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Nombre del trabajo: Unit Activity #1 - U2 4BEN

Materia: INGLES

PASIÓN POR EDUCAR

Grado: CUARTO SEMESTRE

Grupo: A

VOCABULARY

Abilities



1. sing



2. dance



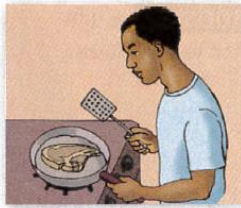
3. swim



4. play the guitar/ the violin



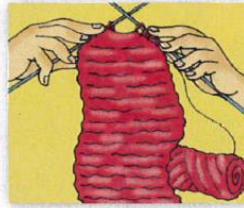
5. ski



6. cook



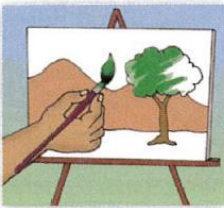
7. sew



8. knit



9. draw



10. paint



11. drive



12. fix things

Exercise 1. Translate to Spanish the vocabulary above. Traduce al español el vocabulario de arriba.

1. CANTAR

2. BAILAR

3. NADAR

4. TOCAR LA GUITARRA/ TOCAR EL VIOLIN

5. ESKIAR

6. COCINAR

7. COSER

8. TEJER

9. DIBUJAR

10. PINTAR

11. CONDUCIR

12. ARREGLAR COSAS

Grammar - Adverbs "well" and "badly"

Use **"badly"** if your sentence is active. You should determine if your sentence involves how an action is/was performed. This means it is active and requires an adverb, such as "badly."

For instance, in the sentence "I feel badly since my fingers were burned," the word "feel" is used actively as an action. Instead of describing an emotional state, the sentence now describes a person's ability to touch. Therefore, the adverb "badly" is used.

Badly es un adverbio, lo que significa que describe los verbos o las acciones además de otros adjetivos y adverbios. Por ejemplo, cuando alguien "habla mal", cuando alguien "cocina mal", cuando alguien "conduce mal" etc, usamos badly. Es decir, Badly cataloga lo mal que se realiza algo.

Ejs: Su novia canta bastante mal. His girlfriend sings pretty badly.

Él juega muy mal al fútbol. He plays football very badly*.

Él está mal vestido He's badly dressed.

Use "**well**" if your sentence is active. Once you understand that the meaning of your sentence is active in nature, use the adverb "well" to further your explanation of how an action is/was performed.

For instance, in the sentence "I feel well now that my fingers have healed," the word "feel" is used actively as an action. Instead of describing an emotional state, the sentence now describes a person's ability to touch (or to "do" something well—which is an action). Therefore, the adverb "well" is used.

Un adverbio nos dice de que manera se hace la acción. Cuando **WELL** se usa como adverbio significa que la acción se hace bien, de manera adecuada, con claridad, etc.

I could not hear the teacher well. - No pude escuchar el profesor con claridad.

Things are going well. - Las cosas van bien.

He did his job well. - El hizo su trabajo bien/adecuadamente.

Exercise 2. Escribe 3 oraciones usando well y 3 oraciones usando badly usa el vocabulario de arriba

Well

1. SHE WORKS WELL IN THE SCHOOL
2. SHE SINGS AND PLAYS THE GUITAR QUITE WELL
3. THE ESSAY IS WELL WRITTEN

Badly

1. SHE SINGS VERY BADLY IN HER CONCERTS

2. HE SPEAKS ENGLISH VERY BADLY

3. WE DANCED VERY BADLY AT THE PARTY

Grammar - "Can" and "can't" for ability

We use "can" or "can't" + the base form of a verb to talk about ability.



Carrie can play the guitar.



Josie can't cook.

Questions

Can you play the guitar

Can he speak English

Short Answers

Yes, I can. / No, I can't.

Yes, he can. / No, he can't.

Use "can" or "can't" with "well" to indicate degree of ability
Example: she can play the guitar, but she can't play it very well.

can't = can not = cannot

Exercise 3. Complete each conversation with "can" or "can't" and the base form of a verb.

1. A: ____CAN____ you ____PLAY____ the guitar?

B: Yes, I ____CAN____. But I don't play well.

2. A: ____CAN____ Gwen ____SWIMS____ well?

B: Yes, she ____CAN____. She swims very well.

3. A: ____CAN____ your brother ____COOK____?

B: My brother? No. He ____CAN____ cook at all.

4. A: ____CAN____ Gloria ____SPEAK____ English well.

B: No, she ____CAN____. She needs this class.

5. A: ____CAN____ your mother ____KNITS____?

B: Yes. She knits very well.

6. A: ____CAN____ your sisters ____SKIING____?

B: Yes. They go skiing every weekend.

Exercise 4. Answer the questions with true information. Use short answers with "can" or "can't".

1. Can you play the piano? I am can't you play the piano

2. Can you ski? He can't you ski

3. Can your parents sing well? My parents can sing well

4. Can your friend speak English? My friend can speak English

5. Can you draw? I am can't draw

6. Can your father fix things? My father can fix right now

Grammar - Too + adjective

"Too" makes an adjective stronger. It usually gives it a negative meaning.

Example: I'm too busy. I can't talk right now.

Example: I'm too tired. Let's not go to the movies.

Example: It's too late. I should go to bed.

Exercise 5.



1. I don't want these shoes. They're too expensive.



2. It's too cold today. She can't go swimming.



3. I'm too tired I can't read right now.



4. He doesn't want that shirt. It's too small.



5. I can't talk right now. I'm too busy.



6. It's too late for a movie. We should go to bed.

Exercise 6. Complete each sentence. Use "too" and an adjective.

1. I need a new dress. This dress is too old.

2. This skirt is too long I want a short skirt.

3. His shirt is too big . He needs size small.

4. I don't want that suit. It's _____too_____.

5. He needs size medium. This shirt is _____too_____.