



UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE SINALOA

PREPARATORIA CENTRAL DIURNA

GUIA DE ESTUDIOS DE LA ASIGNATURA INGLÉS 1

- Contestar con conciencia y honestidad te permite tener un 70% de probabilidades de aprobar.
- Los ejercicios en línea son para practicar no es necesario guardar evidencia.
- Para asesorías acude al cubículo de inglés.
- Entrégala el día de tu examen.

Nombre: _____

Grupo: _____

Elaborado por:
Academia de Inglés de la UAPCD

COUNTRIES AND NATIONALITIES

Contesta el ejercicio.



Country: _____

Nationality: _____



Country: _____

Nationality: _____



Country: _____

Nationality: _____



Country: _____

Nationality: _____



Country: _____

Nationality: _____



Country: _____

Nationality: _____



Country: _____

Nationality: _____



Country: _____

Nationality: _____



Country: _____

Nationality: _____



Country: _____

Nationality: _____



Country: _____

Nationality: _____



Country: _____

Nationality: _____

Este vocabulario se usará en el examen

PRONOUNS AND VERB TO BE

¿Qué es el verbo to be?

El verbo to be es el verbo más utilizado en la lengua inglesa y también el más importante. Se utiliza como verbo principal y como auxiliar, y es irregular en pasado y en presente. Tiene 4 significados aunque los principales son ser y estar. Los cuatro significados son:

- Ser.
- Estar.
- Haber.
- Poder.

Ejemplos:

I am a tall person. (Yo soy una persona alta).

She is sad. (Ella está triste).

There are four chairs in the room. (Hay cuatro sillas en la clase).

You are not to open your mouth in the meeting. (No puedes abrir la boca en el meeting).

AQUÍ TIENES VIDEOS EXPLICATIVOS:

<https://youtu.be/dFJvNYdKGrA>

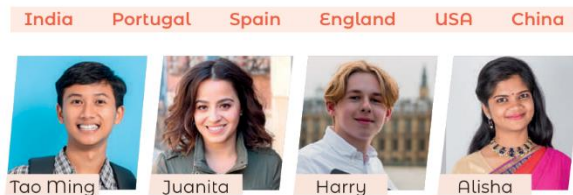
https://youtu.be/phP_PKBzrsg

GRAMMAR ► Verb to be (contractions)

PERSONAL PRONOUN	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	am	am not	Am I...?
He/She/It	is	is not / isn't	Is he/she/it...?
We	are	are not / aren't	Are we...?
You	are	are not / aren't	Are you...?
They	are	are not / aren't	Are they...?

DESCRIBE A ESTAS PERSONAS Y SUS NACIONALIDADES USANDO EL VERBO TO BE

Example: He is Mario, he is from Peru.



- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____



RE ESCRIBE ESTAS ORACIONES EN NEGATIVO Y EN INTERROGATIVO

1. I'm a teacher.

☐ _____
☐ _____

2. He's a great police officer.

☐ _____
☐ _____

3. Frankie and Johanna are chefs.

☐ _____
☐ _____

4. They're pilots.

☐ _____
☐ _____

EJEMPLO

I AM STUDENT

(-) I AM NOT STUDENT

(¿) AM I STUDENT?

COMMANDS

Los comandos en inglés (órdenes o instrucciones directas) se construyen utilizando el verbo en su forma base al inicio de la oración. Por lo general, no llevan sujeto, ya que se dirigen directamente a la persona que escucha.

GRAMMAR > Commands

Commands are expressions used to give orders, instructions, or directions.

Une con una línea para completar el comando

Sit	Your book
Open	Your phone in class
Close	The door
Don't	Talk
Take out	Your pen
Don't use	In the classroom
Complete	The exercise
Don't eat	Down

Clasifica los comandos. ¿Quién lo utiliza el maestro o el alumno?



thank you	Gracias
you're welcome	De nada.
sit down	
listen please	
take out paper	
you all write	
take out your book	
open you book	
close your book	
read your book	
read	
you all read	
repeat please	
I don't undersand	
give the paper	
raise your hand	
Are there any questions?	
I don't know	
a loud	
What did he/she sid?	
Did you finish?	
I finished (we finished)	
pardon me	
bless you	
excuse me	
good	
bad	
answer	
again	
silence	
in Spanish	
stand up	

INVESTIGA EL SIGNIFICADO DE
CADA UNO Y ANOTALO

ESTE VOCABULARIO APARECERÁ
EN EL EXAMEN

usivo para estudiar. No sustituye la evaluación.

