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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)

(**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 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: You 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.

AFFIRMATIVE (+)

I	have	a new phone.
You	study	Russian.
We	live	in Mexico City.
They	like	Chinese food.

(don't = do not)

NEGATIVE (-)

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

(don't = do not)

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)

Examples:

Subject + do/does + not + verb.

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

We use **does** for:
He, She and It

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.)*

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 <u>with time adverbs</u>: (Ejemplos usando los adverbios de tiempo)

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

Exeption (when we use the verb to be):

I **am** <u>always</u> happy.(Siempre estoy contento.)
He **is** <u>often</u> sick.(A menudo él está enfermo.)
They **are** <u>rarely</u> 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 doesn't likes Italian food

      Q. Do Robert likes Italian food?

4. Anna likes rock music.

      N. Anna doesn't likes music

      Q. Do Anna likes 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 sister

      Q. Do you have sister?

7. We study English.

      N. We don't have a sister

      Q. Do you have a sister?

8. She lives in a small house.

      N. She doesn't in a small house

      Q. Do she live in a small house?

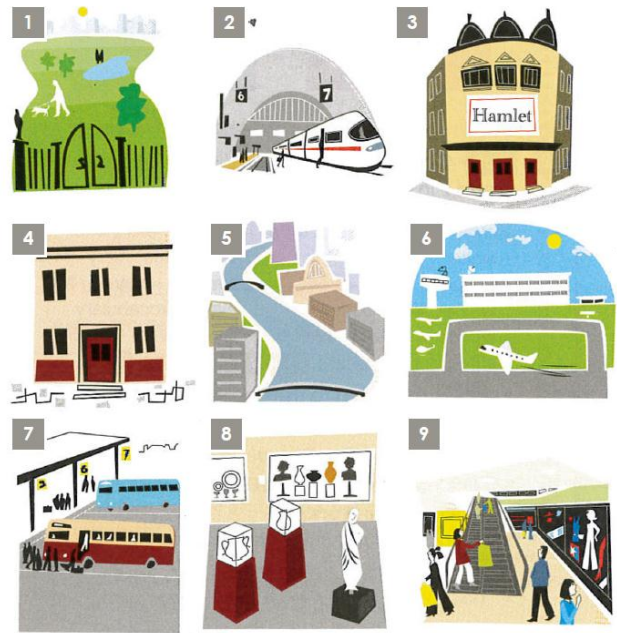9. He works for an American company.

      N. He doesn't works for an American company

      Q. Do 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

(**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.

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.	

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

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__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.