



Mi Universidad

Unit Activity #1 - U3

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Cuatrimestre: 1st

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 (?)

Are we in room 216?

Are you in London?

Are they in a big hotel?

SHORT ANSWER

Yes, you are.

No, you aren`t.

Yes, we are.

No, we aren`t.

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. it`s 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´re American.
5. he´s a manager and he isn´t a musician.

Exercise 2. Complete each statement with a singular or plural form of "be".

1. I ´m a writer.
2. She ´s not a pilot.
3. We ´re doctors.
4. They ´re not scientists.
5. We ´re managers.
6. He ´re 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)*

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

Exercise 3. Write the plural of:

1. Babies
2. Cakes
3. Churches
4. Glasses
5. Wives
6. Fishes
7. Months
8. Childs
9. Wishes
10. Womanes
11. Cityes
12. Mans
13. Boxes
14. Foots
15. Mouses
16. Leafes
17. Sheeps
18. Tomatoes

Match the classroom objects to their names.

27		 1	 7	1. book	 6
	 18	 5	 19	2. pencil	 8
	 10	 28	 21	3. bag	 16
	 15	 9	 12	4. pen	 22
	 4	 26	 11	5. glue	 23
	 3	 13	 25	6. door	 29
	 30	 17	 25	7. paper	 24
			 14	8. desk	
			 2	9. ruler	
				10. eraser	
				11. paint	
				12. marker	
				13. crayon	
				14. scissors	
				15. globe	
				16. window	
				17. stapler	
				18. notebook	
				19. corrector	
				20. compasses	
				21. calculator	
				22. blackboard	
				23. whiteboard	
				24. basket	
				25. calendar	
				26. push pin	
				27. pencil case	
				28. pencil sharpener	
				29. bulletin board	
				30. paper clip	

GRAMMAR

There is / there are

POSITIVE (+)

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

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

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.

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 many pages in this book

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

R:are there any eggs in the fridge?

is / nearby / restaurant / nice / there / a

R:there is a restaurant nearby nice

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

R: there are three chairs in the dining room

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

R:there isn't a town in this hospital

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

R:is there a bank near here?

TOPIC 4: PERSONAL INFORMATION

Exercise 1. Contesta las siguientes preguntas.

1. What`s your first name?

A:my name is Sharon

2. What`s your surname or last name?

A:my surname is Torres Trujillo

3. What`s your nationality?

A: I´M Mexican

4. What`s your address?

A:my address is fovissste

5. What`s your mobile number?

A:my mobile number is 963102 74 68

6. What`s your mail address?.

A: my mail address is Sharoncarolinatorrestrujillo29@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
my <i>mi(s)</i>	▶ This is my house. <i>Ésta es mi casa.</i>
your <i>tu(s), de ti / su(s), de usted</i>	▶ This is your book. <i>Éste es tu libro. / Éste es su libro.</i>
his <i>su(s), de él</i>	▶ This is his bicycle. <i>Ésta es su bicicleta.</i>
her <i>su(s), de ella</i>	▶ This is her dress. <i>Éste es su vestido.</i>
its <i>su(s)</i>	▶ The dog doesn't like to be on its own. <i>El perro no le gusta estar solo.</i>
our <i>nuestro(s), de nosotros</i>	▶ These are our suitcases. <i>Éstas son nuestras maletas.</i>
your <i>vuestro(s) / su(s), de ustedes</i>	▶ These are your seats. <i>Éstos son vuestros asientos. / Éstos son sus asientos.</i>
their <i>su(s), de ellos</i>	▶ These are their 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 her 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._ our 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 your parents from?
4. surname Simpson is your ? is simpson your 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. Una compañera de clase
2. Una amiga
3. Una vecina
4. Una jefa
5. Un 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.