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Grado: Segundo cuatrimestre

PASIÓN POR EDUCAR

Grupo: Semi-escolarizado

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Instrucción:

1. Lee el texto y usa tus propias palabras para describir lo que significa. Lo puedes explicar en español.

Linda: Guess what! I have a new apartment. (¡que crees! Tengo un nuevo departamento)

Chris: That's great! What's it like. (¡Eso es genial! ¿ Como es ?

Lidia: It's really nice. (Esta muy bien)

Chris: Is it very big? (¿Es grande?)

Linda: Well, it has a big living room, a bathroom, and a kitchen. (Tiene una sala grande, un baño y una cocina.)

Chris: Nice ! Do you live downtown? (¡ que bien! ¿vives en el centro?)

Linda : No, I don't. I live near the university. (No, no es haci . Vivo cerca de la universidad.)

Chris: Does it have a view? (¿tiene alguna vista?)

Linda: yes, it does. It has a great view of another apartment building!(Si , haci es . Tiene una gran vista de otro edificio de apartamentos.

2. Elabore dos conversaciones más al final. (esta parte en ingles)

Carlos: hello! how are you doing?

Rosy: Hi! Very good and you?

Carlos: Me too.

Rosy: That's great.

Carlos: I was glad to greet you.

Rosy: Me too.

Carlos bye.

Rosy: bye.

Daniel: Excuse me, sir, could you tell me the price of this burger?

Pedro: Sure, it's 10 dollar?

Daniel: I'll take it, thank you.

Pedro: Would you like some dessert or soda?

Daniel: Yes please. I want a soda

Pedro: Your account will be 12 dollars please.

Daniel: Perfect.

2 CONVERSATION *My new apartment*

🎧 Listen and practice.

Linda: Guess what! I have a new apartment.
Chris: That's great! What's it like?
Linda: It's really nice.
Chris: Is it very big?
Linda: Well, it has a big living room, a bedroom, a bathroom, and a kitchen.
Chris: Nice! Do you live downtown?
Linda: No, I don't. I live near the university.
Chris: Does it have a view?
Linda: Yes, it does. It has a great view of another apartment building!



Explicación:

Para conjugar el presente simple usamos el infinitivo para los sujetos **"I"**, **"you"**, **"we"** y **"they"** y para las terceras personas **"he"**, **"she"** y **"it"**, añadimos una **"-s"** al final del verbo.

Sujeto	Conjugación
I, you, we, they	talk, eat, learn, do, go...
he, she, it	talks, eats, learns, does, goes...

Explicación más elaborada:

<https://www.curso-ingles.com/aprender/cursos/nivel-basico/verb-tenses-present/present-simple>

Explicación Youtube:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7TMXvhjMMSE>

Instrucción:

llena los espacios en blanco con los verbos:

Do, Don't, live, have, Does, Doesn't

3 GRAMMAR FOCUS

Simple present short answers

Do you **live** in an apartment?

Yes, I **do**. / No, I **don't**.

Do the bedrooms **have** windows?

Yes, they **do**. / No, they **don't**.

Does Chris **live** in a house?

Yes, he **does**. / No, he **doesn't**.

Does the house **have** a yard?

Yes, it **does**. / No, it **doesn't**.

A Complete the conversation. Then practice with a partner.

Linda: **Do** you **live** in an apartment?

Chris: No, I **don't**. I **live** in a house.

Linda: **Does** it **have** a yard?

Chris: Yes, it **does**.

Linda: That sounds nice. **Do** you **live** alone?

Chris: No, I **don't**. I **live** with my family.

Linda: **Do** you **live** any brothers or sisters?

Chris: Yes, I **do**. I **have** four sisters.

Linda: Really? **do** your house **have** many bedrooms?

Chris: Yes, it **Does**. It **have** four.

Linda: **Do** you **have** your own bedroom?

Chris: Yes, I **do**. I'm really lucky.



Instrucción:

Elija las palabras correctas de acuerdo con cada oración.

1 Simple present short answers (page 45)

Remember: I/You/We/They **do/don't**. He/She/It **does/doesn't**.

Circle the correct words.

A: **Do** **Does** your family **live** / **lives** in an apartment?

B: No, we **don't** / **doesn't**. We **have** / **has** a house.

A: That's nice. **Do** / **Does** your house have two floors?

B: Yes, it **do** / **does**. It **have** / **has** four rooms on the first floor. And we **have** / **has** three bedrooms and a bathroom on the second floor.

A: And **do** / **does** you and your family **have** / **has** a yard?

B: Yes, we **do** / **does**. And how about you, Tim? **Do** / **Does** you **live** / **lives** in a house, too?

A: No, I **don't** / **doesn't**. My wife and I **have** / **has** a small apartment in the city.

B: Oh. **Do** / **Does** you **like** / **likes** the city?

A: Yes, I **do** / **does**. But my wife **don't** / **doesn't**.

Explicación:

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

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?)

Explicación más elaborada:

<https://www.curso-ingles.com/aprender/cursos/nivel-basico/nouns/there-be>

Explicación Youtube:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZczyV8LVbjs>

Instrucción:

Elija las oraciones incompletas en el cuadro y haga coincidir las siguientes oraciones en consecuencia. preste atención a las frases positivas o negativas.

7 GRAMMAR FOCUS

There is, there are

There's a bed in the bedroom.	There are some chairs in the kitchen.	There's = There is
There's no sofa in the bedroom.	There are no chairs in the living room.	
There isn't a table in the kitchen.	There aren't any chairs in the living room.	

2 There is, there are (page 47)

- ▶ Use *there is* with singular nouns: **There's** a bed. Use *there are* with plural nouns: **There are** two chairs.
- ▶ Use *some* in affirmative statements: There are **some** chairs in the kitchen. Use *any* in negative statements: There aren't **any** chairs in the bedroom.

Read the information about the Diaz family's new house. Write sentences with the phrases in the box.

there's a	there are some
there's no	there are no
there isn't a	there aren't any

1. A living room? Yes
2. A dining room? No
3. A dishwasher in the kitchen? No
4. A table in the kitchen? Yes
5. Curtains on the windows? Yes
6. Rugs on the floors? No
7. Closets in the bedrooms? Yes
8. Bookcases in the bedrooms? No

1. ~~There's a living room.~~

2.- There isn't a dining room.

3.-There isn't a dishwasher in the kitchen.

4.-There's a table in the kitchen.

5.-There are some curtains on the windows.

6.-There aren't any rugs on the floors.

7.-There are some closets in the bedrooms

8.-There aren't any bookcases in the bedrooms