



Mi Universidad

Unit Activity #1 – U4

Nombre del alumno: Sharon Carolina Torres Trujillo

Tema : Unit IV

Parcial : Fourth

Nombre de la materia: English III

Docente: Juan Manuel Jaime Díaz

Nombre de la carrera: bachiller en enfermería

VOCABULARY - Types of clothing and shoes



- ① jeans ② a T-shirt
 ③ a sweatshirt ④ a polo shirt
 ⑤ sweatpants



- ① a crewneck ② a cardigan
 ③ a turtleneck ④ a V-neck
 ⑤ a windbreaker ⑥ a blazer



- ① oxfords ② loafers
 ③ sandals ④ running shoes
 ⑤ pumps ⑥ flats

Exercise 1. Translate the vocabulary. (Traduce el vocabulario de la parte de arriba)

Casual clothes

1. Pantalón
2. Camisa
3. Suéter
4. Playera
5. Pans

Sweaters and jackets

1. cuello redondo
1. zapatos de hombre
2. Una Rebeca 2. macasines
3. Suéter cuello de tortuga 3. zandalias
4. sueter cuello en V
4. Zapatos para correr
5. Chaqueta cazadora 5. tacones
6. Chaqueta de sport
6. zapatos planos

GRAMMAR

Uses of object pronouns

As direct objects

direct object (noun phrase) direct object (pronoun)
I want the cardigan. → I want it.
I love these pumps. → I love them.

In prepositional phrases

prepositional phrases (with nouns) prepositional phrase (with pronouns)
We gave the loafers to the clerk. → We gave the loafers to him.
Is he buying a blazer for his wife? → Is he buying a blazer for her?

In a sentence with both a direct object and a prepositional phrase, the direct object comes first.

We gave the V-neck to the clerk. NOT We gave ~~to the clerk~~ the V-neck.
He's buying it for her. NOT he's buying ~~for her~~ it.

Subject pronouns	Object pronouns
I	→ me
you	→ you
he	→ him
she	→ her
it	→ it
we	→ us
you	→ you
they	→ them

PRONOMBRE SUJETO	PRONOMBRE OBJETO
<i>I</i> (Yo)	<i>me</i> (a mí)
<i>You</i> (Tú)	<i>you</i> (a ti)
<i>He</i> (Él)	<i>him</i> (a él)
<i>She</i> (Ella)	<i>her</i> (a ella)
<i>It</i> (Eso)	<i>it</i> (eso)
<i>We</i> (Nosotros)	<i>us</i> (a nosotros)
<i>You</i> (Vosotros)	<i>you</i> (a vosotros)
<i>They</i> (Ellos o Ellas)	<i>them</i> (a ellos o ellas)

Los personal object pronouns son palabras que se utilizan para sustituir a un nombre y así evitar repeticiones. La principal diferencia entre los personal pronouns y los personal object pronouns es que mientras que los primeros reemplazan a un nombre que hace la función de sujeto, los segundos sustituyen a un nombre que no hace función de sujeto.

Una de las principales características de los personal object pronouns es que se sitúan detrás del verbo o bien detrás de una preposición (at, for, with, etc.)

Los personal object pronouns sustituyen a los nombres que hacen función de objeto, es decir, a la persona, animal o cosa que recibe directa o indirectamente la acción expresada por el verbo. Siempre se colocan detrás de un verbo o una preposición.

Exercise 2. Complete each conversation, using the correct object pronouns

1 A: Do you want the green sweatpants?

B: Yes, I like **them** a lot.

2. A: Don't you love these cool windbreakers?

B: Yes, I really love it . And they're so cheap!

3. A: Should I buy this crewneck over here?

B: It's too expensive. Don't buy her .

4. A: I love this T-shirt. I'm buying for Dad.

B: Don't buy it for him Dad hates black clothes.

5. A: Does your daughter want this cardigan?

B: Yes, she definitely wants them But she needs a size large. This one is too small.

A: I am sure you can get him for me _ in large. Ask the clerk.

6. A: Do you want that blue polo shirt, sir?

B: Yes, thanks. I'd like to buy them Could you gift wrap it for me , please?

Exercise 3. Fill in the gaps with object pronouns.

1. A: Do you like studying English?

B: Yes, I love **it** .

2. A: Do you like Lady Gaga?

B: Yes, I like her a lot.

3. A: Do you like getting up early?

B: No, I hate it .

4. A: Do you like Johnny Depp?

B: Yes, I love him !

5. A: Do you like soap operas?

B: No, I hate it.

6. A: Do you like dogs?

B: Yes, but they don't like them !

