El empleo es de todos

Mintrabajo

Tema 1

TEMA 1

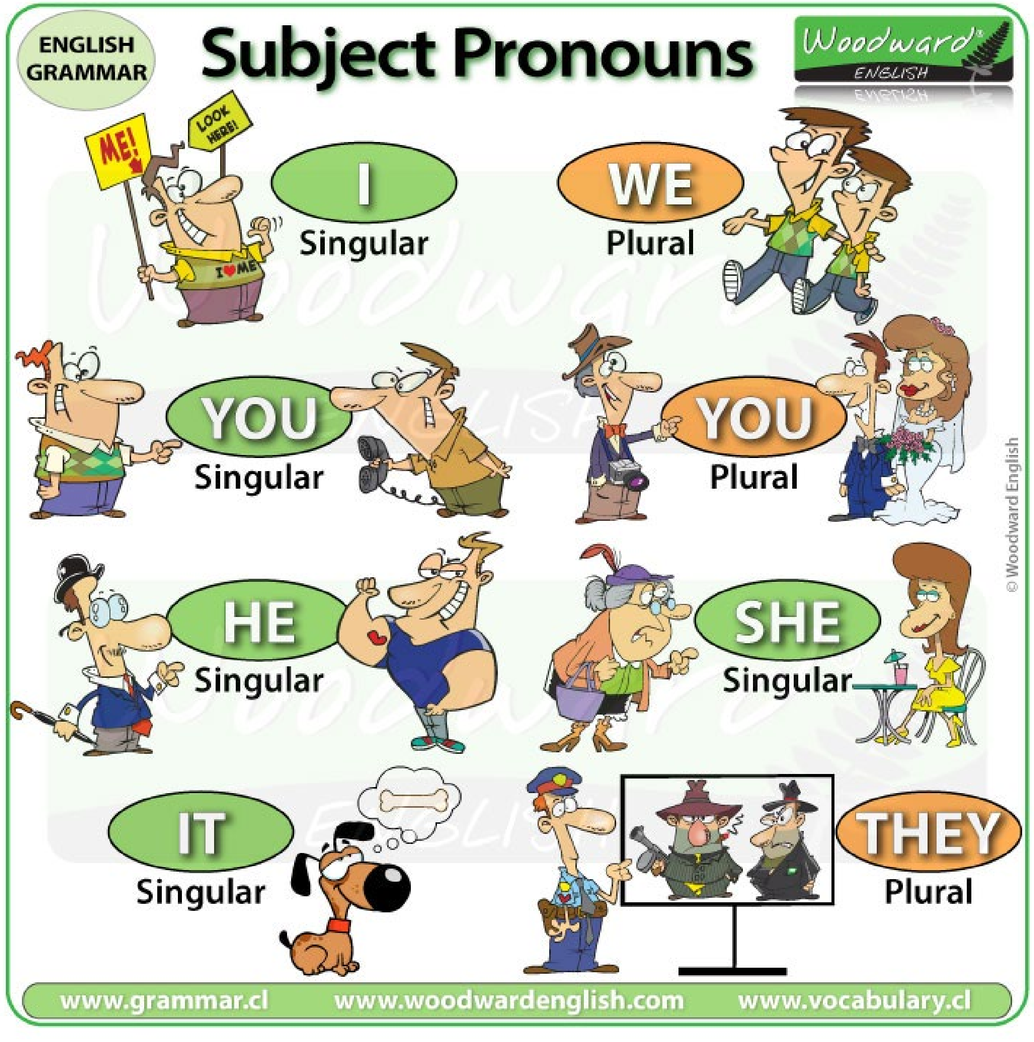
Instructora Vanessa Trujillo Arzayus

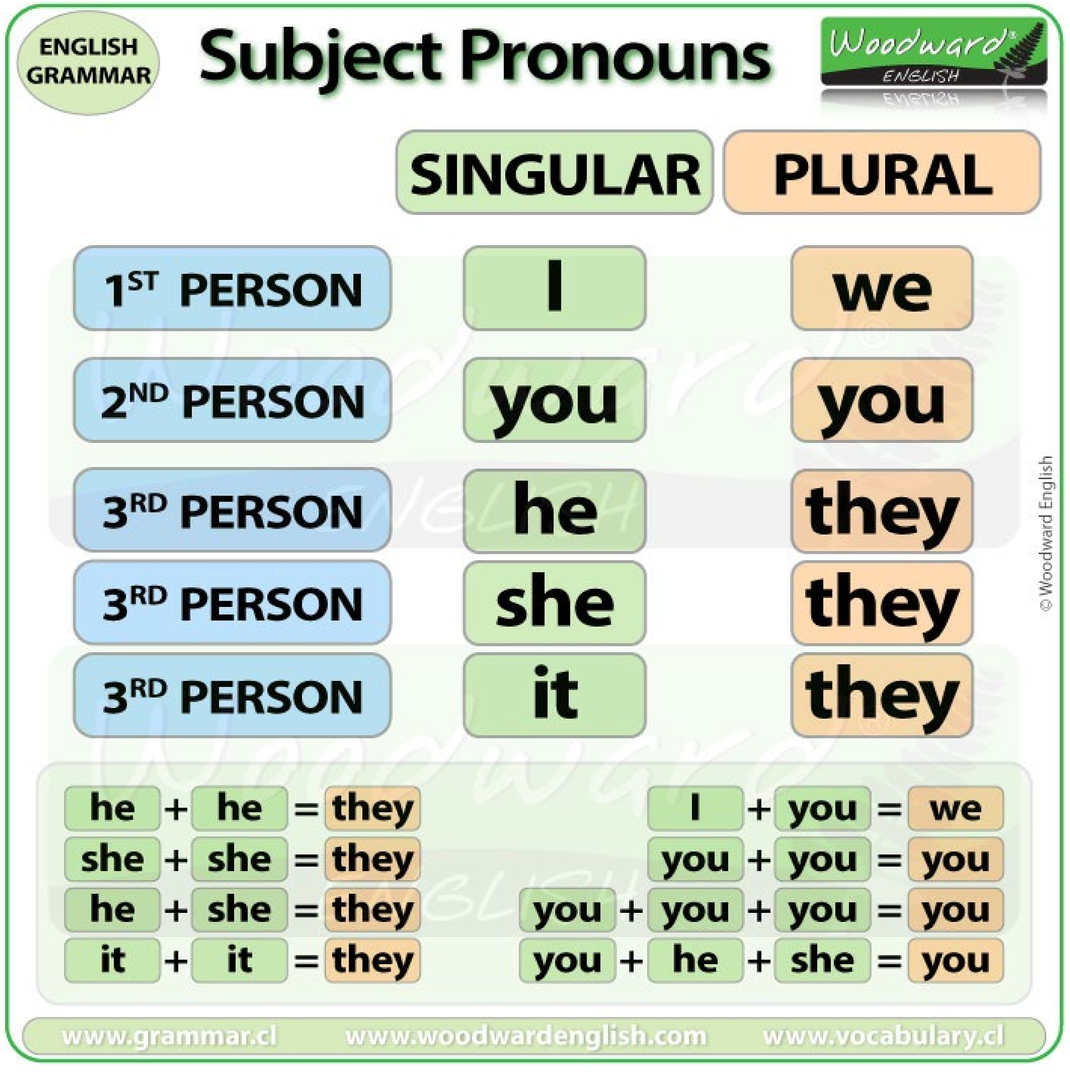
To be verb

Plural : ARE
Singular: IS

AFFIRMATIVE		NEGATIVE		INTERROGATIVE
Full	Short	Full	Short	
I am	I'm	I am not	-	Am I?
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't	Are you?
He is	He's	He is not	He isn't	Is he?
She is	She's	She is not	She isn't	Is she?
It is	It's	It is not	It isn't	Is it?
We are	We're	We are not	We aren't	Are we?
