

-Cuando hablamos de cosas en general, normalmente no usamos "the". Examples:
 Birds eat worms.
 Water freezes at 0°C.
 Children need a lot of food.

R HOMEWORK EXERCISES | Access the shared links and do the activities.

<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/grammar/a1-a2-grammar/articles-a-an-the>

S VOCABULARY | Countries | Listen and repeat.



1. A _____



2. R _____



3. U _____



4. B _____



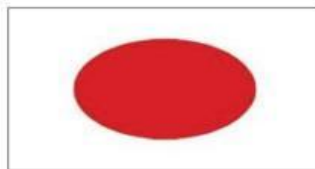
5. E _____



6. P _____



7. C _____



8. J _____



9. V _____

T VOCABULARY | Nationalities | Listen, complete and repeat.

Country	Nationality	Ending			
Australia	1 <u>Australian</u>	(i)an	7 _____	Spanish	ish
Argentina	2 _____		Poland	8 _____	
United States of America	American		England	9 _____	
Brazil	3 _____		Turkey	Turkish	
Italy	4 _____		China	10 _____	ese
5 _____	German		Japan	Japanese	
Iran	6 _____		11 _____	French	
Russia	Russian		Czech Republic	Czech	
			12 _____	Greek	

U **VOCABULARY | Saying my nationality.**

-Where _____?

-I'm _____ (Nationality)

-I'm From _____ (Country)

V **VOCABULARY PRACTICE | Complete the sentences with the correct countries and nationalities.**

1.  I am From _____, I am a _____

2.  She is From _____, She Is a _____

3.  I am From _____, I am a _____

4.  He is From _____, He is a _____

5.  She is From _____, She Is an _____

W **LISTEN TO VOCABULARY | Complete the statements with the correct country or nationality.**

1 And he takes a trip to _____ to São Paulo.

2 designed by _____ architect Hajime Narukawa in 1999.

3 I wound up as a member of the Barcelona Symphony Orchestra in _____.

4 Constantinople, Istanbul, much older than _____.

5 Some of you may have friends or relatives in _____.

6 or _____ American people of illegal.

X GRAMMAR | Main parts of speech

-Definamos las principales partes de la oración (parts of speech):

Sujeto: _____

-El sujeto lo podemos identificar de la siguiente manera:

Quien + acción + complemento

Examples:

He is a painter. -> Él es un pintor

¿Quién es un pintor? -> Él -> Sujeto

She is an engineer -> _____

¿Quién _____? -> S:

My dog is a good boy. -> _____

¿Quién _____? -> S:

They are musicians. -> _____

¿Quién _____? -> S:

My mom is a nurse. -> _____

¿Quién _____? -> S:

Verbo : _____

-El verbo lo podemos identificar de la siguiente manera:

¿Que + h _____ + s _____?

Ojo: Cuando tengamos una oración que tenga verbo to be, nuestro verbo siempre será AMAREIS. Esta fórmula la aplicaremos mas claramente mas adelante, mientras tanto siempre nuestro verbo en estos casos será AMAREIS.

Examples:

He is a pilot. -> Verbo: Is

She is a doctor. V: _____

My mom is a lawyer. V: _____

They're fire fighters. V: _____

We're are Venezuelans. V: _____

Complemento: _____

Examples:

He is a singer. -> Complement: a Singer.

She is a doctor. C: _____

They're electricians. C: _____

My mom is a lawyer. C: _____

My cat is a good boy. C: _____

X  **GRAMMAR | Present simple with verb to be | Affirmative structure.**

Sujeto + Verbo (Accion) + Complemento
PALABA CLAVE: _____

Entonces construyamos una oración afirmativa en ingles:

Él es alemán

Y **GRAMMAR PRACTICE | Translate to Spanish the next sentences.**

a. Ella es italiana.

b. Ellos son maestros.

c. Esto es un lápiz.

d. Nosotros somos australianos.

e. Ustedes son Rusos.

f. Yo soy Americano.

g. Tu eres un arquitecto.

h. Él es japonés.

Y GRAMMAR PRACTICE | Write affirmative sentences according to the pictures.



a. _____



b. _____



c. _____



d. _____



e. _____



f. _____



g. _____



h. _____

Z GRAMMAR PRACTICE | Order the next words to obtain affirmative sentences.

