



ENGLISH

as a Foreign Language

NIVEL A1 · ACCESO / ELEMENTARY

Marco Común Europeo de Referencia para las Lenguas (MCER)

Recursos de preparación para el examen de inglés como lengua extranjera, Nivel A1

UIIX · 2026

Índice

Índice.....	1
Presentación.....	5
Estructura del MCER para el nivel A1.....	6
Temario de las diez unidades.....	6
UNIDAD 1.....	8
Reading: Meeting People Around the World.....	8
Reading Comprehension – True or False.....	9
Reading Comprehension – Multiple Choice.....	9
Key Vocabulary.....	10
Vocabulary Practice.....	10
Grammar Focus: El verbo "to be" (am / is / are), pronombres personales y artículos a/an.....	12
Figure 1.....	12
Reference Table: The verb "to be" — Present Simple.....	12
Examples.....	13
English Usage.....	13
Sample Dialogue.....	13
Practice.....	13
Practice Quiz (25 Questions).....	14
UNIDAD 2.....	19
Reading: A Family Like Mine.....	19
Reading Comprehension – True or False.....	20
Reading Comprehension – Multiple Choice.....	20
Key Vocabulary.....	21
Vocabulary Practice.....	21
Grammar Focus: Adjetivos posesivos, el genitivo sajón ('s) y el plural de los sustantivos.....	23
Figure 2.....	23
Reference Table: Possessive adjectives.....	23
Examples.....	24
English Usage.....	24
Sample Dialogue.....	24
Practice.....	24
Practice Quiz (25 Questions).....	25
UNIDAD 3.....	30
Reading: My New Classroom.....	30
Reading Comprehension – True or False.....	31
Reading Comprehension – Multiple Choice.....	31
Key Vocabulary.....	32
Vocabulary Practice.....	32
Grammar Focus: Demostrativos (this/that/these/those) y there is / there are.....	34
Figure 3.....	34

Reference Table: This / That / These / Those.....	35
Examples.....	35
English Usage.....	35
Sample Dialogue.....	36
Practice.....	36
Practice Quiz (25 Questions).....	37
UNIDAD 4.....	41
Reading: A Day in the Life of a Bus Driver.....	41
Reading Comprehension – True or False.....	42
Reading Comprehension – Multiple Choice.....	42
Key Vocabulary.....	43
Vocabulary Practice.....	43
Grammar Focus: Presente simple (afirmativo, 3.ª persona -s) y adverbios de frecuencia.....	45
Figure 4.....	45
Reference Table: Present Simple — third person -s.....	45
Examples.....	46
English Usage.....	46
Sample Dialogue.....	46
Practice.....	46
Practice Quiz (25 Questions).....	47
UNIDAD 5.....	52
Reading: Street Food Around the World.....	52
Reading Comprehension – True or False.....	53
Reading Comprehension – Multiple Choice.....	53
Key Vocabulary.....	54
Vocabulary Practice.....	54
Grammar Focus: Presente simple (negativo e interrogativo), sustantivos contables e incontables, some/any.....	56
Figure 5.....	56
Reference Table: Countable and uncountable nouns.....	56
Examples.....	57
English Usage.....	57
Sample Dialogue.....	57
Practice.....	57
Practice Quiz (25 Questions).....	58
UNIDAD 6.....	63
Reading: Small Apartments, Big Ideas.....	63
Reading Comprehension – True or False.....	64
Reading Comprehension – Multiple Choice.....	64
Key Vocabulary.....	65
Vocabulary Practice.....	65
Grammar Focus: Preposiciones de lugar y there is/are con cantidades.....	67
Figure 6.....	67
Reference Table: Prepositions of place.....	67

Examples.....	68
English Usage.....	68
Sample Dialogue.....	68
Practice.....	68
Practice Quiz (25 Questions).....	69
UNIDAD 7.....	74
Reading: A Walk Through the Old Town.....	74
Reading Comprehension – True or False.....	75
Reading Comprehension – Multiple Choice.....	75
Key Vocabulary.....	76
Vocabulary Practice.....	76
Grammar Focus: Can / can't e imperativos para direcciones.....	78
Figure 7.....	78
Reference Table: Can / Can't.....	78
Examples.....	78
English Usage.....	79
Sample Dialogue.....	79
Practice.....	79
Practice Quiz (25 Questions).....	80
UNIDAD 8.....	85
Reading: Weekend Adventures.....	85
Reading Comprehension – True or False.....	86
Reading Comprehension – Multiple Choice.....	86
Key Vocabulary.....	87
Vocabulary Practice.....	87
Grammar Focus: Presente continuo y su contraste con el presente simple.....	89
Figure 8.....	89
Reference Table: Present Continuous.....	89
Examples.....	90
English Usage.....	90
Sample Dialogue.....	90
Practice.....	90
Practice Quiz (25 Questions).....	91
UNIDAD 9.....	96
Reading: The Sunday Market.....	96
Reading Comprehension – True or False.....	97
Reading Comprehension – Multiple Choice.....	97
Key Vocabulary.....	98
Vocabulary Practice.....	98
Grammar Focus: Would like / want, comparativos básicos.....	100
Figure 9.....	100
Reference Table: Comparative adjectives.....	101
Examples.....	101

English Usage.....	101
Sample Dialogue.....	102
Practice.....	102
Practice Quiz (25 Questions).....	103
UNIDAD 10.....	106
Reading: Last Summer's Trip.....	107
Reading Comprehension – True or False.....	108
Reading Comprehension – Multiple Choice.....	108
Key Vocabulary.....	109
Vocabulary Practice.....	109
Grammar Focus: Pasado simple del verbo to be (was/were) e introducción a verbos regulares (-ed).....	111
Figure 10.....	111
Reference Table: Past Simple of "to be".....	111
Examples.....	111
English Usage.....	112
Sample Dialogue.....	112
Practice.....	112
Practice Quiz (25 Questions).....	113
Answer Key.....	118
Unidad 1: Hello, World!.....	118
Unidad 2: My Family.....	118
Unidad 3: Things Around Me.....	118
Unidad 4: My Daily Routine.....	118
Unidad 5: Food and Drink.....	119
Unidad 6: My House.....	119
Unidad 7: Around Town.....	119
Unidad 8: Free Time.....	119
Unidad 9: Shopping and Clothes.....	120
Unidad 10: Weather and Holidays.....	120
Dictionary.....	120
Unit 1: Hello, World!.....	121
Unit 2: My Family.....	121
Unit 3: Things Around Me.....	122
Unit 4: My Daily Routine.....	123
Unit 5: Food and Drink.....	123
Unit 6: My House.....	124
Unit 7: Around Town.....	125
Unit 8: Free Time.....	126
Unit 9: Shopping and Clothes.....	126
Unit 10: Weather and Holidays.....	127
Bibliografía.....	129
Créditos.....	129

Presentación

Este texto forma parte de una serie de seis materiales de enseñanza de inglés como lengua extranjera, elaborados por UIIX (Universidad de Investigación e Innovación de México) para los niveles A1, A2, B1, B2, C1 y C2 del Marco Común Europeo de Referencia para las Lenguas (MCER). El presente volumen corresponde al nivel A1 (Acceso / Elementary) y funciona como recurso de preparación para el examen de inglés como lengua extranjera de UIIX, disponible en las aulas virtuales de sus cursos en línea.

El texto está pensado para estudiantes adultos que inician su aprendizaje del inglés sin conocimientos previos. Cada una de las diez unidades combina una lectura contextualizada, práctica de vocabulario de alta frecuencia, una sección de English Usage con expresiones prácticas de comunicación real y su propio ejercicio de práctica, explicación de estructuras gramaticales con ejemplos y figuras, y un cuestionario de práctica de opción múltiple al estilo de los exámenes internacionales, con el propósito de preparar a los estudiantes para los exámenes de competencia de UIIX.

Para su elaboración se han revisado y tomado como referencia estructural las colecciones de editoriales reconocidas en la enseñanza de inglés como lengua extranjera así como los descriptores oficiales ("can-do statements") del Consejo de Europa para el nivel A1. El vocabulario de cada unidad (40 palabras y expresiones) se seleccionó a partir de listas de frecuencia lingüística validadas (Oxford 3000, New General Service List y Brown Corpus), filtradas por pertinencia temática y adecuación al nivel; su significado se encuentra en el Dictionary al final del libro.

Estructura del MCER para el nivel A1

El Marco Común Europeo de Referencia para las Lenguas (MCER) describe el nivel A1 como el de "Acceso" (Breakthrough), el primer escalón de la escala de competencia comunicativa. A continuación se presentan los descriptores oficiales del Consejo de Europa que este texto busca desarrollar, organizados por destreza.

Listening

Puedo reconocer palabras y expresiones muy básicas sobre mí, mi familia y mi entorno inmediato, cuando se habla despacio y con claridad.

Reading

Puedo comprender nombres, palabras y frases muy sencillas, por ejemplo en letreros, carteles y catálogos.

Vocabulary

Dispongo de un repertorio básico de vocabulario: palabras y frases relacionadas con situaciones concretas y cotidianas.

Speaking

Puedo interactuar de forma sencilla si mi interlocutor repite o reformula a menor velocidad, y usar frases sencillas para describir mi entorno y a las personas que conozco.

Rango: repertorio muy básico de palabras y frases memorizadas.

Corrección: control limitado de unas pocas estructuras sencillas.

Fluidez: enunciados cortos, con pausas para buscar palabras.

Coherencia: enlaza ideas con "and" / "then".

Writing

Puedo escribir postales cortas y sencillas y rellenar formularios con datos personales (nombre, nacionalidad, dirección).

Grammar

Muestro un control limitado de unas pocas estructuras gramaticales y patrones de oraciones sencillos dentro de un repertorio aprendido.

Temario de las diez unidades

Cada unidad desarrolla, de forma integrada, vocabulario, uso práctico del idioma (English Usage), comprensión de lectura y gramática.

#	Topic	Vocabulary	English Usage	Reading	Grammar
1	Hello, World!	Saludos, países, números	Presentarse y saludar	Meeting People Around the World	to be, pronombres, a/an
2	My Family	Familia, estado civil	Hablar de la familia	A Family Like Mine	posesivos, plurales
3	Things Around Me	Objetos, colores	Pedir y ubicar objetos	My New Classroom	demostrativos, there is/are
4	My Daily Routine	Rutinas, la hora	Hablar de horarios	A Day in the Life of a Bus Driver	presente simple, frecuencia

5	Food and Drink	Comida, bebidas	Pedir comida	Street Food Around the World	negativo/pregunta, contables
6	My House	Vivienda, muebles	Describir la casa	Small Apartments, Big Ideas	preposiciones de lugar
7	Around Town	Lugares, transporte	Pedir direcciones	A Walk Through the Old Town	can/can't, imperativos
8	Free Time	Pasatiempos, deportes	Hablar de planes	Weekend Adventures	presente continuo
9	Shopping and Clothes	Ropa, compras	Comprar, preguntar precios	The Sunday Market	would like/want, comparativos
10	Weather and Holidays	Clima, vacaciones	Hablar del pasado	Last Summer's Trip	was/were, pasado regular

UNIDAD 1

Hello, World!

Objetivo (MCER A1): ser capaz de comprender y usar expresiones cotidianas relacionadas con los saludos, la información personal y los números, e interactuar de forma sencilla si el interlocutor habla despacio y con claridad.

Reading: Meeting People Around the World

Hello! Every day, people all over the world meet new people. They say hello, and they say goodbye. But every country is different. Every culture has different customs for greetings.

In the morning, people in many countries say "Good morning." In the afternoon, they say "Good afternoon." In the evening, they say "Good evening." These words are polite and friendly. They are a nice way to start a conversation.

In the United States, people often shake hands. This is a common way to meet a new friend. A handshake is short and firm. People smile and say, "Hi! Nice to meet you." This greeting is common for students, teachers, and business people.

In Japan, people bow. A bow is a sign of respect. Students bow to their teachers. Friends bow to each other, too. The bow can be small or big. A small bow is for friends. A big bow is for a teacher or a boss.

In France, people often kiss on the cheek. This is called "la bise." Friends and family do this every day. It is not for strangers. In a business meeting, people usually shake hands instead.

In Brazil, people are warm and friendly. Men often shake hands, and women often kiss on the cheek. People say, "Oi!" This means "Hi!" in Portuguese. It is a happy and casual greeting.

Names are important, too. When you meet someone, you can ask, "What is your name?" You can answer, "My name is Ana." Or you can say, "I am Ana." It is polite to say "please" and "thank you" in every language.

People also ask about personal information. "Where are you from?" is a common question. You can say, "I am from Brazil." Or, "I am from a small city in Spain." People ask about your country, your city, and your language.

Sometimes people ask, "What is your job?" You can say, "I am a student." Or, "I am a teacher." Many people in this English course are students. They are from many countries, and they speak many different languages.

At the end of a conversation, people often exchange information. They ask for a phone number or an address. This helps new friends stay in touch after the first meeting.

Then, it is time to say goodbye. In English, you can say, "Goodbye," or just "Bye." You can also say, "See you later!" This is friendly and casual, and people use it every day.

Every greeting is different, but the goal is the same: to be friendly and to make a new friend. A handshake, a bow, or a kiss on the cheek is only the first step. It is the beginning of a nice conversation, a new friendship, or a good business relationship.

So, next time you meet someone new, remember this: a smile is a greeting in every language. It is easy, it is free, and it makes people happy. Hello, and welcome to the world of new friends!

Reading Comprehension – True or False

Read the text again and decide if each statement is true (T) or false (F).

Lee el texto de nuevo y decide si cada afirmación es verdadera (V) o falsa (F).

1. People in Japan often bow when they meet. ____ (T / F)
2. In France, people usually shake hands with friends and family. ____ (T / F)
3. "Oi" means "Hi" in Portuguese. ____ (T / F)
4. In the United States, people usually kiss on the cheek. ____ (T / F)
5. It is polite to say "please" and "thank you" when you meet someone. ____ (T / F)

Reading Comprehension – Multiple Choice

Read each question and choose the correct answer.

Lee cada pregunta y elige la respuesta correcta.

1. What do people in Japan usually do when they meet?

- A) Shake hands
- B) Bow
- C) Kiss on the cheek
- D) Hug

2. What is "la bise" in France?

- A) A handshake
- B) A bow
- C) A kiss on the cheek
- D) A hug

3. What does "Oi" mean in Portuguese?

- A) Goodbye
- B) Thank you
- C) Please
- D) Hi

4. According to the text, what question can you ask about someone's job?

- A) What is your name?
- B) What is your job?
- C) Where are you from?

D) How old are you?

5. What do people often exchange at the end of a conversation?

- A) A country
- B) A language
- C) A phone number
- D) A city

Key Vocabulary

High-frequency words and expressions (Oxford 3000, New General Service List and Brown Corpus), filtered by topic relevance and A1 level. Meanings are in the Dictionary at the end of the book.

1–10	11–20	21–30	31–40
1. hello	11. afternoon	21. good morning	31. first name
2. hi	12. evening	22. good afternoon	32. last name
3. goodbye	13. student	23. good evening	33. age
4. bye	14. teacher	24. good night	34. job
5. please	15. friend	25. welcome	35. married
6. thank you / thanks	16. country	26. sorry	36. single
7. name	17. city	27. excuse me	37. e-mail
8. meet	18. language	28. yes	38. mobile phone
9. nice	19. address	29. no	39. birthday
10. morning	20. phone number	30. maybe	40. nationality

Vocabulary Practice

Choose the correct option to complete each sentence.

Elige la opción correcta para completar cada oración.

1. What do you usually say when you see someone in the morning?

- A) Goodbye
- B) Hello
- C) Please
- D) Bye

2. What do you usually say when you leave a friend?

- A) Hello
- B) Nice
- C) Goodbye
- D) Meet

3. "My ____ is Carlos."

- A) name
- B) country
- C) language
- D) address

4. "Nice to ____ you!" is a common, friendly greeting.

- A) meet
- B) name
- C) speak
- D) live

5. A person who studies at a school or a university is a ____.

- A) teacher
- B) friend
- C) student
- D) address

6. A person who teaches a class is a ____.

- A) student
- B) teacher
- C) friend
- D) city

7. A person you like and know well is a ____.

- A) teacher
- B) country
- C) friend
- D) language

8. Spain, Brazil, and Japan are examples of a ____.

- A) city
- B) country
- C) language
- D) address

9. English, Spanish, and Japanese are examples of a ____.

- A) country
- B) city
- C) language
- D) name

10. You can call your friend if you have their ____.

- A) address
- B) phone number
- C) city
- D) name

Grammar Focus: El verbo "to be" (am / is / are), pronombres personales y artículos a/an

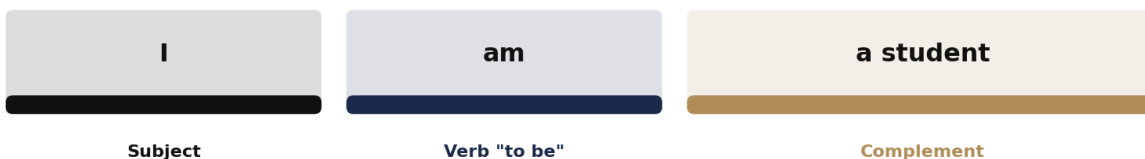
The verb "to be" is one of the most important verbs in English. We use it to talk about names, jobs, countries, and feelings. It has three forms in the present: am, is, and are. We use "am" with "I", "is" with "he", "she", and "it", and "are" with "you", "we", and "they".

Subject pronouns come before the verb. They tell us who we are talking about. The subject pronouns are: I, you, he, she, it, we, and they. For example, "he" is for one man, "she" is for one woman, and "it" is for a thing, an animal, or a place.

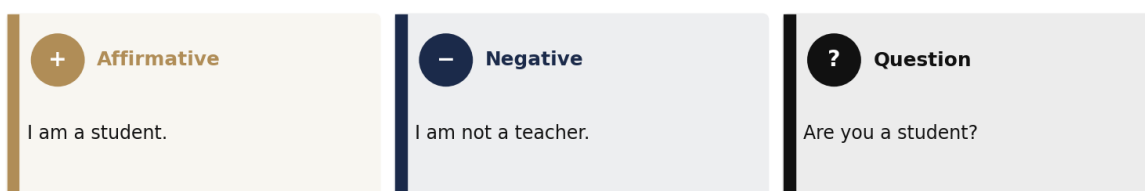
To make the negative form, add "not" after am/is/are, for example "I am not a teacher." To make a question, put am/is/are before the subject, for example "Are you a student?" We also use "a" or "an" before a job or a singular noun. Use "a" before a consonant sound, like "a teacher," and "an" before a vowel sound, like "an engineer."

