

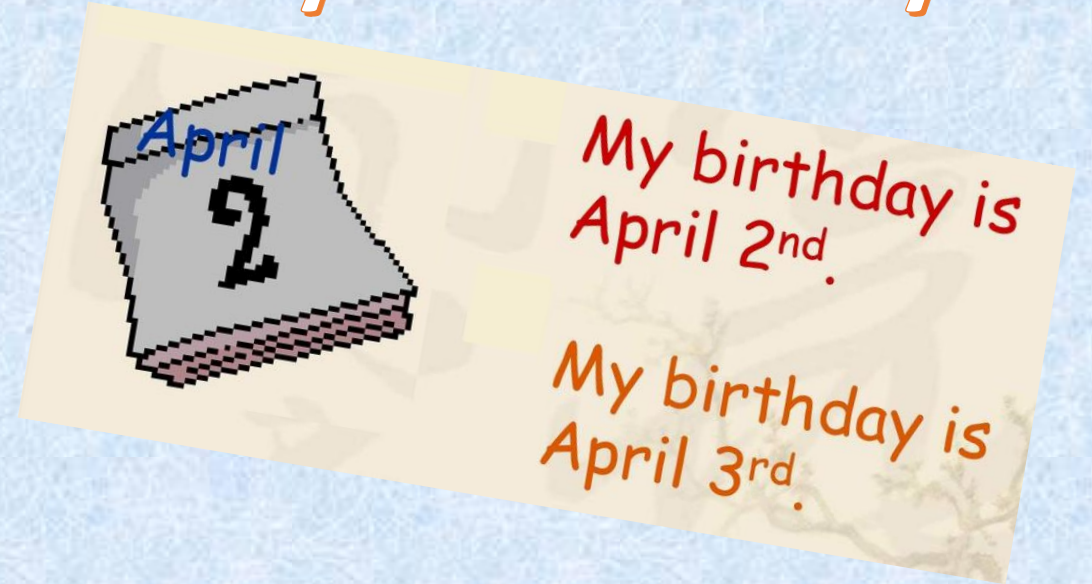
# Unidad 4

DESCRIPCIÓN DE LA VIVIENDA,  
FECHAS IMPORTANTES,  
LOCALIZACIÓN DE LUGARES  
Y  
HABILIDADES

What is your house like?



When is your birthday?



How can I get to...?



What can you do?



Estos materiales los puedes utilizar para estudiar, repasar o reforzar las estructuras de esta Unidad 4.

Puedes acceder a estos materiales en el CAA y puedes registrarlas en tus sesiones de trabajo individual.

Puedes revisar estos materiales en casa, sin embargo no podrás reportarlas como sesiones de trabajo. Solamente te servirán como un repaso extra por iniciativa personal.

# TOPICS

1. Parts of a house vocabulary
2. There is / There are / some / any - Verb Have
3. Dates (months, ordinal numbers)
4. Location of places (prepositions)
5. Frequency adverbs
6. Abilities (can)

# Vocabulario

Es muy importante que te aprendas el vocabulario de las partes de una casa. En esta presentación se muestran algunas y en los videos relacionados a la casa podrás practicar su pronunciación y reforzar este vocabulario.



Flashcards **House** © www.kids-pages.com

 house	 garden	 kitchen
 bedroom	 bathroom	 living room
 office	 dining room	 hallway

# Vocabulario

También es importante que te aprendas como se dice los objetos, los muebles que hay dentro de cada habitación de una casa. Al menos el vocabulario más común.

En los videos podrás aprender o reforzar cierto vocabulario.



Ve los siguientes videos para repasar las partes de la casa y objetos.

**U4\_1\_1 video:**

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m27Cck\\_LGHc&t=4s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m27Cck_LGHc&t=4s) parts of a house and objects

**U4\_1\_2 video:**

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m27Cck\\_LGHc](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m27Cck_LGHc) parts of a house

Para expresar existencia de uno o más objetos, se utiliza la estructura que se muestra en la tabla.

¿Sabes su significado?

Ambas significan **HAY** de haber de existencia. La única diferencia es que **THERE IS** se utiliza para singular y

**THERE ARE** para plural como se muestra en la tabla.

En la tabla se muestran las tres formas: afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa (preguntas) con sus respectivas respuestas cortas.

NOTA:

Tener en cuenta el uso de **a / an** en singular, que significa un o una dependiendo si la palabra empieza con vocal o consonante.

Cuando no se dice el número exacto de las cosas en plural, se utiliza la palabra **SOME** que significa algunos, algunas.

Cuando se utiliza el negativo sin decir la cantidad exacta se utiliza la palabra **ANY** que significa ningunos / ningunas. **ANY** también se utiliza para preguntas.

# There is / There are

THERE IS / THERE ARE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
<p><b>AFFIRMATIVE</b></p> <p>Eg. There <u>is</u> <b>a</b> book on the table. There <u>are</u> <b>some</b> sweets in the bag.</p>	<p>There is a / an... There's a / an...</p>	<p>There are .... There are some...</p>
<p><b>NEGATIVE</b></p> <p>Eg. There <u>isn't</u> <b>a</b> book on the table. There <u>aren't</u> <b>any</b> sweets in the bag.</p>	<p>There isn't a / an...</p>	<p>There aren't any ...</p>
<p><b>QUESTIONS</b></p> <p>Eg. <u>Is</u> there <b>a</b> book on the table? Eg. <u>Are</u> there <b>any</b> sweets in the bag?</p>	<p>There is a / an... ↙ ↘ <b>Is there a / an...</b></p>	<p>There are some... ↙ ↘ <b>Are there any...</b></p>
<p><b>SHORT ANSWERS</b></p>	<p>Yes, there <u>is</u>. No, there <u>isn't</u>.</p>	<p>Yes, there <u>are</u>. No, there <u>aren't</u>.</p>



## Ejemplos:

My bedroom.

### Lo que sí hay:

In my bedroom **there is a** bed. **There is a** lamp. **There is a** window. **There is a** wardrobe.

**There are** some books and **there are** some toys.

### Lo que no hay:

**There isn't a** computer. **There is not a** TV.

**There aren't any** plants and **there are not any** crayons.



También podemos utilizar el verbo **TO HAVE** (tener).

My bedroom.

**Lo que sí tiene:**

My bedroom **has** a bed. It **has** a lamp. It **has** a window. It **has** a wardrobe. It **has** some books and It **has** some toys.

**Lo que no tiene:**

It **doesn't have** a computer. It **doesn't have** a TV. It **doesn't have** any plants and It **doesn't have** any crayons.



Se utiliza el pronombre **It** pues se refiere a la recámara la cual es considerada una cosa, un objeto que es parte de la casa.

Ve los siguientes videos para repasar las partes de la casa y objetos.

**U4\_2\_1 video:**

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZczyV8LVbjs&feature=emb\\_rel\\_pause](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZczyV8LVbjs&feature=emb_rel_pause)

There is / There are affirmative and negative / Yes/No questions (explicaciones en español)

**U4\_1&2\_2 video y ejercicios:**

[https://agendaweb.org/grammar/there\\_is\\_are-exercises.html](https://agendaweb.org/grammar/there_is_are-exercises.html)

Ver video ubicado a la izquierda. There is / There are affirmative and negative / Yes/No questions / Short questions and parts of the house.

