

STUDENT'S  
BOOK

INGLÉS

MÓDULO 4



Ana Rodríguez

CEPA CASTILLO DE ALMANSA



# 6. PRESENT PERFECT

RESPUESTAS BREVES		
AFIRMATIVA	NEGATIVA	INTERROGATIVA
I have played	I haven't played	I Have
you have played	you haven't played	you Have
he has played	he hasn't played	he Has
she has played	she hasn't played	she Has
it has played	it hasn't played	it Has
we have played	we haven't played	we Have
you have played	you haven't played	you Have
they have played	they haven't played	they Have
<b>AFIRMATIVA / NEGATIVA</b> Yes, I have. / No, I haven't. Yes, you have. / No, you haven't. Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't. Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't. Yes, it has. / No, it hasn't. Yes, we have. / No, we haven't. Yes, you have. / No, you haven't. Yes, they have. / No, they haven't.		

Este tiempo (Pretérito Perfecto Compuesto) se forma con el auxiliar **have** (*haber*) + el participio del verbo principal, que termina en **ed** si el verbo es regular.

*They have (They've) played football.*  
(Ellos han jugado al fútbol.)

Lo utilizamos para expresar:

- Acciones pasadas sin especificar cuándo ocurrieron.
- We have seen that film before.*  
(Nosotros hemos visto esa película antes.)
- Acciones empezadas en el pasado que aún continúan. En inglés se suelen usar expresiones temporales con **for** o **since** para indicar cuánto tiempo lleva ocurriendo la acción, pero en castellano lo que hacemos es traducir el *Present Perfect* en presente.

*I have known Peter for two years.*

(Conozco a Peter desde hace dos años.)

*Cheng has been in Cornwall since Tuesday.*

(Cheng está en Cornwall desde el martes.)

- Acciones pasadas que acaban de ocurrir. En este caso se pone **just** entre **have** / **has** y el participio y se traduce por "acabar de" + infinitivo.

*Tom has just arrived.* (Tom acaba de llegar.)

En negativa se añade **not** o **n't** a **have** / **has**.

*Eric hasn't come.* (Eric no ha venido.)

**ever**

frases interr.  
*alguna vez*

*Have you ever travelled to London?*

**never**

frases neg.  
*nunca, jamás*  
frases afirm.  
*nunca*

*Alberto hasn't ever cooked Chinese food.*

**never**

*Carmen has never sent an e-mail.*

**already**

frases afirm.  
*ya*

*They have already finished their homework.*

**just**

frases afirm.  
*acabar de*

*Angela has just bought the pink skirt.*

**yet**

frases neg.  
*todavía, aún*

*The match hasn't started yet.*

**for**

frases interr. *ya*  
*durante*

*Have you eaten yet?*  
*Cheng has lived there for a year.*

**since**

*desde*

*Ken has been in Cornwall since Monday.*

Todas menos **yet**, **for** y **since** se ponen entre el auxiliar **have** y el participio del verbo principal.

## EJ. COMPLETA CON PRESENT PERFECT

1. TRAVEL I \_\_\_\_\_ to London.
2. NOT SEE The girl \_\_\_\_\_ the present yet.
3. LISTEN We \_\_\_\_\_ to the songs.
4. NOT TRY She \_\_\_\_\_ the dress yet.
5. BE . I \_\_\_\_\_ in New York.
6. PLAN They \_\_\_\_\_ the party.
7. STUDY Richard \_\_\_\_\_ for the English exam.
8. DRIVE \_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ a car before?
9. PHONE He \_\_\_\_\_ home.
10. NOT TELL They \_\_\_\_\_ us the truth.

# 6.1. PASADO PERFECTO

## AFIRMATIVA

S+ HAD+ PARTICIPIO

ED

3<sup>a</sup>  
COL

## NEGATIVA

S+ HAD+NOT(HADN'T)+  
PARTICIPIO (ED / 3<sup>a</sup>)

## INTERROGATIVA

HAD+S+PARTICIPIO...?