Figure 1

1. Sentence structure



2. Forms and examples



Reference Table: The verb "to be" — Present Simple

Pronoun	Affirmative	Negative	Question
I	I am (I'm)	I am not (I'm not)	Am I...?
You	You are (You're)	You are not (You aren't)	Are you...?

He	He is (He's)	He is not (He isn't)	Is he...?
She	She is (She's)	She is not (She isn't)	Is she...?
It	It is (It's)	It is not (It isn't)	Is it...?
We	We are (We're)	We are not (We aren't)	Are we...?
They	They are (They're)	They are not (They aren't)	Are they...?

Examples

1. I am a student from Colombia.
2. You are a good friend.
3. She is not a teacher; she is a student.
4. Is he from Japan?
5. We are not late for the class.
6. He is an engineer, and she is a teacher.

English Usage

Uso práctico del inglés

Learn and practice these useful expressions.

Aprende y practica estas expresiones útiles.

- Hi, I'm Laura. Nice to meet you.
Hola, soy Laura. Mucho gusto.
- How are you? — I'm fine, thanks. And you?
¿Cómo estás? — Bien, gracias. ¿Y tú?
- Where are you from? — I'm from Colombia.
¿De dónde eres? — Soy de Colombia.
- See you later! / Take care!
¡Nos vemos! / ¡Cuidate!

Sample Dialogue

A: Hi! I'm Laura.

B: Hi, Laura! I'm Diego. Nice to meet you.

A: Nice to meet you, too. Where are you from?

B: I'm from Peru. And you?

A: I'm from Colombia.

Practice

Choose the best expression for each situation.

Elige la mejor expresión para cada situación.

1. Conoces a alguien por primera vez. ¿Qué dices?

- A) See you later.
- B) I'm from Colombia.
- C) Nice to meet you.
- D) I'm fine, thanks.

2. Alguien te pregunta "How are you?" ¿Cuál es la mejor respuesta?

- A) I'm fine, thanks. And you?
- B) My name is Ana.
- C) Goodbye.
- D) I'm a teacher.

3. Quieres saber de dónde es alguien. ¿Qué preguntas?

- A) What's your name?
- B) How are you?
- C) See you later.
- D) Where are you from?

4. Estás terminando una conversación. ¿Qué dices?

- A) Nice to meet you.
- B) Take care!
- C) How are you?
- D) I'm a student.

5. Completa: "A: Hi, I'm Diego. B: Hi, Diego! ____"

- A) I'm sorry.
- B) Excuse me.
- C) Nice to meet you, too.
- D) Good night.

Practice Quiz (25 Questions)

Choose the only correct answer for each question, based on international exams. Answers are in the Answer Key at the end of the book.

Selecciona la única opción correcta para cada pregunta, al estilo de los exámenes TOEFL y Cambridge. Las respuestas están en la sección Answer Key al final del libro.

1. I ____ a teacher.

- A) is
- B) am
- C) are
- D) be

2. She ____ a student.

- A) am
- B) is
- C) are
- D) be

3. We ____ friends.

- A) am
- B) is
- C) are
- D) be

4. ____ you from Mexico?

- A) Is
- B) Am
- C) Are
- D) Be

5. He ____ not a teacher. He is a student.

- A) is
- B) am
- C) are
- D) be

6. They ____ not from Japan.

- A) is
- B) am
- C) are
- D) be

7. ____ she a teacher?

- A) Is
- B) Are
- C) Am
- D) Do

8. I ____ not a doctor. I am a student.

- A) is
- B) am
- C) are
- D) be

9. It ____ a nice city.

- A) am
- B) is

- C) are
- D) be

10. ____ Ana and Carlos students?

- A) Is
- B) Am
- C) Are
- D) Be

11. He is ____ engineer.

- A) a
- B) an
- C) the
- D) -

12. She is ____ student.

- A) a
- B) an
- C) the
- D) -

13. It is ____ city in Brazil.

- A) a
- B) an
- C) the
- D) -

14. How many days are in a week? There are ____ days.

- A) six
- B) seven
- C) eight
- D) five

15. This is ____ address.

- A) a
- B) an
- C) the
- D) -

16. ____ is my friend. She is from Chile.

- A) He
- B) She
- C) It
- D) They

17. ____ are my teachers. They are very nice.

- A) He
- B) It
- C) They
- D) She

18. ____ is a country in Europe.

- A) He
- B) She
- C) It
- D) I

19. What is your ____? My name is Laura.

- A) address
- B) name
- C) language
- D) city

20. Where are you ____? I am from Peru.

- A) name
- B) from
- C) meet
- D) please

21. It is 7:00 a.m. People say, "Good ____."

- A) afternoon
- B) evening
- C) morning
- D) night

22. It is 8:00 p.m. People say, "Good ____."

- A) morning
- B) afternoon
- C) evening
- D) night

23. "____ to meet you!" is a friendly greeting.

- A) Nice
- B) Please
- C) Bye
- D) Name

24. You can write your ____ and phone number here.

- A) language
- B) address
- C) country
- D) teacher

25. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday are ____ of the week.

- A) months
- B) days
- C) years
- D) hours

UNIDAD 2

My Family

Objetivo (MCER A1): ser capaz de comprender y usar expresiones cotidianas relacionadas con la familia, e interactuar de forma sencilla si el interlocutor habla despacio y con claridad.

Reading: A Family Like Mine

Hi, my name is Ana. I am thirty-two years old. I want to tell you about my family. My family is not small. It is big and modern, like many families today.

My mother's name is Elena. My father's name is Carlos. My parents are married. They love each other very much. My father is tall and funny. My mother is short and very kind. My father has short brown hair and brown eyes. My mother has long grey hair and blue eyes. They are both retired now.

I have one brother and one sister. My brother's name is Diego. He is single. He lives alone in the city. My sister's name is Sofia. She is married. Her husband's name is Marco. He is a good husband and a good father. Sofia and Marco have two children.

Their son is a baby. His name is Leo. He is only one year old. Their daughter is five years old. Her name is Mia. Mia is smart and very talkative. She loves her little brother very much.

My grandmother and grandfather live in a small town near the sea. My grandmother's name is Rosa. She is eighty years old. She is very wise, and her stories are wonderful. My grandfather's name is Pedro. He is friendly and active. He walks every morning. My grandmother is small and has grey hair. She always wears a blue dress. My grandfather is tall and strong for his age.

I also have an aunt and an uncle. My aunt's name is Laura. She is my mother's sister. My uncle's name is Juan. He is my father's brother. Laura and Juan are married too. I have three cousins: two boys and one girl. My cousins are fun and very friendly. They are teenagers now, and they love music and sports. We often meet on weekends.

In my family, there are many men and women, but we are all close. There are grandparents, parents, aunts, uncles, and cousins. There is even a new baby! Every person in the family is important to me.

Every family is different. Some families are small, with only two or three people. Other families are large, with many children and grandparents. Some parents are married, and some parents are single. Some people don't have children, and that is okay too.

My family is not perfect. We sometimes disagree about small things. But we always love each other. On Sundays, we eat lunch together. We talk, we laugh, and we remember old stories. Family is very important to me, and I am happy to have a family like mine.

Maybe your family is different from mine. Maybe it is small, or maybe it is very big. Maybe you have one sister, or maybe you have five brothers. Every family is special in its own way. I hope you enjoy learning about my family, and I hope you tell us about yours too.

Reading Comprehension – True or False

Read the text again and decide if each statement is true (T) or false (F).

Lee el texto de nuevo y decide si cada afirmación es verdadera (V) o falsa (F).

1. Ana has one brother and one sister. ____ (T / F)
2. Ana's brother Diego is married. ____ (T / F)
3. Sofia and Marco have two children. ____ (T / F)
4. Ana's grandparents live in a big city. ____ (T / F)
5. Ana's family eats lunch together on Sundays. ____ (T / F)

Reading Comprehension – Multiple Choice

Read each question and choose the correct answer.

Lee cada pregunta y elige la respuesta correcta.

1. What is Ana's mother's name?

- A) Rosa
- B) Laura
- C) Elena
- D) Sofia

2. Who is single in Ana's family?

- A) Sofia
- B) Diego
- C) Marco
- D) Juan

3. How old is Sofia's son, Leo?

- A) One year old
- B) Five years old
- C) Ten years old
- D) Eighty years old

4. Where do Ana's grandparents live?

- A) In a big city
- B) In a small town near the sea
- C) In another country
- D) In Ana's house

5. How many cousins does Ana have?

- A) One
- B) Two
- C) Three
- D) Four

Key Vocabulary

High-frequency words and expressions (Oxford 3000, New General Service List and Brown Corpus), filtered by topic relevance and A1 level. Meanings are in the Dictionary at the end of the book.

1–10	11–20	21–30	31–40
1. mother	11. grandfather	21. grandparents	31. kid
2. father	12. aunt	22. grandson	32. relative
3. parents	13. uncle	23. granddaughter	33. widow
4. brother	14. cousin	24. nephew	34. widower
5. sister	15. baby	25. niece	35. engaged
6. son	16. children	26. stepmother	36. divorced
7. daughter	17. family	27. stepfather	37. pregnant
8. husband	18. married	28. twins	38. elderly
9. wife	19. single	29. adult	39. young
10. grandmother	20. love	30. teenager	40. adopt

Vocabulary Practice

Choose the correct option to complete each sentence.

Elige la opción correcta para completar cada oración.

1. A woman with a child is called a...

- A) sister
- B) mother
- C) aunt
- D) cousin

2. A man with a child is called a...

- A) uncle
- B) brother
- C) father
- D) husband

3. Choose the correct word: "Sofia is my _____. She is my father's daughter."

- A) sister
- B) wife
- C) aunt
- D) cousin

4. My mother's son, who is not me, is my...

- A) uncle
- B) brother
- C) cousin
- D) husband

5. A married man is a woman's...

- A) uncle
- B) cousin
- C) husband
- D) grandfather

6. Your mother's mother is your...

- A) aunt
- B) grandmother
- C) sister
- D) cousin

7. Your father's brother is your...

- A) cousin
- B) grandfather
- C) uncle
- D) husband

8. A very young child is a...

- A) baby
- B) cousin
- C) aunt
- D) uncle

9. Choose the opposite of "single."

- A) young
- B) married
- C) happy
- D) tall

10. Choose the correct word: "My parents _____ each other very much."

- A) love
- B) are
- C) family
- D) married

Grammar Focus: Adjetivos posesivos, el genitivo sajón ('s) y el plural de los sustantivos

Possessive adjectives show who something belongs to. We use my, your, his, her, its, our, and their before a noun. Choose the possessive adjective that matches the subject: I → my, you → your, he → his, she → her, it → its, we → our, they → their. The possessive adjective does not change, even before a plural noun: my sister, my parents.

We also use possessive 's to show that something belongs to a person. Add 's to a name or a singular noun: Maria's brother means "the brother of Maria." Ana's grandmother means "the grandmother of Ana." This is a very common way to talk about family members in English.

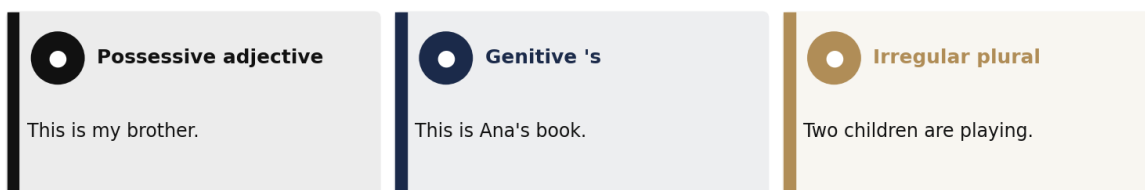
Most nouns become plural by adding -s: sister → sisters, cousin → cousins. Nouns ending in -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, or -x add -es: class → classes. Nouns ending in a consonant + y change y to i and add -es: family → families, baby → babies. Some nouns are irregular and do not follow these rules: man → men, woman → women, child → children. You must learn these irregular plurals separately.

Figure 2

1. Sentence structure



2. Forms and examples



Reference Table: Possessive adjectives

Subject pronoun	Possessive adjective	Example
I	my	This is my sister.
you	your	This is your brother.
he	his	This is his mother.
she	her	This is her father.
it	its	The baby has its own bed.
we	our	These are our parents.

they	their	These are their children.
------	-------	---------------------------

Examples

1. My father is tall and kind.
2. Her husband works in a hospital.
3. This is Ana's grandmother.
4. My uncle's wife is a teacher.
5. My grandmother has four children: two sons and two daughters.
6. There are three women and two men in this photo.

English Usage

Uso práctico del inglés

Learn and practice these useful expressions.

Aprende y practica estas expresiones útiles.

- This is my brother, Luis.
Este es mi hermano, Luis.
- Do you have any brothers or sisters? — Yes, I have one sister.
¿Tienes hermanos? — Sí, tengo una hermana.
- How many people are in your family?
¿Cuántas personas hay en tu familia?
- I'm an only child.
Soy hijo/a único/a.

Sample Dialogue

- A: Do you have any brothers or sisters?
- B: Yes, I have one sister and one brother. And you?
- A: I'm an only child, but I have many cousins.
- B: That's nice! Is this your sister in the photo?
- A: Yes, this is Ana, my sister.

Practice

Choose the best expression for each situation.

Elige la mejor expresión para cada situación.

1. Alguien te pregunta "Do you have any brothers or sisters?" No tienes hermanos. ¿Cuál es la mejor respuesta?
 - A) I have one sister.
 - B) This is my brother.
 - C) How many people are in your family?
 - D) I'm an only child.

2. Quieres presentar a tu hermano. ¿Qué dices?

- A) This is my brother, Luis.
- B) How many people are in your family?
- C) I'm an only child.
- D) Do you have any sisters?

3. Completa: "___ people are in your family?"

- A) How much
- B) How many
- C) How many person
- D) How much person

4. Tu amigo/a pregunta: "How many people are in your family?" ¿Cuál es la mejor respuesta?

- A) This is my brother.
- B) I have a sister.
- C) There are four people in my family.
- D) My name is Ana.

5. Completa: "I have ___ sister and ___ brother."

- A) an / an
- B) the / the
- C) a / an
- D) a / a

Practice Quiz (25 Questions)

Choose the only correct answer for each question, based on international exams. Answers are in the Answer Key at the end of the book.

Selecciona la única opción correcta para cada pregunta, al estilo de los exámenes TOEFL y Cambridge. Las respuestas están en la sección Answer Key al final del libro.

1. Choose the correct possessive adjective: "This is _____ sister." (I)

- A) my
- B) your
- C) his
- D) her

2. Choose the correct possessive adjective: "Is this _____ book?" (you)

- A) my
- B) your
- C) our
- D) their

3. Choose the correct possessive adjective: "John loves _____ wife." (he)

- A) her
- B) his
- C) its
- D) their

4. Choose the correct possessive adjective: "Maria loves _____ husband." (she)

- A) his
- B) her
- C) our
- D) your

5. Choose the correct possessive adjective: "The dog eats _____ food every day." (it)

- A) his
- B) her
- C) its
- D) their

6. Choose the correct possessive adjective: "We love _____ parents." (we)

- A) our
- B) your
- C) their
- D) my

7. Choose the correct possessive adjective: "They live with _____ grandparents." (they)

- A) our
- B) his
- C) their
- D) her

8. Choose the correct sentence with possessive 's.

- A) This is brother Anas.
- B) This is Ana's brother.
- C) This is Ana' brother.
- D) This is Anas's's brother.

9. What does "Maria's brother" mean?

- A) Maria is a brother.
- B) The brother of Maria.
- C) Maria and her brother are the same.
- D) Brother is Maria's name.

10. Choose the correct possessive form for "the car of my father."

- A) my father's car

- B) my fathers car
- C) the father's my car
- D) my father car's

11. Choose the correct possessive form for "the daughter of Carlos."

- A) Carlos's daughter
- B) Carlos' daughter's
- C) The daughter's Carlos
- D) Carlos daughters

12. Choose the correct plural: "one book, two ____"

- A) book
- B) books
- C) bookes
- D) bookies

13. Choose the correct plural: "one class, two ____"

- A) class
- B) classs
- C) classes
- D) classies

14. Choose the correct plural: "one family, two ____"

- A) familys
- B) families
- C) familyes
- D) family's

15. Choose the correct plural: "one baby, two ____"

- A) babys
- B) babies
- C) babyes
- D) baby's

16. Choose the correct plural: "one man, two ____"

- A) mans
- B) men
- C) mens
- D) man's

17. Choose the correct plural: "one woman, two ____"

- A) womans
- B) womens
- C) women

D) woman's

18. Choose the correct plural: "one child, two ____"

- A) child's
- B) childen
- C) children
- D) child's

19. Choose the correct plural: "one sister, two ____"

- A) sister
- B) sisters
- C) sisteres
- D) sistern

20. Choose the correct word: "My mother and father are my ____."

- A) parents
- B) children
- C) cousins
- D) grandparents

21. Choose the correct word: "A woman who is not married is ____."

- A) married
- B) single
- C) family
- D) love

22. Choose the correct word: "My father's brother is my ____."

- A) cousin
- B) uncle
- C) grandfather
- D) husband

23. Choose the correct word: "My mother's sister is my ____."

- A) aunt
- B) cousin
- C) grandmother
- D) wife

24. Choose the correct sentence.

- A) She is my grandmother's sister.
- B) She is my grandmother sister.
- C) She is my grandmother's sisters.
- D) She is grandmother's my sister.

25. Choose the correct possessive adjective: "The children love _____ grandparents." (they)

- A) his
- B) her
- C) its
- D) their

UNIDAD 3

Things Around Me

Objetivo (MCER A1): ser capaz de comprender y usar expresiones cotidianas relacionadas con los objetos cotidianos y el aula, e interactuar de forma sencilla si el interlocutor habla despacio y con claridad.

Reading: My New Classroom

My name is Marco. I am a new student at a language school. Today is my first day. I am a little nervous, but happy.

The classroom is small and clean. There is a big table in the middle. There are ten chairs around the table. This is my chair, near the window.

There is a white board on the wall. The board is next to the door. There is a clock above the board. The clock says nine o'clock.

I have my bag with me. In my bag, there is a notebook. There is also a pen and a pencil. I have a book for the class, too.

"Is this your pen?" asks a woman. "Yes, it is my pen," I say. "Thank you." Her name is Sofia. She is from Brazil. Now she is my classmate.

There is a bottle of water on the table. "Is this bottle yours?" I ask. "No, it is not mine," Sofia says. "It is the teacher's bottle."

