

LIBRO y ACTIVIDADES

INGLÉS

ESPA Y ESPAD MÓDULO I

CEPA "Castillo de Almansa"

ACTUALIZADO FEBRERO 2024



MAESTRA: Ana Belén Vizcaíno López.

El temario se divide en dos bloques:

1º BLOQUE:

- UNITS 1 AND 2:
"TO BE" y todos sus usos en información personal.
Vocabulario relacionado:
pronombres personales sujeto, adjetivos posesivos, profesiones, números, la clase, países, nacionalidades, artículos determinados e indeterminados, días de la semana, demostrativos...
- PLURAL DE LOS SUSTANTIVOS
- Genitivo sajón.

2º BLOQUE:

- UNITS 3 AND 4
"TO HAVE GOT"
Información completa de las personas usando TO BE y TO HAVE GOT.
Vocabulario relacionado: familia, colores, adjetivos, partes dl cuerpo, animales, casa, comida...
- Descripción personal y de terceros
- Contables e incontables
-
- UNIT 5:
Introducción al PRESENT SIMPLE

BLOQUE 1

- UNITS 1 AND 2:

“TO BE” y todos sus usos en información personal.

Vocabulario relacionado:

pronombres personales sujeto, adjetivos posesivos, profesiones, números, la clase, países, nacionalidades, artículos determinados e indeterminados, días de la semana, demostrativos...

- PLURAL DE LOS SUSTANTIVOS.

- Genitivo sajón.

VOCABULARIO CERCANO

JOBS	CLASSROOM						
<p>Cook: cocinero(a) Doctor: doctor(a) Lawyer: abogado(a) Teacher: profesor(a) Scientist: científico(a) Journalist: periodista Mechanic: mecánico(a) Nurse: enfermero(a) Taxi driver: conductor(a) de taxi Bus driver lorry driver</p> <p>Shoe maker: zapatero/a Shop assistant: dependiente/a Soldier: soldado(a) Engineer: ingeniero(a) Singer: cantante</p> <p>Actor: actor Actress: actriz Waiter/Waitress: camarero/a Fireman/firewoman: bombero/a Policeman/POLICEWOMAN: policía hombre o mujer Businessman/woman: hombre o mujer de negocios</p>	<p>BLACKBOARD: pizarra DESK: pupitre PEN: bolígrafo PENCIL: lapicero PENCIL CASE: estuche ERASER: borador BOOK: libro NOTEBOOK: libreta DICTIONARY: diccionario CHAIR: silla TABLE: mesa</p> <p>ADJECTIVES</p> <p>Pretty/beautiful Handsome/good-looking: Ugly:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Big</td> <td>small</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tall</td> <td>short</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fat</td> <td>thin</td> </tr> </table>	Big	small	Tall	short	Fat	thin
Big	small						
Tall	short						
Fat	thin						
<p>Thanks= Thank you= Gracias Hello= Hi= Hola Good bye= Bye= Bye, bye= Adiós. Good morning= Buenos días. (Hasta la hora de comer, más o menos la 1 de la tarde) Good afternoon= Buenas tardes. (Desde la hora de comer hasta la hora del té, más o mer de la tarde) Good evening= Buenas noches. (Desde la hora del té, y durante toda la noche) Good night= Buenas noches. (Sólo cuando te vas a la cama)</p>	<p>Mr= Señor Mrs.= Señora Miss= Señorita Mr. and Mrs. = Señor y señora</p>						

NÚMEROS DEL 1 AL 20

1 - ONE

2 - TWO

3 - THREE

4 - FOUR

5 - FIVE

6 - SIX

7 - SEVEN

8 - EIGHT

9 - NINE

10 - TEN

11 - ELEVEN

12 - TWELVE

13 - THIRTEEN

14 - FOURTEEN

15 - FIFTEEN

16 - SIXTEEN

17 - SEVENTEEN

18 - EIGHTEEN

19 - NINETEEN

20 - TWENTY

PRONOMBRES PERSONALES SUJETO Son

los pronombres encargados de sustituir al sujeto de la oración, es decir, quien ejecuta la acción. A diferencia del español en el que se pueden omitir, por ejemplo, (yo) soy alemán, en inglés siempre debe hacerse explícito *I am German*. Son los siguientes. Si omitimos el sujeto en inglés, no sabremos a qué sujeto hace referencia. Lo veremos después cuando veamos el verbo **"TO BE"**

I	Yo	I am tall	Yo soy alto
You	Tú	You are my friend	Tú eres mi amigo
He	Él	He is your uncle	Él es tu tío
She	Ella	She is my teacher	Ella es mi maestra
It	Ello/eso (sin equivalente en el español)	It is raining	Está lloviendo
We	Nosotros	We are a great team	Nosotros somos un gran equipo
They	Ellos	They are great musicians	Ellos son muy buenos músicos

VERBO "TO BE" (*Ser o estar*)

Estructura

AFIRMATIVA

I am/ I'm
 Yo soy/estoy
You are/ You're
 Tú eres/estás
He is/ He's
 Él es/está
She is/ She's
 Ella es/está
It is/ It's
 Ello es/está
We are/ we're
 Nosotros somos/estamos
You are/ You're
 Vosotros sois/estáis
They are/ They're
 Ellos son/están

NEGATIVA

I am not/ I'm not
 Yo no soy/estoy
You are not/ You aren't
 Tú no eres/estás
He is not/ He isn't
 Él no es/está
She is not/ She isn't
 Ella no es/está
It is not/ It isn't
 Ello no es/está
We are not/ We aren't
 Nosotros no somos/estamos
You are not/ You aren't
 Vosotros no sois/estáis
They are not/ They aren't
 Ellos no son/están

INTERROGATIVA

Am I?
 ¿Soy/ estoy?
Are you?
 ¿Eres/estás tú?
Is he?
 ¿Es/ está él?
Is she?
 ¿Es/ está ella?
Is it?
 ¿Es/ está ello?
Are we?
 ¿Somos/estamos?
Are you?
 ¿Sois/estáis?
Are they?
 ¿Son/están?

Negative (*Negativo / Négatif*)

		→ Contraction		
I	am not	→ I'm not		
you	are not	→ you're not	you	aren't
he	is not	→ he's not	he	isn't
she	is not	→ she's not	she	isn't
it	is not	→ it's not	it	isn't
we	are not	→ we're not	we	aren't
you	are not	→ you're not	you	aren't
they	are not	→ they're not	they	aren't

TO BE - PRESENT SIMPLE

1 Complete with the correct forms of the verb 'to be' in the present simple tense. Do not use contractions.

1. I _____ a student.
2. She _____ my best friend.
3. We _____ excited about the upcoming trip.
4. They _____ from Japan.
5. It _____ a sunny day.
6. You _____ a talented musician.
7. The book _____ on the shelf.
8. My parents _____ at work right now.

Escribir en los espacios el negativo del verbo to be en la forma correcta del *presente simple*. Puedes utilizar la forma contralada (I'm) o completa (I am) del verbo.

1) I (be) 25 years old.

I 25 years old.

2) We (be) late for the football match.

We late for the football match.

3) It (be) cold and cloudy today.

It cold and cloudy today.

4) He (be) an employee in the company.

He an employee in the company.

5) They (be) in the library.

They in the library.

6) She (be) very happy today.

She very happy today.

7) The lorry (be) big and red.

The lorry big and red.

8) I (be) frightened of spiders.

I frightened of spiders.

9) They (be) very high mountains.

They very high mountains.

10) This woman (be) a Nobel Prize winner.

This woman a Nobel Prize winner.

2.

Utiliza el verbo TO BE en su forma correcta.

Jane a teacher? No, she . She a doctor.

you American? No, I . I Australian.

John and Paul at home? No, they . They at the university.

the book on the table? No, it . It on the chair.

your father from Madrid? No, he . He from Barcelona.

4. COMPLETE THE TEXT WITH IS / AM / ARE

Peter Baker from Manchester, but Paul and John from London.

Manchester and London cities in England. Hamburg a city in Germany.

Sandra at school today. Jack and Peter her friends. They in the same

class. Mr and Mrs Baker on a trip to the USA to visit their cousin Anne.

She a nice girl. Peter says: "My grandfather in hospital. I at home with

my grandmother." What time it? It 8 o'clock. you tired? No, I not.

5. USE THE NEGATIVE FORM OF VERB TO BE IN THE NEXT SENTENCES

- A. They _____ my friends.
- B. He _____ thirsty. He is hungry.
- C. I _____ short, I am very tall.
- D. Christopher _____ furious. He is only tired.
- E. My mom _____ a nurse, she is a doctor.

6. ORGANIZE THE WORDS TO MAKE INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES.

- A. Kathy / an engineer / is? : _____
- B. Jason and Luke / are / singers? : _____
- C. David / hardworking / is? : _____
- D. Is / a teacher / John? : _____
- E. We / today / happy / are? : _____

VERBO "TO BE"

AFIRMATIVA		NEGATIVA		INTERROGATIVA	
Plenas	Contractas	Plenas	Contractas	Preguntas	Respuestas Cortas
I am					
		He is not			Yes, he is No, he isn't
				Are we...?	
			They aren't		

1. COMPLETA CON LA FORMA CORRECTA DEL VERBO "TO BE"

1. Your friend tall and handsome. _____

NEGATIVA: _____

INTERROGATIVA: _____

2. Mary a secretary. _____

NEGATIVA: _____

INTERROGATIVA: _____

3. John and Lucy at school. _____

NEGATIVA: _____

INTERROGATIVA: _____

4. I a student. _____

NEGATIVA: _____

INTERROGATIVA: _____

5. The boys in the garden. _____

NEGATIVA: _____

INTERROGATIVA: _____

6. He a lawyer. _____

NEGATIVA: _____

INTERROGATIVA: _____

7. Susie a housewife. _____

NEGATIVA: _____

INTERROGATIVA: _____

8. She a student. _____

NEGATIVA: _____

INTERROGATIVA: _____

9. They my friends. _____

NEGATIVA: _____

INTERROGATIVA: _____.

10. You a student. _____

NEGATIVA: _____

INTERROGATIVA: _____.


3. Complete the sentences with "to be".
Cuando te indique(not), tendrás que usar la forma
Negativa, utiliza la contracta.

1. I _____ a girl.
2. My father _____ at work.
3. Alex and Dino _____ my cats.
4. Alex _____ in the garden.
5. Dino _____(not) on the floor.
6. My red pencil _____ on the floor.
7. The other pencils _____ in my pencil case.
8. My mother _____ in the living room.
9. Eli and Rafa _____ (not) good friends.
10. They _____ good at tennis.
11. _____ they in Amsterdam this week? No, _____
12. The pupils _____ (not) at school today.

Meet the characters



JANET
35 years old
from England
TEACHER



ALBERTO
21 years old
from Spain
STUDENT



CHENG
40 years old
from Hong Kong
STUDENT





ANGELA

23 years old

from Italy

STUDENT



CARMEN

25 years old

from Mexico

STUDENT



HELEN

18 years old

from Greece

STUDENT



KEN

30 years old

from Japan

STUDENT



INTRODUCTION

Instrucciones

- 1** Mira en tu libro y busca un ejemplo de cada tipo de ejercicio.
Anota el número de la página y el del ejercicio.

	Page (Página)	Exercise (Ejercicio)
1. Listen, read and repeat. (Escucha, lee y repite.)	8	1
2. Listen and complete the dialogue. (Escucha y completa el diálogo.)		
3. Listen again and check your answers. (Escucha de nuevo y comprueba las respuestas.)		
4. Practise with other students. (Practica con otros compañeros/as.)		
5. Write the answer. (Escribe la respuesta.)		
6. Read the grammar box. (Lee el cuadro de gramática.)		
7. Complete the sentences. (Completa las oraciones.)		
8. Answer the questions. (Responde a las preguntas.)		
9. Put the words in the correct order. (Pon las palabras en el orden correcto.)		
10. In pairs, read and act out the dialogue. (En parejas, leed y practicad el diálogo.)		

Inglés cotidiano

2 Muchas palabras son iguales o parecidas en castellano y en inglés. Pon la palabra adecuada debajo de cada foto.

telephone menu ambulance hamburger bus passport hotel taxi



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.

El abecedario

3 Escucha, lee y repite.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
/eɪ/	/bi:/	/si:/	/di:/	/i:/	/ef/	/dʒi:/	/ertʃ/	/aɪ/	/dʒer:/	/ket/	/el/	/em/
n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z
/en/	/əʊ/	/pi:/	/kju:/	/ɑ:/	/es/	/ti:/	/ju:/	/vi:/	/'dʌblju:/	/eks/	/waɪ/	/zed/

4 A Escucha y lee.

1. What's this in English?

2. It's a passport.

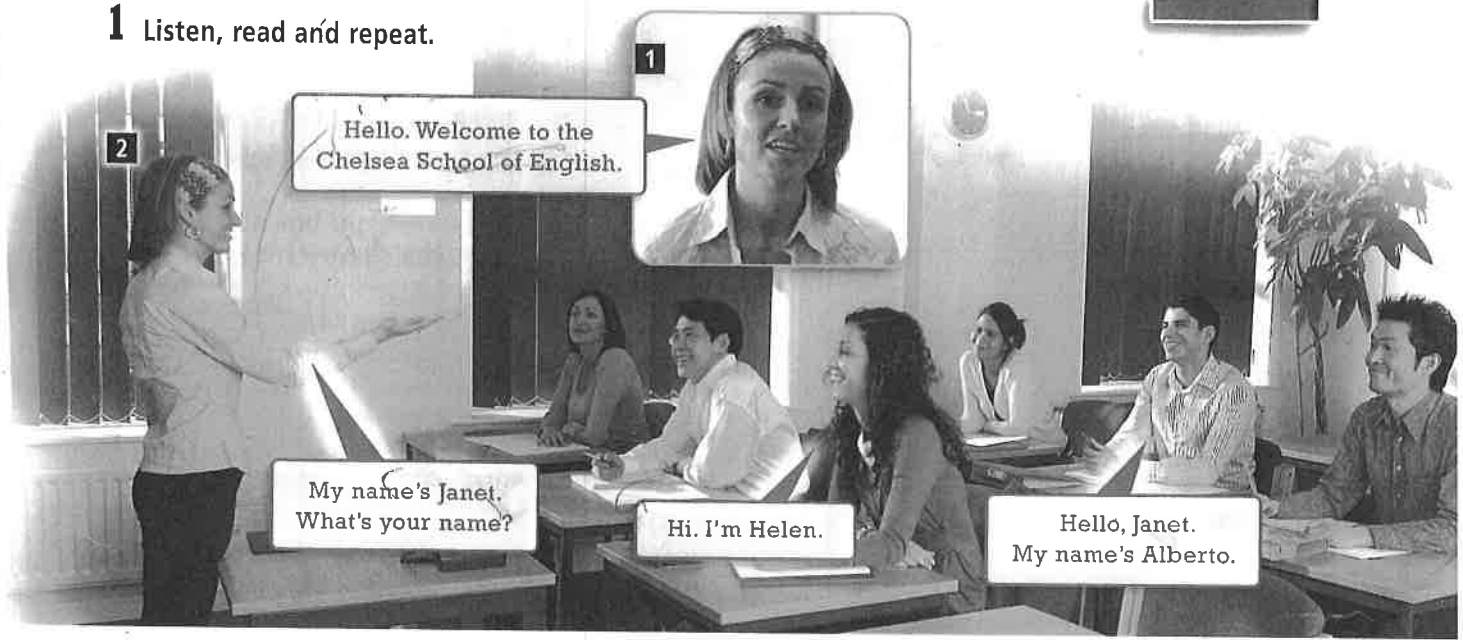
3. Can you spell it, please?

4. Yes! P-A-S-S-P-O-R-T.

B Deletrea las palabras del Ejercicio 2 a un compañero/a.

What's your name? (4)

1 Listen, read and repeat.



2 Listen, read and repeat the greetings.

- 1. Hello. / Hi.
- 2. Good morning.
- 3. Good afternoon.
- 4. Good evening.



3 A Listen and complete the dialogues.

- JANET:** 1.....Hello..... My name's Janet. What's your name?
- ALBERTO:** My name's Alberto.
- JANET:** Good morning. My 2..... Janet. What's your name?
- HELEN:** I'm Helen.
- JANET:** Good afternoon. 3..... name's Janet. What's 4.... name?
- CHENG:** My name's Cheng.
- JANET:** Good evening. I'm Janet. What's 5..... ?
- CARMEN:** 6..... Carmen.

B Listen again and check your answers.

4 Practise with another student.

- STUDENT 1:** What's your name?
- STUDENT 2:** My name's / I'm

WORDS NUMBERS 0-19

5 A Listen, read and repeat.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|---------|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| 0 nought / oh | 4 four | 8 eight | 12 twelve | 16 sixteen |
| 1 one | 5 five | 9 nine | 13 thirteen | 17 seventeen |
| 2 two | 6 six | 10 ten | 14 fourteen | 18 eighteen |
| 3 three | 7 seven | 11 eleven | 15 fifteen | 19 nineteen |

B Listen and write the numbers you hear.

- a. 8 b. c. d. e. f. g. h. 7 i. 3 j. k. l.

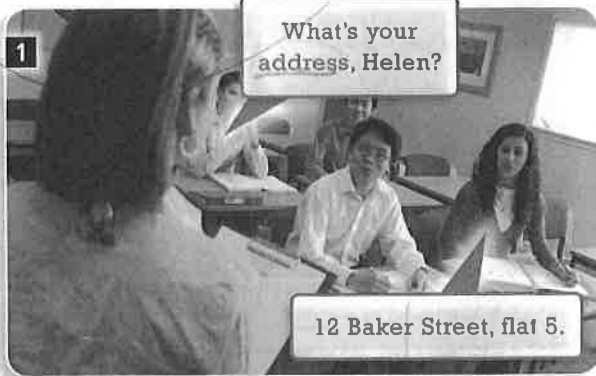
6 A Write the answers in words.

- six + three = nine
- seven + one =
- eleven + two =
- four - four = nothing
- eighteen - six =
- ten - eight =
- fourteen + five =
- nineteen - thirteen =

B Listen and check your answers.

What's your ... ?

7 A Listen and read.



B Practise with another student.

8 A Listen, read and repeat.

- SECRETARY:** Good morning.
What's your name, please?
- ALBERTO:** Good morning.
My name's Alberto Romero.
- SECRETARY:** What's your phone number, Alberto?
- ALBERTO:** It's 020 8392 8561.
- SECRETARY:** Thank you.

B Listen and complete the information below.



REGISTRATION FORM

NAME: 1

ADDRESS: 2 Baker
London

TELEPHONE NUMBER: 3 020

C Listen again and check your answers.

GRAMMAR

9 A Read the grammar box.

TO BE

AFFIRMATIVE:

I am	I'm
you are	you're
he is	he's
she is	she's
it is	it's
we are	we're
they are	they're

B Complete the sentences with *am*, *are* or *is*.

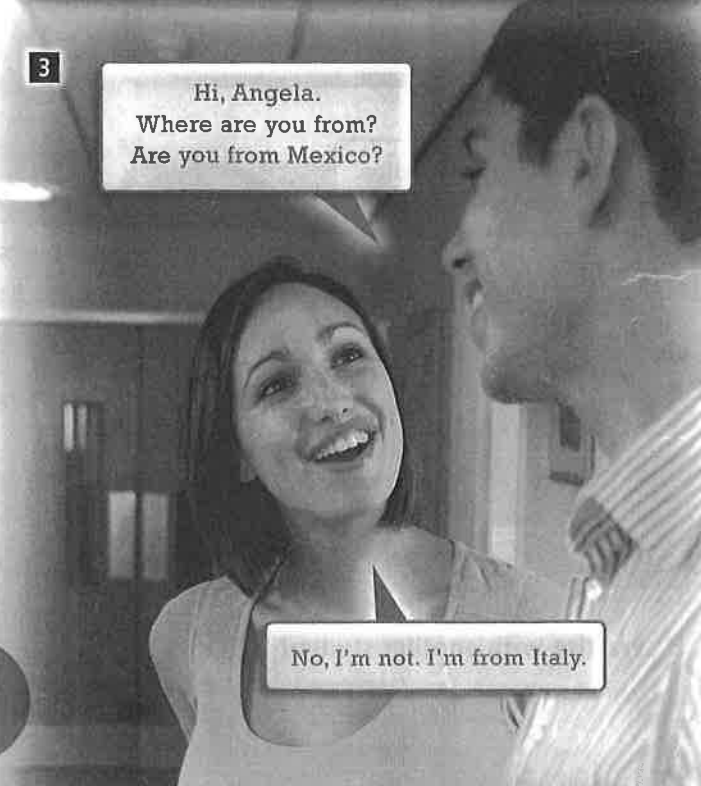
- I am Cheng.
- You Helen.
- He Alberto.
- They students.
- I fine, thanks.
- We students.
- Carmen a student.
- It the school.

C Write the sentences with **contractions**.

- I am Alberto.
I'm Alberto.
- She is at school.
.....
- It is 020 8392 8561.
.....
- You are Helen.
.....
- They are students.
.....

Nice to meet you.

10 Listen, read and repeat.



11 A Listen and complete the dialogues.

CHENG: 1.....Hi..... , Janet. How are you?
JANET: I'm 2....., thanks, Cheng.
 And you?
CHENG: I'm fine, thanks.



HELEN: Ken, 3..... is 4.....
 friend, Angela.
KEN: 5....., Angela.
ANGELA: 6....., Ken. 7.....
 to meet you.
 8..... are you from, Ken?
KEN: I'm 9..... Japan.