A. Is – My name – Carla

B. a student – she - is

C. an actor – is – he

D. Are – a pilot – you

E. Chef – Pam's

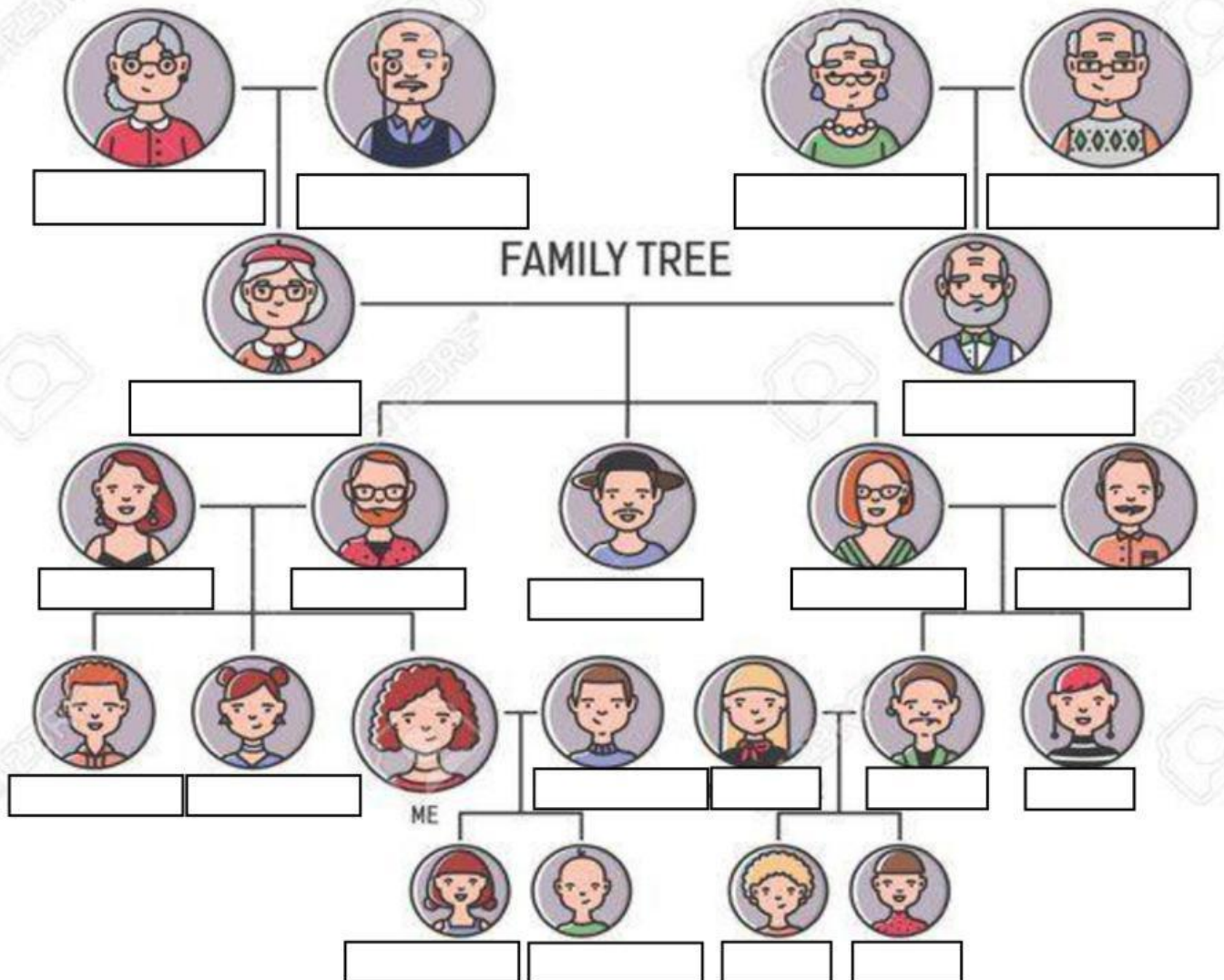
F. You – a Singer – are

G. Am – I – Gary

FAMILY AND PLACES

UNIT 2

A  **VOCABULARY** | Family members | Listen and repeat.



