



Mi Universidad

Unit Activity #1 – U3

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DO WE NEED ANY ESSAY

VOCABULARY – Foods



GRAMMAR – Like / Don't like

<u>I like</u>	<u>I don't like</u>
rice	fish
noodles	cheese
oranges	carrots

Present Simple (*Presente Simple*)

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
⓪ I like.	⓪ I do not like.	⓪ Do I like?
⓪ You like.	⓪ You do not like.	⓪ Do you like?
⓪ He/She/It likes.	⓪ He/She/It does not like.	⓪ Does he/she/it like?
⓪ We like.	⓪ We do not like.	⓪ Do we like?
⓪ You like.	⓪ You do not like.	⓪ Do you like?
⓪ They like.	⓪ They do not like.	⓪ Do they like?

GRAMMAR – Count and Noncount nouns; some and any

Count and noncount nouns; some and any

Count nouns

an egg → eggs

a sandwich → sandwiches

Do we need **any** eggs?

Yes. Let's get **some** (eggs).

No. We don't need **any** (eggs).

Noncount nouns

bread

lettuce

Do we need **any** bread?

Yes. Let's get **some** (bread).

No. We don't need **any** (bread).

Some

Significado: Algunos, unos

Uso: Se utiliza tanto para los nombres o sustantivos incontables como para los nombres o sustantivos contables en plural. Se usa en frases afirmativas e interrogativas (para afirmar algo); se sustituye "any" en frases negativas o interrogativas. Significa una cantidad indefinida, pero limitada.

Ejemplos:

Frase afirmativa/nombre contable:

She has some apples. (Tiene algunas manzanas.)

Frase afirmativa/nombre incontable:

There is some milk in the kitchen. (Hay algo de leche en la cocina.)

Frase interrogativa/nombre contable:

Can I have some cookies? (¿Puedo tomar unas galletas?)

Frase interrogativa/nombre incontable:

Would you like some coffee? (¿Quieres café?)

Any

Significado: Algunos, ninguno

Uso: Se utiliza en los mismos contextos que "some" pero en frases negativas o interrogativas.

Ejemplos:

Frase negativa/nombre contable:

I do not have any cats. (No tengo ningún gato.)

Frase negativa/nombre incontable:

He does not have any money. (No tiene dinero.)

Frase interrogativa/nombre contable:

Are there any changes? (¿Hay algunos cambios?)

Frase interrogativa/nombre incontable:

Is there any milk? (¿Hay leche?)

3.3.- Some and any

1 Count and noncount nouns; *some* and *any*

- ▶ Count nouns name things you can count: *vegetables, eggs, cookies*. Count nouns have a singular and plural form: **1 book, 2 books**. Noncount nouns name things you can't count: *water, spinach, cheese*.
- ▶ Use *some* in affirmative sentences: We have **some** chicken. Use *any* in negative sentences and questions: We don't have **any** bread. Do we have **any** cheese?

Complete the conversations with *some* or *any*.

1. A: What do you want for lunch?
 B: Let's make*some*..... sandwiches.
 A: Good idea! Do we have *Any*..... bread?
 B: I think there's *Some*..... in the refrigerator. Let me see. . . . No, I don't see *Any*..... .
 A: Well, let's go to the store. We need *Some*..... milk, too. And do we have *Any*..... cheese?
 B: Yes, we do. There's *Some*..... cheese here, and there are *Some*..... tomatoes, too.
 A: Do we have *Any*..... mayonnaise? I love *Some*..... mayonnaise on my sandwiches.
 B: Me, too. But there isn't *Any*..... here. Let's buy *Some*..... .
2. A: Let's make a big breakfast tomorrow morning.
 B: OK. What do we need? Are there *Any*..... eggs?
 A: There are *Some*..... , but I think we need to buy *Some*..... more.
 B: OK. And let's get *Some*..... yogurt, too. We don't have *Any*..... , and I love yogurt for breakfast.
 A: Me, too. Do you see *Any*..... bread in the refrigerator?
 B: Yes, there's *Some*..... in the refrigerator.
 A: Great! So we don't need to buy *Any*..... at the store.
 B: That's right. Just eggs and yogurt!

CONVERSATION *How about some sandwiches?*

🎧 Listen and practice.

Adam: What do you want for the picnic?
 Amanda: Hmm. How about some sandwiches?
 Adam: OK. We have some chicken, but we don't have any bread.
 Amanda: And we don't have any cheese.
 Adam: Do we have any lettuce?
 Amanda: Let's see. . . . No, we need some.
 Adam: Let's get some tomatoes, too.
 Amanda: OK. And let's buy some potato salad.
 Adam: All right. Everyone likes potato salad.



