

UNIDAD DIDÁCTICA SEGUNDO PERÍODO. GRADO SÉPTIMO

LEONIDAS B. MURILLO LÓPEZ

Bienvenido a la unidad del segundo período 2020. A continuación, encontrarás relacionados los temas contenidos en la unidad, como también las respectivas actividades para adquisición, práctica y afianzamiento del idioma inglés.

Nota: Algunos talleres aparecen como anexos para realizarlos como parte de algunos temas. Se indicará cuando sea necesario realizarlos. En otras ocasiones, habrá actividades en la internet.

1. Likes and dislikes

- **Love** /lʌv/: encantar
- **Like** /laɪk/: gustar
- **Dislike** /dɪs'laɪk/: no gustar
- **Hate** /heɪt/: odiar

Estos verbos se utilizan para expresar preferencias; es decir, cosas o actividades que nos gusta hacer (**I like hamburgers** / Me gustan las hamburguesas) y cosas o actividades que no nos gusta hacer (**I dislike hamburgers** / No me gustan las hamburguesas).

Estructura:

Para revisar la gramática puedes ir a la unidad del presente simple. Estos verbos regularmente van acompañados de dos tipos de palabras: sustantivos y verbos.

1. Sustantivos

- I love cars. (Me encantan los carros)
- She likes movies. (A ella le gustan las películas)
- We don't like sad music. (No nos gusta la música triste)
- We dislike sad music. (No nos gusta la música triste)
- He hates spinach. (Odia las espinacas)

2. Verbos

Cuando estas palabras (love, like, dislike, hate) están acompañadas de verbos hay dos opciones. Estas dos opciones tienen un significado idéntico, puedes utilizar el uno o el otro sin variación en el sentido de la frase.

a) Verbo + ing

- She loves listening to music. (Me encanta escuchar música)
- I like playing soccer. (Me gustan jugar fútbol)
- He doesn't like eating vegetables. (A él no le gusta comer verduras/vegetales)
- He dislikes eating bread. (A él no le gusta comer pan)
- They hate dancing. (Odiar bailar)

b) Like + infinitivo

- She loves to listen to music. (Me encanta escuchar música)
- I like to play soccer. (Me gustan jugar futbol)
- He doesn't like to eat vegetables. (A él no le gusta comer verduras/vegetales)
- He dislikes to eat bread. (A él no le gusta comer pan)
- They hate to dance. (Odiar bailar)

Error común

Existe un error común en los hablantes del español. La siguiente oración es un ejemplo del error, intenta nunca cometerlo:

-I love watch movies

Existen dos formas correctas para la oración anterior (Me encanta ver películas):

- I love to watch movies.
- I love watching movies.

Here it is one more explanation. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SWWkG8q0nI8>

Now, you have some extra vocabulary to express preferences.

I'm crazy for ...	I am crazy for sports
My favorite ...	My favorite movie is Inception
I like	I like playing soccer with my brother
I love	I love doing yoga
I hate	I hate eating vegetables
I really hate	I really hate doing exercises at school
I really adore	I really adore happy endings
I detest	I detest having to come here every summer
[noun] is OK	A Pepsi is OK
I really like	I really love going to the beach with my children
I really don't like	I really don't like going to the movies
I don't like	I don't like heavy metal

Activity. Translate the following text into Spanish.

Likes and Dislikes Reading

Hello, Friends!

I am Linda and I'm 16 years old. I am from Ireland, Today I'm writing about the things that I like and thing that I don't like.

It isn't easy because there are **too many things that I like** and some things that I don't like. That's why I am going to write about three or four topics.

Entertainment

I really like listening to music, **I like different** types of music but I am crazy for electronic music, my favorite DJ's are Robin Schulz and Calvin Harris.

I also like watching TV and movies. I like drama movies and sitcoms such as two and half men and the Bing Bang Theory. Sometimes I like to go out with my school friends. We go to the movie theater and the mall.

Food

First, let's talk about food and drinks. I don't like fish very much, but I like meat. I really like fast food such as pizza, hamburgers and French fries but my **favorite** snacks are **pizza** and **hamburgers**.

Pizza is delicious with coke, but I prefer lemonade and orange juice than coke.

I also **like** white coffee. I hate **alcoholic drinks!** When it comes to fruit. **I really adore** grapes, but pears are not my cup of tea. **I like** apples and I love oranges! I'm not a fan of vegetables, but my parents and teachers say they're very important. I think they're right.

I really hate broccoli, but carrots are ok. **I detest** cucumber salad, but I like mixed salad I'm crazy for mushrooms, but I really don't like onions.

