Inglés I
CONTENIDO

UNIT 1: PEOPLE AND NATIONALITIES

The Abc’s ......................................................... 16
The Numbers ..................................................... 16
Introducing people ........................................... 18
Addresses ......................................................... 19
Nationalities .................................................... 21
Personal Pronouns ........................................... 24
Information questions ......................................... 25
Responding Information ....................................... 26
Negative forms of the verb BE ................................. 28
Information Questions “Where” ............................... 28
Have / Has to show possession ............................... 32
Questions using “Do – Does” asking for possession .......... 33

UNIT 2: PLACES, PEOPLE AND ACTIVITIES

Prepositions of place: Where is the bank? ..................... 39
There is … There are ........................................... 41
WRITING SECTION: using Prepositions ...................... 42
Giving directions How to get to your school? .................. 46
Definite and Indefinite Articles ................................. 48
How many bedrooms are there? ............................... 49
Progress test ...................................................... 51
This / That ......................................................... 53
Vocabulary Clothes ............................................. 54
UNIT 3: WHAT DO YOU DO?

Food you like ................................................. 76
Adverbs of frequency ........................................ 78
Things you like to do ....................................... 79
What is Simple Present? ................................. 82
What do you like to do? ................................. 83
Like and don’t like ........................................ 84
How often do you..? ...................................... 87
Simple Present with verb “BE” and “DO/DOES” ....... 89
Object Pronouns ........................................... 91
Present Continuous Vs. Simple Present .......... 94
OBJECTIVE:

To introduce students for the first time into the world of a foreign language: First English Course in a friendly approach; engage students on the learning process to produce basic survival language. They will learn the ABC’s, the numbers, usage of Verb TO BE.

This unit focuses on the question: Who am I? They will learn to give information about themselves and others, addresses and nationalities, students will also be able to express possession. Make questions and answers, using affirmative and negative forms, and short answers. Communicative and functional is the main objective for this course; under this criteria, teacher will facilitate and encourage students on oral production.

GOAL:

On this first approach, our students will start producing the first utterances on a foreign language, English; as well to construct grammatical correct sentences; with the provided exercises, they will be able to ask for information, about someone and to give information about themselves.

The usage of the verb To Be is an essential grammar point on the beginning stage of a second language learning; its different forms: affirmative and negative questions, affirmative and negative short answers; the usage of interrogative words as What, Where; students will practice referring to nationalities and origins, showing possessions using pronouns. These grammar points will form the foundations of the second language.

Competence on oral communication is the main goal for this course, speaking exercises are recommended in order to produce the language, and the teacher will be the leader taking this book as a guide for the students to succeed reaching their competences.
Unidad 1
WHO ARE YOU?

ARE YOU A DOCTOR?

WHERE ARE YOU FROM?

Abc’s
1, 2, 3, 4…

PRESENT TENSE OF VERB “TO BE”
And PERSONAL PRONOUNS

I am
You are
He is
She is
It is
We are
You are
They are

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

My
Your
His
Her
Its
Our
Their

NEGATIVE FORMS OF VERB BE AND CONTRACTIONS
IS NOT = ISN’T
ARE NOT = AREN’T
AM NOT = I’M NOT

INTRODUCTIONS & ADDRESSES

•

YES/NO QUESTIONS

•

HAVE / HAS
People and Nationalities
Unit 1

ABC’s

A = as in "apple" ,  B = as in "boy" ,  C = as in "car"  D as in "dog"
E = as in "elephant"  F = as in "flag"  G = as in "great"
H =as in "house"  I = as in "insect"  J = as in "John"
K = as in "key"  L = as in "light"  M = as in "magic"  N = as in "night"
O = as in "orchestra"  P = as in "people"  Q = as in "question"  R = as in "red"
S = in "see"  T = as in "truck"  U = as in "umbrella"  V = as in "video"
W =as in "wow"  X = as in "xerox"  Y = as in "yes"  Z = as in "zebra"

Confusing letters :  A= /ei/  E= /i/  I= /ai/  G= /gi/
J= /jei/  y= /uai/  b= /bi/  v= /vi/*** (try to make a soft ‘f’ when doing the ‘V’ sound)

NUMBERS

1 -one
2 -two
3 -three
4 -four
5 -five
6 -six
7 -seven
8 -eight
9 -nine
10 -ten

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS When meeting people

Nice to meet you!
Nice to meet you too! (Response)
Hi!
Hi there! (Response)
Hello!
Hello there! (Response)
How do you do? (Formal)
What’s up! (Informal)
Fine
How about you? (Response)
11 Eleven
12 Twelve
13 Thirteen
14 Fourteen
15 Fifteen
16 Sixteen
17 Seventeen
18 Eighteen
19 Nineteen
20 Twenty
30 Thirty
40 Forty
50 Fifty
60 Sixty
70 Seventy
80 Eighty
90 Ninety
100 One Hundred

Spell the following numbers

13
25
12
8
**Getting to know each other and introducing people**

Hello! My name is Sonia. What’s your name?

Hi! My name is Pedro. This is my friend Jorge!

Nice to meet you, Jorge.

Nice to meet you too! Excuse me, what’s your name again?

My name is Sonia

**Practice yourself** Stand up and practice making a dialogue, substituting the information given for you and your friend.

Complete the following dialogue, use real information, and ask your classmates or friends.

A) Hello! ___ ______ is __________. What’s ___ ________?

B) ____! My name ___ ________, and this ____ my friend ______

A) _____ to meet you _________!

C) Nice to _____ you too!

**PRONUNCIATION NOTE:** In “-W/H” questions, your voice goes up at the beginning and then goes down at the end of the sentence.

What’s your name?
People and Nationalities
Unit 1

Practice the following dialogue, take turns to ask and answer

A) What's your name?
B) My name is Pedro Lopez.

A) What's your phone number?
B) My phone number is 357 9878

A) What's your address?
B) My address is 951 Imperial Street

LET'S PRACTICE!!! Fill in with the information missing and practice with a classmate

What's your name?
My ______________
Pedro Rosas

What's your address?
My address ___ 951
Imperial Street

What's your phone number?
My ______ ______ is 687 9812
People and Nationalities
Unit 1

Fill in your Identification card use your own information, then go and ask a classmate

STUDENT IDENTIFICATION CARD

Name: ______________________________
  First name       last name

Address: ______________________________

Phone Number

Ask your classmate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>I am</td>
<td>we are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>you are</td>
<td>you are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>He/she/it is</td>
<td>they are</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
People and Nationalities
Unit 1

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Mexican</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>am</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>is</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td>are</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I am Roberto. I am from Mexico. I’m Mexican.
People and Nationalities
Unit 1

She is Marcela. She is from Spain. She is Spanish

They are friends. They are from Japan. They are Japanese

Talk to your classmate about the people in the pictures, see the model.

1. Carmen
   Spain
   Spanish

EX: She is Carmen, she is from Spain, and she is Spanish

2. Chun Kun
   Korea
   Korean

3. Ivonne
   France
   French

4. Ana
   Japan
   Japanese

5. Pietro
   Rome
   Italian

6. Franz and Marz
   Berlin, German

7. Susan
   Toronto
   Canadian

8. Chow Mein
   Hong Kong
   Chinese

9. Camila
   Rio de Janeiro
   Portuguese
People on Nationalities
Unit 1

After practicing orally talking about the people above, write down your sentences.