ED

3<sup>a</sup>  
COL

I

YOU

HE

SHE

IT

WE

YOU

THEY

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WORKED

+

GONE

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YOU  
THEY

WORKED

+

GONE

# PASADO PERFECTO: Yo había trabajado

## S+HAD+PARTICIPIO

VERBO REGULAR: -ED WORK

VERBO IRREGULAR: 3ª COL. GO-WENT-GONE

(+) VERBO REGULAR: SUJETO + HAD + (VERBO)-ED + COMPLEMENTOS

Ej.1: I had finished the exam = Yo había terminado el examen.

Ej.2: May had studied a lot = May había estudiado mucho.

### Estructura

de

VERBO IRREGULAR: SUJETO + HAD + (3ª COLUMNA VERBOS IRREG) + COMPLEMENTOS

Ej.3: "We had seen that film" Nosotros habíamos visto esa película

Ej.4: "She had gone to University" = Ella había ido a la Universidad.

la

(-) SUJETO + HAD + NOT + (VERBO)-ED + COMPLEMENTOS

Ej.1: "I had not finished the exam" = Yo no había terminado el examen.

Ej.2: "May hadn't studied a lot" = May no había estudiado mucho.

SUJETO + HAD + NOT + (3ª COLUMNA VERBOS IRREG) + COMPL.

Ej.3: "We had not seen that film" Nosotros no habíamos visto esa película

Ej.4: "She hadn't gone to University" = Ella no había ido a la Universidad.

### Oración

(?) HAD + SUJETO + (VERBO)-ED + COMPLEMENTOS

Ej.1: "Had I finished the exam?" = ¿Había yo terminado el examen?

Ej.2: "Had she gone to University? ¿Había ido ella a la Universidad?

HAD + SUJETO + (3ª COLUMNA VERBOS IRREG) + COMPLEMENTOS

Ej.3: "Had they seen that film?" = ¿Habían ellos visto esa película?

Ej.4: "Had she gone to University?" = ¿Había ido ella a la Universidad?





## EJ. COMPLETA CON PASADO PERFECTO

1. TRAVEL I \_\_\_\_\_ to London before last summer.
2. NOT SEE The girl \_\_\_\_\_ the present.
3. LISTEN We \_\_\_\_\_ to the songs before.
4. NOT TRY She \_\_\_\_\_ the dress before she bought it.
5. BE I was in Ruidera last month. I \_\_\_\_\_ there two years ago.
6. PLAN They \_\_\_\_\_ the party before they sent the invitations.
7. STUDY Richard \_\_\_\_\_ and he failed the exam.
8. DRIVE You \_\_\_\_\_ a car before you bought one.
9. PHONE He \_\_\_\_\_ before he came home yesterday.
10. NOT TELL They \_\_\_\_\_ us the truth before we knew.



## EJ. COMPLETA CON PASADO PERFECTO

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5. BE I was in Ruidera last month. I \_\_\_\_\_ there two years ago.
6. PLAN They \_\_\_\_\_ the party before they sent the invitations.
7. STUDY Richard \_\_\_\_\_ and he failed the exam.
8. DRIVE You \_\_\_\_\_ a car before you bought one.
9. PHONE He \_\_\_\_\_ before he came home yesterday.
10. NOT TELL They \_\_\_\_\_ us the truth before we knew.



# unit

# 7

## I've bought ...

### 1 Listen, read and repeat.

**1** Hi, Ken! Good to hear from you. What's new?

Well, Cheng, Alberto and I have been in Cornwall since Monday.

**2** Are you having a good time?

Yes, we've done many fun things. We've sailed a boat and we've been to some fantastic pubs.

**3** Have you been horse-riding?

No, I haven't, but Cheng has already been horse-riding twice.

**4** Guess what? I've bought a skateboard!

Really? Let's go skateboarding together next week.

Sure.

### 2 A Listen and complete the dialogue.

ANGELA: Hi, Alberto. Are you having a good time in Cornwall?

ALBERTO: Yes! It's 1 ..... *been* ..... fantastic so far.

