



UNIVERSIDAD ESTATAL A DISTANCIA

COLEGIO NACIONAL DE EDUCACIÓN A DISTANCIA

COORDINACIÓN ACADÉMICA

CUADERNILLO

CONED

MATERIA: INGLÉS

CÓDIGO: 80001

NIVEL: SÉTIMO

2017

El CONED agradece a **Argery Gómez Retana** por la elección y presentación de los temas del presente cuadernillo, así como el aporte a la educación secundaria a distancia.

Las denominaciones empleadas en esta publicación y la forma en que aparecen presentados los datos, no implican de parte del CONED o la UNED juicio alguno sobre la condición jurídica de personas, países, territorios, ciudades o de autoridades.

**MATERIAL SIN FINES COMERCIALES PARA USO EXCLUSIVO DE ESTUDIANTES
DEL COLEGIO NACIONAL DE EDUCACIÓN A DISTANCIA**

CONED

Dirección General: Clara Vila Santo Domingo

Coordinación Académica: Paola Mesén Meneses

Coordinación Inglés: Argery Cristina Gómez Retana

Teléfonos 2223 72 21 / 22-21-29-95

Página Web: <http://www.coned.ac.cr>

© 2017, CONED

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SEVENTH GRADE - 7°

Content

Family Members	4
Conecting Words and Intensifiers	14
Identifying Daily Routines	16
Telling Likes and Dislikes about Eating Habits, Routines and Food.	26
Giving Information about Marvels in Costa Rica	35
Describing where I can go to enjoy Natural Beauties	38
Modals, Countable – Uncountable Nouns	44
Describing National Holidays and Celebrations in Costa Rica.....	51
Knowing the Numbers.....	61
Days of the Week,Months of the Year	63
Telling the Time	65
Annex.....	68
Bibliography.....	69

Example: Who is Sue's brother?

It's Bill

Who are Rachel's 'parents?

They are Martha and Michael

Expressions

English Translated to Spanish Expressions

1. This/That is my family= Esta es mi familia.
2. These/Those are my brothers = Estos/esos son mis hermanos.
3. He/she works at the hospital= Ella trabaja en el hospital.
4. How many sisters do you have? = ¿Cuántos hermanos tienes?
5. I have one brother, one sister, an aunt, an uncle and a cousin= Yo tengo un hermano, una hermana, una tía, un tío y un primo.
6. My brother' sister is my sister too= La hermana de mi hermano es mi hermana también.
7. My father's brother is my uncle= El hermano de mi papa es mi tío.
8. Is he/she your father?= ¿Es él tu papa?
9. How old is your sister? = ¿Cuántos años tiene tu hermana?
10. He/She is ten years old he/she? = Ella tiene diez años.
11. Who is she? = ¿Quién es ella?
12. She is my grandmother= Ella es mi abuela.
13. Who are they? = ¿Quiénes son ellos/ ellas?
14. They are my family= Ellos/ellas son mi familia.

A. Read the following text.

Mary: hello, July.

July: hello, Mary.

Mary: This is my family, this is my father, his name is Tom, he works in a restaurant, he is 40 years old and he is a chef. This is my mother her name is Jane, she works in a hospital, she is a nurse. I have three brothers and three sisters. My brothers are Jon, Peter and Andy and my sisters are Lisa, Emmy and Judy. Hey, July! How many sisters and brothers do you have?

July: I only have one sister and two brothers, their names are: Anny, Luis and Joseph. We live with our mother, our grandmother, our grandfather, an uncle, an aunt and a cousin and our dog.

Mary: Oh, you have a big family!

July: Oh yes, we are a happy family too!

Mary: How old is your sister?

July: She is ten years old.

Mary: Where do your brothers study?

July: They study at the Santa Clara School.

Mary: Where does your mother work?

July: She works in a bank.

Mary: Oh yes, your family is a modern family. July I am leaving now, goodbye.

July: Okay, no problem Mary I have to leave too, goodbye!

B. Instructions: mark the correct option to the questions from the information of the conversation between Mary and July.

1. Where does Mary's father work?

- a) in a bank b) in a restaurant

2. How old is Mary's father?

- a) Forty years old b) Ten years old

3. What is the name of Mary's mother?

- a) Janet b) Jane

4. Where does Mary's mother work?

- a) In a restaurant b) in the hospital

5. What is the mother's occupation?

- a) A nurse b) a nutritionist

6. How many brothers and sisters does Mary have?

- a) Three brothers and one sister. b) Three sisters and three brothers.

7. How many sisters and brothers does July have?

- a) One sister and two brothers. b) Two brothers and two sisters.

8. Who lives in July's family?

a) The mother, the grandmother, the grandfather, an uncle, an aunt and a cousin and the dog.

b) The mother, the grandmother, the grandfather, an uncle, an aunt and a cousin.

9. Who has a big family?

a) July b) Mary

10. How old is July' sister?

a) ten years old b) forty years old

11. Who study at the Santa Clara School?

a) July' brothers b) Mary' brothers

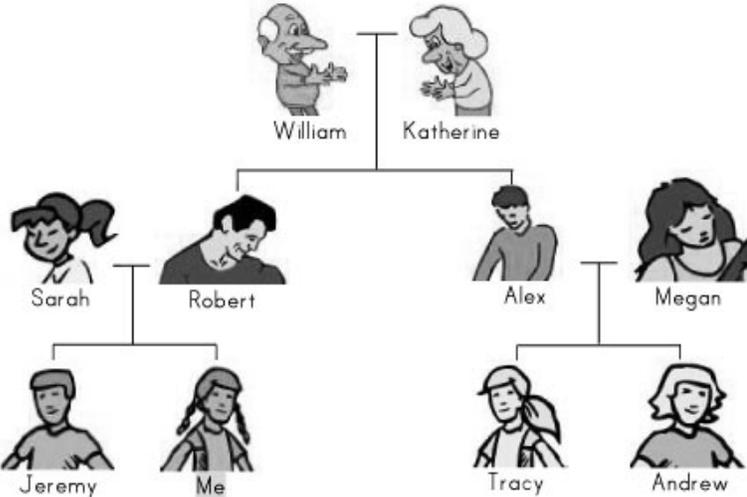
12. Who works in a bank?

a) Mary' mother b) July' mother

13. Whose family is a modern one?

a) July's family b) Mary' family

C. Look the following family tree and answer the questions



<https://www.google.com/search?q=hacer+examen&client=firefox->

1. Who is my brother?

_____.

2. Who is Sara’s husband?

_____.

3. Who are William and Katherine’s grandchildren?

_____.

4. Who is Tracy’s aunt?

_____.

5. Who are Megan’s children?

_____.

POSSESSIVE "S"

When we want to show that something belongs to somebody or something, we usually add an apostrophe + s ('s) to a singular noun and an apostrophe (') to a plural noun, for example:

the boy's ball (one boy)

the boys' ball (two or more boys)

Notice that the number of balls does not matter. The structure is influenced by the possessor and not the possessed.

	one ball	more than one ball
one boy	 the boy's ball	 the boy's balls
more than one boy	 the boys' ball	 the boys' balls

The structure can be used for a whole phrase:

the man next door's mother (the mother of *the man next door*)

the Queen of England's poodles (the poodles of *the Queen of England*)

Although we can use **of** to show possession, it is more usual to use possessive 's. The following phrases have the same meaning, but #2 is more usual and natural:

the boyfriend of my sister

my sister's boyfriend

Proper Nouns (Names)

We very often use possessive 's with names:

This is Mary's car.

