

ESTRATEGIA DE BILINGÜISMO



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PIENSA EN GRANDE

UNIT 3

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What does Would like express?

We use would like or 'd like to say express offers and requests:

Would you like some help?

A: What would you like to eat?

B: I'd like a double cheese hamburger, please.

Verbs that follow would like are in the to-infinitive form:

Would you like to listen to that again?

I'd like to get a return ticket for tomorrow.

What is Would like used for?

We use would like or 'd like to say politely what we want, especially when making offers and requests:

Would you like a biscuit with your coffee?

Can you order for Ellie? She'd like the Margarita pizza, please.

Would like to have + -ed form

We use would like to have + -ed form when talking about things in the past that we have missed:

I'd like to have watched the football but I had to go out. (I wanted to watch the football, but I didn't.)

I'd like to

We can use I'd like to as a short answer to an offer or invitation:

A: You must have dinner with us.

B: Yes, I'd like to.

A: Good. Is Sunday night any good?

Prepositions

Prepositions are generally used to express a relationship in space or time or a logical relationship between two or more people, places or things. Prepositions are most usually followed by a noun phrase or pronoun.

For example:

- I saw her across the street.
- She was sitting between Jess and him.

Here is a list of some of the most common prepositions:

about	beneath	in	since
above	beside	inside	through
across	besides	into	throughout
after	between	like	to
against	beyond	near	toward
along	by	of	under
among	despite	off	underneath
around	down	on	until
at	during	out	up
before	except	outside	with
behind	for	over	within
below	from	past	without

Preposition may be divided in three main groups:

- Prepositions of time
- Prepositions of place
- Prepositions of direction

1. We use **Prepositions of Time** to indicate time of an action or time relationship between nouns in the sentence.

For example:

- In (used with months/years: She was born in January)
- On (used with days: We study English on Tuesday and Thursday.)
- At (used with hours: I start working at 6:00 a.m.)

2. we use **Prepositions of Place** to show the place where someone or something is located.

For example:

- The cat is on the floor.
- His house is near to the restaurant.
- The hospital is behind the metro station.
- My mom is in the bedroom.

3. We use **Prepositions of Direction** to indicate direction of someone or something.

For example:

- The bank is across the park.
- The train is going through the tunnel.
- We are driving over the bridge.

MONTHS OF THE YEAR

- **January** Enero
- **February** Febrero
- **March** Marzo
- **April** Abril
- **May** Mayo
- **June** Junio
- **July** Julio
- **August** Agosto
- **September** Septiembre
- **October** Octubre
- **November** Noviembre
- **December** Diciembre

DAYS OF THE WEEK

- **Sunday** Domingo
- **Monday** Lunes
- **Tuesday** Martes
- **Wednesday** Miércoles
- **Thursday** Jueves
- **Friday** Viernes
- **Saturday** Sabado

TIME

- **Second** Segundo
- **Minute** Minuto
- **Hour** Hora
- **Quarter** Cuarto
- **Half** Media
- **Noon** Medio día
- **Midnight** Media noche
- **Morning** mañana
- **Afternoon** Tarde
- **Evening** Noche
- **Day** Day
- **Night** Noche
- **Spring** Primavera
- **Summer** Verano
- **Autumn** Otoño
- **Winter** Invierno

EXPRESION OF TIME

- What time is it?** ¿ Qué hora es?
- What's the time?** ¿Qué hora es?
- It's a quarter to...** Falta un cuarto para las...
- It is ... and a half** son las..... y media.
- It is a quarter past...** son las.... y cuarto.
- How long...?** ¿Cuánto tiempo...?
- Ago** Hace

about	acerca de
above	encima
across	a través
after	después
against	contra
along	a lo largo
among	entre
around	alrededor
as	como
at	en
before	antes
behind	detrás
below	abajo
beneath	bajo
beside	al lado
between	entre
beyond	más allá
by	por
despite	a pesar de
down	abajo
during	durante
except	excepto
for	para
from	de
in	en
inside	dentro
into	en
like	como

near	cerca
of	de
off	lejos
on	en
onto	en
opposite	enfrente
out	fuera
outside	afuera
over	encima
por	delante
past	por ahí
round	por ahí
since	desde entonces
than	que
through	a través de
to	a
towards	hacia
under	bajo
underneath	debajo
unlike	a diferencia de
until	hasta
up	arriba
upon	sobre
via	vía
with	con
within	dentro de
without	sin



PREPOSITIONS

Imperative mood

We use imperative mood to give:

- Orders >>>>> Bring me a coffee!
- Commands>>> Stand up!
- instructions >>>> Peel off the apple and cut it in dices.

