

UNIT 3

- **To have got**
- **Numbers**
- **Days of the week**
- **Months of the year**
- **Can**
- **Colours**
- **Saxon Genitive**
- **Countable and Uncountable nouns**
- **A/An/Some**
- **Any**

VERB TO HAVE GOT: HABER O TENER

AFIRMATIVE	INTERROGATIVE	NEGATIVE
I have got(I've got)	Have I got?	I haven't got
You have got(You've got)	Have you got?	You haven't got
He has got (He's got)	Has he got?	He hasn't got
She has got(She's got)	Has she got?	She hasn't got
It has got (It's got)	Has it got?	It hasn't got
We have got (We've got)	Have we got?	We haven't got
You have got (You've got)	Have you got?	You haven't got
They have got (They've got)	Have they got?	They haven't got

1. WRITE POSSITIVE, NEGATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

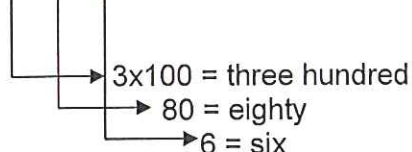
	<i>Ellen</i>	<i>Peter</i>	<i>Ann</i>	<i>David</i>
A car	YES	NO	NO	YES
A dog	?	YES	?	NO
A computer	NO	NO	NO	?
A guitar	YES	?	YES	NO
A brother	NO	NO	NO	?

<i>ELLEN</i>	<i>PETER</i>	<i>ANN</i>	<i>DAVID</i>

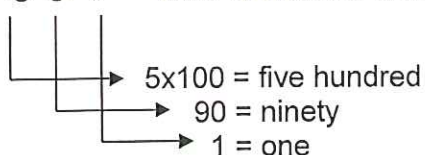
- Los números en inglés se escriben igual que en español. Se van escribiendo ordenadamente, según se vayan leyendo.

EJEMPLOS

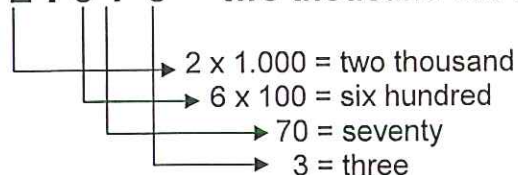
3 8 6 = three hundred eighty-six



5 9 1 = five hundred ninety-one



2 . 6 7 3 = two thousand six hundred seventy-three

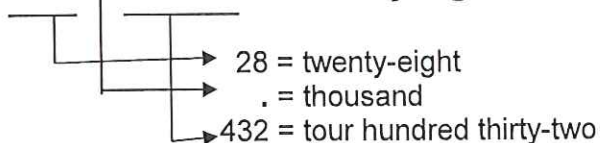


- Cuando los números van aumentando de tamaño, entonces existe un pequeño truco para escribirlos sin confundirnos, y éste es el siguiente.

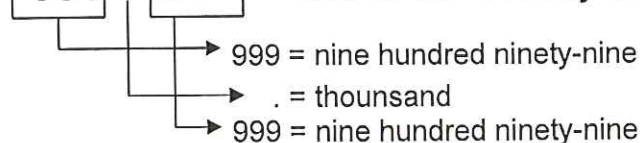
Consiste en dividir el número en tres partes:

- ⇒ La primera, antes de las unidades, las decenas o las centenas de millar (es decir antes del MIL)
- ⇒ La segunda parte, es la que tenemos que fragmentar el número, es el MIL.
- ⇒ La tercera es la parte que nos queda por escribir.

| 28 | . | 4 3 2 | = twenty-eight thousand four hundred thirty-two



| 999 | . | 999 | = nine hundred ninety-nine thousand nine hundred ninety-nine



Millares

Los millares se escriben con una coma, no con un punto como en castellano.

1,000 - *a/one thousand*

1,113 - *a/one thousand one hundred and thirteen*

2,364 - *two thousand three hundred and sixty-four* (*thousand* va en singular)

5,256 - *five thousand two hundred and fifty-six*

7,481 - *seven thousand four hundred and eighty-one*

9,999 - *nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine*

Millones

Con los millones también se utilizan comas y no puntos.

1,000,000 - *a/one million*

2,543,225 - *two million five hundred and forty-three thousand, two hundred and twenty-five*

ORDINALES

Nos tenemos que saber de memoria las cuatro primeras terminaciones. A partir de aquí, hacemos combinaciones:

1 - *first* (1st es la forma abreviada)

2 - *second* (2nd)

3 - *third* (3rd)

4 - *fourth* (4th)

5 - *fifth* (5th)

6 - *sixth* (6th)

7 - *seventh* (7th)

8 - *eighth* (8th)

9 - *ninth* (9th)

10 - *tenth* (10th)

11 - *eleventh* (11th)

12 - *twelfth* (12th)

13 - *thirteenth* (13th)

14 - *fourteenth* (14th)

15 - *fifteenth* (15th)

16 - *sixteenth* (16th)

17 - *seventeenth* (17th)

18 - *eighteenth* (18th)

19 - *nineteenth* (19th)

20 - *twentieth* (20th)

21st - *twenty-first*

30th - *thirtieth*

40th - *fortieth*

50th - *fiftieth*

60th - *sixtieth*

70th - *seventieth*

80th - *eightieth*

90th - *ninetieth*

23rd - *twenty-third*

34th - *thirty-fourth*

42nd - *forty-second*

51st - *fifty-first*

63rd - *sixty-third*

72nd - *seventy-second*

84th - *eighty-fourth*

91st - *ninety-first*

25th - *twenty-fifth*

37th - *thirty-seventh*

46th - *forty-sixth*

58th - *fifty-eighth*

69th - *sixty-ninth*

77th - *seventy-seventh*

88th - *eighty-eighth*

99th - *ninety-ninth*

100th - *hundredth*

200th - *two hundredth*

300th - *three hundredth*

400th - *four hundredth*

500th - *five hundredth*

600th - *six hundredth*

700th - *seven hundredth*

101st - *hundred and first*

202nd - *two hundred and second*

303rd - *three hundred and third*

404th - *four hundred and fourth*

505th - *five hundred and fifth*

606th - *six hundred and sixth*

707th - *seven hundred and seventh*

115th - *hundred and fifteenth*

260th - *two hundred and sixtieth*

312th - *three hundred and twelfth*

465th - *four hundred and sixty-fifth*

509th - *five hundred and ninth*

611th - *six hundred and eleventh*

750th - *seven hundred and fiftieth*

800th - *eight hundredth* 808th - *eight hundred and eighth* 870th - *eight hundred and seventieth*
 900th - *nine hundredth* 909th - *nine hundred and ninth* 999th - *nine hundred and ninety-ninth*

1,000th - *thousandth* 1,543rd - *one thousand five hundred and forty-third*
 2,000th - *two thousandth* 2,002nd - *two thousand second*

NÚMEROS ROMANOS

En inglés los números romanos solo se usan para reyes y papas. No se emplean para los siglos.

