



**SANTA ANA
Y SAN RAFAEL**

Madrid

English

1º AYF – 2022-2023

WARMING UP 1 st and 2nd week, 1st term

UNIT 1 – THIS IS THE NEW SALES MANAGER

TAKING ABOUT PEOPLE

Describing people | LearnEnglish Teens - British Council

- 1 - Aurelia is asking about Hannah's ...
 - 1 - boyfriend.
 - 2 - brother.
 - 3 - friend.
- 2 - Hannah's brother, Jem, has ...
 - 1 - long, brown hair.
 - 2 - a girlfriend.
 - 3 - a twin sister.
- 3 - Hannah has ...
 - 1 - one brother.
 - 2 - two brothers.
 - 3 - a brother and a sister.
- 4 - Alex and Jem ...
 - 1 - look different.
 - 2 - look the same.
 - 3 - have the same hair but different eyes.

UNIT 1 – THIS IS THE NEW SALES MANAGER TAKING ABOUT PEOPLE

Describing people | LearnEnglish Teens - British Council

1. That? Er, that's my, Jem.
2. And that's his girlfriend, Lucy. Thegirl with the,hair.
3. Alex and Jem are They're both
4. They're exactly the same! They're both and.....
5. They've both got,hair,eyes, andears!
6. They're not big. I think they're
7. And, has Alex got a..... ?

UNIT 1 – THIS IS THE NEW SALES MANAGER TAKING ABOUT PEOPLE

Describing people | LearnEnglish Teens - British Council

1. That? Er, that's my **brother**, Jem.
2. And that's his girlfriend, Lucy. The **pretty** girl with the **long, brown** hair.
3. Alex and Jem are **twins**. They're both **15 (fifteen)**.
4. They're exactly the same! They're both **tall** and **thin**.
5. They've both got **short, brown** hair, **green** eyes, and **big** ears!
6. They're not big. I think they're **cute**!
7. And, has Alex got a **girlfriend** ?

UNIT 1 – THIS IS THE NEW SALES MANAGER

TO BE VERB

[How to Use To Be in English - Using Be in English Grammar Lesson - Bing video](#)

•Verbo **to be** (en afirmativa)

Forma completa	Forma contraída	Ser	Estar
I am	I' m	Yo soy	Yo estoy
He is	He' s	Él es	Él está
She is	She' s	Ella es	Ella está
It is	It' s	Ello es	Ello está
You are	You' re	Tú eres	Tú estás
We are	We' re	Nosotros somos	Nosotros estamos
You are	You' re	Vosotros sois	Vosotros estáis
They are	They' re	Ellos son	Ellos están

• Verbo **to be** (en negativa)

Forma completa	Forma contraída	Ser	Estar
I am not	I' m not	Yo no soy	Yo no estoy
He is not	He' s not / He isn't	Él no es	Él no está
She is not	She' s not / She isn't	Ella no es	Ella no está
It is not	It' s not / It isn't	Ello no es	Ello no está
You are not	You' re not / You aren't	Tú no eres	Tú no estás
We are not	We' re not / We aren't	Nosotros no somos	Nosotros no estamos
You are not	You' re not / You aren't	Vosotros no sois	Vosotros no estáis
They are not	They' re not / They aren't	Ellos no son	Ellos no están

•Verbo **to be** (en interrogativa)

Pregunta	Ser	Estar
Am I...?	¿Yo soy...?	¿Yo estoy...?
Is he...?	¿Él es...?	¿Él está...?
Is she...?	¿Ella es...?	¿Ella está...?
Is it...?	¿Ello es...?	¿Ello está...?
Are you...?	¿Tú eres...?	¿Tú estás...?
Are we...?	¿Nosotros somos...?	¿Nosotros estamos...?
Are you...?	¿Vosotros sois...?	¿Vosotros estáis...?
Are they...?	¿Ellos son...?	¿Ellos están...?

UNIT 1 – THIS IS THE NEW SALES MANAGER TAKING ABOUT PEOPLE

Activity in pairs. Introducing your partner.

