

C.E.B.J.A N° 3-234

“MIRTA DELIA BARRACO”

AULAS: C y D

CUADERNILLO DE INGLES

2020

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**STAY AT HOME, DO NOT GO OUT, PLEASE. -
QUEDATE EN CASA, NO SALGAS, POR FAVOR. -
MARCH 2020-03-18
MARZO 18-03-2020**

TRAYECTO 1 MODULO 1

THE ALPHABET EL ALFABETO

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
ei	bi	si	di	i	ef	yi	eich	ai	yei	kei	el	em	en	ou	pi	kiu	ar	es	ti	iu	vi	dabliu	eks	uai	zed

Exercises

1-Spell your name Example : Escribí deletreando tu nombre, como en el ejemplo, aquí abajo.

M	E	R	C	E	D	E	S
em	i	ar	si	i	di	i	es

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

NUMBERS= NÚMEROS

1= ONE	11= ELEVEN
2= TWO	12= TWELVE
3= THREE	13= THIRTEEN
4= FOUR	14= FOURTEEN
5= FIVE	15= FIFTEEN
6= SIX	16= SIXTEEN
7= SEVEN	17= SEVENTEEN
8= EIGHT	18= EIGHTEEN
9= NINE	19= NINETEEN
10= TEN	20= TWENTY
30= THIRTY	40= FORTY
50= FIFTY	60= SIXTY
70= SEVENTY	80= EIGHTY
90= NINETY	100= ONE HUNDRED

1-Solve and write in English Ejemplo= $1 \times 1 = 1$ one

a- $10002 + 9994 =$

b- $100 - 50 =$

c- $999 - 917 =$

d- $9 \times 9 =$

e- $33 - 20 =$

2-Write the missing number= escribí el número que no aparece.

One, _____, _____, four, _____, six, _____,

Nine, ten, _____, _____, _____, _____, fourteen,

, sixteen, seventeen,

, nineteen, twenty.,

Thirty,

, Sixty , seventy,

, ninety,

THE COLORS COLOURS

LOS COLORES

- BLANCO WHITE
- ROJO RED
- AZUL BLUE
- VERDE GREEN
- MARRON BROWN
- GRIS GRAYGREY
- NEGRO BLACK
- NARANJA ORANGE
- ROSADO PINK
- AMARILLO YELLOW
- VIOLETA VIOLET
- DORADO GOLDEN
- PLATEADO SILVER

EXERCISES

1-WRITE THE COLOURS IN THE BOXES : ESCRIBI LOS COLORES EN LOS ESPACIOS

BLANCO	AZUL	NEGRO	VIOLETA	AMARILLO	MARRON	ROJO
VERDE	GRIS	PLATEADO	DORADO	ROSA	PURPURA	NARANJA

LOS DIAS

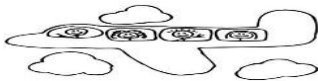
- Domingo
- Lunes
- Martes
- Miércoles
- Jueves
- Viernes
- Sábado

THE DAYS

- Sunday
- Monday
- Tuesday
- Wednesday
- Thursday
- Friday
- Saturday

Exercises

1-Write the days in the gaps: Escribí los días en los espacios en blanco.



a-He flies on

(domingo)



b- I eat a sandwich on

(lunes, martes y jueves)



c- You play hockey on

(sábado)



d- He plays soccer on

(viernes)

THE ORDINAL NUMBERS

LOS NUMEROS ORDINALES

Ordinal Numbers from 1 through 1,000,000

1 st first	11 th eleventh	21 st twenty-first	31 st thirty-first
2nd second	12th twelfth	22nd twenty-second	40 th fortieth
3rd third	13th thirteenth	23rd twenty-third	50 th fiftieth
4th fourth	14th fourteenth	24th twenty-fourth	60 th sixtieth
5th fifth	15th fifteenth	25th twenty-fifth	70 th seventieth
6th sixth	16th sixteenth	26th twenty-sixth	80 th eightieth
7th seventh	17th seventeenth	27th twenty-seventh	90 th ninetieth
8th eighth	18th eighteenth	28th twenty-eighth	100 th one hundredth
9th ninth	19th nineteenth	29th twenty-ninth	1,000 th one thousandth
10th tenth	20th twentieth	30th thirtieth	1,000,000th one millionth

