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Nombre del trabajo: Unit Activity #1 – U2 2BRH

Materia: Inglés

Grado: 2do

Grupo: A

DESCRIBE CITIES

VOCABULARY

Exercise 1. Match the adjectives to pictures a-h. (Escribe la letra de la figura que concuerda con la palabra)

(G)- good.

The screenshot shows a PDF document with the following content:

DESCRIBE CITIES

a) Match the adjectives to pictures a-h.

good	bad
hot	cold
big	small
new	old
expensive	cheap
beautiful	ugly
friendly	unfriendly
nice	

GRAMMAR
Adjective Placement

- Adjectives go after "be".
Example: Your watch is nice.

- Adjectives go before the noun they describe.
Example: It's a new car.

b) Make sentences with these words.

- a / It's / computer / old / very.
It's a very old computer.
- a / He's / good / very / actor.
- an / camera / It's / expensive.

The document also contains eight small images labeled a through h, showing various people and objects.

(e)- hot.

(G)- big

(f)- new

(B)- expensive

(A)- beautiful

(H)- friendly

(D)- nice

(H)- bad

(e)- cold

(c)- small

(G)- old

(F)- cheap

(B)- ugly

(A)- unfriendly

GRAMMAR

Adjective Placement

- Adjectives go after "be".

Example: Your watch is nice.

- Adjectives go before the noun they describe.

Example: It`s a new car.

- Adjectives are not plural with plural nouns.

They´re good friends.

Example: They´re good friends.

NOT They´re goods friends.

Exercise 2. Make sentences with these words. (Realiza las oraciones ordenando las palabras)

1. a / It`s / computer / old / very.

A: It`s a very old computer.

2. a / He`s / good / very /actor.

A: he's very good actor

3. an / camera / It`s / expensive.

A: it's an expensive camera

4. very / nice / friends / are / His.

A: His friends are very nice

5. good / musician / a / She`s.

A: She's good a musician

6. is / very / house / beautiful / Her.

A: her house is very beautiful

7. a / It`s / night / cold / very.

A: it'd a very cold night

8. friendly / children / Your / very / are.

A: your children are very friendly

GRAMMAR - Present Simple (I, you, we, they)

- We use the Present Simple when something is generally or always true.

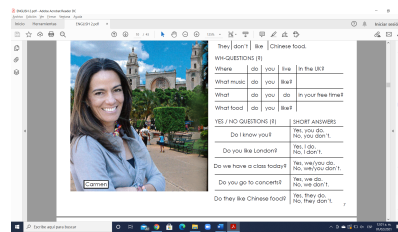
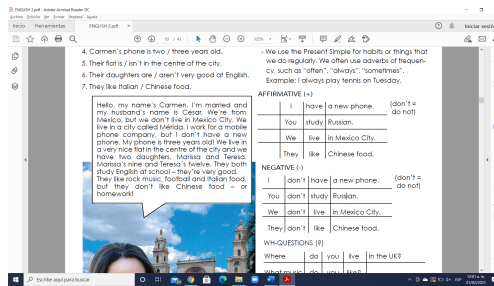
Example: People need food.

- We use the Present Simple for a situation that we think is more or less permanent.

Example: She works in a bank.

- We use the Present Simple for habits or things that we do regularly. We often use adverbs of frequency, such as "often", "always", "sometimes".

Example: I always play tennis on Tuesday.



Simple present

Form (Forma)

To conjugate the simple present we use the infinitive for the subjects "I", "you", "we" and "they" and for the third persons "he", "she" and "it", we add a "-s" to the end of the verb

Subject (Sujeto)	Verb (Verbo)
I, you, we, they	talk, eat, learn, do, go...
he, she, it	talks, eats, learns, does, goes...

Structure (Estructura)

1. Affirmative Sentences (Frases afirmativas)

Subject + verb.

Examples:

I **talk**. (Yo hablo.)
 He **eats**. (Él come.)
 They **learn**. (Ellos aprenden.)