3.2.- Count and noncount nouns

Count and noncount nouns; some and any 🎧

Count nouns

an egg → eggs
a sandwich → sandwiches
 Do we need **any** eggs?
 Yes. Let's get **some** (eggs).
 No. We don't need **any** (eggs).

Noncount nouns

bread
 lettuce
 Do we need **any** bread?
 Yes. Let's get **some** (bread).
 No. We don't need **any** (bread).

A Complete the conversation with *some* or *any*.

Amanda: The store doesn't have any potato salad.
 Adam: Well, we have lots of potatoes. Let's make Some !
 Amanda: OK. Do we have Any mayonnaise?
 Adam: No. We need to buy Some .
 Amanda: We need Some onions, too.
 Adam: Oh, I don't want Any onions. I hate onions!
 Amanda: Then let's get Some celery.
 Adam: No. I don't want Any celery in my potato salad.
 But let's put Some apples in it.
 Amanda: Apples in potato salad? That sounds awful!



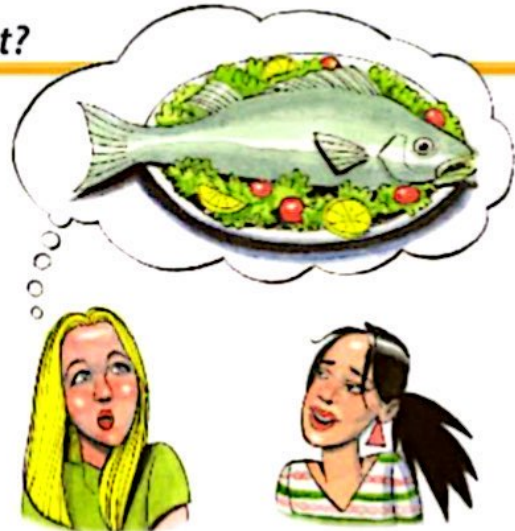
B Complete the chart with foods from Exercise 1. Then compare with a partner.

Count		Noncount			
eggs	Patatoes	Oranges	cream	Oil	Cheese
Modes	Lettuce	Nuts	Fish	Cream	Soup
Carrol's	Apples	Beans	Beet	Butter	Bread
Broccol	Lemons	Crackers	Cereal	Yogurt	Cofre
Tomatoes	Kiwis	Grains	Rice	Milk	Sugar

CONVERSATION Fish for breakfast?

🎧 Listen and practice.

Sarah: Let's have breakfast together on Sunday.
 Kumiko: OK. Come to my house. My family always has a Japanese-style breakfast on Sundays.
 Sarah: Really? What do you have?
 Kumiko: We usually have fish, rice, and soup.
 Sarah: Fish for breakfast? That's interesting.
 Kumiko: Sometimes we have a salad, too. And we always have green tea.
 Sarah: Well, I never eat fish for breakfast, but I like to try new things.



3.4.- Adverbs of frequency

Adverbs of frequency 🎧

<p>always usually often I sometimes eat breakfast. hardly ever never Sometimes I eat breakfast.</p>	<p>Do you ever have fish for breakfast? Yes, I always do. Sometimes I do. No, I never do.</p>	<div style="text-align: center;"> <div style="background-color: #4169E1; width: 20px; height: 100%; position: relative;"> 100% 0% </div> <p>always usually often sometimes hardly ever never</p> </div>
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2 Adverbs of frequency

► Adverbs of frequency usually go before the main verb: *always, almost always, usually, often, sometimes, hardly ever, almost never, never*. She **never plays** tennis. I **almost always eat** breakfast. *Sometimes* can begin a sentence: **Sometimes** I eat breakfast.

Rewrite the conversation. Add the adverbs in the correct places.

<p>A: Where do you have lunch? (usually) B: I go to a restaurant near work. (often) A: Do you eat at your desk? (ever) B: No, I stay in for lunch. (hardly ever) A: And what do you have? (usually) B: I have soup and a sandwich. (always) A: Me, too. I have a big lunch. (never)</p>	<p>A: <u>Where do you usually have lunch?</u> B: <u>I often go to a restaurant near work</u> A: <u>Do you ever eat at your desk</u> B: <u>No, I hardly ever stay in for lunch</u> A: <u>And what do you usually have</u> B: <u>I always have soup and a sandwich</u> A: <u>Me too, I never have a big lunch</u></p>
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6 Food habits



A Put the adverbs in the correct places.

1. Brazilians make drinks with fruit. (often)

Brazilians often make drinks with fruit.

