

UNIT 6.1 -6.2 KET

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

2do Medio



EDUCACIÓN
MEDIA



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Pronouns Form

Subject	Object	Possessive + Object	Possessive + NO Object
I	ME	MY	MINE
YOU	YOU	YOUR	YOURS
HE	HIM	HIS	HIS
SHE	HER	HER	HERS
IT	IT	ITS	ITS
WE	US	OUR	OURS
THEY	THEM	THEIR	THEIRS



Grammar Rules for Pronouns

- We use subject pronouns as the subject of a verb

- We use **SUBJECT PRONOUNS** as the subject of a verb

Example: **I** like comedies / **HE** wants to go to the cinema

- We use **OBJECT PRONOUNS** as the object of a verb

Example: The film made **ME** cry / She ate **THEM** all

- We use possessive pronouns to show possession

Example: These are **MY** sweets / Those sweets are **YOURS**



Possessive 'S and S'

- We use **'s and s'** to show possession
- We use **'s** for one person and **s'** for more than one person

Example: She ate her **friend's** popcorn (= just one friend)

She ate her **friends'** popcorn (= more than one friend)

But we use 's with children: Where are the **children's** tickets?



Unit 6.2

MODALS FOR ABILITY

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE
CAN	CAN'T
COULD	COULDN'T



- We use **CAN** and **CAN'T** to talk about ability in the present.

Example: HE **can** play the guitar / She **can't** sing

- We use **COULD** and **COULDN'T** to talk about ability in the past

Example: He **could** play the piano when he was three.

She **couldn't** go to the festival last summer.



MODALS FOR OBLIGATION

OBLIGATION	NO OBLIGATION	NOT ALLOWED
MUST	-----	MUSTN'T
HAVE TO	DON'T HAVE TO	-----
NEED TO	NEEDN'T	-----
HAD TO	-----	-----

- We use **MUST**, **HAVE TO** and **NEED TO** for obligation in **THE PRESENT**

Example: You must pay for your tickets

We have to arrive at 9 o'clock

You need to bring a coat.



- Notice the difference between **don't have to / needn't** and **mustn't**
- Example: You **don't have to / needn't** leave now (=There is no obligation)
- You **mustn't** leave now (= **it's not allowed**)
- We use **had to** to talk about obligation in **the past**
- Example: I **had to** play the piano when I was a child
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VOCABULARY UNIT 6



• A. FILMS

1. **ACTION:** Acción
2. **ADVENTURE:** aventura
3. **COMEDY:** comedia
4. **FANTASY:** fantasía
5. **HORROR FILM:** película de horror
6. **ROMANCE:** romance
7. **SCIENCE FICTION:** ciencia ficción
8. **THRILLER:** suspenso

B. DESCRIBING FILMS.

1. **BORING:** Aburrido
2. **EXCITING:** Emocionante.
3. **FUNNY:** entretenido
4. **INTERESTING:** interesante
5. **SAD:** triste
6. **SCARY:** tenebroso, atemorizante
7. **STRANGE:** Extraño
8. **TERRIBLE:** Terrible
9. **WONDERFUL:** Maravilloso

C. VERBS

1. **CRY:** llorar/ gritar
2. **LAUGH:** reír
3. **SMILE:** sonreír.



• D. ENTERTAINMENT WORDS

1. **BAND:** Banda
2. **FAMOUS:** Famoso
3. **GUITAR:** Guitarra
4. **LISTEN:** Escuchar
5. **PLAY:** Tocar/ jugar
6. **SEE:** Ver
7. **WATCH:** Observar

E. KINDS OF MUSIC.

1. **CLASSICAL:** Clásica
2. **DANCE:** bailable
3. **HIP HOP:** hip hop
4. **POP:** pop
5. **REGGAE:** reggae
6. **ROCK:** rock

F. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

17. **DRUMS:** batería
18. **ELECTRIC GUITAR:** guitarra eléctrica
19. **INSTRUMENTAL:** instrumental
20. **KEYBOARD:** teclado
- 21- **PIANO:** piano
22. **VIOLIN:** violín.

Muchas Gracias



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