2. Negative Sentences (Frases negativas)

Subject + do/does + not + verb.

Examples:

I **do not [don't]** talk. (Yo no hablo.)

We use **do** for:
I, You, We and They

We use **does** for:

He **does not [doesn't] eat.** (Él no come.)
They **do not [don't] learn.** (Ellos no aprenden.)

He, She and It

3. Interrogative Sentences (Frases interrogativas)

Do/Does + subject + verb?

Examples:

Do you talk? (¿Tú hablas?)
Does he eat? (¿Él come?)
Do they learn. (¿Ellos aprenden?)

Examples with time adverbs: (Ejemplos usando los adverbios de tiempo)

I always **talk** to my mother on Sunday. (Siempre hablo con mi madre el domingo.)
He never **eats** vegetables. (Nunca come las verduras.)
They usually **learn** something new in class. (Normalmente aprenden algo nuevo en la clase.)

Exeption (when we use the verb **to be**):

I **am** always happy. (Siempre estoy contento.)
He **is** often sick. (A menudo él está enfermo.)
They **are** rarely late. (En raras ocasiones llegan tarde.)

Exercise 3. Change the sentences to negative and question. (Cambia la oración afirmativa a oraciones negativas y preguntas)

1. I live in the center of the city.

N. I **don't** live in the center of the city

Q. **Do you** live in the center of the city?

2. I work in an office.

N. I **don't** work in an office

Q. **Do yo** work in on office?

3. Robert likes Italian food.

N. Roberts doesn't like Italian food

Q. Does Robert like Italian food?

4. Anna likes rock music.

N. Ana doesn't like rock music

Q. Does Ana like rock music?

5. They have a new computer.

N. They don't have a new computer

Q. Do they have a new computer?

6. You have a sister.

N. You don't have a sister

Q. Do you have a sister?

7. We study English.

N. We don't study English

Q. Do they study English?

8. She lives in a small house.

N. SHE doesn't live in a small house

Q. Does she live in a small house

9. He works for an American company.

N. He doesn't work for an American company

Q. Does he work for an American company

MY HOME TOWN

The screenshot shows a presentation slide with the following content:

1. A grid of 9 numbered icons: 1. A house, 2. A city skyline, 3. A train, 4. A shopping center, 5. A restaurant, 6. A spa, 7. A museum, 8. A train, 9. A train.

2. Text: "It has been hot for many days, but the water in the hot water at the Thermae Bath Spa, I go there every Sunday. It's great! In the centre of Bath there are five theatres and some very good museums, including the Roman Baths and the Jane Austen Centre, about the famous English writer. There are also a lot of good restaurants and hotels, and there is a big new shopping centre called SouthGate. There are trains to London every half an hour, and there is an airport in Bristol only 15 miles away. Bath is a great place to live."

3. Text: "Now, tick (✓) the true sentences. Correct the false sentences."

4. List of sentences:
1. Bath is in the USA.
2. It's a very beautiful city.
3. Susan goes to the Thermae Bath Spa every Friday.
4. There are trains to London every 15 minutes.
5. Bath doesn't have an airport.

5. Text: "SPEAKING Work in pairs. Tell your partner."

Exercise 4. Match the adjectives to pictures 1-9. (Escribe la letra de la figura que concuerda con la palabra)

(4) - a building.

(8) - a museum.

(3) - a theatre

(9) - a shopping center

(1) - a park

(5) - a river

(2) - a station

(7) - a bus station

(6) - an airport

GRAMMAR - A, some, a lot of,

Los cuantificadores indican la cantidad de un nombre. Son repuestas a la pregunta "¿Cuántos?". Al igual que los artículos, los cuantificadores definen a un nombre y siempre están situados delante del nombre. Algunos se pueden usar sólo con nombres contables, otros, sólo con nombres incontables y otros, con ambos.

A or an

El significado de "a" o "an" es el mismo y se utilizan para indicar algo o alguien en singular. Nunca los utilizaremos para referirnos a más de una cosa.