The teacher's name is Mr. Lee. He is friendly and patient. "Good morning, everyone," he says. "Welcome to English class."

Mr. Lee has a computer on his table. He also has a phone. The phone is black. Next to the phone, there is a key. "Is that his key?" I ask Sofia. "Yes, it is," she says.

I look around the room. There are two windows and one door. The floor is gray. The walls are white and blue. I like the colors in this room.

"Where is your wallet?" Sofia asks me. I check my bag. "Oh no, my wallet is not here!" Then I look in my pocket. "Here it is! My wallet is in my pocket."

Outside, it is raining. I have an umbrella in my bag. My umbrella is red. Sofia's umbrella is yellow. "That is a nice color," I say to her.

Mr. Lee gives us new notebooks. "This is your notebook," he says to me. "That is your notebook," he says to Sofia. "Thank you!" we say together.

We open our books. Mr. Lee writes on the board. He writes, "This is a pen. That is a chair." We repeat the sentences together.

"Are there any questions?" asks Mr. Lee. "Yes," says Sofia. "Is this word correct?" She points at her notebook. "Yes, that is correct," says Mr. Lee.

At the end of class, I am happy. The people here are friendly. The classroom is nice. I have new friends and new words.

Tomorrow, I have class again. I need my bag, my book, and my notebook. I also need my pen and my pencil. And, of course, I need my umbrella!

Before I leave, I check the room one more time. There is my pencil, on the table. There is my pen, next to my notebook. There is my key, in my bag. Everything is here.

This is a great first day at a new school. I like my new classroom, and I like my new friends. Tomorrow will be a good day, too.

Reading Comprehension – True or False

Read the text again and decide if each statement is true (T) or false (F).

Lee el texto de nuevo y decide si cada afirmación es verdadera (V) o falsa (F).

1. Marco is a new student at a language school. ____ (T / F)
2. The classroom is very big. ____ (T / F)
3. Sofia is from Brazil. ____ (T / F)
4. The clock is on the floor. ____ (T / F)
5. Marco's umbrella is red. ____ (T / F)

Reading Comprehension – Multiple Choice

Read each question and choose the correct answer.

Lee cada pregunta y elige la respuesta correcta.

1. What is Marco on his first day?

- A) A teacher
- B) A student
- C) A doctor
- D) A driver

2. Where is Marco's chair?

- A) Near the door
- B) Near the board
- C) Near the window
- D) Near the wall

3. What color is Sofia's umbrella?

- A) Red
- B) Blue

- C) Black
- D) Yellow

4. Who is the teacher in the story?

- A) Mr. Lee
- B) Marco
- C) Sofia
- D) A woman from Brazil

5. Where does Marco find his wallet?

- A) In his bag
- B) In his pocket
- C) On the table
- D) Next to the board

Key Vocabulary

High-frequency words and expressions (Oxford 3000, New General Service List and Brown Corpus), filtered by topic relevance and A1 level. Meanings are in the Dictionary at the end of the book.

1–10	11–20	21–30	31–40
1. book	11. clock	21. eraser	31. bookshelf
2. pen	12. wall	22. ruler	32. lightbulb
3. pencil	13. floor	23. scissors	33. remote control
4. table	14. board	24. glue	34. battery
5. chair	15. notebook	25. backpack	35. printer
6. door	16. key	26. laptop	36. folder
7. window	17. wallet	27. charger	37. whiteboard
8. bag	18. umbrella	28. headphones	38. marker
9. phone	19. color	29. calendar	39. trash can
10. computer	20. bottle	30. poster	40. mug

Vocabulary Practice

Choose the correct option to complete each sentence.

Elige la opción correcta para completar cada oración.

1. You write with this. It is thin and long.

- A) pen
- B) table
- C) window

D) floor

2. You read this. It has many pages.

- A) key
- B) book
- C) wall
- D) bottle

3. You sit on this in a classroom.

- A) chair
- B) clock
- C) door
- D) bag

4. This is on the wall. It tells the time.

- A) board
- B) clock
- C) window
- D) key

5. You open and close this to enter a room.

- A) door
- B) floor
- C) table
- D) umbrella

6. You carry your books and pens in this.

- A) bottle
- B) bag
- C) wall
- D) phone

7. You use this to call your friends.

- A) computer
- B) notebook
- C) phone
- D) pencil

8. The teacher writes on this in class.

- A) board
- B) floor
- C) wallet
- D) window

9. You keep your money and cards in this.

- A) key
- B) wallet
- C) bottle
- D) chair

10. You use this when it is raining outside.

- A) umbrella
- B) computer
- C) notebook
- D) table

Grammar Focus: Demostrativos (this/that/these/those) y there is / there are

We use "this," "that," "these," and "those" to point at things. "This" and "these" are for things near us. "That" and "those" are for things far from us. "This" and "that" are for one thing (singular). "These" and "those" are for more than one thing (plural). For example: "This is my pen" (near, one), and "Those are your books" (far, many).

We use "there is" and "there are" to say that something exists in a place. We use "there is" with singular nouns, and "there are" with plural nouns. For the negative, we say "there isn't" or "there aren't." For a question, we put "is" or "are" before "there": "Is there a computer?" or "Are there any chairs?"

We use "a" or "an" the first time we talk about a singular noun. We use "a" before a consonant sound, like "a book," and "an" before a vowel sound, like "an umbrella." We use "the" when the listener already knows which thing we mean, or when we talk about it again. For example: "There is a pen on the table. The pen is blue."

Figure 3

1. Sentence structure



2. Forms and examples

Near — singular
 This is my pen.

Far — singular
 That is your bag.

Plural
 These are my keys.

Reference Table: This / That / These / Those

Form	Distance	Number	Example
this	near	singular	This is my pen.
that	far	singular	That is your book.
these	near	plural	These are my pens.
those	far	plural	Those are your books.

Examples

1. This is a pen.
2. That is an umbrella.
3. These are the books on the table.
4. There is a clock on the wall.
5. There isn't a bottle on the desk.
6. Are there two windows in this room?

English Usage

Uso práctico del inglés

Learn and practice these useful expressions.

Aprende y practica estas expresiones útiles.

- Excuse me, is this your pen?
Disculpa, ¿este es tu bolígrafo?
- Where is my notebook? — It's on the table.
¿Dónde está mi cuaderno? — Está en la mesa.

- Can I borrow your pencil, please? — Sure, here you are.
¿Me prestas tu lápiz, por favor? — Claro, aquí tienes.
- I'm sorry, I don't have a pen.
Lo siento, no tengo bolígrafo.

Sample Dialogue

A: Excuse me, is this your notebook?

B: Yes, it is! Thank you.

A: Can I borrow your pencil, please?

B: Sure, here you are.

A: Thanks a lot!

Practice

Choose the best expression for each situation.

Elige la mejor expresión para cada situación.

1. Necesitas un lápiz. ¿Qué dices?

- A) Where is my notebook?
- B) Can I borrow your pencil, please?
- C) Is this your pen?
- D) I'm sorry.

2. Completa: "Excuse me, ___ this your pen?"

- A) is
- B) are
- C) am
- D) do

3. Alguien te presta un lápiz. ¿Qué dices?

- A) Here you are.
- B) Excuse me.
- C) Sorry.
- D) Thanks a lot!

4. Quieres saber dónde está tu cuaderno. ¿Qué preguntas?

- A) Can I borrow your pencil?
- B) Is this your bag?
- C) Where is my notebook?
- D) Excuse me.

5. Completa: "Sure, here ___ are."

- A) I

- B) you
- C) it
- D) they

Practice Quiz (25 Questions)

Choose the only correct answer for each question, based on international exams. Answers are in the Answer Key at the end of the book.

Selecciona la única opción correcta para cada pregunta, al estilo de los exámenes TOEFL y Cambridge. Las respuestas están en la sección Answer Key al final del libro.

1. ___ is my book. (near, one thing)

- A) This
- B) That
- C) These
- D) Those

2. ___ are my keys, over there.

- A) This
- B) That
- C) These
- D) Those

3. Is ___ your umbrella? (pointing at something in your hand)

- A) this
- B) that
- C) these
- D) those

4. ___ books, over there, are old.

- A) This
- B) That
- C) These
- D) Those

5. ___ is your phone, right here on the table.

- A) This
- B) That
- C) These
- D) Those

6. There ___ a computer on the desk.

- A) is
- B) are

- C) am
- D) be

7. There ____ two chairs in the room.

- A) is
- B) are
- C) am
- D) be

8. There ____ any pens in my bag.

- A) isn't
- B) aren't
- C) am not
- D) not

9. ____ there a clock on the wall?

- A) Is
- B) Are
- C) Do
- D) Does

10. ____ there any windows in this room?

- A) Is
- B) Are
- C) Do
- D) Does

11. There is ____ book on the table.

- A) a
- B) an
- C) the
- D) -

12. There is ____ umbrella near the door.

- A) a
- B) an
- C) the
- D) -

13. I have a pen. ____ pen is blue.

- A) A
- B) An
- C) The
- D) This

14. She has ____ computer. It is new.

- A) a
- B) an
- C) the
- D) these

15. Marco is ____ student at a language school.

- A) a
- B) an
- C) the
- D) this

16. You write your homework in this.

- A) notebook
- B) wallet
- C) bottle
- D) window

17. This is made of glass or plastic. You put water in it.

- A) key
- B) bottle
- C) board
- D) clock

18. You open a door with this.

- A) key
- B) wallet
- C) pencil
- D) phone

19. This is under your feet in a room.

- A) wall
- B) floor
- C) door
- D) window

20. This is at the side of a room, not the floor or the ceiling.

- A) wall
- B) table
- C) chair
- D) board

21. Red, blue, and green are examples of a ____.

- A) number
- B) color
- C) letter
- D) day

22. You use this to see outside. Light comes in through it.

- A) door
- B) window
- C) wall
- D) floor

23. This is a piece of furniture. You put books and a computer on it.

- A) table
- B) chair
- C) door
- D) key

24. You write with this. It has an eraser at the end.

- A) pen
- B) pencil
- C) key
- D) bottle

25. This is a machine. You use it to write emails and search the internet.

- A) phone
- B) computer
- C) clock
- D) board

UNIDAD 4

My Daily Routine

Objetivo (MCER A1): ser capaz de comprender y usar expresiones cotidianas relacionadas con la rutina diaria, e interactuar de forma sencilla si el interlocutor habla despacio y con claridad.

Reading: A Day in the Life of a Bus Driver

My name is Carlos. I am a bus driver. I live in a big city. I drive a bus every day. Carlos is forty-two years old. He drives a bus for fifteen years. He knows every street in the city.

I always wake up early. I wake up at half past five. I get up quickly. I never stay in bed. I always check the weather before I leave. In winter, I wear a warm jacket. In summer, the mornings are usually cool.

First, I take a shower. Then I brush my teeth. I usually eat a quick breakfast. I eat bread and coffee.

I leave my house at quarter past six. I walk to the bus station. The bus station is busy in the morning. Many drivers start work at the same time. We usually talk before our shifts start. My bus starts at seven o'clock. I always arrive on time. I am never late for work.

I drive the bus around the city. My bus route has twenty stops. The route takes fifty minutes. I drive the same route four times before lunch. I stop at many bus stops. People get on and off the bus. I usually see the same passengers every day. Some passengers say "Good morning" to me. I like my job.

At half past twelve, I have lunch. I usually eat lunch with my friend Ana. She is also a bus driver. We talk about our morning and share news. I eat a sandwich and some fruit. I have thirty minutes for lunch. Then I go back to my bus.

In the afternoon, I drive more routes. More people take the bus in the afternoon. Students go home from school. Workers go home from their offices. The bus is usually full at four o'clock. The traffic is sometimes heavy. I am always careful on the road. Safety is very important for a bus driver.

My work finishes at half past four. I drive the bus back to the station. I park the bus carefully. Then I go home.

I usually get home at five o'clock. I am often tired after work. Sometimes I study English in the evening. I want to speak English well. I study for thirty minutes.

My wife cooks dinner every evening. Sometimes I help her in the kitchen. Our children usually do their homework before dinner. My family has dinner at seven o'clock. We eat dinner together every day. I always talk with my children about their day. After dinner, we watch television.

I sometimes read a book before bed. I usually go to bed at ten o'clock. I need eight hours of sleep. Sleep is important for my job.

On Saturdays, my schedule is different. I usually start work later. I start at nine o'clock. On Saturday afternoons, I usually rest. Sometimes I play football with my friends. On Sundays, I never work. Sunday is my day off. I spend time with my family. I always enjoy my free time.

I like my daily routine. It is simple, but I am happy. Every day, I help people go to work and school. My bus is important for the city. I am proud of my job.

Reading Comprehension – True or False

Read the text again and decide if each statement is true (T) or false (F).

Lee el texto de nuevo y decide si cada afirmación es verdadera (V) o falsa (F).

1. Carlos wakes up at half past five. ____ (T / F)
2. Carlos eats a big breakfast every day. ____ (T / F)
3. Carlos's bus starts at seven o'clock. ____ (T / F)
4. Carlos works on Sundays. ____ (T / F)
5. Carlos studies English in the evening. ____ (T / F)

Reading Comprehension – Multiple Choice

Read each question and choose the correct answer.

Lee cada pregunta y elige la respuesta correcta.

1. What is Carlos's job?

- A) Teacher
- B) Bus driver
- C) Doctor
- D) Cook

2. What time does Carlos wake up?

- A) Six o'clock
- B) Quarter past six
- C) Half past five
- D) Seven o'clock

3. What does Carlos do after his shower?

- A) He eats breakfast
- B) He brushes his teeth
- C) He goes to work
- D) He reads a book

4. Where does Carlos usually eat lunch?

- A) At home
- B) In a restaurant
- C) At the bus station
- D) On the bus

5. What does Carlos do on Sundays?

- A) He works early

- B) He studies English
- C) He drives the bus
- D) He spends time with his family

Key Vocabulary

High-frequency words and expressions (Oxford 3000, New General Service List and Brown Corpus), filtered by topic relevance and A1 level. Meanings are in the Dictionary at the end of the book.

1–10	11–20	21–30	31–40
1. wake up	11. start	21. alarm clock	31. clean
2. get up	12. finish	22. get dressed	32. tidy up
3. breakfast	13. early	23. go to bed	33. check email
4. lunch	14. late	24. take a break	34. homework
5. dinner	15. o'clock	25. commute	35. take a nap
6. work	16. half past	26. arrive	36. weekday
7. study	17. usually	27. leave	37. routine
8. sleep	18. always	28. relax	38. schedule
9. shower	19. never	29. go for a walk	39. appointment
10. brush teeth	20. sometimes	30. cook	40. lunch break

Vocabulary Practice

Choose the correct option to complete each sentence.

Elige la opción correcta para completar cada oración.

1. What do you eat in the morning?

- A) Dinner
- B) Breakfast
- C) Lunch
- D) Shower

2. "I ____ up at six o'clock every day."

- A) wake
- B) sleep
- C) eat
- D) study

3. What do you do before you go to bed?

- A) You have lunch
- B) You start work

- C) You sleep
- D) You wake up

4. Which word means "not late"?

- A) early
- B) late
- C) never
- D) always

5. What do you use to get clean in the morning?

- A) breakfast
- B) shower
- C) dinner
- D) lunch

6. Which word means "100 percent of the time"?

- A) sometimes
- B) never
- C) always
- D) usually

7. What is the meal you eat in the evening?

- A) breakfast
- B) lunch
- C) dinner
- D) shower

8. "The film ____ at nine o'clock and ends at eleven."

- A) starts
- B) finishes
- C) sleeps
- D) washes

9. What do you clean with a toothbrush?

- A) your hands
- B) your face
- C) your teeth
- D) your hair

10. Which word means "0 percent of the time"?

- A) always
- B) usually
- C) sometimes
- D) never

Grammar Focus: Presente simple (afirmativo, 3.ª persona -s) y adverbios de frecuencia

We use the Present Simple to talk about daily routines and habits. With he, she, and it, we add -s to the verb. For example: work becomes works, and study becomes studies. We add -es after verbs ending in ch, sh, s, x, or o, like watch becomes watches and go becomes goes. Remember: I work, but she works. I study, but he studies.

We use special words to tell the time. For exact hours, we say "It's" plus the hour plus "o'clock," for example, It's seven o'clock. For thirty minutes past the hour, we say "half past," for example, half past five. For fifteen minutes past the hour, we say "quarter past," for example, quarter past six. For fifteen minutes before the next hour, we say "quarter to," for example, quarter to seven.

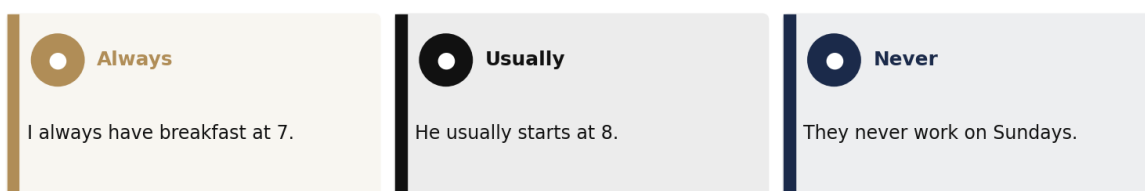
Adverbs of frequency show how often something happens. The main adverbs are always, usually, sometimes, and never. These adverbs usually go before the main verb: She always wakes up early. He never works on Sunday. But with the verb "to be," the adverb goes after it: She is never late. I am always tired. This word order is very important in English.

Figure 4

1. Sentence structure



2. Forms and examples



Reference Table: Present Simple — third person -s

Verb (base)	He/She/It form	Example
work	works	She works at a bank.
study	studies	He studies at night.
wash	washes	She washes the dishes.

finish	finishes	He finishes work at five.
watch	watches	She watches TV after dinner.
go	goes	He goes to bed at ten.

Examples

1. She works at a school every day.
2. He studies English every night.
3. It's half past six in the morning.
4. The film starts at quarter to eight.
5. I always brush my teeth before bed.
6. My brother is never late for work.

English Usage

Uso práctico del inglés

Learn and practice these useful expressions.

Aprende y practica estas expresiones útiles.

- What time do you usually get up?
¿A qué hora sueles levantarte?
- I start work at eight o'clock.
Empiezo a trabajar a las ocho.
- What time is it? — It's half past seven.
¿Qué hora es? — Son las siete y media.
- I'm never late for class.
Nunca llego tarde a clase.

Sample Dialogue

A: What time do you usually get up?

B: I get up at six thirty. And you?

A: I usually get up at seven. What time do you start work?

B: I start at eight o'clock.

A: Me too!

Practice

Choose the best expression for each situation.