Where is Ram's telephone?

When a name ends in **s**, we usually treat it like any other singular noun, and add 's:

This is Charles's chair.

But it is possible (especially with older, classical names) to just add the apostrophe ':

Who was Jesus' father?

P. Complete the following sentences writing the possessive "s"

1. This is _____ book. (Peter)
2. Let's go to the _____ house. (Smiths)
3. _____ and _____ school is old. (Susan – Steve)
4. The _____ room is upstairs. (children)
5. _____ sister is twelve years old. (John)
6. _____ shoes are on the second floor. (men)
7. My _____ car was not expensive. (parents)
8. _____ CD player is new. (Charles)
9. This is the _____ bike. (boy)

10. These are the _____ pencils. (boys)

ADJECTIVES

The **adjective** is a word that describes or clarifies a noun. Adjectives describe nouns by giving some information about an object's size, shape, age, color, origin or material.

Example: The **big** ball is under the **black** table.

My mother is **beautiful** and **smart**

My dad is **tall** and **kind**.

ENGLISH	MEANING
---------	---------

VOCABULARY

Tall	Alto
Small	Pequeño
Intelligent / smart	Inteligente
Handsome	Apuesto
Beautiful / pretty	Hermoso
Frustrating	Frustrante
Annoyed	Molesto
Excited	Emocionado
Selfish	Egoísta
Kind	Amable
Shy	Tímido
Happy	Feliz
Sad / unhappy	Triste
Bored	Aburrido
Angry	Enojado
Furious	Furioso
Threatened	Amenazado
Satisfied	Satisfecho
Shocked	Conmocionado
Scared	Asustado
Disappointed	Decepcionado

A. Look the following pictures and write the correspondent adjective.

Handsome - happy - scared - furious - sad - bored







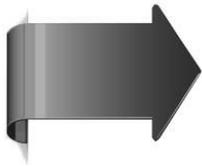






B. Write five sentences about you and my family using the previous adjectives.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____



CONNECTING WORDS: **BAND,** **BUT, SO, BECAUSE**

We use the connecting words to join sentences that are related. .

We use **and** for adding information, **or** for giving alternatives and **but** for unexpected or different information, **so** and **because** for giving reasons

Example: Do you want chocolate, strawberry **or** vanilla?

I'm OK for food, dance **and** music, **and** I'm having a wonderful time.

It's raining and I don't have an umbrella, **so** I will get wet.

I won't go to the concert, **because** I didn't buy the tickets.

A. Complete the sentences using the correspondent connecting words.

1. We aren't going to the swimming pool _____ it's raining.
2. I have money, _____ I won't waste it.
3. She doesn't like vegetables _____ fish.
4. I need milk, butter _____ bread.
5. There's snow on the street _____ it's not too cold.

B. Correct the underlined word using and, but, or, so, because.

1. We don't go to the beach but it's cold.
-

2. They don't like meat so fish.
-

3. It's winter because I'm cold.
-

4. It's raining, or take your umbrella!
-

**INTENSIFIERS: VERY, REALLY,
SUPER**

Intensifiers are adverbs that strengthen the meaning of other expressions and show emphasis.

We use the intensifiers **very**, **really** and **super** when we want to emphasize something:

Example: That pasta was **really** delicious. Thank you!

I **really** like those photographs.

It's a **very** interesting story.

Everyone was **very** excited.

Today was **super** cold!

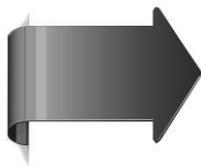
That was a **super** party!

A. Rewrite the following sentences using an intensifier.

1. The exam was easy. (very)

2. My mom is beautiful for me. (really)

3. I need to eat something. I am hungry. (super)



**IDENTIFYING DAILY
ROUTINES**



**Have breakfast / lunch / dinner / snack /
brunch / coffee time / coffee break.**

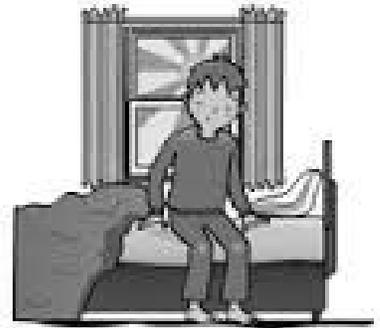


Take a shower



Brush my teeth

Get up



Wake up

Go to school / high school





Finish school



Study



Listen to music



Watch TV



Read



Take a nap

Examples of Daily Routines:

- I wake up at 6:00 am.
- I take a shower ay 6:05 am.
- I have breakfast at 6:25 am.
- I brush my teeth at 6:20 am.
- I go to high school at 6:45 am.
- I finish the high school at 2:30 pm.
- I take a nap at 4:00 pm.
- I study at 5:00 pm.

- I have dinner at 7:00 pm.

A. According to the picture choose the correct daily routine.



- a) have breakfast
- b) write
- c) wake up
- d) have a shower



- a) brush my teeth
- b) get up
- c) comb my hair
- d) have a bath



- a) have a shower
- b) have breakfast
- c) go to bed
- d) get up



- a) go to school
- b) have a shower
- c) eat lunch
- d) watch TV



- a) go home
- b) watch TV
- c) play the guitar



- a) read
- b) do homework
- c) have breakfast

d) listen to music



- a) draw
- b) read a book
- c) listen to music
- d) have a shower

d) brush my teeth

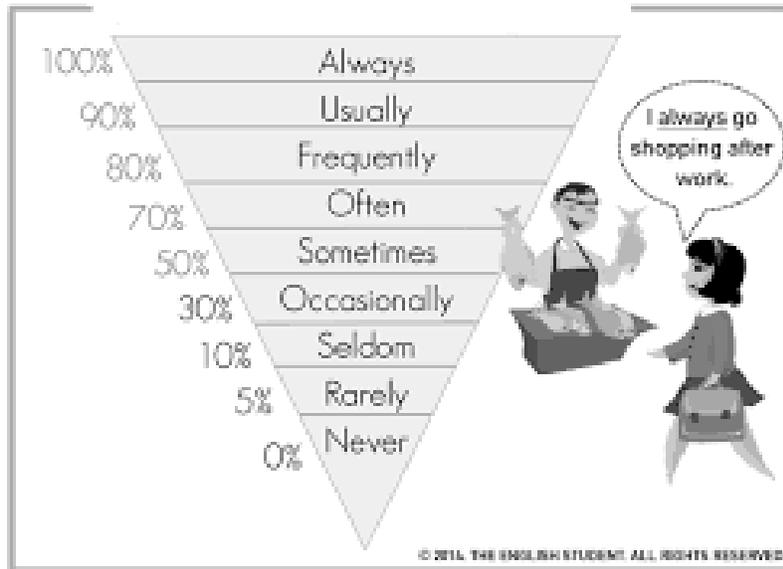


- a) get dressed
- b) get up
- c) have a bath
- d) have a shower



- a) play the guitar
- b) listen to music
- c) read a book
- d) watch tv

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY



We use some adverbs to describe how frequently we do an activity. These are called adverbs of frequency and include:

Frequency	Adverb of Frequency	Example Sentence
100%	always	I always go to bed before 11pm. She always do exercise We always study in the afternoon.
50%	sometimes	I sometimes forget my wife's birthday. He sometimes runs in the mornings. They sometimes work in pairs.
0%	never	I never swim in the sea.

