

Escuela de Educación Secundaria N°1

Chascomús

LENGUA EXTRANJERA

INGLES

3ero A - 2020

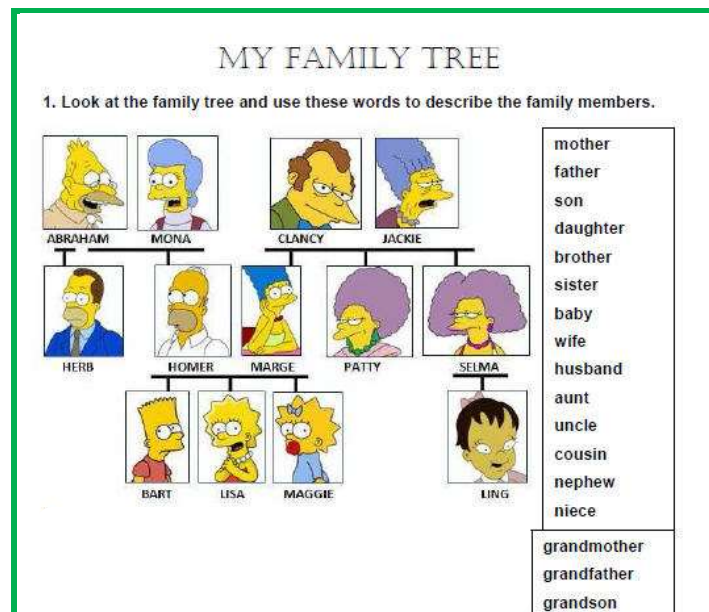
Trabajo Integrador - 30th November

Deadline (fecha de entrega): 11th December

Profesora Marisa Moretti

Consultas: 2241- 45 66 81

A Family



1) Look and the The Simpson's family in the picture and correct the sentences. Hacer true (verdaderas) sentences.

USE is / isn't // are / aren't and he, she or they (6 points)

Example: Bart **is** a doctor. Bart **isn't** a doctor, he **is** a student.

a) Bart is Lings' s father.

.....

.....

b) Bart is Maggie' s uncle.

.....

.....

c) Bart and Lisa **are** cousins.

.....

.....

2) Complete the sentences with is/isn't/are/ aren't (8 points)

a) Bart and Hormergrandson and grandfather. Theyfather and son.

b) Homer and Margeuncle and aunt. They.....husband and wife.

c) Barta dentist; he..... a student.

d) Lisaa teacher; shea student, too (=también)



Verbo To Be

Acá les dejo un videíto de YouTube muy corto y sencillo que nos va a explicar el verbo.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NbkyiO6mcYA>

Pero como dice el video...debemos saber los **pronombres** antes...Cuáles son?

Yo	I
Vos/ud	You
El	He
Ella	she
Ello/él ó ella (para no humanos)	It
Nosotros/as	We
Ustedes	You
Ellos/as	They

Vamos a practicar los **pronombres personales!** (En Inglés se dicen **Subject Pronouns**)

A) Reemplazar los nombres con pronombres personales (*subject pronouns*): **I, YOU, WE, THEY, HE, SHE or IT**

1) Sophie, Milena y Mariana = **They**

2) Carla, Peter and I = **we**

3) Messi  =

4) Azucena, the school master =

4) Our school  =

5) Doctor Pérez  =

6) the dog



=

7) the dog, and the cat



=

8) the desk and the chair



=

9) the whiteboard



=

10) My school partners



=

11) Argentina



=

12) Buenos Aires Province



=

13) My school partners and I

=

Formas del Verbo Be

Verb "to be": Present		
Pronoun	Affirmative	Negative
I	I am - I'm	I am not - I'm not
you	you are - you're	you are not - you aren't
he	he is - he's	he is not - he isn't
she	she is - she's	she is not - she isn't
it	it is - it's	it is not - it isn't
we	we are - we're	we are not - we aren't
they	they are - they're	they are not - they aren't
you	you are - you're	you are not - you aren't

Lingokids

Afirmativo del verbo *to be*: AM('m) IS('s) ARE ('re)

Formas completas

I am Marisa (yo soy Marisa)
you are Javier (vos sos Javier)
he/she/it is at school ...
we/they/you are at home ...

=

Formas abreviadas

I'm Marisa (yo soy Marisa)
you're Javier (vos sos Javier)
he's/she's/it's at school ...
we're/they're/you're at home ...

