

VERB TO BE (AM / IS / ARE)

USAGE



- **Status**

How **are you**? I **am** fine, thanks.

- **Profession / occupation**

What do you do? I **am** a chef.

- **Age**

How old **are you**? I **am** 20 years old.

- **Nationality/ country**

Where **are you** from?

I **am** from Colombia.

What's **your** nationality?

I **am** Colombian

- **Places**

Where **are you**?

I **am** at the office

YES / NO QUESTIONS

I	→	AM
HE	→	IS
SHE	→	
IT	→	
WE	→	ARE
YOU	→	
THEY	→	

Are you an actor?

No, I **am not**. I **am** a student.

Is she a nurse?

No, she **is not**. She **is** a doctor.

Are you from Colombia?

Yes, I **am**. I **am** from Bogotá.

Is he from Canada?

No, he **is not**. He **is** from Portugal.

POSSESSIVES

We use possessives to talk about possessions

I	—	MY
HE	—	HIS
SHE	—	HER
IT	—	ITS
WE	—	OUR
YOU	—	YOUR
THEY	—	THEIR

Examples:

What is **your** name?

My name is Paul.

Is that **his** car?

Yes, that is **his** car.

Is that **her** purse?

Yes, that is **her** purse.



WH QUESTIONS



WHAT IS YOUR FAVORITE COLOR?

HOW ARE YOU?



WHO IS YOUR FAVORITE ACTOR?

YOU USE

HOW

TO ASK ABOUT MANNER

YOU USE

WHAT

TO ASK ABOUT THINGS

YOU USE

WHO

TO ASK ABOUT PEOPLE

YOU USE

WHERE

TO ASK ABOUT PLACES

YOU USE

WHY

TO ASK ABOUT REASONS

WHERE IS THE BANK?



WHY DO YOU STUDY ENGLISH?

EXERCISE 1

Matching exercise

Match the images to the corresponding WH QUESTION:

WHAT / WHERE / WHO

WHAT



WHO



WHERE

my name is

Charlotte

WHERE



EXERCISE 2

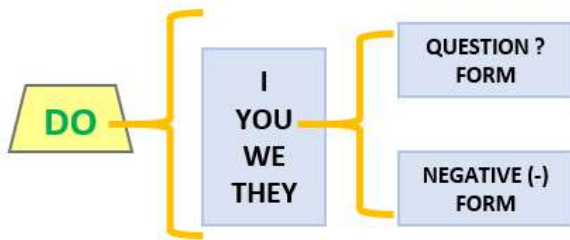
Complete the questions and fill in the gaps with:
WHAT / HOW / WHERE / WHO / WHY

Example:

* Who is your favorite soccer player?
My favorite soccer player is Messi.

- _____ is your favorite singer?
My favorite singer is Madonna.
- _____ are you from?
I am from Canada.
- _____ is the park?
The park is on Kingston avenue.
- _____ do you like comedies?
Because they are really funny.
- _____ do you like your classes?
I love them. My classes are interesting.
- _____ is the woman next to the door?
That is my girlfriend Jane.
- _____ is the hospital?
The hospital is next to the hotel.
- _____ is your name?
My name is David.

PRESENT SIMPLE



Where **do** you live?

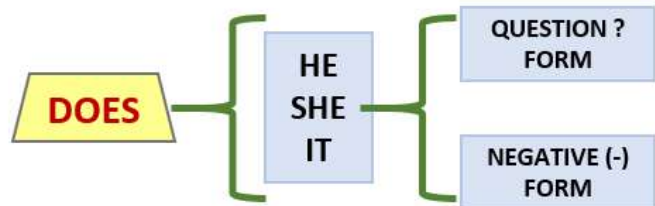
I live in Palermo.
I **don't** live in Villa Mayor

What **do** you like to do?

I like to play tennis
I **don't** like to watch TV

What time **do** you go to bed?

I go to bed at 10 pm.



What **does** a chef do?

A chef **cooks** food in a restaurant.
A chef **works** long hours.
A chef **doesn't** fix cars.

What **does** a nurse do?