1. ____________________________________________
2. ____________________________________________
3. ____________________________________________
4. ____________________________________________
5. ____________________________________________
6. ____________________________________________
7. ____________________________________________
8. ____________________________________________
9. ____________________________________________
10. ____________________________________________
I am at home.
You are cold.
He is a doctor,
She is from Colombia
It is black. (It is used to refer to things, animals and the weather: It is raining.)
We are classmates.
You are my best friend.
They are good friends.

**Personal subject pronouns go before the verb in the affirmative form**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERSONAL PRONOUNS</th>
<th>POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>My</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOU</td>
<td>Your</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HE</td>
<td>His</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHE</td>
<td>Her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT</td>
<td>Its</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WE</td>
<td>Our</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THEY</td>
<td>Their</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grammar note:**
A possessive adjective is followed by a noun.

**Fill in the correct BLANKS, USING THE CORRECT possessive pronoun**

This is a picture of _________ house. (I)
_________ car is over there (she)
_________ sister is at home (you)
Where is ______ money box? (They)
This is ________ father. (He)
This is _________ pen. (She)
Mexico City is a big city, and _______ weather is cold almost all the time and it rains a lot!

*It rains cats and dogs!***

*** (This expression is used to tell that rains a lot)

remember!!!! There are **NO** APOSTROPHES ON POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

My house is big
His office is old
Her mother is pretty
Its eyes are blue
Your son is very intelligent
Our classroom is bright
Their work is excellent
People and Nationalities
Unit 1

Tomas: Juan?
Juan: Tomas!! Are you here for the wedding?
Tomas: Yes, Rosita is my cousin. What about you?
Juan: Arturo and I are good friends from school. This is a great wedding!
Tomas: Yes, it is.

Marcela: Who's that man with Tomas?
Rosita: His name is Juan. He and Antonio are friends.
Marcela: Hmm. Is he single?
Rosita: Yes, he is.
Marcela: What does he do?
Rosita: He is a writer. He writes travel books.
Marcela: Oh!

Juan: Who's that woman with Rosita?
Tomas: Her name is Marcela.
Juan: Is she married?
Tomas: No, she isn't.
Juan: What does she do?
Tomas: She's a travel agent.
Juan: Oh!

PRONUNCIATION NOTE: In yes/no questions, your voice goes up at the end of the question. Is he married?
WHAT ABOUT YOU? Get in pairs (preferably boy and girl) then make a group of two pairs (total of 4). Fill in the missing information according to your group (Boys fill in dialogues A-B and girls C-D then get together and complete the dialogue. Use the previous as an example.

A: ______
B: ______!! Are you here for _______?
A: Yes, ______ is my cousin. What _____ you?
B: ______ and I are good friends from school. ______ great wedding, isn’t it?
A: Yes, _____.

C: Who’s that man with ______?
D: His name is ______. He and ______ are friends.
C: Hmm, Is ___ single?
D: Yes, ___.
C: What _____ he do?
D: He ___ a writer. He writes __________.
C: Oh!

A: _____ that woman with Rosita?
B: Her _____ is ______
A: ___ she married?
B: No, _____ isn’t
A: _____ does she do?
B: She’s a ______ agent
A: Oh!

GRAMMAR NOTE: We use WHO to ask for information about people. We use WHAT to ask for information about things and ideas

Who is that woman? What’s her name?
Who is that woman? Who’s that woman?

RESPONDING TO INFORMATION

Oh really?
Oh, that’s nice!
That’s interesting!
People and Nationalities
Unit 1

**ORAL PRACTICE** Working with a partner, make a question about a famous person, using the following words

A Singer - AN ACTOR - AN ACTRESS - AN ATHLETE - A PRESIDENT

**EX.** Is Antonio Banderas a President?

No, he's not. He is an actor. Is Brad Pitt a singer? Etc.

Write down your questions Choose a celebrity, pretend you are that person, act like him or her. Interview your friend, for example: Are you an actor? No, I'm not. Are you a singer? Yes, I am. Are you a boy? Yes I am. Is your name Bono? Yes, it is.

---

**EXTRA ORAL LANGUAGE**

**LET'S PLAY!!** With your friends, sit down in a circle. Choose the name of a famous person, and write it down in a piece of paper, you may use pictures, then a volunteer steps in within the circle and you place the name tag on his/her back. He is supposed to guess who he/she is, by asking at least 10 questions such as: Am I a woman? The group then answers: Yes, you are or No, you aren't. Trying to find out his identity. Am I an actor? Etc. Continuing with 10 questions, if they don't guess who he/she is, they loose the turn, and we change player.

Word order: Put the following broken sentences and questions in order; don't forget to use the correct punctuation

1. that/Who's/Tomas/man/with/?

2. ?/about/What/you/

3. does/do/What/she/?

4. is/and/friends/His/Juan,/./ He/name/are././ Antonio

5. married/she/ Is/?
INSTRUCTIONS: Choose the correct form of the verb to be - am/is/are.

1. It _____ cold today.
2. I _____ at home now.
3. They _____ Korean.
4. The pen _____ on the desk.
5. My name _____ Kevin.
6. We _____ from Mexico.
7. The boy _____ is happy.
8. I _____ fine, thanks.
10. She _____ an English teacher.

Negative forms of the verb TO BE

Exercise: Fill in the blanks using the correct negative Form of the verb Be; Example: She isn’t from France.

1. Jane and Peter ________ married.
2. That ________ right.
3. My brother ________ here at the moment.
4. We ________ in Mexicali.
5. It ________ Monday today.
6. Jennie’s last name ________ Peters.
7. I ________ a hairdresser.
8. They ________ in this class.

Change the following affirmative sentences to negatives.
Example: I am a student. I am not a student.

1. It is difficult.
2. We’re from Rosarito.
3. Adela is my grandmother.
4. They are in the garden.
5. You’re English.
People and Nationalities
Unit 1

Yes/No Questions with the verb to be – exercise

Grammar point: When we write questions in English, using the verb To-Be, we only need to:
Change the verb (is/are) to first position of the sentence. Sometimes: When we use “I am”
we change for “you are”, “my” for “your” this is because we normally, don’t ask ourselves.

We say they are YES/NO Questions, because we expect a “yes” or “no” as an answer.

Fill in the blanks the correct form of the verb to be - am, is, are.

1. ________ Diana and Alicia sisters?
2. ________ this car yours?
3. ________ I in your way?
4. ________ Maria Juan’s sister?
5. ________ you twenty-five years old?
6. ________ the Mejia’s divorced?
7. ________ you happy?
8. ________ Jose’s bicycle mew?
9. ________ I late?
10. ________ this your new bicycle?

INFORMATION QUESTION WORDS Where What

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRONOUNS</th>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>we</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>you</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>He/she/it</td>
<td>they</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Substitute the underlined words and use “Where” to the first position.

• Move the verb to the second position
EXERCISES:

I. Fill in the blanks, write the missing information WHAT, WHERE, IS, ARE, AM.

1. ________ his last name?  His last name ____ Nava
2. ________ is he from?  He____ from San Juan.
3. ________ your address?  My address ____ 123 Imperial Ave.
4. ________ is grandma'?  She____ in the kitchen.
5. ________ is your favorite movie?  My favorite movie ____ Toy story.

II. Fill in the blanks using the vocabulary in the box:

My name ____________ Mario, and _____ a doctor.  My ________ is 23 York Ave., and my phone number is _________.  16 years old and I am ________, I live with _____ mother and father. _______ Mother is a house wife and ___ father works in an office.