ANGELA: 2 ..... you been to the sea?

ALBERTO: Yes, I have. We 3 ..... sailing yesterday.

ANGELA: Oh, I love sailing.

ALBERTO: And Ken, Cheng and I have walked all over Cornwall.

ANGELA: 4 ..... else have you done?

ALBERTO: We've done so many things. 5 ..... tell you everything when I get back to 6 .....

### B Listen again and check your answers.

### 3 Practise with another student.

STUDENT 1: Have you been to the sea?

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





## GRAMMAR

## 4 A Read the grammar box.

## PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

## AFFIRMATIVE:

I	
you	have / 've done
we	(have + past participle)
they	
he	has / 's done
she	(has + past participle)
it	

I have done my homework.

Ken has done his homework.

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

- The students ..... *have* ..... finished their homework.
- I ..... already eaten the pizza.
- Carmen ..... worked at the clothes shop for seven months.
- Alberto ..... been in London since September.
- Helen and Angela ..... just bought a table.
- You ..... studied English for two years.

## C Complete the chart.

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle
1. live	<i>lived</i>	<i>lived</i>
2. go	went	<i>gone</i>
3. be	<i>was / were</i>	
4. eat		
5.	played	
6. come		
7. take		
8.	wrote	
9. see		
10.		done
11. meet		
12.	bought	

## D Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Perfect Simple.

- Helen and Angela ..... *have lived* ..... (live) in their flat for a year.
- Cheng ..... (see) that film before.
- Carmen ..... (go) to work.
- Angela ..... (write) an e-mail.
- Alberto and Carmen ..... (visit) the British Museum twice.
- Helen ..... (do) some homework.

# Have you ever ... ?

5 A Listen, read and repeat.



rugby



rollerblading



boxing



basketball



horse-riding



skiing



cycling



skateboarding

B With a partner, talk about the sports you like and don't like.

6 Listen, read and repeat.

1

Look at the London Eye.

Have you ever been on it?

Yes, I have.

2

Well, I haven't. There are so many things I want to do in England, but I haven't had time so far.

Oh, me too. I haven't visited the Lake District yet. It's got beautiful hills around its lakes.

3

Actually, I've never been outside Europe. What's Japan like?

It's beautiful. You can visit me one day – maybe next summer.

4

OK, but first I want to go to South America. Carmen has promised to go with me to the Amazon jungle!

# 7 A Listen and complete the dialogue.

HELEN: So what about you, Ken? Where 1.....have..... you travelled?

KEN: I've 2..... all over Europe.

HELEN: Have you 3..... to Italy?

KEN: Yes, I have. I was there last year. What about you, Helen?

HELEN: I 4..... been to Italy yet.

I want to go to Lake Como. Ken, have you ever 5..... to Greece?

KEN: No, I haven't, but I really want to see Athens.

HELEN: Well, when you go to Greece, you 6..... stay with my family.

KEN: Thanks, that's a great idea.  
Maybe I 7.....



## B Listen and check your answers.

### PRONUNCIATION

## 8 Listen and repeat. Pay attention to the different vowel sounds.

- |         |         |           |            |
|---------|---------|-----------|------------|
| 1. week | 3. tea  | 5. be     | 7. cycling |
| 2. it   | 4. this | 6. boxing | 8. skiing  |

### GRAMMAR

## 9 A Read the grammar box.

#### PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

##### NEGATIVE:

I  
you      have not  
we      (haven't) done  
they

he      has not  
she      (hasn't) gone  
it

I haven't done my homework.  
Ken hasn't done his homework.

## B Write sentences with the words below. Use the Present Perfect Simple.

- Cheng / not clean / the fridge  
Cheng hasn't cleaned the fridge.
- You / not write / an e-mail to Ken
- Angela and Helen / not meet / Cheng's children
- Alberto / not buy / bread
- Carmen and I / not finish / our work
- Helen and Alberto / not go / skateboarding

## 10 A Read the grammar box.

### PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

#### QUESTIONS:

Have I you  
we done ... ?  
they

Has he she  
it done ... ?

