

Personal Pronouns (Subject Pronouns)

Copiar esta explicación en la carpeta de la escuela.

Los Pronombres Personales Subjetivos o de sujeto son aquellas palabras que hacen referencia a las personas gramaticales, es decir, señalan al sujeto que realiza la acción.

En inglés el pronombre siempre acompaña al verbo.

- ✓ Reemplazan a un sustantivo o nombre.
- ✓ Designan a personas, animales o cosas mediante cualquiera de las tres personas gramaticales.

Ejemplos de oraciones con Personal Pronouns (Subject Pronouns)

I → I am ill.

you → You are tall.

he → He is handsome.

She → She is pretty.

Subject Pronouns	
English	Spanish
I	Yo
You	Tú
He / she	El / Ella
It	El / ello
We	Nosotros(as)
You	Ustedes
They	Ellos(as)

Grammar 1

Subject pronouns

1 a) Read and practise.

Singular	Plural
I	We
You	You
He	
She	They
It	

b) Classify the subject pronouns.



Verb to be - affirmative → "TO BE" significa "SER" o "ESTAR". Study and complete the box.

Yo soy Shelly.

Vos sos Ken

Él es Max.

Ella es Sonia

Ella es Roxie

Ellos son Katie y Mike

Nosotros somos Shelly y Ken

I am Shelly.	= I'm Shelly. → 'm = am
You are Ken.	= You're Ken. → 're = are
He is Max.	= He's Max. → 's = is
She is Sonia.	= She Sonia.
It Roxie.	= It's Roxie.
They are Katie and Mike.	= They Katie and Mike.
We Shelly and Ken.	= We're Shelly and Ken. → re=ar

(See Grammar Reference 1, Extra Practice book, p. 2)

Short forms are very common in spoken English.

2 a) Complete with *am*, *is* or *are*.

- I am Max.
- You Katie.
- She Sonia.
- We Mike and Shelly.

b) Complete with 'm, 's or 're.

- They are Mike and Sonia.
- He Max.
- I Katie.
- You Alex and Ken.

Possessive adjectives

Study the box.

I'm	a student.	My	teacher is Mr Hale.
You're		Your	My (mi) Mi profesor es el Sr Hale.
She's		Her	Your (tu) Tu profesor es el Sr Hale.
He's		His	Her (significa: "su"; usado sólo para FEMENINO). Su profesor es el Sr Hale.
			His (significa: "su"; usado sólo para MASCULINO). Su profesor es el Sr

3 Complete with possessive adjectives.

- He's Max. His phone number is 23-8755.
- I'm Alex. email address is alex6@gmail.com
- She's Sonia. phone number is 566-7776.
- You're Ken. email address is ken22@speed.com

4 Read about Katie and Mike.

Write about Mike. Redactá una oración sobre Mike.

Name: Katie Bell
School: Kent School
Year: 9

Name: Mike Mendez
School: Wells College
Year: 7

Esta oración te sirve de modelo. ↓

Katie is a student at Kent School.
She's in year 9.

