

New Friends



Social Media

- Do you have a social media account? Which one?

O. A.

- What do you know about having an online profile?

O. A.



Social media is a way to stay in touch with friends and family, to keep in contact, talk, or join group conversations. Also, to learn about new ways to study and do collaborative assignments. But, it is important to know the dangers of having a public personal profile. That is why you need to take into consideration the following pieces of advice:

- Avoid publishing personal and private information, addresses or places you usually visit.
- Create your account under adult supervision.

Unit 1



My goals:

- To say hello
- To introduce myself and others
- To talk about countries and nationalities
- To spell words
- To ask about a person's name
- To use the verb to be

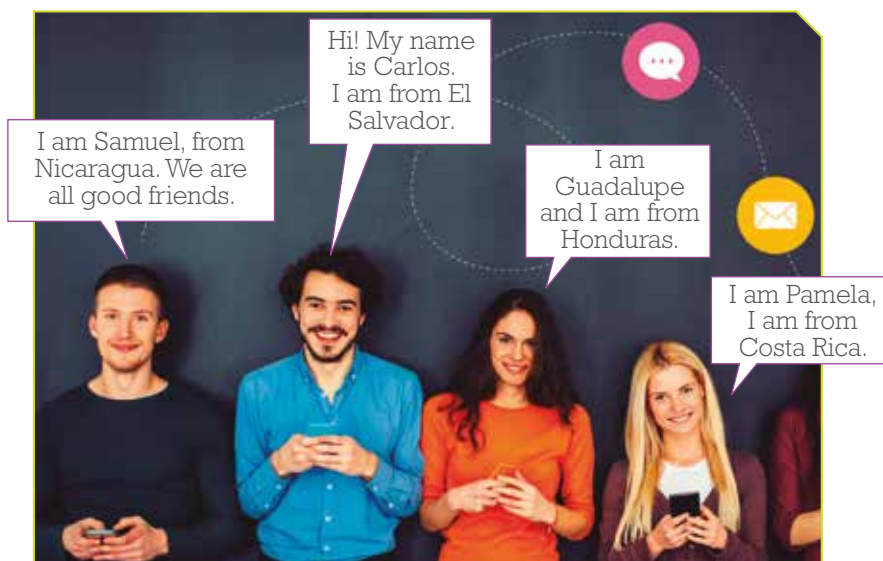
- Never make friends with people you don't know in life.
- Think about what you post. Be your own person.
- Don't let friends or strangers pressure to be someone you aren't.
- Make sure your photos are proper.
- Do not post videos that portray negative images of you, your friends or family.
- Avoid in-person meetings.
- If you see something inappropriate, report it immediately.



Networking



1. Look at the pictures. Listen to your teacher and repeat.



2. Complete the sentences by writing each nationality. Follow the example.

- Andrea is from Brazil. She is Brazilian.
- Pedro is from Perú. He is Peruvian.
- Luis and Jaime are from Colombia. They are Colombian.
- Anita is from Guatemala. She is Guatemalan.
- Cecilia is from Nicaragua. She is Nicaraguan.
- Fernando is from Venezuela. He is Venezuelan.
- Enrique is from Bolivia. He is Bolivian.
- César is from Panamá. He is Panamanian.

Establecer que el uso de contracciones en las respuestas negativas y cortas es común en el idioma inglés.



3. Read the chart and complete it.

Verb to be			
	Personal Pronoun	Verb to be	Contractions
Singular	I	am	I'm
	You	are	<u>You're</u>
	He	is	He's
	She	is	<u>She's</u>
	It	<u>is</u>	It's
Plural	We	are	<u>We're</u>
	You	<u>are</u>	You're
	<u>They</u>	are	They're



4. Complete the chart using the information from the box.

Singular	He	Roberto, Antonio
	She	Andrea, Karla
	It	The cat
Plural	We	Carlos and I
	You	Marcos and you
	They	Elena and María

- Roberto
- The cat
- Elena and María
- Carlos and I
- Andrea
- Marcos and you
- Karla
- Antonio



5. Complete the sentences using the correct pronoun and the correct form of the verb to be. Then practice making dialogues with a partner.

- a. Alan is Costa Rican. He is from Costa Rica.
- b. Julio and Laura are from Panamá. They are Panamanian.
- c. My name is Jorge. I am from Argentina.
- d. Gabriela is from Nicaragua. She is Nicaraguan.
- e. Luis and I are Venezuelan. We are from Venezuela.
- f. You and your family are from Colombia. You are Colombian.



6. Write these sentences using contractions as in the example.

- a. They are Ecuadorian. They're Ecuadorian.
- b. She is from Perú. She's from Perú.
- c. I am from Chile. I'm from Chile.
- d. He is Venezuelan. He's Venezuelan.

Indicar que los gentilicios en inglés se escriben con mayúscula inicial.



