



STUDENT'S NAME: KARINA HERNANDEZ POLANCO

TOPIC: VERB TO BE

PARTIAL: 1

SUBJECT: ENGLISH 1



TEACHER'S NAME: ALEJANDRA VIDAL ESCANDÓN

DEGREE: SOCIAL WORK

QUARTER: 1ST GRADE


DATE:

THREE - TWELVE - TWENTY THREE



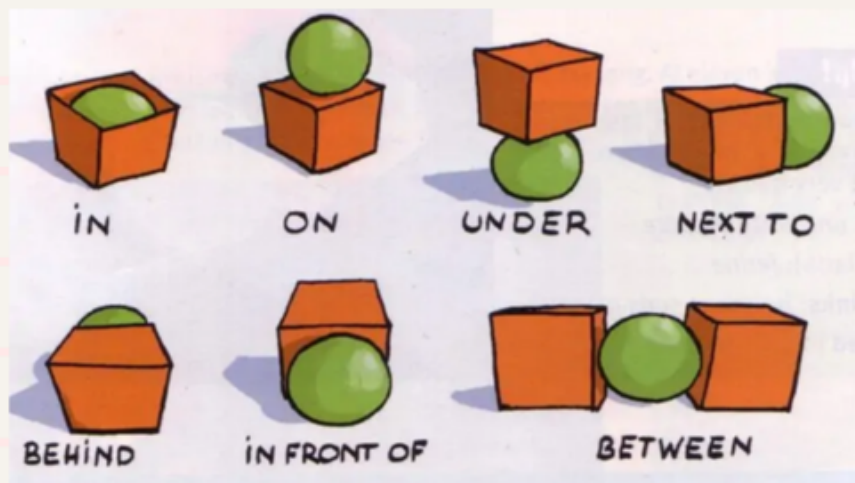
countries – nationalities

COUNTRIES		NATIONALITIES	
Argentina	aryentína	Argentine	argentín
Australia	ostréilia	Australian	austréilian
Austria	óstria	Austrian	óstrian
Belgium	bélyium	Belgian	bélyian
Brazil	bresíl	Brazilian	bresílian
Canada	kánada	Canadian	kanéidian
China	chaina	Chinese	chainís
England	íngland	English	ínglish
France	frans	French	french
Germany	yérmani	German	yérman
Greece	gríis	Greek	gríik
India	índia	Indian	índian
Ireland	áirland	Irish	áirish
Italy	ítaly	Italian	itálian
Mexico	méxikou	Mexican	méxikan
Poland	póuland	Polish	pólish
Portugal	pórtugal	Portuguese	portiuquíis
Scotland	skótland	Scottish	skótish
Spain	spéin	Spanish	spánish



PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

preposiciones de lugar



LOS NUMEROS EN INGLÉS

1	one	11	eleven	21	twenty one		
2	two	12	twelve	22	twenty two		
3	three	13	thirteen	23	twenty three		
4	four	14	fourteen	24	twenty four		
5	five	15	fifteen	25	twenty five		
6	six	16	sixteen	26	twenty six		
7	seven	17	seventeen	27	twenty seven		
8	eight	18	eighteen	28	twenty eight		
9	nine	19	nineteen	29	twenty nine		
10	ten	20	twenty	30	thirty		
40	forty	50	fifty	60	sixty	70	seventy
80	eighty	90	ninety	100	one hundred		



B) MATCH THESE WORDS TO THE NUMBERS.

30. THIRTY

60. SIXTY

90. NINETY

40. FORTY

70. SEVENTY

100. ONE HUNDRED

50. FIFFY

80. EIGHTY

D) WRITE THE NUMBERS.

21. TWENTY - ONE

24. TWENTY - FOUR

27. TWENTY - SEVEN

22. TWENTY - TWO

25. TWENTY - FIVE

28. TWENTY - EIGHT

23. TWENTY - THREE

26. TWENTY - SIX

29. TWENTY - NINE

EXAMPLES

What	is	your name?
Where	is	robbir
When	is	your birthday?
Who	is	she
Why	are	you?
How	are	you?

INGLÉS

ESPAÑOL

who?	quién?	Where?	¿dónde?
What?	¿qué / cuál?	Why?	¿porqué?
When?	¿cuándo?	How?	¿cómo?

Wh-questions with be

What' your name?

My name is jill

Where are you from?

