



CETIS 1

Manual de apoyo al proceso de formación en la materia de Inglés I

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Importancia del Idioma Inglés.

En primer término es recomendable el comentar y concientizar a los alumnos los motivos por los cuales es imprescindible el aprendizaje del idioma inglés como una herramienta que facilita enormemente el desempeño de la persona en todos los ámbitos siendo un factor determinante en el logro de mayores oportunidades académicas, laborales, profesionales e incluso personales, es decir, que el dominio del idioma nos permite un mayor desarrollo en los ámbitos: económico, de negocios, educación, investigación y turismo.

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I Answer the next questions. Read the questions carefully.

1.- What's your name?

2.- What is your native language?

3.- How old are you?

4.- Where do you live?

5.- What do you do?

6.- Where are you from?

7.- How are you ?

8. What time is it?

9. What`s the day today?

10. What`s your favourite day of the week?

11. What`s your favourite month?

1. PRONOMBRES PERSONALES.

Pronombres personales que también son también conocidos como sujetos o nominales,

son aquellos que refieren a las personas gramaticales: I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they.

Examples:

Sonia **SHE**

Tania and I **WE**

Peter **HE**

Exercise: write the personal pronoun

- 1.- Julie and Alex _____
- 2.- Pablo _____
- 3.- Gabriela _____
- 4.- Horses _____
- 5.- Rabbit _____
- 6.- Books _____
- 7.- Perla and me _____
- 8.- Sophie and Bere _____

CD9. TIC (video gramática y pronunciación):

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RpO7wfVHcvM>

2. VERBO TO BE (am, is, are / af, neg. int)

Repasaremos la conjugación del verbo to be “ser” o “estar” en presente afirmativo, negativo e interrogativo. El presente simple del verbo to be se utiliza para describir o calificar personas, indicar su posición e indicar en que estado se encuentran, transitorio o permanente.

Affirmative	Affir. Short forms	Negative	Questions
I am	I'm	I am not	Am I ?
You are	You're	You are not (aren't)	Are You?
He is	He's	He is not (isn't)	Is he?
She is	She's	She is not (isn't)	Is she?
It is	It's	It is not (isn't)	Is it?
We are	We're	We are not (aren't)	Are we?
They are	The're	They are not (aren't)	Are they?

Circle the correct form. (am, are, is)

1. They **is** / **are** from England.
2. She **is** / **am** Australian
3. I **am** / **are** 15.
4. We **am** / **are** Colombian.

**Complete with the correct form of the verb to be.
(am, is, are, am not, isn't, aren't)**

5. Jessica and I _____ classmates. We _____ in the 3rd grade.
6. _____ Manuel from Egypt? No, he _____. He _____ from Spain.
7. _____ you good at tennis? No, I _____. My favourite sport _____ basketball.
8. Sellenne and Esther _____ good at Math. They're good at History.
9. He _____ a student at my school.
10. Robert and Celia _____ at my school. They _____ from Michoacan.
11. I _____ seventeen years old.
12. You _____ in a good mood today.
13. It _____ a great school.
14. No, It _____ an interesting book.
15. No, I _____ fine.
16. No. We _____ students.

Complete the questions and answers.

17. Excuse me. _____ you Nelly Furtado? No, I' _____. My name _____ Ana Guevara.
18. Is Ana Guevara _____ Canada? No, She _____. She _____ from Mexico.

3. Wh-Questions

Las Preguntas abiertas no se pueden contestar con un "yes" o "no", toda vez que su intención es obtener información, explicación, descripción u opinión. Las preguntas abiertas se crean utilizando pronombres interrogativos o "question words". Dentro de las preguntas abiertas encontramos las siguientes:

What = Qué / Cuál. Objeto, idea, acción

Where = Dónde. Lugar

When = Cuándo. Tiempo

Whose = De quién. Posesión

How = Cómo. Manera, forma

Who = Quién. Personas

- 1.- _____ grade are you in? 6th grade
- 2.- _____ 's your favourite teacher? Mrs. Vazquez
- 3.- _____ old is Sophie? Twelve.
- 4.- _____ sport are you at? Volleyball.
- 5.- _____ are you from? Ireland.
- 6.- _____ 's your best friend? Robert
- 7.- _____ many video games does he have?
- 8.- _____ old is your daughter?
- 9.- _____ is her name?
- 10.- _____ is your favourite type of music?
- 11.- _____ is her brother's office?
- 12.- _____ is your mother?
13. _____ are you today?
- 14.- _____ time is it?
- 15.- _____ is your birthday?
- 16.- _____ is she? She is my sister

4. Adjetivos calificativos

Happy	Feliz
Sad	Triste
Angry	Enojado
Serious	Serio
Friendly	Amigable
Silly	Tonto
Clever / Smart	Listo
Shy	Timido
Hungry	Hambriento
Thirsty	Sediento
Bored	Aburrido
Tired	Cansado
Tall	Alto
Short	Chaparro
Fat	Gordo
Chubby	Robusto
Old	Viejo
Young	Jóven
Slim	Delgado

Smart / Clever	inteligente
Embarrassed	Avergonzada:
Proud	Orgullosa
Guilty	Culpable
Scared	Asustado
Jealous	Celoso



Answer the questions

1. Are they shy? No, They are not shy. They are _____
2. Is she slim?
3. Is he jealous?
4. Are you sad?
5. Are we tired?
6. Is he nervous?
7. Is she worried?
8. Are they tall?
9. Are we chubby?
10. Are you ?

