

Guía primer Periodo Grado Sexto

Bienvenido al grado sexto. La unidad del primer periodo tiene como objetivo desarrollar las habilidades de escucha y lectura (comprensión lectora). También se estudiará la gramática acerca de los temas propuestos.

Para desarrollar la unidad se planteará el tema y se dará una explicación en inglés. Posteriormente encontrará el ejercicio calificable. Dicho ejercicio incluye una actividad de escucha y otra de comprensión lectora.

1. Personal pronouns / Pronombres personales.

Personal pronouns are words that replace nouns, such as names of people, places, or things. They help make writing and speaking more concise by avoiding repetition.

Types of personal pronouns

- **First-person**

Used to refer to the speaker or a group the speaker is part of. Examples include "I", "we",

- **Second-person**

Used to address a person or group of people directly. Examples include "you",

- **Third-person**

Used to refer to people other than the speaker. Examples include "he", "she", "it",

| subject | | number | gender | person |
|------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|--------|
| <i>I</i> | | singular | | first |
| <i>you</i> | | singular or plural | | second |
| <i>he</i> | | singular | masculine | third |
| <i>she</i> | | singular | feminine | third |
| <i>it</i> | <i>it</i> | singular | | third |

| subject | | number | gender | person |
|-------------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|
| <i>we</i> | <i>us</i> | plural | | first |
| <i>they</i> | <i>them</i> | plural | | third |

We use subject pronouns as the **subject** of a verb:

I like your dress. [Ai laik iur dress] Me gusta tu vestido

***You are** late. [ju ar leit] Llegaste tarde*

***He is** my friend. [ji is mai frend] Él es mi amigo.*

It is raining. [iris reining] Está lloviendo

***She is** on holiday. [shi is on jolidei] Ella está en (de) vacaciones*

***We live** in England. [wi lif in ingland] Vivimos (nosotros) en Inglaterra*

***They come** from London. [dei com from London] Ellos son de Londres*

Now, it's time to practice.

Activity.

Fill the gaps with the correct personal pronoun to replace the names.

- Hello, my name's Matthew and I am your new teacher.
- Why did you invite **Peter** and **Mary**? You know They don't really like parties.
- I'm Sally and this is **Ron**, my husband. We live near Newcastle.
- John** is quitting his job. He is going to start his own business.
- My **aunt** is visiting me next week. I hope She brings me a present.

Exercise.

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

- _____ often reads until late at night.
 - He
 - Alan and I
 - Mary's
 - They
- _____ is running up and down the stairs.
 - The cat
 - She

C. My brother

D. You

3. _____ is from Ireland.
- A. Rory
 - B. My friends
 - C. He and Joe
 - D. This souvenir
4. Have _____ got a dog, Mary?
- A. You
 - 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 isn't 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 of my teachers are Americans. _____ come from all over the country.
- A. She
 - B. We
 - C. They
 - D. Them
10. Our friends are athletes. _____ are strong and fast.
- A. We
 - B. They
 - C. Them
 - D. You

2. Possessive Adjectives

We use possessive adjectives:

- **to show something belongs to somebody:**

That's our house.

My car is very old.

- **for relations and friends:**

My mother is a doctor.

How old is your sister?

- **for parts of the body:**

He's broken his arm.

She's washing her hair.

I need to clean my teeth.

| Subject | Possessive adjective |
|---------|----------------------|
| I | my |
| you | your |
| he | his |
| she | her |
| it | its |
| we | our |
| they | their |

Activity. Complete the sentences with the correct possessive adjectives.

1. **My dad** likes to brush _____ teeth after every meal.
2. We're flying very early tomorrow so **we** should pack _____ bags tonight.
3. When you go swimming, do **you** open _____ eyes underwater?
4. **Lucy** is always talking about _____ new boyfriend. It's really boring.
5. Good morning, **children**. Please open _____ books on page 87.
6. **Ruth and Steven** have a very close relationship with _____ grandparents.
7. **I** can't touch _____ toes any more. It's time to start going to the gym!
8. The **dog** wagged _____ tail when it saw the postman.

Exercise number one.

Complete the blanks with the correct possessive adjective. **Watch the video.**

1. _____ door is purple
2. _____ door is yellow
3. _____ is walking
4. _____ umbrella is black
5. (the birds) _____ are carrying flowers.
6. _____ bumped into each other
7. _____ hair is orange.
8. (The van) _____ color is green.
9. _____ is brave!
10. _____ are pianos.
11. _____ are scared!
12. (the bridge) _____ is red.

https://en.islcollective.com/english-esl-video-lessons/grammar-practice/general-grammar-practice/personal-pronouns/jinxy-jenkins-personal-pronouns-possessive-adjectives/180773#google_vignette

Exercise number two.