Selecciona tres ejercicios o los que gustes para practicar de la lista a la derecha del video.

# There is / There are

Esta tabla sirve para reforzar esta estructura gramatical en sus tres formas: afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa.

También se presenta la manera de preguntar **CANTIDAD**. Es decir, preguntar cuántas personas, cosas, etc., hay. Se utiliza la palabra interrogativa **HOW MANY**. Observa los ejemplos que se muestran.

ENGLISH  
GRAMMAR

## There is - There are



**Meaning:** To say that something exists (or doesn't exist)

A  
F  
F  
I  
R  
M  
A  
T  
I  
V  
E

There **is** + **singular noun**

There **is** a **book** on the desk.

There **are** + **plural noun**

There **are** **books** on the desk.

N  
E  
G  
A  
T  
I  
V  
E

There **isn't** + **singular noun**

There **isn't** a **pen** on the table.

There **aren't** + **plural noun**

There **aren't** any **pens** here.

Q  
U  
E  
S  
T  
I  
O  
N  
S

There **is** a cat on the chair.

There **are** cats on the sofa.

**Is** **there** a cat on the chair ?

**Are** **there** cats on the sofa ?

**How many** + **plural noun** + **are there** ... ?

**How many** **students** **are there** in your class?

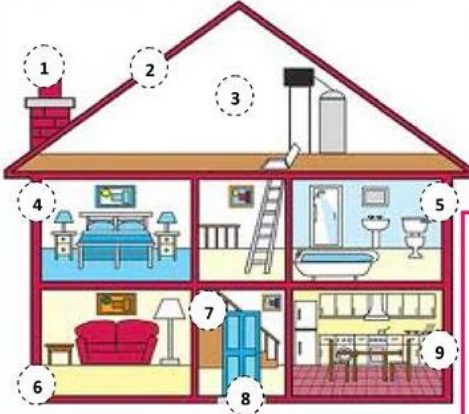
**How many** **days** **are there** in February?

### CONTRACTIONS

There's = There is  
There's not = There is not  
There isn't = There is not  
There aren't = There are not



# Parts of the house & Furniture



Identify the parts of the house. Use the words below.

- kitchen      attic      roof
- hall          living room      front door
- chimney      bedroom      bathroom

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_

In the picture we can see some objects.

- bath - sofa - bedside table - toilet - chairs - lamp
- pictures - bed - washbasin - fridge - table -
- mirror - cupboard - cooker - stairs

Put them in the correct places.

- kitchen: \_\_\_\_\_
- hall: \_\_\_\_\_
- living room: \_\_\_\_\_
- bedroom: \_\_\_\_\_
- bathroom: \_\_\_\_\_

What's in the rooms? Use the structure there is / there are.



- Is there a bath in this room? \_\_\_\_\_
- Is there a washbasin in this room? \_\_\_\_\_



- Is there a bed in this room? \_\_\_\_\_
- Are there bedside tables in this room? \_\_\_\_\_



- Is there an armchair in this room? \_\_\_\_\_
- Is there a sofa in this room? \_\_\_\_\_



- Is there a table in this room? \_\_\_\_\_
- Are there two fridges in this room? \_\_\_\_\_

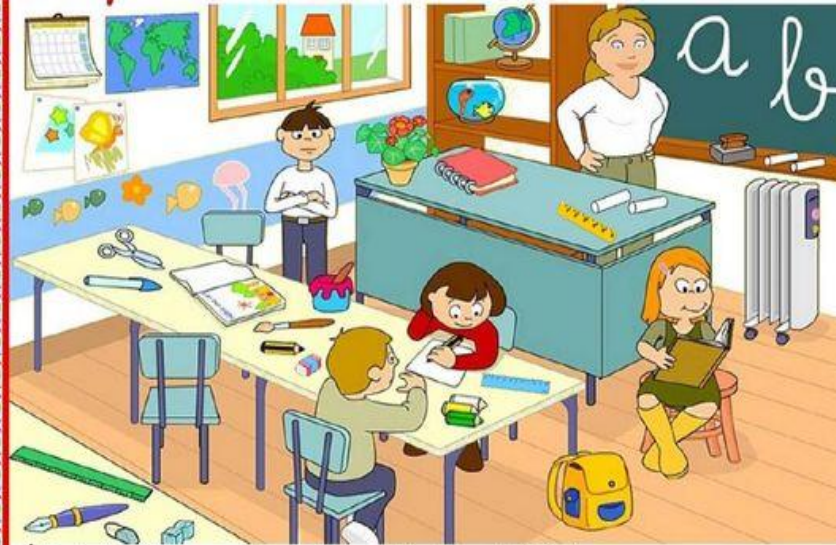


- Are there any stairs in this room? \_\_\_\_\_
- Is there a bath in this room? \_\_\_\_\_

Answer about yourself.

1. Is there a sofa in your living room? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Are there two fridges in your kitchen? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Is there a table lamp in your bedroom? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Are there any pictures in your house? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Is there an attic in your house? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Are there mirrors in your house? \_\_\_\_\_

# In the classroom



1

Look. Write the questions and answers. Use the words in the box.

books whiteboard computer globe bookshelf chairs pupils calculator clips map

- |                           |     |            |     |
|---------------------------|-----|------------|-----|
| 1. Is there a map?        | ___ | 6. _____?  | Yes |
| 2. Are there any chairs?  | ___ | 7. _____?  | No  |
| 3. Is there a whiteboard? | ___ | 8. _____?  | Yes |
| 4. Are there any pupils?  | ___ | 9. _____?  | Yes |
| 5. Is there a computer?   | ___ | 10. _____? | No  |

2

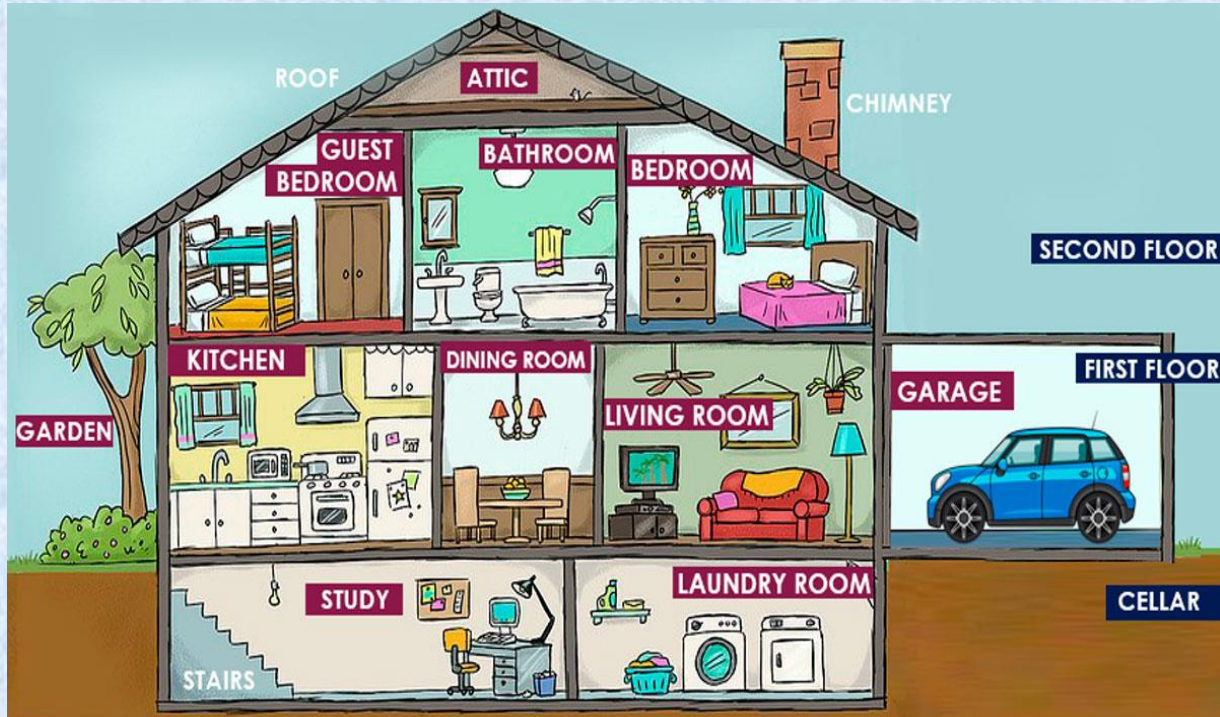
Count and write. Use *There is* or *There are* and the words in the box.