They are	They're	They are not	They aren't	Are they?
This is	-	This is not	This isn't	Is this?
That is	That's	That is not	That isn't	Is that?

Subject Pronouns in English





CARLOS IS
ANNA IS
THE T.V IS

1. To be + from + — (city / country)





Question – Where are you from?

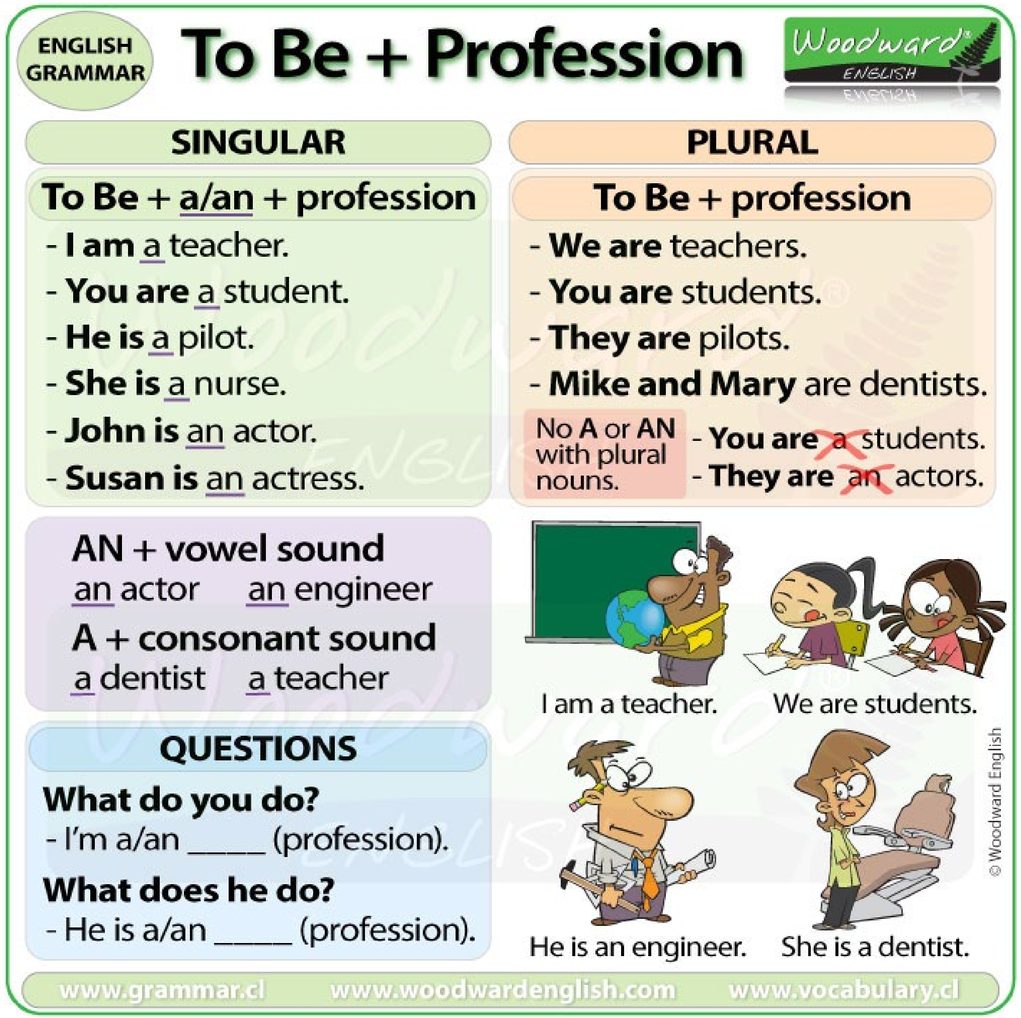


Question – Where are you from?
The question:
Where are you from?

The answer:
To Be + From + City
… or …
To Be + From + country

I am from Auckland …. or …
I am from New Zealand. … or …
I am from Auckland, New Zealand.