Negativo del verbo *to be*:

Formas completas

I am not Javier (Yo no soy Javier) =
you are not Marisa (Vos no sos Marisa) =
he ó she ó it is not at school _____
we ó they ó you are not teachers _____

Formas abreviadas

I'm not Javier (Yo no soy Javier)
You aren't Marisa (Vos no sos Marisa)
he ó she ó it isn't at school.
we ó they ó you aren't teachers

Veamos algunos ejemplos de oraciones en inglés con el verbo *to be* en presente para sus distintos usos.

Están en Afirmativo y negativo:

Para hablar de nombres:

Ella es Sheila. - *She is* Sheila.

Ella no es Sheila. *She isn't* Sheila.

Para hablar de edad:

Él **tiene** seis años de edad. - *He is 6 years old.*

El **no tiene** siete años de edad... *He isn't 7 years old*

Para expresar emociones:

Lauren y Sandra **están** felices. - *Lauren and Sandra are happy.*

Lauren y Sandra **no están** felices. *Lauren and Sandra aren't happy*

Para hablar de nacionalidades:

Nosotros **somos** de Tailandia - *We are from Thailand.*

Nosotros **no somos** de Tailandia. *We aren't from Thailand*

Para hablar de profesiones:

Vos **no sos** un pintor, vos **sos** un cantante. - *You aren't a painter, you are a Singer.*

Para decir el lugar donde se encuentra alguien.

Ellos **están** en la escuela. *They are at school*

Ellos **no están** en la escuela. *They aren't at school. They aren't students*

3) Mirá este video explicativo de esta actividad 3

<https://youtu.be/MUO4Xpdyrvo>



A) Mirá los dibujos y completá con las formas que correspondan del verbo Be.

Usá verb BE (is /isn't /// are /aren't) y los pronombres correctos (he, she, it, they)



A: He Tevez?

B: Yes, he.....



A:she Carla Peterson?

B: No, she..... SheLally E.



A:River Plate a rugby team?

B: No,..... isn't. It..... a football team.



A: this a football team?

B: Yes,is .

A:Showmatch a soap opera? (soap opera=telenovela)

B: No, isn't! It.....an entertainment tv programme.



A: The Simpsons a videogame?

B: No, aren't.

They.....a tv programme.



A:this a news programme? (News programme= noticiero)

B: No, It..... a soap opera.

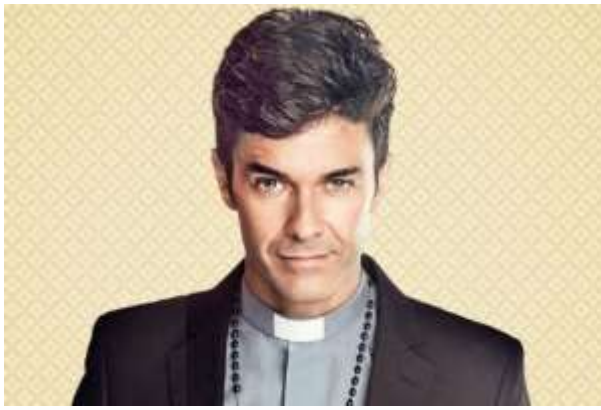
Ahora completá los párrafos:



They.....The Pumas. They..... an Argentinian rugby team. They.....20 players (jugadores) in total.



..... is Leonel Messi. He.....Argentinian. He.....a rugby player.
He a football player. He..... is from Santa Fé province. Hein Argentina now(ahora). He..... in Barcelona.



This (-)a real priest (=sacerdote). He.....a football player or rugby player! What's his job? He.....an actor. He (-)from Santa Fé. He..... Buenos Aires city. He..... the priest in *Esperanza Mía*. *Esperanza Mía* a soap opera.



This..... the best FLAG in the world!

It..... light blue and White. It.....our (nuestra) flag!

4) Mirá este videito explicativo para hacer esta actividad 4:

<https://youtu.be/MLDoaoQiTxI>



Temas: *There is...* ó *There are...* y Partes de la Casa.

Este verbo nos va a servir para describir muchas cosas.

Para contar que **hay** ó **no hay** en un lugar, en tu casa, en tu cuarto, en tu mochila, en el supermercado, en la escuela...etc, etc...

Apuntes

Empecemos... El verbo se llama...*there is...* ó *there are...*

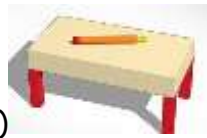
Affirmativo

There is = quiere decir **HAY** (pero... cuando es **uno sólo**)

There are = quiere decir **HAY** (pero...cuando es **más de uno**)

Examples, look (mirá):

There is one pencil on the table (**Hay** un lápiz sobre la mesa)



There are many pencils on the table (**Hay** muchos lápices sobre la mesa)



Negativo

There isn't quiere decir **NO HAY** (pero... cuando se refiere **a uno sólo**)

There aren't quiere decir **NO Hay** (pero... cuando se refiere **a más de uno**)

Examples, look (mirá):

There isn't a pencil on the table (**NO HAY** lápices sobre la mesa)

There aren't any pencils on the table (**NO HAY** lápices sobre la mesa)



1) Practiquemos

Hagamos 12 oraciones con lo que ves en el **bedroom** (habitación) Una oración ya está hecha en el **example** (ejemplo).

