CUADERNO DE ACTIVIDADES

INGLÉS

3

MÓDULO 3

PROFESORA: ANA RODRÍGUEZ

NOMBRE: _____

CURSO: _____ FECHA DE ENTREGA: _____

NOTA:

C.E.P.A. "CASTILLO DE ALMANSA"

7.1.COMPARATIVOS

1. COMPARATIVO DE INFERIORIDAD: (A es MENOS... QUE B)

Estructura				
LESS	**+**	ADJETIVO	**+**	**THAN**
MENOS	+	ADJETIVO	+	QUE

Ejemplos

Ej.1: Nadal is **less** TALL **than** Pau Gassol (Nadal es menos alto que Pau Gassol)

Ej.2: England is **less** BIG **than** the USA (Inglaterra es menos grande que USA)

Ej.3: I am **less** PRETTY **than** my sister (Yo soy menos guapa que mi hermana)

Ej.4: You are **less** INTELLIGENT **than** us (Tu eres menos inteligente que nosotros

COMPLETA CON COMPARATIVO DE INFERIORIDAD

1. My house is _____(BIG) your house.

2. This car is _____(EXPENSIVE) that car.

3. Almansa is _____(SMALL) Bonete.

4. Peter is _____(INTELLIGENT) Mary.

5. My sister is _____ (TALL) your sister

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7.2. COMPARATIVOS

2. COMPARATIVO DE IGUALDAD: (A es IGUAL DE ... QUE B)

Estructura				
(not) AS	**+**	ADJETIVO	**+**	**AS**
TAN	+	ADJETIVO	+	COMO

Ejemplos	
Ej.1: I am **as** TALL **As** my brother.	Ej. 1 .Yo soy tan alto como mi hermano.
Ej.2: My house is not **as** BIG **as** your house.	2. Mi casa no es tan grande como la tuya
Ej.3: I am **as** PRETTY **as** my sister	3. Yo soy tan guapa como mi hermana.
Ej.4: I am not **as** INTELLIGENT **as** Einstein	4.Yo no soy tan inteligente como Einstein

COMPLETA CON COMPARATIVO DE IGUALDAD

1. My house is _____(BIG) your house.

2. This car is _____(EXPENSIVE) that car.

3. Almansa is _____(SMALL) Bonete.

4. Peter is _____(INTELLIGENT) Mary.

5. My sister is _____ (TALL) your sister

7.3. COMPARATIVO DE SUPERIORIDAD: (A es MÁS... QUE B)

ADJETIVO

LARGO

ADJETIVOS IRREGULARES

GOOD = BETTER THAN

BAD = WORSE THAN

MORE ADJ THAN

Mary is more intelligent than Peter

EJEMPLOS

1.- Ejemplos con adjetivos cortos: ADJ-ER+THAN

Pau Gassol is TALL**ER than** Nadal .	Pau Gassol es más alto que Nadal
The USA is BIG**GER than** England.	USA es más grande que Inglaterra.
My sister is PRETT**IER than** me.	Mi hermana es más guapa que yo.

2. Ejemplos con adjetivos largos: MORE+ADJ+THAN

Mary is more TIRED than her brother	Mary está más cansada que su hermano
Helen is more BEAUTIFUL than Susan	Helen es más guapa que Susan.
My house is more EXPENSIVE than your house.	Mi casa es más cara que tu casa.

COMPLETA CON COMPARATIVO DE SUPERIORIDAD

1. Penélope Cruz is _____(YOUNG) Belén Rueda.
2. River Guadiana is _____(LONG) River Amazon.
3. Your trousers are _____ (GOOD) my trousers.
4. Her eyes are _____ (BIG) your eyes.
5. That film is _____ (BAD) the book.
6. This sofa is _____ (COMFORTABLE) than this chair.
7. A Ferrari is _____ (EXPENSIVE) a Seat

8.1. SUPERLATIVO DE SUPERIORIDAD: (EL, LA, LO, LAS + MÁS + ADJETIVO)

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

ADJETIVOS IRREGULARES

GOOD = THE BEST

BAD = THE WORST

EJEMPLOS

1.- Ejemplos con adjetivos cortos: THE + ADJ-EST

1.Nadal is the STRONGEST tennis player.	1.Nadal es el tenista más fuerte.
2. England is the BIGGEST country in the UK	2. Inglaterra es el país más grande de UK.
3. My sister is the PRETTIEST girl in the family	3. Mi hermana es la chica más guapa de la familia.

2. Ejemplos con adjetivos largos: THE+ MOST +ADJ.

Mary is the most CLEVER girl in the class	Mary la chica más lista de la clase
Helen is the most BEAUTIFUL of her sisters	Helen es la más guapa de sus hermanas
My house is the most EXPENSIVE.	Mi casa es la más cara.

COMPLETA CON SUPERLATIVO DE SUPERIORIDAD

1. Penélope Cruz is _____(FAMOUS) actress in Spain.
2. River Guadiana is _____(LONG) river in Spain.
3. Your house is _____ (GOOD) in Almansa.
4. Her eyes are _____ (BIG) in her class.
5. That film is _____ (BAD) .
6. This sofa is _____ (COMFORTABLE) in the world.
7. A Ferrari is _____ (EXPENSIVE) car.

EJERCICIO: Comparativos y Superlativos

1. William Shakespeare is (famous)_____ writer in England.
2. The elephant is (big) _____ the lion.
3. Sergio is (old) _____ Malcolm.
4. Our house is (expensive) _____.
5. That book is (interesting) _____ this book.
6. My cake is (good) _____ your *cake*.
7. This is (bad) _____programme in television history.
8. Spain is (hot) _____country in Europe.
9. Almansa is (small) _____Albacete.
10. Peter is (intelligent) _____Mary.

8.2. SUPERLATIVO DE INFERIORIDAD: (EL, LA, LOS, LAS + MENOS +ADJ.)

THE	LEAST	ADJETIVO
EL, LA, LOS, LAS	MENOS	ADJETIVO

Ejemplos

Ej.1: Nadal is the least TALL. (Nadal es el menos alto)

Ej.2: My house is the least BIG (Mi casa es la menos grande)

Ej.3: I am the least PRETTY (Yo soy la menos guapa)

Ej.4: You are the least INTELLIGENT (Tu eres el menos inteligente)

COMPLETA CON SUPERLATIVO DE INFERIORIDAD

1. Peter is _____(TALL) boy in the class
2. River Guadiana is _____(LONG) river in Spain.
3. Your house is _____ _____(NEW) in Almansa.
4. Her eyes are _____(BIG) in her class.
5. That film is _____ (OLD) of all.
6. This sofa is _____ (COMFORTABLE) in the world.
7. A Seat is _____ (EXPENSIVE) car.

1. COMPARATIVOS Y SUPERLATIVOS:

1.COMPLETA CON COMPARATIVO DE INFERIORIDAD Y TRADUCE LAS FRASES:

1. Mary is _____ (TALL) Susan.

_____

2. My car is _____ (NEW) your car.

_____

3. This house is _____(SMALL) that house.

_____

2. COMPLETA CON COMPARATIVO DE IGUALDAD Y TRADUCE:

1. Peter is _____ (INTELLIGENT) Susan.

_____

2. This book is _____(OLD) that book.

_____

3. COMPLETA CON COMPARATIVO DE SUPERIORIDAD Y TRADUCE:

1. Penélope Cruz is _____ Belén Rueda. **YOUNG**

_____

2. River Guadiana is _____ River Amazon. **LONG**

_____

3. Your trousers are _____ my trousers. **EXPENSIVE**

_____

4. Her eyes are _____ my eyes. **BIG**

_____

5. That film is _____the book. **GOOD**

_____

6. This sofa is _____ this chair. **COMFORTABLE**

_____

7. A Ferrari is _____ a Seat. **FAST**

_____

4. COMPLETA CON SUPERLATIVO DE SUPERIORIDAD Y TRADUCE:

1. Mount Everest is _____ **(HIGH)** in the World.

_____

2. Einstein was _____ **(INTELLIGENT)** person.

_____

3. _____ **(LONG)** river in America is the Mississippi.

