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Nombre del trabajo: Unit Activity #1 – U3 2BEN

Materia: ingles

Grado: 1

Grupo: único

## **TOURIST INFORMATION - CLOTHES**

#### **VOCABULARY**

**Exercise 1.** Match the adjectives to pictures a-h. (Escribe la letra de la figura que concuerda con la palabra)

( 8 ) - a wallet

( 4) - keys.

(11 - a money

( 9) - an ID card

( 1) - a map

( 5) - a laptop

( 2 ) - a purse

( 10) - a credit card

( 6 ) - a passport

(7) - a guide book

( 3) - a camera



# **Vocabulary - Clothes**



GRAMMAR - Demonstrative adjectives: "this", "that", "these", "those".



Es importante comenzar señalando que los pronombres pueden estar en singular o plural y que pueden hacer referencia a la distancia.

This (este/a/o)

That (ese/a/o, aquél, aquello/a)

These (estos/as)

Those (esos/as, aquellos/as)

Ejemplos:

### Singular and this (singular y aquí):

I like this car. (Me gusta este coche.)

## Singular and there (singular y allí):

I like that car. (Me gusta ese coche.)

## Plural and here (plural y aquí):

I like these cars. (Me gustan estos coches.)

#### Plural and there (plural y allí):

I like those cars. (Me gustan aquellos coches.)

Los pronombres demostrativos pueden ir acompañados de un nombre como vemos en los ejemplos anteriores, o pueden ir solos como en los siguientes ejemplos:

This is a good book.(Éste es un buen libro.)

What is that?(¿Qué es eso?)

Other Uses of Demonstrative Pronouns (Otros usos de los demostrativos)

1. Podemos utilizarlos "this" para presentarnos por teléfono.

Hello. This is Alicia. (Hola. Soy Alicia.)

2. Para preguntar quién hay al otro lado de la línea telefónica o en un lugar oscuro, usamos "that".

Peter, is that you?(¿Eres tú, Peter?)

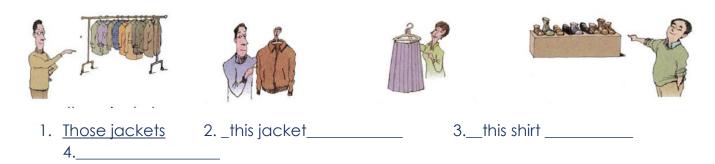
3. También usamos "this" cuando presentamos personas.

Lucy, this is my friend Jill.(Lucy, ésta es mi amiga Jill.)

4. "That" también lo podemos utilizar para referirnos a algo del pasado.

That pizza was delicious. (Aquella pizza estaba riquísima.)

**Exercise 2.** Look at the pictures. "Write "this", "that", "these", or "those" and the name of the clothes.

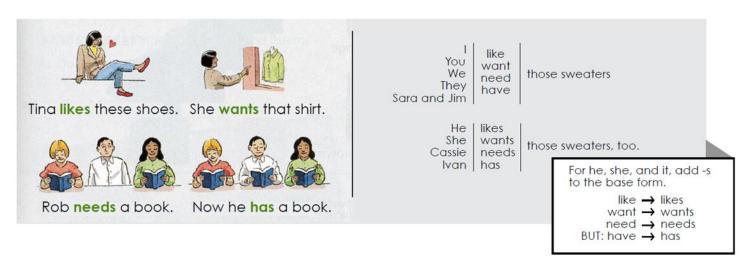




Exercise 3. Escribe 8 oraciones usando "this", "that", "these", and "those".

- 1. this car is blue
- 2. that cat is funy
- 3. these students are at the UDS
- 4. these dogs are in front of the park
- 5. this home is big
- 6. this dog is very small
- 7.those students are at the park
- 8.those books are interesant

# GRAMMAR - The Present Simple tense: affirmative statements with "like", "want", "need" and "have".



**Exercise 3.** Complete each statement with the correct form of the verb.

1. llike	(like/like	es) your tie.
2. My friends	want	(want/ wants) this suit.

3. Janet needs (need / needs) this skirt.

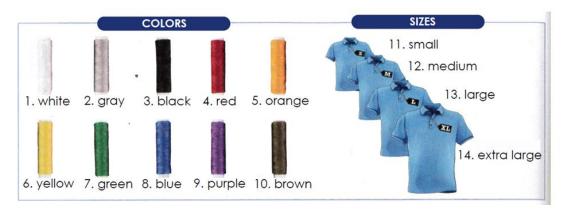
4. Peter \_\_\_\_\_has\_ (have / has) that jacket.

5. We \_\_\_\_\_like \_\_\_\_ (like / likes) our dresses.

6. Sue and Tara \_\_\_\_\_want \_\_\_\_ (want/ wants) those suits.

**VOCABULARY – Colors and Sizes** 

1.1



**Exercise 4.** Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb. Use contractions.

1. A:do	(Do/Does) yo	ur children	have	_ (have) sweaters for	school?		
B: My daughter _	_does(	do/does), but m	y sondo	oesn't(don't	/doesn't).		
2. A:do	(Do/Does) yo	ur husband	_need	(need) a black tie?	?		
B: No, hedoe	esn't (do	n't/doesn't). He	has	(have) two black	cties.		
	need (need) one too?		uit for wo	rkdo	(Do/Does)	you	
B: Yes, Ido	(do/does).						
4. A:do	(Do/Does) yo	ulike	(like) that	green shirt?			
B: Actually, no, I_	don"t	(don't/doesn't).					
5. A: Wedon"t_like (not like) the clothes in this store.							
B: Really? that`s too bad. Wedo(do/does).							
6. A:do	(Do/Does) yo	uhave	(have)t	nis black jacket in size	: 34?		
B: No, I'm sorry. W	/edonT	(don't/doesn	<b>′</b> †).				

## GRAMMAR

#### Favorite

Favorite = the thing or person we like best.

Example: My favorite color is pink.

Example: This is my favorite jacket.

Example: These are my favorite boots.

Example: What's your favorite color?

Example: Who's your favorite actor?

TIP= we use "who" to ask about a person

Example: A: Who's your favorite actor?

B: Leonardo Di Caprio.



## **VOCABULARY-** Opposite adjectives to describe clothes



GRAMMAR - The Present Simple tense: questions with "what", "what color", "what size", "why", "which one" and "which ones".

- Use a question word and "do" or "does" to ask information questions in the Present Simple tense.

Example: What do you need? (A blue and white tie).

Example: What does she want? (New shoes).

- Use "because" to answer questions with "why".

Example: Why do they want that suit? (Because it's nice).

- Use "what color" or "what size" to ask about color and size.

Example: What color do you want? (Black).

Example: What size does he need? (Extra large).

- Use "which" to ask about choice. Answer with "one" or "ones".

Example: Which sweater do you want? (The blue one).

Example: Which shoes does he like? (The black ones).

## **Exercise 5.** Complete the conversations in your own words.

1. A: Which skirtdoes_ she wa	nt (she / want)?					
B: Thepink	_one.					
2. A: Whatdo	_ (your friend / need)?					
B:he needs a pincel	·					
3. A: What color shoesdo you	like (you / like)?					
B:blue ones	·					
4. A: Whydo you want	(you / want) new shoes?					
B:because my are old						
5. A: Which shirtsdo you like (you / like)?						
B: Thered ones	·					
6. A: What size shoesdo you like _	(you / need)?					
B:the small ones						