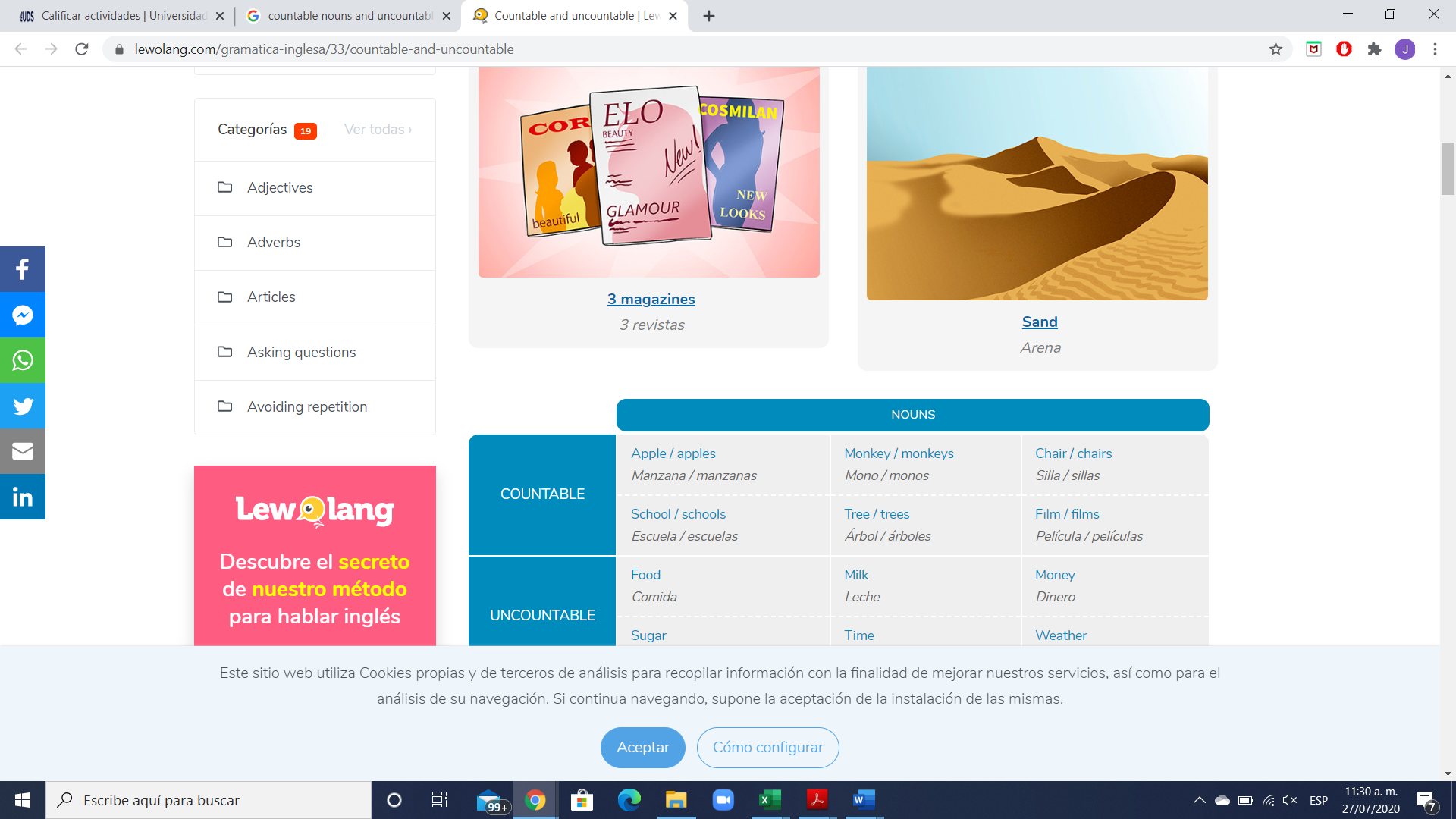
9.un pimiento

10. frijoles

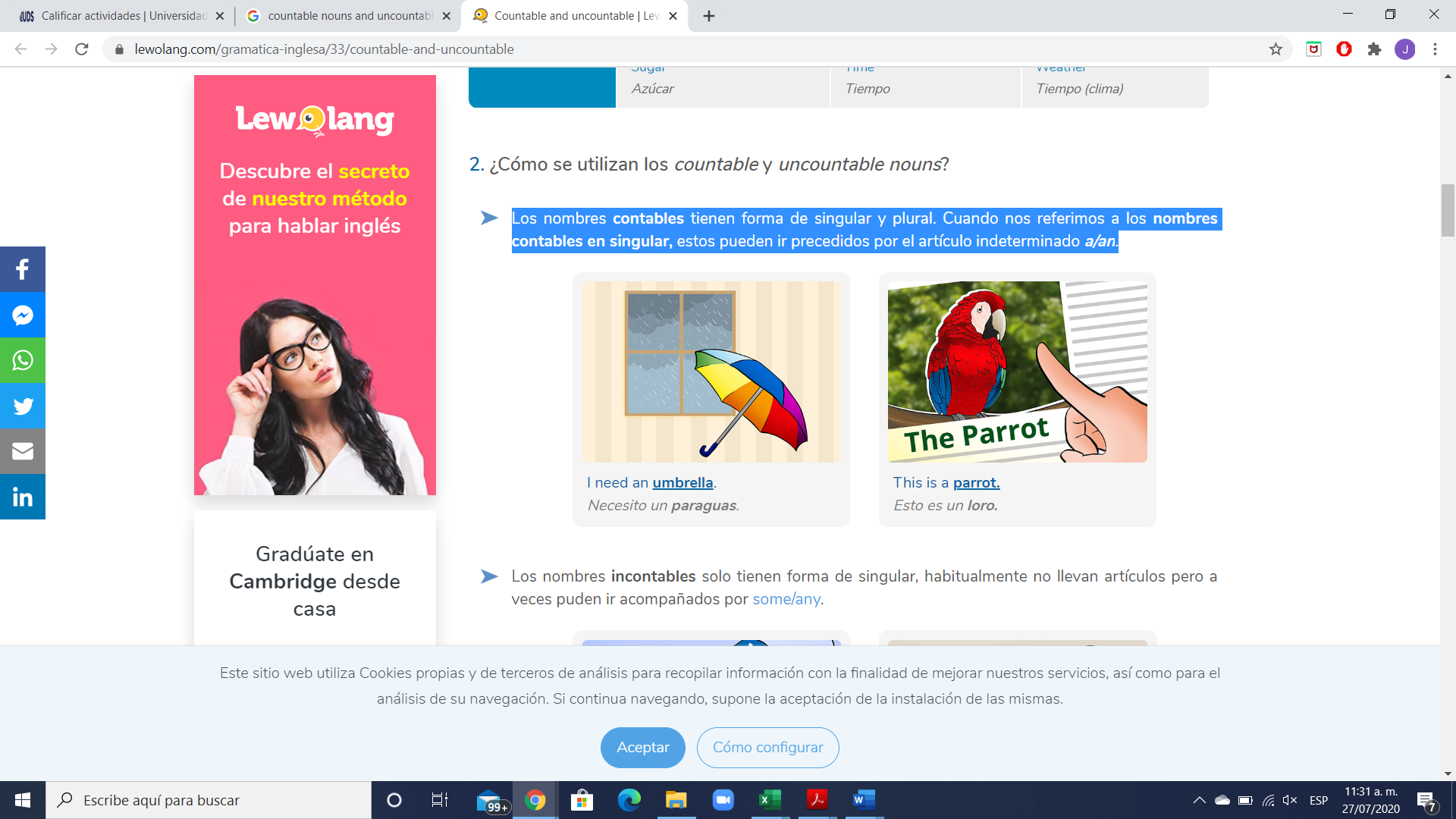
