

PROPÓSITO:

With this lesson, students will be presented to vocabulary related to health, day to day situations, habits, among others; which they can use in order to communicate and describe people as well as themselves.

Con esta lección, los estudiantes se familiarizaran con vocabulario relacionado con la salud, situaciones del día a día, hábitos, entre otros; que pueden usar para comunicarse y describir a las personas, así como a sí mismos.

MOTIVACIÓN:

EXPLICACIÓN:

1. My Body is an Amazing Machine!

Remember that your body is an exceptional machine, that allows you to do a lot of things.

Let's look into the names of some body parts!

Open this link and watch the videos/read the parts of the body.

Recuerda que tu cuerpo es una máquina excepcional, que te permite hacer muchas cosas.

¡Veamos los nombres de algunas partes del cuerpo!

Abre este enlace y mira los videos/lee las partes del cuerpo.

https://www.vocabulary.cl/Basic/Body_Parts.htm

Don't forget that some nouns can be singular or plural, let's check the plural nouns!

No olvides que algunos sustantivos pueden ser singulares o plurales, vamos a chequear los sustantivos plurales!

In general the plural of a noun is formed by adding -S to the noun.

En general, el plural de un sustantivo se forma añadiendo -S al sustantivo.

Singular Plural

car	cars
house	houses
book	books
bird	birds
pencil	pencils

However (Aún así):

- When the noun ends in S, SH, CH, X or Z*, we add -ES to the noun.

Cuando el sustantivo termina en S, SH, CH, X o Z*, añadimos -ES al sustantivo.

Singular Plural

kiss	kisses
wish	wishes
match	matches
fox	foxes
quiz	quizzes*

- I have a **box** in my bedroom.
- I have three **boxes** in my bedroom.

* With words that end in Z sometimes we add an extra Z to the plural form of the word (such as with the plural of quiz).

* Con las palabras que terminan en Z a veces agregamos una Z adicional a la forma plural de la palabra (como con el plural del examen).

- When the noun ends in a VOWEL + Y, we add -S to the noun.

Cuando el sustantivo termina en una VOCAL + Y, añadimos -S al sustantivo.

Singular Plural

boy	boys
holiday	holidays
key	keys
guy	guys

- When the noun ends in a CONSONANT + Y, we remove Y and add -IES to the noun.

Singular Plural

party	parties
lady	ladies
story	stories
nanny	nannies
city	cities

- If the noun ends in F or FE, we remove the F/FE and add -VES to the noun.

Si el sustantivo termina en F o FE, quitamos el F/FE y agregamos -VES al sustantivo.

Singular Plural

life	lives
leaf	leaves
thief	thieves
wife	wives

Some exceptions (Algunas excepciones): roof - roofs, cliff - cliffs, chief - chiefs, belief - beliefs, chef - chefs

- If the noun ends in a CONSONANT + O, we normally add -ES to the noun.

Si el sustantivo termina en una CONSONANTE + O, normalmente agregamos -ES al sustantivo.

Singular Plural

tomato	tomatoes
potato	potatoes
echo	echoes
hero	heroes

Some exceptions (Algunas excepciones): piano - pianos, halo - halos, photo - photos

- There are a number of nouns that don't follow these rules. They are irregular and you need to learn them individually because they don't normally have an S on the end.

Hay un número de sustantivos que no siguen estas reglas. Son irregulares y necesitas aprenderlos individualmente porque normalmente no tienen una S al final.

Singular Plural

man	men
woman	women
child	children
foot	feet
tooth	teeth
goose	geese
mouse	mice

- There is a **child** in the park.
- There are many **children** in the park.

- There are some nouns in English that are the same in the singular and the plural.

Hay algunos sustantivos en inglés que son iguales en singular y plural.

Singular Plural

fish	fish
sheep	sheep
deer	deer
moose	moose
aircraft	aircraft

- I can see a sheep in the field.
- I can see ten sheep in the field.

Now you know how to make plurals!

2. People Can Do a Lot of Things!

To talk about your likes and dislikes, you can use these expressions.

Para hablar de tus gustos y disgustos, puedes usar estas expresiones.