5. Verbo to have.

El verbo TO HAVE, cuyo significado principal en Español es “tener”. En la tercera persona del singular HE / SHE / IT cambia de HAVE a HAS. En el presente simple puede aplicarse la contracción entre el pronombre y el verbo en el modo afirmativo como 've o 's según sea have o has (You've / He's)

Complete the sentences and questions with the correct form of To have

1. His sisters _____ (not) short hair
2. Does Gerardo's father _____ black hair?
3. The Rodriguez family _____ (not) blue eyes?
4. Does Victor _____ curly hair?
5. Sarah's mother _____ red hair.

6. She _____ long hair.
7. I _____ a new book.
8. We _____ (not) red car.
9. Do they _____ a snake?
10. Sergio _____ a PC and They _____ a Wii.
11. Karen and Oscar _____ a dog and I _____ a cat.
12. Areli _____ green eyes and I _____ brown eyes.

Read the descriptions and complete with the correct form of the verbs: to be or / to have

My friend _____ Julie. She _____ from Amsterdam in Holland, and she _____ twenty years old. She _____ really tall, and she _____ really long arms and legs. She _____ brown eyes, she _____ pretty. Julie _____ a new boyfriend, his name _____ Samuel, he _____ handsome and clever, they _____ happy.

Read the text and write T for True or F for false

Kevin Baxter is a reporter. He writes articles for a music magazine. Kevin loves music. He enjoys listening to music in his spare time and he also plays the saxophone. Every Thursday evening he goes to jazz club with his friends. It's their favorite kind of music. On the weekend Kevin usually has lunch in the park near his house. He sometimes takes his saxophone to the park and plays. People stop and listen to his beautiful music!

1. Kevin is a big music fan. _____
2. On the weekend Kevin and his friends go to a jazz club. _____
3. Kevin has lunch at home on weekend. _____
4. People enjoy Kevin's music. _____
5. Kevin is a writer _____.

TIC (ejercicio en línea):

<http://www.eclecticenglish.com/grammar/PresentSimpleToBe1A.html>

UNIDAD II

1.- Preposiciones de tiempo (in, on, at)

Es importante saber usar las preposiciones de tiempo correctamente en inglés: **in/on/at**, a continuación se presentan ejemplos en los que se utiliza cada una:

1. AT

- **Para la hora: at 5 o'clock** = a las cinco
- **Para fiestas: at Christmas** = en navidades, **at Easter** = en semana santa
- **at night** = por la noche
- **at the moment** = en este momento
- **at the same time** = a la vez
- **at present** = actualmente
- **at the weekend** = los fines de semana

2. ON

- **Días de la semana: on Monday** = el lunes; **on Mondays** = los lunes on Monday morning / afternoon / evening = el lunes por la mañana/tarde/noche
- **Fechas: on 5th September** = el 5 de septiembre
- **Días especiales: on Christmas day** = el día de navidad; **on my birthday** = el día de mi cumpleaños
- **Vacaciones: (to be) on holiday** = estar de vacaciones

3. IN

- **meses: in October** = en octubre
- **años: in 1999** = en 1999
- **estaciones: in summer, in spring, in autumn, in winter** = en verano, en primavera, en otoño y en invierno.
- **décadas: in the 1990's** = en los años 90
- **centuries: in the 19th century** = en el siglo XIX
- **mañana / tarde / tarde-noche: in the morning** = por la mañana; **in the afternoon** = por la tarde; **in the evening** = por la noche
- **periodos de tiempo: in a few minutes** = dentro de unos minutos; **in a week** = dentro de una semana; **in 2 months** = dentro de 2 meses

Se usa **in** con morning / afternoon y evening pero no si el día de la semana se pone delante. **on** Monday morning = el lunes por la mañana **in** the morning = por la mañana **at** Christmas = en navidades **on** Christmas day = el día de navidad **At** easter = en pascua **On** easter day = el día de pascua.