7. Write sentences using the information on the left. Follow the example.

- a. Maria/Colombia Maria is from Colombia. Maria is Colombian.
- b. Francisco/México Francisco is from México. Francisco is Mexican.
- c. Paulo/Brazil Paulo is from Brazil. Paulo is Brazilian.
- d. Ana and Luisa/Cuba Ana and Luisa are from Cuba. Ana and Luisa are Cuban.
- e. Andrea/Guatemala Andrea is from Guatemala. Andrea is Guatemalan.



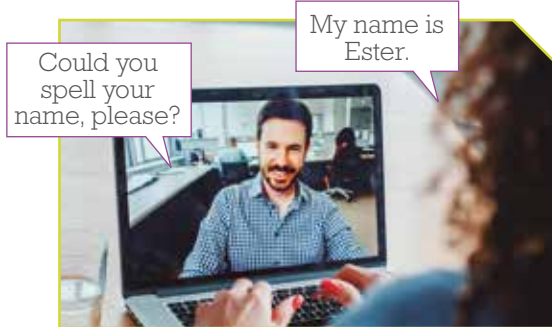
8. Listen to your teacher and repeat the alphabet.

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm
Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz

Establecer las diferencias entre los sonidos de la letra **C** /si:/ (sin vibración de las cuerdas vocales) y la letra **Z** /zi:/ (con vibración de las cuerdas vocales) así como la **B** labial y la **V** labidental.



9. Read the conversation and repeat it with a partner.



10. Complete your profile. O. A.



My name is...

Can you spell your name?



11. Rewrite the jumbled countries and spell them.



LE VAOLDRSA

El Salvador

MAOLBICO

Colombia

REÚP

Perú

IILBOV

Bolivia



12. Study the following charts and complete them.

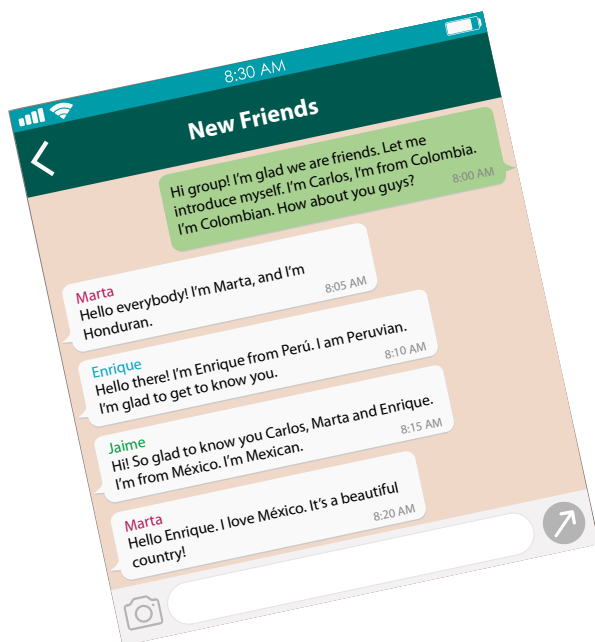
Verb to be		
	Sentence	Question
	Personal Pronoun + To be + Complement.	To be + Personal Pronoun + Complement?
Singular	She is <u>Mexican.</u>	Is <u>she</u> Mexican?
Plural	<u>They</u> are from Cuba.	<u>Are</u> they From Cuba?

Enfatizar que no es correcto hacer contracciones al emitir respuestas cortas. Por ejemplo: Yes, she's.

Affirmative answer			Wh-Questions	Answers
Singular	Yes, she	<u>is.</u>	Where are you from?	I'm from <u>Guatemala.</u>
Plural	Yes, they	<u>are.</u>	What's your nationality?	I'm <u>Guatemalan.</u>



13. Carlos is meeting new friends online. Read the conversation and answer the questions.



- Where is Marta from?
She is from Honduras.
- What is her nationality?
She is Honduran.
- Is Carlos from Cali?
Yes, he is.



14. Write the demonyms for the countries. Follow the example.

Country	Demonym
1. Argentina	Argentinian
2. Costa Rica	Costa Rican
3. Paraguay	Paraguayan
4. Dominican Republic	Dominican

Reading 1

Discuss these questions with a partner.

- a) What are your favorite animals and plants?
- b) Are animals and plants important for life?
 - Now you are ready to read the text.



Animals and Plants



Botany is the study of plants and Zoology is the study of animals. People who study plants are Botanists and people who study animals are Zoologists. Animals and plants are very important because they are necessary to keep a balanced environment and guarantee life on Earth.

KEY WORDS

Kingdom: category.

People: persons.

Environment: ambience.

Guarantee: make sure of.

Earth: the planet where we live.



Animals
and
plants

1. Answer the questions according to the reading. M. A.

- a. How many kingdoms are there to classify living things? There are two kingdoms.
- b. What is Botany? It's the study of plants.
- c. What is Zoology? It's the study of animals.