What's your name?

What do you do?

Where are you from in Spain/Ecuador....?

Are you married or single?

What are you into?

How old are you?

What nationality are you?

Where is your flat?

Who are you married to?

Where are you?

Geoff talks about Elsa: This is Elsa. She's 39 years old. She is a teacher. She's Spanish. She's from Seville. Her house is in the north of the city. She's divorced. She's into languages and reading. She's on the bus. She's on her way to the dentist's because she's worried about her teeth.

Elsa talks about Geoff: This is Geoff. He's 30 years old. He's a designer. He's Irish. He's from Dublin. His house is in the south of the city. He's married. He's into cooking and travelling. He's on the metro. He's on his way to the travel agency because he's worried about his trip to Istanbul.

CARDINAL NUMBERS

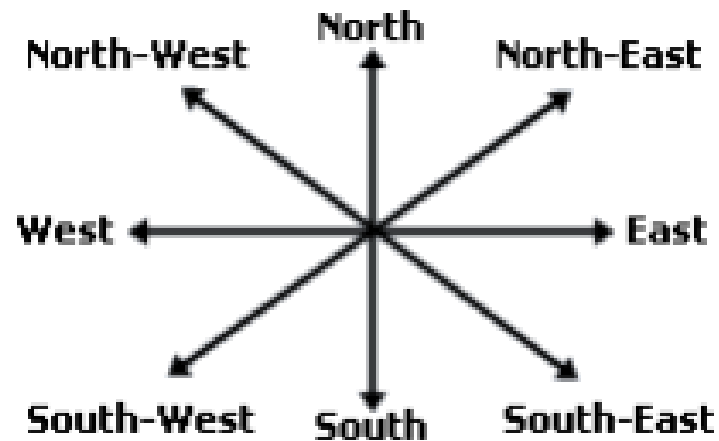
1.....one	11.....eleven	21.....twenty one
2.....two	12.....twelve	23.....twenty two
3.....three	13.....thirteen	23.....twenty three
4.....four	14.....fourteen	24.....twenty four
5.....five	15.....fifteen	25.....twenty five
6.....six	16.....sixteen	26.....twenty six
7.....seven	17.....seventeen	27.....twenty seven
8.....eight	18.....eighteen	28.....twenty eight
9.....nine	19.....nineteen	29.....twenty nine
10.....ten	20.....twenty	30.....thirty

10.....ten	60.....sixty	1000.....a thousand
20.....twenty	70.....seventy	
30.....thirty	80.....eighty	
40.....forty	90.....ninety	
50.....fifty	100.....a hundred	

ORDINAL NUMBERS

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

Directions



Days of Week

1. Monday
2. Tuesday
3. Wednesday
4. Thursday
5. Friday
6. Saturday
7. Sunday

SEASONS AND MONTHS

Spring	Summer	Fall / Autumn	Winter
March April May	June July August	September October November	December January February

January is the first month of the year.

February is the second month of the year.

March is the third month of the year.

April is the fourth month of the year.

May is the fifth month of the year.

June is the sixth month of the year.

July is the seventh month of the year.

August is the eighth month of the year.

September is the ninth month of the year.

October is the tenth month of the year.

November is the eleventh month of the year.

December is the twelfth month of the year.

•Uso de las preposiciones

<i>In front of</i>	Delante de
<i>Behind</i>	Detrás de
<i>Next to</i>	Al lado de
<i>Between</i>	Entre
<i>Opposite</i>	Enfrente de
<i>Near</i>	Cerca de

I	am	behind	you	Yo estoy detrás de ti.
You	are	behind	me	Tú estás detrás de mí.
He	is	behind	us	Él está detrás de nosotros.
She	is	behind	them	Ella está detrás de ellos.
It	is	behind	you	Ello está detrás de vosotros.
We	are	behind	him	Nosotros estamos detrás de él.
You	are	behind	her	Vosotros estáis detrás de ella.
They	are	behind	it	Ellos están detrás de ello.