Imperative is formed with the base form of a verb (and sometimes an adverb or preposition).

For example:

- **Come** on!
- **Get** out of here!
- **Be** careful!

There is no explicit subject, because the subject of this kind of sentences is the person or people you are talking to.

If the imperative is negative, it is formed with the auxiliary “**Don’t**”.

- **Don’t** shout at me!
- **Don’t** go there! It’s dangerous.
- **Don’t** stop studying English.

When the order or command is collective (it’s to say, the person who is giving the order will take part of it), the imperative sentence is formed with “**Let’s**”.

For example:

- **Let’s** go
- **Let’s** watch a movie.
- **Let’s** give this course a try.

But if it is negative, the imperative sentence is formed with “**Let’s not**”.

- **Let’s not** eat out tonight.
- **Let’s not** get late to class.
- **Let’s not** stay late up night.

Explanation

We use **How Much** and **How Many** to ask for the quantity of something. They are used with some difference.

1. We use **How much** with uncountable nouns.

For example:

- How much **sugar** is there in the bowl?
- How much **money** do you have in your pocket?
- How much **time** do we have to finish the homework?
- How much **water** would you like?
- How much **is** that shirt?

2. We use **How many** with countable nouns.

For example:

- How many **brothers** does she have?
- How many **hours** a day do they study English?
- How many **rooms** are there in your house?
- How many **students** are there in her class?
- How many **books** do you want?

We use **“Very”** before adverbs and adjectives to emphasize. It expresses ‘to a great degree’:

For example:

- He drives very **fast**.
- He did his homework very **quickly**.
- That shirt is very **expensive**.
- We need a very **high** ladder to get onto the roof.

How much? - How many?

When we want to know the quantity or amount of something, we ask question 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 the 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?

Explanation

Modal Verbs, also known as helping (auxiliary) verbs, are used to express ability, possibility, permission, certainty, suggestion, request, or to give advice. Most of modal verbs accompany a main verb.

Modal verbs are:

Modal Verb	meaning
Can	Ability / request / Possibility
Could	Suggestion / request
May	Permission / Possibility
Might	Possibility
Must	Strong certainty
Should	Advice
Ought to	Necessity

To be, to Have and to Do are also auxiliary verbs, but differ from the others because they can work as ordinary verbs.

For example:

- I am a good student.
- You always do your homework.
- We have to study English a bit more.

Sentence formation with modal verbs.

When the sentence is Positive, it is formed as follows:

Subject + Modal verb + main verb + complement

Subject	Modal Verb	main verb	complement
I	can	swim	very well.
You	could	go	home now.
He	may	come	earlier.
She	might	arrive	late.
We	should	call	them before going there.

When the sentence is Negative, it is formed as follows:

Subject + Modal verb + not + main verb + complement

Subject	Modal Verb not	main verb	complement
I	can not	sleep	very well.
You	could not	leave	now.
He	may not	come	on Saturday.
She	might not	have	money.
We	should not	waste	time.

We can make contractions using the modal and the negation.

Modal Verb not	Contraction
can not	Can't
could not	couldn't
may not	mayn't
might not	mighn't
should not	shouldn't

Note: Remember that contraction is mainly in speech.

When the sentence is Interrogative, it is formed as follows:

Modal verb + Subject + main verb + complement?

Modal Verb	Subject	main verb	complement
Can	I	have	those shoes?
Could	you	help	me out?
May	he	go	to the party?
Might	she	cook	dinner?
Should	we	call	Study more?