PRONOMBRES SUJETO Y OBJETO

Un **pronombre personal** (**I , You , He , She , It, We, They**) se refiere a la persona o cosa que realiza una acción. Normalmente aparece al principio de la oración, antes del verbo.

Un **pronombre de objeto** (**me , you, him, her, its, us, them**) se refiere a la persona o cosa afectada por una acción. Normalmente se coloca después de un verbo o una preposición.

Subject pronouns	Object pronouns
I go to the library regularly.	Jana told me about it.
We haven't met before.	There's a letter thanking us for our hospitality.
You should visit Paris.	Everyone's waiting for you outside.
He said that John would handle it.	Don't tell him ; it's a surprise!

Pronombres de sujeto van antes del verbo y en ocasiones en mayúsculas

Pronombres de objeto van después del verbo y normalmente en minúsculas

LANGUAGE TIPS

Subject pronouns	Object pronouns
I	Me
You	You
He	Him
She	Her
It	It
We	Us
You	You
They	Them

AQUÍ TIENES VIDEOS EXPLICATIVOS:

<https://youtu.be/ifyTPT3fWJA>

ESTOS APARECERAN EN EL EXAMEN

Elige una de las 2 opciones y escríbela en la línea.

1. (*She / Her*) often drinks milk.



2. Please give (*I / me*) a pen.

3. John takes (*she / her*) to school.



4. (*They / Them*) are my friends.

5. Ann is our grandma. She really loves (*we / us*).

6. (*I / Me*) usually ride a bike with my mum.



7. He goes to the cinema with (*they / them*).

8. Lisa is a student. (*She / Her*) is 14 years old.

9. Mark is Lucy's little brother. Lucy plays card games with

(*he / him*) in the afternoon.



10. Their dad buys (*they / them*) ice cream every

Friday.



EJERCICIO DE PRACTICA ONLINE:

wordwall.net/es/resource/22266534



Al final puedes ver tu calificación.

HAVE Y HAS (TENER)

We use have/has to show possession. Example:
I have short hair. She has curly hair.

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I have...	I don't have...	
You have...	You don't have...	Do you have ...?
He has...	He doesn't have...	Does he have...?
She has...	She doesn't have...	Does she have...?

AQUÍ TIENES VIDEOS EXPLICATIVOS:

<https://youtu.be/b9-myoXeJL4>

<https://youtu.be/X5sTzI949-I>

Completa usando HAVE o HAS

- I _____ two pencils.
- They _____ a test today.
- Mum _____ a new dress.
- We _____ no music lesson today.
- I don't _____ any brothers or sisters.
- He doesn't _____ any homework.
- Peter _____ a big sister called Tammy.
- The monkey _____ a yellow banana.
- We don't _____ school on Friday.
- She _____ a new baby sister.



EJERCICIO DE PRACTICA ONLINE:

wordwall.net/es/resource/39074895



Al final puedes ver tu calificación.

ARTICULOS INDEFINIDOS (A – AN)

A / An son los artículos indefinidos en inglés, que se utilizan para referirse a un sustantivo cualquiera de una misma clase (persona u objeto), sin definir o precisar uno en particular. Por ejemplo: I need to buy a new shirt. / Necesito comprar una nueva camisa.

Hay una manera sencilla de recordar esto:

- Cuando la palabra comienza con una vocal (**a, e, i, o, u**), entonces deberás usar **'an'**, suena mejor y se oye más adecuado al decirlo.
- Cuando la palabra comienza con una **consonante** debes usar **'a'**.

Sin embargo, con esta regla hay una excepción. Si estás utilizando una palabra **con una 'h' muda**, como 'honourable' u 'honest' entonces tienes que utilizar 'an'. Por lo tanto, sería "an honourable man" y "an honest mistake".