Queen Mary I (la Reina María I)

Pope John xxiii (el Papa Juan xxiii)

¡Atención!

19th century (el siglo xix)

21st century (el siglo xxi)

FECHAS

En inglés se usan los ordinales para decir el número del día.

25th December (25 de diciembre)

3rd February (3 de febrero)

1st May (1 de mayo)

Con los años sucede lo siguiente:

a) Hasta el año 1000 se lee la cifra entera.

354 - *three hundred and fifty-four*

708 - *seven hundred and eight*

b) A partir del 1000 se leen de dos en dos cifras.

1396 - *thirteen ninety-six*

1564 - *fifteen sixty-four*

1825 - *eighteen twenty-five*

1933 - *nineteen thirty-three*

c) Cuando hay ceros, escribimos:

1205 - *twelve hundred and five**

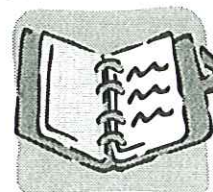
1800 - *eighteen hundred*

1903 - *nineteen hundred and three**

2002 - *two thousand and two*

DAYS OF THE WEEK

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday



What's your favourite day of the week?

<i>Days of the week</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Time</i>
MONDAY	Maths	9:30
TUESDAY	Geography	10:15
WEDNESDAY	Science	11:45
THURSDAY	Computers	13:00
FRIDAY	English	8:00
SATURDAY	Tennis	10:50

1. NUMBERS:

- 137
- 25.268
- 40.624
- 520
- 832
- 1.453
- 525

2. TELL YOUR PARTNER A NUMBER:

-
-
-
-
-
-

MONTHS OF THE YEAR

January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September,
October, November, December

What's your favourite month?.....

CAN: PODER

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I can	Can I?	I can't
You can	Can You?	You can't
He can	Can He?	He can't
She can	Can she?	She can't
It can	Can It?	It can't
We can	Can we?	We can't
You can	Can you?	You can't
they can	Can they?	They can't

EXERCISES

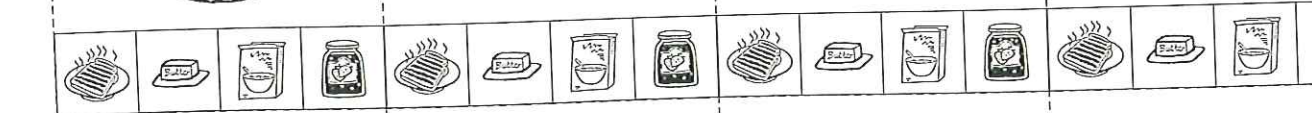
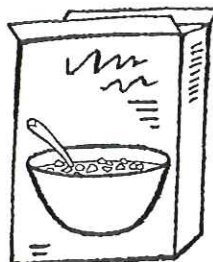
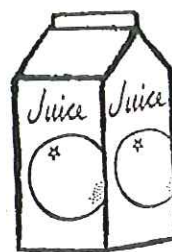
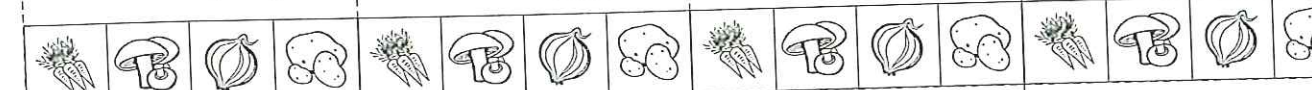
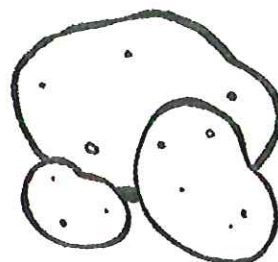
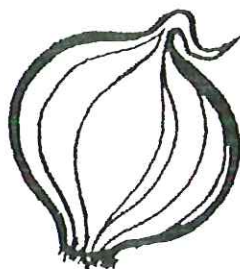
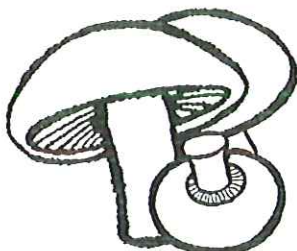
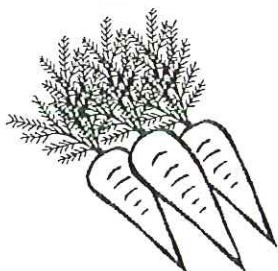
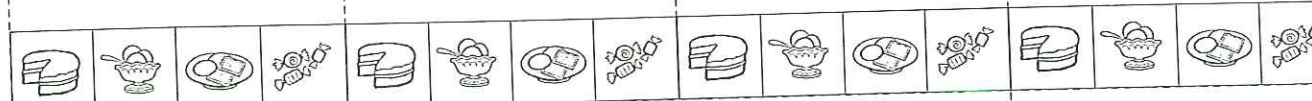
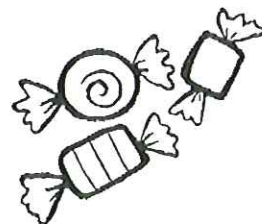
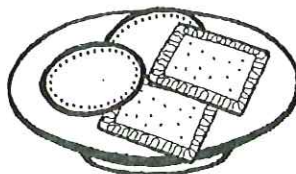
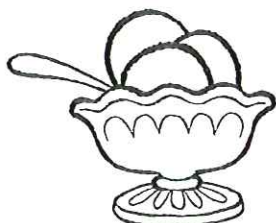
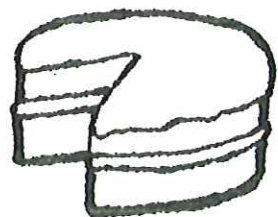
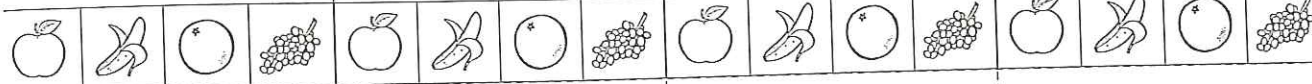
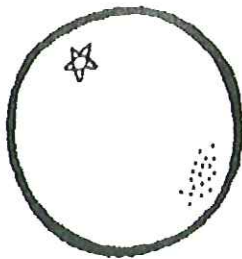
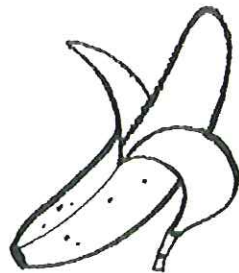
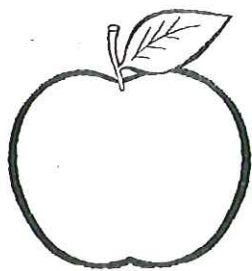
	DRIVE	DANCE	PLAY TENNIS	SING
LAURA	YES	YES	NO	YES
JOHN	YES	NO	YES	NO
PAUL	YES	NO	YES	YES

- Laura drive
- John drive
- Paul drive
-
-
-
-
-

- Laura
- John
- Paul
-
-
-
-
-

COLOURS:

