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Grupo: A

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TOPIC 3: WHERE ARE THEY?

GRAMMAR

Verb to be (plural)

AFFIRMATIVE (+)		NEGATIVE (-)	
we`re (= we are)	We`re in a small hotel.	we aren`t (= are not)	We aren't in the hotel now.
you`re (= you are)	You`re from the UK.	you aren`t (= are not)	You aren`t from Turkey.
they`re (= they are)	They`re very big.	they aren`t (= are not)	They aren't very expensive.
	1		
	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.	
	And the state of his history	Yes they are	

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. It is ______ a new hotel, but it is not ______ very nice.
- 3. He is ______ a doctor and he is ,not is 'not _____ married.
- 4. You are _____ Australian, you' are _____ American.
- 5. They are ______ a manager and aren't ______ 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

	PLURAL	
a chair a table a thing a boy	+-s chair s table s thing s boy s	a) (Circle) the correct word. 1. I am (an artist / artists / artist).
a wat <u>ch</u> a sandwi <u>ch</u>	+-es watch es sandwich es	 We are (a flight attendant / flight attendants / flight attendant).
a diar <u>y</u> a bab <u>y</u>	y→-ies diari es babies	 She is (banker / a banker / bankers). They are (a writer / writers / writer).
a m <u>a</u> n a wom <u>a</u> n a <u>person</u>	irregular m e n wom e n pe ople	5 He is (a teacher / man / surgeon).

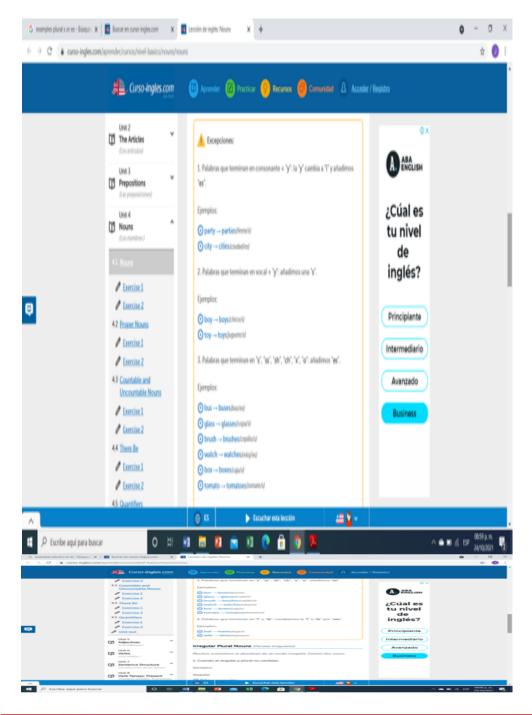
TIP: We also add **-es** to words ending in -s, -ss, -sh, -x and -z: bus \rightarrow buses, class \rightarrow classes, etc.

Plural Nouns (Los nombres plurales)

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

Ejemplos:

- \bigcirc camera \rightarrow cameras(*cámara/s*)
- \bigcirc pen \rightarrow pens(boligrafo/s)
- \bigcirc house \rightarrow houses(casa/s)
- \bigcirc car \rightarrow cars(coche/s)



Singular to Plural Nouns by Addition of '-es' Hissing sounds. Nouns ending in –s, -ss, -sh, -ch, and -x					
<u>Singular</u> watch	<u>Plural</u> watch <mark>es</mark>	<u>Singular</u> gas	<u>Plural</u> gas <mark>es</mark>	<i>Singular</i> kiss	Plural kiss <mark>es</mark>
glass	glasses	dish	dish es	branch	branch <mark>es</mark>
match	matches	bush	bush <mark>es</mark>	tax	tax <mark>es</mark>
fox	fox <mark>es</mark>	dish	dish es	bench	bench <mark>es</mark>
church	church <mark>es</mark>	brush	brush <mark>es</mark>	box	box <mark>es</mark>
class	class <mark>es</mark>	ass	ass <mark>es</mark>	fax	fax <mark>es</mark>

Exercise 3. Write the plural of:

- 1. Baby
- 2. Cake

- 3. Church
- 4. Glass
- 5. Wife
- 6. Fish
- 7. Month
- 8. Child
- 9. Wish
- 10. Woman
- 11. City
- 12. Man
- 13. Box
- 14. Foot
- 15. Mouse
- 16. Leaf
- 17. Sheep
- 18. Tomato

Match the classroom objects to their names.