#### SHORT ANSWERS:

Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't.

## B Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

- Cheng / basketball / with Alberto / today / played / has  
Has Cheng played basketball with Alberto today?
- you / have / a boxing match / been / to  
.....
- Alberto / has / exercised / this morning  
.....
- this summer / visited / have / your family / you  
.....
- Ken / to Cambridge / the train / taken / has  
.....

## WORDS GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

## 11 A Listen, read and repeat.



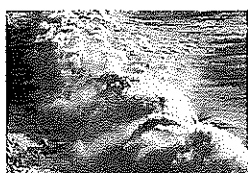
waterfall



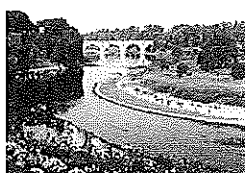
hill



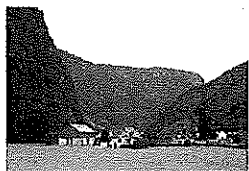
beach



sea



river



valley



lake



desert



mountain



jungle

## B Write the geographical feature next to each name.

- Sahara ..... *desert* .....
- Niagara .....
- Nile .....
- Everest .....
- Mediterranean .....
- Como .....



READING

12 A Read about the Lake District.

*Don't miss this special part of England.*

# The LAKE DISTRICT

**Geography**


The Lake District has been one of the most popular areas in Great Britain for many years. It is an area about 50 kilometres long and 50 kilometres wide in Cumbria, in Northwest Britain. It has got hills, valleys, rivers, villages, towns and beaches, and of course lakes - 16 large ones and many small ones.

**Scenery**

Some famous artists have painted the beautiful scenery of the Lake District and many writers and poets have written about it. The famous poet William Wordsworth wrote a book about the district in 1810. Tourists often use Wordsworth's book when they visit this beautiful area.

**Touring**

There are many ways to see the lakes. You can walk or ride a bicycle along the 3,000 kilometres of paths. Sailing and fishing on the rivers and lakes has always been popular, too. Whichever way you choose to tour the Lake District, you shouldn't miss this special part of England!



B Choose the TWO correct answers.

- The Lake District is ....
  - special
  - ugly
  - popular
- The Lake District is about ....
  - 50 kilometres wide
  - 50 kilometres long
  - 3,000 kilometres long
- The Lake District is in ....
  - Cumbria
  - Northwest Britain
  - London
- There are .... lakes in the Lake District.
  - many
  - 16 small
  - 16 large
- .... wrote about the Lake District.
  - The king
  - Many writers
  - William Wordsworth
- People often .... to see the lakes.
  - ride bicycles
  - fly aeroplanes
  - sail boats

C Describe a special place you have visited.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



# REVIEW

## WORD LIST

basketball	guess what	mountain	sea	valley
beach	hill	promise	skateboarding	waterfall
boxing	horse-riding	river	skiing	
cycling	jungle	rollerblading	so far	
desert	lake	rugby	twice	

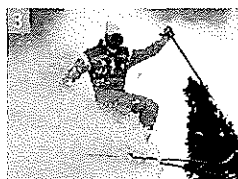
## VOCABULARY

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

1. Write the correct words under the pictures.



cycling



2. List 4 geographical features with water.

lake

## GRAMMAR

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

- Mel has travelled (travel) to Japan.
- The students ..... (finish) their homework.
- Sam ..... (not come) yet.
- I ..... (see) the film twice.
- You ..... (be) to Greece.
- We ..... (not write) a letter yet.

3 Write questions with the words below. Use the Present Perfect Simple.

- you / call / Angela  
Have you called Angela? .....
- your friends / go / skiing  
.....
- Ken / buy / a boat  
.....
- Carmen / meet / your parents  
.....

## LISTENING

4 A Listen and choose the correct answer.

- No, I haven't.
  - I've bought a skateboard.
- I've met friends.
  - I'm meeting friends.
- Yes, she has.
  - Yes, she is.
- No, he wasn't.
  - No, he hasn't.
- Yes, I have.
  - No, I didn't.