11.guisantes



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



**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 much bottles of water does she have?

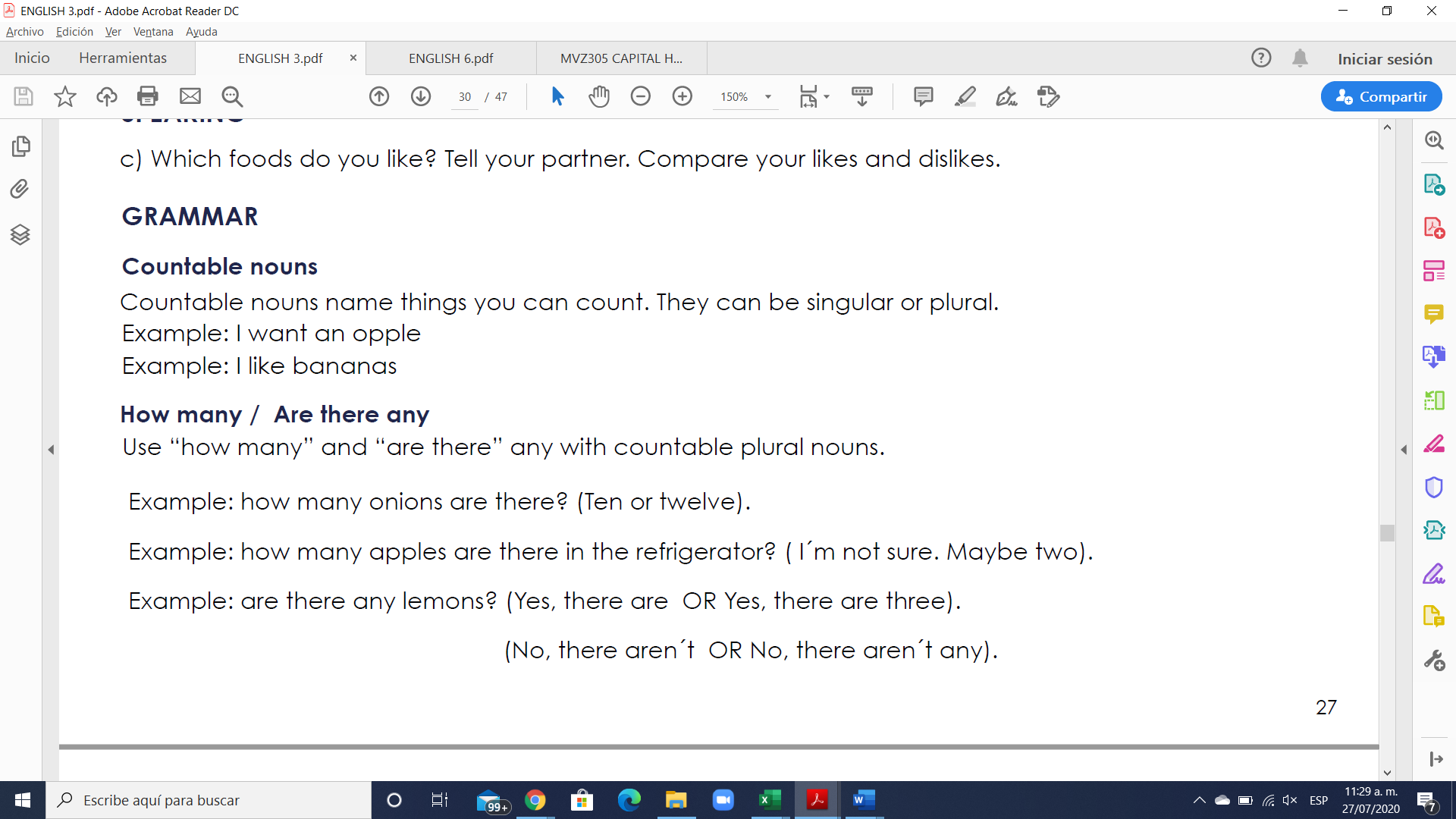
2.how many apples did Jorge buy?