III. WORD ORDER Negative forms of the Verb To-Be, put the sentences in order.

1. isn't/ student/Daniel/a/______________________________
2. Susana/magician/ a /isn't/______________________________
3. aren't/brothers/they/.______________________________
4. isn't/hot/ a /city/Tijuana/______________________________
IV. Complete the conversations using what or where:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A: ______’s his name?</th>
<th>A: ______’s he from?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B: His name is Carlos</td>
<td>B: He is from Tijuana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A: ______’s the capital of Baja California?</td>
<td>A: ______’s the bathroom?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B: Mexicali.</td>
<td>B: It is next to the kitchen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A: ______’s my book?</td>
<td>A: ______’s that?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B: Under the desk.</td>
<td>B: That’s my dog.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

V: Write the numbers:

15 _______________________
20 _______________________
1 ________________________
11 _______________________
18 _______________________  
13 _______________________
10 _______________________  
8 ________________________

A soldier
A house
An eraser
An hour
A car
Two cars
A hammer
An umbrella
Two eggs
'Have' and 'Has' used for possession.

This Grammar chart shows the construction of the AFFIRMATIVE form:

Choose the correct form of the verb

1. I ___ blond hair and blue eyes. (have/has)
2. Ana ___ a nice dress. (have/has)
3. Mr. Sanchez ____ two brothers. (have /has)
4. They ___ two cats and three rabbits. (have/has)
5. The man next door ___ a big house. (have/has)
6. The new supermarket ___ everything. (have/has)

Let's practice!

Place in order the following statements; rewrite the sentences some of them questions.

1. fingers /has/long/He/_______________________________

2. talented/brother/has/he./a/____________________________
People and Nationalities
Unit 1

3. girlfriend/has/he/a/ _____________________________________

4. have/brown/a/dog/. /I __________________________________________

5. new/have/they/car/. /a/ ________________________________________

MAKE A yes/no QUESTION….In English when making a question, you need of an AUXILIARY VERB, “DO /DOES”

YES/NO Questions using HAVE & HAS

Choose the correct form of the verb forms

1.  ____ you ____ blue eyes?  (Does/do - Do/have)
2.  ____ Ann ____ a nice dress?  (Does/have - Does/has)
3.  ____ Mr. Sanchez ____ two brothers? (Do/has - Does/have)
4.  ____ they ______ two cats and three rabbits? (Does/have - Do/have)
5.  ____ the man next door _____ a big house? (Does/has - Does/have)
6.  ____ the new supermarket _____ every thing? (Do/have - Does/have)
What + do/does + subject + have?

What does Pedro have?
What do Lucy and Cecilia have?

Following, answers are provided; try to make an appropriated question where the answer can fit. Don’t forget the auxiliary verb for the appropriated person. Do/Does What/Where

1. **What do you have in that bag?** I have my camera.
2. ______________________________ I have ice-cream for dessert.
3. ______________________________ They have many toys in the garage
4. ______________________________ He has a TV and a stereo in his room.
5. ______________________________ Yes, my father has a nice car.

What do you have in your bag? I have a candy. Comprehension

HAVE HAS as possession
Tell what your possessions are, and what other people have, choose from the box: *I have a brown dog. My friend Carlos has two cars*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A car</th>
<th>big house</th>
<th>a brown cat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a new bicycle</td>
<td>three new books</td>
<td>an old dog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a box of pencils</td>
<td>a new bed</td>
<td>a nice garden nice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long hair</td>
<td>a new job</td>
<td>new toys</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. I ____________________________________
2. My friend ______________________________
3. I ____________________________________
4. My friend ______________________________
5. You __________________________________
6. She __________________________________
7. My mother______________________________
8. My father ______________________________
OBJECTIVE

Second unit approaches to: where do I live? Students will be able to tell about the place where they live, describing their places and facilities; giving directions. As well as the first unit, this second unit focuses on communicative and functional; teacher will work motivating and engaging students to talk about the places they live and they have around; Describing their neighborhood and community, using *There is or are* and the usage of plurals.

GOAL

Practice description as narrative of the place they live in, describing in detail the surroundings, using adjectives of comparison and superlatives, demonstration of specific characteristics using this and that; Students will experience the opportunity of searching for the best place for living, considering the appliances the apartment is offering counting using: *there is and there are*... Communication is the main purpose and goal to reach of this course. Teachers encourage students to pretend they are in search of the best place to live; role plays and dialogues are ideals to promote oral communication.
PLACES AND THINGS
Unit 2

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

GIVING DIRECTIONS

THERE IS … THERE ARE

DEFINITE AND INDEFINITE ARTICLES

PLURALS

CLOTHES

THIS/THAT
THOSE/THOSE

COMPARATIVES

SUPERLATIVES

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE
Yes/No Questions

Simple present tense

Yes/no questions

There is…
There are…
PLACES AND THINGS
Unit 2

Where is the bank?
Giving Directions, Prepositions of place.

The bank is next to the restaurant

The movies are across from the supermarket

The library is between the school and the park

The Post Office is around the corner from the Hospital

Practice speaking using the following dialogues “Where is the bank?”

Write down your responses:
1. __________________________________
2. __________________________________
3. __________________________________
4. __________________________________
5. __________________________________
6. __________________________________
Using the previous examples, complete the following sentences

1. The bank is ________________________________
2. The bus station is ______________________________
3. The library is __________________________________
4. The Laundromat is ______________________________
5. The clinic is_________________________________

let’s practice!!!

GRAMMAR NOTE: The English indefinite article, a, is used to refer to something unspecific. -a car, -a book, -a candy, -a pen, -a table “AN” is used as above, but when we have a vowel sound: -an office, -an oven, -an idea, -an airplane

Working with a classmate, and using the map below, practice what and where is in your neighborhood; tell the exact location of each place.
Example: There is a Video store next to the fire station.
Tony and Diana want to rent an apartment, but they want to make sure it has everything. Working with a classmate and using the model above; practice speaking the following questions.
Unit 2

Let’s practice!!! Writing section

Using previous exercise, write down the questions and answers you practiced orally.

1. **Is there a window in the kitchen?** ______________________
   
   **Yes, there are four windows in the kitchen.** ____________

2. ____________________________________________________________________________________
   
3. ____________________________________________________________________________________
   
4. ____________________________________________________________________________________
   
5. ____________________________________________________________________________________
   
6. ____________________________________________________________________________________
   
7. ____________________________________________________________________________________
   
8. ____________________________________________________________________________________

Activity: Students should bring magazines, scissors, glue, a poster, markers, etc. The objective is to design a house with rooms and objects in each room. Divide the class in groups; each member has to choose a room in the house; selecting and cutting pictures of objects that they can find in that particular room. Writing labels: “there are two windows in the living room”, “there is one door in my room” etc. Make a poster, and present your house to your class!!! (ORAL ACTIVITY).
With the picture above, develop your own story, about your neighborhood: (many people on the street, a green car in front of, a taxi in front of, a dog, a policeman, a language school, a supermarket, a bookstore, a bank, a hotel, a restaurant, a drug store)

My neighborhood is a beautiful place! Everybody is friendly, and we have everything we need: there is a hotel next to the bank, and also there...
Describing our neighborhood, Prepositions of place.