2. Some people in Mexico eat pasta. (never)

Some people in Mexico never eat pasta

3. In China, people put sugar in their tea. (hardly ever)

In china people hardly ever put sugar in their tea

4. In England, people put milk in their tea. (usually)

In England people usually put milk in their tea

5. In Japan, people have fish for breakfast. (sometimes)

In Japan people sometimes have fish for breakfast

6. Americans put cream in their coffee. (often)

Americans often put cream in their coffe

7. In Canada, people have salad for breakfast. (hardly ever)

In Canada people hardly ever have salad for breakfast

8. Some people in South Korea eat pickled vegetables for breakfast. (always)

Some people always in South Korea eat pickled vegetables for breakfast



ENGLISH VOCABULARY

SPORTS

Woodward ENGLISH



judo



karate



kayaking



paintball



polo



pool / billiards



rafting



rock climbing



rugby



running



sailing



skiing



ski jumping



snowboarding



softball



squash



sumo wrestling



surfing



swimming



table tennis



tennis



tenpin bowling



trampolining



volleyball



weightlifting

ENGLISH VOCABULARY

SPORTS

Woodward ENGLISH



archery



athletics (track and field)



badminton



baseball



basketball



BMX racing



boxing



chess



clay (target) shooting



cricket



cross-country skiing



cycling



diving



downhill mountain biking



equestrian



fencing



field hockey



figure skating



football soccer



football American football



golf



gymnastics



horse racing



ice hockey



jogging

2

Complete the conversation. Use the questions in the box.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Who do you practice with? | <input type="checkbox"/> Does your sister play volleyball, too? |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Do you like sports? | <input type="checkbox"/> When do you usually practice? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> What sports do you like? | |

Joe: Do you like sports?

Liz: Yes, I do. I like them a lot.

Joe: Really? What sports do you like

Liz: Well, I love volleyball.

Joe: When do you usually practice

Liz: On weekends. I'm too busy on weekdays.

Joe: Who do you practice with

Liz: I usually practice with my friends from school.

Joe: Does your sister play volleyball

Liz: No, she doesn't like sports. She thinks they're boring.



GRAMMAR – Can for ability

Can for ability

I		you		I		What can I do?
You		I		you		You can sing.
He can	sing very well.	Can he	sing?	Yes, he can .		
She can't	sing at all.	she		No, she can't .		Who can sing?
We		we		we		Philip can .
They		they		they		

- Use the base form of the verb with *can*. With third-person singular, don't add an *-s* to *can* or to the base form: She **can play** the piano. (NOT: ~~She can plays the piano.~~)

Can

"Can" indica habilidad o posibilidad. En estos casos puede ser traducido como "poder" en español.

Ejemplos:

I can speak five languages. (Puedo hablar cinco idiomas.)

We can work late tonight if you need us. (Podemos trabajar hasta tarde esta noche si nos necesitas.)

Bill and Tom can't help you. (Bill y Tom no pueden ayudarte.)

The restaurant can be expensive if you drink a lot of wine. (El restaurante puede ser caro si bebes mucho vino.)

It can be dangerous to drive if you are tired. (Conducir puede ser peligroso si estás cansado.)

En frases interrogativas, el uso de "can" puede solicitar permiso o preguntar sobre posibilidades.

Ejemplos:

Can I have a glass of water? (¿Puedo tomar un vaso de agua?)

Can you help me? (¿Puedes ayudarme?)

Can they work late tonight? (¿Pueden trabajar hasta tarde esta noche?)

3.7.- Can for ability

Can for ability		
I	you	I
You	I	you
He can sing very well.	Can he sing? Yes, he can .	What can I do? You can sing.
She can't sing at all.	she No, she can't .	Who can sing? Philip can .
We	we	
They	they	

2 Can for ability

► Use the base form of the verb with *can*. With third-person singular, don't add an -s to *can* or to the base form: She **can play** the piano. (NOT: ~~She can plays~~ the piano.)

A Write sentences about the things people can and can't do. Use *can* or *can't* with *and*, *but*, or *or*. (✓ = can, ✗ = can't)

- Sally: ride a bike ✓ drive a car ✗
...Sally can ride a bike, but she can't drive a car.
- John: play the piano ✓ play the violin ✓
John can play the piano and play the violin
- Brad and George: act ✓ sing ✗
Brad and George can act but they can't sing
- Maria: snowboard ✓ ice-skate ✗
Maria can snowboard but she can't ice skate
- Justin: upload photos ✗ download a video ✗
Justin can't upload photos and he can't download video
- Lisa: write poems ✗ tell good jokes ✓
Lisa can't write poems but she can tell good jokes

B Look at part A. Answer the questions. Write short sentences.

- Can Brad and George sing? No, they can't.
- Who can tell good jokes? Lisa can tell good jokes
- Can Sally drive a car? Yes he can drive a cars
- Can John play the piano? Yes he can play the piano
- Who can snowboard? Maria can snowboard
- What can George do? George can act