_____

4. I was _____ **(HAPPY)** person in the World.

_____

5. 'Friends' is _____ **(GOOD)** programme on TV.

_____

6. Lucy is (young)_____in the class.

_____

7. That car is (expensive) _____.in the market.

_____

8. This house is (big)_____ in the neighbourhood.

_____

9. Spain is (hot) _____ country in Europe.

_____

10. She is (tall) _____ of my sisters.

_____

11. Mount Fuji is (beautiful) _____.in the world.

_____

12. Tom is (intelligent) _____ of my children.

_____

13. Last Sunday was (good) _____.day of my life.

_____

14. That was (bad) _____ moment of my holiday.

_____

5. COMPLETA CON COMPARATIVO Y SUPERLATIVO DE SUPERIORIDAD Y TRADUCE (Recuerda que ahora están mezclados):

1. I think Manchester United is _____ (GOOD) football team of the Premier League.

_____

2. Lewis Hamilton drives _____(BAD) Fernando Alonso.

_____

3. I really think that 'Titanic' is _____(GOOD) film.

_____

4. William Shakespeare is (famous) _____writer in England.

_____

5. The elephant is (big) _____than the lion.

_____

6. Sergio is (old) _____than Malcolm.

_____

7. Our house is (old) _____in the neighbourhood.

_____

8. That book is (interesting) _____than the newspaper.

_____

9. This cake is (delicious) _____than that one.

_____

10. This is (bad) _____programme in television history.

_____

11. That picture is (clear) _____than this one.

_____

AUTOEVALUACIÓN: TEMA 1: COMPARATIVOS Y SUPERLATIVOS

1. COMPLETA CON COMPARATIVO:

COMPARATIVO INFERIORIDAD	COMPARATIVO DE IGUALDAD	COMPARATIVO DE SUPERIORIDAD
Helen _____ _____(pretty) me.	Helen _____ _____(pretty) me.	Helen _____ _____(pretty) me.
My house_____ _____(big) your house.	My house_____ _____(big) your house.	My house_____ _____(big) your house.
This school is _____ _____(small)that school.	This school is _____ _____(small)that school.	This school is _____ _____(small)that school.
London is _____ _____(important) Dublin.	London is _____ _____(important) Dublin.	London is _____ _____(important) Dublin.
My brother is_____ _____ (tall) than Peter.	My brother is_____ _____ (tall) than Peter.	My brother is_____ _____ (tall) than Peter.

2. COMPLETA CON SUPERLATIVO DE SUPERIORIDAD O INFERIORIDAD:

SUPERLATIVO DE SUPERIORIDAD	SUPERLATIVO DE INFERIORIDAD
1. My friend is_____(good)	2. My friend is_____(good)
3. Einstein is _____ (intelligent)	4. Einstein is _____ (intelligent)
5. Elli is _____ (beautiful)	6. Elli is _____ (beautiful)
7. Monday is _____(bad) day in the week.	8. Monday is _____(bad) day in the week.
9. "El Quijote" is _____ _____(long) book.	10. "El Quijote" is _____ _____(long) book.

3. COMPLETA CON COMPARATIVO Y SUPERLATIVO DE SUPERIORIDAD:

a. **A lion is** _____ (short) an elephant.

b. Almansa is _____(good).

c. My car is _____ (cheap) your car.

d. This man is _____ (rich) in Spain.

e. This TV programme is _____ (bad).

f. I am _____ (fat) my sister.

g. Amy is _____ (good) her sister in Maths.

4.COMPLETA EL CUADRO DE ADJETIVOS IRREGULARES:

ADJETIVO	COMPARATIVO	SUPERLATIVO
GOOD		
BAD		

UNIT 3 A: PASADO DEL TO BE

I
He
She
It

was at the store this morning

We
You
They

were at the store this morning

VERBO TO BE - PASADO SIMPLE

MODO AFIRMATIVO		MODO INTERROGATIVO		MODO NEGATIVO	
I **was**	Fui / era estuve / estaba	**Was** I?	¿fui? / ¿era? ¿estuve? ¿estaba?	I **was** not	no fui / no era no estuve no estaba
You **were**	Fuiste eras estuviste / estabas	**Were** you?	¿fuiste? / ¿eras? ¿estuviste? ¿estabas?	You **were** not	no fuiste / no eras no estuviste no estabas
He **was**	Fue / era estuvo / estaba	**Was** he?	¿fue? / ¿era? ¿estuvo? ¿estaba?	He **was** not	no fue / no era no estuvo no estaba
She **was**	Fue / era estuvo / estaba	**Was** she?	¿fue? / ¿era? ¿Estuvo? ¿Estaba?	She **was** not	no fue / no era no estuvo no estaba
It **was**	Fue / era estuvo / estaba	**Was** it?	¿fue? / ¿era? ¿estuvo? ¿Estaba?	It **was** not	no fue / no era no estuvo no estaba
We **were**	Fuimos / éramos estuvimos estábamos	**Were** we?	¿fuimos? / ¿éramos? ¿estuvimos? ¿estábamos?	We **were** not	no fuimos / no éramos no estuvimos no estábamos
You **were**	Fueron / eran estuvieron estaban	**Were** you?	¿fueron? / ¿eran? ¿estuvieron? ¿estaban?	You **were** not	no fueron / no eran no estuvieron no estaban
They **were**	Fueron / eran estuvieron estaban	**Were** they?	¿fueron? / ¿eran? ¿estuvieron? ¿estaban?	They **were** not	no fueron no eran no estuvieron / no estaban

Completa con Pasado del To Be

- a) Mark _____ at school yesterday.
- b) Lisa _____ there.
- c) We _____ happy.
- d) Tom and Carl _____ good friends.
- e) The concert _____ amazing.
- f) You _____ right.

b. HABÍA / HUBO
THERE WAS / THERE WERE

- Son las formas de pasado de **there is** y **there are** y por lo tanto significan "había" o "hubo".

  *There **was** some milk.*
  (Había [algo de] leche.)

  *There **weren't** any difficult questions in the exam.*
  (No hubo ninguna pregunta difícil en el examen.)

  *Was **there** any bread? Yes, **there was**.*
  (¿Había [algo de] pan? Sí.)

THERE WAS, THERE WERE

HABÍA, HUBO

THERE WAS

Con nombres en <u>SINGULAR</u>

There was <u>an accident</u> last week

HABÍA, HUBO

THERE WERE

Con nombres en <u>PLURAL</u>

There were <u>five books</u> on the table

A. Complete the sentences using "there was" or "there were".

1. _____ books on the table.
2. _____ many cars in the street.
3. _____ a picture on the wall.
4. _____ a pencil near the book.
5. _____ many trees in the forest.

B. Complete the sentences using "was there" or "were there".

1. _____ a cinema in your city?
2. _____ many girls in your class?
3. _____ a police-station near the hospital?
4. _____ any bananas in the basket?
5. _____ trees in the park?

C. Complete the sentences using "there wasn't" or "there weren't".

1. _____ many people in the streets.
2. _____ any butter in the fridge.
3. _____ any plates on the table.
4. _____ any milk in the bottle.
5. _____ any coffee in the cup.

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D. Complete the sentences using "there was" / "there were" / “was there" / “were there" / "there wasn't" / "there weren't".

