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**Materia: INGLES**

**Grado: 1**

**Grupo: A. LNU**

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## 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

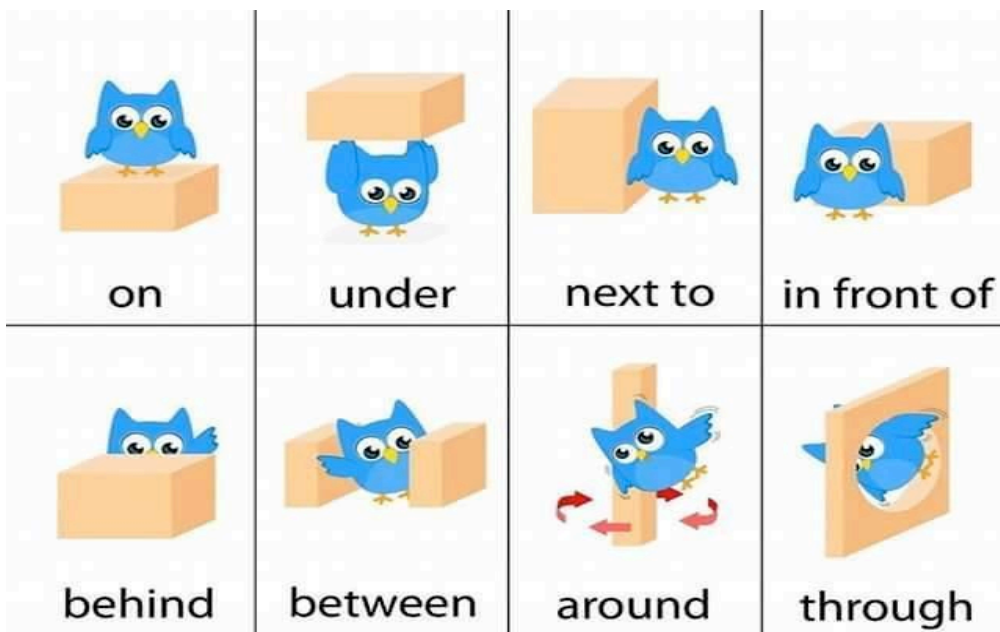
I am on the bus.

**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 NEXT TO THE BRUSH
3. The map is UNDER THE NEWS PAPER
4. The chair is UNDER THE TABLE
5. The wallet is ON THE NOTEBOOK
6. The sunglasses are IN FRONT OF THE BAG

**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.



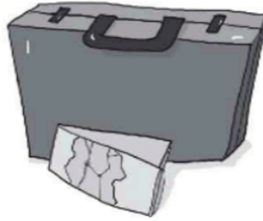
2. The chair is **BEHIND** the desk.



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.

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



1. A: Where is the briefcase? (briefcase)

B: It's next to the television.

2. A: WHERE ARE THE BOOKS? (books)

B: ARE UNDER THE TABLE

3. A: WHERE IS THE CELLPHONE? (cell phone)

B: THE CELLPHONE IS IN THE BAG

4. A: WHERE ARE THE KEYS? (keys)

B: THE KEYS ARE ON THE BRIEFCASE

5. A: WHERE IS THE CAMERA? (camera)

B: IS IN FRONT OF THE TV

6. A: WHERE ARE THE SUNGLASSES (sunglasses)

B: THE SUNGLASSES ARE BEHIND THE COUCH

GRAMMAR – Negative statements and yes/no questions with be

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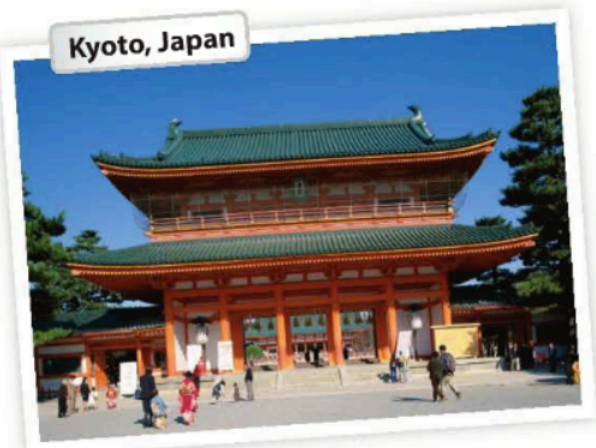
**Negative statements and yes/no questions with be**

