**Unidad Educativa PCEI Primero de Mayo**

“Prepárate para alcanzar tus sueños”



**GUIA DE ESTUDIOS**

**DE**

**INGLÉS**

**EDUCACIÓN GENERAL BÁSICA**

**UNIDAD 2**

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# Objetivo general

Durante el transcurso de este periodo profundizaremos en el primer componente de una oración básica afirmativa. El Sujeto.

## Lineamientos de la materia.

Al igual que con el resto de materias de preparación que usted recibe, necesitaremos que se organice de la mejor manera para cumplir con la revisión periódica de las asignaturas y no perder la secuencia.

Estos son los lineamientos que usaremos durante nuestro curso.

* Las unidades duran un mes aproximadamente, es decir 4 semanas.
* Cada semana tiene una tarea a ser cumplida, es decir, en total 4 tareas al mes.
* Al final de cada unidad existe una Evaluación de la unidad. Esta es una prueba que demuestra si los objetivos de la unidad fueron alcanzados por su parte.
* Las tareas de Inglés puede realizarla hasta el último domingo de la semana en cuestión, es decir, tiene alrededor de 8 días para realizarla.
* Las tareas las debe realizar dentro de la plataforma a manera de cuestionarios automáticos los cuales se cierran al cumplir la fecha especificada.
* Para solicitar la entrega de un trabajo atrasado deberá presentar un justificativo comprobable de su falta y esperar la aprobación.
* De ser aprobado la entrega de trabajo atrasado esté será calificado sobre 7 puntos.
* La asistencia a las clases virtuales es obligatoria y se refleja en la última calificación de la unidad “Aprovechamiento”.
* La comunicación entre el profesor y la institución la deberá realizar a través del servicio de mensajería de la plataforma.

# UNIDAD 2

## Basis of English (The noun).

* Overview
* Definition
* Noun ending
* Types of nouns
* Singular and plural rules
* Regular plural nouns
* Compound nouns
* Countable and uncountable nouns
* Gender nouns
* The possessive form of nouns

## First Week

### Overview

**Subject. -** The subject of a sentence is the person, place, thing, or idea (noun or pronoun) that is doing or being something.

**The basic structure of an affirmative sentence.**

Subject + Verb + Complement

S + V+ C

**The noun in English**

### Definition

The noun is a word (except a pronoun) that identifies a person, place or thing, or names one of them (proper noun).

The simple definition of a: person, place or thing is:

Examples:

* **Person:** man, woman, teacher, John, Mary.
* **Place:** home, office, town, countryside, America
* **Thing**: table, car, banana, money, music, love, dog, monkey.

### Noun ending

There are certain word endings that show that a word is a noun, for example:

* -ity → nationality
* -ment → appointment
* -ness → happiness
* -ation → relation
* -hood → childhood

### Types of nouns

1. Concrete nouns: can be perceived by at least one of our five senses. They are nouns that refer to things that exist physically and can be touched, seen, smelled, felt, or tasted.
   1. Can I pet your dog?
   2. Please pass the salt.
   3. Your sweater is made of such soft wool.
2. Abstract Nouns: More theoretical concepts use abstract nouns to refer to them. Abstract nouns refer to concepts or feelings that cannot be experienced concretely or touched physically. Ideas, qualities or conditions like love, hate, power, and time are all examples of abstract nouns.
   1. All you need is love.
   2. There's so much hate for the new Star Wars trilogy.
   3. We must use this time wisely.
3. Common nouns: they refer to people, places, things, or ideas in general terms. Words like friend, state, shoe, or freedom are examples of common nouns.
4. Proper nouns: they are not general references. Instead, they name specific nouns. For example, the word "state" is a common noun. However, the names of specific states, such as Nebraska and California are proper nouns because they are the names of specific states. There are many other examples of proper nouns.
   1. Lisa and Edward went out to dinner at Ruby Tuesday.
   2. He graduated from Primero de Mayo High School.
   3. I have been to both The White House and Buckingham Palace
5. Collective nouns: They are nouns that refer to a group of something in particular. Often, collective nouns are used to refer to groups of animals. Consider the following sentences.
   1. Look at that gaggle of geese.
   2. There used to be herds of wild buffalo on the prairie.
   3. There is a crowd of kids is in the pool today.
   4. The team did a great job in the competition.