1. _____ someone looking at me.
2. _____ many boys in the school?
3. _____ some photos in her bag.
4. _____ any eggs in the fridge.
5. _____ any magazine in her room.
6. _____ any soccer stadium here?

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5.UNIT 4a. PASADO CONTINUO:

Yo estaba/estuve trabajando

AFIRMATIVA S+ WAS/WERE + V-ING	NEGATIVA S+WAS/WERE+NOT+V-ING	INTERROGATIVA WAS/WERE+S+V-ING?
I WAS WORKING YO ESTABA TRABAJANDO	I WAS NOT WORKING YO NO ESTABA TRABAJANDO	WAS I WORKING...? ¿ESTABA YO TRABAJANDO?
YOU WERE WORKING TU ESTABAS TRABAJANDO	YOU WERE NOT WORKING TU NO ESTABAS TRABAJANDO	WERE YOU WORKING? ¿ ESTABAS TU TRABAJANDO?
HE WAS WORKING EL ESTABA TRABAJANDO	HE WAS NOT WORKING EL NO ESTABA TRABAJANDO	WAS HE WORKING? ¿ ESTABA ÉL TRABAJANDO?
SHE WAS WORKING ELLA ESTABA TRABAJANDO	SHE WASN'T WORKING ELLA NO ESTABA TRABAJANDO	WAS SHE WORKING...? ¿ESTABA ELLA TRABAJANDO?
IT WAS WORKING ELLO ESTABA TRABAJANDO	IT WASN'T WORKING ELLO NO ESTABA TRABAJANDO	WAS IT WORKING...? ¿ ESTABA ELLO TRABAJANDO?
WE WERE WORKING NOSOTROS/NOSOTRAS ESTABAMOS TRABAJANDO	WE WERE NOT WORKING NOSOTROS/NOSOTRAS NO ESTABAMOS TRABAJANDO	WERE WE WORKING? ¿ESTABAMOS NOSOTROS/NOSOTRAS TRABAJANDO
YOU WERE WORKING VOSOTROS/VOSOTRAS ESTABAIS TRABAJANDO	YOU WEREN'T WORKING VOSOTROS/VOSOTRAS NO ESTABAIS TRABAJANDO	WERE YOU WORKING? ¿ESTABAIS VOSOTROS/VOSOTRAS TRABAJANDO?
THEY WERE WORKING ELLOS/ELLAS ESTABAN TRABAJANDO	THEY WEREN'T WORKING ELLOS/ELLAS NO ESTABAN TRABAJANDO	WERE THEY WORKING? ¿ESTABAN ELLOS/ELLAS TRABAJANDO?

EJEMPLOS

PASADO CONTINUO

Estructura VERBO TO BE EN PASADO (WAS / WERE) + VERBO PRINCIPAL EN –ING

Verbo TO BE (PASADO)	I / He / She / It	WAS	+V-ing
	We / You / They	WERE	

EJEMPLOS

(+) SUJETO + WAS/WERE + VERBO-ING + COMPLEMENTOS

Ej.1: "I was reading a book " = Yo estaba leyendo un libro.

Ej.2: "He was driving his car "= El estaba conduciendo su coche.

Ej.3: "They were playing football " = Ellos estaban jugando al futbol.

(–) SUJETO + WAS/WERE + NOT + VERBO-ING + COMPLEMENTOS

Ej.1: "She was not reading a book a" o "She wasn't ..."

Ej.2: "He was driving his car " o "He wasn't"

Ej.3: "They were not playing football o "They weren't"

(?) WAS/WERE + SUJETO + VERBO-ING + COMPLEMENTOS

Ej.1: "Was she reading a book ?" = ¿Estaba ella leyendo un libro?

Ej.2: "Was he driving his car ?" = ¿Estaba el conduciendo su coche?

Ej.3: "Were they playing football " =¿Estaban ellos jugando al futbol?

COMPLETA:PASADO CONTINUO

1. STUDY: Clare (_____) English yesterday .
2. WEAR:Peter(_____) a very expensive suit yesterday.
3. COOK: Marian and Susan (_____) all morning.
4. NOT RAIN: It (_____) when I went out.
5. LIVE: In 1997 they (_____) in Albacete.
6. HAVE: When you phoned, I (_____) a shower.
7. RUN: He (_____) in the park yesterday at 11.00.
8. NOT WRITE: We (_____) letters.
9. WATCH: The girls (_____) a film yesterday.
10. DO: What (_____) Tim (_____)when you saw him?

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5.b. PASADO SIMPLE

En Inglés hay dos tipos de verbos:

- **REGULARES: añaden –ED a su forma base para hacer tanto su forma en pasado simple como para participio pasado. Son ejemplos de verbos regulares: PLAY, STUDY, WATCH, TRAVEL, NEED, WANT, etc.**
- **IRREGULARES: tienen una forma distinta a la forma base tanto para pasado simple como para participio pasado que tendrás que estudiar. Ejemplos de verbos irregulares: BE, GO, DO, SEE, READ, EAT, WRITE, etc.**

Forma base	Pasado Simple	Participio	Significado
Be	Was / were	Been	*Ser / estar*
Do	Did	Done	*Hacer*
Have	Had	Had	*tener*
Go	Went	Gone	*Ir*

PASADO SIMPLE CON VERBO

REGULAR: Yo trabajaba/ trabajé

AFIRMATIVA S+ V (PASADO): +ED	NEGATIVA S+DID+NOT+V(INF-TO)	INTERROGATIVA DID+S+V (INF-TO)...?
I WORKED YO TRABAJABA /TRABAJÉ	I DID NOT WORK YO NO TRABAJABA /TRABAJÉ	DID I WORK...? ¿TRABAJABA/TRABAJÉ YO?
YOU WORKED TU TRABAJABAS/TRABAJASTE	YOU DIDN'T WORK TU NO TRABAJABAS/TRABAJASTE	DID YOU WORK...? ¿TRABAJABAS / TRABAJASTE TU?
HE WORKED EL TRABAJABA/TRABAJÓ	HE DID NOT WORK EL NO TRABAJABA/TRABAJÓ	DID HE WORK...? ¿ TRABAJABA /TRABAJÓ ÉL?
SHE WORKED ELLA TRABAJABA/TRABAJÓ	SHE DIDN'T WORK ELLA NO TRABAJABA/TRABAJÓ	DID SHE WORK...? ¿TRABAJABA O TRABAJÓ ELLA?
IT WORKED ELLO TRABAJABA/TRABAJÓ	IT DIDN'T WORK ELLO NO TRABAJABA/TRABAJÓ	DID IT WORK...? ¿ TRABAJABA O TRABAJÇÓ ELLO?
WE WORKED NOSOTROS/NOSOTRAS TRABAJABAMOS	WE DID NOT WORK NOSOTROS/NOSOTRAS NO TRABAJABAMOS	DID WE WORK...? ¿TRABAJABAMOS NOSOTROS/NOSOTRAS ?
YOU WORKED VOSOTROS/VOSOTRAS TRABAJABAIS/TRABAJASTEIS	YOU DIDN'T WORK VOSOTROS/VOSOTRAS NO TRABAJABAIS/TRABAJASTEIS	DID YOU WORK...? ¿TRABAJABAIS/TRABAJASTEIS VOSOTROS/VOSOTRAS?
THEY WORKED ELLOS/ELLAS TRABAJANBAN/TRABAJARON	THEY DIDN'T WORK ELLOS/ELLAS NO TRABAJABAN/ TRABAJARON	DID THEY WORK...? ¿TRAB AJABAN / TRABAJARON ELLOS/ELLAS?