V **VOCABULARY PRACTICE** | Complete the sentences with the correct countries and nationalities.

1. Elsa Lowenthal, who was actually Einstein's _____.
2. What kind of _____, sister or _____ do you wanna be?
3. maybe your teenager's on it, or your _____ or your _____
4. "but you've gained an _____."

-More family members:

• In laws: Your Wife's or Husband's family:

Se utiliza el vocabulario de la familia inmediata pero se coloca la frase "in law" que significa (politico) al final:

Cuñada = Sister in law

Cuñado = _____

Esposa = Wife

Esposo = H _____

Novia = Girlfriend

Novio = Boy _____

Novio (en la boda) = Bridegroom

Suegra = Mother in law

Suegro = _____

Yerno = Son _____ Yerna

= _____

• Members of the extended family:

Se utiliza el vocabulario de la familia inmediata pero se coloca la frase "step" al principio:

Step-father: Padrastro

Madrastra : _____

Hijastro : _____

Hijastra : _____

Hermanastro : _____

Hermanastra : _____

• General forms

Padres : P _____

Hermanos : S _____

Hijos : C _____

Abuelos : G _____

Parientes : Relatives

Medio hermana : Half - _____

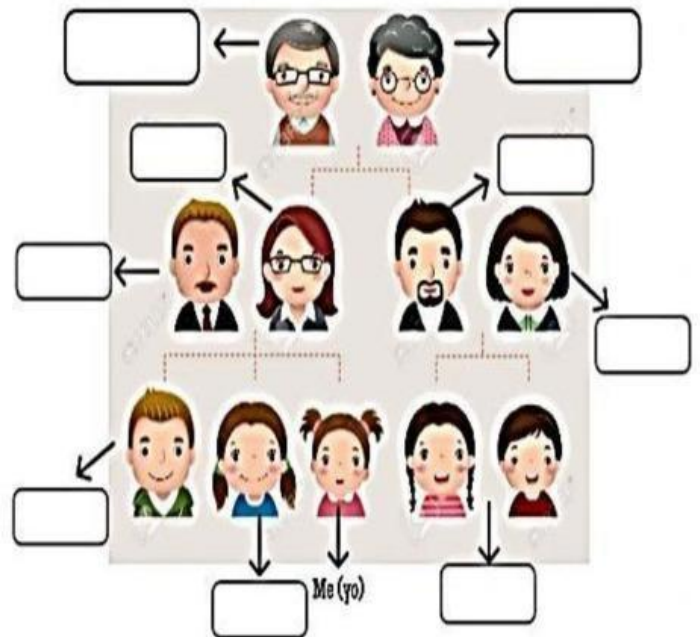
Medio hermano : _____

Sobrinos : N _____

Tíos : P _____

Esposos : Spouses

1. Write the correct family members according to the family tree.



2. Find the missing words.

THE FAMILY MEMBERS

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

AUNT – BROTHER – COUSIN –
 DAUGHTER – FATHER- GRANDFATHER –
 GRANDMOTHER – MOTHER – NIECE –
 SISTER – SON – UNCLE.

GRAMMAR: VERB TO BE NEGATIVE STRUCTURE

Sujeto + Verbo (Accion) + not +
 Complemento
 PALABA CLAVE: _____

-Entonces construyamos nuestra primera
 oración negativa en ingles:

-Él no es un padre.
 He is not a father.

-Las contracciones negativas del verbo to be
 Son:

CONJUGACIÓN NEG.	CONTRACCIONES VÁLIDAS:		TRADUCCIÓN:
I am not	I'm not		
You are not	You're not	You aren't	
He is not	He's not	He isn't	
She is not			
It is not			
We are not	We're not	We aren't	
You are not			
They are not			

Contracciones:

Is not → 's not / isn't
 Are not → 're not / aren't
 Am not → 'm not

1. Translate to English the next sentences

a. Ella no es mi hermana.

b. Ellos no son tus padres.

c. Este no es un lápiz.

d. Nosotros no somos australianos.

e. Ustedes no son mis hermanos.

f. Yo no soy tu sobrino.

g. Tu no eres mi tía.

h. Él no es mi padrastro.