Prepositions of Place



In the box



On the box



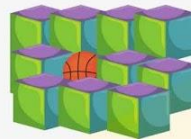
Under the box



Next to the box



Between
the boxes



Among
the boxes



In front of
the box



Behind
the box



Above the box



Below the box



Near the box



Far from the box

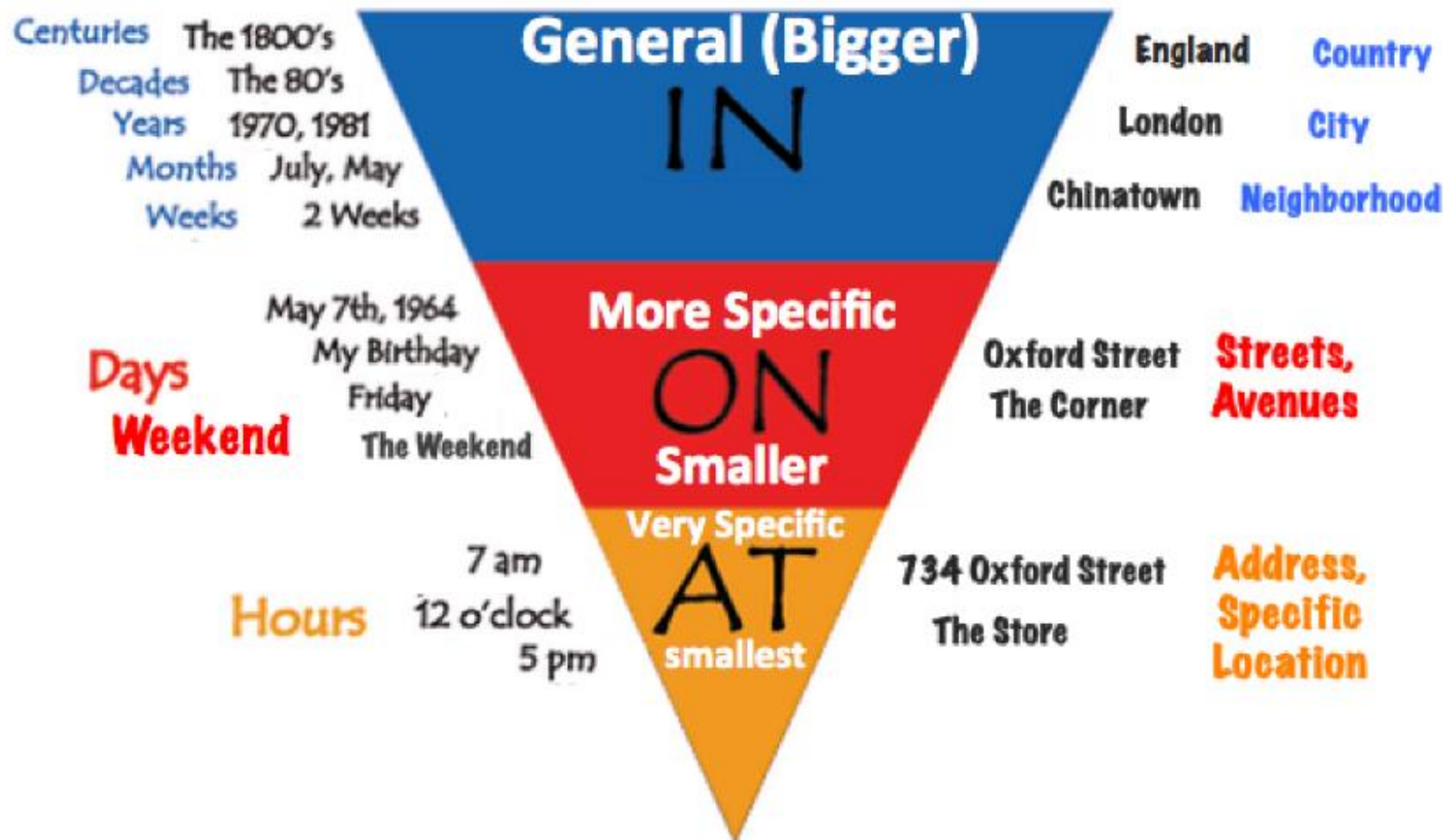


At the door



Place

Time IN – ON – AT Location



(777) LISTEN and DRAW & Prepositions of Place - YouTube

- Adjetivos con el verbo **to be**

<i>Annie is pregnant:</i>	está embarazada	<i>Kate is hungry:</i>	tiene hambre
<i>Ana is tired:</i>	está cansada	<i>Paco is cold:</i>	tiene frío
<i>Dave is blind:</i>	es ciego	<i>The driver is hot:</i>	tiene calor
<i>Carmen is injured:</i>	está lesionada	<i>The cat is sleepy:</i>	tiene sueño
<i>Tom is bored:</i>	está aburrido	<i>Pedro is thirsty:</i>	tiene sed

- *** Fíjate en que hemos usado **tres verbos distintos** en español para traducir el verbo **to be** con adjetivos: **ser, estar y tener**.

- Artículos demostrativos

Singular	
This	Esto / Este / Esta
That	Eso / Ese / Esa / Aquello / Aquel / Aquella
Plural	
These	Estos / Estas
Those	Esos / Esas / Aquellos / Aquellas

- Expresiones con el verbo **to be**

To be away

Estar fuera (de viaje)

To be out

Estar fuera (de la oficina)

To be on the phone

Estar al teléfono

To be on strike

Estar de huelga

To be on maternity leave

Estar de baja por maternidad

To be on sick leave

Estar de baja por enfermedad

Present Simple!

PRESENT SIMPLE?

We use the **Present Simple** for things that are *true in general*, or for things which are *repeated every day*, every week, every year, etc.



- The earth goes around the sun.
- I get up at 8 o'clock.