B Listen and check your answers.

# PRONOMBRES RELATIVOS

## USO

- Dar información adicional sobre un elemento oracional (persona, animal, cosa, lugar, etc.), sin tener que empezar una nueva oración. Sirve para unir ideas en una misma oración y Dar fluidez y cohesión a nuestro discurso.
- Fíjate en el ejemplo:
  - Peter married a woman. The woman works at the station.
  - Peter married a woman who works at the station.

### ➤ **THAT**

Se puede utilizar tanto con personas como con cosas. Se utiliza para sustituir “which”, “who” o “whom” en cláusulas que definen el sustantivo.

# PRONOMBRES RELATIVOS

WHICH	Cosas	The pen which you found is mine.	<i>El bolígrafo que encontraste es mío.</i>
	Frases enteras	The pens which are sold there are the best.	<i>Los bolis que son vendidos allí son los mejores.</i>
	Frases enteras	In the end they married, which didn't surprise me	<i>Al final se casaron, lo cual no me sorprendió.</i>
WHO	Personas	The woman who you met yesterday is my aunt.	<i>La mujer que conociste ayer es mi tía.</i>
		The woman who is wearing a hat is my aunt.	<i>La mujer la cual lleva un sombrero es mi tía.</i>
WHOSE	Posesión	That's the girl whose boyfriend came this morning.	<i>Esa es la chica cuyo novio vino esta mañana.</i>
WHERE	Lugares	The city where we met is very special for me.	<i>La ciudad donde nos conocimos es muy especial para mí.</i>
WHEN	Tiempo	I'll never forget the day when I met you.	<i>Nunca olvidaré el día en que te conocí.</i>

# COMPLETA CON PRONOMBRES RELATIVOS

1. This is the boy \_\_\_\_\_ had an accident.
2. Yesterday I saw a car \_\_\_\_\_ was really old.
3. Mandy is the girl \_\_\_\_\_ I met on Friday.
4. I haven't seen Frank, \_\_\_\_\_ brother is five, for a long time now.
5. The robber \_\_\_\_\_ stole the car the lady parked in front of the supermarket.
6. This is the man \_\_\_\_\_ house is on fire.
7. Can I talk to the girl \_\_\_\_\_ is sitting on the bench?
8. The book \_\_\_\_\_ you gave me is great.
9. She likes hamburgers \_\_\_\_\_ are hot.
10. Bill Clinton, \_\_\_\_\_ was President of the USA, has only one daughter.



# 10. ORACIONES CONDICIONALES

CONDICIÓN		CONSECUENCIA	
SI = IF + PRESENTE		FUTURO: WILL (not) + V	
+	I WORK      SHE WORKS	+	I WILL WORK      SHE WILL WORK
-	I DON'T WORK      HE DOESN'T WORK	-	I WILL NOT WORK      HE WON'T WORK
IF you study Si estudias		You will pass the English exam Aprobarás el examen de Inglés	
IF it rains Si llueve		We will stay at home Nos quedaremos en casa	
IF you don't study Si no estudias		You will not pass the exam No aprobarás el examen.	
IF he doesn't come to the party Si el no viene a la fiesta		I will be very sad. Yo estaré muy triste	



# EJ. COMPLETA LAS O. CONDICIONALES

1. If my mum \_\_\_\_\_ (come) on time, we \_\_\_\_\_ (go) shopping.
2. If he \_\_\_\_\_ (take) me to the cinema, I \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) some popcorn.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) dinner if you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) the washing up.
4. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (give) me extra marks, if I \_\_\_\_\_ (do) a project about the II World War.
5. If it \_\_\_\_\_ (start) raining, I \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) at home.
6. They \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the park if they \_\_\_\_\_ (have) time.
7. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (study), you \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) the exam.



