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Grupo: A

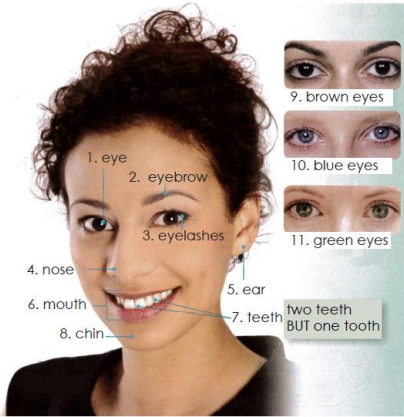
Comitán de Domínguez Chiapas a 06 de marzo de 2023

APPEARANCE AND HEALTH - Vocabulary



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

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1. negro | 10. ondulado |
| 2. cafe | 11. chino |
| 3. rojo | 12. largo |
| 4. rubio | 13. corto |
| 5. gris | 14. Pelon |
| 6. blanco | 15. Bigote |
| 7. oscuro | 16. barba |
| 8. claro | 17. Lentes |
| 9. lacio | |



Exercise 2. Translate to spanish the vocabulary above.
Traduce al español el vocabulario de arriba.

- 1.ojo
- 2.cejas
- 3.pestañas
- 4.nariz
- 5.oreja
- 6.boca
- 7.dientes
- 8.barbilla
- 9.ojos cafes
- 10.ojos azules
- 11.ojos verdes

GRAMMAR

Describing people with "be" and "have".

With "be"

Her eyes are blue.
Their hair is grey.
Her eyelashes are long and dark.

With "have"

She has blue eyes.
They have grey hair.
She has long, dark, eyelashes.

Remember:
Adjectives come before the nouns they describe.
Example: She has blue eyes. NOT She has eyes blue.

Adjectives are never plural.
She has blue eyes. NOT She has eyes blue.

VERBO TO BE

| Afirmativo | Negativo | Interrogativo |
|------------|--------------|---------------|
| I am | I am not | Am I ? |
| You are | You are not | Are you? |
| He is | He is not | Is he ? |
| She is | She is not | Is she ? |
| It is | It is not | Is it ? |
| We are | We are not | Are we ? |
| You are | You are not | Are you? |
| They are | They are not | Are they ? |

| VERBO TO HAVE - PRESENTE DE INDICATIVO | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| MODO AFIRMATIVO | MODO INTERROGATIVO | MODO NEGATIVO |
| I have he / tengo | Have I? ¿He? ¿Tengo? | I have not no he no tengo |
| You have has / tienes | Have you? ¿Has? ¿Tienes? | You have not no has no tienes |
| He has ha / tiene | Has he? ¿Ha? ¿Tiene? | He has not no ha no tiene |
| She has ha / tiene | Has she? ¿Ha? ¿Tiene? | She has not no ha no tiene |
| It has ha / tiene | Has it? ¿Ha? ¿Tiene? | It has not no ha no tiene |
| We have hemos tenemos | Have we? ¿Hemos? ¿Tenemos? | We have not no hemos no tenemos |
| You have han tienen | Have you? ¿Han? ¿Tienen? | You have not no han no tienen |
| They have han tienen | Have they? ¿Han? ¿Tienen? | They have not no han no tienen |

Exercise 3. Complete each sentence with the correct form of "be" and "have".

1. A: What does your brother look like?

B: Well, he ____have_____ a mustache and wavy hair.
And he wears glasses.

2. A: What does your mother look like?

B: Her hair ___be_____ curly and black.

3. A: What does her father look like?

B: He ___have_____ a short, gray beard.

4. A: What does his grandmother look like?

B: She ___be_____ curly, gray hair and beautiful eyes.

5. A: What does his sister look like?

B: His sister? Her hair ___have_____ long and pretty!

6. A: What do your brothers look like?

B: They _____have_____ straight, black hair, and they wear glasses.

Exercise 4. Write a sentence with "be" and a sentence with "have".