Cuando la 'u' tiene el mismo sonido que la **'y'** en "you", o la **'o'** tiene el mismo sonido que la **'w'** en "won" entonces debes de usar 'a'. Un ejemplo sería **"a one-legged man"** y **"a University trip"**.

ESTE TEMA APARECERA EN EL EXAMEN

Write A/AN with the following words.

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| _____ market | _____ building | _____ cathedral |
| _____ park | _____ old teather | _____ elegant hotel |
| _____ aquarium | _____ central park | _____ beach |
| _____ university | _____ museum | _____ opera house |

EJERCICIO DE PRACTICA ONLINE:

wordwall.net/es/resource/7590



Al final puedes ver tu calificación.

DEMONSTRATIVES

THIS-THAT-THESE-THOSE

Los pronombres demostrativos en inglés cumplen una función esencial para señalar la proximidad o lejanía de una persona, objeto o situación en relación con el hablante, tanto en un sentido físico como en uno más abstracto o conceptual.

	NEAR (CERCAS)	FAR (LEJOS)
Singular	This is a house 	That is a house 
Plural	These are houses 	Those are houses 

This is – Esta, esto, este es.

That is- Esa, eso, ese es.

These are- Estos, estas son.

Those are- Esas, esos, aquellos(as) son.

Forma negativa

This/ That isn't/

These/ Those aren't

AQUÍ TIENES VIDEOS EXPLICATIVOS:



<https://youtu.be/r5fwoaF1368>

1) Complete the sentences with **this/that or these/those**.

1) _____ is a gameboy.

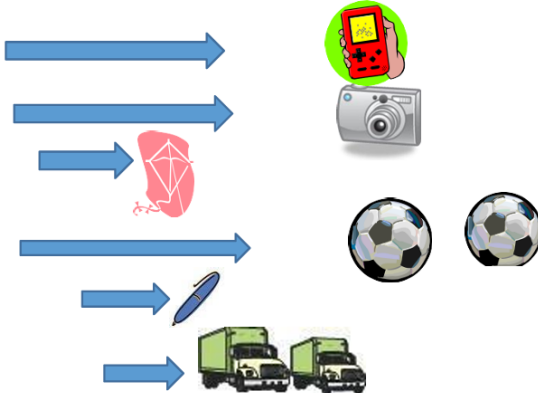
2) _____ is a camera.

3) _____ is a kite.

4) _____ are balls.

5) _____ is a pen.

6) _____ are trucks.



EJERCICIO DE PRACTICA ONLINE:



wordwall.net/es/resource/88019454



Al final puedes ver tu calificación.

There is / There are (hay)

Ambas expresiones se pueden traducir al español por 'hay'; es decir, las utilizamos para expresar la existencia de algo. Aunque en español utilizamos la forma única 'hay', en inglés tenemos que elegir entre el singular o el plural dependiendo del número del objeto al que haga referencia:

Singular:

-**There is an apple in the fridge.**

-Hay una manzana en la nevera.

Plural:

-**There are four students in the classroom.**

-Hay cuatro estudiantes en el aula.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR	There is - There are	Woodward
	Meaning: To say that something exists (or doesn't exist)	
There is + singular noun	There is a book on the desk.	
There are + plural noun	There are books on the desk.	
There is + uncountable noun	There is some milk in the fridge.	
There isn't + singular noun	There isn't a pen on the table.	
There aren't + plural noun	There aren't any pens here.	
There isn't + uncountable noun	There isn't any juice in the fridge.	
There is a cat on the chair.	There are cats on the sofa.	
Is there a cat on the chair?	Are there cats on the sofa?	

AQUÍ TIENES VIDEOS EXPLICATIVOS:



<https://youtu.be/F41rV4uK4zY>



https://youtu.be/kto8H_kEYmM



1. Complete with **there is / there are**

- a t-shirt on the bed.
- two books on the floor.
- a scarf on the floor.
- four pictures on the wall.
- many books on the shelves.
- a book on the bed.
- a laptop on the floor.
- some papers on the floor.