2. To Be + Profession



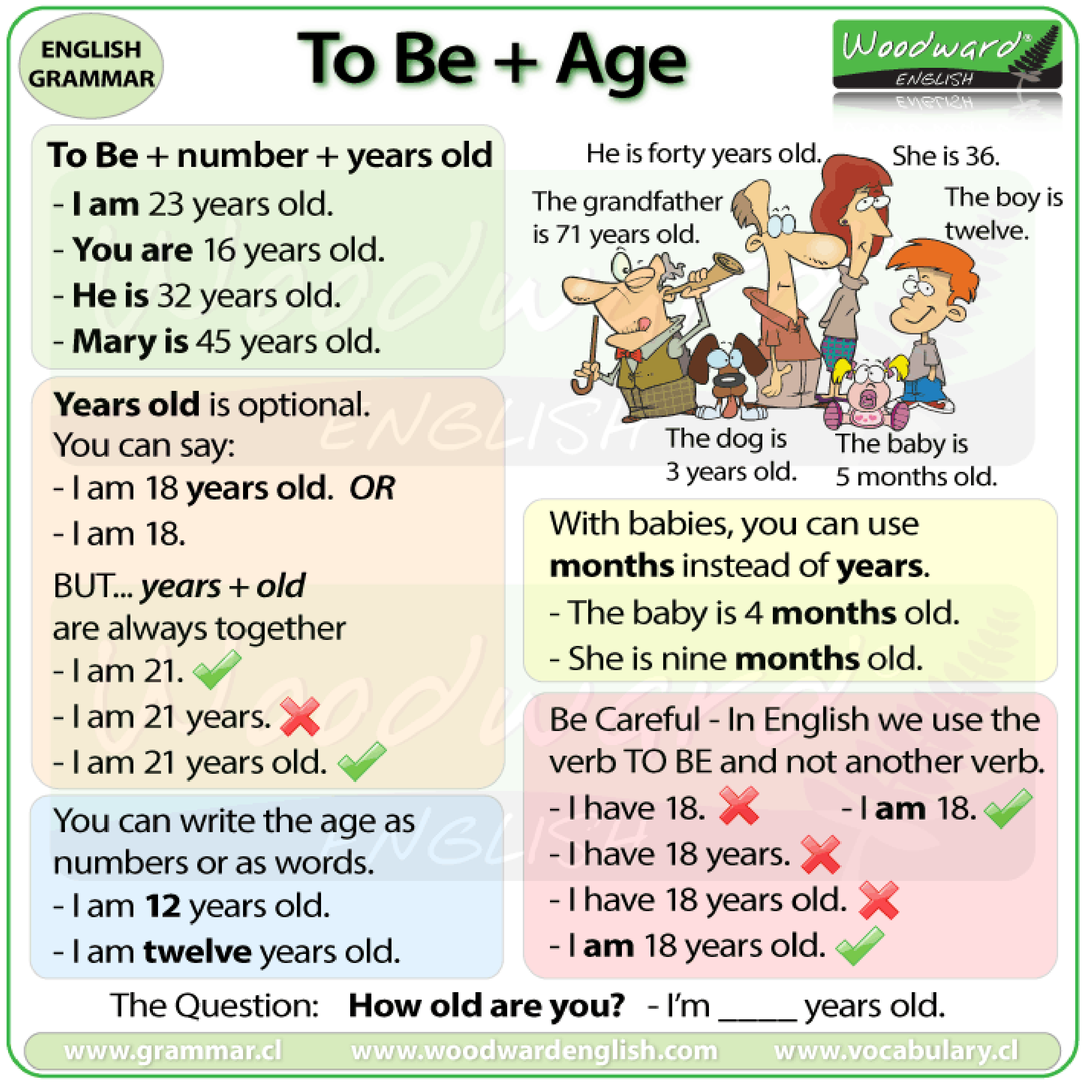
To be + a/an + profession

I am a teacher.
You are a student.
He is a pilot.
She is an actress.
(HE IS) John is an engineer.
(SHE IS) Susan is a dentist.
IT IS (THE BOX IS)
IT IS (THE DOG IS)

A = consonante
AN = Vocal

THE =

_ 3. To Be + Age



HAVE

To Be + number + years old

I am 21 years old.
You are 13 years old.

More examples

How old are you? – I am twenty years old
How old is he? – He is 50.
How old is Angelica? – She is 22 years old.
How old is your baby? – He is 5 months old.

4. To Be + Adjective



TO BE + ADJECTIVE

Some examples of To be + adjective:

I am tired.
You are nervous.
He is tall.

TO BE + NOT + ADJECTIVE

I am **not** tired.
You are **not** nervous.

QUESTIONS – TO BE + ADJECTIVE

Is he happy?

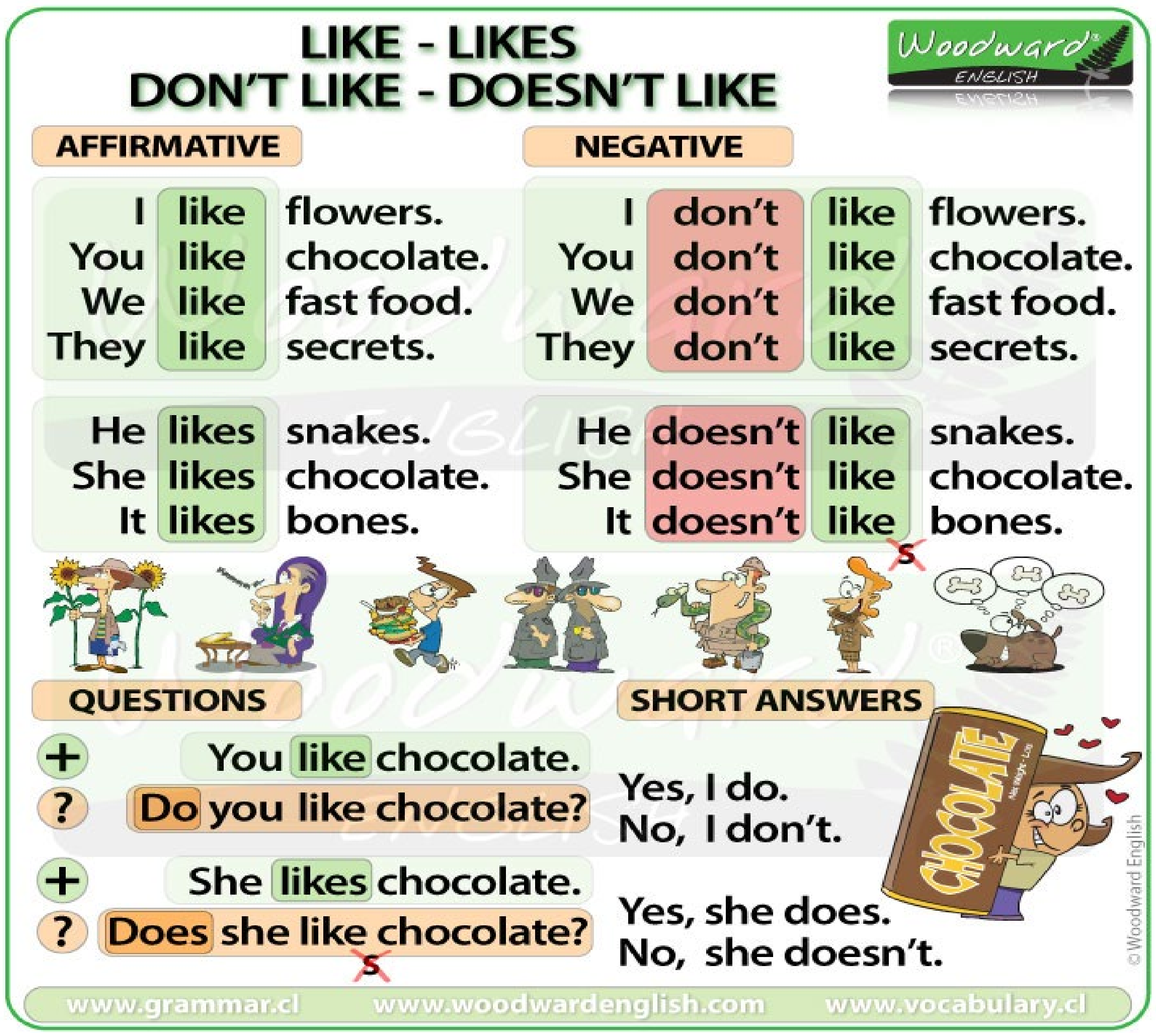
And then you can give a short answer:

Is she nervous?
Are they confused?