3.that house has seven window

4.in our classroom there are only eight chairs

5.theybounght five takis

**GRAMMAR**



**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 There in the refrigerator?

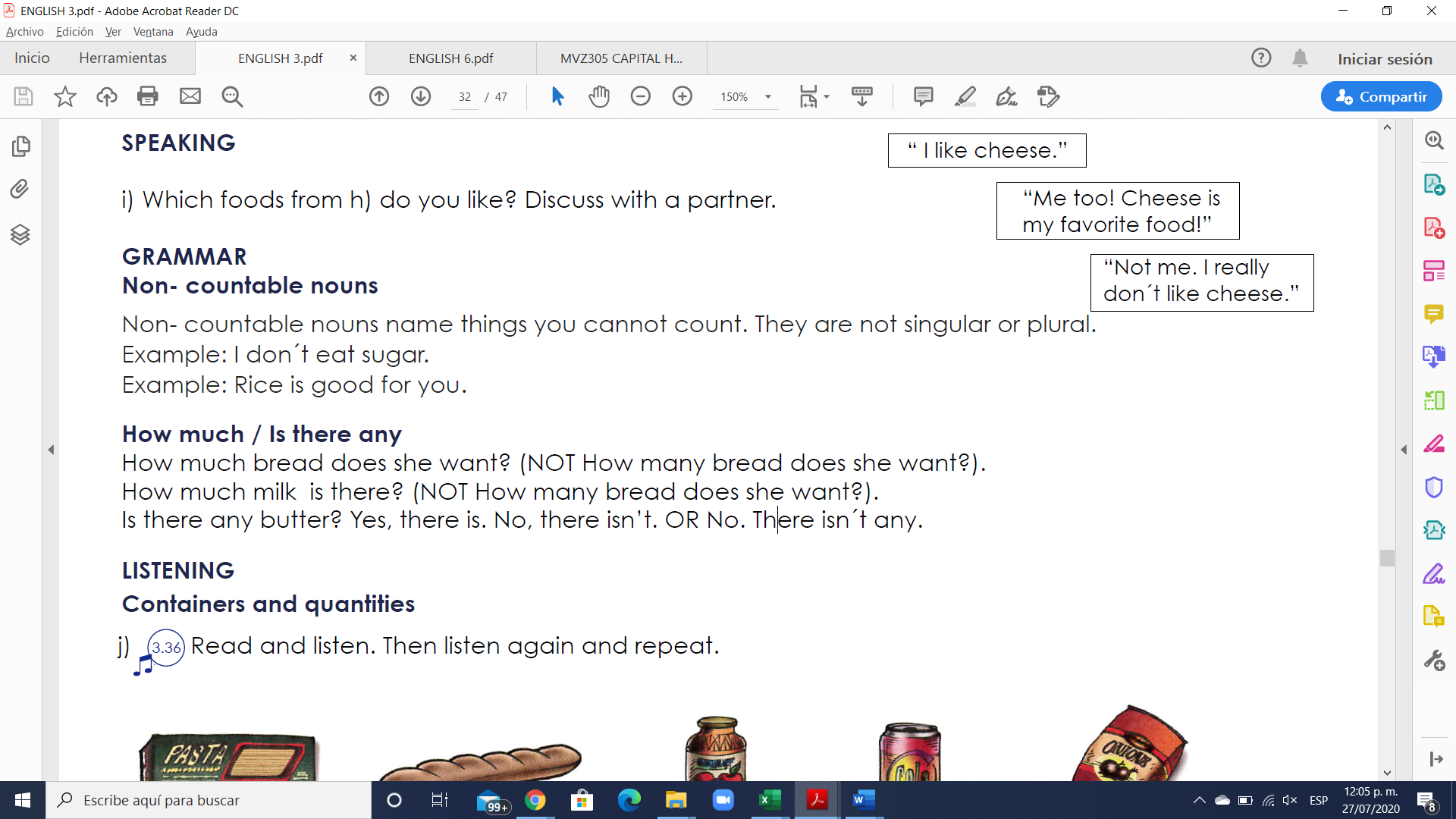
2.how many watermelons are There in the table?

3.how many oranges are There in the básquet?

4.are there any fruit on the table?