Van a necesitar usar **there is** ó **there are** (**trick...!**trampita: vas a necesitar una sólo vez *there are* !)



THE BEDROOM

Example

1) *In the bedroom there is one bed.* one= 1 //// a /an =uno /una= a chair ó an orange

2)

3)

4)

5)

6)

- 7)
- 8)
- 9)
- 10)
- 11)
- 12)

Look at (mirá) the Parts of a house (Mirá las partes de una casa)



2) Mirá las descripciones de las casas que están al final de esta actividad (algunas dices Amy, Ben, etc...) para poder hacer el ejercicio **a)** y **b)** de acá abajo:

a) Tenés que describir al menos dos casas usando **there is / there isn't** or **there are / there aren't**

b) Y por último, describís la tuya ("In my house...")

Example

In Amy's house there isn't a garden . There is a kitchen and a livingroom. There is a basement. There is one bedroom. There is one bathroom and one basement (todo este ejemplo lo hice mirando el dibujo de la casa de Amy)

Vocabulary: (en el dibujo de las partes de la casa tené más vocabulary)

Garden: jardín (**big garden:** gran jardín)

Basement: subsuelo

Boiler : caldera (in the basement)

Laundry: lavadero (generalmente in the basement)

Stairs: escaleras

Hall: hall de entrada

Room: habitación (my room= mi cuarto)

Parent's room: habitación de los padres

Fireplace: hogar a leña

Dining room: comedor

Ground floor: Planta baja

Floor: piso (**There is one floor**= hay un piso///// **There are two floors**= hay dos pisos)

Study: escritorio

Attic: ático, buhardilla (la parte de más arriba de una casa de varios pisos)



Amy

location: London
address: 45 Palm Street
floors: 2
garden: no
basement: yes (storage closet, boiler room)
downstairs: hall, stairs, living room, kitchen
upstairs: bedroom, bathroom
in my room: armchair, bed, bedside table, chest of drawers, lamp, pictures



Ben

location: Liverpool
address: 63 Oak Street
floors: 2
garden: yes (big)
basement: yes (laundry room, boiler)
downstairs: kitchen, dining room, bathroom
upstairs: parents' bedroom, my room
in my parents' room: bed, fireplace, lamp, pictures, rug, shelves, vase



Susan

location: Plymouth
address: 143 Chester Road
floors: 3
garden: no
basement: no
ground floor: hall, stairs, living room
first floor: kitchen, dining room, laundry room
second floor: parents' room, my room, bathroom
in the kitchen: fridge, cooker, cupboards, sink



Jack

location: Edinburgh
address: 256 Hunter Street
floors: 2
garden: yes (small)
basement: yes (boiler, study)
attic: yes (storage closet)
downstairs: living room, kitchen, dining room
upstairs: bedroom, bathroom
in the living room: armchair, TV set, fireplace, shelf, lamp



Diana

location: Birmingham
address: 91 Kingsway Road
floors: 2
garden: yes (big)
basement: yes (study, laundry room)
downstairs: living room, kitchen, dining room
upstairs: 2 bedrooms, bathroom
in the bathroom: bathtub, shower, washbasin, toilet



Stuart

location: Glasgow
address: 223 Hamilton Street
floors: 2
garden: no
basement: no
downstairs: living room, kitchen, laundry room
upstairs: bedroom, bathroom, study
in the study: desk, chair, computer, bookshelves, light

5) Mirá el video explicativo de esta actividad 5

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5yL44ghHWeo>



Vamos a trabajar todo sobre Chascomús y sus lugares.

A) Colocá el número que le corresponde a cada dibujo. (El vocabulario está en la página de abajo, en el punto **B)**)

PLACES IN THE CITY

1. Hospital
2. Park
3. Bus stop
4. Bank
5. Post office
6. Museum
7. Church
8. Firefighter station
9. Train station
10. Shop
11. Police station
12. Library

www.thefairyprint.com Photocopiable © Belin Montreal Inc.