The Position of the Adverb in a Sentence

An adverb of frequency goes **before** a main verb (except with To Be).

Subject + adverb + *main verb*

Example:

I **always** remember to do my homework.

He **sometimes** gets good marks in exams.

An adverb of frequency goes **after** the verb **To Be**.

Subject + *to be* + adverb

Example:

They are **sometimes** pleased to see me.

She isn't **never** bad tempered.

A. Put the adverb of frequency on the right place.

1. He listens to the radio. (always)

2. They read a book. (sometimes)

3. Pete gets angry. (never)

4. Tom is very friendly. (always)

5. I take sugar in my coffee. (sometimes)

6. The weather is bad in November. (always)

7. It rains in California. (never)

8. We have fish for dinner. (never)

9. My grandmother goes for a walk in the evening. (always)

10. Walter helps his father in the kitchen. (sometimes)

11. They watch TV in the afternoon. (never)

12. Christine smokes after dinner. (always)

13. He plays golf on Sundays. (sometimes)

14. Peter doesn't get up before seven. (sometimes)

15. They do not play tennis on Sundays. (always)

16. Mary watches TV. (hardly / never)

17. I go to school by bus. (always)

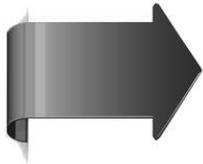
18. I get up at seven. (never)

19. My sister eats vegetables. (always)

20. He listens to the radio. (sometimes)

B. Using the adverbs of frequency to answer the following questions

Question	Your answer
How often do you eat vegetables?	
How often do you drink milk?	
How often do you watch TV?	
How often do you swim in the ocean?	
How often do you ride a bike?	
How often do you go to the Cinema?	
How often do you drink tea?	
How often do you eat in the bathroom?	
How often do you read books?	
How often do you brush your teeth?	
How often do you wash your face?	
How often do you watch news?	



TELLING LIKES AND DISLIKES ABOUT EATING HABITS, ROUTINES AND FOOD.

The verbs "like and dislike" can be followed by a noun.

Example: I **like** apples

I **like** strawberries

Structre: Subject + like / dislike + Noun

I You We They	Like Dislike	soccer the beach Mexican food orange juice
She He It	Likes Dislikes	rock music Chinesse food milk

They also can be followed by another verb ending in **-ing**

Example:

I like **swimming**



I dislike singing



PHRASES TO EXPRESS LIKES AND DISLIKES

Likes:

- Like
- Love
- Prefer
- Interested in

Dislike:

- Dislike
- Hate
- Can't stand
- Sick of
- Tired of

Example: I **love** the hamburgers

I **prefer** the vegetables

I **hate** the broccoli

I **can't stand** the cauliflower

A. Translate the following products to Spanish.

- Apple _____
- Banana _____
- Blackberry _____
- Cherry _____
- Grape _____
- Lemon _____
- Orange _____
- Peach _____
- Pear _____
- Pineapple _____
- Strawberry _____
- Tangerine _____
- Watermelon _____
- Cilantro _____
- Garlic _____
- Onion _____
- Celery _____
- Cucumber _____
- Tomato _____
- Cabbage _____
- Cauliflower _____
- Lettuce _____

B. Try to guess what the eating habit mean and associate with the correspondent drawing.

- Eat fruits and vegetables.
- Sit down in a straight way when you are eating.
- Drink enough water.
- Chew in a moderate speed



C. Express your likes and dislikes using the following products.

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| jam | soup |
| ice-cream | bread |
| cereals | eggs |
| tea | coffee |
| sugar | yoghurt |

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

When a verb is conjugated with the personal pronouns **she, he, and it** in simple present, add **“s”, “es”, or “ies”** to the verb in positive statements. With the rest of the pronouns **I, you, we** and **they** the verb keeps its base form. In negative statements **she, he** and **it** use the auxiliary **does not = doesn't**, with the rest of the pronouns **I, you, we** and **they** use **do not = don't**

Take into account the following rules:

a) When the verbs end in consonants: **ch, sh, ss, o, x** add **“es”** to the verb.

Example: go = goes
watch = watches

b) When the verbs end in **consonant + y** change the **“y”** by **“i”** and add **“s”** to the verb.

Example: cry = cries
Study = studies

c) When the verbs end in other letters, add **“s”**.

Note: When you are writing negative statements, the verb keeps its **base form**.

Example: She eats garlic. (**positive statement**)
She **doesn't eat** garlic. (**negative statement**)

PRONOUNS	POSITIVE STATEMENT	NEGATIVE STATEMENT
She He It	Verb + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{s} \\ \text{es} \\ \text{ies} \end{array} \right.$	Doesn't + Base form of the verb
I You We They	Base form of the verb	Don't + Base form of the verb

Structure: Subject + Verb + Complement

Exception: The third singular person of the verb have is **has**.

A. According to the simple present's rules choose the correct form of the verb.

1. Andy _____ the family car.
a) wash
b) washes
c) washs

2. Every morning my mother _____ at 6 o'clock.
a) get up
b) get ups
c) gets up

3. Mr. Black _____ e-mails in the evenings.
a) write
b) writes
c) writs

4. The girls _____ the shopping.
a) dos
b) does
c) do

5. Mandy and Susan _____ films every weekend.
a) watches
b) watch
c) watchs

6. His friend _____ to school.
a) gos
b) go
c) goes

7. You _____ milk in your tea
a) like
b) likes
c) likes

8. Lucia _____ every day in the afternoons.
a) study
b) studyes
c) studies

9. The houses' color _____ beautiful.
a) looks
b) lookes
c) look
10. John often _____ handball.
a) play
b) plays
c) playes
11. She might _____ at Gatwick airport.
a) arrive
b) arrives
c) arrivs
12. Anne and Peggy _____ too late.
a) comes
b) coming
c) come
13. You _____ eat vegetables.
a) do
b) does
c) don't
14. They _____ wear school uniform.
a) don't
b) doesn't
c) don' t
- 5) The lesson _____ at 8.30.
a) don't start
b) doesn't starts
c) not start
16. The museum _____ open on Mondays.
a) does'nt
b) doesn't
c) don't
17. He _____ dinner at home by 10 o'clock.
a) haves
b) has
c) have

18. It _____ too much.

a) doesn't rains

b) don't rains

c) doesn't rain

19. I usually _____ to bed at 11 o'clock.

a) go

b) goes

c) gos

20. Tatiana and Felipe _____ the car on Sundays.

a) washes

b) washs

c) wash

B. Change the following affirmative sentences into negative.

1. I like to read science fiction.

2. Dogs eat bones.

3. Pete wants to talk with Ann.

4. Alice works for an insurance company.

5. I drink this wine very much.

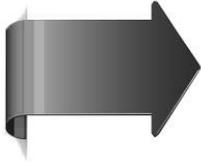
6. I enjoy playing with my kids.

