# EUDS Mi Universidad Unit Activity #1 - U3

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Nombre de la Licenciatura: Nutrición

**Cuatrimestre: Second** 

Comitán de Domínguez Chiapas a 09 de marzo de 2025.

## DO WE NEED ANY EGGS?

# VOCABULARY - Foods



# GRAMMAR - Like / Don't like

I like	I don't like
rice	fish
noodles	cheese
oranges	carrots

# Present Simple (Presente Simple)

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	
⊙ I like.	O I do not like.	O Do I like?	
O You like.	O You do not like.	O Do you like?	
• He/She/It likes.	He/She/It does not like.	O Does he/she/it like?	
• We like.	• We do not like.	O Do we like?	
O You like.	O You do not like.	O Do you like?	
They like.		O Do they like?	

## GRAMMAR - Count and Noncount nouns; some and any



### 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 makesome sandwiches.
	A:	Good idea! Do we haveany bread?
	B:	I think there'ssome in the refrigerator. Let me see No, I don't
		seeany .
	A:	Well, let's go to the store. We needsome milk, too. And do we have
		any cheese?
	B:	Yes, we do. There'ssome cheese here, and there aresome
		tomatoes, too.
	A:	Do we have mayonnaise? I lovesome mayonnaise on
		my sandwiches.
	B:	Me, too. But there isn't
2.	A:	Let's make a big breakfast tomorrow morning.
	B:	OK. What do we need? Are thereany eggs?
	A:	There aresome , but I think we need to buysome more.
	B:	OK. And let's getsome yogurt, too. We don't haveany , and I
		love yogurt for breakfast.
	A:	Me, too. Do you see bread in the refrigerator?
	B:	Yes, there'ssome in the refrigerator.
	A:	Great! So we don't need to buy 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 frecuency

always usually	Do you <b>ever</b> have fish for breakfast? Yes, I <b>always</b> do.	100%	always usually
often	Sometimes I do.		often
I sometimes eat bree hardly ever	okfast. No, I <b>never</b> do.		sometimes hardly eve
never		0%	never

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 convertation 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)	A:	Where do you usually have lunch?
B:	I go to a restaurant near work. (often)	B:	I go often to restaurant near work
A:	Do you eat at your desk? (ever)		Do you ever eat at your desk?
B:	No, I stay in for lunch. (hardly ever)	B:	No, i hardly ever in for lunch
A:	And what do you have? (usually)	A:	And what usually do you have?
	I have soup and a sandwich. (always)	B:	
	Me, too. I have a big lunch. (never)	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)

- Brazilians make drinks with fruit. (often)
   Brazilians often make drinks with fruits
- Some people in Mexico eat pasta. (never)Some people in mexico never eat pasta
- In China, people put sugar in their tea. (hardly ever)
   In china, people hardly ever put sugar in their tea
- In England, people put milk in their tea. (usually)
   In england, people usually put milk in their tea
- In Japan, people have fish for breakfast. (sometimes)In japan, people sometimes have fish for breakfast
- Americans put cream in their coffee. (often)Americans often put cream in their coffee
- In Canada, people have salad for breakfast. (hardly ever)
   In canada, people hardly ever have salad for breakfast
- Some people in South Korea eat pickled vegetables for breakfast. (always)

Some people in south korea always eat pickled vegetables for breakfast

Vocabulary – Sports





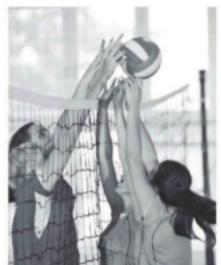




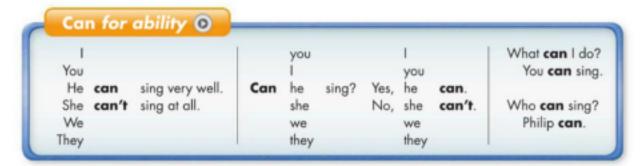
Exercise 5. Complete the conversation. Use the questions in the box (Completa la conversación usando las preguntas en la caja)

<ul><li>Who do you practice with?</li><li>✓ Do you like sports?</li><li>✓ What sports do you like?</li></ul>	Does your sister play volleyball, too? When do you usually practice?
--	--

Do you like sports?
Yes, I do. I like them a lot.
Really? What sports do you like?
Well, I love volleyball.
When do you usually practice?
On weekends. I'm too busy on weekdays.
Who do you practic with?
I usually practice with my friends from school.
Does your sister play volleyball, too?
No, she doesn't like sports. She thinks they're boring.



### GRAMMAR - Can for ability



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)

	Write sentences about the things people can and can't do. Use can or can't with and, but, or or. ( $\checkmark$ = can, $x$ = can't)
1.	Sally: ride a bike ✓ drive a car X 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 he can play the violin
3.	Brad and George: act ✓ sing X  Brand and george can act, but they can't sing
4.	Maria: snowboard ✓ ice-skate X  Maria can snowboard, but she can't ice skate
5.	Justin: upload photos X download a video X  Justin can't upload phots and he can't dowload a video
6.	Lisa: write poems X tell good jokes ✓ Lisa can't write poems but she can tell good jokes
В	Look at part A. Answer the questions. Write short sentences.
2. 3. 4. 5.	Can Brad and George sing? No, they can't Who can tell good jokes? Lisa can tell good jokes Can Sally drive a car? No, she can't Can John play the piano? Yes, he can Who can snowboard? Maria can snowboard What can George do? he can sing