<http://www.shertonenglish.com/resources/es/prepositions/prepositions-at-on-inplace.php>

<http://www.ejerciciodeingles.com/ejerciciospreposiciones-tiempo-at-in-on-rellenar-huecos/>

2.- Preposiciones de lugar (in, on, at, between, in front of, under, above, next to, behind, across, from, etc) y (lugares públicos).

Las preposiciones de lugar en inglés son palabras de ubicación, cuya función es definir la posición espacial de un objeto respecto a otro, por ejemplo:

The book is **behind** of the computer

El libro esta **detrás** de la computadora

Estas preposiciones pueden ser:

In: Se refiere algo que está dentro de un lugar, es lo opuesto a **out**

The dog is **in** a room. El perro esta **en** un cuarto

On: Generalmente significa una posición sobre, pero en contacto con un objeto.

The car is **on** a street. El carro esta **sobre** la calle

At: Generalmente es usado para indicar una ubicación general.

At the Shopping Center ParkCity. **En** el Shopping Center ParkCity

Beside: Es usado para referir algo que está al lado de otro objeto.

There is a car **beside** the park. Hay un carro **al lado** del parque

Behind: Es usado para indicar que algo está detrás de un objeto.

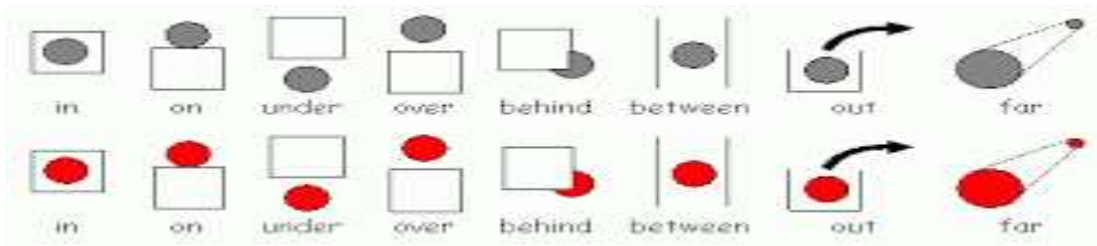
Mary is **behind** me. Mary está **detrás** de mi

Between: Es usado para indicar que algo está entre dos objetos.

The bike is **between** the walls. La bicicleta esta **entre** las paredes

Among: Generalmente usado para indicar que algo está rodeado de 2 o mas objetos.

The car is **among** the students. El carro está rodeado de estudiantes



Circle the correct prepositions.

1. There is a clock **in / on** the wall
2. The armchair is **next to / under** the couch
3. There is a big tree **under / in front** of the house
4. The museum is closed **on / at** Monday
5. Our school is **in / on** Cancun
6. The library is **at / on** third floor.
7. They live **in / at** the end of the street
8. The cat is **under / in** the table
9. The post office is **next to / between** the bank
10. The kiosk is **on / in front** of the supermarket

<http://www.shertonenglish.com/resources/es/prepositions/prepositions-place1.php>

Interacción en grupo para preguntar donde esta un determinado lugar.

1. Excuse me, Could you tell me where is Post Office?

2. Excuse me, Could you tell me where is Train station?

3. Excuse me, Could you tell me where is Hospital?

4. Excuse me, Could you tell me where is Library?

5. Excuse me, Could you tell me where is Bank?

6. Excuse me, Could you tell me where is Churh?

7. Excuse me, Could you tell me where is Restaurant



3.- Adjetivos demostrativos

This, que se utiliza para designar las cosas o personas relativamente cercanas y **That**, para las más alejadas. Estos adjetivos concuerdan en número, ya sea en singular o en plural, con el sustantivo al que acompañan, mientras que en género no existen diferencias entre masculino y femenino. **These**, se utiliza para cosas o personas que se encuentren a una distancia cercana, pero en plural. **Those**, se utiliza para cosas o personas que se encuentran a una distancia lejana, pero en plural.

Los adjetivos demostrativos son: **this, that, these, those**. **This y that** se utiliza el verbo tobe **“IS”**. **These y Those** se utiliza **“ARE”**.

NEAR	SINGULAR	PLURAL
	THIS	THESE
FAR	THAT	THOSE

Examples: **This** is my favorite writer.

That was amazing!

He wanted **those**, but decided for **these**.

Circle the correct words.

1. Who are **this / these** men?
2. **This / these** is my father
3. **This / these** are his friends
4. What's **that / those**?

5. What are **that / those**?
6. **This / these** is my collection of CDs.
7. **That / those** is my brother Jack
8. **Those / that** are his sunglasses
9. **That / those** is a nice lamp.

Use this or these in each sentence.

1. _____ questions are hard.
2. _____ seems very easy.
3. Is _____ your new camera?
4. _____ are my keys.
5. _____ is an old watch

Use that or those in each sentence.

1. _____ your car?
2. Look at _____ cell phones
3. Are _____ new watches?
4. _____ is my room.
5. _____ are my brothers.