2. Answer the questions using

Yes, there is / Yes, there are / No, there isn't / No, there aren't

- Are there any eggs in the fridge?
- Are there any onions in the fridge?
- Is there any lettuce in the fridge?
- Is there any milk in the fridge?
- Are there bananas in the fridge?
- Is there a cake in the fridge?
- Are there any lemons in the fridge?
- Is there any pizza in the fridge?



3. Look at the picture. Choose if the sentences are **true** or **false**.



- ☐ There is a sofa with stripes
- ☐ There are some books on the shelf
- ☐ There is a computer on the desk
- ☐ There is a ceiling fan
- ☐ There are crayons on the floor
- ☐ There is a bunk bed
- ☐ There is a poster on the wall
- ☐ There is a cat next to the desk

EJERCICIO DE PRACTICA ONLINE:

wordwall.net/es/resource/100238842

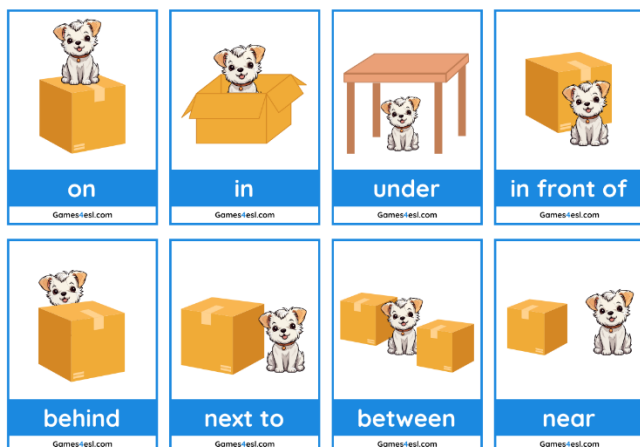


wordwall.net/es/resource/95700157



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PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE



INVESTIGA EL SIGNIFICADO DE CADA UNO Y ANOTALO

ESTE VOCABULARIO APARECERÁ EN EL EXAMEN

EJERCICIO DE PRACTICA ONLINE:

wordwall.net/es/resource/110466805



wordwall.net/es/resource/77262308



Al final puedes ver tu calificación.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Los **pronombres posesivos** son aquellos que sustituyen a un sustantivo y al posesivo que acompañan. Concuerdan con el poseedor y no con la cosa poseída como ocurre en español y, a diferencia del español, no pueden llevar el artículo determinado ("the").

Use of Possessive Pronouns

Subject	Possessive Pronoun
I	mine
you	yours
he	his
she	hers
it	its
we	ours
they	theirs

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VIDEOS
EXPLICATIVOS



<https://youtu.be/BjO37cbHv2s>

Completa con el Pronombre Posesivo Correcto

- We bought that house last year. It is _____.
- This car belongs to Mr. and Mrs. Smith. It is _____.
- I think I saw John drop this pen. I think it is _____.
- This book is _____. It has my name on it.
- My brother and I made that chair. It's _____.
- Excuse me. This phone is _____. You forgot to take it with you.
- Her sister drew the picture. It's _____.
- The little boy shouted, "Give the ball to me! It's _____!"
- That's _____. We bought it last night at the department store.
- The bicycles were _____, so they rode them home after school.
- A: Are you sure this book belongs to your mother? B: Yes, it's _____.
- This is _____ - you ordered the pizza. I ordered the spaghetti.
- A: Is this Robert's? B: No, it's not _____.
- I think these keys are _____. I left them on the table.
- Thomas can find his classroom, but Susan and Mary can't find _____.

EJERCICIO DE
PRACTICA
ONLINE:

wordwall.net/pt/resource/147162



Al final puedes
ver tu
calificación.

3. Complete the sentences as in the example



This is Megan's telescope.

*It's her telescope.
This telescope is hers.*



That is Javier's hat.



