



# Mi Universidad

## Unit Activity #1 – UI

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*Nombre del tema: Unit 1*

*Parcial: Firts*

*Nombre de la Materia: English IV*

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*Nombre de la Licenciatura:*

*Cuatrimestre: Fourth*

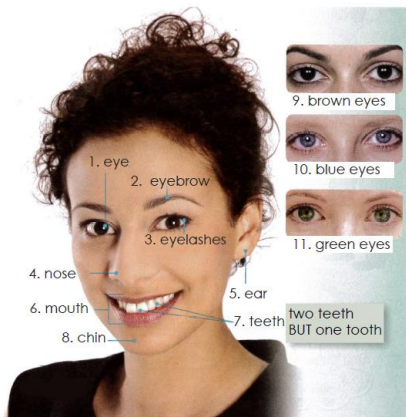
Comitán de Domínguez Chiapas a 04 de marzo de 2024.

## APPEARANCE AND HEALTH - Vocabulary



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

- |           |                        |
|-----------|------------------------|
| 1. Negro  | 10. Ondulado           |
| 2. Marrón | 11. Colcho             |
| 3. Rojo   | 12. Largo              |
| 4. Rubio  | 13. Corto              |
| 5. Gris   | 14. El es calvo        |
| 6. Blanco | 15. Es tiene un bigote |
| 7. Oscuro | 16. El tiene una barba |
| 8. Claro  | 17. El usa lentes      |
| 9. Lacio  |                        |



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

- |             |                                    |
|-------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. ojos     | 6. Boca                            |
| 2. cejas    | 7. Diente                          |
| 3. pestañas | 8. Barbilla                        |
| 4. nariz    | 9. Ojos cafés                      |
| 5. oreja.   | 10. Ojos azules    11. Ojos verdes |

11.

## 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 <b>have</b> he / tengo	<b>Have</b> I? ¿He? ¿Tengo?	I <b>have</b> not no he no tengo
You <b>have</b> has / tienes	<b>Have</b> you? ¿Has? ¿Tienes?	You <b>have</b> not no has no tienes
He <b>has</b> ha / tiene	<b>Has</b> he? ¿Ha? ¿Tiene?	He <b>has</b> not no ha no tiene
She <b>has</b> ha / tiene	<b>Has</b> she? ¿Ha? ¿Tiene?	She <b>has</b> not no ha no tiene
It <b>has</b> ha / tiene	<b>Has</b> it? ¿Ha? ¿Tiene?	It <b>has</b> not no ha no tiene
We <b>have</b> hemos tenemos	<b>Have</b> we? ¿Hemos? ¿Tenemos?	We <b>have</b> not no hemos no tenemos
You <b>have</b> han tienen	<b>Have</b> you? ¿Han? ¿Tienen?	You <b>have</b> not no han no tienen
They <b>have</b> han tienen	<b>Have</b> they? ¿Han? ¿Tienen?	They <b>have</b> 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 \_\_\_has\_\_\_\_\_ a mustache and wavy hair.

And he wears glasses.

2. A: What does your mother look like?

B: Her hair \_\_\_has\_\_\_\_\_ curly and black.

3. A: What does her father look like?

B: He \_\_\_\_\_has\_\_\_\_\_ a short, gray beard.

4. A: What does his grandmother look like?

B: She \_\_\_\_\_has\_\_\_\_\_ curly, gray hair and beautiful eyes.

5. A: What does his sister look like?

B: His sister? Her hair \_\_\_\_\_be\_\_\_\_\_ 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.

(using “have”)        b.

**3. Harry/ long / curly/ hair**

(using “be”)            a.

(using “have”)        b.

**4. Mary/ eyes/ blue**

(using “be”)            a.

(using “have”)        b.