A nurse **helps** the doctor.
A nurse **takes** care of patients.
A nurse **doesn't** teach English.

Where **does** a doctor work?

A doctor **works** at a hospital.
A doctor **doesn't** work in a bar

Affirmative form HE / SHE / IT

Add **s**

takes
plays
works
reads
writes

Add **es** after
x, o, sh, ch, ss

Fix --> **fixes**
Go --> **goes**
Watch --> **watches**
Wash --> **washes**
Miss --> **misses**

Use **ies** when
a consonant
precedes **Y**

study --> **studies**
apply --> **applies**

TIME EXPRESSIONS

AT

Use:

- **AT** is used when we mention time.

Example:

At 6:15 AM / **At** 8 AM

- We also use **AT** with the following expressions:

At noon

At midnight

At night

IN

Use:

IN is used when we mention parts of the day.

Example:

In the morning

In the afternoon

In the evening

ON

Use:

- **ON** is mainly used when we mention DAYS.

Example:

On Monday / **On** Saturday

- We also use **on** with the following expressions:

On weekends

On weekdays

UNTIL

Use:

UNTIL is used when we mention the end of an activity.

Example:

I work from 6 AM to 2PM.

At 2 PM, I stop working. The action of "working" is finished.

In other words,

I work until 2PM

LATE / EARLY

EARLY: 4 AM / 5AM

I have class at **5am** = My class is **early** in the morning.

LATE IS THE OPPOSITE OF **EARLY**.

LATE: 11 PM

The movie is at **11:30 PM** = The movie is **late** at night.

AROUND

Use:

When we are not sure about the exact time we do an activity, we use **AROUND**.

Example:

Around 10 PM .

Around midnight.



MATCHING EXERCISE

Match the time expressions to the correct complement.

ON	MONDAY
IN	MIDNIGHT
AT	NOON
AROUND	THE MORNING
AT	THE EVENING
ON	2PM
IN	WEEKENDS

EXERCISE 2

Fill in the gaps with the correct TIME EXPRESSION.

- I play soccer _____ weekends.
- I sleep _____ 11 AM on Sundays
- I work _____ in the morning.
- I have lunch _____ noon.
- I take English lessons _____ the morning
- I go to bed _____ midnight.
- My classes finish at 5 PM. I study _____ 5 PM.
- I go swimming _____ the afternoon.
- I have lunch _____ - at 4pm.
- I go to the cinema _____ Wednesdays.
- I take a nap _____ 3 PM.
- I get home _____ 6 PM.

DEMONSTRATIVES

We use demonstratives to show the **distance** between the speaker and the item we are referring to.

This and **these** are used when the item is near the speaker. In other words, there is **no distance** between the item and the speaker.

SINGULAR	THIS
PLURAL	THESE

This is a cake



HERE



That and **those** are used when the item is a little far from the speaker. In other words, there is **some distance**.

SINGULAR	THAT
PLURAL	THOSE

That is my car



DISTANCE

OVER THERE

SHOWING PREFERENCE

When there are items that belong to **the same category** and you want to **show preference**, we use:

I prefer **the** ____ (color / material) ____ **one**.

I prefer **the** ____ (color / material) ____ **ones**. (plural)

Which **one** do you prefer?



I prefer the **blue one**.

I prefer the **metal one**.

Here we have pens in different colors and material and they belong to the same category; "PENS". As they belong to the same category, we have to mention the **COLOR** or the **MATERIAL** to show preference.

Which **ones** do you prefer?

SHOES are plural



I prefer the **black ones**.

COMPARATIVES



WHAT?

A car is faster **than** a bicycle

A bicycle is cheaper **than** a car

A car is **more** comfortable **than** a bicycle

THAN

We use **THAN** when we mention the object we are comparing to.

ADJECTIVES

SHORT ADJECTIVES

Formed by one or two syllables

Rules

1. Add **er** to the adjective

er than ...

Bogotá is colder **than** Cali.

2. **Double** the final consonant when we have the combination of letters as follows:

Consonant-Vowel-Consonant

in mono syllable adjectives or when the stress goes in the last syllable of the adjective.