This, That, These, and Those.

Find the errors.

1. These is your briefcase.
2. This are your books.
3. These goes on this lines.
4. These go on this line.
5. Do that men speak English?

Unscramble the sentences

1. is / this / new / my / watch

2. sisters / these / my / are

3. car / is / new / ? / this / your

4. not / these / books / are / your

5. sister's / that / is / my / house

6. those / are / James's / ? / old / CDs

7. is / ? / Peter / that

<http://www.ejerciciodeingles.com/ejercicioslistening-demostrativos-this-that-these-those-audio/>

4.- There is / There are

There is / There are

Las expresiones **there is** y **there are** se utilizan en inglés para indicar que un objeto o una persona se encuentran en un sitio especificado. La particularidad de estas estructuras consiste en que **there** no es el sujeto real del verbo **to be**, aunque lo preceda. El sujeto real del verbo se encuentra en la posición inmediatamente posterior:

There is a book on the table. There are two books on the table.

A diferencia de la palabra “hay” en castellano, que es invariable, la forma del verbo **to be** cambia en función de la naturaleza del sujeto real

1. Utilizamos **there is** cuando el sujeto es: Un sustantivo contable singular: Los sustantivos incontables pueden llevar cuantificadores como *some, any, much, a lot of* etc.

2. Utilizamos **there are** cuando el sujeto es:

☐ Un sustantivo plural:

There are two apples in the basket.

Importante:

Recordar que en inglés los sustantivos irregulares, aunque no lleven la marca “s”, requieren el acuerdo en plural con el verbo *to be*:

There are a lot of people in the street.

There are twenty children in the class.

La forma negativa de las expresiones existenciales **there is / there are** se construye con la partícula negativa **not**:

There isn't any apple in the basket.

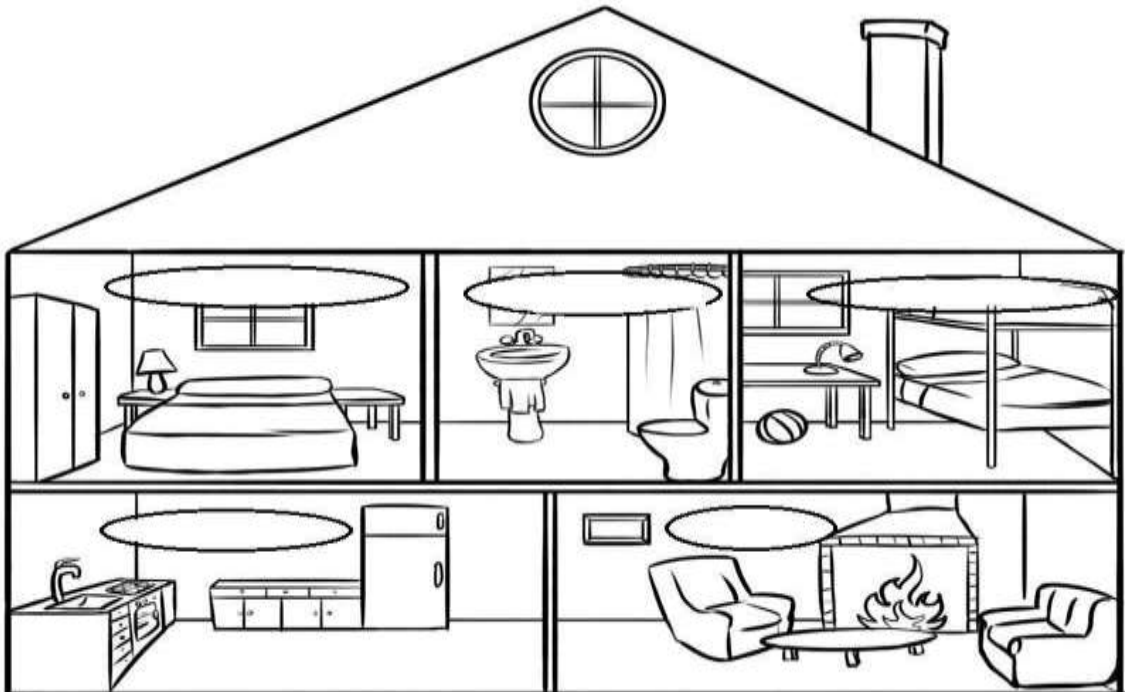
There aren't twenty children in the class.

