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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.
- [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 a 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 a good musician

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

A: Her house is very beautiful

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

A: It's 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.

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 doesn't like Italian food
 Q. Does Robert like Italian food?
4. Anna likes rock music.
 N. Anna doesn'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 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

Exercise 4. Match the adjectives to pictures (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,

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 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.