REGLAS PARA AÑADIR LA -ED

1. **Los verbos que acaban en –E: sólo añaden -d.**

Smoke – Smoke + D→ She smokeD a lot yesterday (Ella fumó mucho ayer)

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2. **Verbos de una sílaba que acaban en CVC, es decir, consonante + vocal + consonante, doblan la última consonante**

Stop – Stop**p**ED → She stopPED to have coffee (Ella paró a tomar un café)

EXCEPCIÓN: los verbos que acaban en –X **no duplican:**

Fix – Fixed → The mechanic fixED my car (El mecánico arregló mi coche)

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3. **Los verbos que acaban en –Y con una consonante delante, cambian la –Y por –I antes de añadir -ED.**

Study – Study + I + ED→ He studIED a lot for the exam

Play + ED → I played football yesterday.

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4. **Los verbos de dos sílabas que acaban en –L doblan la última consonante**

Travel – Travel**l**ed→ I travellED to Dublin last year (Yo viajé a Dublin el año pasado

Cancel – Cancel**l**ED→ IBERIA cancellED our flight.(Iberia canceló nuestro vuelo)

PASADO SIMPLE CON VERBO IRREGULAR: Yo iba/ fui

AFIRMATIVA S+ V (PASADO)	NEGATIVA S+DID+NOT+V(INF-TO)	INTERROGATIVA DID+S+V (INF-TO)...?
I WENT YO IBA /FUÍ	I DID NOT GO YO NO IBA /FUÍ	DID I GO...? ¿IBA/FUÍ YO?
YOU WENT TU IBAS/ FUISTE	YOU DIDN'T GO TU NO IBAS/ FUISTE	DID YOU GO...? ¿IBAS / FUISTE TU?
HE WENT EL IBA / FUÉ	HE DID NOT GO EL NO IBA / FUÉ	DID HE GO...? ¿ IBA /FUE ÉL?
SHE WENT ELLA IBA / FUÉ	SHE DIDN'T GO ELLA NO IBA / FUÉ	DID SHE GO...? ¿IBA / FUE ELLA?
IT WENT ELLO IBA / FUÉ	IT DIDN'T GO ELLO NO IBA / FUÉ	DID IT GO...? ¿ IBA / FUÉ ELLO?
WE WENT NOSOTROS/NOSOTRAS IBAMOS/FUIMOS	WE DID NOT GO NOSOTROS/NOSOTRAS NO IBAMOS/FUIMOS	DID WE GO...? ¿IBAMOS/FUIMOS NOSOTROS/NOSOTRAS ?
YOU WENT VOSOTROS/VOSOTRAS IBAIS/FUISTEIS	YOU DIDN'T GO VOSOTROS/VOSOTRAS NO IBAIS/FUISTEIS	DID YOU GO...? ¿IBAIS/FUISTEIS VOSOTROS/VOSOTRAS?
THEY WENT ELLOS/ELLAS IBAN/FUERON	THEY DIDN'T GO ELLOS/ELLAS NO IBAN/FUERON	DID THEY GO...? ¿IBAN / FUERON ELLOS/ELLAS?

EJEMPLOS: PASADO SIMPLE

V. Regulares Añaden **–ed** para formar el pasado simple.

V. Irregulares Utilizan la forma de la segunda columna de la lista de Verbos Irregulares

AUXILIAR Las formas Negativa e Interrogativa se forman con : **DID** (para todas las personas)

Sujeto + verbo en pasado (ED / 2ª COLUMNA) + complementos

(+)

Ej.1: "I watched TV last night" = Yo ví la tele anoche.

Ej.2: "Pete played football yesterday" = Pete jugó al fútbol ayer.

Ej.3: "They went to Benidorm last summer" =Ellos fueron a Benidorm el pasado verano.

Sujeto + DID + NOT + verbo en forma base + complementos

(–)

Ej.1: "I did not watch TV last night" o "**I didn't**..." =Yo no ví la tele anoche.

Ej.2: "Pete didn't play football yesterday" =Pete no jugó al fútbol ayer

Ej.3: "They didn't go to Benidorm last summer"= Ellos no fueron a Benidorm el verano pasado.

DID + sujeto + verbo en forma base + complementos

(?)

Ej.1: "Did you watch TV last night?" =¿Viste tú la tele anoche?

Ej.2: "Did Pete play football yesterday?"=Jugó Pete al fútbol ayer

Ej.3: "Did they go to Benidorm last summer?" ¿Fueron ellos a Benidorm...?

COMPLETA: PASADO SIMPLE

1. Fred _____ (take) a lot of pictures on his holiday
2. They _____ (study) for the English exam.
3. Alice _____(not play) tennis this morning.
4. Where _____ (you/go) last weekend?
5. I _____ (not want) to buy that computer.
6. Why _____ (they /come)?
7. Paul and Jeannie_____ (be) at home last night.
8. Samantha _____ (drive) for an hour.
9. She _____ (take) three books from the library.
10. Lucy _____ (buy) a new dress yesterday.

2. PASADO SIMPLE:

1) COMPLETA UTILIZANDO PASADO SIMPLE EN AFIRMATIVA, NEGATIVA O INTERROGATIVA, COMO EN LOS EJEMPLOS:

Tom ___bought___(buy) a new house last month.

When ___did they arrive___(they/arrive) last week?

She ___didn't understand___(not/understand) the question yesterday.

1. Fred _____ (take) a lot of pictures on his holiday last summer.
2. What _____ (you/get) for your birthday?
3. They _____ (forget) the bread this morning!
4. Alice _____ (play) tennis this morning.
5. Where _____ (you/go) last weekend?
6. I _____ (want) to buy that computer, but it was too expensive.
7. Why _____ (they /come)?
8. Paul and Jeannie_____ (stay) at home last night.
9. Samantha _____ (drive) for an hour.
10. She _____ (take) three books from the library last week.
11. Lucy _____ (buy) a new dress yesterday.
12. They _____ (watch) a movie last night.
13. Ann _____ (go) to the supermarket last month.
14. He _____ (study) all night but he didn't pass the exam.
15. Sheila _____ (write) a letter to her mother yesterday.

2.TRADUCE LAS ORACIONES DEL EJERCICIO ANTERIOR:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

14. _____

15. _____

3.COMPLETA CON PASADO SIMPLE UTILIZANDO EL VERBO EN CADA FRASE:

1. WATCH I (_____) television yesterday evening.
2. SMOKE Sam didn't (_____) 20 cigarettes yesterday night.
3. BEGIN / FINISH The film last night (_____) at 9:00PM and (_____)at midnight.
4. BE The concert (_____) excellent.
5. GO The children (_____) to the zoo last week.
6. RAIN It didn't (_____) a lot last year in Castilla-la Mancha.
7. SPEAK Did you (_____) to Sandra last weekend?
8. HAVE / BE We didn't (_____) a shower this morning because it (_____) very cold.

4. PASA A ESPAÑOL LAS FRASES DEL EJERCICIO 3:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

AUTOEVALUACIÓN: TEMA 6: PASADO SIMPLE

1. *COMPLETA UTILIZANDO PASADO SIMPLE Y TRADUCE.*

COOK	My mother _____ a cake for the birthday party.	
DO	The students _____ the exam last Tuesday.	
COME	_____ Peter _____ to English class yesterday?	
BUILD	They _____ my house.	
NOT PLAY	Real Madrid _____ _____yesterday evening.	
LIKE	_____ you _____ the film last night?	
GO	We _____ to the forest last weekend with our friends.	
PASS	_____ the students _____ The exam?	

2. *TRADUCE Y PASA A NEGATIVA E INTERROGATIVA UTILIZANDO EL PASADO SIMPLE:*

El curso terminó ayer.

T:
-:
¿?:

Tu padre compró un coche nuevo el año pasado.

T:
-:
¿?:

Ellos estuvieron en Benidorm el verano pasado.