B Listen again and check your answers.

12 Practise with other students.

1. **STUDENT 1:** Hello, How are you?
STUDENT 2: Fine, thanks,
 And you?
STUDENT 1: Fine, thanks. 7
 2. **STUDENT 1:**, this is
STUDENT 2: Hello,
STUDENT 3: Hello,
 Nice to meet you.
STUDENT 2: Where are you from?
STUDENT 3: I'm from

GRAMMAR

13 A Read the grammar box.

TO BE

NEGATIVE:

I am not	I'm not
You are not	You're not / aren't.
he	he
she is not	she 's not / isn't
it	it
you	you
we are not	we 're not / aren't
they	they

B Write the sentences in the negative. Use the full form.

- It is a pencil.
 It is not a pencil. /
- Janet is Italian.

- We are from Italy.

- I am Mark.

- You are a student.

- Angela and Ken are from Greece.

C Write the sentences in B. Use contractions.

- It's not a pencil. / It isn't a pencil.
-
-
-
-
-

14 A Read the grammar box.

TO BE

QUESTIONS:

I am		Am I ... ?
he		Is he ... ?
she	is	Is she ... ?
it		Is it ... ?
you		Are you ... ?
we	are	Are we ... ?
they		Are they ... ?

SHORT ANSWERS:

Yes, he is. / No, she's not.

B Put the words in the correct order.

- he / Is / a / student / ?
Is he a student?
- you / from / Are / Greece / ?
.....
- Alberto / your / name / Is / ?
.....
- you / Are / a / teacher / ?
.....
- they / Are / Japanese / ?
.....
- Carmen / China / from / Is / ?
.....

WORDS THE CLASSROOM

15 A Listen, read and repeat.

chair dictionary pencil desk notebook pen ~~book~~ board

B Write the correct word using the pictures below.



1. It's a book



5. It's a



2. It's a



6. It's a



3. It's a



7. It's a



4. It's a



8. It's a

C Listen and check your answers.

16 A Listen and read.

What's this?

It's a book.

B Work with a partner. Ask questions using the words from 15 A.

1. ¿Cómo preguntar LA NACIONALIDAD?

- Utilizamos la palabra **Where** que significa, dónde.
 - Where are **you** from? I am from Spain/ I am Spanish.
 - Where is **he** from? He is from England/ He is English.
 - Where is **she** from? She 's from Italy/ She is Italian.
 - Where are **they** from? They are from Russia/ They 're Russian.
 - Where are **you** from? We 're from France/ We are French.
 - Where are **we** from? We are from Germany/ We 're German.

Has visto que podemos contestar de dos formas:

SUJETO + Verbo "TO BE" + from + PAÍS

I am from Spain
He is from England
They 're from Italy

SUJETO + Verbo "TO BE" + NACIONALIDAD

I am Spanish.
He 's English.
They are Italian.

PAÍS		NACIONALIDAD	
Spain	España	Spanish	Español/a
Portugal	Portugal	Portuguese	Portugués/a
Italy	Italia	Italian	Italiano/a
France	Francés	French	Francés/a
England	Inglaterra	English	Inglés/a
Ireland	Irlanda	Irish	Irlandés/a
Scotland	Escocia	Scottish	Escocés/a
Wales	Gales	Welsh	Galés/a
Great Britain	Gran Bretaña	British	Británico/a
Russia	Rusia	Russian	Ruso/a
Germany	Alemania	German	Alemán/a
USA	Estados Unidos	American	Americano/a
China	China	Chinese	Chino/a
Japan	Japón	Japanese	Japonés/a
Bulgary	Bulgaria	Bulgarian	Búlgaro/a
Brazil	Brasil	Brazilian	Brasileño/a
Holland	Holanda	Dutch	Holandés/a

WORDS COUNTRIES AND NATIONALITIES

this - este, esta !!

17 A Match the nationalities to the pictures. One nationality hasn't got a match. Circle it.

Japanese Mexican Chinese Greek English Italian Spanish



1. This is J. K. Rowling.
She's from England.
She'sEnglish.....



2. This is Antonio Banderas.
He's from Spain.
He's



3. This is Luciano Pavarotti.
He's from Italy.
He's



4. This is Yao Ming.
He's from China.
He's



5. This is Gael García Bernal.
He's from Mexico.
He's



6. This is Shizuka Arakawa.
She's from Japan.
She's

B Listen and check your answers.

PRONUNCIATION

18 Listen and repeat.

- 1. I am English.
- 2. I'm English.
- 3. You are Greek.
- 4. You're Greek.
- 5. He is Chinese.
- 6. He's Chinese.

READING

19 A Read this advertisement.

INTENSIVE COURSES FOR ADULTS



For information and registration contact
Martin Dixon (Director)
Telephone: 020 7429 8430

CHELSEA
SCHOOL OF ENGLISH

314 Park Road, London, England

B Answer the questions about the advertisement.

- 1. What's the name of the school?
It's the
- 2. What's the name of the director?
His
- 3. What's the telephone number of the school?
It's
- 4. What's the address of the school?
It's

REVIEW

A1B

WORD LIST

board	eleven	Italian	nought / oh	Spanish
book	England	Italy	one	ten
chair	English	Japan	pen	thirteen
China	fifteen	Japanese	pencil	three
Chinese	five	Mexican	seven	twelve
desk	four	Mexico	seventeen	two
dictionary	fourteen	nine	six	
eight	Greece	nineteen	sixteen	
eighteen	Greek	notebook	Spain	

VOCABULARY

1 Look at the word list above and do the following exercises.

1. List three things students take to school in their schoolbags.

..... *book*

.....

2. Complete with the correct numbers.

two, 1..... *four*, six,
 2....., ten,
 3....., 4.....

3. Complete the chart.

Country	Nationality
China	
	Greek
	Mexican
England	

GRAMMAR

2 Choose the correct answer.

- Cheng **(is)** / **are** Chinese.
- My name **am** / **is** Janet.
- I **am not** / **isn't** fourteen.
- The teacher **isn't** / **aren't** Greek.
- My friends **is** / **are** students.
- We **am** / **are** at school.

3 Put the words in the correct order.

- you / Are / student / a / ?
Are you a student?

- Carmen / Japanese / Is / ?

- students / Are / they / ?

- Alberto / Mexico / from / Is / ?

- Chinese / Ken / Are / and / Helen / ?

LISTENING ²¹

4 A Listen and choose the correct answer.

- a. Thank you. b. I'm Carmen.
- a. It's 12 Harrington Gardens. b. It's 020 8489 9231.
- a. It's a book. b. I'm fine, thanks.
- a. Yes, I am. b. No, she isn't.
- a. He's from Mexico. b. Good afternoon!
- a. I'm a student. b. Nice to meet you.

B Listen and check your answers.

IT'S YOUR TURN

1 Listen and read the dialogue.

SECRETARY: Good afternoon.
My name is Brenda.
What's your name?

KATE: My name's Kate.

SECRETARY: Nice to meet you.
Where are you from, Kate?

KATE: I'm from Greece.

SECRETARY: Are you from Athens?

KATE: Yes, I am.

SECRETARY: What's your address in London?

KATE: It's 13 Pimlico Road.

SECRETARY: And what's your phone number, Kate?

KATE: It's 020 8419 8607.

SECRETARY: Thank you.



2 In pairs, change the words in colour to make the dialogue true for you. Act out your new dialogue.

3 Ask three students the following questions and write their answers.

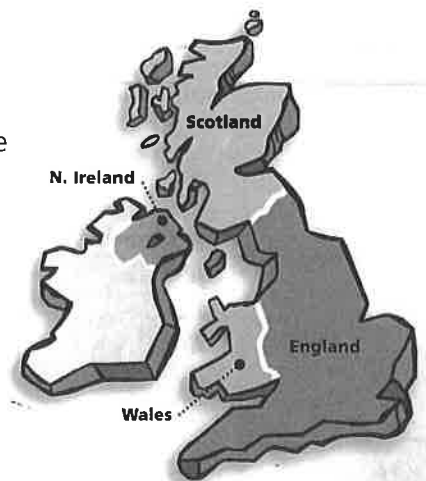
NO

	What's your name?	What's your phone number?	Where are you from?
1.			
2.			
3.			

DID YOU KNOW?

England is one of the four countries in the United Kingdom. The other three countries are: Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Look at the chart.

	England	N. Ireland	Scotland	Wales
Population	50 million	1.7 million	5 million	3 million
Capital city	London	Belfast	Edinburgh	Cardiff
Languages	English	English Irish Gaelic	English Scottish Gaelic	English Welsh



NÚMEROS EN INGLÉS DEL 1 AL 100

• 1 - ONE	26 - TWENTY-SIX	51 - FIFTY-ONE	76 - SEVENTY-SIX
• 2 - TWO	27 - TWENTY-SEVEN	52 - FIFTY-TWO	77 - SEVENTY-SEVEN
• 3 - THREE	28 - TWENTY-EIGHT	53 - FIFTY-THREE	78 - SEVENTY-EIGHT
• 4 - FOUR	29 - TWENTY-NINE	54 - FIFTY-FOUR	79 - SEVENTY-NINE
• 5 - FIVE	30 - THIRTY	55 - FIFTY-FIVE	80 - EIGHTY
• 6 - SIX	31 - THIRTY-ONE	56 - FIFTY-SIX	81 - EIGHTY-ONE
• 7 - SEVEN	32 - THIRTY-TWO	57 - FIFTY-SEVEN	82 - EIGHTY-TWO
• 8 - EIGHT	33 - THIRTY-THREE	58 - FIFTY-EIGHT	83 - EIGHTY-THREE
• 9 - NINE	34 - THIRTY-FOUR	59 - FIFTY-NINE	84 - EIGHTY-FOUR
• 10 - TEN	35 - THIRTY-FIVE	60 - SIXTY	85 - EIGHTY-FIVE
• 11 - ELEVEN	36 - THIRTY-SIX	61 - SIXTY-ONE	86 - EIGHTY-SIX
• 12 - TWELVE	37 - THIRTY-SEVEN	62 - SIXTY-TWO	87 - EIGHTY-SEVEN
• 13 - THIRTEEN	38 - THIRTY-EIGHT	63 - SIXTY-THREE	88 - EIGHTY-EIGHT
• 14 - FOURTEEN	39 - THIRTY-NINE	64 - SIXTY-FOUR	89 - EIGHTY-NINE
• 15 - FIFTEEN	40 - FORTY	65 - SIXTY-FIVE	90 - NINETY
• 16 - SIXTEEN	41 - FORTY-ONE	66 - SIXTY-SIX	91 - NINETY-ONE
• 17 - SEVENTEEN	42 - FORTY-TWO	67 - SIXTY-SEVEN	92 - NINETY-TWO
• 18 - EIGHTEEN	43 - FORTY-THREE	68 - SIXTY-EIGHT	93 - NINETY-THREE
• 19 - NINETEEN	44 - FORTY-FOUR	69 - SIXTY-NINE	94 - NINETY-FOUR
• 20 - TWENTY	45 - FORTY-FIVE	70 - SEVENTY	95 - NINETY-FIVE
• 21 - TWENTY-ONE	46 - FORTY-SIX	71 - SEVENTY-ONE	96 - NINETY-SIX
• 22 - TWENTY-TWO	47 - FORTY-SEVEN	72 - SEVENTY-TWO	97 - NINETY-SEVEN
• 23 - TWENTY-THREE	48 - FORTY-EIGHT	73 - SEVENTY-THREE	98 - NINETY-EIGHT
• 24 - TWENTY-FOUR	49 - FORTY-NINE	74 - SEVENTY-FOUR	99 - NINETY-NINE
• 25 - TWENTY-FIVE	50 - FIFTY	75 - SEVENTY-FIVE	100 - ONE HUNDRED

Los **adjetivos posesivos** me indican de quién son las cosas, personas o animales. Siempre van seguidos de ese sustantivo.

Pronombre	Adjetivo Posesivo	Español
I	My	Mi - Mis
You	Your	Tu - Tus
He	His	Su - Sus
She	Her	Su -Sus
It	Its	Su - Sus
You	Your	Su - Sus
We	Our	Nuestro/a - Nuestros/as
They	Their	Su - Sus

 **Adjetivos Posesivos en inglés** 

<p>My: Mi o mis</p>  <p>My car is small Mi auto es pequeño</p>	<p>Its: Su o sus <small>(para animales, lugares o cosas)</small></p>  <p>Its name is Frank Su nombre es Frank</p>
<p>His: Su o sus <small>(para hombre)</small></p>  <p>His name is Mario Su nombre es Mario</p>	<p>Our: Nuestro, Nuestra, Nuestros, Nuestras</p>  <p>Our team won Nuestro equipo ganó</p>
<p> Si quieres aprender inglés GRATIS, ve a: www.aprenderinglesrapidoysencillo.com</p>	<p>Their: Su o sus <small>(de ellos o de ellas)</small></p>  <p>Their house is big Su casa es grande</p>
<p>Her: Su o sus <small>(para mujer)</small></p>  <p>Her eyes are black Sus ojos son negros</p>	<p>Your: Tu o tus Su o sus \Rightarrow (de usted o ustedes)</p>  <p>This is your cat Este es tu gato</p>

- A) **I** have got a skirt. It's _____ skirt.
- B) **He** has got a t-shirt. It's _____ t-shirt.
- C) **They** have got socks. They're _____ socks.
- D) **Susan** has got a jumper. It's _____ jumper.
- E) **The dog** has got a coat. It's _____ coat.
- F) **You** have got a dress. It's _____ dress.
- G) **We** have got shoes. They're _____ shoes.

Cardinal numbers



Es tiempo de demostrar lo aprendido, encierra en un círculo el número correcto que corresponda a las palabras de los números en inglés

- | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----|----|----|-----------------|----|-----|-----|
| a) TWENTY-TWO | 23 | 42 | 22 | f) FORTY-SEVEN | 47 | 57 | 74 |
| b) SIXTY-NINE | 69 | 79 | 39 | g) NINETY-FIVE | 85 | 75 | 95 |
| c) THIRTY-SIX | 35 | 36 | 46 | h) FIFTY-ONE | 51 | 61 | 15 |
| d) SEVENTY-TWO | 62 | 72 | 27 | i) EIGHTY-THREE | 83 | 23 | 38 |
| e) NINETY-FOUR | 84 | 49 | 94 | j) A HUNDREDTEN | 10 | 110 | 102 |

Practicemos escribiendo en inglés de acuerdo al número correspondiente

30 _____
50 _____
24 _____
71 _____
84 _____
38 _____
45 _____
13 _____

60 _____
45 _____
92 _____
56 _____
29 _____
11 _____
73 _____
67 _____

Name: _____

Personal pronouns	Possessive adjectives
I	my
you	your
he	his
she	her
it	its
we	our
you (pl.)	your
they	their

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

Exercise 1

Brian Bond

Hi, _____ name is Brian. I'm from Manchester.

This is _____ house. _____ colour is grey, and _____ rooms are really large.

This is _____ sister. _____ name is Lucy.

Hey, Lucy, _____ mobile is on the floor!

And this is _____ brother. _____ name is Harry.

Harry, _____ friend Olly is at the door.

Here are _____ dogs. _____ names are Rocky and Lucky.

Hey, Lucky and Rocky, _____ meal is ready!



Exercise 2

Right or wrong?

Put ticks.

Brian:

- My sister's name is Lucy.
- Olly is her friend.
- The house is white and its doors are grey.
- Our surname is Pond.
- Harry is my brother.
- His mobile is on the floor.
- These are our cats. Their names are Rocky and Lucky.
- Look at Rocky and Lucky: their meal is ready.

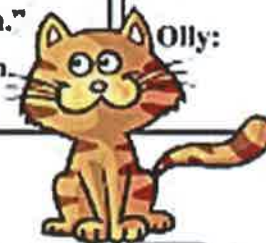


	Right	Wrong
1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Exercise 4

Fill in the right possessive adjectives.

- I'm Jenny and this is _____ room.
- We're the Carters' and this is _____ house.
- Ben has got a hamster in _____ room.
- The hamster sleeps in _____ cage.
- "Tom, isn't your pencil case red? This must be _____ pencil case."
- This is Betty and this is _____ room.
- "You are class 7BG and this is _____ new classroom."
- These are Jenny and her mum. They live in Nottingham. _____ flat is nice.



Exercise 5

Put in the correct possessive adjectives.

I'm Susan, and this is Tibby. I like her very much because she is _____ cat. She usually sleeps in _____ basket in the living room. But sometimes she sleeps in Jake's room on _____ bed. I would like to have a dog, too. _____ house is big enough. But _____ mum says no.

"You haven't got time for a dog. You go to school, meet _____ friends and do _____ homework. That's too much!"

"But Betty and Jake can help me. And then it isn't only my dog, but it is _____ dog, too!"

Mum says, "Well, if you all want a dog, then it is _____ work. I can talk to dad about it, okay?"

So now I'm happy!

Have a nice day!

NAME _____ NUMBER _____
 DATE _____ FORM _____ CLASS _____

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

A- COMPLETE THE TABLE.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES
I	
YOU	
HE	
SHE	
IT	
WE	
YOU	
THEY	

C- COMPLETE WITH THE POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE.

- 1- He is my friend. _____ name is Brian.
- 2- Susan has got a new car. _____ car is very nice.
- 3- Lagos is a lovely city. _____ avenue is great for walking.
- 4- They don't like fish. _____ favourite food is steak.
- 5- This is my brother. _____ name is Nick.
- 6- It's _____ birthday today. I'm 14.
- 7- That is my cousin. _____ name is Maggie.
- 8- Manuel has got two daughters. They are _____ daughters.
- 9- Kate and Gerry have got a new house. It's _____ house.
- 10- He is my brother. _____ name is Jason.
- 11- This is my bike. _____ bike is new.
- 12- They are my parents. _____ names are Kay and Steven.
- 13- My dog is black. _____ name is Viky.
- 14- My father is 37 years old. _____ birthday is on 24th. May
- 15- My brother is at home. Where is _____ brother, John?
- 16- I love my children. _____ names are William and Maissie.
- 17- Margaret, where is _____ sister?
- 18- My grandmother is very nice. _____ name is Janet.
- 19- I have got a cat. _____ name is Miko.
- 20- We have got two children. _____ children are in London.
- 21- Paul and Mike are in Lisbon. _____ family is there, too.
- 22- My sister is at this school. _____ birthday is tomorrow.
- 23- He is in America. _____ family is in Portugal.
- 24- Jessica is my neighbour. _____ house is near.
- 25- Jim has got a nice boat. _____ boat is very big.
- 26- You are at work. _____ work is near home.
- 27- She has got nice parents. _____ parents are in Scotland.
- 28- Lisbon is a big city. _____ buildings are high.
- 29- Richard is 10 years old. _____ birthday is on the 3rd. March.
- 30- She is my mother. _____ name is Maria.

2. ¿Cómo preguntar el nombre?

- Utilizamos la palabra **What** que significa, qué o cuál.
 - What is **your** name? My name is Ana.
 - What's **my** name? Your name is Ana.
 - What is **his** name? His name is Pablo.
 - What's **her** name? Her name is Andrea.
 - What are **your** names? Our names are Ana and Jhon.
 - What are **their** names? Their names are Helen and Patrick.

3. ¿Cómo preguntar la dirección?

- Utilizamos otra vez la palabra **What**:
 - What is **your address**? My address is 6, Cid Street, Almansa.

Escribe las preguntas y respuestas acordes con cada sujeto.

- (He) _____

- (She) _____

- (They) _____

4. ¿Cómo preguntar el número de teléfono?

- Utilizamos otra vez la palabra **What**:
 - What is **your telephone number**? My phone number is 688987654. (Escribe la pregunta y respuesta con cada sujeto)

- (He) _____

- (She) _____

- (They) _____

5. ¿Cómo preguntar LA PROFESIÓN?

- What's **your** job? I am a teacher.
- What's **his** job? He is an electrician.
- What's **her** job? She is a policewoman.
- What are **your** jobs? We are teachers
- What are **their** jobs? They are policewomwen.

6. ¿Cómo preguntar LA EDAD?

- Utilizamos la palabra **How** que significa, cuánto.

Traduce estas oraciones a castellano:

- How old are **you**? I am thirty-two years old.

- How old is **he**? He is nineteen years old.

- How old is **she**? She is two years old.

- How old are **they**? They are three and ten years old.

- How old is **Mary**? Mary is twenty-two years old.

- How old are **your friends**? They are eleven years old.

ARTÍCULO INDETERMINADO

ENGLISH
GRAMMAR

A - AN



The difference between A and AN

A and **AN** have the same meaning. **A** and **AN** are indefinite articles. The difference depends on the sound at the beginning of the next word.

When the next word starts with a
CONSONANT SOUND

A

a book **a** frog
a car **a** lemon
a dog **a** truck

When the next word starts with a
VOWEL SOUND

AN

an apple **an** orange
an egg **an** umbrella
an insect **an** actor

BE CAREFUL! The **SOUND** of the letter is important

a house BUT **an** hour

The **H** at the beginning of **hour** is **silent**.

an uncle BUT **a** university

The **U** at the beginning of **university** sounds like **YOU**.