COLUMN A
1. ___ Is there a restaurant?
2. ___ Is the airport far from the city?
3. ___ Where's the department store?
4. ___ Is the bank open on Sunday?
5. ___ Is the post office next to the park?

COLUMN B
a. No, it isn’t. It’s near the city.
b. No, it’s between the bank and the hotel.
c. No, it isn’t. It’s close.
d. Yes, there is. It’s across from the bookstore.
e. It’s on the corner of Dade and Main Street

Thank you! / Thanks
You’re welcome.

Use them to practice at the end of each conversation
There is a nice restaurant

There is a new movie theater...!!!

Design a map as the above, and then tell a story about your neighborhood. Tell where you are and what is around, you decide the location you live at.
GIVING DIRECTIONS HOW TO GET TO YOUR SCHOOL.
Write about the places you know and are near your school

Excuse me! Is there a gas station in this neighborhood? Yes, there is on Central Ave. next to the fire station.

Excuse me. ______________ hospital in this ____________? Yes, ______ is _______ next to the supermarket.

Excuse me. Is _______ a drugstore __________________? Yes, _____ is _____ next to_____

Excuse me. ______________a supermarket in this_________________? Yes, _______ Avenue _______ in front of ____________

Excuse me. Is___________________ ________________________________________________________________
Yes, there is ______________________ ________________________________________________________________
Let’s practice!

Write down the questions you made in the previous exercise

______________________________
______________________________
______________________________
______________________________
______________________________
______________________________

Draw the inside map of your house, and tell us the things you have at home and their location, use a dictionary for any other thing you have.

A stove, a microwave, a television, a table, a bed, (2, 3, 4 beds) a living room, a refrigerator, 2-3-4 (?) windows, bedrooms, bathroom (s), a garage, a sink, chair (s), sofa (s), plant (s)
Let’s do some written practice!

Decide: which article do we need: **A** or **AN**?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>AN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bus station</td>
<td>Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umbrella</td>
<td>Antenna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School</td>
<td>e-mail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office</td>
<td>Yard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio</td>
<td>Library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earring</td>
<td>Cell phone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exercise</td>
<td>Uncle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House</td>
<td>Attic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank</td>
<td>Flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woman</td>
<td>Aunt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apartment</td>
<td>Fax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laundromat</td>
<td>Hotel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grammar Note:
We use the INDEFINITE article “A” “AN” when we refer to SOMETHING IN GENERAL, and it is SINGULAR “A STOVE” (any one), AN ELEVATOR (any elevator in any

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Is there ...?</th>
<th>Are there ...?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a stove in the kitchen?</td>
<td>children in the building?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, there ______</td>
<td>No, there ______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refrigerator in the kitchen?</td>
<td>cats in the building?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No, there ______</td>
<td>Yes, There ______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a superintendent in the building?</td>
<td>mice in the basement?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, ______ is</td>
<td>No, _______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an elevator in the building?</td>
<td>cockroaches in the building?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No, _________</td>
<td>Yes, _________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a fire escape?</td>
<td>broken windows in the building?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, _________</td>
<td>No, _________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a satellite dish on the roof?</td>
<td>holes in the walls?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No, __________</td>
<td>Yes, __________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use “A” with a consonant sound
Use “AN” with a **vowel sound**
ONLY FOR SINGULAR
GRAMMAR NOTE: Use *How many...?* To ask for the number of things you need to know. The answer for this question is “*There are...*” (PLURAL) or “*There is ...*” (SINGULAR)

How many bedrooms are in the house?

There are two bedrooms
Look at the layout above, study the rooms you see, practice the modeled dialogues. Look at the pictures and ask the questions using the model above.

A: How many bedrooms are in your house?
B: There are three bedrooms my house.
A: Three bedrooms? Great!

Using THERE IS, and THERE ARE; complete the following exercise.

1. ______ an elevator in the building?
2. Yes, ______ ______.
3. How many closets ______ ______ in the apartment?
4. ______ ______ a large closet in the bedroom, and
5. ______ ______ two small closets in the living room.
6. ______ ______ a Jacuzzi in the bathroom?
7. No, ______ ______. But ______ ______ two air conditioners in the apartment.
8. How many windows ______ ______ in the apartment?
9. ______ ______ three windows in the living room, and ______ one window in the bedroom.

There is…/ there are… / Is there..? / are there..? / there aren’t… / there isn’t…/ Yes, it is / No, it isn’t
CHECK IT OUT! Progress test

Underline the correct answer.

1. My favorite color is (broken/blue/big)
2. She (is/are/aren't) from Tijuana?
3. He (have/has/is/are) brown hair.
4. (Do-has/Does-have) ___ Alexandra ____ a nice dress?
5. There's an (earring/sweater/umbrellas) on the table.
6. (Who/What/How) many windows are there in the living room?
7. Dresses are over (there/their/they're)
8. (What's/Where's) the bank?
A: I visited my friend’s apartment in down town, it’s very comfortable.
B: Really! Is there a computer?
A: Yes, there is. There is a computer on the desk.

Work with a partner, look at the pictures, ask the question; and then answer.

2. Is there a __________________? 

3. Are there any flowers? 

4. Is there a kitchen?

5. Are there any photographs?

6. Are there any clothes?

7. Is there any bicycles living room?

8. Is there a dog in the living room?

9. Are there any Piano in front the living room?

10. Is there a guitar next to the sofa?
We use "this" for one object (singular) which is here (near to us). Example:
This is my computer.
This is a watch

We use "that" for one object (singular) which is there. Example:
That is his car over there.
That is my sweater

We use "these" for more than one object (plural) which are here (near to us). Example:
These are my friends next to me.
These are my grandparents

We use "those" for more than one object (plural), which are there. Example:
Those are my boots over there.
Those earrings over there are pretty
PLACES AND THINGS
Unit 2

VOCABULARY

DRESS
NECKTIE
COAT
MITTENS
SUIT
PURSE
SCARF
GLOVES
BOOTS
LENSES
SHORTS
EARINGS
SWIMMING SUIT
BELT
SOCKS
SUNGLASSES
JEANS
BRIEFCASE
BLOUSE
SHIRT

ORANGE
GREEN
YELLOW
PURPLE
Gray
RED
PLACES AND THINGS
Unit 2

LET’S PRACTICE: Write a sentence using the nouns plus the adjective using THIS, THESE, THAT, THOSE / ARE - IS

- NEW/THAT
- OLD/THIS
- EXPENSIVE/THIS
- PRETTY/THOSE
- BEIGE/THOSE
- UGLY/THOSE
- BROWN/THAT
- MODERN/THOSE
- BROWN/THOSE
- YELLOW/THOSE
- NICE/THIS
- NEW/THAT
- BIG/THIS
##GRAMMAR NOTE!

| Rule #1 | the plural of nouns is usually formed by adding - **s** to a singular noun |
| Rule #2 | Nouns ending in **s**, **z**, **x**, **sh**, and **ch** add - **es** |
| glass | glasses |
| buzz | buzzes |
| box | boxes |
| dish | dishes |
| church | churches |

| Rule #3 | Nouns ending in **-y** preceded by a consonant change **-y** to **-ies**. Examples: lady, ladies; city, cities; army, armies |
| Rule #4 | Nouns ending in **y** preceded by a vowel add - **s**. Example: boy, boys; day, days |
| Rule #5 | Most nouns ending in **o** preceded by a consonant add **es**. Example: hero; heroes; potato: potatoes, |
| Rule #6 | Some nouns ending in **f** or **fe** change **f** or **fe** to - **ves**. Example: beef, beeves; wife, wives, knife-knives |