T:
-:
¿?:

3. *COMPLETA LA SIGUIENTE TABLA CON EL PASADO CONTINUO:*

FORMA AFIRMATIVA	FORMA NEGATIVA	FORMA INTERROGATIVA
I _____ (WORK)		
You _____ (SLEEP)		
He _____ (STUDY) She _____ (PLAY) It _____ (RAIN)		
We _____ (TRAVEL)		
You _____ (COOK)		
They _____ (SWIM)		

SIMULACRO EXAMEN INGLÉS MOD. 3

1. COMPLETA UTILIZANDO PASADO CONTINUO:

1. **BE:** I didn't go to the cinema last night because I _____ tired.
2. **HAVE:** My family _____dinner at 7:30PM.
3. **SWIM:** Melody _____ at 9:00am this morning.
4. **WEAR** In the picture, my husband _____ a blue shirt.
5. **PLAY:** The boys _____ in the garden all morning.
6. **SLEEP:** My husband and I _____when the phone rang.
7. **WORK:** Peter and Sarah _____ at 7 o'clock.
8. **STUDY:** I _____ yesterday
9. **RUN:** Jennifer _____ in the park.
10. **FIX:** The mechanic _____ my car.

2. COMPLETA UTILIZANDO PASADO SIMPLE:

1. **BUY** My mother _____ a new dictionary yesterday.
2. **STUDY** We _____ for the English exam.
3. **SING** Mike _____ a song in English.
4. **NOT GO** We _____ to the concert last night.
5. **COME** _____ your friend _____ from London yesterday?
6. **BE** Sue _____ in Dublin last summer.
7. **LIKE** _____ you _____ the film?
8. **GO** Where _____ you _____ on your holidays?
9. **MEET** I _____ my husband in a party.
10. **NOT PLAY/BE** They _____ tennis last weekend because it _____ very cold.

3. COMPLETA CON:

COMPARATIVO INFERIORIDAD	COMPARATIVO DE IGUALDAD	COMPARATIVO DE SUPERIORIDAD
My friend is _____ _____(tall) me.	My friend is _____ _____(tall) me.	My friend is _____ _____(tall) me.

Sue was _____ _____(pretty) Mary.	Sue was _____ _____(pretty) Mary.	Sue was _____ _____(pretty) Mary.
River Nile is _____ _____ (long) River Thames.	River Nile is _____ _____ (long) River Thames.	River Nile is _____ _____ (long) River Thames.
This CD is _____ _____(good) that CD.	This CD is _____ _____(good) that CD.	This CD is _____ _____(good) that CD.
Javier Bardem is _____ _____ (famous) Eduardo Noriega	Javier Bardem is _____ _____ (famous) Eduardo Noriega	Javier Bardem is _____ _____ (famous) Eduardo Noriega

4. COMPLETA CON SUPERLATIVO DE SUPERIORIDAD O INFERIORIDAD:

SUPERLATIVO DE SUPERIORIDAD	SUPERLATIVO DE INFERIORIDAD
11. This house is _____ (expensive)	12. This house is _____ (expensive)
13. Clare is _____ (Young)	14. Clare is _____ (Young)
15. My car is _____ (good)	16. My car is _____ (good)
17. That book is _____ (interesting).	18. That book is _____ (interesting).
19. "Titanic" is _____(long) film.	20. "Titanic" is _____(long) film.
21. This TV programme _____ (bad)	22. This TV programme _____ (bad)
23. My boyfriend is _____ (handsome) in Almansa.	24. My boyfriend is _____ (handsome) in Almansa.

8. COMPLETA CON COMPARATIVO DE SUPERIORIDAD O SUPERLATIVO DE SUPERIORIDAD:

1. **My book is _____(expensive) your book.**
2. **London is _____(big) Madrid.**
3. **Casillas is _____ (good) goalkeeper in the world.**

4. My brother is _____(intelligent) in my family.

5. Rafa Nadal is _____(famous) tennis player in Spain.

6. Helen is _____(bad) player in the team.

7. Mount Fuji is _____ (beautiful) in the world.

8. This school is _____(old) that school.

9. TEST: Elige la respuesta correcta: a, b ó c, mediante un círculo.

1. I _____ to the cinema yesterday	**6. Peter _____ to work by car.**
a. goed	a.go
b. went	b.is go
c. goes	c.goes
2. My car is _____ your car.	**7. My mother _____ to the party.**
a. The most expensive.	a.doesn't goes.
b. More expensive.	b.did go.
c. Less expensive than.	c.didn't go.
1. The students _____ the exam last week.	**8. My father _____ yesterday at 7 o'clock.**
a. Do	a.were working
b. Does	b.works
c. Did	c.was working
2. Mary _____ Peter.	**9. Carol _____ this film.**
a. Love	a.doesn't like
b. Loves	b.don't like
c. loving	c.like
3. My child _____ football.	**10. This book is _____ that book.**
a. play	a.gooder than
b. is play	b.the best
c. is playing	c.better than

1. FUTURO CON "WILL"

Estructura	S+ +V(INFINITIVO SIN TO) *PALABRA INVARIABLE, NO CAMBIA PARA 3ª PERSONA DE SING. *TRANSFORMA EL VERBO EN FUTURO AUTOMÁTICAMENTE. *DETRÁS DE WILL, SIEMPRE, V. INFINITIVO SIN TO

EJEMPLOS

(+)

SUJETO + WILL ('LL) + VERBO PRINCIPAL + COMPLEMENTOS

Ej.1: "I will visit you tomorrow"= Te visitaré mañana.

Ej.2: He'll help you tonight" =El te ayudará esta noche.

Ej.3: "They will come on holiday with us" = Ellos vendrán de vacaciones con nosotros.

(–)

SUJETO + WILL + NOT (+WON'T)+VERBO PRINCIPAL + COMPL.

Ej.1: "I will not visit you tomorrow" =Yo no te visitaré mañana.

Ej.2: "He **won't** help you tonight" = El no te ayudará esta noche.

Ej.3: "They will not come on holiday with us" = Ellos no vendrán de vacaciones con nosotros.

(?)

WILL + SUJETO + VERBO PRINCIPAL + COMPLEMENTOS + ?

Ej.1: "Will you visit me tomorrow?" =¿Me visitarás mañana?

Ej.2: "Will he help you tonight?"= ¿Te ayudará él esta noche?

Ej.3: "Will they come on holiday with us?" =¿Vendrán ellos de vacaciones con nosotros.

SHORT ASWERS: WILL

AFFIRMATIVE

- YES, I WILL
- YES, HE WILL

NEGATIVE

- NO, I WON'T
- NO, SHE WON`T

TRADUCE Y PASA A NEGATIVA E INTERROGATIVA

1. Mis amigos vendrán mañana

T: _____

-: _____

¿?: _____

2. Ella irá a Londres el año que viene.

T: _____

-: _____

¿?: _____

3. Nosotros viviremos en Almansa.

T: _____

-: _____

¿?: _____

2. FUTURO CON "GOING TO"

(+) **SUJETO + AM / IS / ARE + GOING TO + VERBO + COMPLEMENT.**

Ej.1: "I am going to buy a car next year" =Voy a comprar un coche el año que viene.

Ej.2: "She is going to have a baby next winter"=Ella va a tener un bebé el próximo invierno.

Ej.3: "They are going to get married next July"=Ellos van a casarse el próximo julio.

(–) **SUJETO + AM / IS / ARE + NOT + GOING TO + VERBO + COMPL**

Ej.1: "I am not going to buy a car next year" =Yo no me voy a comprar un coche el año que viene.

Ej.2: "She is not going to have a baby next winter" =Ella no va a tener un bebé el próximo invierno.

Ej.3: "They aren't going to get married next July"=Ellos no se van a casar el próximo julio.