This rule applies to all words after **A** or **AN** (including adjectives, adverbs...)

a cold day

an easy lesson

a very crazy person

an interesting class

Como muestra la tabla, los artículos **no distinguen entre masculino y femenino** (género). Se puede ver también que para el indefinido hay dos partículas, veremos enseguida porqué. Este artículo **solo se puede utilizar en singular**, si el nombre va en plural **no se usa artículo**. Veamos algunas frases:

She is with **a** man. -> Ella está con **un** hombre.

- La existencia de dos partículas para un mismo artículo indefinido tiene un porqué.

a se utiliza delante de consonantes.

a pencil a teacher a student a table
a hotel a hamburger a hospital a hot dog

Excepción: a university

an se utiliza delante de sonidos vocálicos

an orange an elephant an electrician

- También se utilize **an h que no se pronuncie** (muda).

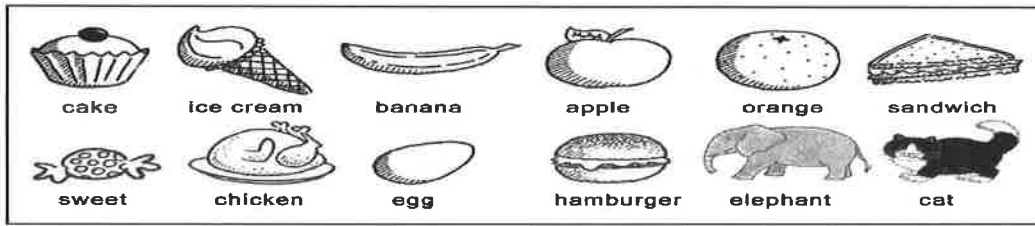
an honour an hour an honourable man













Escribe (**a/an/-**) según corresponda:

_____ Apple _____ table _____ electricians _____ pear
_____ chairs _____ doctor _____ engineer _____ students

• Además hemos visto que es obligatorio usarlos con las profesiones en singular.



A/An



1 <u>A</u> cake		8 _____	
2 _____		9 _____	
3 _____		10 _____	
4 _____		11 _____	
5 _____		12 _____	
6 _____			
7 _____			

iSLCollective.com

- Recuerda q en plurales no podemos poner ninguno de los dos.

						
... fireman	... artist	... baker	... nurse	... doctor	... builder	... housewife
						
... engineer	... painter	... bus driver	... lawyer	... pilot	... policeman	... teacher
						
... carpenter	... electrician	... architect	... dentist	... taxi driver	... surgeon	... barber
						
... hairdresser	... farmer	... footballer	... tv presenter	... journalist	... vet	... dustman

En contraposición, vamos a ver el artículo determinado

ARTÍCULO DETERMINADO

THE en inglés

★ SIGNIFICADO

El artículo determinado **THE** en inglés significa: **la, las, el, los**:

* Puede usarse con sustantivos en singular o plural.

- **The** chair (la silla)
- **The** chairs (las sillas)

* Puede ser masculino o femenino.

- **The** teacher (el profesor / la profesora)

★ EJEMPLOS

- **The** blue shirt is better than **the** red one. / La camisa azul es mejor que la roja.
- Where is **the** bathroom? / ¿Dónde está el baño?
- **The** Smiths are really nice neighbors. / Los Smith son realmente buenos vecinos.







★ USOS

- Se utiliza para describir un **sustantivo** en singular o plural.
- Para referirse a cosas **específicas** o **únicas**.
- Cuando se menciona un sustantivo por **segunda vez**.
- Miembros de una familia. **Por apellido**.

LOS ARTÍCULOS DEFINIDOS E INDEFINIDOS → A/ AN/ THE

1. Con lo aprendido, coloca los artículos indefinidos en inglés (a/an) en el lado izquierdo y en español (un/una) en el lado derecho del siguiente ejercicio:

	<input type="text"/>	book	<input type="text"/>	libro
	<input type="text"/>	ant	<input type="text"/>	hormiga
	<input type="text"/>	cat	<input type="text"/>	gato
	<input type="text"/>	apple	<input type="text"/>	manzana

2. Completa las siguientes oraciones con los artículos A/AN.
(¡Recuerda revisar con que letra empieza la palabra siguiente!).

1. Archie is big dog.
2. Nick is student at language school.
3. Jane's mum is teacher and her dad is engineer.
4. We went to see film yesterday.
5. There is sofa and armchair in the living room.
6. I wrote email to my friend in Japan.
7. Ann's got evening job as babysitter.



unit 2

What's your job?

1 Listen, read and repeat. 24.

1

Angela, what's your job?

I'm a receptionist.



And your boyfriend?
What's his job? Is he
a receptionist, too?



No, he's not.
He's a businessman.

3

Ken, what's your job?

I'm a waiter.

4

And your friend, Helen?
What's her job?

She's a shop assistant.

WORDS JOBS

2 Complete the sentences with the correct job.

- policewoman receptionist doctor
waiter hairdresser electrician
shop assistant businessman*



1. What's his job? He's a waiter
2. What's her job? She's a
3. What's his job? He's a
4. What's his job? He's a
5. What's her job? She's a
6. What's her job? She's a
7. What's her job? She's a
8. What's his job? He's an

B Listen and check your answers.

3 Practise with another student.

STUDENT 1: What's your job?

STUDENT 2: I'm a / an

GRAMMAR

4 A Read the grammar box.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES
I	my
you	your
he	his
she	her
it	its
we	our
they	their

He is a student. This is his book.

B Complete the sentences with the correct possessive adjectives.

- Hello! My name's Janet.
- What's job? Is he a waiter?
- Are you a policeman? What's job?
- Hello! name's Carmer. What's name?
- This is Angela. boyfriend is a businessman.

5 A Read the grammar box.

A / AN
a before consonants: a waiter
an before a, e, i, o, u: an electrician

B Write a or an.

- electrician
- doctor
- English teacher
- Chinese man
- girlfriend
- office
- Italian
- book

WORDS NUMBERS 20-100

6 Listen, read and repeat.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 20 twenty | 25 twenty-five |
| 21 twenty-one | 26 twenty-six |
| 22 twenty-two | 27 twenty-seven |
| 23 twenty-three | 28 twenty-eight |
| 24 twenty-four | 29 twenty-nine |

7 A Listen, read and repeat.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| 30 thirty | 70 seventy |
| 40 forty | 80 eighty |
| 50 fifty | 90 ninety |
| 60 sixty | 100 one hundred |

B Listen and circle the number you hear.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a. 14 / 40 | e. 18 / 80 |
| b. 17 / 70 | f. 15 / 50 |
| c. 13 / 30 | g. 19 / 90 |
| d. 16 / 60 | h. 12 / 20 |

How old are you?

8 A Listen and read.



B Practise with another student.

7 9 A Listen and complete the dialogue.

CHENG: Good morning.
My name 1..... is..... Cheng Lee.

RECEPTIONIST: Good 2....., Cheng.
What's 3..... address, please?

CHENG: It's 4..... Cromwell Road, flat 17.

RECEPTIONIST: And 5..... your telephone number, please?

CHENG: 6..... phone number is 020-7549-8371.

RECEPTIONIST: How old 7..... you, Cheng?

CHENG: I 8..... forty.

RECEPTIONIST: Cheng, 9..... is Dr Grant.

DR GRANT: Nice to meet 10....., Cheng.

B Listen again and check your answers.

10 A Listen and complete the information.

DR GRANT'S SURGERY

PATIENT FILE

NAME:

ADDRESS:

TELEPHONE:

AGE:

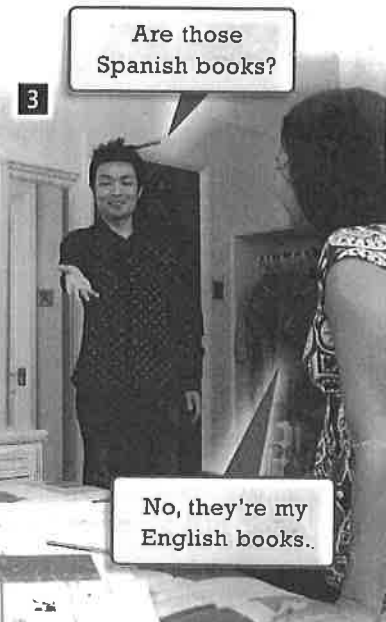
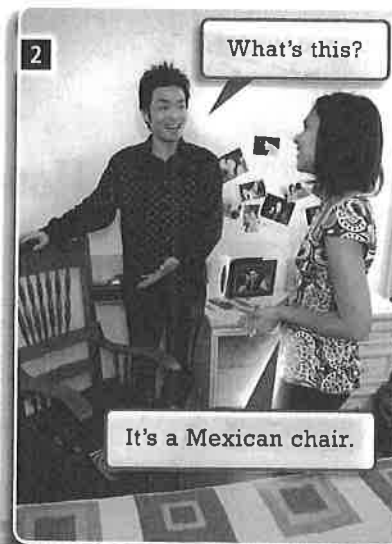
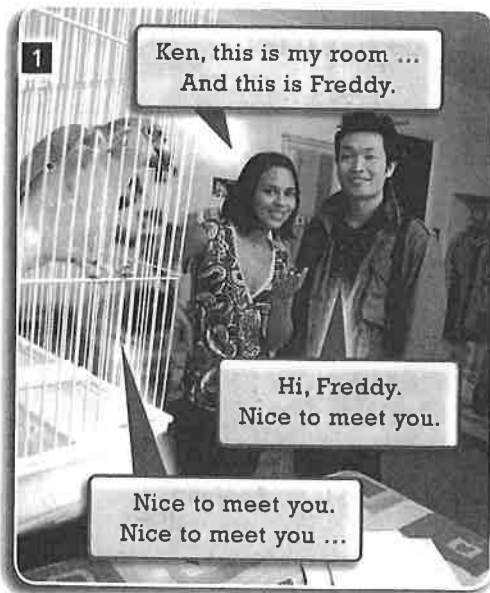
NATIONALITY:

JOB:

B Listen again and check your answers.

This is my room.

11 Listen, read and repeat.



12 A Listen and complete the dialogue.

ANGELA: Alberto, that's Helen's 1..... room..... and this is 2..... room.

ALBERTO: Angela, are these 3..... dogs?

ANGELA: 4....., they're not. They're Helen's dogs.

ALBERTO: What's 5....., Angela?

ANGELA: Oh, 6..... a pen 7..... Italy.

B Listen again and check your answers.



PLURAL DE LOS SUSTANTIVOS

1. Muchos de los sustantivos forman el plural agregando la letra **-S** al singular, por ejemplo:

book	libro	books	Libros
table	mesa	tables	Mesas
door	puerta	doors	Puertas
cup	taza	cups	Tazas
chair	silla	chairs	Sillas

2. Los que terminan en: **s, ss, sh, ch, x y z** añaden **-es**

church	Iglesia	churches	Iglesias
buzz	zumbido	buzzes	Zumbidos
class	clase	classes	Clases
wish	deseo	wishes	Deseos
box	caja	boxes	Cajas
bus	autobus	buses	Autobuses

3. Aquellos sustantivos que terminan en **-o**, añaden **-es**:

hero	héroe	heroes	Héroes
potato	papa	potatoes	Papas
tomato	tomate	tomatoes	Tomates

Excepciones: radios, planos

4. Los sustantivos que terminan con:

vocal + y, añaden **-S** para formar el plural:

key	llave	keys	Llaves
boy	muchacho	boys	Muchachos
monkey	mono	monkeys	Monos
toy	juguete	toys	Juguetes

consonante + y, añaden , quitan la "y" y añaden **-ies**

cherry	cereza	cherries	Cerezas
party	fiesta	parties	Fiestas
allergy	alergia	allergies	Alergias
baby	bebé	babies	Bebés

5. Los sustantivos que terminan en **-f y -fe**, quitan las letras mencionadas y añaden **-VES**:

knife	cuchillo	knives	Cuchillos
shelf	estantes	shelves	Estantes
thief	ladrón	thieves	Ladrones
scarf	bufanda	scarves	Bufandas
wife	esposa	wives	Esposas

EXCEPCIONES:

giraffe	jirafa	giraffes	Jirafas
chief	jefe	chiefs	Jefes
roof	techo	roofs	Techos

6. También están los llamados **sustantivos irregulares**,

man	hombre	men	Hombres
woman	mujer	women	Mujeres
policeman	Hombre policía	policemen	Hombres policías
mouse	ratón	mice	Ratones
tooth	diente	teeth	Dientes
Mouse	Ratón	Mice	Ratones
Sheep	Oveja	Sheep	Ovejas
Fish	Pez	Fish	Peces
foot	Pie	Feet	Pies
Child	Niño	Children	Niños
ox	buey	oxen	Bueyes

ESQUEMA REGLAS PLURALES

Regla general	
Añade -S	
Car	Cars
Book	Books
Color	Colors

Termina en S, CH, SH, X	
Añade -ES	
Bus	Buses
Match	Matches
Dish	Dishes
Box	Boxes

Termina en F o FE	
Elimina F/FE	Añade VES
Knife	Knives
Wife	Wives
Leaf	Leaves

Termina en VOCAL + Y	
Añade -S	
Boy	Boys
Day	Days
Donkey	Donkeys
Bay	Bays

Termina en CONSONANTE + Y	
Elimina Y	Añade -IES
Baby	Babies
Party	Parties
City	Cities
Country	Countries

Irregulares	
No siguen reglas específicas	
Woman	Women
Foot	Feet
Tooth	Teeth
Mouse	Mice

Termina en VOCAL + O	
Añade -S	
Video	Videos
Zoo	Zoos
Radio	Radios
Zero	Zeros

Termina en CONSONANTE + O	
Añade -ES	
Hero	Heroes
Potato	Potatoes
Tomato	Tomatoes
Mosquito	Mosquitoes

No cambian	
Fish	Fish
Sheep	Sheep
Means	Means
Species	Species

Transtle.com

EJERCICIO: Haz un círculo al plural adecuado.

Cat --- Cates / cats / caties	Mouse --- Moce / Mouses / Mice
Bird --- Birds / Birdes / berd	Foot --- Foot / feet / footes
Chair --- Chaires / Chairs / Chair	Fish --- fish / Fishes / fishs
Radio --- Radio / Radios / Radios	Hat --- Hets / Hates / Hats
Box --- Bexes / Boxs / Boxes	Hand --- Handes / hands / hend
Knife --- Knives / knife / knives	Watch --- Watchs / watches / watch
Leaf --- Leaves / Leafs / Leafes	Brush --- Brushs / Brushes / Brush

EJERCICIO: Escribe los plurales correspondientes.

SINGULAR	PLURAL
child	
tomato	
day	
mouse	
class	
baby	
tooth	
glass	
man	
potato	
woman	
dictionary	
piano	
foot	
student	
radio	
boy	
box	
roof	
orange	
knife	
watch	
shelf	
apple	
sheep	

DEMOSTRATIVOS

This - That - These - Those

Demonstratives



English Grammar	singular	plural
	here	there
	this	that
	these	those

Demonstrative Pronouns

singular This is a red pen.

plural These are blue pens.

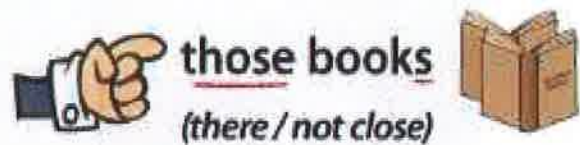
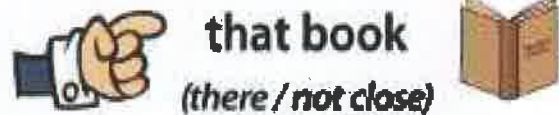
Demonstrative Pronoun + Verb*
* or by itself. - e.g. Do you want this?

Demonstrative Adjectives




















singular This pen is red.

plural These pens are blue.

Demonstrative Adjective + Noun



Choose the right word:

- 1- This That is my brother. 
- 2- This That is my teacher  _____ 
- 3- This That is a blue pen.  _____ 
- 4- This That cat is brown.  
- 5- This These are my friends.  
- 6- These Those are chairs.  _____ 
- 7- These Those are apples  
- 8- That Those is a duck.  _____ 
- 9- This That is a goat.  
- 10- This That fish is happy.  _____ 

THIS - THAT / THESE - THOSE

Put in THIS or THESE (HERE!!!)

_____ book	_____ children	_____ woman
_____ books	_____ trousers	_____ teeth
_____ house	_____ tooth	_____ foot
_____ houses	_____ jeans	_____ teacher
_____ pencils	_____ men	_____ people
_____ mice	_____ pupil	_____ child

Put in THAT or THOSE (THERE!!!)

_____ house	_____ boys	_____ buildings
_____ houses	_____ animals	_____ birds
_____ horse	_____ man	_____ secretary
_____ horses	_____ people	_____ windows
_____ girl	_____ car	_____ office

Change the sentences into the PLURAL

This book is good. _____

This office is near the bank. _____

That is my notebook. _____

This boy is fourteen years old. _____

That dog is black. _____

This is my house. _____

That is a tall building. _____

This girl has got a doll. _____

adpushup

GRAMMAR

13 A Read the grammar box.

PLURAL NOUNS

- 1 book – 2 books
- 1 dictionary – 2 dictionaries

B Write about the pictures.



1. five books



2.



3.



4.



5.

14 A Read the grammar box.

THIS / THAT / THESE / THOSE

this



that



these



those



B Complete the sentences with *this* or *that*.



1. *That* is my chair.
2. is my dictionary.
3. is my desk.
4. is Alberto.

C Write the sentences in the plural.

1. That waiter is Japanese.
.....
Those waiters are Japanese.
2. This is a Spanish dictionary.
.....
3. This hairdresser is from England.
.....
4. That student is Greek.
.....
5. What is this?
.....

PRONUNCIATION

15 Listen, read and repeat. Pay attention to the stressed words in colour.

1. What's your name? 2. How are you? 3. Fine, thanks. 4. This is a de

WORDS DAYS OF THE WEEK

16 A Listen, read and repeat.

1. Monday 2. Tuesday 3. Wednesday 4. Thursday 5. Friday 6. Saturday 7. Sun

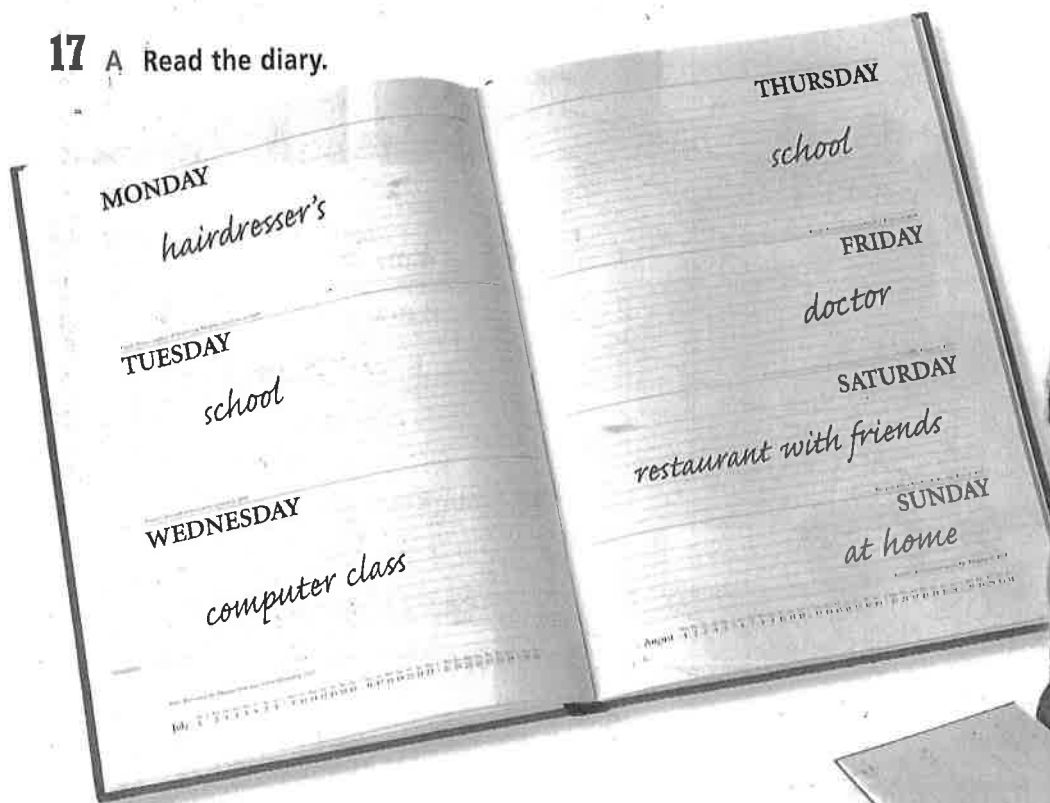
B Listen and read.

What day is it today?

It's Monday.

C Practise with a partner.

17 A Read the diary.



B Where is Carmen? Use the diary to complete the sentences.

1. On Sunday, Carmen is at home.
2. On, she is at the doctor.
3. On and, she is at school.
4. On, she is at the hairdresser's.
5. On, she is at a restaurant with friends.
6. On, she is at her computer class.

C Listen and check your answers.