Elige la mejor expresión para cada situación.

1. Completa: "What time do you usually ____ up?"

- A) start

- B) do
- C) get
- D) have

2. Alguien pregunta "What time is it?" Son las 7:30. ¿Cuál es la mejor respuesta?

- A) It's half past seven.
- B) It's seven o'clock.
- C) It's eight o'clock.
- D) It's early.

3. Completa: "I ____ work at eight o'clock."

- A) starts
- B) starting
- C) am start
- D) start

4. Nunca llegas tarde. ¿Qué dices?

- A) I'm always early.
- B) I'm never late for class.
- C) I start at eight.
- D) What time is it?

5. Completa: "What time do you ____ work?"

- A) start
- B) starts
- C) starting
- D) to start

Practice Quiz (25 Questions)

Choose the only correct answer for each question, based on international exams. Answers are in the Answer Key at the end of the book.

Selecciona la única opción correcta para cada pregunta, al estilo de los exámenes TOEFL y Cambridge. Las respuestas están en la sección Answer Key al final del libro.

1. She ____ to work every day.

- A) go
- B) goes
- C) going
- D) gone

2. What time is it? It's 7:00.

- A) seven half
- B) quarter seven

- C) o'clock seven
- D) seven o'clock

3. He ____ breakfast at half past seven.

- A) have
- B) has
- C) having
- D) haves

4. I ____ always tired in the morning.

- A) is
- B) are
- C) am
- D) be

5. My sister ____ English at university.

- A) study
- B) studys
- C) studies
- D) studying

6. It's 6:45. It's ____.

- A) quarter past six
- B) half past six
- C) quarter to seven
- D) six o'clock

7. ____ time do you usually wake up?

- A) What
- B) Who
- C) Where
- D) Why

8. He never ____ late for work.

- A) is
- B) are
- C) be
- D) am

9. This is my brother. ____ name is Tom.

- A) He
- B) His
- C) Him
- D) He's

10. There ____ two bathrooms in my house.

- A) is
- B) are
- C) am
- D) be

11. She ____ works on Sundays. Sunday is her day off.

- A) always
- B) usually
- C) never
- D) sometimes

12. My brother ____ his teeth two times a day.

- A) brush
- B) brushes
- C) brushing
- D) to brush

13. We usually ____ dinner at eight o'clock.

- A) has
- B) have
- C) having
- D) haves

14. I finish work ____ six o'clock.

- A) in
- B) on
- C) at
- D) to

15. My parents ____ from Spain.

- A) is
- B) am
- C) be
- D) are

16. Look at ____ photo. It's beautiful.

- A) this
- B) these
- C) those
- D) they

17. She is ____ late for class.

- A) never
- B) not never
- C) no
- D) any

18. I ____ a shower every morning.

- A) take
- B) takes
- C) taking
- D) took

19. Where ____ you work?

- A) is
- B) does
- C) are
- D) do

20. My father works in a bank. ____ job is interesting.

- A) He
- B) His
- C) Him
- D) He's

21. There is ____ apple on the table.

- A) a
- B) an
- C) the
- D) some

22. He ____ study at night. He studies in the morning.

- A) don't
- B) doesn't
- C) not
- D) isn't

23. My classes ____ at nine o'clock.

- A) start
- B) starts
- C) starting
- D) to start

24. I have two ____ . They are big.

- A) child
- B) childs

- C) childrens
- D) children

25. What time ____ your lunch break finish?

- A) do
- B) does
- C) is
- D) are

UNIDAD 5

Food and Drink

Objetivo (MCER A1): ser capaz de comprender y usar expresiones cotidianas relacionadas con la comida y las bebidas, e interactuar de forma sencilla si el interlocutor habla despacio y con claridad.

Reading: Street Food Around the World

Street food is food from small stalls and carts. People sell it in markets and on busy streets. You don't need a restaurant. You don't need a menu. You just find a cart and order.

Street food is popular all over the world. It is often cheap and fast. Many workers eat street food for lunch. Students eat it too, between classes. When people are hungry, they visit a food stall near their office.

In Mexico, tacos are a famous street food. A taco has meat, chicken, or fish. It also has vegetables and some salsa on top. Do you like spicy food? Some tacos are very spicy. Other tacos don't have any spice at all.

In Thailand, street vendors sell noodle soup. The soup has rice noodles, vegetables, and sometimes an egg. Some soups have chicken, and some have fish. People drink water or tea with their soup. Thai street food doesn't use much salt, but it uses many spices.

In Turkey, simit is a very popular street food. Simit is a bread ring with sesame seeds. People eat simit with cheese or with jam. Many Turks drink tea or coffee with their simit. Turkish tea doesn't usually have milk, but some people add sugar.

In India, street vendors sell samosas. A samosa is fried bread with vegetables inside. Some samosas have meat, but many don't. Indian street food often uses strong spices, not much salt. People also drink chai. Chai is hot tea with milk and sugar.

In Egypt, street vendors sell falafel. Falafel is made from vegetables, not meat. Vendors put falafel and salad inside bread. It's a cheap meal for hungry travelers. Falafel doesn't have any fish or chicken inside.

In Italy, street food is a little different. Vendors sell fresh fruit, like apples, from small carts. They also sell strong coffee at small stands. Italians don't usually eat big meals in the street. They prefer to sit down in a restaurant, with a real menu.

Street food doesn't always come with plates or forks. Some vendors give you a piece of bread instead. Other vendors have small paper plates. Does the vendor have a fork? Sometimes yes, and sometimes no.

Street food menus are often very short. A cart doesn't have a big menu like a restaurant. It usually has two or three dishes. Does the vendor speak English? In tourist areas, many vendors do.

Street food is cheap, but it is also very good. Cooks use fresh vegetables, fruit, meat, and fish. They don't need fancy equipment. They just need a simple stove or a small grill.

Next time you travel, look for street food. Are you hungry right now? Find a busy street cart near you. Busy carts usually have the best food. Bring some cash, because many vendors don't take cards. Ask the vendor, "What's in this dish?" Then sit down, relax, and enjoy your meal.

Reading Comprehension – True or False

Read the text again and decide if each statement is true (T) or false (F).

Lee el texto de nuevo y decide si cada afirmación es verdadera (V) o falsa (F).

1. Street food is often cheap and fast. ____ (T / F)
2. You always need a menu to buy street food. ____ (T / F)
3. Tacos in Mexico have meat, chicken, or fish. ____ (T / F)
4. Turkish tea usually has milk in it. ____ (T / F)
5. Chai in India is hot tea with milk and sugar. ____ (T / F)

Reading Comprehension – Multiple Choice

Read each question and choose the correct answer.

Lee cada pregunta y elige la respuesta correcta.

1. What is simit?

- A) A cold drink
- B) A bread ring with sesame seeds
- C) A kind of soup
- D) A piece of fruit

2. What is chai?

- A) Coffee with sugar
- B) Water with salt
- C) Tea with milk and sugar
- D) Soup with rice

3. Where do vendors sell fresh fruit, like apples, from small carts?

- A) Mexico
- B) Thailand
- C) Turkey
- D) Italy

4. What does Thai street food use a lot of?

- A) Salt
- B) Milk
- C) Spices
- D) Sugar

5. According to the text, why do people like street food?

- A) It is expensive and slow
- B) It is cheap and fast
- C) It only sells fruit
- D) It needs a big menu

Key Vocabulary

High-frequency words and expressions (Oxford 3000, New General Service List and Brown Corpus), filtered by topic relevance and A1 level. Meanings are in the Dictionary at the end of the book.

1–10	11–20	21–30	31–40
1. bread	11. tea	21. sandwich	31. plate
2. rice	12. milk	22. salad	32. cup
3. meat	13. sugar	23. dessert	33. glass
4. chicken	14. salt	24. snack	34. waiter
5. fish	15. egg	25. juice	35. order
6. vegetable	16. cheese	26. wine	36. delicious
7. fruit	17. soup	27. beer	37. spicy
8. apple	18. restaurant	28. spoon	38. fresh
9. water	19. menu	29. fork	39. sweet
10. coffee	20. hungry	30. knife	40. bill

Vocabulary Practice

Choose the correct option to complete each sentence.

Elige la opción correcta para completar cada oración.

1. Which word means "a list of food in a restaurant"?

- A) bread
- B) menu
- C) soup
- D) fruit

2. Which word means "a place where you eat meals"?

- A) kitchen
- B) restaurant
- C) market
- D) supermarket

3. Which food comes from a hen?

- A) cheese

- B) egg
- C) milk
- D) meat

4. Which drink is white and comes from a cow?

- A) tea
- B) coffee
- C) milk
- D) water

5. Which food is made from grain, like a sandwich?

- A) rice
- B) bread
- C) soup
- D) fruit

6. Bananas and apples are examples of...

- A) vegetables
- B) meat
- C) fruit
- D) fish

7. Which word describes how you feel when you need food?

- A) tired
- B) thirsty
- C) hungry
- D) happy

8. Which food is small, white grains, popular in Asia?

- A) rice
- B) bread
- C) cheese
- D) sugar

9. Which is a hot liquid dish, often with vegetables or meat?

- A) menu
- B) soup
- C) salt
- D) tea

10. Which word is white and used to make food sweet?

- A) salt
- B) sugar
- C) cheese

D) egg

Grammar Focus: Presente simple (negativo e interrogativo), sustantivos contables e incontables, some/any

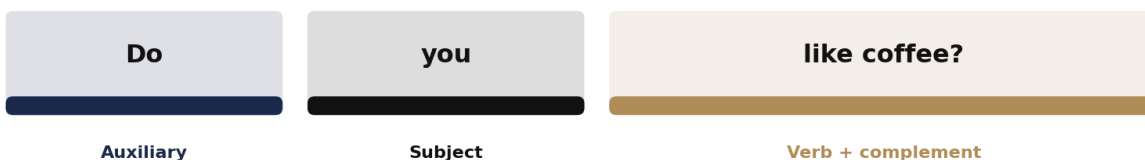
We use the Present Simple to talk about facts, habits, and routines. For negative sentences, we use don't or doesn't with the base form of the verb. We use don't with I, you, we, and they. We use doesn't with he, she, and it. For example: I don't eat meat. She doesn't drink coffee. The verb after don't or doesn't never changes.

We also use Do and Does to make yes/no questions in the Present Simple. Do goes with I, you, we, and they. Does goes with he, she, and it. The main verb stays in its base form, even with does. For example: Do you like tea? Does he eat fish? The short answers are Yes, I do / No, I don't, or Yes, he does / No, he doesn't.

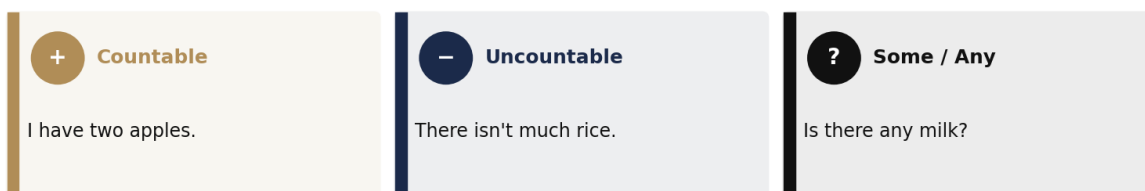
Nouns in English are countable or uncountable. Countable nouns have a singular and a plural form, like egg and eggs, or apple and apples. Uncountable nouns have only one form, like rice, bread, water, or sugar. We use some in affirmative sentences, with both countable and uncountable nouns: I have some eggs. We have some rice. We use any in negative sentences and in questions: I don't have any eggs. Do you have any rice?

Figure 5

1. Sentence structure



2. Forms and examples



Reference Table: Countable and uncountable nouns

Type	Example nouns	Use with
Countable	egg, apple, sandwich	a/an, some, many, numbers
Uncountable	rice, bread, sugar, water	some, much, a little

Questions	any noun	any (Do you have any...?)
-----------	----------	---------------------------

Examples

1. I don't like fish.
2. She doesn't eat meat.
3. Do you want some coffee?
4. Does he need any help with the menu?
5. We have some rice, but we don't have any bread.
6. Do you have any milk for the coffee?

English Usage

Uso práctico del inglés

Learn and practice these useful expressions.

Aprende y practica estas expresiones útiles.

- Can I have a coffee, please?
¿Me puede dar un café, por favor?
- I'd like a sandwich and some water.
Quisiera un sándwich y agua.
- Do you like fish? — Yes, I love it.
¿Te gusta el pescado? — Sí, me encanta.
- The bill, please.
La cuenta, por favor.

Sample Dialogue

- A: Good morning! Can I help you?
- B: Yes, please. I'd like a coffee and a sandwich.
- A: Sure. Anything else?
- B: No, thank you. How much is it?
- A: That's five dollars, please.

Practice

Choose the best expression for each situation.

Elige la mejor expresión para cada situación.

1. Quieres pedir comida de forma educada. ¿Qué dices?

- A) Where is the restaurant?
- B) I don't like fish.
- C) I'd like a sandwich, please.
- D) It's five dollars.

2. Completa: "Do you like fish? — Yes, I ____ it."

- A) has
- B) love
- C) is
- D) are

3. Terminas de comer y quieres pagar. ¿Qué dices?

- A) The bill, please.
- B) I'd like some water.
- C) Can I have a coffee?
- D) Do you like fish?

4. Completa: "Can I ____ a coffee, please?"

- A) has
- B) having
- C) to have
- D) have

5. El mesero pregunta "Anything else?" No quieres nada más. ¿Cuál es la mejor respuesta?

- A) Yes, please.
- B) No, thank you.
- C) I'd like a sandwich.
- D) How much is it?

Practice Quiz (25 Questions)

Choose the only correct answer for each question, based on international exams. Answers are in the Answer Key at the end of the book.

Selecciona la única opción correcta para cada pregunta, al estilo de los exámenes TOEFL y Cambridge. Las respuestas están en la sección Answer Key al final del libro.

1. She ____ like coffee.

- A) doesn't
- B) don't
- C) isn't
- D) not

2. ____ you like tea?

- A) Does
- B) Do
- C) Are
- D) Is

3. He ____ eat fish.

- A) don't
- B) isn't
- C) doesn't
- D) not

4. I don't have ____ money.

- A) some
- B) a
- C) an
- D) any

5. We have ____ apples in the kitchen.

- A) some
- B) any
- C) much
- D) a

6. ____ they have a car?

- A) Does
- B) Do
- C) Is
- D) Are

7. Rice is a/an ____ noun.

- A) countable
- B) plural
- C) uncountable
- D) singular

8. An apple is a/an ____ noun.

- A) uncountable
- B) plural
- C) singular
- D) countable

9. Is there ____ bread on the table?

- A) any
- B) some
- C) a
- D) an

10. ____ she work in a restaurant?

- A) Do

- B) Does
- C) Is
- D) Are

11. I ____ tired today.

- A) is
- B) are
- C) am
- D) do

12. There ____ two restaurants near my house.

- A) is
- B) do
- C) does
- D) are

13. My brother ____ a doctor.

- A) is
- B) are
- C) am
- D) do

14. I can't hear you. ____ you speak louder, please?

- A) Do
- B) Can
- C) Are
- D) Is

15. This is ____ apple.

- A) a
- B) some
- C) an
- D) any

16. The cheese ____ on the table.

- A) are
- B) am
- C) do
- D) is

17. My parents ____ two cars.

- A) have
- B) has
- C) doesn't have

D) don't has

18. I never ____ meat.

- A) eats
- B) eat
- C) eating
- D) ate

19. We usually ____ coffee in the morning.

- A) drinks
- B) drinking
- C) drink
- D) to drink

20. There isn't ____ milk in the fridge.

- A) some
- B) a
- C) an
- D) any

21. ____ is the soup? It's on the table.

- A) Where
- B) What
- C) Who
- D) When

22. He doesn't like ____ vegetables.

- A) some
- B) any
- C) a
- D) an

23. Does the restaurant ____ good food?

- A) has
- B) had
- C) have
- D) having

24. I am hungry. I want ____ food.

- A) any
- B) a
- C) an
- D) some

25. ____ they hungry?

- A) Are
- B) Is
- C) Do
- D) Does

UNIDAD 6

My House

Objetivo (MCER A1): ser capaz de comprender y usar expresiones cotidianas relacionadas con la vivienda, e interactuar de forma sencilla si el interlocutor habla despacio y con claridad.

Reading: Small Apartments, Big Ideas

Many people live in small apartments in big cities. Rent is expensive, so apartments are often small. But small apartments can be very smart. People use good ideas to make their homes comfortable.

Look at this apartment in Hong Kong. It has only one room. This room is a bedroom, a kitchen, and a living room together. There is a small sofa next to the window. There is a bed above the sofa. At night, the bed comes down. In the day, it goes up. This is a smart bed!

There is a small kitchen in the corner. A fridge is under the shelf. Pots and pans are on the shelf. There are two chairs next to a small table. The table is next to the wall. When friends visit, the table gets bigger.

Mia is a young teacher, and she lives in this apartment. She says, "My apartment is small, but I love it. Everything is in its place." A big mirror is on the wall. The mirror makes the room look bigger. A lamp is next to the sofa. It gives good light for reading.

Small apartments also need good storage. Many people put shelves on the walls, from the floor to the roof. Boxes and books go on the shelves. Some beds have drawers under them, and clothes go in the drawers. There is no space for a big closet, but there is space for smart boxes.

Some apartments are in tall buildings. There are stairs or an elevator. Mia's apartment is on the fifth floor. Her neighbor lives next to her, and they are good friends. They often have coffee together in the small kitchen.

Small, smart apartments are not only in Hong Kong. In Paris, many students live in tiny rooms called studios. A studio has only one room for everything. The bed is next to the window, and a small desk is under the window too. Students use the desk for their computers and books. There is a small bathroom behind a curtain. It is small, but it is enough for one person. Many students say a small studio near the university is better than a big apartment far away.

Not every small apartment is in the city center. Some people live in small houses with a tiny garden. There is a small table and two chairs in the garden. In front of the house, there is a small garage for a bicycle. Behind the house, there is a wall with flowers. A dog often sleeps under the table in the garden.

City planners now design buildings with small, smart apartments. They know that many young people cannot pay for a big house. A small, well-designed apartment is often better than a big, empty one. Between comfort and space, many young adults choose comfort.

Small apartments are not empty or boring places. With good design, a small room can have everything a person needs: a bed, a kitchen, a bathroom, and a place for friends. Big ideas often come from small spaces.

Reading Comprehension – True or False

Read the text again and decide if each statement is true (T) or false (F).

Lee el texto de nuevo y decide si cada afirmación es verdadera (V) o falsa (F).

