

CBS

Colegio Bautista Shalom



English Course

First Grade

First Bimester

Contents**PRONUNCIATION OF ALPHABET****PERSONAL PRONOUNS**

- ✓ PERSONAL PRONOUNS AS SUBJECT PRONOUNS
- ✓ PERSONAL PRONOUNS AS OBJECT PRONOUNS

HAVE AND HAS**THE VERB TO BE**

- ✓ THE VERB TO BE IN THE PRESENT
- ✓ STRUCTURE OF THE VERB TO BE IN THE PRESENT
- ✓ THE VERB TO BE IN THE PAST TENSE
- ✓ STRUCTURE OF THE VERB TO BE IN THE PAST

NOTE: As you progress in learning each of the topics developed you will find exercises to solve with the help of your teacher.

PRONUNCIATION OF ALPHABET

The modern English language alphabet is a Latin alphabet consisting of 26 letters, 21 consonants, and 5 vowels.

Letter	Pronunciation	Letter	Pronunciation
A	Ei	N	En
B	Bi	O	Ou
C	Ci	P	Pi
D	Di	Q	Kiu
E	I	R	Ar
F	Ef	S	Es
G	Jyi	T	Ti
H	Eitch	U	Iu
I	Ai	V	Vi
J	Jei	W	Dabl-iu
K	Kei	X	Ex
L	El	Y	Uai
M	Em	Z	Zi

Alphabet Pronunciation				
A	B	C	D	E
[eɪ]	[bi:]	[si:]	[di:]	[i:]
F	G	H	I	J
[ef]	[dʒi:]	[eɪtʃ]	[aɪ]	[dʒeɪ]
K	L	M	N	O
[keɪ]	[el]	[em]	[en]	[əʊ]
P	Q	R	S	T
[pi:]	[kju:]	[ɑ:]	[es]	[ti:]
U	V	W		
[ju:]	[vi:]	[ˈdʌbəlju:]		
X	Y	Z		
[eks]	[waɪ]	[zed/zi:]		

EnglishClub.com

EXERCISE 01: Practice the pronunciation of the alphabet with the following song

The Alphabet Song for Rockers

A B C D E F G
H I J K L M N O P
Q R S - T U V - W X Y
And it's Zed NOT Zee

A B C D E F G
H I J K L M N O P
Q R S - T U V - W X Y
And it's Zed NOT Zee

Scan the qr code. Listen and practice.



A B C D E F G
H I J K L M N O P
Q R S - T U V - W X Y
Zed NOT Zee

A B C D E F G
H I J K L M N O P
Q R S - T U V - W X Y
Zed NOT Zee

Now you know your ABC
Try again and sing with me
one, two, three

Now you know your ABC
Try again and sing with me
one, two, three

Here we go...