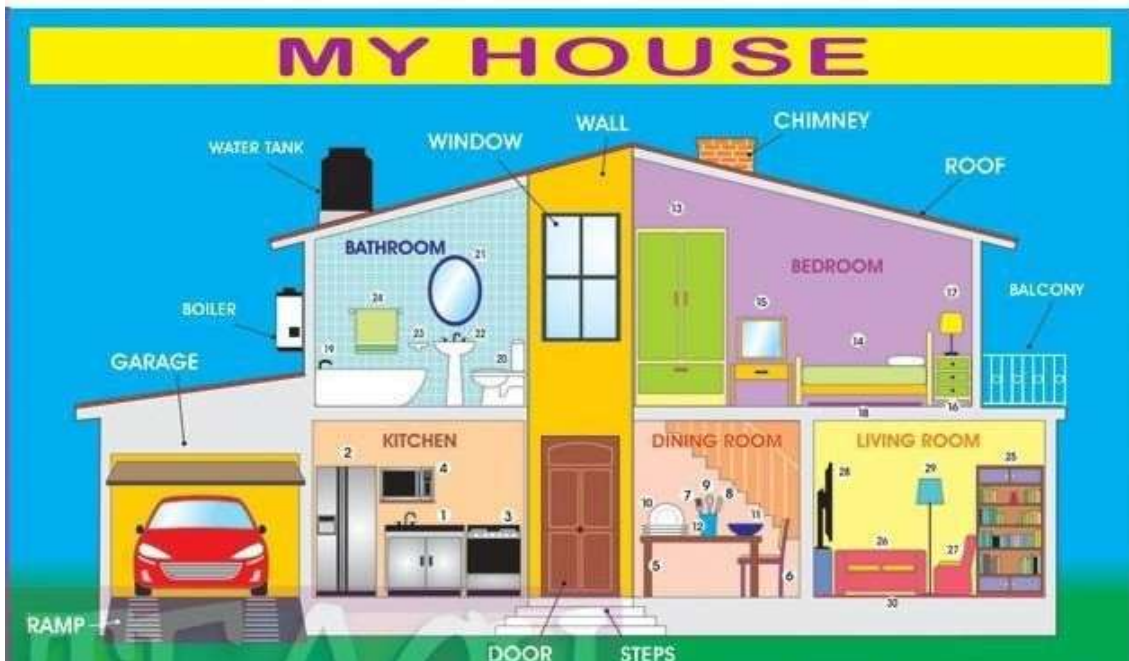
Observar que para decir que no hay ningún o ninguna se utiliza el cuantificador *any*.

La forma interrogativa se construye mediante una inversión entre el verbo **to be** y el sujeto “postizo” **there**:

Is there an apple in the basket?

Are there twenty children in the class?





Complete the exercise with THERE IS or THERE ARE

1. _____ two bedrooms in the house
2. _____ a car in the garag
3. _____ two sofas
4. _____ a kitchen
5. _____ a mirror
6. _____ a ball
7. _____ some chairs.
8. _____ a vase flowers
9. _____ lamps
10. _____ a garage.

UNIDAD III

1.- Presente Simple.

Presente Simple.

El Presente Simple es un tiempo verbal que se utiliza para describir acciones habituales que suceden con cierta frecuencia y no hace referencia a si está ocurriendo en el momento actual. I play tennis. Yo juego tennis. (Hace mención de un deporte que realizó cotidianamente y que no necesariamente lo estoy jugando en este momento).

He works in an office. Él trabaja en una oficina. (Se refiere al trabajo que desarrolla una persona frecuentemente).

They travel to Madrid. Ellos viajan a Madrid. (Habla de un viaje que se repite a diario, aunque el sujeto no lo esté realizando ahora).

A continuación se muestran las formas afirmativa, interrogativa y negativa de este tiempo verbal:

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE (Presente Simple)		
MODO AFIRMATIVO	MODO INTERROGATIVO	MODO NEGATIVO
I play Yo juego	Do I play? ¿Juego yo?	I do not play Yo no juego
You play Tú juegas	Do you play? ¿Juegas tú?	You do not play Tú no juegas
He plays Él juega	Does he play? ¿Juega él?	He does not play Él no juega
She plays Ella juega	Does she play? ¿Juega ella?	She does not play Ella no juega
It plays Él/Ella juega	Does it play? ¿Juega él / ella?	It does not play Él / Ella no juega
We play Nosotros jugamos	Do we play? ¿Jugamos nosotros?	We do not play Nosotros no jugamos
You play Ustedes juegan	Do you play? ¿Juegan ustedes?	You do not play Ustedes no juegan
They play Ellos juegan	Do they play? ¿Juegan ellos?	They do not play Ellos no juegan

En el cuadro superior se ha tomado como ejemplo el verbo PLAY (jugar). Observe que en el modo afirmativo, en la 3ª persona del singular, se le añade una "S" al verbo.

He eats vegetables. Él come vegetales.

Alice dances at the theatre. Alice baila en el teatro.

The **dog breaks** the fence. El perro rompe la cerca.

En el modo interrogativo y negativo se utiliza el auxiliar DO, aunque en la 3ª persona del singular se coloca como auxiliar DOES y se le quita la "S" al verbo.

