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**Nombre del profesor: Juan Manuel**

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

**Materia: Ingles**

**Grado: 1ero**

**Grupo: "A"**

## Grammar - 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”**.

### Next to (beside)

**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.

### By

**Meaning:** in proximity to, near.

**Use:** “by” may be used in the same contexts as “Next to” or “beside”, but the meaning is closer to “near” rather than directly adjacent.

#### Examples:

I sit by the window.

Our house is by the river.

### BETWEEN

**Meaning:** in the time or space that separates.

#### Examples:

The shop is between the bank and the train station.

She is standing between Peter and John.

### BEHIND

**Meaning:** in back of, to the rear of.

#### Examples:

The church is behind the school.

He is standing behind you.

### IN FRONT OF

**Meaning:** the opposite of behind.

#### Examples:

The hotel is in front of the station.

Laura is standing in front of you.

## UNDER

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

**Examples:**

The ball is under the chair.

The dog is under the tree.

## IN

**Use (place):** "In" is used to indicate both open and closed spaces. We use this preposition to indicate that something is included within the limits of something, a closed space or the interior of something in a physical sense. As we can see from the following examples "in" can also be used to indicate the geographical location of something.

**Examples:**

The cat is in the box.

I found your address in the phone book.

**Use (time):** is used with months, years, periods of time, seasons and parts of the day.

**Examples:**

I always run in the mornings.

I will see him in a week.

She was born in 1976.

## AT

**Use (place):** "At" is used in front of buildings such as "home", "the airport", "university". It is also used before "to", "bottom", and "the end of" as well as to indicate events such as meetings, parties, concerts, sports events, etc. "At" is also used after the verb "arrive" when we are referring to places other than cities or countries.

**Examples:**

He is at home.

I always visit my sister at work

She will see him at the theatre

**Use (time):** We used "At" before the hour or holidays.

**Examples:**

He runs every morning at 6.

I will see them at Christmas.

## ON

**Use (place):** "On" is used with surfaces, when we are referencing a location within a room, such as the ceiling or the wall, or to indicate that someone is inside a mode of transport or on the floor of a building.

### Examples:

The pen is on the table.

They have a photograph of Paris on the wall

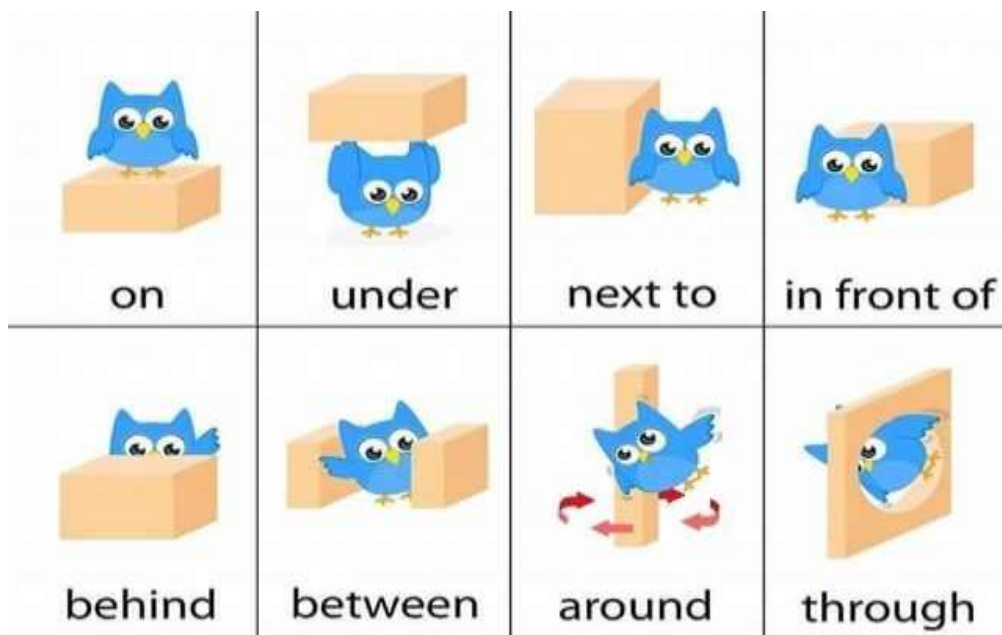
I am on the bus.

**Use (time):** "ON" is used with days of the week, dates and holidays.

### Examples:

They went to Mexico on the first of May.

He runs on Mondays and Fridays.