1. Mia's apartment has a smart bed that goes up and down. ____ (T / F)
2. Mia's fridge is next to her bed. ____ (T / F)
3. Mia's neighbor lives next to her apartment. ____ (T / F)
4. Every small apartment is in a tall building with stairs. ____ (T / F)
5. City planners design small, smart apartments for young people. ____ (T / F)

Reading Comprehension – Multiple Choice

Read each question and choose the correct answer.

Lee cada pregunta y elige la respuesta correcta.

1. What is Mia's job?

- A) Doctor
- B) Teacher
- C) Engineer
- D) Cook

2. Where is the sofa in Mia's apartment?

- A) Next to the window
- B) Behind the door
- C) Under the bed
- D) In the garden

3. What does Mia use to make her room look bigger?

- A) A lamp
- B) A mirror
- C) A shelf
- D) A table

4. What is under some beds in small apartments?

- A) A garage
- B) A garden
- C) Drawers
- D) A fridge

5. What do city planners understand about young people?

- A) They like big houses.
- B) They cannot pay for a big house.
- C) They don't like apartments.
- D) They want big gardens.

Key Vocabulary

High-frequency words and expressions (Oxford 3000, New General Service List and Brown Corpus), filtered by topic relevance and A1 level. Meanings are in the Dictionary at the end of the book.

1–10	11–20	21–30	31–40
1. house	11. fridge	21. yard	31. washing machine
2. apartment	12. shelf	22. ceiling	32. balcony
3. room	13. lamp	23. corridor	33. elevator
4. bedroom	14. mirror	24. closet	34. driveway
5. kitchen	15. stairs	25. wardrobe	35. fence
6. bathroom	16. garage	26. curtain	36. doorbell
7. living room	17. roof	27. carpet	37. lock
8. garden	18. wall	28. sink	38. landlord
9. bed	19. rent	29. oven	39. tenant
10. sofa	20. neighbor	30. stove	40. furniture

Vocabulary Practice

Choose the correct option to complete each sentence.

Elige la opción correcta para completar cada oración.

1. You cook food in this room. What is it?

- A) Bathroom
- B) Kitchen
- C) Bedroom
- D) Garden

2. You sleep in this piece of furniture.

- A) Sofa
- B) Shelf
- C) Bed
- D) Mirror

3. This person lives next to you.

- A) Neighbor
- B) Teacher
- C) Family
- D) Doctor

4. You keep food cold in this.

- A) Shelf
- B) Fridge
- C) Lamp
- D) Wall

5. You look at yourself in this.

- A) Mirror
- B) Shelf
- C) Roof
- D) Garage

6. You climb these to go to the next floor.

- A) Stairs
- B) Wall
- C) Garden
- D) Roof

7. You park your car here.

- A) Kitchen
- B) Garage
- C) Bathroom
- D) Living room

8. This is money you pay every month for your apartment.

- A) Rent
- B) Neighbor
- C) Roof
- D) Wall

9. This is on top of a house, above the walls.

- A) Garden
- B) Roof
- C) Stairs
- D) Shelf

10. You sit on this in the living room to watch TV.

- A) Bed
- B) Sofa
- C) Shelf
- D) Fridge

Grammar Focus: Preposiciones de lugar y there is/are con cantidades

We use prepositions of place to say where things are. "In" means inside something: the keys are in the bag. "On" means on top of a surface: the lamp is on the table. "Under" means below something: the shoes are under the bed. "Next to" means beside something: the chair is next to the door. "Between" means in the middle of two things: the bathroom is between two bedrooms. "In front of" and "behind" describe front and back position: the car is in front of the garage, and the garden is behind the house.

We use "there is" with one thing and "there are" with more than one thing. For example: There is a sofa in the living room. There are two chairs in the kitchen. We use "there isn't" and "there aren't" for negative sentences: There isn't a garage. There aren't any shelves. We also use "there is/are" with numbers and quantities, like "one," "two," or "some": There are three rooms in my apartment.

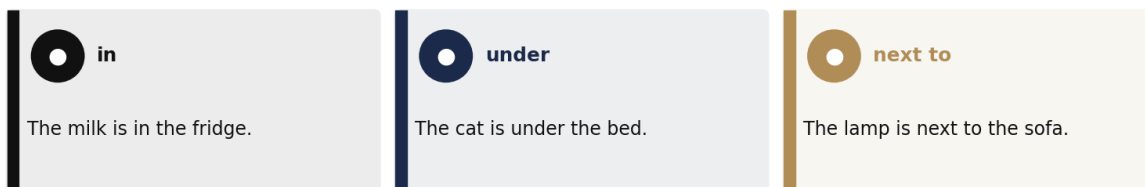
To ask about quantity, we use "How many...are there?" with plural nouns: How many bedrooms are there? How many chairs are there in the kitchen? We answer with "There is/are" and a number: There are two bedrooms. This grammar works together with prepositions of place: There is a mirror on the wall, and there are two lamps next to the bed.

Figure 6

1. Sentence structure



2. Forms and examples



Reference Table: Prepositions of place

Preposition	Meaning	Example
in	inside	The keys are in the bag.
on	on top of	The lamp is on the table.
under	below	The shoes are under the bed.
next to	beside	The chair is next to the door.

between	in the middle of two things	The bathroom is between two bedrooms.
in front of	at the front	The car is in front of the garage.
behind	at the back	The garden is behind the house.

Examples

1. The lamp is on the table.
2. The shoes are under the bed.
3. The sofa is next to the window.
4. The bathroom is between the bedroom and the kitchen.
5. There is a garden in front of the house.
6. How many rooms are there in your apartment?

English Usage

Uso práctico del inglés

Learn and practice these useful expressions.

Aprende y practica estas expresiones útiles.

- Welcome to my house!
¡Bienvenido/a a mi casa!
- Make yourself at home.
Siéntete como en casa.
- Where's the bathroom? — It's next to the kitchen.
¿Dónde está el baño? — Está junto a la cocina.
- Would you like something to drink?
¿Quieres algo de tomar?

Sample Dialogue

- A: Welcome to my house! Please, come in.
- B: Thank you! You have a beautiful home.
- A: Thanks! Make yourself at home. Would you like something to drink?
- B: Yes, please. Water is fine. Where's the bathroom?
- A: It's next to the kitchen.

Practice

Choose the best expression for each situation.

Elige la mejor expresión para cada situación.

1. Un invitado llega a tu casa. ¿Qué dices?

- A) Where's the bathroom?
- B) I'm sorry.
- C) It's next to the kitchen.
- D) Welcome to my house!

2. Completa: "Make yourself ____ home."

- A) at
- B) in
- C) on
- D) for

3. Tu invitado quiere saber dónde está el baño. ¿Cuál es la mejor pregunta?

- A) Would you like something to drink?
- B) Welcome to my house!
- C) Where's the bathroom?
- D) Make yourself at home.

4. Completa: "It's next ____ the kitchen."

- A) at
- B) to
- C) in
- D) on

5. Le ofreces algo de tomar a tu invitado. ¿Qué dices?

- A) Would you like something to drink?
- B) Welcome to my house!
- C) Where's the bathroom?
- D) Make yourself at home.

Practice Quiz (25 Questions)

Choose the only correct answer for each question, based on international exams. Answers are in the Answer Key at the end of the book.

Selecciona la única opción correcta para cada pregunta, al estilo de los exámenes TOEFL y Cambridge. Las respuestas están en la sección Answer Key al final del libro.

1. There ____ a sofa in the living room.

- A) is
- B) are
- C) am
- D) be

2. There ____ two bedrooms in my apartment.

- A) is

- B) are
- C) am
- D) be

3. ____ many rooms are there in your house?

- A) How
- B) What
- C) Who
- D) Where

4. The lamp is ____ the table.

- A) in
- B) on
- C) under
- D) between

5. The shoes are ____ the bed.

- A) on
- B) next to
- C) under
- D) between

6. The bathroom is ____ the bedroom and the kitchen.

- A) between
- B) next to
- C) behind
- D) in

7. The car is ____ the garage.

- A) in front of
- B) behind
- C) under
- D) on

8. There is a garden ____ the house, at the back.

- A) in front of
- B) behind
- C) between
- D) next to

9. My neighbor ____ a big dog.

- A) have
- B) has
- C) is

D) are

10. ____ this your apartment?

- A) Is
- B) Are
- C) Do
- D) Does

11. These are ____ keys. They are on the shelf.

- A) my
- B) I
- C) me
- D) mine's

12. How many chairs ____ in the kitchen?

- A) is there
- B) are there
- C) there is
- D) there are

13. She ____ in a small apartment in the city.

- A) live
- B) lives
- C) living
- D) is live

14. We ____ a shower every morning.

- A) take
- B) takes
- C) taking
- D) took

15. She lives in ____ apartment near the city center.

- A) a
- B) an
- C) the
- D) some

16. There is ____ mirror on the wall.

- A) a
- B) an
- C) some
- D) any

17. ____ there a fridge in the kitchen? Yes, there is.

- A) Is
- B) Are
- C) Do
- D) Does

18. There aren't ____ chairs in the garden.

- A) some
- B) any
- C) a
- D) an

19. My brother and I ____ students.

- A) am
- B) is
- C) are
- D) be

20. This is my house. ____ roof is red.

- A) Its
- B) It's
- C) His
- D) Their

21. I ____ cook dinner in the kitchen every day.

- A) can
- B) cans
- C) canning
- D) is can

22. The stairs are ____ the kitchen and the bedroom.

- A) between
- B) next to
- C) under
- D) in

23. Whose lamp is this? It's ____.

- A) my
- B) mine
- C) I
- D) me

24. There is only one bathroom, but there ____ three bedrooms.

- A) is

- B) are
- C) am
- D) be

25. Look at ____ photos on the wall! They are beautiful.

- A) this
- B) that
- C) these
- D) it

UNIDAD 7

Around Town

Objetivo (MCER A1): ser capaz de comprender y usar expresiones cotidianas relacionadas con los lugares de la ciudad y las direcciones, e interactuar de forma sencilla si el interlocutor habla despacio y con claridad.

Reading: A Walk Through the Old Town

Welcome to our city! Today, we visit the Old Town. It is a beautiful place near the river. You can walk here, or you can take a bus. The walk is not far, so many visitors go on foot.

First, we start at the train station. The station is big and modern. You can buy a ticket at the ticket office, or you can take a taxi from outside the station. Today, we walk, so turn left and walk down Main Street.

Walk straight for two minutes. Then you see a traffic light. Stop at the traffic light. Look left, look right, and cross the street carefully.

Now you are near the old market. The market is open every day, from morning to evening. You can buy fruit, vegetables, and fresh bread here. You can't buy tickets at the market. Walk past the market and turn right onto King's Road.

On King's Road, there is a big bank on the corner. Next to the bank, there is a small, quiet park. The park is a nice place to rest for a while. You can sit on a bench and drink some water. Children can play in the park, but they can't ride bicycles there.

After the park, walk straight again for one block. You can see the old hospital on your left. It is a beautiful building from 1850. Please don't take photos inside the hospital, because it is a working hospital. But you can take photos outside, near the garden.

Close to the hospital, there is a school. It is an old school, but it is still open today. Students go there every morning, from Monday to Friday. After the school, turn left at the corner.

Now you are close to the Old Town Square. This is the heart of the Old Town. You can see an old church and many small shops. There is also a nice cafe with outdoor tables. You can stop here and have a coffee.

From the square, the bus stop is very near, just around the corner. You can take a bus back to the station. The airport bus stop is also here, on the other side of the road. If you want to fly home today, you can take that bus, or you can call a taxi. A taxi is faster, but the bus is cheaper.

Remember these simple tips for your walk. Always carry a map of the town. Don't walk in the road; please walk on the sidewalk. Ask a police officer if you are lost. Most people in the Old Town can speak some English, so you can ask for help.

This walk is not far. It is only two kilometers from the station to the square. You can finish it in about one hour. Wear comfortable shoes and bring some water with you. Bring your camera too, because the Old Town is very photogenic.

We hope you enjoy this walk very much. The Old Town is small, but it has a long history. Every corner has a new surprise for visitors. Come back again soon, and explore some more streets! Enjoy your walk through our beautiful Old Town!

Reading Comprehension – True or False

Read the text again and decide if each statement is true (T) or false (F).

Lee el texto de nuevo y decide si cada afirmación es verdadera (V) o falsa (F).

1. The Old Town is near the river. ____ (T / F)
2. You can buy a ticket at the market. ____ (T / F)
3. There is a small park next to the bank on King's Road. ____ (T / F)
4. Children can ride bicycles in the park. ____ (T / F)
5. The walk from the station to the square is about two kilometers. ____ (T / F)

Reading Comprehension – Multiple Choice

Read each question and choose the correct answer.

Lee cada pregunta y elige la respuesta correcta.

1. Where does the walk start?

- A) At the market
- B) At the train station
- C) At the airport
- D) At the school

2. What can visitors buy at the market?

- A) Tickets for the bus
- B) Fruit, vegetables, and bread
- C) Taxi tickets
- D) Maps of the town

3. What is next to the bank on King's Road?

- A) A school
- B) A hospital
- C) A small park
- D) A train station

4. Why can't visitors take photos inside the hospital?

- A) Photos are too expensive
- B) It is a working hospital
- C) The garden is closed
- D) There are no windows

5. How can visitors travel to the airport?

- A) Only by bicycle
- B) Only on foot
- C) By bus or by taxi
- D) Only by train

Key Vocabulary

High-frequency words and expressions (Oxford 3000, New General Service List and Brown Corpus), filtered by topic relevance and A1 level. Meanings are in the Dictionary at the end of the book.

1–10	11–20	21–30	31–40
1. street	11. bus stop	21. pharmacy	31. train
2. road	12. traffic light	22. supermarket	32. bicycle
3. corner	13. map	23. library	33. motorcycle
4. bank	14. left	24. church	34. driver
5. hospital	15. right	25. square	35. passenger
6. school	16. straight	26. bridge	36. fare
7. market	17. near	27. crossroads	37. timetable
8. park	18. far	28. sidewalk	38. tourist
9. station	19. taxi	29. roundabout	39. guide
10. airport	20. ticket	30. subway	40. signpost

Vocabulary Practice

Choose the correct option to complete each sentence.

Elige la opción correcta para completar cada oración.

1. You buy fruit and vegetables here.

- A) market
- B) hospital
- C) bank
- D) school

2. Doctors and nurses work here.

- A) school
- B) hospital
- C) airport
- D) park

3. You can get money here.

- A) school

- B) market
- C) bank
- D) bus stop

4. Planes leave from here.

- A) station
- B) bus stop
- C) park
- D) airport

5. You wait for a bus here.

- A) bus stop
- B) corner
- C) taxi
- D) traffic light

6. Red means stop, green means go.

- A) map
- B) traffic light
- C) ticket
- D) corner

7. This helps you find streets in a town.

- A) ticket
- B) taxi
- C) map
- D) station

8. Trains arrive and leave from here.

- A) airport
- B) school
- C) market
- D) station

9. The airport is a long way from here. It is very ____.

- A) far
- B) near
- C) left
- D) straight

10. Turn ____, not right, to get to the park.

- A) straight
- B) left
- C) far

D) near

Grammar Focus: Can / can't e imperativos para direcciones

We use can and can't to talk about ability. Can shows what a person is able to do. The form is the same for every person: I can, you can, she can. We don't add -s. For example, "He can speak English." In the negative, we say can't: "He can't speak French."

We also use can and can't for permission. We ask for permission with "Can I...?" We give permission with "You can..." We refuse permission with "You can't..." For example, "Can I park here?" "You can't ride a bicycle in the park."

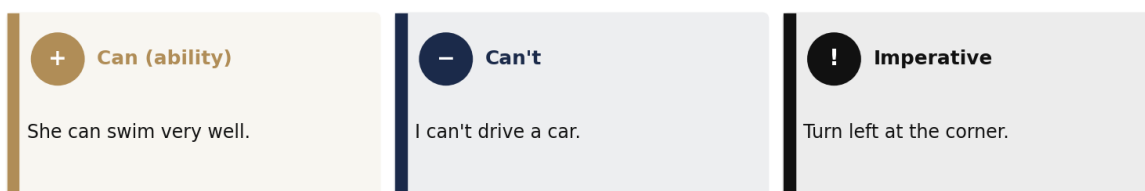
We use imperatives to give directions and instructions. The imperative uses the base verb, with no subject. For example, "Turn left" or "Go straight." For a negative instruction, we use don't before the verb: "Don't cross here." Imperatives are useful for maps, signs, and simple rules.

Figure 7

1. Sentence structure



2. Forms and examples



Reference Table: Can / Can't

Use	Example	Meaning
Ability	She can drive.	She has the skill.
Permission	You can sit here.	It is allowed.
Negative/Question	Can I use this map? / I can't swim.	Asking for permission / no ability

Examples

1. I can speak a little Spanish.
2. She can't drive a car yet.
3. Can you swim very well?
4. Can I sit here, please?
5. Turn right at the corner.
6. Don't walk in the road.

English Usage

Uso práctico del inglés

Learn and practice these useful expressions.

Aprende y practica estas expresiones útiles.

- Excuse me, how can I get to the bank?
Disculpe, ¿cómo llego al banco?
- Go straight and turn left at the corner.
Siga derecho y gire a la izquierda en la esquina.
- Is it far from here? — No, it's very close.
¿Está lejos de aquí? — No, está muy cerca.
- Can you show me on the map?
¿Puede mostrarme en el mapa?

Sample Dialogue

- A: Excuse me, how can I get to the museum?
- B: Go straight and turn right at the traffic light.
- A: Is it far from here?
- B: No, it's very close. It's next to the park.
- A: Thank you very much!

Practice

Choose the best expression for each situation.

Elige la mejor expresión para cada situación.

1. Estás perdido/a y necesitas direcciones al banco. ¿Qué dices?

- A) Is it far from here?
- B) Excuse me, how can I get to the bank?
- C) Go straight.
- D) Turn left.

2. Completa: "Go straight and turn left ____ the corner."

- A) in
- B) on

- C) at
- D) to

3. Alguien pregunta si el lugar está lejos. Está muy cerca. ¿Cuál es la mejor respuesta?

- A) No, it's very close.
- B) Yes, it's very far.
- C) Go straight.
- D) Turn left.

4. No entiendes las direcciones. ¿Qué preguntas?

- A) Is it far from here?
- B) Thank you very much!
- C) Excuse me.
- D) Can you show me on the map?

5. Completa: " ____ me, how can I get to the bank?"

- A) Excuse
- B) Sorry
- C) Please
- D) Thanks

Practice Quiz (25 Questions)

Choose the only correct answer for each question, based on international exams. Answers are in the Answer Key at the end of the book.