I'm from canada

How are you today?

I'm just fine.

Who's that?

He's my brother

How old is he?

He's twenty-one

What's he like?

He's very nice.

Who are they?

they're my classmates

Where are they from?

they're from rio

What's rio like?

It's very beautiful

READ AND PRACTICE

Emma: Who's that?

Jill: He's my brother.

Emma: Wow He's cute. What's his name?

Jill: James. We call him jim.

Emma: Oh, how old is he?

Jill: He's twendy-one years old.

Emma: Whta's he like? Is he nice?

Jill: Yes, he is--and he's very smart, too.

Emma: And who's that?

Jill: My sister tammy. she's only twelve.
she's the baby of the family.





COMPLETE THE QUESTIONS WITH HOW, WHAT, WHERE, OR WHO. THEN MATCH THE QUESTIONS.

1. **WHO** is that? **d**
 2. **WHAT** is her name? **c**
 3. **WHAT** is she like? **f**
 4. **HOW** old is she? **b**
 5. **WHERE** is your family from? **a**
 6. **WHAT** is bangkok like? **e**
- a. We're from Thailand-from bangkok.
 - b. She's 16.
 - c. Her name is nittaya.
 - d. She's my sister.
 - e. It's really beautiful.
 - f. She's a little shy.

CLOTHES IN ENGLISH





B) COMPLETE THE CHART WITH WORDS FROM PART A

CLOTHES FOR WARM WEATHER.

CLOTHES FOR COLD WEATHER

t-shirt
shorts
cap
socks

hat
raincoat
boots
gloves

colors

write

light gray

gray

dark gray

beige

light brown

brown

dark brown

black

B) GROUP WORK ask about favorite colors.

A: what are you favorite colors.

B: my favorite colors are dark green and purple.

C) GROUP WORK describe the clothes in exercise.

A: the suit is beige.

B: the pajamas are light blue.



SUBJECT

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE

POSSESSIVE PRONOUN

I
YOU (SINGULAR)
HE
SHE
IT
WE
YOU (PLURAL)
THEY

MY
YOUR
HIS
HER
ITS
OUR
YOUR
THEIR

MINE
YOURS
HIS
HERS
ITS
OURS
YOURS
THEIRS

ACTION VERBS



PRESENT CONTINUOUS

READ AND PRACTICE

PAT: oh, no.

JULIE: what's the matter?

PAT: it's snowing and it's windy, so it's really cold.

JULIE: are you wearing your gloves?

PAT: no, I'm not. they're at home.

JULIE: what about your scarf?

PAT: it's at home, too.

JULIE: well, you're wearing your coat.

PAT: but my coat isn't very warm.

and I'm not wearing boots.

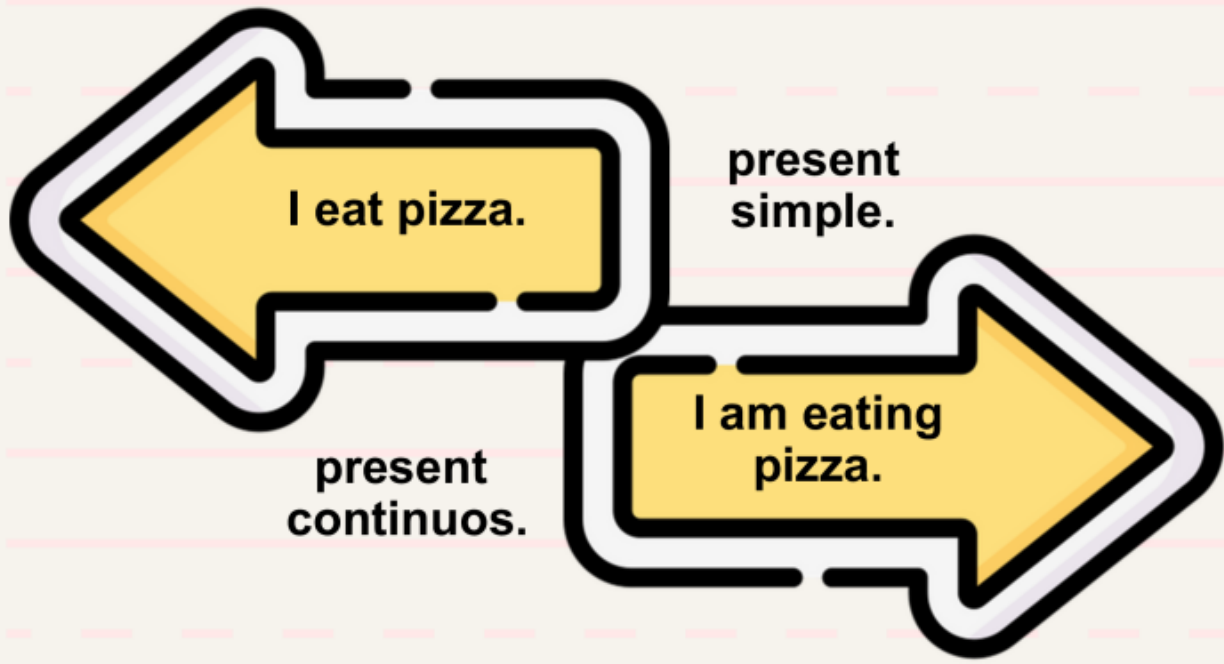
JULIE: let's take a taxi.