LOS MESES

THE MONTHS

ENERO	JANUARY
FEBRERO	FEBRUARY
MARZO	MARCH
ABRIL	APRIL
MAYO	MAY
JUNIO	JUNE
JULIO	JULY
AGOSTO	AUGUST
SETIEMBRE	SEPTEMBER
OCTUBRE	OCTOBER
NOVIEMBRE	NOVEMBER
DICIEMBRE	DECEMBER

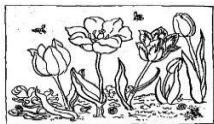
The seasons

Las estaciones



It is winter

Es invierno



It is spring

Es primavera



It is summer

Es verano



It is autumn It is fall

Es otoño

Exercises

- 1-June, July, August and September are the months of (invierno)
- 2-September, October, November and December are the months of (primavera)
- 3-December, January, February and March are the months of (verano)
- 4-March, April, May and June are the months of (otoño)

TRAYECTO 2 MODULO 1

PERSONAL PRONOUNS PRONOMBRES PERSONALES

YO	I (ai)
TU VOS	YOU (yu)
EL	HE (Ji)
ELLA	SHE (shi)
ELLO (cosas, animales)	IT (it)
NOSOTROS NOSOTRAS	WE (ui)
USTEDES	YOU (Yu)
ELLOS ELLAS	THEY (Dei)

VERBO TO BE VERBO SER ESTAR

YO SOY YO ESTOY	I AM
TU ERES TU ESTAS VOS SOS VOS ESTAS	YOU ARE
EL ES EL ESTA	HE IS
ELLA ES ELLA ESTA	SHE IS
ELLO ES ELLO ESTA	IT IS
NOSOTROS SOMOS -ESTAMOS NOSOTRAS SOMOS- ESTAMOS	WE ARE
USTEDES SON USTEDES ESTAN	YOU ARE
ELLOS SON ELLOS ESTAN ELLAS SON ELLAS ESTAN	THEY ARE

PALABRAS PARA PREGUNTAR

WHAT?	WHEN?	WHERE?	WHO?	HOW?
¿QUÉ?	¿CUÁNDO?	¿DÓNDE?	¿QUIÉN?	¿CUÁN?

A-Read the text carefully and answer the questions: Leé el texto cuidadosamente y contestá las preguntas

Hi! I am Agustina Pérez.
 I am sixteen years old. My mom is Analía and she is thirty- nine years old .
 My dad is José and he is forty -four years old.
 We are from Mendoza, Argentina.
 My brother is Facundo and he is fourteen years old.

Answer the questions= Contestá las preguntas

- 1-Who is she? ¿Quién es ella?
- 2-How old is Agustina? ¿Qué edad tiene Agustina?

3-How old is her mum? ¿Qué edad tiene su mamá?

4-Where are they from? ¿De dónde son ellos?

COMPLETE WITH THE VERB TO BE COMPLETA CON EL VERBO SER o ESTAR

1-My name

2- I _____ years old.

3- I _____ from San Martín.

B-THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE : EL ARTICULO INDEFINIDO A or AN

Se coloca A delante de un sustantivo o adjetivo que comience con Consonante y AN delante de adjetivos o sustantivos que comiencen con Vocal.

Examples: A pencil

An orange

WRITIE THE ARTICLE

ESCRIBI EL ARTICULO

1- book

2- pencil

3- orange

4- elephant

5- table

6- umbrella

C-PLURAL OF NOUNS

PLURAL DE SUSTANTIVOS

Forming the Plural of Nouns: Formar el plural de los sustantivos

1) Most nouns form their plural by adding S

Singular	Plural
Books	books
Girl	girls
Ball	balls

2) Nouns ending in s, ss, ch,sh, x or z form their plural by adding ES

Singular	Plural
bus	buses
dress	dresses
church	churches

3) Sustantivos terminados en Y y precedidos de una vocal : SE LE AGREGA UNA "S" al final.

Singular	Plural
boy	boys
valley	valleys

4) Sustantivos terminados en Y y precedidos de una consonante : CAMBIA POR "ies" al final.

Singular	Plural
family	families
butterfly	butterflies
lady	ladies

5) La mayoría de los sustantivos terminados en "O" , se les agrega "ES" al final

Singular	Plural
hero	heroes
potato	potatoes
tomato	tomatoes

6) Otros sustantivos le agregamos S al plural

Singular	Plural
radio	radios
piano	pianos
zero	zeros

7) Sustantivos terminados en F o FE : cambian en el plural por VES al final.