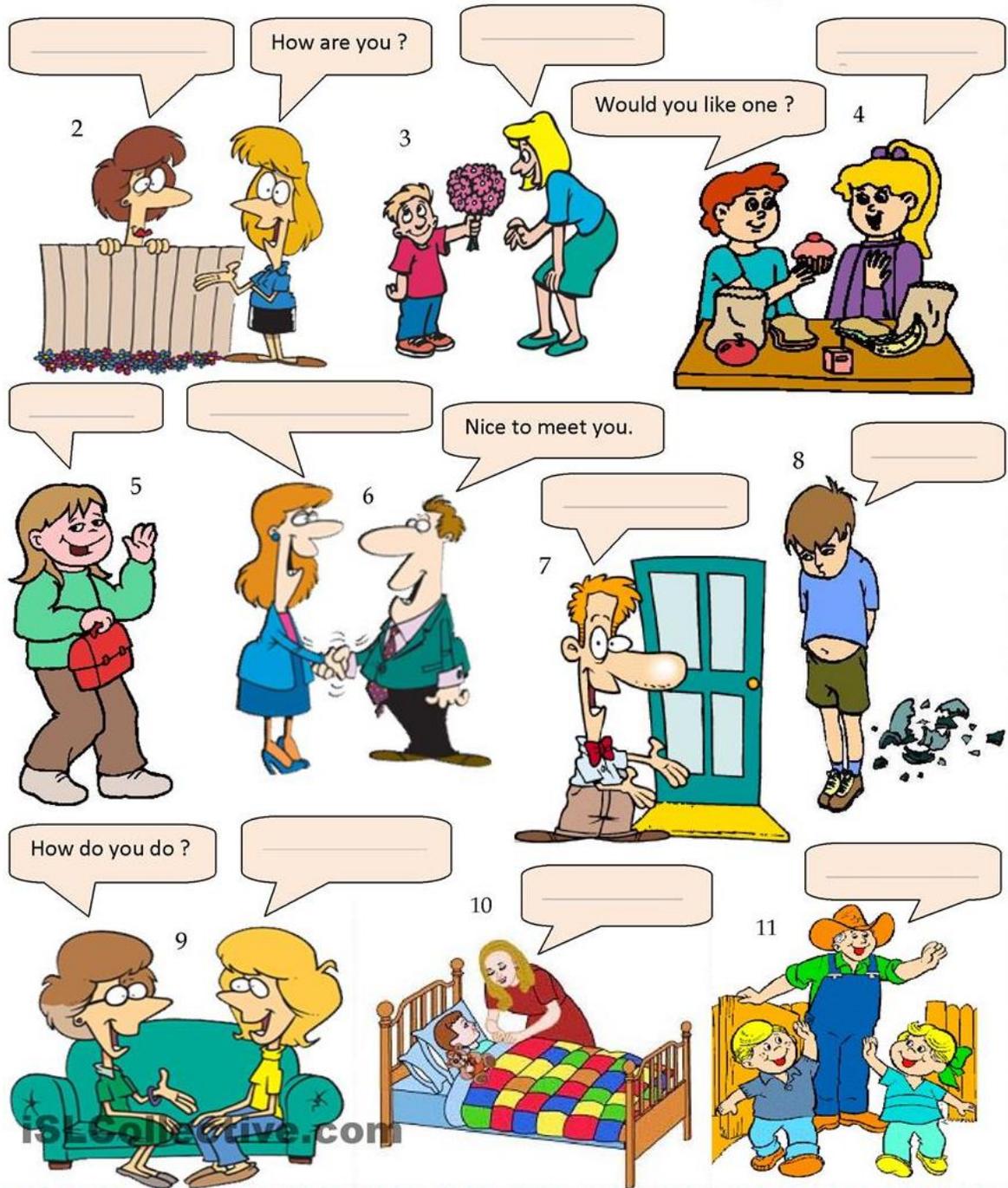
EXERCISE 02:

Hello, Goodbye...

Complete with the words in the box.

Goodbye. How do you do? Hi. Good morning. Sorry.
Yes, please. Good night. Fine, thank you. Nice to meet you, too.
You're welcome. Thank you.





PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Within personal pronouns, the English language distinguishes between subject pronouns function (subject pronouns) and pronouns function (object pronouns).

Personal pronouns represent specific people or things. We use them depending on:

- ✓ number: singular (eg: **I**) or plural (eg: **we**)
- ✓ person: 1st person (eg: **I**), 2nd person (eg: **you**) or 3rd person (eg: **he**)
- ✓ gender: male (eg: **he**), female (eg: **she**) or neuter (eg: **it**)
- ✓ case: subject (eg: **we**) or object (eg: **us**)

Here are the personal pronouns, followed by some example sentences:

number	person	gender	personal pronouns	
			subject	object
singular	1st	male/ female	I	me
	2nd	male/ female	you	you
	3rd	male	he	him
		female	she	her
		neuter	it	it
plural	1st	male/ female	we	us
	2nd	male/ female	you	you
	3rd	male/ female/ neuter	they	them

Personal pronouns may take on various forms depending on number (singular or plural for the most part). They may also take different forms depending on case, gender, or formality. It is important to note that personal pronouns may refer to objects, animals, or people.