That is the Lerma's car

FAMILY MEMEBERS – GENITIVO SAJON ('S)

Vocabulario de la familia

MALE	FEMALE
Grandfather	Grandmother
Father	Mother
Son	Daughter
Brother	Sister
Cousin	Cousin
Uncle	Aunt
Nephew	Niece
Grandson	Granddaughter
Husband	Wife

INVESTIGA EL SIGNIFICADO DE CADA UNO Y ANOTALO
ESTE VOCABULARIO APARECERÁ EN EL EXAMEN

AQUÍ TIENES
VIDEOS
EXPLICATIVOS



<https://youtu.be/uqNzV213Wc8>

GENITIVO 'S



<https://youtu.be/QOlivKahrUQ>

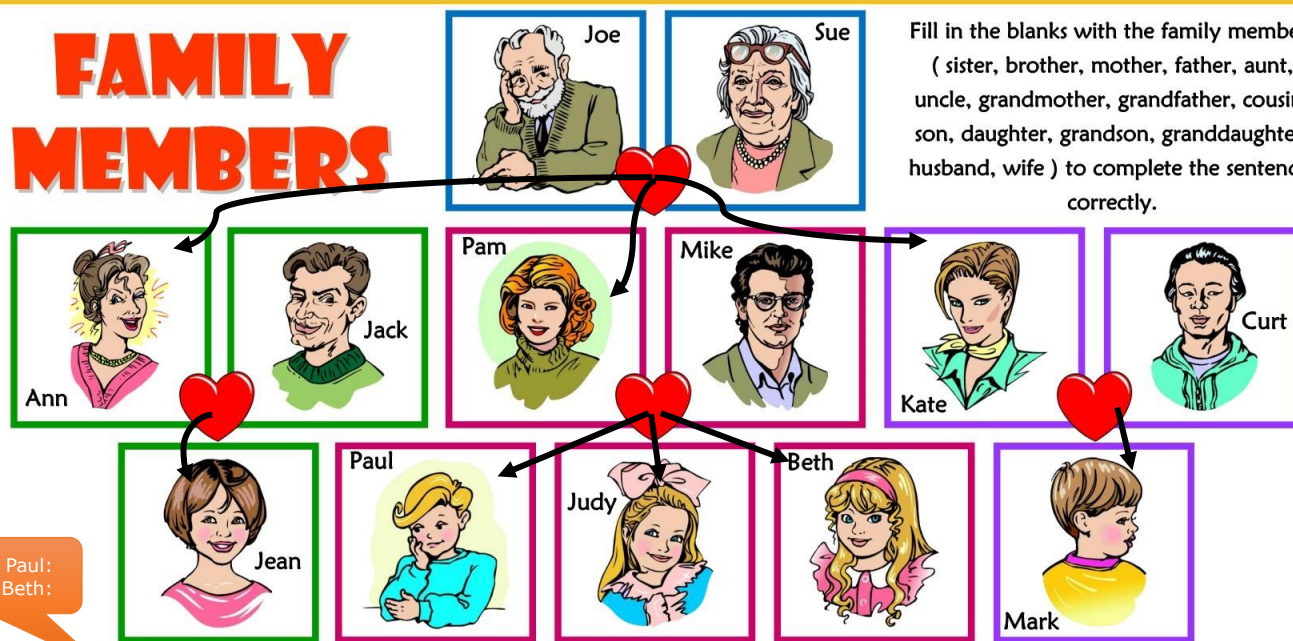
¿QUE RELACION HAY ENTRE ESTOS MIEMBROS DE LA FAMILIA?

En inglés usamos una cosa llamada genitivo sajón para hablar de posesiones. Lo usamos para decir qué pertenece a quién. Por ejemplo, para expresar:

El gato de mi hermana ----- **My sister's cat.** Ese apóstrofo con la s es el genitivo sajón.

Ella es hermana de Anne ----- **She is Anne's sister.** El genitivo sustituye a "DE ANNE"

FAMILY MEMBERS



Fill in the blanks with the family members (sister, brother, mother, father, aunt, uncle, grandmother, grandfather, cousin, son, daughter, grandson, granddaughter, husband, wife) to complete the sentences correctly.

1. Judy es de Paul:
2. Paul es de Beth:

- Judy is Paul's SISTER.
- Paul is Beth's BROTHER.
- Mark is Judy's _____.
- Curt is Kate's _____.
- Ann is Jack's _____.
- Joe is Paul's _____.
- Sue is Judy's _____.
- Pam is Beth's _____.

