

GUIA DE ESTUDIO DE INGLÉS 1

Plan 2024

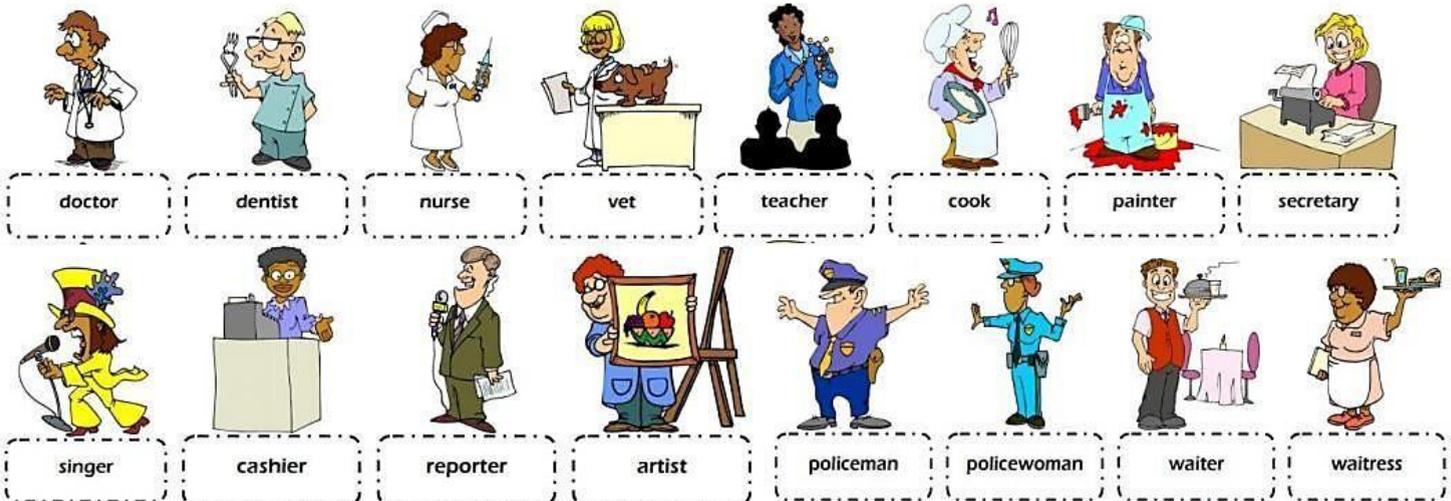
- Contesta la guía y entrégala el día de tu examen.
- Los ejercicios en línea son para practicar no es necesario imprimirlos
- Dudas a través de los mensajes de la página de Facebook o en el cubículo.

NOMBRE: _____

GRUPO: _____ FECHA DE ENTREGA: _____

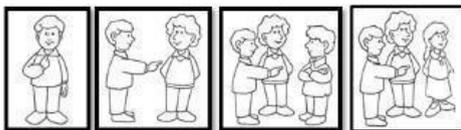
MODULE 1

OCCUPATIONS

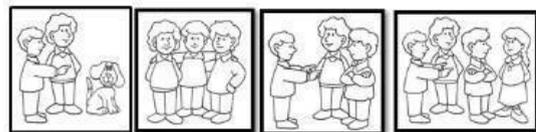


PERSONAL PRONOUNS AND VERB TO BE

PRONOMBRES PERSONALES



I you he she



it we you they

I (aɪ) - yo
 you (iú) - tú / usted
 he (ji) - él
 she (shi) - ella
 it (it) - él /ello / ella (objeto)
 we (uí) - nosotros / nosotras
 you (iú) - ustedes / vosotros
 they (déi) - ellos / ellas

Let's practice, en los siguientes enlaces podrás practicar:

https://www.english-hilfen.de/en/exercises/pronouns/personal_pronouns7.htm

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/grammar/pronouns/personal-2>

<https://www.passporttoenglish.com/Beginning-English/Basic-English/English-Pronouns.html>



VERBO TO BE

El verbo TO BE, se traduce como SER o ESTAR. Su significado depende del sentido de la oración, además podemos explicar sentimientos y dar información personal, Por ejemplo:

I am a doctor. Soy un doctor. (Se aplica como verbo ser)

I am in my house. Estoy en mi casa. (Se aplica como verbo estar)

He is in a bad mood. Él está de mal humor (el sentimiento de la persona)

VERBO TO BE - PRESENTE DE INDICATIVO			TO BE - PRESENTE SIMPLE - MODO INDICATIVO		
MODO AFIRMATIVO	MODO INTERROGATIVO	MODO NEGATIVO	MODO AFIRMATIVO		MODO NEGATIVO
I am Soy / estoy	Am I? ¿Soy yo? ¿Estoy yo?	I am not No soy No estoy		Contracción	Contracción
You are Eres / estás	Are you? ¿Eres tú? ¿Estás tú?	You are not No eres No estás	I am	I'm	I am not
He is Él es / está	Is he? ¿Es él? ¿Está él?	He is not No es No está	You are	You're	You aren't
She is Ella es / está	Is she? ¿Es ella? ¿Está ella?	She is not No es No está	He is	He's	He isn't
It is Él / Ella es / está (p/animales u objetos)	Is it? ¿Es él / ella? ¿Está él / ella?	It is not No es No está	She is	She's	She isn't
We are Nosotros somos / estamos	Are we? ¿Somos nosotros? ¿Estamos nosotros?	We are not No somos No estamos	It is	It's	It isn't
You are Ustedes son / están	Are you? ¿Son ustedes? ¿Están ustedes?	You are not No son No están	We are	We're	We aren't
They are Ellos son / están	Are they? ¿Son ellos? ¿Están ellos?	They are not No son No están	You are	You're	You aren't
			They are	They're	They aren't

- 1.-CONTESTA CON AM, IS, ARE
- 2.-ESCRIBE AM NOT, ISN'T O AREN'T

Write down am, is, are

He _____ a policeman.
I _____ a student.
She _____ a secretary.
Your brother _____ twelve years old.
Karin and Mark _____ brother and sister.
It _____ a large truck.
I _____ going to the station.
My neighbors _____ Japanese.
Your girlfriend _____ very cute!
I _____ going to school today.

Write the negative form

He _____ a policeman.
I _____ a student.
She _____ a secretary.
Your brother _____ twelve years old.
Karin and Mark _____ brother and sister.
It _____ a large truck.
I _____ going to the station.
My neighbors _____ Japanese.
Your girlfriend _____ very cute!
I _____ going to school today.

Let's practice, en los siguientes enlaces podrás practicar:

- <https://agendaweb.org/verbs/tobe-pronouns/index.html>
- <https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/to-be-present>
- <https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/to-be/affirmative-negative-questions>

COUNTRIES AND NATIONALITIES

Escribe el nombre de cada país y relaciona la nacionalidad que le corresponda.

Argentina	Canada	Germany	United Kingdom
Brazil	China	Mexico	United States



1. M e x i c o



2. a _ _ _ a



3. _ _ _ t
K _ _ d _ _



4. _ r _ _ l



5. n _ e
_ t _ _ _



6. _ g _ _ l



7. e m _ _



8. C _ n

B Vocabulary in Action Match the nationality to the country.