Personal pronouns provide us with the following information:

- ✓ The person – Who is speaking?
- ✓ The number – Is the pronoun plural or singular?
- ✓ The gender – Is the pronoun feminine, masculine, or neuter?

1. Examples of Personal Pronouns

The word "he" is an example of a personal pronoun.

He is third person (because he is the person being spoken about), singular, and masculine.

The word "we" is another example of a personal pronoun.

"We" is first person (because we are speaking as a group), plural, and neuter. In the following examples, personal pronouns are italicized.

2. Examples of personal pronouns

- ✓ You need to stop lying to me.
- ✓ We would love for you to join us.
- ✓ Come look at my cat! He has climbed to the top of that tree.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS AS SUBJECT PRONOUNS

When a personal pronoun takes the place of a noun as the subject of a sentence, it is both a personal pronoun and a **subject pronoun**. What is a subject pronoun? In essence, it is any pronoun that is used to replace a common or proper noun as a sentence's subject.

If you are using a personal pronoun to talk about a person, animal, place, or thing that also happens to be the subject of a sentence, then it is classified as both a personal pronoun and a subject pronoun.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS AS OBJECT PRONOUNS

When a personal pronoun is the direct or indirect object of a verb, or when it is used as the object of a preposition, it is called an **object pronoun**. What is an object pronoun? It is any pronoun that is affected by the action the subject of the sentence takes.

The personal pronouns that are used as object pronouns are different than the personal pronouns that are used as subject pronouns, but they are just as important. There are seven object pronouns that also happen to be personal pronouns: me, you, him, her, it, us, and them.

How Are Subject Pronouns and Object Pronouns Related to Personal Pronouns?

Like all personal pronouns, subject pronouns and object pronouns are used to eliminate repetition within sentences. Additionally, they are always associated with a specific person, group, animal, or inanimate object.

Sometimes it can be difficult to tell the difference between subject and object pronouns. It can be helpful to remember that a subject is what a sentence is about, while an object is affected by the action of the subject.

Just like other personal pronouns, subject pronouns and object pronouns can take on different forms depending on number, i.e. whether they are singular or plural. Additionally, they can be used with any of the three grammatical persons, i.e. first-person, second-person, or third person.

Finally, subject pronouns and object pronouns are related to one another and all other personal pronouns in that the words used may differ depending on the natural or grammatical gender of the words they refer to.

Examples of Sentences Containing Both Subject Pronouns & Object Pronouns

1. I want you to read this book.
2. You are the fastest runner on the team, and we are depending on you.
3. They talked to me about acting in the play.
4. We enjoyed hearing her sing.

Comparing Subject and Object Pronouns

Use the following table to compare subject and object pronouns. Notice that some subject pronouns are identical to certain object pronouns.

Subject Pronoun	Object Pronoun
It	It
You	You
What	What
I	Me
He	Him

She	Her
We	Us
Who	Whom
They	Them

Diagram illustrating the relationship between subject and object pronouns. Red arrows indicate correspondences: a right arrow from the top of the first table to the top of the second, a down arrow from the top of the second table to the top of the first, an up arrow from the bottom of the first table to the bottom of the second, and a right arrow from the bottom of the first table to the bottom of the second.

EXERCISE 03: PERSONAL PRONOUN EXERCISES

The following exercises will help you gain greater understanding about how personal pronouns work. Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