School Subjects

I love playing with my friends in the playground. **I don't like** History very much and **I hate** Maths lessons! Anyway, **I like** Gym and Art, but **I prefer** Science because **I'm crazy for** animals.

I really like Music and **I love** Portuguese lessons, **but my favorite subject** is English, of course!

And you? What are your likes and dislikes?

Describe your preferences according to last description.

Listening activity.

Listen and answer.

[https://es.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English_as_a_Second_Language_\(ESL\)/Likes_and_dislikes/Likes_and_dislikes_\(listening\)_ig406jz](https://es.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English_as_a_Second_Language_(ESL)/Likes_and_dislikes/Likes_and_dislikes_(listening)_ig406jz)

[https://www.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English_as_a_Second_Language_\(ESL\)/Likes_and_dislikes/Like_love_or_hate_%5E_ing_nr18318ym](https://www.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English_as_a_Second_Language_(ESL)/Likes_and_dislikes/Like_love_or_hate_%5E_ing_nr18318ym)

Talking about preferences: 'prefer', 'like better' and 'would rather'

There are different ways we can ask about preferences. To ask about people's general tastes or preferences we can use one of the following. They all have the same meaning:

Which do you prefer tea or coffee? Qué preferirías/ qué te gustaría?
I prefer tea to coffee.

Which do you prefer drinking tea or coffee? Qué preferirías/ qué te gustaría?
I prefer drinking tea to coffee. Prefiero té.

Which do you prefer to drink tea or coffee?
I prefer to drink tea than coffee. Prefiero té.

Which do you like better tea or coffee? ¿Qué prefieres/ qué te gusta?
I like tea better than coffee. Me gusta más el té.

Do you prefer tea or coffee?
I prefer tea to coffee. Prefiero té

At a specific time

Imagine that a friend is visiting your home. You offer to make them a drink. You ask:

Would you prefer tea or coffee?

Tea, please.

Unreal situations

Se utiliza la expresión **would rather** que significa preferiría.

For unreal situations we use 'would':

Unfortunately, there is no chance that you will marry Brad Pitt or Johnny Depp. It is an unreal situation, so we ask (Notice that 'rather' is **always** followed by a verb):

Would you rather marry Brad Pitt or Johnny Depp?

I'd rather marry Johnny Depp than Brad Pitt. I think he's sexier!

Another example of this would be:

Would you rather be a bird or a dolphin?

I'd rather be a bird than a dolphin because I don't like fish!

Negative answers.

Would you rather marry Brad Pitt or Johnny Depp?

I'd rather not marry either. I'd rather marry David Beckham.

Would you rather be a bird or a dolphin?

I'd rather not be either. I'd rather be a cow.

Exercise. Write the word to complete the sentence.

Would you ___ to meet at 6 or 7?

a. rather

a. rather

b. like better

b. would rather

c. prefer

c. prefer

Which do you ___ eat chocolate or ice-cream?

Who do you ___ Chelsea or Manchester United?

a. rather

a. prefer

b. prefer

b. better

c. prefer to

c. rather

Who does she ___ you or me?

Which do you ___ better McDonald's or Burger King?

a. prefer to

a. like

b. rather

b. rather

c. like better

c. prefer

I would rather ___ go to either.

Would you ___ go to the cinema or to a restaurant?

a. to

b. not

c. prefer

There Be: There is / there are)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZjhOgnROluo>

Las expresiones **there is** y **there are** hablan de la existencia o no-existencia de las cosas, como en español **hay**.

Por ejemplo...

Hay algo de café en la cocina. = *There is some coffee in the kitchen* Hay dos personas en el ascensor. = *There are two people in the elevator*. La gran diferencia con el español es que en inglés diferenciamos entre **there is** en singular y **there are** en plural.

There is / there are= affirmative

There is not / there are not= negative

Is there? / Are there? Interrogative

Exercises. Visit the website below and do the activities to learn more about **there is** and **there are**.

https://www.english-hilfen.de/en/exercises/various/there_is_there_are2.htm

[https://www.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English_as_a_Second_Language_\(ESL\)/There_is_-_there_are/There_is_-_there_are_na601gy](https://www.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English_as_a_Second_Language_(ESL)/There_is_-_there_are/There_is_-_there_are_na601gy)

Countables and Uncountables nouns.

In English grammar, countable nouns are individual people, animals, places, things, or ideas which can be counted. Uncountable nouns are not individual objects, so they cannot be counted

Sustantivos contables e incontables. Los **sustantivos contables** son aquellos **sustantivos** que pueden separarse en unidades, es decir, son entidades que se pueden contar. Por ejemplo: lápiz, cama, vaso. Los **sustantivos incontables** son aquellos **sustantivos** que designan entidades que no tienen unidad, o que no tienen plural ...