B) Miremos cómo se dicen algunos lugares en Inglés...vas a ver que son fáciles de aprender ✓

Places in the city=	Lugares de la ciudad	Places in the city =	Lugares de la ciudad
1-Hospital	Hospital	7-Church	Iglesia
2-Park	Parque	8-Fire Station	Estación de Bomberos
3- Bus Stop	Parada de colectivo	9-Train Station	Estación de Trenes
4-Bank	Banco	10- Shop	negocio
5- Post Office	Correo	11-Police Station	Estación de Policía
6- Museum	Museo	12- Library	Biblioteca

C) Mirá los dibujos. Abajo de cada uno tenés escrito cómo se dicen en Inglés.

Abajo del nombre en Inglés tenés que escribir cómo se dicen en castellano. Vas a ver que no vas a necesitar el diccionario! (El de la **Carnicería** ya está hecho como ejemplo!)



BUTCHER'S

Carnicería



PHARMACY



PETROL/ GAS STATION



GREENGROCER'S



BAKER'S



SUPERMARKET



SPORTS CENTER (Club)



CHURCH



SCHOOL

Revision (Revisión)

There is... ó There are... y lugares de nuestra ciudad!

Let's revise (=Vamos a repasar!)

Para contar que **hay** ó **no hay** en un lugar, en tu casa, en tu cuarto, en tu mochila, en el supermercado, en la escuela, en nuestra ciudad, en el mundo...etc, etc...usamos **There is** ó **There are**

Apuntes

Empecemos... El verbo se llama...**there is**... ó **there are**...

Afirmativo

- **There is** = quiere decir **HAY** (pero... cuando es uno sólo) (There is one Cathedral in Chascomús)
- **There are** = quiere decir **HAY** (pero...cuando es más de uno) (There are many hotels in Chascomús)

Negativo

- **There isn't** = quiere decir **NO HAY** (pero... cuando se refiere a una sola cosa)
- **There aren't** = quiere decir **NO HAY** (pero...cuando es más de uno)

Questions (Preguntas)

- **Is there...?** = **Hay...?** (pero... cuando se refiere a una sola cosa)

A: Is there a Cathedral in Chascomús?

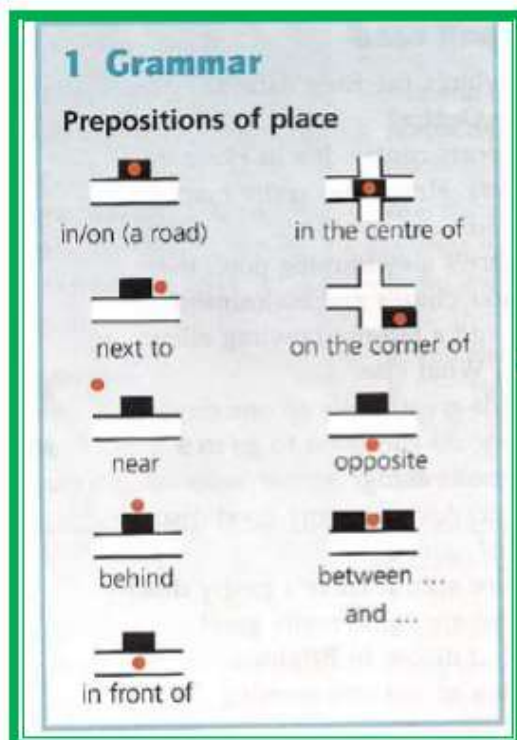
B: Yes, there is! It's in Lavalle and Sarmiento Streets.

- **Are there...?** = **Hay...?** (pero... cuando es más de uno)

A: Are there shopping malls in Chascomús? (Hay shoppings en Chascomús?)

B: No, there aren't. (No, no hay.) ó si hubiese shoppings, contestamos: **Yes, there are.**

E) Prepositions of Place= Preposiciones de Lugar



1 Grammar

Prepositions of Place

In/on: en __-In Mitre Avenue

In the center of: en el centro de

Next to: al lado de

On the corner of: en la esquina de

Near: cerca

Opposite: en frente

Behind: atrás

Between...and...: entre....y....

In front of: delante de

Usemos lo visto en toda esta actividad! **Let's practice!**

Ahora imagínate que se levantó la cuarentena, se abre el turismo y te encontrás con un turista que te consulta en Inglés por un lugar y le tenés que indicar la dirección.



Mirá el mapa de Chascomús que tenés en la hoja de más arriba.

G) Look at the example (mirá el ejemplo) **and complete the sentences** (completá las oraciones)

Example:

La persona A está en el Reloj.

A: Excuseme, is there a supermarket near here? (Disculpe, hay un supermercado cerca de acá?)

B: Yes, there is. (Sí, hay.)

A: Where is it? (Dónde está?)

B: It's in Mitre Avenue **between** Jorge Newbery **and** Lavalle Street.

A: Thanks so much! (Muchas gracias!)

1) La persona A está cerca del Reloj, en el centro.

