



**Nombre de alumno: Jose Antonio Borrallles  
Morales**

**Nombre del profesor: Juan Manuel Jaime  
Díaz**

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**Grupo: A**

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## VOCABULARY

### Abilities



1. sing



2. dance



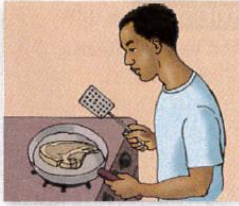
3. swim



4. play the guitar/ the violin



5. ski



6. cook



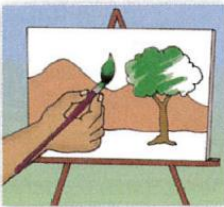
7. sew



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. Cocer          |
| 2. Bailar                   | 8. Tejer          |
| 3. Nadar                    | 9. Dibujar        |
| 4. Tocar la guitarra/violin | 10. Pintar        |
| 5. Skiar                    | 11. Conducir      |
| 6. Cocinar                  | 12. Reparar 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. Carlos draws very well
2. Emiliano acts very well
3. Angel swims very well

### **Badly**

1. Miceli cooks badly
2. Alexa makes up badly
3. Gabi climbs 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 \_\_\_ Cooks \_\_\_?

B: My brother? No. He \_\_\_ Can \_\_\_ cook at all.

4. A: \_\_\_ Can \_\_\_ Gloria \_\_\_ Class \_\_\_ 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 can't play the piano \_\_\_\_\_

2. Can you ski? \_\_\_\_\_ I can't ski \_\_\_\_\_

3. Can your parents sing well? \_\_\_\_\_ My parents sing very well \_\_\_\_\_

4. Can your friend speak English? \_\_\_\_\_ My friend speaks little English \_\_\_\_\_

5. Can you draw? \_\_\_\_\_ I can draw a little \_\_\_\_\_

6. Can your father fix things? \_\_\_\_\_ My father is very good at fixing things \_\_\_\_\_

## 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 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.