Singular	Plural
leaf	leaves
life	lives
wife	wives

8) Some nouns form their plural by changing the vowel or vowels within them: SUSTANTIVOS IRREGULARES = CAMBIAN TOTALMENTE: PRESTEN ATENCIÓN

Singular	Plural
man	men
woman	women
tooth	teeth
foot	feet
mouse	mice
Child	children
Person	People

09) Some nouns have the same form in both the singular and the plural: NO CAMBIAN

Singular	Plural
cattle	cattle
deer	deer

Exercises Write the plural Escribí el plural

- 1-shelf
- 2-woolf
- 3-dish
- 4-peach
- 5-potato
- 6-Lady
- 7-mouse

8-child
9-person
10-foot

TRAYECTO 3 MODULO 1

A-DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS PRONOMBRES DEMOSTRATIVOS



Exercises

- 1- is my friend (cerca + singular)
- 2- is my dog (lejos+ singular)
- 3- are pencils. (cerca+ plural)
- 4- are trees (lejos+ plural)

B-VERBO BE VERBO SER o VERBO ESTAR FORMA AFIRMATIVA

YO SOY o YO ESTOY	I AM
VOS SOS o VOS ESTAS	YOU ARE
EL ELLA ELLO ES o ESTA	HE SHE IT IS
NOSOTROS SOMOS o NOSOTROS ESTAMOS	WE ARE
ELLOS SON o ELLOS ESTAN	THEY ARE

FORMA NEGATIVA

YO NO SOY YO NO ESTOY	I AM NOT
VOS NO SOS VOS NO ESTAS	YOU ARE NOT
EL NO ES EL NO ESTA	HE IS NOT
ELLA NO ES ELLA NO ESTA	SHE IS NOT
ELLO NO ES ELLO NO ESTA	IT IS NOT
NOSOTROS NO SOMOS NOSOTROS NO ESTAMOS	WE ARE NOT
USTEDES NO SON USTEDES NO ESTAN	YOU ARE NOT
ELLOS NO SON ELLOS NO ESTAN	THEY ARE

FORMA INTERROGATIVA

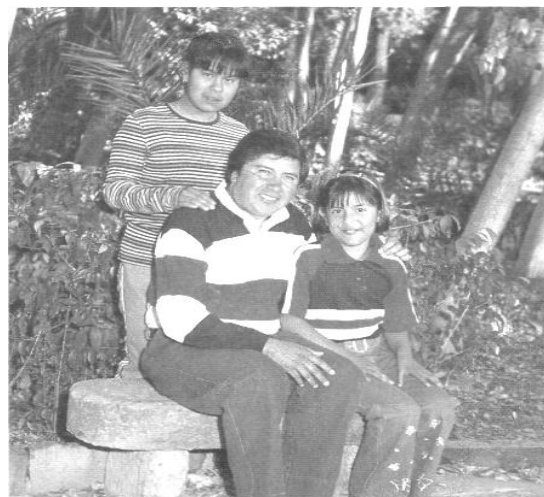
SOY YO? ESTOY YO?	AM I?
SOS VOS ESTAS VOS ?	ARE YOU?
ES EL ESTA EL ?	IS HE?
ES ELLA ESTA ELLA ?	IS SHE?
ES ELLO ESTA ELLO?	Is it?
SOMOS NOSOTROS ESTAMOS NOSOTROS?	ARE WE?
SON USTEDES ESTA USTEDES ¿	ARE YOU?
SON ELLOS ESTAN ELLOS?	ARE THEY?

Exercise

Put in the following forms of be (am, are, is) into the gaps in the text. Do not use short contracted forms. Escribi la forma del verbo que corresponda en los espacios en blanco, No uses la forma contraída o corta.

Peter Baker from Manchester, but Paul and John from London.
Manchester and London cities in England. Hamburg a city in Germany.
Sandra at school today. Jack and Peter her friends. They in the
same class. Mr and Mrs Baker on a trip to the USA to visit their cousin Anne. She a nice
girl. Peter says: "My grandfather in hospital. I at home with my
grandmother." What time it? It 8 o'clock. you tired? No, I not.

TRAYECTO 1 MODULO2



My name's Rafael Ramos and I am a doctor. I'm 30. I'm married and I have two children. I live in a house in Toluca in México. I want to learn English for my job.

1. Now complete the text about Yasmina



_____ name's Yasmina Kamal
and _____ am a student. I
_____ 19. I'm not married.
_____ have one sister and two
brothers. _____ live in a flat in
Cairo, Egypt. _____ want to learn
English because it's an international
language.