Like – likes (HE, SHE, IT)

don’t like – doesn’t like

Do you like? - Does he like?



Like, Likes, Don’t like, Doesn’t like – Present Simple Tense in English

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES WITH LIKE

Like + thing/object/person

I like chocolate.
You like flowers.
We like card games.
They like books.

She likes chocolate.
He likes ice cream.
It likes bones.

NEGATIVE SENTENCES WITH LIKE

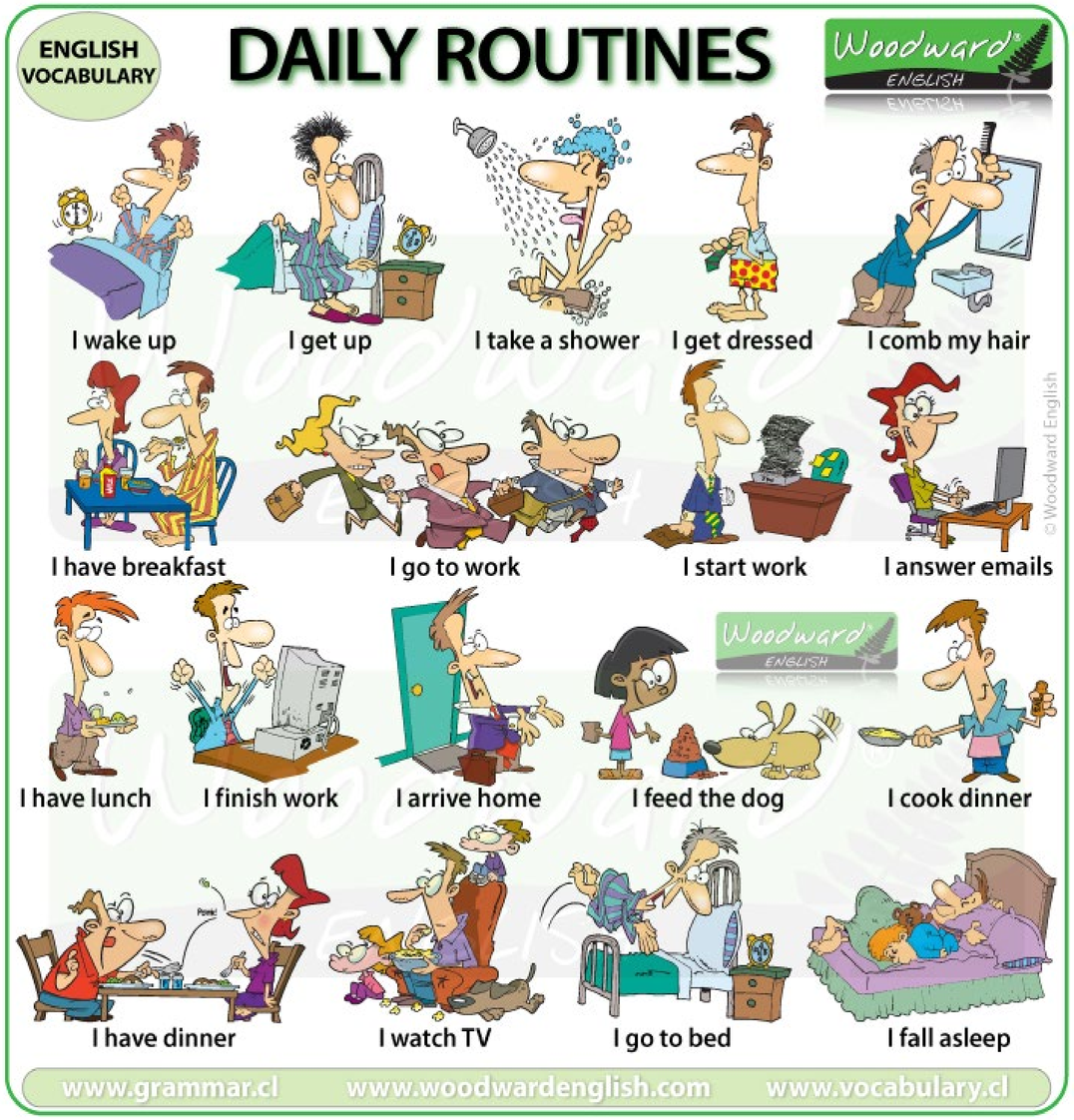
I don’t like snakes.
I do not like snakes.
He doesn’t like dogs.

QUESTIONS WITH LIKE

Do you like chocolate?

Does he like chocolate?
Again, there is no S at the end of the verb in questions.

Daily Routines in English



List of Daily Routines in English

I wake up
I turn off my alarm
I get up
I take a shower / I have a shower
I get dressed
I comb my hair
I make breakfast
I eat breakfast / I have breakfast
I brush my teeth
I go to work
I start work at
I answer emails
I eat lunch / I have lunch
I work on my computer
I finish work at 5
I go home
I arrive home
I feed the dog

Personal Information

NAMES

What is your name?
My name is _____.

What is your surname / last name?
My surname / last name is _____.

Do you have a nickname?
Yes, my nickname is _____
or No, I don't.

WORK & OCCUPATION

What do you do?
I am a teacher.

Where do you work?
I work at SENA.

Do you like your job?
Yes, I do. or No, I don't.

Why do you like your job?
I like my job because _____.

_ Personal Information

married / single?
Yes, I am. or No I'm not.

Do you have a boyfriend / girlfriend?
Yes, I do. or No, I don't.
What is your mother´s name

What is your partner's name?
My partner's name is _____.

FAMILY
Do you have any children?
Yes, I have _____ children. or No, I don't

What are their names?
Their names are _____.

How many brothers and sister do you have?
I have _____ brothers and _____ sisters.