(?) **AM / IS / ARE + SUJETO + GOING TO + VERBO+ COMPLEMENTO**

Ej.1: "Are you going to buy a car next year?" =¿Vas a comprar un coche el año que viene?

Ej.2: "Is she going to have a baby next winter?"=¿Va ella a tener un bebé el próximo invierno?

Ej.3: "Are they going to get married next July?"=¿Van ellos a casarse el próximo julio?

SHORT ASWERS: GOING TO

AFFIRMATIVE

- YES, I AM
- YES, HE IS
- YES, THEY ARE

NEGATIVE

- NO, I'M NOT
- NO, SHE ISN'T
- NO, THEY AREN'T

COMPLETA CON GOING TO:

1. I _____ (STUDY) at University.
2. She _____ _____(PLAY) tennis.
3. We _____(VISIT) Peter tomorrow.
4. Mary and John _____(LIVE) in Madrid.
5. Peter _____ _____(WORK) in a factory.
6. My mother _____ _____(COOK) the meal.

3. PRESENT CONTINUOUS WITH FUTURE MEANING (Tomorrow, next week...):

AFIRMATIVA S+ TO BE + V-ING	NEGATIVA S+TO BE+NOT+V-ING	INTERROGATIVA TO BE+S+V-ING...?
I AM WORKING YO ESTOY TRABAJANDO	I AM NOT WORKING YO NO ESTOY TRABAJANDO	AM I WORKING...? ¿ESTOY YO TRABAJANDO?
YOU ARE WORKING TU ESTÁS TRABAJANDO	YOU AREN'T WORKING TU NO ESTÁS TRABAJANDO	ARE YOU WORKING...? ¿ ESTÁS TU TRABAJANDO?
HE IS WORKING EL ESTÁ TRABAJANDO	HE IS NOT WORKING EL NO ESTÁ TRABAJANDO	IS HE WORKING ¿ ESTÁ ÉL TRABAJANDO?
SHE IS WORKING ELLA ESTÁ TRABAJANDO	SHE ISN'T WORKING ELLA NO ESTÁ TRABAJANDO	IS SHE WORKING...? ¿ESTÁ ELLA TRABAJANDO?
IT IS WORKING ELLO ESTÁ TRABAJANDO	IT ISN'T WORKING ELLO NO ESTÁ TRABAJANDO	IS IT WORKING ¿ ESTÁ ELLO TRABAJANDO?
WE ARE WORKING NOSOTROS/NOSOTRAS ESTAMOS TRABAJANDO	WE AREN'T WORKING NOSOTROS/NOSOTRAS NO ESTAMOS TRABAJANDO	ARE WE WORKING...? ¿ESTAMOS NOSOTROS/NOSOTRAS TRABAJANDO
YOU ARE WORKING VOSOTROS/VOSOTRAS ESTAIS TRABAJANDO	YOU AREN'T WORKING VOSOTROS/VOSOTRAS NO ESTAIS TRABAJANDO	ARE YOU WORKING...? ¿ESTAIS VOSOTROS/VOSOTRAS TRABAJANDO?
THEY ARE WORKING ELLOS/ELLAS ESTÁN TRABAJANDO	THEY AREN'T WORKING ELLOS/ELLAS NO ESTÁN TRABAJANDO	ARE THEY WORKING...? ¿ESTÁN ELLOS/ELLAS TRABAJANDO?

Completa usando Presente Continuo con valor de futuro

- 1. I _____ to the supermarket tomorrow.
- 2. My sister _____ me her car next month.
- 3. We _____ a barbecue on Sunday.
- 4. All my friends _____ to my party next week.
- 5. We _____ my niece to Aquapark later today.
- 6. The train _____ in ten minutes.
- 7. We _____ to the zoo tomorrow.
- 8. On Friday I _____ to Rob´s party.

1. WILL:

1. TRADUCE Y PASA A NEGATIVA E INTERROGATIVA:

   1. Ella irá al concierto mañana

TRADUCE:
NEGATIVA:
INTERROGATIVA:

   2. María y Pedro tendrán un bebé al año que viene.

TRADUCE:
NEGATIVA:
INTERROGATIVA:

   3. Mi hermana estudiará Inglés en la Universidad.

TRADUCE:
NEGATIVA:
INTERROGATIVA:

2. TEST: RODEA LA RESPUESTA CORRECTA

   1. He _____ to the party.
      a) Wills come
      b) Will come
      c) Will comes
   2. We _____ to the park tomorrow.
      a) Won't go
      b) Wills not go
      c) Will not going

2. GOING TO:

1. COMPLETA CON GOING TO, EN AFIRMATIVA, NEGATIVA E INTERROGATIVA:

1. He _____ (pass) the English exam.
2. We _____(not go) to Alicante next week.
3. ____ Mary _____ (have) a baby next winter?
4. Susan and Peter _____ (visit) my mother tomorrow.
5. My friends _____(study) at University.
6. ____ your daughter _____(come) from London next Saturday?
7. My husband _____ (not work) tomorrow morning.
8. They _____ (have) lunch together tomorrow.
9. I _____ (not travel) to Dublin next summer.
10. ____ you _____(do) the exam on Tuesday?

2. TRADUCE A ESPAÑOL LAS FRASES DEL EJERCICIO ANTERIOR:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

4. MODALES

Los Verbos Modales son un grupo especial de verbos. CARACTERÍSTICAS:

- 1. Son INVARIABLES, nunca cambian en concordancia con el sujeto.
- 2. Detrás de ellos siempre va un verbo en INFINITIVO SIN TO.

1. CAN	=PODER/SABER
1. PODER:	I can go to the party= Yo puedo ir a la fiesta
2. SABER (HABILIDAD)	He can speak French = Él sabe hablar Francés

2. MUST	DEBER (Obligación)
1. OBLIGACIÓN	You must study = Tú debes estudiar.

3. SHOULD	DEBERÍA (Consejo)
CONSEJO, SUGERENCIA	He should go to the doctor = El debería ir al médico.

COMPLETA CON EL MODAL QUE CORRESPONDA:

1. _____ you tell me the way to the nearest bank? (CAN/MUST/SHOULD)

2. We _____hurry! - We're late. (CAN / MUST)

3. You _____ give up smoking. It's bad for your health. (SHOULD /CAN)

4. "Matrix" is a wonderful film. You _____watch it. (SHOULD / MUSTN'T)

5. _____you help me with this exercise? (MUST / CAN/ SHOULD)

6. This book is great! You _____read it. (CAN / SHOULD)

7. Mary _____respect her parents. (CAN / MUST)

8. You _____drive so fast - it's very dangerous. (MUSTN'T / SHOULD)

5. PRONOUNS

Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
I	me	my	mine
You	you	your	yours
He	him	his	his
She	her	her	hers
It	it	its	its
We	us	our	ours
You	you	your	yours
They	them	their	theirs

5.1. PRONOMBRES PERSONALES SUJETO Y OBJETO

PRONOMBRES SUJETO	PRONOMBRES OBJETO
I	ME
YOU	YOU
HE	HIM
SHE	HER
IT	IT
WE	US
THEY	THEM

PRON. SUJETO	VERBO	PRON. OBJETO
I		me
You	LOVE	You
He	LOVES	him
She		her
It		it
We		us
You		you
They		them

Complete with object pronouns

1. My sister Jane loves books. This novel is for _____
2. My children like Disney films. The video is for _____
3. My brother Matt collects postcards. These postcards are for _____.
4. My parents like Latin music. The CD is for _____.
5. I like watches. This nice watch is for _____.
6. My wife and I love sweets. These sweets are for _____.
7. My nephew likes cars. The toy truck is for _____.
8. My girlfriend wants to go to California next year. The guide book is for _____.

