



Mi Universidad

Unit Activity #1 – U2

Nombre del Alumno:

Nombre del tema: Unit II

Parcial:

Nombre de la Materia: English IV

Nombre del profesor: Juan Manuel Jaime Díaz

Nombre de la Licenciatura: Técnico en enfermería

Cuatrimestre:

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VOCABULARY

Abilities



1. sing



2. dance



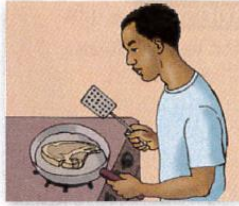
3. swim



4. play the guitar/ the violin



5. ski



6. cook



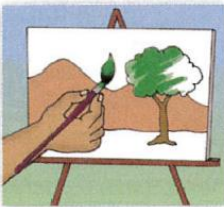
7. sew



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

10. Pintar

5. skiar

11. Manejar

6. Cocinar

12. Arreglar 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. I play videogames very well

2. I can sing Very well

3. I can swim very well

Badly



1. I cook badly

2. I play the violin very badly

3. I sing vey badly

Grammar - "Can" and "can't" for ability

We use "can" or "can't" + the base form of a verb to talk about ability.

		<p>Questions</p> <p>Can you play the guitar</p> <p>Can he speak English</p>	<p>Short Answers</p> <p>Yes, I can. / No, I can't.</p> <p>Yes, he can. / No, he can't.</p>
<p>Carrie can play the guitar.</p>	<p>Josie can't cook.</p>	<p>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</p>	

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 ___swim_____ well?

B: Yes, she ___can_____. She swims very well.

3. A: ___can_____ your brother ___cook_____?

B: My brother? No. He ___cant___ cook at all.

4. A: ___can_____ Gloria ___speack_____ English well.

B: No, she ___cant_____. She needs this class.

5. A: ___can_____ your mother ___knils_____?

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? ___No I cant play the piano_____

2. Can you ski? _ No I cant ski_____

3. Can your parents sing well? ____yes, they can sing very well_____

4. Can your friend speak English? __Yes he can speak english very well_____

5. Can you draw? _____ No I can't draw _____

6. Can your father fix things? _____ yes he can fix 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 _____ cold _____ today. She can't go swimming.



3. I'm _____ 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 _____ very 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 big _____ . He needs size small.

4. I don't want that suit. It's _____ too ugly_____.

5. He needs size medium. This shirt is _____ too small_____.