_ Personal Information

Age

How old are you?
I am _____ years old.
When is your birthday?
My birthday is on the 5 of oct.
Where were you born?
I was born in _____.

Contact Information

Where are you from?
I am from _____.
What is your address?
My address is _____.
What is your phone number?
My phone number is _____.
What is your cell phone number?
My cell phone number is _____.
Do you live with your parents?
Yes, I do. or No, I don't.
Do you live alone?
Yes, I do. or No, I don't.
Who do you live with?
I live with my _____.
Do you live in a house or an apartment?
I live in a/an _____.
What is your e-mail address?
My e-mail address is _____.

Free time activities

What do you do in your free time?
In my free time I _____.

What are your hobbies?
My hobbies are _____.

What type of music do you like?
I like _____ music.

Do you have a favourite singer or group?
My favourite singer / group is _____.

What types of movies do you like?
I like _____ movies.

Do you like to read?
Yes, I do. or No, I don't.

What do you like to read?
I like to read _____.

Habits

Do you have any bad habits?
Yes, one of my bad habits is _____.

Do you snore?
Yes, I do. or No, I don't.

Do you smoke?
Yes, I do. or No, I don't.

How many cigarettes do you smoke a day?
I smoke _____ cigarettes a day.

Other Personal Information

What is your favourite food?
My favourite food is _____.

Is there any food that you do not like?
Yes, I don't like _____. or I like all food.

What is your favourite colour?
My favourite colour is _____.

Why do you want to learn English?
I want to learn English because _____.

What languages do you speak?
I speak _____.

Do you have any pets?
Yes, I do. or No, I don't.

What pets do you have?
I have _____.

What are their names?
Their names are _____.

Which sports do you like?
The sport I like is _____.

Do you have a favourite team?
My favourite team is _____.

What is something you do well?
I am good at _____.

What is something you do not do well?
I am bad at _____.

Are you romantic?
_____ romantic.

Do you have any tattoos?
Yes, I do. or No, I don't.

Describe yourself using only two words.
I am _____ and _____.

What makes you happy?
I am happy when _____.

Are you a good cook/singer/driver?
Yes, I am. or No, I'm not.

LINKS:



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This - That - These -Those

English Grammar Notes - Demonstratives

This - That - These - Those

Demonstratives

English Grammar

	singular	plural
here	this	these
there	that	those

Demonstrative Pronouns

- singular: This is a red pen.
- plural: These are blue pens.

Demonstrative Pronoun + Verb*

* or by itself. - e.g. Do you want this?

Demonstrative Adjectives

- singular: This pen is red.
- plural: These pens are blue.

Demonstrative Adjective + Noun



this book

(here / close)

THIS Scientific text



that book

(there / not close)



THAT Scientific text



these books

(here / close)

THESE Scientific texts



those books

(there / not close)



THOSE Scientific texts

THIS – use *this* for something that is NEAR (singular)



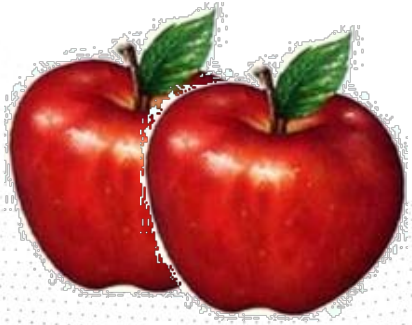
THAT – use *that* for something that is FAR (singular)





THESE – use *these* for something that is NEAR (plural)

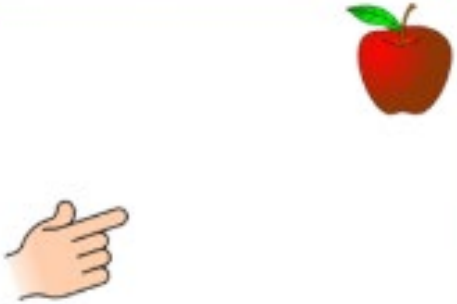
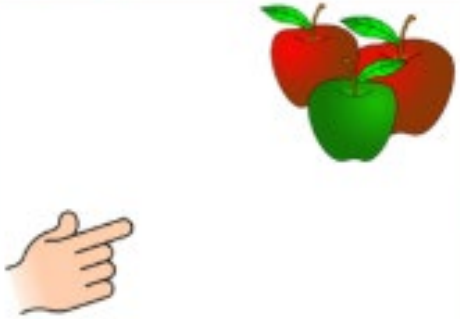




THOSE – use *those* for something that is FAR (plural)

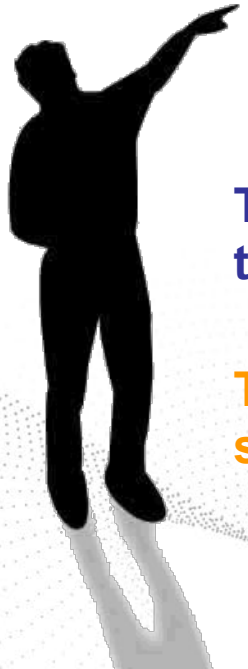




Singular	 This is an apple.	 That is an apple.
Plural	 These are apples.	 Those are apples.

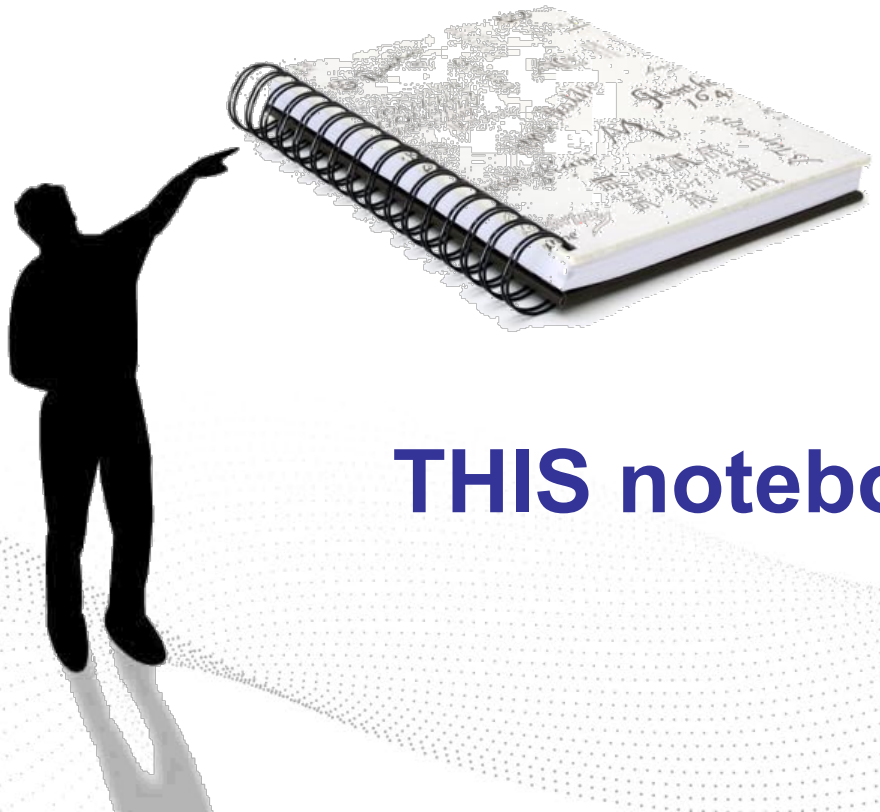
THAT – use THAT for something that is far (singular)