Countable Noun Examples

Anything that can be counted, whether singular – a dog, a house, a friend, etc. or plural – a few books, lots of oranges, etc. is a countable noun. The following countable noun examples will help you to see the difference between countable and uncountable nouns. Notice that singular

verbs are used with singular countable nouns, while plural verbs are used with plural countable nouns.

1. There are at least twenty Italian **restaurants** in Little Italy.
2. Megan took a lot of **photographs** when she went to the Grand Canyon.
3. Your **book** is on the kitchen **table**.
4. How many **candles** are on that **birthday cake**?
5. You have several **paintings** to study in art appreciation **class**.
6. There's a big brown **dog** running around the **neighborhood**.

Uncountable Noun Examples

Anything that cannot be counted is an uncountable noun. Even though uncountable nouns are not individual objects, they are always singular and one must always use singular **verbs** in conjunction with uncountable nouns. The following uncountable noun examples will help you to gain even more understanding of how countable and uncountable nouns differ from one another. Notice that singular verbs are always used with uncountable nouns.

1. There is no more **water** in the pond.
2. Please help yourself to some **cheese**.
3. I need to find **information** about Pulitzer Prize winners.
4. You seem to have a high level of **intelligence**.
5. Please take good care of your **equipment**.
6. Let's get rid of the **garbage**.

Exercises

Is the underlined noun countable or uncountable?

1. The children fell asleep quickly after a busy day of fun.
2. Be careful! The water is deep.
3. The parade included fire trucks and police cars.
4. We like the large bottles of mineral water.
5. My mother uses real butter in the cakes she bakes.
6. How many politicians does it take to pass a simple law?
7. Most kids like milk, but Joey hates it.

8. Most pottery is made of clay.
9. Michael can play several different musical instruments.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1SbJ1B1MTQg>

Some - Any - A - An

English Grammar Rules

For a clear understanding here you have a video's explanation.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=68bT4Q9BPsm>

We use **A/AN** (articles) with **singular countable nouns**.

- My brother has **a dog** and my sister has **a cat**.
- There is **an accident** on the corner.

A is used when the next word starts with a **consonant sound**.

- A book
- A guitar
- A friend
- A university (The start of the word university sounds like YOU, a consonant sound).

AN is used when the next word starts with a **vowel sound**.

- An apple
- An ice-cream
- An orange
- An hour (the letter H in this word is silent so it sounds like it starts with a vowel).

Some and Any

We use **SOME** and **ANY** with **plural nouns** and **uncountable nouns**.

Some is generally used in **positive** sentences.

Any is generally used in **negative** sentences.

- I have **some information** for you about flights to Paris.
(Positive - Uncountable)
- I don't have **any information** for you about flights to Paris.
(Negative - Uncountable)

- We met **some friends** for drinks after work yesterday.
(Positive - Plural Countable)

- I didn't see **any friends** there on Thursday.
(Negative - Plural Countable)
- I think he will have **some time** to speak to you today.
(Positive - Uncountable)
- I don't think he will have **any time** to speak to you today.
(Negative - Uncountable)

You can also use **SOME** and **ANY** in a sentence without a noun if the meaning of the sentence is clear.

- I didn't eat any salad but Peter ate **some**. (salad)
- Sean took lots of photos of the mountains but Emma didn't take **any**. (photos)

Questions with Some and Any

Generally, we use **ANY** in questions.

- Do you know **any** famous people?
- Do you have **any** children?

But, **SOME** is used in the following circumstances:

1. When we are offering something.

- Would you like **some coffee**?
- Do you want **some sugar** for your coffee?

2. When we are asking for something.

- Could I have **some salt**, please?
- Can I have **some fries** with that?

3. When we are suggesting something.

- Why don't we watch **some movies** on TV tonight?
- Why don't you give her **some advice**?

You can also use **SOME** and **ANY** in a sentence without a noun if the meaning of the sentence is clear.


I didn't eat any salad but Peter ate **some**. (salad)

Sean took lots of photos of the mountains but Emma didn't take **any**. (photos)

Summary Chart

English Grammar

A - An - Some - Any



A / AN + singular countable nouns

A + CONSONANT SOUND There is **a** bottle on the table.

AN + VOWEL SOUND There is **an** apple on the table.

SOME / ANY + plural countable nouns & uncountable nouns

+ affirmative **SOME** There is **some** cheese in the fridge.

- negative **ANY** There isn't **any** cheese in the fridge.

? questions * **ANY** Is there **any** cheese in the fridge?