Example: Big

b i g

Consonant-Vowel-Consonant

Comparative: **bigger**

An airplane is **bigger than** a car

3. Irregular adjectives

When you use GOOD, BAD or FAR, you have to use the following comparative form:

Good → **better**

Bad → **worse**

Far → **farther**

Example: Coffee is **better than** tea.

LONG ADJECTIVES

Formed by three syllables or more

Rule

Use "**MORE**" before the adjective.

more ___"adjective"___ **than**

Examples:

A car is **more** expensive **than** a bicycle.

A silk shirt is **more** stylish **than** a cotton shirt.

A book is **more** interesting **than** a magazine.



YES / NO QUESTIONS AND OBJECT PRONOUNS

OBJECT PRONOUNS

I	ME
YOU	YOU
HE	HIM
SHE	HER
IT	IT
WE	US
THEY	THEM

OBJECT PRONOUNS

Object pronouns are used to refer to the real object we are talking about.

For instance, if we are talking about **Johnny Depp** – the actor, we know he is a **MAN**. This is why, instead of repeating **Johnny Depp**, we should use the object pronoun **HIM**

Do you like **Juanes**?
Yes, I do. I like **him** a lot/little.
No, I don't. I can't stand **him**.



Juanes -> man
HIM

Do you like **Shakira**?
Yes, I do. I like **her** a lot/little.
No, I don't. I can't stand **her**.



Shakira -> woman
HER

Do you like **comedies**?
Yes, I do. I like **them** a lot/little.
No, I don't. I can't stand **them**.



Comedies -> plural
THEM

Do you like **rock**?
Yes, I do. I like **it** a lot/little.
No, I don't. I can't stand **it**.



Rock -> singular
IT

Exercise 1

Fill in the gaps with the correct object pronoun.

- Apples are delicious. I love _____.
- Pop is catchy. I like _____ a lot.
- Rihanna has a wonderful voice. I like _____ a lot..
- Marilyn Manson has a strident voice. I can't stand _____.
- I want to go to the cinema, but I don't want to go alone. Would you like to go with _____?

Exercise 2

Complete the sentences with (do / does) and the correct object pronoun.

- Do they like classical music?
Yes, they _____. They love _____.
- Does Julia like Adele?
No, she _____. She can't stand _____.
- Does Peter like The Rolling stones?
Yes, he _____. He likes _____ a lot.
- Do you like horror movies?
No, I _____. I don't like _____.
- Does Tobi like dog chow?
Yes, it _____. It loves _____.

MAKING INVITATIONS

When we make an invitation, we just have to use the following structure:

Would you like to + the invitation ?



Would you like to go to the cinema?



ACCEPTING AN INVITATION

Yes, I'd love to, thanks
Yes, I'd like to, thanks.
Yes, I would, thanks



REFUSING AN INVITATION

No, I wouldn't



MAKING EXCUSES

I'd love to, **but I have to** work.
I'd like to, **but I need to** walk the dog.

I'd

=

I would

INVITATIONS



go to the cinema



go to a party



go to a concert



play volleyball

PRESENT SIMPLE

VS. PRESENT CONTINUOUS

PRESENT SIMPLE

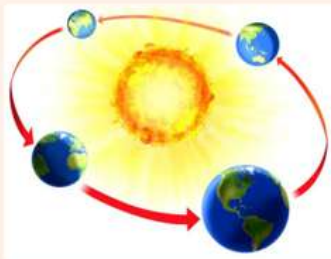
Use:

- Generalizations or facts

Something that is not going to change.

Examples:

- I work as a doctor in the hospital.
- The Earth goes around the Sun.



- Daily routines

- I get up at 6 AM every day.



- I play tennis on Sundays.
- I go to bed at 11 PM on weekends.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Use:

- An **action** taking place at the moment of speaking.

Signal words:

Now, at the moment, right now, this week, this summer, these days.

Structure:

Subject + (am / is / are) + verb **ing**

Example:

I **am** study**ing** English.