THOSE – use THOSE for something that is far (plural)



THIS – use THIS for something that is near (singular)

THESE – use THESE for something that is near (plural)



THIS notebook





THAT notebook



THESE notebooks





THOSE notebooks



THIS stapler





THAT stapler



THESE staplers





THOSE staplers

Cantidad	*Ingles*	*Español*	*Proximidad*
Singular	this	(este / esto /esta)	Cerca (a la mano)
	that	(ese / esa / aquel / aquello / aquella)	Lejos (fuera de alcance)
Plural	these	(estos / estas)	Cerca (a la mano)
	those	(esos / esas / aquellos / aquellas)	Lejos (fuera de alcance)

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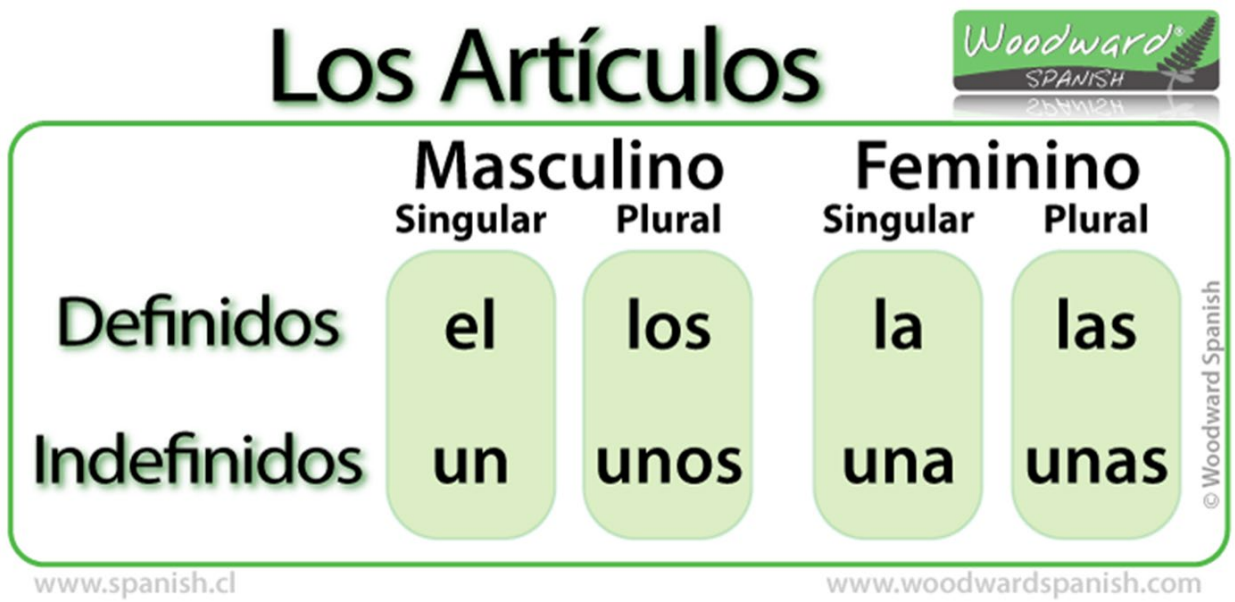
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TEMA 3

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ARTICLES


Los Artículos
Woodward SPANISH
Masculino
Feminino
Singular
Plural
Singular
Plural
Definidos
el
los
la
las
Indefinidos
un
unos
una
unas
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INDEFINITE ARTICLES

A

AN

= 1 (SINGULAR)

A

Before Consonant Sound

A bicycle

One bicycle



A teacher



A computer



A ball

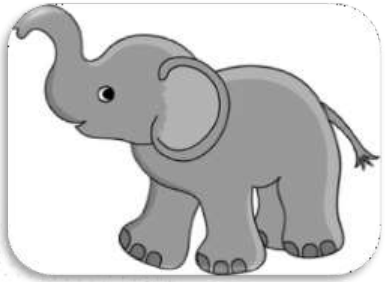


AN → A-E-I-O-U

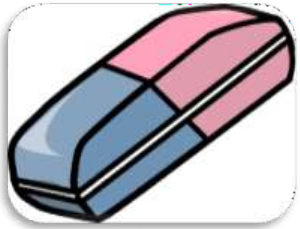
Before vowel sound

An elephant

One elephant



AN eraser



AN apple

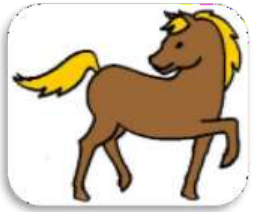


AN indian



VOICED H

A house 

A horse 

A girl

An airplane

An egg

A house

An actor

A dog

Definite Article

The president of Rusia is Vladímir Putin



Vladimir Putin is THE president of Rusia.

Singular



The snake is dangerous.



The bicycle is yellow.

Plural



The apples are delicious.



The books are important

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

A - AN

The difference between A and AN

A and **AN** have the same meaning. **A** and **AN** are indefinite articles.
The difference depends on the sound at the beginning of the next word.

When the next word starts with a **CONSONANT** SOUND		When the next word starts with a **VOWEL** SOUND	
A		**AN**	
a book	a frog	an apple	an orange
a car	a lemon	an egg	an umbrella
a dog	a truck	an insect	an actor

BE CAREFUL! The **SOUND** of the letter is important

a house BUT an hour — The **H** at the beginning of **hour** is **silent**.

an uncle BUT a university — The **U** at the beginning of **university** sounds like **YOU**.

