



Miss Karen Rojas C  
Asignatura Inglés

## DOSSIER DE INGLÉS 7° BASICO UNIDAD 1°

<b>SEMANA 3 y 4</b>	
ASIGNATURA	INGLÉS
FECHA	30 Marzo – 10 Abril
CLASE N°	1 , 2, 3, 4
OBJETIVO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Comprender información explícita mediante lecturas breves.</li><li>- Reconocer y aplicar aspectos gramaticales de nivel</li><li>- Reconocer y utilizar vocabulario de nivel</li></ul>
HABILIDADES	<p>Leer reconociendo información mediante la utilización de palabras claves.</p> <p>Escribir para dar información sobre cantidades</p>
CONTENIDO	<p>Cuantificadores ( much , many , a lot of , some and any )</p> <p>Lectura</p>

Recuerda enviar el dossier terminado al correo  
[inglesgr2020@gmail.com](mailto:inglesgr2020@gmail.com)

## Explicación del contenido

En el dossier anterior vimos un vocabulario sobre los elementos contables y no contables que nos preparaba para la unidad 1. Lo que aprenderemos ahora es a expresar usando las palabras **“much”** **“many”** **“a lot of”** **“a few”** **“a Little”** **“some”** and **“any”**

Observa los siguientes ejemplos:

**Much** = su equivalente en español es **mucho** y lo usamos para hablar de elementos que no podemos contar.

Ejemplo:

How much sugar do you have? \_\_\_\_\_ ¿ Cuánto azúcar tienes ?

**Many** = Su equivalente en inglés también es **mucho** pero este lo usamos para elementos que podemos contar. Ejemplo

How many chairs are there ? ¿Cuántas sillas hay ?

**A lot of** = esta palabra la usamos para decir **mucho** pero nos sirve para elementos contables y no contables.

I have a lot of pencils = tengo muchos lapices

A lot of water = mucha agua

**A few** = Significa **"algunos"**, **"unos pocos"**. Se utiliza con sustantivos contables.

There were only few students = habian pocos estudiantes

**A little of** = Se usa para decir poco pero no contable

I need a Little of wáter = necesito un poco de agua.

**Some** = Se usa para frases positivas y su español es algunos , se usa para contable y no contable.

Tengo algunos libros \_\_\_\_\_ I have some books

**Any** = Se usa para frases negativas y preguntas

I don't need any rice = no necesito nada de arroz ..... Do need any pencils?

¿Necesitas algunos de lápices?

## ACTIVITY 1

### 1. Complete using **much** or **many** ( 7 points )

- a) There are \_\_\_\_\_ sugar on the table!
- b) I have \_\_\_\_\_ work to do.
- c) I need \_\_\_\_\_ water.
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ people think she's intelligent.
- e) She doesn't have \_\_\_\_\_ time
- f) Don't eat too \_\_\_\_\_ salt!
- g) I ate \_\_\_\_\_ rice yesterday.
- h) How \_\_\_\_\_ friends do you have?
- i) How \_\_\_\_\_ time do you spent playing?


### 2. Choose the correct alternative ( 5 points )

- a) They only brought **a few / a little of** sugar
- b) There are only **a little of / a few** oranges left
- c) I felt better after I drank **a little of / a few** hot milk.
- d) Mum needs **a little / a few** more strawberries for the jam.
- e) I'd like **a few / a little of** more cookies, please.
- f) I invite **a few / a little of** friends.
- g) I'm **a few / a little** tired

## ACTIVITY 2

1. What does Coca-Cola come in? The answer is in the puzzle.

Cross out ten words for containers and measurements and use them to fill the gaps in the sentences.

<p style="text-align: center;">P A C K E T B M A R G U O T R A B B N I T J A E F A O L G T L E N X O B</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A <i>packet</i> of biscuits</li> <li>2. A ..... of orange juice.</li> <li>3. A ..... of tomatoes.</li> <li>4. A ..... of bread.</li> <li>5. A ..... of soap.</li> <li>6. A ..... of sardines.</li> <li>7. A ..... of toothpaste.</li> <li>8. A ..... of marmalade.</li> <li>9. A kilo ..... of sugar.</li> <li>10. A ..... of tissues.</li> </ol>
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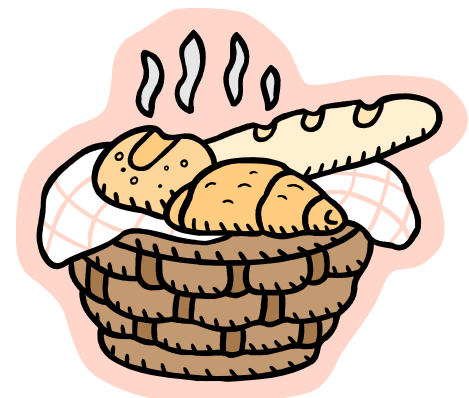
Coca-Cola Classic comes in a \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Fill in “much” or “many”.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>a) How ..... wine?<br/>b) How ..... children?<br/>c) How ..... shops?<br/>d) How ..... pencils?</p> | <p>e) How ..... water?<br/>f) How ..... glasses?<br/>g) How ..... bread?<br/>h) How ..... tea?</p> |
|--|--|