7. Sharon makes models from clay.

8. I practice the violin every morning.

9. Our team plays very well.

10. He goes to school by bus.



GIVING INFORMATION ABOUT MARVELS IN COSTA RICA

COCO ISLAND



The Island has a privileged position worldwide because of its size and condition. For its wealth of biodiversity the Coco Island can be categorized as a long term environment research laboratory for the evolution of the species.

ARENAL VOLCANO



The colossal Arenal Volcano is located in La Fortuna de San Carlos in Alajuela. The volcano is inside of the Arenal Volcano National Park. Since July 1968, the volcanic activity has not stopped. Constant gases, water vapor and explosions make this volcano very active.

CERRO CHIRRIPO



From the top of its peak, around 3.820 msmn, on a clear day the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean can be seen. Unfortunately the park has been seriously affected by the fire caused by human hands. Right now the affected forests are recovering day by day and plants and trees are growing strong. The minimum temperature registered is -9° C.

CELESTE RIVER



Its turquoise waters resulting from a chemical reaction, that is why it has that name. It's located where the Buena Vista and Roble rivers converge, and it's the chemical properties of each river what create that particular color to the waters.

TORTUGUERO NATIONAL PARK



North of the town of Tortuguero and south of Parismina is the Tortuguero National Park. The park has 31.187 hectares and 52.000 marine hectares. The famous and impressive canals were created by natural rivers and lakes making them the main attraction of the area.

POAS VOLCANO NATIONAL PARK



One of its main attractions is the easy access and proximity to San Jose. The Poás Volcano has a big crater with a diameter of 1.7 km and a depth of 300 m making it one of the largest craters in the world. Today it is active with occasional gas emissions and an acid lagoon.

MONTEVERDE



Most of the rainforest and the cloud forest can be found in the Monteverde Cloud Forest Reserve. Monteverde is a special place for bird watching and night walks where the night comes alive leaving the audience amazed.

A. Choose three different marvels previously studied and complete with the required information.

Place: _____

Characyeristics: _____

Place: _____

Characyeristics: _____

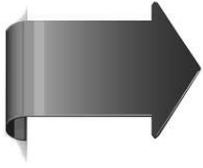
Place: _____

Characyeristics: _____

B. Complete the following chart about the natural beauties that you consider exist in your community.

Example: In my community there is a dam, its name is Represa de Cachí. It produces energy. Many people go there to enjoy the view every weekend.

PLACE	CHARACTERISTICS



DESCRIBING WHERE I CAN GO TO ENJOY NATURAL BEAUTIES

VOCABULARY

ENGLISH	MEANING
Beach	Playa
River	Río
Mountain	Montaña
Valley	Valle
Forest	Bosque
Countryside	Campo
Tree	Árbol
Caves	Cuevas
Lakes	Lagos
Fauna	Fauna
Flora	Flora
Rocks	Rocas
Plants	Plantas
Flowers	Flores
Bugs	Insectos
Waterfall	Catarata
Volcano	Volcán
Mount	Monte
Island	Isla

A. Complete the following questions with your personal information. Use the frequency adverbs.

How often do you go to the volcanoes? _____

How often do you visit the beaches in Guanacaste? _____

How often do you swim in a river? _____

How often do you walk in a mountain? _____

SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Use the Simple Past to express the idea that an action started and finished at a specific time in the past. Sometimes, the speaker may not actually mention the specific time, but they do have one specific time in mind.

We form the Simple Past in *positive statements*:

- a) With regular verbs: base form + - ed
- b) With irregular verbs: 2nd column of the irregular verbs' table. (See Annex 1 p.68).

Examples: Last year, I **traveled** to Japan.
I **saw** a movie yesterday.

We form the Simple Past in *negative statements*:

- a) With regular verbs: **did not (didn't)** + base form
- b) with irregular verbs: **did not (didn't)** + base form

Examples: Last year, I **didn't** travel to Japan.
I **didn't** see a movie yesterday.

PRONOUNS	POSITIVE STATEMENT	NEGATIVE STATEMENT
I She He It You We They	Regular verb: infinitive + - ed Irregular verb: table of irregular verbs	Didn't + Base form of the verb

Structure: Subject + Verb in past tense + Complement

Past Expressions: yesterday
Last night / week / year
ago

Nota: Recuerde que si un verbo no se encuentra dentro de la lista de verbos irregulares, se considera regular, por lo que para hacer el pasado debe agregársele **ed**.

A. Put the verbs in the correct form of the simple past tense.

1. Last year, I (go) _____ to Coco Island.
2. The trip was (be) _____ fantastic.
3. I (visit) _____ beautiful beaches, when my family and I (be) _____ on vacations.
4. Last weekend, Sandra (run) _____ in the afternoons.
5. I (not go) _____ to the Irazú National Park because it (be) _____ raining.
6. Last summer on the beach, we (see) _____ beautiful sunsets.
7. Melissa (play) _____ on the sand, when she (have) _____ the opportunity.
8. I (read) _____ a book at nights in the hotel.
9. Michael (spend) _____ \$80 at lunch, we (eat) _____ too much!
10. Last winter I (choose) _____ a rainforest to visit.

B. Rewrite the sentences in Simple Past Tense

1. They bring some sandwiches to the picnic in the countryside.

2. He doesn't ride a horse

3. My siblings and I swim in the swimming pool.

4. In my trip I don't see any dolphins on the sea.

5. Yesterday, I go to the restaurant with a client.

6. We drive around the parking lot for 20 minutes in order to find a parking space.

7. When we arrive at the restaurant, the place is full.

8. The waitress asks us if we have reservations.

9. I say, "No, my secretary forgets to make them."

10. The waitress tells us to come back in two hours.

11. My client and I slowly walk back to the car.

12. Then we see a small grocery store.

13. We stop in the grocery store and buy some sandwiches.

14. That is better than waiting for two hours.

C. Correct the mistakes in the following simple past sentences:

1. Last night, Samantha have pizza for supper.

2. My pet lizard was died last month.

3. Yesterday I spend two hours cleaning my living room.

4. This morning before coming to class, Jack eats two bowls of cereal.

5. What was happened to your leg?

D. Read the following text and answer the questions.

My favorite trip



Hi, my name is Cristina. Two years ago, in June I went to one of my favorite places, Brazil. I visited that country because of the World Cup was there. I love soccer and I thought it was a great opportunity to visit that place and enjoy the games. I saved money for that trip many time before. I bought the tickets two months before the

Championship. I went with my best friend Albert and we enjoyed the trip too much. That was the best trip of my life!