ANSWER THESE PERSONAL QUESTIONS Contestá estas preguntas personales

- 1- WHAT IS YOUR NAME? ¿Cuál es tu nombre?
- 2- HOW OLD ARE YOU? ¿cuántos tenés?
- 3- WHERE ARE YOU FROM? ¿de dónde sos?
- 4- Who are you? ¿quién sos vos?
- 5- How are you? ¿cómo estás?

1. Put these sentences into interrogative and negative.
2. Escribir estas oraciones en forma interrogative y negativa

a) Thelma and Mark are friends from school.

Interrogative form

Negative form

b) Peter is from Germany.

Interrogative form

Negative form

c) Susan Williams is my English teacher.

Interrogative form

Negative form

d) She is forty-seven years old.

Interrogative form

Negative form

e) We are at the club.

3. Write the correct answer.

- a) Three + seven + ten + two =
- b) Five + six + seven - four =
- c) Ten + five + one + one =
- d) Three + seven + three - four =

e) Three + one + eight + one =

4. Answer

a) What colour is the sun?

b) What colour is an orange?

c) What colour are the stars?

d) What colour are your eyes?

5. Find the colours. (There are nine) Encontrá los colores (son nueve)

A	R	W	O	L	L	E	Y
R	E	D	Y	B	L	U	E
O	P	I	N	K	S	E	T
G	R	E	E	N	O	O	L
B	O	R	A	N	G	E	R
E	T	I	H	W	Y	X	O
B	R	O	W	N	I	A	N
B	B	L	A	C	K	E	G

TRAYECTO 2 MODULO 2

A-VERBO THERE BE (HAY)

La combinación de THERE + BE forman lo que equivale en español al verbo HABER, obviamente que el verbo BE debe ser conjugado según el número del objeto de cada oración, resultando así que para los objetos singulares usaremos *IS*, mientras que para los plurales usaremos *ARE*.

EJEMPLO: "There IS one black car outside."
Hay un auto negro afuera.

Como el verbo principal es BE, no necesitaremos de auxiliares para formular preguntas o negaciones. Las estructuras correspondientes son las siguientes:

AFFIRMATIVE FORM: EJEMPLOS:

THERE IS A BIG TREE

HAY UN ÁRBOL GRANDE

THERE ARE THREE BOOKS ON THE TABLE.

HAY TRES LIBROS SOBRE LA MESA.

NEGATIVE FORM EJEMPLOS

THERE ISN'T A CAR OUTSIDE

NO HAY UN AUTO AFUERA

THERE AREN'T THREE BOOKS ON THE TABLE

NO HAY TRES LIBROS SOBRE LA MESA.

INTERROGATIVE FORM EJEMPLOS

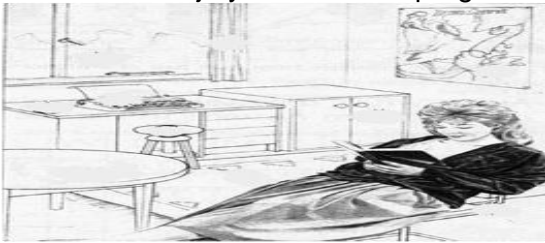
IS THERE A BIG TREE? ¿HAY UN GRAN ÁRBOL?

ARE THERE THREE BOOKS ON THE TABLE? ¿HAY TRES LIBROS SOBRE LA MESA

1. Completa usando are o is

- a. There an armchair in the living room.
- b. There a book in the bag.
- c. There some flowers in the vase.
- d. Theresome kids at school.
- e. There five rooms in my house.
- f. There an elephant in the zoo.
- g. There eleven players in a football team.
- h. There one computer in my bedroom.

2. Mira el dibujo y contesta las preguntas (Respuestas Cortas) Yes, there is // No, there isn't.-



- 1) Is there any bag in the room?
- 2) Is there a poster?
- 3) Are there any chairs?
- 4) Is there any bed?
- 5) Are there curtains?
- 6- there a boy?

3. Complete these sentences using isn't or aren't.(Usar formas cortas There isn't o There aren't

- a. There.....a train station in my town.
- b. There any pens on my desks.
- c. Thereany boys in that classroom
- d. Therea bus stop in my street.
- e. Therea supermarket in this town.
- f. Therecars in the town centre.
- g. Therepencils in this box.
- h. Therea computer in my room.