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| <u>h</u> 1. Argentina | a. British |
| <u> </u> 2. Brazil | b. Mexican |
| <u> </u> 3. Canada | c. German |
| <u> </u> 4. China | d. American |
| <u> </u> 5. Mexico | e. Chinese |
| <u> </u> 6. Germany | f. Brazilian |
| <u> </u> 7. United Kingdom | g. Canadian |
| <u> </u> 8. United States | h. Argentinian |

PREGUNTAS –WH

Estas palabras siempre van al inicio de una pregunta, cada una solicita información diferente.

What?	• ¿Qué?	Una cosa o actividad	- What is your name?
Where?	• ¿Dónde?	Un lugar	- Where is the party?
When	• ¿Cuándo?	Hora o fecha	- When is the party?
Who?	• ¿Quién?	Una persona	- Who is your Mom?
Why?	• ¿Por qué?	Una razón	- Why is She sad?
How?	• ¿Cómo?	Manera, forma o condición	- How Are you?



COMPLETA LA PREGUNTA

1. Where do you live? - I live in London.
2. _____ is that girl? - She's my sister.
3. _____ do you go to school? - By bus.
4. _____ do banks open? - At eight O'clock.
5. _____ are you wearing that coat? - Because it's hot!
6. _____ is she crying? – She feels bad.
7. _____ is your birthday? – it's on November, 10th.
8. _____ is your number? – it's 555-2445-114.
9. _____ are you today? – I am fine, thank you.

Unscramble the questions:

1. name/ is/ your/ What/? _____
2. is/ your/ birthday/ when/? _____
3. from/ are /Where/ you/? _____
4. favorite/ actor/ is/ your/ Who/? _____
5. number/ is/ telephone/ your/ What/? _____
6. best/ your/ is/ friend/ Who/ ? _____

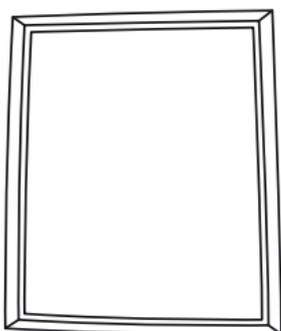
EJERCICIOS EN LINEA – Revisa tus respuestas al terminar el ejercicio.

https://www.english-hilfen.de/en/exercises/questions/question_words2.htm ---- Completa y revista tus respuestas

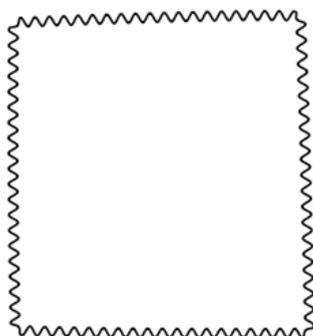
<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/grammar/questions/wh-questions> ---- Da click en la respuestas que creas correcta y después CLICK en NEXT en la parte de arriba.

VOCABULARY *in action* > Make a drawing that represents each season of the year.

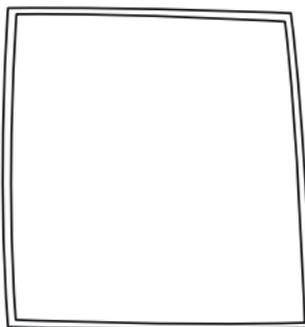
Spring



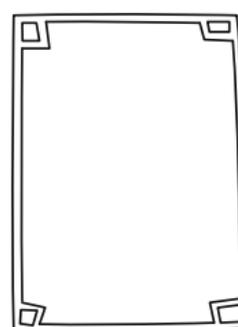
Summer



Autumn



Winter





GRAMMAR > Commands

Commands are expressions used to give orders, instructions, or directions.

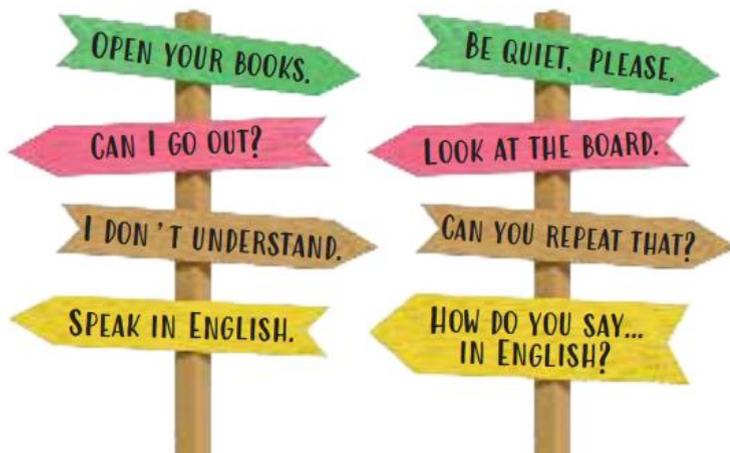
Match the columns, complete the command.

Sit
Open
Close
Don't
Take out
Don't use
Complete
Don't eat

Your book
Your phone in class
The door
Talk
Your pen
In the classroom
The exercise
Down

WRITING > Who uses these commands? teachers or students?

Place the sentences in the correct column.



Teacher

Student

SINGULAR AND PLURAL NOUNS

La mayoría de los nombres o sustantivos forman el plural añadiendo **-S** al final.
Ejemplos:

Singular		Plural
boat	-	boats
house	-	houses
cat	-	cats
river	-	rivers

Las palabras terminadas en **s, x, z, ch, sh** forman el plural añadiendo **-ES** al final.
Ejemplos:

Singular		Plural
bus	-	buses
wish	-	wishes
pitch	-	itches
box	-	boxes

Las palabras terminadas en **consonante + y** forman el plural sustituyendo la **Y** por **-IES**.

EJEMPLOS

Singular		Plural
penny	-	pennies
spy	-	spies
baby	-	babies
city	-	cities

Las palabras terminadas en **-F o -FE** forman el plural sustituyendo la **F o FE** por **-VES**.

EJEMPLOS

Singular		Plural
wolf	-	wolves
half	-	halves
wife	-	wives
life	-	lives
knife	-	knives

Hay palabras irregulares, es decir que cuando decimos el plural puede ser que cambie mucho o no cambie nada.
EJEMPLOS

ESTA LISTA SE USARÁ
EN EL EXAMEN

Singular		Plural
man	-	men
woman	-	women
child	-	children
person	-	people
foot	-	feet
Mouse	-	Mice



**INVESTIVA EL SIGNIFICADO
Y ANÓTALO**

COMPLETA EL EJERCICIO SIGUIENDO LAS INSTRUCCIONES Y USANDO LA EXPLICACIÓN ANTERIOR.