5.are there any toys in the store

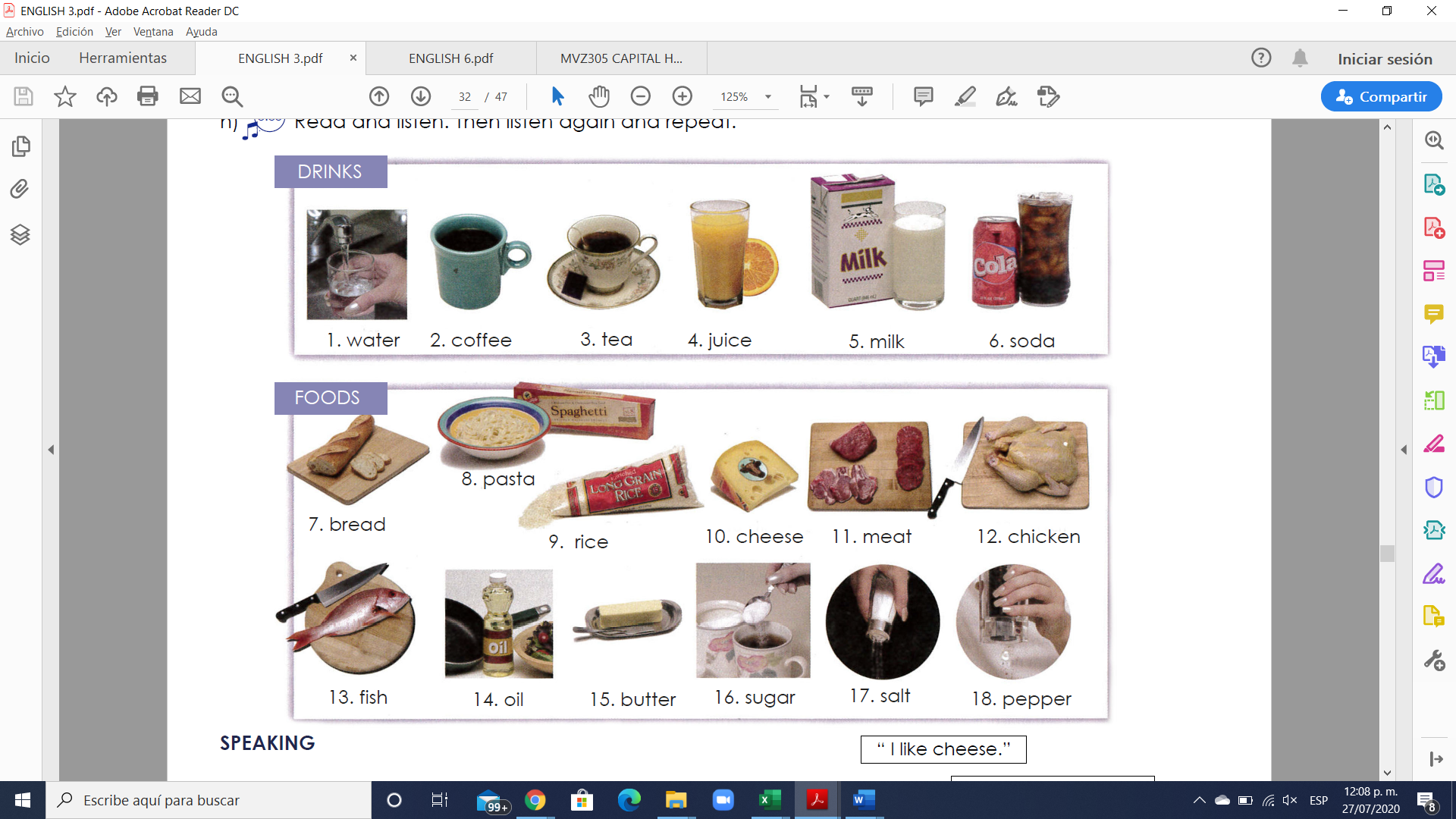
6. are There any dogs in the street



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



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



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

1.how many butter did Maria get?

2.how many soda does he have?

3. how many liters of water did Fernanda buy?

4. there is milk in the fridge

5. how many jam in my bread

**GRAMMAR**



**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.is there any letter in the mailbox?

2.how much soda there in the refrigerator?

3.is there any rat in the box’

4.how much caffe is there in the cup?

5. is there any homework missing?

6.how much butter is there in the refrigerator?

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

1. \_\_how much\_\_ loaves of bread do you need?

