



Guía de Estudio para Extraordinario de INGLÉS I

Profesor (a): FLORES MARTÍNEZ NANCY ITALIA

Tema Central	Conceptos para Estudiar
Verb to be in present tense.	We use verb be (am, is and are) in simple present. Example: -I <i>am</i> a good student. -Are you a nurse? No, I <i>am not</i> .
Description of people.	We use verb be or have or has to describe people. Example: -My sister <i>is</i> thin and <i>has</i> curly hair. -My uncle <i>is</i> overweight and <i>has</i> blue eyes.
Demonstratives	We use them to indicate which entities are being referred to and to distinguish those entities from others. This and that: Singular. These and those: Plural. Example: - <i>This</i> is a great movie. - <i>Those</i> airplanes are flying very high.
Plural nouns	Words that represent more than one noun. Example: -Singular: Knife/ Plural: Knives. -Singular: Child/Plural: Children.
Prepositions of place	The prepositions indicate where a noun or a person is. Example: -My brother is <i>next to</i> the teacher. -My school is <i>between</i> the hospital and the shop.
There is/ There are	They indicate the existence of something or someone. There is: Singular. There are: Plural. Example: - <i>There is</i> a book on the table. - <i>There are</i> many cars in the street.
Possessive adjectives	Words that indicate ownership or belonging. My, your, his, her, its, our and their. Example: -What is <i>his</i> last name? -Our teacher is Mr. Jones.

