

## VOCABULARIO .

1er. SEMESTRE

INGLÉS

UNIDAD III

### INTRODUCCIÓN.

Tu maestro está siempre dispuesto a ayudarte en la resolución de la Unidad, pero el aprovechamiento de ésta depende del interés que tu pongas.

En esta Unidad se estudiarán las expresiones de cantidad, las cuales deberás aplicar correctamente. Pues se usan en diversas formas; practica y estudia bastante.

### OBJETIVOS.

1. Utilizar las formas impersonales del verbo haber en tiempo presente (*there is, are*) en forma afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa.
2. Utilizar las expresiones de cantidad:  

some, any  
much, many  
a lot of, lots of  
little, few  
no
3. Traducir enunciados con los temas vistos en la unidad en forma afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa.

## PROCEDIMIENTO.

1. Estudiar el material adicional.
2. Resolver y practicar los ejercicios de la -  
unidad.
3. Asistir al Laboratorio de Idiomas.

## MATERIAL ADICIONAL.

1. En Inglés la palabra *there* significa *allí* o *allá*, pero si se le agrega el verbo *to be* cambia el significado.

There is — Hay (en singular)

There are — Hay (en plural)

There is a book — Hay un libro

There are books — Hay libros

- 1.2 Negación de *there is* - *there are*.  
El adverbio no puede usarse como adjetivo y mo  
dificar sustantivos contables y no contables,  
para expresar negación.

There is no atmosphere on the moon.

No hay atmósfera en la luna.

There are no people on the moon.

No hay gente (personas) en la luna.

- 1.3 Forma interrogativa de *there is* - *there are*.  
El verbo *to be* precede a *there*.

Are there people in the room?

Hay gente en el cuarto?

Respuesta: Yes, there are.

No, there aren't. (are not)

No, there are no people.

2. Expresiones de cantidad.

- 2.1 SOME - ANY

(Modifica sustantivos contables y no contables)

Some: Se utiliza en enunciados afirmativos e  
interrogativos.

There are some students in the classroom

Is there some water on the floor?

Any: Se utiliza en enunciados negativos e  
interrogativos.

There isn't any money here.

Is there any money here?

- 2.2 MUCH - MANY

Much: Modifica solamente sustantivos no con-  
tables. Usualmente no va en enunciados  
afirmativos, sí en enunciados negativos  
e interrogativos.

There isn't much time.

Is there much milk in the bottle?

*Many:* Modifica s3lamente sustantivos conta-  
bles y se utiliza en enunciados afirma-  
tivos, negativos e interrogativos.

There are many people in the store.

There aren't many pencils on the table.

Are there many books on the shelf?

2.3

A LOT OF - LOTS OF

Se utilizan de manera informal en lugar de *much* y *many* y pueden ser usados con sustantivos con-  
tables y no contables.

There are a lot of children in the park.

There is lots of money in the bank.

2.4.

LITTLE - FEW

*Little:* Modifica s3lamente sustantivos no con-  
tables.

There is little oil in Europe.

*Few:* Modifica s3lamente sustantivos conta-  
bles.

There are few students in that classroom.

2.5

NO

Esta expresi3n se explica en el punto anterior  
(1.2) de esta misma unidad

REQUISITO

EJERCICIOS:

I. Completar con *some, any, much many, lots of, a lot of* o *no* y traducir.

1. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ water in the Middle East.

2. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ oil in Japan.

3. There is \_\_\_\_\_ money in their bank account.

4. There is \_\_\_\_\_ salt in this soup.

5. There is \_\_\_\_\_ wine in this dish (a dish of food).

6. There is \_\_\_\_\_ sugar in my coffee.

7. There are \_\_\_\_\_ rich people in India.

8. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ water on the moon.

9. There is \_\_\_\_\_ snow in the northern part of -  
Canada.

10. There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ children in the playground  
today.

II. Completar con la forma correcta del verbo *to be* y la expresión de cantidad adecuada y traducir.

1. There isn't much water in the desert.

2. There is oil in Mexico.

3. There are many people in China.

4. There are no people on the moon.

5. There is sugar in Cuba.

III. Completar con *little*, *few*, o *no*. Traducir.

1. There is little milk in the bottle.

2. There are few apples in the fruit basket.

3. There are few boys in that school.

4. There is no money in my bank account.

5. There is no water on the floor.

IV. Completar con *lots of*, *a lot of*, *some*, *any*, *much* o *many*. Traducir.

1. There are many buildings in Mexico city.

2. There is no ice at the North Pole.

3. There is some bread on the table.

4. There isn't any cream for the coffee.

5. There are many good restaurants in Monterrey.

6. There is much rain in Mexico city.

7. There is some coffee in Colombia.

8. There isn't any salt in this soup.

9. There are many students in that school.

10. There are many sentences in this lesson.

V. Completar con la forma correcta del verbo to be en presente, con una expresión de cantidad apropiada y contestar con respuesta breve. Traducir.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ there \_\_\_\_\_ workers at that factory?  
No, \_\_\_\_\_ .

2. \_\_\_\_\_ there \_\_\_\_\_ people at the dance?  
No, \_\_\_\_\_ .

3. \_\_\_\_\_ there \_\_\_\_\_ coffee in the coffee pot?  
Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ .

4. \_\_\_\_\_ there \_\_\_\_\_ students absent?  
Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ .

5. \_\_\_\_\_ there \_\_\_\_\_ children in the playground?  
No, \_\_\_\_\_ .

#### REQUISITO.

1. Asistir al Laboratorio de Idiomas.
2. Entregar al maestro el ejercicio que indique.

#### VOCABULARIO.