2. Write negative or affirmative sentences
 according to the pictures. Use a/an if
 posible.



FATHER X

a.



UNCLE X

b.



NIBLINGS ✓

c. _____



STEP-SISTERS ✗

d. _____



AUNTS ✗

e. _____



COUSINS ✓

e. _____

GRAMMAR: POSSESSIVE 'S

-El posesivo 's es una estructura anglosajona que no existe en español y se usa para indicar que algo le pertenece a alguien, la estructura es:

DUEÑO + 'S + POSESIÓN

Examples:

Ben's car → El carro de Ben.

Mindy's house → La casa de Mindy.

La tia de Mark → _____

El hermano de Carmen → _____

El papa de Maria → _____

-Para traducirlo hacemos leemos de izquierda a derecha y traducimos el 's como la palabra "de".

-Cuaquier artículo (the, a/an) o adjetivo posesivo (my, your, her, his) se escribe antes del dueño, ojo, a la posesión jamás se le pone ni artículo, ni adjetivo posesivo, sólo al dueño:

Your dad's chair → La silla de tu papa.

The Martin's car → El carro de Martin.

El papa de Kristie → _____

El lápiz de mi papa → My dad's pencil.

El tio de mi papa → _____

El carro de tu abuelo → _____

La galleta de su hermano → _____

-Cuando el dueño termina con una "s", se debe colocar solo el apstrofo:

El libro de Carlos → The Carlos' book.

El cuaderno de Luis → _____

Los escritorios de tus padres → Your parent's desks.

Los escritorios de tus padres -> Your parent's desks.

-Cuando tenemos dos dueños debemos colocar 's a ambos dueños, si están separados por "or":

El papa de tu hermano o hermana -> Your brother's or sister's dad.

-Cuando tenemos dos dueños debemos colocar 's al último dueño, si están separados por "and":

El papá de tu hermano y hermana-> Your brother and sister's dad.

1. Translate to English the next sentences

a. El lápiz de tu mama.

b. El carro de tu hermano.

c. Las computadores de tus hermanos.

d. La casa de tu abuelo.

e. El perro de tus padres.

f. El pupitre de Carlos.

g. El teléfono de Angie.

h. El carro de Gabriela.

i. El hijo o hija de tu tío.

j. El lápiz de Javier y Chris.

2. Match the family words with the meanings.

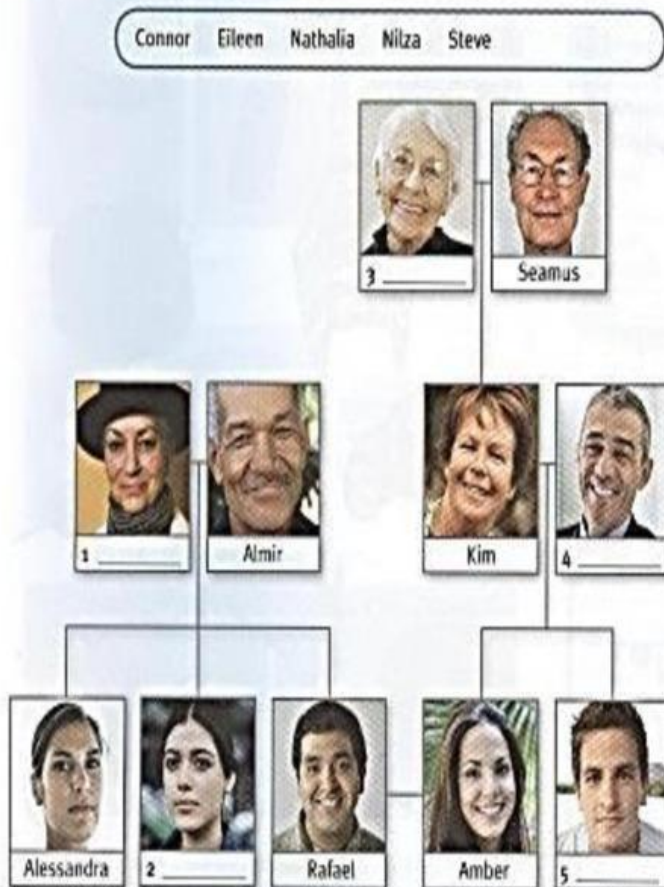
- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| 1 mother and father | a uncle |
| 2 sons and daughters | b grandmother |
| 3 mother's or father's brother | c nephew |
| 4 mother's or father's sister | d parents |
| 5 mother's or father's mother | e aunt |
| 6 mother's or father's father | f niece |
| 7 brother's or sister's son | g children |
| 8 brother's or sister's daughter | h grandfather |