"A" o "an" corresponden a los siguientes artículos en español: un, una.

1. "A" se utiliza con nombres que comienzan por consonante.

Ejemplos:

a book(un libro)

a pen(un bolígrafo)

a chair(una silla)

a girl(una chica)

2. "An" se usa con nombres que comienzan por vocal.

Ejemplos:

an animal(un animal)

an ice cream(un helado)

an example(un ejemplo)

an orange(una naranja)

an umbrella(un paraguas)

Some

Significado: Algunos, unos

Uso: Se utiliza tanto para los nombres o sustantivos incontables como para los nombres o sustantivos contables en plural. Se usa en frases afirmativas e interrogativas (para afirmar algo); se sustituye "any" en frases negativas o interrogativas. Significa una cantidad indefinida, pero limitada.

Ejemplos:

Frase afirmativa/nombre contable:

She has some apples.(Tiene algunas manzanas.)

Frase afirmativa/nombre incontable:

There is some milk in the kitchen.(Hay algo de leche en la cocina.)

Frase interrogativa/nombre contable:

Can I have some cookies?(¿Puedo tomar unas galletas?)

Frase interrogativa/nombre incontable:

Would you like some coffee?(¿Quieres café?)

A lot of/Lots of

Significado: Mucho

Uso: Expresan idea de gran cantidad. Se puede usar con nombres o sustantivos contables e incontables. A diferencia de "many" y "much", no las usamos en frases interrogativas. En general, "lots of" es más informal.

Ejemplos:

Nombre contable:

He has a lot of books.(Tiene muchos libros.)

Nombre contable:

He does not have a lot of books.(No tiene muchos libros.)

Nombre incontable:

I have lots of money.(Tengo mucho dinero.)

Nombre incontable:

I do not have a lot of money.(No tengo mucho dinero.)

GRAMMAR - There is / There are: positive

Utilizamos "there + be" (hay) para hablar sobre la existencia de algo. "There + be" se puede expresar en todos los tiempos verbales, pero a diferencia del español, en inglés conjugamos este verbo si el nombre que va después está en plural o en singular y si es contable o incontable.

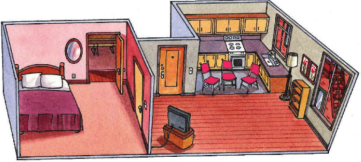
7 GRAMMAR FOCUS

There is, there are

There's a bed in the bedroom. There are some chairs in the kitchen. There's = There is
There's no sofa in the bedroom. There are no chairs in the living room.
There isn't a table in the kitchen. There aren't any chairs in the living room.

A Look at the picture of Linda's apartment. Complete the sentences.
Then practice with a partner.

1. _____ dresser in the bedroom.
2. _____ chairs in the kitchen.
3. _____ TV in the living room.
4. _____ refrigerator.
5. _____ rugs on the floor.
6. _____ curtains on the windows.
7. _____ mirror in the bedroom.
8. _____ books in the bookcase.



B Write five sentences about things you have or don't have in your classroom. Then compare with a partner.

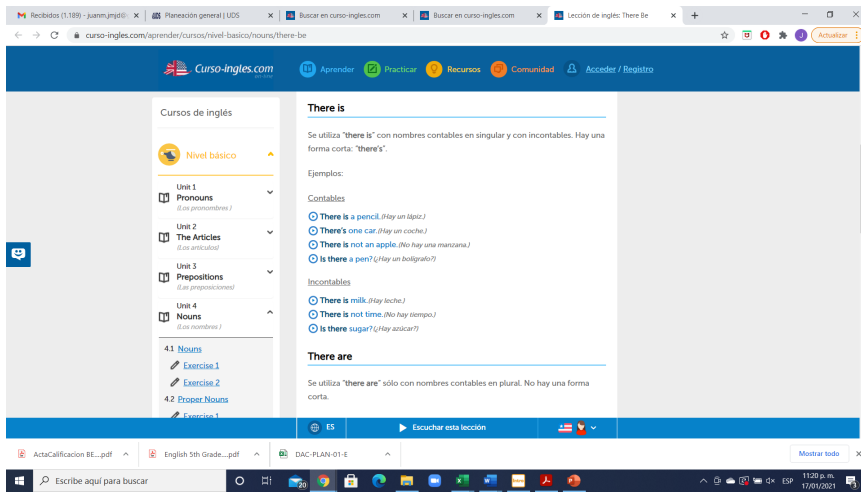
There are 10 desks in the classroom.