Complete the blanks with the correct possessive adjective. **Watch the video.**

1. (the fridge) _____ name is Chillie.
2. (Chillie) _____ is broken.
3. (The boy) _____ sweater is red.
4. _____ is going to buy another fridge.
5. _____ is very sad!
6. _____ is gray.
7. _____ is screaming!
8. (Chillie /he) _____ tears are ice.
9. _____ are best friends.
10. (the fridge) _____ is happy now!
11. (They) _____ house is small.
12. (the fridge) _____ is hugging the boy.

<https://en.islcollective.com/english-esl-video-lessons/grammar-practice/general-grammar-practice/personal-pronouns/runaway-fridge-runs-away-personal-pronouns/180792>

3. Indefinite articles: a/an.

* We use the indefinite article, **a/an**, with **singular nouns** when the **listener/reader does not know** exactly which one we are referring to:

*Police are searching for **a 14-year-old girl**.*

- We also use it to show that the person or thing is **one of a group**:

She is **a pupil at London Road School**.

Police have been looking for **a 14-year-old girl** who has been missing since Friday.

Jenny Brown is **a pupil at London Road School**. She is 1.6 meters tall, with short, blonde hair. When she left home, she was wearing **a blue jacket, a blue and white blouse**, dark blue jeans and blue shoes.

Anyone who has information should contact the local police on 0800 349 781.

Indefinite article A

We use **a** before a **consonant sound**:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <i>a banana</i> (starts with /b/) | <i>a university</i> (starts with /j/) Uniform - Universal |
|-----------------------------------|--|

and **an** before a **vowel sound**:

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <i>an orange</i> (starts with /o/) | <i>an hour</i> (starts with /au/) Honest- Heir - Honor |
|------------------------------------|---|

Note that the choice of *a* or *an* depends on **sound**, **not spelling**.

Activity.

Complete the gaps with **A** or **An**.

1. Sorry, we don't have any biscuits. Would you like ___ apple?
2. Mr Jones will be here soon. Can I get you ___ cup of tea while you wait?
3. You don't look well. Should I call for ___ doctor?
4. When did you decide you wanted to be ___ actor? Were you very young?
5. I want to buy a soft drink. Can you lend me ___ euro?
6. I would like to ask you a question. Will you give me ___ honest reply? (h sin sonido)
7. Why do you want to do ___ MBA? You told me you weren't interested in business.
8. A: My uncle's lived in the United States since 1973.
B: That's a long time! Does he have ___ US passport?

Exercise.

- a. Complete the gaps with A or An

a or an



___ book



___ ant



___ cat



___ apple



___ bow



___ girl



___ elephant



___ igloo



___ eye



___ kite



___ egg



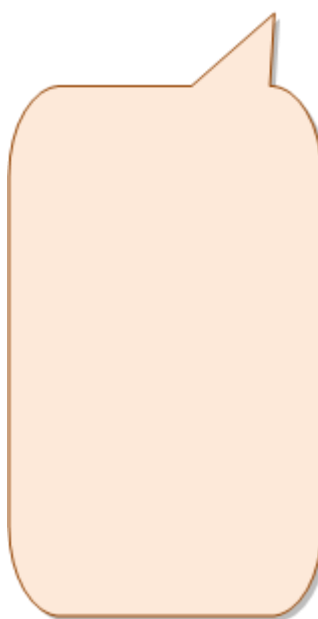
___ octopus

b. Distribute the words according to the rules.

doll, orange, unit, angel, house,
map, aunt, uncle, apple, lamp, ball,
umbrella, arm, hat, nose, eye, cat,
school, dentist, actor