schoolbag  
ruler  
pupil  
fish in the bowl  
sharpener  
coloured pencil  
chalk  
plant  
paintbrush

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

Esta es la pregunta para describir tu casa:

What is *your house* like?



It has two floors.

On the first floor, there is a kitchen. There is a dining room and there is a living room.

On the second floor, there is a guest room, there is a bathroom and there is a bedroom.

There is a cellar and there is an attic. There is a garden and there is a garage.



Para preguntar la descripción de una habitación determinada:

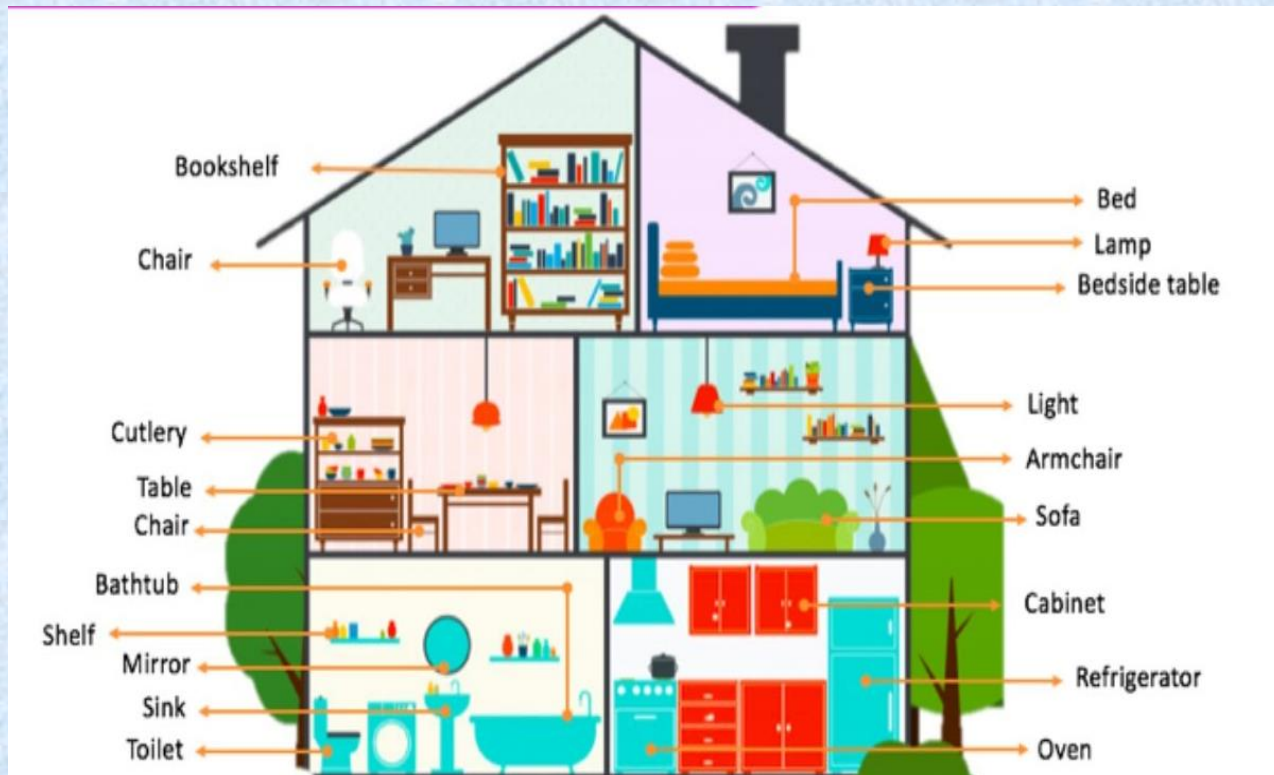
What is the bathroom like?



It is big. There is a toilet.  
There is a sink. There is a  
mirror.. There is a shelf.  
And there is a bathtub.

Para preguntar la descripción de la cocina:

What is the kitchen like?



It is big. There is an oven.  
There is a refrigerator. And  
there is a cabinet.

Para preguntar la descripción del comedor:

What is the dining room like?



It is small. There are two chairs. There is a table. And there is some cutlery.

Answer the questions:

What is the living room like?

What is the bedroom like?