Acordate esto. ↓ Usalo así ↓

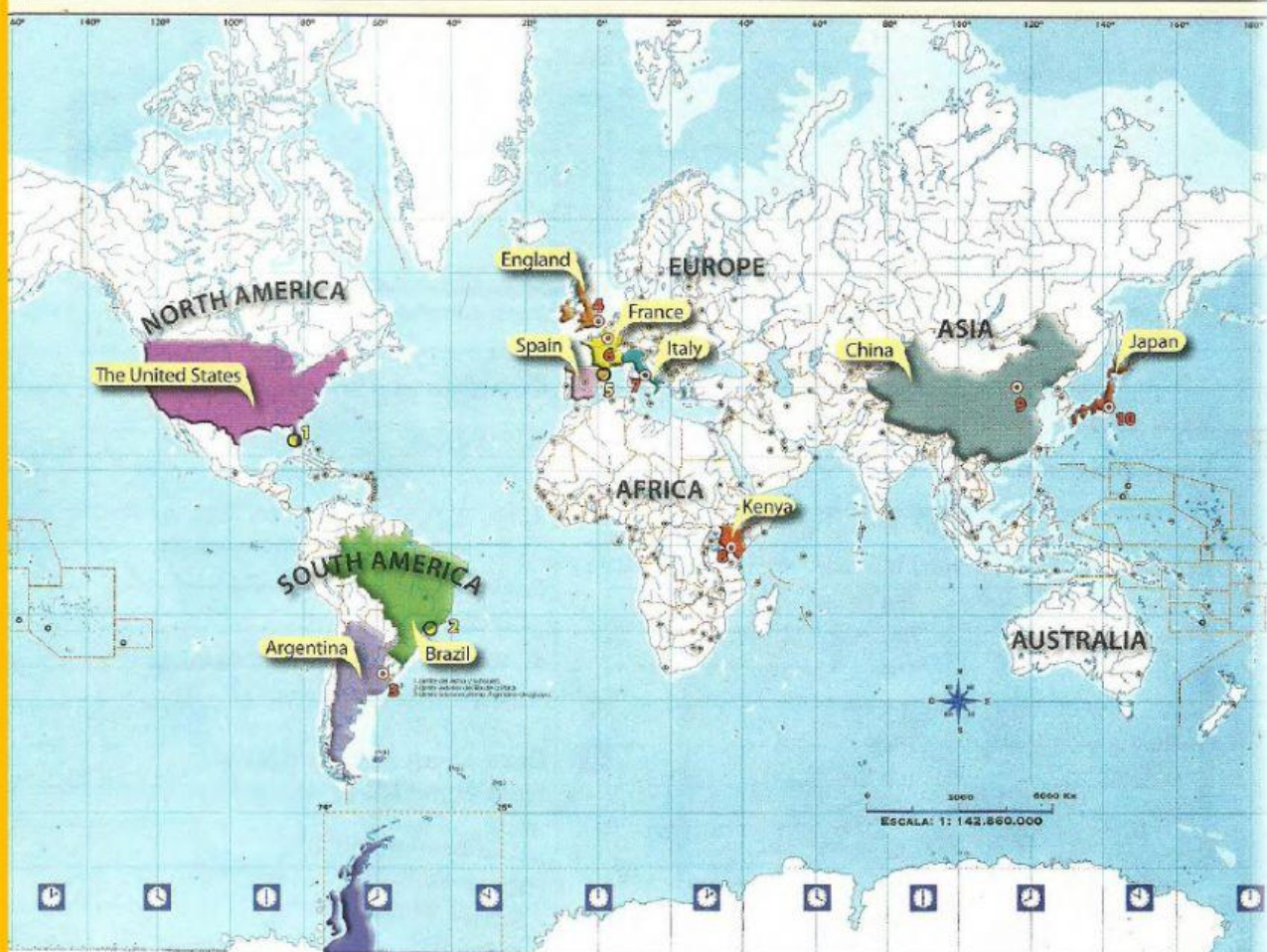
at + name of a school
in + year

Escribe tu oración (sobre Mike Mendez) aquí ↓

1 Vocabulary

Continents, countries and cities

- 1 a) Look at the map. Listen to your teacher and repeat.



- b) Write the numbers in the boxes.

a	7	Rome
b		Río de Janeiro
c		Barcelona
d		London
e		Miami
f		Nairobi

g		Paris
h		Tokyo
i		Beijing
j		Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires

- c) Work in pairs. Take turns.

A: Spell a country.

B: Listen and say the continent.



F-R-A-N-C-E

Europe!

¡ATENCIÓN! Esto es una tarea para EL AULA (meet o presencial). ¡Vamos a trabajar esto en clase! ¡A prepararse desde ahora! Anoten en la carpeta las letras de un país, y como suena cada letra, para después en clase deletrear el país y que los compañeros digan el nombre de continente donde está ese país.

Verb to be - negative

Study and complete the box.

I am not in Spain.	= I'm not in Spain.
You are not in Paris.	= You aren't in Paris.
He is not in London.	= He isn't in London.
She in Rome.	= She isn't in Rome.
It is not in Brazil.	= It in Brazil.
They in Rio.	= They aren't in Rio.
We are not in Japan.	= We in Japan.

(See Grammar Reference 1, Extra Practice book, p. 2)

! in + city in + country

1 Rewrite the sentences. Use contractions.

- She is not 14.
She isn't 14.
- I am not 15.
- He is not at school.
- They are not in year 8.