###IRREGULAR PLURALS

| man, men | foot, feet | mouse, mice |
| woman, women | tooth, teeth | louse, lice |
| child, children | ox, oxen | goose, geese |

**The following nouns have no singular:**

| scissors | oats | tongs | dregs |
| trousers | pinchers | bellows | snuffers |
| cattle | shears | measles | mumps |
| victuals | tweezers | vespers |
PLACES AND THINGS
Unit 2

LET’S PRACTICE!  Write the plural form for the following nouns

chair   star   farm
storm   door   rock
owner   paper   Cup
dress   brush   hex
wish   class   fox
cross   bench   bush
ax   grass   Mantis
fly   day   injury
lady   play   history
city   toy   study

SINGULAR PLURAL

1. That coat is blue
   Those coats are blue
2. This bracelet is new
3. That jacket is ugly
4. This car is old
5. That book is interesting
6. That television is broken
7. Is that your toy?
8. Is this your pencil?
9. Is this dog yours?
10. This school is not small

PLURAL SINGULAR:

1. Those telephones are black
   That telephone is black
2. These dishes are clean
3. Are these candies yours?
4. These are my cats
5. Those are my old necklace.
6. Her earrings are red
7. Are those blouses on sale?
8. Are those your shoes?
9. Those sweaters are orange
10. These are blue umbrellas
Word order, the following sentences are mixed... Put them in order; begin each sentence with capital letter.

1. those/boots/new/are/your/? ________________________________
2. my/think/I/new/those/jeans/are/. __________________________
3. these/nice/sweaters/are/yours/? ____________________________
4. flowers/in/are/the/living/room/there/any/?__________________
5. the/on/chair/guitar/are/is/there. _____________________________
6. cell/computer/there/on/phone/is/to/next_____________________

There is a guitar.
There are some shoes, there is a purse

Where's the laundromat?

Those jeans are new
Describing people
Unit 2

Comparatives and Superlatives Adjectives

GRAMMAR NOTE:

Mom is taller than girl

An adjective is a word that modifies a noun, to tell you more about something; it shows the differences between two objects. *They are never plural !!!*
Describing people
Unit 2
Comparatives and Superlatives Adjectives

One Syllable Adjectives
- Add ‘-er’ to end of the adjective
- Double the final consonant if preceded by a vowel
- Remove the ‘y’ from the adjective and add ‘ier’
- Use the comparative word “than” after the adjective to show the differences.
Example: cheap - cheaper / hot - hotter / high - higher / happy - happier

Kate is younger than Peggy
Peggy is younger than Kate
Dulce is thinner than Cesar
Howard is larger than Mike

LET’S PRACTICE! Look at the pictures, and compare, follow the model and write your responses

New Old

Handsome Ugly

Pretty Ugly

Large small
Describing people
Unit 2
Comparatives and Superlatives Adjectives

Expensive / cheap

Tall / short

Old / young

Large / small

Expensive / cheap

Noisy / quiet
Describing people
Unit 2
Comparatives and Superlatives Adjectives

GRAMMAR NOTE:
- Use the superlative form when speaking about three or more objects to show which object is 'the most' of something. cheap - the cheapest / high - the highest
- Add 'the' before the adjective and '-est' to end of the adjective (Note: double the final consonant if preceded by a vowel) hot - the hottest
- Adjectives Ending in '-y' place 'the' before the adjective and remove the 'y' from the adjective and add 'iest' Example: happy - the happiest / funny - the

LET’S
Study the Grammar note above, and rewrite the sentences done previously, but changing to Superlatives write your responses in the figures.
What do you?
Simple Present Tense
Unit 2

GRAMMAR NOTE:
1. Use the Simple Present to express an action that is repeated or usual, it can be a habit, a hobby, a daily activity.
2. The speaker believes that a fact is true now, was true before, and will be true in the future.
3. Is used to make generalizations about people or things

VERBS ACTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CALL</th>
<th>COOK</th>
<th>DRIVE</th>
<th>EAT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PLAY</td>
<td>READ</td>
<td>WATCH TV</td>
<td>TALK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SING</td>
<td>LISTEN TO MUSIC</td>
<td>PAINT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

where do { I You We They } live?
What do you?
Simple Present Tense
Unit 2

My name is Pedro
I live in Mexico City
I speak Spanish
I read Spanish books
I eat Mexican food, and
study in a Mexican school
and listen to Mexican
music.

What’s your name?
My name is Carmen.
Where do you live?
I live in Madrid.
What do you do?
I eat Spanish food; I
read Spanish books
study in a Spanish
school and listen to
Spanish music.

Kenji/Japan

Ivonne and Pierre
France

Kee/Korea

Cho Mein and Chun Kun/Chinese

Sandra/Brazil
What do you?
Simple Present Tense
Unit 2

WRITING SECTION
Write the story for each picture we talked about
Make your own story!!!
Choose two persons from the previous exercise, write down information about them. Pretend you are telling somebody else about your new friends. Describe each person using adjectives you already know: Ex., My friend Ming is from China, he is Chinese and he speaks Chinese. He is short and intelligent. He lives in China and he works in a big company. My friend Kate, ... etc.

According to the model above, and working with a classmate, guess information about the people you see: What do you think are their names? Where do you think they work? What do you think they do? My name is Susan I work in a library; I am a librarian I read many books. I...
My name is Juan. I live in Guadalajara, I speak Spanish and English. My wife’s name is Alejandra. She speaks Spanish, French and English. Our children, Alejandra and Francisco, speak Spanish and English. At school, they have Spanish and English books.

We live in a large house. Every day, my wife reads the newspaper, she does her work in the bank. I cook breakfast and work in an office.

Every weekend we clean our apartment. I also go to the supermarket. Francisco plays soccer with his friends and Alejandra and her mother, plays cards. What languages do you speak? What do you do every day?

What do you? Simple Present Tense Unit 2

After practicing with your classmate, join two people’s stories. You will talk about two persons at the same time… use a different piece of paper.
What do you?
Simple Present Tense
Unit 2

INFORMATION Questions
EXERCISE: Fill in the correct word: DO / DOES work / drive /
live / paint / sell / drive (2)

1. A: Where _______ he live?
   B: He _______ in San Francisco.

2. A: What ______ they do?
   B: They ______ houses

3. A: What ______ he do?
   B: He ______ a car

4. A: Where ______ you live?
   B: I _______ in Italy

5. A: What ______ they do?
   B: They ______ in a restaurant.

6. A: What ______ she ______?
   B: She ______ cars in San Diego.

7. A: What ______ she ______?
   B: She ______ a taxi in Los Angeles
Mr. and Mrs. Mandrone live in an old Italian neighborhood in New York City. They speak little English, but usually they speak Italian. They read the Italian newspaper. They listen to Italian radio programs. They shop at the Italian grocery store around the corner from their apartment building. And every day they visit their friends and neighbors and talk about life in “the old country.”

Mr. and Mrs. Mandrone are upset about their son, Joe. He lives in a small suburb outside the city. He speaks a little Italian, but usually he speaks English. He reads American newspaper. He listens to American radio programs. He shops at the big suburban supermarkets and shopping malls. And when he visits his friends and neighbors, he always speaks English.