1. _____ often reads until late at night.
 - a. He
 - b. Alan
 - c. Mary
 - d. They
2. _____ is running up and down the stairs.
 - a. The cat
 - b. She
 - c. My brother
 - d. You
3. _____ is from Ireland.
 - a. Rory
 - b. My friend
 - c. He
 - d. This souvenir
4. Have _____ got a dog, Mary?
 - a. Anyone
 - b. They
 - c. Someone
 - d. It
5. We enjoy the roses so much. _____ really liven up the garden.
 - a. They
 - b. Its
 - c. Someone
 - d. Flowers
6. Melissa is not an architect; _____ is an engineer.
 - a. He
 - b. They
 - c. It
 - d. She
7. Are _____ friends or not?
 - a. He
 - b. She
 - c. We
 - d. It
8. My doctor was born in Germany. _____ teaches language lessons in his spare time.
 - a. They
 - b. It
 - c. She
 - d. He
9. All my teachers are Americans. _____ come from all over the country.
 - a. She
 - b. We
 - c. They
 - d. Them
10. Our friends are athletes. All _____ are either strong, fast, or both.
 - a. We
 - b. They
 - c. Them
 - d. You

PRACTICE THE FOLLOWING VOCABULARY



HAVE AND HAS

Have and *has* are different forms of the verb *to have*. Even though they come from the same word, there are slight differences in the way they are used.

While the verb *to have* has many different meanings, its primary meaning is "to possess, own, hold for use, or contain." *Have* and *has* indicate possession in the *present tense* (describing events that are currently happening).

Have is used with the pronouns *I*, *you*, *we*, and *they*, while *has* is used with *he*, *she*, and *it*.

It is important to remember that...

Verb tenses identify the time or period when an action occurs. The verb *walks* communicate not only how many people completed the action (it is singular), but also when it occurred. In this case, the tense is present. The person *walks* right now.

Interestingly, not all languages treat verb tenses the same way. In English, the ending on a verb communicates what tense it is in. (*Walk* becomes *walks* and *walked*.) In some cases, an auxiliary verb is required as well. In Chinese, for example, a verb does not change its spelling depending on the tense. A separate word (a particle) is combined with the verb to explain when it occurred.

The simple tenses (past, present, and future) are the most basic forms, but there are 12 major verb tenses in English in all.

We will only review the present simple...



Simple tenses

Present tense describes events happening now. It's also useful for describing a direct action that's not exclusive to the past or future.

Sentences in present tense often have the most straightforward structure because they use root verbs and *to be* verbs. A *root verb* is the basic form of a verb, such as *watch* or *travel*. *To be* verbs express states of being.

Here is one example:

She *is* happy.

Past tense describes events that have already happened and are finished. Most verbs can be made past tense by adding *-d* or *-ed* at the end of a present-tense verb, as in *liked* and *watched*. However, many irregular verbs have unique past tense forms. For example, *go* becomes *went*, and *think* becomes *thought*.

Past tense is usually used to write about historical events, like so:

Galileo *observed* the stars.

Future tense describes events that have not happened yet. It is useful for describing an intended action or a prediction. It is typically formed by combining an *auxiliary verb* (helping verbs like *will* or *need*) with a root verb.

Example:

Molly *will finish* her chores when she has time.

The word ***will*** is an auxiliary verb, and ***finish*** is the root verb. Together, they explain that Molly intends to do her chores at a later point in time.

How do you use *have*?

Have is the conjugation of *to have* that's used when:

	<i>singular</i>		<i>plural</i>
1st person	<i>I</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>we have</i>
2nd person	<i>you</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>you have</i>
3rd person	<i>he, she, it</i>	<i>has</i>	<i>they have</i>

Take, for example, the following sentence: "They **have** two dogs." Here, *have* is the correct choice because the subject (*they*) is a third person plural pronoun.

How do you use *has*?

Has is the conjugation of *to have* that is used when:

- ✓ Speaking in the third person singular (*he, she, and it*).

This example from *And the Mountains Echoed* by Khaled Hosseini shows *has* used with a third person singular pronoun (*he*): "He **has** a slender nose, a narrow mouth, and tight blond curls."

As noted, this use of *have* and *has* only really applies when you are speaking in the *present tense*.