Add <u>s</u> to make the plural form.	Add <u>-es</u> to the nouns that ends with <u>s, ss, x, ch, sh, o</u> to make the plural form.	For the noun that ends with <u>-y</u> , change <u>-y</u> to <u>-i</u> then add <u>-es (ies)</u>	For the noun that ends with <u>-f</u> or <u>-fe</u> , change <u>-f</u> or <u>-fe</u> to <u>-v</u> then add <u>-es. (-ves)</u> .
1. snake - _____ 2. pencil - _____ 3. chair - _____ 4. bag - _____ 5. house - _____ 6. spoon - _____ 7. plate - _____ 8. tiger - _____ 9. paper - _____ 10. marker - _____ 11. pear - _____ 12. ant - _____	1. glass - _____ 2. dress - _____ 3. box - _____ 4. bench - _____ 5. toothbrush - _____ 6. tomato - _____ 7. church - _____ 8. fox - _____ 9. dish - _____ 10. bush - _____ 11. princess - _____	1. baby - _____ 2. country - _____ 3. bunny - _____ 4. city - _____ 5. candy - _____ 6. berry - _____ 7. cherry - _____ 8. nanny - _____ 9. lady - _____ 10. factory - _____ 11. pony - _____ 12. guppy - _____	1. life - _____ 2. leaf - _____ 3. loaf - _____ 4. wife - _____ 5. knife - _____ 6. calf - _____ 7. half - _____ 8. elf - _____

EJERCICIOS EN LINEA – Revisa tus respuestas al terminar elejercicio.
http://www.english-room.com/grammar/plural6_a.htm ----- escribe el plural correctamente y da click en CHECK

VOCABULARY. STUDY THE PROFESSIONS





DEMONSTRATIVES.

Los pronombres demostrativos en inglés se usan para indicar la distancia relativa entre dos o más personas u objetos.

	NEAR (CERCAS)	FAR (LEJOS)
Singular	<p>This is a house</p>	<p>That is a house</p>
Plural	<p>These are houses</p>	<p>Those are houses</p>

This is – Esta, esto, este es.

That is- Esa, eso, ese es.

These are- Estos, estas son.

Those are- Esas, esos, aquellos(as) son.

Forma negativa

This/ That isn't /

These/ Those aren't

1) Complete the sentences with **this/that or these/those**.

1) _____ is a gameboy.

2) _____ is a camera.

3) _____ is a kite.

4) _____ are balls.

5) _____ is a pen.

6) _____ are trucks.

Practica ejercicios en línea.

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/grammar/demonstratives/this-that-these-those>

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/grammar/demonstratives/this-that>

PODRÁS REVISAR TUS RESPUESTAS AL TERMINAR



USA DICCIONARIO SI ES NECESARIO

ROOMS IN A HOUSE



Number the rooms:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. This is the garden. | 4. This is the bedroom. |
| 2. This is the bathroom. | 5. This is the dining room. |
| 3. This is the kitchen. | 6. This is the living room. |

HAVE AND HAS

Es el verbo tener y su forma de uso cambia dependiendo de la persona de la que hablamos.

Affirmative

I	have	a car.
YOU	have	a car.
HE	has	a pencil.
SHE	has	a pencil.
IT	has	a pencil.
WE	have	a notebook.
THE	have	a notebook.
Y	have	a notebook.

Negative

I	don't have	a car.
YOU	don't have	a car.
HE	doesn't have	a pencil.
SHE	doesn't have	a pencil.
IT	doesn't have	a pencil.
WE	don't have	a notebook.
THE	don't have	a notebook.
Y	don't have	a notebook.

Interrogative

Do	I	have	a car?
Do	YOU	have	a car?
Does	HE	have	a pencil?
Does	SHE	have	a pencil?
Does	IT	have	a pencil?
Do	WE	have	a notebook?
Do	THE	have	a notebook?
Do	Y	have	a notebook?

***COMPLETA CORRECTAMENTE CON HAVE Y HAS**

1. I _____ nine books in my backpack.
2. Sonia _____ a big dog in her house
3. He _____ a class with me.
4. John and Patty _____ a blue car.
5. My mom _____ an interesting job.
6. My sister and I _____ the same bedroom
7. You _____ a big kitchen in your house

***CAMBIALAS A SU FORMA NEGATIVA:**

1. I _____
2. Sonia _____
3. He _____
4. John and Patty _____
5. My mom _____
6. My sister and I _____
7. You _____

INVESTIGA SU SIGNIFICADO Y ANÓTALO



APPEARANCE

AGE

BABY	TODDLER	CHILD	TEENAGER	YOUNG	MIDDLE-AGED	ELDERLY/OLD

HEIGHT

TALL	MEDIUM-HEIGHT	SHORT

BUILD

WELL-BUILT	SLIM/THIN	PLUMP	FAT

HAIR

LONG	SHORT	SHOULDER-LENGTH	STRAIGHT	WAVY	CURLY
DARK/BLACK	FAIR	BROWN	BLONDE	RED	BALD

FACE

ROUND	OVAL	TRIANGULAR	SQUARE
LONG	MOUSTACHE	BEARD	FRECKLES

EYES

BROWN	GREEN	BIG
BLUE	HAZEL	SMALL

LOOKS

BEAUTIFUL PRETTY	HANDSOME ATTRACTIVE	GORGEOUS	UGLY



DESCRIBING PEOPLE

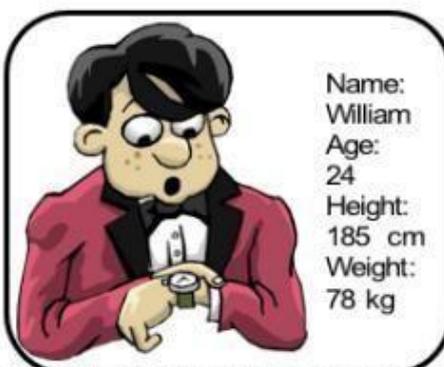


Look at the pictures carefully. Choose and circle the right expressions in bold.



Name: Sharon
Age: 16
Height: 150 cm
Weight: 44 kg

Sharon is a highschool **student/teacher**. She is **young/old**. She is **short/tall** and she is **slim/plump**. She has **short/long**, **brown/black** hair and **blue/brown** eyes.



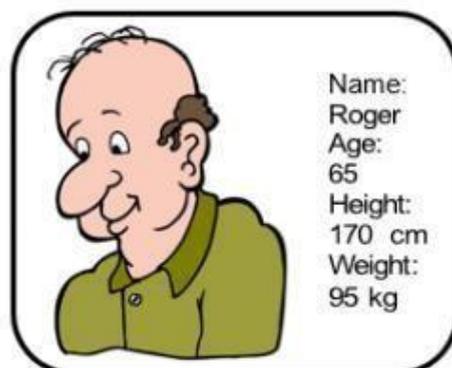
Name: William
Age: 24
Height: 185 cm
Weight: 78 kg

William is a **handsome/beautiful** boy. He is **young/old**. He is **short/tall** and he is **fat/of medium weight**. He has **short/long**, **fair/black** hair and **green/black** eyes.



Name: Helen
Age: 22
Height: 160 cm
Weight: 44 kg

Helen is a **young/old** and **beautiful/ugly** girl. She is **short/tall** and she is **slim/plump**. She has **straight/curly** hair and **hazel/green** eyes.



