# EUDS Mi Universidad Unit Activity #1 - U2

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# **VOCABULARY**

# **Abilities**

1.

Cantar



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

7. Coser

2.	Bailar	8. Tejer			
3.	Nadar	9. Dibujar			
4.	Tocar la guitarra y el violín		10. Pintar		
5.	Eskiar	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. He swimn very well
- 2. She sing very well
- 3. I play soccer very well

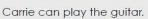
## Badly

- 1. My friend defend badly
- 2. He run badly
- 3. She reed badly

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

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







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 youplay the guitar?											
B: Yes, Ican play the guitar But I don't play well.											
2. A:can Gwenswim well?											
B: Yes, shecan She swims very well.											
3. A:can your brothercoock?											
B: My brother? No. Hecan't cook at all.											
4. A:can Gloriaspeak English well.											
B: No, shecan't She needs this class.											
5. A:can your motherknits?											
B: Yes. She knits very well.											
6. A:can your sisterssking?											
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?yes, my fathers can sing well											
4. Can your friend speak English?no my friends can't speak english											

5. good	Can	you	draw	ιŚ		yes,	 	can	drav	٧	very		
6. things	Can	your	father	fix t	hings?		_yes,	my	dad	can	fix		
Grammar - Too + adjective													
"Too" makes an adjective stronger. It usually gives it a negative meaning.													
	Example: I'm <u>too busy</u> . I can't talk right now.												
	Example: I'm <u>too tired</u> . Let's not go to the movies.												
	Example: It's <u>too late</u> . I should go to bed.												
Exercise 5.													
\$\$\$	1. I don't want these shoes. They'reis too expensive												
	11.	2. It's	too cold		too	day. She co	an't go s	wimmin	g.				
		3. I'm	too tire	d	l c	an't read	right now	<b>/</b> .					
		4. He does	sn't want th	at shirt. I	t's	too smc	ıll						
	5. I can't talk right now. I'mtoo busy												
		6. It's	too late	<del>)</del>	for	a movie. V	Ve should	d go to k	ped.				
Exerc	<b>ise 6.</b> Co	mplete ea	ıch sentenc	e. Use "t	oo" and a	n adjective	∋.						
1. I ne	ed a ne	w dress. Th	is dress is to	o old.									
2.This	skirt is	long	I w	ant a sh	ort skirt.								
3. His	shirt is	rt isbig He needs size small.											

- 4. I don't want that suit. It's \_\_\_\_old\_\_\_\_\_.
- 5. He needs size medium. This shirt is \_\_\_\_\_small\_\_\_\_\_.