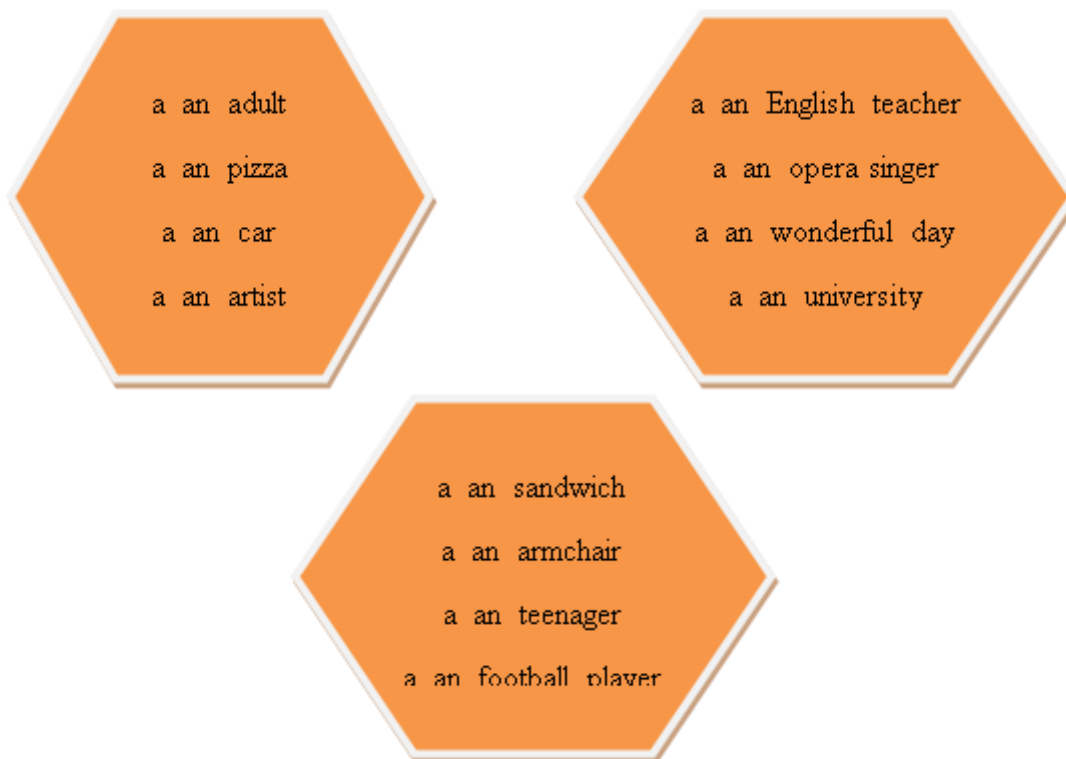
A

An



a an idea
a an doctor
a an hour
a an unit

a an movie
a an ant
a an pupil
a an egg



4. Numbers in English.

There are two main types of numbers:

Cardinal Numbers - 1 (one), 2 (two) etc. (Used mainly for counting)

Ordinal Numbers - 1st (first), 2nd (second) etc. (Used mainly for putting things in a sequence).

Cardinal Numbers

Cardinal numbers are normally used when you:

- **count things:** I have two brothers. There are thirty-one days in January.
- **give your age:** I am thirty-three years old. My sister is twenty-seven years old.
- **give your telephone number:** Our phone number is two-six-three, three-eight-four-seven. (481-2240)
- **give years:** She was born in nineteen seventy-five (1975). America was discovered in fourteen ninety-two

Notice how we divide the year into two parts. This is the form for year up to 1999. For the year 2000 and on, we say two thousand (2000), two thousand and one (2001), two thousand and two (2002) etc.

Ordinal Numbers

You can normally create Ordinal numbers by adding **-TH** to the end of a Cardinal Number.

Ordinal numbers are normally used when you:

- **give a date:** My birthday is on the **27th** of January. (Twenty-seventh of January)
- **put things in a sequence or order:** Liverpool came **second** in the football league last year.
- **give the floor of a building:** His office is on the **tenth** floor.
- **have birthdays:** He had a huge party for his **twenty-first** birthday.
- **refer to centuries:** Shakespeare was born in the **16th** century.

For the name of a king or queen in written English, Roman numerals are used = Henry VIII
but in Spoken English you would say **Henry the Eighth**.

Activity.

Write the numbers

1 11 21 2 12 20 22 3 13 30 33 4 14 40 44 5 15 50 55 6 16 60 66 7 17 70 77 8 18 80 88 9 19 90 99 10 100.