**Exercise:**

Identify the different types of nouns in the following paragraph.

In my class at Primero de Mayo High School.

I have many friends. My best friend is Alicia.

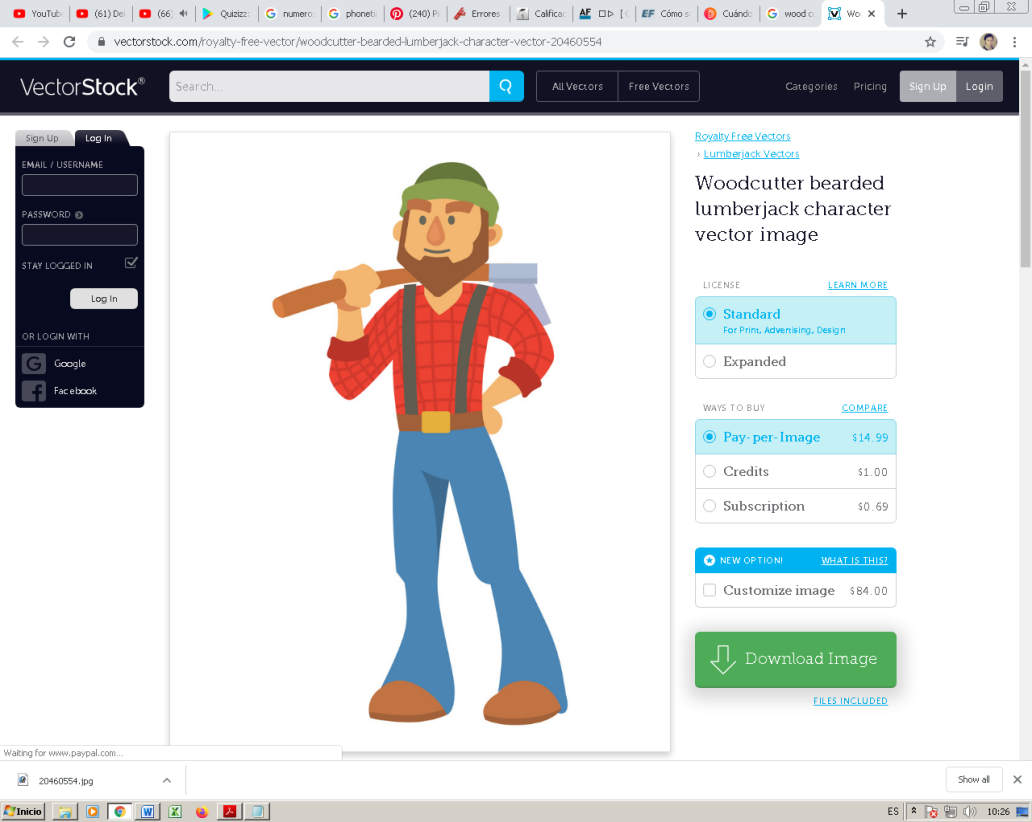
I have a lot of love for her.

Alicia has a cute dog. Its name is Rufo.

### Exercise No. 2.1

Identify the different types of nouns in the following sentences.

**Jack from the forest**

Jack lives alone in a small house in the forest. He lives more than 20 miles from the road. He rarely leaves home, but when he does, he drives a big car. In the winter, he drives a especial car that can move over snow.

Jack grows his own food in a large garden. He plants carrots, potatoes, tomatoes, and corn. His apple tree provides him with plenty of apples.

Jack also hunts deer, rabbits, and turkeys for food. He lives near a small river, which provides him with plenty of clean water. It also provides him with plenty of fish! Jack loves to fish, and he is pretty good at it.

Jack uses an axe and chops down trees for wood. He then cuts the wood into small pieces, which he burns in his stove. He keeps warm in the winter!

Jack also has fun. He reads a lot. He has a lot of books, and reads most of them more than once. He also writes his own stories with an old typewriter.