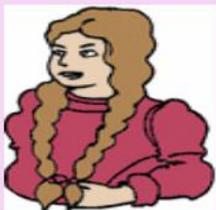
EXERCISE 04: WRITE HAS OR HAD

- 1.- My parents a beautiful house in the city.
- 2.- I a fantastic apartment in Toronto.
- 3.- My father a new job.
- 4.- My brother a lot of friends.
- 5.- They an English test tomorrow.
- 6.- This woman seven children.
- 7.- We a lot of money.
- 8.- They an ugly monster.
- 9.- My cousin a new girlfriend.
- 10.- The pupil an old pencil box.

EXERCISE 05: CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

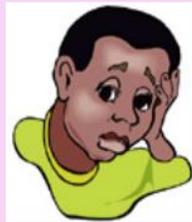
She _____ long hair.

- a. is
c. has



He _____ sad.

- a. is
c. has



He _____ angry.

- a. is
c. has



He _____ a puzzle.

- a. is
c. has



The dog _____ a bone.

- a. is
c. has



<p>The baby <u> </u> hungry.</p> <p>a. <input type="checkbox"/> is</p> <p>c. <input type="checkbox"/> has</p> 	<p>The boy <u> </u> a kite.</p> <p>a. <input type="checkbox"/> is</p> <p>c. <input type="checkbox"/> has</p> 	<p>The cat <u> </u> white.</p> <p>a. <input type="checkbox"/> is</p> <p>c. <input type="checkbox"/> has</p> 	<p>Tom <u> </u> books.</p> <p>a. <input type="checkbox"/> is</p> <p>c. <input type="checkbox"/> has</p> 	<p>The man <u> </u> fat.</p> <p>a. <input type="checkbox"/> is</p> <p>c. <input type="checkbox"/> has</p> 
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

PRACTICE THE FOLLOWING VOCABULARY



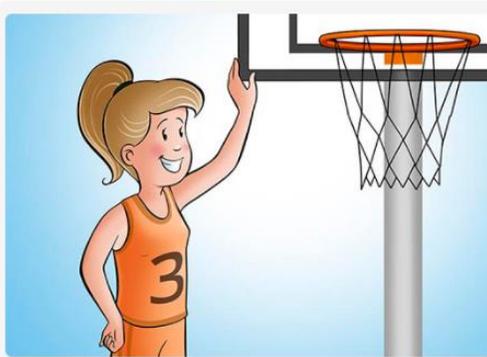
THE VERB TO BE

THE VERB TO BE IN THE PRESENT

The verb to be is one of the most important in the English language.

Its meaning is equivalent to the verbs *ser* and *estar* in Spanish, so depending on the context of the phrase it will be interpreted with one meaning or another.

TO BE (*ser*)



She is tall.
Ella es alta.

TO BE (*estar*)



She is sad.
Ella está triste.

STRUCTURE OF THE VERB TO BE IN THE PRESENT

THE AFFIRMATIVE FORM

Affirmative sentences are those that declare or state something true.

SUBJECT	TO BE	EXAMPLES
I	am 'm	I'm in the kitchen. (yo) <i>Estoy en la cocina.</i>
You	are 're	You're very intelligent. (tú) <i>Eres muy inteligente.</i>
He	is 's	He's at work. (él) <i>Está en el trabajo.</i>
She		She's my wife. (ella) <i>Es mi mujer.</i>
It		It's for kids. (ello) <i>Es para niños.</i>
We	are 're	We're strong. (nosotros/as) <i>Somos fuertes.</i>
You		You're students. (vosotros/as) <i>Sois estudiantes.</i>
They		They're on holiday. (ellos/as) <i>Están de vacaciones.</i>

 In English the contracted form ('m,' re, s) is used for informal contexts. However, for formal contexts it is preferable to use the full form (am, is, are).

THE INTERROGATIVE FORM

Interrogative sentences or questions are those that are used to ask for certain information.