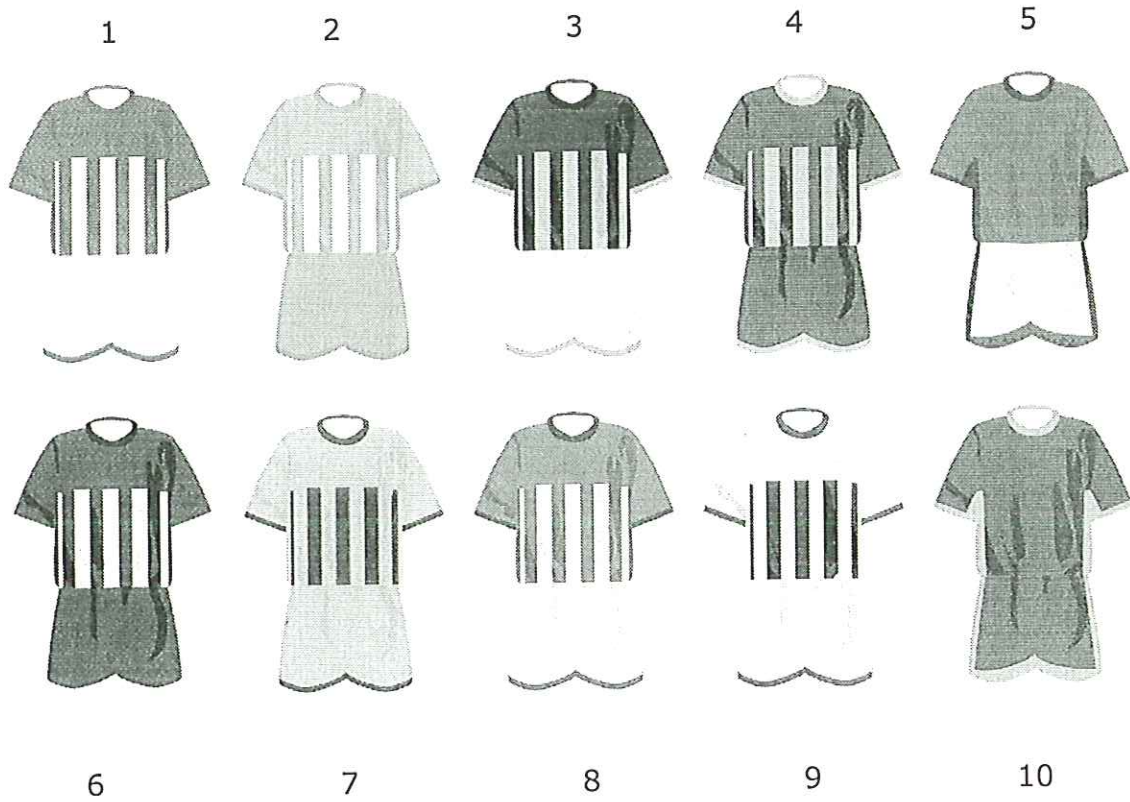
BLACK	YELLOW	PURPLE	ORANGE	GREY	BROWN	LIGHT
GREEN	PINK	RED	WHITE	BLUE		DARK



EXERCISES:

What colour is it? It is

What colour is number 4? It is



SAXON GENITIVE

- Usamos el apóstrofo (**'s**) para hablar sobre posesiones, solo lo utilizamos para las personas y animales pero no para las cosas.
- Añadimos (**'s**) detrás de los nombres en singular, e.g.
Where is **Tom's** car?
- Con nombres en plural añadimos solamente (**'**) e.g.
This is the **girls'** bedroom
- Para las cosas usamos **of**, e.g.
The end of the film



Nicola
an English teacher



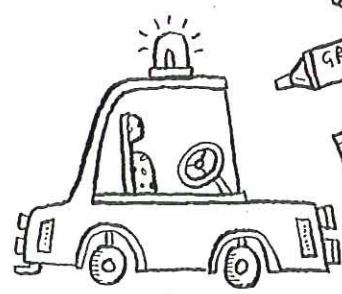
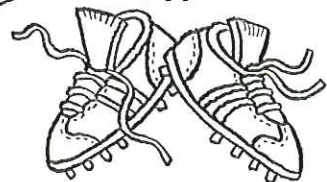
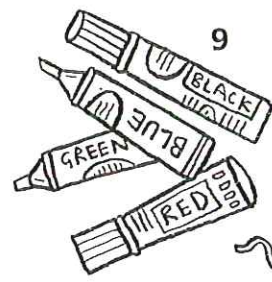
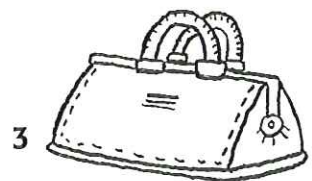
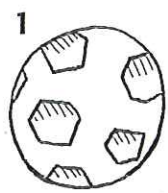
Luke
a footballer



Fiona
a doctor



Matt
a music student



a Look at objects 1–12. Whose are they?
Write ten more sentences.

- 1 It's Luke's football.
- 2 They're Matt's books.
- 3 _____.
- 4 _____.
- 5 _____.
- 6 _____.
- 7 _____.
- 8 _____.
- 9 _____.
- 10 _____.
- 11 _____.
- 12 _____.

b Cover the sentences. Test a partner.
A *Whose is this?*
B *It's Luke's football. Whose are these?*
A *They're Matt's books.*

COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

- Un nombre puede ser contable o incontable.
- Los nombres contables pueden ser singular o plural. Se pueden contar
e.g. Car-cars, house-houses, hat-hats, One car, Two cars
- Los nombres incontables no pueden ser contados, por lo tanto no pueden ir en plural, e.g. water, salt, Money, coffee, cheese, rice...

EXERCISE:

- Write these nouns in the chart countable or uncountable:
 - umbrella, cup, tea, paper, bread, milk, music, oil, water, party, food, island, job, class, book, pencil, computer, meat, watch, hand, camera, city