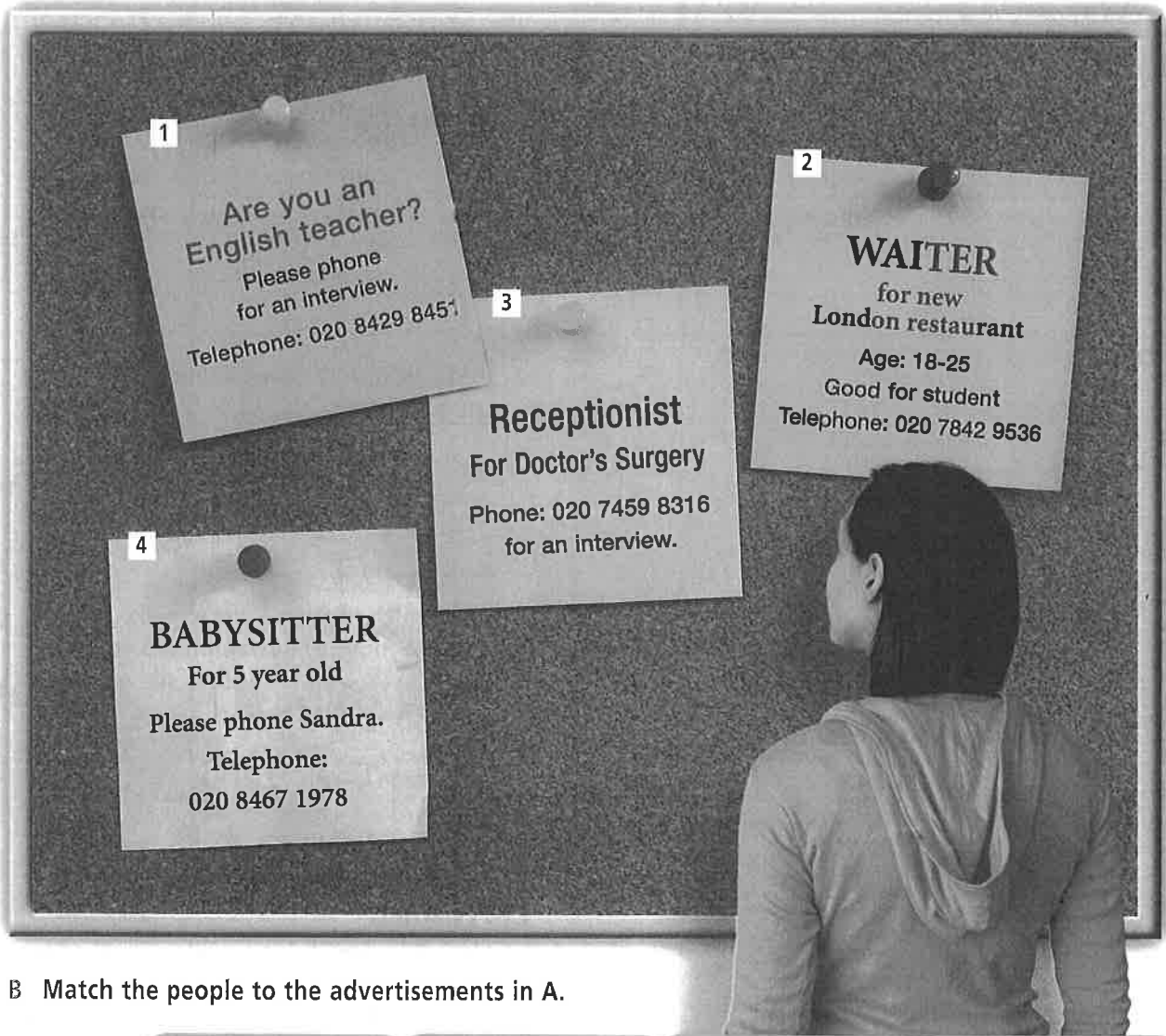


ON..... DAY OF THE WEEK



READING

18 A Read the advertisements.



B Match the people to the advertisements in A.



Angela Caruso



Alberto Romero



Carmen Ortega



Janet Wilson

	Angela Caruso	Alberto Romero	Carmen Ortega	Janet Wilson
AGE	23	21	25	35
JOB	Student, Receptionist	Student, Waiter	Student, Babysitter	English Teacher, Writer
NATIONALITY	Italian	Spanish	Mexican	English

- Advertisement ...1... is for Janet because she's an English teacher.
- Advertisement is for because
-
-



REVIEW

WORD LIST

address	eighty	job	receptionist	Thursday
age	electrician	Monday	Saturday	today
babysitter	forty	nationality	seventy	Tuesday
because	fifty	new	shop assistant	twenty
boyfriend	Friday	ninety	sixty	waiter
businessman	girlfriend	one hundred	Sunday	Wednesday
doctor	hairdresser	police woman	thirty	

VOCABULARY

1 Look at the word list above and do the following exercises.

1. List five jobs.

doctor

2. Write the answers in words.

- a. $10 + 10 =$ twenty
 b. $20 + 20 =$
 c. $70 - 20 =$
 d. $50 + 40 =$

3. Complete the days of the week.

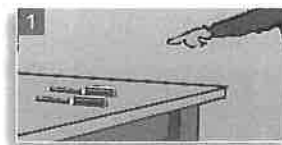
1. Monday , Tuesday,
 2. , 3. ,
 Friday , 4. , Sunday.

GRAMMAR

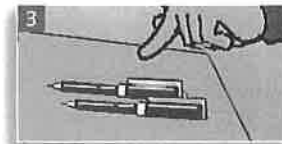
2 Choose the correct answer.

1. Hello! **(My)** / **Your** name is Alex. I'm **a** / **an** electrician.
 2. I'm **a** / **an** receptionist. What's **its** / **your** job, Tom?
 3. Kate is **a** / **an** student. **His** / **Her** books are here.
 4. Carmen and Ken are students. These are **their** / **our** books.

3 Write *this, that, these* or *those* under the correct pictures.



those



LISTENING

4 Listen and choose the correct answer.

1. a. I'm a receptionist. b. I'm Italian.
 2. a. He's a waiter. b. She's a doctor.
 3. a. I'm fine. b. I'm thirty years
 4. a. It's 24 Baker Street. b. It's 020 7549 8:
 5. a. It's a chair. b. Yes, they are.
 6. a. It's Thursday. b. It's a book.

B Listen and check your answers.

IT'S YOUR TURN

1 Listen and read the dialogue.

TEACHER: Mike, how old are you?
MIKE: I'm **23** years old.
TEACHER: What's your address?
MIKE: It's **88 Gold Street**.
TEACHER: What's your job, **Mike**?
MIKE: I'm a **businessman**.
TEACHER: And your **girlfriend**? What's **her** job?
MIKE: She's an **electrician**.



2 In pairs, change the words in colour to make the dialogue true for you. Act out your new dialogue.

3 Ask three students the following questions and write their answers.

Name	How old are you?	What's your address?
1.		
2.		
3.		

DID YOU KNOW?

People in England are from many different countries and cultures. Today, 30% of people in London are originally from Asia, Africa, China or the Caribbean.



ESPA/D I INGLÉS

SEGUNDO BLOQUE

- UNITS 3 "TO HAVE GOT"

- UNIT 4 .

Información completa de las personas usando TO BE y TO HAVE GOT.

- Vocabulario relacionado: familia, colores, adjetivos, partes de la cara y del cuerpo, animales, casa, comida...

- Genitivo Sajón

- Contables e incontables.

- There is y There are

- Descripción personal y de terceros.

- UNIT 5: Introducción al PRESENT SIMPLE

Actualizado----- Curso 2023-2024-----segundo cuatrimestre

Verb TO HAVE GOT

PRESENT SIMPLE

Affirmative

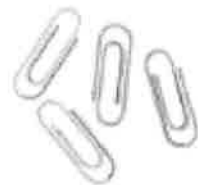
I have got
You have got
He has got
She has got
It has got
We have got
You have got
They have got

Negative

I have / haven't got
You have / haven't got
He has / hasn't got
She has / hasn't got
It has / hasn't got
We have / haven't got
You have / haven't got
They have / haven't got

Interrogative

Have I got?
Have you got?
Has he got?
Has she got?
Has it got?
Have we got?
Have you got?
Have they got?



with a house

Observa en esta tabla que también puedes hacer la afirmativa en forma contraída.

<u>AFFIRMATIVE</u>			
I	have	got	I've got
You	have	got	You've got
He	has	got	He's got
She	has	got	She's got
It	has	got	It's got
We	have	got	We've got
You	have	got	You've got
They	have	got	They've got

Y ahora vamos a ver la interrogativa y sus respuestas cortas.

INTERROGATIVE	SHORT ANSWERS
Have I got?	Yes, I have./No, I haven't.
Have you got?	Yes, you have./No, you haven't.
Has he got?	Yes, he has./No, he hasn't.
Has she got?	Yes, she has./No, she hasn't.
Has it got?	Yes, it has./No, it hasn't.
Have we got?	Yes, we have./No, we haven't.
Have you got?	Yes, you have./No, you haven't.
Have they got?	Yes, they have./No, they haven't.

WRITE THE WORDS IN ORDER TO MAKE SENTENCES.

1. got / the teacher / a ruler / has / .
2. you / got / an uncle / have / ?
3. the girl / not / a notebook / got / has / .
4. drama lessons / got / your school / has / ?
5. have / a dog / they / got / .
6. the students / not / got / sweets / have / .

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS ABOUT YOU WITH SHORT ANSWERS.

1. Has your dad got a computer?
2. Have you got a green pencil?
3. Have you got art lessons at school?
4. Have you got an apple in your bag?
5. Has your mum got black hair?
6. Has your house got a garden?

1. Completa con el verbo to have en la forma afirmativa correcta usando have o has.

- a) I _____ got a ball.
- b) My mother _____ got a telephone.
- c) They _____ got a black cat.
- d) My brother _____ got a lot of toys.
- e) Anna and Maria _____ got question for the teacher.
- f) You _____ got my number, call me.
- g) Peter _____ got a rabbit.
- h) My father _____ got a big car.

2. Completa con el verbo to have en la forma negativa.

- a) My friend John _____ got any pet.
- b) I _____ got any brother.

- c) We _____ got homeworks for tomorrow.
- d) She _____ got black hair. She's blond.
- e) You _____ got a black shirt, but you can wear the blue shirt.

3. Completa la pregunta con el verbo to have.

- a) you / got / a / pet? _____
- b) Maria / got / a / white dress? _____
- c) we / got / class / tomorrow? _____
- d) you / got / my / pencil case? _____
- e) your brother / got / a car? _____

4. Escribe estas oraciones en inglés:

- Mi hermana María no tiene un coche negro. Su coche es rojo.
- _____
- Tus amigos de Madrid tienen un perro muy bonito.
- _____
- ¿Tienes novia). No. No tengo tiempo.
- _____
- ¿Tienes hermanos o hermanas? Si.
- _____
- ¿Cuántos hermanos tiene tu marido?. Tiene dos hermanos. Sus nombres son Paco y Pepe.
- _____
- _____

5. Completa con la forma correcta del verbo TO BE o TO HAVE GOT.

Complete the sentences with the verbs **be** or **have got**:

1. It very cold today.
2. She two houses in London.
3. Andrew 25 years old.
4. It freezing today.
5. They a nice car.
6. Sarah a teacher.
7. John and Paul another brother whose name is Tom.
8. They really intelligent.
9. Tom two new smartphones.
10. It difficult to speak Chinese.



Wh questions



1. Match the definitions with the correct Wh question word. Write the number in the white circle.

who?

where?

when?

how?

what?

why?

1. Asking information about a place or position

2. Asking information about a person or people.

3. Asking for a reason

4. Asking information about something

5. Asking information about quantity or quality

6. Asking information about time

2. Choose the correct word.

- _____ are you from? I am from Spain
- _____ is your birthday? My birthday is on the 4th of April.
- _____ is the girl happy? Because she is playing with a ball.
- _____ many apples are there? There are twenty apples.
- _____ is the name of the girl who is wearing a red t-shirt? Amy
- _____ is your favourite singer? She is Madonna.



3. Match the question with the answer.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| • Who is that woman? | • They are in the supermarket. |
| • Where are they? | • I am 10 years old. |
| • When is the concert? | • Because I miss the bus |
| • Why are you late? | • She is my mum |
| • How old are you? | • My mum is a nurse |
| • What is your mum's job? | • The concert is at 6pm |



PARTS OF THE FACE AND THE BODY

Body parts (Partes del cuerpo)

english4kids.com



head

hed

cabeza



hand

hend

mano



mouth

mauz

boca



fingers

finguers

dedos



nose

nous

nariz



legs

legs

piernas



neck

nek

cuello



knee

nii

rodilla



shoulders

shouders

hombros



foot

fut

pie



arm

arm

brazo



feet

fit

pies



elbow

elbou

codo



toes

tous

dedos del pie

**ENGLISH
4KIDS**



eye



ear



nose



mouth

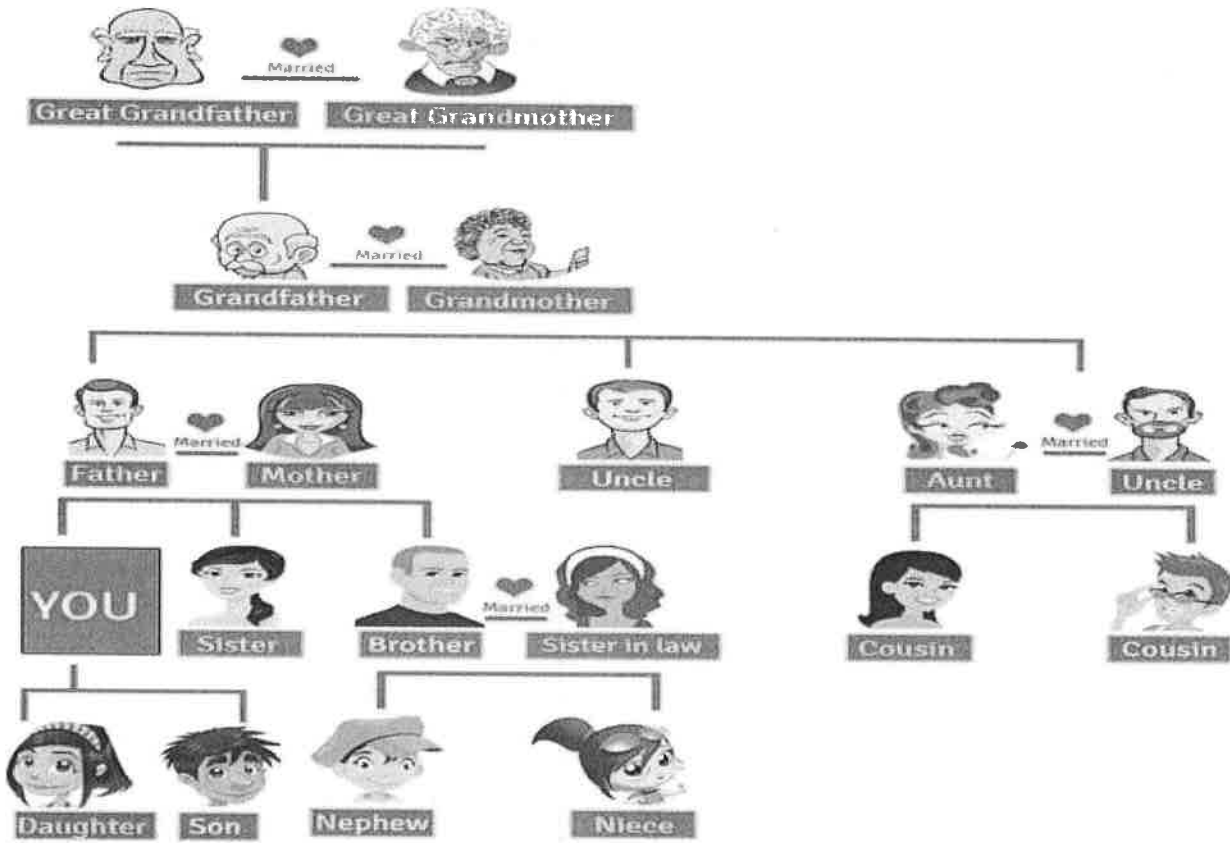


head



hair

FAMILY MEMBERS



Marido / Esposo – **Husband** Mujer / Esposa – **Wife**

Novio – **Boyfriend** Novia – **Girlfriend**

Madre – **Mother** Mamá – **mum, mummy (UK)**

Padre – **Father** Papá – **Dad**

Padres – **Parents**

Abuela – **Grandmother** Abuelita – **Grandma**

Abuelo – **Grandfather** Abuelito – **Grandad**

Abuelos – **Grandparents**

Hija – **Daughter** Nieta – **Granddaughter**

Hijo – **Son** Nieto – **Grandson**

Nieto/a – **Grandchild** Nietos/as: **Grandchildren**

Hermana – **Sister** Hermano – **Brother**

Tía – **Aunt** Tío – **Uncle**

Sobrina – **Niece** Sobrino – **Nephew**

Suegra – **Mother-in-law** Suegro – **Father-in-law**

Cuñada – **Sister-in-law** Cuñado – **Brother-in-law**

Nuera – **Daughter-in-law** Yerno – **Son-in-law**



Colores en inglés

RED		ROJO
ORANGE		NARANJA
YELLOW		AMARILLO
GREEN		VERDE
BLUE		AZUL
PINK		ROSADO
PURPLE		MORADO
BLACK		NEGRO
WHITE		BLANCO

GENITIVO SAJÓN

La estructura del genitivo sajón es la siguiente: **el poseedor + 's + lo poseído**.
Observa:

El perro de mi padre.	My father's dog.
El hueso del perro.	The dog's bone.
El perro de John.	John's dog.

Fijate en que con los nombres propios, como **John**, no ponemos **the**. Además, si el poseedor está en plural acabado en **s**, añadimos solamente el apóstrofo, pero no la **s**. Mira:

La casa de mis padres.	My parents' house.
------------------------	--------------------

Si el poseedor es un **nombre propio que acaba en -s**, puedes añadir la 'suelta, o la 's.

La mujer de James.	James' wife o James's wife.
--------------------	-----------------------------

Y si el plural es irregular, es decir, no acaba en **s**, entonces añadimos apóstrofo + **s**:

Los juguetes de los niños.	The children's toys.
----------------------------	----------------------

La práctica

Es importante que la **s** del genitivo sajón suene bien fuerte y, por supuesto, que te acuerdes de que primero decimos el poseedor y luego lo poseído, justo al revés que en español. ¡Practícalo con estas frases!

El maletín de mi profesor está en la mesa.	My teacher's briefcase is on the table.
El pelo de la anciana es corto.	The old lady's hair is short.
¡La leche de esa vaca no es blanca!	That cow's milk isn't white!

Seguimos con más genitivos sajones, ¡ahora con nombres propios!

Los padres de Jake son muy majos.	Jake's parents are very nice.
Las piernas de Rob Smith no son muy largas.	Rob Smith's legs aren't very long.
La cama de Sara está lejos de la ventana.	Sarah's bed is far from the window.

Y, por último, vamos a practicar con sustantivos en plural. No importa si el apóstrofo aparece antes o después de la **s**, ise pronuncia igual!

Los cuadernos de los alumnos están en esta caja.	The students' notebooks are in this box.
La casa de los Johnson está lejos de aquí.	The Johnsons' house is far from here.
El baño de caballeros está ahí.	The men's room is over there.

Extra

Clave de pronunciación

Suele ser más difícil pronunciar la **s** del genitivo sajón en palabras que acaban en ciertas consonantes, como: **aunt's** /aaantsss/, **dog's** /dogsss/, **Sam's** /samsss/, **Jack's** /chaksss/, etc. Pero es fundamental pronunciarla siempre. ¡Si no no se te entiende!

Error común

El coche de Tom es **Tom's car**. Que no se te escapen nunca cosas como: *The Tom's car*, porque suena incluso peor que **El coche del Tom** en español!