TO BE	SUBJECT	EXAMPLES
Am	I...?	Am I in the kitchen? (yo) ¿ <i>Estoy en la cocina?</i>
Are	you...?	Are you very intelligent? (tú) ¿ <i>Eres muy inteligente?</i>

Is	he...?	Is he at work? (él) ¿Está en el trabajo?
	she...?	Is she my wife? (ella) ¿Es mi mujer?
	it...?	Is it for kids? (ello) ¿Es para niños?
Are	we...?	Are we strong? (nosotros/as) ¿Somos fuertes?
	you...?	Are you students? (vosotros/as) ¿Sois estudiantes?
	they...?	Are they on holiday? (ellos/as) ¿Están de vacaciones?

There is no contracted form for interrogative sentences.

Are you on holiday? / ~~'Re you on holiday?~~
(tú) ¿Estás de vacaciones?

Short answers are those constructions that are used to answer affirmatively or negatively to a question. In English, unlike Spanish, it is not usual to simply answer with the adverbs yes or no, but rather they appear followed by the corresponding subject and the verb to be.

ADVERB	SUBJECT	TO BE
Yes,	I	am
	you	are
	he	is
	she	
	it	
	we	are
	you	
	they	

ADVERB	SUBJECT	TO BE
No,	I	'm not
	you	're not aren't
	he	's not isn't
	she	
	it	
	we	're not aren't
	you	
	they	

In the short affirmative answers, there is no contracted form. In the negatives there are the two forms not contracted and contracted but it is more common to use the second at a colloquial level.



Are you with Martha? Yes, I am.
(tú) ¿Estás con Martha? Sí.

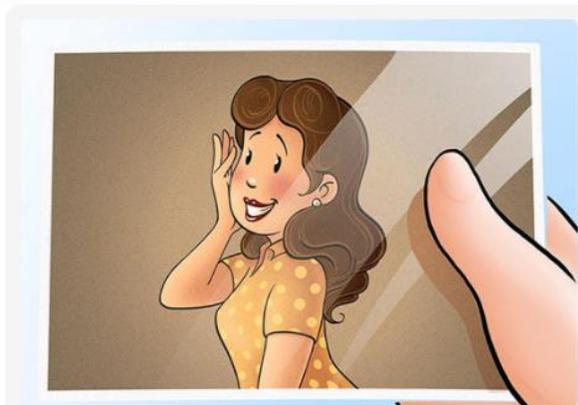


Is he famous? No, he's not.
(él) ¿Es famoso? No.

THE VERB TO BE IN THE PAST TENSE

The past simple of the verb to be is equivalent to the verbs was / was or I was / I was in Spanish, so depending on the context of the phrase it will be interpreted with one meaning or another.

WAS / WERE (era/fui)



My grandma was a model at my age.
Mi abuela era/fue modelo a mi edad.

WAS / WERE (estaba/estuve)



Yesterday we were at home.
Ayer estábamos/estuvimos en casa.

STRUCTURE OF THE VERB TO BE IN THE PAST

THE AFFIRMATIVE FORM

In affirmative sentences the verb is placed after the subject and must be followed by a complement.

SUBJECT	TO BE	EXAMPLES
I	was	Yesterday I was in your town. (yo) Ayer estaba/estuve en tu ciudad.
You	were	You were excited to go to the cinema. (tú) Estabas entusiasmado por ir al cine.

He	was	He was a teacher for many years. (él) Fue profesor durante muchos años.
She		As a child, she was a good student. (ella) De pequeña era/fue buena estudiante.
It		It was open in the morning. (ello) Estaba abierto por la mañana.
We	were	We were in a very long road. (nosotros/as) Estábamos/estuvimos en una carretera muy larga.
You		You were students two years ago. (vosotros/as) Hace dos años erais/fuisteis estudiantes.
They		They were at the cinema last night. (ellos/as) Ayer por la noche estaban/estuvieron en el cine.

THE NEGATIVE WAY

In negative sentences, as in present tense, the particle -not- is added after the verb (or we use the contracted form) and followed by the complement.