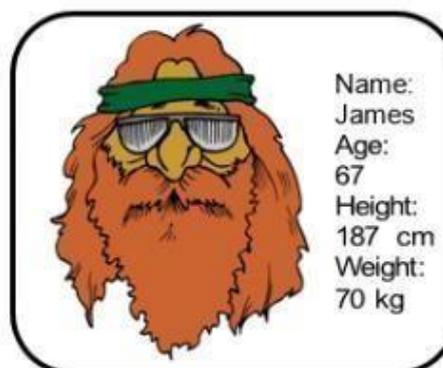
Name: Roger
Age: 65
Height: 170 cm
Weight: 95 kg

Roger is a **young/an old** man. He isn't working. He is **retired/a worker**. He is **short/of medium height** and he is **plump/slim**. He has **short/long**, **brown/black** hair and **blue/black** eyes.



Name: Claire
Age: 29
Height: 180 cm
Weight: 65 kg

Claire is a fortune teller at a **circus/hospital**. She is **young/old**. She is **short/tall** and she is **slim/plump**. She has **short/long**, **straight/curly** brown hair and **blue/green** eyes.



Name: James
Age: 67
Height: 187 cm
Weight: 70 kg

James is a **musician/driver** in a rock group. He is **tall/of medium height** and he is **plump/slim**. He has **short/long curly/straight** red hair. He is **old/young**.



A - AN

The difference between A and AN

A and **AN** have the same meaning. **A** and **AN** are indefinite articles.

When the next word starts with a **CONSONANT** SOUND

A

When the next word starts with a **VOWEL** SOUND

AN

a book **a** frog **an** apple **an** orange
a car **a** lemon **an** egg **an** umbrella

Circle the correct answer.

1. 
a / an violin

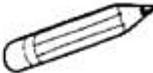
6. 
a / an oar

11. 
a / an lamp

16. 
a / an star

2. 
a / an girl

7. 
a / an key

12. 
a / an pencil

17. 
a / an fan

3. 
a / an orange

8. 
a / an ant

13. 
a / an octopus

18. 
a / an cat

4. 
a / an house

9. 
a / an egg

14. 
a / an bus

19. 
a / an elbow

5. 
a / an king

10. 
a / an apple

15. 
a / an hammer

20. 
a / an orchid

Let's practice. En los siguientes enlaces podrás seguir practicando:

3. <https://agendaweb.org/exercises/grammar/articles/a-an-2>

4. <https://agendaweb.org/exercises/grammar/articles/a-an-quiz-write.htm>



THERE IS / THERE ARE

"There is" y "There are" quieren decir "Hay" en español. "There is" es singular y "There are" es plural.

There is a book. (Hay un libro.)*

There are books. (Hay libros.)

**Se puede hacer una contracción de "There is" a "There's". No se puede hacer una contracción de "There are."*

El negativo es "There is not" y "There are not" y sus contracciones.

There is not a book. - There isn't a book.

There are not books. - There aren't books.

Para formar una pregunta nada más cambiamos el orden de las palabras.

Is there a book?

Yes, there is.

No, there isn't.

Are there books?

Yes, there are.

No, there aren't.



1. Complete with **there is / there are**

- a t-shirt on the bed.
- two books on the floor.
- a scarf on the floor.
- four pictures on the wall.
- many books on the shelves.
- a book on the bed.
- a laptop on the floor.
- some papers on the floor.

2. Answer the questions using

Yes, there is / Yes, there are / No, there isn't / No, there aren't

- Are there any eggs in the fridge?
- Are there any onions in the fridge?
- Is there any lettuce in the fridge?
- Is there any milk in the fridge?
- Are there bananas in the fridge?
- Is there a cake in the fridge?
- Are there any lemons in the fridge?
- Is there any pizza in the fridge?





Let's practice, en estas actividades puedes revisar tu comprensión del tema (apóyate con un diccionario de ser necesario):

<https://www.inglesmundial.com/Basico/Leccion6/Gramatica.html> (No contestar el ejercicio FIND THE MISTAKE)

http://www.english-room.com/grammar/thereis_thereare.htm

<http://www2.arnes.si/~oskplucija4/ces/thereisare.htm>

SOME ANY

Some y any son palabras que (para los aficionados de la gramática) se llaman determinantes. Es decir, se usan para determinar de qué parte o de qué cantidad de algo estamos hablando.

Muchas frases comunes usan **some y any** delante de un sustantivo plural o incontable

SOME-----ALGO, ALGUN, ALGUNOS...

En inglés, se usa **some** para frases afirmativas y para ofrecer o pedir algo. Se habla de una cantidad o un número, no importa si es contable (y plural) o incontable:

EJEMPLOS oraciones afirmativas

- There are some new people in my English class. (plural contable)
- I bought some new shoes. (plural contable)
- There is some milk in the fridge. (incontable)

SOME también se usa para **OFRECER** algo.

- Would you like some wine?
- Do you want some soup?

También se usa **some** para **PEDIR** algo. Específicamente, algo incontable o plural.

- Can I borrow some money? (incontable)
- Could you give me some books to read on vacation? (plural)



Any se usa en negaciones para incontable y contable plural, y también para preguntas que no son ni ofertas ni pedidos sino para saber la existencia de algo.

Oraciones negativas---- no hay

Puede ser un artículo plural o singular

- There isn't any beer in the fridge. (Negación con there is y algo incontable.)
- There aren't any good films on TV. (Negación en plural.)

Preguntar existencia

- Are there any good restaurants near here? (Pregunta en plural.)
- Do you have any children? (Pregunta en plural.)

● **Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences. Use 'some' or 'any'.**

1. I don't need any money because I'm going to bring my lunch to school.
2. He doesn't have _____ pens, but I have _____ pens.
3. Our teacher didn't give us _____ homework yesterday.
4. I'm tired. Do we have _____ time to take a nap?
5. A: Do they have _____ library cards? B: No, they don't have _____.
6. Paul wants to buy _____ new shoes.
7. Excuse me, I need _____ information about the flight to Boston.
8. I don't have _____ paper, but Mary has _____.
9. Mr. Smith has _____ questions that he wants to ask you.
10. They have _____ apples, but they don't have _____ bananas.
11. I'm sorry, but we don't have _____ more tickets.
12. Thomas read _____ interesting books last month.
13. I bought _____ milk and _____ sugar at the supermarket.
14. A: Do you have _____ coins for the bus? B: No, I don't have _____.
15. I need _____ help with my homework.

RESPUESTAS 1. any 2. any / some 3. any 4. any 5. any / any 6. some 7. some 8. any / some 9. some 10. some / any 11. any 12. some 13. some / some 14. any / any 15. some

EJERCICIOS EN LINEA

https://www.english-hilfen.de/en/exercises/confusing_words/some_any.htm ----- REVISA TUS RESPUESTAS

https://www.english-hilfen.de/en/exercises/confusing_words/some_any2.htm ----- REVISA TUS RESPUESTAS