1. If I            (~~arrive~~) on time, I            (~~call~~) you.
2. My sister            (make) lunch if she            (be) at home.
3. If we            (not buy) our tickets soon, we            (not get) seats.
4. My friends            (be) angry if I            (not invite) them to my party.
5. If Bob            (not get) a job soon, he            (sell) his house.
6. Your wife            (be) worried if you            (not phone) her.
7. If I            (find) the book, I            (buy) it for you.
8. Mary            (go) on holiday if she            (have) the money.
9. If you            (study) everyday, you            (pass) the exam.
10. We            (go) to the beach if it            (be) sunny tomorrow.
11. If she            (know) the truth, she            (tell) you.

# 11. VOZ ACTIVA Y VOZ PASIVA

- En la voz activa nos centramos en la persona o cosa que realiza la acción del verbo, el Sujeto:

*The police arrested the thieves.*



(La policía arrestó a los ladrones)

- En la voz pasiva nos centramos en la persona o cosa que recibe la acción del verbo, el Objeto:


*The thieves were arrested by the police.*



(Los ladrones fueron arrestados por la policía)



# ACTIVA ➔ PASIVA: PASOS

- 1
  - Cruce: S ➔ C. AGENTE y O.D/O.I ➔ S. PACIENTE
  -  (Delante y detrás del verbo)

- 2
  - BY (por) + COMPL. AGENTE

- 3
  - VERBO ACTIVO ➔ V. PASIVO + PARTICIPIO
  - TO BE
  - PRESENT: AM / IS / ARE  
PASADO: WAS / WERE  
FUTURO: WILL BE
  - ED / 3ª COL.

# PASIVA: EJEMPLOS

## VERBO TO BE + PARTICIPIO DEL VERBO PRINCIPAL

AUX = VERBO TO BE En el mismo tiempo verbal que la activa.

VERBOS REGULARES (VERBO)-ED

VERBOS IRREGULARES 3ª COLUMNA DE LA LISTA DE VERBOS

(+) SUJETO PASIVO + BE + (VERBO)-ED + COMPLEMENTOS

The mechanic **WILL REPAIR** my car. = El mecánico reparará mi coche.

My car **WILL BE REPAIRED** by the mechanic = Mi coche será reparado por el mecánico.

SUJETO PASIVO + BE + (3ª COLUMNA VERBOS IRREG) + COMPLEMENTOS

Peter **BOUGHT** a new house. Pedro compró una casa nueva.

A new house **WAS BOUGHT** by Peter. = Una nueva casa fué comprada por Peter.

# PASA DE ACTIVA A PASIVA

• My dad bought a new car.

•

• The school gives t-shirts.

•

• The painter will paint my house next week.

•

• The students did the exam.

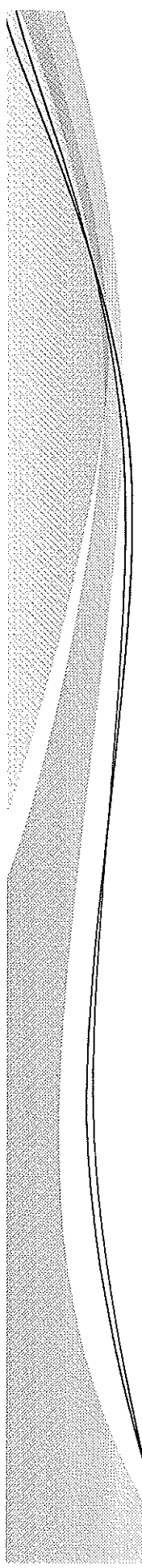
•

• My mother makes delicious cakes.

•

• Marathon athletes run 41 kilometres.

•



1. **ACTIVA:** Susan invited Peter to the party.

**PASIVA:** \_\_\_\_\_

2. **ACTIVA:** The painter will paint your house next week.