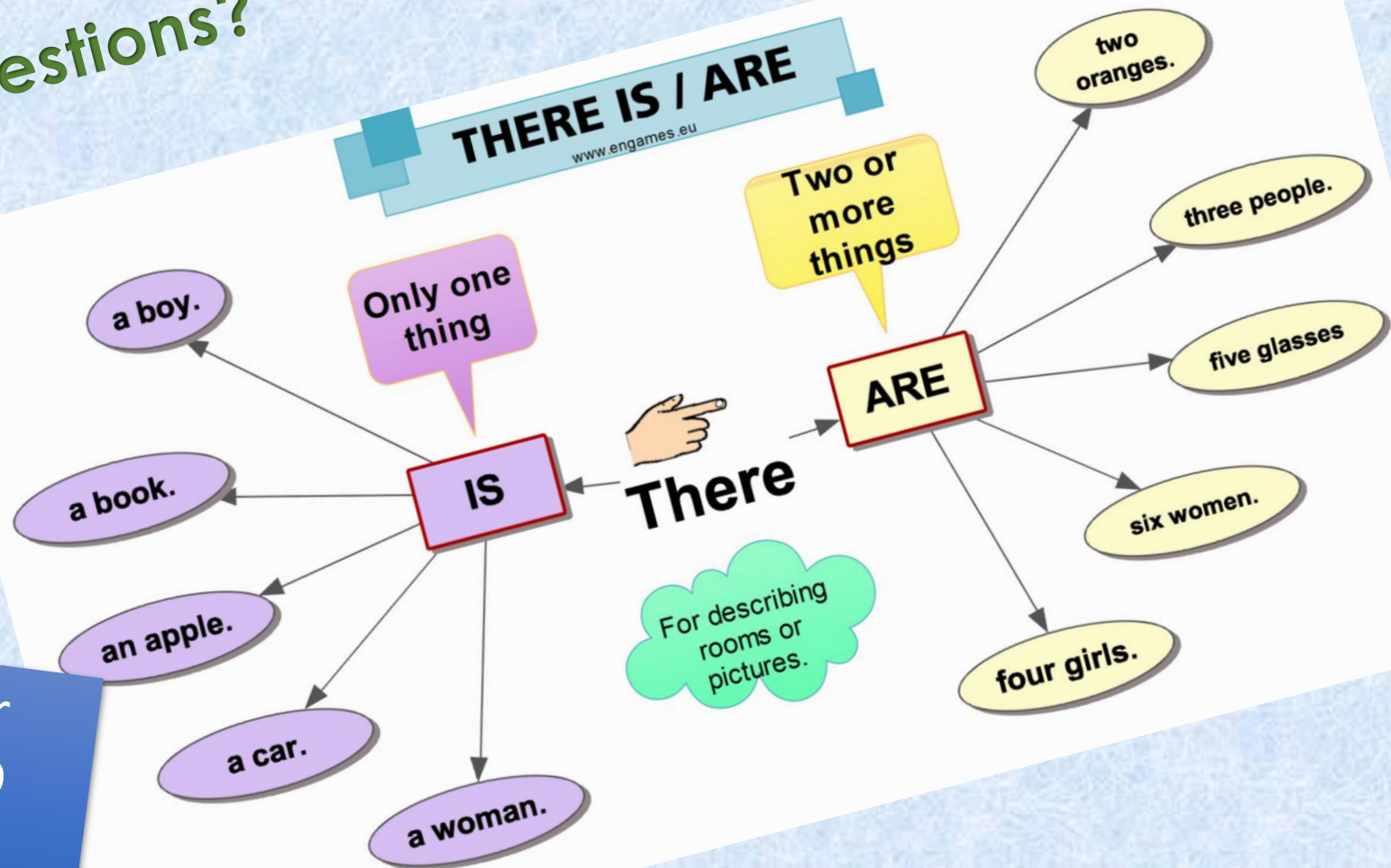
What is the study room like?



Are there any questions?

# THERE IS / ARE

www.engames.eu



Si tienes preguntas, favor de escribirlas en el FORO Unidad 4. Gracias.

## Topic 3: Dates

(months, ordinal numbers)

Para decir una fecha es necesario que te familiarices con los números ordinales. Se llaman así porque determinan un orden a seguir. Observa la tabla a un costado.

Español	Español	Inglés	Inglés
1ro	primero	1st	first
2do	segundo	2nd	second
3er	tercero	3rd	third
4to	cuarto	4th	fourth
5to	quinto	5th	fifth
6to	sexto	6th	sixth
7mo	séptimo	7th	seventh
8vo	octavo	8th	eighth
9no	noveno	9th	ninth
10mo	décimo	10th	tenth
11mo	undécimo	11th	eleventh
12mo	duodécimo	12th	twelfth
13cio	decimotercio	13th	thirteenth
14to	decimocuarto	14th	fourteenth
15to	decimoquinto	15th	fifteenth
16to	decimosexto	16th	sixteenth
17mo	decimoséptimo	17th	seventeenth
18vo	decimooctavo	18th	eighteenth
19no	decimonono	19th	nineteenth
20mo	vigésimo	20th	twentieth

Estos números ordinales los utilizarás para decir una fecha.

## ORDINAL NUMBERS



We normally add a <sup>TH</sup> to the end of a cardinal number to make it an ordinal number. Be careful of the spelling exceptions below:

1 <sup>st</sup> first	11 <sup>th</sup> eleventh	21 <sup>st</sup> twenty-first
2 <sup>nd</sup> second	12 <sup>th</sup> twelfth	22 <sup>nd</sup> twenty-second
3 <sup>rd</sup> third	13 <sup>th</sup> thirteenth	23 <sup>rd</sup> twenty-third
4 <sup>th</sup> fourth	14 <sup>th</sup> fourteenth	24 <sup>th</sup> twenty-fourth
5 <sup>th</sup> fifth	15 <sup>th</sup> fifteenth	25 <sup>th</sup> twenty-fifth
6 <sup>th</sup> sixth	16 <sup>th</sup> sixteenth	26 <sup>th</sup> twenty-sixth
7 <sup>th</sup> seventh	17 <sup>th</sup> seventeenth	27 <sup>th</sup> twenty-seventh
8 <sup>th</sup> eighth	18 <sup>th</sup> eighteenth	28 <sup>th</sup> twenty-eighth
9 <sup>th</sup> ninth	19 <sup>th</sup> nineteenth	29 <sup>th</sup> twenty-ninth
10 <sup>th</sup> tenth	20 <sup>th</sup> twentieth	30 <sup>th</sup> thirtieth
		31 <sup>st</sup> thirty-first

Están marcados en color   los número ordinales que cambian en su escritura.

**Ve el siguiente video para reforzar  
los números ordinales  
y  
como decir fechas.**

**U4\_3\_1 video** <https://www.pinterest.com.mx/pin/118430665221449862/>  
how to say the date (cómo decir la fecha)



Un número ordinal puede utilizarse también para decir el lugar de ubicación en una carrera de personas, autos, caballos, etc.

### ORDINAL NUMBERS

CARDINAL NUMBERS		ORDINAL NUMBERS
4 four	→	4 <sup>th</sup> fourth
7 seven	→	7 <sup>th</sup> seventh
16 sixteen	→	16 <sup>th</sup> sixteenth
Be careful with spelling		
5 five	→	5 <sup>th</sup> fifth <del>fiveth</del> ✗
9 nine	→	9 <sup>th</sup> ninth <del>nineth</del> ✗

### ORDINAL NUMBERS

We normally add a <sup>th</sup> to the end of a cardinal number to make it an ordinal number. Be careful of the spelling exceptions below:

1 <sup>st</sup> first	11 <sup>th</sup> eleventh	21 <sup>st</sup> twenty-first
2 <sup>nd</sup> second	12 <sup>th</sup> twelfth	22 <sup>nd</sup> twenty-second
3 <sup>rd</sup> third	13 <sup>th</sup> thirteenth	23 <sup>rd</sup> twenty-third
4 <sup>th</sup> fourth	14 <sup>th</sup> fourteenth	24 <sup>th</sup> twenty-fourth
5 <sup>th</sup> fifth	15 <sup>th</sup> fifteenth	25 <sup>th</sup> twenty-fifth
6 <sup>th</sup> sixth	16 <sup>th</sup> sixteenth	26 <sup>th</sup> twenty-sixth
7 <sup>th</sup> seventh	17 <sup>th</sup> seventeenth	27 <sup>th</sup> twenty-seventh
8 <sup>th</sup> eighth	18 <sup>th</sup> eighteenth	28 <sup>th</sup> twenty-eighth
9 <sup>th</sup> ninth	19 <sup>th</sup> nineteenth	29 <sup>th</sup> twenty-ninth
10 <sup>th</sup> tenth	20 <sup>th</sup> twentieth	30 <sup>th</sup> thirtieth
		31 <sup>st</sup> thirty-first
		40 <sup>th</sup> fortieth
		41 <sup>st</sup> forty-first
		50 <sup>th</sup> fiftieth
		51 <sup>st</sup> fifty-first

...and more

# Vocabulary



Otros  
ejemplos  
útiles

# Telling the date



- 1900 nineteen hundred
- 1901 nineteen hundred (and) one  
nineteen oh-one
- 1995 nineteen ninety-five
- 2000 two thousand  
twenty hundred
- 2005 two thousand (and) five  
twenty oh-five
- 2010 two thousand and ten  
twenty ten

The word and is often left out.