Every night, Jack plays his guitar. He knows many different songs and plays several every night before he goes to bed.

Jack does not spend all of his time inside, though. He loves to spend time outside. During the day, he looks at plants and animals. Sometimes he even talks to the animals. During the night, he looks up at the night sky. He knows many stars by name.

He also plays a lot of solitaire. He is pretty good at it! He does not always win, but no one ever beasts him!

## Second Week

### Singular and plural rules

The word singular, when used in grammar, means “noting or pertaining to a member of the category of number found in many languages that indicates that a word form has one referent or denotes one person, place, thing, or instance.” By contrast, the word plural means “noting or pertaining to a member of the category of number, found in many languages, indicating that a word has more than one referent.”

In short, this means that a singular noun refers to only one person or thing and a plural noun refers to more than one person or thing. Let’s look more closely at each of these two types of nouns so we can better understand the difference.

### Singular nouns

A singular noun refers to a single object, and it is the type of noun you will almost always find if you look up nouns in our incredible Dictionary.com. Like most nouns, singular nouns can be used to refer to people, places, things, or ideas. Singular nouns always refer to one person or one thing. Singular nouns can refer to general things or more specific people, places, and things with names or titles. Singular nouns always use a singular verb and can be preceded by the articles a and an.

We’ve singled out this article on singular nouns, to give you a better understanding of them.

Examples of singular nouns

First, let’s look at many examples of singular nouns that we use to refer to a wide variety of stuff.

* people: boy, girl, child, person, actor, huntress, king, queen, Gandhi, Juliet
* places: town, city, state, country, Chicago, Switzerland, Africa
* things: apple, orange, tree, plant, animal, building, chair, desk, paper, computer

Most ideas, emotions, beliefs, philosophies, and concepts are also treated as singular nouns:

* hunger, sadness, depression, government, religion, knowledge, question, science, time

A particular type of noun to take note of is the collective noun. Collective nouns can be singular nouns even though they refer to more than person or thing. In this case, the collective noun is collectively referring to a group as if it was a single unit. Here are some examples of collective nouns:

* army, group, bunch, pile, stack, squad, team, gang, committee, jury

### Plural nouns

Plural nouns are nouns that refer to more than one person, place, or thing. In general, plural nouns are made by adding -s or -es to the ends of singular nouns. However, this isn’t always the case. Sometimes a noun may change spelling or may turn into a completely different word. Plural nouns always use a plural verb in a sentence and aren’t preceded by the articles a and an.

If you’re looking for more detail on the subject, you can learn more about regular and irregular plural nouns in our in-depth analysis of them here.

Examples of plural nouns

Like singular nouns, plural nouns can also refer to people, places, things, and ideas.

### Regular plural nouns

* people: boys, girls, friends, babies, swimmers, chefs, Americans, Mongols
* places: cities, villages, islands, lakes, countries, neighborhoods, galaxies
* things: apples, oranges, vegetables, candies, chairs, trucks, buses
* ideas: questions, hopes, dreams, goals, expenses, religions, feelings, fears

### Rules

#### Rule No. 1

Most singular nouns form the plural by adding **-s** /s/.

**Examples:**



#### Rule No. 2

A singular noun ending in **s, x, z, ch, sh** makes the plural by adding **-es**. /iz/

**Examples**



#### Rule No. 3

A singular noun ending in a consonant and then **y** makes the plural by dropping the y and adding**-ies**.

**Examples**

* Penny pennies
* Spy spies
* Baby babies
* City cities
* Daisy daisies
* lady ladies
* copy copies

Vowel sound followed by “Y”

* key keys
* toy toys
* day days

#### Rule No. 4

Los sustantivos que terminan en “fe” o en “f”, cambian la “f” por “v” y añaden “ES”.

* wife wives
* leaf leaves
* half halves
* knife knives
* half halves
* life lives
* elf elves
* loaf loaves

#### Rule No. 5

La mayoría de sustantivos terminados en “O”, simplemente añaden “S” /z/, unos pocos añaden “ES” por ejemplo:

* potato potatoes
* tomato tomatoes
* hero héroes
* piano pianos

#### Irregular plural nouns

Irregular plural nouns don’t follow the rules. You will need to memorize which words are irregular plural nouns so you will be able to recognize that they are plural nouns at all.

