

CENS SAN MARTIN

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CURSO: 1er año 1°,2°y 3°división

TURNO: Noche

AREA CURRICULAR: Lengua Extranjera Ingles.

Guía Pedagógica N° 6

Temas: Paises y nacionalidades. Verbo TO BE: tres formas.

Contenidos

Vocabulario: Paises y Nacionalidades.

Gramatica: Verbo TO BE formas afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa

Capacidad Generales: Comunicación / Resolución de Problemas

Capacidades especificas a desarrollar:

- Identificación de países y nacionalidades.
- Producción escrita de oraciones simples utilizando el verbo TO BE en sus tres formas, afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa.

Introduction of the topic. / Desarrollo del tema.

Vocabulario

Read these sentences. / Lee estas oraciones.

Hello. I am from Argentina.

I am Argentinian.



Hola. Soy de Argentina. Soy argentina.

En la primera oración /from/ hace referencia al país de donde se procede.

La segunda oración hace referencia a la nacionalidad a la que pertenece.

Let's see other denominations. / Veamos otras denominaciones.

Nations and Nationalities

	He / She is from	He / She is		He / She is from	He / She is
	France	French		Greece	Greek
	Italy	Italian		Czech Republic	Czech
	Germany	German		Slovakia	Slovakian
	Spain	Spanish		Croatia	Croatian
	Belgium	Belgian		China	Chinese
	Switzerland	Swiss		Japan	Japanese
	Austria	Austrian		Mexico	Mexican
	Portugal	Portuguese		the United States	American
	the Netherlands	Dutch		Canada	Canadian
	the United Kingdom	British		Australia	Australian
	England	English		New Zealand	New Zealander
	Scotland	Scottish		India	Indian
	Wales	Welsh		South Africa	South African
	Ireland	Irish		Egypt	Egyptian
	Poland	Polish		Morocco	Moroccan
	Denmark	Danish		Algeria	Algerian
	Sweden	Swedish		Tunisia	Tunisian
	Norway	Norwegian		Turkey	Turkish
	Finland	Finnish		Israel	Israeli
	Iceland	Icelandic		Argentina	Argentinian
	Russia	Russian		Brazil	Brazilian
	Hungary	Hungarian		Peru	Peruvian

COUNTRIES AND NATIONALITIES



COUNTRY	NATIONALITY	COUNTRY	NATIONALITY
Portugal	Portuguese	Austria	Austrian
Spain	Spanish	Greece	Greek
England	English	The USA	American
France	French	Japan	Japanese
Germany	German	Brazil	Brazilian
Italy	Italian	China	Chinese



Hello there! We are from England. So we are English!

What about you? Where are you from?

What nationality are you?

A. Follow the example and complete the sentences with the correct nationality. Don't forget to include the verb! ☺

- I am from Spain. I am
- You are from France. You
- He is from the USA. He
- She is from China. She
- It is from Italy. It
- We are from Brazil. We
- You are from Germany. You
- They are from Greece. They
- Leo is from Austria.
- Ann and Chun are from Japan.

B. Now do the other way round and find out which country is missing! Don't forget to include the verb! ☺

- I am Austrian. I am from
- You are American. You
- He is Italian. He
- She is Chinese. She
- It is French. It
- We are Japanese. We
- You are English. You
- They are Spanish. They
- Johanna is Greek.
- Lewis and Gwen are German.

Keep up the good work! ☺

Gramática. Let's remember. / Recordemos.

Look at the chart with the 3 forms of the verb to be we have studied in the previous tasks.

(miremos el cuadro que nos muestra las tres formas del verbo to be ya vistas anteriormente en las guías "afirmativa e interrogativa").

VERBO TO BE - PRESENTE DE INDICATIVO		
MODO AFIRMATIVO	MODO INTERROGATIVO	MODO NEGATIVO
I am Soy / estoy	Am I? ¿Soy yo? ¿Estoy yo?	I am not No soy No estoy
You are Eres / estás	Are you? ¿Eres tú? ¿Estás tú?	You are not No eres No estás
He is Él es / está	Is he? ¿Es él? ¿Está él?	He is not No es No está
She is Ella es / está	Is she? ¿Es ella? ¿Está ella?	She is not No es No está
It is Él / Ella es / está (p/animales u objetos)	Is it? ¿Es él / ella? ¿Está él / ella?	It is not No es No está
We are Nosotros somos / estamos	Are we? ¿Somos nosotros? ¿Estamos nosotros?	We are not No somos No estamos
You are Ustedes son / están	Are you? ¿Son ustedes? ¿Están ustedes?	You are not No son No están
They are Ellos son / están	Are they? ¿Son ellos? ¿Están ellos?	They are not No son No están

Activities.

1)-Complete with am-is-are. / Llena el blanco con la conjugación correcta del verbo *to be* en inglés, usando el presente afirmativo. (am-is-are).

Ejemplo: I ___ excited to see my friend. -> I **am** excited to see my friend.

- Dinner ___ on the table.
- It ___ seven in the morning.
- I ___ very tired today.
- My mother ___ calling me yesterday.
- Where ___ you from?
- When we ___ in Spain, we eat tapas.
- José ___ happy to see his wife when she visits him everyday.
- We ___ in the office today.
- They ___ happy to see you.
- Parents ___ proud of their children.
- I ___ hoping that you would remember my birthday.

12. Ana ____ upset that Carlos never come back to see her.
13. The children ____ having fun playing in the backyard.
14. After the party , they ____ very tired.
15. We ____ all great friends!

2-Choose the right option. / Escoge la mejor contestación con la conjugación correcta del verbo *to be* en inglés.

1. Anne ____ happy to be at home. [is/are]
2. We ____ excited to see the play tonight. [am/are]
3. Today ____ my birthday. [isn' t /aren' t].
4. How old ____ you? [am/are]
5. ____ it raining outside? [Am/Is]
6. When ____ the wedding going to be? [was/is]
7. ____ you going to work out tonight? [Are/Am]
8. Who ____ the actor from that movie? [is/are]
9. Doctor Pith.....Canadian.[aren`t / isn`t]
10. Tim, Paul and Richard..... at the party right now. [isn`t/aren`t].

3-Read the affirmative sentences with the verb to be and turn them into negative and interrogative form. / Lee las oraciones afirmativas y transformalas en negative e interrogative . Ve a el ejemplo.

1- (+)- Anne is happy to be at home. 2- (-)- Anne isn't to be at home. 3- (?) - Is Anne happy to be at home.	1- (+) We are in the office today. 2- (-) 3- (?).....
1- (+)- My friend Lis is the best student. 2- (-) - 3- (?) -	1- (+) The school objects are in the bag. 2- (-) 3 -(?)

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