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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. __it is___ a new hotel, but it _isn"t___ very nice.
3. ___he is__ a doctor and he __isn"t___ married.
4. You __are__ Australian, __i am___ American.
5. ___i am __ a manager and _you are_____ a musician.

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

1. I__am__ a writer.
2. She "s_____ not a pilot.
3. We _"re__ doctors.
4. They _aren"t___ 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



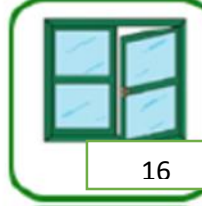
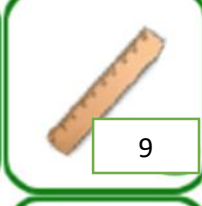


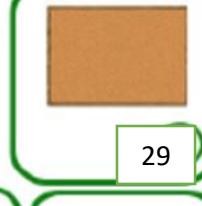
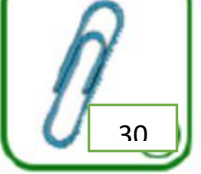

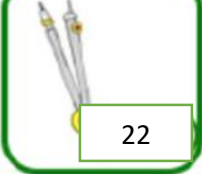
| <u>Singular</u> | <u>Plural</u> | <u>Singular</u> | <u>Plural</u> | <u>Singular</u> | <u>Plural</u> |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| watch | watch es | gas | gas es | kiss | kiss es |
| glass | glass es | dish | dish es | branch | branch es |
| match | match es | bush | bush es | tax | tax es |
| fox | fox es | dish | dish es | bench | bench es |
| church | church es | brush | brush es | box | box es |
| class | class es | ass | ass es | fax | fax es |

Exercise 3. Write the plural of:

1. Baby babies
2. Cake cakes
3. Church churches
4. Glass glasses
5. Wife wives
6. Fish fishes
7. Month months
8. Child childs
9. Wish wishes
10. Woman woman
11. City cities
12. Man mans

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 13. Box | boxes |
| 14. Foot | feet |
| 15. Mouse | mice |
| 16. Leaf | sheets |
| 17. Sheep | sheep |
| 18. Tomato | tomatoes |

Match the classroom objects to their names.

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|
|  27 |  1 |  7 | |  6 |
|  18 |  5 |  19 | |  8 |
|  10 |  28 |  21 | |  16 |
|  15 |  9 |  12 | |  22 |
|  2 |  26 |  11 | |  23 |
|  3 |  13 |  25 | |  29 |
|  30 |  17 |  22 |  14 |  4 |
| | | | |  24 |

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.

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 are____ 5 apples in the bowl.
2. ____is there ____ 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. ____is there ____ 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 fridge

is / nearby / restaurant / nice / there / a

R:there is a nearby 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 here

TOPIC 4: PERSONAL INFORMATION

Exercise 1. Contesta las siguientes preguntas.

1. What's your first name?

A: Jennifer Xicotencatl Méndez

2. What's your surname or last name?

A: xicotencatl Méndez

3. What's your nationality?

A: Mexican

4. What's your address?

A: is a 15 regimiento de caballeria, COMITAN DE DOMINGUES

5. What's your mobile number?

A: 9632673566

6. What's your mail address?

A: xicotencalmendezjenn.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. _____ their _____ names are Susanna and Carlo.
3. London is famous for _____ its _____ 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 name _____
2. German mother is her ? : _____ is her mother German? _____
3. from your are where parents ? : _____ where are your parents from? _____
4. surname Simpson is your ? : _____ is Simpson is your surname _____
5. spell do how your name you ? : _____ how do you spell your name _____

Exercise 4. Traduce el siguiente vocabulario.



1 a classmate



2 a friend



3 a neighbor



4 a boss



5 a colleague

1. compañero de clase
2. amigo
3. vecino
4. jefe, jefa
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. (He`s / His) an architect.
- 10 (Kyle / Kyle`s) and Ray`s classmate is Gail.