A: Excuseme, is there a Baker's near here?

B: Yes, there

A: is it?

B: It's **on the corner of** Casalins street andavenue. (Está en la esquina de las calles.....y.....)

A: Thanks! (Gracias!)

2) La persona está Washington y Arenales (quiere ir a un bar que esté abierto al mediodía...me parece que tiene cerca a Teófilo Bar:)

A: Excuseme... Is a bar near here?

B:, there is.

A: Where it?

B: It's on theof Libres del Sur andstreets.

A:!

- 3) Y 4) Ahora te toca a vos: crea dos diálogos parecidos. Dónde te encontrás con la persona? Qué lugar te pregunta para llegar?

Notes (Apuntes)

✚ Fíjate que **there is** se puede abreviar y queda **there's** y significa lo mismo:

There is a television in the picture in exercise 1 (hay una televisión en el dibujo 1)

There's a television in the picture in exercise 1 (hay una televisión en el dibujo 1)

✚ A veces necesitamos usar la letra "**a**" que significa "un ó una" Se usa para **TODAS LAS ORACIONES** (afirmativas, negativas e interrogativas (=questions))

Look (= mirá):

There's a clock (reloj) in the picture (Hay un reloj en el dibujo)

✚ Y también podemos necesitar usar "**some**" cuando no sabemos las cantidades, que significa "algo de" / "algunas" / "algunos". Se usa solo para oraciones afirmativas!!!

Look (= mirá):

(+) **There are some toys** (juguetes) in the picture. (Hay algunos juguetes en el dibujo)

(+) **There's some bread** on the table (Hay algo de pan en la mesa)

✚ Y también tenemos la palabra "**any**" que según el contexto, significa nada de, ningún, ninguna, ningunos): Se usa en oraciones interrogativas (=questions) ó negativas!!

Look:

(-) **There isn't any bread** on the table (No hay nada de pan en la mesa)

(?) **Is there any bread** on the table? (¿Hay algo de pan en la mesa?)

Afirmativas

	Forma Completa	Forma Abreviada
Para una sola cosa	there is	there's
Para más de una cosa...	there are	

Negativas

	Forma Completa	Forma Abreviada
Para una sola cosa	there is not	there isn't
Para más de una cosa...	there are not	there aren't

Mirá el dibujo (picture) y hacé un círculo a las opciones correctas en las oraciones de abajo



► There's / There isn't a sofa.

- 1 There's / There isn't a desk.
- 2 There are / There aren't some flowers.
- 3 There's / There isn't a guitar.
- 4 There are / There aren't any books.
- 5 There's / There isn't a phone.
- 6 There are / There aren't two mirrors.
- 7 There are / There aren't some toys.
- 8 There's / There isn't a ball.

12 16.1 Look at the picture in exercise 1 and complete the sentences with *There's*, *There are*, *There isn't*, *There aren't*. Listen and check.

► There are some chairs.

- 1 _____ a table.
- 2 _____ a bag.
- 3 _____ any children.
- 4 _____ a lamp.
- 5 _____ two windows.
- 6 _____ any shoes.
- 7 _____ a cupboard.
- 8 _____ a computer.

Mirá el dibujo (picture) del ejercicio 1 de arriba.

Yo voy a escribir oraciones sobre lo que se ve en ese picture; como las de acá abajo, en el example 1 y el example 2.

Example 1

There's a dog... (Hay un perro)

Y si vos ves que es falso (false) contestas: → False! There isn't a dog.

Example 2

There are six chairs (Hay seis sillas)

Y vos si vos ves que es verdadero (true) contestas: → True! There are six chairs.

Listo? Ready?

- 1) There isn't a table.
- 2) There aren't any windows (ventanas).
- 3) There's a lamp
- 5) There are some toys (jugetes)
- 6) There's a television.
- 7) There aren't any chairs.
- 8) There isn't a clock
- 9) There are some magazines (revistas)

Notes (Apuntes)

Questions (Preguntas) - Short Answers (Respuestas cortas)

✚ Para hacer **questions** (preguntas) **invertimos** los verbos...

En vez de preguntar *There is a pencil on the table?* (así está mal☹...) Se escribe así:

Teacher: *Is there a pencil on the table?* (¿Hay un lápiz sobre la mesa?)

Vos (you): *Yes, there is!* (Sí, hay!) (**Short Answer**= Respuesta corta)

En vez de preguntar *There are any pencils on the table?* (así está mal☹...) Se escribe así:

Are there some pencils on the table? (¿Hay algunos lápices sobre la mesa?)

You (vos): *Yes, there are* (Sí, hay.) (**Short Answer**= Respuesta corta)

questions

Para una sola cosa

Is there ...?

