



ENGLISH LEVEL I

UNIT 2

Forum. 30 %

- Week 1. 15%
- Week 2. 15%

Activities. 20%

- Week 1 & 2 20%

Exam 50%

Verb to be

El verbo **'To be'** tiene una importancia especial en inglés. Se corresponde a los verbos españoles **"ser"** y **"estar"**. Dependiendo del sentido de la frase deduciremos de cuál de los dos se trata.

FORMA AFIRMATIVA	FORMA NEGATIVA	FORMA INTERROGATIVA
I am (I'm) <i>soy, estoy</i>	I am not (I'm not) <i>no soy, no estoy</i>	am I? <i>¿soy yo?, ¿estoy yo?</i>
you are (you're) <i>eres, estás</i>	you are not (you're not) <i>no eres, no estás</i>	are you? <i>¿eres tú?, ¿estás tú?</i>
he is (he's) <i>él es, está</i>	he is not (he's not) <i>él no es, no está</i>	is he? <i>¿es él?, ¿está él?</i>
we are (we're) <i>somos, estamos</i>	we are not (we're not) <i>no somos, no estamos</i>	are we? <i>¿somos?, ¿estamos?</i>
you are (you're) <i>ustedes son, están</i>	you are not (you're not) <i>ustedes no son, no están</i>	are you? <i>¿son, están ustedes?</i>
they are (they're) <i>ellos son, están</i>	they are not (they're not) <i>ellos no son, no están</i>	are they? <i>¿son, están ellos?</i>

Verb to be

Sentences with The **Verb to Be** in **Simple Present**

	Structure	Examples		
		For "I" use ' <u>am</u> '	For "He, She, It" use ' <u>is</u> '	For "You, We, They" use ' <u>are</u> '
Affirmative (+)	😊 + Verb to be (am /is/ are) + C	I am Mexican I' m from Mexico	He is Korean He' s from Korea	They are New Zealanders They' re from New Zealand
Negative (-)	😊 + Verb to be (am /is/ are) + <u>not</u> + C	I am not Canadian I' m not from Canada	She is not Japanese She' s not from Japan She isn't Japanese	We are not Australians We' re not from Australia We aren't Australians
Interrogative (?)	Verb to be (am /is/ are) + 😊 + C + ?	Am I American?	Is the panda from China? Is it Asian?	Are you European?

Verb to be

1. A: **Are** you and your family from Mexico?

B: No, **we are** not. **We are** from Guatemala.

2. A: **Is** your first language English?

B: Yes, it **is** My parents **are** from Australia.