EJERCICIOS

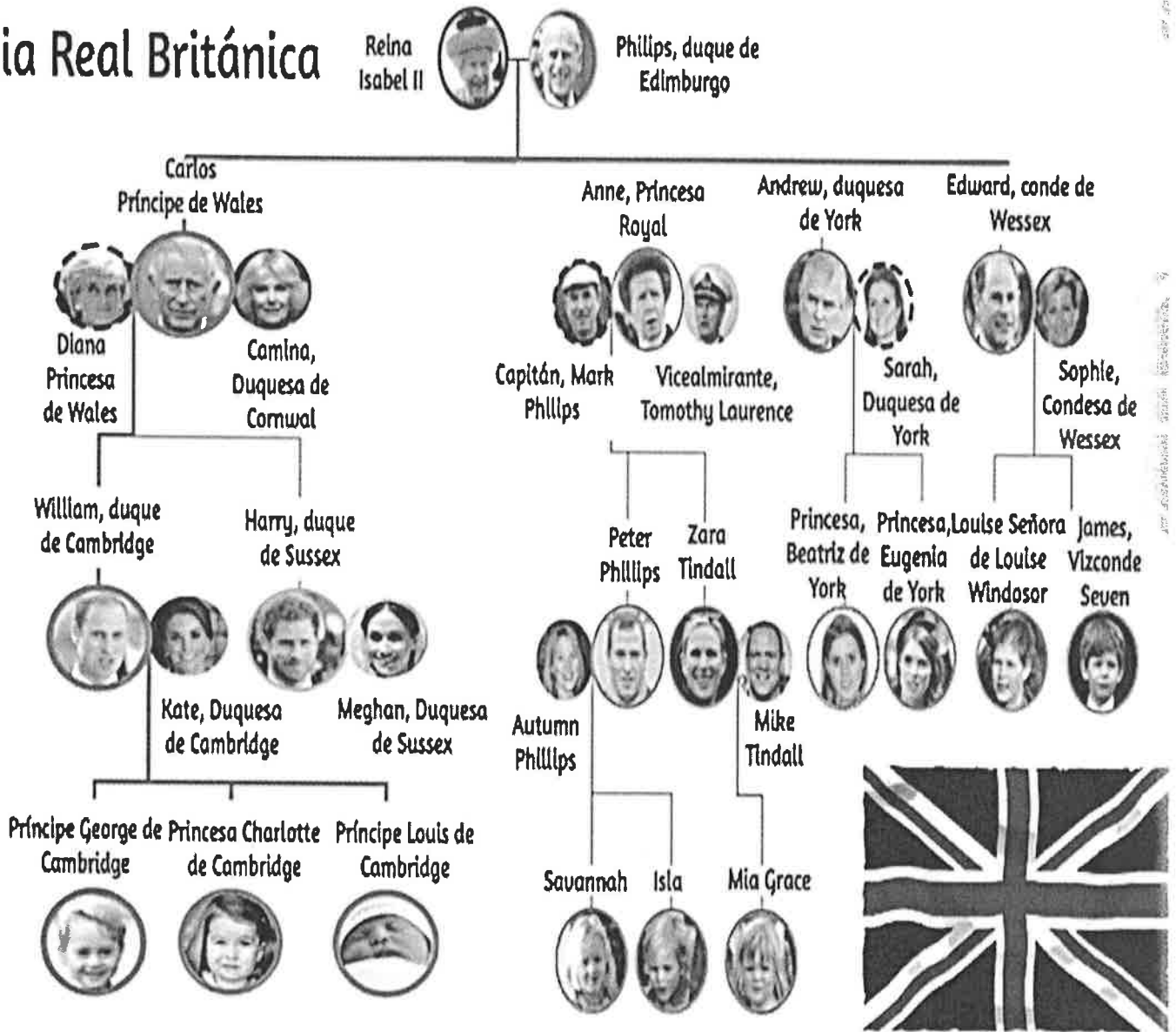
2. Translate the following sentences using the Genitive Case:

1. El coche de mi hermano.
2. El coche de mis hermanos.
3. La habitación de Paul.
4. La casa de Alice.
5. El nuevo teatro de la ciudad.
6. La boda de Jack y Jill.
7. La casa del señor y la señora Carter.

3. Complete con 'o con 's

1. Sarah has got a new car. It's Sarah car.
2. Is it really Carolina car?
3. This is my brother friend, Paul.
4. Their workers salaries are very low.
5. Are those your children bikes?
6. Men clothes are usually upstairs.
7. Kids toys are usually in that closet.
8. Where is Adam house?
9. Is there a teachers meeting on Tuesday?
10. People money is stolen by governments.

Familia Real Británica



COMPLETE:

- William is Kate's _____
- Kate is _____ wife.
- Charles is _____ son and Princess Anne's _____
- Beatrice and Eugenia are Andrew and Sarah _____
- Edward and Sophie are Louise and James' _____

- Charles is George de Cambridge, Charlotte and Louise de Cambridge's _____
- Camila is William and Harry's _____
- Meghan is Kate _____
- Charles' _____ are Edward and Andrew.
- George, Louis and Charlotte are Kate and William's _____
- Charlotte is _____ sister

Answer the following questions:

1. Who's princess Margaret?
2. Who's Camilla?
3. Who's Charles?
4. Who's Princess Anne?
5. Who's Timothy Laurence?
6. Who are Andrew and Edward?
7. Who's Prince William?
8. Who's Kate Middleton?
9. Who's Philip?
10. Who's Queen Elisabeth II?

Sustantivos contables e incontables en inglés

Los **sustantivos contables**, *countable nouns*, son aquellos que se pueden contar, se refieren a **elementos que constituyen una unidad y que pueden acumularse**. Estos sustantivos pueden expresarse en singular o en plural (*apple, apples; egg, eggs; bottle bottles*). La mayoría de los sustantivos en inglés son contables.

Los **sustantivos incontables**, *uncountable o mass nouns*, son aquellos que no podemos contar porque no los (*a piece of, a cup of, a bottle of, a kg of...*). Muchos sustantivos **abstractos** (*happiness*) son incontables en inglés.

Los sustantivos en inglés se clasifican como "**contables**" (es decir, que se pueden contar y que se pueden ir precedidos del artículo indeterminado) e "**incontables**" (los que no pueden contarse y a los que no se les puede anteponer el artículo indeterminado).

Clasificamos pues en el grupo de **contables** todos los nombres que forman elementos individuales por sí mismos y que pueden formar grupos con otros elementos del mismo tipo y por tanto ser enumerados. Como lo mejor es el ejemplo, vamos con ello.

oranges - naranjas, potatoes - patatas, bottles - botellas, computers - ordenadores, fridges - neveras, cars - coches, etc.

En el grupo de **incontables** incluimos generalmente todas las sustancias y **materias abstractas**: *peace - paz, poverty - pobreza, music - música, patience - paciencia* Y además *polvos, cremas, líquidos...*

salt - sal, sugar - azúcar, water - agua, wood - madera, lead - plomo, silver - plata, wine - vino, , money - dinero (en términos genéricos, no así las monedas o billetes. Por ejemplo, los dólares, los euros y las libras esterlinas son contables), etc.

FOOD

COUNTABLES



Burgers



Sandwiches



Hot dogs



Cherries



Apple



Grapes



Oranges



Olives



Watermelons



Carrots



Tomatoes



Peas



Salads



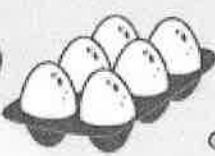
Vegetables



Pancakes



Sausages



Eggs



Potatoes



Cookies



Fries



Candies

UNCOUNTABLES



Bread



Fruit



Juice



Meat



Rice



Cereal



Milk



Coffee



Tea



Soup



Salt



Flour



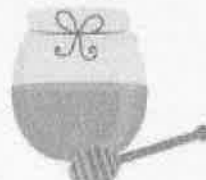
Sugar



Butter



Cheese



Honey



Water



Chocolate



Jam

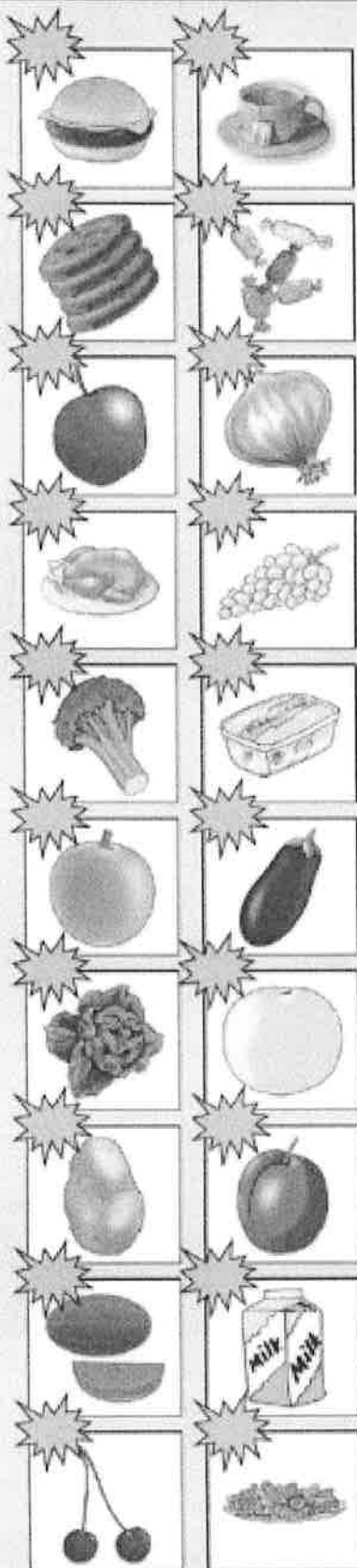


Seafood

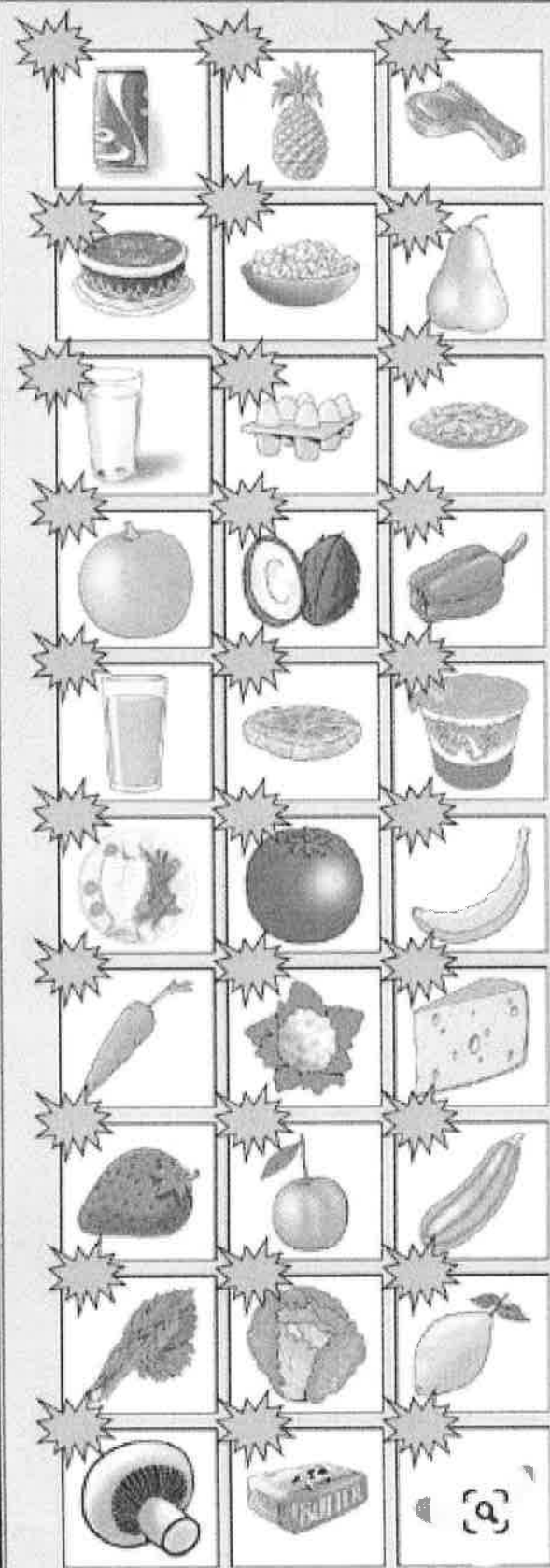


Condiments

FOOD AND DRINKS

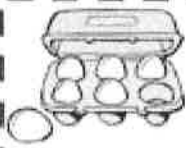


1. EGGS
2. CHICKEN
3. TOMATO
4. APRICOT
5. CAKE
6. TEA
7. LEMON
8. APPLE
9. COCONUT
10. BROCCOLI
11. PINEAPPLE
12. HAMBURGER
13. BANANA
14. GRAPES
15. MILK
16. ONION
17. COKE
18. PIZZA
19. MEAT
20. BISCUITS
21. LETTUCE
22. SWEETS
23. PEPPER
24. FISH
25. MUSHROOM
26. CHIPS
27. TANGERINE
28. EGGPLANT
29. STRAWBERRY
30. SALAD
31. PLUM
32. WATER
33. CHEESE
34. CARROT
35. PARSLEY
36. ORANGE JUICE
37. MARGARIN
38. CUCUMBER
39. CAULIFLOWER
40. PEAR
41. CHERRIES
42. BUTTER
43. CABBAGE
44. WATERMELON
45. POPCORN
46. ORANGE
47. ZUCCHINI
48. GRAPEFRUIT
49. YOGHURT
50. POTATO



FOOD AND DRINKS

Choose the correct answer.



- a) Onions
- b) Eggs
- c) Beans



- a) Lunch
- b) Dinner
- c) Breakfast



- a) Lobster
- b) Prawn
- c) Fish



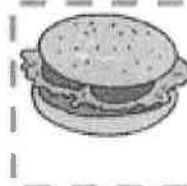
- a) Lamb
- b) Ham
- c) Bacon



- a) Cakes
- b) Cookies
- c) Biscuits



- a) Crisps
- b) Fries
- c) Chips



- a) Hot dog
- b) Sandwich
- c) Hamburger



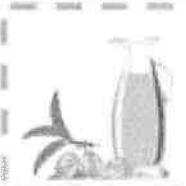
- a) Jam
- b) Jelly
- c) Cheese



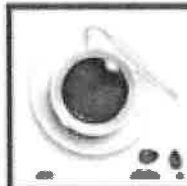
- a) Cookie
- b) Cake
- c) Cream



- a) Roast beef
- b) Roast chicken
- c) Fried nuggets



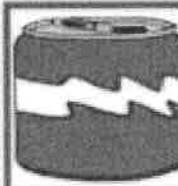
- a) Vinegar
- b) Oil
- c) Milk



- a) Chocolate
- b) Tea
- c) Coffee



- a) Dessert
- b) Salad
- c) Starter



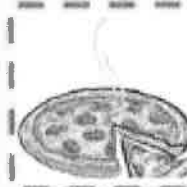
- a) Soda
- b) Coca cola
- c) Lemonade



- a) Flour
- b) Rice
- c) Pasta



- a) tea
- b) Wine
- c) Spice



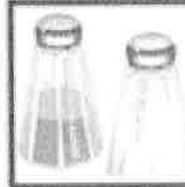
- a) Pie
- b) Crumble
- c) Pizza



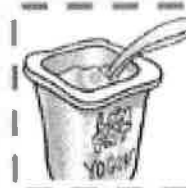
- a) Ketchup
- b) Tomato sauce
- c) Custard



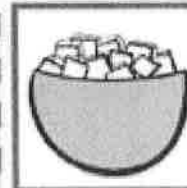
- a) Ham
- b) Honey
- c) Jam



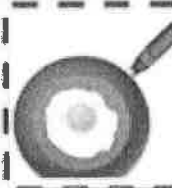
- a) sugar and Vanilla
- b) Salt and pepper



- a) Fruit salad
- a) Yoghurt
- b) Compote



- a) Sugar stones
- b) Sugar lumps
- c) Sugar pieces



- a) Boiled egg
- b) Fried egg
- c) Omelet



- a) Mashed potatoes
- b) Soup
- c) Porridge



- a) M
- b) Roa
- c) Sausa

¡Ojo!. Decimos que es incontable la sal, pero no así un paquete de sal. Decimos que es incontable el café, pero no así una taza de café. Decimos que es incontable el hierro, pero no así una viga de hierro. Decimos que es incontable la leche, pero no así una botella de leche.



Milk (Uncountable)



Two bottles of milk (Countable)

Esta distinción en inglés entre contables e incontables, aunque puede parecer confusa aparentemente, es fundamental gramaticalmente hablando:

USOS

- Los sustantivos incontables tienen únicamente forma singular.

Salt / Sal Money / Dinero Wood / Madera

- Los nombres incontables no se pueden acompañar con el artículo a / an. Deben ir precedidos si quieren individualizarse de alguna palabra con valor partitivo:

A piece of bread / Un trozo de pan

A glass of wine / Un vaso de vino

A cup of tea / Una taza de té

Algunos sustantivos pueden ser contables e incontables dependiendo de la función que desempeñan.



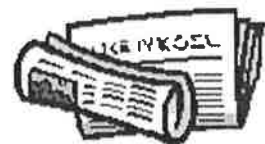
a Cake



A piece of cake



Paper



A Paper (a newspaper)

Some cake

A cake: tarta completa (Tarta, pastel) **some cake es incontable**, pues indica una sustancia. **A piece of cake** (un trozo de tarta, un pastel) es en cambio contable pues lo individualiza e identifica como un elemento concreto.

Paper (papel) es incontable. Es en cambio contable **a piece of paper** (una hoja de papel) así como **a paper**, en cuyo caso está refiriendo un periódico, (también **newspaper**).

También me pasará con coffee, tea, cheese y chicken

- Los sustantivos contables pueden ser singulares y plurales, estando precedidos del artículo **a / an** en su forma singular.

A House, houses / Casa, casas **An apple, apples** / Manzana, manzanas

- Para cuantificar un sustantivo incontable debe ir precedido de una palabra con valor partitivo.

a piece of cake - un trozo de tarta

a slice of bread - una rebanada de pan

a loaf of bread - una barra/hogaza de pan

a bar of soap/chocolate - una pastilla de jabón/chocolate

a chunk of cheese - un trozo de queso

an item of clothing - una prenda de vestir

Diferencias entre sustantivos contables e incontables en inglés

Sustantivos contables en inglés

Son aquellos que tienen una **forma singular y plural**.

- *Where **is** the **apple**? It is in the fridge.*
- *Where **are** the **apples**? They are in the fridge.*
- Podemos usar los artículos indeterminados en inglés: **a y an**
- **Podemos contarlos** usando números: *an apple, one apple, 2 apples, 4 apples*.

Sustantivos incontables en inglés

Son aquellos que tienen **una única forma** y solo admiten el verbo en **singular**.

- ***Is there any **bread** left?***
- No podemos usar **a** o **an**
- La forma no varía, siempre es *bread*.
- **No podemos contarlos sin ayudarnos de otras palabras**. Sería incorrecto decir *one bread, two breads*. Necesitamos añadir otras palabras que nos permitan cuantificarlos: **a piece of bread, grain of sugar, a useful bit of advice, etc.**

Unidades de medida comunes para sustantivos incontables:

A glass of – un vaso de

A cup of - una taza de

A slice of – una rebanada / un trozo de

A piece of - un poco de / parte de

A *bottle of* -una botella de
A *block of* -una tableta de/un lingote de
A *can of* -una lata de
A *gram/kilo/litre of* -un gramo/kilo/litro de
A *grain of* -un grano de
A *spoon of* -una cucharada de
A *bowl of* -un bol de

CONTABLES SINGULAR. Uso de a y an

Los artículos **a y an** se usan para singular solamente. Su traducción es **un y una**. Su uso correcto evita errores gramaticales en el inglés hablado y escrito. Una buena forma de recordarlo es escuchar cómo suena la palabra y decidir si necesita “a” o “an” según la letra que le sigue que sigue.

“**a**” se utiliza antes de palabras que comienzan con sonidos consonánticos,

“**an**” se utiliza antes de palabras que comienzan con sonidos vocálicos.

La diferencia principal entre “a” y “an” es el sonido que produce la primera letra de la palabra siguiente.

EXCEPCIONES:

- Hay excepciones, como cuando la primera letra es una “h” silenciosa o muda. La mayoría de las “h” **suenan**, así que, lo primero que oímos es una “j” suave. Por lo tanto, esas palabras irán con **a**:

a house a hamburger a hotel a hostel a hospital

- Solo vamos a ver dos palabras con “h” en las que no suena. Por lo tanto, lo primero que oímos es la vocal. Esas “h” van a ir seguidas de **an**:

an hour an honour

- El caso de la “u” cuando tiene sonido “LL/Y/J” que va precedida de **a**:
a University

CONTABLES PLURAL

SOME/ANY

La traducción de **some/any** cuando se utiliza con contables plural es algunos/as

Diferencias entre some y any

Las diferencias son: **some** se utiliza en oraciones

- Oraciones Afirmativas

There are some biscuits to make the cake / Hay algunas galletas para hacer el pastel.

There are some books on the table if you want to borrow one. / Hay algunos libros en la mesa si quieres tomar prestado uno.

- Preguntas específicas que empiezan:

Would you like some... (biscuits, apples, sugars?)

Se utiliza **any** en oraciones negativas y en interrogativas.

- Have you got any plans for the weekend? / ¿Tienes algún plan para el fin de semana?
- There aren't any socks. / No hay calcetines
- He hasn't got any problems
-

EJERCICIO: Rellena los huecos con a/an/some/any

- I have got _____ books.
- Are there _____ animals in this room?
- I give you _____ letter for your sister.
- There is _____ elephant in the new zoo.
- Would you like _____ glass of water?
- I don't want _____ problems with you.
- Does she buy _____ umbrella?
- Mary hasn't got _____ friends.

INCONTABLES

SOME/ANY

La traducción de **some/any** cuando se utiliza con **incontables** es “algo de”.

Diferencias entre some y any

Las diferencias son: **some** se utiliza en oraciones

- Oraciones Afirmativas

There is some milk to make the cake / Hay algo de leche para hacer el pastel.

I have got some oil in the cupboard. / Tengo algo de aceite en el armario

- Preguntas específicas que empiezan:

Would you like some... tea, coffee , water salt. sugar?

Se utiliza **any** en oraciones negativas y en interrogativas.

- Have you got any plans for the weekend? / ¿Tienes algún plan para el fin de semana?
- There aren't any socks. / No hay calcetines
- He hasn't got any problems.

Completa esta tabla resumen

	Contables	Incontables
Singular		
Plural		

Completa con a/an/some/any.

- There is _____ milk in the fridge.
- Can you bring me _____ apple, please?
- Can you pass me _____ salt, please?
- There are _____ eggs in the kitchen.
- I haven't got _____ wine at home.
- There is _____ tomato, but there isn't _____ cheese.
- There are _____ potatoes but there aren't _____ onions.
- Is there _____ love in this relation?
- My friend hasn't got _____ money.
- Do you buy _____ fish for dinner?
- My sister doesn't eat _____ meat.
- I need _____ lettuce, _____ chicken, and _____ oil for the salad.