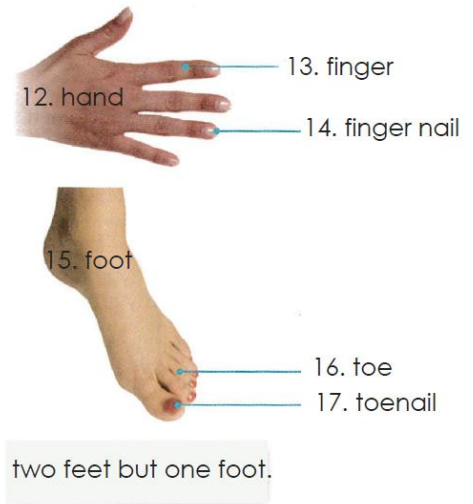
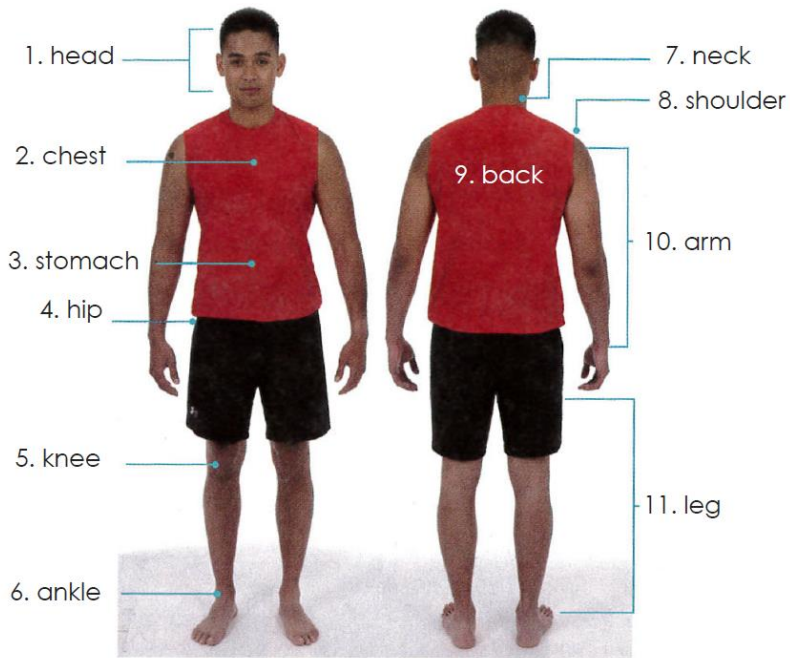
**5. Amy/ pretty/ eyes**

(using “be”)            a.

(using “have”)        b.

## VOCABULARY

### Parts of the body



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

- |             |                          |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Cabeza   | 10. Brazo                |
| 2. Pecho    | 11. Pierna               |
| 3. Estómago | 12. Mano                 |
| 4. Cadera   | 13. Dedo                 |
| 5. Rodilla  | 14. Uña del dedo         |
| 6. Tobillo  | 15. Pie                  |
| 7. Cuello   | 16. Dedo del pie         |
| 8. Hombro   | 17. Uña del dedo del pie |
| 9. Espalda  |                          |

## 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   | 6. Resfriado           |
| 2. Dolor de estomago | 7. Dolor de garganta   |
| 3. Dolor de oído     | 8. Fiebre              |
| 4. Dolor de diente   | 9. Tos                 |
| 5. Dolor de espalda  | 10. Ecurrimiento 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. Sofía has a colic/ she should have some tea
2. Alexis has a nausea/ He should see a doctor
3. Camila has a fever/ she should see a doctor
4. Ernesto has a flu/ He should lie down
5. Miguel has a toothache/ He should see a dentist
6. He has a headache/ he should lie down
7. Lucia has a sore throat/ she should do something
8. Carolina has a cold/ She should see a doctor

### 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 \_\_\_\_\_ **(make)** tomato potato soup for dinner tonight!

6. Pam's taking a shower right now. You \_\_\_\_\_ **(call)** back later.

7. Martin has a headache. He \_\_\_\_\_ **(not play)** soccer tonight.

8. It's time for bed. You \_\_\_should\_\_\_\_\_ **(get)** undressed.