B-THE TIME

LA HORA

- 1. What time is it? (¿Qué hora es?) Ejemplo: 2.25 a.m : It is two twenty five
- 2. Cuando la hora es antes de las 12.00 del mediodía , SE AGREGA= am (ante meridian)
- 3. Cuando pasan as 12 del mediodía, siguen con la numeración igual, PERO AGREGAS, pm

(que significa Post Meridian: pm= ellos dicen 22.05= 10.05 pm)

- 02:10 p.m.....
- 12:15.....
- 03:45.....
- 01:00 p.m.....
- 07:15
- 08:00
- 11:45 p.m
- 10:20.....
- 07:50.....

COUNTABLES AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS= SUSTANTIVOS CONTABLES E INCONTABLES



1.

Tea		Apples	
Coffee		Oranges	
Wine		Bananas	
Beer		Strawberries	
Apple Juice		Peas	
Spaghetti		Carrots	
Yoghurt		Tomatoes	
Pizza		Hamburgers	
Cheese		Chips	
Chocolate		Biscuits	

SUSTANTIVOS CONTABLES E INCONTABLES

Hablamos de sustantivos contables cuando podemos contarlos por unidades, por ejemplo 1 botella, 2 manzanas, etc.

Sustantivos incontables son todos aquellos que no podemos dividir en unidades, son los alimentos o las sustancias líquidas, gaseosas o los granos o polvos; entre ellos podemos contar con el agua, la harina, el arroz, los fideos, el aire, etc.

Algunos sustantivos ambiguos o tramposos:

- El dinero: el dinero en sí no se cuenta, lo que contamos es la moneda, los billetes, los pesos, dólares, etc. Pero no contamos al dinero, por lo tanto es un sustantivo INCONTABLE
- El pan: como el dinero, es un sustantivo INCONTABLE, ya que en 1 kilo pueden entrar 10 bollitos, 2 piezas o sólo 5 bollos de pan, y sigue siendo pan; también tenemos el pan flauta, árabe, de pancho, francés, etc. Y por más que cambie la denominación, la forma, el tamaño, sigue siendo pan.

1. Complete the questions using MUCH or MANY (completa las preguntas usando much o many)

- 1) How _____ people are there in the room?
- 2) How _____ money do you have in your pocket?
- 3) How _____ cigarettes do you smoke?
- 4) How _____ petrol is there in the car?
- 5) How _____ apples do you want?
- 6) How _____ wine is there in the fridge?

TRAYECTO 3 MODULO 2

The simple present tense

El adverbio de frecuencia va SIEMPRE entre el Pronombre personal (SUJETO) y el verbo.

El adverbio de frecuencia es SOMETIMES, ALWAYS, OFTEN, ETC.-

SOMETIMES (Algunas veces, a veces) E.g: I SOMETIMES watch TV. Yo miro a veces tv.

ALWAYS (siempre) She ALWAYS goes to the stylist. Ella siempre va al estilista.

OFTEN (a menudo) , He OFTEN flies to London. El a menudo vuela a Londres.

USUALLY (generalmente), E.g: We USUALLY eat pizza. Nosotros habitualmente comemos pizza.

NEVER (NUNCA, JAMAS), It NEVER barks all night long. Nunca ladra toda la noche.

En el caso de EVERY+.....puede ir al final, la mayoría de las veces. EVERY TIME (cada vez, toda vez), Every day week month year morning afternoon, evening night summer winter autumn spring Saturday, etc

E.g He studies every day. Él estudia todos los días.

REGLAS ORTOGRÁFICAS PARA FORMAR EL VERBO EN PTE SIMPLE : PRESTAR ESPECIAL ATENCION A LA 3ra PERSONA DEL SINGULAR ADD SIGNIFICA : AGREGAR

VERBOS TERMINADOS EN	AGREGA EN 3a P Singular	EJEMPLOS
S (to pass) pasar	Add -ES	He passES
Z (buzz) hacer ruido como una abeja	Add -ES	She buzzES
SH (wish) desear	Add -ES	She wishES

CH	(watch) observer, ver	Add -ES	He watchES
Consonante+ Y	(fly) volar	Cae Y y se agrega ies	It fFlies
Vocal + Y	(buy) comprar	Add – S	She buyS
O (do, go)	hacer ir	Add –ES	He doES She goES
E	love, like Amar gustar	Add- S	He loves It likeS
Todas las demás	Sing cantar	Add -S	He singS
Work	trabajar	Add- S	She works

FORMA AFIRMATIVA (1)

