

Date:

Lesson 1

Fiona's first day at the language school

Fiona **is** a new **student** at the **language school**. She **is** Spanish. She **is** from Barcelona. She **is** at reception. She hears different students **in class**:

(People talking. Bell rings.)

Ignacio “ **The verb** to be **is**: I am, you are, he is, she is, it is, we are, you are, they are”

Veronica “**My ABC**: 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, Z...”

Alberto “I can count: one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve”

John is an **English teacher**. He is Fiona's teacher today:

John Hello! You must be Fiona!

Fiona Hello. Yes, I am Fiona. Who are you? Are you American? Are you my teacher?

John Yes, I am your teacher. I am John. I am not American. I am English, from London. She **is** Sandra and he **is** Alberto. They **are** students here too.

Fiona Hello. It is nice to meet you!

Alberto Thank you! It is good to meet you too!

Fiona How are you today?

John I am fine, thank you, and you?e

Fiona I am ok!

John Come with me!

(Bell rings.)

Fiona goes to the **classroom** with her English teacher. John and Fiona are in the classroom now. It is time for the **conversation** in English.

Vocabulary

English	Spanish
her first day	su primer día
the language school	la escuela de idiomas
a school	una escuela
a language	un lenguaje, un idioma
a student	un/a estudiante
a new student	un nuevo estudiante
in class	en clase
different students	diferentes estudiantes
my teacher	mi maestro
nice	agradable
good	bueno
the classroom	el aula
fine	bien
thank you	¡Gracias!
her English teacher	su profesor de Inglés
the conversation	la conversación
in English	en inglés
English # the English	adj. Inglés (el idioma inglés) # (la genta inglesa)
the verb	el verbo
a bell	una campana
first	primero
new	nuevo
different	diferente
Spanish # the Spanish	adj. español (idioma) # (la gente española)
Spaniard	n. español
Spain	España
from	De/desde
too	demasiado
today	hoy
with	con
with me	conmigo
now	ahora
American	americano/a
English	n. Inglés/a
British	adj. n. británico/a
to be	ser, estar
the verb "to be"	el verbo "to be" (ser, estar)
I am , I'm	Yo soy, yo estoy
you are, you're	Eres, estas
he is, he's	él es, él está
she is, she's	ella es, ella está
it is, it's	que es, está
we are, we're	estamos, somos
you are, you're	vosotros sois, estáis
they are, they're	ellos son, están

I am not, I'm not	Yo no soy/no estoy
you are not, you're not	No eres, no estás
he is not, he's not	No es, no está
she is not, she's not	ella no está, no es
it is not, it's not	no es, no está
we are not, we're not	que no somos, no estamos
you are not, you're not	vosotros nos sois, no estáis
they are not, they're not	no son, no están

to hear	escuchar, oír
she hears	ella oye, escucha
to meet	conocer a alguien
it is nice to meet you	es un placer conocerte
it is good to meet you	es bueno conocerte
to go	ir
she goes	ella va
to come	venir
Come with me!	¡Ven conmigo!
to count	contar
I can count	Puedo contar/Se contar
she can	ella puede/ella sabe
to know	saber
I know	sé
she knows	ella sabe
must	deber, tener que
You must be Fiona!	¡Usted debe ser Fiona!
to ring	Sonar

zero	cero
one	uno
two	dos
three	tres
four	cuatro
five	cinco
six	seis
seven	siete
eight	ocho
nine	nueve
ten	diez
eleven	once
twelve	doce
she is at the language school	ella está en la escuela de idiomas
she is at reception	ella está en la recepción
she is Spanish	ella es española
she is from Barcelona	ella es de Barcelona
they go to the classroom	van a la aula
they are in the classroom	están en el aula
How are you?	¿Cómo estás?
Fine thank you	Bien gracias
And you?	¿Y usted?

Grammar:

personal pronouns

the verb 'to be'

the possessive apostrophe " 's "

1) PERSONAL PRONOUNS

The function of a personal pronoun in a grammatical sentence is as a subject. A subject could be a person, an animal or a thing. We use the personal pronoun when we omit the name.

I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they.

Fiona is at the language school

she is at the language school

Here is **Alberto**

he is your classmate

* use these formulas to the verb to BE in present simple tense

<u>Affirmative sentences</u>	<u>Negative sentences</u>	<u>Interrogative sentences</u>
Subject + Verb + Complement	Subject + Verb+not + Complement	Verb + Subject + Complement + ?
<u>I</u> <u>am</u> <u>fine</u> S + V + C	<u>I</u> <u>am</u> <u>not</u> <u>fine</u> S + V+not + C	<u>Are</u> <u>you</u> <u>alright?</u> V + S + C + ?

2) THE VERB TO "BE"

simple present tense

I	am	I'm
YOU	are	You're
HE SHE IT	is	He She 's It
WE YOU THEY	are	We You 're They

We use the verb to BE to tell: the name, the capital of the cities, the time, the weather, the age, the state of a person or a thing, among others.