Numbers in English



| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| 0 zero | 10 ten | 20 twenty | 30 thirty | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 one | 11 eleven | 21 twenty-one | 31 thirty-one | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 two | 12 twelve | 22 twenty-two | 32 thirty-two | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 three | 13 thirteen | 23 twenty-three | 33 thirty-three | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 four | 14 fourteen | 24 twenty-four | 34 thirty-four | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 five | 15 fifteen | 25 twenty-five | 35 thirty-five | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 six | 16 sixteen | 26 twenty-six | 36 thirty-six | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 seven | 17 seventeen | 27 twenty-seven | 37 thirty-seven | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 eight | 18 eighteen | 28 twenty-eight | 38 thirty-eight | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 nine | 19 nineteen | 29 twenty-nine | 39 thirty-nine | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40 forty | 50 fifty | 60 sixty | 70 seventy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 41 forty-one | 51 fifty-one | 61 sixty-one | 71 seventy-one | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42 forty-two | 52 fifty-two | 62 sixty-two | 72 seventy-two | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 43 forty-three | 53 fifty-three | 63 sixty-three | 73 seventy-three | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 44 forty-four | 54 fifty-four | 64 sixty-four | 74 seventy-four | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 45 forty-five | 55 fifty-five | 65 sixty-five | 75 seventy-five | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 46 forty-six | 56 fifty-six | 66 sixty-six | 76 seventy-six | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 47 forty-seven | 57 fifty-seven | 67 sixty-seven | 77 seventy-seven | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 48 forty-eight | 58 fifty-eight | 68 sixty-eight | 78 seventy-eight | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 49 forty-nine | 59 fifty-nine | 69 sixty-nine | 79 seventy-nine | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 80 eighty | 90 ninety | <p>LARGE NUMBERS © Woodward English</p> <table border="0"> <tbody> <tr> <td>100 one hundred</td> <td>1,000 one thousand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>101 one hundred and one</td> <td>2,000 two thousand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>200 two hundred</td> <td>10,000 ten thousand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>300 three hundred</td> <td>100,000 one hundred thousand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>400 four hundred</td> <td>1,000,000 one million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>500 five hundred</td> <td>10,000,000 ten million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>600 six hundred</td> <td>123,456,789</td> </tr> <tr> <td>700 seven hundred</td> <td>one hundred and twenty-three million,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>800 eight hundred</td> <td>four hundred and fifty-six thousand,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>900 nine hundred</td> <td>seven hundred and eighty-nine.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | 100 one hundred | 1,000 one thousand | 101 one hundred and one | 2,000 two thousand | 200 two hundred | 10,000 ten thousand | 300 three hundred | 100,000 one hundred thousand | 400 four hundred | 1,000,000 one million | 500 five hundred | 10,000,000 ten million | 600 six hundred | 123,456,789 | 700 seven hundred | one hundred and twenty-three million, | 800 eight hundred | four hundred and fifty-six thousand, | 900 nine hundred | seven hundred and eighty-nine. |
| 100 one hundred | 1,000 one thousand | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 101 one hundred and one | 2,000 two thousand | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 200 two hundred | 10,000 ten thousand | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 300 three hundred | 100,000 one hundred thousand | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 400 four hundred | 1,000,000 one million | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 500 five hundred | 10,000,000 ten million | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 600 six hundred | 123,456,789 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 700 seven hundred | one hundred and twenty-three million, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 800 eight hundred | four hundred and fifty-six thousand, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 900 nine hundred | seven hundred and eighty-nine. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 81 eighty-one | 91 ninety-one | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 82 eighty-two | 92 ninety-two | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 83 eighty-three | 93 ninety-three | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 84 eighty-four | 94 ninety-four | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 85 eighty-five | 95 ninety-five | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 86 eighty-six | 96 ninety-six | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 87 eighty-seven | 97 ninety-seven | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 88 eighty-eight | 98 ninety-eight | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 89 eighty-nine | 99 ninety-nine | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

www.grammar.cl

www.woodwardenglish.com

www.vocabulary.cl

ORDINAL NUMBERS

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

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

USES OF ORDINAL NUMBERS

DATES: Her birthday is on the *29th*.

CENTURIES: Shakespeare was born in the *16th* century.

SEQUENCE/ORDER: My team came *second* in the league.

FLOORS OF A BUILDING: His office is on the *tenth* floor.

5. The English Alphabet.

The English alphabet consists of 26 letters. There are 5 vowels: A, E, I, O, and U (and sometimes Y is included). The remaining 21 letters are consonants. Each letter has a distinct name, and although the names are mostly tied to the letters' pronunciations, English letters **can make multiple sounds**—so don't be surprised if the *name* of a letter doesn't match how it's pronounced in a particular word!