LISTENING: FAMILY, POSSESSIVE 'S AND VERB TO BE NEGATIVE

2 a 1.13 Listen to Amber and choose the correct words in *italics*.

- 1 Amber talks about her *job* (*family*).
- 2 Rafael is Amber's *husband* / *brother*.
- 3 Rafael's family is from *England* / *Brazil*.

b Listen again and complete the family tree with names from the box.



LESSON 1: BUILDINGS AND DIRECTIONS



VOCABULARY: BUILDINGS



1. _____



2. _____



7. _____



8. _____



9. _____



10. _____



11. _____



12. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____

1. What can you do in these shops?

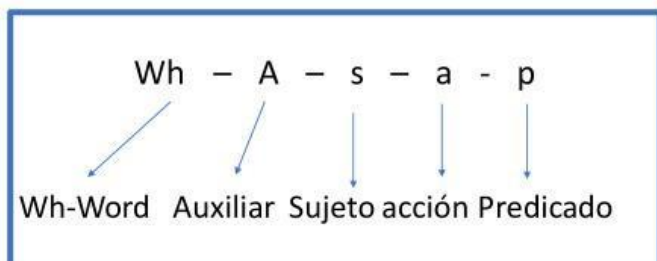
Complete the gaps

- _____ -> watch movies
- _____ -> Praise God
- _____ -> buy fruits and vegetables
- _____ -> see a doctor
- _____ -> rest and see doves
- _____ -> Read books
- _____ -> Study
- _____ -> Shop for everything
- _____ -> watch art exhibitions
- _____ -> watch chimneys
- _____ -> play on see saws and swings

2. Look and label.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Airport | Cantina _____ |
| 2. Bank | Farmacia _____ |
| 3. Beauty parlor | Carnicería _____ |
| 4. Butcher's | Estación de Bomberos _____ |
| 5. Canteen | Kiosko _____ |
| 6. Fire station | Peluquería _____ |
| 7. Hair dresser's | Barbería _____ |
| 8. Newsstand | Banco _____ |
| 9. Gas station | Salon de belleza _____ |
| 10. Theater | Universidad _____ |
| 11. Pharmacy | Teatro _____ |
| 12. University | Gasolinera _____ |

GRAMMAR: Verb to be. Interrogative structures



-Con esta palabra podremos construir cualquier pregunta en ingles.

-WH-WORDS:

What = Qué, cual.

Which = Cual, cuales. Se usa para preguntas con pocas o limitadas opciones de respuesta

Which one is yours? the blue or the red one? (¿Cuál es el suyo: el azul o el rojo?)

When: Cuando

Where: Donde

Who: Quien

-Auxiliar:

-Ahora construyamos una pregunta en ingles usando la estructura:

Comencemos con preguntas de si o no:

¿El está en la carnicería?

Wh - A - s - a - p

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

x Is he x in the butcher's?

Is he in the butcher's? -> En este tipo de preguntas se debe ignorar la palabra Wh y la acción.

¿Ellos están en el teatro? -> Are they in the theater?

¿Mi papa esta en la farmacia? ->

¿Ben esta en la universidad? ->

Ahora probemos con preguntas de información las cuales usan palabras WH:

¿Dónde esta mi papa?

Wh - A - s - a - p

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

Where is my dad?

En esta pregunta no tenemos ni acción, ni predicado.

¿Cuándo es la boda de mi tío?
When is my uncle's wedding?

-Ahora con las preguntas con who
ignoraremos el sujeto:

¿Quién es tu padre?

Wh - A - s - a - p

Who is your father?

¿Quién es él? _____

¿Quién está en la barbería?

¿Dónde es el juego hoy?

¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?

-En ingles solo se utiliza el signo de
interrogación que cierra (?).