COUNTABLE	UNCOUNTABLE

A/AN SOME

- Nosotros usamos **a/an** antes de los nombres en singular, recuerda que ponemos **a** delante de las palabras que empiezan por consonante:
a car, a glass, a boy , pero si empiezan por vocal siempre escribiremos **an**, an apple, an umbrella

a+consonante
an+vocal

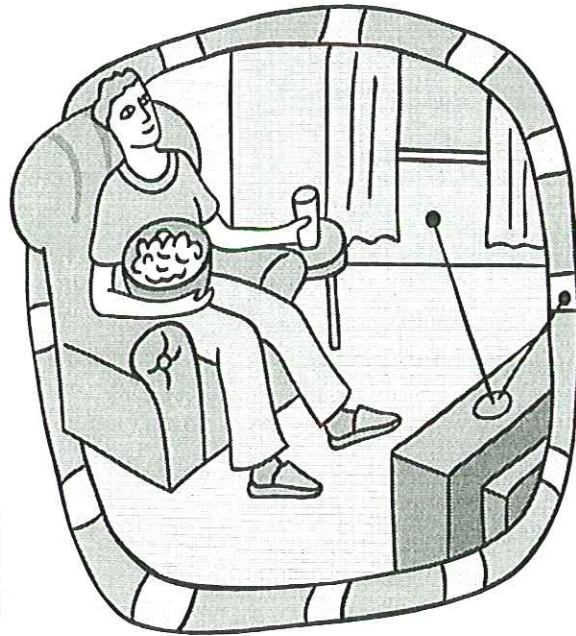
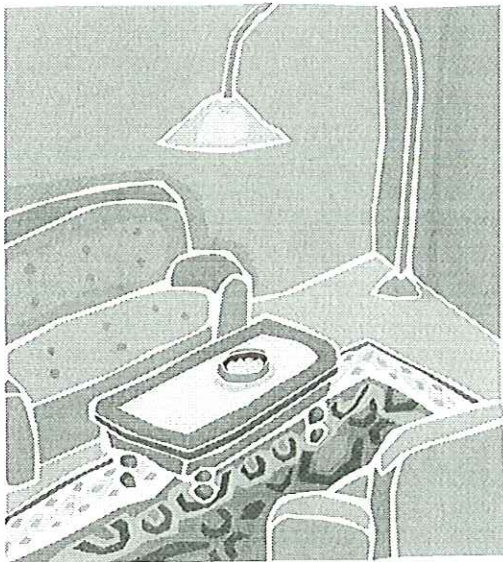
- Usaremos **some**, delante de las palabras en plural y también delante de los nombres incontables

Some+plural
Some+ nombres incontables

EXERCISES

Write **a/an** or **some** before these nouns:

- newspaper, bread, coffee,shoes
- house, apples, chicken, money
- letters, news, music, air
-garden, advice, girl, schools
- hairdresser, actor,lawyer,doctors
- engineers, students,journalist, Nurse



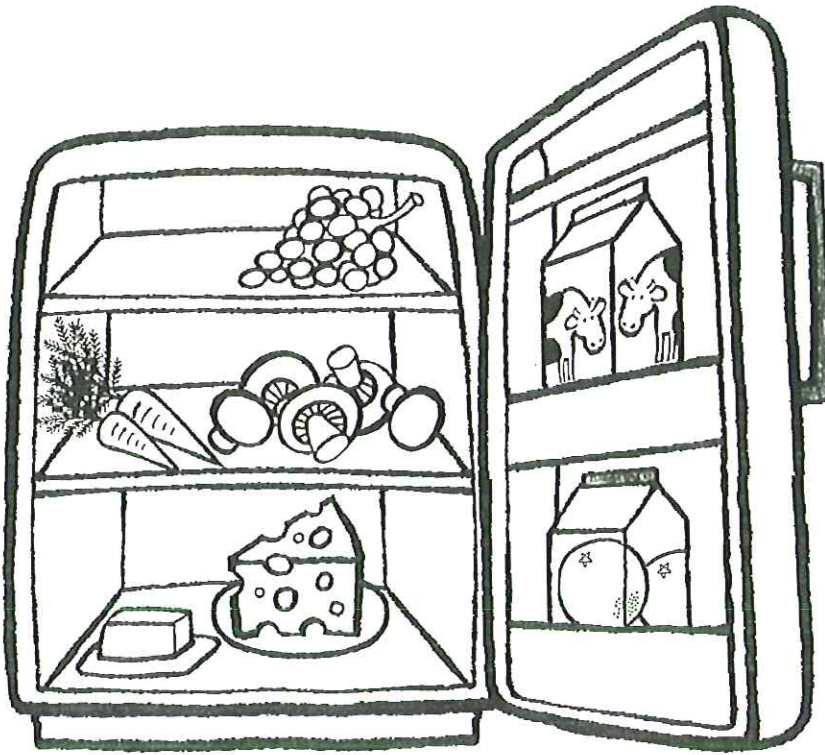
EXERCISE:

Write the objects that you can see in the pictures:

-
-
-
-
-
-

7. WRITE A/AN + TO BE INTO THE GAPS

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|
| - I | (doctor) | He | (electrician) |
| - It | (cat) | She | (secretary) |
| - They | (doctors) | We | (students) |
| - You | (engineer) | They | (teachers) |
| - We | (friends) | He | (pilot) |
| -She | (receptionist) | It | (apple) |



a Write the questions and short answers.

- | | | |
|-------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 eggs | <u>Are there any eggs?</u> | <u>No, there aren't.</u> |
| 2 butter | _____? | _____. |
| 3 mushrooms | _____? | _____. |
| 4 beer | _____? | _____. |
| 5 cheese | _____? | _____. |
| 6 lettuce | _____? | _____. |
| 7 carrots | _____? | _____. |

b Write or sentences with *a/an, some, or any*.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 bread. | <u>There isn't any bread.</u> |
| 2 onions | _____. |
| 3 milk | _____. |
| 4 orange juice | _____. |
| 5 bananas | _____. |
| 6 grapes | _____. |
| 7 meat | _____. |

c Test your memory. Cover the sentences. Look at the picture and say what there is and isn't in the fridge.

UNIT 4

- **Present Simple Affirmative**
- **Present Simple Negative**
- **Present Simple Interrogative**
- **Adverbs of frequency**
- **Question Words**
- **Conversation**
- **Quicktest 3**

PRESENT SIMPLE

El *present simple* se utiliza:

- para expresar acciones habituales o que hacemos normalmente.
John goes to school every day. (John va al colegio todos los días.)
- para expresar verdades universales o hechos que siempre tienen lugar.
It's cold in winter. (Hace frío en invierno.)
- **¡Atención!** No lo usamos para acciones que están ocurriendo en el momento de hablar aunque en castellano sí se haga.

ESTRUCTURA

Afirmativa

Sujeto + verbo (3.^a pers. singular *s* o *es*) + complementos

Peter works in the garden. (Peter trabaja en el jardín.)

We speak English. (Hablamos inglés.)

Negativa

Sujeto + *don't* (= *do not*) / *doesn't* (= *does not*) + verbo (sin *s* o *es*) + complementos

Peter doesn't work in the garden. (Peter no trabaja en el jardín.)

We don't speak English. (No hablamos inglés.)

Interrogativa

(Partícula interrogativa) + *do* / *does* + sujeto + verbo (sin *s* o *es*) + complementos + ?

Where do you play? (¿Dónde juegas?)

Does he work? (¿Trabaja?)

TO SING

AFIRMATIVA	NEGATIVA		INTERROGATIVA
	Forma completa	Forma contraída	
I sing.	I do not sing.	I don't sing.	(Where) do I sing?
You sing.	You do not sing.	You don't sing.	(Where) do you sing?
He sings.	He does not sing.	He doesn't sing.	(Where) does he sing?
She sings.	She does not sing.	She doesn't sing.	(Where) does she sing?
It sings.	It does not sing.	It doesn't sing.	(Where) does it sing?
We sing.	We do not sing.	We don't sing.	(Where) do we sing?
You sing.	You do not sing.	You don't sing.	(Where) do you sing?
They sing.	They do not sing.	They don't sing.	(Where) do they sing?

