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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 (?)

Are we in room 216?
Are you in London?
Are they in a big hotel?

SHORT ANSWER

Yes, you are.
No, you aren`t.
Yes, we are.
No, we aren`t.
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`re _____ 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



SINGULAR

a chair a table
a thing a boy

a watch a sandwich

a diary a baby

a man a woman
a person



PLURAL

+ -s
chairs tables
things boys

+ -es
watches sandwiches

y → -ies
diaries babies

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*)



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:

- Baby
- 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.

			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	

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.

The screenshot shows the 'There is' lesson page on Curso-ingles.com. The page title is 'Lección de inglés: There is'. The main content explains that 'there is' is used with singular countable and uncountable nouns. It provides examples: 'There is a pencil', 'There's one car', 'There is not an apple', and 'Is there a pen?'. It also lists uncountable nouns: 'There is milk', 'There is not time', and 'Is there sugar?'. A sidebar on the left shows the course structure with 'Unit 1 Pronouns' selected. A right sidebar asks '¿Cuál es tu nivel de inglés?' with buttons for 'Principiante', 'Intermediario', 'Avanzado', and 'Business'. The bottom of the page has a search bar and a system tray with the date 24/10/2021.

The screenshot shows the 'There are' lesson page on Curso-ingles.com. The page title is 'Lección de inglés: There are'. The main content explains that 'there are' is used with plural countable nouns. It provides examples: 'There are five pencils', 'There are not two cars', and 'Are there many people?'. A note states: 'Nota: Hay algunos tiempos verbales en los que no conjugamos "there be" para indicar plural o singular, contable o incontable'. Below the note, it introduces 'There v. It' and explains that 'there' is used for the first time, while 'it' is used for a specific thing. The sidebar on the left shows 'Unit 4 Nouns' selected. The right sidebar is the same as in the previous screenshot. The bottom of the page has a search bar and a system tray with the date 24/10/2021.

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: 963 155 34 82

6. What's your mail address?.

A: diegojosuehernandezlopez@gmil.com

GRAMMAR

Subject pronouns and possessive adjectives

subject pronouns	I	you	he	she	it	we	you	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).

Pronombres posesivos (en función de determinante)	Ejemplo
my <i>mi(s)</i>	Ⓢ This is my house. <i>Ésta es mi casa.</i>
your <i>tu(s), de ti / su(s), de usted</i>	Ⓢ This is your book. <i>Éste es tu libro. / Éste es su libro.</i>
his <i>su(s), de él</i>	Ⓢ This is his bicycle. <i>Ésta es su bicicleta.</i>
her <i>su(s), de ella</i>	Ⓢ This is her dress. <i>Éste es su vestido.</i>
its <i>su(s)</i>	Ⓢ The dog doesn't like to be on its own . <i>El perro no le gusta estar solo.</i>
our <i>nuestro(s), de nosotros</i>	Ⓢ These are our suitcases. <i>Éstas son nuestras maletas.</i>
your <i>vuestro(s) / su(s), de ustedes</i>	Ⓢ These are your seats. <i>Éstos son vuestros asientos. / Éstos son sus asientos.</i>
their <i>su(s), de ellos</i>	Ⓢ These are their books. <i>Éstos son sus libros.</i>

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences with a possessive adjective.

Example: My name's Stephen.

1. Angela, please turn off your _____ mobile phone.
2. 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 ? : How are you?

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.