- Mike is Paul's _____.
- Jack is Judy's _____.
- Kate is Beth's _____.
- Paul is Pam's _____.
- Judy is Mike's _____.
- Joe is Pam's _____.
- Pam is Sue's _____.
- Jack is Ann's _____.

- Kate is Curt's _____.
- Mark is Kate's _____.
- Jean is Jack's _____.
- Sue is Joe's _____.
- Joe is Sue's _____.
- Jean is Judy's _____.
- Paul is Joe's _____.
- Beth is Sue's _____.

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SIMPLE PRESENT Y ADVERBIOS DE FRECUENCIA

El presente simple en inglés se usa para expresar rutinas, hábitos, hechos generales o verdades universales. Se forma usando el verbo en su forma base, pero en la **tercera persona del singular** (*he, she, it*) se le añade una "-s" o "-es" al final

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE (Presente Simple)		
MODO AFIRMATIVO	MODO INTERROGATIVO	MODO NEGATIVO
I play Yo juego	Do I play? ¿Juego yo?	I do not play Yo no juego
You play Tú juegas	Do you play? ¿Juegas tú?	You do not play Tú no juegas
He plays Él juega	Does he play? ¿Juega él?	He does not play Él no juega
She plays Ella juega	Does she play? ¿Juega ella?	She does not play Ella no juega
It plays Él/Ella juega	Does it play? ¿Juega él / ella?	It does not play Él / Ella no juega
We play Nosotros jugamos	Do we play? ¿Jugamos nosotros?	We do not play Nosotros no jugamos
You play Ustedes juegan	Do you play? ¿Juegan ustedes?	You do not play Ustedes no juegan
They play Ellos juegan	Do they play? ¿Juegan ellos?	They do not play Ellos no juegan

Ejercicio: Presente simple en inglés

1. She _____ breakfast at 7am.	a) eat	b) eats
2. I _____ have a dog. 	a) don't	b) doesn't
3. _____ she play the piano?	a) Do	b) Does
4. We _____ soccer after class.	a) play	b) plays
5. I _____ have a dog.	a) don't	b) doesn't
6. _____ you like pizza? 	a) Do	b) Does
7. She _____ like carrots. 	a) don't	b) doesn't

Respuestas: 1. b 2. a 3. b 4. a 5. a 6. a 7. b

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<https://youtu.be/wtTAdfveJHQ>

EJERCICIO DE
PRACTICA
ONLINE:



<https://www.liveworksheets.com/es/worksheets/en/esl-grammar/45394>

Al final puedes
ver tu
calificación.

1. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verb in the simple present tense.

- I _____ (to wake up) at 7:00 every morning.
- She _____ (to eat) breakfast at 8:00 AM.
- They _____ (to go) to the gym every day.
- He _____ (to read) the newspaper in the evening.
- We _____ (to watch) TV after dinner.
- You _____ (to study) English on weekends.
- My brother _____ (to play) soccer on Saturdays.
- The cat _____ (to sleep) on the couch during the day.

3. Write the following affirmative sentences into negative and question forms.

- She goes for a run in the morning.
Negative: _____
Question: _____
- They eat dinner at 7:00 PM.
Negative: _____
Question: _____
- He reads a book in the evening.
Negative: _____
Question: _____

ADVERBIOS DE FRECUENCIA

Los usamos para describir la frecuencia con la que realizamos una actividad.

I always wake up at 5:30 a.m.
I usually eat sunny side up eggs for breakfast.
I regularly take out my dog for a walk and then do my homework.
I often go skateboarding at the park near my house.
Sometimes I have cereal.
I occasionally like to check social media and listen to music before going to bed.
I am rarely late for school.
I never use my cellphone after 11.

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

Always	100%
Usually	90%
Regularly	80%
Often	70%
Sometimes	50%
Occasionally	30%
Rarely	5%
Never	0%

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<https://youtu.be/Esz0-OnPVrc>

EJERCICIO DE
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ONLINE:



<https://wordwall.net/es/resource/2730984>

CAN – CAN'T

Can y **can't** son verbos modales en inglés utilizados para hablar de habilidades, posibilidades o permisos. **Can** significa "poder" (saber hacer algo), mientras que **can't** (la contracción de *cannot*) significa "no poder" o "ser incapaz de".