Expressing likes (Expresar gustos):

- I like...
- I love...
- I adore...
- I'm crazy about...
- I enjoy...

Expressing dislikes(Expresar disgustos):

- I don't like...
- I dislike...
- I hate...
- I can't stand...
- I detest...

Examples of likes and dislikes :

I'm **crazy about** basketball, but I **can't stand** ice hockey.

I **adore** reading poetry, but I **detest** doing the housework.

If you neither like nor dislike something (Si no te gusta ni disgusta algo):

"I **don't mind** doing the housework."

Things to remember about likes and dislikes (Cosas para recordar acerca de los gustos y disgustos):

- When these expressions are followed by a verb, the latter is put in the -ing form.

Cuando estas expresiones son seguidas por un verbo, este último se pone en la forma -ing.

Examples:

"I like listening to music."

"I hate wearing sunglasses."

I like

I detest VERB+ING

I don't mind

- Note that "**very much**" & "**a lot**" always come after the things you like.

Ten en cuenta que "mucho" y "mucho" siempre vienen después de las cosas que te gustan.

Examples:

"I like basketball **very much/a lot**. NOT I like ~~very much/a lot~~ basketball."

- Be careful when you use "I don't mind..."

Ten cuidado cuando uses "no me importa..."

Examples:

"Do you mind playing football?"

"No, I don't mind." (Although it's in a negative form, it means that it's ok for me. I neither love it nor hate it.) (Aunque está en una forma negativa, significa que está bien para mí. No lo amo ni lo odio.)

3. My health care routine.

To talk about routines and habits, it is really important to know the days of the week and months of the year.

Para hablar acerca de rutinas y hábitos, es muy importante conocer los días de la semana y los meses del año.

Remember there are 7 days of the week:

Recuerda que hay 7 días de la semana:

MONDAY - TUESDAY - WEDNESDAY - THURSDAY - FRIDAY - SATURDAY - SUNDAY

And there also are 12 months of the year:

Y también hay 12 meses del año:

JANUARY - FEBRUARY - MARCH - APRIL - MAY - JUNE - JULY - AUGUST - SEPTEMBER - NOVEMBER - DECEMBER

You can check this page to practice them more:

Puedes chequear esta pagina para practicarlos mas:

https://www.vocabulary.cl/Basic/Days_Months_Season...

Ordinal numbers are the numbers that indicate the exact position of something or someone at a place. If the number of objects/persons are specified in a list: the position of the objects/persons is defined by ordinal numbers.

Los **números ordinales** son los números que indican la posición exacta de algo o alguien en un lugar. Si el número de objetos/personas se especifica en una lista: la posición de los objetos/personas se define por números ordinales.

Check this page to practice ordinal numbers more!

Chequea esta pagina para practicar mas los números ordinales:

<https://www.woodwardenglish.com/lesson/ordinal-num...>

EJERCICIOS:

1. Turn this singular nouns into plural nouns.

Convierte estos sustantivos singulares en sustantivos plurales.

- a. Body
- b. Head
- c. Eye
- d. Nose
- e. Hand
- f. Kidney

2. Write 3 sentences about things you like and 3 about things you don't like. Don't forget to use expreessions of like/dislike.

Escribe 3 oraciones acerca de cosas que te gustan y 3 acerca de cosas que no te gustan. No olvides usar expresiones de gusto/disgusto.

3. Order the letters of the days of the week and months of the year.

Ordena las letras de los días de la semana y los meses del año.

Days of the week

- a. YOMAND _MONDAY_
- b. UDESTYA _____
- c. NEADWESYD _____
- d. HARSTYUD _____
- e. IYDRAF _____

f. TADASURY _____

g. UNYDAS _____

Months of the year

a. UNARJAY **JANUARY** _____

b. YRUAFBER _____

c. RAMCH _____

d. PLIRA _____

e. YAM _____

f. NUEJ _____

g. LUJY _____

h. TUSAGU _____

i. RPSETEMEB _____

j. TORECOB _____

k. MNOEVBER _____

l. MEBCERDE _____

EVALUACIÓN:

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