This rule applies to all words after **A** or **AN** (including adjectives, adverbs...)

a cold day	an easy lesson
a very crazy person	an interesting class

THE MOON



A Star: singular
The Stars: plural

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Dog



Star



Shakira

A NOUN is

A word to talk about a person, an animal or a thing.
Examples…

House





Flower

SINGULAR

(cuando nos referimos a **un** sustantivo)



A dog

(Un Perro)



An orange

(Una naranja)

PLURAL

(cuando nos referimos a **dos o mas** sustantivos)



Two dogs

(Dos Perros)



Two oranges

(Dos naranjas)

SINGULAR

(cuando nos referimos a **un** sustantivo)



A scientist

(Un científico)

PLURAL

(cuando nos referimos a **dos o mas** sustantivos)



Two scientist**s**

(Dos científicos)

Muchos sustantivos en inglés, como en el Español, se vuelven plurales cuando se les añade la **–S**

*(Many nouns in English, like in Spanish, become plural when an **–S** is added)*

- Generalmente, para formar el plural de los sustantivos en inglés,

agregamos una “S” al final de la palabra. Ejemplos:

- Book books
- Car cars
- Pen pens
- Bull bulls
- Computer computers

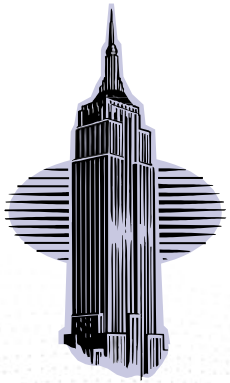


Sin embargo, existe sustantivos con otras terminaciones como **“S, SS, SH, CH, O, X, Z”;** para formar el plural de estos se agrega **“ES”** al final. Ejemplos:

- Bus buses
- Kiss kisses
- Glass glasses
- Wash washes
- Dash dashes
- Coach coaches
- Match matches
- Dress dresses
- Success successes
- Potato Potatoes
- Tomato tomatoes
- Ox oxes
- Fox foxes
- Buzz buzzes
- Quiz quizes

Los sustantivos que terminan en “consonante + Y” cambian la “y” por una“i” y se agrega “es” al final de la palabra.
Ejemplos:

- Party → parties
- Cry → cries
- City → cities
- Lady → ladies
- Fly → flies
- Country → countries



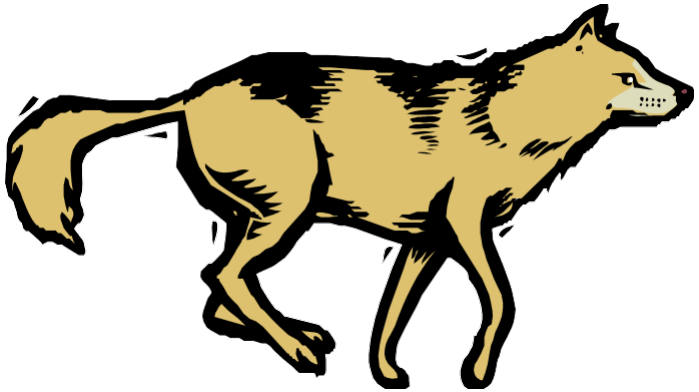
Sin embargo, si el sustantivo termina en “vocal + Y”, la palabra respeta la regla general y solo se le agrega una “S” a la palabra.
Ejemplos:

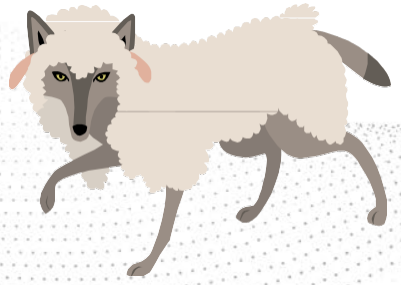
- Day → days
- Play → plays
- Guy → guys
- Pay → pays
- Boy → boys
- Toy → toys



Para formar el plural de los sustantivos que terminan en “F” o“FE”, se debe cambiar esta terminacion por “VES”. Ejemplos:

- Thief → thieves
- Life → lives
- Half → halves
- Elf → elves
- Dwarf → dwarves
- Shelf shelves
- Wife → wives
- Wolf → wolves





Por último, existen los sustantivos **irregulares** los cuales no siguen ninguna regla general ya que la única manera de saber cómo se forma su plural es aprendérselos de memoria. Ejemplos:

- Woman → women
- Child → children
- Foot → feet
- Tooth → teeth
- Mouse → mice
- Phenomenon → phenomena



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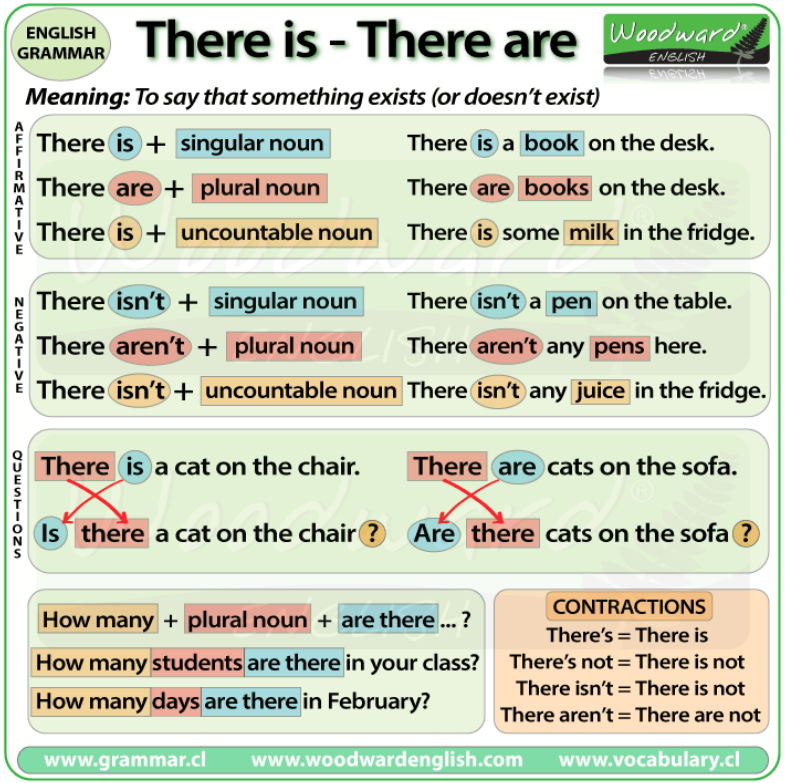
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TEMA 5

THERE IS - THERE ARE



There vs Their vs They're

This happens because these three words sound the same when they are spoken.

What is the difference between There, Their and They’re?

THERE

There is the opposite of Here. It means 'in that place' not here.