Example:

1. Kate / hair/ long / straight

(using "be") a. Kate's hair is long and straight

(using "have") b. Kate has long straight hair

2. George / short/ black hair

(using "be") a. George's hair is black hair

(using "have") b. George has short hair

3. Harry/ long / curly/ hair

(using "be") a. harry's hair long

(using "have") b. harry has curly hair

4. Mary/ eyes/ blue

(using "be") a. mary's eyes blue

(using "have") b. mary has eyes blue

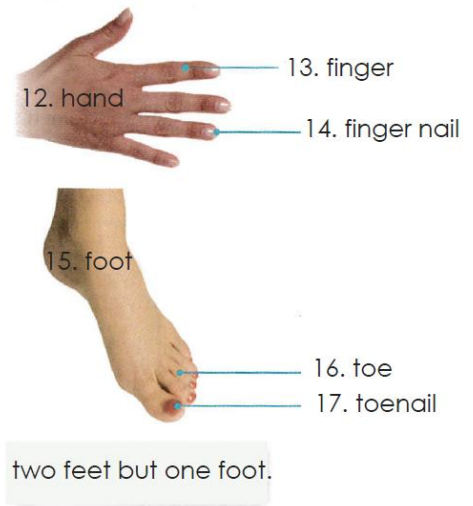
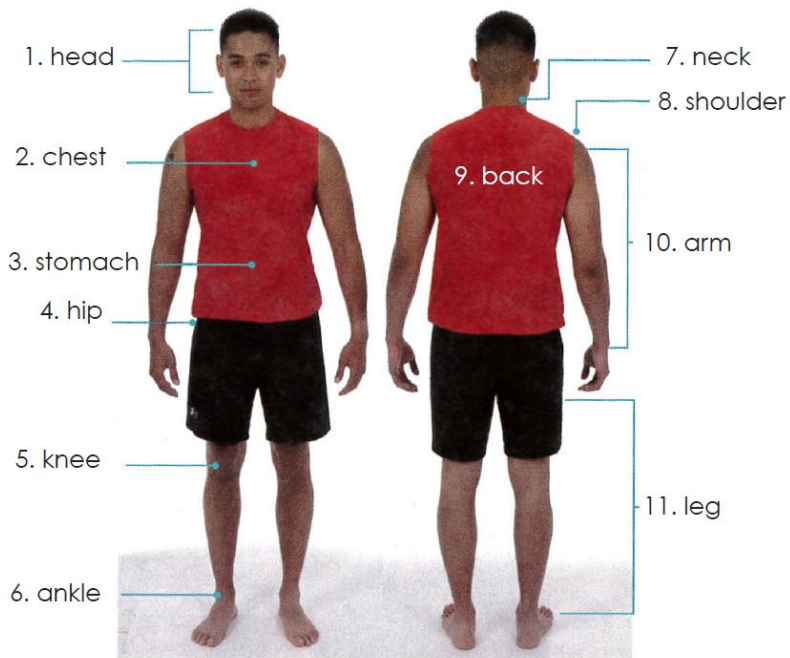
5. Amy/ pretty/ eyes

(using "be") a. amy's is eyes

(using "have") b. amy has eyes

VOCABULARY

Parts of the body



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

1.cabeza

2.pecho

3.estomago

4.cadera

5.rodilla

6.tobillo

7.cuello

8.hombro

9.espalda

10. brazo

11.piernas

12.mano

13.dedo

14.uña del dedo

15.pie

16.dedo del pie

17.uña del pie

VOCABULARY -Ailments (Enfermedades/Dolores)

I don't feel well. I have ...



1. a headache



2. a stomachache



3. an earache



4. a toothache



5. a backache



6. a cold



7. a sore throat



8. a fever



9. a cough



10. a runny nose

Exercise 2. Translate to Spanish the vocabulary above. Traduce al español el vocabulario de arriba.

1.dolor de cabeza

2.dolor de estomago

3.dolor de oido

4.dolor de dientes

5.dolor de espalda

6.un resfriado

7.dolor de garganta

8.fiebre

9.tos

10.escurrimiento nasal

VOCABULARY - Remedies



1. take something



2. lie down



3. have some tea



4. see a doctor/ see a dentist

1.Toma algo.

2. Recuéstate.

3. Toma un té.

4. Ve un doctor / ve un dentista.

Exercise 3. Escribe 8 oraciones usando el vocabulario de arriba

Example: I have a cold; I should see a doctor.