GRAMMAR

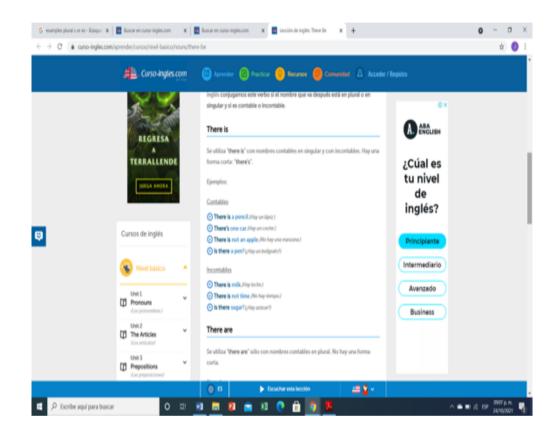
There is / there are

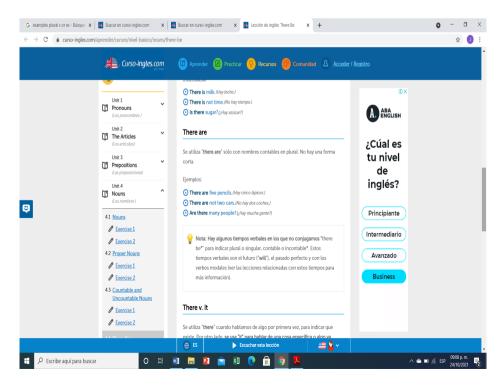
POSITIVE (+)	
SINGULAR	There`s a big new shopping centre. There`s an airport in Bristol.
PLURAL	There are five theatres. There are a lot of old buildings.

NEGATIVE (-)

There isn't a station near here.

There aren't any good restaurants near here.





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

- 1. Theta is _____ 5 apples in the bowl.
- 2. There are _____ any water?
- 3. There is _____ (not) any sugar in the coffee.
- 4. There are _____ (not) any tomatoes in the salad.
- 5. There is ______ some wine in the glass.
- 6. There is ______ any money in your wallet?
- 7. There is ______ a problem with this phone.
- 8. There are ______ 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 book

any / eggs / there / the / in / are / fridge / ? R: are there any eggs in the friegue?

is / nearby / restaurant / nice / there / a R:There is a neorby nice 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 hete?

Exercise 1. Contesta las siguientes preguntas.

- 1. What's your first name?
- A:Diego
- 2. What's your surname or last name?
- A:Hernández López
- 3. What's your nationality?
- A: mexicana
- 4. What's your address?
- A: 14 south east street Yalchivol neighborhood
- 5. What's your mobile number?
- A:<u>963 155 34 82</u>
- 6. What's your mail address?.
- A:<u>diegojosuehernandezlopez@gmil.com</u> GRAMMAR

Subject pronouns and possessive adjectives

								they
possessive adjectives	my	your	his	her	its	our	your	their

We use the subject pronouns with verbs. Examples: you listen, they read, etc. We use the possessive adjectives with nouns: my sister, your family, their cat, etc. Example: I`m Mary and this is Sid, my husband. Example: Her husband`s name is Nick and he`s a doctor. Example: These are their two children - our grandchildren. Example: It`s a very nice photo, I think.

Possessive`s

- We use a name (Nick, etc.) or a noun for a person (sister, etc.) + `s for the possessive. Example: Fiona is Nick`s wife. It`s my sister`s car.
- We can also use`s with other nouns for people. Example: it`s my teacher`s car. It`s his friend`s camera., etc.
- For plural nouns, we write s`.
 Example: he`s my friends`son.
 TIPS: `s can mean "is" or the possessive.
 Example: Anne`s my sister. (`s = is); Kevin is Nick`s son. (`s = possessive).

Possessive Adjectives - Adjetivos Posesivos

Se utilizan para indicar a quién pertenece el sujeto u objeto de la oración. Van seguidos de un sustantivo (o una cláusula nominal).

Ejemplo
• This is my house. Ésta es mi casa.
• This is your book. Éste es tu libro. / Éste es su libro.
• This is his bicycle. Ésta es su bicicleta.
• This is her dress. Éste es su vestido.
• The dog doesn't like to be on its own. El perro no le gusta estar solo.
• These are our suitcases. <i>Éstas son nuestras maletas.</i>
• These are your seats. Éstos son vuestros asientos. / Éstos son sus asientos.
• These are their books. Estos son sus libros.

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences with a possessive adjective. Example: My name's Stephen.

 Angela, please turn off your _____ mobile phone.
 The students are from Italy. The ir ._____ names are Susanna and Carlo.

3. London is famous for it's _____ red buses.4. She`s French, but her _____ mother is English.5. We`re in Class 3. Ours . _____ teacher is Bob.

6. My_____ name is Ian. He's from Scotland.

7. I`m Mike. My._____ family are from Dublin.

Exercise 3. Write the questions.

Example: you how are ?: <u>How are you?</u>

1. his what`s name ? : what's his ñame?____

2. German mother is her ? : is her mother Germán?

3. from your are where parents ? : where are your parents from?

4. surname Simpson is your ? : is your surname simpson?

5. spell do how your name you ? : how your name do you spell?

Exercise 4. Traduce el siguiente vocabulario.













- 1. Compañera
- 2.amiga
- 3.vecino
- 4.jefe
- 5.colega

Exercise 5. Circle the correct word or words to complete each sentence.

- 1. Mr. Thomas is (my / I) boss.
- 2. Is Mrs. Cory (you / your) teacher.
- 3. Is (she / Her) Dr. Kim?
- 4. Are (They / their) Connie and Sam?
- 5. Are (your / you) Barry's friend?
- 6. He's (My / I) colleague.
- 7. Mr. Benson is (Alec / Alec's) neighbor.
- 8. Jake is (Ms. Rose / Ms.Rose's) student.
- 9. (Hes's/His) an architect.
- 10 (kyle / Kyle's) and Ray's classmate is Gail.