* men, women, children, mice, lice, oxen, geese, sheep, buffalo, moose, fish, tuna, trout, salmon, teeth, feet, criteria, bacteria, data, foci, cacti, stimuli, minutiae, wolves, halves, calves

The easiest way to tell if a noun is a singular noun or a plural noun is to look at how much of something it is referring to. If it is only referring to one person or thing, it is a singular noun. If it is referring to more than one person or thing, it is a plural noun.

Finally, this tip is especially helpful when handling irregular plural nouns that are identical to their singular noun counterparts. Words like fish, moose, or species can be either singular or plural, and it will come down to the context of the sentence as to how to correctly use these words.

Some nouns have the same form in the singular and the plural.

**Examples**

* Sheep sheep
* Fish fish
* Deer deer
* Species species
* Aircraft aircraft

#### Irregular verb/noun agreement

Some nouns have a plural form but take a singular verb.



Some nouns are always used in the plural form.



*savings, thanks, steps, stairs, customs, congratulations, tropics, wages, spectacles, outskirts, goods, wits, etc.*

### Exercise No.2.2

Write the plural form of the following nouns.

1. Bus
2. Fly
3. Key
4. tomato
5. Pen
6. Pencil
7. Book
8. English class
9. Dog
10. Person
11. analysis
12. fish
13. sheep
14. deer
15. woman
16. equipment
17. leaf
18. life
19. phenomenon
20. hero heroes

## Third Week

### **Compound Nouns**

A compound noun contains two or more words that join together to make a single noun. Compound nouns can be two words written as one (closed form), such as softball and toothpaste. Words that are hyphenated (hyphenated form), such as six-pack and son-in-law are also compound nouns. Some pairs of separate words (open form), such as post office and upper class, that go together by meaning are compound nouns.

Words can be combined to form compound nouns. These are very common, and new combinations are invented almost daily. They normally have two parts. The first part tells us what kind of object or person it is, or what its purpose is. The second part identifies the object or person in question. Compound nouns often have a meaning that is different, or more specific, than the two separate words.



You have noticed that the compound noun can be written either as a single word, as a word with a hyphen, or as two words. There are no clear rules about this. A good rule of thumb is to write the most common compound nouns as one word, and the others as two words. The elements in a compound noun are very diverse parts of speech.



### Exercise No.2.3

Select “Yes” or “No” if in the following sentences we are using compound nouns.

1. I want to drink some cold water.
2. She has a new boy friend.
3. The blue bird is singing in the tree.
4. Let´s meet at the bus stop.
5. I have two alarm clocks.
6. Annie has a new boyfriend.
7. They are talking in the greenhouse.
8. She said, “Good afternoon Teacher”.
9. Antonie works in the can factory.
10. Elizabeth wants a English class right now.

## Fourth Week

### Countable and uncountable nouns

Nouns can be countable or uncountable. Countable nouns can be counted, e.g. an apple, two apples, three apples, etc. Uncountable nouns cannot be counted, e.g. air, rice, water, etc. When you learn a new noun, you should check if it is countable or uncountable and note how it is used in a sentence.

**Countable nouns**

Anything that can be counted, whether singular – a dog, a house, a friend, etc. or plural – a few books, lots of oranges, etc. is a countable noun. The following countable noun examples will help you to see the difference between countable and uncountable nouns. Notice that singular verbs are used with singular countable nouns, while plural verbs are used with plural countable nouns.

For positive sentences we can use a/an for singular nouns or some for plurals.

* There's a man at the door.
* I have some friends in New York.

For negatives we can use a/an for singular nouns or any for plurals.

* I don't have a dog.
* There aren't any seats.

