



Student's name: Reyna maría Hernández Cruz

Partial:2

Subject: English 2

Topic: super note

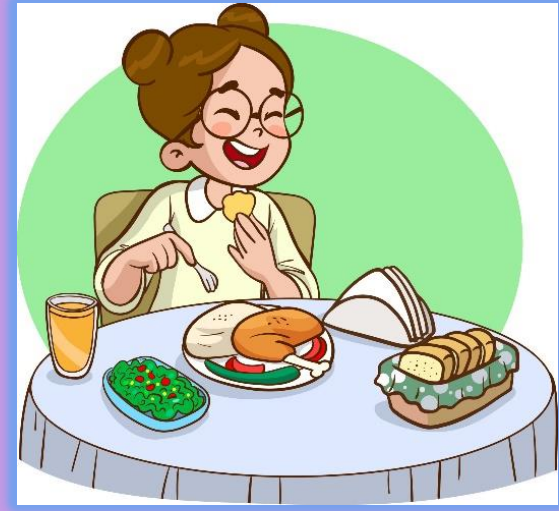
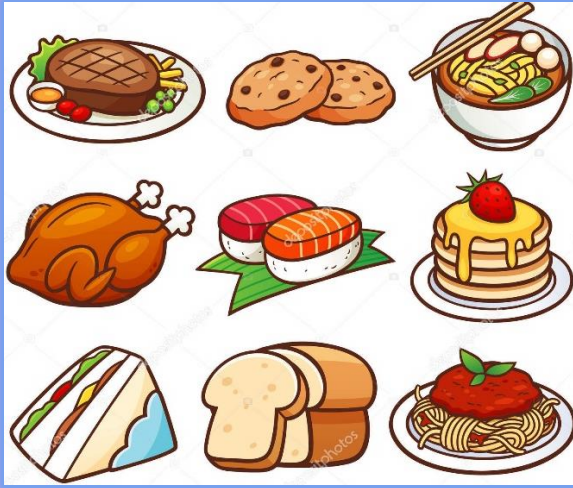
Teacher's name: Lic. Alejandra Vidal Escandón

Quarter: 2 st grade

Degree: Ring

Saturday february/16/ 2025

FOOD.



Bananas

tomatoes

apples



COUNTABLES AND UNCOUNTABLES

COUNTABLES

- apple
- tomatoes
- potatoes
- carrots
- oranges
- candies
- pancakes

UNCOUNTABLES

- mil
- cereal
- sugar
- wáter
- flour
- Coffe
- tea



SOME/ANY

SOME IS USED IN AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES WITH COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS TO EXPRESS AN INDEFINITE AMOUNT.

- there is some water in the bottle
(hay algo de agua en la botella)

ANY IS USED IN NEGATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES WITH COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS TO EXPRESS THE ABSENCE OF A SPECIFIC QUANTITY OR TO ASK GENERAL QUESTIONS.

- there isn't any meat in the fridge
(no hay nada de carne en la nevera)



SOME VERSUS ANY	
Some is generally used in positive sentences.	Any is generally used in negative sentences.
Some is not generally used in questions.	Any is used in questions.
Some can be used anywhere in a sentence.	Any cannot be used at the beginning of a sentence.
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ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY.

100 % ALWAYS

I ALWAYS RAN IN THE PARK

90% USUALLY

SHE USUALLY ATE FRUITS

70% OFTEN

CHILDREN OFTEN WANTED TO
PLAY

50% SOMETIMES

I SOMETIMES WENT ON
HOLIDAYS

0% NEVER

I NEVER ATE A LION

FREQUENCY ADVERBS ARE WORDS THAT MODIFY THE VERB, COMPLEMENT, OR OTHER ADVERBS OF THE SENTENCE TO INDICATE THE PERIODICITY OR FREQUENCY WITH WHICH AN ACTION IS PERFORMED OR AN EVENT OCCURS.

EJEMPLOS:

- I **always** go to bed before 11.
Siempre me voy a dormir antes de las 11.
- We **usually** play tennis on Saturday
generalmente jugamos al tenis los sábados.
- hey **often** invite friends over for dinner.
A menudo invitan a amigos a cenar
- The children **sometimes** stay up late.
Los niños a veces se quedan despiertos hasta tarde.
- I **never** get bored.
Nunca me aburro.

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

Adverbs of frequency:

We often use adverbs of frequency for talking about the frequency of something.

Adverbs of frequency are placed before of the main verb.

- They sometimes sing at the parties.

BUT...
When the sentence includes verb to be, the adverb goes after the verb.

- She is always happy.

NEVER

SOMETIMES

USUALLY

ALWAYS

A. Order the sentences. Remember PRESENT SIMPLE!
Always/they/are/happy/go to school/when/they

Do her homework/she/often/at 5 o'clock

Have lunch/always/they/at 2 o'clock

Rain/in Ecuador/always/spring/does/in/?

Sometimes/play football/in the playground/Mickey and James

Usually/go to the disco/on Saturdays

B. Put the adverbs in the right position.

TO BE + ADVERB

- It rains in the desert. (never)
- They go to the disco on Saturdays. (often)

MAIN VERB + ADVERB

How often...?

1


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CAN FOR ABILITY

WHAT IS CAN?

IT'S AN ENGLISH (AUXILIARY OR HELPING) VERB USED WITH ACTION VERBS TO EXPRESS ABILITY, TO REQUEST OR OFFER PERMISS, AND TO SHOW THE POSSIBILLITY. FOR EXAMPLE:

- I can speak English
- He can't ride a bike

 **Structure**

+ Affirmative form
Subject + **can** + verb in simple form + complement
Example: Superman **can** freeze objects

- Negative form
Subject + **can not** + verb in simple form + complement
(contraction can't)
Example: Superman **can't** shrink himself

- Interrogative form
Question word + **can** + Subject + verb in simple form + complement + ?
Example: What **can** Superman do?

 **Rules**

- 1. Verb in simple form**
It always goes with a verb in simple form, that is, you do not conjugate it.
- 2. Do not add 's'**
You do not add -s to CAN
Incorrect: He **cans** run
- 3. Do not add 'ing'**
You do not add -ING to CAN
Incorrect: He is **canning**

ABILITY → ABILIDAD

- sarven can ride a bike
puede andar en bicicleta



- I can play table tennis we can cook
Puedo jugar tenis de mesa