		Countable SINGULAR	Countable PLURAL	UNCOUNTABLE
+	affirmative	A / AN	SOME	SOME
-	negative	A / AN	ANY	ANY
?	questions *	A / AN	ANY	ANY

* EXCEPTIONS

			Countable PLURAL	UNCOUNTABLE
?	questions 1. offer	Would you like some ... ?	SOME	SOME
?	questions 2. ask for	Can I ... some ... ?	SOME	SOME
?	questions 3. suggest	Why don't we ... some ... ?	SOME	SOME

www.grammar.cl
www.woodwardenglish.com
www.vocabulary.cl

Let's practice. Click on the link and do the activities.

<https://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=5271>
https://www.english-grammar.at/online_exercises/quantifiers/quantifiers1.htm

Exercise. Do the activity in the PDF. (Some-any activity). Taller no. 1

How much / how many.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QbeIFCTy9sU>

Explanation.

When we want to know the quantity or amount of something, we ask questions starting with **How much** and **How many**.

HOW MUCH ...? - (Quantity)

How much is used with uncountable nouns.

HOW MUCH + UNCOUNTABLE NOUN

- **How much** time do we have to finish the test?
- **How much** money did you spend?
- **How much** sugar would you like in your coffee?
- **How much** paper will I need?
- **How much** milk is in the fridge?
- **How much** traffic was there on the way to work?

If the verb **To Be** is used with an uncountable noun, it is in singular form (= IS or WAS etc.)

HOW MUCH ...? - (Price)

How much can also be used when we want to know the PRICE of something.

In this case, we can use **How much** with countable nouns (both singular and plural nouns).

- **How much** is that painting?
- **How much** are those shoes?
- **How much** did your jacket cost?
- **How much** is the dress on display in the window?
- **How much** will it cost me?
- **How much** does it cost?

HOW MANY ...? - (Quantity)

How many is used when we want to know the QUANTITY of something.

It is only used with plural countable nouns.

HOW MANY + PLURAL NOUN

- **How many** days are there in January?
- **How many** people work in your company?
- **How many** cousins do you have?
- **How many** books did you buy?
- **How many** countries are there in the world?

- **How many** students are in the class right now?
- **How many** chairs are there in this room?
- **How many** pieces of chocolate would you like?

Omitting the noun

Often the noun is omitted in the question when it is obvious what we are talking about.

A: I would like to buy some **cheese**. B: **How much** (cheese) would you like?

The noun *cheese* is not necessary after **how much** since we already know we are talking about *cheese*. In fact, it is normally omitted to avoid sounding repetitive.

More examples:

- A: I need some **coins**. - B: **How many** do you need?
- A: I need some **sugar**. - B: **How much** do you need?

Summary Chart

ENGLISH
GRAMMAR

HOW MUCH? - HOW MANY?



When we want to know the **quantity** or **amount** of something, we ask questions starting with *How much* and *How many*.

HOW MUCH?

I want to know the QUANTITY or AMOUNT

HOW MUCH + UNCOUNTABLE NOUN

- **How much** sugar would you like?
- **How much** money did you spend?
- **How much** time do we have to finish?
- **How much** milk is in the fridge?

HOW MUCH?

I want to know the PRICE

HOW MUCH + SINGULAR OR PLURAL NOUN (or with the verb COST or BE).

- **How much** is this dress?
- **How much** did your jacket cost?
- **How much** are these shoes?
- **How much** will it cost me?

HOW MANY?

I want to know the QUANTITY or AMOUNT

HOW MANY + PLURAL (COUNTABLE) NOUN

- **How many** days are there in January?
- **How many** books did you buy?
- **How many** students are in this room?
- **How many** cousins do you have?

The noun is often omitted in the question when it is obvious what we're talking about.

- A: I would like to buy some **cheese**.
- B: **How much** (cheese) would you like?
- A: I need some **coins**.
- B: **How many** do you need?
- A: I need some **sugar**.
- B: **How much** do you need?

www.grammar.cl

www.woodwardenglish.com

www.vocabulary.cl

Activity. Now it is your opportunity to practice.

https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/confusing_words/much_many3.htm

<https://www.english-4u.de/en/grammar-exercises/how-much-many.htm>

Exercise. Do the activity about how much and how many in word document. Taller no. 2

A few / a little.

Watch the video which has the theme explanation.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oGqNs8REVS8>

https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/confusing_words/few_little.htm

<https://test-english.com/grammar-points/a2/much-many-little-few-some-any/>

Activity.

Decide whether you have to use a little or a few:

1. Can you please buy _____ apples.
2. We need _____ water.
3. I have _____ money left.
4. I take _____ sugar with my coffee.
5. We had _____ pints of beer there.
6. You have _____ time left.
7. There are _____ chairs in the room.
8. He only spent _____ dollars there.

