# OPEN FRONTIERS
# LEVEL A1

## Student's book

Anderson Calderón

LIVEWORKSHEETS

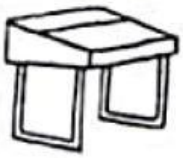
# STARTING POINT

**UNIT 0**

**A** **VOCABULARY | Classroom intructions and phrases | Listen and repeat.**

Window

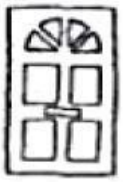
Backpack


Desk

Book / Notebook

Pencil case

Chair


Door

Pencil

Sharpener

Whiteboard

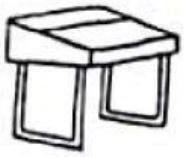
**B** **VOCABULARY PRACTICE | Write the name of the classroom object for each picture.**

1_____

2_____

3_____

4_____

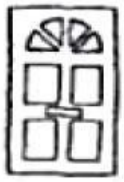

5_____

6_____

7_____

8_____

9_____


10_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

## C LISTEN TO VOCABULARY | Listen and write.

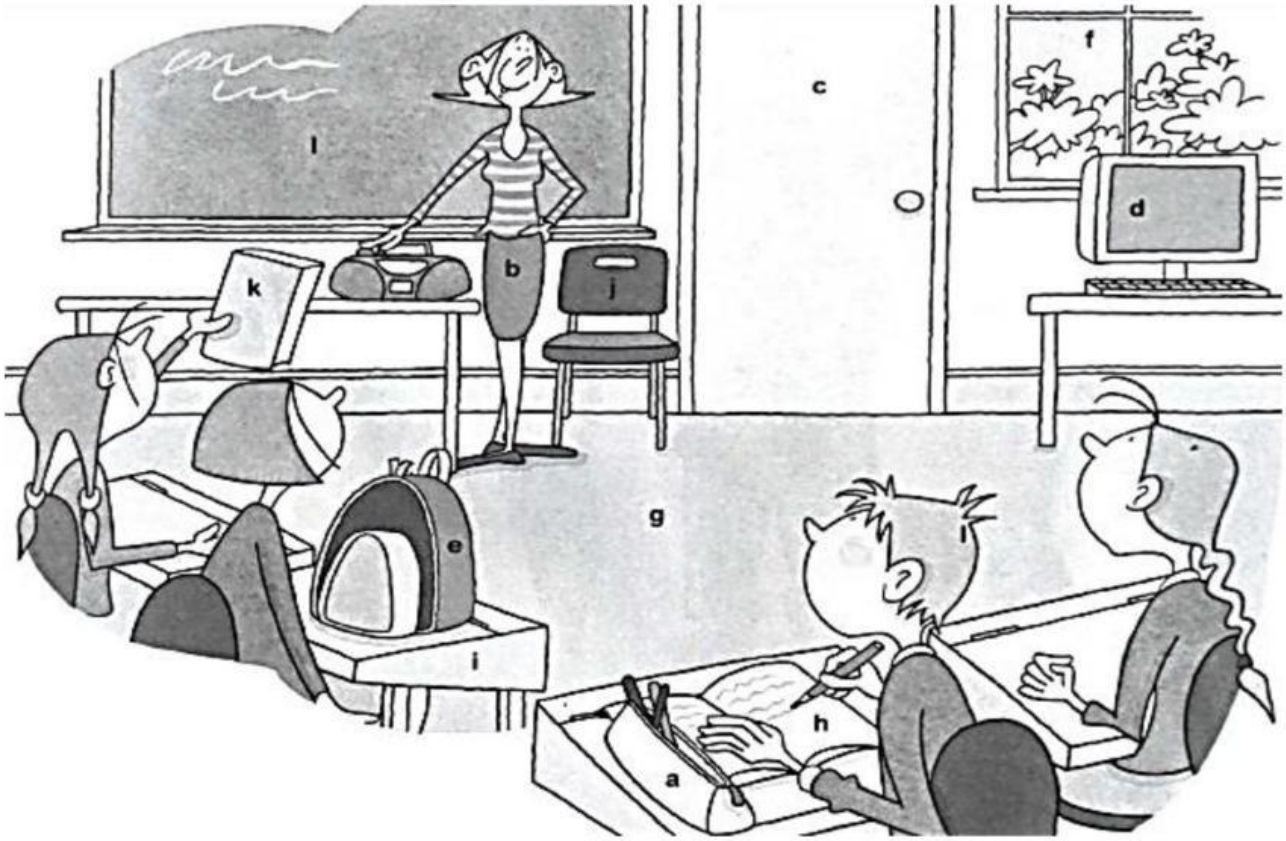
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