In fact, Joe speaks Italian only when he calls his parents on the telephone or every weekend, when he visits them. Mr. and Mrs. Mandrone are sad because their son speaks so little Italian. They’re afraid he’s forgetting his language, his culture and his country.

1. What language do Mr. and Mrs. Mandrone speak?
2. What language does Joe speak?
3. Where do Mr. and Mrs. Mandrone live?
4. Where does Joe live?
5. What do Mr. and Mrs. Mandrone listen to?
6. What does Joe listen to?
7. Where do Mr. and Mrs. Mandrone shop?

What about you?
Where do you live?
What do you do?
What music do you listen to?
What do you read?
on a different piece of paper, write an essay giving answers the information requested.
Working with a classmate, prepare an interview sheet to look up for information about your classmates.

Where ______ you live?
Where ______ you work?
What kind of books ______ you read?
Why ______ he call you every day?
What languages _____ they speak?
Where ______ your father work?

Now, report the information orally to the rest of the class, introducing your friend: “She/he lives... she/he works... etc.

NEGATIVE FORMS OF VERB

DO not/ DOES not

Answer the following chart in the negative form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Do you live in Mexicali?</th>
<th>Do you speak Chinese?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes, I do.</td>
<td>No, I don't / No I do not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you and your wife go swimming?</td>
<td>Do you speak many languages?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No,</td>
<td>No,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you play cards</td>
<td>Do your neighbors make a lot of noise?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No,</td>
<td>No,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you go to school on Saturday</td>
<td>Does she wear socks?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No,</td>
<td>No,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does Richard run in the park?</td>
<td>Does Miguel play in the park?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No,</td>
<td>No,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do Tom and Pete play tennis?</td>
<td>Do you and your sister go to the beach?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No,</td>
<td>No,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Do you have a sister?
A brother

Does this store have an escalator?
An elevator

Does your daughter have curly hair?
Straight hair

Does your daughter have brown hair?
Blond hair.

Does your grandma have black hair?
White hair

Do you and your husband have a dog?
A cat

Do Mr. and Mrs. Hill have Satellite TV?
Old TV.

Does your grandmother have a car?
A bus

A: Do you have quiet neighbors?
B: No. We have noisy neighbors.
LET’S PRACTICE!!!

Write down the sentences you said.

1. Do you have quiet neighbors? __________________________
   
   No. We have noisy neighbors __________________________

2. __________________________

3. __________________________

4. __________________________

5. __________________________

6. __________________________

7. __________________________

8. __________________________

GIVE REAL INFORMATION ABOUT YOU… What do you have?
My brother and I look very different. I have brown eyes and he has blue eyes, I have short and curly hair, he has long and straight hair. I am tall and thin and he is short and heavy.

My sister and I are very different. I am a teacher and she is a journalist. I live in Miami and she lives in London. I have a big house, in the suburbs and she has a small apartment in the city. I am married I have two boys, she is single but she has a dog. On the weekend I usually watch videos she always goes to parties. I have a new car, she has an old car. We are different but we are sisters... and we're friends. I love her!

Writing AND DISCUSSION
IN YOUR OWN WORDS Tell about you close friends

- What are their names?
- Where do they live?
- What do they do?
- When do you get together with them?
- What do you talk about?
OBJECTIVE

Unit three focuses on the activities someone does. Students will learn and practice to talk about his/her activities, what do they like to do, and what they don’t, the frequency they do them. The will relate this with previous knowledge of nationalities and about themselves.

Communicative approach, as for previous units, and interaction with peers classmates. Students are introduced to new grammar functions such as the usage of adverbs, and new vocabulary.

GOAL

Students will familiarize with the usage of frequency adverbs to tell about those daily activities they like to and don't like to do; the places they like to visit and they don’t like to. The importance to communicate others using common idiomatic expressions, new grammar functions are introduced; as the simple present compared with present progressive; Object pronouns and correspondence to Personal Pronouns.

This unit encourages students to develop writing and reading skills in a higher degree, using short readings and reporting comprehension and use the same patterns to write about themselves.

At the end of this third unit, students will be able link all the topics studied on previous units, giving information about them, describing the places where they live, and expressing their preferences, their activities and frequency.
Things you like to do
Unit 3

Food you like
Adverbs of frequency

Vocabulary
Adverbs of frequency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverb</th>
<th>Percentage of the time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Always</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usually</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Often</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sometimes</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rarely</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Meals of the day
Breakfast
Lunch
Dinner / Supper

Days of the week
Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday
Sunday

Nationalities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Mexican</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Italian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Japanese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Russian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Portuguese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>American</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Canadian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Spanish</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lydia: Hello, this morning we’re interviewing people about their eating habits. Here’s our first person. Sir, do you eat breakfast?

Man: Yes, I do.

Lydia: What do you have?

Man: I have a cup of coffee and a doughnut.

Lydia: Is that all?

Man: Yes! I’m always in a hurry. Bye!

Lydia: Ok. Bye!

Lydia: Here’s our next person. What do you have for breakfast?

Woman: I never eat breakfast.

Lydia: Nothing at all?

Woman: No, I’m on a diet.

Lydia: Ok. Thank you!

Lydia: And how about you ma’am?

Woman2: Oh, I usually have a bowl of cereal and some yogurt with fruit—a banana, a peach, or an orange, or some strawberries. And I have a glass of juice.

Lydia: Hmm, that sounds healthy.

Woman2: Yes I always eat a good breakfast.

Lydia: All right, thanks. Let’s see what our next

Expressions

I’m hungry!

Expressions

I never eat breakfast.
Tell about foods you like:
What do you like to eat? = I LIKE PIZZA
How often do you eat them? = I ALWAYS EAT IT ON SATURDAY NIGHTS.

Tell about foods you don’t like
What foods do you think taste terrible? = I DON’T LIKE VEGETABLES
How often do you eat them? = I NEVER EAT THEM

Grammar note:
• Adverbs of Frequency are words that help to tell about the verb.
• They tell when/how often the action is done.
• Adverbs modify the verb, the same way the adjective modifies the noun: I eat Chinese food. (WHEN? = always.)
• Write ADVERBS as close as possible to the verb. “I always eat Chinese food”
• Most of the time they go before the verb.

How often? Adverbs of Frequency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverb</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Always</td>
<td>100% of the time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usually</td>
<td>90% of the time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Often</td>
<td>50% of the time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sometimes</td>
<td>25% of the time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rarely</td>
<td>15% of the time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>0% of the time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Things people like to do…
Ask these people what they like to do and how frequent.

How often do you go to the gym?
I always go to the gym on Monday

How often do you eat Thai food?
We never eat Thai food, it is terrible!

Type/letters
Clean/the windows
Wash/your car
Walk/to your office
Watch/romantic movies
WORD ORDER:

Rewrite the following questions in order. And answer the question using short answers. No, I don’t. or: Yes, I do.

1. Chinese/like/do/food/you/?/

2. food/like/he/Japanese/does/?/

3. ?/they/do/food/Egyptian/like/

4. they/Thai/like/food/do?

5. do/like/they/food/Italian/?/
Things you like to do
Unit 3

Choose the correct form of the verb

1. ___ you like to play soccer? (Does/Do - Is/Are)
2. ___ Betty and Linda like to go to the park today? (Does/Do - Are/Is)
3. ___ Ms. Smith like to teach? (Are / Is - Does she be)
4. ___ Oscar like to speak English? (Do/Is - Are/Does)
5. ___ you like to study Math a lot? (Does/do - Are/Is)
6. How ___ you like American food? (does/do - is/are)

GRAMMAR NOTE: To make a sentence negative, just add the word NOT after the auxiliary. DO NOT (don’t) Does not (Doesn’t)

Look at the pictures below, and decide either if the person likes doing or not that activity.

