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## DESCRIBE CITIES

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

- ( e ) - hot.
- ( c ) - big
- ( g ) - new
- ( f ) - expensive
- ( b ) - beautiful
- ( a ) - friendly
- ( f ) - nice
- ( b ) - bad
- ( e ) - cold
- ( c ) - small
- ( g ) - old
- ( f ) - cheap
- ( b ) - ugly
- ( d ) - Unfriendly



## 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.

They're good friends.

Example: They're good friends.

NOT They're goods friends.

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: a camera is expensive

4. Very / nice / friends / are / His.

A: they are very nice friends of hers

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

A: she is a good musician

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

A: she is very beautiful house

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

A: it's very cold at night

8. Friendly / children / Your / very / are.

A: your child are very friendly

GRAMMAR - Present Simple ( I, you, we, they)

- We use the Present Simple when something is generally or always true.

Example: People need food.

- We use the Present Simple for a situation that we think is more or less permanent.

Example: She works in a bank.

- We use the Present Simple for habits or things that we do regularly. We often use adverbs of frequency, such as "often", "always", "sometimes".

Example: I always play tennis on Tuesday.

Exercise 3. Change the sentences to negative and question. (Cambia la oración afirmativa a oraciones negativas y preguntas)

1. I live in the center of the city.

N. I don't live in the center of the city

Q. Do you live in the center of the city?

2. I work in an office.

N. I don't work in an office

Q. You work in an office?

3. Robert likes Italian food.

N. Robert does not like Italian food

Q. Robert, do you like Italian food?

4. Anna likes rock music.

N. Anna doesn't like rock music

Q. Ana do you like rock music?

5. They have a new computer.

N. they don't have a new computer

Q. Don't they have a new computer?

6. You have a sister.

N. you don't have a sister

Q. Don't you have a sister?

7. We study English.

N. we do not study English

Q. Do we study English?

8. She lives in a small house.

N. does not live in a small house

Q. Don't you live in a small house?

9. He works for an American company.

N. does not work for an American company

Q. Do you work for an American 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



GRAMMAR - A, some, a lot of,

Los cuantificadores indican la cantidad de un nombre. Son repuestas a la pregunta “¿Cuántos?”. Al igual que los artículos, los cuantificadores definen a un nombre y siempre están situados delante del nombre. Algunos se pueden usar sólo con nombres contables, otros, sólo con nombres incontables y otros, con ambos.

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)

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 \_\_\_ is \_\_\_ two cinemas.
3. There \_\_\_ are \_\_\_ a bus station.
4. There \_\_\_ is \_\_\_ 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.

Exercise 6. Choose the correct word. (Escoge entre las dos palabras para realizar una oración correcta, colócala en color rojo)

1. There’s a / some station.
2. There are a / three parks.
3. There are a / some good museums.
4. There’s a / some bus station.
5. There are some / a beautiful buildings.
6. There’s a / an old theatre.
7. There are an / a lot of very good restaurants.
8. There’s an / some airport.
9. There are some / a nice hotels.
10. There’s a / a lot of river.

Maria told me that in half an hour there are some good museums