## D HOMEWORK EXCERCISES | Access the shared links and do the activities.

1. https://es.educaplay.com/recursos-educativos/23744035-activity.html
2. https://wordwall.net/es/resource/25660749
3. https://wordwall.net/es/resource/55226797
4. https://wordwall.net/es/resource/75129197

## E HOMEWORK EXCERCISES | Complete the missing letters and match.

1 b o o k [k]
2 s_ _ _ _l b_g [ ]
3 p_ _c_l c_s_ [ ]
4 c_ _p_ _ _r [ ]
5 w_ _ _ _w [ ]
6 ch_ _r [ ]
7 d_ _r [ ]
8 d_ _k [ ]
9 c_ _s_r_ _m [ ]
10 bl_c_b_ _rd [ ]
11 t_ _ch_r [ ]
12 n_ _ _b_ _k [ ]




LIVEWORKSHEETS

## F HOMEWORK EXCERCISES | Listen and complete the gaps with the words you hear.

1. I look out the _____ to see the sun.
2. She carries her books in a blue _____.
3. My notebook is on the _____.
4. He reads a _____ every night.
5. I write my homework in a _____.
6. My pens and pencils are in the _____ _____.
7. Please sit on the _____.
8. Close the _____, please.
9. Can I borrow your _____?
10. The _____ makes my pencil pointy.

## G VOCABULARY | Classroom intructions and phrases | Listen and repeat.

Repeat

Listen

Read

How do you pronounce ...?

May I go to the restroom?

What page are we on? / Take out your books.

Can you repeat that again?

May I come in / go out?

How do you say ... in English?

How do you write ...?

## H VOCABULARY PRACTICE | Write the correct phrases according to the statatement.

1. Quieres pedir permiso para entrar al salón o a la sala de conversación.

_____

2. Quieres pedir permiso para salir del salón o de la sala de conversación.

_____

3. Quieres que alguien repita lo que acaba de decir.

_____

4. Quieres saber la pronunciación de una palabra.

_____

5. Quieres ir al baño.

_____

6. Quieres saber como se escribe algo.

_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

## I LISTEN TO VOCABULARY | Listen and complete the gaps with the words you hear.

1. "Can you _____ the question, please?"
2. "_____ carefully to the instructions."
3. "_____ the text on page 10."
4. "How _____ this word?"
5. "May _____?"
6. "What _____?"
7. "Take out your _____."
8. "Can you _____ that again?"
9. "May I _____?"
10. "How _____ in English?"
11. "How _____?"

## J VOCABULARY | The numbers | Listen and repeat.

1:_____
2._____

-Los números que tienen un dos casi siempre comienzan con –tw.

3._____
4._____
5._____
6._____
7._____
8._____
9._____
10._____
11._____
12._____

-Del 13 en adelante usamos la campanita "teen".

13._____
14:_____
15._____
16._____
17._____
18._____
19._____
20_____

Del 20 hacia arriba aplicamos el martillo, combinamos la decena con la unidad y separamos con un guion

21._____
22._____

24._____
28._____
30._____
33_____
35._____
38._____
40._____
50._____
60._____
70._____
80._____
90._____
100._____

Desde el 100 hacia adelante aplicamos la formula que se presenta a continuación:

**Umil → C → D → U**

and ---

125: One hundred and twenty - five.
267: Two hundred and sixty – seven.
598: Five hundred and ninety – eight.

-Cuando hay un cero en la decena simplemente no se omite ese numero:
508: Five hundred and eight.

101: One hundred and one.

Cuando hay un cero en la unidad se hace lo siguiente:

220: Two hundred and twenty.
340: Three hundred and forty.

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1000:One thousand.
1234: One thousand two hundred and thirty – four.
5682: One thousand six hundred and eighty – two.
5609: Five thousand six hundred and nine.
2025: Two thousand and twenty – five.

-Para números que tengan este formato XX00:

1200: Twelve hundred.
5600: Fifty-six hundred.
7900: Seventy-nine hundred.
4800: Forty – eight hundred.

