UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN

Escuela Industrial y Prepa Técnica Pablo Livas

Guía de 4ta y 6ta oportunidad de

Vida Cotidiana en Otro Idioma 2

Academia de Idiomas

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Nombre: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Matricula: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Countabl**e (or count) nouns are words which can be counted. They have a singular form and a plural form. They usually refer to things. Most countable nouns become plural by adding an ‘s’ at the end of the word.

For example:

Singular Plural

chair/ chairs

bottle /bottles

student /students

**Uncountable** (or non-count) nouns are words which cannot be counted. Therefore, they only have a singular form. They have no plural forms. These words are thought of as wholes rather than as parts. They usually refer to abstractions (such as confidence or advice) or collectives (such as equipment or luggage).

For example:

Singular

money / -

furniture / \_

information / -

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Used with Countable Nouns Only | |
| a | a doctor, a pen, a meal, a class, a college |
| many | many cups, many books, many libraries, many flights |
| few | few questions, few tables, few apples, few holidays, few countries |
| a few | a few questions, a few problems, a few issues, a few issues |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Used with Uncountable Nouns Only | |
| little | little trouble, little equipment, little meat, little patience |
| much | much money, much time, much food, much water, much energy |
| a little bit of | a little bit of confidence, a little bit of sleep, a little bit of snow |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| some  countable /uncountable | some tables, some stores, some grapes, some cities, some nurses  some time, some news, some bread, some salt, some mail |
| Any  countable / uncountable | any forks, any socks, any bathrooms, any waiters, any beliefs  any advice, any soap, any transportation, any gold, any homework |
| a lot of countable / uncontable | a lot of animals, a lot of coins, a lot of immigrants, a lot of babies  a lot of help, a lot of aggravation, a lot of happiness, a lot of fun |

PRACTICE

a few or a little?

1. He speaks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Spanish, so we were able to find a nice room in Madrid.
2. There are only        \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bananas left in the box.
3. We need        \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ butter for this cake.
4. The teacher gives us        \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. There are only   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_     days left to hand in the reports.
6. I bought        \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ apples in this shop.
7. Could I have        \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ milk in my coffee, please?

Any or some?

Are there \_\_\_\_ messages for me ?

You haven't done \_\_\_\_ work today.

I can see a dog, a cat and \_\_\_\_ cows.

Did you have \_\_\_\_ free time this weekend ?

There are \_\_\_\_people in the street.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Verb to be (simple past) | | | | |
| Pronouns  You  We  They  I  He  She  It |  |  |  |
| Affirmative | Negative | Questions |
| You were a student  We were Bff many years ago.  They were at home this Firday.  I was very happy.  He was handsome.  She was beautiful. | You weren´t a student  They weren´t at home this Friday.  I wasn´t very happy.  He wasn´t handome | Were you a student?  Were they at home?  Was he handsome?  Was she beautiful? |

PRACTICE

a) Was b) were

1) I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Acapulco four weeks ago

2) The museums \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ near downtown

3) Carlos and I went to Plaza Sesamo and we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there all day

WILL to talk about future events or predictions.

"Will" and the negative form "will not" or "won't" is a modal auxiliary verb.

These are some other ways we can use "will" in English **to make promises, offers and requests**

Promises: "I'll help you with your homework tomorrow."  
Offers: "**I'll look after** the children for you if you like."  
Requests: "**Will you tell** Tony I called?"

Practice: CHOOSE THE CORRECT MEANING FOR THESE SENTENCES

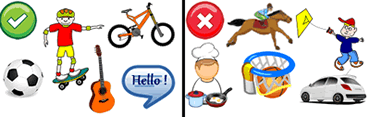
a) Promise b) Request c) prediction

Will you give him my greetings? \_\_\_\_\_\_

I think Pedro will work as a vet. \_\_\_\_\_\_

Tomorrow I´ll help you with your school project \_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Can** is a modal verb.  **Can** is used to express **ability** or to say that something is **possible**. | | |
| **Can** is the same for all subjects. We don't add an 'S' in the third person (like other verbs)  The verb that comes after **Can** is in the infinitive without **to**:   * I**can** *speak* Spanish. (= it is possible for me to speak Spanish = I have the ability to speak Spanish) * He **can** *swim* well. * We **can** *see* our neighbour in the garden. * They **can** *play* the guitar. | **Negative**  To form the negative we add "**not**" after **can** to form one word: **cannot**.  We can also contract the negative to form **can't.** (can't = cannot)   * I **cannot** *play*the piano. We **can't** *go* to the cinema tonight. * She **cannot** *speak* French very well. He **can't** *drive* a car. | Questions To from the question we change the position of the subject and the auxiliary verb.  The main verb is still in the infinitive without*to*.   * Where **can** I*buy*an ice-cream? * **Can**I *go*to the party, please? * **Can**you *speak* Japanese? * What **can**we *do*on Saturday? |



Look at the picture and write sentences using can/ can´t

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Simple past**

### Completed Action in the Past

simple past completed action

Use the simple past to express the idea that an action started and finished at a specific time in the past. Sometimes, the speaker may not actually mention the specific time, but they do have one specific time in mind.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Affirmative | Subject | Verb in past tense |  |
| Example: | She | Worked | yesterday |
|  |  |  |  |
| Negative | Subject | Auxiliary + not | verb in base form |
| Example: | She | did not (didn´t) | work |
|  |  |  |  |
| Question | Auxiliary | subject | verb in base form |
| Example: | Did | she | work? |

#### Put the sentences into simple past.

1. We open the door. →\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. You write poems. →\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Richard plays in the garden. →\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Kerry does not speak English. →\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Do you see the bird? →\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

#### Write sentences in simple past.

1. you / cards / play\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. I / a car / want / ? /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. we / the game / lose\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. not / I / early / get up\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. not / Jeff and Linda / home / cycle \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_