Selecciona la única opción correcta para cada pregunta, al estilo de los exámenes TOEFL y Cambridge. Las respuestas están en la sección Answer Key al final del libro.

1. I ____ speak French very well.

- A) can
- B) cans
- C) canning
- D) am can

2. She ____ drive a car. She doesn't have a license.

- A) don't can
- B) can't
- C) not can
- D) cans

3. ____ you swim?

- A) Do can
- B) Are can
- C) Can

D) Cans

4. ____ I open the window, please?

- A) Do
- B) Am
- C) Is
- D) Can

5. ____ left at the traffic light.

- A) Turn
- B) Turning
- C) Turns
- D) To turn

6. ____ cross the street here. It's dangerous.

- A) No
- B) Don't
- C) Not
- D) Doesn't

7. He ____ speak English and Spanish.

- A) cans
- B) is can
- C) can
- D) canes

8. They ____ come to the party tonight.

- A) doesn't can
- B) not can
- C) can't to
- D) can't

9. ____ your seatbelt before you drive.

- A) Wear
- B) Wearing
- C) Wears
- D) To wear

10. ____ be late for the meeting.

- A) No
- B) Don't
- C) Not
- D) Doesn't

11. Stop when the ____ is red.

- A) map
- B) ticket
- C) traffic light
- D) corner

12. I need some money. Where is the nearest ____?

- A) school
- B) hospital
- C) park
- D) bank

13. My friend is sick. She is in the ____.

- A) hospital
- B) market
- C) station
- D) airport

14. You need a ____ to travel by train.

- A) map
- B) ticket
- C) corner
- D) taxi

15. Don't turn. Go ____.

- A) left
- B) right
- C) straight
- D) near

16. The airport is 100 kilometers away. It is very ____.

- A) near
- B) left
- C) straight
- D) far

17. I don't want to walk. Let's take a ____.

- A) taxi
- B) map
- C) ticket
- D) corner

18. The bank is on the ____ of Main Street and King's Road.

- A) map

- B) corner
- C) ticket
- D) station

19. Children play games in the ____.

- A) station
- B) bank
- C) park
- D) hospital

20. Be careful when you cross the ____.

- A) map
- B) ticket
- C) corner
- D) road

21. ____ your sister cook Italian food?

- A) Can
- B) Cans
- C) Does can
- D) Is can

22. You ____ smoke in the hospital.

- A) can
- B) can't
- C) cans
- D) not can

23. ____ right at the bus stop, then go straight.

- A) Turns
- B) Turning
- C) Turn
- D) To turn

24. We wait for the number 10 bus at the ____.

- A) airport
- B) hospital
- C) bank
- D) bus stop

25. ____ park your car near the hospital entrance.

- A) Don't
- B) Not
- C) No

D) Doesn't

UNIDAD 8

Free Time

Objetivo (MCER A1): ser capaz de comprender y usar expresiones cotidianas relacionadas con el tiempo libre y los pasatiempos, e interactuar de forma sencilla si el interlocutor habla despacio y con claridad.

Reading: Weekend Adventures

Free time is important for everyone. Adults need hobbies too, not only children. Busy people work all week, and they need a good hobby. Hobbies help people relax and enjoy life. This text describes five adults and their weekend activities.

Maria is a teacher. She works hard every day at a big school. On Saturdays, she usually swims at the local pool. She swims for exercise and fun. Right now, it is Saturday morning, and Maria is swimming. She is not running today. The water is warm, and she feels relaxed. She loves the water.

Carlos works in an office in the city. He likes music very much. Every weekend, he plays the guitar at home. He practices new songs and sings along. At this moment, Carlos is not playing the guitar. He is watching a concert on television. The concert is very exciting, and the music is loud. His favorite band is playing tonight.

Anna is a university student. She enjoys sports and games with her friends. She plays football with her team on Sundays. Today is Sunday, and Anna is not studying. She is running on the football field. Her team has a match this afternoon. She feels happy and ready. Football is her favorite hobby.

Tom is an engineer. He likes quiet hobbies after a long day at work. He usually reads books in the evening. He also paints pictures on weekends. Right now, Tom is not reading. He is painting a picture of the mountains. He listens to music while he paints. Painting helps him think clearly.

Sofia is a nurse at a big hospital. Her job is difficult, so she needs to relax. She dances every Friday night with her friends. Dancing is her favorite hobby, and it makes her happy. At the moment, Sofia is not dancing. She is at a museum with her sister. They are looking at old paintings together. The museum is quiet and beautiful.

These five people have different hobbies. Some people like sports, and some people like art. Football, swimming, and running are popular sports. Painting, singing, and dancing are popular arts. Everyone needs a hobby, and every hobby is special.

On weekends, many adults watch movies too. A good movie is a nice way to relax after a busy week. Some people go to the cinema with friends, and some people watch movies at home alone. Watching movies with friends is fun, and it does not cost much money.

Free time activities are different for every person, but they have one thing in common. They help people relax and enjoy their lives. Work is important, but free time is important too. A good hobby makes people happier and healthier. It also helps them meet new friends.

What is your hobby? Do you play a sport, or do you prefer quiet activities like reading or painting? Maybe you enjoy music, dancing, or watching movies at the cinema. Every hobby is a good hobby if you enjoy it. Remember to make time for fun every single week.

Reading Comprehension – True or False

Read the text again and decide if each statement is true (T) or false (F).

Lee el texto de nuevo y decide si cada afirmación es verdadera (V) o falsa (F).

1. Maria is swimming right now. ____ (T / F)
2. Carlos is playing the guitar at the moment. ____ (T / F)
3. Anna plays football with her team on Sundays. ____ (T / F)
4. Tom is reading a book right now. ____ (T / F)
5. Sofia dances every Friday night. ____ (T / F)

Reading Comprehension – Multiple Choice

Read each question and choose the correct answer.

Lee cada pregunta y elige la respuesta correcta.

1. What is Maria's job?

- A) Nurse
- B) Teacher
- C) Engineer
- D) Student

2. What is Carlos doing right now?

- A) Playing guitar
- B) Singing
- C) Watching a concert
- D) Reading

3. Why does Anna feel happy?

- A) She is reading
- B) She has a match this afternoon
- C) She is painting
- D) She is dancing

4. What does Tom usually do in the evening?

- A) He paints
- B) He reads books
- C) He sings
- D) He swims

5. Where is Sofia right now?

- A) At the pool
- B) At a concert
- C) At a museum
- D) At home

Key Vocabulary

High-frequency words and expressions (Oxford 3000, New General Service List and Brown Corpus), filtered by topic relevance and A1 level. Meanings are in the Dictionary at the end of the book.

1–10	11–20	21–30	31–40
1. football	11. movie	21. chess	31. party
2. swim	12. concert	22. cards	32. friendly game
3. run	13. museum	23. camping	33. score
4. dance	14. weekend	24. fishing	34. fan
5. sing	15. hobby	25. cycling	35. instrument
6. paint	16. team	26. jogging	36. band
7. read	17. match	27. gym	37. photography
8. watch	18. exercise	28. yoga	38. drawing
9. play	19. relax	29. karaoke	39. board game
10. guitar	20. enjoy	30. festival	40. tournament

Vocabulary Practice

Choose the correct option to complete each sentence.

Elige la opción correcta para completar cada oración.

1. I like to ____ in the swimming pool.

- A) swim
- B) paint
- C) sing
- D) read

2. A place with old paintings and historical objects is a ____.

- A) concert
- B) museum
- C) match
- D) team

3. People play this sport with a ball and two teams of eleven players.

- A) guitar

- B) football
- C) museum
- D) movie

4. Saturday and Sunday together are called the ____.

- A) weekend
- B) match
- C) exercise
- D) hobby

5. An activity you do for fun in your free time is a ____.

- A) team
- B) hobby
- C) concert
- D) movie

6. A group of people who play a sport together is called a ____.

- A) team
- B) museum
- C) hobby
- D) concert

7. A live music show is called a ____.

- A) movie
- B) match
- C) concert
- D) museum

8. Musicians often play the ____ with their hands.

- A) guitar
- B) football
- C) match
- D) movie

9. After work, many people ____ at home and watch TV.

- A) exercise
- B) match
- C) relax
- D) team

10. A football game between two teams is called a ____.

- A) hobby
- B) match
- C) museum

D) concert

Grammar Focus: Presente continuo y su contraste con el presente simple

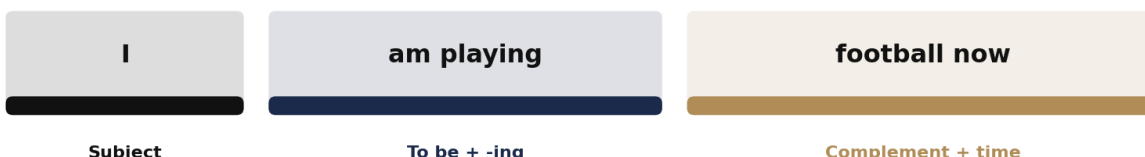
We use the Present Continuous for actions happening now, at this moment. We make it with am, is, or are, plus the main verb and -ing. For example: I am reading, she is running, they are dancing. Use am with I, is with he, she, or it, and are with you, we, or they.

For negative sentences, add not after am, is, or are. For example: She is not swimming. For questions, put am, is, or are before the subject. For example: Are you playing football now? Is he watching a movie?

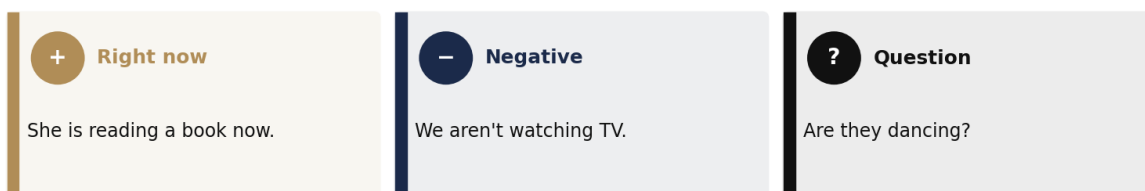
The Present Continuous is different from the Present Simple. We use the Present Simple for habits and routines, things we do every day or every week. We use the Present Continuous for actions happening right now. Compare: She swims every Saturday (a habit) and She is swimming now (right now). Words like usually, every day, and on Sundays go with the Present Simple. Words like now, right now, at the moment, and today go with the Present Continuous.

Figure 8

1. Sentence structure



2. Forms and examples



Reference Table: Present Continuous

Subject	Verb "be" + -ing	Example
I	am playing	I am playing football now.
You	are playing	You are playing guitar now.
He/She/It	is playing	She is playing tennis now.
We	are playing	We are playing a game now.

They	are playing	They are playing in the park now.
------	-------------	-----------------------------------

Examples

1. I am playing football now.
2. She is not swimming today.
3. Are you watching a movie right now?
4. He is singing a song at the moment.
5. They are not dancing at the party.
6. Is Tom painting a picture now?

English Usage

Uso práctico del inglés

Learn and practice these useful expressions.

Aprende y practica estas expresiones útiles.

- What do you do in your free time?
¿Qué haces en tu tiempo libre?
- Would you like to play football on Saturday?
¿Te gustaría jugar fútbol el sábado?
- I'm watching a movie right now. Can I call you later?
Estoy viendo una película ahora. ¿Te llamo luego?
- That sounds like fun!
¡Eso suena divertido!

Sample Dialogue

A: What do you do in your free time?

B: I usually play football with my team. What about you?

A: I like painting and reading. Would you like to go to the museum on Sunday?

B: That sounds like fun! What time?

A: At eleven o'clock.

Practice

Choose the best expression for each situation.

Elige la mejor expresión para cada situación.

1. Un amigo/a te pregunta qué haces en tu tiempo libre. ¿Cuál es la mejor respuesta?

- A) Would you like to play?
- B) I usually play football.
- C) That sounds like fun!
- D) What time?

2. Quieres invitar a un amigo/a a jugar fútbol. ¿Qué dices?

- A) What do you do in your free time?
- B) I'm watching a movie.
- C) Would you like to play football on Saturday?
- D) That sounds like fun!

3. Tu amigo/a sugiere ir al museo. Te gusta la idea. ¿Cuál es la mejor respuesta?

- A) That sounds like fun!
- B) I'm watching a movie now.
- C) Can I call you later?
- D) What do you do in your free time?

4. Completa: "I'm watching a movie right now. Can I call you ____?"

- A) now
- B) always
- C) never
- D) later

5. Completa: "What ____ you do in your free time?"

- A) is
- B) do
- C) does
- D) are

Practice Quiz (25 Questions)

Choose the only correct answer for each question, based on international exams. Answers are in the Answer Key at the end of the book.

Selecciona la única opción correcta para cada pregunta, al estilo de los exámenes TOEFL y Cambridge. Las respuestas están en la sección Answer Key al final del libro.

1. She ____ football every Saturday.

- A) plays
- B) play
- C) is playing
- D) are playing

2. Look! Tom ____ a picture right now.

- A) paints
- B) is painting
- C) paint
- D) are painting

3. ___ you swimming at the moment?

- A) Do
- B) Does
- C) Are
- D) Is

4. I ___ read books in the evening, but now I am watching a movie.

- A) am usually
- B) is usually
- C) are usually
- D) usually

5. My sister ___ the guitar right now.

- A) is playing
- B) play
- C) plays
- D) playing

6. We ___ to the museum every weekend.

- A) goes
- B) go
- C) are going
- D) is going

7. He ___ not dancing at the party now.

- A) am
- B) are
- C) is
- D) do

8. ___ they watching the match now?

- A) Do
- B) Does
- C) Is
- D) Are

9. She ___ her team every Sunday.

- A) helps
- B) is helping
- C) helping
- D) help

10. Right now, the children ___ in the park.

- A) run

- B) are running
- C) runs
- D) is running

11. My hobby ____ singing.

- A) am
- B) are
- C) is
- D) be

12. ____ you like painting?

- A) Are
- B) Is
- C) Does
- D) Do

13. Look at Anna! She ____ a new song.

- A) is singing
- B) sings
- C) sing
- D) are singing

14. We ____ football on Sundays, but today we are not playing.

- A) are playing
- B) usually play
- C) is playing
- D) am playing

15. Carlos ____ the guitar at the moment.

- A) play
- B) plays
- C) is playing
- D) are play

16. My friends and I ____ every day after work.

- A) exercises
- B) is exercising
- C) am exercising
- D) exercise

17. ____ she reading a book right now?

- A) Is
- B) Do
- C) Does

D) Are

18. A ___ is a place where you can see paintings and old objects.

- A) concert
- B) museum
- C) match
- D) team

19. He never ___ swimming; he prefers running.

- A) go
- B) is going
- C) goes
- D) going

20. They ___ a movie at the cinema now.

- A) watch
- B) watches
- C) is watching
- D) are watching

21. My favorite ___ is playing the guitar.

- A) hobby
- B) team
- C) match
- D) museum

22. Sofia ___ not relaxing today; she is working.

- A) do
- B) is
- C) does
- D) are

23. On weekends, I usually ___ with my friends.

- A) relaxes
- B) am relaxing
- C) relax
- D) relaxing

24. Listen! Someone ___ in the next room.

- A) sings
- B) sing
- C) are singing
- D) is singing

25. We really ____ our free time activities.

- A) enjoy
- B) enjoys
- C) is enjoying
- D) am enjoying

UNIDAD 9

Shopping and Clothes

Objetivo (MCER A1): ser capaz de comprender y usar expresiones cotidianas relacionadas con las compras y la ropa, e interactuar de forma sencilla si el interlocutor habla despacio y con claridad.

Reading: The Sunday Market

Every Sunday, Anna goes to the market in her town. The market is near the old church. Many people go there to buy fruit, vegetables, and clothes.

Anna wants to buy some new clothes today. She has a small list. She would like a new shirt, a dress, and some shoes.

First, Anna walks to a clothes shop. A friendly man works there. "Good morning," he says. "How can I help you?"

"I would like to see some shirts, please," Anna says.

The man shows her two shirts. "This one is blue, and that one is white," he says. "The blue shirt is bigger than the white shirt."

Anna wants to try on the blue shirt. She likes the color, but the price is too high. "This shirt is expensive," she says. "Do you have a cheaper one?"

"Yes," the man says. "These ones are on sale. They are cheaper than the other shirts."

Anna tries on a shirt from the sale table. It is a good size, and the price is much better. She would like to buy it.

Next, Anna goes to a different stall. A woman sells dresses and jackets there. Anna sees a nice green dress.

"How much is this dress?" Anna asks.

"It's twenty dollars," the woman says. "It's cheap for a dress like this."

Anna looks at another dress. "This dress is more expensive than that one," she says. "But I like the small buttons on that one."

She decides to buy the green dress. It is not expensive, and the color is beautiful.

After that, Anna wants to buy some shoes. She finds a small shop with many shoes. "I would like a pair of black shoes," she tells the shop assistant.

"What size do you need?" the assistant asks.

"Size seven, please," Anna says.

The assistant brings two pairs. "This pair is leather, and that one is not," he says. "The leather shoes are more expensive, but they are very good."

Anna tries on both pairs. She likes the leather shoes best. They fit well, and they are comfortable.

Outside the shoe shop, Anna meets her friend Maria. Maria is also shopping at the market today. "I would like a new hat," Maria says. "These hats are lovely, but they are more expensive than my old hat." Anna smiles and looks at the hats with her friend. They talk about the market for a few minutes.

Now Anna has a shirt, a dress, and shoes. She wants a hat too, but she doesn't have much money left. She looks at the hats on the table. "These ones are nice," she thinks. "But maybe next Sunday."

At the end, Anna goes to pay. "Do you take cards?" she asks the shop assistant.

"No, sorry. We only take cash here," he says.

Luckily, Anna has enough cash in her bag. She pays for her new clothes and says goodbye.

Anna is happy with her shopping. The market has cheap prices and good things. She thinks the Sunday market is better than the big shops in the city. Next Sunday, she wants to come back for a new hat.

Reading Comprehension – True or False

Read the text again and decide if each statement is true (T) or false (F).

Lee el texto de nuevo y decide si cada afirmación es verdadera (V) o falsa (F).

1. Anna goes to the market every Sunday. ____ (T / F)
2. Anna wants to buy a computer today. ____ (T / F)
3. The blue shirt is bigger than the white shirt. ____ (T / F)
4. Anna pays for her clothes with a card. ____ (T / F)
5. Anna likes the leather shoes best. ____ (T / F)

Reading Comprehension – Multiple Choice

Read each question and choose the correct answer.

