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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`s____ a new hotel, but it _isn`t____ very nice.
3. _he`s____ a doctor and he _isn`t____ married.
4. You __aren`t____ Australian, _I`____ American.
5. __I____ a manager and __aren`t____ a musician.

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

1. I`m____ 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
























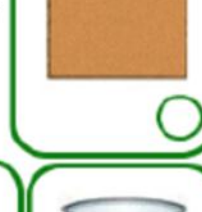






| <u>Singular</u> | <u>Plural</u> | <u>Singular</u> | <u>Plural</u> | <u>Singular</u> | <u>Plural</u> |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| watch | watches | gas | gases | kiss | kisses |
| glass | glasses | dish | dishes | branch | 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 babies
2. Cake cakes
3. Church Churches
4. Glass glasses
5. Wife wives
6. Fish fishes
7. Month Months
8. Child Children
9. Wish wishes
10. Woman women
11. City Cities
12. Man Men

13. Box boxes
14. Foot feat
15. Mouse Mice
16. Leaf leaves
17. Sheep sheeps
18. Tomato tomatoes

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.

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 isn't_____ (not) any sugar in the coffee.
4. There are`t_____ (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. _Are there _____ 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 pages in this any

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

R: Are there any in the eggs fridge?

is / nearby / restaurant / nice / there / a

R: There is a nice nerarby restaurant

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

R: There are three chairs in the dining roo

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: I`m Andres

2. What`s your surname or last name?

A: Is Pinto Arizmendi

3. What`s your nationality?

A: I`m Mexican

4. What`s your address?

A: Is fracionamiento las terrazas

5. What`s your mobile number?

A: My number mobile is 9631161858

6. What`s your mail address?.

A: MY mail is pintoandres370@gmail.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> | <p>▶ This is my house. <i>Ésta es mi casa.</i></p> |
| your <i>tu(s), de ti / su(s), de usted</i> | <p>▶ This is your book. <i>Éste es tu libro. / Éste es su libro.</i></p> |
| his <i>su(s), de él</i> | <p>▶ This is his bicycle. <i>Ésta es su bicicleta.</i></p> |
| her <i>su(s), de ella</i> | <p>▶ This is her dress. <i>Éste es su vestido.</i></p> |
| its <i>su(s)</i> | <p>▶ The dog doesn't like to be on its own. <i>El perro no le gusta estar solo.</i></p> |
| our <i>nuestro(s), de nosotros</i> | <p>▶ These are our suitcases. <i>Éstas son nuestras maletas.</i></p> |
| your <i>vuestro(s) / su(s), de ustedes</i> | <p>▶ These are your seats. <i>Éstos son vuestros asientos. / Éstos son sus asientos.</i></p> |
| their <i>su(s), de ellos</i> | <p>▶ These are their books. <i>Éstos son sus libros.</i></p> |

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. His name is Ian. He`s from Scotland.
7. I`m Mike. y 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 other German?
3. from your are where parents ? : Where are your parents from?
4. surname Simpson is your ? : Is Simpson 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 clases
2. Mi Amiga
3. vecino
4. Jefe
5. compañero

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.