Examples:

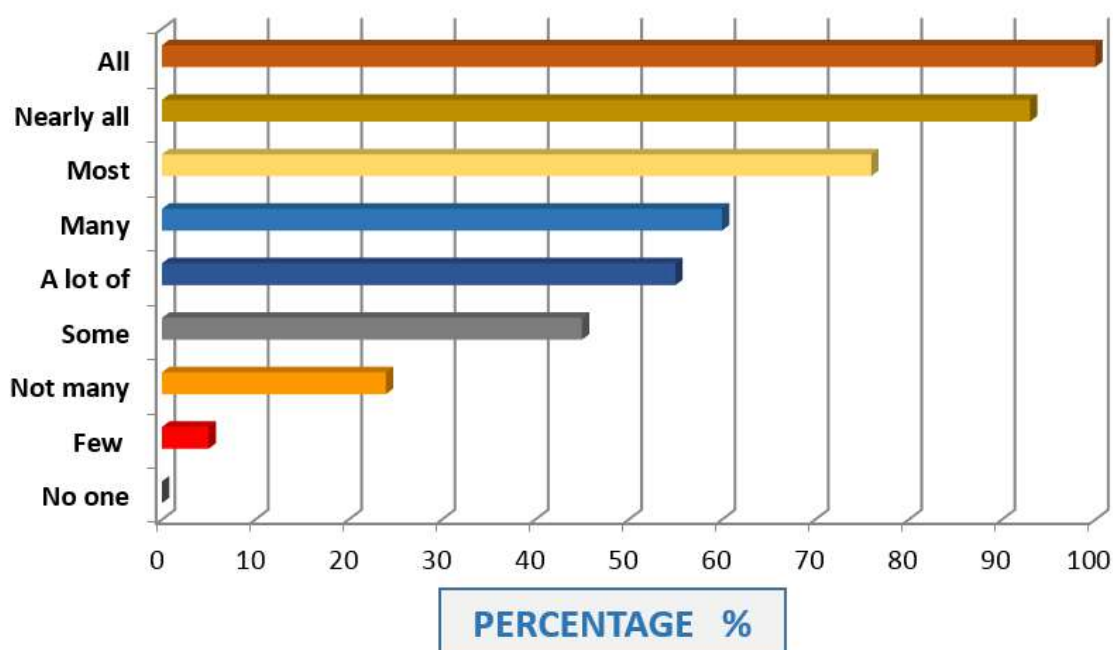
- We **are** hav**ing** lunch **at the moment**.



- I **am** tak**ing** an exam **now**.



QUANTIFIERS



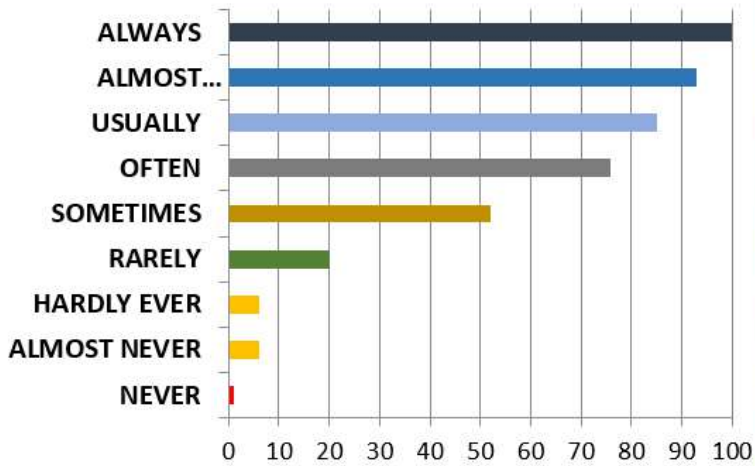
QUANTIFIERS

PEOPLE IN COLOMBIA

- (100%) All** people in Colombia watch TV
- (91-99%) Nearly all** people in Colombia like ice cream
- (66-90%) Most** people in Colombia have a cell phone.
- (51-65%) Many** people in Colombia like typical food
- (51-60%) A lot of** people in Colombia have fast food for lunch.
- (30- 49%) Some** people in Colombia cook
- (16-29%) Not many** people in Colombia have a car.
- (2-15%) Few** people in Colombia earn more than 5 million pesos per month
- (0%) No one** in Colombia drives on the right.