## K VOCABULARY | The numbers | Cellphone, identification cards and dates numbers.

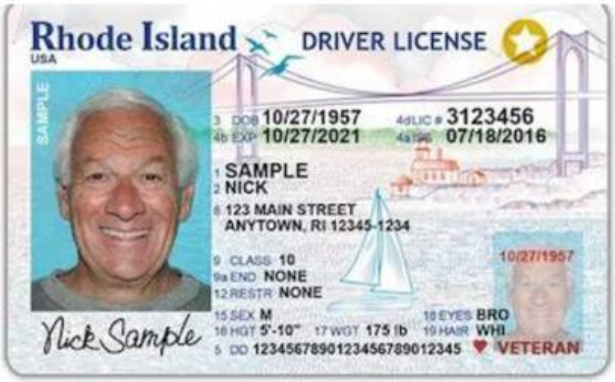
**K.1. Listen and repeat this phone number.**

020 651 3472

**K.4. Listen and write the years.**

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Note: Las ID Cards se dicen parecido a los números de teléfono diciendo el cero como "oh".




**K.2. Listen and write the phone numbers.**

1. 01452 946 713
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

**K.3**

### YEARS, DECADES, AND CENTURIES

- 1900 = Say "nineteen hundred"
- 1901 = Say "nineteen 'oh' one"
- 2000 = Say "two thousand"
- 2001 = Say "two thousand and one"
- 2018 = Say "twenty eighteen" OR "two thousand eighteen"
- 1990–1999 = Say "the (nineteen) nineties"
- 2001–2100 = Say "the twenty-first century"

## L VOCABULARY PRACTICE | Write the numbers in letters.

1567:_____
345:_____
456:_____
4232:_____
406:_____
3460:_____

1500:_____
987:_____
9800:_____
9998:_____
340:_____
320:_____

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**M** **HOMEWORK EXCERCISES | Access the shared links and do the activities.**

1. https://www.curso-ingles.com/practicar/ejercicios/cardinal-numbers
2. https://www.ejerciciosinglesonline.com/new-exercises/ex1-numbers-1-100/
3. https://es.educaplay.com/recursos-educativos/3711192-numeros_en_ingles.html
4. https://wordwall.net/es/resource/90910314/ingl%c3%a9s/unit-2-numbers
5. https://wordwall.net/es/resource/56013114/ingl%c3%a9s/numbers-10-100
6. https://es.educaplay.com/recursos-educativos/23826909-juego_de_preguntas_en_clase.html

**N** **VOCABULARY | The vowels | Listen and repeat.**

A E I O U

**O** **VOCABULARY | The alphabet sounds | Listen, write the pronuntiation and repeat.**

| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ___ | ___ | ___ | ___ | ___ | ___ | ___ | ___ | ___ | ___ | ___ |
| L | M | N | O | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V |
| ___ | ___ | ___ | ___ | ___ | ___ | ___ | ___ | ___ | ___ | ___ |
| W | X | Y | Z | | | | | | | |
| ___ | ___ | ___ | ___ | | | | | | | |

**P** **VOCABULARY | The alphabet sounds | Listen, write the pronuntiation and repeat.**

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## Q VOCABULARY PRACTICE| Listen and circle the correct letters.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | A | H | 5 | U W |
| 2 | I | E | 6 | A I |
| 3 | W | V | 7 | S C |
| 4 | J | G | 8 | Y U |

## R VOCABULARY | Used phrase for the spelling.

How do you spell book?

B-O-O-K

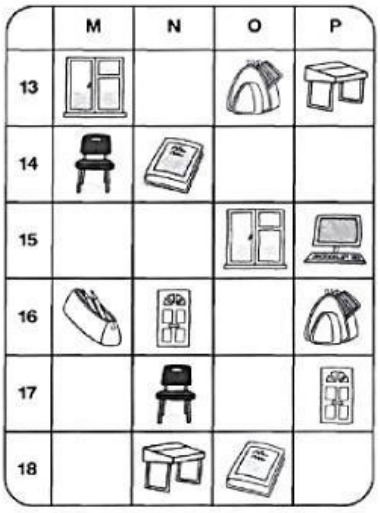
## S VOCABULARY PRACTICE |Dictation: listen and write the letters and form words.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

## T HOMEWORK EXCERCISES|Access the shared links and do the activities.

1. https://wordwall.net/es/resource/32643877/alphabet
2. https://wordwall.net/es/resource/2305440/the-alphabet
3. https://www.cokitos.com/bingo-online/play/
4. https://wordwall.net/es/resource/27644105/the-english-alphabet-sound-recognition

## U VOCABULARY PRACTICE |Find and write the words.




1 M fourteen chair.....
2 M sixteen .....
3 O thirteen .....
4 P fifteen .....
5 O fifteen .....
6 N fourteen .....
7 P seventeen .....
8 N eighteen .....

