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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. \_\_its\_ a new hotel, but it \_\_isn't\_\_ very nice.
3. \_\_He's\_\_ a doctor and he \_\_isn't\_\_ married.
4. You \_\_aren't\_\_ Australian, \_\_you\_aren't\_\_ American.
5. \_\_I'm\_\_ 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 \_\_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)*

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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 <b>es</b>	gas	gas <b>es</b>	kiss	kiss <b>es</b>
glass	glass <b>es</b>	dish	dish <b>es</b>	branch	branch <b>es</b>
match	match <b>es</b>	bush	bush <b>es</b>	tax	tax <b>es</b>
fox	fox <b>es</b>	dish	dish <b>es</b>	bench	bench <b>es</b>
church	church <b>es</b>	brush	brush <b>es</b>	box	box <b>es</b>
class	class <b>es</b>	ass	ass <b>es</b>	fax	fax <b>es</b>














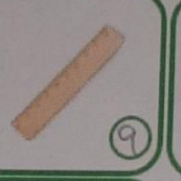

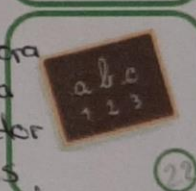
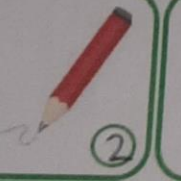


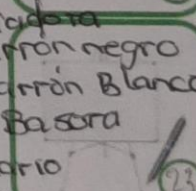


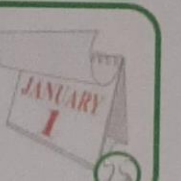
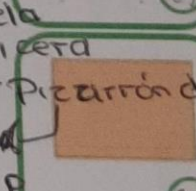
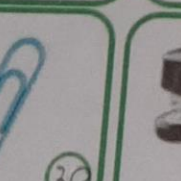



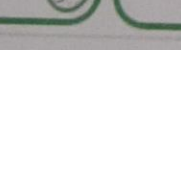
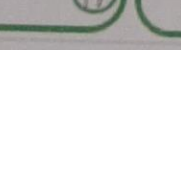
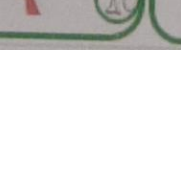
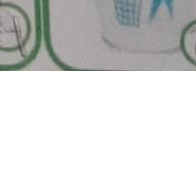






**Exercise 3.** Write the plural of:

1. Baby- babies
2. Cake- chairs
3. Church- churchs
4. Glass- Glasses
5. Wife-wives
6. Fish-fishes
7. Month-Monther
8. Child- children
9. Wish-Wishes
10. Woman- women
11. City- cities
12. Man- manen
13. Box- Boxes

14. Foot- feet
15. Mouse-mouses
16. Leaf- leaves
17. Sheep- Sheeps
18. Tomato- Tomatoes

### Classroom objects

d) Match the classroom objects to their names.

 (27)	 (1)	 (7)	1. book Libro	 (6)
 (18)	 (5)	 (19)	2. pencil Lapiz	 (8)
 (10)	 (28)	 (21)	3. bag Mochila	 (16)
 (15)	 (9)	 (17)	4. pen Lapicero	 (22)
 (2)	 (16)	 (11)	5. glue Pegamento	 (23)
 (3)	 (13)	 (25)	6. door Puerta	 (23)
 (30)	 (17)	 (20)	7. paper hoja de papel	 (29)
 (17)	 (20)	 (14)	8. desk Escritorio	 (24)
 (20)	 (14)	 (4)	9. ruler Regla	
 (14)	 (4)	 (24)	10. eraser Borrador	
			11. paint Pintora	
			12. marker Marcador	
			13. crayon Crayon	
			14. scissors Tijera	
			15. globe Globo terraqueo	
			16. window Ventana	
			17. stapler Engrapadora	
			18. notebook Libreta	
			19. corrector Corrector	
			20. compasses Compás	
			21. calculator Calculadora	
			22. blackboard Pizarrón negro	
			23. whiteboard Pizarrón Blanca	
			24. basket Bote de Basura	
			25. calendar Calendario	
			26. push pin Tachuela	
			27. pencil case Lapicera	
			28. pencil sharpener Pizarrón de arc sacapuntas	
			29. bulletin board	
			30. paper clip Clip	

## GRAMMAR

There is / there are

POSITIVE (+)

SINGULAR      There`s a big new shopping centre.  
                    There`s an airport in Bristol.

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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

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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

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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 aren'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 this many in pages

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

R: there in the are eggs any fridge

is / nearby / restaurant / nice / there / a

R: there nearby nice a restaurant

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

R: there three dining the are chairs in room

hospital / there / this / isn't / a / in / town

R: there isn't a this town in hospital

here / is / bank / there / a / near / ?

R: here is there a near bank

**TOPIC 4: PERSONAL INFORMATION**

**Exercise 1.** Contesta las siguientes preguntas.

1. What`s your first name?

A: Liliana

2. What`s your surname or last name?

A: Espinosa Roblero

3. What`s your nationality?

A: Mexicano

4. What`s your address?

A: largo cross secundaria section

5. What`s your mobile number?

A:963 225 9124

6. What`s your mail address?.

A:lilianaespinosa@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
<b>my</b> <i>mi(s)</i>	▶ This is <b>my</b> house. <i>Ésta es mi casa.</i>
<b>your</b> <i>tu(s), de ti / su(s), de usted</i>	▶ This is <b>your</b> book. <i>Éste es tu libro. / Éste es su libro.</i>
<b>his</b> <i>su(s), de él</i>	▶ This is <b>his</b> bicycle. <i>Ésta es su bicicleta.</i>
<b>her</b> <i>su(s), de ella</i>	▶ This is <b>her</b> dress. <i>Éste es su vestido.</i>
<b>its</b> <i>su(s)</i>	▶ The dog doesn't like to be on <b>its</b> own. <i>El perro no le gusta estar solo.</i>
<b>our</b> <i>nuestro(s), de nosotros</i>	▶ These are <b>our</b> suitcases. <i>Éstas son nuestras maletas.</i>
<b>your</b> <i>vuestro(s) / su(s), de ustedes</i>	▶ These are <b>your</b> seats. <i>Éstos son vuestros asientos. / Éstos son sus asientos.</i>
<b>their</b> <i>su(s), de ellos</i>	▶ These are <b>their</b> 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. \_\_\_\_\_ his \_\_\_\_\_ 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 you parents from?
4. surname Simpson is your ? : Is Simpson 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. AMIGO
3. Vecino
4. Jefe o 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.