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

FREQUENCY



Adverbs of frequency

We use adverbs of frequency when we want to mention the frequency a person does an activity.

• Collocation

Adverbs of frequency are placed just before the **verb**.

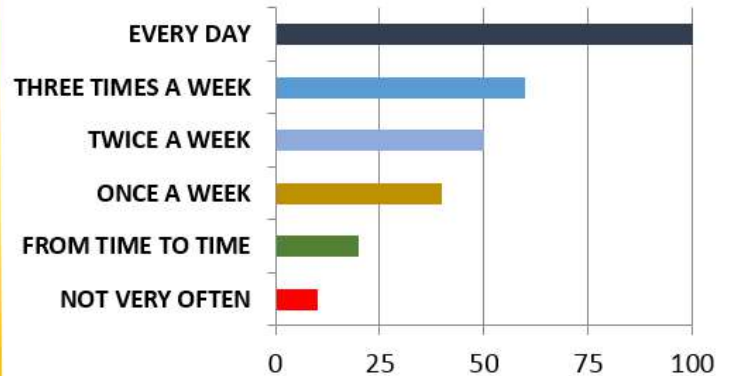
Example:

I **often** play tennis.

- Do you **ever** cook?
I **almost always** cook.
- Do you **ever** play soccer?
I **never** play soccer.
- Do you **usually** have breakfast?
Yes, I do.
- Do you **always** take a shower in the morning?
Yes, I do.



FREQUENCY



Adverbs of frequency

We use adverbs of frequency when we want to mention the frequency a person does an activity.

• Collocation

Long adverbs of frequency are placed **at the end** of the sentence.

Example:

I play tennis **twice a week**.

- How often do you cook?
I cook **from time to time**.
- How often do you go to the cinema?
I **don't** cook **very often**.
- How often do you go to the cinema?
I go to the cinema **once a week**.
- How often do you take a shower?
I take a shower **every day**.



QUESTIONS WITH HOW

How often asks about the Frequency a person does an activity.

How often do you go shopping?
I go shopping **twice a week**.



How long asks about the time you spend doing an activity.

How long do you spend in the shower?
I spend **20 minutes** in the shower.



How well asks about your aptitudes in an activity.

How well do you cook?
Rate yourself from 1 to 10 to tell how well you perform an activity.

7-10= **Pretty well**
4-6= **About average**
1-3= **Not very well**

How well do you play tennis?
Pretty well



How good asks about your aptitude in an activity/subject.

How good are you **at** geography?
Rate yourself from 1 to 10 to tell how good you are at something.

7-10 = **Pretty good**
4-6 = **Ok**
1-3 = **Not so good**

How good are you **at** chess?
Not so good.



Exercise 1

Fill in the gaps with the appropriate word
WELL / OFTEN / GOOD / LONG

Example:

How often do you go dancing?

1. How _____ are you at history?
Pretty good.
2. How _____ do you sing?
Pretty well
3. How _____ does it take you to get here from the bank?
It takes me **an hour**.
4. How _____ do you dance?
About average.
5. How _____ do you brush your teeth?
Three times a day.
6. How _____ are you at cooking?
Not so good.

Exercise 2 Matching game

Please match up the question **HOW** to the appropriate response.

HOW WELL

HOW GOOD

HOW OFTEN

HOW LONG

HOW OFTEN

HOW WELL

HOW LONG

HOW GOOD

TWO HOURS

ONCE A WEEK

OK

PRETTY WELL

ABOUT AVERAGE

PRETTY GOOD

20 MINUTES

NOT VERY OFTEN



COUNT NOUNS VS NON-COUNT NOUNS



PAY PHONES
THERE ARE **3** PAY PHONES

COUNT NOUNS

YOU CAN COUNT
THEM USING
NUMBERS 1, 2, 3



PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION
THERE IS **A LOT OF** PUBLIC
TRANSPORTATION

NON-COUNT NOUNS

YOU CANNOT COUNT
THEM USING NUMBERS.