**Uncountable nouns**

Anything that cannot be counted is an uncountable noun. Even though uncountable nouns are not individual objects, they are always singular and one must always use singular verbs in conjunction with uncountable nouns. The following uncountable noun examples will help you to gain even more understanding of how countable and uncountable nouns differ from one another. Notice that singular verbs are always used with uncountable nouns

Here are some examples of uncountable nouns:

* bread rice coffee information
* money advice luggage furniture

We use some with uncountable nouns in positive sentences and any with negatives.

* There's some milk in the fridge.
* There isn't any coffee.

### Gender nouns

In English we have three types of genders, masculine, feminine and neutral.

**Masculine nouns - definition**

A noun that denotes a male person or animal is said to be of the masculine gender. For example: boy, king, bull

**Feminine gender - definition**

A noun that denotes a female person or animal is said to be of the feminine gender. For example: girl, queen, cow

**Neuter gender - definition**

A noun that denotes a thing that is neither male nor female is said to be of a neuter gender. For example: leaf, fruit, pencil, paper

**Formation of feminine nouns by using different words - definition**

Feminine nouns may be formed by using entirely different words from masculine nouns. For example:

* Masculine - husband; Feminine - wife
* Masculine - bull; Feminine - cow
* Masculine - king; Feminine - queen

**Formation of feminine nouns by adding a syllable without dropping a vowel - definition**

Feminine nouns may be formed from the masculine by adding a syllable (such as -ess, -ine, -trix, -a, etc) without dropping the vowel of the masculine ending.

For example:

* Masculine - author; Feminine - authoress
* Masculine - poet; Feminine - poetess
* Masculine - shepherd; Feminine - shepherdess
* Masculine - hero; Feminine - heroine
* Masculine - testator; Feminine - testatrix
* Masculine - czar; Feminine – czarina.

**Formation of feminine nouns by adding a syllable and dropping a vowel - definition**

Feminine nouns may be formed by adding a syllable (-ess, -ine, -trix, -a, etc) after dropping the vowel of the masculine ending.

For example:

* Masculine - actor; Feminine - actress
* Masculine - tiger; Feminine - tigress
* Masculine - duke; Feminine - duchess

**Formation of feminine nouns by placing a word before or after - definition**

A feminine noun may be formed by placing a word before or after the word.

For example:

* Masculine - grandfather; Feminine - grandmother
* Masculine - landlord; Feminine - landlady
* Masculine - salesman; Feminine - saleswoman

**Changing masculine nouns to feminine nouns by other means - example**

There are different ways in which we may change the gender of the noun from masculine to feminine. One such way is by adding the word 'she' before the noun. For example: she-goat, she-wolf.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Masculine | Español | Feminine | Español |
| Dog | Perro | Bitch | Perra |
| Bull | Toro | Cow | Vaca |
| Drone | Zángano | Bee | Abeja |
| Gentleman | Caballero | Lady | Dama |
| Husband | Esposo | Wife | Esposa |
| Lord | Caballero | Lady | Dama |
| Uncle | Tío | Aunt | Tía |
| Nephew | Sobrino | Niece | Sobrina |
| Host | Anfitrion | Hostess | Anfitriona |
| Actor | Actor | Actress | Actriz |
| Stallion | Caballo | Mane | Yegua |
| Tiger | Tigre | Tigeress | Tigresa |
| Hero | Heroe | Heroine | heroina |
| Grandfather | Abuelo | Grandmother | Abuela |

### The possessive form of the noun

When a noun does not end in “S”, form the singular and sometimes the plural possessive by adding an apostrophe ‘s .

* The boy – The boy’s hat.
* The lady – The lady’s handbag.
* The girl – The girl’s ball.
* The children – The children’s games. Child

When a noun already ends in “S”, form the singular possessive by adding an apostrophe ’S and form the plural possessive by adding only an apostrophe ‘

* The boss – The boss’s chair
* Charles - Charles’s book
* The boys – The boys’ hats
* The ladies – The ladies’ handbags

Note that the possessive is used even when the noun modified is not expressed.

She went to Jonathan’s. (Jonathan’s home).

I have an appointment at the doctor’s. (The doctor’s office).

### Exercise No.2.4

Using the picture below ask about the name and favorites of your family.



What is your mother´s name?

My mother´s name is Alicia.