Lee cada pregunta y elige la respuesta correcta.

1. Where is the market?

- A) Near the old church
- B) Near the school
- C) Near the river
- D) Near the train station

2. What color shirt does Anna try on first?

- A) White
- B) Blue
- C) Green
- D) Black

3. How much is the green dress?

- A) Ten dollars
- B) Fifteen dollars
- C) Twenty dollars
- D) Thirty dollars

4. What shoe size does Anna want?

- A) Size five
- B) Size six
- C) Size seven
- D) Size eight

5. How does Anna pay for her clothes?

- A) By card
- B) With cash
- C) By phone
- D) With a check

Key Vocabulary

High-frequency words and expressions (Oxford 3000, New General Service List and Brown Corpus), filtered by topic relevance and A1 level. Meanings are in the Dictionary at the end of the book.

1–10	11–20	21–30	31–40
1. shirt	11. shop	21. skirt	31. receipt
2. trousers	12. market	22. sweater	32. discount
3. dress	13. pay	23. coat	33. fitting room
4. shoes	14. cash	24. socks	34. customer
5. jacket	15. card	25. gloves	35. cashier
6. hat	16. try on	26. scarf	36. voucher
7. size	17. color	27. belt	37. refund
8. price	18. small	28. sunglasses	38. brand
9. expensive	19. big	29. jewelry	39. fashion
10. cheap	20. sale	30. purse	40. bargain

Vocabulary Practice

Choose the correct option to complete each sentence.
 Elige la opción correcta para completar cada oración.

1. You wear this on your feet.

- A) shoes

- B) hat
- C) shirt
- D) jacket

2. This word means "not expensive."

- A) big
- B) cheap
- C) small
- D) expensive

3. You wear this on your legs.

- A) trousers
- B) dress
- C) hat
- D) shirt

4. This is a place with many small stalls, often outside.

- A) shop
- B) market
- C) hospital
- D) school

5. Before you buy clothes, you can do this in the shop.

- A) pay
- B) try on
- C) sell
- D) sale

6. This is money in notes and coins, not a card.

- A) cash
- B) price
- C) size
- D) color

7. This word tells you how much something costs.

- A) size
- B) price
- C) color
- D) sale

8. When clothes are cheaper than usual, the shop has a...

- A) size
- B) card
- C) sale

D) price

9. You wear this over your shirt, especially outside.

- A) jacket
- B) shoes
- C) trousers
- D) dress

10. This word describes something that costs a lot of money.

- A) cheap
- B) small
- C) big
- D) expensive

Grammar Focus: Would like / want, comparativos básicos

We use "want" to talk about things we need or wish for. "I want a new shirt" is correct, but it is not very polite. In shops, we usually use "would like" to ask for things in a polite way. "I would like a coffee, please" sounds more polite than "I want a coffee." We often shorten "would" to 'd, so "I would like" becomes "I'd like."

We use "would like" with a noun or with "to" plus a verb. For example: "I would like a dress" or "I would like to try on this shirt." The question form is "Would you like...?" We answer with "Yes, please" or "No, thank you." We still use "want" with friends and family, but "would like" is better with shop assistants and new people.

We use comparative adjectives to compare two things. For short adjectives, we add -er: cheap becomes cheaper, and small becomes smaller. For short adjectives that end in one vowel and one consonant, we double the last letter: big becomes bigger. For longer adjectives, we put "more" before the adjective instead of adding -er: expensive becomes more expensive. We use "than" after the comparative: "This hat is cheaper than that one."

Figure 9

1. Sentence structure



2. Forms and examples

 Would like I'd like a coffee, please.	 Comparative -er This hat is bigger.	 More + adjective It's more expensive.
---	---	---

Reference Table: Comparative adjectives

Adjective	Comparative form	Example
cheap	cheaper	This hat is cheaper than that one.
big	bigger	This jacket is bigger than that jacket. (double the last letter)
small	smaller	These shoes are smaller than those shoes.
expensive	more expensive	This dress is more expensive than that dress. (use "more" with longer adjectives)

Examples

1. I would like a new jacket, please.
2. She wants to try on the red dress.
3. Would you like some help with your size?
4. This shirt is cheaper than that shirt.
5. These shoes are bigger than those shoes.
6. I'd like this one, not that one.

English Usage

Uso práctico del inglés

Learn and practice these useful expressions.

Aprende y practica estas expresiones útiles.

- Can I try this on, please?

¿Puedo probarme esto, por favor?

- How much is it? — It's twenty dollars.

¿Cuánto cuesta? — Cuesta veinte dólares.

- Do you have this in a smaller size?

¿Tiene esto en una talla más pequeña?

- I'll take it.

Me lo llevo.

Sample Dialogue

A: Can I help you?

B: Yes, please. Can I try this shirt on?

A: Of course. The fitting room is over there.

B: Thank you. How much is it?

A: It's fifteen dollars.

B: Great, I'll take it.

Practice

Choose the best expression for each situation.

Elige la mejor expresión para cada situación.

1. Quieres probarte una camisa. ¿Qué dices?

- A) Can I try this on, please?
- B) How much is it?
- C) I'll take it.
- D) Do you have a smaller size?

2. Decides comprar el artículo. ¿Qué dices?

- A) Can I try this on?
- B) How much is it?
- C) I'll take it.
- D) Do you have this in a smaller size?

3. Completa: "Do you have this ____ a smaller size?"

- A) at
- B) in
- C) on
- D) for

4. Quieres saber el precio. ¿Qué preguntas?

- A) Can I try this on?
- B) I'll take it.
- C) Do you have this in red?

D) How much is it?

5. Completa: "Can I ____ this on, please?"

- A) try
- B) trying
- C) tries
- D) to try

Practice Quiz (25 Questions)

Choose the only correct answer for each question, based on international exams. Answers are in the Answer Key at the end of the book.

Selecciona la única opción correcta para cada pregunta, al estilo de los exámenes TOEFL y Cambridge. Las respuestas están en la sección Answer Key al final del libro.

1. ____ you like a coffee?

- A) Do
- B) Would
- C) Are
- D) Have

2. I ____ like a new shirt, please.

- A) am
- B) would
- C) do
- D) is

3. She ____ to buy some shoes today.

- A) want
- B) wants
- C) wanting
- D) wanted

4. This dress is ____ than that dress.

- A) expensive
- B) expensiver
- C) more expensive
- D) most expensive

5. My shoes are ____ than your shoes.

- A) bigger
- B) more big
- C) biggest
- D) big

6. This hat is ____ than that hat.

- A) cheaper
- B) more cheap
- C) cheapest
- D) cheaply

7. ____ shirt is nice. I like the color.

- A) This
- B) These
- C) Those
- D) That one

8. I don't like these shoes. I like ____ ones.

- A) this
- B) that
- C) those
- D) it

9. ____ like some help with the size?

- A) Would you
- B) Do you
- C) Are you
- D) Have you

10. He would like ____ a new jacket.

- A) buy
- B) buys
- C) to buy
- D) buying

11. We ____ like two coffees, please.

- A) would
- B) do
- C) are
- D) have

12. This shop is ____ than that shop.

- A) small
- B) smaller
- C) smallest
- D) more small

13. I want ____ a red dress.

- A) try on
- B) to try on
- C) trying on
- D) tries on

14. "Would you like tea or coffee?" "I ____ like tea, please."

- A) am
- B) would
- C) do
- D) will

15. There ____ many shops at the market.

- A) is
- B) are
- C) am
- D) be

16. Anna ____ a big bag for her shopping.

- A) have
- B) has
- C) haves
- D) having

17. The market ____ open on Sundays.

- A) is
- B) are
- C) am
- D) be

18. ____ shoes are these? They are mine.

- A) Who
- B) What
- C) Whose
- D) Which

19. I ____ speak English a little.

- A) can
- B) cans
- C) canning
- D) am can

20. The shop is ____ the market and the church.

- A) in
- B) on

- C) between
- D) under

21. How ____ is this dress?

- A) much
- B) many
- C) price
- D) big

22. This jacket is nice, but ____ one is cheaper.

- A) this
- B) that
- C) these
- D) those

23. I don't have a card. I only have ____.

- A) cash
- B) price
- C) size
- D) sale

24. The shirt was expensive, ____ she didn't buy it.

- A) and
- B) but
- C) so
- D) or

25. These trousers are nice, but ____ are more expensive.

- A) this one
- B) that one
- C) these ones
- D) those ones

UNIDAD 10

Weather and Holidays

Objetivo (MCER A1): ser capaz de comprender y usar expresiones cotidianas relacionadas con el clima y las vacaciones, e interactuar de forma sencilla si el interlocutor habla despacio y con claridad.

Reading: Last Summer's Trip

Last summer, I traveled to the coast with my family. It was a wonderful trip. We packed our bags early and traveled by car for three hours. We arrived at a small beach town near the mountains, and the weather was hot and sunny every day.

On the first day, it was very hot and sunny. We swam in the sea and relaxed on the beach. My sister was happy because the water was warm. We walked along the beach and collected shells. In the evening, we cooked fresh fish and enjoyed a quiet dinner together. It was a perfect summer day.

On the second day, the weather changed. It was cloudy and windy in the morning, so we didn't go to the beach. Instead, we traveled to a small mountain village. The village was beautiful, but it was cold there. We wore warm jackets and drank hot tea in a cozy little cafe. The people in the village were very friendly, and they smiled at every visitor.

Later that week, we traveled to a bigger town. We stayed in a small hotel near the center. The hotel was clean and comfortable, and the staff was friendly. Every morning, we walked to a cafe and enjoyed a big breakfast together. We usually ordered bread, eggs, and fresh fruit.

One afternoon, it rained a lot. It was rainy and grey outside, so we stayed inside. My brother was bored, but we played cards and watched an old movie. We laughed a lot, and it was a fun afternoon after all. Sometimes a rainy day can still be a good day.

We also visited a famous market in the town. The market was busy and colorful. I bought a nice souvenir for my mother, and my father took many photos of the old streets. My sister tried some local sweets and loved them. We wanted to remember every moment of our special holiday.

Yesterday, I looked at all our photos again. Last week, I showed them to my friends, and they loved the beach photos. Last year, we also traveled together, but the weather was different. It was rainy and cold that year, not sunny and hot like this year.

On our last day, we packed our bags and said goodbye to the beach. We were a little sad, but we were also happy. It was an amazing summer holiday, and we enjoyed every single day. We talked and laughed during the whole trip home.

Now we are planning our next trip. In spring, we usually visit our grandparents, and in autumn, we stay at home and relax. But next winter, we want to travel to the mountains and see the snow. We know it will be cold, so we will bring warm clothes and warm boots. A winter holiday is different from a summer one, but it can be just as fun and exciting.

Reading Comprehension – True or False

Read the text again and decide if each statement is true (T) or false (F).

Lee el texto de nuevo y decide si cada afirmación es verdadera (V) o falsa (F).

1. The family traveled to the coast last summer. ____ (T / F)
2. It rained every day during the trip. ____ (T / F)
3. On the second day, they visited a mountain village because it was cloudy and windy. ____ (T / F)
4. The family didn't visit a market during the trip. ____ (T / F)
5. Last year's weather was different from this year's weather. ____ (T / F)

Reading Comprehension – Multiple Choice

Read each question and choose the correct answer.

Lee cada pregunta y elige la respuesta correcta.

1. What was the weather like on the first day of the trip?

- A) Cold and rainy
- B) Hot and sunny
- C) Cloudy and windy
- D) Snowy and cold

2. Why didn't the family go to the beach on the second day?

- A) Because it was too hot
- B) Because they were tired
- C) Because it was cloudy and windy
- D) Because the beach was closed

3. What did the family do on the rainy afternoon?

- A) They went swimming
- B) They played cards and watched a movie
- C) They visited the mountain village
- D) They went to the market

4. What did the father do at the market?

- A) He bought souvenirs
- B) He took photos
- C) He drank tea
- D) He read a book

5. How was the weather last year, compared to this year?

- A) It was hotter last year
- B) It was the same
- C) It was rainy and cold last year
- D) It was windier this year

Key Vocabulary

High-frequency words and expressions (Oxford 3000, New General Service List and Brown Corpus), filtered by topic relevance and A1 level. Meanings are in the Dictionary at the end of the book.

1–10	11–20	21–30	31–40
1. sunny	11. autumn	21. forecast	31. vacation
2. rainy	12. beach	22. temperature	32. campsite
3. cloudy	13. mountain	23. degree	33. tent
4. windy	14. holiday	24. storm	34. sunscreen
5. hot	15. trip	25. fog	35. postcard
6. cold	16. yesterday	26. ice	36. luggage
7. snow	17. last week	27. humid	37. passport
8. summer	18. last year	28. freezing	38. flight
9. winter	19. photo	29. boiling	39. itinerary
10. spring	20. souvenir	30. season	40. memory

Vocabulary Practice

Choose the correct option to complete each sentence.

Elige la opción correcta para completar cada oración.

1. Which word describes weather with a lot of sun?

- A) sunny
- B) rainy
- C) cloudy
- D) windy

2. What do you call white, cold weather that falls in winter?

- A) rain
- B) snow
- C) sun
- D) wind

3. Which season comes after spring?

- A) winter
- B) autumn
- C) summer
- D) yesterday

4. What is a small object you buy to remember a trip?

- A) souvenir
- B) photo
- C) hotel
- D) beach

5. Where do people go to swim in the sea?

- A) mountain
- B) beach
- C) village
- D) market

6. What is a high, rocky place, often covered in snow?

- A) beach
- B) mountain
- C) valley
- D) river

7. Which word means "a journey for pleasure"?

- A) trip
- B) work
- C) school
- D) job

8. Which word means the opposite of "hot"?

- A) sunny
- B) windy
- C) cold
- D) rainy

9. What do you call time away from work or school, often for travel?

- A) holiday
- B) morning
- C) breakfast
- D) meeting

10. Which word describes weather with a lot of wind?

- A) rainy
- B) windy
- C) snowy
- D) sunny

Grammar Focus: Pasado simple del verbo to be (was/were) e introducción a verbos regulares (-ed)

We use "was" and "were" to talk about the past. "Was" goes with I, he, she, and it. "Were" goes with you, we, and they. For example: "I was tired" and "They were happy." For negatives, we say "wasn't" or "weren't," like "It wasn't cold." For questions, we put "Was" or "Were" first, like "Were you at the beach?"

We also use regular past simple verbs to talk about finished actions. Most regular verbs add "-ed" at the end. "Visit" becomes "visited," and "travel" becomes "traveled." We use these verbs for actions that happened before now, for example yesterday, last week, or last year. For negatives, we use "didn't" plus the base verb, like "We didn't stay."

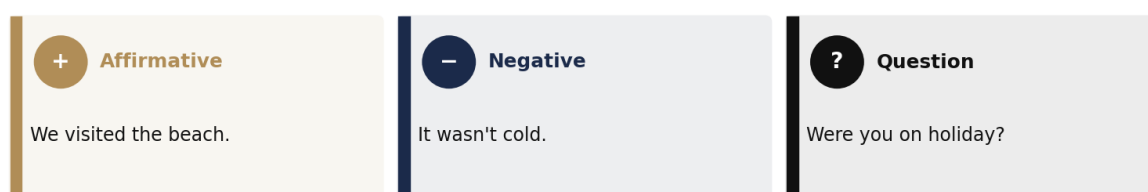
Connectors join ideas in a sentence. We use "and" to add information, "but" to show contrast, "because" to give a reason, and "so" to show a result. For example: "It was cold, so we wore jackets" or "We swam, but it started to rain."

Figure 10

1. Sentence structure



2. Forms and examples



Reference Table: Past Simple of "to be"

Subject	Was/Were	Example
I	was	I was in Peru last year.
You	were	You were at the beach yesterday.
He/She/It	was	It was hot and sunny.
We	were	We were happy on our trip.
They	were	They were tired after the flight.

Examples

1. I was happy on my holiday.
2. They were tired after the trip.
3. We visited a small beach town last summer.
4. She enjoyed the mountain village very much.
5. It was rainy, so we stayed inside.
6. We wanted to swim, but the water was cold.

English Usage

Uso práctico del inglés

Learn and practice these useful expressions.

Aprende y practica estas expresiones útiles.

- What's the weather like today? — It's sunny and warm.
¿Cómo está el clima hoy? — Está soleado y cálido.
- How was your holiday? — It was great!
¿Cómo estuvieron tus vacaciones? — ¡Estuvieron geniales!
- Did you have a good time? — Yes, we did.
¿La pasaste bien? — Sí, la pasamos bien.
- We visited the beach last summer.
Visitamos la playa el verano pasado.

Sample Dialogue

A: How was your holiday?

B: It was great! We visited the beach and the mountains.

A: Wow! What was the weather like?

B: It was sunny every day. Did you have a good time last weekend?

A: Yes, I did. It was relaxing.

Practice

Choose the best expression for each situation.

Elige la mejor expresión para cada situación.

1. Alguien pregunta sobre el clima de hoy. Está soleado y cálido. ¿Cuál es la mejor respuesta?

- A) It was great!
- B) We visited the beach.
- C) It's sunny and warm.
- D) Did you have a good time?

2. Un amigo/a pregunta sobre tus vacaciones. Fueron maravillosas. ¿Cuál es la mejor respuesta?

- A) It was great!
- B) It's sunny today.
- C) We visited the beach last summer.
- D) What's the weather like?

3. Completa: "Did you have a good time? — Yes, we ____."

- A) do
- B) does
- C) doing
- D) did

4. Quieres saber cómo está el clima. ¿Qué preguntas?

- A) How was your holiday?
- B) What's the weather like today?
- C) Did you have a good time?
- D) We visited the beach.

5. Completa: "We ____ the beach last summer."

- A) visited
- B) visit
- C) visiting
- D) visits

Practice Quiz (25 Questions)

Choose the only correct answer for each question, based on international exams. Answers are in the Answer Key at the end of the book.

Selecciona la única opción correcta para cada pregunta, al estilo de los exámenes TOEFL y Cambridge. Las respuestas están en la sección Answer Key al final del libro.

1. Yesterday, I ____ very tired.

- A) am
- B) is
- C) was
- D) were

2. They ____ at the beach last week.

- A) was
- B) were
- C) is
- D) are

3. We ____ our holiday photos yesterday.

- A) look

- B) looks
- C) looked
- D) looking

4. She ____ the mountains last summer.

- A) visit
- B) visits
- C) visited
- D) visiting

5. It was cold, ____ we wore jackets.

- A) but
- B) so
- C) because
- D) and

6. We stayed inside ____ it was rainy.

- A) so
- B) because
- C) but
- D) and

7. The weather was sunny, ____ hot.

- A) but
- B) so
- C) and
- D) because

8. I wanted to swim, ____ the water was cold.

- A) and
- B) so
- C) but
- D) because

9. ____ you at the hotel last night?