You normally split up the year in tens

1985 you say: *nineteen eighty-five*

2015 is split up in 20 and 15,  
you say twenty fifteen

Writing and saying the date (British)



*day-month-year*

**You write:** 2nd July, 2015

**You say:** the second of July twenty fifteen

Writing and saying the date (American)



*month-day-year*

**You write:** July 2nd, 2015

**You say:** July \*(the) second twenty fifteen

\*'the' can be left out



5

## When is your birthday?

Write which date each activity is happening.

When is your birthday?

It's November 9<sup>th</sup>.



When is your concert?



When is the field trip?



When is the talent show?



When is Earth Day?



When is sports day?



7 월

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup> 	5 <sup>th</sup>	6 <sup>th</sup>
7 <sup>th</sup>	8 <sup>th</sup>	9 <sup>th</sup> 	10 <sup>th</sup>	11 <sup>th</sup>	12 <sup>th</sup>	13 <sup>th</sup>
14 <sup>th</sup>	15 <sup>th</sup>	16 <sup>th</sup>	17 <sup>th</sup>	18 <sup>th</sup>	19 <sup>th</sup>	20 <sup>th</sup>
21 <sup>st</sup>	22 <sup>nd</sup>	23 <sup>rd</sup>	24 <sup>th</sup>	25 <sup>th</sup>	26 <sup>th</sup>	27 <sup>th</sup> 
28 <sup>th</sup>	29 <sup>th</sup>	30 <sup>th</sup>	31 <sup>st</sup>			

11 월

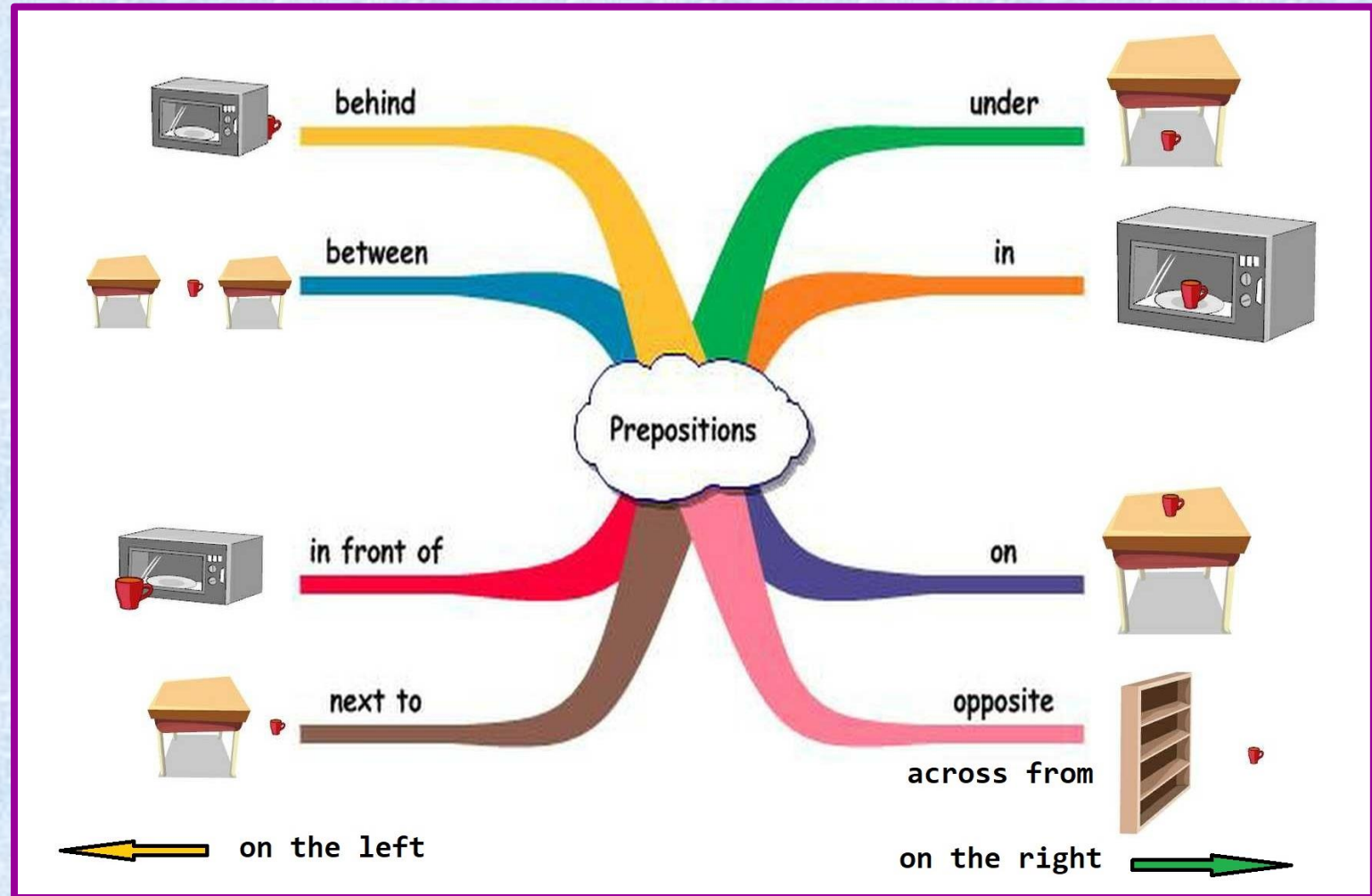
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
			1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>
5 <sup>th</sup>	6 <sup>th</sup>	7 <sup>th</sup>	8 <sup>th</sup>	9 <sup>th</sup> 	10 <sup>th</sup>	11 <sup>th</sup>
12 <sup>th</sup>	13 <sup>th</sup> 	14 <sup>th</sup>	15 <sup>th</sup>	16 <sup>th</sup>	17 <sup>th</sup>	18 <sup>th</sup>
19 <sup>th</sup>	20 <sup>th</sup>	21 <sup>st</sup>	22 <sup>nd</sup>	23 <sup>rd</sup>	24 <sup>th</sup>	25 <sup>th</sup> 
26 <sup>th</sup>	27 <sup>th</sup>	28 <sup>th</sup>	29 <sup>th</sup>	30 <sup>th</sup>		

## Topic 4: Location of places

Para dar ubicación de lugares se utilizan las preposiciones de lugar.

¿Te acuerdas de algunas preposiciones de lugar?

En esta imagen se presentan las ya vistas anteriormente y unas nuevas.



¿Puedes deducir el significado de las preposiciones de acuerdo a las oraciones y el mapa?

-Where is the Chinese restaurant?

It is next to the bank.

-Where is the grocery store?

It is across from the travel agent.

