

Nombre de alumno: Carolina yazareth juarez ruedas

Nombre del profesor:Juan Jaime Diaz

Nombre del trabajo: Unit Activity #1 - U3 2LMV

Materia:ingles

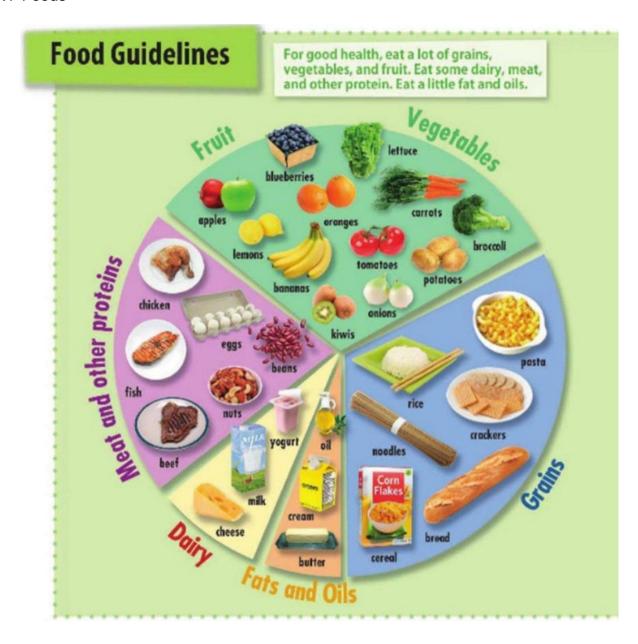
PASIÓN POR EDUCAR

Grado:2

Grupo:B

DO WE NEED ANY EGGS?

VOCABULARY-Foods



GRAMMAR-Like/Don't like

I like
rice
noodles
cheese
oranges
rick
I don't like
fish
cheese
carrots

Present Simple(Presente Simple)

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I like.	I do not like.	Do I like?
You like.	You do not like.	Do you like?
He/She/It likes.	He/She/It does not	Does he/she/it
	like.	like?
We like.	We do not like.	Do we like?
You like.	You do not like.	Do you like?
They like.	They do not like.	Do they like?

GRAMMAR-Count and Noncount nouns; some and any



Some

Significado: Algunos, unos

Uso:Se utiliza tanto para los nombres o sustantivos incontables como para los nombres o sustantivos contables en plural.Se usa en frases afirmativas e interrogativas (para afirmar algo); se sustituye "any" en frases negativas o interrogativas. Significa una cantidad indefinida, pero limitada.

Ejemplos:

Frase afirmativa/nombre contable:

She has some apples. (Tiene algunas manzanas.)

Frase afirmativa/nombre incontable:

There is some milkin the kitchen.(Hay algo de leche en la cocina.) Frase interrogativa/nombre contable:

Can I have some cookies?(Puedo tomar unas galletas?)

Frase interrogativa/nombre incontable:

Would you like some coffee?(Quieres café?)

Any

Significado: Algunos, ninguno

Uso: Se utiliza en los mismos contextos que "some," pero en frases negativas o interrogativas.

Ejemplos:

Frase negativa/nombre contable:

I do not have any cats. (No tengo ningún gato.)

Frase negativa/nombre incontable:

He does not have any money. (No tiene dinero.)

Frase interrogativa/nombre contable:

Are there any changes?(Hay algunos cambios?)

Frase interrogativa/nombre incontable:

Is there any milk?(Hay leche?)

Count nouns name things you can count: vegetables,eggs,cookies. Count nouns have a singular and plural form: 1 book, 2 books. Noncount nouns name things you can't count: water, spinach, cheese.

Use some in affirmative sentences: We have some chicken. Use any in negative sentences and questions: We don't have any bread. Do we have any cheese?

Exercise 1. Complete the conversation with some or any (Completa la conversación con some o any)

1. A: What do you want for lunch?

B: Let's make.....some, sandwiches.

A:Good idea! Do we have.....any.....bread?

B:I think there's....Some. in the refrigerator.Let me see....No,I don't see.....any

A:Well,let's go to the store.We needsome. milk,too.And do we have any.cheese?