<b>I'm not</b> from New York.	<b>Are you</b> from California?	<b>I am.</b>	<b>I'm not.</b>
<b>You're not</b> late.	<b>Am I</b> early?	<b>you are.</b>	<b>you're not.</b>
<b>She's not</b> from Russia.	<b>Is she</b> from Brazil?	<b>she is.</b>	<b>she's not.</b>
<b>He's not</b> from Italy.	<b>Is he</b> from Chile?	Yes, <b>he is.</b>	No, <b>he's not.</b>
<b>It's not</b> English.	<b>Is it</b> Korean?	<b>it is.</b>	<b>it's not.</b>
<b>We're not</b> from Japan.	<b>Are you</b> from China?	<b>we are.</b>	<b>we're not.</b>
<b>You're not</b> early.	<b>Are we</b> late?	<b>you are.</b>	<b>you're not.</b>
<b>They're not</b> in Mexico.	<b>Are they</b> in Canada?	<b>they are.</b>	<b>they're not.</b>
We're = We are			

**Exercise 4.** Complete the conversation – completa la siguiente conversaci3n.

- A: Hiroshi, **are** you and Maiko from Japan?  
 B: Yes, we **are** .  
 A: Oh? **are** you from Tokyo?  
 B: No, **I'm** not. **I'm** from Kyoto.
- A: **is** Laura from the U.S.?  
 B: No, **She's** not. She's from the U.K.  
 A: **is** she from London?  
 B: Yes, she **is** . But her parents are from Italy. **They are** not from the U.K. originally.  
 A: **is** Laura's first language Italian?  
 B: No, **It's** not. **its** English.
- A: **are** Selina and Carlos from Mexico?  
 B: No, **They are** not. **They are** from Brazil.  
 A: **are** you from Brazil, too?  
 B: No, **I'm** not. I'm from Peru.  
 A: So, **is** your first language Spanish?  
 B: Yes, it **is** .

Kyoto, Japan



Lima, Peru





## 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  
**WE'RE NOT FROM**
3. not / you and Tim / in my class / are  
**YOU AND TIM ARE NOT IN MY CLASS**
4. is / my first language / Spanish / not  
**MY FIRST LANGUAGE IS NOT SPANISH**
5. from / my mother / not / is / Seoul  
**MY MOTHER IS NOT FROM SEOUL**
6. my keys / not / are / they  
**THEY ARE NOT MY KEYS**

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

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, ..... **THEY ARE** ..... not. .... **are** ..... early!



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## Grammar – Number and ages

The numbers are:

11 eleven	21 twenty-one	40 forty
12 twelve	22 twenty-two	50 fifty
13 thirteen	23 twenty-three	60 sixty
14 fourteen	24 twenty-four	70 seventy
15 fifteen	25 twenty-five	80 eighty
16 sixteen	26 twenty-six	90 ninety
17 seventeen	27 twenty-seven	100 one hundred
18 eighteen	28 twenty-eight	101 one hundred (and) one
19 nineteen	29 twenty-nine	102 one hundred (and) two
20 twenty	30 thirty	103 one hundred (and) three

**Exercise 1.** Write the ages of the characters below – Escribe las edades de los personajes de abajo.



A. Helen – 76



B. Howard – 52



C. Jackie – 49



D. Megan – 23



E. Tim and Tom – 14

**Example:** Jhon is thirty-seven years old.

- A. Helen is seventy-six years old
- B. Howard is fifty-two years' old
- C. Jackie is forty-nine years old
- D. Megan is twenty-three years old
- E. tim and tom are fourteen years old

**Exercise 2.** Spell the numbers - Escribe los números.

- |                                 |                         |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. 11 <u>eleven</u> .           | 6. 13 <u>THIRTEEN</u> . |
| 2. 15 <u>FIFTEEN</u> .          | 7. 70 <u>SEVENTY</u> .  |
| 3. 50 <u>FIFTY</u> .            | 8. 30 <u>THIRTY</u> .   |
| 4. 101 <u>ONE HUNDRED ONE</u> . | 9. 19 <u>NINETEEN</u> . |

5. 24 TWENTYFOUR.

10. 90 ninety

Grammar – 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?