Existen algunos casos particulares como por ejemplo, si el verbo empleado termina en "SS", "SH", "CH", "O" y "X" al formar la 3º persona del singular en la forma afirmativa se le agrega "ES". Aquí vemos algunos ejemplos:

She kisses to her boyfriend. Ella besa a su novio. Si el verbo es WATCH (observar), se conjugará: He watches the mountain. Él observa la montaña. Si el verbo es FIX (arreglar), se conjugará: He fixes his car. Él arregla su coche. Si el verbo es GO (ir), se conjugará: She goes to the office. Ella va a la oficina.

Otra excepción se presenta si el verbo termina en "Y" tras consonante. Para formar la 3º persona del singular se sustituye esta "Y" por una "i" acompañada de la terminación "ES". Por ejemplo: Si el verbo es STUDY (estudiar) se conjugará: She studies the lesson. Ella estudia la lección.

Para la forma negativa se puede emplear la forma contraída de DON'T en lugar de DO NOT o DOESN'T en vez de DOES NOT

I don't play tennis. Yo no juego al tennis. He doesn't work in an office. Él no trabaja en una oficina. They don't travel to Madrid. Ellos no viajan a Madrid.

Use the Present Simple tense of each verb. Write the verb in the blank space.

Examples: (work) I work in the main office.

(work) Mr. Wilson works very hard.

1. (walk) Almost everyone _____ very fast
2. (draw) They _____ from 9.00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
3. (clean) Mr. Wilson _____ a private office.
4. (have) I _____ my own secretary.
5. (write) Miss Peters _____ letters for me.
6. (cut) I _____ flowers for Mr. Wilson.
7. (study) Mr. Wilson _____ the reports.
8. (read) My secretary _____ all of the mail.

Complete with the Present Simple of the verbs in parentheses

1. Susan _____ (go) to bed at 9:00.
2. My best friend always _____ (have) dinner with her parents.
3. I _____ (talk) to my friends on the phone.

4. Julie and Cecilia _____ (**sing**) hip hop.
5. Carla _____ (**live**) on the second floor
6. Sarah usually _____ (**hang**) out with friends on Sundays.
7. Susan _____ (**go**) to bed at 9:00.
8. My best friend always _____ (**have**) dinner with her parents.
9. I _____ (**talk**) to my friends on the phone.
10. Julie and Cecilia _____ (**listen**) to hip hop.
11. John _____ (**usually/go**) to the beach for vacation
12. Andy and Tania _____ (**spend**) their money on expensive clothes every month.
13. I really _____ (**love**) cooking
14. Carla _____ (**live**) on the second floor

Write do or does in the blank space in each sentence.

1. _____ the students study to hard every day?
2. _____ Mr. Brown go to his office every day?
3. _____ the lions have short tail?
4. _____ the elephant have big ears?
5. _____ the monkey eat bananas?
6. _____ You speak Spanish?

Write don't or doesn't in the blank space in each sentence.

1. We _____ listen to the radio every night.
2. Mr. Johnson _____ have a private office.
3. Mermaids _____ have legs.
4. Sophie _____ watch TV.
5. Laura and Harry _____ go to fast food restaurants.
6. Matthew _____ speak Italian.

Complete the sentences with: *do, does, doesn't, don't.*

1. _____ Daniel ride his bike every afternoon?
2. No, Sophie and I _____ play musical instruments.
3. No, George _____ like pop music.
4. What _____ you usually do on Saturdays?
5. When _____ your sister go out with her friends.
6. No, I _____ (cook) every day because I _____ have time.

Unscramble the questions.

1. like/ ? / does / movies / Rogelio

_____.

2. sports / what / does / play / ? / Susan

_____.

3. / ? / live / where / Paty / does

_____.

4. singer/ ? / / Alex / Is

_____.

5. Perla / ? / work / where / does

_____.

6. like / Raul / ? / does / work / his

_____.

7. often / Angela / grandparents / visits / her /

_____.

8. likes / pictures / sister / drawing / My /

_____.

9. I / up / late / stay

_____.

10. saxophone / play / you/ ? / the / Do /

_____.

11. after dinner / does / Mary / her homework /

_____.

Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verb in the box.

Be use live like study clean have travel watch

1. My brother _____ history at a school in Guadalajara.
2. Does she _____ computers for her schoolwork?
3. I _____ 20 km to work every day.
4. I don't _____ my room every day
5. I don't _____ TV. We don't _____ a TV!
6. Do you _____ my new shirt?
7. Almost 20 million people _____ in Mexico City.
8. Javier _____ a really cool guy.