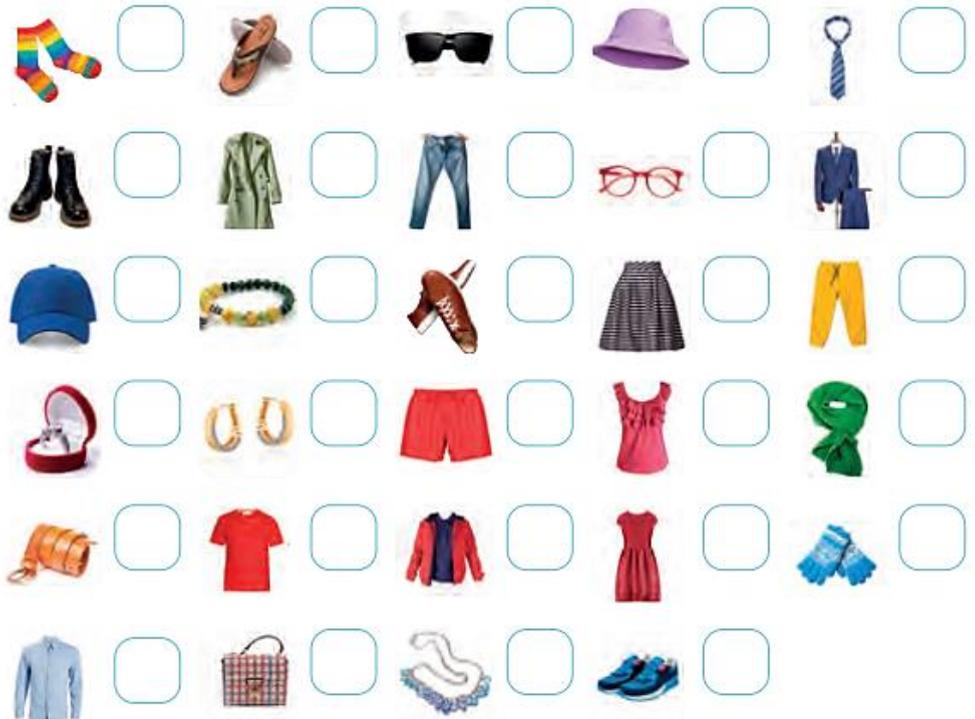
VOCABULARY *in action* > School supplies vocabulary.

Write the name of each object.



VOCABULARY *in action* > Match the vocabulary with the correct clothes.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. Coat | 16. Tie |
| 2. Scarf | 17. Sandals |
| 3. Dress | 18. Shorts |
| 4. Shoes | 19. Suit |
| 5. Glasses | 20. Hat |
| 6. Sunglasses | 21. Ring |
| 7. Gloves | 22. Belt |
| 8. Earrings | 23. Purse |
| 9. Bracelet | 24. Jacket |
| 10. Necklace | 25. Skirt |
| 11. Socks | 26. Pants |
| 12. Jeans | 27. Shirt |
| 13. Sneakers | 28. T-shirt |
| 14. Boots | 29. Blouse |
| 15. Cap | |





Possessive pronouns.

Los possessive pronouns indican posesión, es decir, a quién pertenece algo. En español lo podemos traducir como mío, tuyo, suyo, míos, tuyos, suyos, etc.

Subject Pronoun	Possessive Pronoun
I	Mine
You	Yours
He	His
She	Hers
It	Its
We	Ours
You	Yours
They	Theirs

Possessive Pronouns

- The book is **mine**.
- The pencil is **yours**.
- The sandwich is **his**.
- The backpack is **hers**.
- The windows are **its**.
- The class is **ours**.
- The gum is **theirs**.

Fill in the blanks using correct possessive pronoun.



I have a doll.

The doll is .



We have a parrot.

The parrot is .



You have a racket.

The racket is .



You have a cat.

The cat is .



He has a watch.

The watch is .



They have a ball.

The ball is .



She has a dress.

The dress is .

Let's practice. En los siguientes enlaces podrás seguir practicando:

1. <https://agendaweb.org/exercises/grammar/possessive/pronouns-write-1.htm>
2. https://www.english-room.com/grammar/possessive_pronouns_1.htm

MODULE 2



FAMILY

Vocabulario de la familia

MALE	FEMALE
Grandfather	Grandmother
Father	Mother
Son	Daughter
Brother	Sister
Cousin	Cousin
Uncle	Aunt
Nephew	Niece
Grandson	Granddaughter
Husband	Wife

Busca el significado de cada uno y anótalo

Describe qué relación tienen entre los miembros de la familia

FAMILY MEMBERS

Fill in the blanks with the family members (sister, brother, mother, father, aunt, uncle, grandmother, grandfather, cousin, son, daughter, grandson, granddaughter, husband, wife) to complete the sentences correctly.

- Judy es de Paul...
- Paul es de Beth...

1. Judy is Paul's <u>Sister</u> .	9. Mike is Paul's _____.	17. Kate is Curt's _____.
2. Paul is Beth's <u>Brother</u> .	10. Jack is Judy's _____.	18. Mark is Kate's _____.
3. Mark is Judy's _____.	11. Kate is Beth's _____.	19. Jean is Jack's _____.
4. Curt is Kate's _____.	12. Paul is Pam's _____.	20. Sue is Joe's _____.
5. Ann is Jack's _____.	13. Judy is Mike's _____.	21. Joe is Sue's _____.
6. Joe is Paul's _____.	14. Joe is Pam's _____.	22. Jean is Judy's _____.
7. Sue is Judy's _____.	15. Pam is Sue's _____.	23. Paul is Joe's _____.
8. Pam is Beth's _____.	16. Jack is Ann's _____.	24. Beth is Sue's _____.

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Practica ejercicios sobre la familia en línea.

<http://www.agendaweb.org/exercises/vocabulary/family/family-2>

<http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=982>

<http://www.visualesl.com/drag/43.htm> TOMA LAS PALABRAS DE LA IZQUIERDA Y ARRASTRA A LA FOTO QUE CORRESPONDA

PODRÁS REVISAR TUS RESPUESTAS AL TERMINAR

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

Los adjetivos posesivos en inglés son: **my, your, his, her, its, our, your & their**. Hacen referencia a quien posee y no a lo poseído. En general preceden a sustantivos.

PRONOUNS	ADJECTIVES
Personal	Possessive
I	My
You	Your
He	His
She	Her
It	Its
We	Our
They	Their

COMPLETA EL EJERCICIO CON EL POSESIVO CORRECTO, REVISAS BIEN QUIEN ES EL SUJETO ANTES DE ELEGIR

1. Write my, your, his, her, its, our or their.

- a) Marion and Helen are students. school is big.
- b) I'm a taxi driver. This is.....taxi.
- c) You're a musician. Is that.....piano?
- d) The horse is brown.tail is black.
- e) He's a doctor. This is.....coat.
- f) We are tennis players. These are tennis racquets.
- g) Pam is a photographer. This is.....camera.
- h) That is Jim and Mike. father is Welsh.

2. Choose A or B.

- a) These are.....boots. a) he's b) his
- b) Is Anne's skirt long? Yes, skirt is long. a) her b) its
- c) This isn't my dress. Is it..... dress? a) you b) your
- d) That's.....family. a) I b) my
- e) Is this the woman's scarf? Yes, it is scarf. a) their b) her
- f) The cat is fat. tail is long. a) his b) its

3. Look and write as in the example.

Name	TOM	PAM	JOHN	TIM/OZ
Favourite Pet	CAT	DOG	FISH	PARROT

A) His name is Tom. His favourite pet is a cat.

B)

C)

D)

4. Complete.

These are..... parents. names are Stewie and Mandy. This isbaby sister Janet and that isblanket. brother Sam is eleven years old and those are.....glasses.