The English alphabet

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|---|--------|---|-------|---|-------------|
| A | /eɪ/ | H | /eɪtʃ/ | O | /oʊ/ | V | /vi/ |
| B | /bi/ | I | /aɪ/ | P | /pi/ | W | /dʌbəl ju/ |
| C | /si/ | J | /dʒeɪ/ | Q | /kju/ | X | /ɛks/ |
| D | /di/ | K | /keɪ/ | R | /aɪ/ | Y | /waɪ/ |
| E | /i/ | L | /ɛl/ | S | /ɛs/ | Z | /zi/, /zɛd/ |
| F | /ɛf/ | M | /ɛm/ | T | /ti/ | | |
| G | /dʒi/ | N | /ɛn/ | U | /ju/ | | |



Listening exercises

<https://ieltsliz.com/alphabet-practice-for-spelling/>

Next exercise will help you to differentiate some similar letters in the alphabet. Then write down the letters you hear.

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/grammar/alphabet/spelling-words-1.htm>

Listen and write the words.

1. ▶ _____

2. ▶ _____

3. ▶ _____

4. ▶ _____

5. ▶ _____

6. ▶ _____

7. ▶ _____

8. ▶ _____

9. ▶ _____

10. ▶ _____

6. Professions & Occupations.

Below we have a list of different Professions and an explanation of what each person does in that profession.

Accountant - a person that works with the money and accounts of a company.

Actor /Actress - a person that acts in a play or a movie

Architect - a person that designs building and houses.

Astronomer - a person who studies the stars and the universe

Author - They write books or novels.

English conversation classes

English learning platform

Baker - They make bread and cakes and normally work in a bakery.

Bricklayer - a person that helps to build houses using bricks.

Bus driver - a person that drives buses.

Butcher - a person that works with meat. They cut the meat and sell it in their shop.

Carpenter - a person that makes things from wood including houses and furniture.

Chef/Cook - a person that prepared food for others, often in a restaurant or café.

Cleaner - a person that cleans/tidies an area or place (such as in an office)

Dentist - a person that can fix problems you have with your teeth.

Designer - a person who has the job of designing things.

Doctor - a person you go to see when you are ill or have some type of health problem.

Dustman/Refuse collector - a person that collects trash/rubbish from bins in the street.

Electrician - a person that works with electric circuits.

Engineer - a person who develops solutions to technical problems. They sometimes design, build, or maintain engines, machines, structures or public works.

Factory worker - a person that works in a factory.

Farmer - a person that works on a farm, usually with animals.

Fireman/Fire fighter - a person that puts out fires.

Fisherman - a person that catches fish

Florist - a person that works with flowers.

Gardener - a person that keeps gardens clean and tidy. They take care of the plants in the garden.

Hairdresser - they cut your hair or give it a new style.

Journalist - a person that makes new reports in writing or through television.

Judge - a qualified person that decides cases in a law court.

Lawyer - a person that defends people in court and gives legal advice.

Lecturer - a person that gives lectures, usually in a university.

Librarian - a person that works in a library.

Lifeguard - a person that saves lives where people swim (at a beach or swimming pool).

Mechanic - a person that repairs machines, especially car motors.

Model - a (usually attractive) person that works in fashion, modeling clothes and accessories.

Newsreader - a person that reads the news, normally on television.

Nurse - a person trained to help a doctor look after the sick or injured.

Optician - a person that checks your eyes and try and correct any problems with your sight.

Painter - a person that paints pictures or the interior and exterior of buildings.

Pharmacist - a qualified person that works with and dispenses medicine.

Photographer - a person that takes photos.

Pilot - a person who flies a plane.

Plumber - a person that repairs your water systems or pipes.

Politician - a person who works in politics.

Policeman/Policewoman - a member of the police force. They (try and) prevent crime.

Postman - a person that delivers mail to your house.

Real estate agent - a person that makes money from selling land for development.

Receptionist - a person that is at the reception (entrance) of a company.

Scientist - a person that works in the science industry. They do many experiments.

Secretary - a person employed in an office who types letters, keeps records etc.

Shop assistant - a person that works in a shop or store selling products.

Soldier - a person who works for the army.

Tailor - a person that makes clothes for others, many times producing exclusive items of clothing.

Taxi driver - a person who drives a taxi.

Teacher - a person that passes knowledge to students, usually at school.

Translator - a person that translates from one language to another.

Traffic warden - a person that patrols areas to check that people do not park in the wrong place.

Travel agent - a person that organises and sells holidays and flights for others.

Veterinary doctor (Vet) - a qualified person that looks after sick animals.

Waiter/Waitress - a person that works in a food outlet, looking after customers and serving food.

Window cleaner - a person that cleans windows, normally the windows of big buildings.

Read and translate into Spanish. Then answer the questions.

This is Shazia. She is a nurse. She works at the hospital in Halifax. She likes her job, but the work is hard.