3. A: **Are** Kenji and his friend Japanese?

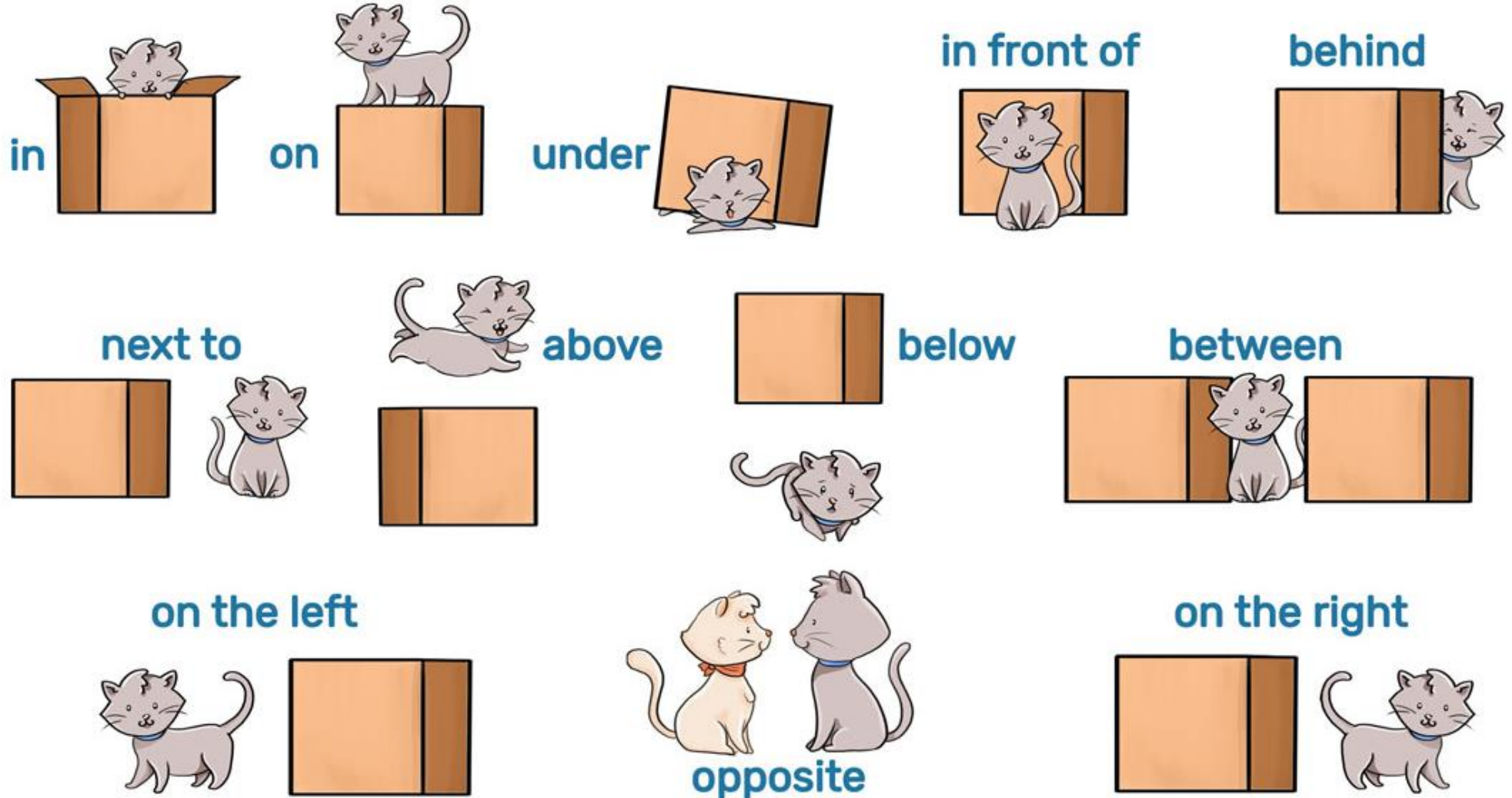
B: Yes, **they** are. But **they are** in the U.S. now.

4. A: **Are** my mother and I late?

B: No, **you are** not. **You are** early!

Prepositions of Place

Prepositions of place are used to show **where something is located** and they are always found **after the principal verb**, regardless of the verb tense. These prepositions are most often **used with the verb “to be”**.



Use **(place)**: “On” is used to refer to a position on any surface, to describe a position along a road or river or by the sea or by a lake, to talk about a floor in a building and to talk about being physically on public transport.

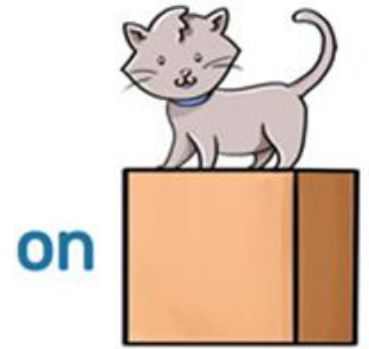
Examples:

The pen is on the table.

Dublin is on the east coast of Ireland.

They live on the 15th floor!.

I was on the train when she phoned.



Use **(place)**: “In” is used to talk about locations within a larger area, to talk about workplaces when we see them as a physical location and with class

Examples:

I know my book is somewhere in this room. Can anyone see it?

I found your address in the phone book.

He found it difficult to concentrate in class.

Meaning: below or beneath, implying the object is covered by something.

Examples:

The ball is under the chair.

The dog is under the tree.