SUBJECT	TO BE + NOT	EXAMPLES
I	was not wasn't	Yesterday I wasn't in your town. (yo) Ayer no estaba/estuve en tu ciudad.
You	were not weren't	You weren't excited to go to the cinema. (tú) No estabas entusiasmado por ir al cine.
He	was not wasn't	He wasn't a teacher for many years. (él) No fue profesor durante muchos años.
She		As a child, she wasn't a good student. (ella) De pequeña no era/fue buena estudiante.
It		It wasn't open in the morning. (ello) No estaba abierto por la mañana.
We	were not weren't	We weren't in a very long road. (nosotros/as) No estábamos/estuvimos en una carretera muy larga.
You		You weren't students two years ago. (vosotros/as) Hace dos años no erais/fuisteis estudiantes.

They	They weren't at the cinema last night. (ellos/as) Ayer por la noche no estaban/estuvieron en el cine.
------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

THE INTERROGATIVE FORM

In interrogative sentences the verb is moved to the beginning of the sentence and the contracted form is not allowed.

TO BE	SUBJECT	EXAMPLES
Was	I...?	Was I in your town yesterday? (yo) ¿Ayer estaba/estuve en tu ciudad?
Were	you...?	Were you excited to go to the cinema? (tú) ¿ Estabas entusiasmado por ir al cine?
Was	he...?	Was he a teacher for many years? (él) ¿ Fue profesor durante muchos años?
	she...?	Was she a good student as a child? (ella) ¿De pequeña era/fue buena estudiante?
	it...?	Was it open in the morning? (ello) ¿ Estaba abierto por la mañana?
Were	we...?	Were we in a very long road? (nosotros/as) ¿ Estábamos/estuvimos en una carretera muy larga?
	you...?	Were you students two years ago? (vosotros/as) ¿Hace dos años erais/fuisteis estudiantes?
	they...?	Were they at the cinema last night? (ellos/as) ¿Ayer por la noche estaban/estuvieron en el cine?

	ADVERB	SUBJECT	TO BE
Yes,		I	was
		you	were
		he	was
		she	
		it	
		we	were
		you	
		they	

	ADVERB	SUBJECT	TO BE
No,		I	wasn't
		you	weren't
		he	wasn't
		she	
		it	
		we	weren't
		you	
		they	

Short answers are formulated with the affirmative or negative adverb followed by the personal pronoun and the verb to be in the past.



Was Orson ill on Monday? Yes, he was.
 ¿Estaba Orson enfermo el lunes? Sí.



Were they bored in class? No, they weren't.
 (ellos/as) ¿Estaban aburridos en clase? No.

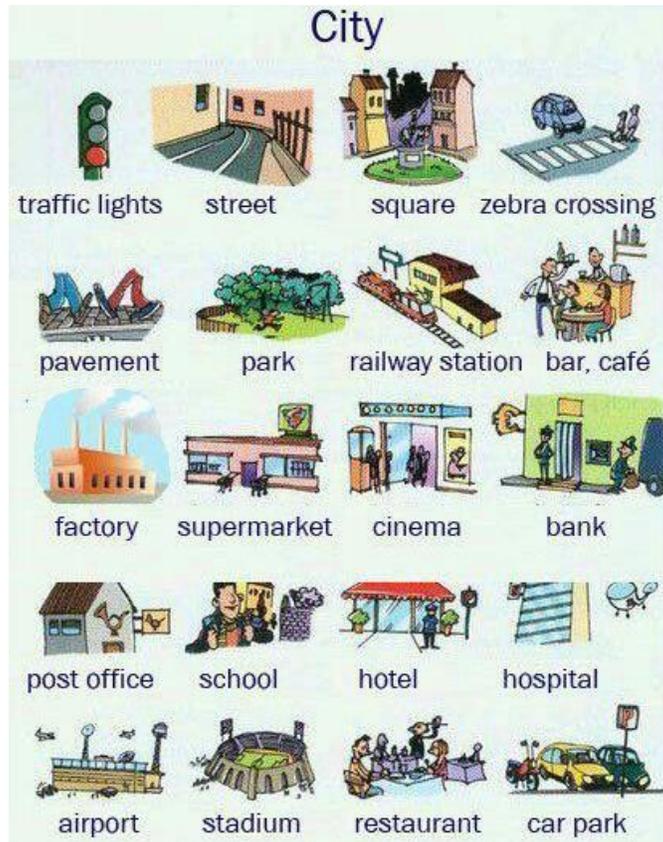
REMEMBER! The verb to be in English is an irregular verb. This is equivalent to the verbs ser and estar in Spanish and its meaning will be interpreted depending on the context of the sentence.

