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Grupo: A

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VOCABULARY

Abilities



1. sing



2. dance



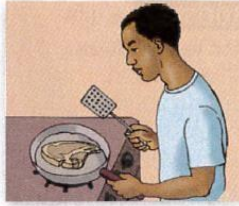
3. swim



4. play the guitar/ the violin



5. ski



6. cook



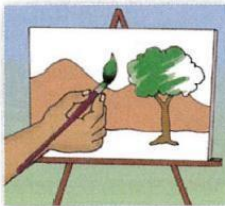
7. sew



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

7. COSTURAR

2. BAILAR

8. BORDAR

3. NADAR

9. DIBUJAR

4. TOCAR GUITARRA/ TOCAR VIOLIN

10. PINTAR

5. SQUIAR

11. MANEJAR

6. COCINAR

12. REPARAR

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 al 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. ANTONIO DRIVES THE MOTORCYCLE VERY WELL

2. LEXA SWIMS WEY WELL

3. FERNANDA DRAWS VERY WELL

Badly

1. DANIELA COOKS VERY BADLY

2. JORGE PAINTS WER BADLY

3. FERNANDA DO A HORSE VERY BADLY

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'T**. She needs this class.

5. A: **CAN** your mother **KNIT**?

B: Yes. She knits very well.

6. A: **CAN** your sisters **SKING**?

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 CAN PLAY, I DO IT WELL

2. Can you ski? I CAN'T IT DOESN'T WORK OUT FOR ME

3. Can your parents sing well? THEY CAN, THEY DO IT VERRY WELL

4. Can your friend speak English? SHE CAN, SHE DOES IT WELL

5. Can you draw? I CAN'T DO IT

6. Can your father fix things? HE CAN, HE DOES IT WELL

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 **TO EXPENSIVE**.



2. It's **TOO COLD** today. She can't go swimming.



3. I'm **TO FIRED** 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 **TO 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 LARGE** I want a short skirt.

3. His shirt is **TOO LARGE**. He needs size small.

4. I don't want that suit. It's **TOO EXPENSIVE**.

5. He needs size medium. **This shirt is TOO SMALL**