2 Correct the sentences. Use contractions.

- Rome is in Spain.
Rome isn't in Spain. It's in Italy.
- Beijing and Shanghai are in Japan.
Beijing and Shanghai aren't in Japan. They're in China.
- Tokyo is in Kenya.
- Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires and Bariloche are in Spain.
- Nairobi is in Brazil.
- Miami and New York are in England.

Verb to be - Wh- questions

Study and complete the box.

What is your name? Julia.
..... **is** the capital of China? Beijing.
Where is Nairobi? In Kenya.
Where are you from? England.
..... **am** I? At school!

(See Grammar Reference 1, Extra Practice book, p. 2)

! What **is** = What's Where **is** = Where's

3 Work in pairs. Take turns.

A: Ask a question about the map.

B: Answer.

Where's Tokyo?

In Japan. What's the capital of Argentina?

Buenos Aires!

¡ATENCIÓN!

Esto es una tarea para EL AULA (meet o presencial) ¡Vamos a trabajar esto en clase! ¡A prepararse desde ahora! Anoten las preguntas en las carpetas de la escuela. En clase les voy a pedir que hagan preguntas para que los compañeros respondan.

1 Reading and Writing

Read about teenagers from around the world

1 Look at the photos. Do you know the places?



Hello. I'm Ariadna. I'm from Brazil. I'm 12 years old and I'm a student at International School in San Salvador de Bahia, Brazil. I'm in year 7. San Salvador is big but it isn't the capital of Brazil. The capital of our country is Brasilia.



My name is Dario. I'm from Italy. I'm a student at Da Vinci School in Rome. I'm 14 years old and I'm in secondary school. Send me an email! My email address is dariogg@itmail.com.



2 Read and complete the chart with personal information.

Name	Age	City	Country
Ariadna			
			Italy

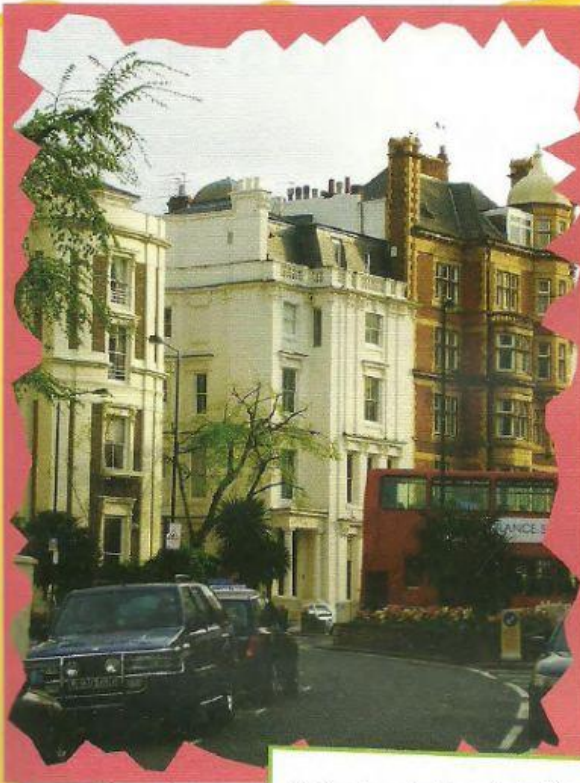
3 Read again.

a) Complete.

Ariadna is a student at 'International School'. Her school is in ²..... She's from ³..... She's in year ⁴.....

b) Answer.

- Where is Dario from? 1. _____
- Where is his school? 2. _____
- What is his email address? 3. _____



Hi. I'm Fran. In the photo I'm with my friend Carol. We're 13 and we're in secondary school at Kingston School in London, the capital of England. Carol is from London but I'm not. I'm from Buenos Aires in Argentina. I like London. It's a nice city!

c) Match.

1. Fran and Carol
2. London
3. Kingston School
4. Fran



En cada casillero (del 1 al 4) poner una letra (de la "a" a la "d") para formar oraciones.



- a. is in London.
- b. is the capital of England.
- c. is from Buenos Aires.
- d. are in London.

Write about a person you know

Usamos la palabra **"and"** para unir dos oraciones. Fíjate éste ejemplo. ↓

Writing rule

He's 12 years old. He's in year 7.

He's 12 years old **and** he's in year 7.

- 4 a) Complete the form with information about a friend or a person you know.

Name

Age

City

Country

School

Year

Email address

- b) On a sheet of paper, write a paragraph about the person. Use **and** to join ideas.