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# MEETING PEOPLE

**UNIT 1**

## A VOCABULARY | Occupations | Listen and repeat.

### ❑ Health Sector

a doctor

a nurse

a psychologist

a nutritionist

a dentist / an odontologist

### ❑ Technology Sector

an engineer

an architect

a graphic designer

a software developer

a systems analyst

## B VOCABULARY PRACTICE | Complete the sentences with the correct job.

**1** A _____ helps sick people in a hospital.
**2** The _____ cleans teeth.
**3** A _____ helps people with food problems.
**4** The _____ draws house plans.
**5** A _____ fixes computers.
**6** The _____ makes websites and apps.
**7** A _____ helps people with their minds.
**8** The _____ gives medicine to patients.
**9** A _____ builds bridges and machines.
**10** The _____ creates posters and logos.

## C LISTEN TO VOCABULARY | Complete the statements with the correct job.

**1** As _____ and technologyst...
**2** And I think that's already a compelling research agenda on its own, but I'm not really _____...
**3** Immediately, an amazing woman, _____ or whatever her training was,
**4** _____ does not dream up a building and then start building, right?
**5** and under that umbrella can be _____
**6** But, as I mentioned, my mother is an orthodontist and my father is _____

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## D VOCABULARY | More occupations | Listen and repeat.

### Education Sector

a teacher

a professor

### Business Sector

an administrator

an accountant

a businessman /woman

### Service Sector

a mechanic

an electrician

a lawyer

a salesperson

A musician

## E VOCABULARY PRACTICE | Complete and match the occupations with its description.

__1. T_____
__2. _____sor
__3. Adm_____
__4. _____tant
__5. _____man
__6. Me_____
__7. _____cian
__8. La_____
__9. Sale_____
__10. Mu_____

a. Fixes cars and motorcycles
b. Works in a school with children
c. Plays an instrument or sings
d. Works with money and numbers
e. Teaches in a university
f. Sells products in a store
g. Helps with legal problems
h. Fixes lights and electrical systems
I. Manages offices and paperwork
j. Owns or runs a company

## F LISTEN TO VOCABULARY | Complete the statements with the correct job.

**1** might say "There's no way I'm fixing that thing I got to take it to _____."
**2** comparing a regular user and _____it was called vertical...
**3** that is in order to be a great _____you cannot be _____ what dan what are you...
**4** is they can check that or you can get _____ to check that...
**5** Scoffield rebecca was _____ at the University of Idaho
**6** I applied for this job in a Chinese company for the position_____.

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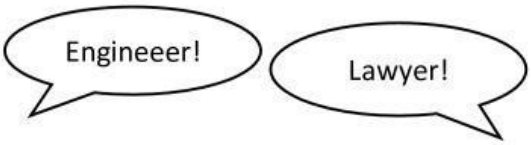
## G GAME | Occupations | Mime and guess.