Hay..?

Para más de una cosa...

Are there ...?

Hay..?

Short answers

Para una sola cosa

Yes, there is.

No, there isn't.

Para más de una cosa...

Yes, there are.

No, there aren't.

***4**

Completar las preguntas con **Is there...** ó **Are there...**

Complete the questions with **Is there** or **Are there**.

► Are there any computers in your school?

1 _____ a desk in your bedroom?

2 _____ any flowers in your classroom?

3 _____ a phone in your bag?

4 _____ any books in your bedroom?

5 _____ any televisions in your school?

6 _____ a sofa in your house?

7 _____ any pictures in your bedroom?

8 _____ a pencil in your bag?

9 _____ any spiders in your house?

0 _____ a mirror in your classroom?

***5** Mirá el dibujo. Hacer un círculo en la palabra que corresponde en la pregunta. Y escribí una respuesta corta. Fijate cuándo usan **A**, **some** ó **any** en las oraciones

Look at the picture. Circle the question word and write the short answer.



- Is / Are there any books?
Yes _____, there are _____.
- 1 Is / Are there a phone?
_____, there _____.
- 2 Is / Are there a banana?
_____, there _____.
- 3 Is / Are there any pencils?
_____, there _____.
- 4 Is / Are there a ruler?
_____, there _____.
- 5 Is / Are there any apples?
_____, there _____.

***6** Now it's your turn (Ahora es tu turno).

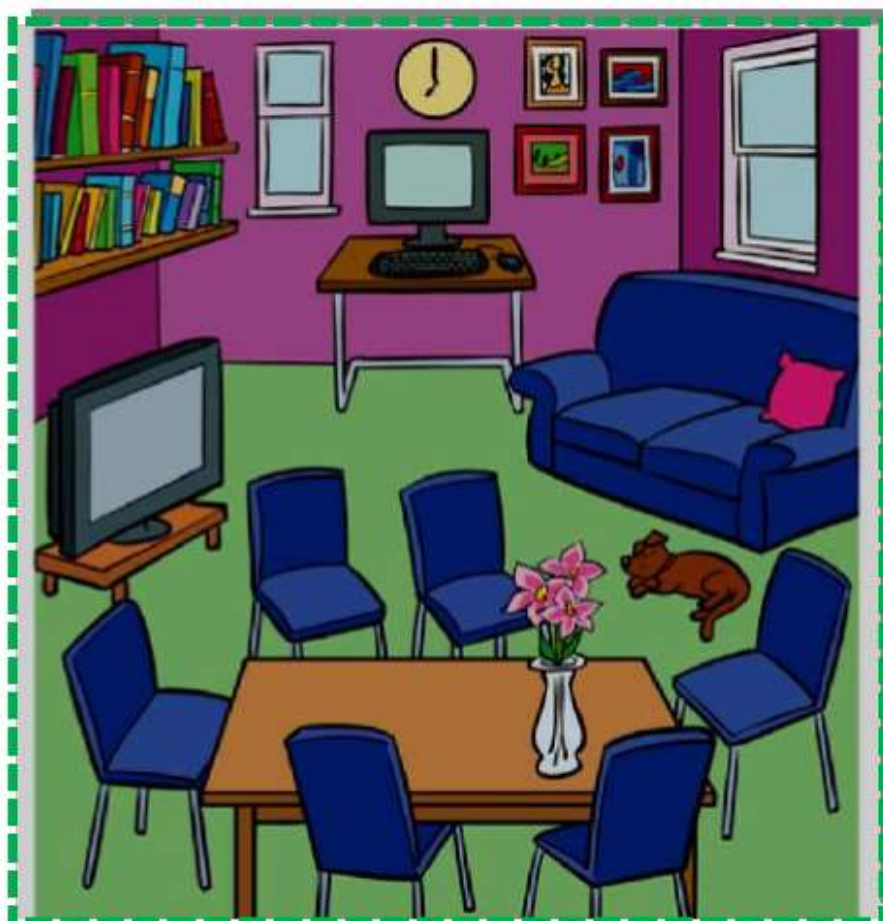
Escribí **questions** (preguntas) and **short answers** (respuestas cortas).

Usá este vocabulary: *Tv, pictures (cuadros), books, windows, mirror, sofa, cushion, chairs, cat, dog, parrot, bananas, oranges, Flower pot, chairs (sillas)*

Acordate de usar bien **a, some** y **any**... repasá la explicación está en el apunte de la pag. 1! 😊

Look at the examples:

- 1) **Question:** Is there **a TV** in the picture? **Short Answer:** Yes, there is
- 2) Are there **any books** in the picture? Yes, there are.
- 3) Are there **2 sofas** in the picture? No, there aren't!