AFFIRMATIVE

SUBJECT	AUXILIAR	VERB IN BASE FORM	COMPLEMENT
I	can	speak	Spanish.
You			
We		help	people.
They			
She			
He		run	very fast.
It			

NEGATIVE

SUBJECT	AUXILIAR	VERB IN BASE FORM	COMPLEMENT
I	can not = can't	drive	a truck.
You			
We		ride	a horse.
They			
She			
He		play	the drums.
It			

Lee y completa con CAN o CAN'T

- I _____ only speak French. I don't know any other languages.
- _____ you speak English?
- Anny _____ ride a bike but she _____ ride a horse.
- Fish _____ walk.
- People _____ talk with others.
- My brother _____ play the guitar very well.
- Birds _____ fly, but humans _____ without the help of technology.
- I _____ swim, but my sister _____.
- We _____ go to the park if it doesn't rain.
- She _____ cook delicious meals, but I _____ follow a recipe properly.

AQUÍ TIENES VIDEOS EXPLICATIVOS



https://youtu.be/_uIG6fKv85g

Revisa el cuadro y contesta CAN o CAN'T según sus habilidades

Completa los cuadros con tus ideas

What can/can't you do at school?

I CAN

I CAN'T

What can/can't you do in a concert?

I CAN

I CAN'T

Completa con CAN o CAN'T

- _____ you help me? No, I _____. I'm very busy right now.
- The workbook exercises are too easy. I _____ solve them very fast.
- _____ I smoke here? No, you _____.
- My daughter _____ play the piano beautifully.
- _____ we go to the beach tomorrow? Yes, we _____.
- He _____ drive because he lost his license.
- They _____ finish the project by the end of the week.
- _____ she come to the party? No, she _____. She has other plans.

PETER	✓	✗	✓	✗
SARAH	✗	✓	✓	✓
JACK	✓	✓	✗	✓

- 1- Jack _____ ride a bike.
- 2- Sarah _____ draw pictures.
- 3- Peter _____ play the guitar.
- 4- Sarah _____ play the guitar.
- 5- Jack _____ play video games.
- 6- Peter _____ play video games.
- 7- Peter and Sarah _____ ride a bike.
- 8- Peter and Jack _____ draw pictures.
- 9- Sarah and Jack _____ play video games.
- 10- Peter _____ draw pictures and ride a bike.
- 11- Jack _____ draw pictures and play the guitar.
- 12- Sarah _____ ride a bike and play video games.

COUNTABLES AND UNCOUNTABLES

Los sustantivos en inglés se dividen en **countables** (se pueden enumerar y tienen forma plural) e **uncountables** (no se pueden separar en unidades, por lo que siempre van en singular).

Si puedes decir **1, 2, 3 + el sustantivo** por lo regular es un **COUNTABLE**.

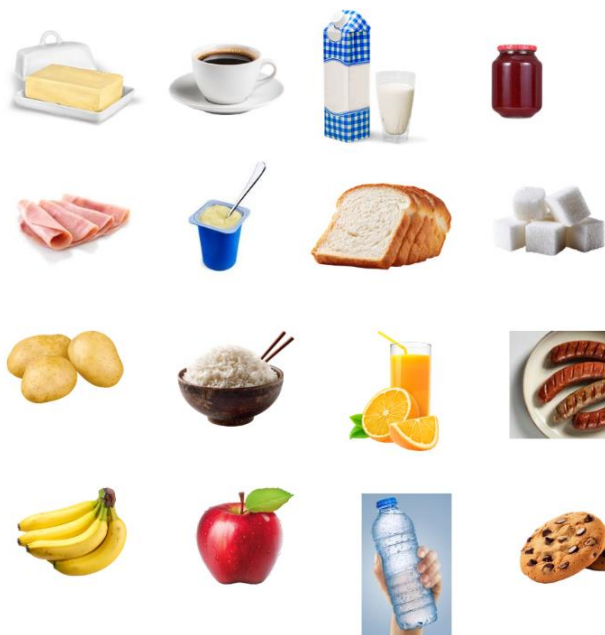
Ejemplo:

1 apple, 2 apples, 3 apples.