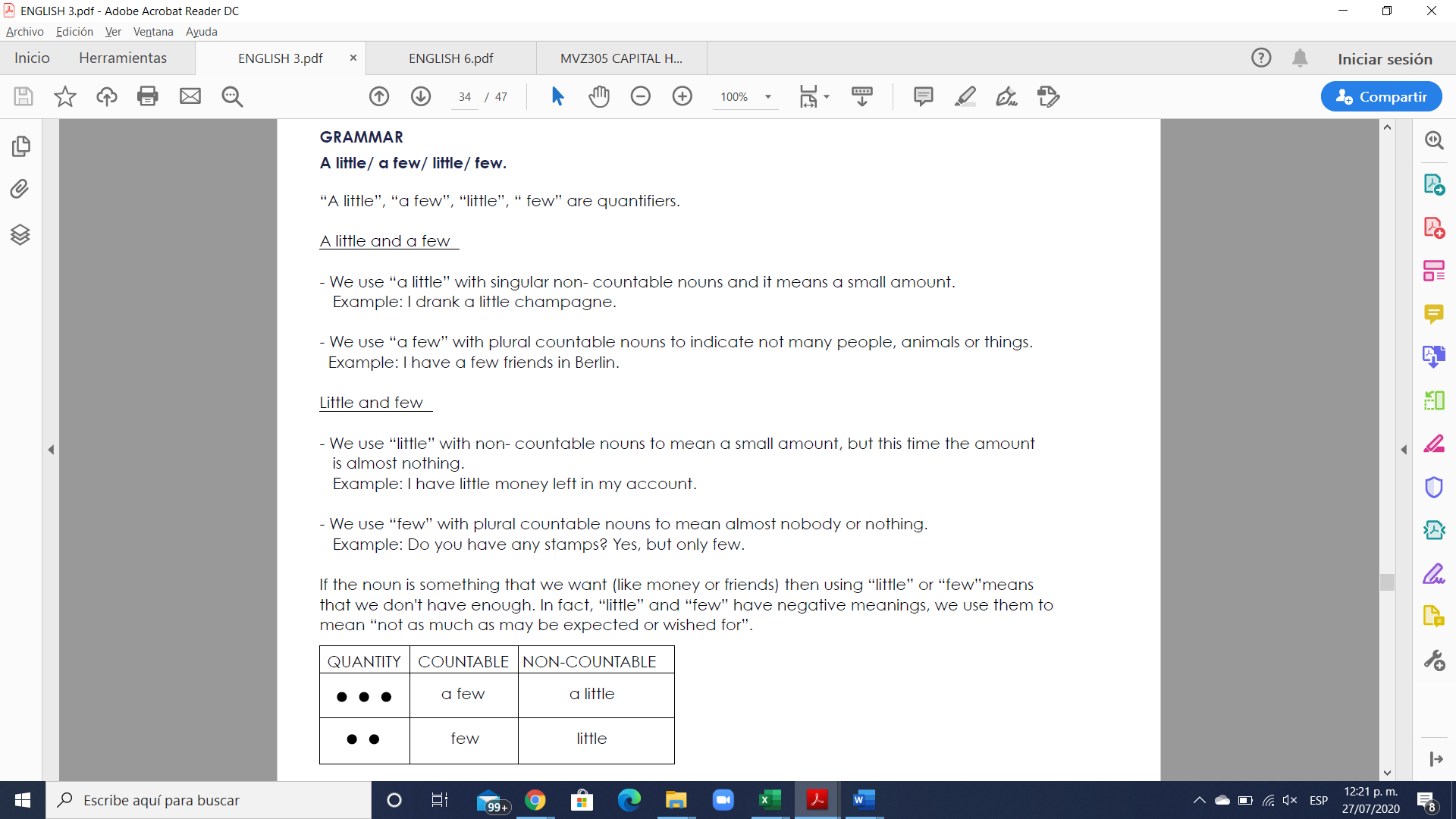
2. \_\_how many\_\_ bags of potatoes do we have?

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?



**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. \_\_\_littles ones don’t eat a lot of vegetables\_\_\_\_

3. These students don’t ask many questions. \_\_\_these students ask few questions\_\_\_\_\_

4. They don’t have much opportunity to talk with him. have very few opportunities to drink he with

5. The guests aren’t drinking much wine with their meal. our guests drink very little wine their food\_\_\_\_

6. Not many people come here. \_\_\_very 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? \_\_\_yes a few \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Do you have many friends in your building? \_\_very a few friends\_

4. Do you have any money left? \_\_\_very little money\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Would you like something to eat? \_\_\_if I want to eat a little \_\_\_

6. Do you speak German? \_\_\_i speak very little\_\_\_\_