1. Dulce has a earache/ she should go to the doctor
2. Carlos has a cold/ he should have some tea
3. You have flu/ you shouldn't go to the school
4. I have toothache/ I should go to the doctor
5. sofia has a colic/ she should go to the doctor
6. Andrea has a stomachache/ she should have some tea
7. Adrian has a cold/ he should go to the doctor
8. Alexander has a shiver/ he should lie down for a few minutes

GRAMMAR - Modal: "should" + base form for suggestions

Should: deber

Shouldn't: no deber

Should not: no deber

Usos

1. **Dar consejos (give advice)**; ejemplo:

-I think you should go to the doctor. (Creo que debes ir al médico)

-You shouldn't drink alcohol. (No deberías beber alcohol)

2. **Mostrar obligación** o deber (obligation or duty) para decir qué es lo correcto

-You should wear a helmet when riding a motorcycle. (Usted debe usar un casco cuando conduzca una motocicleta)

-You shouldn't smoke in here. (No deberías fumar aquí)

3. **Mostrar probabilidad o expectativa** (probability or expectation)

-They should be here soon. (Deberían estar aquí pronto)

-I believe 200 dollars should be enough for the trip. (Creo que 200 dólares deberían ser suficientes para el viaje)

Estructura

a) Affirmative: después de SHOULD el verbo no debe tener TO, sólo la forma base.

He should call an ambulance right now. (El debería llamar una ambulancia ahora mismo)

b) Negative: la forma sin es contracción es **SHOULD NOT** y con contracción es **SHOULDN'T**; ambas formas son correctas.

-They shouldn't cheat on the Spanish exam. (Ellos no deben hacer trampa en el examen de español)

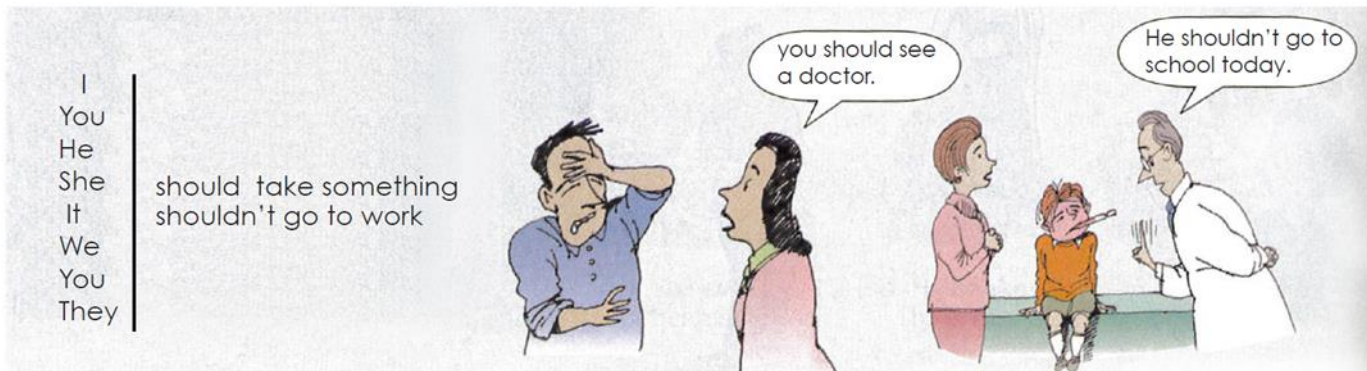
-That soccer player should not dive all the time; it's not fair play. (Ese jugador de futbol no debería fingir/echarse a la piscina todo el tiempo; no es juego limpio)

c) Interrogative: debemos usar SHOULD antes del SUJETO.

-Should I take a summer course at college? (¿Debo tomar un curso de verano en la universidad?)

-Yes, you should. (Sí)

-No, you shouldn't. (No)



Exercise 4. Complete each sentence with “**should o shouldn't**” and a verb form from the box.

1. It's your birthday. You should go out for dinner!
2. I'm sorry you have a toothache. You should **(see)** a dentist.
3. There's a movie on TV tonight. We should **(watch)** it.
4. You have a cold? You shouldn't **(not exercise)** today.
5. We have tomatoes, potatoes, and onions. We should **(make)** tomato potato soup for dinner tonight!
6. Pam's taking a shower right now. You should **(call)** back later.
7. Martin has a headache. He shouldn't **(not play)** soccer tonight.
8. It's time for bed. You should **(get)** undressed.