1.- Write IS or ARE in the gaps and answer the questions:

- 1.- There _____ a book in the drawer
- 2.- There _____ some pencils under the table
- 3.- There _____ some bread in the kitchen
- 4.- There _____ an umbrella in my wardrobe
- 5.- There _____ not any salt in the kitchen
- 6.- There _____ not any games on your desk
- 7.- There _____ not an apple in the fridge
- 8.- _____ there any oil in the bottle? Yes, _____
- 9.- _____ there any students in the classroom? No, _____
- 10.- _____ there two dogs in the street? Yes, _____

2-Write Put A/AN /SOME:

- 1.- I have got _____ aunts
- 2.- There isn't _____ food in the fridge
- 3.- My father has got _____ old hat
- 4.- There are _____ posters there
- 5.- Have you got _____ brothers or sisters? Yes, _____

Estructura verbal

THERE IS/THERE ARE

Ambas expresiones se pueden traducir al español por 'hay'; es decir, las utilizamos para expresar la existencia de algo. Aunque en español utilizamos la forma única 'hay', en inglés tenemos que elegir entre el singular o el plural dependiendo del número del objeto al que haga referencia. Al ser estructura del TO BE, se hace sola su negativa y su interrogativa.

Forma afirmativa: Singular:

-There is an apple in the fridge.
-Hay una manzana en la nevera.

Forma afirmativa Plural:

-There are four students in the classroom.
-Hay cuatro estudiantes en el aula.

Forma negativa:

También podemos utilizar *there is* y *there are* en negativo añadiendo la partícula *not*, que podemos contraer de varias formas:

En singular son válidas las formas **there is not, there isn't y there's no.**

-Don't be scared, there is not a monster under your bed!
-Don't be scared, there isn't a monster under your bed!
-Don't be scared, there's no monster under your bed!
-No tengas miedo, ¡no hay ningún monstruo debajo de tu cama!

En plural podemos utilizarlo de las siguientes formas:

-It's so late there are not any people left in the party.
-It's so late there aren't any people left in the party.
-It's so late there are no people left in the party.
-Es tan tarde que ya no hay nadie en la fiesta.

Forma Interrogativa:

Para preguntar si hay algo o alguien, tan sencillo como invertir la estructura, pasando la forma del *to be* delante.

Que se contestaría con su *short answer* correspondiente:

Is there a cinema near your house?

-¿Hay un cine cerca de tu casa?

Afir: -Yes, there is. -Sí, sí hay.

Negativa: -No, there isn't. -No, no hay.

-Are there any libraries in your city?

-¿Hay alguna biblioteca en tu ciudad?

Short answer afirmativa: -Yes, there are. -Sí, sí hay.

Short answer negativa: -No, there aren't. -No, no hay.

There is - There are

Meaning: To say that something exists (or doesn't exist)

AFFIRMATIVE

There **is** + singular noun

There **is** a **book** on the desk.

There **are** + plural noun

There **are** **books** on the desk.

There **is** + uncountable noun

There **is** some **milk** in the fridge.

NEGATIVE

There **isn't** + singular noun

There **isn't** a **pen** on the table.

There **aren't** + plural noun

There **aren't** any **pens** here.

There **isn't** + uncountable noun

There **isn't** any **juice** in the fridge.

QUESTIONS

There **is** a cat on the chair.

There **are** cats on the sofa.

Is there a cat on the chair?

Are there cats on the sofa?

How many + plural noun + are there ... ?

How many students are there in your class?

How many days are there in February?

CONTRACTIONS

There's = There is

There's not = There is not

There isn't = There is not

There aren't = There are not

There is... There are...



1. Look at the picture and fill in is or are into the following sentences:



1. There ___ a ball on the floor.
2. There ___ toys on the floor.
3. There ___ a cat at the wall.
4. There ___ a photo on the wall.
5. There ___ parents on the photo.

6. There ___ a window in the room.
7. There ___ curtains on the window.
8. There ___ a flower pot under the window.
9. There ___ a boy at the wall.
10. There ___ a small car toy at the cat.
12. There ___ five toys on the floor.

2. Choose There is or There Are:

1. ___ three bottles of milk in the fridge.
2. ___ a ship in the harbor.
3. ___ twelve students in the classroom.
4. ___ a cat under the table.
5. ___ many boys in the street.
6. ___ five lessons on Monday.
7. ___ a history museum in this city.
8. ___ a wardrobe in the corner of the room.
9. ___ many flowers in the garden.
10. ___ three windows in the room.
11. ___ a stadium opposite the theatre.
12. ___ a lot of apples in the basket.
13. ___ three colleges in our town.
14. ___ four cars near the house.
15. ___ a post-office in this street.
16. ___ many CDs on the table.
17. ___ ten computers in this classroom.
18. ___ a mirror in this corridor.



3. Write the sentences with There is/There are:

1. A college - opposite the museum.
2. Three parks - in this city.
3. Many plates - on the table.
4. A bank - near the shop.
5. A sports club - at the theatre.
6. Many eggs - in the fridge.
7. Ten girls - in the classroom.



4. Fill in Is there/Are there:

1. ___ a garage opposite your house?
2. ___ many birds on the tree?
3. ___ a supermarket near your house?
4. ___ any cheese on the table?
5. ___ flowers in your room?
6. ___ three dogs in the yard?
7. ___ a restaurant in this street?
8. ___ a shoe shop opposite the library?
9. ___ five hotels in your city?
10. ___ a theatre in your city?
11. ___ a swimming pool in this street?
12. ___ hospitals in your city?
13. ___ a bank near the school?
14. ___ a café at the bakery?



5. Answer the questions:

1. Is there a dairy shop near your house? (+)
2. Are there many cars on the road? (-)
3. Is there a musical theatre in your city? (-)
4. Are there many boys in your classroom? (+)
5. Is there a park opposite your school? (-)
6. Are there a lot of shops in your city? (+)
7. Is there a bus station in your city? (+)
8. Are there many cinemas in your city? (-)
9. Is there a restaurant opposite the bank? (+)
10. Are there many sportsmen at the gym? (-)
11. Is there a pet shop near your school? (+)

6. Correct the mistakes:

1. There are a library round the corner.
2. There is two cats under the tree.
3. There are a flower pot on the floor.
4. There are many flower in the room.
5. There is three cars in the yard.
6. There is two birds on the tree.
7. There are a boy and a girl there.
8. There is a lot of students at the conference.
9. There are two portrait on the wall.
10. There is three umbrellas in the corner.
11. There are some cake on the table.
12. There is two apples on the plate.
13. There are many potato in the basket.
14. There is two tomatoes on the plate.

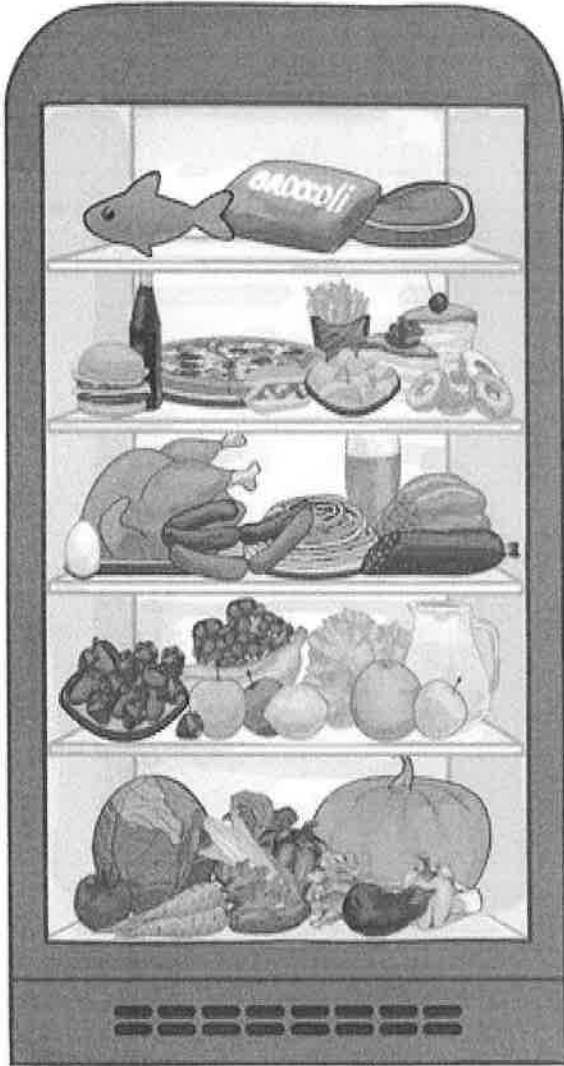


16 Question Strips

THERE IS / THERE ARE



- How many people are there in your family?
- Is there a clock on the wall? What time is it?
- How many letters are there in the English alphabet?
- About how many countries are there in the world?
- Is there a book on your desk?
- How many months are there in one year?
- Is there a good restaurant near here?
- Are there any parks near here?
- How many legs are there on a butterfly?
- Is there life on other planets?
- How many students are there in the classroom?
- Are there any fun things to do in your town or city? What?
- Is there an easy way to learn English? What?
- How many seconds are there in one minute?
- Finish this sentence: "There are . . . near my home."
- Finish this sentence: "There is a . . . near my home."



Countable singular HAY

Countable singular HAY

Countable singular NO HAY

Countable singular NO HAY

Countable PLURAL HAY

Countable PLURAL HAY

Countable PLURAL HAY

Countable PLURAL NO HAY

Countable PLURAL NO HAY

Countable PLURAL NO HAY

Uncountable HAY

Uncountable HAY

Uncountable HAY

Uncountable NO HAY

Uncountable NO HAY

Uncountable NO HAY

Is there a bottle of wine?

Is there any wine?

Are there any potatoes?

Are there any cats or dogs?

PREGUNTAR CANTIDADES EN INGLÉS

¿Cuándo usamos How Many?

Para preguntar por cantidades CONTABLES

Los sustantivos contables pueden contarse por separado: una camisa, dos sillas, un amigo. Pueden utilizarse tanto en su forma singular como en su forma plural: *a friend, two friends*. Para preguntar por sus **cantidades contables usamos HOW MANY y su forma plural.**

- **-How many Friends have you got? -I have got 20 friends.**
- -¿Cuántos amigos tienes? -Tengo 20 amigos.
- **-How many supermarkets are there in your city? -There are 9 supermarkets.**
- -¿Cuántos supermercados hay en tu ciudad? -Hay 9 supermercados.

- **-How many mice are there in the kitchen? -There are three.**
- ¿Cuántos ratones hay en la cocina? -Tres.
- **How many eggs are there in the fridge? There aren't any eggs.**
- ¿Cuántos huevos hay en el frigo? No hay huevos
-

¿Cuándo usamos How Much?

En dos casos: Preguntar cantidad de algo incontable y preguntar el precio de las cosas.

Los sustantivos incontables son aquellos que no pueden contarse por separado, porque forman parte de un todo y por lo tanto son elementos indivisibles: el agua, la luz, el chocolate, el queso... **HOW MUCH lo utilizamos siempre para preguntar por cantidades incontables con su forma singular:** *the cheese*, y no *the cheeses*.

- **-How much water is there in the Nile? -A lot!**
- -¿Cuánta agua hay en el Nilo? -¡Mucha!

- **-How much time have you got? -I've got only two minutes.**
- -¿Cuánto tiempo tienes? -Tengo solo dos minutos.
- **- How much coffee do you drink every day?**
- *- I drink about two cups of coffee every day. More in winter.*

How much is it?

Hay otra manera (correcta) de formar nuestra pregunta estrella. En vez de formar la pregunta con el verbo 'cost' podemos utilizar el **verbo 'be'**. Así queda más simple, aunque también tenemos que recordar distinguir entre las formas singulares y plurales:

"How much is?" (singular)

"How much are?" (plural)

Ejemplos en singular:

- How much **is** the skirt?
¿Cuánto cuesta la falda?
- How much **is** the jacket?
¿Cuánto cuesta la chaqueta?

Ejemplos en plural:

- How much **are** the socks?
¿Cuánto cuestan los calcetines?
- How much **are** the trousers?
¿Cuánto cuestan los pantalones?

La forma con pronombre en singular sería:

- **How much** is it?
¿Cuánto cuesta?

En plural:

- **How much** are they?
¿Cuánto cuestan?

Incorrecto: How much the socks are?

Correcto: How much are the socks?

Otra forma de preguntar el precio de las cosas, es con una estructura que aprenderemos a final de curso y reforzaremos en ESPA/D II.

How much does it cost? Genérica

En inglés, para decir "¿Cuánto cuesta?" usamos:

- How much does the shirt cost?
¿Cuánto cuesta la camisa?
- How much does the dress cost?
¿Cuánto cuesta el vestido?
- **Ejemplos en plural:**

- **Genérica para ellos/as (plural)**
How much do they cost? *¿Cuánto cuestan?*
- How much do the shoes cost?
¿Cuánto cuestan los zapatos?
- How much do the earrings cost?
¿Cuánto cuestan los pendientes?

**EJERCICIO: Rellena los huecos con:
How much/How many**

- _____ newspapers do you read in a week?
- _____ sugar do you need?
- _____ are these sport shoes?
- _____ coffee is there in the cupboard?
- _____ children are there in your class?
- _____ money can you give me?
- _____ is it?
- _____ does it cost?
- _____ coins have you got in your wallet?
- _____ water do you need to drink in a day?
- _____ is this new Maths book?
- _____ bottles of coke do you want?
- _____ are these rings?
- _____ tomatoes are you going to buy?
- _____ salt do you want with the steak?
- _____ boiled eggs do you eat in your breakfast?
- _____ tea does she drink?
- _____ cups of tea do they want?
- _____ cheese can I eat?
- _____ do the rugs cost?

1. Complete the sentences with **SOME** or **ANY**.



- "some" para contables en plural (some bananas) y para incontables (some water) en FRASES AFIRMATIVAS

- "any" para contables en plural (any bananas) y para incontables (any water) en FRASES NEGATIVAS y PREGUNTAS

1. Have you got tea?
2. Are there tomatoes left?
3. Have you got bread?
4. Could I have bread, please?
5. There is sugar on the table.
6. I haven't got milk left; I will drink fruit juice.
7. I can lend you money if you want.
8. We haven't got eggs.
9. There's bread on the table.
10. There's fruit in the basket.
11. I've got cheese.
12. There aren't apples in the bowl.
13. Are there sausages?
14. Is there milk in the bottle?
15. I haven't got butter.
16. There are rolls for dinner.
17. There isn't jam left.
18. There aren't eggs for lunch.



HOW MANY // HOW MUCH

2. Complete the sentences with **MANY** or **MUCH**.

HOW MANY (CUÁNTOS/AS) para contables **HOW MUCH (CUÁNTO/A)** para incontables

1. How boys are here?
2. How juice do you need?
3. How homework have you got?
4. How posters has Peter got?
5. How butter would you like?
6. How tomatoes are there?
7. How photos did you take?
8. How bacon is there in the fridge?
9. How milk is there in the bottle?
10. How eggs do we need for this recipe?



unit 3

Have you got any children?

1 Listen, read and repeat. (42)



2 A Listen and complete the dialogue.

HELEN: Carmen, 1.....*this*..... is my mother, Ann Kottakis.

CARMEN: 2..... to meet you, Mrs Kottakis.

MRS KOTTAKIS: Where 3..... you from, Carmen?

CARMEN: I'm 4..... Mexico.

MRS KOTTAKIS: Have 5..... got a boyfriend?

CARMEN: No, 6.....

B Listen again and check your answers.

3 Practise with another student.

STUDENT 1: Have you got any children?

STUDENT 2: Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

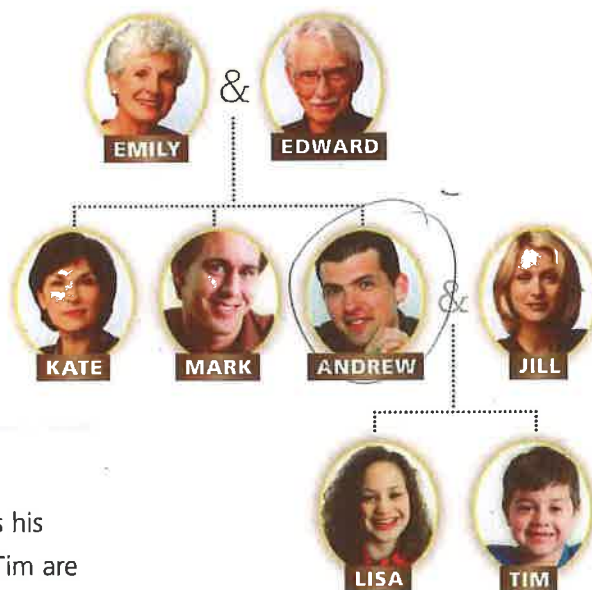


WORDS THE FAMILY

4 A Listen, read and repeat.

- | | | | |
|----------|------------|-----------------|----------------|
| husband | | brother ✓ | |
| wife | | sister ✓ | |
| father | } parents | uncle <i>ti</i> | |
| mother | | aunt <i>ka</i> | |
| child | | grandfather | } grandparents |
| son | | grandmother | |
| daughter | } children | grandchild | |
| | | grandchildren | |

B Look at the pictures.



C Complete the text according to B.

This is Andrew. Kate is his 1.....*sister*..... and Mark is his 2..... . Jill is his 3..... . Lisa and Tim are his 4..... . Emily and Edward are his 5..... and 6..... . Lisa and Tim are their 7..... . Lisa and Tim have got an 8..... and an 9..... . Their names are Kate and Mark.

GRAMMAR

5 A Read the grammar box.

HAVE GOT			
AFFIRMATIVE:		NEGATIVE:	
I	I	I	I
you	you	you	you
we	we	we	we
they	they	they	they
he	he	he	he
she	she	she	she
it	it	it	it
have got	've got	have not got	haven't got
has got	's got	has not got	hasn't got
QUESTIONS:		SHORT ANSWERS:	
Have you got a girlfriend?		Yes, I have.	
Has she got any brothers?		No, she hasn't.	

B Complete the sentences with *have got* or *has got*.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. I <i>have got</i> two sisters. | 4. They two uncles. |
| 2. Cheng a son. | 5. Janet two children. |
| 3. We one daughter. | 6. You grandparents. |

C Write the sentences in the negative. Use contractions.

- He's got two sisters.
He hasn't got two sisters.
- We've got three children.
.....
- I've got a new girlfriend.
.....
- She's got a boyfriend.
.....
- They've got a Spanish dictionary.
.....

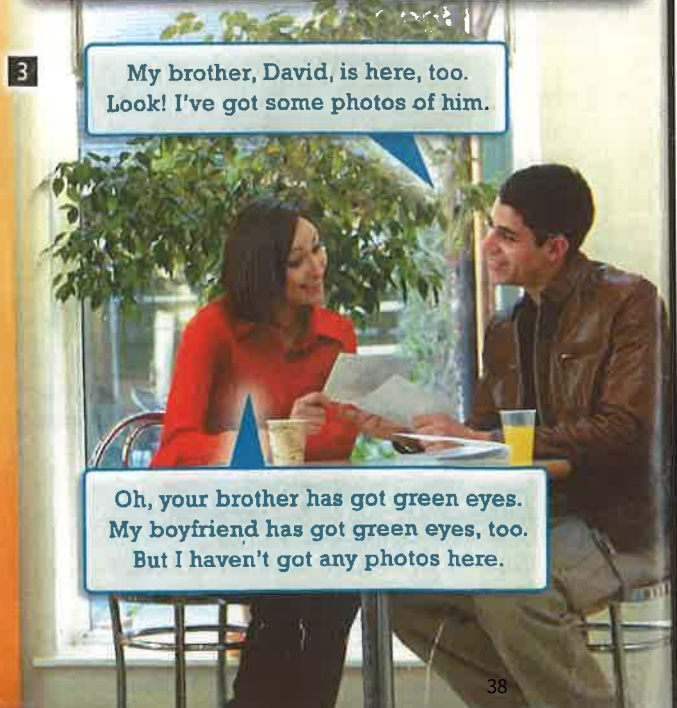
D Complete the questions with Have ... got or Has ... got.

- Have you got a sister?
- Carmen a boyfriend?
- Mr and Mrs Kottakis any grandchildren?
- Alberto a girlfriend?
- you a job?
- Cheng any children?
- they a dictionary?

I've got some photos.

45

6 Listen, read and repeat.



7 A Listen and complete the dialogue.

JANET: Look, these are my 1.....children....., Michael and Linda.

MRS KOTTAKIS: Oh, 2..... beautiful! They've got red hair!
3..... old are they?

JANET: Michael's six and Linda's 4.....
Has Helen got 5..... brothers or sisters?

MRS KOTTAKIS: Yes, she 6..... Her brother's name is Stephanos.
But I 7..... got a photo here. ✓

B Listen again and check your answers.



GRAMMAR

8 A Read the grammar box.

COUNTABLE

We can count these nouns. We can use these nouns in the singular and plural.

- an uncle, two uncles
- a child, two children

UNCOUNTABLE

We can't count these nouns. We can't use these nouns in the plural.

some homework NOT ~~homeworks~~

B Complete the phrases with a / an or some.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1.a.... taxi | 3. aunt | 5. pen | 7. girlfriend |
| 2. coffee | 4. popcorn | 6. water | 8. tea |

9 A Read the grammar box.

SOME / ANY

AFFIRMATIVE:

I've got **some** water.

NEGATIVE:

He hasn't got **any** water.

QUESTIONS:

Have you got **any** water?

B Complete the sentences with some or any.