Encontraras la gramática en español en los siguientes links:

<https://www.curso-ingles.com/aprender/cursos/nivel-basico/prepositions/prepositions>

<https://www.curso-ingles.com/aprender/cursos/nivel-basico/prepositions/prepositions-of-place>

**Exercise 1.** Complete these sentences – Completa las siguientes oraciones, revisa el ejemplo.



1. The books are in the.....  
book bag.....



2. The cell phone is .....



3. The map is .....



4. The chair is .....



5. The wallet is .....



6. The sunglasses are .....

1. The books are in the book bag
2. The cell phone is a portable device
3. The map is a graph to locate us
4. The chair is an object to sit on
5. The wallet is an object where we can save money
6. The sunglasses are an object to cover our eyes from the sun

**Exercise 2.** Complete these sentences – Completa las siguientes oraciones, revisa el ejemplo.

- behind    in    in front of    next to    on    under



1. The wallet is **in** the purse.



2. The chair is **In Front of** the desk.



3. The glasses are **on** the chair.



4. The cell phone is **under** the table.



5. The map is the briefcase.



6. The keys are **Next to** the umbrella.

**Exercise 3.** Write questions and answers about the things in the parentheses – escribe preguntas y sus respuestas acerca de las cosas en parentesis. +



- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1. A: <u>Where is the briefcase?</u> (briefcase)<br/>         B: <u>It's next to the television.</u></p> <p>2. A: <u>Where are the books?</u> (books)<br/>         B: <u>Under the table</u></p> <p>3. A: <u>Where's the cell phone?</u> (cell phone)<br/>         B: <u>It's in the bag that's on the floor</u></p> | <p>4. A: <u>Where are the keys?</u> (keys)<br/>         B: <u>Are one the briefcase next to the TV</u></p> <p>5. A: <u>Where's the camera?</u> (camera)<br/>         B: <u>In front the TV</u><br/>         Do you know where the sunglasses</p> <p>6. A: <u>are?</u> (sunglasses)<br/>         B: <u>Yes, they're behind the sofa</u></p> |
|---|--|

GRAMMAR – Negative statements and yes/no questions with be

**Negative statements and yes/no questions with be**

**I'm not** from New York.  
**You're not** late.  
**She's not** from Russia.  
**He's not** from Italy.  
**It's not** English.  
**We're not** from Japan.  
**You're not** early.  
**They're not** in Mexico.

We're = We are

**Are you** from California?  
**Am I** early?  
**Is she** from Brazil?  
**Is he** from Chile?  
**Is it** Korean?  
**Are you** from China?  
**Are we** late?  
**Are they** in Canada?

<b>I am.</b>	<b>I'm</b>	<b>not.</b>
<b>you are.</b>	<b>you're</b>	<b>not.</b>
<b>she is.</b>	<b>she's</b>	<b>not.</b>
Yes, <b>he is.</b>	No, <b>he's</b>	<b>not.</b>
<b>it is.</b>	<b>it's</b>	<b>not.</b>
<b>we are.</b>	<b>we're</b>	<b>not.</b>
<b>you are.</b>	<b>you're</b>	<b>not.</b>
<b>they are.</b>	<b>they're</b>	<b>not.</b>

**Exercise 4.** Complete the conversation – completa la siguiente conversación.

- A: Hiroshi, **are** you and Maiko from Japan?  
 B: Yes, we **are** .  
 A: Oh? **They're coming** you from Tokyo?  
 B: No, **We are** not. **We don't come** from Kyoto.
- A: **they** Laura from the U.S.?  
 B: No, **they** not. She's from the U.K.  
 A: **this** she from London?  
 B: Yes, she **have** . But her parents are from Italy. **Don't** not from the U.K. originally.  
 A: **they** Laura's first language Italian?  
 B: No, **We** not. **speak** English.
- A: **they** Selina and Carlos from Mexico?  
 B: No, **We** not. **in** from Brazil.  
 A: **they** you from Brazil, too?  
 B: No, **in** not. I'm from Peru.  
 A: So, **they** your first language Spanish?  
 B: Yes, it **okey** .





## Negative statements and yes/no questions with *be*

- ▶ Use *be* + *not* to form negative statements: Ana **isn't** a student. (NOT: ~~Ana is no a student.~~)
- ▶ *You* is a singular and a plural pronoun: Are **you** from Rio? Yes, **I** am./Yes, **we** are.

**Exercise 5.** Ordena las siguientes oraciones.

1. in California / not / New York City / is  
New York City is not in California.....
2. London / not / from / we're  
..... Were not from London.....
3. not / you and Tim / in my class / are  
are not in my class you and tim.....
4. is / my first language / Spanish / not  
Are my first language not is spanish.....
5. from / my mother / not / is / Seoul  
..... Not my mother from is seoul.....
6. my keys / not / are / they  
..... My keys ther are not.....