I /to visit/grandmother

I like to visit my grandmother

He/to watch /adventure movies

David/to read/the newspaper

Juan/to try/new foods
What is SIMPLE PRESENT???
Is a repeated or usual action; the action can be a habit, a hobby, a daily event, the speaker believes that a fact was true before, is true now, and will be true in the future.

Simple present needs an auxiliary verb: DO or DOES when we make a question...
Or DON'T and DOESN'T when need negative statement

RULE TO MAKE A SIMPLE PRESENT VERB...
Verbs in PRESENT change for the 3rd. person HE/SHE/IT, here are the rules...
- For most verbs you need to add just an “S” when talking about HE/SHE/IT
- When verbs end in “X, CH, SH, SS, ZZ”, add “ES”: Kiss-kisses Fix-fixes, Buzz-buzzes
- When verbs end in “Y” but it is preceded by a consonant, change the “Y” for an “I” and add “ES” Study-Studies, Cry-cries
- When verbs end in “Y” but it is preceded by a vowel, just add an “S” Play-plays, pay-pays
Using the model above; interview a classmate to complete the dialogue using his information.

You: Do you ______ breakfast?
Friend: _____, I_____.
You: ______ _______?
Friend: ______ _________ ________
You: ________!
Friend: Yes! I'm _____ _____ in a hurry. Bye!

I like...

Susana/to sing/Monday
Susana likes to sing on Monday

To Play basketball - to go to the mall - to chat - to work in my office

____To play/school orchestra/Tuesday______

____To writing/school newspaper/Wednesday______
Like and don’t like

What does Juan like to do during the week? Write it in the box use the verbs

To swim to play basketball to ride my bike to play tennis
To do yoga to do exercise to jog

He likes to jog in the park on Monday and…

-----------------------------
-----------------------------
-----------------------------
-----------------------------
-----------------------------
-----------------------------

GRAMMAR NOTE:

LIKE + (Infinitive verb) | Negative forms
------------------------+-------------------
I like to read | I don’t like to read
She likes to clean | She doesn’t like to clean

LIKE + (Noun) |  
-------------------------|
I like ice-cream | I don’t like ice-cream
She likes ice-cream | She doesn’t ice-cream
Do you like hot dogs?
Yes, I do.

Do you like Italian food?
No, I don’t.

Look at the pictures, make a question, and answer them.

Armida /stay home/the weekend (go for a walk)
Does Armida like to stay home on the weekend?
No, she doesn’t. She likes to go for a walk.

You/play tennis/weekend
Do you like to play tennis on the weekend?
No, I don’t. I like to go for a walk.

Your grandmother/Playing cards? (hiking)

Your brother/
play baseball every day (basketball)

Your
Dance

Mother and father/
in the afternoon (watch tv)
Things you like to do
Unit 3

You and your friends/
Play games? Every night (chat)

You/go parties? On the weekend (read)

Your aunts/
Go to the movies? On Saturday (go to the mall)

Laura and friends/argue always (talk)

Your cousin/do homework? (Play soccer)

BUILD YOUR OWN STORY, What do you do every day?
VOCABULARY

I  Me
You  YOU
He  HIM
She  HER
It  IT
We  OUR
You  YOU
they  THEM

Frequency adverbs

A: How often does your boyfriend call you?
B: He calls me every night.

PRACTICE THE DIALOGUES WITH YOUR CLASSMATES; then write them in your notebook.

How often do you use your computer? Everyday
How often do you write to your son? Every week
How often do you clean your windows? Every month
How often do you wash your car? Every week
How often do you visit your grandmother? Every weekend
How often does your grandpa read to you? Every Sunday
How often do you go to the zoo? Every year
How often does your boss say “hello” to you? Every morning
How often do you think about me? All the time

Remember!!! When asking a question, using WH word your intonation should go up.
**PRONUNCIATION NOTE:** In present tense the , when the “S”, “ES” or “IES” are added, the verb has three different sounds; Some will sound as “S” as in Eats, other will sound as “Z” as in Reads, Calls; and some other will add another syllable “IZ” Dances, Fixes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[s]</th>
<th></th>
<th>[Z]</th>
<th></th>
<th>[IZ]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eat</td>
<td>Eats</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td>Reads</td>
<td>Wash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bark</td>
<td>Barks</td>
<td>Jog</td>
<td>Jogs</td>
<td>Washes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Write</td>
<td>Writes</td>
<td>Call</td>
<td>Calls</td>
<td>Watch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speak</td>
<td>Speaks</td>
<td>Clean</td>
<td>Cleans</td>
<td>Dance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Does Carmen usually study in her classroom?  
No. She rarely studies in her classroom. She always studies in the library.  

**LET'S PRACTICE SPEAKING!!!**

Does Pedro watch the news after dinner?  
Never/always/electronic games

Does Rosa eat lunch in her office? Rarely/always/ the cafeteria

Does Sylvia sometimes read the newspaper? Never/often/Time Magazine

Does Jesus usually wash his car on Sunday? Rarely/always/Saturday

When asking a question using **DO** or **DOES**, our intonations should go **DOWN**
Let’s Practice:

Write about you and your family activities… and with what frequency do you do them?

1. I eat...
2. I play...
3. I speak...
4. I study...
5. I visit...
6. My mother...
7. My parents...
8. My aunt Angelia...
9. My brother and my sister...
10. Elena, my best friend...

A letter to a pen pal:

Dear Juan:

I am in San Juan. I speak Spanish. My mother is a music teacher, she plays the violin.

My brother Ramon and I go to school every day. We go to school every day. We study history, English, Spanish, science and mathematics. My favorite subject in school is science. I don’t like history, but I like mathematics.

Do you like sports? Every day at school I play soccer. On Saturday, I swim. What sport do you play? What kind of music do you like? I like rock and country music very much, but I don’t like jazz. What kind of movies do you like? I like adventures movies and comedy. I think science fiction movies are terrible.

Tell me about your family and your school. Tell me about your family and your school.
Write a letter to a pen pal

Dear ______,

My family and I live in ___________. We speak ___________. At school, I study ___________ and ___________. My favorite subject is _______. I don’t like ___________.

What sports do you play? I play ___________ and ___________. I think ___________ is wonderful. I don’t like ___________.

What kind of movies do you like? I like ___________ and ___________.

My favorite kind of music is ___________ and I like ___________. I don’t listen to ___________.

tell me about your school and you city.

Your friend,

______________________

CHECK IT OUT!!! Choose the correct answer

1. We (live/lives) in Tokyo.
2. Tom (play/plays) in the park.
3. My wife and I (shop/shops) on Monday.
4. She (doesn’t/don’t) work on Saturday.
5. We (stays/stay) home every Sunday.
6. What activities (do/does) she do?