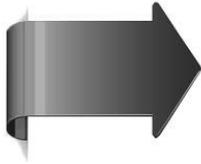
Questions

1. When did they go to Brazil?

2. Who did Cristina go with?

3. What were the reasons to go to Brazil?

4. How many tickets did they buy?



MODALS VERBS

Modals (also called **modal verbs**, **modal auxiliary verbs**, **modal auxiliaries**) are special verbs which behave irregularly in English. They are different from normal verbs like "work, play, visit..." They give additional information about the **function** of the main verb that follows it. They have a great variety of **communicative functions**.

Here are some characteristics of modal verbs:

- a) They never change their form. You can't add "s", "ed", "ing"...
- b) They are always followed by an infinitive without "to" (e.i. the bare infinitive.)
- c) They are used to indicate modality allow speakers to express certainty, possibility, willingness, obligation, necessity, ability.
- d) To form the negative form just add **not** after the modal: **cannot (can't)**, **could not (couldn't)**, **should not (shouldn't)**.

Some modals are:

- **CAN**

Can is one of the most commonly used modal verbs in English. It can be used to express ability or opportunity, to request or offer permission, and to show possibility or impossibility.

Examples: I **can** ride a horse. *ability*

We **can** stay with my brother when we are in Paris. *opportunity*

She **cannot** stay out after 10 PM. *permission*

Can you hand me the stapler? *request*

Any child **can** grow up to be president. *possibility*

- **COULD**

Could is used to express possibility or past ability as well as to make suggestions and requests. "Could" is also commonly used in conditional sentences as the conditional form of "can."

Examples: A simple rain **couldn't** cause the river to flood the city. *possibility*
Nathalie **could** ski like a pro by the age of 11. *past ability*
You **could** see a movie or go out to dinner. *suggestion*
Could I use your computer to email my boss? *Request*

- **SHOULD**

Should is most commonly used to make recommendations or give advice. It can also be used to express obligation as well as expectation.

Examples: When you go to Berlin, you **should** visit the palace. *recommendation*
You **shouldn't** focus less on work and more on your family. *advice*
I really **should** be in the office by 7:00 AM. *obligation*
By now, they **should** already be in Dubai. *expectation*

A. According to the sense of the sentence write can, can't, could, couldn't, should, shouldn't.

1. _____ you help me please? I don't find the hotel.
2. You _____ do more sport if you want to lose weight.
3. You _____ do the homework first, if you to play outside.
4. He has just broken his leg so he _____ play football.
5. I _____ speak Chinese: it's too difficult!
6. She _____ take an umbrella: it's going to rain!

7. We _____ take photos in the trip. The camera didn't function.
8. I _____ swim very well. I'm an excellent swimmer.
9. Late at night, you _____ eat too much candies.
10. _____ you bring me a suns cream from the supermarket, please?

B. Choose the more natural-sounding option:

1. She looks pretty sick. I think she _____ go to a doctor.
a) can
b) should
2. You've been driving all day. You _____ be exhausted!
a) could
b) should
3. You _____ smoke so much. It's bad for your health.
a) can't
b) shouldn't
4. Hey I'm lost. _____ you help me?
a) should
b) can
5. You have such a beautiful voice. You _____ sing for us!
a) should
b) can
6. I know he speaks five languages, but _____ he speak Arabic?
a) should
b) can
7. That looks very expensive. It _____ have cost a fortune!
a) should
b) could
8. I _____ believe that you failed your test!
a) shouldn't
b) can't

9. I'm on my way. I _____ be there in about 10 minutes.

- a) should
- b) can

10. I _____ afford that.

- a) shouldn't
- b) can't

COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Some nouns in English are **countable**, we can use them in singular and plural forms, and some nouns are **uncountable**, they only have one form.

- **COUNTABLE NOUNS**

We often use **a/an** with singular countable nouns and **some** with plurals.

Examples: She has eight oranges in her purse.
I want to buy **a** new blouse.
My mom prefers to eat some bananas and apples in the mornings.

When we want to know the quantity or amount of something, we ask questions starting with **How many**.

HOW MANY ...? - (Quantity)

How many is used when we want to know the QUANTITY of something.

It is only used with plural countable nouns.

HOW MANY + PLURAL NOUN

Examples: **How many** days are there in January?
How many books did you buy?
How many students are in the class right now?
How many pieces of chocolate would you like?

- **UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS**

We can use **some** with uncountable nouns.

Examples: She has **some** food in the bag.
I have **some** money for the gift.
This recipe needs **some** butter and oil.

When we want to know the quantity or amount of something, we ask questions starting with **How much**.

HOW MUCH ...? - (Quantity)

HOW MUCH + UNCOUNTABLE NOUN

Example: **How much** time do we have to finish the test?
How much sugar would you like in your coffee?
How much are those shoes?
How much did your jacket cost?

A: Decide if the underlined nouns are countable (C) or uncountable (U)

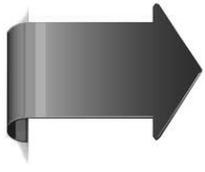
1. The **children** are playing in the garden. _____
2. I don't like **milk**. _____
3. I prefer **tea**. _____
4. **Scientists** say that the environment is threatened by pollution. _____
5. My mother uses **butter** to prepare cakes. _____
6. There are a lot of **windows** in our classroom. _____
7. We need some **glue** to fix this vase. _____
8. The **waiters** in this restaurant are very professional. _____
9. My father drinks two big **glasses** of water every morning. _____
10. The **bread** my mother prepares is delicious. _____

11. **Drivers** must be careful; the road is slippery. _____
12. Some **policemen** are organizing road traffic to avoid any accidents. _____
13. I bought three **bottles** of mineral water for our picnic. _____
14. I'd like some **juice** please! _____
15. Successful **candidates** will join the camp later this year. _____
16. A rise in **oil** prices is inevitable since there is more and more world demand for energy. _____
17. The **exercises** on this website are interesting. _____
18. Dehydrated babies must drink a lot of **water**. _____
19. Adult illiterates learn through a special government **program**. _____
20. I met some nice **people** when I was walking along the beach. _____

B. Use how much or how many to complete the questions.

1. _____ stars are there in the sky?
2. _____ people live on islands?
3. _____ birds are in National Park Tapantí?
4. _____ water is in the ocean?
5. _____ money is in a bank?
6. _____ countries are there in the world?
7. _____ bread is eaten per day?
8. _____ bones are there in the human body?
9. _____ sand is in the deserts?
10. _____ information is on the internet?
11. _____ eggs did you buy ?

12. _____ coffee did you drink last night?
13. _____ girls are there in your classroom?
14. _____ cans of beer do you want?
15. _____ are the oranges?