1. I've got*some*..... bananas.
2. Have you got brothers?
3. You haven't got coffee.
4. We've got money.
5. Have they got children?
6. I haven't got homework.

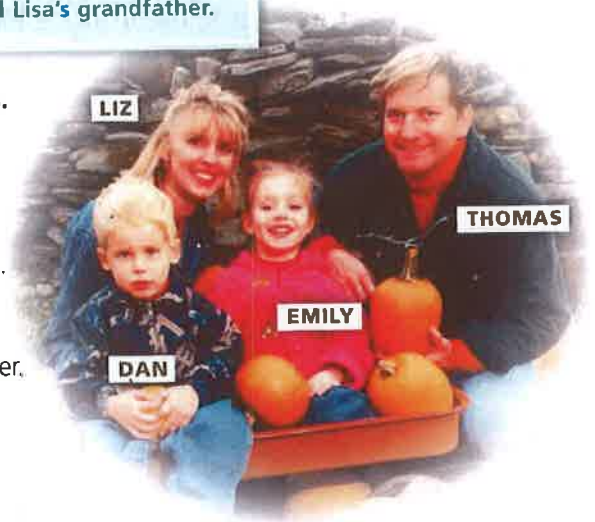
10 A Read the grammar box.

SAXON GENITIVE

<p>These are Helen's parents. This is the teacher's book.</p>	<p>BUT: This is James's girlfriend. These are the teachers' books. This is Susie and Lisa's grandfather.</p>
---	--

B Look at Liz's family and complete the sentences.

1. Thomas is Liz's husband.
2. Liz is wife.
3. Emily is sister.
4. Dan is brother.
5. Liz is and mother.



PRONUNCIATION

11 Listen and repeat.

1. hus**band** 2. hav**e** 3. bro**ther** 4. bl**ue** 5. fiv**e** 6. bo**ok**

WORDS COLOURS

12 Listen, read and repeat.



WORDS PARTS OF THE BODY

13 Listen, read and repeat.



14 A Complete the sentences.

1. What colour are his eyes? His eyes areblue.....
2. What colour is her hair? Her hair is
3. What colour is his nose? His nose is
4. What colour are its ears? Its ears are



B Listen and check your answers.

C Circle the word that doesn't belong.

1. eye ear leg mouth
2. finger nose hand arm
3. head toe foot leg

D Write a description of yourself.

I have got hair and eyes.
 I have got mys hair and mys eyes.

READING

15 A Read this e-mail.

To: sophia_t@mymail.com
 From: carmen_o@emessenger.com
 Subject: Hi from London



Hi, Sophia!
 London is fantastic! I love the English course. My teacher is great.
 Her name is Janet and she's from Manchester. Janet's husband is an
 electrician and they've got two beautiful children. Their son, Michael, is
 six and his sister, Linda, is three. They've got red hair and blue eyes!
 I've got a new friend. Her name is Angela and she is Italian. She's a
 receptionist for a doctor. She's got a boyfriend. His name is Tony and he's
 a businessman.
 What's new? Please write!
 Love,
 Carmen

B Correct the mistake in each sentence.

1. Janet's husband is a businessman. Janet's husband is an electrician.
2. Janet and her husband haven't got any children.
3. Linda has got two brothers.
4. Angela is Janet's friend.
5. Angela is a doctor.
6. Angela hasn't got a boyfriend.



REVIEW

WORD LIST

arm	ear	grandparents	mouth	toe
aunt	eye	green	nose	uncle
beautiful	family	grey	on holiday	What's new?
black	father	hair	orange	white
blue	finger	hand	parents	wife
body	foot	head	pink	yellow
brother	grandchild	husband	purple	
brown	grandchildren	leg	red	
child	grandfather	married	sister	
daughter	grandmother	mother	son	

VOCABULARY

1 Look at the word list and do the following.

1. Complete the chart with six family members.

WOMEN	MEN
daughter	
.....
.....
.....

2. Write the correct colours.

- red + white = pink
- black + white =
- yellow + blue =
- blue + red = purple

3. Complete the chart with six parts of the body.

HEAD	BODY
ear	hand
.....
.....
.....

GRAMMAR

2 A Complete the sentences with *have got* or *has got*.

- I *have got* black hair.
- My daughter blue eyes.
- Jim his father's nose?
- The children beautiful eyes.
- you any aunts?

B Write the sentences in the negative.

- You've got my book.
You *haven't got* my book.
- Carmen and I have got new dictionaries.
.....
- Alberto has got a girlfriend.
.....

3 Choose the correct answer.

- Have you got a / any homework?
- I've got some / any money.
- We haven't got some / any water.
- Has Carmen got some / any brothers?
- Have you got your mother's / mothers' eyes?
- This is Jame's / James' brother.

LISTENING

4 A Listen and choose the correct answer.

- a. Yes, I am. b. Emily is my sister.
- a. These are my parents. b. No, I haven't.
- a. Yes, she has. b. She's got black hair.
- a. Yes, I'm fine. b. I've got two sisters.
- a. It's from China. b. It's purple.

B Listen and check your answers.

IT'S YOUR TURN

1 Listen and read the dialogue.

LINDA: Where are you from, Dan?
DAN: I'm from Paris. What about you? Where are you from?
LINDA: I'm from London. Are you married?
DAN: Yes, I am. My wife's a policewoman.
LINDA: Have you got any children?
DAN: Yes, I have. I've got a daughter.
LINDA: Has she got your blue eyes?
DAN: No, she hasn't. But she's got my black hair.



2 In pairs, change the words in colour. Act out your new dialogue.

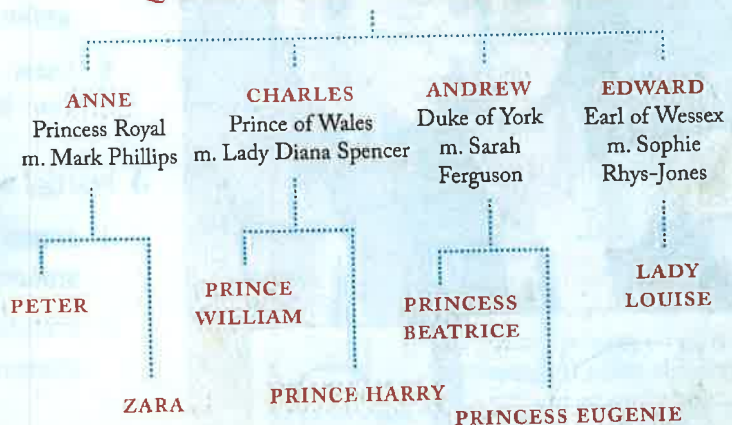
3 Ask three students the questions below and write their answers.

Name	Are you married?	What colour are your eyes?
1.		
2.		
3.		

DID YOU KNOW?

Look at the family tree of the British royal family. Who in the British royal family has got the same name as a Spanish chain of clothes shops?

QUEEN ELIZABETH II - m. PRINCE PHILIP





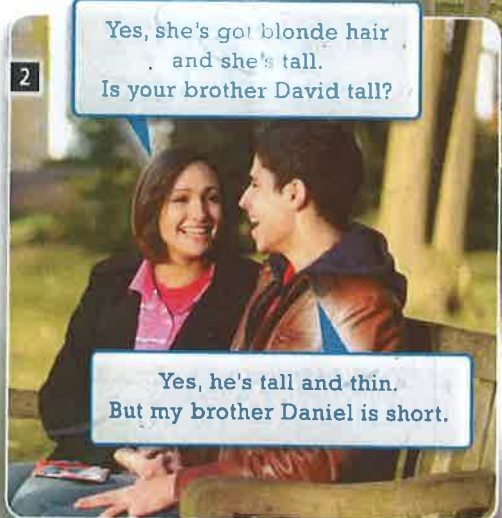
unit 4

She's beautiful! (55)

1 Listen, read and repeat.



1 Look! I've got some photos today!
This is my sister, Nicole.
She's a policewoman.



2 Yes, she's got blonde hair and she's tall.
Is your brother David tall?

Yes, he's tall and thin.
But my brother Daniel is short.

Here's a photo of Daniel.



3 Alberto, you've got a good-looking brother!

Yes, but he hasn't got any hair!

Wow! She's beautiful!

2 A Listen and complete the dialogue.

CHENG: This is 1my..... daughter.
ANGELA: Wow! She's got very long 2!
CHENG: Yes, she has. And this is my 3
ANGELA: He's very 4
CHENG: And very 5 too.
ANGELA: Cheng, you have got beautiful children.
CHENG: 6!

B Listen again and check your answers.



3 Practise with other students.

- STUDENT 1:** Are you tall?
STUDENT 2: Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
- STUDENT 1:** Have you got long hair?
STUDENT 2: Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

WORDS ADJECTIVES

4 Listen, read and repeat.



1. He's tall.
She's short.



2. He's good-looking.
She's beautiful.



3. They're ugly.
He's got big ears.



4. She's got blonde hair.
He's got dark hair.



5. He's old.
She's young.



6. They're middle-aged.
She's got small hands.



7. He's got long hair.
She's got short hair.



8. He's thin.
She's fat.

5 A Tick (✓) the sentences that are true for you.

- I'm tall.
- I'm short.
- I've got blond(e) hair.
- I've got brown eyes.
- I've got green eyes.
- I'm middle-aged.
- I've got blue eyes.
- I've got long hair.
- I've got dark hair.
- I'm young.

B Tell the class about yourself.

GRAMMAR

6 A Read the grammar box.

WORD ORDER

Adjective + noun:

Janet has got beautiful children.

Adjective after verb to be:

He is old.

B Put the words into the correct order.

1. dark / got / She's / hair

She's got dark hair.

2. got / a / daughter / beautiful / They've

3. are / eyes / blue / Tom's

4. got / ears / big / She's

5. young / Kate / is

6. an / It's / book / English

How much ... ?

7 Listen, read and repeat.



8 A Listen and complete the dialogue.

MRS KOTTAKIS: Look! There's a snake. Isn't it 1.....long.....? ?

ANGELA: Oooh! 2..... long and ugly!

HELEN: No, it 3..... It's beautiful. Excuse me, have you got 4..... King snakes?

ANGELA: Helen! A snake?

SALES ASSISTANT: Yes, there are 5..... King snakes here.

HELEN: How much is 6..... snake?

SALES ASSISTANT: It's £200.

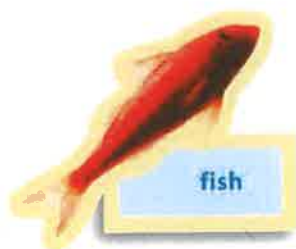
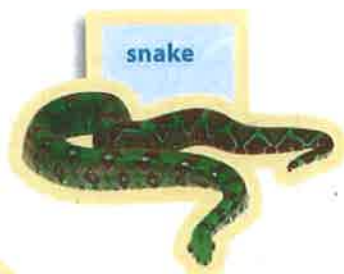
ANGELA: OK, now let's go and look at 7.....some..... clothes.

B Listen again and check your answers.



WORDS PETS

9 A Listen, read and repeat.



B Say the animals. Use the pictures in A:

1. I'm old and thin. I'm brown.
Who am I?the dog.....
2. I'm young. I'm blond.
Who am I?
3. I'm red.
Who am I?
4. I'm white. I've got long ears and pink eyes.
Who am I?
5. I'm small, white and brown.
Who am I?
6. I'm fat and black.
Who am I?
7. I'm long and green.
Who am I?
8. I'm young. I'm black and white.
Who am I?

C Listen and check your answers.

PRONUNCIATION

61

10 Listen, read and repeat.

1. I've got two white cats. (✓)
2. Have you got a hamster? (✓)
3. She is beautiful. (✓)
4. Are there any snakes here? (✓)
5. Is he tall? (✓)
6. Where is your puppy? (✓)

↳ I have got
I live
I am - -

GRAMMAR

11 A Read the grammar box.

THERE IS / THERE ARE

AFFIRMATIVE:

There is + singular countable / uncountable nouns

There is a chair in the room.
There is some money on the table.

There are + plural nouns

There are some chairs here.

NEGATIVE:

There isn't a chair in the room.
There aren't any chairs in the room.
There isn't any money on the table.

QUESTIONS:

Is there a chair in the room?
Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.

Are there any chairs in the room?
Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.

Is there any money on the table?
Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.

B Look at the picture below. Complete the sentences with *There is, There are, There isn't, There aren't*.

1. There is a desk.
2. some students.
3. any children.
4. some pens.
5. a red chair.
6. some water.
7. any dictionaries.



C Complete the questions with *Is there* or *Are there*. Then answer the questions. Make them true for you.

1. Is there an Italian student in your class?
Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.
2. any Spanish students in your class?
.....
3. a shop on your street?
.....
4. a dictionary on your desk?
.....

12 A Read the grammar box.

HOW MUCH / HOW MANY

How much + uncountable nouns

How much homework is there today?

We also use *how much* to ask the price of something.

How much are these chairs?

How many + plural nouns

How many children have you got?

B Complete the questions with *How much* or *How many*.

1. *How much* tea is there?
2. sisters have you got?
3. people are there in your family?
4. is this book?
5. students are there in your class?
6. money have you got?

READING

13 A Match the names to the photos.

.... *King Juan Carlos* *Robbie Williams* *Penélope Cruz*
 *Queen Elizabeth* *Catherine Zeta-Jones*

B Match the descriptions to the pictures. There is one extra picture.

FAMOUS PEOPLE

- A** He's from England and he's a singer. He's got green eyes. He's very good-looking. He hasn't got a wife or any children.
- B** She's a beautiful actress. She has got long, black hair and brown eyes. Her husband is an American actor. He isn't young. She's got a son and a daughter.
- C** She is from England. She's got short, grey hair. She's old. There is a picture of this English woman on the money of her country.
- D** There are many beautiful actresses in Hollywood. This beautiful actress is also Spanish. She's got long, brown hair. She's got two dogs.



C Write a description for the extra picture.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



REVIEW

WORD LIST

actor	dark	hamster	pet	small
actress	dog	idea	pound	snake
big	Excuse me	kitten	puppy	tall
blond	fat	long	rabbit	thin
blonde	fish	middle-aged	short	ugly
cat	good-looking	old	singer	young

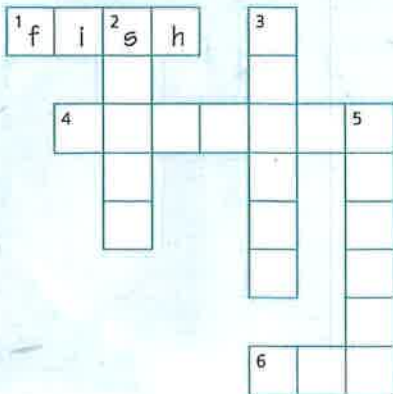
VOCABULARY

1 Look at the word list above and do the following.

1. Find the opposite of these words.

- a. *ugly* *good-looking*
- b. *thin*
- c. *old*
- d. *long*

2. Complete the puzzle. Use the pictures.



ACROSS →



DOWN ↓



GRAMMAR

2 Put the words into the correct order.

- 1. got / brown / I've / hair
I've got brown hair.....
- 2. are / beautiful / You
.....
- 3. a / is / good / This / day
.....

3 Complete the sentences with *How much* or *How many*.

- 1. *How much*..... money have you got?
- 2. friends have you got?
- 3. is this pink table?

4 Choose the correct answer.

- 1. There is / There are two tables in the room.
- 2. There are / There aren't any chairs here.
- 3. There is / There isn't some money.
- 4. There are / Are there any cats here?

LISTENING



5 A Listen and choose the correct answer.

- 1. a. He's two metres. b. He's good-looking.
- 2. a. Yes, she is. b. No, she hasn't.
- 3. a. It's £5. b. It's ugly.
- 4. a. Seven. b. It's got white hair.
- 5. a. Yes, it's middle-aged. b. Yes, there are.

B Listen and check your answers.

IT'S YOUR TURN

1 Listen and read the dialogues.

BEN: Look! This is a photo of my **brother**, Adam.
He's a **businessman**.

CINDY: He's **good-looking**!

BEN: Yes, he's got **dark hair** and **blue eyes**.

CINDY: Is your **brother tall**?

BEN: Yes, he's **tall and thin**.



KATE: Oh, look! There are some **beautiful kittens**.

JANE: Yes, they're **beautiful**.

KATE: Let's get a **kitten**.

JANE: But there isn't any room in our flat.

KATE: Yes, there is. Excuse me, how much is this **grey kitten**?

JANE: It's **£100**.



2 In pairs, change the words in colour. Act out your new dialogues.

3 Look at three students and write as many adjectives as you can to describe their body and their hair.

Name	Their body	Their hair
1.		
2.		
3.		

DID YOU KNOW?

In England, the money is the pound sterling. There are 5, 10, 20 and 50 pound banknotes. A pound has got 100 pence. How much is a pound sterling in euros?



- **Escribe una descripción de Will Smith y su familia utilizando TO BE y TO HAVE GOT:**



Este familia se compone de 5 personas: Will Smith, Jada Pinkett, Trey Smith, Jaden Smith y Willow Smith.

Willard Christopher Smith Jr. (Will) tiene 44 años, es cantante, actor y productor estadounidense. El tiene los ojos marrones y el pelo corto y moreno. Tiene barba y bigote. Es alto y delgado.

El está divorciado de Sheree Zampino, con quien tiene un hijo: Willard Christopher Smith III también conocido como «Trey». El tiene 18 años. El tiene los ojos marrones y el pelo rizado, lleva gafas, es alto y delgado. Es un actor estadounidense también como sus padres.

Will ahora está casado con Jada Pinkett. Ella tiene 41 años, es una cantante y actriz estadounidense. Ella es delgada y un poco baja. Tiene el pelo moreno y rizado, y los ojos marrones.

Jaden Christopher Syre Smith es el segundo hijo de Will, pero es el primero hijo de Will y Jada. El tiene 13 años, es un cantante y actor estadounidense. El es alto y muy delgado. Tiene los ojos marrones y el pelo moreno y rizado con las coletas.

Willow Camille Reign Smith Pinkett es la última hija de Will y Jada. Ella tiene 11 años. Tiene los ojos marrones y el pelo corto y rizado con las coletas. Es alta y muy delgada. Es una cantante y actriz estadounidense también como toda su familia.

1. DESCRIPCIÓN 1: Realiza 15 oraciones describiendo a esta familia. Solo puedes usar los verbos TO BE y HAVE GOT. (FRASES CORTAS Y SENCILLAS)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____

- (Una vez visto al Genitivo Sajón, haz alguna frase utilizándolo)

16. _____
17. _____

2. DESCRIPCIÓN 2: Realiza 15 oraciones SOBRE TI Y TU FAMILIA. Solo puedes usar los verbos TO BE y HAVE GOT.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____

PRESENT SIMPLE



PRESENT SIMPLE CHART

Positive +

subject	+ verb	+ ...
I	play	tennis every Saturday.
You	watch	TV every evening.
He	works	in an office.
She	cycles	to school every day.
It	takes	ten minutes to get there by bus.
We	walk	along the beach every Sunday.
You	love	chocolate.
They	eat	breakfast in the kitchen.

Negative -

subject	+ do/does not	+ verb
I	don't (do not)	work on Saturdays.
You	don't (do not)	live with your parents anymore.
He	doesn't (does not)	visit me very often.
She	doesn't (does not)	feel well at the moment.
It	doesn't (does not)	snow in my country.
We	don't (do not)	like football. We prefer tennis.
You	don't (do not)	brush your teeth properly.
They	don't (do not)	take the bus to school.

Question ?

do / does	+ subject	+ verb ?
Do	I	know that girl?
Do	you	study French in school?
Does	he	read the newspaper?
Does	she	listen to classical music?
Does	it	rain a lot in your country?
Do	we	go to the same school?
Do	you	live on the same street?
Do	they	ever have fish for dinner?

- Hemos visto que la forma afirmativa solo varía la tercera persona que añade -s, pero hay que ver los casos específicos:

Present Simple Spelling Rules

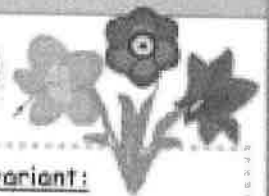
3a's Personas (He/ She/ It)

1	<p>- ss, -sh, Cuando los verbos terminan en las siguiente letras -ch, -x, -o</p>	<p>→ -es</p> <p>I miss- he misses I finish- he finishes I watch- he watches I mix- he mixes I go- he goes</p> <p>Debemos añadir "es"</p>
2	<p>consonant + y Cuando encontramos una consonante antes de una "y"</p>	<p>→ -ies</p> <p>I study - he studies I cry- he cries</p> <p>Debemos borrar la "y" y añadir ies</p>
3	<p>vowel + y Cuando encontramos una vocal antes de una "y"</p>	<p>→ -s</p> <p>I play- he plays</p> <p>solo añadimos una "s"</p>

PRESENT SIMPLE (affirmative)

- 1-) My cat _____ (sleep) all day.
- 2-) Susan _____ (live) in a small flat.
- 3-) Susan and Tom _____ (play) chess together.
- 4-) My best friend _____ (walk) to school.
- 5-) I _____ (watch) Netflix series.
- 6-) Dogs _____ (like) meat.
- 7-) My friends _____ (go) to swimming class.
- 8-) My brother _____ (listen) to reggae every day.
- 9-) You _____ (love) videogames.
- 10-) Alice _____ (read) Harry Potter books.
- 11-) You and I _____ (study) English.
- 13-) My neighbour's dog _____ (jump) really high.
- 14-) His sisters _____ (wear) uniform at school.
- 15-) We _____ (buy) things on e-bay.
- 16-) She _____ (watch) horror films.
- 17-) My mum _____ (play) the guitar.
- 18-) They _____ (text) each other all the time.
- 19-) Alice _____ (cry) a lot.
- 20-) Turtles' _____ (walk) slow.

