



# UDS

## Mi Universidad

### Supernote.

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- *Food.*
- *Countables and uncountables.*
- *Some/Any.*
- *Adverbs of frequency.*
- *Can for ability.*

*Partial I.*

*English I I.*

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# FOOD.

## Fat, oil, sugar.



Cream.



Butter.



Candy.



Oil.



Potatoes  
chips.



Junk  
food.



Flour.

## Meat and other protein.



Fish.



Chicken



Egg.



Beef.



Pork.



Turkey.



Shrimp.



Beans.



Nuts.



Raisins.



Peanuts.



Almonds.



Hazelnut.

## Dairy.



Yogurt.



Cheese.



Milk.

## Grains.



Crackers.



Cookies.



Cereal.



Bread.



Rice.



Noodles.



Pasta.

## Fruits.



Bananas.



Apple.



Strawberries.



Mangoes.



Orange.



Melon.



Watermelon.



Coconut.



Pineapple.



Guava.



Berry.



Pink  
grapefruit.



Grapes.



Tangerin.



Plum.



Soursoap.



Kiwi.



Peach.



Blueberries.



Lemon.

## Vegetables.



Broccoli.



Carrots.



Tomatoes.



Potatoes.



Lettuce.



Mushroom.



Corn.



Peas.



Green beans.



Onion.



Avocado.



Zuchini.



Beetroot.



Pumpkin.



Cualiflower.



Spinach.



# Countables and uncountables.

## Countables.

- ❖ They are nouns that we can count.
- ❖ We can use singular and plural.

For example:

- A car. 

- Two cars. 


- ❖ They may be accompanied by numbers or words such as "a", "an", "few" and "many".

Examples:


- Three chairs. 

- An orange. 


- Few words. 

- Many books. 

## Uncountables.

- ❖ Always in singular, not plural.
- ❖ Are counted with units of measure or containers.
- ❖ "Time" and "money" are uncountable. We can count coins, bills or notes, hours and seconds, but time and money themselves are considered uncountable. 

For example:


- A cup of coffee. 

- ❖ All liquids and substances are uncountable.




Examples:

- Wine. 
- Cream. 
- Milk. 
- Sugar. 

- ❖ All abstract nouns are uncountable:

- Hope. 
- Friendship.
- Love.
- Knowledge.

Examples:

- A bottle of wine. 
- A liter of water.
- A piece of cheese. 
- A slice of bread. 

# Some and any.

## Some.

- ❖ Used in affirmative sentences.

Example:

- I need to buy some carrots. 

- ❖ Used to make requests or offers.

Example:

- Would you like some more tea? 

- ❖ Used with plural countable nouns (unos, unas).

Example:

- I want some eggs. 

- ❖ Used with uncountable nouns in the affirmative (algo de).

Example:

- We need some rice. 

## Any.

- ❖ It is used in negative and interrogative sentences.

Example:

- Doesn't your mom have any ice cream at home? 

- ❖ Used with plural countable nouns in negative sentences (ningún / ninguna).

Example:

- I don't have any milk. 

- ❖ Used in interrogative sentences (algún/alguna).

Example:

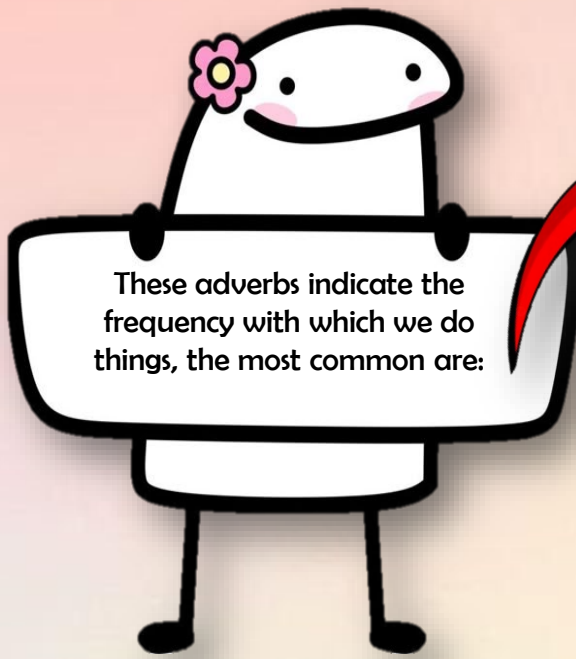
- Do we have any tomatoes at home? 

- ❖ It is also used to mean "any" in specific affirmative contexts.

Example:

- Ask them. Any student knows where to find the cafeteria.

# Adverbs of frequency.



These adverbs indicate the frequency with which we do things, the most common are:

100%

Always.

87%

Almost always.

75%

Usually.

50%

Often.

40%

Sometimes.

30%

Hardly ever.

10%

Almost never.

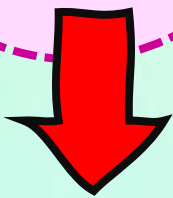
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Never.

There are generally three positions in which these adverbs may appear in relation to the main verb.

1

With the  
verb to  
be.



Adverbs go after the  
verb.

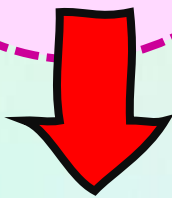
Example:

My sister is **never** on  
time.



2

With  
other  
verbs in  
simple  
tenses.



Adverbs come before  
the verb.

Example:

I **always** eat dinner  
at home.



3

With an  
auxiliary  
verb



Adverbs go between  
the main verb and the  
auxiliary verb.

Example:

Do they **often** walk  
the park?



Some adverbs, such as "sometimes" and "often", can appear at the beginning, end or in an intermediate position in a sentence.

Example:

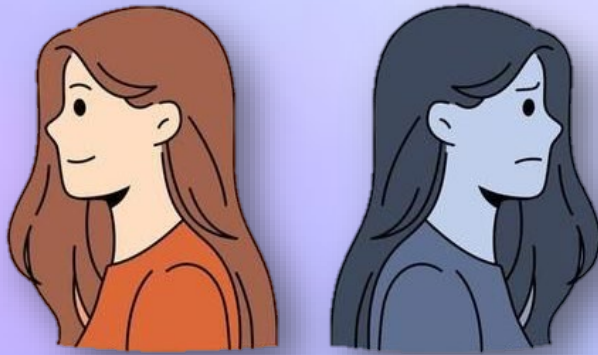
I study in my bedroom **sometimes**.  
**Sometimes** I study in my bedroom.  
I **sometimes** study in my bedroom.

"How often...?" is used to ask questions related to how often an action is performed.

Example:

**How often** do you come to this park?  
**How often** do you go jogging?

# Can./Can't.



In affirmative sentences "can" is used.

In negative sentences "cannot" is used.

Cannot = Can't.

Examples:

- I am not busy, I **can** take you to the train station.
- David **can** play football and tennis.

Examples:

- We **can't** kick the ball basketball.
- David **can't** speak Russian.

Questions:

Can + pronoun/subject + verb + complement.



Wh - Questions:

Wh - Q + can + pronoun/subject + verb + complement.

Examples:

- **Can** you play basketball?  
R: Yes I can / No I can't.
- **Can** Linda go to work tomorrow?  
R: Yes she can / No she can't.

Examples:

- Where **can** I play tennis?  
R: At the local gym.
- What **can** I do there?  
R: A lot of different activities.