Link para ver tutorial explicativo de todaaa esta actividad!!!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xqEepbiFq5w&feature=voutu.be>

Vamos a ver el pasado del Verbo Be (= ser ó estar): **Was** / **Were**

*I **was** in Lezama yesterday...* = yo **estaba** en Lezama ayer...

*They **weren't** in Castelli yesterday. They **were** in Lezama yesterday*

Ellos **no estaban** en Castelli ayer. Ellos **estaban** en Lezama ayer.

Cómo se usa el verbo Be en el pasado

Afirmativo	Negativo	Interrogativo
I was at a party yesterday*	I wasn't at a party yesterday	Was I at a party yesterday?
You were at a party Yesterday	You weren't at a party Yesterday	Were you at a party yesterday?
We were at a party Yesterday	We weren't at a party Yesterday	Were we at a party yesterday?
They were at a party Yesterday	They weren't at a party Yesterday	Were they at a party yesterday?
He was at a party yesterday	Pedro wasn't at a party yesterday	Was he at a party yesterday?
She was at a party yesterday	María wasn't at a party yesterday	Was she at a party yesterday?
It was at a party yesterday	It wasn't at a party yesterday	Was it at a party yesterday?

(*at a party yesterday: en una fiesta ayer)

PRONOMBRES PERSONALES		
I	Yo	
You	vos/tú/ uds	
We	Nosotros/as	
They	Ellos/as	
He	Él	
She	Ella	
It	El ó ella para no humanos	(It is a dog/ It is a school)

A) Mirá los dibujos. Combiná los dibujos con las oraciones de abajo.

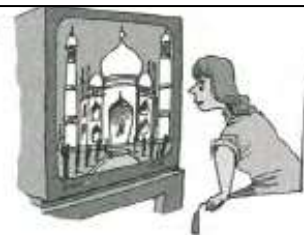
a.



b.



c.



d.



e.



f.



g.



- | | |
|---|--|
| <u> e </u> 1. The movie was exciting. | <u> </u> 5. The television show was boring. |
| <u> </u> 2. The television show was funny. | <u> </u> 6. The man was asleep at the movies. |
| <u> </u> 3. The man was alone at the movies. | <u> </u> 7. The television show was scary. |
| <u> </u> 4. The movie was interesting. | |

Vocabulary para esta página

Movie: película /// **Exciting:** excitante

//////// **Boring:** aburrido

Funny: gracioso

//////// **asleep:** dormido

TheMan= el hombre /// **Alone:** solo (de estar solo)

//////// **scary:** estremecedor/ que dá miedo

At themovies: en el cine

Interesting: interesante

B) Completá el diario de Kathy...usá **was, wasn't // were/weren't**

April 15

Yesterday was 1. great. I wasn't 2. alone. I was 3. with Mark. We were 4. at a movie. The movie was 5. *Frankenstein's Uncle*. It was 6. really funny.

Amanda and Josh were 7. with Mark and me. They stopped by my house, but

Yo= I

I wasn't 8. home. Amanda doesn't know Mark and I wasn't 9. together.

C) Ponélas oraciones en orden. Mirá a las personas en los dibujos...Qué hacían anoche ó ayer?Dónde estaban?

Usá el verbo en negativo: **was/wasn't // were/weren't** to en afirmativo **was/were**: Los dibujos muestran un lugar y las oraciones a veces mencionan otro.... después de escribirlas, leelas para ver si coinciden con lo que muestra el dibujo.

Ejemplo:



1. (Bill and Steve / at a movie / last night)

Bill and Steve **weren't** at a movie last night. (Bill y Steve **no estaban** en el cine)



2. (Jeremy / at a soccer game / yesterday)

Jeremy was at a soccer game yesterday

Vocabulary para esta página

Great: genial, grandioso, buenísimo /// **Alone:** solo (=de estar solo)

At a movie: en un cine (movie= película)

Really funny: realmentedivertido

With: con (with Mark and me= con Mark y yo)

Last night: anoche

Soccer game: juego de football Americano /// **yesterday:** ayer



3. (Tim and Jessica / at a play / yesterday)



4. (Judy / at a party / last night)



5. (Mark / at a soccer game / yesterday)



6. (Amy, Steve, and Jenny / at a party / last night)

Vocabulary para esta página

At a play: en una obra de teatro.

at a party: en una fiesta

Last night: anoche

Soccer game: juego de football Americano ///

yesterday: ayer

D) Corregí las conversaciones 1, 2, 3 y 4.

Tienen siete errores. El primero ya está corregido!