DESCRIBING NATIONAL HOLIDAYS AND CELEBRATIONS



VOCABULARY

ENGLISH	MEANING	ENGLISH	MEANING
Christmas tree	árbol de navidad	saint	santo
celebration	celebración	wine	vino
parade	desfile	guest	invitado
flag	bandera	host	anfitrión
fireworks	juegos pirotécnicos	gift	regalo
custom	traje	balloon	globo
party	fiesta	happiness	felicidad
candle	candela	gratitude	gratitude
presents	regalo	friendship	amistad
wreath	guirnalda	decoration	decoración
lights	luces	relatives	familiares
cake	queque	gather	unir
carols	villancicos	meeting	reunion
candies	confites	bands	bandas
cards	tarjetas	anthems	himnos
love	amor	pilgrimage	peregrinaje

Holidays originally represents special religious days. This word has evolved in general usage to mean any extra special day of rest (as opposed to regular days of rest such as the weekend).

In the case of Costa Rica, every citizen loves good celebrations, delicious food, make some friends, learn the traditions and get in the spirit with any number of parties, parades, and carnivals celebrated throughout the country.

Some of the main holidays and celebrations in Costa Rica are:

- February 14th: Valentine's Day.
- April 11th: Juan Santamaria's Day.
- March – April: Holy Week.
- May 1st: Labor's Day.
- June: Father's Day.
- July 25th: Annexation of Guanacaste Day.
- August 2nd: Virgen de Los Angeles Day.
- August 15th: Mother's Day
- September 15th: Día de la Independencia.
- December 25th: Christmas Day.
- December 31st: New Year's Eve.

A. Associate each drawing with the correspondent holiday





WH - QUESTIONS

We use question words to ask certain types of questions and we often refer to them as **WH questions** or **Question Words** because they include the letters **WH** (for example **WHy**, **HoW**).

QUESTION WORD	FUNCTION	EXAMPLE
What	asking for information about something	What is your name?
Where	asking for information of a place.	Where do you live?
When	asking about time	When is your birthday?
Which	asking about choice	Which is your favorite color?
Who	asking for a person	Who is your mom?
Why	asking for a reason	Why do you come late?
What time	asking about time	
How	asking about a condition	How are you today?
How old	asking about age	How old are you?

A. Choose the correct question words

1. _____ do you live? - I live in London.
2. _____ is that girl? - She's my sister.
3. _____ do you go to school? - By bus.
4. _____ are you wearing that coat? - Because it's hot!
5. _____ is your mother? - She is in the house
6. _____ do you get up? – I get up at 6 o'clock
7. _____ is your brother? – He is 18 years old.
8. _____ is your favorite blouse? – My favorite blouse is the black one.

B. According to your own information about holidays answer the following questions.

1. When do you celebrate your birthday?

2. What do you eat in Christmas time?

3. How is your house decorated in Christmas?

4. What is your favorite holiday?

5. What do you do each September 15th?

6. Where do you go on Holi week?

7. Who do you share Valentine's Day with?

8. What do you buy to your mom for the Mother's Day?

FUTURE WITH GOING TO

To talk about future plans we can use **going to**. This expression expresses a conclusion regarding the immediate future or an action in the near future that has already been planned or prepared.

Example:

a) an action in the near future that has already been planned or prepared

Example: I am **going to** study harder next year.
She is **going to** travel next month

b) a conclusion regarding the immediate future

Example: The sky is absolutely dark. It is **going to** rain.
My team is playing very good, it is **going to** win.

PRONOUN	VERB TO BE	GOING TO	BASE FORM OF THE VERB	COMPLEMENT
I	am	going to	base form of the verb	complement
She He It	is			
You We They	are			

Structure: Subject + Verb to be + going to + Base form of the verb + Complement

Examples: I **am going to** swim in the ocean.
She **is going to** visit Manuel Antonio National Park.
We **are going to** stay there for two weeks.

Future expressions: next week / month / year ...
tomorrow
in one / two ... years

A. Write the correct form of the verb using the future going to.

1. It _____ (rain) later.
2. They _____ (eat) grapes and oranges.
3. I _____ (wear) blue shoes tonight.
4. We _____ (help) you.
5. Jack _____ (walk) home.
6. You _____ (cook) a delicious dinner.
7. Sue _____ (share) her biscuits.
8. They _____ (leave) the house next month.
9. Danna _____ (take) an English exam next week.
10. I _____ (spend) my money on the next trip.

B. Choose the sentence written grammatically correct.

1.
 - a) He am going to buy a car.
 - b) He are going to buy a car.
 - c) He is going to buy a car.
2.
 - a) I am going to cook a meal.
 - b) I is going to cook a meal.
 - c) I are going to cook a meal.
3.
 - a) We are going to have a drink.
 - b) We is going to have a drink.
 - c) We am going to have a drink.
4.
 - a) It am going to eat the green grass.
 - b) It are going to eat the green grass.
 - c) It is going to eat the green grass.

5.

- a) They am going to get dressed.
- b) They is going to get dressed.
- c) They are going to get dressed.

6.

- a) We is going to go out for a walk.
- b) We am going to go out for a walk.
- c) We are going to go out for a walk.

7.

- a) They are going to play.
- b) They am going to play.
- c) They is going to play.

8.

- a) It are going to rain.
- b) It is going to rain.
- c) It am going to rain.

9.

- a) You are going to ride a horse.
- b) You is going to ride a horse.
- c) You am going to ride a horse.

10.

- a) They are going to swim.
- b) They am going to swim.
- c) They is going to swim.

11.

- a) You is going to go to school.
- b) You are going to go to school.
- c) You am going to go to school.

12.

- a) She is going to watch television.
- b) She am going to watch television.
- c) She are going to watch television.

13.

- a) I am going to write a note.
- b) I are going to write a note.
- c) I is going to write a note.

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

We use many different prepositions for talking about time, but we are studying ***in***, ***on***, and ***at***.

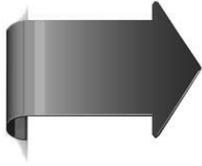
PREPOSITION	FUNCTION	EXAMPLES
IN	<p style="text-align: center;">Months</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Seasons</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Years</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Centuries</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Times of day</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Longer periods of time:</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">in January / in December</p> <p style="text-align: center;">in Summer / in Winter</p> <p style="text-align: center;">in 1984 / in 2017</p> <p style="text-align: center;">in 20 century</p> <p style="text-align: center;">in the morning</p> <p style="text-align: center;">in the past / in the 1990's / in the holidays</p>
ON	<p style="text-align: center;">Days of the week</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Days + parts of days</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dates</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Special days</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">on Tuesday</p> <p style="text-align: center;">on Sunday morning</p> <p style="text-align: center;">on December 31st</p> <p style="text-align: center;">on my birthday / on New Year's Eve</p>
AT	<p style="text-align: center;">Clock times</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Festivals</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Exceptions</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">at 7:30pm</p> <p style="text-align: center;">at Christmas</p> <p style="text-align: center;">at night / at lunch / at weekend</p>

A. Complete the sentences with the appropriate preposition in each case.

1. My classmates and I always go to school _____ nights.
2. I go to church _____ Sundays.
3. _____ the mornings, my mother goes to the gym.
4. My sister washes my father's car _____ weekends.
5. All my family gets together _____ dinnertime.
6. My birthday is _____ November 10th.
7. The soccer game is _____ 8:00pm
8. I was born _____ 1995.
9. I am going to see you _____ Wednesday.
10. They are going to the beach _____ summer.

