

New Friends



Personal Networks

- What type of personal networks do you know?

O. A. _____

- Which ones do you have?

O. A. _____

- For what purpose do you use them?

O. A. _____



A personal network is a group of people, that can be friends or strangers, with whom we share common interests, interact to exchange information or carry out an activity.

Networks are also called communities and they can be used for social, business or any other purpose in which connection with others is desired or needed. Some examples are student networks, friend networks, communities of engineers, communities of runners, communities of teachers, communities for book lovers, etc.

Unit 1



My goals:

- To use simple present tense
- To use adverbial phrases and adverbs of frequency
- To use reflexive pronouns
- To use the present continuous tense
- To use interrogative pronouns
- To use indirect speech
- To use simple past and past continuous tense

The process of expanding or maintaining the number of people in our personal networks is called networking, and it is done by connecting in some way.

Networking has always existed, usually happening when there is some sort of contact between people, like events, parties, conferences, or even while practicing sports or hobbies in groups. However, the internet has made this easier by providing an online platform to create personal profiles and contact people that we would not have met otherwise.



Networking



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



Hey Karen!
Where are you going?

Hello, David! I am going to San Miguel with my photography group.



Do you usually go to El Salvador for the Carnival?

Yes, I always go. It's great, look at this picture!



I come back next week. We can meet and I can show you more pictures.

Oh, great! Have a nice trip! See you next week.



2. Look at the pictures. Select the correct phrases and write them under each image. **M. A.**

Solicítele que formen parejas y hagan pequeños diálogos utilizando las palabras del vocabulario.

Greetings:	How are you?	Good morning!	Hello!
Farewells:	See you tomorrow.	See you later.	See you next week.
Best wishes:	Have a good vacation!	Good luck!	My best wishes to her!



Have a good vacation!



Hello/How are you?



See you later!



3. Read the chart and complete it.

Simple present tense	
Use simple present tense for routines and permanent situations.	
Questions	Answers
- Do they <u>greet</u> strange people? - Does <u>he</u> give best wishes to his friends? <u>Does</u> she live in a house in the city? <u>Do</u> you go to Utila on vacation?	- No, they <u>don't</u>. They greet their friends. - Yes, he does. He usually <u>gives</u> best wishes to his friends. - No, she <u>doesn't</u>. She lives in an apartment. - Yes, we do. We always <u>go</u> to Utila on vacation.

Usar do con: I, you, we, they. Usar does con: he, she, it.



4. Write questions and answer them. Use the information below and follow the example.



Ana and Carlos/have three children.
Do Ana and Carlos have three children?
No, they don't. They have two children.



Rosa/pay with check
Does Rosa pay with a check?
No, she doesn't. She pays with cash.



Daniel/wake up at 7 o'clock
Does Daniel wake up at 7 o'clock?
Yes, Daniel wakes up at 7 o'clock.



5. Read carefully. Write the verb on the line in the third person singular.

Proporcione a los alumnos una lista de diferentes verbos en infinitivo y solicíteles que coloquen a la par el tiempo presente simple.

Present tense- 3rd person singular		
Verbs ending in: s, sh, ch, x, z, o add es .	Verbs ending in: consonant + y , eliminate y and add ies .	Verbs ending in: vowel + y , add s .
brush _____ brushes _____	study _____ studies _____	buy _____ buys _____
go _____ goes _____	cry _____ cries _____	pay _____ pays _____



6. Write sentences using the information below. Follow the example.

- a. Carol/brush/hair Carol brushes her hair in the morning.
- b. Felix/teach/math Felix teaches math on Mondays.
- c. Adrian/study/history Adrian studies history with his study group.
- d. My mother/cry/soap operas My mother cries when she watches soap operas.
- e. Tania/go/supermarket Tania goes to the supermarket at night.
- f. Roberto/stay/home Roberto stays home every Sunday.



7. Write in negative form the sentences in exercise 6. Follow the example.

- Carol doesn't brush her hair in the morning.
- Felix doesn't teach math on Mondays.
- Adrian doesn't study history with his study group.
- My mother doesn't cry when she watches soap operas.
- Tania doesn't go to the supermarket at night.
- Roberto doesn't stay home every Sunday.



8. Select the adverbs and adverbial phrases of frequency from the box to complete the chart.

sometimes once a week usually once a year

Frequency	Adverb of frequency (before the main verb, except with the verb to be)	Adverbial phrases of frequency (usually at the beginning or the end of the sentences)
100%	always	every day
	<u>usually</u>	three times a week
	often	<u>once a week</u>
50%	<u>sometimes</u>	once a month
	seldom	<u>once a year</u>
0%	never	



9. Complete these sentences using the information from the chart.

Pídales que
escriban cinco
oraciones
utilizando frases
adverbiales
de frecuencia
basándose
en sus
rutinas y que
posteriormente
las reescriban
utilizando los
adverbios de
frecuencia.