3. Fill in “few” (countable nouns) or “little” (uncountable nouns).

- a. There’s ..... bread.
- b. There are ..... grapes.
- c. There are ..... pears.
- d. There’s ..... money.
- e. There are ..... biscuits.



4. Fill in “some” or “any”.

Stephanie is packing her suitcase. She needs ..... shoes. She doesn’t need to take ..... boots. She needs ..... dresses and ..... blouses. She doesn’t need ..... jumpers or gloves. She doesn’t need ..... warm clothes at all. She needs ..... jeans and she needs ..... money of

### ACTIVITY 3

#### Fill in the blanks with *much*, *many*, and *a lot of*.

1. John hasn't \_\_\_\_\_ money.
2. There is \_\_\_\_\_ gold in the bag
3. I haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ birds in the sky!
4. There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ cars in the street.
5. Are there \_\_\_\_\_ apples on the tree?
6. Jane spends \_\_\_\_\_ money at the shops.
7. Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ bread in the cupboard?
8. Are there \_\_\_\_\_ children on the beach?
9. We are early. We have \_\_\_\_\_ time.

#### Fill in *a little* or *a few*.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ lemonade
2. \_\_\_\_\_ men
3. \_\_\_\_\_ milk
4. \_\_\_\_\_ sweets
5. \_\_\_\_\_ friends
6. \_\_\_\_\_ women
8. \_\_\_\_\_ houses
7. \_\_\_\_\_ money
9. \_\_\_\_\_ snow

#### VI. Choose the correct item.

1. Have got \_\_\_\_\_ friends?  
A) many    B) much    C) a lot of
2. There are \_\_\_\_\_ people in the room.  
A) much    B) a little    C) a lot of
3. Can I have \_\_\_\_\_ sugar, please?  
A) a few    B) a little    C) little
4. How \_\_\_\_\_ oranges are on the table?  
A) many    B) a few    C) much
- 5 How \_\_\_\_\_ money has Fred got?  
A) many    B) little    C) much
6. There are \_\_\_\_\_ monkeys at the zoo.  
A) much    B) a few    C) a little.

## ACTIVITY 4



### READING

#### Slow-Fried French Fries

There are certain foods that are better when not made at home, like french fries. To achieve golden-brown perfection, you have to fry them twice: first at a low temperature, to poach them; then at a high heat, to crisp them up. Very tasty, very much a pain in the neck. A few years back, I read about how French chef Joel Robuchon supposedly does it at his house: He puts sliced potatoes in a pot of cold oil, turns on the heat, and lets them go. It sounds too simple to work. But as the temperature rises, the potatoes cook from the outer layer in until the fries are wonderfully crunchy outside and creamy in the center. You'll never make fries any other way-even if you've never made them before.

#### 1. The word *chef* (in line 6) means

- a person in charge of a hotel
- a person who cooks
- a person who waits on people

#### 2. In the text *fry* (line 3) means:

- to cook in a pan over heat with use of fat
- to cut something into pieces
- to slice something

#### 3. The word *twice* (in line 3) means:

- a) one time
- b) two times
- c) three times

#### 4. In the text *poach* (line 4) means:

- a) to cook in salty liquid
- b) to cook in a boiling liquid
- c) to fry

#### 5. French fries are better when cooked

- a) at home
- b) in a restaurant
- c) in a factory

#### 6. The French chef J.R. has his

- a) own recipe
- b) doesn't know how to make French fries
- c) doesn't cook French fries at all

#### 7. What does the word *crisp* mean:

- a) soft
- b) crunchy
- c) flexible

#### 8. What does *a pain in the neck* mean?

- a) to have a problem with one's neck
- b) to please someone
- c) to be annoying

7. What does the word *crisp* mean:

soft