

LENGUA EXTRANJERA: INGLES

1RO A Y B

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SEXTO TRABAJO

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Para continuar con el armado de oraciones vamos a introducir las negativas. Como se puede ver en el siguiente cuadro, al igual que en las positivas, las podemos encontrar en forma completa (FULL FORM) y en forma corta (SHORT FORM). Para escribir una oración negativa hay que introducir la palabra **not** inmediatamente después del verbo. En la columna de full form tenemos el sujeto representado por los PRONOMBRES PERSONALES (I, YOU, HE, SHE, IT, WE, YOU, THEY) seguido por el verbo to be (AM, IS, ARE) que le corresponde a cada pronombre y luego la palabra not seguida del complemento de la oración que es información necesaria para dar sentido al enunciado. En la columna de short form tenemos los mismos elementos que en full form. Cuando abreviamos debemos unir el verbo al not y al hacerlo sacamos la letra o y en su lugar agregamos un apóstrofe (') excepto cuando estamos trabajando con **am not**. En este caso el verbo se sigue abreviando al sujeto (pronombre) y el not queda completo. (**'m not**). Recuerden que el significado de la oración en forma completa y en forma corta es el mismo.

NEGATIVE FORM

Full form	Short form
I am not an electrician.	I 'm not an electrician.
You are not a teacher.	You aren't a teacher.
He/She/It is not from London.	He/She/It isn't from London.
We/You/They are not students.	We/You/They aren't students.

1. Make the sentences negative.

Eg She is my teacher.

___She isn't my teacher._____

1 I am 11 years old.

4 We are primary students.

2 You are a carpenter.

5 They are electricians.

3 Mr Smith is the head master.

6 EETP is a small school.

2. Complete the sentences. Use **'m not, isn't, or aren't.**

Eg It's a pencil. It isn't a pen.

1. I'm Argentinian. I _____ American.

4. You're in Vera. You _____ in Bs As.

2. Victoria's fifteen. She _____ thirteen.

5. We're at school. We _____ at the cinema.

3. Lorenzo's my friend. He _____ my brother.

6. Susan and Emma are teachers. They _____ students.

3. Read the sentences and correct them.

Eg



It is a handsaw.

It isn't a handsaw.

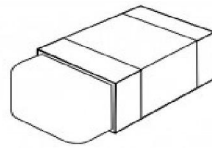
It's a metal saw.



They are carpenters.

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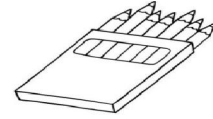
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It is a glue.

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They are pens.

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He is a teacher.

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We are electricians.

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I am a student.

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She is an engineer.

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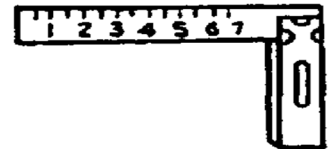
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ADJECTIVES

THE MAN IS **TALL**. (ALTO) THE WOMAN IS **SHORT**. (BAJO)



THE GREY RULER IS **LONG**. (LARGO) THE WHITE RULER IS **SHORT**. (CORTO)



THE HAMMER IS **BIG**. (GRANDE) THE NAIL IS **SMALL**. (CHICO)



THE SCRIBERS ARE **HEAVY**. (PESADO) THE GOGGLES ARE **LIGHT**. (LIVIANO)



THE HANDSAW IS **OLD**. (VIEJO) THE METAL SAW IS **NEW**. (NUEVO)



En el cuadro anterior están representados algunos adjetivos que podemos encontrar en las oraciones o párrafos. Están presentados con su opuesto.

4. Look at the picture, read the text and complete with the following words.

BIG	SCREWDRIVERS	A	AND	FOUR	AREN'T	TWO	IS(X2)	WORK	HE	HAMMERS
ISN'T										

A tener en cuenta: (THERE IS significa que hay uno de algo)

(THERE ARE que hay mas de uno de algo)



THE MAN.....ALFRED. HE IS 35 YEARS OLD. IS A CARPENTER. THE CARPENTRY IS IT.....SMALL. IN THE CARPENTRY, THERE IS A BIG BENCH. ON THE WALL, THERE ARE SOME OF HIS TOOLS.

ON THE RIGHT, THERE IS HANDSAW, A METAL SAW A PLANE. ON THE LEFT, THERE ARE HAMMERS AND TWO

INSIDE THE WALL CUPBOARD, THERE ARE RULERS, EIGHT FILES, THREE, AND TWO HANDSAWS. THERE..... A METAL SAW, A PLANE, A CHISEL ETC.

THERE ANY NAILS, SCREWS, PINCERS OR WRENCHES.