- I don't like rock music. I never listen to rock.
- She sings in a club from Wednesday to Friday. She usually goes to the club.
- He loves coffee. He always drinks coffee in the morning.
- They travel to Guatemala in August. They only travel to Guatemala once a year.



10. Listen to the reading and answer the questions using adverbial phrases.

Diego loves to play soccer. He and his friends have a soccer team and they practice on Tuesdays and Thursdays. They participate in an annual championship so they have a match every Sunday and the finals are in October. Diego hurt his knee during a practice so he goes to therapy every first of the month.



a. How often do Diego and his friends play soccer?

Diego and his friends play soccer twice a week.

b. Do they play soccer on Mondays?

No, they don't play soccer on Mondays.

c. How often do they have a football match?

They have a match once a week.

d. How often does Diego go to therapy?

Diego goes to therapy every month/once a month.

e. How often is the soccer championship?

There is a championship once a year.



11. Read the following sentences. Underline their mistakes and write the number of the correct grammar rule next to them.

Solicítesles que escriban en su cuaderno dos oraciones para cada una de las reglas gramaticales mencionadas en este ejercicio.

5 Eduardo usually go to the park.

3 Jorge and Jenny doesn't eat junk food.

2 Edgar teaches sports often.

1 Ann everyday works.

4 Luis don't do boxing.

1. Adverbial phrases are used at the end of sentences.
2. Adverbs of frequency are used before the main verb.
3. Do/don't are the auxiliaries used with: I - you - we - they.
4. Does/doesn't are the auxiliaries used with: he - she - it.
5. Third person singular verbs need "s" or "es" in affirmative sentences.



SURVIVAL ENGLISH

Nice to meet you.
Long time no see!

Fingers crossed!
Best of luck!



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



2. Select the correct words from the box and complete the sentences.

hand

foot

leg

arm

hands

Solicitar que
escriban en su
cuaderno una
oración corta
usando cada
una de las
palabras del
vocabulario.

- Carlos is holding his leg with his hands.
- Alvaro raises his arm to ask for the phone.
- Carlos has his left foot on the ground.
- The goalkeeper is holding the soccer ball with his hand.



3. Read the chart and complete it.

Reflexive pronouns		
Reflexive pronouns are used when the complement of the verb is the same as the subject. They are also used to emphasize a personal pronoun.		
	Personal Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
Singular	I	myself
	<u>you</u>	yourself
	he	him <u>self</u>
	she	herself
	<u>it</u>	itself
Plural	we	our <u>selves</u>
	you	yourselves
	<u>they</u>	them <u>selves</u>
I dress <u>myself</u> .	They solve the problem <u>themselves</u> .	She cleans <u>herself</u> .



4. Look at the pictures. Make sentences using reflexive pronouns. Follow the example.



We cook for ourselves.



She looks at herself in

the mirror.



He dresses himself.



5. Listen to your teacher read the following sentences. Complete them using the reflexive pronoun you hear.

- Manuel burned his hands himself when he was cooking.
- Fernanda fixes her car herself.
- You and your friends usually hurt yourselves during the basketball game.
- The cat cleans its paws itself.
- Laura and I don't like to take pills. We want to get better by ourselves.



6. Write the parts of the body in the blank spaces.

	Rodrigo	Andrea
	eye ear	ears eyes
nose		
mouth		
teeth		
finger		
	toe foot	feet toes
		teeth fingers

Explíqueles que los plurales de los nombres se forman de la misma manera que los verbos en presente en tercera persona singular (regla gramatical estudiada en el tema anterior).



1. Listen and follow the reading.



Honduras

Honduras

Honduras is in Central America, bordering the Caribbean Sea, between Guatemala and Nicaragua, and bordering the south Pacific Ocean, between El Salvador and Nicaragua. More than 9.11 million people live here.

Honduras is hot and humid almost all year round. Temperature varies by altitude rather than season. Honduras is famous for its pristine beaches, white-sand shores and protected areas (for example, Jeanette Kawas National Park) (1). There are also archaeological sites like Copan (2) in the west part of the country.



2. What kind of text is it? Choose the correct option.

an article

an advertisement

a notice



3. Read the text again and match the pictures with the numbered places in the text.



4. Choose four unfamiliar words from the text and look them up in a dictionary. Copy the definitions and compare them with a classmate. O. A.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____



5. Read the text again and complete the fact file about the country.

Honduras Fact File

Location: Central America, bordering the Caribbean Sea, between Guatemala and Nicaragua and bordering the Pacific Ocean.

