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**Grado: 2**

**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)

( D ) - good.

( E ) - hot.

( C ) - big

( G ) - new

( F ) - expensive

( B ) - beautiful

( A ) - friendly

( H ) - nice

( D ) - 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 años expensive camera

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

A: His are friends very nace

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

A: She s a good musician

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

A: Her house si very beautiful

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

A: It s very cold night

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

A: You are children 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.

### AFFIRMATIVE (+)

I	have	a new phone.	(don't = do not)
You	study	Russian.	
We	live	in Mexico City.	
They	like	Chinese food.	

### NEGATIVE (-)

I	don't	have	a new phone.	(don't = do not)
You	don't	study	Russian.	
We	don't	live	in Mexico City.	
They	don't	like	Chinese food.	

### WH-QUESTIONS (¿)

Where	do	you	live	In the UK?
What music	do	you	like?	
What	do	you	do	in your free time?
What food	do	you	like?	

YES / NO QUESTIONS (¿)	SHORT ANSWERS
Do I know you?	Yes, you do. No, you don't.
Do you like London?	Yes, I do. No, I don't.
Do we have a class today?	Yes, we/you do. No, we/you don't.
Do you go to concerts?	Yes, we do. No, we don't.
Do they like Chinese food?	Yes, they do. No, they don't.

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

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

We use **does** for:  
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.)

### Exemption (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 you work in an office ?

3. Robert likes Italian food.

N. Robert don't like Italian food

Q. Does Robert like Italian food ?

4. Anna likes rock music.

N. Anna don't like rock music

Q. Does Anna 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 we study English ?

8. She lives in a small house.

N. She don't live in a small house

Q. Does she live in a small house ?

9. He works for an American company.

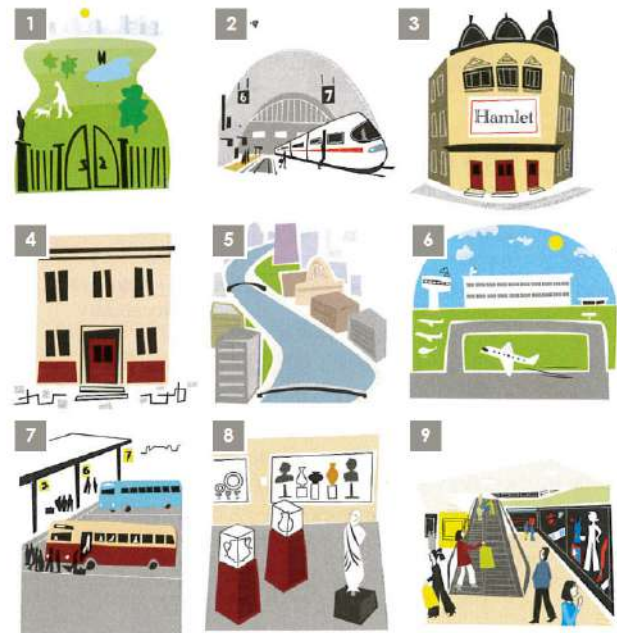
N. He don't work for an American company

Q. Does he work for an American company ?

## MY HOME TOWN

**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
- ( 7 ) - a station
- ( 2 ) - a bus station
- ( 6 ) - an airport



## GRAMMAR - A, some, a lot of,

Los cuantificadores indican la cantidad de un nombre. Son respuestas 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.

### There is, there are

**There's a** bed in the bedroom.

**There's no** sofa in the bedroom.

**There isn't a** table in the kitchen.

**There are some** chairs in the kitchen.

**There are no** chairs in the living room.

**There aren't any** chairs in the living room.

**There's** = There is

## 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?)

Examples:

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

## 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?)*

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 are 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.