QUANTIFIERS; HOW MANY AND HOW MUCH

HOW **MANY** PARKS ARE THERE?



There are a lot.



There are a few
There aren't many



There are none
There aren't any



HOW **MUCH** POLLUTION IS THERE?



NOISE



TRAFFIC



POLLUTION



CRIME

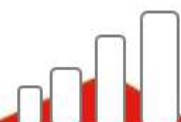
There is a lot.



There is a little
There isn't much



There is none
There isn't any



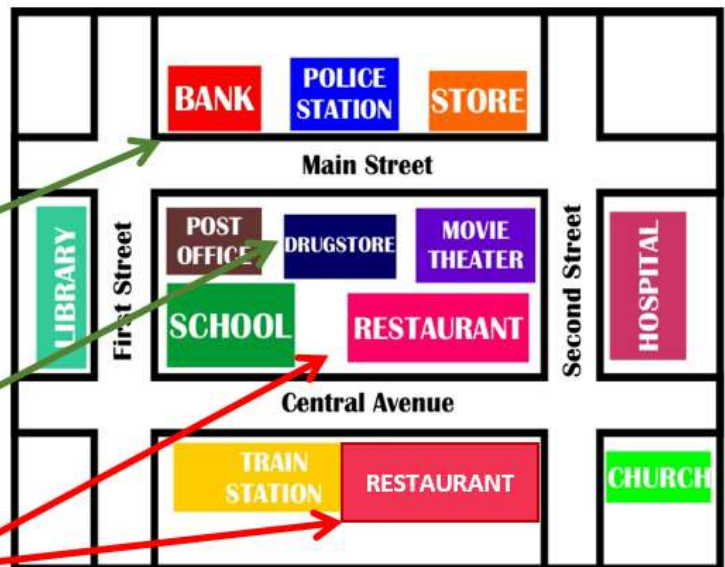
THERE ARE, THERE IS

DESCRIBING YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD

There is a bank **on the corner of** Main Street and First Street.

There is a drugstore **between** the post office and the movie theater.

There are two restaurants **on** Central Avenue



There is

SINGULAR

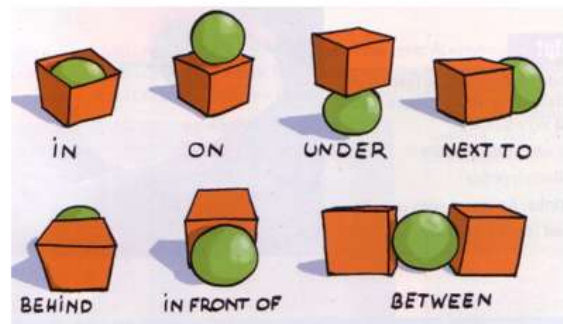
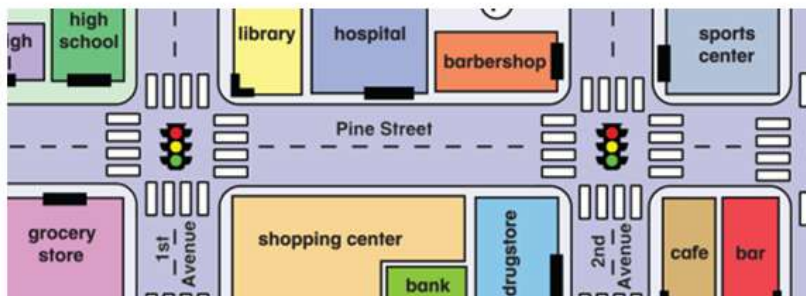
THERE IS A BANK

There are

PLURAL NOUNS

**THERE ARE FOUR
BANKS**

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE



QUESTIONS WITH THERE IS

- Is there a hospital near here?
Yes, there is one **between** the library and the barbershop.
- Is there a bank around here?
Yes, there is one **behind** the drugstore.

- Is there a café around here?
Yes, there is one **next to** the bar.
- Is there a shopping center near here?
Yes, there is one **across from** the hospital.