ADJETIVOS POSESIVOS

Pronombres posesivos		Ejemplo	Traducción
My	mi, mis	This is **my** house.	Ésta es mi casa.
Your	tu, tus (de tú) / su, sus (de usted)	This is **your** book.	Éste es tu libro. / Éste es su libro.
His	su, sus (de él)	This is **his** bicycle.	Ésta es su bicicleta.
Her	su, sus (de ella)	This is **her** dress.	Éste es su vestido.
Its	su, sus	This is **its** (the cat's) home.	Ésta es su casa. (del gato)
Our	nuestro/a nuestros/as	These are **our** suitcases.	Éstas son nuestras maletas.
Your	vuestro/a, vuestros/as, su, sus (de ustedes)	These are **your** seats.	Éstos son vuestros asientos. Éstos son sus asientos.
Their	su, sus (de ellos)	These are **their** books.	Éstos son sus libros.

Complete with possessive adjectives

1. The pen belongs to Mr. Grant. It's ____ pen.
2. The book belongs to Mary. It's _____ book.
3. The suits belong to the boys. They're _____ suits.
4. The house belongs to us. It's _____ house.
5. The eraser belongs to Fred. It's ____ eraser.
6. Those shoes belong to the children. They're _____ shoes.
7. The hat belongs to you. It's _____ hat.
8. The notebook belongs to me. It's _____ notebook.

Los adjetivos posesivos van seguidos del sustantivo y los pronombres sustituyen al nombre

Possessive Adjectives			Possessive Pronouns	
	my			mine.
	your			yours.
	his			his.
This is	her	pen.	Whose pen is this?	hers.
	its		It's	-
	our			ours.
	your			yours.
	their			theirs.

Complete with possessive pronouns

1. I have a dog. That dog is _____ !

2. She has a cat. That cat is _____ !

3. We have a car. That car is _____ !

4. They have a bike. That bike is _____ !

5. He has a key. That key is _____ !

6. You have a hat. That hat is _____ !

Possessive Adjectives/Pronouns

1. She has a book, it's _____ book. It's _____ .
2. You have an umbrella, it's _____ umbrella. It's _____ .
3. They have some magazines, they're _____ magazines. They're _____ .
4. Here is Bob's house. It's _____ house.
5. These are Tom and Jackie's bags. They're _____ bags.
6. I have a puppy. It's _____ .
7. Tyler's brother has a new apartment. It's ____ .

VOCABULARIO 1

FAMILIA

	Father		Father-in-law
Madre	Mother	Suegra	Mother-in-law
Hermano	Brother	Yerno	Son-in-law
Hermana	Sister	Nuera	Daughter-in-law
Hijo	Son	Cuñado	Brother-in-law
Hija	Daughter	Cuñada	Sister-in-law
Abuelo	Grandfather	Primo	Cousin
Abuela	Grandmother	Sobrino	Nephew
Nieto	Grandson	Sobrina	Niece
Nieta	Grandaughter	Tío	Uncle
Tía	Aunt	Abuelos	Grandparents

PARTES DEL CUERPO

	Body		Leg
Cabeza	Head	Rodilla	Knee
Cuello	Neck	Pie	Foot (feet)
Hombro	Shoulder	Boca	Mouth
Brazo	Arm	Músculo	Muscle
Codo	Elbow	Hueso	Bone
Mano	Hand	Piel	Skin
Dedo	Finger	Pelo	Hair
Pecho	Chest	Espalda	Back
Cara	Face	Ojo	Eye

VOCABULARIO 2

LA CIUDAD

País	**Country**	**Aeropuerto**	**Airport**
Región	Region	Estación	Station
Provincia	Province	Puerto	Port
Ciudad	City	Metro	Metro
Pueblo	Town	Parque	Park
Aldea	Village	Aparcamiento	Parking
Hotel	Hotel	Ayuntamiento	Town Hall
Calle	Street	Cine	Cinema
Plaza	Square	Teatro	Theater
Avenida	Avenue	Restaurante	Restaurant
Monumento	Monument	Fuente	Fountain

LA CASA

Casa	**House**	**Salón**	**Living room**
Puerta	Door	Ascensor	Lift
Ventana	Window	Comedor	Dinning room
Pared	Wall	Dormitorio	Bedroom
Suelo	Floor	Cuarto de baño	Bathroom
Techo	Ceiling	Despacho	Study
Tejado	Roof	Escaleras	Staircase
Chimenea	Chimney	Garaje	Garage
Balcón	Balcony	Llaves	Keys
Mueble	Furniture	Cocina	Kitchen

VOCABULARIO 3

ALIMENTOS

Carne	**Meat**	**Ensalada**	**Salad**
Pescado	Fish	Queso	Cheese
Huevo	Egg	Patata	Potato
Azúcar	Sugar	Tomate	Tomato
Harina	Flour	Lechuga	Lettuce
Sal	Salt	Fruit	Fruta
Aceite	Oil	Zanahoria	Carrot
Vinagre	Vinegar	Salchicha	Sausage
Leche	Milk	Verdura	Vegetables
Mantequilla	Butter	Galleta	Cookie
Pan	Bread	Tostada	Toast

LA ROPA

Sombrero	**Hat**	**Chaleco**	**Vest**
Bufanda	Scarf	Corbata	Tie
Vestido	Dress	Camisa	Shirt
Abrigo	Coat	Camiseta	T-shirt
Chaqueta	Jacket	Traje	Suit
Guante	Glove	Ropa interior	Underwear
Pantalones	Trousers	Vaqueros	Jeans
Zapato	Shoe	Pantalones cortos	Shorts
Bota	Boot	Falda	Skirt
Pijama	Pyjamas	Calcetín	Sock

VOCABULARIO 4

ADJETIVOS 1

Alto	High	Ligero	Light
Alto (persona)	Tall	Pesado	Heavy
Bajo	Low	Fuerte	Strong
Bajo (persona)	Short	Débil	Weak
Nuevo	New	Bonito	Beautiful
Viejo	Old	Feo	Ugly
Corto	Short	Grande	Big
Largo	Long	Pequeño	Small
Caro	Expensive	Rico	Rich
Barato	Cheap	Pobre	Poor

ADJETIVOS 2

Rebelde	Rebel	Obediente	Obedient
Inteligente	Intelligent	Moreno	Dark
Gordo	Fat	Rubio	Blond
Delgado	Slim	Pelirrojo	Red-haired
Feo	Ugly	Calvo	Bald
Guapo (hombre)	Handsome	Jóven	Young
Guapa (mujer)	Beautiful	Ciego	Blind
Simpático	Nice	Sordo	Deaf
Antipático	Unfriendly	Elegante	Smart
Tranquilo	Calm	Nervioso	Nervous

VOCABULARIO 5

PROFESIONES

Abogado	Lawyer	Profesor	Painter
Médico	Doctor	Frutero	Greengrocer
Ingeniero	Engineer	Mecánico	Mechanic
Cantante	Singer	Militar	Soldier
Arquitecto	Architect	Sacerdote	Priest
Enfermero	Nurse	Artista	Artist
Panadero	Baker	Actor (actriz)	Actor (actress)
Peluquero	Hairdresser	Funcionario	Civil servant
Contable	Accountant	Escritor	Writer
Fontanero	Plumber	Carpintero	Carpenter
Abogado	Lawyer	Profesor	Teacher

TRABAJO

Oficina	Office	Sindicato	Union
Jefe	Boss	Accionista	Shareholder
Puesto	Position	Presidente	Chairperson
Ascenso	Promotion	Huelga	Strike
Dimisión	Resignation	Vacaciones	Holidays
Secretaria	Secretary	Colega	Colleague
Sueldo	Salary	Jubilación	Retirement
Plantilla	Staff	Director	Manager
Traslado	Transfer	Despido	Dismissal