Population: More than 9.11 million people.

Weather: Hot and humid almost all year round. Temperatures vary by altitude.

Famous for: its pristine beaches, protected areas and white-sand shores.



6. Read the descriptions from articles about other countries in Central America.

El Salvador

It is the smallest and most densely populated country in Central America, with more than 6.3 million people. It is located on the southeast side of Guatemala and at the south of Honduras. It has warm weather on average and only has a coast on the Pacific Ocean.

Nicaragua

It is the largest country in Central America, with a population of more than 6.3 million people. It is located at the east of Honduras and the north of Costa Rica. It has a coast on the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean. It has warm weather on average but very humid.

Costa Rica

It is located at the south of Nicaragua and the northwest of Panama. It has a coast on both sides: the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean. With a population of more than 4.9 million people, it is considered one of the most peaceful countries in Central America. Its weather is warm and humid.



7. Read again the texts in exercise 5 and underline the articles "a" and "the".



8. Write a comparison of the three countries. Include one similarity and one difference. O. A.



9. Research and complete the fact file with information about Honduras. O. A.

Honduras Attractions

Museums: _____

Parks: _____

Famous buildings: _____



10. Read the excerpt of *It happened in Cortés* (Sucedió en Cortés), from the Honduran author Jorge Montenegro. Talk with a partner about the place he describes.

"The wind lashed hard on houses located a few meters from the sea, the darkness began to reign, and within minutes Puerto Cortés felt the effects of a storm."

1. Complete the following dialogue.



Luis: Good morning, Ana!

Ana: Good morning, Luis! I'm sorry
I'm late.

Luis: Don't worry, it's OK. What happened?

Ana: I had a headache last night and I
had trouble sleeping.

Luis: Oh, that's too bad. How
are you feeling today?

Ana: I am feeling a little better.

Luis: You should take a pill.

Ana: Yes, I will do that. Thanks!

Luis: I hope you feel better soon!

2. Rewrite the sentences using adverbs of frequency or adverbial phrases.

a. Samuel takes pictures. (sometimes)

Samuel sometimes takes pictures.

b. We take swimming lessons. (twice a week)

We take swimming lessons twice a week.

c. Karla reads the news online. (everyday)

Karla reads the news online everyday.

d. I use the internet. (always)

I always use the internet.

3. Give advice to these situations.

a. Julia is getting bad grades.

She should study more.

b. Andrés is feeling sick.

He should visit the doctor.

c. I have to do a lot of homework.

You should start working now. /You shouldn't go out.

d. Rita has a toothache.

She should go to the dentist.

e. You look tired.

You shouldn't go to bed so late. /You should rest.

4. Complete the sentences using reflexive pronouns.

a. Juan looks at himself in the mirror.

b. They repaired their car themselves.

c. Michelle cooks her lunch herself.

d. I do my homework by myself.

e. You built your house yourself/selves.

5. Complete the sentences with the parts of the body.

a. The cook cut her finger when
she was cooking.

b. She wears earrings on her ears.

c. The baby has only one tooth.

d. We have five toes on each foot.

e. They should brush their teeth
after eating.

f. I am standing on my feet.

6. Rewrite the sentences in simple present tense or present continuous tense, in positive and negative form.

a. She is going shopping.

She goes shopping.

She doesn't go shopping.

b. He reads the newspaper.

He is reading the newspaper.

He is not reading the newspaper.

c. The musician plays the piano.

The musician is playing the piano.

The musician is not playing the piano.

7. Complete the paragraph with simple present or present continuous. Use the verbs in parentheses.



Karen is a student. She studies
(study) in 9th grade. She is living
(live) with her sister now. She likes
(like) to be active so she does (do)
different activities. She and her sister
like (like) to dance and to
travel. They are dancing (dance) in an
academy since last month. They are
traveling (travel) next month to visit
their parents.

8. Rewrite these sentences in simple present.

a. next/you/?/are/week/what/doing

What are you doing next week?

b. ?/you/traveling/are

Are you traveling?

c. coming/are/?/we/back/when

When are we coming back?

d. you/sitting/where/were/?

Where were you sitting?

e. she/was/what/?/doing

What was she doing?

9. Report the following expressions, completing the sentences.

a. Mónica: Lock the door.

tells me to

She lock the door.

b. Daniel: I don't clean my room.

says that

He he doesn't clean his room.

c. Lorena and Sergio: We are going to the book club.

say that

They they are going to the book club.

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.