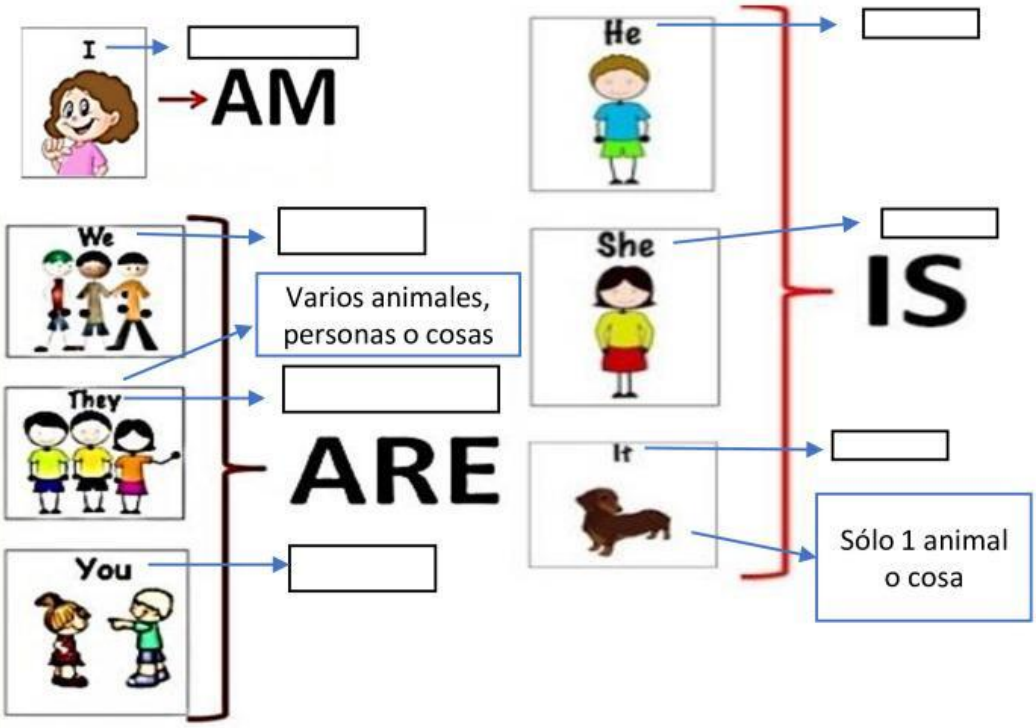



## H GRAMMAR | Verb to be: Singular and plural statements / contactions.

a. El verbo to Be se traduce al Español como: Be → _____

b. La palabra clave a memorizar es: _____

c. Memoricemos los amigos y enemigos:




Notas:

-I,YOU,WE,THEY,HE,SHE,IT Son llamados pronombres personales (_____).

-Un pronombre es una palabra que sustituye el nombre de un animal persona o cosa. Ejemplo: Mi papa es bombero -> _____ _____-> _____

-Am-Are-Is los tres significan Ser o estar. Ahora en Español cuando se une un pronombre con el verbo ser o estar, este se conjuga y cambia su forma. Por ejemplo: I am → Yo ser X _____

Yo estar X _____

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## I GRAMMAR | Write and pronounce the verb to be and the pronouns with its contractions.

- Una contracción en inglés es una versión corta de dos palabras. Los verbos to be se pueden contraer de la siguiente manera:

Is → 's
Are → 're
Am → 'm

- Complete el siguiente cuadro:

| PRONOMBRE: | VERBO TO BE: | CONTRACCIÓN: | TRADUCCIÓN: |
|---|---|---|---|
| I | | | |
| YOU | | | |
| HE | | | |
| SHE | | | |
| IT | | | |
| WE | | | |
| YOU | | | |
| THEY | | | |

Notas:

-Is se puede contraer con nombres de 1 animal, persona o cosa, ojo, solo UNO.
Ejemplo: Mary's, The dog's, The pencil's, what's, how's.

-"Are" sólo se puede contraer con You, we, they, con mas nadie. Ejemplo: The pencils're → jamás hacer eso.

-El pronombre "I", siempre se debe escribir con i mayúscula.

## J GRAMMAR PRACTICE | Complete with ´re/'s/'m where possible, and say.

a. They _____ police officers.
b. He ____ a doctor.
c. We ____ dentists.
d. She ____ a Singer.
e. Sindy ____ a fire fighter.
f. Ben ____ a barber.
g. My Friends ____ doctors.
h. It ____ a dog.
i. Karl and Ben _____ teachers.
j. You _____ my friend.

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## K GRAMMAR PRACTICE | Write and pronounce the verb to be and the pronouns with its contractions.

1.She ___ a doctor.
2.They ___ firefighters.
3.He ___ a chef.
4. We ___ students.
5. You ___ a police officer.
6. She ___ a doctor Police. officer.
7. Carlos and Luis ___ musicians.
8. My father ___ a farmer.
9. The woman ___ a journalist.
10. I ___ a nurse.