-Where is the Italian restaurant?

It is on the corner of David St and Main St.

-Where is the public rest room?

It is opposite the parking lot.

-Where is the post office?

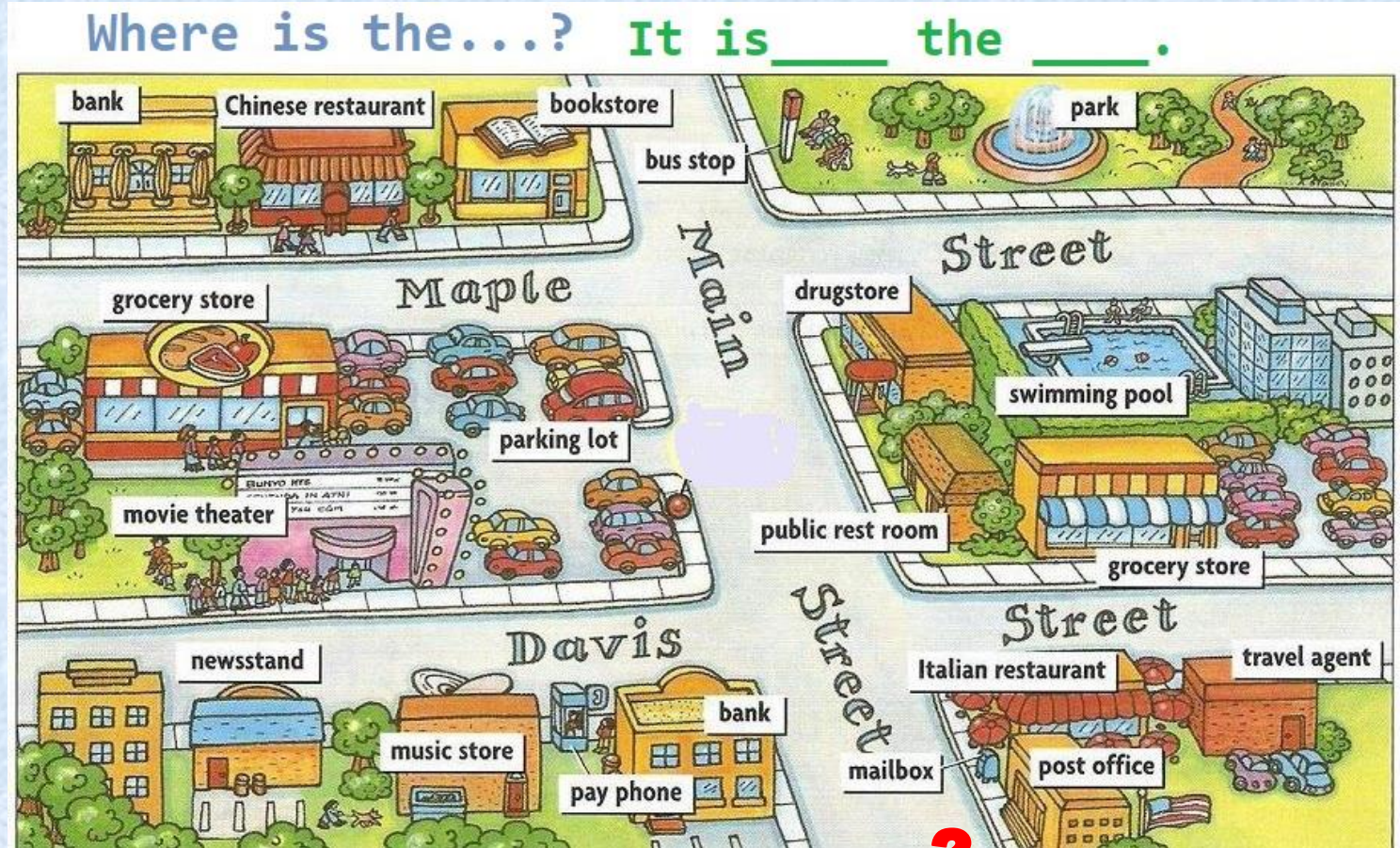
It is on Main Street.

-Where is the pay phone?

It is next to the bank.

-Where is the drugstore?

It is on Main Street on the right.



# Prepositions Of Places

A) Look at the following picture. Then, complete the tasks below. Share your answer.



Picture made by: Lic. Juan Diego Guzmán V.

Instructions: Locate the following places by writing the correct prepositions.

Far from / next to / in / behind / opposite / across from / between / close / in front of/

1. The Clothing Store is \_\_\_\_\_ the post office and Police station.
2. The bus station is \_\_\_\_\_ Movie Theater.
3. Supermarket is \_\_\_\_\_ drugstore.
4. The School is \_\_\_\_\_ the bus station.
5. The park is \_\_\_\_\_ the city.
6. The butchery is \_\_\_\_\_ the bookstore.
7. The bookstore is \_\_\_\_\_ the bank.
8. The Movie Theater is \_\_\_\_\_ the Post Office.
9. The school is \_\_\_\_\_ the Supermarket and the hospital.
10. The butchery is \_\_\_\_\_ the Movie Theater.





Recordatorio  
general de uso  
de las  
preposiciones  
IN , ON y AT:

## PREPOSITIONS of TIME

**in**

- the morning
- the afternoon
- the evening
- February
- (the) spring
- (the) summer
- (the) fall / autumn
- (the) winter
- 2013
- the 1990s



**on**

- Sunday
- Monday morning
- Tuesday afternoon
- Wednesday evening
- my birthday
- a holiday
- May 5
- a weekday
- the weekend (U.S.)



**at**

- night
- 10:30
- noon / midday
- midnight
- bedtime
- sunrise / sunset
- the weekend (U.K.)



## Topic 5: Frequency adverbs.

Para reforzar o estudiar los adverbios de frecuencia, es importante repasar el presente simple que se utiliza para expresar rutinas, costumbres o hábitos.

## Instrucciones:

- ✓ Relaciona la imagen con la oración que la describe.
- ✓ Observa la terminación de los verbos acorde a la persona de quien se habla.

	She watches TV after school.	She listens to music in the morning.	
	He brushes his teeth in the morning.	He combs his hair every day.	
	They do exercise in the evening.	He does his homework after school.	
	They do housework at six o'clock.	Dad gets up at eight o'clock.	
	We come home at three o'clock.	We go to school at nine o'clock.	
	He has breakfast at half past seven.	My mom has lunch at one o'clock.	

# Present Simple Tense

1  
Julia \_\_\_\_\_  
(sit) in her  
baby chair  
when her  
mum \_\_\_\_\_  
(feed) her.



2  
Lizzie \_\_\_\_\_ (always,  
say) her  
prayer  
before she  
\_\_\_\_\_ (go)  
to bed.



3  
We \_\_\_\_\_  
(wash)  
our car  
every  
weekend.



4  
\_\_\_\_\_ (it, snow)  
a lot in  
winter  
where you  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(live)?



5  
My mother \_\_\_\_\_  
(always, comb) my hair  
before I  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(leave) home  
in the morning.



6  
We \_\_\_\_\_ (usually,  
travel) on holiday  
by car. We  
(take) lots of  
things with us.



7  
My cousin \_\_\_\_\_  
(collet) stamps and old  
coins. He  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(have) a great  
collection.