- During the week I have swimming practice on Mondays.
- I like chocolate.



TCHNIIENGLISH

There are **TWO** forms for Present Simple.



TCHNIIENGLISH

AFFIRMATIVE FORM

- I **play** soccer with my friends.
- We **like** watching Netflix every weekend.
- You **work** for an important company.
- They **live** in Madrid.



- He **reads** the Guardian every morning.
- She **likes** studying foreign languages.
- It **rains** a lot in winter.

NEGATIVE FORM

- I **do NOT live** in Mexico City.
 - We **do NOT watch** horror movies
 - You **do NOT do** your homework.
 - They **do NOT have** a pet.
-
- He **DOES NOT work** in Google.
 - She **DOES NOT live** in Canada.
 - It **DOES NOT belong** here

A bit more about the forms

SHORT FORM/SPELLING

Plural & I

DO NOT = **DON'T**

- I **DON'T** work in an office. My brother works in a bank.

Singular

DOES NOT = **DOESN'T**

- Sue **doesn't** eat breakfast.

SPELLING conjugation [AFFIRMATIVE]

-es after -s/-sh/-ch

pass -> passes

finish -> finishes

watch -> watches

-y -> -ies

study -> studies

try -> tries

do -> does

go -> goes

QUESTION FORM (???)

For most verbs we use the present simple of the verb do/ does + subject + base form, to make questions:

1 - I go to the cinema on Wednesdays (Sujeto + Verbo + complemento)

Do I go to the cinema on Wednesdays? (verbo To DO + Sujeto + Verbo + complemento)

- Yes, I do (go to the cinema on Wednesdays) or No, I don't

2 – Jack likes sports (Sujeto + Verbo + complemento)

Does Jack like sports? (Verbo To Do + Verbo + complemento)

- Yes, he does (like sports) or No, he doesn't

ADVERBS of frequency

We often use words in order to explain more about the time, for example *sometimes, often, usually*, etc.