2. Select the name of the animal or plant. Write the correct names on the lines.

squirrel
daisy

bird
rose

dog
orchid



rose



daisy



orchid



dog



squirrel



bird



Kingdom Animalia Classification



There are a few important characteristics that are regular to different organisms. Therefore, it is important for us to know about the various components. These components include body symmetry, nature of coelom, the arrangement of cells, notochord, and patterns of circulatory, digestive and reproductive systems, segmentation and an arrangement of cells in germ layers. Now we will look at these components in detail.

Kingdom 1	Animals Organisms able to move on their own.
Kingdom 2	Chordates Animals with backbone.
Kingdom 3	Mammals Chordates with fur or hair and milk glands.
Kingdom 4	Primates Mammals with collar bones and grasping fingers.
Kingdom 5	Hominids Primates with relatively flat faces and three dimensional vision.
Kingdom 6	Homo Hominids with upright posture and large brains.
Kingdom 7	Homo sapiens Members of the genus Homo with a high forehead and thin skull bones.

3. Practice making questions and answers about the kingdoms with a partner. Follow the example.

Student A: What are the animals that belong to Kingdom 5?

Student B: They are the primates with relatively flat faces and three dimensional vision.

1. Use the verb to be to complete the sentences. Follow the example.

- a. Is Lucía a nurse? Yes, she is.
- b. Are we students? No, we aren't.
- c. Are you Carol's sisters? Yes, we are.
- d. Is Paolo a mechanic? Yes, he is.
- e. Are they secretaries? No, they aren't.
- f. Is he a doctor? No, he isn't.

2. Complete using the words in the box.

bye	Rosa	how	good
thank	see	well	and

A: Good afternoon, Roberto.

B: Good afternoon, Rosa.

A: How are you?

B: Fine, thank you. and you?

A: Very well, thanks. See you, Rosa.

B: Bye, Roberto.

3. Complete the dialogues.

a) Introduce one person to another.

Joe: Hi, Lucy. This is Tomás.

Lucy: Nice to meet you, Tomás.

Tom: Nice to meet you, too.

b) Introduce yourself to another person.

You: Hello, I'm Karen. What's your name?

Adán: My name is Adán

You: Nice to meet you, Adán.

Adán: Nice to meet you, too.

4. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate possessive adjective. Follow the example.

- a. She's a teacher. Her name is Yolanda.
- b. It's a dog. Its name is Brandon.
- c. I'm a veterinarian. My name is Irene.
- d. He's an actor. His name is Rubén.
- e. They are boys. Their names are Juan and Luis.
- f. We're girls. Our names are Lina and Karen.

5. Write sentences. Follow the example.

a. Marcelo/Honduras

Marcelo is from Honduras. He's Honduran.

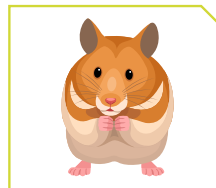
b. Anita/El Salvador

Anita is from El Salvador. She's Salvadoran.

c. Ernesto/Perú

Ernesto is from Perú. He's Peruvian.

6. Look at the animals and write their names.



Hamster



Tiger

7. Ask and answer. Follow the example.

- a. this/computer/ ✗
Is this your computer? No, it isn't.
- b. these/books/ ✓
Are these your books? Yes, they are.
- c. that/pencil/ ✗
Is that your pencil? No, it isn't.
- d. those/markers/ ✗
Are those your markers? No, they aren't.
- e. this/ruler/ ✓
Is this your ruler? Yes, it is.
- f. those/pens/ ✓
Are those your pens? Yes, they are.

8. Write questions to these answers.

- a. Is she from Colombia?
 No, she isn't.
- b. Where are you from?
 I'm from Argentina.
- c. What's his name?
 His name is Oscar.
- d. Are you Latin American?
 Yes, I am.
- e. Could you spell your name?
 Sure! R-I-C-A-R-D-O
- f. What does she do?
 She is an architect.

9. Write questions and answers.

- a. this/Helena/brother
Who is this? He's Helena's brother.
- b. those/Roberto/sisters
Who are those? They're Roberto's sisters.
- c. these/Andrés/parents
Who are these? They're Andrés' parents.
- d. that/Alicia/daughter
Who is that? She's Alicia's daughter.
- e. those/Julio/grandparents
Who are those? They're Julio's grandparents.
- f. this/Daniel/son
Who is this? This is Daniel's son.

10. Look at the picture and answer the questions.



- a. Who's she?
She's Taylor Swift.
- b. Is she tall or short?
She's tall.
- c. Is she thin or fat?
She's thin.
- d. Is she old or young?
She's young.

New Friends is a fifteen-level, communicative language program that features individual and cooperative learning, progressive evaluation and hands-on activities. This project was created to motivate children to learn English while developing language skills and abilities.