Exercise 4. Select the correct answer.

1. The teacher wants to talk to _____ about your homework.

a) him

b) her

c) you

2. Be careful; he lied to _____ before and he may do it again.

a) us

b) they

c) we

3. Where are Andres and Maria? Didn't invite _____.

a) us

b) them

c) we

4. The spider bit _____ on my ankle.

a) us

b) they

c) me

5. The movie was great!! We really liked _____.

a) him

b) them

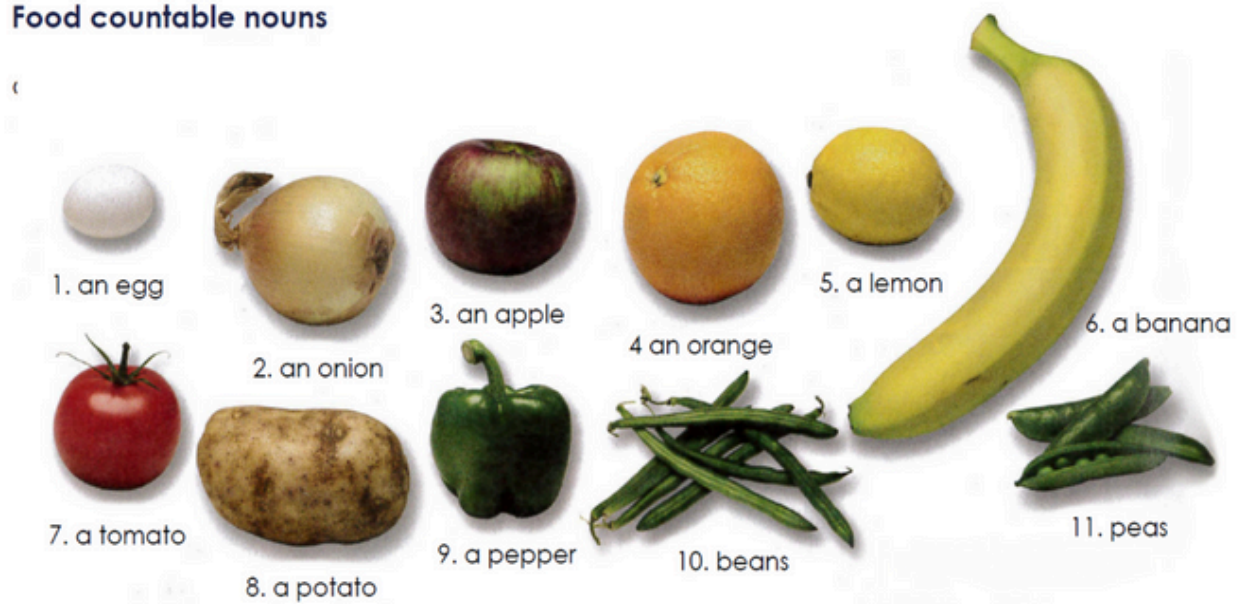
c) it

Exercise 5. Write 5 sentences using the object pronouns.

1. I AM buying it for her
2. They are getting them for US
3. I need them for My son- in -law
4. Please glue me to it
5. He is finding ir for me

VOCABULARY - Food

Food countable nouns



Exercise #6. Translate the vocabulary above. (Traduce el vocabulario de la parte de arriba)

1.un huevo

2.una cebolla

3.una manzana

4.una naranja

5.un limón

6.una banana

7.un tomate

8.una papa

9.un pimiento

10.frijoles

11.chicharos

GRAMMAR

Countable nouns

Countable nouns name things you can count. They can be singular or plural.

Example: I want an apple

Example: I like bananas

Los countable nouns son aquellos elementos que pueden ser contados de uno en uno utilizando los números.

NOUNS			
COUNTABLE	Apple / apples <i>Manzana / manzanas</i>	Monkey / monkeys <i>Mono / monos</i>	Chair / chairs <i>Silla / sillas</i>
	School / schools <i>Escuela / escuelas</i>	Tree / trees <i>Árbol / árboles</i>	Film / films <i>Película / películas</i>

Los nombres contables tienen forma de singular y plural. Cuando nos referimos a los nombres contables en singular, estos pueden ir precedidos por el artículo indeterminado **a/an**.



Exercise #7. Write 5 sentences using countable nouns. Escribe 5 oraciones usando nombres contables.

1. How many peans are there on the shelf
2. How many apples are the kitchen
3. How many chairs in the hall
4. How many films there is in the cinema

5. How many trees there is in the garden

GRAMMAR

How many / Are there any

Use "how many" and "are there" any with countable plural nouns.