**Exercise 3.** Complete the conversation with Wh-question – Completa la siguiente conversación.

1. A: Look! **Who's that** ..... ?  
B: Oh, he's a new student.  
A: **What is his name** ..... ?  
B: I think his name is Ming.  
A: Ming? **Where is he from** ..... ?  
B: He's from China.
2. A: Serhat, **Where are you from** ..... ?  
B: I'm from Turkey – from Istanbul.  
A: **Who is stanbul** ..... ?  
B: Istanbul is very old and beautiful.  
A: **What is your last** ..... ?  
B: My last name is Erdogan.
3. A: Hi, John. **How are you** ..... ?  
B: I'm just fine. My friend Teresa is here this week – from Argentina.  
A: Oh, cool. **How is she** ..... ?  
B: She's really friendly.  
A: **How old is she** ..... ?  
B: She's twenty-eight years old.



**Exercise 4.** Select the correct answer – Selecciona la respuesta correcta.

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**

**Exercise 5.** Translate the next vocabulary – Traduce el siguiente vocabulario.



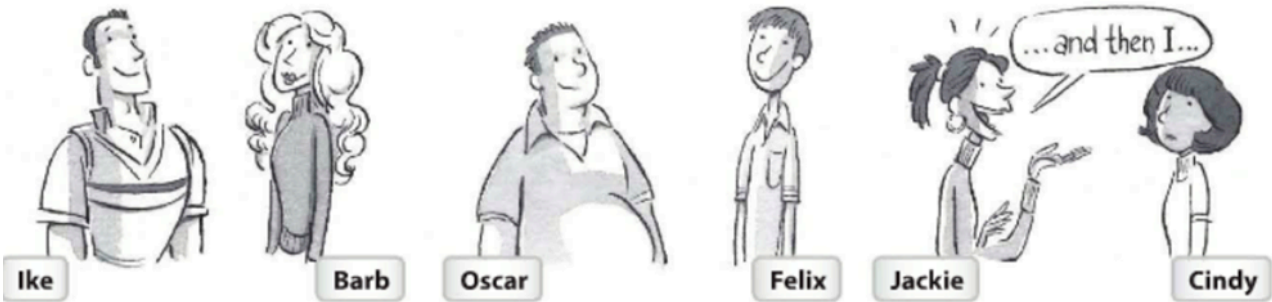
- a. Pretty – Bonita
- b. Handsome – guapo
- c. Good-looking – guapa
- d. Talkative – Habladora
- e. Quiet – tranquilo
- f. Funny – gracioso
- g. Serious – seria
- h. Shy – tímida
- i. Short – chaparro
- j. Tall – alta
- k. Friendly – amistoso
- l. Heavy – pesado
- m. Thin - delgada

**Exercise 6.** Write sentences about the people in the picture.

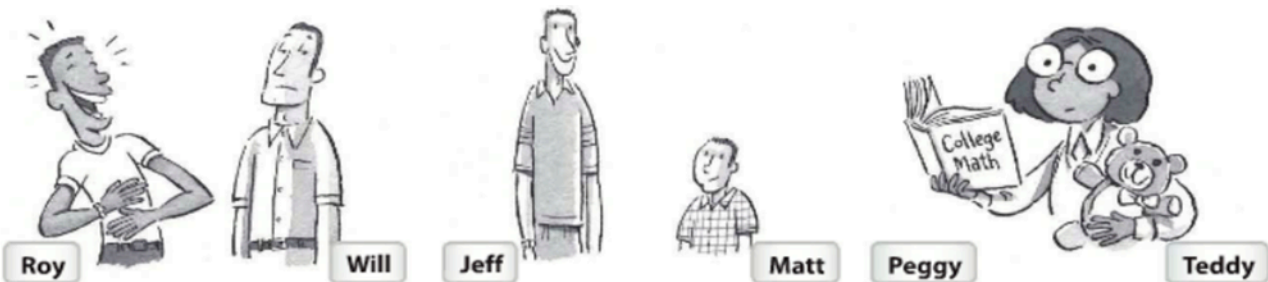


- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> cute                | <input type="checkbox"/> serious        |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> friendly | <input type="checkbox"/> short          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> funny               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> shy |
| <input 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 .



2. Ike is handsome .      3. Oscar is heavy .      4. Jackie is Talkative .  
Barb is pretty .      Felix is thin .      Cindy is quiet .



5. Roy is funny .      6. Jeff is tall .      7. Peggy is smart .  
Will is serious .      Matt is tall .      Teddy is cute .