



ENGLISH LEVEL II

UNIT 2



Evaluation Mode

Forum. 30 %

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

Activities. 20%

- Unit Activity 20%

Exam 50%

Exercise 1. Match the adjectives to pictures a-h. (Escribe la letra de la figura que concuerda con la palabra)

d) - good.

e) - hot.

c) - big

g) - new

f) - expensive

b) - beautiful

a) - friendly

h) - nice

d) - bad

e) - cold

c) - small

g) - old

f) - cheap

b) - ugly

a) - unfriendly



VOCABULARY – Describe Cities



DESCRIBE CITIES

GRAMMAR

Adjective Placement

- Adjectives go after “be”.

Example: Your watch is nice.

- Adjectives go before the noun they describe.

Example: It`s a new car.

- Adjectives are not plural with plural nouns.

Example: They`re good friends.

NOT ~~They`re goods friends.~~

Be + Ajective

A doctor`s job is stressful

A Police officer`s job is dangerous

A pilot`s job is interesting

Adjective + Noun

A teacher has an exciting job.

A nurse has a tiring job.

A waiter has a boring job.

Exercise 2. Make sentences with these words. (Realiza las oraciones ordenando las palabras)

1. a / It`s / computer / old / very.

A: It`s a very old computer.

2. a / He`s / good / very /actor.

A: He`s a very good actor

3. an / camera / It`s / expensive.

A: It`s an expensive camera

4. very / nice / friends / are / His.

A: His friends are very nice

5. good / musician / a / She`s.

A: She`s a good musician

6. is / very / house / beautiful / Her.

A: Her house is very beautiful

7. a / It`s / night / cold / very.

A: It`s a very cold night

8. friendly / children / Your / very / are.

A: Your children are very friendly

Form (Forma)

To conjugate the simple present we use the infinitive for the subjects "I", "you", "we" and "they" and for the third persons "he", "she" and "it", we add a "-s" to the end of the verb

Subject (Sujeto)	Verb (Verbo)
I, you, we, they	talk, eat, learn, do, go...
he, she, it	talks, eats, learns, does, goes...

Structure (Estructura)

1. Affirmative Sentences (Frases afirmativas)

Subject + verb.

Examples:

I **talk**. (Yo hablo.)

He **eats**. (Él come.)

They **learn**. (Ellos aprenden.)

2. Negative Sentences (Frases negativas)

Subject + do/does + not + verb.

Examples:

I do not [don't] talk. (*Yo no hablo.*)

He does not [doesn't] eat. (*Él no come.*)

They do not [don't] learn. (*Ellos no aprenden.*)

We use **do** for:
I, You, We and They

We use **does** for:
He, She and It

3. Interrogative Sentences (Frases interrogativas)

Do/Does + subject + verb?

Examples:

Do you talk? (*¿Tú hablas?*)

Does he eat? (*¿Él come?*)

Do they learn. (*¿Ellos aprenden?*)

Examples with time adverbs: (Ejemplos usando los adverbios de tiempo)

I always **talk** to my mother on Sunday. (Siempre hablo con mi madre el domingo.)

He never **eats** vegetables. (Nunca come las verduras.)

They usually **learn** something new in class. (Normalmente aprenden algo nuevo en la clase.)

Exeption (when we use the verb **to be**):

I **am** always happy. (Siempre estoy contento.)

He **is** often sick. (A menudo él está enfermo.)

They **are** rarely late. (En raras ocasiones llegan tarde.)

Change the sentences to negative

1. I live in the centre of the city. I don't live in the centre of the city.

2. I work in an office. I don't work in a office

3. I like Italian food. I don't like Italian food

4. I like rock music. I don't like rock music

5. I have a new computer. I don't have a new computer

6. I have a sister. I don't have a sister

7. I study English. I don't study English

8. I live in a small house. I don't live in a small house

9. I work for an American company. I don't work for an America company

Exercise 4. Match the adjectives to pictures 1-9. (Escribe la letra de la figura que concuerda con la palabra)

4) - a building.

8) - a museum.