Prepositions of Place

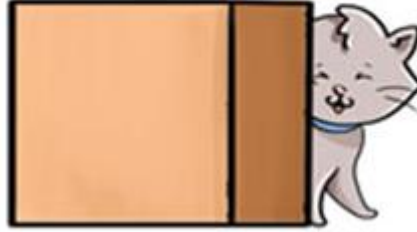
Meaning: in back of, to the rear of.

Examples:

The church is behind the school.

He is standing behind you.

behind



in front of



Meaning: the opposite of behind.

Examples:

The hotel is in front of the station.

Laura is standing in front of you.

Meaning: in middle of something.

Examples:

The shop is between the bank and the train station.

She is standing between Peter and John.

between



Prepositions of Place

Meaning: adjacent or by the side of.

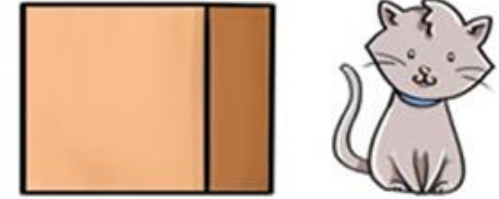
Use: “Next to” and “beside” can be used interchangeably as the meaning is the same. The use of one over the other depends on the speaker and the context.

Examples:

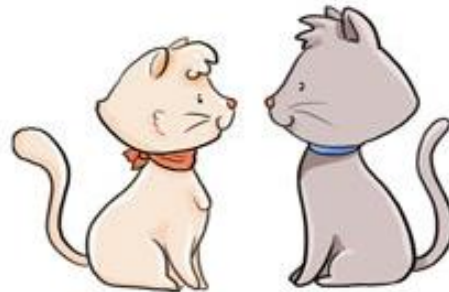
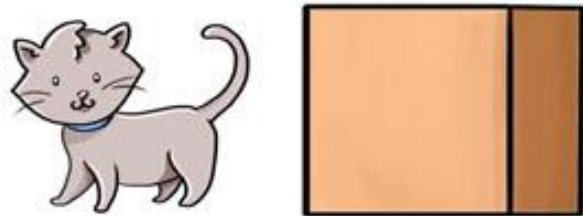
The supermarket is next to the bank or The supermarket is beside the bank

Sit next to me or Sit beside me.

next to

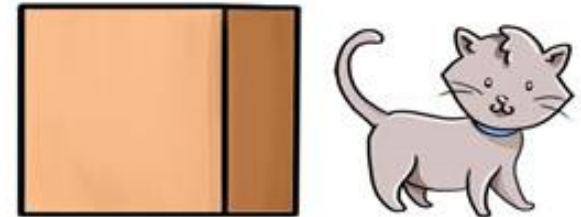


on the left



opposite

on the right



behind in in front of next to on under



1. The wallet is in the purse.



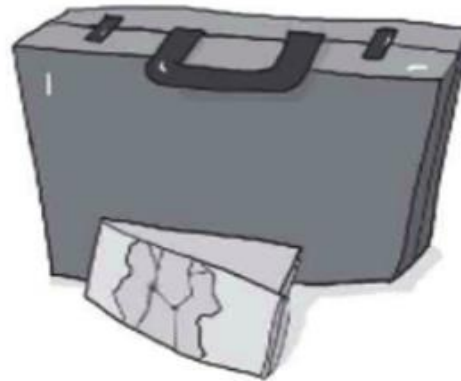
2. The chair is behind the desk.



3. The glasses are on the chair.



4. The cell phone is under the table.



5. The map is in front of the briefcase.



6. The keys are next to the umbrella.

Number and ages

11 eleven

12 twelve

13 thirteen

14 fourteen

15 fifteen

16 sixteen

17 seventeen

18 eighteen

19 nineteen

20 twenty

21 twenty-one

22 twenty-two

23 twenty-three

24 twenty-four

25 twenty-five

26 twenty-six

27 twenty-seven

28 twenty-eight

29 twenty-nine

30 thirty

40 forty

50 fifty

60 sixty

70 seventy

80 eighty

90 ninety

100 one hundred

101 one hundred (and) one

102 one hundred (and) two

103 one hundred (and) three

Number and ages



A. Helen – 76



B. Howard – 52



C. Jackie – 49



D. Megan – 23



E. Tim and Tom – 14

Helen is **seventy-six** years old.

