

Unit n° 1

1.1 & 1.2

TARGET KET BOOK

1EROS MEDIOS 2020



EDUCACIÓN
MEDIA



NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE
HACIA UN FUTURO CON FE
BUILD YOUR FUTURE WITH FAITH



UNIT 1.1

- Introductions
- Present Simple
- Adverbs of frequency
- **Vocabulary:** countries, nationalities, languages, numbers, alphabet/school subjects, days and times

Introducing yourself

- Use:

- We use **I'm** to give personal information.

- Example: Hi, **I'm** Sara. **I'm** from Canada

- Introductions:

- Use:

- We use **Nice to meet you** when we meet someone for the first time.

- Example: Hello, Sara. **Nice to meet** you.

- We use **This is...** to introduce someone.

- Example: **This is** my brother, James



Asking about someone else

How	old are you?
What's	Your name?
What's	your address?
Where	are you from?

- Use:
- We use questions with *how, what and where* to ask about someone when we meet them.
- Example: Hi, I'm Tim. *What's* your name?
- The question *How are you?* Asks about someone health.
- Example: Hi, How are you?
- I'm fine, thanks.
- Spelling
- Use:
- We use capital letters at the start of names and countries.
- Example: James is from Canada.
- Yuyiko is from Japan.
- We use double to give spellings.
- Example: Will is spelled W - I – double L.
- My surname is Moss. That's M- O double S.



Present simple			
+		I / You / We / They	work.
		He / She / It	works.
-		I / You / We / They	Don't work.
		He / She / It	Doesn't work.
?	Do	I / You / We / They	work?
	Does	He / She / It	work?

- We use the present simple to talk about things we do every day, and talk about likes and dislikes.
- Example: -I go to a theatre school.
- -I don't have English every day.
- -What do you have on Monday?
- -She doesn't like singing.



Remember that in positive sentences, we add **-s -es** or **ies** in **he**, **she** and **it** forms.

Example:

- **He** plays football every day.
- **She** goes to a theatre school.
- **She** studies singing.

1. In general, the third person singular is formed by adding an **s** to the base verb.

work → **He** works

2. Verbs ending in **ss, x, ch, sh, o** add "**es**" to the third person singular. (**he, she, it**)

dress	→	She dress <u>es</u>
fix	→	He fix <u>es</u>
watch	→	She watch <u>es</u> T.V.
wash	→	She wash <u>es</u>
go		It go <u>es</u> !

3. Verbs ending in consonant + **y**, changes the **y** to **i** and add "**es**"
Consonant + y → **i + es**: cry - **cries**, fly - **flies**, terrify - **terrifies**



Adverbs of frequency				
100%	→	→	→	0%
Always	Usually	often	sometimes	never

USE: We use frequency adverbs to say how often we do something.

Example: - He **always** plays football in the afternoon.

- I **never** enjoy Maths .

In negative sentences, adverbs of frequency come between **don't** or **doesn't** and the **verb**.

Example: - I **don't always** have Geography on Monday.

- He **doesn't usually** play matches in the morning.



A. Countries

1. Argentina:
2. Australia:
3. Brazil:
4. Canada:
5. China:
6. Greece:
7. Ireland:
8. Mexico:
9. Poland:
10. Spain:
11. Thailand:

B. Languages

1. Chinese:
2. English:
3. French:
4. Greek:
5. Italian:
6. Polish:
7. Portuguese:
8. Spanish:
9. Thai:

C. Nationalities

1. Argentinian:
2. Australian:
3. Brazilian:
4. Canadian:
5. Chinese:
6. Greek:
7. Irish:
8. Mexican:
9. Polish:
10. Spanish:
11. Thai:





D. Numbers

1. One:
2. Two:
3. Three:
4. Four:
5. Five:
6. Six:
7. Seven:
8. Eight:
9. Nine:
10. Ten:
11. Eleven:
12. Twelve:
13. Thirteen:
14. Fourteen:
15. Fifteen:
16. Sixteen:
17. Seventeen:
18. Eighteen:
19. Nineteen:
20. Twenty:
30. Thirty:
40. Forty:
50. Fifty:
60. Sixty:
70. Seventy:
80. Eighty:
90. Ninety:
100. A hundred:

E. Personal Details

1. Address:
2. Age:
3. Country:
4. Favourite:
5. First name:
6. Phone number:
7. street:
8. Surname:
9. Spain:

F. Days

1. birthday:
2. Monday:
3. Tuesday:
4. Wednesday:
5. Thursday:
6. Friday:
7. Saturday:
8. Sunday:
9. weekday:
10. week
11. weekend:

G. Times

1. Half past:
2. A quarter past:
3. (Ame) a quarter after:
4. A quarter to
5. (Ame) a quarter of:



- A. School subjects

1. Art:
2. Computer studies:
3. Design:
4. Drama:
5. English:
6. French:
7. Geography:
8. History:
9. Maths:
10. Science:
11. Sports:

- B. School words

1. break:
2. course:
3. homework:
4. lesson:
5. student:
6. subject:
7. timetable:



STUDENT'S BOOK AUDIO FOR UNIT 1.1 (VER EN LIBRO O GUIA EXTRA)



ACT N° 5 LISTEN AND REPEAT
THE ALPHABET, PAGE 7



ACT N° 6 LISTEN AND WRITE
THE LETTER YOU HEAR.



ACT N° 7 LISTEN AND REPEAT
THE NUMBERS.



ACT N° 8 LISTEN AND WRITE
THE NUMBERS.



ACT N° 9 LISTEN PART 4



STUDENT'S BOOK AUDIO FOR UNIT 1.2 (VER EN LIBRO O GUIA EXTRA)



ACT N° 4 LISTENING PART 2
PAGE 8 –STUDENT'S BOOK.