**Exercise 6.** Ordena las siguientes oraciones.

1. A: ..... *Are* ..... you and your family from Mexico?  
B: No, ..... *We are* ..... not. .... *im* ..... from Guatemala.
2. A: ..... *They are* ..... your first language English?  
B: Yes, it ..... *Mi first lenguaje* ..... . My parents ..... *We* ..... from Australia.
3. A: ..... *are* ..... Kenji and his friend Japanese?  
B: Yes, ..... *i* ..... are. But ..... *they* ..... in the U.S. now.
4. A: ..... *She is* ..... my mother and I late?  
B: No, ..... *We are* ..... not. .... *He* ..... early!



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**Materia: Ingles**

**Grado: 1ero**

**Grupo: "A"**

Comitán de Domínguez Chiapas a 09 de noviembre de 2020.



## Weather and Seasons Around the World

 <p><b>It's spring in Brazil.</b></p>  <p><b>It's warm. It's very sunny.</b></p> 	 <p><b>It's summer in South Korea.</b></p>  <p><b>It's raining. It's hot and humid.</b></p> 
 <p><b>It's fall in the U.S.</b></p>  <p><b>It's cool. It's cloudy and windy.</b></p> 	 <p><b>It's winter in Russia.</b></p>  <p><b>It's snowing. It's very cold.</b></p> 

Source: Yahoo! Travel

What season is it now?  
What's the weather like today?  
What's your favorite season?

<p><b>El invierno — Winter</b></p> 	<p><b>La primavera — Spring</b></p> 
<p><b>El verano — Summer</b></p> 	<p><b>El otoño — Autumn/Fall</b></p> 



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# SEASONS AND WEATHER

It is winter



It is spring



It is summer



It is autumn



DECEMBER

JANUARY

FEBRUARY

MARCH

APRIL

MAY

JUNE

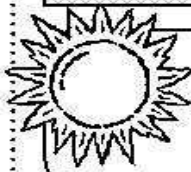
JULY

AUGUST

SEPTEMBER

OCTOBER

NOVEMBER



sun - sunny

The sun is shining brightly. It is sunny.



cloud - cloudy

There are clouds in the sky. It is cloudy. It is partly cloudy.

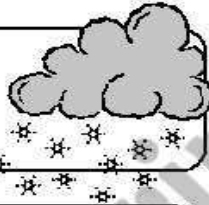
rain - rainy

It is raining. It is rainy.



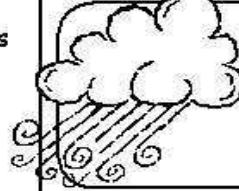
snow - snowy

It is snowing. It is snowy.



wind - windy

The wind is blowing. It is windy.



storm - stormy

It is storming. It is stormy.



fog - foggy

There is a fog. It is foggy.



cold

The weather is cold. It is cold.



hot

The weather is hot. It is hot.



warm

The weather is warm. It is warm.



WINTER

Children skate and ski. They play snowballs and make a snowman. It is very cold

Summer holidays are over. Children go to school. The sky is grey. It is rainy.

SPRING

Children sail toy-boats. Trees and grass are green. The sky is blue. It is sunny.

Children swim in the river. Trees and grass are green. There are many beautiful flowers

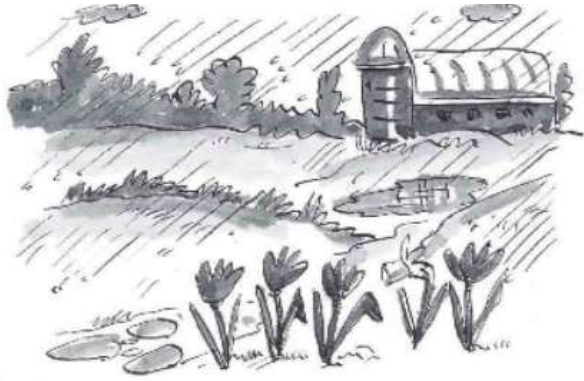
AUTUMN

SUMMER



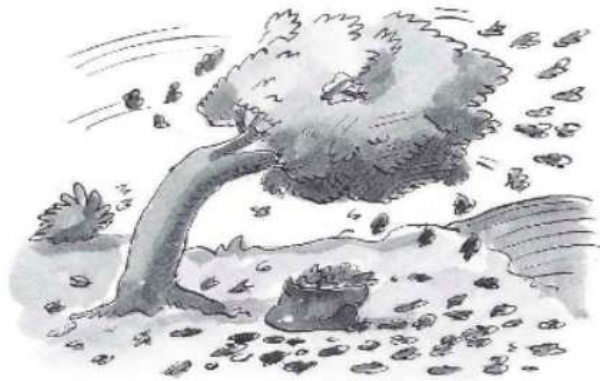
**Exercise 1.** What season is it? How is the weather? Write two sentences about each picture.