“EVERYDAY”

James Johnson is my name. I work in the main office of a big company. Twenty people work in that office every day. Mr. Wilson is my boss. He works very hard. Almost everyone works hard. Of course, a few people don't hard. Mr. Wilson has a private office. He also has a secretary. Miss Stewart is his secretary. She helps Mr. Wilson. She doesn't help me. I don't have a private office. But I have my own secretary. My secretary is Mary Peters. Mr. Wilson meets all of the important visitors. I don't meet visitor. Miss Stewart doesn't meet visitors either. Mr. Wilson talks to visitors. I occasionally talk to visitors too. But I don't usually talk to visitors. Mr. Wilson writes many letters every day. He sends many letters to customers. I write letters too. I send letters to other companies. But I don't send letters to customers. I often study statistics.

Then I write reports for Mr. Wilson. He studies the reports carefully. I get the statistics from my assistants. I have two assistants, Smith and Green. They help me very much. They don't write letters. They collect information from other people. Then they give the information to my secretary. She collects information from other people too. Then she gives the information to me. My secretary doesn't write reports. But she writes many letters for me. She also opens my mail. She reads the mail carefully. She gives me the important letters. She doesn't give me the other letters. I read the important letters too. Then I answer the letters. My secretary answers the other letters.

QUESTION AND NEGATIVES

Answer these questions about the story “Every Day” Answer the questions with a full sentence.

1. Does Mr. Johnson have a private office?

_____.

2. Do the two men have secretaries?

_____.

3. Does Miss Stewart help Mr. Johnson?

_____.

4. Does she help Mr. Wilson or Mr. Johnson?

_____.

5. Do Mr. Wilson and Mr. Johnson work hard?

_____.

6. Does Mr. Wilson meet important visitors?

_____.

7. Does Mr. Johnson talk to the visitors too?

_____.

8. Do Mr. Wilson and Mr. Johnson write many letters?

_____.

9. Do the two secretaries write letters too?

_____.

10. Does Mr. Johnson send letters to customers?

_____.

11. Do Mr. Wilson and Mr. Johnson write reports?

_____.

12. Does Mr. Johnson study the reports carefully?

_____.

13. Does Mr. Johnson study the statistics carefully?

_____.

2. ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

Adverbs of frequency show us the frequency of the action or state. They answer the following question: How often?

Example sentences: I **always** brush my teeth . We **often** meet and chat. He is **usually** here on time.



3. Sustantivos singulares y plurales

A la mayoría de los sustantivos se les agrega una "S" al final para formar el plural. Ejemplos: girls, boys, tables, Pero cuando los sustantivos terminan en s,sh,ch, x, z,o, se grega "ES". Ejemplos: beaches, tomato**es**.

Los sustantivos que terminan en "Y" pero antes va una consonante se cambia la " Y" por la "I" y agregamos "es". Ejemplos: factory = factory**ies**, country = country**ies**. Las que terminan en "f", "fe" cambiamos la "f" o "fe" por "ves". Ejemplos: wife = wiv**es**,

Sustantivos irregulares

Muchos sustantivos se pluralizan de un modo irregular, existen dos casos:

1. Cuando el singular y plural no cambian. Fish y sheep,
2. Cuando el plural varía de modo irregular. Por lo tanto, no existe regla la cual se pueda seguir y hay que aprenderse las formas irregulares de cada uno. Child = children; foot = feet; man= men; tooth = teeth; woman = women.

Write the *plural* of these words

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1.- foot _____ | 15.- mouse _____ |
| 2.- student _____ | 16.- fox _____ |
| 3.-.university _____ | 17.- Toy _____ |
| 4.- glass _____ | 18.- peach _____ |
| 5.- party _____ | 19.- woman _____ |
| 6.- foot _____ | 20.- fish _____ |
| 7.- wolf _____ | 21.- brush _____ |
| 8.- child _____ | 22.- strawberry _____ |
| 9.- knife _____ | 23.- boy _____ |
| 10.- box _____ | 24.- Leaf _____ |
| 11.- mouse _____ | 25.- Tooth _____ |

12.- person _____

13.- deer _____

14.- koala _____

26.- Man _____

27.- sheep _____

28.- orange _____

Utilizamos How much para sustantivos incontables y significa cuánto, cuánta (singular).

How many se utiliza para sustantivos contables y significa cuántos, cuántas, (plural) .

Ejemplos

How much oil is there?

How much sand is there?

How much salt do you eat?

How many friends do you have?

How many cars do you have?

How many dogs does she have?

Complete with HOW MUCH or HOW MANY

1. _____ sugar is there?
2. _____ friends do you have?
3. _____ water do people drink?
4. _____ bottles of the oil buy each year?
5. _____ books do you have?

4.- Artículos definidos e indefinidos.

Artículos: definidos e indefinidos; según si especificamos una persona, animal o cosa en concreto o no. En inglés existen: **a, an** y significa uno, una. Cuando la palabra empieza con vocal se escribe **an**. Además de **the** y significa el, la, los, las; es singular y plural.