Subject + Adverb of Frequency + verb

- She **ALWAYS** gets to work early.
- I **USUALLY** drive to work, but I **SOMETIMES** walk.
- We **OFTEN** sleep late on weekends.

ALWAYS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
USUALLY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
OFTEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GENERALLY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SOMETIMES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
RARELY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SELDOM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HARDLY EVER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
NEVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Present
continuous!**

Present continuos – When do we use it?

1. Describir acciones que ocurren en el momento exacto en que se habla o escrib
You are studying English.
2. Establecer contextos. Hablar de situaciones generales, personales o sociales, que ocurren en la actualidad. En estos casos, se puede acompañar por adverbios como currently, lately o these days, entre otros.
She is working a lot lately.
3. Adelantar hechos, citas, eventos o acciones que ocurrirán en el futuro. Quien habla debe estar seguro de que ocurrirán.
They are going to the zoo next Saturday.
4. Mencionar hechos temporales.
Today is snowing, but yesterday was sunny.
5. Describir acciones que ocurren constantemente. En estos casos la oración se refuerza con adverbios como always, forever, constantly, entre otros.
The birds are always singing since sunrise

Present continuos – How do we form it?

Afirmativo	Sujeto + verbo to be + verbo en gerundio + complemento
Negativo	Sujeto + verbo to be + not + verbo en gerundio + complemento
Interrogativo	Verbo to be + sujeto + verbo en gerundio + complemento

Present continuos – Affirmative, negative and question example

Conjugación en present continuous (listen)

Afirmativo

I am listening to music
You are listening to music
He is listening to music
She is listening to music
It is listening to music
We are listening to music
They are listening to music

Negativo

I am not listening to music
You are not listening to music
He is not listening to music
She is not listening to music
It is not listening to music
We are not listening to music
They are not listening to music

Interrogativo

Am I listening to music?
Are you listening to music?
Is he listening to music?
Is she listening to music?
Is it listening to music?
Are we listening to music?
Are they listening to music?

Present continuos – Reglas para la creación del gerundio -ing

•**Regla 1.** Todos los verbos terminan en *–ing*.

No hay que darle muchas vueltas a esto. Todo verbo conjugado en present continuous debe tener esta terminación.

Ejemplo: *The elephant is **playing** in the water.*

•**Regla 2.** Cuando un verbo termina en consonante, se debe **duplicar** la última letra para agregar la terminación *–ing*.

Ejemplo: *The jaguar is **running**.*

•**Regla 3.** Si el verbo termina en **e muda, se elimina esta letra** y se coloca la terminación *–ing*.

Ejemplo: *They are **dancing** cumbias.*

•**Regla 4.** Los verbos que terminan en **doble e conservan esta terminación** y agregan al final *–ing*.

Ejemplo: *I am **seeing** my lawyer next Monday.*

•**Regla 5.** Verbos terminados **en –ie colocan en su lugar una y + -ing**.

Ejemplo: *He is **lying** to his boss.*

Present continuos – Reglas para la creación del gerundio -ing

excepciones

Materia de ampliación (no en el temario de 1ºAyF)
La naturaleza de algunos verbos impide su conjugación en presente continuo en inglés, por lo que no suelen tener terminación -ing. Estos verbos son conocidos como “de estado” o stative verbs. ¿Qué señalan los stative verbs? Estados emocionales o mentales, sensaciones, comunicación y otros. Algunos ejemplos.....

Believe (creer)	Appear (aparecer)	Agree (estar de acuerdo)	Be (ser/estar)
Dislike (disgustar)	Hear (oír)	Astonish (asombrar)	Belong (pertenecer)
Doubt (dudar)	See (ver)	Deny (negar)	Concern (concernir)
Imagine (imaginar)	Seem (parecer)	Disagree (no estar de acuerdo)	Consist (consistir)
Know (saber)	Smell (oler)	Impress (impresionar)	Contain (contener)
Like (gustar)	Sound (sonar)		

<https://www.britishcouncil.org.mx/blog/present-continuous>