



Nombre de alumno: Elías Hernández de los Santos

Nombre del profesor: Juan Manuel Jaime



**Nombre del trabajo: Weekly Activity #2
Unit 1**

Materia: Inglés I

Grado: 1er cuatrimestre

Grupo: A

Introduction – It's nice to meet you

GRAMMAR – 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>

9 **GRAMMAR FOCUS**

The verb be

I'm Jennifer Miller. You're in my class. He's over there. (Steven is over there.) It's Miller. (My last name is Miller.)	Are you Steven Carson? Yes, I am . No, I'm not . How are you? I'm fine.	I'm = I am You're = You are He's = He is She's = She is It's = It is
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A Complete the conversation with the correct words in parentheses. Then practice with a partner.

David: Hello, Jennifer. Howare..... (is / are) you?
Jennifer: (She's / I'm) fine, thanks.
David: (I'm / It's) sorry – what's your name again?
Jennifer: (He's / It's) David – David Medina.

Summary – Resumen del uso del verbo "to be" en oraciones positivas, negativas e interrogativas

Sentences with The Verb to Be in Simple Present				
	Structure	Examples		
		For "I" use ' am '	For "He, She, It" use ' is '	For "You, We, They" use ' are '
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?

Exercise 1. Complete the conversation with the correct words in the parentheses –
Completa la conversación con las palabras correctas dentro del parentesis.

Interchange Presentation Plus, Intro Level, 4e

She's in our class. (**Jennifer is** in our class.) No, **I'm not**.
He's over there. (**Steven is** over there.)
It's Miller. (**My last name is** Miller.) How **are you**?
I'm fine. **He's** = He is
She's = She is
It's = It is

A Complete the conversation with the correct words in parentheses.
Then practice with a partner.

David: Hello, Jennifer. Howare..... (is / are) you?
Jennifer: (She's / I'm) fine, thanks.
..... (I'm / It's) sorry – what's your name again?
David: (He's / It's) David – David Medina.
Jennifer: That's right! David, this (is / am) Sarah Conner.
..... (She's / He's) in our math class.
David: Hi, Sarah. (I'm / It's) nice to meet you.
Sarah: Hi, David. I think (you're / I'm) in my English class, too.
David: Oh, right! Yes, I (are / am).

It's nice to meet you. ■ 5

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David: Hello, Jennifer. How are (is/ are) you?

Jennifer: I'm (She's/ I'm) fine, thanks.

I'm (I'm/ It's) sorry- what's your name again?

David: It's (He's/ It's) David- David Medina.

Jennifer: That's right! David, this am (is/ am) Sarah Conner.

She's (She's/ He's) in our math class.

David: Hi, Sarah It's (I'm/ It's) nice to meet you.

Sarah: Hi, David. I think you're (you're/ I'm) in my English class, too

David: Oh, roght! Yes, I am (are/ am).

2 The verb be

- ▶ In questions, the *be* verb comes before the noun or pronoun: **Is he** your teacher?
- ▶ Don't use contractions in short answers with **Yes: Are you in my class? Yes, I am.** (NOT: **Yes, I'm.**)

Complete the conversations. Use the words in the box.

am	I'm	it's	she's
✓ are	I am	I'm not	you
			you're

1. A: Excuse me. Are you Patty Wilson?
B: No, over there.
A: OK. Thanks.
2. A: Hi. Are Patty Wilson?
C: Yes,
A: Oh, good. Sergio Baez. in my English class.
C: Yes, I nice to meet you, Sergio.

Exercise 2. Complete the conversation. Use the words in the box. – Completa la conversación usa las palabras dentro del recuadro.

2 The verb be

- ▶ In questions, the *be* verb comes before the noun or pronoun: **Is he** your teacher?
- ▶ Don't use contractions in short answers with **Yes: Are you in my class? Yes, I am.** (NOT: **Yes, I'm.**)

Complete the conversations. Use the words in the box.

am	I'm	it's	she's
✓ are	I am	I'm not	you
			you're

1. A: Excuse me. Are you Patty Wilson?
B: No, over there.
A: OK. Thanks.
2. A: Hi. Are Patty Wilson?
C: Yes,
A: Oh, good. Sergio Baez. in my English class.
C: Yes, I nice to meet you, Sergio.

