



5TH GRADE ENGLISH CLASS

How do we express UNIT 3



How do we express

Cómo nos expresamos

Humans transmit the value of their culture through different expressions.

Los seres humanos transmiten el valor de su cultura a través de diferentes expresiones.

Vocabulary

English	Español
Culture	Cultura
Expression	Expresión
Emotions	Emociones
Art	Arte
Communication	Comunicación
Signs	Símbolos
Music	Música
Creativity	Creatividad

More Vocabulary



Dance
Bailar

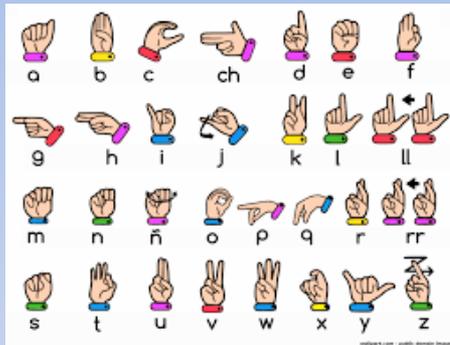


Sing
Cantar

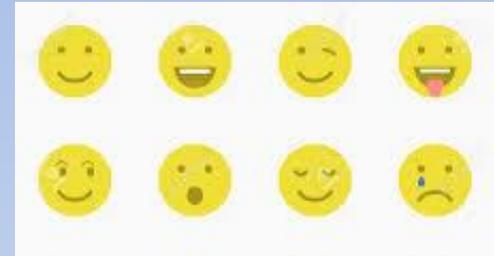


Paint
Pintar

More Vocabulary



Sign Language
Lenguaje de señas



Emotions
Emociones



Musical instruments
Instrumentos musicales

Future Tense

Affirmative sentences:

Grammar

Subject + **Verb “To Be”** + **going** + infinitive
(to + main verb)

Example (with verb RUN)

I	am	going	to run
She	is	going	to run
They	are	going	to run

Future Tense

Negative sentences:

Grammar

Subject + **Verb “To Be”** + not + **going** + infinitive
(to + main verb)

Example (with verb RUN)

I	am	not	going	to run
She	is	not	going	to run
They	are	not	going	to run

REMEMBER

Grammar: Past Tense



Regular verb

We add *-ed*

For example:

- * Walk → Walked
- * Use → Used
- * Brush → Brushed
- * Play → Played
- * Study → Studied

Irregular verb

The spelling change

For example:

- * Do → Did
- * Go → Went
- * Drive → Drove
- * Wear → Wore

REMEMBER

Past Tense: Regular verbs

Present Tense	Past Tense
Use	Used
Talk	Talked
Walk	Walked
Play	Played
Study	Studied
Chat	Chatted
Brush	Brushed
Travel	Travelled

REMEMBER

Past Tense: Irregular verbs

Present Tense	Past Tense
Do	Did
Go	Went
Run	Ran
Swim	Swam
See	Saw
Wear	Wore
Drive	Drove
Eat	Ate
Ride	Rode

Sequencers and Conjunctions

We use sequencers to show the order of events. *Usamos los secuenciadores para demostrar el orden de los eventos.*

First, she took a bath.
Then she ate breakfast.
Next, she took pictures.
After that, she ate dinner.
Finally, she went to bed.

Primero, ella tomó una baño
Luego ella comió el desayuno.
Después, ella tomó fotos.
Después de eso, ella cenó.
Finalmente, ella fue a la cama.

We use conjunctions to join two words, phrases or clauses together to make one long sentence. *Usamos las conjunciones para unir dos palabras, frases o cláusulas juntas para hacer una oración larga.*

We use **AND** to combine similar ideas
We use **BUT** to show contrast idea
We use **BECAUSE** to explain the reason for something.

Usamos **Y** para combinar ideas similares.
Usamos **PERO** para contrastar una idea.
Usamos **PORQUE** para explicar la razón de algo.

I ate chicken, French fries **and** salad
I had a competition, **but** I couldn't play
I bought a book **because** I like reading.

I didn't go swimming,
but I went hiking

They won **and** hit a
lot of home runs