Navigation: Contents, Video, Bookmarks, Dictionary

Student's Book, Workbook, Video Worksheets, Arcade

Search: Escribe aquí para buscar

System tray: 07:47 p. m., 28/10/2020



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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

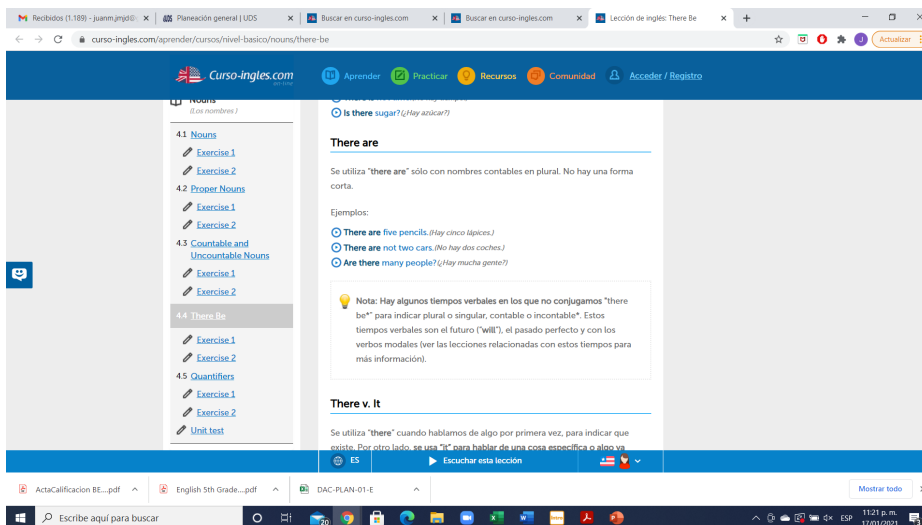
Se utiliza "there are" sólo con nombres contables en plural. No hay una forma corta.

ES Escuchar esta lección

System tray: 11:20 p. m., 17/01/2021

Examples:

- There is a big new shopping center.
- There is an airport in Bristol.



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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).

There v. It

Se utiliza "there" cuando hablamos de algo por primera vez, para indicar que existe. Por otro lado, se usa "it" para hablar de una cosa específica o algo ya...

ES Escuchar esta lección

System tray: 11:21 p. m., 17/01/2021

Examples:

- **There are** five theatres. - **There are** some very nice parks.

- **There are** a lot of old buildings.

Exercise 5. Look at these sentences about Bath. Fill in the gaps with "is" or "are". Llena correctamente los espacios con "is" or "are".

1. There is a beautiful river.
2. There are two cinemas.
3. There is a bus station.
4. There are some hot springs.
5. There is a nice café near the station.
6. There are two five-star hotels.
7. There is a famous restaurant called Sally Lunn's.
8. There is a lot of trains to London every day.

Exercise 6. Choose the correct word. (Escoge entre las dos palabras para realizar una oración correcta, colócala en **color rojo**)

1. There's **a / some** station.
2. There are **a / three** parks.
3. There are **a / some** good museums.
4. There's **a / some** bus station.
5. There are **some / a** beautiful buildings.
6. There's **a / an** old theatre.
7. There are **an / a lot of** very good restaurants.
8. There's **an / some** airport.
9. There are **some / a** nice hotels.
10. There's **a / a lot of** river.

perdón profe, todo está muy trabado y lo hice como pude porque me lo corregía todo.