		STRUCTURE	EXAMPLES
AFFIRMATIVE	Present	Sujeto + am / is / are + (complemento)	She is fast. Ella es rápida.
	Past	Sujeto + was / were + (complemento)	Mike was the best in his class. Mike fue el mejor de su clase.
NEGATIVE	Present	Sujeto + am / is / are + not + (complemento)	You aren't at work. No estáis en el trabajo.
	Past	Sujeto + was / were + not + (complemento)	Jim and Laura weren't at the party. Jim y Laura no estaban en la fiesta.
INTERROGATIVE	Present	Am / is / are + sujeto + (complemento)?	Are they at the party? Yes, they are. (ellos/as) ¿ Están en la fiesta? Sí.
	Past	Was / were + sujeto + (complemento)?	Were they busy? Yes, they were. (ellos/as) ¿ Estaban ocupados? Sí.

EXERCISE 05: The verb "to be" allows us some ask basic questions, can be useful in many situations More Than We imagines. With this exercise I propose to consolidate some of these questions of "Survival "in English, using the verb "to be" and the word that you have parentheses

- _____?
(name)
My name's Sarah.
- _____?
(from)
I'm from Scotland.
- _____?
(Scotland)
Scotland is in the north of the U.K.
- _____?
(old)
I'm 33 years old.
- _____?
(job)
I'm a doctor.
- _____?
(married)
No, I'm single.
- _____?
(birthday)
My birthday is on April 23rd.
- _____?
(time)
It's almost 10 o'clock.

PRACTICE THE FOLLOWING VOCABULARY



PRACTICE THE FOLLOWING VOCABULARY

Important Office Supplies To Learn!



EGRAPHY (OF THE NEW CONTENT INCLUDED IN THIS VERSION OF THE DOCUMENT)

<http://blog.openenglish.com/el-abecedario-en-ingles/>

<http://www.gingersoftware.com/content/grammar-rules/personal-pronouns/>

<https://asociacionmneimosine.files.wordpress.com/2014/05/inglc3a9s-present-simple-to-be.pdf>

<https://benjamins.com/sites/z.156/exercise/c2q3>

<https://blog.openenglish.com/el-abecedario-en-ingles/>

<https://idiomas.gcfglobal.org/es/curso/ingles/a2/uso-de-have-y-has/>

<https://www.dictionary.com/e/has-vs-have/>

<https://www.dictionary.com/e/what-are-the-basic-verb-tenses/>

<https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/nouns/exercises?03>

<https://www.englishclub.com/pronunciation/alphabet.htm>

<https://www.englishgrammar.org/type-1-conditional-sentences/>

https://www.freepik.com/premium-vector/good-looking-man-thinking-about-great-idea_6689529.htm

<https://www.lawlessenglish.com/aprenda-ingles/gramatica/verbo-have/#:~:text=Como%20todos%20los%20verbos%2C%20menos,conjugaciones%20en%20el%20presente%20simple.&text=F%3%ADjese%20que%20la%20conjugaci%3%B3n%20para,gramaticales%2C%20la%20conjugaci%3%B3n%20es%20have.>

<https://www.lewolang.com/gramatica-inglesa/49/the-verb-to-be>

https://www.pinterest.jp/pin/15551561193383351/?nic_v2=1a3Izndtv