Let's practice, en estas actividades puedes revisar tu avance, lee el ejemplo:

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/grammar/possessive/adjectives-1>

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/grammar/possessive/determiners-write>

http://elovivo.com/introenglish/en/intro_english/lessons_wordlist/basic_english_lesson_07/lesson07a_ex.html (para revisar respuestas dar click en score).



PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

Las **prepositions of place** son aquellas que expresan la posición exacta en la que se encuentra un elemento (persona, objeto, animal, etc.)

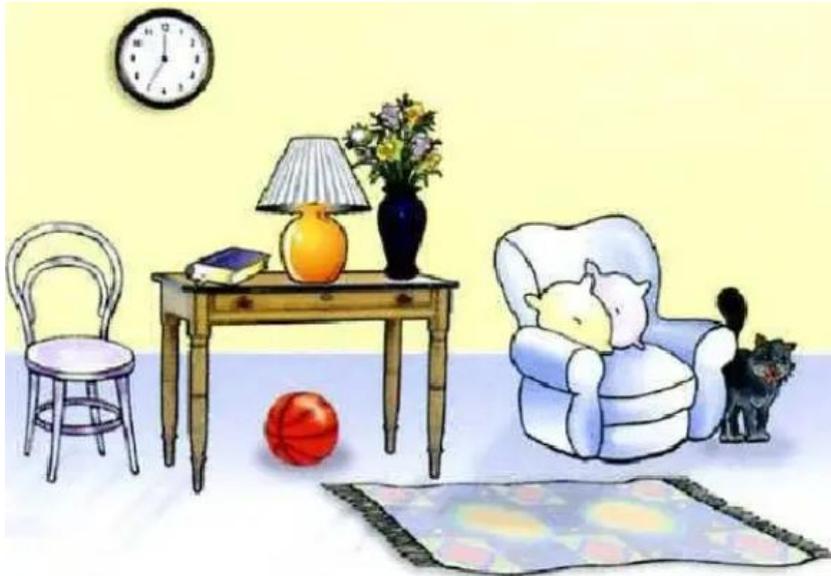
choose the right answer

 <input type="text"/>	 <input type="text"/>	 <input type="text"/>
	in front of	
	in	
	next to	
	between	
	over	
	on	
	behind	
	under	
 <input type="text"/>		 <input type="text"/>
 <input type="text"/>	 <input type="text"/>	 <input type="text"/>

INVESTIGA SU SIGNIFICADO Y ANÓTALO

Prepositions of Place Exercises with Pictures

Answer the following questions by using the pictures:



1. The chair is **NEXT TO** the table.
2. The clock is _____ the wall.
3. The ball is _____ the table.
4. The cat is _____ the armchair.
5. The chair is _____ the living room.
6. The table is _____ the armchair and the chair.
7. The rug is _____ the floor.
8. The lamp is _____ the table.
9. The flowers are _____ the vase.
10. The rug is _____ the armchair.
11. The wall is _____ the armchair.
12. The lamp is _____ the book and the vase.

Let's practice. En los siguientes enlaces podrás seguir practicando:

1. <https://wordwall.net/es/resource/3848362/prepositions-of-place>
2. <https://www.liveworksheets.com/worksheet/en/english-second-language-esl/1059137>



Investiga y anota el significado de los verbos, usa el vocabulario para completar los crucigramas de la siguiente actividad.

1

Down ↓

make breakfast

✓ put on makeup

get dressed

go to school

get up

make the bed

sleep

brush teeth

Across →

have a bath

take a shower

brush hair

go to work

have breakfast

comb hair

go to bed

shave

INVESTIVA EL SIGNIFICADO
Y ANÓTALO

2

Across →

read a book

cook dinner

walk the dog

drive a car

do housework

study

drink water

play games

Down ↓

write

do homework

eat

ride a bicycle

listen to music

do exercises

watch tv

✓ have lessons

DAILY ROUTINES CROSSWORD PUZZLE !

Look at the numbers on the pictures and write the daily routines vocabulary in the crossword puzzle

2 P
3 U
4 T
5 O
6 N
7 M
8 A
9 K
10 E
11 U
12 P

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16



SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

El presente simple normalmente se usa para hablar de las actividades que realizamos cotidianamente (hábitos y rutinas) o cosas que son ciertas todo el tiempo o que vemos como permanentes.

Cómo formar los verbos en presente simple

Las formas verbales son muy sencillas – sólo se pone una -s en tercera persona singular. Por lo demás, la conjugación es igual que el infinitivo:

I work.
You work.
He works.
She works.
It works.
We work.
They work.

Excepto en los siguientes casos (**solo en la tercera persona del singular HE/ SHE & IT**):

ENDING	EXAMPLES
Si el verbo utilizado acaba en -SS, -SH, -CH, -O, o -X, la terminación de la tercera persona es -ES	To kiss <i>Besar</i> → He kisses <i>Él besa</i>
	To fish <i>Pescar</i> → He fishes <i>Él pesca</i>
	To watch <i>Observar</i> → She watches <i>Ella observa</i>
	To go <i>Ir</i> → She goes <i>Ella va</i>
	To fix <i>Reparar</i> → He fixes <i>Él repara</i>
Si el verbo utilizado acaba en consonante más -Y, la terminación de la tercera persona se forma sustituyendo la -Y por una -IES	To study <i>Estudiar</i> → He studies <i>Él estudia</i>
	To fly <i>Volar</i> → She flies <i>Ella vuela</i>
Si el verbo utilizado termina en vocal más -Y, nos limitamos a añadir una -S al final	To play <i>Jugar</i> → He plays <i>Él juega</i>
	To stay <i>Quedarse</i> → He stays <i>Él se queda</i>



Practica las reglas vistas anteriormente.

<p>1. Janet _____ (watch) a film on TV. 2. The girl _____ (finish) her homework. 3. My father _____ (fix) the TV. 4. The children _____ (visit) the museum every school year. 5. Helen _____ (wash) her hair every two days. 6. My friend _____ (try) to cheer me up. 7. My mother _____ (guide) me. 8. They _____ (offer) me a CD every Christmas. 9. I _____ (wait) for you whatever happens. 10. My mother always _____ (divide) the cake in six. 11. My family _____ (plan) a trip every year.</p>	<p>12. Mr. Harris is the one who usually _____ (carry) the heavy boxes to the attic. 13. I normally _____ (talk) to John on the phone. 14. Karen and Sara _____ (play) the guitar. 15. The students _____ (describe) their homes easily. 16. Tom _____ (collect) stamps. 17. The young boy _____ (cry) for help. 18. Susan _____ (wrap) the present. 19. Katy _____ (admire) her grandmother. 20. Babies _____ (like) to clap their hands.</p>
--	--

La forma negativa

En las oraciones negativas añadimos el verbo auxiliar **do no/ don't** entre el sujeto y el verbo principal, aunque para **he, she e it** se utilizará la forma **does not / doesn't**.