B. Write five sentences talking about your life and your activities.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____



KNOWING NUMBERS

Cardinal Numbers: tell 'how many' of something, they show quantity.		Ordinal Numbers: tell the order of how things are set, they show the position or the rank of something. Used to say dates.	
<i>0 = zero</i> <i>1 = one</i> <i>2 = two</i> <i>3 = three</i> <i>4 = four</i> <i>5 = five</i> <i>6 = six</i> <i>7 = seven</i> <i>8 = eight</i> <i>9 = nine</i> <i>10 = ten</i> <i>11 = eleven</i> <i>12 = twelve</i> <i>13 = thirteen</i> <i>14 = fourteen</i>	<i>15 = fifteen</i> <i>16 = sixteen</i> <i>17 = seventeen</i> <i>18 = eighteen</i> <i>19 = nineteen</i> <i>20 = twenty</i> <i>21 = twenty one</i> <i>30 = thirty</i> <i>40 = forty</i> <i>50 = fifty</i> <i>60 = sixty</i> <i>70 = seventy</i> <i>80 = eighty</i> <i>90 = ninety</i> <i>100 = one hundred</i> <i>1000 = one thousand</i> <i>5000 = five thousand</i>	<i>1st = first</i> <i>2nd = second</i> <i>3rd = third</i> <i>4th = fourth</i> <i>5th = fifth</i> <i>6th = sixth</i> <i>7th = seventh</i> <i>8th = eighth</i> <i>9th = ninth</i> <i>10th = tenth</i> <i>11th = eleventh</i> <i>12th = twelfth</i> <i>13th = thirteenth</i> <i>14th = fourteenth</i> <i>15th = fifteenth</i>	<i>16th = sixteenth</i> <i>17th = seventeenth</i> <i>18th = eighteenth</i> <i>19th = nineteenth</i> <i>20th = twentieth</i> <i>21st = twenty first</i> <i>22nd = twenty second</i> <i>23rd = twenty third</i> <i>30th = thirtieth</i> <i>31st = thirty first</i> <i>40th = fortieth</i> <i>50th = fiftieth</i> <i>60th = sixtieth</i> <i>70th = seventieth</i>

A. Make the following additions and write the amount with words

54 + 12 = _____ 87 + 3 = _____

21 + 31 = _____ 55 + 14 = _____

12 + 19 = _____ 35 + 45 = _____

12 + 66 = _____ 58 + 27 = _____

32 + 42 = _____ 19 + 72 = _____

B. According to the spelling write the correct ordinal number

Seventeenth _____

Thirty third _____

Twentieth _____

Fourth _____

First _____

Twelfth _____

C. Match the number.

7th

ninetieth

46th

fifty-fifth

90th

eight-first

22nd

thirty-eighth

16th

twenty-nineth

55th

sixteenth

73rd

forty-sixth

29th

twentieth

38th

seventh

81st

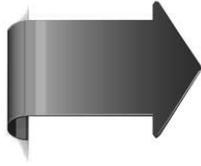
seventy-third

D. Write the correct spelling of the number.

a) 4215

b) 1058

c) 3896



DAYS OF THE WEEK AND MONTHS OF THE YEAR

DAYS OF THE WEEK

ENGLISH	MEANING
Sunday	Domingo
Monday	Lunes
Tuesday	Martes
Wednesday	Miércoles
Thursday	Jueves
Friday	Viernes
Saturday	Sábado



MONTHS OF THE YEAR

ENGLISH	MEANING
January	Enero
February	Febrero
March	Marzo
April	Abril
May	Mayo
June	Junio
July	Julio
August	Agosto
September	Setiembre
October	Octubre
November	Noviembre
December	Diciembre



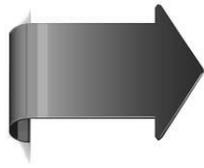
A. Look the following calendar and answer the questions by writing the correct name of the days of the week.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

1. Which day is the 6th? _____
2. Which day is the 9th? _____
3. Which day is the 22nd? _____
4. Which day is the 31st? _____
5. Which day is the 7th? _____

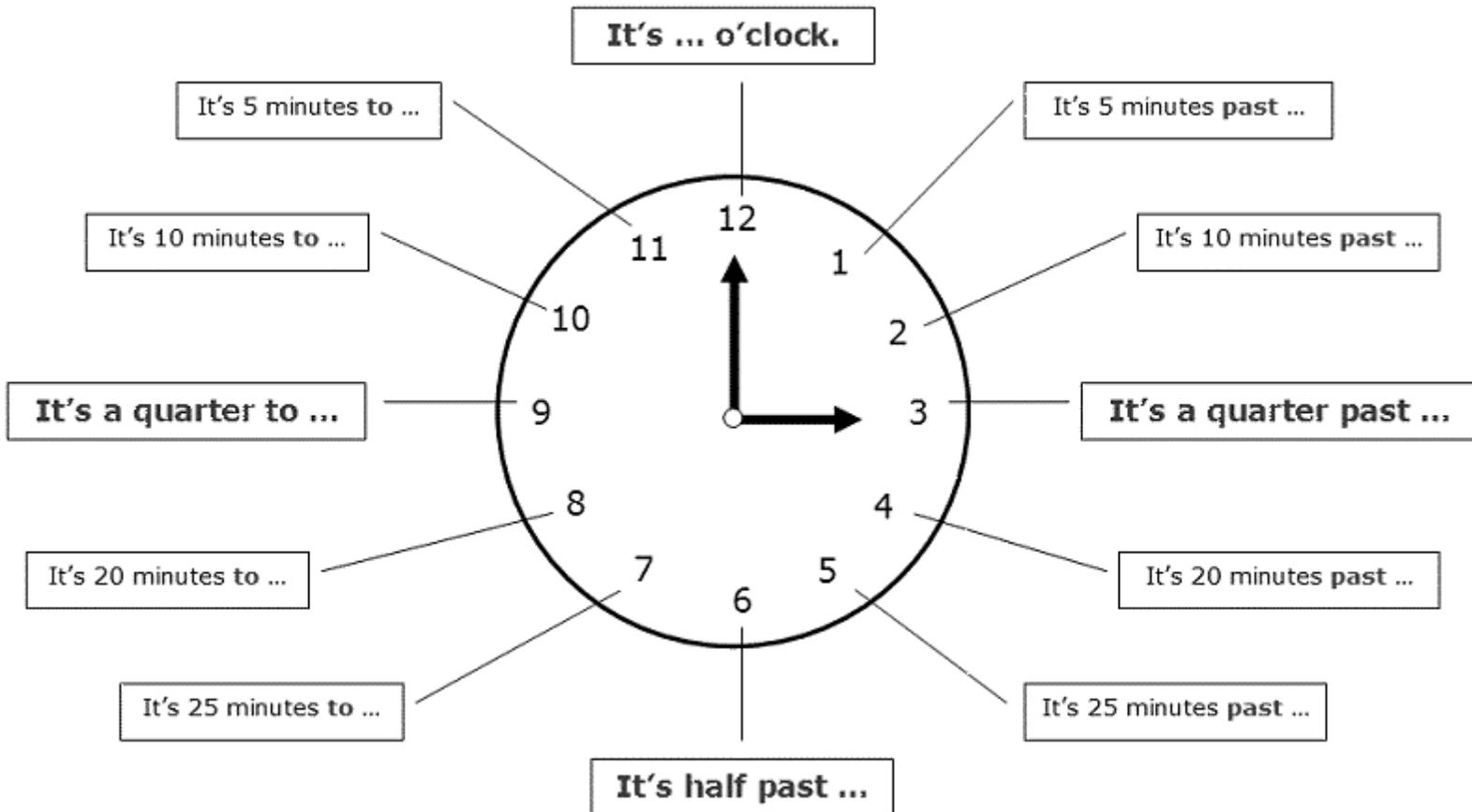
B. Complete the following sentences using the correct day of the week or month of the year.