SUJETO o PRONOMBRE		VERBO PRINCIPAL	COMPLEMENTO
I		do	MY HOMEWORK
YOU		sing	A LOVE SONG
HE		fliES	A PLANE
SHE		makES	PIZZA
IT (the dog)		eatS	MEATBALLS
WE		study	English
YOU		walk	Around the block
THEY		write	A BOOK

FORMA NEGATIVA

I	DO NOT	do	MY HOMEWORK	
YOU	DO NOT	sing	A LOVE SONG	
HE	DOES NOT	fly	A PLANE	
SHE	DOES NOT	make	PIZZA	
IT (the dog)	DOES NOT	eat	MEATBALLS	
WE	DO NOT	study	English	
YOU	DO NOT	walk	Around the block	
THEY	DO NOT	write	A BOOK	

FORMA INTERROGATIVA

VERBO BE= AUXILIARY VERB	SUJETO	VERBO PRINCIPAL	COMPLEMENTO
DO	I	do	MY HOMEWORK?
DO	YOU	sing	A LOVE SONG?
DOES	HE	fly	A PLANE?
DOES	SHE	make	PIZZA?
DOES	IT (the dog)	eat	MEATBALLS?
DO	WE	study	English ?
DO	YOU	walk	Around the block?
DO	THEY	write	A BOOK?

A-Type the correct form of the word in brackets to fill each space

1-Mary and I..... (work) in the same office, but we're completely different. She

.....(like) coffee, but I (like) tea. She..... (wash) her car every weekend, but I never..... (clean) mine. She..... (smile) all the time at work, but I (feel) miserable. I..... (complain) about the boss all the time, but Mary..... (think) the boss is a nice person. When I..... (finish) work, I like to drink beer with my friends, but Mary..... (study) at night school. The boss(think) Mary is perfect, but she..... (drive) me nuts!

B- Forming the Simple Present Tense. Circle the correct answer

- 1- I ____ in a bank. (work)
work works workes
- 2- She ____ in Florida. (live)
live lives livees
- 3- It __ almost every day in Manchester. (rain)
rain rains raines
- 4- She __ to Spain every summer. (fly)
fly flys flies
- 5- My mother ____eggs for breakfast every morning. (fry)
fry frys fries

PRESENT CONTINUOUS or PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

Rules and Exercises= Reglas ortográficas y ejercicios ¿COMO SE FORMA EL PRESENTE CONTINUO?

Usamos este tiempo para hablar de lo que hacemos en el preciso momento cuando estamos hablando

Verbo BE CONJUGADO + LA TERMINACIÓN DEL VERBO PRINCIPAL CON "ing"

- WE USE THESE PHRASES OR ADVERBS: Now, at the moment, in this moment, listen, look
- Usamos estos ADVERBIOS O FRASES ADVERBIALES: Ahora, en este momento, escuchá, mirá-

FORMA AFIRMATIVA (1)

SUJETO o PRONOMBRE	VERBO BE AUXILIARY VERB	VERBO PRINCIPAL	COMPLEMENTO
I	AM	doING	MY HOMEWORK
YOU	ARE	singING	A LOVE SONG
HE	IS	flyING	A PLANE
SHE	IS	makING	PIZZA
IT (the dog)	IS	eatING	MEATBALLS
WE	ARE	studyYING	English
YOU	ARE	walkING	Around the block
THEY	ARE	writING	A BOOK
SUJETO o PRONOMBRE	VERBO BE AUXILIARY	VERBO PRINCIPAL	COMPLEMENTO
YO	ESTOY	HACIENDO	MI TAREA
TÚ VOS USTED	ESTÁ S	CANTANDO	UNA CANCIÓN DE AMOR
ÉL	ESTÁ	VOLANDO	UN AVIÓN
ELLA	ESTA	HACIENDO	PIZZA
ELLO (el perro)	ESTÁ	COMIENDO	ALBÓNDIGAS

NOSOTROS AS	ESTAMOS	ESTUDIANDO	INGLÉS
USTEDES	ESTÁN	CAMINANDO	Alrededor de la cuadra
ELLOS ELLAS	ESTÁN	ESCRIBIENDO	UN LIBRO

FORMA INTERROGATIVA

VERBO BE= AUXILIARY VERB	SUJETO	VERBO PRINCIPAL	COMPLEMENTO
AM	I	doING	MY HOMEWORK?
ARE	YOU	singING	A LOVE SONG?
IS	HE	flyING	A PLANE?
IS	SHE	makING	PIZZA?
IS	IT (the dog)	eatING	MEATBALLS?
ARE	WE	studyYING	English ?
ARE	YOU	walkING	Around the block?
ARE	THEY	writING	A BOOK?