Ejemplos:

- I have a ball. -> Yo tengo una pelota.
- She is with a man. -> Ella está con un hombre.
- A pencil -> un lápiz a table -> una mesa
- An orange -> una naranja an hour -> una hora
- The moon is bright. -> La luna es brillante.
- The student is clever El estudiante es inteligente

Write A or AN or (NO ARTICLE)

13. _____ model. 14. _____ engineer 15. _____ teacher
16. _____ students. 17. _____ author 18. _____ actor.

Read the texts below. Complete the blanks with a, an, the.

A

_____ Jeanette is French. She lives in _____ village in _____. _____ is near _____ Paris, so she often goes there. _____ Jeanette lives in _____

yellow house in _____ centre of _____ village. _____ house has got _____ a living room, _____ two bedrooms, _____ kitchen and _____ bathroom. There is also _____ big studio. _____ Jeanette works there. She's _____ artist. She paints _____ pictures. In front of _____ house there is _____ big garden. There are _____ flowers, _____ apple tree, _____ vegetable garden and _____ dog-house in _____ garden. _____ Jeanette's dog, _____ Popeye, sleeps in _____ dog-house.

B

_____ Dennis is my best friend. He's _____ student. He lives on _____ Prince Street. Every day he wakes up, has _____ breakfast and goes to _____ school. He likes school and wants to become _____ teacher. After school he has _____ guitar lesson. He likes _____ music very much and he plays _____ guitar very well. He has got _____ old guitar. It was _____ present from his grandfather.

Write the *days of the week* in the correct order and answer the questions.

1. Sunday, _____, Tuesday, _____, _____, _____, _____.

2. What day is today? Today is _____.

3. What day is tomorrow? Tomorrow is _____.

Complete the months of the year.

4. January, _____, _____, April, _____, _____, _____, _____, September, _____, November, _____.

Write the nationalities.

5. Canada _____.

6. Brazil _____.

7. Japan _____.

8. Colombia _____.

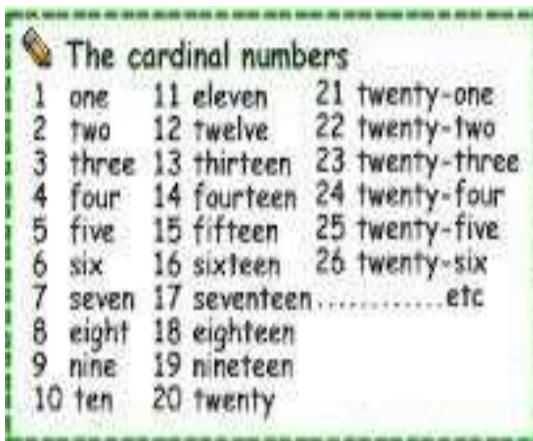
9. The United States _____.

10. England _____.

11. Spain _____.

12. Ireland _____.

Numbers



The cardinal numbers		
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 seventeenetc
8 eight	18 eighteen	
9 nine	19 nineteen	
10 ten	20 twenty	



Numbers	
21- Twenty-one	29- Twenty-nine
22- twenty-two	30- Thirty
23- Twenty-three	40- Forty
24- Twenty-four	50- Fifty
25- Twenty-five	60- Sixty
26- Twenty-six	70- Seventy
27- Twenty-seven	80- Eighty
28- Twenty-eight	90- Ninety
	100- one hundred

Complete the sequences.

1. one, _____, five, _____, nine,...

2. two, _____, six, _____, ten,...

3. nine, ten, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, sixteen,...

4. ten, twenty, _____, _____, _____, _____, sixty, seventy, _____, ninety, _____.



Escribir la hora que marca el reloj.



Complete with the correct number

1- How much is sixteen and twenty? It's _____

2. How much is ten and _____? It's sixty-five

3. How much is _____ and twenty? It's _____

4. How much is _____ and _____? It's eighty-eight

5. How much is three and _____? It's seventy-nine

6. How much is _____ and ten? It's fifty

	masculino		feminino
granddad	abuelo	grandma	abuela
father	padre	mother	madre
son	hijo	daughter	hija
nephew	sobrino	niece	sobrina
brother	hermano	sister	hermana
cousin	primo	cousin	prima
uncle	tio	aunt	tia
husband	esposo	wife	esposa
grandson	nieto	grand daughter	nieta



Monday
 Tuesday
 Wednesday
 Thursday
 Friday
 Saturday
 Sunday



A bank clerk



An electrician



A mechanic



A politician



A taxi driver



A bricklayer



A farmer



A nurse



A student



A teacher



A butcher



A fire fighter



An office worker



A salesman



A lorry driver



A cook



A hairdresser



A painter



A secretary



A waiter