Example: how many onions are there? (Ten or twelve).

Example: how many apples are there in the refrigerator? (I'm not sure. Maybe two).

Example: are there any lemons? (Yes, there are OR Yes, there are three).

(No, there aren't OR No, there aren't any).

How many = Cuantos... ? (se usa solo para nombres contables)

Are there any = Hay algunos...? (se usa solo para nombres contables)

There are any + plural noun = Are there any + plural noun?

Example: "Are there any trains to London this morning?"

Exercise #8. Write 6 sentences using How many / Are there any. Escribe 5 oraciones.

1. how many pens are there an the shelf?

2. Are there any pens an the shelf ?

3. How many bananas are there on the counter?

4. Are there any bananas on the counter ?

5. How many eggs are there in the fridge?

6. are there any eggs in the fridge?

GRAMMAR

Non- countable nouns

Non- countable nouns name things you cannot count. They are not singular or plural.

Example: I don't eat sugar.

Example: Rice is good for you.

Los **uncountable nouns** son aquellos elementos que no podemos contar usando números, pero sí utilizando cuantificadores o partitivos.

NOUNS			
UNCOUNTABLE	Food <i>Comida</i>	Milk <i>Leche</i>	Money <i>Dinero</i>
	Sugar <i>Azúcar</i>	Time <i>Tiempo</i>	Weather <i>Tiempo (clima)</i>

Los **nombres incontables** solo tienen forma de singular, habitualmente no llevan artículos, pero a veces pueden ir acompañados por **some/any**.



Exercise #9. Write 5 sentences using uncountable nouns. Escribe 5 oraciones usando nombres incontables.

1. How much coffee do You want ?
2. How much rice in the kitchen ?
3. How much pepper in the kitchen?
4. How much salt do you need ?
5. How much cheese in the kitchen?

GRAMMAR

How much / Is there any

How much bread does she want? (NOT How many bread does she want?).

How much milk is there? (NOT How many bread does she want?).

Is there any butter? Yes, there is. No, there isn't. OR No. There isn't any.

How much = Cuantos... ? (se usa solo para nombres incontables)

Are there any = Hay algunos...? (se usa solo para nombres incontables)

There is any + uncountable noun = Is there any + uncountable noun?

Example: "Is there any time to go shopping?"

Exercise #10. Write 6 sentences using How much / Is there any. Escribe 5 oraciones.

1. How much coffee do You want ?
2. Is there any coffee in the kitchen ?
3. How much salt do you need ?
4. Is there any salt in the supermarket ?
5. How much sugar do you want in Your tea
6. Is there any chicken in the supermarket?

Exercise #11. Complete the questions with "how much" or "how many".

1. How many_ loaves of bread do you need?
2. How many bags of potatoes do we have?
3. How much cheese is there in the fridge?
4. How much sugar do you want in your tea?
5. How many eggs are there for the potato pancakes?
6. How many cans of tomatoes are there on the shelf?

GRAMMAR

A little/ a few/ little/ few.

"A little", "a few", "little", "few" are quantifiers.

A little and a few

- We use "a little" with singular non- countable nouns and it means a small amount.
Example: I drank a little champagne.
- We use "a few" with plural countable nouns to indicate not many people, animals or things.
Example: I have a few friends in Berlin.

Little and few

- We use "little" with non- countable nouns to mean a small amount, but this time the amount is almost nothing.
Example: I have little money left in my account.
- We use "few" with plural countable nouns to mean almost nobody or nothing.
Example: Do you have any stamps? Yes, but only few.

If the noun is something that we want (like money or friends) then using "little" or "few" means that we don't have enough. In fact, "little" and "few" have negative meanings, we use them to mean "not as much as may be expected or wished for".

QUANTITY	COUNTABLE	NON-COUNTABLE
● ● ●	a few	a little
● ●	few	little

Exercise #12. Rewrite the sentences using few/ little.

1. We don't have much bread left. We have a few bread

2. The twins don't eat many vegetables.

The twins a little eat vegetables

3. These students don't ask many questions.

These students a few many questions.

4. They don't have much opportunity to talk with him.

They have a little opportunity to talk with him

5. The guests aren't drinking much wine with their meal.

The guests a little drinking much wine with their meal

6. Not many people come here.

people a few come here

Exercise #13. Answer the questions using "a few" / "a little."

1. Have you visited many churches? Only **a few**.

2. Does she make many mistakes in English? A little

3. Do you have many friends in your building? A few

4. Do you have any money left? A little

5. Would you like something to eat? A little

6. Do you speak German? A little