



Clase 2

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# Inglés

**Prof. Giuseppe Guiduccio**

# Daily routines

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# Daily routines

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Get up /get/;/ʌp/ \*

Get ready /get/;/redi/ \*

Have breakfast /həv/;/brekfəst/

Catch the bus /kætf/;/ðə/; /bʌs/

Get to school /get/;/tu/; /sku:l/

Teach /ti:tʃ/

Have lunch /həv/;/lʌntʃ/

Do my homeworks /du:/;/maɪ/;  
/hoʊmwɜːks/

Leave school /li:v/;/sku:l/

Meet my friends /mi:t/;/maɪ/;  
/frendz/

Have dinner /həv/;/dɪnər/

# Daily routines

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Get home /get/;/houm/

Take a shower /teɪk/;/ə/; /ʃaʊə/

Watch movies /wɒtʃ/;/mu:vɪs/

Go to bed /goʊ/;/tu/; /bed/

Sleep /sli:p/

Eat /i:t/

Drink /drɪŋk/

Study /stʌdi/

Nap /næp/

Work /wɜ:rk/

# Daily routines

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Get up /get/;/ʌp/

or

Wake up /weɪk/;/ʌp/

Get ready /get/;/redi/

Brush my teeth /brʌʃ/;/maɪ/;/ti:θ/

Wash my face /wɒʃ/;/maɪ/;/feɪs/

Comb my hair /koum/;/maɪ/;/heər/

Get dressed /get/;/drest/

# Relay game

## Round 1, translations



# Relay game

## Round 2, sentences



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## Guess who game





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# What have we learnt?

Questions 101

**Structure:** Do/Does + Subj + Verb + \_\_?

**Short answer:** Yes, subj + do/does

No, subj + do/does not



# How to form questions?

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- **Auxiliary** **verb**  
Do /du:/ or Does /dəz/ for he, she, it /ɪt/  
En este contexto, no significa nada. Simplemente nos hace entender que está empezando una pregunta.  
El sujeto va después del auxiliar y a seguir, como siempre, el verbo.

*Do you like football? Do you live in Spain?*

- **Atención!** Esto vale para verbos en *Present* o *Past*, no vale para otros tipos de verbos (auxiliares, modales etc...).

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# Some verbs

- **Irregulars**

Go > Went */went/* > Gone */gɒn/*

Sleep > Slept */slept/* > Slept

Eat > Ate */eit/* > Eaten */i:tən/*

Drink > Drank */dræŋk/* > Drunk */drʌŋk/*

# Some verbs

- **Irregulars**

Get > Got /gɒt/ > Got

Catch > Caught /kɔ:t/ > Caught

Have > Had /həd/ > Had

Teach > Taught /tɔ:t/ > Taught

Do > Did /dɪd/ > Done /dʌn/

Leave > Left /left/ > Left

- **Regulars**

Like /laɪk/

Live /lɪv/

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# Some prepositions

- **From**

Se traduce con “*de/desde*”.

*I am from Italy*

- **To**

Indica el movimiento *hacia* algún lugar, se traduce con “*a/hacia*”.

*I go to school*

Se puede usar también relacionada con el tiempo y traducirse como “*hasta*”.

*I work from 8 am to 7 pm*

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# Articles

- **Definite**

*"The"* para cosas/personas conocidas. Se pronuncia /ðə/ antes de una consonante o /ði/ antes de una vocal.

- **Indefinite**

*"A /ə/"* o *"an /ən/"* para cosas/personas no conocidas. Se usa *"an"* antes de sustantivos que empiezan por sonidos vocálicos.

*"An apple"* y no *"A apple"*.

# Possessives

- Adjectives

En la frase “*Brush my teeth*” el elemento “*my*” es un adjetivo posesivo porque, exactamente como en español, indica que somos poseedores de algo. Por lo tanto;

Possessive adjectives		
Personal pronoun	Possessive adjective	Example
1st p. sing. I	1st p. sing. MY	I like MY job
2nd p. sing. YOU	2nd p. sing. YOUR	You like YOUR job
3rd p. sing. HE	3rd p. sing. HIS	He likes HIS job
3rd p. sing. SHE	3rd p. sing. HER	She likes HER job
3rd p. sing. IT	3rd p. sing. ITS	It likes ITS owner
1st p.pl. WE	1st p.pl. OUR	We like OUR jobs
2nd p.pl. YOU	2nd p.pl. YOUR	You like YOUR jobs
3rd p.pl. THEY	3rd p.pl. THEIR	They like THEIR jobs

# Life in a day

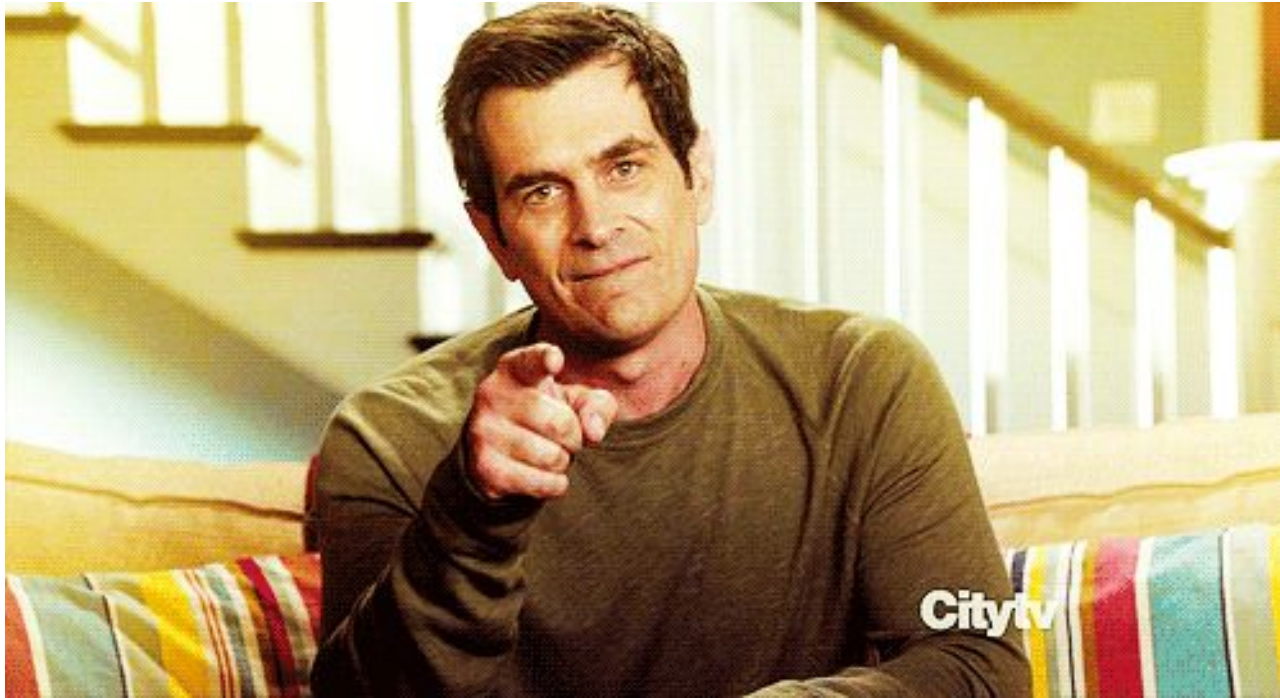


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# Your turn!





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# Non-compulsary

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[Miguel goes to UK](#)
- **Case study 1, Unit 2.**  
[Thieves at Notting Hills](#)

Related questions and explanations