Their names are Fiona and Jhon	The capital of Russia is Moscow
It is seven o'clock	It is 20 °C
I'm 37 years old	Are you sad?

3) THE POSSESSIVE APOSTROPHE ('S)

For people's belongings we use "'s". It is the Genitive Saxon.

With people's names	<p>The house that belongs to Sandra</p> <p>Sandra's house</p>
With a noun preceded by an article	<p>The car that belongs to the teacher</p> <p>the teacher's car</p>
With a noun preceded by a possessive article	<p>The house that belongs to my grandfather</p> <p>my grandfather's house</p>

- If you are talking about the belongings of a group of people the (') is written after the "s". For example if we are talking about a doll that is owned by a group of girls we say

"the girls' doll".

(and NOT ~~the girls's doll~~)

More examples:

the cat that belongs to the cats > **the cats' food**;

the classroom for the teachers > **the teachers' classroom**;

the lesson that is given to the students > **the students' lesson**

Answer the following questions about the text, by choosing the correct option:

1. Is Fiona English? Fiona is _____ **English/Spanish**
2. Is Fiona Spanish? Fiona is _____ **English/Spanish**
3. Where is Fiona? : Fiona is _____ **at the language school / in language school**
4. Is Fiona a student? Fiona is _____ **a teacher/ a student**
5. Is Alberto a student? Alberto is _____ **student/ a student**
6. How is Fiona today? Fiona is _____ **not fine / fine**
7. Is Fiona fine? Fiona is _____ **not fine / fine**
8. Is John a Spanish student? John is _____ **an English teacher/a English teacher**
9. Is John Fiona's teacher today? _____ is Fiona's teacher today. **Alberto / John**
10. Is John American? John is _____ **American/English**
11. Is John English? John is _____ **American/English**
12. Is Sandra a Spanish teacher? Sandra is _____ **a Spanish teacher/a Spanish student**
13. Can Alberto count? Alberto _____ count. **can't/can**
14. Are Alberto and Sandra students? They are _____ **teachers/students**
15. Is Fiona's teacher Spanish? No, _____ is English. **Fiona teacher/Fiona's teacher**
16. What are the names of the other students? Their _____ are Ignacio, Verónica and Alberto. **name/names**
17. What is the name of the teacher? The _____ name is John. **teacher/teacher's**
18. Is it Fiona's first day at the language school? Yes, _____ is her first day. **she/it**
19. Is Fiona from London? No, she _____ from London. **is not/not**
20. Is Fiona from Barcelona? Yes, she _____ from Barcelona **is not/is**

Grammar practice 1:

Fill in the gaps in the sentences by conjugating the verb 'to be', by selecting the correct answer:

E.g. Anne **IS** English.

- 1) Luke and John very tall. **am/are/is**
- 2) The book on the table. **am/are/is**
- 3) We busy today. **am/are/is**
- 4) I 30 years old. **am/are/is**
- 5) You in bed. **am/are/is**
- 6) They students here too. **am/are/is**
- 7) My parents in Barcelona. **am/are/is**
- 8) My teacher American. **am/are/is**
- 9) I Spanish. **am/are/is**
- 10) you Spanish? **am/are/is**
- 11) We teachers. **am/are/is**
- 12) Your Spanish teacher nice. **am/are/is**
- 13) I fine thank you. **am/are/is**
- 14) It time to learn! **am/are/is**
- 15) He In the classroom now. **am/are/is**

Grammar practice 2:

Fill in the blanks using the relevant pronouns:

E.g. They (Paul and Emma) are at school.

1.(John) is 9 years old. **I/you/he/she/it/we/they**
2.(Jennifer and Anna) are very happy. **I/you/he/she/it/we/they**

3.(Luke and I) are at home. *I/you/he/she/it/we/they*
4.(Ben and you) are blond. *I/you/he/she/it/we/they*
5. (my grandparents) are very old. *I/you/he/she/it/we/they*
6. How are (your students)? *I/you/he/she/it/we/they*
7. (Jack and I) want to learn English. *I/you/he/she/it/we/they*
8. (the language school) is in Barcelona. *I/you/he/she/it/we/they*
9. (Your house) is nice. *I/you/he/she/it/we/they*
10. (Your house and your car) are nice. *I/you/he/she/it/we/they*

Summary practice

Fill in the gaps, using vocabulary from the dialogue:

This text is about Fiona's f_____ day at the l_____ school. She is S_____, from Barcelona. She w_____ to learn English. She is at r_____, in the language school.

There are other s_____ in class now. Their n_____ are Ignacio, Verónica and Alberto. They know the v_____ "to be", the alphabet (ABC) and they can c_____. They are beginners t_____.

Fiona is happy to m_____ the other students and her teacher, John. H_____ is English, from London. Together, they g_____ to the c_____ and start the conversation class. The conversation is i_____ English.