

UNIVERSIDAD DEL SURESTE

CONCEPT MAP ABOUT THE FIRST ANTHOLOGY OF UNIT II

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ENGLISH I

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The involves asking about someone's origin using the structure "where is / are (subject) from"

It helps in understanding cultural backgrounds and identities.

Numbers are essential for quantifying people and things.

Age can be expressed using the verb "to be" (e.g. "She is 25 years old")

Wh - questions (who, what, where, when, why) are used to gather information.

"Where" specifically targets location leading to inquiries about existence or origin.

Where are these people from?

Numbers and Ages

Applications

WH - questions with Be

Who? Who is that boy? My brother Tom.

When? When is the party? On Friday at 2 o'clock.

What? What is on the table? There is a pencil.

Why? Why are you late? Because I missed my bus.

Where? Where is your book? It is in the bag.

Which? Which is your apple? The green one.

To Be + Age

To Be + number + years old

- I am 23 years old.
- You are 10 years old.
- He is 32 years old.
- Mary is 45 years old.

Years old is optional.

You can say:

- I am 18 years old. OR
- I am 18.

BUT... years + old are always together

- I am 21.
- I am 21 years.
- I am 21 years old.

You can write the age as numbers or as words.

- I am 12 years old.
- I am twelve years old.

He is forty years old.

The grandfather is 71 years old.

The boy is twelve.

The dog is 3 years old.

The baby is 4 months old.

She is nine months old.

With babies, you can use months instead of years.

The baby is 4 months old.

She is nine months old.

Be Careful - in English we use the verb TO BE and not another verb.

- I have 18.
- I have 18 years.
- I have 18 years old.
- I am 18 years old.
- I am 18 years old.

The Question: How old are you? - I'm _____ years old.

HOW OLD ARE YOU?

United !!
Understanding Locations and Identity

ORDINAL NUMBERS

We normally add a th to the end of a cardinal number to make it an ordinal number. Be careful of the spelling exceptions below:

1 st first	11 th eleventh	21 st twenty-first
2 nd second	12 th twelfth	22 nd twenty-second
3 rd third	13 th thirteenth	23 rd twenty-third
4 th fourth	14 th fourteenth	24 th twenty-fourth
5 th fifth	15 th fifteenth	25 th twenty-fifth
6 th sixth	16 th sixteenth	26 th twenty-sixth
7 th seventh	17 th seventeenth	27 th twenty-seventh
8 th eighth	18 th eighteenth	28 th twenty-eighth
9 th ninth	19 th nineteenth	29 th twenty-ninth
10 th tenth	20 th twentieth	30 th thirtieth
		31 st thirty-first
		40 th fortieth
		41 st forty-first
		50 th fiftieth
		51 st fifty-first

USES OF ORDINAL NUMBERS

DATES: Her birthday is on the 20th.

CENTURIES: Shakespeare was born in the 16th century.

SEQUENCE/ORDER: My team came second in the league.

FLOOR IN A BUILDING: He lives on the tenth floor.

WH Question Words

When - ask about time

Why - ask about reason

Which - ask about choices

Whom - ask about people

What - ask for information

Where - ask about places

Whose - ask about possession

Who - ask about people

How - ask about process, manner

CITIES / COUNTRIES

Rome is a city.
city singular
cities plural

Rome is in Italy.
Italy is a country.
country singular
countries plural

Cities and Countries

Cities are specific urban areas know for their population density, culture, and infrastructure.

Countries are defined geographical regions with their own governments, cultures and languages.

CITY - COUNTRY

SYDNEY	AUSTRALIA
MADRID	SPAIN
LONDON	ENGLAND
ROME	ITALY
CAIRO	EGYPT
TOKYO	JAPAN
PARIS	FRANCE
BERLIN	GERMANY

TO BE + FROM CITY / COUNTRY

Where are you from?

He is from London.

She is from Paris.

They are from New York.

It is from Italy.

The verb "to be" is used for identification and description

Negative and Questions with Be

Negative Question Tags

Question tags are used when asking for agreement or confirmation.

a positive statement + a negative question tag

Positive Statement	Negative Tag
You are a student.	aren't you?
He is very busy.	isn't he?
He was happy.	wasn't he?
They were surprised.	weren't they?
You speak English.	don't you?
He studies Spanish.	doesn't he?
You studied for the test.	didn't you?
You have studied all week.	haven't you?
You had arrived before he left.	hadn't you?
You will pass the exam.	won't you?
You can speak two languages.	can't you?
You could do it for me.	couldn't you?
We must be patient.	mustn't we?
You should go now.	shouldn't you?
You would like a new job.	wouldn't you?
Exceptions	
I am late.	aren't I?
Let's go home.	shall we?

Negative forms use "not" to negative the verb while questions typically invert the subject and verb.

Bibliografia

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