## L GRAMMAR PRACTICE | Write the correct pronoun (he, she, it, we, they) and Verb to be to replace the subjects.

1. Carlos ____ happy.

_____

2. Carlos and Lucia _____ intelligent.

_____

3. Carlos and I _____ students.

_____

4. My brothers _____ doctors.

_____

5. My dog _____ intelligent.

_____

6. My cups _____ blue.

_____

## M HOMEWORK EXCERCISES | Access the shared links and do the activities.

1. https://www.superprof.es/apuntes/idiomas/ingles/verbs/verb-to-be/verb-to-be-simple-present-affirmative.html
2. https://wordwall.net/es/resource/1036505/verb-to-be-affirmative
3. https://wordwall.net/es/resource/2824271/verb-to-be-affirmative
4. https://www.liveworksheets.com/es/w/es/ingles/1175738#google_vignette
5. https://wordwall.net/es/resource/948036/verb-to-be-affirmative
6. https://www.liveworksheets.com/w/en/english-second-language-esl/150331
7. https://www.liveworksheets.com/w/en/english-second-language-esl/1385866
8. https://www.liveworksheets.com/w/en/english-second-language-esl/364313
9. https://www.liveworksheets.com/w/en/english-second-language-esl/1943909
10. https://www.liveworksheets.com/w/en/english-second-language-esl/7158415
11. https://wordwall.net/es/resource/3013459/verb-to-be-affirmative
12. https://wordwall.net/es/resource/2498530/personal-pronouns-verb-to-be

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## M LISTEN TO VOCABULARY | Detail the pronunciation of contractions and repeat.

| PRONOMBRE: | VERBO TO BE: | CONTRACCIÓN: |
|---|---|---|
| I | AM | |
| YOU | ARE | |
| HE | IS | |
| SHE | | |
| IT | | |
| WE | ARE | |
| YOU | | |
| THEY | | |

**-Note that:**

they're sounds _____
we're sounds _____
you're sounds _____

## M.1 Listen to the examples:

**He is -> _____** -> That's how committed **he is** to the work that we're doing.

...and he was like "oh, yeah. **He's** got a high pow ered manager...

**She is -> ____ ->**
Van Helsing cuts off her head and **she is** finally a t peace.

Now, OK, I know probably you're thinking, "**She's** crazy.

**It is ->_____ ->**
So when we look at why **it is** that Pixar is able to ...

**it's** a hard story for the media to tell on a day...

**I am -> _____->**
**I am** seeing the Taj Mahal...

I cringe, though, when **I'm** referred to...

**You are -> _____ ->**
So, the next time any of **you are** looking at...

if **you're** not one of 65 million Americans...

**We are -> _____ -> "We Are** the World...

so it just makes no sense, it's like **we're** destr oying...

**They are -> _____-->**
and **they are** making a difference by...

and as **they're** bringing the son into the hospi tal...

## N LISTEN TO VOCABULARY | Listen and complete the gaps with the words you hear.

a) ...A man and his son are driving on the freeway, and _____ in a terrible accident...

b) ...while the conservative stresses the fact that _____ embedded. Now of course we are both things, but...

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c) ...help poor farmers increase productivity in yields. _____ not a sexy story. And climate...

d) ...society can't function if these large corporations don't make their fair share of contributions. _____ they likely to say, though, in response...

e) ...Now, I'm not naive. I know that free enterprise _____ perfect, and I know that free enterprise isn't everything we need...

f) .... _____ not quite sure how to market our work, because...

g) ...to experience dance, which is probably where I come in, because _____ not the dance side of it...

h) ...and feel extremely uncomfortable with silence. When _____ alone...

i) ...than one million jobs. We need to build on that strong foundation as the UK leaves the EU. _____ both strong supporters of free trade,

j) ...They invite us to ask questions about where we are, what _____ looking at, and how close we can get to it...

## O GRAMMAR | a / an article.

A /A n = Un, una

-Cuando el sustantivo que viene después del artículo, comienza con un sonido de vocal -> Escribimos "an". Example: An Elephant; An apple; An actor.

-Cuando el sustantivo que viene después del artículo, comienza con un sonido de consonante -> Escribimos "a". Example: A teacher; A dentist; A doctor.

## P GRAMMAR PRACTICE | Write a or an.

1. _____architect.
2. _____nurse.
3. _____student.
4. _____police officer.
5. _____handbag.
6. _____honest man.
7. _____artist.
8. _____bank clerk.
9. _____university.
10. _____lawyer.
11. _____salesman.
12. _____businessman.

## Q GRAMMAR | "the" article.

The = El, La, Los, Las, Lo

-Lo usamos cuando el oyente ya sabe de qué cosa estamos hablando porque se mencionó antes o porque solo hay una de ellas. Cosas en específico. Example:

I'm going to take **the** dog for a walk. -> La familia tiene solo un perro.
Have you seen the car key? -> Se refiere al carro de él, el que todos conocen.

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