Write about yourself (always, never, sometimes, rarely)

   1. I _______ wear glasses
   2. I _______ eat Italian food
   3. I _______ listen to rock music
   4. I _______ use a cell phone
   5. I _______ read poetry
   6. I _______ country music
COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING EXERCISE using:

1. A: _______ your husband cook breakfast every day?
   B: Yes, __________

2. A: _______ your friend go to church every Sunday?
   B: Yes, _____________

3. A: _______ your mother drive a car?
   B: No, ______________

4. A: _______ your friends visit you very often?
   B: Yes, _____________

5. A: _______ your brother work in an office?
   B: No, ______________

6. A: _______ you chat on the internet every night?
   B: Yes, ______________

7. A: _______ your neighbors wash their car on Saturday?
   B: No, ______________

8. A: _______ you go to the supermarket on the weekdays?
   B: No, ______________

9. A: _______ your parents watch the news at night?
   B: Yes, _____________

10. A: _______ Alice clean the kitchen everyday?
    B: No, ______________

I = ME  YOU = YOU
HE = HIM  SHE = HER
WE = US  THEY = THEM
IT = IT  YOU = YOU
OBJECT PRONOUNS

Complete the sentence using the appropriated OBJECT PRONOUNS.

1. Do you like me? **Of course, I like YOU!**

2. Do you like Helen? **Of course I like --- HER**

3. Do you like videos? **Of course**

4. Do your friends like you? **Of course they like ---**

5. Do you like your friends? **___________________**

6. Does your dog like you? **___________________**

7. Do you like your neighbors? **___________________**

8. Do you like George? **___________________**

9. Do you like your new apartment? **___________________**

10. Do you like Mrs. Lopez, your new teacher? **___________________**

Now, is your time to make your own questions and answers; use the clues given; for some of them, the answer must be negative.

**USEFUL ANSWERS and EXPRESSIONS**

1. Jesus/Cook/Italian food/?/ (no) **Does Jesus like to cook Italian food? Not really, he never cooks Italian food.**

2. Lina and Minerva/work/ in the school/?/ (yes) **___________________**

3. Travel/Christopher and Carlos/?/ (no) **___________________**

4. Luis and Laura/swim/?/in San Felipe/ (yes) **___________________**

Of course!
Really
mmm …Not really
A little bit
Sure!
HOW OFTEN do you..?
Unit 3

5. Talk/Claudia and Betty/for hours/?/ (no) ___________________

6. Laura/clean/house/?/ (yes) ______________________________

7. Aide/use the telephone/?/ (no)___________________________

Write about you…
On the following box, write about you; the things you like and you don’t, it is important that you use also the frequency on which you take them.
PRESENT CONTINUOUS vs. SIMPLE PRESENT
Why are you doing that?
Unit 3

WHAT IS PRESENT CONTINUOUS???
Present Continuous expresses the idea that something is happening at the same time we speak, now: In English, now can mean "this second," "today," "this month," saying that we are in the process of doing a longer action.

Past  Present  Future

Why are you crying?
I'm crying because I'm sad
I always cry when I'm sad

Why are you shouting?
____________________angry
I always ______________

Why is John drinking?
____________________thirsty
He always ____________

Why are they going to Stanley's Restaurant?
____________________hungry
They always ___________

Why are you smiling?
I'm smiling because I'm happy.
I always smile when I'm happy

Why is he biting his nails?
____________________nervous
He always ____________
PRESENT CONTINUOUS vs. SIMPLE PRESENT
Why are you…?
Unit 3

Why is he shivering?
_________________ cold
He always_____________

Why is she going to the doctor?
_________________ sick
She always _______________

Why is he blushing?
_________________ embarrassed
He always _______________

Why is yawning?
_________________ tired
She always _______________

What do you do when you are …?

- Embarrassed
- Sleepy
- Sick
- Late
PRESENT CONTINUOS vs. SIMPLE PRESENT

Why are you…?

Unit 3

That’s strange!

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS!
Is there something I can do?
Oh my goodness!
What can I do for you?
Really

USE/USING TYPEWRITER (COMPUTER)
Why are you using your typewriter? You always use your computer.

Sleep/sleeping/desk (bed)

Walk/walking/to work (car)

Sweep/sweeping the carpet (vacuum)

Reacting to bad news…
That’s too bad!
What a shame!
Oh! I’m sorry to hear that!

Sleep/sleeping/desk (bed)

Walk/walking/to work (car)

Sweep/sweeping the carpet (vacuum)

Reacting to bad news…
That’s too bad!
What a shame!
Oh! I’m sorry to hear that!
PRESENT CONTINUOUS vs. SIMPLE PRESENT
Why are you...?
Unit 3

LET’S PRACTICE!!!

Why are you doing that?

1. Why is she working late? (Always/Monday)
   She always works late on Monday.
2. Why are they playing cards? (sometimes/Tuesday)
3. Why are they eating? (always/hungry)
4. Why are they shouting? (always/mad)
5. Why is Angela crying? (sometimes/sad)
6. Why are they yawning? (always/tired)
7. Why are you smiling? (always/happy)
8. Why is Carlos cooking spaghetti? (sometimes/Thursday)
9. Why is Claudia bathing her cat? (often/Friday)
10. Why are you studying English? (always/Saturday)

Reacting to information...
Oh! really?
That’s interesting!
PRESENT CONTINUOS vs. SIMPLE PRESENT

Why are you...?

Unit 3

That’s strange!

Use these clues to fill in your questionnaire:

Always/vacuums, are/doing,
ever/eats, are/typing,
Strange/light, Are/playing,
always/go, are/sleeping,
Never/sleep, Never/walks.

Lucy and Pete are visiting their parents.

Writing practice

1. A: My sister is cooking today
   B: That’s strange! She never cooks dinner.

2. A: Victor is walking to work today.
   B: That’s strange! ________________

3. A: The dog is eating in the dining room.
   B: ______________________________

4. A: Ruth is sweeping the carpet today.
   B: ______________________________

5. A: Why____ you __________________
   B: That’s strange! You never use a typewriter.

   B: _________________! They never study with __________

   B: ________________ they ___________ the movies

8. A: My cousins ________________ in the yard.
   B: ___________! They ___________ in the yard.
1. Peter is crying. He is sad.

2. Helen is yawning. _________________________________

3. John is singing. __________________________________

4. Marcela is eating. _________________________________

5. Irene is shivering. _________________________________

6. Diana is covering her eyes. __________________________

7. Erika is blushing. _________________________________

8. Carlos is resting. _________________________________

9. Antonio is smiling. _________________________________

10. Andres is drinking water. __________________________

11. Frank is going to the hospital. ______________________

12. Sergio is shouting. ________________________________
Present Continuous vs. Simple Present

Why are you…?
Unit 3

Reading

A bad day at the office

Mr. Gonzalez is the president of the Sabritas Company in Tijuana has a staff of energetic employees. Unfortunately, all of the employees are out today. Nobody is there. As a result, Mr. Gonzalez is doing everybody’s job, and he’s having a VERY bad day at the office.

He’s answering the telephone because the receptionist who usually answers it is at the dentist’s office. He’s typing letters because the secretary who usually types them is home in bed with the flu. He’s sorting the mail because the office assistant who usually sorts it is on vacation. And he’s even cleaning the office because the janitorial who usually cleans it is on strike.

Poor Mr. Gonzalez, It’s a very busy day at Sabritas Company and nobody is there to help him. He’s having a VERY bad day at the office!

Comprehension

Answer the following questions…
Who is Mr. Gonzalez?
Do you think he likes his job right now?
Why is he doing everybody’s job?
What happened to the receptionist?
Where is the secretary?
Who is cleaning the office?
Is he having a nice time at the office?

What will be a bad day for you?
Develop your own story.