1. A: Excuse me. Are you Patty Wilson?

B: No, I'm not. She's over there.

A: OK. Thanks.

2. A: Hi. Are you Patty Wilson?

C: Yes, I'm.

A: Oh, good. I am Sergio Baez. You're in my English class.

C: Yes, I am. It's nice to meet you, Sergio.

CONVERSATION – READING (LECTURA)

8 CONVERSATION *He's over there.*

A Listen and practice.

Jennifer: Excuse me. Are you Steven Carson?
 David: No, I'm not. He's over there.
 Jennifer: Oh, I'm sorry.



Jennifer: Steven? This is your book.
 Steven: Oh, thank you. You're in my class, right?
 Jennifer: Yes, I am. I'm Jennifer Miller.



Steven: Hey, David, this is Jennifer.
 She's in our math class.
 David: Hi, Jennifer.
 Jennifer: Hi, David. Nice to meet you.



B GROUP WORK Greet a classmate. Then introduce him or her to another classmate.

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Exercise 3. Translate the conversation above to Spanish. Traduce la conversación de arriba al español.

Translation:

Jennifer. Disculpame ¿Eres Steven Carson?

David: No, no lo soy. Él está por allá.

Jennifer: Oh, lo siento.

Jennifer: Steven? Este es tu libro.

Steven: Oh, gracias ¿Estás en mi clase verdad??

Jennifer: Si, lo estoy. Soy Jennifer Miller

Steven: Oye David, ella es Jennifer, está en nuestra clase de matemáticas..

David: Hola Jennifer

Jennifer: Hola David, encantada de conocerte.

GRAMMAR - Possessive adjectives (My, your, his, her, its, their and our).

Los adjetivos posesivos como su nombre lo indica son adjetivos que se usan para expresar posesión de un objeto, persona o lugar.

My:

Esta palabra quiere decir en español **MI o MIS** (Tiene dos significados en español).
Ejemplos:

My cousin is famous / Mi prima es famosa

My cousins are famous / Mis primas son famosas

His:

Su significado es **SU o SUS DE EL**. La usamos normalmente cuando la persona que posee **es hombre**. También es posible usar esta palabra con animales machos, si sabemos que es un animal macho.

This is my Carl. His last name is Thompson / Este es Carl. Su apellido es Thompson

This is Mario. His Friends are boring / Este es Mario. Sus amigos son aburridos

I have a dog as a pet. His name is Ralph / Tengo un perro como mascota. Su nombre es Ralph

Her:

Este posesivo también significa **SU o SUS DE ELLA**. La diferencia con el anterior es que HER expresa posesión **de una mujer** (niña, adolescente, anciana, etc.). Al igual que HIS se utiliza para animales, pero en este caso hembras.

I have an older sister. Her name is Angelica / Tengo una hermana mayor. Su nombre es Angélica

I have an older sister. Her Friends are intelligent / Tengo una hermana mayor. Sus amigas son inteligentes

I have a cat as a pet. Her name is Lupe / Tengo una gata como mascota. Su nombre es Lupe

Its:

De igual manera que HIS y HER su significado es **SU o SUS DE ESTO**. Usamos ITS cuando la posesión **es para lugares, cosas o animales** (si no sabemos si es macho o hembra).

I live in Colombia. Its capital city is Bogota / Vivo en Colombia. Su capital es Bogotá

I have an old car. Its color is blue / Tengo un auto Viejo. Su color es azul

I saw a little bird. Its color was green and blue / Vi un pajarito. Su color era verde y azul

Our:

Este adjetivo posesivo tiene 4 significados: **NUESTRO, NUESTRA, NUESTROS o NUESTRAS.**

Our president is on TV / Nuestro presidente está en televisión

Our favorite movie is Titanic / Nuestra película favorita es Titanic

Our friends came last night / Nuestros amigos vinieron anoche

Their:

Este adjetivo posesivo también significa **SU o SUS DE ELLOS**, pero se usa cuando los que poseen son **ELLOS o ELLAS**. Es la forma plural de HIS, HER e ITS; por lo tanto, se usa para hombres, mujeres, lugares, cosas o animales en PLURAL. Oraciones de ejemplo de este posesivo:

I have two dogs. Their names are Lupe and Ralph / Tengo dos perros. Sus nombres son Lupe y Ralph

My parents are friendly. Their names are Charles and Rita / Mis padres son amigables. Sus nombres son Charles y Rita

Your:

Tiene 4 posibles traducciones al español: **TU, TUS o SU, SUS (de usted o de ustedes).**

What is your name? / ¿Cuál es tu/su nombre?