SUBJECT	AUXILIARY	VERB	EXAMPLES
I	do not don't	work	I don't work in a factory. (yo) No trabajo en una fábrica.
You			You don't work in a factory. (tú) No trabajas en una fábrica.
He	He doesn't work in a factory. (él) No trabaja en una fábrica.		
She	She doesn't work in a factory. (ella) No trabaja en una fábrica.		
It	It doesn't work. (ello) No funciona .		
We	We don't work in a factory. (nosotros/as) No trabajamos en una fábrica.		
You	do not don't		You don't work in a factory. (vosotros/as) Trabajáis en una fábrica.
They			They don't work in a factory. (ellos/as) No trabajan en una fábrica.



Fijémonos en que a la 3ª persona del singular de la forma **negativa** no se le añade **ninguna -s** al final del verbo ya que esta ha sido añadida con la forma **does** en el auxiliar. Lo mismo ocurre en el caso de las **interrogativas**, como veremos a continuación.



Es más **común** utilizar la forma contraída **don't** y **doesn't** que **do not** y **does not**.

Fill in the gaps with the Present Simple (negative) of the verbs in brackets.

1. David _____ (not / watch) films in the cinema.
2. Carol _____ (not / like) to go to parties.
3. My parents _____ (not / go) to restaurants.
4. Peter _____ (not / close) the door when he enters.
5. Nicole _____ (not / obey) any rule.
6. Jewels _____ (not / disappear) just like that!
7. I _____ (not / like) to wait too much long.
8. Mrs. Underwood _____ (not / understand) me.
9. The students _____ (not / identify) the subject in the sentence.
10. Caroline _____ (not / like) to be disturbed.

Practica y revisa tus respuestas:

http://www.english-room.com/grammar/presentsimpletense_affirmative_1.htm

<https://www.englishmaven.org/HP6/Present%20Tense%20Exercise%204.htm>

(affirmative sentences)

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/do-does-exercises/negative-1.htm>

(negative sentences)



La forma interrogativa

En las oraciones interrogativas el verbo auxiliar **do o does** se coloca al inicio de la oración seguido del sujeto, el verbo principal y en algunos casos se añade un complemento.

AUXILIARY	SUBJECT	VERB	EXAMPLES
Do	I	work?	Do I work in a factory? (yo) ¿Trabajo en una fábrica?
	you		Do you work in a factory? (tu) ¿Trabajas en una fábrica?
Does	he	work?	Does he work in a factory? (él) ¿Trabaja en una fábrica?
	she		Does she work in a factory? (ella) ¿Trabaja en una fábrica?
	it		Does it work? (ello) ¿Funciona?
Do	we	work?	Do we work in a factory? (nosotros/as) ¿Trabajamos en una fábrica?
	you		Do you work in a factory? (vosotros/as) ¿Trabajáis en una fábrica?
	they		Do they work in a factory? (ellos/as) ¿Trabajan en una fábrica?

Now use the interrogative form of the present simple.

1. _____ (the girl / blush) when her boyfriend kisses her?
2. _____ (Caroline / like) to be disturbed?
3. _____ (you / explain) clearly?
4. _____ (Mum / cook) dinner every day?
5. _____ (the student / ask) for help?
6. _____ (girls / enjoy) going to parties?
7. _____ (you / visit) the museum regularly?
8. _____ (Charles / arrive) early as a rule?
9. _____ (secretaries / make) hotel reservations?
10. _____ (Mrs. Clark / water) the plants?
11. _____ (the cat / scratch) the front door?
12. _____ (your sister / cook) well?



PRESENT SIMPLE



I	work.
You	work.
He	works.
She	works.
It	works.
We	work.
They	work.

YES/NO QUESTIONS

with short answers

Do	I	
Do	you	
Does	he	work?
Does	she	
Does	it	
Do	we	
Do	they	

Yes,		No,	
I	do.	I	don't.
you	do.	you	don't.
he	does.	he	doesn't.
she	does.	she	doesn't.
it	does.	it	doesn't.
we	do.	we	don't.
they	do.	they	don't.

don't = do not
doesn't = does not

● Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences. Study the above boxes.

1. Mr. Stevens works at a bank.

Question: Does Mr. Stevens work at a bank ?

Answer: Yes, he does.

Answer: No, he doesn't.

2. Mary gets up at six o'clock.

Question: _____ ?

Answer: Yes, _____.

Answer: No, _____.

3. It rains a lot in that country.

Question: _____ ?

Answer: Yes, _____.

Answer: No, _____.

4. Sam and Kelly live in Australia.

Question: _____ ?

Answer: Yes, _____.

Answer: No, _____.

5. The bus leaves in an hour.

Question: _____ ?

Answer: Yes, _____.

Answer: No, _____.

6. His brother likes to swim at the beach.

Question: _____ ?

Answer: Yes, _____.

Answer: No, _____.

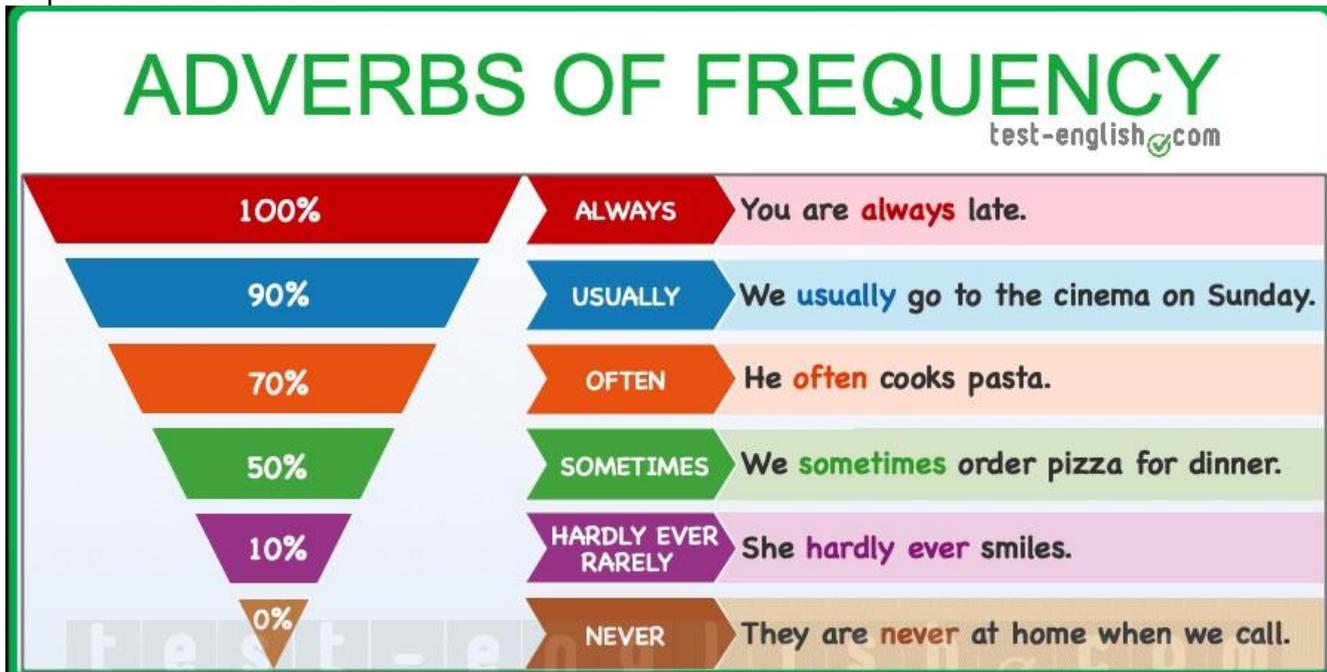
Practica y revisa tus respuestas

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/present/do-does-2>

<https://web2.uvcs.uvic.ca/courses/elc/studyzone/330/grammar/presnq2.htm>

Los frequency adverbs

Los llamados **frequency adverbs** son aquellos adverbios que sirven para expresar la regularidad con la que ocurre una acción.