Shazia works 40 hours a week. She sometimes works in the day time and sometimes she works at night. She often works on Saturdays, but she doesn't work on Sundays.

Shazia lives in Huddersfield. She goes to work by bus. Shazia can drive, but it is not easy to park near the hospital and the bus stop is near her house.



- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| 1. Shazia is a nurse. | Yes or No. |
| 2. She works in Huddersfield | Yes or No. |
| 3. She likes her job. | Yes or No. |
| 4. She works 30 hours a week. | Yes or No. |

5. She works on Saturdays. Yes or No.
6. She works on Sundays Yes or No.
7. She goes by bus. Yes or No.
8. She can drive. Yes or No.
- A. What is Shazia's job?
- B. Where does she work?
- C. Where does she live?

Jim is a mechanic. He works in a garage in Bradford. He works in a team with three other mechanics. His manager is called Ahmed.

Jim works Mondays to Fridays. He starts work at 8.30 and he finishes at 5.00.

He loves cars and driving. His car is a black Audi and he drives it to work every day. He also has a motorbike, and at the weekend he rides his motorbike.



1. Jim is a manager in a garage.
Yes or No
2. He works in a team with 3 other mechanics. Yes or No
3. Jim works on Saturdays. Yes or No
4. Jim starts work at 8 o'clock. Yes or No
5. Jim loves cars. Yes or No
6. Jim has a black Audi. Yes or No
7. Jim has a motorbike. Yes or No
- 8.
- A. Where is Jim's garage?
- B. What is his manager's name?
- C. What time does Jim finish work?
9. When does Jim ride his motorbike?
- a. Mondays to Fridays
- b. In the week

c. At the weekend

7. Classroom vocabulary

List of Classroom Objects in English. Translate into Spanish.

- backpack / school bag
- binder / ring binder
- binder clips
- blackboard
- book
- bulletin board (American English) / noticeboard (British English)
- calculator
- calendar
- chair
- chalk
- clipboard
- clips / paper clips
- clock
- colored pencils / coloured pencils
- compass
- computer
- crayons
- desk
- eraser (American English) – rubber (British English)
- globe
- glue
- glue stick
- highlighter
- hole punch
- laptop

Exercise.

School

Write the words to fill the gaps.

1. The _____ person who helps students learn is the
2. The _____ is the place in school where you can play and have fun with your friends.

3. A _____ is a book that tells us the meaning of a word and how to spell it.
4. The _____ is the room in school where you have lessons.
5. A _____ is a place where you can put books and other things. It can be metal or wood and attached to a wall.
6. Maths, science, history, art and English are _____.
7. The place where the teacher writes things for the class to see is the _____.
8. A _____ is a piece of furniture where students sit and work.
9. A _____ is a person who is studying.
10. A _____ is a room with many books.

8. Introducing yourself.

In the classroom or at home, we need to practice simple introductions. Some useful and common basic phrases are:

Hi! / Hello! / Good morning / Good afternoon / Good evening.

- What is your name? My name is... Ricardo.
- How old are you? I am... eleven years old.
- Where are you from? I am... from Mexico.
- What do you do? I am... a student.
- Nice to meet you.
- Nice to meet you, too.

Now it's your opportunity.

<https://wordwall.net/es/resource/35241713/ingl%c3%a9s/introducing-yourself-beginner>

<https://wordwall.net/es/resource/36035857/ingl%c3%a9s/introducing-yourself>

9. Introducing a friend.

Sumi: Hi, Pablo. How are you?

Pablo: Hi, Sumi. I'm fine, thanks.

Sumi: Pablo, this is Greta.

Pablo: Hi, Greta, I'm Pablo.

Greta: Hi. How are you?.

Pablo: I'm fine, thanks. Where are you from, Greta?

Greta: I'm from Germany. Where are you from?

Pablo: I'm from Argentina. Nice to meet you.

Greta: Nice to meet you too.

<https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/listening/a1-listening/introducing-friend>

Exercise. Complete the blanks with the missing phrases.

Write the words to fill the gaps.

Sumi: Hi, Pablo. How are you?

Pablo: Hi, Sumi. _____, thanks.

Sumi: Pablo, this is Greta.

Pablo: Hi, Greta, _____ Pablo.

Greta: Hi. How are you?

Pablo: I'm fine, thanks. _____ from, Greta?

Greta: I'm from Germany. Where are you from?

Pablo: I'm from Argentina. _____ you.

Greta: Nice to meet you too.