VOCABULARIO 6

LA OFICINA

Papel	**Paper**	**Fax**	**Fax machine**
Libreta	Notebook	Carpeta	Folder
Bolígrafo	Pen	Impresora	Printer
Lápiz	Pencil	Grapa	Staple
Sacapuntas	Sharpener	Grapadora	Stapler
Borrador	Rubber	Clip	Paper clip
Tijeras	Scissors	Sobre	Envelope
Pegamento	Glue	Carta	Letter
Máquina de escribir	Typewriter	Sello	Stamp
Ordenador	Computer	Documento	Document
Rotulador	Marker	Copia	Copy

TRANSPORTES

Avión	**Plane**	**Moto**	**Motorcycle**
Helicóptero	Helicopter	Bicicleta	Bicycle
Globo	Balloon	Barco	Ship
Coche	Car	Estación	Station
Camión	Truck	Yate	Yacht
Autobús	Bus	Submarino	Submarine
Tren	Train	Taxi	Taxi / Cab
Tranvía	Tram	Crucero	Cruiser
Metro	Subway	Furgoneta	Van

VOCABULARIO 7

CLIMA

It is	Hace
Calor	Hot
Frio	Cold
Nublado	Cloudy
Soleado	Sunny
Lluvioso	Rainy
Lluvia	(To) rain
Nieve	(To) snow
Viento	Wind
Sun	Sol
Cloud	Nube

GEOGRAFÍA

Universo	Universe	Isla	Island
Estrella	Star	Montaña	Mountain
Sol	Sun	Valle	Valley
Planeta	Planet	Río	River
Tierra	Earth	Lago	Lake
Satélite	Satellite	Selva	Jungle
Luna	Moon	Bosque	Forest
Atmósfera	Atmosphere	Desierto	Desert
Continente	Continent	Oceano	Ocean
Mar	Sea	Mundo	World

VOCABULARIO 8

VIAJES

Avión	**Plane**	**Cinturón de seguridad**	**Seat-belt**
Azafata	Stewardess	Equipaje	Luggage
Aeropuerto	Airport	Pasajero	Passenger
Despegar	To take off	Bolsa de mano	Hand-bag
Retrasar	To delay	Primera clase	First class
Ala	Wing	Clase ejecutiva	Business class
Motor	Engine	Clase turista	Tourist class
Puerta de embarque	Gate	Tarjeta de embarque	Boarding Card
Embarcar	To board	Tripulación	Crew
Aterrizar	To land	Facturar	Check in

TIENDAS

Panadería	**Baker**	**Optica**	**Optician**
Peluquería	Hairdresser	Farmacia	Pharmacy
Frutería	Greengrocer	Gasolinera	gas station
Taller	Workshop	Quiosco	News-stand
Cafetería	Snack-bar	Discoteca	Disco
Joyería	Jeweller	Hospital	Hospital
Carnicería	Butcher	Pastelería	Pastery
Banco	Bank	Librería	Book Shop
Zapatería	Shoe Shop	Supermercado	Supermarket
Juguetería	Toyshop	Tienda de ropa	Clothes shop

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LISTA DE VERBOS REGULARES

AÑADIMOS –ED PARA FORMAR EL PASADO DE LOS VERBOS REGULARES, TENIENDO EN CUENTA LAS REGLAS PARA AÑADIR -ED:

INFINITIVO	PASADO	SIGNIFICADO	INFINITIVO	PASADO	SIGNIFICADO
PLAN	PLANNED	PLANEAR	**CARRY**	CARRIED	LLEVAR TRANSPORTAR
STUDY	STUDIED	ESTUDIAR	**LIKE**	LIKED	GUSTAR
MIX	MIXED	MEZCLAR	**STOP**	STOPPED	PARAR
TRAVEL	TRAVELLED	VIAJAR	**TRY**	TRIED	INTENTAR
WORK	WORKED	TRABAJAR	**WALK**	WALKED	CAMINAR
ENJOY	ENJOYED	DIVERTIRSE	**ROB**	ROBBED	ROBAR
CRY	CRIED	LLORAR	**MARRY**	MARRIED	CASARSE
PLAY	PLAYED	JUGAR	**EXPLAIN**	EXPLAINED	EXPLICAR
DANCE	DANCED	BAILAR	**HAPPEN**	HAPPENED	OCURRIR
LIVE	LIVED	VIVIR	**STAY**	STAYED	QUEDARSE ALOJARSE

LISTA DE VERBOS IRREGULARES 1

INFINITIVO	PASADO	PARTICIPIO	SIGNIFICADO
to be	was / were	been	ser, estar
to begin	began	begun	empezar
to break	broke	broken	romper
to build	built	built	construir
to buy	bought	bought	comprar
to choose	chose	chosen	elegir
to come	came	come	venir
to cost	cost	cost	costar
to do	did	done	hacer
to drink	drank	drunk	beber

LISTA DE VERBOS IRREGULARES 2

INFINITIVO	PASADO	PARTICIPIO	SIGNIFICADO
to eat	ate	eaten	comer
to find	found	found	encontrar
to get	got	got	Obtener-Conseguir
to give	gave	given	dar
to go	went	gone	ir
to have	had	had	tener, haber
to know	knew	known	saber
to learn	learnt	learnt	aprender
to leave	left	left	salir, dejar
to make	made	made	fabricar
to meet	met	met	Encontrarse, conocer

LISTA DE VERBOS IRREGULARES 3

INFINITIVO	PASADO	PARTICIPIO	SIGNIFICADO
to pay	paid	paid	pagar
to put	put	put	poner
to read	read	read	leer
to run	ran	run	correr
to say	said	said	decir
to see	saw	seen	ver
to sell	sold	sold	vender
to send	sent	sent	enviar
to show	showed	shown	enseñar
to sing	sang	sung	cantar
to sit	sat	sat	sentarse
to sleep	slept	slept	dormir

LISTA DE VERBOS IRREGULARES 4

INFINITIVO	PASADO	PARTICIPIO	SIGNIFICADO
to speak	spoke	spoken	hablar
to spell	spelt	spelt	deletrear
to spend	spent	spent	gastar
to steal	stole	stolen	robar
to swim	swam	swum	nadar
to take	took	taken	coger
to tell	told	told	decir
to think	thought	thought	pensar
to understand	understood	understood	entender, comprender
to wear	wore	worn	llevar puesto, calzar
to win	won	won	ganar
to write	wrote	written	escribir

LISTA DE VERBOS REGULARES

AÑADIMOS –ED PARA FORMAR EL PASADO DE LOS VERBOS REGULARES, TENIENDO EN CUENTA LAS REGLAS PARA AÑADIR -ED:

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TRAVEL	TRAVELLED	VIAJAR	**TRY**	TRIED	INTENTAR
WORK	WORKED	TRABAJAR	**WALK**	WALKED	CAMINAR
ENJOY	ENJOYED	DIVERTIRSE	**ROB**	ROBBED	ROBAR
CRY	CRIED	LLORAR	**MARRY**	MARRIED	CASARSE
PLAY	PLAYED	JUGAR	**EXPLAIN**	EXPLAINED	EXPLICAR
DANCE	DANCED	BAILAR	**HAPPEN**	HAPPENED	OCURRIR
LIVE	LIVED	VIVIR	**STAY**	STAYED	QUEDARSE ALOJARSE

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to do	did	done	hacer
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to give	gave	given	dar
to go	went	gone	ir
to have	had	had	tener, haber
to know	knew	known	saber
to learn	learnt	learnt	aprender
to leave	left	left	salir, dejar
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to tell	told	told	decir
to think	thought	thought	pensar
to understand	understood	understood	entender, comprender
to wear	wore	worn	llevar puesto, calzar
to win	won	won	ganar
to write	wrote	written	escribir