What are your names? / ¿Cuáles son sus nombres?

I need your phone numbers / Necesito sus/tus números de teléfono

Adjetivos Posesivos en inglés

<p>My: Mi o mis</p>  <p>My car is small Mi auto es pequeño</p>	<p>Its: Su o sus <small>(para animales, lugares o cosas)</small></p>  <p>Its name is Frank Su nombre es Frank</p>
<p>Your: Tu o tus Su o sus <small>→ (de usted o ustedes)</small></p>  <p>This is your cat Este es tu gato</p>	<p>Our: Nuestro, Nuestra, Nuestros, Nuestras</p>  <p>Our team won Nuestro equipo ganó</p>
<p>His: Su o sus <small>(para hombre)</small></p>  <p>His name is Mario Su nombre es Mario</p>	<p>Their: Su o sus <small>(de ellos o de ellas)</small></p>  <p>Their house is big Su casa es grande</p>
<p>Her: Su o sus <small>(para mujer)</small></p>  <p>Her eyes are black Sus ojos son negros</p>	<p>Your: Tu o tus Su o sus <small>→ (de usted o ustedes)</small></p>  <p>This is your cat Este es tu gato</p>

GRAMMAR FOCUS

My, your, his, her

What's **your** name?
What's **his** name?
What's **her** name?

My name is Taylor.
His name is Michael.
Her name is Jennifer.

What's = What is

A Complete the conversations. Use *my, your, his, or her*.



1. A: Hello. What's name?
B: Hi. name is Antonio.
What's name?
A: name is Nicole.



2. A: What's name?
B: name is Michael.
A: And what's name?
B: name is Jennifer.

Exercise 4. Complete the conversation. Use **my, your, his, or her**.

3 GRAMMAR FOCUS

My, your, his, her

What's **your** name? **My** name is Taylor. What's = What is
 What's **his** name? **His** name is Michael.
 What's **her** name? **Her** name is Jennifer.

A Complete the conversations. Use *my, your, his, or her*.



1. A: Hello. What's name?
 B: Hi. name is Antonio.
 What's name?
 A: name is Nicole.



2. A: What's name?
 B: name is Michael.
 A: And what's name?
 B: name is Jennifer.

B PAIR WORK Practice the conversations with a partner.

4 SPELLING NAMES

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Unit 1



1 My, your, his, her

► Use *his* with males and *her* with females: **His** name is David. (NOT: Her name is David.) **Her** name is Maria. (NOT: His name is Maria.)

Complete the conversations with *my, your, his, or her*.

1. A: Hello.My..... name is Carlos.
 B: Hi, Carlos. What's last name?
 A: It's Gonzales.
 B: How do you spell last name? Is it G-O-N-Z-A-L-E-Z?
 A: No, it's G-O-N-Z-A-L-E-S. And what's name?
 B: name is Bill Powers. Nice to meet you.
2. A: What's Ms. Robinson's first name?
 B: first name is Katherine. nickname is Katie.
 A: I'm sorry. What's first name again?
 B: It's Katherine. And what's Mr. Weber's first name?
 A: first name is Peter.
 B: That's right. And nickname is Pete.

1. A: Hello. My name is Carlos.

B: Hi, Carlos. What's your last name?

A: It's Gonzales.

B: How do you spell your last name? Is it G-ON-Z-A-L-EZ?

A: No, it's G-O-N-Z-A-L-E-S. And what's your name?

B: My name is Bill Powers. Nice to meet you.

2. A: What's Ms. Robinson's first name?

B: Her first name is Katherine. Her nickname is Katie.

A: I'm sorry. What's her first name again?

B: It's Katherine. And what's Mr. Weber's first name?

A: His first name is Peter.

B: That's right. And his nickname is Pete.