Test: Present Simple




1. Add -s or -es to the verbs:



- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. see _____ | 14. wake _____ |
| 2. take _____ | 15. teach _____ |
| 3. brush _____ | 16. lose _____ |
| 4. kiss _____ | 17. catch _____ |
| 5. call _____ | 18. buy _____ |
| 6. give _____ | 19. pass _____ |
| 7. play _____ | 20. come _____ |
| 8. study _____ | 21. fight _____ |
| 9. watch _____ | 22. water _____ |
| 10. help _____ | 23. choose _____ |
| 11. cut _____ | 24. fly _____ |
| 12. cry _____ | 25. match _____ |
| 13. swim _____ | 26. carry _____ |











2. Underline the correct variant:

- Tom _____ his room every Saturday.
a) tidy b) tidies
- We _____ to the music every day.
a) listen b) listens
- Mary usually _____ TV in the evening.
a) watch b) watches
- The girls often _____ with the dolls.
a) play b) plays
- I _____ in the pool on Sundays. 
a) swim b) swims
- They _____ their homework every day.
a) do b) does

3. Rewrite the sentences with the new subject:

- Kate likes to eat an ice-cream. (I) 
- We go to the zoo every Sunday. (Sam)
- The boys play football well. (Tom) 
- My brother speaks English well. (They)
- The girls like to draw dolls. (My sister)
- I play computer games every day. (Pam)



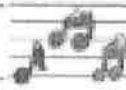

5. Write Do or Does:

- _____ Kate help her mother every day?
- _____ you listen to rock music?
- _____ Tom know all the computer games?
- _____ they go to the zoo on Sundays? 
- _____ you like to draw animals?
- _____ your brother drive his car well? 
- _____ the boys like to plant flowers? 
- _____ Ben want to find his friends? 
- _____ you often call your friends? 
- _____ your sister wear nice dresses? 
- _____ they learn to dance at school? 
- _____ Mary spend much time on shops? 
- _____ your dog chase the cats?

4. Fill in don't or doesn't:

- Bill _____ play tennis every Sunday.
- We _____ go to the park.
- Kate _____ like to eat fish.
- Sue _____ wear long dresses.
- I _____ like to get up early.
- My brothers _____ like to drink milk.
- My cousin _____ know Italian well.
- I _____ like to walk with my dog. 
- Pam _____ go to the gym. 
- They _____ understand this rule. 
- We _____ often go to the movies.
- Liz _____ wear shorts at all.
- Tom _____ grow flowers in the garden.

6. Write questions to the underlined words:

- Ben sleeps eight hours every day. 
- We water the flowers in two days.
- Mona goes to the club every Saturday. 
- They feed the rabbits at 2 o'clock.
- I enjoy classical music. 
- Nick seldom plays table tennis. 

Verbos Love, Like, Dislike, Hate + ing o infinitivo con "to"

En este artículo aprenderás sobre cómo expresar tus gustos y preferencias en inglés. Este tema también se conoce como *likes* y *dislikes*. Existen 4 verbos para expresar gustos:

Love	encantar	/lʌv/
Like	gustar	/laɪk
Dislike	no gustar	/dɪsˈlaɪk/
Hate	odiar	/heɪt/

Usos

Básicamente los verbos *Love*, *Like*, *Dislike* y *Hate* se utilizan para expresar preferencias; es decir, cosas o actividades que nos gusta hacer (**I like reading** / *Me gusta leer*) y cosas o actividades que no nos gusta hacer (**I don't like reading** / *No me gusta leer*).

Estructura

Estos verbos regularmente van acompañados de dos tipos de palabras: **sustantivos** y **verbos**. Usualmente se usan en el tiempo presente, por eso te invitamos a revisar la lección de gramática del Simple Present Tense.

1. Sustantivos

- I *love* cars. / Me encantan los carros.
- She *likes* movies. / A ella le gustan las películas.
- We *don't like* sad music. / No nos gusta la música triste.
- We *dislike* sad music. / No nos gusta la música triste.
- He *hates* spinach. / Odia las espinacas.

Aclaración: es importante aclarar que el verbo LOVE tiene dos significados: Amar (I love you / *Te amo*) y Encantar (I love hamburgers / *Amo o Me encantan las hamburguesas*).

2. Verbos

Cuando los verbos Love, Like, Dislike y Hate están acompañados de otros verbos, hay dos opciones: ING e Infinitivo.

a) Verbo + ing

Es la forma más común y se usa con los 4 verbos: Hate, Love, Like y Dislike: Ejemplos:

- She *loves* **listening** to music. / A ella le encanta escuchar música.
- I *like* **playing** soccer. / Me gusta jugar fútbol.
- He *doesn't like* **eating** vegetables. / A él no le gusta comer verduras/vegetales.
- He *dislikes* **eating** bread. / A él no le gusta comer pan.
- They *hate* **dancing**. / Ellos odian bailar.

Te sugerimos visitar la lección sobre los gerundios en inglés donde hablamos sobre este tema con más detalles.

b) Verbo+ infinitivo

Se usa sólo con los verbos Love, Like y Hate. Usualmente no se usa esta estructura con el verbo *Dislike*. Ejemplos:

- She *loves* **to** listen to music. / A ella le encanta escuchar música.
- I *like* **to** play soccer. / Me gusta jugar fútbol.
- He *doesn't like* **to** eat vegetables. / A él no le gusta comer verduras/vegetales.
- They *hate* **to** dance. / Ellos odian bailar.

Tenemos una lección complementaria sobre cómo usar los infinitivos.

Aclaraciones:

1. El verbo Dislike (*no gustar*) no es muy común. Es más usual emplear la forma negativa *Not like*. **Ejemplo:** I don't like going to concerts / No me gusta ir a conciertos.
2. Aunque la forma con ING (She loves **listening** to music) es más común que la forma con Infinitivo (She loves **to** listen to music), las dos se traducen de la misma manera (*A ella le encanta escuchar música*) y pueden ser usadas indistintamente en casi cualquier situación.

Error común

Existe un error común en los hablantes del español. La siguiente oración es un ejemplo de este error, intenta nunca cometerlo:

- ~~I love watch movies.~~

Existen dos formas correctas para la oración anterior (Me encanta ver películas):

- I love **to** watch movies.
- I love watch**ing** movies.

like + verb + -ing



love + verb + -ing

I love going to the cinema.

She loves dancing.



like + verb + -ing

Pete likes doing yoga.

We like riding a bike.



don't like + verb + -ing

She doesn't like washing the dishes.

They don't like watching TV.



hate + verb + -ing

She hates doing housework.

He hates doing exercises.



“WANT TO”

En cambio, después de algunos verbos como "want", "need", "hope", "plan", "decide" solo se puede usar el infinitivo con “TO”



WANT TO / NEED TO

· want to and need to are stative verbs which means that they cannot go with -ing
NOT (*wanting to / needing to*)



I/You/We/They **want to** + infinitive
He/She/It **wants to** + infinitive



I/You/We/They **don't want to** + infinitive
He/She/It **doesn't want to** + infinitive



Do I/you/we/they **want to** + infinitive
Does he/she/it **want to** + infinitive

Ex.1 - affirmative sentences

1. Mary _____ (need/wash) the dishes before her mum will get home.
2. My mum and I _____ (want/buy) a new board game.
3. Tom _____ (want/cook) something for his girlfriend.
4. I _____ (need/study) a bit more for the exam.
5. My sister _____ (need/go) to school by bus.

Ex.2 - negative sentences

1. She _____ (not need/iron) her clothes.
2. My parents _____ (not want/play) my new board game.
3. He _____ (not want/eat) eat pizza all the time.
4. I _____ (not need/study) more for the exam.
5. My sister _____ (not need/go) to school by car.



unit 5

I live in ...

1 Listen, read and repeat.

1

Helen, where do you and Angela live?

We live in a small flat in the north of London.

2

Do you like it?

Yes, I do. The bedrooms are big and the living-room is very big.

3

Has your building got a garden?

Yes, it has. It's very small, but my dogs love it. The rabbit likes it, too.

4

Where do you live, Alberto?

I live in a room at the school. Ken lives in the room next to me.

2 A Listen and complete the dialogue.

- JANET:** Where do you live, Carmen?
- CARMEN:** I live in a room at the 1.....*school*..... – room 23.
- JANET:** Where do 2..... live, Alberto?
- ALBERTO:** I live at the school, too. Ken lives in the 3..... next to me.
- JANET:** Cheng 4..... here today. Where does he live?
- CARMEN:** Cheng 5..... in a flat. It's very nice. It's got a 6..... kitchen and dining-room.



B Listen again and check your answers.

3 Practise with another student.

- STUDENT 1:** Where do you live?
- STUDENT 2:** I live in a flat / house.

GRAMMAR

4 A Read the grammar box.

PRESENT SIMPLE			
I		he	lives
you		she	
we	live	it	
they			

B Complete the sentences with *work / works* or *like / likes*.

1. Tony*likes*..... his girlfriend, Angela.
2. Alberto in a restaurant.
3. Janet and David in London.
4. Helen and Cheng..... Chinese food.
5. We in the city.
6. Cheng every day.
7. Carmen her job.
8. I in the evening.

WORDS ROOMS OF THE HOUSE

5 A Listen, read and repeat.



bedroom



bathroom



kitchen



living-room



dining-room



garage



toilet

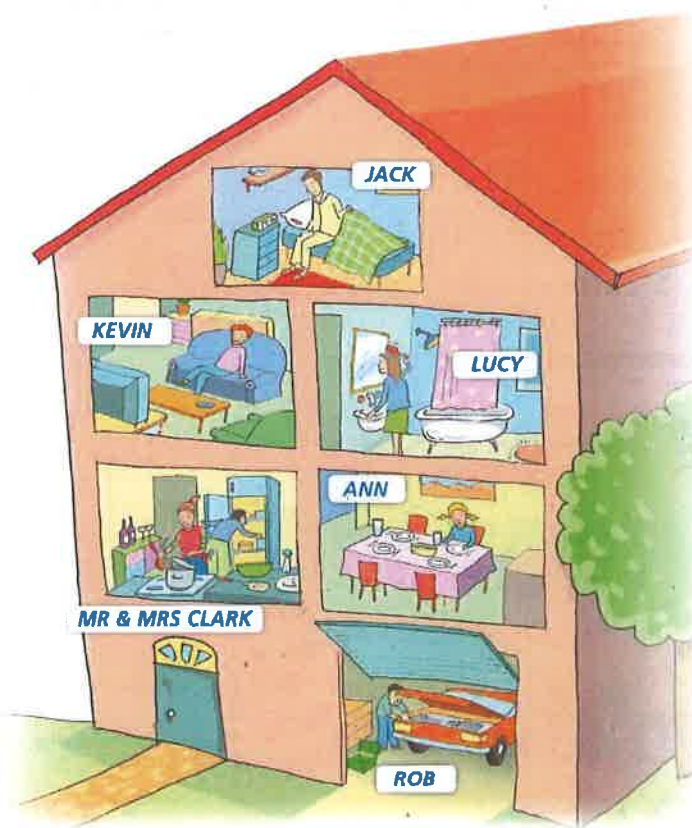


garden

Complete

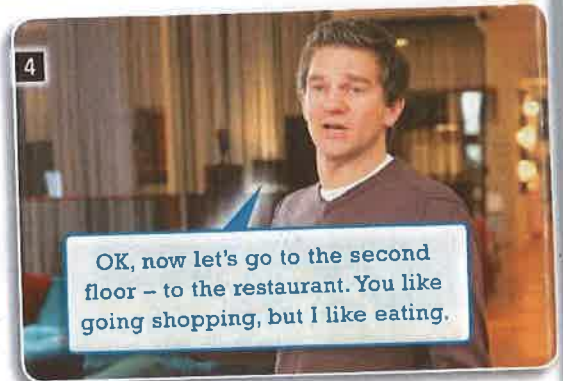
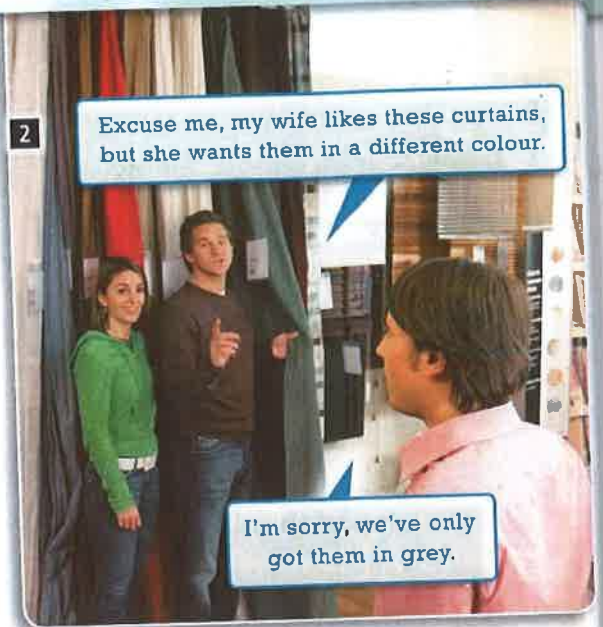
B Look at the picture below and answer these questions.

1. Where's Jack? *He's in the bedroom.*
2. Where's Kevin?
3. Where are Mr and Mrs Clark?
.....
4. Where's Lucy?
5. Where's Ann?.....
6. Where's Rob?



I like them, but ... *pronombre personal objeto.*

6 Listen, read and repeat.



7 A Listen and complete the dialogue.

HELEN: Here's a nice 1.....*rug*..... for our living-room. Do you 2..... it, Angela?

ANGELA: It's OK, but look! I like 3..... rug! Do you like it?

HELEN: I like the rug, but the 4..... isn't nice. Look! This rug is pink and 5..... curtains are pink, too.

ANGELA: Yes, but it's an 6..... rug.



B Listen again and check your answers.

WORDS FURNITURE

8 A Listen, read and repeat.



1. bed



2. sofa



3. cupboard



4. fridge



5. cooker



6. bookshelves



7. rug



8. lamp



9. curtains



10. table

B Write the words from Exercise 8 A in the correct group. You can use some words more than once.

bedroom	dining-room	living-room	kitchen
curtains			

WORDS ORDINAL NUMBERS

(the)

9 A Listen, read and repeat.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1st first | 4th fourth | 7th seventh | 10th tenth |
| 2nd second | 5th fifth | 8th eighth | 11th eleventh |
| 3rd third | 6th sixth | 9th ninth | 12th twelfth |

B Where are the items in the shop? Read the sign and write sentences about some of the items.

- The rugs are on the first floor.
- The
-
-
-
-
-
-

1ST FLOOR rugs
2ND FLOOR lamps
3RD FLOOR chairs and tables
4TH FLOOR sofas
5TH FLOOR beds
6TH FLOOR curtains
7TH FLOOR bookshelves
8TH FLOOR cupboards
9TH FLOOR fridges
10TH FLOOR cookers
11TH FLOOR toilets
12TH FLOOR restaurant



HOME DECOR

C Listen and read.

Where are the beds?

The beds are on the fifth floor.

D Work with another student. Ask questions using the sign.

PRONUNCIATION

10 Listen and repeat. Pay attention to the stressed syllable in colour.

- garden
- toilet
- bedroom
- table
- curtains

GRAMMAR

11 A Read the grammar box. B Complete the sentences with *teach / teaches, study / studies* or *go / goes*.

PRESENT SIMPLE

SPELLING:

work	works
study	studies
teach	teaches
do	does

- We to English classes.
- Carmen is a student. She English.
- They are teachers. They in a language school.
- Ken and Alberto are students. They English.
- Janet is the English teacher. She English.
- Angela to her boyfriend in the evening.

C Complete the paragraph with the verbs in brackets.

My name is Julie. My brother's name is Tim. I ¹ *live* (live) in a flat in London, but Tim ² (live) in Bristol. I'm a student. I ³ (go) to university. Tim is also a student and he's a waiter, too. He ⁴ (work) at a Japanese restaurant and he ⁵ (study) Italian at a language school. At the weekend, Tim ⁶ (go) to the cinema. I ⁷ (do) my homework at the weekend.

12 A Read the grammar box.

LIKE + NOUN

I like music.
Jack likes London.

LIKE + VERB + ING

I like listening to music.
Jack likes living in London.

B Tick (✓) the correct answer for you.

Do you like ...	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
1. jazz music?		
2. coffee?		
3. reading books?		
4. going to shops?		

C Complete the sentences with the words below.

green eyes teacher living going studying working

- Helen likes *living* in a flat.
- Angela and Carmen like to the cinema.
- Angela likes Tony's
- Cheng likes English at the language school.
- The students like their
- Alberto likes at the restaurant.

READING

13 A Read about Emily and Patrick.

A House for Emily and Patrick

My name is Emily. I come from Canterbury. Canterbury is a small town, 85 kilometres from London. It's very old and beautiful. My boyfriend's name is Patrick. He lives in Manchester. Manchester is a big city. It's the home of the Manchester United football team and Patrick and I love football!

Patrick and I want to find a house in Manchester. We've got two dogs, so we want a house with a garden. We need a big garage because we've got two cars. Patrick also wants a big kitchen.



B Now read these advertisements and choose a house for Emily and Patrick. Complete the sentences below.

1 **FOR SALE**
Big, beautiful house
in the centre of Manchester
3 bedrooms
big living-room
big kitchen
beautiful garden
Call Jessica: 0161 434 6767

2 **YOUR HOUSE IN MANCHESTER!!**
2 bedrooms
big, modern kitchen
beautiful dining room
garage!
Telephone: 0161 475 2112

3 **HOUSE FOR SALE IN MANCHESTER**
2 bedrooms
big kitchen
new bathroom
2-car garage + small garden
Call Thomas at 0161 482 9658

- This house is / isn't good for Emily and Patrick because it has / hasn't got
- This house is / isn't good for Emily and Patrick because it has / hasn't got
- This house is / isn't good for Emily and Patrick because it has / hasn't got

C Write about your home.

I live in a flat / house. I live with my I've got a big / small kitchen. In my living-room, there is a I've got bedrooms. In my bedroom, there is a I have / haven't got a garden.





REVIEW

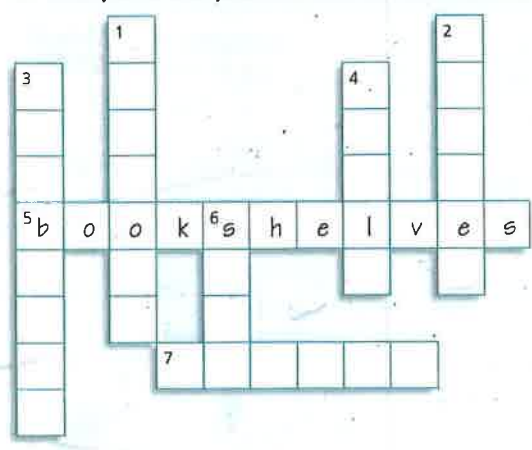
WORD LIST

bathroom	different	fourth	living-room	tenth
bed	dining-room	fridge	ninth	third
bedroom	eighth	garage	rug	toilet
bookshelves	eleventh	garden	second	twelfth
building	fifth	house	seventh	
cooker	first	kitchen	sixth	
cupboard	flat	lamp	sofa	
curtains	floor	like	table	

VOCABULARY

1 Look at the word list above and do the following.

1. Complete the puzzle. Look at the clues below.



ACROSS →

- You put books on them.
- It's a "room" for a car.

DOWN ↓

- Your bed is in it.
- It's in the kitchen.
- You put clothes in it.
- You eat dinner on this.
- You sit on it in the living-room.

2. Complete with ordinal numbers.

first, 1.....*second*....., third,
 2....., 3....., sixth,
 4....., 5....., ninth,
 6....., eleventh, 7.....

GRAMMAR

2 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple.

- Welive..... (live) in Italy.
- Ken (teach) Japanese.
- Angela and Helen (work) in the city.
- Alberto (go) to work every day.
- Cheng (study) computers.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct words

books coffee listening buying

- Helen likes*coffee*....., not tea.
- Angela likes clothes.
- Alberto likes history
- Carmen likes to jazz music.

LISTENING

4 A Listen and choose the correct answer.

- a. I live in a flat. b. I like London.
- a. Yes, it's very big. b. Yes, it's ugly.
- a. He likes music. b. He's in the bathroom.
- a. It's in the garage. b. Sorry, I don't.
- a. They're on the fourth floor. b. They're on the curtains.

B Listen and check your answers.

IT'S YOUR TURN

1 Listen and read the dialogue.

SANDRA: Where do you live, Tom?
TOM: I live in a **house** in **London**.
SANDRA: Do you like it?
TOM: **Yes, I do.** The bedrooms are **big** and the **garden** is **beautiful**. Where do you live, **Sandra**?
SANDRA: I live in a **flat** in the **centre of London**. It's **great**.



2 In pairs, change the words in colour to make the dialogue true for you. Act out your new dialogue.

3 Ask three students the questions below and write their answers.

What's your name?	Where do you live?	What colour/s do you like?
1.		
2.		
3.		

DID YOU KNOW?

In Britain, 80% of people live in houses and only 20% live in flats. British houses are often small. The average house is 76 square metres. The British build their houses with red bricks. They like having a garden.