Investiga su significado y anótalo. Observa con atención su ubicación a continuación.

¿Cómo se utilizan los **frequency adverbs**?

WORD ORDER

POSITIVE	SUBJECT	FREQUENCY ADVERB	VERB	He often cooks pasta.
	SUBJECT	BE	FREQUENCY ADVERB	You are always late.
QUESTION	AUXILIARY	SUBJECT	FREQUENCY ADVERB	Are you always late? Does he often cook?

⚠ Use NEVER and HARDLY EVER with positive verbs

<p>✗ He isn't never late.</p> <p>✓ He is never late.</p>	<p>✗ They don't hardly ever go to the library.</p> <p>✓ They hardly ever go to the library.</p>
--	---

En las **oraciones negativas** colocamos el frequency **adverb** entre el auxiliar **don't** o **doesn't** y el verbo principal.

Sujeto + **don't/doesn't** + **frequency adverb** + verbo principal + (complemento)



I don't often watch TV.
No veo la televisión a menudo.



He doesn't usually go shopping.
Normalmente no va de compras.

Adverbs of frequency



1. Rewrite the complete sentence using the adverb in brackets in its correct position.

He listens to the radio. (*often*)

They read a book. (*sometimes*)

Pete gets angry. (*never*)

Tom is very friendly. (*usually*)

I take sugar in my coffee. (*sometimes*)

Ramon and Frank are hungry. (*often*)

My grandmother goes for a walk in the evening. (*always*)

Walter helps his father in the kitchen. (*usually*)

Practica y revisa tus respuestas

<https://test-english.com/grammar-points/a1/adverbs-frequency/>

[https://es.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English as a Second Language \(ESL\)/Adverbs of frequency_no581737vc](https://es.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English_as_a_Second_Language_(ESL)/Adverbs_of_frequency_no581737vc)

MODULE 3

Prepositions of time

Usamos las preposiciones **in**, **on** o **at** para decir cuándo sucede algo.

- **at** with clock times and mealtimes.
- **in** with parts of the day and longer periods of time such as months, seasons and years
- **on** with days and dates.



Specific Time

- At 5 o'clock
- At 12.30 am
- At sunset
- At the moment
- At sunrise
- At bedtime
- At noon
- At dinnertime

Months, Years,
long Periods

- In the past/future
- In 1980
- In the 1970s
- In the next century
- In April
- In the Ice Age
- In the winter



Days and Dates

- On Saturday
- On Tuesdays
- On 9 May
- On 12 April 2012
- On my birthday
- On New Year's Eve
- On Independence Day
- On Christmas

- **Fill in the blanks below with the correct prepositions of time.**

1. My brother has a new job. He works in the evening.
2. We're going to have a picnic _____ Saturday afternoon. Would you like to come?
3. When is the meeting? Is it _____ 2:00?
4. I like to get up really early, _____ sunrise, when the birds start to sing.
5. Tom's birthday is next week, _____ January 14.
6. My grandfather was born _____ the 1950s.
7. My family and I like to ski _____ winter.
8. Are there any holidays _____ October?
9. Our school cafeteria opens for lunch _____ noon.
10. What time does your son go to bed _____ night?
11. We moved to this city _____ 2012.
12. Are you going to do anything special _____ your birthday?
13. I'm not going to watch that TV show. It starts _____ midnight!

Modal verb CAN



Se utiliza para expresar la habilidad o posibilidad que tiene alguien de realizar una acción. En español equivaldría a poder, saber y ser capaz de.



Samuel **can** speak four languages.
Samuel **sabe** hablar cuatro idiomas.

La estructura de **can** es la siguiente:

	Form	Examples
AFFIRMATIVE	Subject + can + infinitive	I can swim.
NEGATIVE	Subject + can't / cannot + infinitive	I can't swim.
INTERROGATIVE	Can + subject + infinitive?	Can you swim?



Can va seguido del infinitivo pero sin la partícula **to**.

I **can** swim very fast / I **can't** swim very fast.

Puedo nadar muy rápido.

1. Complete the next sentences using Can or Can't

- I _____ only speak French. I don't know any other languages.
- _____ you speak English?
- Anny _____ ride a bike but she _____ ride a horse.
- Fish _____ walk.
- People _____ talk with others.
- My brother _____ play the guitar very well.
- Birds _____ fly, but humans _____ without the help of technology.
- I _____ swim, but my sister _____.
- We _____ go to the park if it doesn't rain.
- She _____ cook delicious meals, but I _____ follow a recipe properly.

2. Complete the next chart with your personal information.

What can/can't you do at school?

What can/can't you do in a concert?

I CAN

I CAN'T

I CAN

I CAN'T

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____



CAN

I	can	cook.
You		
He		
She		
It		
We		
They		

I	can't	cook.
You		
He		
She		
It		
We		
They		

Can	I	cook?
	you	
	he	
	she	
	it	
	we	
	they	

Yes,		No,	
I	can.	I	can't.
you			
he			
she			
it			
we			
they			

● **Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences. Use the words in the above boxes.**

1. I _____ go to work today because I'm sick.
2. A: _____ your uncle speak Spanish? B: Yes, he _____.
3. We _____ go to the beach today because it's raining.
4. A: _____ they come with us to the store? B: No, they _____.
5. Denise _____ play the piano. She knows how to play it.
6. I already finished my work, so I _____ go home now.
7. Excuse me, where _____ I buy a bus ticket?
8. _____ you help me with my homework?
9. Penguins _____ fly, but they _____ swim very well.
10. Henry _____ meet us tomorrow at three o'clock. We'll meet him in the library.
11. My little brother _____ tell the time. Now he knows what time to watch TV!
12. A: _____ you see that bird? B: No, I _____. Where is it?

Practica y revisa tus respuestas

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/can/can-cant-2.htm>

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/can/can-cant-test-2.html>

Countable and uncountable

COUNTABLE

Los **countable nouns** son aquellos elementos que pueden ser contados de uno en uno utilizando los números.



3 Magazines

UNCOUNTABLE

Los **uncountable nouns** son aquellos elementos que no podemos contar usando números, pero sí utilizando cuantificadores.



Sand

Countable or uncountable?

Label the objects and write their names in the chart



1. chocolate



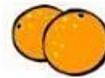
2. flour



3. mushroom



4. eggs



5. oranges



6. cookies



7. soup



8. Water



9. sausage



10. meat



11. jam



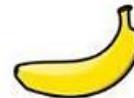
12. rice



13. butter



14. milk



15. banana

Countable

Handwriting practice lines for the 'Countable' category, consisting of six sets of horizontal dashed lines.

Uncountable

Handwriting practice lines for the 'Uncountable' category, consisting of six sets of horizontal dashed lines.