1. Translate to English.

a. ¿El es un doctor?

b. ¿Mi sobrina esta en la peluquería?

c. ¿Tus tíos están in el parque?

d. ¿Tu suegra esta en la farmacia?

e. ¿Dónde esta tu hijastro?

f. ¿Quién esta en la biblioteca?

g. ¿Dónde esta la iglesia?

h. ¿Cual es el marcador azul?

-Para responder, las estructuras cortas son:

Yes + , + sujeto de la pregunta + Vtobe correspondiente

For example: Is he my uncle? Yes, he is.

Are they my Friends? Yes, they are.

-En las respuestas afirmativas nunca se
contrae. Yes, They're X

-Cuando te pregunten con you
respondemos con I ó We.

Are you a doctor? Yes, I am.

Are you doctors? Yes, we are.

No + , + sujeto de la pregunta + Vtobe negado
correspondiente

-Is he my friend? No, he isn't / No, he's not.

-Are they your siblings? No, they aren't /
No they're not.

-Are you my sister? No, I'm not.

-Are you my piblings? No, we aren't / We're
not.

-Is he in the bookshop? _____x

-Are they in the hospital?

_____v

-Are Ben and Carly in the school?

_____x

-Are you a firefighter?

_____x

-Are you my parents? _____X

2. Answer the following questions.

a. Is Ben in the newsstand?

_____x

b. Is Rafael your new teacher?

_____ X

c. Are you in the canteen?

_____ V

d. Is my dog on the table?

_____ V

e. Is the spoon in the book?

_____ X

d. Are Richard and Carlos in Germany?

_____ X

e. Is your husband in the theater?

_____ V

f. Are they in the airport now?

_____ X

g. Is Mr. Benson in the cinema?

_____ V

-Para responder a preguntas de información usamos la siguiente estructura:

Sujeto de la pregunta + amareis + comp.

For example:

What is your favourite color?

My favourite color is blue.

Where is the library?

The library is on the Benson 2nd Street.

When is the party?

The party is on December 25th.

3. Answer.

What is your favourite movie?

6 Read the text and answer the questions.

Hi. I'm Amanda. I'm from Melbourne, Australia. I'm Australian, but my parents are from Greece. They're Greek. John is my husband. He's Australian, but his parents are from the United States. Our house is in Sydney. I'm a student at Sydney University.

Is Amanda from Perth?

No, she isn't. She's from Melbourne.

1 Where are Amanda's parents from?

2 What is her husband's name?

3 Is he from the United States?

4 Where are his parents from?

5 Where is John and Amanda's house?

6 Is Amanda a student?

4. Ask and Answer.

Example:

She / the USA?

A: Is she from the USA?

Yes.

B: Yes, she is.

1 He / Italy?

A: _____

Yes. ^

B: _____

2 They / German?

A: _____

Yes.

B: _____

3 She / French?

A: _____

No.

B: _____

4 You / Polish?

A: _____

Yes.

B: _____

5 They / from Brazil?

A: _____

Yes.

B: _____

6 He / Argentina?

A: _____

No.

B: _____

2. Dictation

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

3. Circle the correct option.

Leisure and Entertainment

- 1 Jazz *is / isn't* French.
- 2 The tango *is / isn't* Argentinian.
- 3 Judo and kendo *are / aren't* Chinese.

Food and Drink

- 1 Paella is a) Italian b) Spanish c) French.
- 2 Sashimi and sushi are a) Greek b) Japanese c) Russian.
- 3 Bigos is a) Irish b) Turkish c) Polish.

- 1 Is top model Gisele Bundchen German?
a) Yes, she is.
b) No, she isn't.
- 2 Is J K Rowling British?
a) Yes, she is.
b) No, she isn't.
- 3 Are Elton John and George Michael American?
a) Yes, they are.
b) No, they aren't.

LISTENING: VERB TO BE. Interrogative structure

4 a Listen. Where are the people?

b Cover the audioscript. Listen again and tick (✓) the correct boxes.

Whose is it?	man	woman
bag	☒	☒
1 mobile phone	☐	☐
2 watch	☐	☐
3 jacket	☐	☐
4 wedding ring	☐	☐