8  
My grandparents  
\_\_\_\_\_ (often, dance)  
when their  
friends  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(visit) them.



9  
Sue \_\_\_\_\_ (know)  
a great recipe for roast  
beef. She also  
\_\_\_\_\_ (bake)  
delicious cakes.



10  
Christie \_\_\_\_\_  
(sometimes, go)  
rollerblading  
with her  
brother in  
the park.




11  
I \_\_\_\_\_ (love)  
painting.  
I \_\_\_\_\_  
(use) lots of  
colours in  
my pictures.



12  
At weekends I \_\_\_\_\_  
(not, get) up before ten.  
But on weekdays  
I \_\_\_\_\_  
(wake) up very  
early.



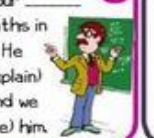
13  
My aunt \_\_\_\_\_ (never,  
drink) milk. She  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(have) a  
lactose  
intolerance.




14  
My brother \_\_\_\_\_  
(sing) in the school  
choir, but  
I \_\_\_\_\_  
(not, like)  
singing.



15  
My neighbour \_\_\_\_\_  
(teach) Maths in  
my school. He  
\_\_\_\_\_ (explain)  
very well and we  
\_\_\_\_\_ (like) him.



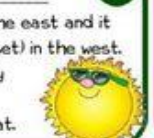
16  
Mr. Jenkins \_\_\_\_\_ (be)  
my dentist. I  
(usually,  
visit) him  
twice a  
year.



17  
My mum \_\_\_\_\_ (usually,  
buy) Christmas presents  
long before Christmas. I  
\_\_\_\_\_ (always, look)  
for them in  
the closet.



18  
The sun \_\_\_\_\_  
(rise) in the east and it  
\_\_\_\_\_ (set) in the west.  
Everybody  
\_\_\_\_\_ (know) that.



19  
Luke \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a  
piano lesson  
twice a week.  
He \_\_\_\_\_  
(play) very  
well.



20  
My family \_\_\_\_\_  
(usually, spend) summer  
holidays at the seaside.  
I \_\_\_\_\_  
(often, build)  
sandcastles.



21  
My dad \_\_\_\_\_  
(sometimes, ride)  
a bike to work  
and I \_\_\_\_\_  
(always,  
walk).



22  
Mrs Webb \_\_\_\_\_ (be)  
a dressmaker. She  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(sew) baby  
rompers and  
pyjamas.



23  
I \_\_\_\_\_ (sometimes,  
eat) chicken for dinner,  
but I \_\_\_\_\_  
(prefer)  
pizza.



24  
James \_\_\_\_\_ (read)  
the morning  
paper every  
day. He \_\_\_\_\_  
(want) to know  
the latest news.



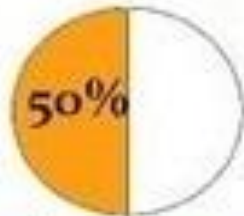
# Frequency Adverbs



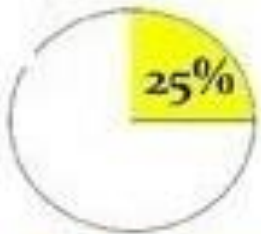
**Always**



**Usually**



**Sometimes**



**Rarely**



**Never**

- Se utilizan los adverbios de frecuencia (*frequency adverbs*) para expresar la **frecuencia** que se realiza determinada actividad.
- En la tabla de arriba se muestra de manera gráfica la frecuencia con la que se realiza determinada actividad.
- Para preguntar con qué frecuencia se realiza determinada actividad, se utilizan las siguientes preguntas, acorde a la persona que se le pregunta:

How often do you run in the park?

I **rarely** run in the park.

I **usually** run in the CDO.

How often does Maria run in the park?

She **always** runs in the park.

- Observa la ubicación del adverbio de frecuencia, entre el sujeto y el verbo.

# How often....?

<b>always</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>usually</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>often</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>sometimes</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>rarely</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>never</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## REWRITE THE SENTENCES WITH THE FREQUENCY ADVERBS IN THE BLANKS

- Mr. Goodson gets up at 6:30. (always)
- She plays the flute. (sometimes)
- I walk my dog in the park. (often)
- He reads an English story book. (rarely)
- Steve doesn't play computer games. (never)
- Claire goes to bed early. (always)
- Our dog doesn't eat spinach. (never)
- Mike swims in their swimming pool. (often)
- I eat my lunch in the cafeteria. (sometimes)
- She walks to school. (usually)
- He visits his grandparents. (rarely)
- They study for the exams together. (often)
- We go for a picnic. (sometimes)
- He doesn't drink coffee or tea. (never)
- Tony climbs orange trees. (always)
- Fanny writes a letter to her aunt. (often)

## PUT INTO CORRECT ORDER AND REWRITE

- never / food / Julia / eats / fast
- play / they / sometimes / volleyball
- cat / milk / her / drinks / always
- walks / often / dad / work / my / to
- usually / makes / mum / a / cake / my
- social / I / study / rarely / sciences
- cheat / we / exams / never / the / in

## ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

- How often do you have a bath?  
(twice a week).....
- How often does your father drive to work?  
(always).....
- How often do you go on a holiday?  
(once a year).....
- How often does Sue go to the library?  
(usually).....
- How often do you have breakfast in the morning?  
(every day).....
- How often does Sam send e-mails to his e-pal?  
(sometimes).....
- How often do they cook pizza and fries?  
(three times a week).....
- How often do you watch horror films?  
(never).....

# Date and birthday activities

**When is your birthday?**

It's on March 3rd.

**How often do you celebrate your birthday?**

I usually celebrate my birthday.

**What do you usually do on your birthday?**

I often have a surprise birthday party.

I always have lunch with my family.

I sometimes go out with Friends.

I never buy a cake because my sister usually makes my cake.

## Fun Things TO DO FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY

1. WATCH YOUR ABSOLUTE FAVORITE SHOW OR MOVIES
2. GET FRIENDS TOGETHER FOR MIMOSAS
3. DRESS UP
4. GIVE YOURSELF A GIFT
5. HAVE LUNCH WITH FAMILY
6. RECEIVE PRESENTS
7. GIVE YOURSELF A SPA DAY
8. BUY A CAKE
9. PLAN A BIRTHDAY TRIP
10. SPEND TIME AT THE LAKE WITH FRIENDS
11. GO TO AN AMUSEMENT PARK
12. PLAY AT THE BEACH
13. GO TO A PIC-NIC
14. GO TO YOUR FAVORITE SPORTS GAME
15. GO TO A MUSIC FESTIVAL
16. HAVE A SURPRISE BIRTHDAY PARTY
17. GO OUT WITH FRIENDS
18. SEE A DRIVE-IN MOVIE
19. MARK SOMETHING OFF YOUR BUCKET LIST



# Answer about your birthday:

**When is your birthday?**

It's on \_\_\_\_\_

**How often do you celebrate your birthday?**

| \_\_\_\_\_.

**What do you usually do on your birthday?**

| \_\_\_\_\_.

| \_\_\_\_\_.

| \_\_\_\_\_.

| \_\_\_\_\_.