¡Atención! En afirmativa, solo la tercera persona del singular lleva *s*.

En la negativa, la tercera persona del singular lleva *doesn't* y las otras *don't*.

En la interrogativa, la tercera persona del singular se forma con *does* y el verbo pierde la *s*, y las demás personas llevan *do*.

TO GO

AFIRMATIVA	NEGATIVA		INTERROGATIVA
	Forma completa	Forma contraída	
I go.	I do not go.	I don't go.	(Where) do I go?
You go.	You do not go.	You don't go.	(Where) do you go?
He goes.	He does not go.	He doesn't go.	(Where) does he go?
She goes.	She does not go.	She doesn't go.	(Where) does she go?
It goes.	It does not go.	It doesn't go.	(Where) does it go?
We go.	We do not go.	We don't go.	(Where) do we go?
You go.	You do not go.	You don't go.	(Where) do you go?
They go.	They do not go.	They don't go.	(Where) do they go?

¡Atención! La tercera persona del singular acaba en *es*. Las preguntas se pueden formar con una partícula interrogativa pero si no quisiéramos utilizarla, empezaríamos por el auxiliar.

Reglas ortográficas

Hemos visto dos ejemplos de conjugación. En el primer caso la tercera persona del singular acababa en *s* y en el segundo con *es*. ¿Cuándo pondremos entonces *s* o *es*?

La mayoría de los verbos añaden *s*.

read - *reads*

help - *helps*

Pero hemos de tener en cuenta los siguientes casos:

- verbos que acaban en *x*, *ss*, *s*, *sh*, *ch*. Se les añade *es*.

watch - *watches*

miss - *misses*

- verbos que acaban en *o*. Se les añade *es*.

go - *goes*

- verbos que acaban en *y*:

- consonante + *y*. Se les quita la *y* y se añade *ies*.

study - *studies*

- vocal + *y*. Se les añade *s*.

play - *plays*

EJERCICIOS

1 Escribe el infinitivo y la tercera persona del singular del *present simple* de estos verbos.

Ejemplo: pagar: pay pays

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 bailar: | 26 poner: |
| 2 leer: | 27 hablar: |
| 3 escribir: | 28 conversar: |
| 4 jugar: | 29 decir: |
| 5 dormir: | 30 pintar: |
| 6 comer: | 31 trabajar: |
| 7 aprender: | 32 nadar: |
| 8 estudiar: | 33 correr: |
| 9 copiar: | 34 tocar (instrumento): |
| 10 cantar: | 35 tocar (con la mano): |
| 11 cocinar: | 36 ir: |
| 12 freír: | 37 venir: |
| 13 mezclar: | 38 comprar: |
| 14 escuchar: | 39 vender: |
| 15 cepillar: | 40 volar: |
| 16 sonreír: | 41 navegar: |
| 17 lavar: | 42 caminar: |
| 18 ayudar: | 43 esquiar: |
| 19 dar: | 44 montar (a caballo): |
| 20 abrir: | 45 conducir: |
| 21 cerrar: | 46 intentar: |
| 22 romper: | 47 querer: |
| 23 levantarse: | 48 gustar: |
| 24 enseñar: | 49 odiar: |
| 25 dibujar: | 50 hacer: |

2 Escribe los verbos entre paréntesis en *present simple* para formar frases afirmativas.

Ejemplo: My grandmother collects tea pots. (collect)

- 1 It never in California. (rain)
- 2 My daughter beautiful pictures. (draw)
- 3 John his chair on the table every day. (put)
- 4 The students Austen's novels. (read)
- 5 Carla in her diary every evening. (write)
- 6 The children in the garden. (play)
- 7 My husband, "Good morning". (say)
- 8 Dogs normally meat, but my dog fish. (eat)
- 9 Peter's grandfather in the oldest factory in town. (work)
- 10 We something every day. (learn)
- 11 Susan hard to get a degree. (study)
- 12 He's a bad student. He always (copy)
- 13 My friend potatoes and bacon every day. (fry)
- 14 Djavan beautiful songs. (sing)
- 15 My father usually in the evening. (cook)
- 16 A good friend to your problems. (listen)
- 17 My brother his teeth three times a day. (brush)
- 18 This big machine dishes. (wash)
- 19 Frank his parents after school. (help)
- 20 The bank at eight and at two. (open / close)
- 21 Sometimes, he my daughter a sweet. (give)
- 22 Molly the trumpet twice a week. (play)
- 23 A painter and a teacher (paint / teach)
- 24 That plane only on Tuesday and Thursday. (fly)
- 25 I to David Bisbal's CD every day. (listen)

3 Escribe los verbos entre paréntesis en *present simple* para formar frases negativas.

Ejemplo: Betty doesn't drive a big car. (not drive)

- 1 My sister's secretary Portuguese. (not speak)
- 2 Those children in a swimming pool. (not swim)
- 3 My father because he is very old. (not run)
- 4 The students to my class on Friday. (not come)
- 5 The American ship in the Mediterranean Sea every summer. (not sail)
- 6 Sarah at six in the morning. (not get up)
- 7 My teacher in Andorra in winter. (not ski)
- 8 Cats dogs. (not hate)
- 9 The taxi driver lorries. (not drive)
- 10 My father meat because he it. (not fry / not like)
- 11 Peter and Jane to rock music. (not dance)
- 12 The temperature above 12 °C. (not rise)
- 13 Mr Smith all the ingredients to make the cake. (not mix)
- 14 People their houses white in Central Europe. (not paint)
- 15 Mr Parson articles for the new magazine. (not write)
- 16 The computer without a password. (not work)
- 17 He my cat's name. (not remember)
- 18 Max coffee for breakfast because he it.
(not drink / not like)
- 19 We to the pub every Friday. (not go)
- 20 The vet a horse. (not ride)
- 21 My neighbour the guitar. (not play)
- 22 Sheila near the park. (not live)
- 23 I to the mountains on holidays. (not go)
- 24 My daughter very much. (not cry)
- 25 He stories in the morning. (not read)

4 Escribe los verbos entre paréntesis en *present simple* para formar frases interrogativas.

Ejemplo: Do you believe in ghosts? (you / believe)

- 1 a Gemini? (a Capricorn / understand)
- 2 When? (it / snow)
- 3 Where? (Jane / live)
- 4 How to work? (Carla / go)
- 5 What at the weekend? (he / do)
- 6 When for the family? (your mother / cook)
- 7 What time? (the film / start)
- 8 Why eggs, butter and flour? (she / mix)
- 9 What about unemployment? (they / think)
- 10 Where computer engineering? (William / study)
- 11 How much? (an orange / cost)
- 12 Where from? (your parents / come)
- 13 carrots? (rabbits / eat)
- 14 a bath every morning? (she / have)
- 15 your hands before eating? (you / wash)
- 16 eight hours every day? (Mary / sleep)
- 17 a lot of noise at night? (the children / make)
- 18 heavily in your country? (it / rain)
- 19 to your teacher? (you / listen)
- 20 Christmas all over the world? (people / celebrate)
- 21 around the Sun? (the Earth / go)
- 22 Spanish cinema? (you / like)
- 23 to New York every Wednesday? (the plane / fly)
- 24 the bricks in his show? (the magician / break)
- 25 the present simple now? (you / understand)

5 Traduce.

1 ¿Por qué estudia inglés él?