PAT: good idea.





CHECK THESE SENTENCES



structure

AFFIRMATIVE **subject** + **to be** + **verb + ING** + **complement**


I am playing tennis.

NEGATIVE **subject** + **to be** + **not** + **verb + ING** + **complement**

Eve is not writing a letter.

INTERROGATIVE **to be** + **subject** + **verb + ING** + **complement**

Are you doing your homework



SPELLING RULES

An -e at the end of the word is removed, but -ee-oe- and -ye remain unchanged.

Example:

come-coming

(but: agree - agreeing)

The final consonant is doubled in words that have a short stressed vowel before the final consonant. However, -w, -x and -y are not doubled.

(but: fix-fixing)

An -l as the final consonant after a vowel always doubled in British English but not in American English.

Example:

travel - travelling (British)
travelling (American)

An -ie at the end of the word is replaced by a-y.

Example: lie-lying

signal words: english present continuous tense

signal words can help us decide which tense to use. the signal words for the present progressive are.

at the moment
now, just now, right now
listen
look

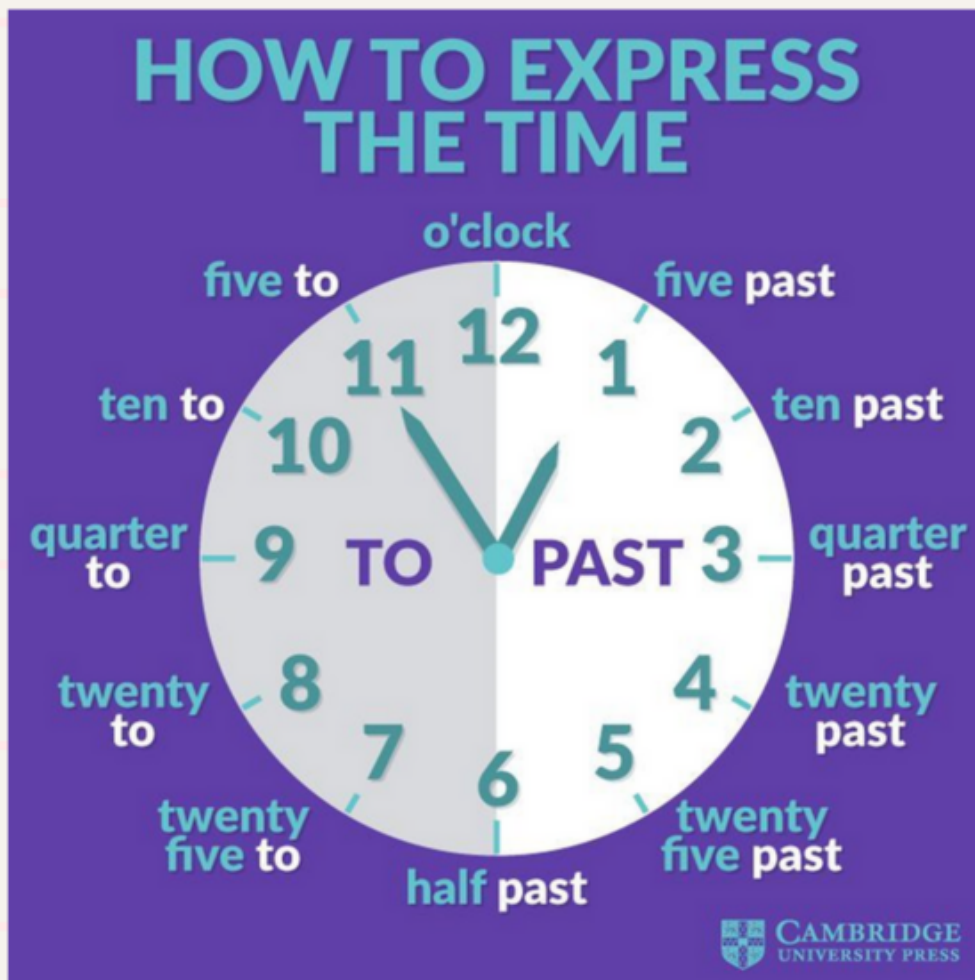


SHORT ANSWERS

Are mary and herry having a date?

	PRONOUN	VERB		PRONOUN	VERB	NOT
YES,	they	are	NO	they	re	not.
				they	aren't.	

CLOCK



HOW TO EXPRESS THE TIME

A clock face diagram illustrating time expressions. The clock is divided into two halves by a vertical line. The left half is labeled 'TO' and the right half is labeled 'PAST'. The numbers 1 through 12 are arranged around the clock face. The expressions are as follows:

- 12: o'clock
- 1: five past
