

Countries

Simple present

Affirmative Statements				Negative Statements			
I We You They	play	soccer.		I We You They	don't	play	soccer.
He She	plays			He She	doesn't	play	
Yes/No Questions				Short Answers			
Do	you	play	soccer?	Yes, I do .		No, I don't .	
Does	she			Yes, she does .		No, she doesn't .	
Wh- Questions				Other wh- Questions			
Who	plays	soccer on Saturdays?		How often Where When	do	you	play soccer?

~~Oscar doesn't has a soccer ball~~ - INCORRECT

Exercise

Spare = libre (noun), absolver (verb)

cook do eat go have **spend** want

A: How do you spend your spare time?

B: We _____ to the park almost every weekend.

A: Oh, yeah? What _____ you _____ there?

B: We _____ a barbecue and spend the day together.

A: That's nice. What kind of food _____ you _____?

B: We usually _____ beef or chicken, rice and beans, and tamales.

A: Delicious!

B: _____ you _____ to come with us this weekend?

A: Sure! That sounds great.

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A: do, spend

B: go

A: do, do

B: cook/eat

A: do, cook/eat

B: go

B: do, want

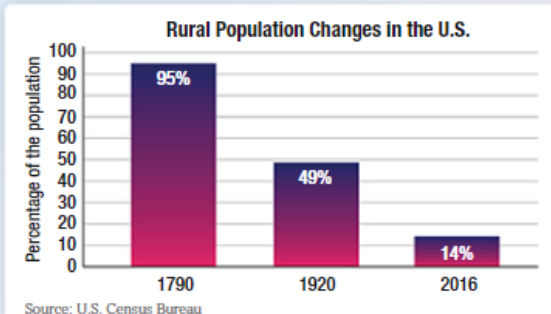
Population Changes in the U.S.

Where do people live in the U.S.? The answer to this question is changing. In the past, most people lived in the countryside. Nowadays, not many Americans want to live in rural areas. So who will live in these areas?

5 Who will keep them alive? One idea is immigrants.

Hundreds of years ago, most Americans lived and worked on farms. In 1790, almost all Americans lived in rural areas. During the 1800s and 1900s, more people began to move to cities. They moved to find jobs in factories and businesses. By 1920, more people

10 lived in urban areas than in the countryside. Today,



most Americans live in urban areas. In July 2016, less than 15 percent of the population lived in the countryside. The rural population of the U.S. is

15 falling.

This is a big problem for rural areas. What happens when many people leave an area? Stores and restaurants lose their customers. Schools and hospitals close. Residents have to travel many miles

20 every day. The area begins to die.

What is a possible solution to this problem? People from other countries, like refugees, can help. Refugees have to leave their own countries. They need to escape from war or poverty. Sometimes, they

25 come to the U.S. The government sends them to live in different places. Why not send them to rural areas?

For example, consider the small town of Clarkston, Georgia. Clarkston didn't have enough people. It asked the government to send 40,000 refugees. The government agreed. Many refugees live in Clarkston

30 now. They have brought new life to the town. People in places like Clarkston welcome immigrants. They know that immigrants are their hope for the future.

What is countryside?

It is the rural area of a country

1800 = One thousand eight hundred = eighteen hundred

Leave = abandon a place, forsaken a situation

Lose

Loss

Worthy = digno/Digna

Bar graph = gráfica de barras

Awful = pésimo

Dreadful = espantoso

Reading comprehension

A IDENTIFY. What is the main idea of the article?

- a. Hundreds of years ago, most people in the U.S. lived in the countryside.
- b. The rural population of the U.S. is falling, and immigrants can solve this problem.
- c. Clarkston, Georgia, asked the government to send refugees to their town.

The main idea is the most relevant concept of a text that covers its entirety

1. Where did most U.S. residents live in 1790?

In the rural areas

2. Why did many people move to urban areas?

To find jobs in factories and business

3. What percentage of U.S. residents lived in rural area in 2016?

15 percent

4. Why is low population a problem for rural areas?

Stores and restaurants lose their customers. Schools and hospitals close

5. What solution does the article propose?

Immigrants can move to rural areas

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Talk about places in the neighborhood

Tire (wheel made of some rubber material for cars)

Tyre

Diner

Dinner (supper)

Saloon



- A. Supermarket
- B. Post office
- C. Drugstore (Pharmacy)
- D. Diner (café, cafeteria)
- E. Cinema (movie theater, movie theatre)
- F. Shopping mall
- G. Hair salon

Adverbs of frequency

These words emphasize how often you perform something

Adverb	Subject	Adverb	Verb	
	We	always	shop	at the supermarket.
	She	rarely	watches	movies.
Sometimes Usually	they		play	in the park.
	They	sometimes		


Subject	be	Adverb	
I	am	usually	home on the weekend.
The café	is	never	open on Sunday.

Grammar summary:

- Adverbs of frequency appear before the verb
- Adverbs of frequency appear after the verb “be” (am, is, are, was, and were)

Maze = laberinto

Table of frequency

Adverbs of frequency	Frequency
Always	100%
Almost always	
Usually – generally – normally	
Often	
Sometimes	
Rarely – Seldom – occasionally	
Hardly ever	
Never	0%

Examples for the adverbs of frequency usage

1. Carlos never gets popcorn at the movie theater
2. Claudia often goes to the shopping mall
3. I rarely visit my friends during the week (working days)
4. I always get fun in this class
5. The engineer seldom speaks in Spanish
6. I hardly ever go to bed early
7. Luisa **is** almost always at the camera

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Quantifiers

	Quantifier	Count Noun	
There are	a few some several a lot of many	vegetables	in this dish.
There aren't	many any		
	Quantifier	Non-count Noun	
There's	a little some a lot of	meat	in this soup.
There isn't	much any		

There are a few **students** connected with camera

I want some of water

I want several liters of water

Common non-count nouns
Groups of similar items: baggage, clothing, equipment, furniture, garbage, money, cash, change, traffic
Drinks and fluids: water, coffee, tea, milk, oil, soda, soup, gasoline, blood
Foods: beef, bread, butter, cheese, chicken, chocolate, ice cream, lettuce, meat, pasta, rice, salad, sugar
Materials: glass, gold, paper, wood
Gases: air, oxygen, smoke, pollution
Concepts: advice, fun, health, homework, love, information, music, news, violence, work
Languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, Spanish
Fields of study: art, computer science, engineering
Entertainment: baseball, basketball, soccer, tai chi
Activities: driving, studying, swimming, walking
Nature: weather, fog, heat, humidity, lightning, rain, snow, thunder, wind, light, darkness, sunshine, electricity, fire