B:Yes,we do.There's....some cheese here,and there are....some tomatoes,too.

A:Do we have any mayonnaise?llove...some mayonnaise on my sandwiches.

B:Me,too.But there isn't. any. here.Let's buy Some

2. A: Let's make a big breakfast tomorrow morning.

B: OK.What do we need? Are thereany eggs?

A:There are.....some,but I think we need to buy. some more.

B:OK.And let's get.. Someyogurt,too.We don't have any ,andl love yogurt for breakfast.

A:Me,too.Do you see any bread in the refrigerator?

B:Yes,there's....some in the refrigerator.

A: Great! So we don't need to buy .. any at the store.

B:That's right.Just eggs and yogurt!

Exercise 2.Complete the conversation with some or any (Completa la conversación con some o any)

Amanda: The store doesn't have .. any. potato salad.

Adam: Well, we have lots of potatoes. Let's make....som

Amanda: OK.Do we have. any mayonnaise?

Adam:No.We need to buysome

Amanda:We need. some ...onions,too.

Adam:Oh,I don't want.....any onions.I hate onions!

Amanda: Then let's get some celery.

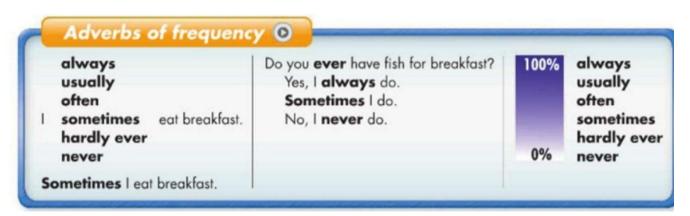
Adam: No.I don't want .. .any celery in my potato salad.

But let's put.. awos apples in it.

Amanda: Apples in potato salad? That sounds awful!



GRAMMAR-Adverbs of frecuency



Adverbios de frecuencia:Responden a las preguntas de "icon qué frecuencia?" o "cuántas veces?"

often (a menudo), frequently (frecuentemente), usually (usualmente), sometimes (a veces), rarely (raramente), seldom (casi nunca), never (nunca)...

Posición:Los adverbios de frecuencia van delante del verbo, a excepción de su uso con el verbo "to be" que se colocarán detrás.

Ejemplos:

They are frequently late.(Frecuentemente llegan tarde.)

She usually wears black.(Normalmente lleva ropa negra.)

We never eat in restaurants.(Nunca comemos en restaurantes.)

Adverbs of frequency usually go before the main verb: always, almost always, usually, often, sometimes, hardly ever, almost never, never: She never plays tennis. I almost always eat breakfast. Sometimes can begin a sentence: Sometimes I eat breakfast.

Exercise 3. Rewrite the convertation Add the adverbs in the correct places (Reescribe la conversación. Adiciona los adverbios en el lugar correcto)

Rewrite the conversation. Add the adverbs in the correct places.

A:Where do you have lunch?(usually) A: Where do you usually have lunch?

I often go to a restaurant near work

B:I go to a restaurant near work.(often) B:

A: Do you eat at your desk?(ever)

B: No,I stay in for lunch.(hardly ever)

A: And what do you have?(usually)

B: I have soup and a sandwich.(always)

A:Me,too.I have a big lunch.(never)

A: Do you ever eat at your desk?

B: No, I hardly ever stay in for lunch

A: Do you usually and what have?

B: I always have soup and a sandwich

Me,too. I never have a big lunch

A:

Exercise 4. Put the adverbs in the correct place (Coloca los adverbios en el lugar correcto)

1. Brazilians make drinks with fruit.(often)

Brazilians often make drinks with fruits

2. Some people in Mexico eat pasta.(never)

Some people In mexico never eat pasta

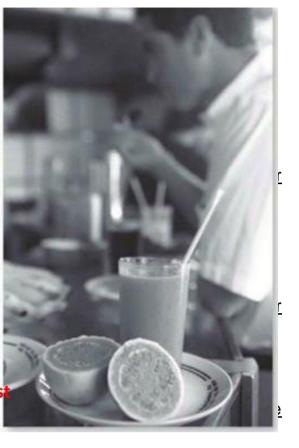
- 3. In China, people put sugar in their tea. (hardly ever) <u>In china</u> tea
- 4. In England, people put milk in their tea. (usually) In England

5. In Japan, people have fish for breakfast. (sometimes) In ja breakfast

- 6. Americans put cream in their coffee. (often) Americans ofte
- 7. In Canada, people have salad for breakfast. (hardly ever) salad for breakfast
- 8. Some people in South Korea eat pickled vegetables for breakfast.(always)

Vocabulary-Sports









Exercise 5. Complete the conversation. Use the questions in the box (Completa la conversación usando las preguntas en la caja)

Who do you practice with?