A: Where is my book? – B: It's over there.
I will look for a hotel to stay when I arrive there.
There is/There are = to show that something exists.

There is a book on the table
There are many countries in Europe

THEIR

Their is a possessive adjective which is used before a noun. It shows possession, that something belongs to them.

Their house is big.
All of their friends were crazy.
The children put their books in their school bags

THEY’RE

They're is a contraction of they are.
e.g. They're happy = They are happy

They're is usually before an adjective or a verb ending in ING.

They're very interested in the project.
I personally think they';re crazy!
They're singing loudly.


ENGLISH GRAMMAR
THEY'RE - THEIR - THERE
Woodward ENGLISH
THEY'RE
CONTRACTION
They're is a contraction.
They're = They are
They're + Adjective
- They're tall. = They are tall.
They're + Verb-ing
- They're studying.
THEIR
POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE
Refers to something other people have or own.
Their + Noun
- Their father is tall.
- Their books are new.
- They won their game.
© Woodward English
THERE
ADVERB / PRONOUN
That place (not here). Something exists.
There opposite of Here
- The keys are there. = not here
There + is / are = something exists
- There is a pen in my bag.
www.grammar.cl
www.woodwardenglish.com
www.vocabulary.cl


ENGLISH GRAMMAR
THEY'RE vs. THEIR
Woodward ENGLISH
THEY'RE
CONTRACTION
They're is a contraction.
They're = They are
They're happy
= They are happy
They're + Adjective
(description)
- They're tall. = They are tall.
- They're busy today.
They're + Verb -ing
(action)
- They're learning English.
- They're eating pizza.
THEIR
POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE
Refers to something other people have or own.
Their books
= The books belong to them
Their + Noun
(thing/things/person/people)
- Their father is tall. = The father they have is tall.
- Their friends are here.
There is NEVER an S at the end of THEIR when it is followed by a noun.
- Their book.
- Their books.
- Theirs books.
© Woodward English
They're learning English at their school.
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COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

GC-F-004v.05

- Podemos definir a los sustantivos como aquellas palabras que utilizamos para identificar a personas, objetos, conceptos e ideas del mundo que nos rodea. Dentro del idioma del ingles podemos clasificarlos en:

1. ¿Qué es un nombre contable?

Llamamos nombres contables a los sustantivos que se pueden contar. Pueden ir en singular o plural.

- Examples:
  - A pencil = 1 lápiz.
  - Three girls = 3 niñas.
  - Some tables = algunas mesas.
  - Cat – Gato
  - Apple - Manzanas

2. ¿Qué es un nombre incontable?

Llamamos nombres incontables a aquellos que no se pueden contar, sino pesar o medir.

Sólo van en singular.

- Examples:
  - water = agua.
  - sugar = azúcar.
  - Peace = paz.

3. ¿Cuáles son los nombres incontables?

1. Los líquidos:
   - Water = agua.
   - Tea = té.
2. Las masas y sustancias:
   - Chocolate = chocolate.
   - Bread = pan.
3. Los nombres abstractos:
   - Love = amor.
   - Fear = miedo.

4. Ejemplos de nombres incontables

Existen algunas palabras que pueden confundirnos porque en español son contables y en inglés son incontables.

Estos nombres incontables son:

- Money = dinero.
- Cheese = queso
- Homework = deberes.
- Furniture = muebles.
- Paper = papel.
- News = noticias.
- Travel = viaje.
- Work = trabajo.

Countable and Uncountable nouns

Countable nouns

- We can count them. They have a singular and a plural form.

An apple / two apples

Uncountable nouns

- We can't count them.They don't have a plural form

Rice,milk,cheese,water

NOT: a rice, two milks, three cheeses.

Adjetivos con los sustantivos **Countable and Uncountable** (QUANTIFIERS)

GC-F-004v.05

Quantifiers		Countable nouns		
		Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
singular	A	- There's a banana on the table.	- I don't have a banana.	- Is there a banana on the table ?
	an	- There's an apple in the fridge	- I don't have an apple	- Is there an apple in the fridge ?

Much

Much, significa mucho/a , lo usamos con **Uncountable Nouns** .

En general, no usamos “much” en oraciones afirmativas

Much wáter.

Much sugar.

There is (hay) much wáter.

There is much sand.

There is much snow.

Many

Usamos many con sustantivos countables

Podemos usar many en oraciones afirmativas

There are many dogs.

There are many books.

There are many pencils.

There are many people.
There are 3 people.

There is a person.

A LOT OF

Puede ser utilizado como sustantivo contable e incontable Por ello, **si no sabes si utilizar "much" o "many", utiliza A LOT OF**

A lot of water.

A lot of books.

A lot of sand.

A lot of oranges.

SOME / ANY

Cuando preguntamos o afirmamos con los sustantivos incontables muchas veces se antepone al sustantivo los adjetivos “some” ó “any”.

Some water

Any water

Do you have some water?

Do you have any drinking water?

¿Cuál es la diferencia entre some y any?

Utilizamos “**some**” cuando creemos que hay algo de lo que pedimos o a lo que nos referimos

Utilizamos “**any**” cuando ignoramos si hay algo de lo que pedimos o a lo que nos referimos

PRACTICE

Read the differences of these English cities

	Canterbury	Billingham
% unemployment	9%	29%
% families with two cars	17 %	2%
% empty shops	7 %	31%
Number of tourists	1.2 millon	5000

Use the words in the box to complete the questions and answers

A lot a lot of a few much many very few not much

1. How ..... unemployment is there in Billingham ? There's .....
2. Is there ..... in Canterbury ? No, ...
3. How ..... families with two cars are there in Canterbury? There are quite .....
4. Are there..... in Billingham? Np, there are .....
5. Are there ..... Empty shops in Billingham ? Yes, ...
6. Are there ..... In Canterbury? No there are only .....
7. How ..... tourists visit Canterbury each year?
8. How ..... visit Billingham? .....

Decide if the following sentences are correct or incorrect. Correct the wrong ones. Good luck!

1) Are there some products in the market?
2) There is a woman in the office.
3) There aren't any trains after 11 o'clock.
4) We haven't got any oranges now.
5) There is a lot of animals in the zoo
6) Is there some water in the lake?
7) There is some people visiting the animals.

8. Is there a lot of water in the river?
9. There isn’t a umbrella next to the door.
10. Sue drinks much tea.
11. How many students there are in the classroom?
12. Is there any book on the table?
13. I don’t know much people in this town
14. There is a lot of oil in Kuwait.
15. There are any cars on the road today

G R A C I A S

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