

UNIVERSIDAD MARIANO GÁLVEZ  
 ESCUELA DE IDIOMAS  
 INGLÉS PRINCIPIANTE 1  
 AGENDA WEEK 1 PART 1

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ CARNÉ: \_\_\_\_\_

Vocabulary countries and nationalities page 92

1.2 Complete the chart with the nationalities in the box. Listen and check.

Portuguese British Mexican French Argentinian  
 Polish Chinese Italian Brazilian Spanish

Country	Nationality			
1 China	_____			
2 Japan	Japanese			
3 Portugal	_____			
4 Vietnam	Vietnamese			
5 England	English			
6 Ireland	Irish	16 Australia	Australian	
7 Poland	_____	17 Brazil		
8 Scotland	Scottish	18 Canada	Canadian	
9 Spain	_____	19 Colombia	Colombian	
10 Turkey	Turkish	20 Egypt	Egyptian	
11 the UK	_____	21 Peru	Peruvian	
12 Germany	German	22 Italy		
13 Mexico	_____	23 Russia	Russian	
14 the U.S.	American	24 France		
15 Argentina	_____			

**2** Complete the sentences about the people.

- 1 Diego is Peruvian. He's from \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 Natasha is Russian. She's from \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 Troy is American. He's from \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 Mesut is Turkish. He's from \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 Dominique and Ellie are Canadian. They're from \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 Ana is Colombian. She's from \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 Maciek and Janusz are Polish. They're from \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 Hong is Vietnamese. She's from \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9 Oscar and Ana are Brazilian. They're from \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10 José Carlos is Mexican. He's from \_\_\_\_\_.

**SPEAKING PRACTICE**

Talk about the origin of things.

Example: *Toyota is from Japan, it is Japanese.*

Talk about your place of origin

Example: *I am from Cuilapa.*

**Vocabulary Numbers page 92**

► **1.7** Write the missing numbers. Listen and check.

0	zero/oh	21	twenty-one
1	one	22	twenty-two
2	two	23	_____
3	three	30	thirty
4	four	31	_____
5	five	32	thirty-two
6	six	40	forty
7	seven	50	_____
8	eight	60	sixty
9	nine	70	seventy
10	ten	80	eighty
11	_____	90	ninety
12	twelve	100	a hundred/one hundred
13	thirteen	101	a hundred and one
14	fourteen	102	_____
15	_____	200	two hundred
16	sixteen	210	two hundred and ten
17	seventeen	322	_____
18	eighteen	468	four hundred and sixty-eight
19	nineteen	713	_____
20	_____	1,000	a thousand/one thousand

We often pronounce zero "oh" when we say numbers one at a time:  
"I'm in room four-oh-three." (=403)

## SPEAKING PRACTICE

### Talking about age

Example: *How old are you? I am twenty-five. (I am twenty-five years old.)*

### Talking about telephone numbers

Example: *What's your phone number? It's five-seven-three-six-six-seven-five-five  
(It's five-seven-three-double six-seven-double five)*

Grammar page 76

### 1A The verb *be*

We use the verb *be* to say who people are and to give other information about them (for example, where they are from, what job they do, where they are, how they are).

*I'm Juan. I'm Mexican.*

*This is Michel. He's from France.*

*My sister is a teacher. She's in the classroom.*

*How are you? I'm fine.*

We also use the verb *be* to talk about ages.

*I'm 25.*

We add *not* after the verb *be* to make the negative: *'m not*, *'re not*, and *'s not*. We can also use the forms *aren't* for *'re not*, and *isn't* for *'s not*. We form questions by putting the verb before the subject.

The full forms of the verb *be* are *am*, *is*, and *are*. We don't use contractions in short answers.

1.4	I	he / she / it	you / we / they
+	I'm Spanish.	Tom's from Chicago.	You're Japanese.
-	I'm not Portuguese.	Maria's not / isn't Australian.	We're not / aren't from Vietnam.
?	Am I from Canada?	Is she from New York?	Are you from Turkey?
Y/N	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.	Yes, she is. / No, she's not / isn't.	Yes, we are. / No, we're not / aren't.

We use the contraction *'s* with third person singular nouns, names, and pronouns.

*My sister's here.*

*Sabine's here.*

*She's here.*

We use the contraction *'re* with *you*, *we*, and *they*.

*You're my friend.*

*We're Colombian.*

*They're from Brazil.*

But we use *are* with plural nouns and names.

*My friends are from Brazil.*

*Gina and Laura are German.*

We use the contractions *'s not* or *isn't* with *he*, *she*, and *it*, and *'re not* or *aren't* with *you*, *we*, and *they*.

*He's not/He isn't here.*

*They're not/They aren't here.*

We usually use *aren't* with plural nouns and names.

*Gina and Laura aren't Brazilian.*