FORMA NEGATIVA

I	AM NOT	doING	MY HOMEWORK	
YOU	ARE NOT	singING	A LOVE SONG	
HE	IS NOT	flyING	A PLANE	
SHE	IS NOT	makING	PIZZA	
IT (the dog)	IS NOT	eatING	MEATBALLS	
WE	ARE NOT	studyYING	English	
YOU	ARE NOT	walkING	Around the block	
THEY	ARE NOT	writING	A BOOK	

SPELLING RULES (reglas de ORTOGRAFÍA)
La mayoría de los verbos sólo agregan -ING

Play Playing Buy Buying Go Going Watch Watching

Los verbos terminados en "E" pierden la "e" cuando agregan la conjugación -ing.

Have Having
Dance Dancing
Write Writing

EXERCISES

1- Add "ing" to the verbs and put them in the correct form= Ejemplo: dance= dancing

Walk:.....dance:.....
Swim:.....shop:.....
Break:.....study.....
Laugh:.....write.....
Play.....smoke.....

2) Fill in the verbs in brackets into the gaps. Example: He **is writing** a letter now.

- 1) We..... Stan from school. (collect)
- 2) Look! They ... hands. (shake)
- 3) Listen! Angela home. (come)
- 4) Listen! Pete and Joe (scream)

5) Look! The robber..... a bag. (steal)

3) Fill in the correct verb forms. AM ARE IS EJEMPLO : **Are** my friends watching a new movie?.

3) Llená con la forma correcta: am, are, is

1) my friends watching a new movie?..

2) Tom cleaning the shop.?

3) our class visiting a museum.?

4) My baby brother playing with his toys.?

5) I sending a text message.?

4-Finish the sentences like in the example. *Example: Jane (read a book) Answer: Jane **is reading** a book.* TERMINÁ LAS ORACIONES COMO SEÑALA EL EJEMPLO ARRIBA.-

1. Jane..... (watch a film)

2. We (buy a new house)

3. They..... (play chess)

4. Peter..... (feed his dog)

5. Mary (wash her hair)

5) Negate the sentences. E.g: He is playing on the computer. - He **is not** playing on the computer.

1) I am washing my hair.....

2) We are carrying buckets.....

3) She is sitting on the chair.....

4) The girls are riding their bikes.....

5) The dog is running after the cat.....

6-Read the e-mail. And Answer these questions:

My name's Erica. I'm sending a photo of my home in Tromse. I live here with my parents, my brother and my sister. It's two o'clock in the afternoon here and it's night! (The days are very short in February) It isn't snowing today but it's very cold. What's the weather like there?

At the moment I'm sitting in my bedroom and I'm listening to music. My favourite singer is Justin Timberlake. Do you like him? My favourite sport is football.

My mum is shouting to me. It's time for lunch now. Goodbye from Norway!

1-What's Erica doing?

2-What time is it?

3-Is Justin Bieber her favourite singer?

1. What's everybody doing? Write the answers. (¿Qué esta haciendo todo el mundo?)

2. (Escribe las respuestas)

1). Tina watch TV Tina is watching TV

2). I read a comic.....

3). Mum and Dad eat a sandwich.....

- 4). We play football.....
- 5). They do their homework.....
- 6). She write a letter.....