Si no puedes decir **1, 2, 3, + el sustantivo** o requieres otra palabra para **poder medirlos** entonces por lo regular estos son **NO COUNTABLES**. Son conceptos abstractos, líquidos, gases, polvos o alimentos que no se pueden separar en unidades para contarlos directamente. Nunca llevan **"a/an"** y jamás tienen **plural**.

Ejemplo:

Water, Money, Information, Love, Music, Bread



INVESTIGA EL SIGNIFICADO DE CADA UNO Y ANOTALO

ESTE VOCABULARIO APARECERÁ EN EL EXAMEN

AQUÍ TIENES VIDEOS EXPLICATIVOS



<https://youtu.be/Q43DH7pqsww>

Investiga los nombres en inglés y clasifica los alimentos entre countables y no countables



COUNTABLE

UNCOUNTABLE

Identify and write whether the following are Countable or uncountable.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| • Dogs | _____ | • Books | _____ |
| • Water | _____ | • Air | _____ |
| • Chairs | _____ | • Pencils | _____ |
| • Sugar | _____ | • Rice | _____ |
| • Cups | _____ | • Cats | _____ |
| • Milk | _____ | • Butter | _____ |
| • Birds | _____ | • Cars | _____ |
| • Tea | _____ | • Cheese | _____ |
| • Flowers | _____ | • Tables | _____ |
| • Coffee | _____ | • Information | _____ |
| • Computers | _____ | • Apples | _____ |
| • Sand | _____ | • Advice | _____ |

ar. No sustituye la evaluación.

EJERCICIO DE PRACTICA ONLINE:



https://www.bbc.com/learningenglish/american/grammar/2012/02/20120201_grammar_countable_uncountable

HOW MUCH / HOW MANY

Ambas frases se usan para preguntar por cantidades, pero se diferencian por el tipo de cosas que estás contando.

- **How much:** Se traduce como *¿cuánto?* o *¿cuánta?* Se usa con **cosas que no se pueden contar** (sustantivos incontables, como líquidos, dinero o ideas).
- **How many:** Se traduce como *¿cuántos?* o *¿cuántas?* Se usa con **cosas que sí se pueden contar** (sustantivos contables, como personas, objetos o lugares).

HOW MUCH - HOW MANY

/həʊ mʌtʃ/	/həʊ 'meni/
TRADUCCIÓN	TRADUCCIÓN
¿Cuánto? ¿Cuánta?	¿Cuántos? ¿Cuántas?
USO	USO
Se usa con sustantivos <u>incontables</u> para preguntar la cantidad de algo.	Se usa con sustantivos <u>contables</u> para preguntar la cantidad de algo.
 EJEMPLOS 	 EJEMPLOS 
How much tea do you drink? ¿Cuánto té bebes?	How many cars do you have? ¿Cuántos carros tienes?
How much sugar did she buy? ¿Cuánta azúcar compró ella?	How many cookies did she eat? ¿Cuántas galletas se comió ella?

- _____ soda do you drink a day?
- _____ minutes do you need to run per hour?
- _____ glasses of water do you drink every day?
- _____ oil do you consume in your meals?
- _____ weight do you lift in the gym?
- _____ days do you take off?
- _____ kilometers can you walk?
- _____ sugar do you use in your desserts?

AQUÍ TIENES
VIDEOS
EXPLICATIVOS



<https://youtu.be/WcXqZvTUQ9M>

Complete the questions using the correct option from above:

- _____ students are there in your classroom?
- _____ strawberries are in your plate?
- _____ water do you need for your dough?
- _____ popcorn is in the box?
- _____ milk would like with your cookies?
- _____ carrots do you need for your salad?
- _____ juice can you drink in a day?
- _____ soda are you going to drink?
- _____ peppers do we need for the pasta?
- _____ salt we have to add to the pasta?

EJERCICIO DE
PRACTICA
ONLINE:



<https://wordwall.net/es/resource/15195872>



<https://wordwall.net/es/resource/103172156>