Howard is **fifty-two** years old.

Jackie is **forty-nine** years old.

Megan is **twenty-three** years old.

Tim and Tom are **fourteen** years old.

Wh-questions with be

Who

- Ask about person
- Act as subject of the sentence
- Who is that woman?
- Who are you phoning?



Where

- Asking in or at what place or position
- Where do you live?
- Where are my boots?



When

- Asking about time, occasion, moment
- When can I see you?
- When did you last see him?



Why

- Asking for reason, explanation
- Why were you late?
- Why was he late?



What

- Asking for specific thing, object
- What's the matter?
- What time is it?



How

- Asking for way, manner, form
- How does it work?
- How do you go to school?



Which

- Asking about choice
- Which is better exercise? – swimming or tennis
- Which of the applicants has got the job?



How many

- Asking about quantity
- Used with countable nouns
- How many people were there?



How often

- Asking about frequency
- How often do you go swimming?



Wh-questions with be

1. ___ is your name?

What / Where

When / Who

2. ___ is your favorite actress?

What / Why

When / **Who**

3. ___ are you from?

What / **Where**

When / Who

4. ___ is your birthday?

Whose / Where

When / Who

5. ___ color is your new car?

What / How

Where / Whose

6. ___ old are you?

What / **How**

Which / Whose

7. ___ books are these?

Why / How

Where / **Whose**

8. ___ did you quit your job?

Who / Which

Why / Whose

9. ___ are you going to America?

Who / What

When / Which

10. ___ aren't you going to Peter's party?

What / How

Where / **Why**



Donna



Margo

<input type="checkbox"/> cute	<input type="checkbox"/> serious
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> friendly	<input type="checkbox"/> short
<input type="checkbox"/> funny	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> shy
<input type="checkbox"/> handsome	<input type="checkbox"/> smart
<input type="checkbox"/> heavy	<input type="checkbox"/> talkative
<input type="checkbox"/> pretty	<input type="checkbox"/> tall
<input type="checkbox"/> quiet	<input type="checkbox"/> thin

1. Donna is shy .
Margo is friendly .



Ike



Barb

2. Ike is handsome .
Barb is pretty .



Oscar



Felix

3. Oscar is heavy .
Felix is thin .

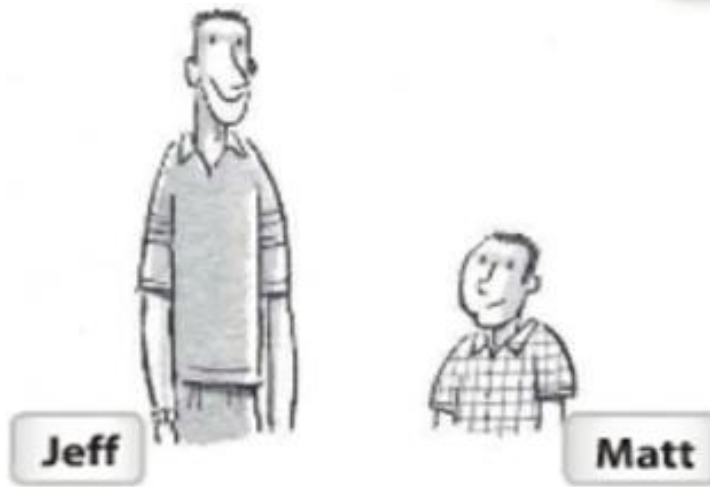


Jackie

Cindy

4. Jackie is talkative .
Cindy is quiet .

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> cute | <input type="checkbox"/> serious |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> friendly | <input type="checkbox"/> short |
| <input type="checkbox"/> funny | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> shy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> handsome | <input type="checkbox"/> smart |
| <input type="checkbox"/> heavy | <input type="checkbox"/> talkative |
| <input type="checkbox"/> pretty | <input type="checkbox"/> tall |
| <input type="checkbox"/> quiet | <input type="checkbox"/> thin |



5. Roy is funny .
Will is serious .

6. Jeff is tall .
Matt is short .

7. Peggy is smart .
Teddy is cute .