DAILY ROUTINE

RUTINA DIARIA

I GET UP AT 7.00 am	YO ME LEVANTO A LAS 7.00
I TAKE A SHOWER AT 7,10 am	YO ME DUCHO A LAS 7.10
I HAVE BREAKFAST AT 7.30 am	YO DESAYUNO A LAS 7.30
I GET DRESSED AT 7.45 am	YO ME VISTO A LAS 7.45
I LEAVE HOME AT 7.55 am	YO SALGO DE CASA A LAS 7.55
I GO TO SCHOOL AT 7.55 am	YO VOY AL COLEGIO A LAS 7.55
I ARRIVE AT SCHOOL AT 8.05 am	YO LLEGO AL COLEGIO A LAS 8.05
I HAVE CLASSES Til 11.30am	YO TENGO CLASES HASTA LAS 11.30
I COME BACK HOME AT 11.40 pm	YO VUELVO A CASA A LAS 11.40
I ARRIVE HOME AT 11.45am	YO LLEGO A CASA A LAS 11.45
I WASH MY HANDS AT 11.45 am	YO ME LAVO LAS MANOS A LAS 11.45
I TALK WITH MY FRIENDS AT 11.55am	YO HABLO CON MIS AMIGOS A LAS 11.55
I HAVE LUNCH AT HOME AT 12.45 pm	YO ALMUERZO EN CASA A LAS 12.45
I STUDY FROM 2.00 TIL 4.00pm	YO ESTUDIO DESDE LAS 14.00 A 16.00
I VISIT MY FRIENDS AT 4.30 pm	YO VISITO A MIS AMIGOS A LAS 16.30
I COME BACK HOME AT 7.40 pm	YO VUELVO A CASA A LAS 19.40
I WATCH TV FROM 8.00 TO 10.00pm	YO MIRO TV DESDE LAS 20.00 A 22.00
I HAVE A SHOWER AT 10.10 pm	YO ME DUCHO A LAS 22.10
I WHATSAPP MY FRIENDS AT 10.30pm	YO WHASAPEO CON MIS AMIGOS A LAS 22.30
I HAVE DINNER AT 11.30 pm	YO CENO A LAS 23.30
I GO TO BED AT 12.00 am	YO ME VOY A DORMIR A LAS 00.00

EXERCISES= EJERCICIOS EXAMPLE: EJEMPLO=
 1-WHAT TIME DO YOU GET UP? I GET UP AT 9.00 am

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS= RESPONDÉ ESTAS PREGUNTAS

1-WHAT TIME DO YOU GET UP? ¿A QUÉ HORA TE LEVANTAS?

2-WHAT TIME DO YOU TAKE A SHOWER? ¿A QUÉ HORA TE DUCHÁS?

3-WHAT TIME DO YOU HAVE BREAKFAST? ¿A QUÉ HORA DESAYUNÁS?

4-WHAT TIME DO YOU GO TO WORK? ¿A QUÉ HORA VAS A TRABAJAR?

5-WHAT TIME DO YOU HAVE LUNCH? ¿A QUÉ HORA ALMORZÁS?

6-WHAT TIME DO YOU LEAVE WORK? ¿A QUÉ HORA SALÍS DEL TRABAJO?

7-WHAT TIME DO YOU ARRIVE HOME? ¿A QUÉ HORA LLEGÁS A CASA?

8-WHAT TIME DO YOU STUDY? ¿A QUÉ HORA ESTUDIÁS?

- 9-WHAT TIME DO YOU GO TO SCHOOL? ¿A QUÉ HORA VAS AL COLEGIO?
- 10- WHAT TIME DO YOU WHATSAPP WITH FRIENDS? ¿A QUÉ HORA WHASAPEAS CON AMIGOS?
- 11- WHAT TIME DO YOU HAVE DINNER? ¿A QUÉ HORA CENÁS?
- 12-WHAT TIME DO GO TO BED? ¿A QUÉ HORA CAS A DORMIR?
- 13-WHERE DO YOU HAVE LUNCH? ¿DÓNDE ALMORZÁS?
- 14-WHEN DO YOU VISIT YOUR FRIENDS? ¿CUÁNDO VISITÁS A TUS AMIGOS?
- 15- WHAT IS YOUR FAVORURITE TV PROGRAMM? ¿CUÁL ES TU PROGRAMA FAVORITO?
- 16-DO YOU LIKE STUDY? ¿TE GUSTA ESTUDIAR?
- 17-WHAT DO YOU LIKE TO DO? ¿QUÉ TE GUSTA HACER?
- 18- WHAT DO YOU HAVE FOR DINNER? ¿QUÉ CENÁS?
- 19- WHAT FRUIT DO YOU LIKE? ¿QUÉ FRUTA TE GUSTA?
- 20- WHAT DO YOU HAVE FOR BREAKFAST? ¿QUÉ DESAYUNÁS?
- 21- DO YOU LIKE COFFEE? ¿TE GUSTA EL CAFÉ?
- 22- DO YOU LIKE PIZZA? ¿TE GUSTA LA PIZZA?
- 23- DO YOU LIKE GO OUT WITH YOUR FRIENDS? ¿TE GUSTA SALIR CON TUS AMIGOS?
- 24- DO YOU LIKE GO TO THE SHOPPING? ¿TE GUSTA IR AL SHOPPING?
- 25- DO YOU LIKE PLAY GAMES ON THE PHONE? ¿TE GUSTA JUGAR JUEGOS EN EL CELULAR?

