



**Student's name: Karla Lilian Martínez Bustamante**

**Topic: Notes 4th and 5th**

**Partial: 1**

**Subject: English IV**

**Teacher's name: Alejandra Vidal Escandón**

**Degree: Nursing**

**Quarter: 1st grade**

**Pichucalco, Chiapas; Febrero 18th 2024.**

# 1. Food 🍏🥦🍞

Food is an essential part of our lives. It provides energy and nutrients to our bodies. There are different categories of food:

## Categories of Food:

Fruits 🍌🍏🍊: apple, banana, orange, grapes.

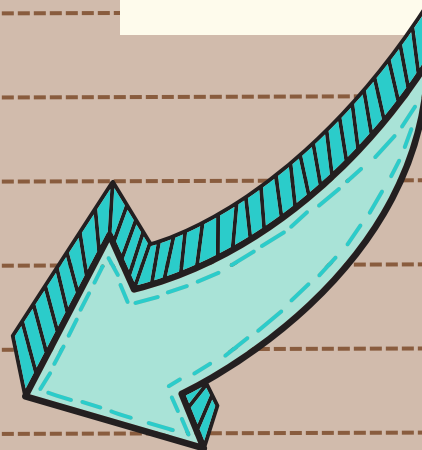
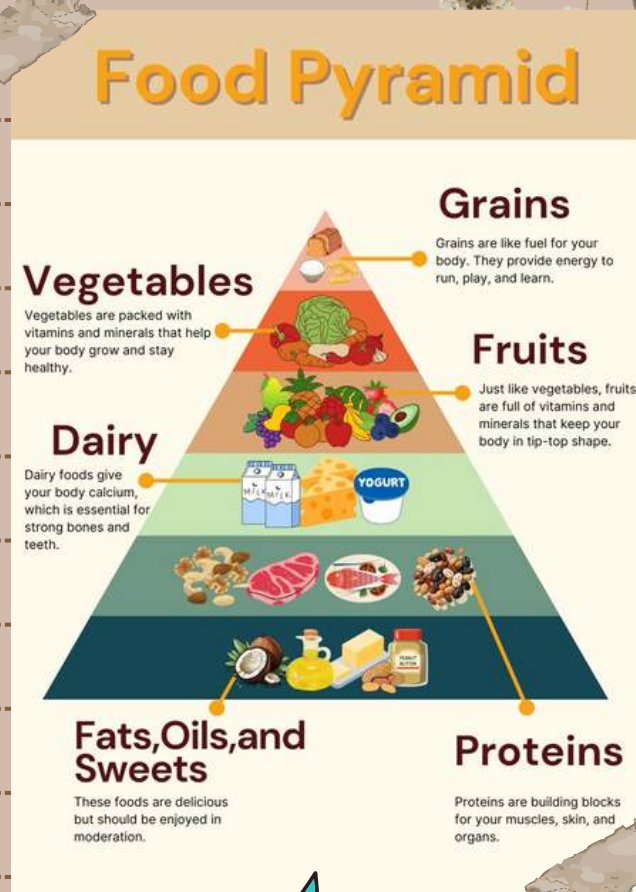
Vegetables 🥕🥦🍅: carrot, lettuce, tomato, broccoli.

Meat & Protein 🍗🍖🐟: chicken, beef, fish, pork, eggs.

Dairy Products 🥛🧀🍦: milk, cheese, yogurt, butter.

Grains & Cereals 🍞🍛🥣: rice, bread, pasta, cornflakes.

Drinks 🍵🥤🍷: water, juice, soda, coffee.



**An apple a day keeps the doctor away!**



# 2. Countable and Uncountable Nouns



## Countable Nouns (Can be counted individually)

They have singular and plural forms.

They can be used with numbers.

Example: an apple, two apples, three chairs.

Other examples: egg, book, table, chair, banana.

## Uncountable Nouns (Cannot be counted individually)

They do not have a plural form.

We use some, a lot of, or a little instead of numbers.

Example: some rice, a lot of sugar, a little water.

Other examples: milk, salt, bread, money, information.

### ✓ Examples in sentences:

I have a banana (countable).

She needs some sugar (uncountable).

## CONTABLES E INCONTABLES EN INGLÉS

### CONTABLES

- Son sustantivos que podemos contar.

- Podemos utilizar singular y plural.

**A car** (un carro)  
**Two cars** (dos carros)

- **Orange:** naranja
- **Apple:** manzana
- **Egg:** huevo
- **Potato:** papa, patata
- **Tomato:** tomate
- **Carrot:** zanahoria



### INCONTABLES

- Sustantivos que NO podemos contar: líquidos, sustancias, harinas, elementos abstractos.

- Siempre en singular, no en plural.

- Se cuentan con unidades de medida o contenedores.

**a cup of coffee** (una taza de café)

- **Bread:** pan
- **Juice:** jugo
- **Meat:** carne
- **Tea:** té
- **Flour:** harina
- **Cheese:** queso



### 3. Some / Any

How to use "some" and "any":

- Some is used in affirmative sentences and offers:
- There is some milk in the fridge.
- Would you like some coffee?
- Any is used in negative sentences and questions:
- There isn't any bread left.
- Do you have any sugar?

**Examples in sentences:**

We bought some apples. ( Correct)

Do you have any books? ( Correct)

I don't have any money. ( Correct)



### 4. Adverbs of Frequency

Adverbs of frequency describe how often something happens.

**Adverbs and their meanings:**

Adverb	Meaning	Example Sentence
Always	100% of the time	I always eat breakfast.
Usually	80% of the time	She usually goes to the gym.
Often	60% of the time	They often play soccer.
Sometimes	40% of the time	We sometimes eat fast food.
Rarely	20% of the time	He rarely watches TV.
Never	0% of the time	I never drink alcohol.

**Sentence structure:**

**Subject + Adverb + Verb + Complement**

She always studies at night.

We never go to bed late.

# 5. "Can" for Ability

## How to use "can":

"Can" is used to express ability.

"Can't" is used to express the lack of ability.

## ✓ Examples in sentences:

I can swim very well.

She can play the piano.

They can't ride a bike.



## Sentence structure:

Type	Structure	Example
Affirmative	Subject + can + verb + complement	He can dance salsa.
Negative	Subject + can't + verb + complement	She can't cook.
Question	Can + subject + verb + complement?	Can you speak Spanish?