1. Today is _____
2. Yesterday was _____
3. Tomorrow will be _____
4. My favorite day of the week is _____
5. My birthday is in _____
6. The Mother's Day is in _____
7. Christmas is in _____
8. The Costa Rica's Independence Day is in _____
9. After March follows _____
10. The tenth month is _____



TELLING THE TIME

WHAT TIME IS IT?



Examples:

11:00 It's eleven o'clock.

7:30 It's seven-thirty / It's half past seven.

6:15 It's six-fifteen / It's fifteen after six.

10:45 It's ten forty-five / It's a quarter to eleven.

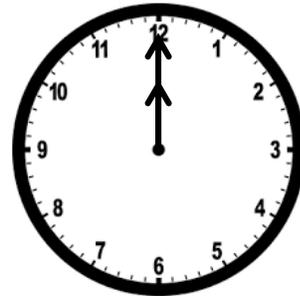
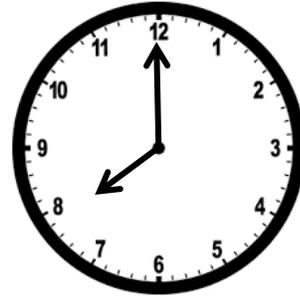
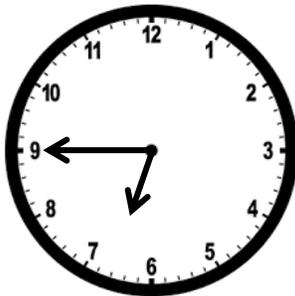
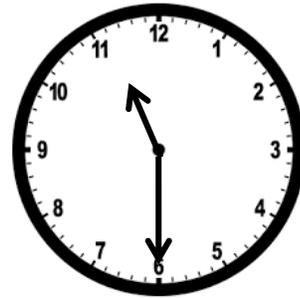
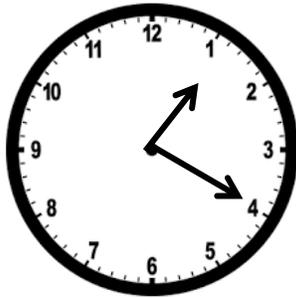
12:00 am It's midnight

12:00 pm It's noon

2:05 It's two-oh-five / It's five past two

A. Look the following pictures and write the time.

WHAT TIME IS IT?



B. Associate the time.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. 10:05 in the evening | () It's a quarter past eight p.m. |
| B. 02:00 at night | () It's two o'clock p.m. |
| C. 03:45 in the afternoon | () It's five to ten p.m. |
| D. 07:30 in the evening | () It's two o'clock a.m. |
| E. 02:00 in the afternoon | () It's a quarter to five p.m. |
| F. 03:45 at night | () It's five past ten a.m. |
| G. 09:55 in the morning | () It's five to ten a.m. |
| H. 07:30 in the morning | () It's a quarter past eight a.m. |
| I. 08:15 in the morning | () It's a quarter to five a.m. |
| J. 10:05 in the morning | () It's half past seven a.m. |
| K. 08:15 in the evening | () It's five past ten p.m. |
| L. 09:55 in the evening | () It's half past seven p.m. |



ANNEX 1

Verb	Past Simple	Meaning
be	was / were	ser/estar
begin	began	empezar
break	broke	romper
bring	brought	llevar
build	built	construir
buy	bought	comprar
catch	caught	capturar
choose	chose	escoger
come	came	venir
cost	cost	costar
cut	cut	cortar
do	did	hacer
drink	drank	beber
drive	drove	manejar
eat	ate	comer
feel	felt	sentir
find	found	encontrar
forget	forgot	olvidar
get	got	conseguir
give	gave	dar
go	went	ir
have	had	tener
keep	kept	mantener
know	knew	saber
leave	left	dejar
make	made	hacer
meet	met	reunir
pay	paid	pagar
read	read	leer
ride	rode	montar
run	ran	correr
say	said	decir
see	saw	ver
sleep	slept	dormir
spend	spent	gastar
swim	swam	nadar
take	took	tomar
teach	taught	enseñar
think	thought	pensar
wear	wore	usar
write	wrote	escribir

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Coned. (2010) Antología octavo. San José, Costa Rica. Editorial UNED

Let's learn English 7 / Publicaciones Porras y Gamboa. 1 ed. San José, Costa Rica: Editorial Compas ERV, 2013.

Smart English 7 / Eduvision. 1 ed. San José, Costa Rica: Eduvision, 2015.

Smart English 8 / Eduvision. 1 ed. San José, Costa Rica: Eduvision, 2015.

<http://www.agendaweb.org/verbs/present-simple/index.html>

http://www.agendaweb.org/verbs/present_simple-exercises.html

http://busyteacher.org/classroom_activities-vocabulary/food_and_drinks/eating_habits-worksheets/

<http://crstours.com/crs-tours-blog/the-7-wonders-of-costa-rica/>

<http://costarica.com/culture/holidays-festivals/>

<http://www.curso-ingles.com/aprender/cursos/nivel-basico/nouns/countable-and-uncountable-nouns>

<https://www.englishclub.com/vocabulary/wh-question-words.htm>

<https://www.englishclub.com/grammar/nouns-possessive.htm>

<https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/future-1-going-to>

<http://www.englishpage.com/modals/should.html>

<http://www.englishgrammar.org/negative-sentences/>

http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/grammar/simple_past_form.htm

http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/download/test_simple_present2_en.pdf

<https://www.google.com/#q=SIMPL+EPAST+TENSE>

http://www.grammar.cl/Past/Irregular_Verbs_List.htm

<https://www.google.com/#q=rewrite+sentcens+from+spositive+present+to+negative>

<https://www.google.com/#q=+natural+beauty+readings>

<http://www.learnenglishfeelgood.com/esl-mixed-modals1.html>

<http://www.saberingles.com.ar/lists/fruit.html>

<http://www.teachchildrenesl.com/flashcards.htm>

<http://www.grammar.cl/english/how-much-how-many.htm>

<http://usefulelenglish.ru/vocabulary/food-main-list>