¿Qué estación es? ¿Como está el clima? Escribe dos oraciones acerca de cada figura.



1. It's winter.  
It's very cold.

2. It's spring  
The flowers



3. It's summer  
It's hot

4. It's autumn  
The trees run out of leaves



5. It's summer  
There are vacaiont

6. It's winter  
Evervthing is frozen

Grammar - Present continuos.

What time is it? 



It's one **o'clock**.



It's one-oh-five.  
It's five **after** one.



It's one-fifteen.  
It's **a quarter after** one.



It's one-thirty.



It's one-forty.  
It's twenty **to** two.



It's one forty-five.  
It's **a quarter to** two.

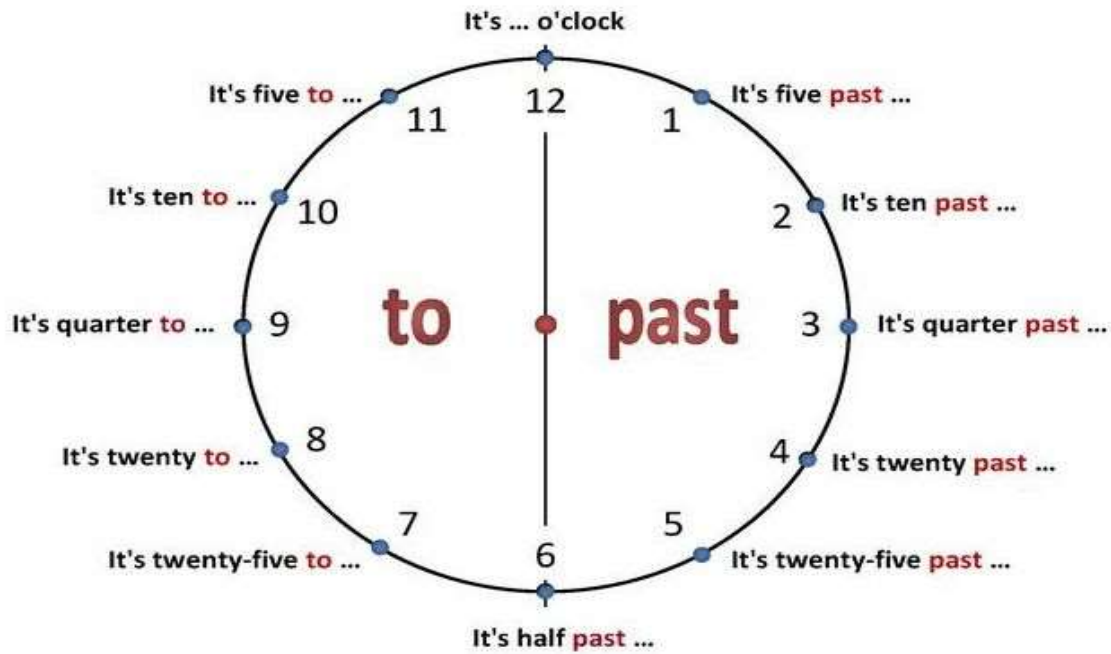
**TO** (las... menos...)