.....

2 El hermano de John habla francés muy bien.

.....

3 Mi abuelo escucha la radio por la noche.

.....

4 Este grupo canta canciones contra la contaminación.

.....

5 El Primer Ministro navega por el mar Adriático todos los veranos.

.....

6 Los cocineros japoneses no fríen el pescado.

.....

7 ¿Qué significa «rainforest»?

.....

8 Richard quiere a Sarah apasionadamente.

.....

9 Un escritor escribe y un lector lee.

.....

10 El jardinero no riega las flores todos los días.

.....

11 ¿Ella fuma? No.

.....

12 A veces el señor Hunter me da flores.

.....

13 ¿Sally Grass vive en Berlín?

.....

14 ¿Dónde compras el chocolate negro?

.....

6 Completa estas frases en *present simple*.

Ejemplos: Sally goes to school by bus. (go)

Where does she live? (she / live)

- 1 We sport. (not do)
- 2 Paul's cat in the kitchen. (sleep)
- 3 in the Alps? (William / ski)
- 4 How much? (a pullover / cost)
- 5 The wind in Autumn. (blow)
- 6 The Mississippi from Minnesota to New Orleans. (go)
- 7 Children puzzles at school. (do).
- 8 in Loch Ness? (a monster / live)
- 9 Some people poor people. (help)
- 10 ? (good students / copy)
- 11 Young people very quickly. (learn)
- 12 He too much money. (spend)
- 13 She never before seven. (get up)
- 14 My mother smoking. (not like)
- 15 Where fish? (you / buy)
- 16 Oil on water. (float)
- 17 My father in the park. (not run)
- 18 Susan Latin at a Secondary School. (teach)
- 19 Beth books because she is a writer. (write)
- 20 The plane to Egypt every Friday. (fly)
- 21 She *Ivanhoe* on TV. (not watch)
- 22 about the problem? (they / think)
- 23 He his friends every year. (invite)
- 24 She fruit and vegetables. (sell)
- 25 They cars. (not rent)

2

EXCEPCIONES DEL PRESENT SIMPLE

Los verbos *be* (ser, estar), *have got* (tener) y *can* (poder) son algunos de los pocos verbos que no siguen la estructura habitual de las conjugaciones inglesas.

El verbo *be* significa «ser» o «estar» pero también sirve para ciertas expresiones en las que nosotros usamos el verbo «tener»:

- Peter is tall.* (Peter es alto.)
- She is in her room.* (Está en su habitación.)
- I am hungry.* (Tengo hambre.)
- I am thirsty.* (Tengo sed.)
- I am cold.* (Tengo frío.)
- I am hot.* (Tengo calor.)
- I am 15 years old.* (Tengo 15 años.)
- I am frightened.* (Tengo miedo.)

Have got se emplea para hablar de lo que se posee o para describir la apariencia física.

- You have got a long dress.* (Tienes un vestido largo.)
- Jane has got blue eyes.* (Janet tiene los ojos azules.)

El verbo *can* significa «poder» pero también puede traducirse por *saber*. Se emplea la misma forma para todas las personas.

- I can play the piano.* (Sé tocar el piano.)
- Can you type?* (¿Sabes escribir a máquina?)

BE

AFIRMATIVA		NEGATIVA		INTERROGATIVA
Forma completa	Forma contraída	Forma completa	Forma contraída	
I am	I'm	I am not	I'm not	(Where) am I ... ?
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't	(Where) are you ... ?
He is	He's	He is not	He isn't	(Where) is he ... ?
She is	She's	She is not	She isn't	(Where) is she ... ?
It is	It's	It is not	It isn't	(Where) is it ... ?
We are	We're	We are not	We aren't	(Where) are we ... ?
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't	(Where) are you ... ?
They are	They're	They are not	They aren't	(Where) are they ... ?

HAVE GOT

AFIRMATIVA		NEGATIVA		INTERROGATIVA
Forma completa	Forma contraída	Forma completa	Forma contraída	
I have got	I've got	I have not got	I haven't got	(Where) have I got ... ?
You have got	You've got	You have not got	You haven't got	(Where) have you got ... ?
He has got	He's got	He has not got	He hasn't got	(Where) has he got ... ?
She has got	She's got	She has not got	She hasn't got	(Where) has she got ... ?
It has got	It's got	It has not got	It hasn't got	(Where) has it got ... ?
We have got	We've got	We have not got	We haven't got	(Where) have we got ... ?
You have got	You've got	You have not got	You haven't got	(Where) have you got ... ?
They have got	They've got	They have not got	They haven't got	(Where) have they got ... ?

CAN

AFIRMATIVA	NEGATIVA		INTERROGATIVA
	Forma completa	Forma contraída	
I can	I cannot	I can't	(Where) can I ... ?
You can	You cannot	You can't	(Where) can you ... ?
He can	He cannot	He can't	(Where) can he ... ?
She can	She cannot	She can't	(Where) can she ... ?
It can	It cannot	It can't	(Where) can it ... ?
We can	We cannot	We can't	(Where) can we ... ?
You can	You cannot	You can't	(Where) can you ... ?
They can	They cannot	They can't	(Where) can they ... ?

EJERCICIOS

1 Completa estas frases en *present simple*.

Ejemplos: He is eighteen years old. (be)

I can't swim. (cannot / swim)

Have you got any brothers? (you / have got)

How many brothers have you got? (you / have got)

- Chinese? (you / can / read)
- I busy now. (not be)
- We ready to go. (be)
- Mary here today. (not be)
- They ride a bike. (can)

- 6 Where the key? (you / have got)
- 7 He our address. (have got)
- 8 They speak Italian. (cannot)
- 9 Peter and Mary cold. (be)
- 10 They our new telephone number. (not have got)
- 11 How old ? (he / be)
- 12 What do? (we / can)
- 13 He fair hair. (have got)
- 14 Our car the new one. (be)
- 15 Mary and John our neighbours. (be)
- 16 Our schools lots of students. (have got)
- 17 He at school in the morning. (be)
- 18 I scared. (be)
- 19 He my strength. (not have got)
- 20 You deny the facts. (cannot)
- 21 They what they seem. (not be)
- 22 Where our books? (be)
- 23 time to help me? (you / have got)
- 24 The music too loud. (be)
- 25 My parents on holiday. (be)

2 Completa estas frases en *present simple*.

Ejemplos: He is our new teacher. (be)
 Mary 's got a cat. (have got)
 What can I say? (can)

- 1 Which your car? (be)
- 2 He stay. (cannot)
- 3 the key? (you / have got)
- 4 you tell me why? (can)
- 5 He in his office. (not be)
- 6 Peter two dogs and a parrot. (have got)

- 7 They here today. (not be)
- 8 It be true. (cannot)
- 9 We very tall. (be)
- 10 I thirty years old. (be)
- 11 They say what they want. (can)
- 12 a brother? (she / have got)
- 13 the books ready? (be)
- 14 I talk to Peter? (can)
- 15 hungry? (you / be)
- 16 He fifteen years old. (be)
- 17 They my blessing. (have got)
- 18 You stay up late. (cannot)
- 19 Our car ready. (be)
- 20 I go with you. (can)
- 21 What languages speak? (you / can)
- 22 He charm. (have got)
- 23 How old? (you / be)
- 24 My flat three bedrooms. (have got)
- 25 Where? (our books / be)

3 Traduce estas frases al inglés.

1 Mi profesor es muy alto.

.....