- 2: ten past
- 3: quarter past
- 4: twenty past
- 5: twenty five past
- 6: half past
- 7: twenty five to
- 8: twenty to
- 9: quarter to
- 10: ten to
- 11: five to

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HOW TO READ THE TIME

HOUR (S)



MINUTES (S)

eight thirty

01:00 one o'clock

01:05 five past one

01:10 ten past one

01:15 a quarter past one

01:20 twenty-five past one

01:25 twenty-five past

01:35 twenty-five to two

01:40 twenty to two

01:45 a quarter to two

01:50 ten to two

01:55 five to two

time in english



WHAT IS THE MEANING OF....?

am

ante meridiem

11:00 AM

4:45 AM

9: 27 AM

pm

post meridiem

11:00 PM

4:45 PM

9: 27 PM

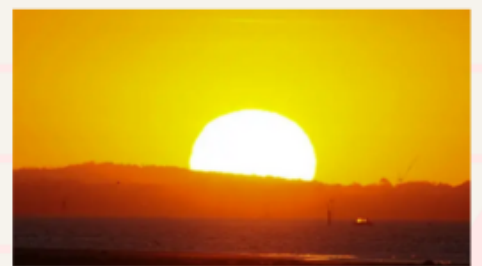
TIMES OF THE DAY

MORNING	00:00AM 12:00 PM	EVENING	6:00 PM 10:00PM
NOON	12:00PM	NIGHT	10:00PM 00:00AM
AFTERNOON	12:00PM 6:00PM	MIDNIGHT	00.00AM

se refiere exactamente a las 12 del mediodía y es el comienzo de la tarde.

Se refiere a la hora en que comienza el día, que es en cualquier momento entre las 00:00 y las 12:00

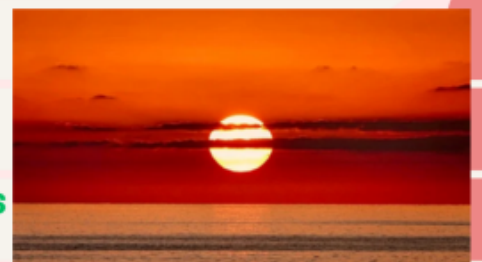
MORNING



se refiere a la mitad de la noche, que es en cualquier momento entre las 12am y las 3am.

se refiere a cualquier momento entre las 12 pm 12:00 y las 6pm 18:00 lo que comúnmente llamamos la tarde.

AFTERNOON





ASKINK FOR THE TIME

What time is it? / uat taim is it.

what is the tiem? uat is de taim

Could you tell me the time please? cud iu tel mi de taim

Do you have the time? du iu of de taim





















What time are we meeting? uat taim ar ui miirin

TOPICS transportation

the time

the family

TRAPORTATION IN THE U.S.

