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TOPIC 3: WHERE ARE THEY?

GRAMMAR

Verb to be (plural)

AFFIRMATIVE (+)

we`re (= we are)	We`re in a small hotel.
you`re (= you are)	You`re from the UK.
they`re (= they are)	They`re very big.

NEGATIVE (-)

we aren`t (= are not)	We aren`t in the hotel now.
you aren`t (= are not)	You aren`t from Turkey.
they aren`t (= are not)	They aren`t very expensive.

YES/NO QUESTIONS (?)

SHORT ANSWER

Are we in room 216?	Yes, you are. No, you aren`t.
Are you in London?	Yes, we are. No, we aren`t.
Are they in a big hotel?	Yes, they are. No, they aren`t.

Exercise 1. Write the contractions: I`m, we`re, aren`t, etc.

1. We aren`t from Italy, WE`RE from Spain.
2. WE`RE IN a new hotel, but it I`N very nice.
3. ARE a doctor and he HAVE married.
4. You ARE Australian, AREN`T American.
5. ARE a manager and ARE a musician.

Exercise 2. Complete each statement with a singular or plural form of "be".

1. I AM a writer.
2. She IS not a pilot.
3. We ARE doctors.
4. They ARE not scientists.
5. We ARE managers.
6. He IS a singer.

GRAMMAR

Plurals



SINGULAR



PLURAL

a chair a table
a thing a boy

+ -s
chairs tables
things boys

a watch a sandwich

+ -es
watches sandwiches

a diary a baby

y → -ies
diaries babies

a man a woman
a person

irregular
men women
people

a) Circle the correct word.

1. I am (an artist / artists / artist).

2. We are (a flight attendant / flight attendants / flight attendant).

3. She is (banker / a banker / bankers).

4. They are (a writer / writers / writer).

5 He is (a teacher / man / surgeon).

TIP: We also add **-es** to words ending in -s, -ss, -sh, -x and -z: bus → buses, class → classes, etc.

Plural Nouns *(Los nombres plurales)*

A la mayoría de nombres se les agrega una "-s" al final para formar el plural.


Ejemplos:

▶ camera → cameras (*cámara/s*)

▶ pen → pens (*bolígrafo/s*)

▶ house → houses (*casa/s*)

▶ car → cars (*coche/s*)

 **Excepciones:**

1. Palabras que terminan en consonante + "y": la "y" cambia a "i" y añadimos "es".

Ejemplos:

▶ party → parties (*fiesta/s*)

▶ city → cities (*ciudad/es*)

2. Palabras que terminan en vocal + "y": añadimos una "s".

Ejemplos:

▶ boy → boys (*chico/s*)

▶ toy → toys (*juguete/s*)

3. Palabras que terminan en "s", "ss", "sh", "ch", "x", "o": añadimos "es".

Ejemplos:

▶ bus → buses (*bus/es*)

▶ glass → glasses (*copa/s*)

▶ brush → brushes (*cepillo/s*)

▶ watch → watches (*reloj/es*)

▶ box → boxes (*caja/s*)

▶ tomato → tomatoes (*tomate/s*)

4. Palabras que terminan en "f" o "fe": cambiamos la "f" o "fe" por "ves".

Ejemplos:

🕒 leaf → leaves (hoja/s)

🕒 wife → wives (esposa/s)

Singular to Plural Nouns by Addition of '-es'

Hissing sounds. Nouns ending in -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, and -x

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
watch	watches	gas	gases	kiss	kisses
glass	glasses	dish	dishes	branch	branches
match	matches	bush	bushes	tax	taxes
fox	foxes	dish	dishes	bench	benches
church	churches	brush	brushes	box	boxes
class	classes	ass	asses	fax	faxes

Exercise 3. Write the plural of:

1. Baby -BABYES
2. Cake-CAKEES
3. Church-CHURCHES
4. Glass-GLASSES
5. Wife-WIFEES
6. Fish-FISHES
7. Month-MONTHES
8. Child-CHILDES
9. Wish-WISHES
10. Woman-WOMANES
11. City-CITIES
12. Man-MANES

13. Box-BOXES
14. Foot-FOOTES
15. Mouse-MOUSEES
16. Leaf-LEAVES
17. Sheep-SHEEPES
18. Tomato-TOMATOES

Match the classroom objects to their names.

 27	 1	 7	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. book 2. pencil 3. bag 4. pen 5. glue 6. door 7. paper 8. desk 9. ruler 10. eraser 11. paint 12. marker 13. crayon 14. scissors 15. globe 16. window 17. stapler 18. notebook 19. corrector 20. compasses 21. calculator 22. blackboard 23. whiteboard 24. basket 25. calendar 26. push pin 27. pencil case 28. pencil sharpener 29. bulletin board 30. paper clip 	 6
 18	 5	 19		 8
 10	 28	 21		 16
 15	 9	 12		 23
 2	 26	 11		 29
 3	 13	 25		 22
 30	 17	 20		 24
		 14	 4	

GRAMMAR

There is / there are

POSITIVE (+)

SINGULAR There`s a big new shopping centre.
 There`s an airport in Bristol.

PLURAL There are five theatres.
 There are a lot of old buildings.

NEGATIVE (-)

There isn`t a station near here.
There aren`t any good restaurants near here.

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?!*)



Nota: Hay algunos tiempos verbales en los que no conjugamos "there be*" para indicar plural o singular, contable o incontable*. Estos tiempos verbales son el futuro ("will"), el pasado perfecto y con los verbos modales (ver las lecciones relacionadas con estos tiempos para más información).

Ejercicio #4 - Completa las siguientes frases con la forma correcta de "there is or There are".

1. ___THERE IS _____ 5 apples in the bowl.
2. ___THERE ARE_____ any water?
3. ___THERE IS_____ (not) any sugar in the coffee.
4. _____THERE IS _____ (not) any tomatoes in the salad.
5. _____THERE ARE _____ some wine in the glass.

6. ____THERE ARE____ any money in your wallet?
7. ____THERE IS _____ a problem with this phone.
8. ____THERE IS _____ any vegetables in this recipe?

Ejercicio #5 - Escribe las palabras en el orden correcto.

many / aren't / this / pages / there / in

R: THERE AREN'T MANY PAGES IN THIS

any / eggs / there / the / in / are / fridge / ?

R: ARE THERE ANY EGGS IN THE FRIDGE?

is / nearby / restaurant / nice / there / a

R: THERE IS A NICE NEARBY RESTAURANT

dining / are / chairs / in / room / there / three / the

R: THERE ARE THREE CHAIRS IN THE DINING ROOM

hospital / there / this / isn't / a / in / town

R: THERE ISN'T A HOSPITAL IN THIS TOWN

here / is / bank / there / a / near / ?

R: IS THERE A BANK NEAR HERE?