## Fun Things TO DO FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY

1. WATCH YOUR ABSOLUTE FAVORITE SHOW OR MOVIES
2. GET FRIENDS TOGETHER FOR MIMOSAS
3. DRESS UP
4. GIVE YOURSELF A GIFT
5. HAVE LUNCH WITH FAMILY
6. RECEIVE PRESENTS
7. GIVE YOURSELF A SPA DAY
8. BUY A CAKE
9. PLAN A BIRTHDAY TRIP
10. SPEND TIME AT THE LAKE WITH FRIENDS
11. GO TO AN AMUSEMENT PARK
12. PLAY AT THE BEACH
13. GO TO A PIC-NIC
14. GOTO YOUR FAVORITE SPORTS GAME
15. GO TO A MUSIC FESTIVAL
16. HAVE A SURPRISE BIRTHDAY PARTY
17. GO OUT WITH FRIENDS
18. SEE A DRIVE-IN MOVIE
19. MARK SOMETHING OFF YOUR BUCKET LIST





También es relevante recordar lo que pregunta cada uno de los *Wh-questions*:

Question words		
<p><b>Who</b> refers to people.</p> <p>Who is this? This is Bob.</p> 	<p><b>What</b> refers to a specific thing</p> <p>What is this? This is a house</p> 	<p><b>How</b> is used to describe the manner that something is done</p> <p>How is Mrs. White? She is friendly.</p> 
<p><b>Where</b> refers to a location</p> <p>Where do you live? I live in London.</p> 	<p><b>Which</b> is used when a choice needs to be made.</p> <p>Which T-shirt should I choose? The blue one or the gray one?</p> 	<p><b>Whose</b> refers to possession</p> <p>Whose instrument is it? It's the Japanese girl's instrument.</p> 
<p><b>When</b> refers to time or occasion</p> <p>When do you go jogging? On Sunday.</p> 	<p><b>How many</b> refers to a quantity</p> <p>How many students are in the classroom? There are 9 students.</p> 	<p><b>Why</b> is used to obtain an explanation or a reason</p> <p>Why don't you come to the party? Because I am sick.</p> 



## Pero, ¿qué significan?



¿Qué?	<b>What?</b>
¿Quién? / ¿Quiénes?	<b>Who?</b>
¿Cuál? / ¿Cuáles?	<b>Which (one / ones)?</b>
¿Cómo?	<b>How?</b>
¿Cuándo?	<b>When?</b>
¿Cuánto? (a / os / as)	<b>How much / many?</b>
¿Dónde?	<b>Where?</b>
¿Por qué?	<b>Why?</b>

Completa apropiadamente con el  
Wh-question:

what when where  
who whose how old

			
..... are you? I'm ten years old	..... is he doing? Writing	.... is he from? He's from France	..... is this dog? It's mine.
			
.... is the weather like? Awful	..... is he going? To school	.... is he? Mathew my friend	... does she play football? Every day
			
..... are they? Five years old	.... is the cyclist drinking? Water	.... is helping her to carry the books? Nobody	..... is the kid eating? An ice cream



Si tienes alguna pregunta, favor de escribirla en el FORO Unidad 4.

## Topic 6: Abilities (can)

El expresar habilidades es muy sencillo, solamente necesitas utilizar el CAN para decir tus habilidades, para preguntar o para negar.

# CAN OR CAN'T

FILL IN THE CORRECT ANSWER.

MyCuteGraphics

1. An elephant \_\_\_\_\_  
be in a circus, but it  
\_\_\_\_\_ live in a house.



2. An alien \_\_\_\_\_  
read a book, but it  
\_\_\_\_\_ live in space.



3. Girls \_\_\_\_\_  
skateboard and they  
\_\_\_\_\_ be superheroes.



4. Flowers \_\_\_\_\_ grow  
with water, but they  
\_\_\_\_\_ grow without  
sun.



5. A boy \_\_\_\_\_ have a  
birthday and he  
\_\_\_\_\_ hold an umbrella.



6. A girl \_\_\_\_\_ open a  
door, but she  
\_\_\_\_\_ make a door until she is  
older.



7. A girl \_\_\_\_\_ speak on  
the telephone. \_\_\_\_\_  
you speak on the phone?



8. A sailor \_\_\_\_\_  
work on a ship. He  
\_\_\_\_\_ work on an  
airplane.



9. Super girls \_\_\_\_\_  
fly, but they \_\_\_\_\_ fly  
close to the planets!



10. We \_\_\_\_\_ play in the  
snow and we \_\_\_\_\_ build  
a snowman.



11. I \_\_\_\_\_ ride a  
horse, and I \_\_\_\_\_  
wear a cowboy hat.



12. A fish \_\_\_\_\_ swim in  
the sea, but it \_\_\_\_\_  
ride a bike.



13. Crocodiles \_\_\_\_\_  
wear orange shoes, but  
they \_\_\_\_\_ swim in  
rivers.



14. A boy \_\_\_\_\_ listen to  
a book and he \_\_\_\_\_  
read it at the same time.



15. Robbie \_\_\_\_\_ paint a  
picture of a sun. He  
\_\_\_\_\_ draw too.



16. Astronauts \_\_\_\_\_  
travel on rockets, but  
they \_\_\_\_\_ visit other  
planets yet.



17. Girls \_\_\_\_\_ eat  
popcorn and they \_\_\_\_\_  
watch movies.



18. These boys \_\_\_\_\_  
catch big fish, but they  
\_\_\_\_\_ swim well.



19. The juggler \_\_\_\_\_  
juggle cars,  
but he \_\_\_\_\_  
juggle bowling pins.



20. Dogs \_\_\_\_\_ write  
on the blackboard and  
they \_\_\_\_\_ add.



Answer these questions  
with your own information.

# Can you?

Yes, I can/

No, I can't

PROVE IT!



1. Can you wink?



2. Can you dance?

3. Can you roll your eyes?



4. Can you sing?

5. Can you do a push-up?

6. Can you bark like a dog?



7. Can you count to 100?

8. Can you tell a funny joke?

9. Can you play the invisible guitar?

10. Can you bake cookies?



11. Can you fly?

12. Can you jump like a frog?

13. Can you moo like a cow?

14. Can you snap your fingers?

15. Can you do a ballet spin?



Answer these questions with your own information.

# Can you ... ?

Can you \_\_\_\_\_ ?

➔ Yes, I can. 
  
➔ No, I can't.

<p>play</p>	<p>skate</p>	<p>trust</p>	<p>play</p>	<p>swim</p> <p>50 metres</p>
<p>5 kilometres</p>	<p>eat</p>	<p>watch</p>	<p>drink</p>	<p>make</p>
<p>drink</p>	<p>play</p>	<p>speak</p>	<p>sing</p>	<p>play</p>
<p>play</p>	<p>sleep</p>	<p>play</p>	<p>get up</p> <p>5:00am</p>	<p>eat</p>
<p>use</p>	<p>eat</p>	<p>ski</p>	<p>use</p>	<p>play</p>



# What Can You Do? I Can....

1. Draw a circle around the things you can do!
2. Write what you **can** and **can't** do.



do homework



go skateboarding



do math



do long jump



read



clean



party



ski



play basketball



dance



do magic



run



play football



swim



play the guitar



fly



sing



cook



climb



eat



**Write your questions at FORO UNIDAD 4**