- A) Was
- B) Were
- C) Are
- D) Is

10. He ____ his holiday very much.

- A) enjoy
- B) enjoys
- C) enjoyed

D) enjoying

11. Last year, the weather ____ very different.

- A) is
- B) are
- C) was
- D) were

12. We ____ in a small hotel near the beach.

- A) stay
- B) stays
- C) stayed
- D) staying

13. My brother ____ bored, so we played cards.

- A) was
- B) were
- C) is
- D) are

14. In ____, the weather is usually hot and sunny.

- A) winter
- B) summer
- C) snow
- D) rain

15. In ____, the weather is often cold, and it sometimes snows.

- A) summer
- B) spring
- C) winter
- D) autumn

16. We walked on the ____ and collected shells.

- A) mountain
- B) beach
- C) market
- D) village

17. The sky was full of clouds. It was ____.

- A) sunny
- B) cloudy
- C) windy
- D) rainy

18. There was a strong wind all day. It was ____.

- A) windy
- B) sunny
- C) cloudy
- D) hot

19. I ____ my parents a letter last week.

- A) mail
- B) mails
- C) mailed
- D) mailing

20. We ____ the market and bought some souvenirs.

- A) visit
- B) visits
- C) visited
- D) visiting

21. It ____ very hot yesterday afternoon.

- A) is
- B) are
- C) was
- D) were

22. My parents ____ happy about the trip.

- A) was
- B) were
- C) is
- D) am

23. We packed our bags ____ we didn't want to be late.

- A) but
- B) because
- C) so
- D) and

24. The beach was beautiful, ____ the water was very cold.

- A) so
- B) because
- C) but
- D) and

25. Last summer, we ____ to the coast for our holiday.

- A) travel

- B) travels
- C) traveled
- D) traveling

Answer Key

A continuación se presentan las respuestas correctas de todos los ejercicios de comprensión de lectura, vocabulario, English Usage y cuestionarios de práctica de cada unidad.

Unidad 1: Hello, World!

True/False: 1. V 2. F 3. V 4. F 5. V

Reading Comprehension (multiple choice): 1. B 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. C

Vocabulary: 1. B 2. C 3. A 4. A 5. C 6. B 7. C 8. B 9. C 10. B

English Usage – Practice: 1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. C

Practice Quiz: 1. B 2. B 3. C 4. C 5. A 6. C 7. A 8. B 9. B 10. C 11. B 12. A 13. A

14. B 15. B 16. B 17. C 18. C 19. B 20. B 21. C 22. C 23. A 24. B 25. B

Unidad 2: My Family

True/False: 1. V 2. F 3. V 4. F 5. V

Reading Comprehension (multiple choice): 1. C 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. C

Vocabulary: 1. B 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. B 7. C 8. A 9. B 10. A

English Usage – Practice: 1. D 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. D

Practice Quiz: 1. A 2. B 3. B 4. B 5. C 6. A 7. C 8. B 9. B 10. A 11. A 12. B 13. C

14. B 15. B 16. B 17. C 18. C 19. B 20. A 21. B 22. B 23. A 24. A 25. D

Unidad 3: Things Around Me

True/False: 1. V 2. F 3. V 4. F 5. V

Reading Comprehension (multiple choice): 1. B 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. B

Vocabulary: 1. A 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. A 9. B 10. A

English Usage – Practice: 1. B 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. B

Practice Quiz: 1. A 2. D 3. A 4. D 5. A 6. A 7. B 8. B 9. A 10. B 11. A 12. B 13. C

14. A 15. A 16. A 17. B 18. A 19. B 20. A 21. B 22. B 23. A 24. B 25. B

Unidad 4: My Daily Routine

True/False: 1. V 2. F 3. V 4. F 5. V

Reading Comprehension (multiple choice): 1. B 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. D

Vocabulary: 1. B 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. C 7. C 8. A 9. C 10. D

English Usage – Practice: 1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. A

Practice Quiz: 1. B 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. C 6. C 7. A 8. A 9. B 10. B 11. C 12. B 13. B

14. C 15. D 16. A 17. A 18. A 19. D 20. B 21. B 22. B 23. A 24. D 25. B

Unidad 5: Food and Drink

True/False: 1. V 2. F 3. V 4. F 5. V

Reading Comprehension (multiple choice): 1. B 2. C 3. D 4. C 5. B

Vocabulary: 1. B 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. B 6. C 7. C 8. A 9. B 10. B

English Usage – Practice: 1. C 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. B

Practice Quiz: 1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. D 9. A 10. B 11. C 12. D 13. A

14. B 15. C 16. D 17. A 18. B 19. C 20. D 21. A 22. B 23. C 24. D 25. A

Unidad 6: My House

True/False: 1. V 2. F 3. V 4. F 5. V

Reading Comprehension (multiple choice): 1. B 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. B

Vocabulary: 1. B 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. A 6. A 7. B 8. A 9. B 10. B

English Usage – Practice: 1. D 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. A

Practice Quiz: 1. A 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. A 7. A 8. B 9. B 10. A 11. A 12. B 13. B

14. A 15. B 16. A 17. A 18. B 19. C 20. A 21. A 22. A 23. B 24. B 25. C

Unidad 7: Around Town

True/False: 1. V 2. F 3. V 4. F 5. V

Reading Comprehension (multiple choice): 1. B 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. C

Vocabulary: 1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. D 9. A 10. B

English Usage – Practice: 1. B 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. A

Practice Quiz: 1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. D 9. A 10. B 11. C 12. D 13. A

14. B 15. C 16. D 17. A 18. B 19. C 20. D 21. A 22. B 23. C 24. D 25. A

Unidad 8: Free Time

True/False: 1. V 2. F 3. V 4. F 5. V

Reading Comprehension (multiple choice): 1. B 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. C

Vocabulary: 1. A 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. B 6. A 7. C 8. A 9. C 10. B

English Usage – Practice: 1. B 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. B

Practice Quiz: 1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. D 9. A 10. B 11. C 12. D 13. A

14. B 15. C 16. D 17. A 18. B 19. C 20. D 21. A 22. B 23. C 24. D 25. A

Unidad 9: Shopping and Clothes

True/False: 1. V 2. F 3. V 4. F 5. V

Reading Comprehension (multiple choice): 1. A 2. B 3. C 4. C 5. B

Vocabulary: 1. A 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. B 6. A 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. D

English Usage – Practice: 1. A 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. A

Practice Quiz: 1. B 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. A 6. A 7. A 8. C 9. A 10. C 11. A 12. B 13. B

14. B 15. B 16. B 17. A 18. C 19. A 20. C 21. A 22. B 23. A 24. C 25. D

Unidad 10: Weather and Holidays

True/False: 1. V 2. F 3. V 4. F 5. V

Reading Comprehension (multiple choice): 1. B 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. C

Vocabulary: 1. A 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. B 7. A 8. C 9. A 10. B

English Usage – Practice: 1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. A

Practice Quiz: 1. C 2. B 3. C 4. C 5. B 6. B 7. C 8. C 9. B 10. C 11. C 12. C 13. A

14. B 15. C 16. B 17. B 18. A 19. C 20. C 21. C 22. B 23. B 24. C 25. C

Dictionary

Significado de todas las palabras y expresiones clave del libro, organizadas por unidad.

Unit 1: Hello, World!

Word / expression	Meaning	Word / expression	Meaning
address	dirección	language	idioma
afternoon	tarde	last name	apellido
age	edad	married	casado/a
birthday	cumpleaños	maybe	tal vez / quizás
bye	chao / adiós (informal)	meet	conocer / encontrarse con
city	ciudad	mobile phone	teléfono celular
country	país	morning	mañana
e-mail	correo electrónico	name	nombre
evening	noche (atardecer)	nationality	nacionalidad
excuse me	disculpe	nice	agradable / simpático
first name	nombre de pila	no	no
friend	amigo/a	phone number	número de teléfono
good afternoon	buenas tardes	please	por favor
good evening	buenas noches (al llegar)	single	soltero/a
good morning	buenos días	sorry	lo siento / perdón
good night	buenas noches (al despedirse)	student	estudiante
goodbye	adiós	teacher	profesor(a)
hello	hola	thank you / thanks	gracias
hi	hola (informal)	welcome	bienvenido/a
job	trabajo / empleo	yes	sí

Unit 2: My Family

Word / expression	Meaning	Word / expression	Meaning
adopt	adoptar	love	amor / querer
adult	adulto	married	casado/a
aunt	tía	mother	madre
baby	bebé	nephew	sobrino

brother	hermano	niece	sobrina
children	niños / hijos	parents	padres
cousin	primo/a	pregnant	embarazada
daughter	hija	relative	pariente
divorced	divorciado/a	single	soltero/a
elderly	anciano / mayor	sister	hermana
engaged	comprometido/a	son	hijo
family	familia	stepfather	padraastro
father	padre	stepmother	madrastra
granddaughter	nieta	teenager	adolescente
grandfather	abuelo	twins	gemelos / mellizos
grandmother	abuela	uncle	tío
grandparents	abuelos	widow	viuda
grandson	nieto	widower	viudo
husband	esposo	wife	esposa
kid	niño/a (informal)	young	joven

Unit 3: Things Around Me

Word / expression	Meaning	Word / expression	Meaning
backpack	mochila	laptop	computadora portátil
bag	bolsa / mochila	lightbulb	bombilla / foco
battery	pila / batería	marker	marcador
board	pizarra	mug	taza
book	libro	notebook	cuaderno
bookshelf	estantería	pen	bolígrafo
bottle	botella	pencil	lápiz
calendar	calendario	phone	teléfono
chair	silla	poster	póster / afiche
charger	cargador	printer	impresora
clock	reloj (de pared)	remote control	control remoto
color	color	ruler	regla
computer	computadora	scissors	tijeras
door	puerta	table	mesa

eraser	borrador	trash can	basurero
floor	piso / suelo	umbrella	paraguas
folder	carpeta	wall	pared
glue	pegamento	wallet	billetera
headphones	audífonos	whiteboard	pizarra blanca
key	llave	window	ventana

Unit 4: My Daily Routine

Word / expression	Meaning	Word / expression	Meaning
alarm clock	despertador	leave	salir / irse
always	siempre	lunch	almuerzo
appointment	cita	lunch break	hora de almuerzo
arrive	llegar	never	nunca
breakfast	desayuno	o'clock	en punto
brush teeth	cepillarse los dientes	relax	relajarse
check email	revisar el correo	routine	rutina
clean	limpiar	schedule	horario
commute	trasladarse (al trabajo)	shower	ducha
cook	cocinar	sleep	dormir
dinner	cena	sometimes	a veces
early	temprano	start	empezar
finish	terminar	study	estudiar
get dressed	vestirse	take a break	tomar un descanso
get up	levantarse	take a nap	tomar una siesta
go for a walk	dar un paseo	tidy up	ordenar
go to bed	irse a la cama	usually	usualmente
half past	y media	wake up	despertarse
homework	tarea	weekday	día de la semana (laborable)
late	tarde	work	trabajar / trabajo

Unit 5: Food and Drink

Word / expression	Meaning	Word / expression	Meaning
apple	manzana	menu	menú

beer	cerveza	milk	leche
bill	cuenta	order	pedir / orden
bread	pan	plate	plato
cheese	queso	restaurant	restaurante
chicken	pollo	rice	arroz
coffee	café	salad	ensalada
cup	taza	salt	sal
delicious	delicioso	sandwich	sándwich
dessert	postre	snack	bocadillo / refrigerio
egg	huevo	soup	sopa
fish	pescado	spicy	picante
fork	tenedor	spoon	cuchara
fresh	fresco	sugar	azúcar
fruit	fruta	sweet	dulce
glass	vaso	tea	té
hungry	hambriento / con hambre	vegetable	verdura
juice	jugo	waiter	mesero
knife	cuchillo	water	agua
meat	carne	wine	vino

Unit 6: My House

Word / expression	Meaning	Word / expression	Meaning
apartment	apartamento	lamp	lámpara
balcony	balcón	landlord	arrendador / casero
bathroom	baño	living room	sala
bed	cama	lock	cerradura
bedroom	dormitorio	mirror	espejo
carpet	alfombra	neighbor	vecino/a
ceiling	techo (interior)	oven	horno
closet	armario	rent	alquiler / alquilar
corridor	pasillo	roof	techo
curtain	cortina	room	habitación / cuarto
doorbell	timbre	shelf	estante

driveway	entrada para autos	sink	fregadero / lavamanos
elevator	ascensor	sofa	sofá
fence	cerca	stairs	escaleras
fridge	refrigerador	stove	estufa
furniture	muebles	tenant	inquilino
garage	garaje	wall	pared
garden	jardín	wardrobe	ropero
house	casa	washing machine	lavadora
kitchen	cocina	yard	patio

Unit 7: Around Town

Word / expression	Meaning	Word / expression	Meaning
airport	aeropuerto	passenger	pasajero
bank	banco	pharmacy	farmacia
bicycle	bicicleta	right	derecha
bridge	puente	road	carretera / camino
bus stop	parada de autobús	roundabout	rotonda
church	iglesia	school	escuela
corner	esquina	sidewalk	acera
crossroads	cruce / intersección	signpost	señal / poste indicador
driver	conductor	square	plaza
far	lejos	station	estación
fare	tarifa	straight	derecho / recto
guide	guía	street	calle
hospital	hospital	subway	metro
left	izquierda	supermarket	supermercado
library	biblioteca	taxi	taxi
map	mapa	ticket	boleto
market	mercado	timetable	horario
motorcycle	motocicleta	tourist	turista
near	cerca	traffic light	semáforo
park	parque	train	tren

Unit 8: Free Time

Word / expression	Meaning	Word / expression	Meaning
band	banda	jogging	trotar
board game	juego de mesa	karaoke	karaoke
camping	acampar	match	partido
cards	cartas / naipes	movie	película
chess	ajedrez	museum	museo
concert	concierto	paint	pintar
cycling	ciclismo	party	fiesta
dance	bailar	photography	fotografía
drawing	dibujo	play	jugar
enjoy	disfrutar	read	leer
exercise	ejercicio / ejercitarse	relax	relajarse
fan	aficionado / fan	run	correr
festival	festival	score	marcador / anotar
fishing	pescar	sing	cantar
football	fútbol	swim	nadar
friendly game	partido amistoso	team	equipo
guitar	guitarra	tournament	torneo
gym	gimnasio	watch	ver / mirar
hobby	pasatiempo	weekend	fin de semana
instrument	instrumento	yoga	yoga

Unit 9: Shopping and Clothes

Word / expression	Meaning	Word / expression	Meaning
bargain	ganga	market	mercado
belt	cinturón	pay	pagar
big	grande	price	precio
brand	marca	purse	bolso / monedero
card	tarjeta	receipt	recibo
cash	efectivo	refund	reembolso
cashier	cajero/a	sale	oferta / rebaja
cheap	barato	scarf	bufanda

coat	abrigo	shirt	camisa
color	color	shoes	zapatos
customer	cliente	shop	tienda
discount	descuento	size	talla
dress	vestido	skirt	falda
expensive	caro	small	pequeño
fashion	moda	socks	calcetines
fitting room	probador	sunglasses	gafas de sol
gloves	guantes	sweater	suéter
hat	sombrero / gorro	trousers	pantalones
jacket	chaqueta	try on	probarse
jewelry	joyería	voucher	vale / cupón

Unit 10: Weather and Holidays

Word / expression	Meaning	Word / expression	Meaning
autumn	otoño	mountain	montaña
beach	playa	passport	pasaporte
boiling	hirviendo / muy caliente	photo	foto
campsite	campamento	postcard	postal
cloudy	nublado	rainy	lluvioso
cold	frío	season	estación (del año)
degree	grado	snow	nieve
flight	vuelo	souvenir	recuerdo / souvenir
fog	niebla	spring	primavera
forecast	pronóstico	storm	tormenta
freezing	congelado / helado	summer	verano
holiday	vacaciones / día festivo	sunny	soleado
hot	caluroso / caliente	sunscreen	protector solar
humid	húmedo	temperature	temperatura
ice	hielo	tent	tienda de campaña / carpa
itinerary	itinerario	trip	viaje
last week	la semana pasada	vacation	vacaciones
last year	el año pasado	windy	ventoso

luggage	equipaje	winter	invierno
memory	recuerdo / memoria	yesterday	ayer

Bibliografía

Council of Europe. (2001). Common European Framework of Reference for Languages: Learning, Teaching, Assessment (CEFR). Cambridge University Press.

Council of Europe. (2020). Common European Framework of Reference for Languages: Learning, Teaching, Assessment – Companion Volume. Council of Europe Publishing.

Oxford University Press. (2024). The Oxford 3000 and Oxford 5000 word lists. Oxford Learner's Dictionaries.
<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/about/wordlists/oxford3000-5000>

Browne, C. (2013). The New General Service List (NGSL). <https://www.newgeneralservicelist.com>

West, M. (1953). A General Service List of English Words. Longman, Green and Co.

Kučera, H., & Francis, W. N. (1967). Computational Analysis of Present-Day American English (Brown Corpus). Brown University Press.

Richmond ELT. (2023). Colecciones de inglés general — referencia estructural consultada para el diseño de unidades.

Oxford University Press ELT. (2023). Colecciones de inglés general — referencia estructural consultada para el diseño de unidades.

Pearson English. (2023). Colecciones de inglés general — referencia estructural consultada para el diseño de unidades.

Educational Testing Service (ETS). Formato de referencia para preguntas de opción múltiple del examen TOEFL.

Cambridge Assessment English. Formato de referencia para preguntas de opción múltiple de los exámenes Cambridge English Qualifications.

Créditos

Institución: UIIX — Universidad de Investigación e Innovación de México.

Elaboración y coordinación académica: Dr. Cristian F. Torres Salvador, UIIX.

Serie: Textos de inglés como lengua extranjera MCER — Niveles A1, A2, B1, B2, C1 y C2.

Versión: 1 (agosto de 2026).

© 2026 UIIX. Todos los derechos reservados.

Este material ha sido elaborado para uso educativo de UIIX en sus recursos de preparación para el examen de inglés como lengua extranjera. Queda prohibida su reproducción total o parcial con fines comerciales sin autorización expresa de UIIX.

Nota de elaboración: los contenidos de lectura, vocabulario y ejercicios fueron desarrollados con apoyo de inteligencia artificial (Claude, Anthropic) bajo la dirección, curación pedagógica y revisión del equipo académico de UIIX.