It's... **o'clock**

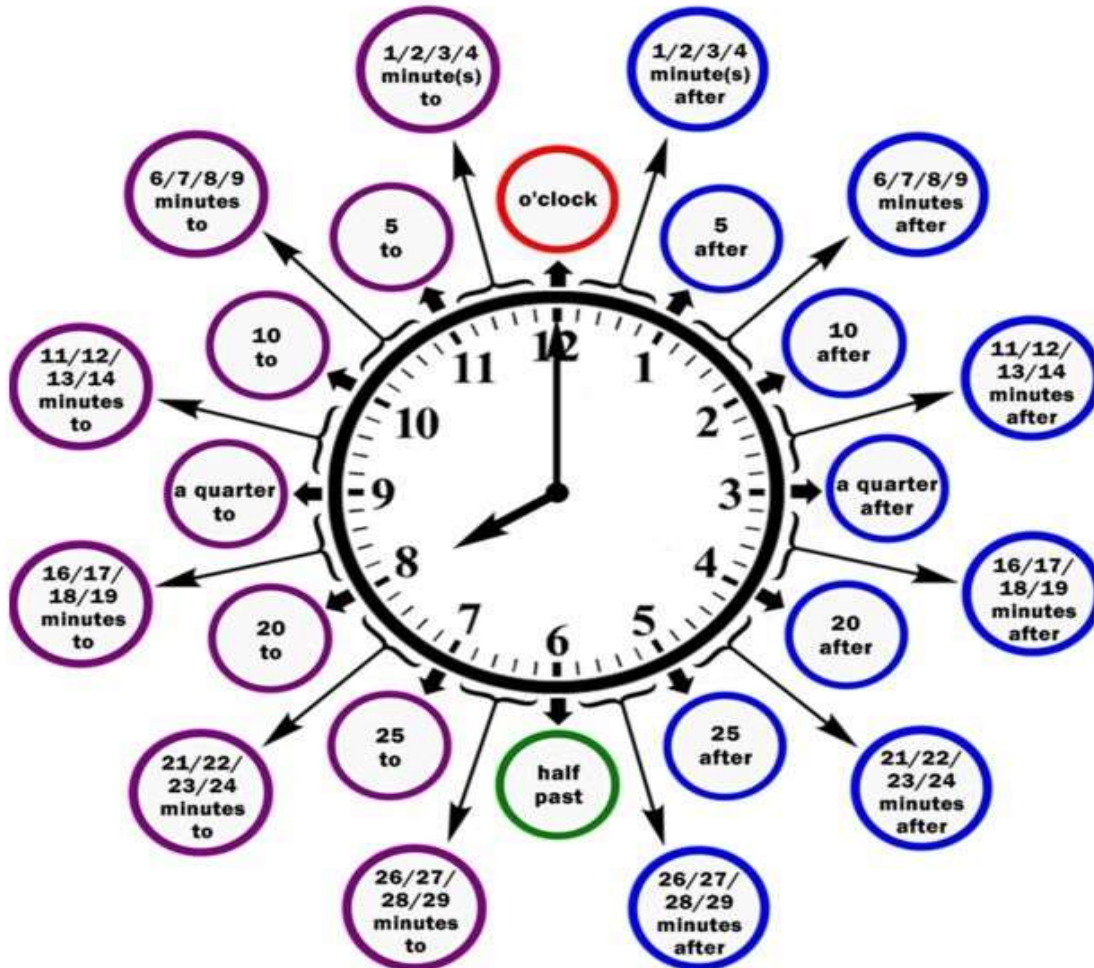
**PAST** (las... y...)



# Son las.....



It's twenty to five = Son las 5 menos veinte



Ver video en youtube para la explicación de las horas:

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lfXlQGHnp1E&feature=emb\\_logo&ab\\_channel=DianaPerez](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lfXlQGHnp1E&feature=emb_logo&ab_channel=DianaPerez)

**Is it A.M. or P.M.?**

 <p>It's seven (o'clock) <b>in the morning.</b> It's 7:00 A.M.</p>	 <p>It's twelve (o'clock). It's 12:00 P.M. It's <b>noon.</b></p>	 <p>It's four (o'clock) <b>in the afternoon.</b> It's 4:00 P.M.</p>
 <p>It's seven (o'clock) <b>in the evening.</b> It's 7:00 P.M.</p>	 <p>It's ten (o'clock) <b>at night.</b> It's 10:00 P.M.</p>	 <p>It's twelve (o'clock) <b>at night.</b> It's 12:00 A.M. It's <b>midnight.</b></p>

**Exercise 2.** What time is it?. Use the sentences in the box. ¿Que hora es?, usa las oraciones en la caja.

<input type="checkbox"/> It's five-oh-five.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It's twenty after nine.	<input type="checkbox"/> It's ten to eight.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It's a quarter after one.	<input type="checkbox"/> It's eight after six.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It's a quarter to three.



1. It's twenty after nine.



2. It's ten to eight



3. It's a quarter after one



4. It's five-of-five



5. It's a quarter to three



6. It's eight after six

**Exercise 3.** What time is it in each city? Write the time in two different ways. ¿Que hora es en cada ciudad? Escribe la hora en dos formas diferentes.

1. It's 10:00 a.m. in Los Angeles.  
It's ten o'clock in the morning.
2. It's 11 AM in Denver  
It's eleven in the morning in denver
3. It's 11 AM in mexucico city  
It's eleven in the morning in Mexico city
4. It's 1 PM in lima  
It's one in the afternoon in lima
5. It's 1 PM in santiago  
It's one in the afternoon in Santiago
6. It's 3 PM in rio  
It's three o'clock in rio