2 Mi amigo tiene un hermano.

.....

3 Mary y John tienen un coche azul.

.....

4 Podemos esperar aquí.

.....

5 ¿Qué puedes hacer?

.....

THE PRESENT SIMPLE AFFIRMATIVE

The present simple describes regular activities.

In the present simple tense we add -s to the verb in the third person singular.

I work, she works

Complete what Casey says with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. We _____ in Victoria Road. (live/lives)
2. My parents both _____ to work. (go/goes)
3. My father _____ in a bank. (work/works)
4. He _____ to London by train every day. (travel/travels)
5. My mother _____ in a shop in Hart field. (work/works)
6. In the evening they _____ television. (watch/ watches)
7. My father _____ a Ford Escort. (drive/drives)
8. Every Friday night they _____ to the pub. (go/goes)
9. I have got two older sisters. They both _____ far from home.
(live/lives)
10. My other sister _____ at Birmingham University. (study/studies)
11. She also _____ with a pop group. (sing/ sings)
12. My brother _____ at a hospital in London. (work/works)



PRESENT SIMPLE NEGATIVE

Structure of the present simple negative:

Subject + don't + verb + complement.

doesn't

Eg. We work in a factory. We don't work in a factory.	She <u>lives</u> in London She <u>doesn't live</u> in London.
--	--

Make the following sentences negative:

1. We live in a big house.
2. He likes playing tennis.
3. I drink coffee.
4. They work in the centre of the city.
5. I like my job.
6. She listens to music in the evenings.
7. We like swimming.
8. They go to church on Sundays.
9. You are a policeman.
10. She works in an office.

Make the following sentences affirmative:

1. I don't drink milk
2. We aren't married.
3. You don't work on Mondays.
4. She doesn't have a new television.
5. We don't like swimming.
6. They don't like going out in the evenings.
7. We don't study English.
8. She doesn't like music.
9. I don't go out with friends.
10. He doesn't go to work.
11. They don't live in Oxford.
12. We don't like eating in restaurants.



a Complete the conversation with *do*, *does*, *is*, or *are*.

ROB Hi. I'm Rob.

MARTINA I'm Martina. Nice to meet you.

ROB ¹ Do you want a glass of wine?

MARTINA Yes, please. Thank you.

ROB Martina. ² _____ that a Spanish name?

MARTINA I don't know, but I'm not Spanish.

ROB Where ³ _____ you from?

MARTINA From Prague, but I live in the USA.

ROB Where ⁴ _____ you live in the USA?

MARTINA In Boston.

ROB ⁵ _____ you like it there?

MARTINA Yes, I love it. But I miss my family.

ROB ⁶ _____ your parents live in the Czech Republic?

MARTINA Yes, and my brother too.

ROB How old ⁷ _____ he?

MARTINA He's 24.

ROB What ⁸ _____ he do?

MARTINA He's a student. He studies law at Prague University.

ROB ⁹ _____ you a student?

MARTINA No, I teach Russian literature.

ROB Where ¹⁰ _____ you work?

MARTINA At Harvard.

ROB Harvard! ¹¹ _____ you married?

MARTINA Yes, I am.

ROB Oh. ¹² _____ you have any children?

MARTINA No, I don't.

ROB ¹³ _____ your husband American?

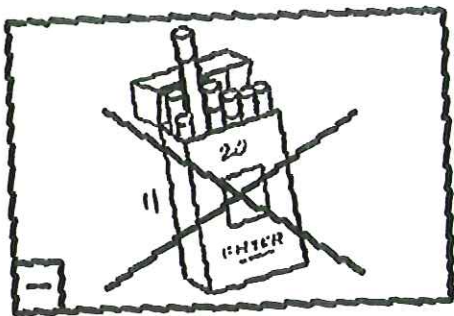
MARTINA No, he's Russian.

ROB And what ¹⁴ _____ your husband do?

MARTINA He's a policeman. Ah. here he is. Boris, this is ... sorry, what ¹⁵ _____ your name?

b Practise reading the conversation.

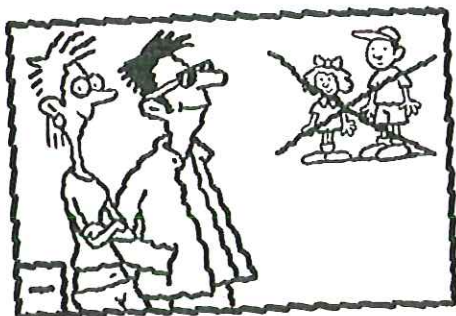
a Write a + or - sentence for each picture.



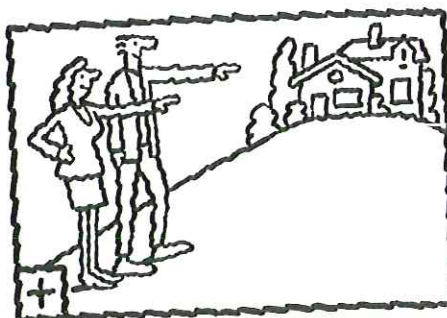
1 I don't smoke.



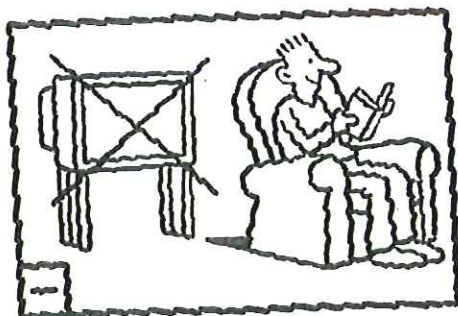
2 He drinks a lot of coffee.



3 They don't have children.



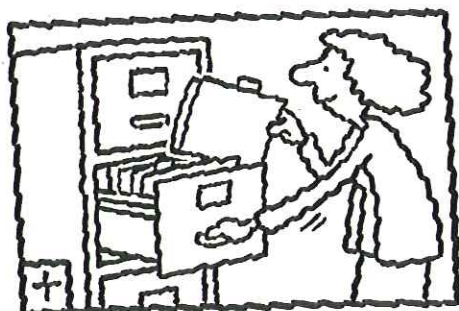
4 We live in that house.



