



Colegio Shirayuri  
English Department  
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## Summary Unit I : “Global English”

- Vocabulary**

- *Daily Routines*

Go to bed	Have dinner	Watch TV	Go to school
Get up	Have breakfast	Have lunch	Take the bus
Do the homework	Take a shower	<i>Wake up</i>	<i>Brush your teeth</i>

- **Free Time Activities**

Talk on the phone	Watch TV	Clean your room	Do your homework
Go out with friends	Go to the movies	<i>Go to parties</i>	<i>Go to a concert</i>
<i>Listen to music</i>	<i>Play videogames</i>	<i>Practice sports</i>	

- Grammar**

To be (in Present)

I am He is She is You are They are We are	I am not (I'm not) He is not (He isn't) She is not (She isn't) You are not (You aren't) They are not (They aren't) We are not (We aren't)	Am I...? Is he...? Is she...? Are you...? Are they...? Are we...?
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E.g.: I am hungry / You aren't at the school/ Is she Brazilian?

### Present Simple

- We use present simple to describe and repeated or habitual actions (routines) or to describe universal truths.

	<b>Affirmative</b>	<b>Negative</b>	<b>Interrogative</b>
<b>I You We They</b>	S+ verb infinitive+C  E.g.: I have vegetables for lunch everyday	S+ do not( don't)+ verb infinitive+ C  E.g.: You don't work on Sunday.	Do +S+ verb infinitive+ C+?  E.g.: Do you go to school every day?
<b>He She It</b>	S+ verb -s/-es+ C  E.g.: She sleeps 8 hours every night	S+ does not(doesn't)+ verb infinitive+ C  E.g.: He doesn't watch TV during the week.	Does+ S+ verb infinitive+ C+?  E.g.: Does she practice sports regularly? - Yes, She does -No, she doesn't

### Remember!

- We only add –s or –es to the verb when the sentences have the pronoun: He, She or It.
- We add – es to those verbs that end in : o, x, sh, ch, ss.
- In present simple we use time expression such as: every day/ week/year/month, in the morning/afternoon/night, once/twice a week/ a year
- The verb “have” changes to “has” in affirmative when we use: She, He or It.

### Adverbs of Frequency

- We use these to describe how frequently we do an activity.
- They answer to the question “How often...?”
- The adverb goes before the main verb  
S+ adverb+ main verb → Daniel *always* study after class.
- In sentences with verb to be, the adverb goes after the verb to be.  
S+ to be+ adverb → He is *always* hungry
- On a scale from 100% to 0 % adverbs of frequency goes in the following order:

Always- Usually- Normally/ Generally- Often / Frequently- Sometimes- Occasionally- Seldom- Rarely/Hardly ever- Never

### Object Pronouns.

I	Me
You	You
He	Him
She	Her
It	Its
We	Us
You (plural)	You
They	Them

- We use them instead of nouns, usually because we already know what the object (noun) is. It makes the sentence easier to understand and avoids repetition.
- We use them after a verb or a preposition.

E.g.: She loves Robert → She loves him  
This letter is not for you