



**Nombre de alumno:** Hector Elián Alejandro Villarreal

**Nombre del profesor:** Juan Manual Jaime Díaz

**Nombre del trabajo:** Unit Activity #1 – U2 2BRH

**Materia:** Ingles II

**Grado:** 2DO

**Grupo:** A

Comitán de Domínguez Chiapas a 04 de enero de 2022.

## DESCRIBE CITIES

### VOCABULARY

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

( **d** ) - good.

( **e** ) - hot.

( **c** ) - big

( **g** ) - new

( **f** ) - expensive

( **b** ) - beautiful

( **a** ) - friendly

( **h** ) - nice

( **d** ) - bad

( **e** ) - cold

( **c** ) - small

( **g** ) - old

( **f** ) - cheap

( **b** ) - ugly

( **a** ) - 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 doctor

3. an / camera / It`s / expensive.

A: It's an expensive camera

4. very / nice / friends / are / His.

A: His are very nice friends

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

A: She's a good musician

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

A: Her house is very beautiful

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

A: It's a very cold night

8. friendly / children / Your / very / are.

A: Your children 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.

### AFFIRMATIVE (+)

I	have	a new phone.	(don't = do not)
You	study	Russian.	
We	live	in Mexico City.	
They	like	Chinese food.	

### NEGATIVE (-)

I	don't	have	a new phone.	(don't = do not)
You	don't	study	Russian.	
We	don't	live	in Mexico City.	
They	don't	like	Chinese food.	

### WH-QUESTIONS (?)

Where	do	you	live	In the UK?
What music	do	you	like?	
What	do	you	do	in your free time?
What food	do	you	like?	

### YES / NO QUESTIONS (?)

### SHORT ANSWERS

Do I know you?	Yes, you do. No, you don't.
Do you like London?	Yes, I do. No, I don't.
Do we have a class today?	Yes, we/you do. No, we/you don't.
Do you go to concerts?	Yes, we do. No, we don't.
Do they like Chinese food?	Yes, they do. No, they don't.

## Simple present

### Form (Forma)

To conjugate the simple present we use the infinitive for the subjects "I", "you", "we" and "they" and for the third persons "he", "she" and "it", we add a "-s" to the end of the verb

Subject (Sujeto)	Verb (Verbo)
I, you, we, they	talk, eat, learn, do, go...
he, she, it	talks, eats, learns, does, goes...

### Structure (Estructura)

#### 1. Affirmative Sentences (Frases afirmativas)

Subject + verb.

Examples:

I **talk**. (Yo hablo.)

He **eats**. (Él come.)

They **learn**. (Ellos aprenden.)

## 2. Negative Sentences (Frases negativas)

Subject + do/does + not + verb.

Examples:

I **do not** [don't] **talk**. (Yo no hablo.)  
He **does not** [doesn't] **eat**. (Él no come.)  
They **do not** [don't] **learn**. (Ellos no aprenden.)

We use **do** for:  
**I, You, We and They**

We use **does** for:  
**He, She and It**

## 3. Interrogative Sentences (Frases interrogativas)

Do/Does + subject + verb?

Examples:

**Do you talk?** (¿Tú hablas?)  
**Does he eat?** (¿Él come?)  
**Do they learn?** (¿Ellos aprenden?)

### Examples with time adverbs: (Ejemplos usando los adverbios de tiempo)

I always **talk** to my mother on Sunday. (Siempre hablo con mi madre el domingo.)  
He never **eats** vegetables. (Nunca come las verduras.)  
They usually **learn** something new in class. (Normalmente aprenden algo nuevo en la clase.)

### Exemption (when we use the verb **to be**):

I **am** always happy. (Siempre estoy contento.)  
He **is** often sick. (A menudo él está enfermo.)  
They **are** rarely late. (En raras ocasiones llegan tarde.)

**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 doesn't like Italian food

Q. Does Robert like Italian food?

4. Anna likes rock music.

N. Anna doesn't like rock music

Q. Does Anna like rock music?

5. They have a new computer.

N. They don't have a new computer

Q. They have a new computer?

6. You have a sister.

N. I do not have a sister

Q. You have a sister?

7. We study English.

N. We do not study English

Q. We are not study English

8. She lives in a small house.

N. She does not live in a small house

Q. She lives in a small house?

9. He works for an American company.

N. He does not work for the American company

Q. Does he work for an American company?