- Were they*
1. A: ~~They were~~ at home yesterday?
B: Yes, they was.
2. A: Hi. How it going?
B: Great.
3. A: Were the movie funny yesterday?
B: No, it isn't.
4. A: Where were you the last night?
B: Was at home.

8)

Mirá el video explicativo de ésta activity:

(Watch the explainer video of this activity)

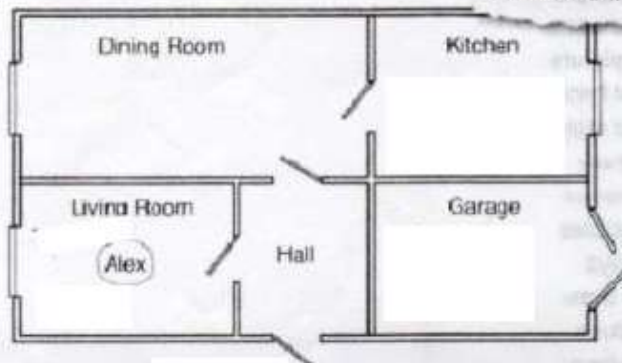
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZUiMZfg0vXI&feature=youtu.be>



9A

You're a detective!

1 Read about the robbery. Find out where each person was at 4.40. Draw a circle for each person on the plan of the house. Write the first names in the circles.



Famous painting stolen

At 4.30 on Sunday this famous painting was in the dining room of Morton House, the home of Russian millionaire Alex Popov. But at 4.45 it wasn't there ...



Al final del texto tenés el vocabulario.

Alex Popov –
millionaire art collector

Ian Grubber –
Mr Popov's friend

James Cole –
Mr Popov's chauffeur

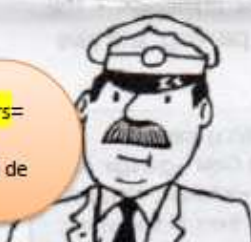
Ana Popov –
Mr Popov's mother



I was in the dining room at 4.30. Then I was in the living room with my mother.



I was in the swimming pool. Mrs Popov and Mrs Cole were in the kitchen.



I was in the garage. I was with Jimmy.



I was in the living room. My son was with me.

Janice Cole – the
cook at Money House

Natasha Popov –
Mr Popov's wife

Lenny Rock –
the security guard

Jimmy Cole –
James Cole's son



I was with Mrs Popov. My husband wasn't with me.



I was in the kitchen with Mrs Cole. Mr Grubber was in the swimming pool.



I was in front of the house all the time.



I was with my father.

1) Luego de leer a cada personaje, poné el nombre de los que estaban en cada parte de la casa (fijate en el plano... y allí escribís quién estaba en cada lugar de la casa).

2) You're a detective (Was.../ Were...) Contestá las preguntas sobre el Robo...

A) What was stolen (robado) at Morton House? _____

B) Where was the painting (pintura/cuadro)? _____

C) Was the painting in the house at 4:45? _____

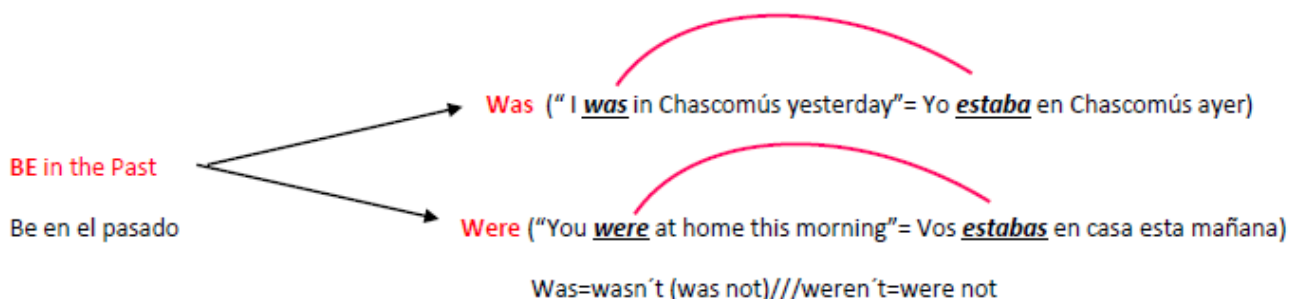
D) What's Alex Popov's occupation? He was a/an _____

E) Who was Mr Popov with? _____ (who= quién /// with= con)

F) Was Lenny Rock in the swimming pool? _____

G) Who was the robber? _____

Verb Be in the Past.



Vocabulary:

Robbery: robo

Each person: cada persona

Find out: averiguar

Famous painting: cuadro famoso

It wasn't there...: no estaba allí

Stolen: robado

Where: dónde

What: qué

Who: quién

Occupation: ocupación