**ARTICLES**

**(27th May class)**

* **a/an:** un una. Se usa en singular.

**a** book: un libro.

**a** teacher: un-a profesor- profesora.

**a** student: un estudiante, etc.

**a** university: una universidad (antes de “u” y “eu” cuando suenan como “you”)

**a** European country: un país europeo.

**a** unit: una unidad

Se usa “**an**” cuando la palabra que le sigue comienza con vocal o sonido

vocal.

**an** umbrela.

**an** apple .

**an** airport.

**an** hour

**an** honest man

**an** actor, etc.

* **the**: el, la, los, las. Se usa cuando se trata de algo o alguien que hayamos mencionado anteriormente, por ejemplo:

There are two teachers in the classroom. **The** two teachers aren’t from Argentina. They’re from Brazil. (Hay 2 profesores en el salón. Los 2 profesores no son de Argentina. Son de Brasil)

         Este artículo se puede usar con sustantivos en singular y plural. (podrán

         ver en las actividades más adelante)

**Nota**: No se usa ARTÍCULOS con los sustantivos en plural para referirnos a personas o cosas en GENERAL.

Example: *Computers* are electronic machines. (las computadoras son máquinas electrónicas)

*Discos, pubs, cinemas and theatres* are closed. (las discos, bares, cines y teatros están cerrados)

No se usa ARTÍCULOS delante de sustantivos abstractos.

*“Gravity* is the force of attraction between masses”. (la gravedad es la fuerza de atracción entre las masas)

*“What’s the difference between jealousy and envy?” (¿Cuál es la diferencia entre los celos y la envidia?”)*

**RELATIVE CLAUSES**

**Relative pronouns** are used to make definitions.

* **WHICH** is used for things.
* **WHO** is used for people.
* **THAT** can replace WHICH or WHO.

**Relative Pronouns** relate two pieces of information (Los pronombres relativos relacionan 2 informaciones)

Example: Computers are electronic machines. They process information.

* **Relative Clause**: Computers are electronic machines **that / which** process information. (Las computadoras son máquinas electrónicas que procesan información)

* Usando “**which / that or who”,** de dos oraciones, hacemos una. Es decir, al usar los pronombres relativos (who, that, which), debemos omitir el punto y el pronombre correspondiente, en este caso “they”.

Example: John is a web designer. He designs web pages. (two sentences)

* **Relative Clause**: John is a web designer **who / that** designs web pages. **(**en este caso omitimos el he**)**

**More examples of Relative Clauses**

1- Who is that woman **who / that** is standing near the door? (¿Quién es esa mujer que está parada cerca de la puerta?)

2- I work for a company **that / which** makes software. (Trabajo para una compañía que hace software)

3- Who was the girl **who / that** was here a minute ago? (¿Quién era esa chica que estaba aquí hace un minuto?)

4- A mouse is a device **which / that** controls the cursor. (Un mouse es un dispositivo que controla el cursor)

5- An insulator is a material **which / that** does not support current flow. (Un aislante es un material que no tolera/ soporta el flujo de corriente.)

**A C T I V I T I E S**

**Task 1: Choose the correct form:**

1. The hydrogen / Hydrogen is lighter than the atmosphere / atmosphere.
2. Windows are made of the glass / glass.
3. Many people say they are interested in the nature / nature and the environment.
4. We’re studying the grammar / a grammar of the English / English.
5. Most experts agree that ice / the ice at the North and South Pole is melting.
6. The global warming / Global warming is causing a rise in temperature.
7. Scientists / The scientists have discovered a new galaxy / the new galaxy.

**Task 2**: **Complete the description of a TV advert with: a/an/the. (activity 5b book-page 23)** (Complete la descripción de un aviso televisivo con: a-an-the)

There’s 1)..............funny advert on 2)..........TV at the moment. This is what happens. 3).........honest-looking man and 4).........beautiful woman are getting married. 5).............woman is wearing 6)..........expensive wedding dress. 7)..........man looks very happy. At the last minute, however, 8)...........woman runs away and 9)........man is very surprised. Then we see why. Outside, 10)........car is waiting for 11).........woman. We realise that 12).........woman loves 13).........car more than she loves 14)..........man!

**Task 3**:  **Join these pairs of sentences. Activity 7, book, page 25.** (Una estos pares de oraciones)

1- Politicians are very important people. Politicians make the laws in a country.

**Relative Clause**: ………………………………………………………

2- The United Nations is a global organization. The United Nations tried to solve world problems.

**Relative Clause**: ……………………………………………………………

3- Nelson Mandela was a great leader. He made his country a fairer place.

**Relative Clause**: …………………………………………………………

**Task 4**: **Match the** **two parts of the definitions. Use “who/ that or which/that” to make Relative Clauses. Activity 8, book, page 25.** (Una las dos partes de las definiciones. Use “who/that o which/that” para formar Oraciones relativas)

1- A journalist is someone……………

2- OneWorld is a company……………

3- Global is an adjective………………

a- means “international” or “all over the world”.

b- writes stories for television and newspapers.

c- provides news about the developing world.

**Task 5: Join each pair or sentences together to make one sentence (a relative clause), using “who or which”.** (junte cada par de oraciones para hacer una (oración relativa), usando “who” o “which”, como en los ejemplos)

1. This is the woman. She gave me my first job.

***This is the woman who gave me my first job. (Relative Clause)***

1. The meal was delicious. Ben cooked it.

***The meal which Ben cooked was delicious***. ***(Relative Clause)***

1. He picked up the book. It was on the desk.
2. She’s the woman. She telephoned the police.
3. He’s the person. He wanted to buy your house.
4. He threw out the computer. It never worked properly.
5. We’re looking for the ball. We were playing with it.
6. I’m going to speak to the mechanic. He repaired my car.

**Task 6**: **Complete the sentences with “who” or “which”**.

1. A person………………..doesn’t have a mobile phone is hard to contact.
2. An mp3 player……………has a 40GB memory is more expensive than one with a 20GB memory.
3. E-mails…………..advertise things are called “spam”.
4. A subject………..you might like is Information technology.
5. Someone……………is scared of technology is called a “technophobe”.

* **Send the complete work to be checked by email to** [**lorenzoncristina@gmail.com**](mailto:lorenzoncristina@gmail.com)
* **Deadline: 3rd June, 2021**