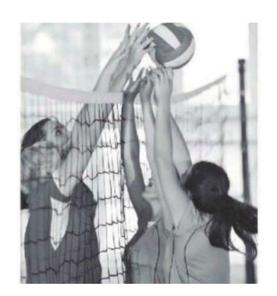
Does your sister play volleyball,too?

Do you like sports?

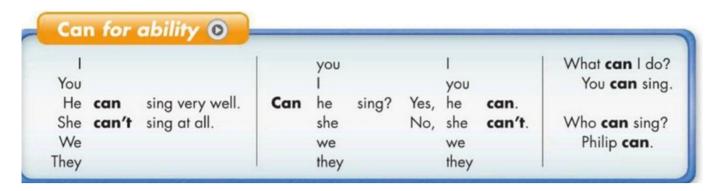
When do you usually practice?

What sports do you like?

Joe:Do you like sports?		
Liz: Yes, I do. I like them a lot.		
Joe:Really? What sports do you like?		
Liz:Well,I love volleyball.		
Joe: When do you usually practice?		
Liz: On weekends. I'm too busy on weekdays.		
Joe: Who do you practice with?		
Liz: I usually practice with my friends from school.		
Joe: <u>Does your sister play volleyball,too?</u>		
Liz:No she doesn't like sports. She thinks they're haring		



GRAMMAR-Can for ability



Use the base form of the verb with can. With third-person singular, don't add an -s to can or to the base form: She can play the piano.(NOT:She can plays the piano.)

Can

"Can" indica habilidad o posibilidad. En estos casos puede ser traducido como "poder" en español. Ejemplos:

I can speak five languages.(Puedo hablar cinco idiomas.)

We can work late tonight if you need us.(Podemos trabajar hasta tarde esta noche si nos necesitas.)

Bill and Tom can't help you. (Bill y Tom no pueden ayudarte.)

The restaurant can be expensive if you drink a lot of wine.(El restaurante puede ser caro si bebes mucho vino.)

It can be dangerous to drive if you are tired.(Conducir puede ser peligroso si estás cansado.)

En frases interrogativas, el uso de "can" puede solicitar permiso o preguntar sobre posibilidades. Ejemplos:

Can I have a glass of water?(Puedo tomar un vaso de agua?)

Can you help me?(Puedes ayudarme?)

Can they work late tonight?(Pueden trabajar hasta tarde esta noche?)

Exercise 6. Write sentences about the things people can and can't do. (Escribe las oraciones acerca de las cosas que la gente puede o no puede hacer)

A Write sentences about the things people can and can't do. Use can or can't with and, but, or or. (\checkmark = can, X = can't)

Sally:ride a bike ✓ drive a car X

Sally can ride a bike, but she can't drive a car

- 2.John:play the piano \(\strict{\strict{play}}\) play the violin \(\strict{\strict{John}}\) John can play the piano, but he can't the violin
- Brad and George:act ✓ sing X
 Brad and George they can act, but they can't sing

4. Maria:snowboard ice-skate X

Maria can snowboard, but she can't ice-skate

- 5. Justin: upload photos X download a video X Justin can upload photos, but he can't download a video
- 6. Lisa: write poems X tell good jokes ✓ Lisa can writw poems, but she can't tell good jokes

B Look at part A. Answer the questions. Write short sentences.

- 1.Can Brad and George sing? No, they can't
- 2. Who can tell good jokes? . None can't
- 3. Can Sally drive a car? No, she can't
- 4. Can John play the piano? Yes,he can
- 5. Who can snowboard? Maria
- 6. What can George do? Can act