 Car (Coche)	 Taxi (Taxi)	 Bus (Autobús)	 Double decker (Autobús de dos plantas)	 Van (Furgoneta)
 Motorbike (Moto)	 Bicycle (Bicicleta)	 Train (Tren)	 Underground, tuve, subway (Metro)	 Lorry (Camión)
 Plane (Avión)	 (Sail) Boat (Bote)	 Submarine (Submarino)	 Ship (Barco)	 Canoe (Canoa)
 Helicopter (Helicóptero)	 Roller skates (Patines)	 Cable car (Teleférico)	 Limousine (Limusina)	 Tram (Tranvía)



the present simple in english is the indicated time when you want express any of the following conditions

Make known permanent actions or states

communicate actions or states that are repeated over time

transmit routines continuous events that are repeated on a daily basis or with a detemined periodicity.

my birthday is in december january is a cold month I wake up at 5:30 am from monday to friday

give instructions or directiones

mention events commitments or appointtments that will occur in the future at a specific time and day.

first smash the potatones and then pour some milk

the plane arrives at 8:00 am

present simple

add-s-es-ies to the end of verbs conjugating with he, she, it.

-s , -es or ies?

Verbs ending in	Third Person	Example
S	add - es	He pass es
Z	add - es	She waltz es
Sh	add - es	He wash es
Ch	add - es	She watch es
X	add - es	He fix es
O	add - es	She go es
consonant+y	change Y to I, then add -ES	She stud ies
others	add -S	It play s



present simple

i you - we - they

I have a bike
We do our homework every day
My parents go to work by bus
you take a taxi
Fernando and victor play soccer.

he - she - it

My father has a car
My mother does a lot of work at home
The bus goes downtown
He takes a good place
Victor plays soccer

spelling rules

Add es to verbs ending in o-sh-ch-ss-x-z.

TO do	HE does
TO fish	SHE fishes
TO teach	HE teaches
TO express	SHE expresses
TO relax	HE relaxes
TO buzz	SHE buzzes

Add ies to verbs ending in - y after a consonant letter.

TO study	HE studies
TO notify	SHE notifies

ADDs to verbs ending in y after a vowel letter.

TO buy	HE buys
TO enjoy	SHE enjoys

REWRITE THESE VERBS IN 3RD PERSON

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. PLAYS | 11. CHOOSES | 21. READS |
| 2. EATS | 12. CUTS | 22. HAVE - HAS |
| 3. GOES | 13. WRITES | 23. WASHES |
| 4. WALKS | 14. STUDIES | 24. MISSES |
| 5. WATCHES | 15. ARRIVES | 25. RAISES |
| 6. SLEEPS | 16. RIDES | 26. CALLS |
| 7. DRINKS | 17. CHECKS | 27. SELLS |
| 8. TAKES | 18. LISTENS | 28. GIVES |
| 9. DOES | 19. SEES | 29. TALKS |
| 10. FIXES | 20. MATCHES | 30. MAKES |



STRUCTURE (AFFIRMATIVE)

Examples

- Tress** **grow**
Subject Verb
- She** **opened** **her book**
Subject Verb Complement
- Henry and Marcia** **have visited** **the president**
Subject Verb Phrase Complement
- George** **is cooking** **dinner** **tonight**
Subject Verb Phrase Complement Modifier of Time
- She** **opened** **a checking account** **at the bank** **last week**
Subject Verb Complement Modifier of Place Modifier of Time

NEGATIVE FORM

DO IS AN AUXILIARY THAT IS USED TO NEGATE VERBS

I
YOU
WE
THEY

DON'T DRINK

HE
SHE
IT

DOESN'T DRINK



STRUCTURE (NEGATIVE)

SUBJECT

DON'T DOSEN'T

VERB

COMPLEMENT

I **don't** STUDY ENGLISH
HE **doesn't** DO EXERCISE
THEY **don't** LIKE PIZZA
IT **doesn't** PLAY WITH ITS BALL
WE **don't** have three books

CHOOSE THE CORRECT AUXILIAR

1. I **don't** / doesn't play football every saturday
2. We **don't** / doesn't like milk
3. He don't / **doesn't** get up at 6 oçlok
4. they **don't** / doesn't listen to rap misic
5. she don't / **doesn't** live in poland
6. We **don't** / doesn't go to the park very ofish
7. Lily don't / **doesn't** wear shorts
8. Katie don't / **doesn't** like to eat fish
9. they **don't** / doesn't understand
10. I **don't** / doesn't often help my mum.

BIBLIOGRAFIA: APUNTES