



# Mi Universidad

## Unit Activity #1 – U3

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***Nombre de la Materia : English II***

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***Nombre de la Licenciatura: Nutrition***

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## DO WE NEED ANY EGGS?

### 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?)



- ▶ 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?

Exercise 1. Complete the conversation with some or any (Completa la conversación con some o 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!

Exercise 2. Complete the conversation with some or any (Completa la conversación con some o 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!



GRAMMAR – Adverbs of frequency

**Adverbs of frequency**

<p><b>always</b>  <b>usually</b>  <b>often</b>                  I <b>sometimes</b> eat breakfast.  <b>hardly ever</b>  <b>never</b></p> <p><b>Sometimes</b> I eat breakfast.</p>	<p>Do you <b>ever</b> have fish for breakfast?                  Yes, I <b>always</b> do.  <b>Sometimes</b> I do.                  No, I <b>never</b> do.</p>	<div style="text-align: center;"> <div style="background-color: #4a5a9a; width: 20px; height: 100%; position: relative; margin: 0 auto;"> <span style="position: absolute; top: 0; right: 0; color: white; font-weight: bold;">100%</span> <span style="position: absolute; bottom: 0; right: 0; color: white; font-weight: bold;">0%</span> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 5px;"> <div style="width: 45%;"><b>always</b></div> <div style="width: 45%;"><b>usually</b></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 5px;"> <div style="width: 45%;"><b>often</b></div> <div style="width: 45%;"><b>sometimes</b></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 5px;"> <div style="width: 45%;"><b>hardly ever</b></div> <div style="width: 45%;"><b>never</b></div> </div> </div>
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Adverbios de frecuencia: Responden a las preguntas de “¿con qué frecuencia?” o “¿cuántas veces?”

often (a menudo), frequently (frecuentemente), usually (usualmente), sometimes (a veces), rarely (raramente), seldom (casi nunca), never (nunca)...

Posición: Los adverbios de frecuencia van delante del verbo, a excepción de su uso con el verbo “to be” que se colocarán detrás.

Ejemplos:

They are frequently late.(Frecuentemente llegan tarde.)

She usually wears black.(Normalmente lleva ropa negra.)

We never eat in restaurants.(Nunca comemos en restaurantes.)

► 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.

Exercise 3. Rewrite the conversation Add the adverbs in the correct places (Reescribe la conversación. Adiciona los adverbios en el lugar correcto)

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

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)

A: .....Where do you usually have lunch? I

B: .....go often to restaurant near work Do

A: .....you eat ever at desk?

B: .....No, I stay hardly ever un for lunch

A: .....And what do usually you have?

B: .....I have soup always and a sandwich

A: .....Me, too. I never have a big lunch



Exercise 4. Put the adverbs in the correct place (Coloca los adverbios en el lugar correcto)

1. Brazilians make drinks with fruit. (often)  
Brazilians often make drinks with fruits
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, sometimes people 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)



Vocabulary – Sports

## Sports Seasons

in the U.S. and Canada

<p>In the spring, people...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> play golf</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> play soccer</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> play basketball</li></ul> 	<p>In the summer, people...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> play baseball</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> play volleyball</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> go swimming</li></ul> 
<p>In the fall, people...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> play football</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> go bike riding</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> go hiking</li></ul> 	<p>In the winter, people...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> play hockey</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> go ice-skating</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> go snowboarding</li></ul> 



ENGLISH  
VOCABULARY

# SPORTS

Woodward  
ENGLISH  
VOCABULARY



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

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ENGLISH  
VOCABULARY

# SPORTS

Woodward  
ENGLISH  
VOCABULARY



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

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Exercise 5. Complete the conversation. Use the questions in the box (Completa la conversación usando las preguntas en la caja)

- Who do you practice with?
- Do you like sports?
- What sports do you like?
- Does your sister play volleyball, too?
- When do you usually practice?

Joe: **Do you like sports?** \_\_\_\_\_

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

Joe: Really? **What sport 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, too?** \_\_\_\_\_

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



## Can for ability

I		you		I	What <b>can</b> I do?
You		I		you	You <b>can</b> sing.
He <b>can</b>	sing very well.	<b>Can</b> he	sing?	Yes, he <b>can</b> .	
She <b>can't</b>	sing at all.	she		No, she <b>can't</b> .	Who <b>can</b> sing?
We		we		we	Philip <b>can</b> .
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?)

Exercise 6. Write sentences about the things people can and can't do. (Escribe las oraciones acerca de las cosas que la gente puede o no puede hacer)



**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)

1. Sally: ride a bike ✓      drive a car ✗

Sally can ride a bike, but she can't drive a car

2. John: play the piano ✓      play the violin ✓

John can play the piano, and can play the violin

3. Brad and George: act ✓      sing ✗

Brad and George can act, but they can't sing

4. Maria: snowboard ✓      ice-skate ✗

Maria can snowboard, but she can't ice-skate

5. Justin: upload photos ✗      download a video ✗

Justin can't upload photos and can't download a

6. 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.

1. Can Brad and George sing? No, they can't

2. Who can tell good jokes? Lisa can do it

3. Can Sally drive a car? No, she can't

4. Can John play the piano? Yes, he can

5. Who can snowboard? Maria can do it

6. What can George do? He can act