5 He doesn't watch TV.



6 I wear glasses.



7 She works in an office.

b Test your memory. Cover the sentences. Look at the pictures and say the sentences.

c Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- 1 Jane and I go to the cinema every Wednesday. (go)
- 2 Mario goes to English classes on Tuesday and Thursday. (go)
- 3 I don't read in the evening. I watch TV. (not/read)
- 4 My mother watches cooking programmes on TV. (watch)
- 5 British people drink a lot of tea. (drink)
- 6 In Spain cars stop at zebra crossings. (not/stop)
- 7 She does her homework in the evening. (do)
- 8 Amanda doesn't like dogs. (not/like)
- 9 A lot of men don't do housework. (not/do)
- 10 Gary studies German. (study)
- 11 My parents live in a flat, they live in a house. (not/live)
- 12 It's a good film but it finishes at 12.00. (finish)

PARTÍCULAS INTERROGATIVAS

Las partículas interrogativas son aquellas palabras que se utilizan para pedir información específica. A las preguntas formuladas con este tipo de partículas se les da el nombre de *wh- questions*.

When? (¿Cuándo?)

Where? (¿Dónde?)

Why? (¿Por qué?)

Who? (¿Quién/es?)

Whose? (¿De quién?)

Which? (¿Cuál/es?)

What? (¿Qué?, ¿cuál/es?)

What colour? (¿De qué color?)

What time? (¿A qué hora?)

What kind of...? (¿Qué tipo de...?)

Why? (¿Por qué?)

How? (¿Cómo?)

How much? (¿Cuánto? — cantidad incontable)

How many? (¿Cuántos? — cantidad contable)

How long? (¿Cuánto tiempo?)

How far? (¿A qué distancia?)

How old? (¿Cuántos años?)

How often? (¿Con qué frecuencia?)

How tall? (¿Qué altura?)

How many times? (¿Cuántas veces?)

ESTRUCTURA

Partícula interrogativa + auxiliar (*do, does, did...*) + sujeto + verbo + complementos + ?

Where do you live? (¿Dónde vives?)

What does he do? (¿Qué hace?/¿A qué se dedica?)

How far does she work? (¿A qué distancia trabaja?)

Partícula interrogativa + *be, have got, can, must...* + sujeto + verbo + complementos + ?

Where is she? (¿Dónde está?)

How much soup is he eating? (¿Cuánta sopa está tomando?)

What time is it? (¿Qué hora es?)

WHO

La partícula *Who?* tiene dos significados y dos funciones:

a) tiene la función de sujeto y se traduce como «¿quién?»

Who lives here? (¿Quién vive aquí?)

Who helps you? (¿Quién te ayuda?)

No lleva auxiliares porque no sabemos quién es el sujeto.

b) tiene la función de objeto y se traduce como «¿a quién?», «¿para quién?»:

Who are you helping? (¿A quién ayudas?)

Who did he see at the airport? (¿A quién vio en el aeropuerto?)

Lleva auxiliares porque conocemos el sujeto.

WHAT / WHICH

Tienen el mismo significado pero diferente uso.

What es más general y pregunta por una cosa de entre muchas.

What do you want? (¿Qué quieres [de todas las cosas que hay en una tienda]?)

What place do you want to visit? (¿Qué lugar quieres visitar [de todos los que hay en el mundo]?)

Which es concreto. Normalmente lo usamos para elegir entre dos o tres posibilidades.

Which do you want? (¿Cuál quieres [de estos]?)

Which place do you want to visit? (¿Qué lugar quieres visitar [de estos del folleto]?)

¡Atención!

Whose se utiliza para preguntar quién es el dueño de algo.

Whose car is that one? (¿De quién es ese coche?)

No se debe confundir con *who's* que es la forma contraída de *who + be*.

Who's working in this project? (¿Quién está trabajando en este proyecto?)

Whose project is this one? (¿De quién es este proyecto?)

Name _____
Class _____

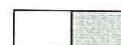
Quicktest 3

GRAMMAR

Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

Example:

- 1 My name _____ David.
A am B is C are
- 2 A What's the time?
B _____.
A It's past half four B It's half past four C It's four past half
- 3 What time _____?
A get you home B you get home C do you get home
- 4 What time _____ Louisa get up in the morning?
A do B does C is
- 5 _____ to bed late.
A We usually go B We usually are C We go usually
- 6 The boss is angry with me. _____.
A I always late B I'm late always C I'm always late
- 7 He _____ on Saturdays.
A never works B doesn't never work C works never
- 8 Our daughter always wakes up _____ half past five.
A on B in C at
- 9 _____ time do you get up in the morning?
A What B When C How
- 10 I have a shower. _____ I have breakfast.
A How B Then C When
- 11 He's _____ late for class. He's always on time.
A never B usually C sometimes
- 12 I'm very healthy. I'm hardly _____ ill.
A ever B never C always



b Tick (✓) the next word A, B, or C.

Example: one, two, _____.

A four B three C five

- 1 January, February, _____.
A March B June C April
- 2 June, July, _____.
A May B August C October
- 3 first, second, _____.
A fourth B fifth C third
- 4 fifth, sixth, _____.
A fourth B seventh C ninth
- 5 autumn, winter, _____.
A summer B Christmas C spring

Name _____
Class _____

Quicktest 3

c Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

Example: My sister's birthday is _____ 14th December.

A in B on C at

6 A Do you want a sandwich?

B No, thanks. I'm not _____.

A hungry B thirsty C tired

7 I never _____ breakfast in the morning.

A do B take C have

8 _____ your homework before you go to bed.

A Have B Make C Do

9 He always wakes _____ two or three times at night.

A up B at C on

10 When the class finishes I _____ home.

A make B go C leave

11 My parents never _____ TV.

A start B do C watch

12 I get up early _____ day.

A every B all C once

13 They go on holiday three _____ a year.

A times B time C day

14 A What's the _____ today?

B It's the second of April.

A week B day C date

--	--

--	--

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total

--	--

AT THE RESTAURANT

Waiter: Good evening, sir. Good evening madam.

You: Good evening. We would like a table for two.

Waiter: Certainly. Is this table all right?

You: That's fine. Could you have the menu please?

Waiter: Certainly. Are you ready to order?

You: Yes, first, I would like the paté.

Ann: For me a green salad, please

Waiter: Yes, madam.

You: And then I would like for the first course chicken.

Ann: I'll take fish and vegetables

Waiter: Certainly, madam. What vegetables would you like?

Ann: Some carrots, please

Waiter: Would you like to order some wine?

You: Yes, a bottle of red wine, please.

Ann: Am a bottle of water

Waiter: Still or fizzy mineral water?

You: Still, please.

You: That was delicious!

Waiter: Thank you, very much. Would you like some coffee?

Ann: No, thanks

You: Can we have the bill?

Waiter: Of course.

You: Can I pay by credit card?

Waiter: Yes, that's fine.