3) - a theatre

9) - a shopping center

1) - a park

5) - a river

2) - a station

7) - a bus station

6) - an airport



A or An

El significado de “a” o “an” es el mismo y se utilizan para indicar algo o alguien en singular. Nunca los utilizaremos para referirnos a más de una cosa.

“A” o “an” corresponden a los siguientes artículos en español: un, una.

1. “A” se utiliza con nombres que comienzan por consonante.

Ejemplos:

- a book(un libro)
- a pen(un bolígrafo)
- a chair(una silla)
- a girl(una chica)

2. “An” se usa con nombres que comienzan por vocal.

Ejemplos:

- an animal(un animal)
- an ice cream(un helado)
- an example(un ejemplo)
- an orange(una naranja)
- an umbrella(un paraguas)

Some

Significado: Algunos, unos.

Uso: Se utiliza tanto para los nombres o sustantivos incontables como para los nombres o sustantivos contables en plural. Se usa en frases afirmativas e interrogativas (para afirmar algo); se sustituye “any” en frases negativas o interrogativas. Significa una cantidad indefinida, pero limitada.

Ejemplos:

Frase afirmativa/nombre contable:

She has some apples.(Tiene algunas manzanas.)

Frase afirmativa/nombre incontable:

There is some milk in the kitchen.(Hay algo de leche en la cocina.)

Frase interrogativa/nombre contable:

Can I have some cookies?(¿Puedo tomar unas galletas?)

Frase interrogativa/nombre incontable:

Would you like some coffee?(¿Quieres café?)

A lot of/Lots of

Significado: Mucho

Uso: Expresan idea de gran cantidad. Se puede usar con nombres o sustantivos contables e incontables. A diferencia de “many” y “much”, no las usamos en frases interrogativas. En general, “lots of” es más informal.

Ejemplos:

Nombre contable:

He has a lot of books.(Tiene muchos libros.)

Nombre contable:

He does not have a lot of books.(No tiene muchos libros.)

Nombre incontable:

I have lots of money.(Tengo mucho dinero.)

Nombre incontable:

I do not have a lot of money.(No tengo mucho dinero.)

GRAMMAR - There is / There are: positive

Utilizamos “there + be” (hay) para hablar sobre la existencia de algo. “There + be” se puede expresar en todos los tiempos verbales, pero a diferencia del español, en inglés conjugamos este verbo si el nombre que va después está en plural o en singular y si es contable o incontable.

There is, there are

There's a bed in the bedroom.

There's no sofa in the bedroom.

There isn't a table in the kitchen.

There are some chairs in the kitchen.

There are no chairs in the living room.

There aren't any chairs in the living room.

There's = There is

There is

Se utiliza "there is" con nombres contables en singular y con incontables. Hay una forma corta: "there's".

Ejemplos:

Contables

- ▶ **There is a pencil.** *(Hay un lápiz.)*
- ▶ **There's one car.** *(Hay un coche.)*
- ▶ **There is not an apple.** *(No hay una manzana.)*
- ▶ **Is there a pen?** *(¿Hay un bolígrafo?)*

Incontables

- ▶ **There is milk.** *(Hay leche.)*
- ▶ **There is not time.** *(No hay tiempo.)*
- ▶ **Is there sugar?** *(¿Hay azúcar?)*

There are

Se utiliza "there are" sólo con nombres contables en plural. No hay una forma corta.

Ejemplos:

- ▶ **There are five pencils.** *(Hay cinco lápices.)*
- ▶ **There are not two cars.** *(No hay dos coches.)*
- ▶ **Are there many people?** *(¿Hay mucha gente?)*

Exercise 5. Look at these sentences about Bath. Fill in the gaps with “is” or “are”. Llena correctamente los espacios con “is” or “are”.

1. There is a beautiful river.
2. There are two cinemas.
3. There is a bus station.
4. There are some hot springs.
5. There is a nice café near the station.
6. There are two five-star hotels.
7. There is a famous restaurant called Sally Lunn’s.
8. There are a lot of trains to London every day.