**PASIVA:** \_\_\_\_\_

3. **ACTIVA:** My mother makes cakes

**PASIVA:** \_\_\_\_\_

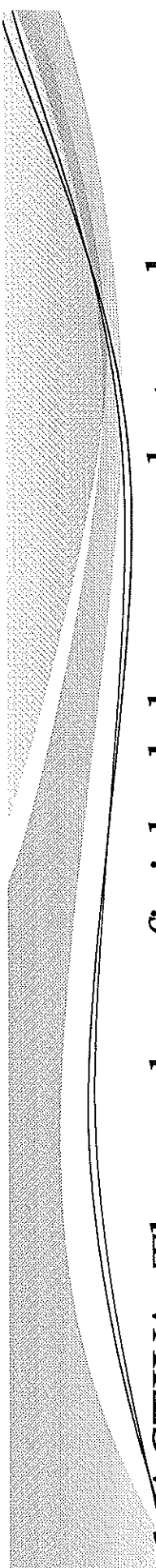
4. **ACTIVA:** The police arrested the robber.

**PASIVA:** \_\_\_\_\_

5. **ACTIVA:** Thomas built that skyscraper in 1934.

**PASIVA:** \_\_\_\_\_





**6. ACTIVA:** The students finished the course last week.

**PASIVA:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**7. ACTIVA:** Peter repaired the house last month.

**PASIVA:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**8. ACTIVA:** Susan makes these toys of plastic.

**PASIVA:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**9. ACTIVA:** The workers finished the new motorway last September.

**PASIVA:** \_\_\_\_\_



10. ACTIVA: The musicians performed Beethoven's Fifth Symphony yesterday.

PASIVA: \_\_\_\_\_

11. ACTIVA: Picasso painted "El Guernica" in 1939.

PASIVA: \_\_\_\_\_

12. ACTIVA: Cervantes wrote "El Quijote".

PASIVA: \_\_\_\_\_

13. ACTIVA: My father takes good photographs.

PASIVA: \_\_\_\_\_

14. ACTIVA: John will build a new house.

PASIVA: \_\_\_\_\_



# ADJETIVOS POSESIVOS

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

## Complete with possessive adjectives

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

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

## Possessive Adjectives

my

your

his

her

its

our

your

their

This is

pen.

## Possessive Pronouns

mine.

yours.

his.

hers.

-

ours.

yours.

theirs.

Whose pen is this?

It's



## Complete with possessive pronouns

1. I have a dog. That dog is \_\_\_\_\_ !
2. She has a cat. That cat is \_\_\_\_\_ !
3. We have a car. That car is \_\_\_\_\_ !
4. They have a bike. That bike is \_\_\_\_\_ !
5. He has a key. That key is \_\_\_\_\_ !
6. You have a hat. That hat is \_\_\_\_\_ !

# Possessive Adjectives/Pronouns

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



# VOCABULARIO 1

## PROFESIONES

## TRABAJO

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

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



# VOCABULARIO 2

## LA OFICINA

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

## TRANSPORTES

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



# VOCABULARIO 3

## CLIMA

It is Hace

Calor Hot

Frio Cold

Nublado Cloudy

Soleado Sunny

Lluvioso Rainy

Lluvia (To) rain

Nieve (To) snow

Viento Wind

Sun Sol

Cloud Nube

## GEOGRAFÍA

Universo Universe Isla Island

Estrella Star Montaña Mountain

Sol Sun Valle Valley

Planeta Planet Río River

Tierra Earth Lago Lake

Satélite Satellite Selva Jungle

Luna Moon Bosque Forest

Atmósfera Atmosphere Desierto Desert

Continente Continent Oceano Ocean

Mar Sea Mundo World

# VOCABULARIO 4

## VIAJES

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

## TIENDAS

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

# LISTA DE VERBOS REGULARES

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

PARA AÑADIR -ED:

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

# LISTA DE VERBOS IRREGULARES 1

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



# LISTA DE VERBOS IRREGULARES 2

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

# LISTA DE VERBOS IRREGULARES 3

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

# LISTA DE VERBOS IRREGULARES 4

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





# SPEAKING

MAY I COME IN, PLEASE? YES, SURE TAKE A SEAT.

1. WHAT'S YOUR NAME? MY NAME IS _____
2. WHAT'S YOUR SURNAME? MY SURNAME IS _____
3. HOW OLD ARE YOU? I'M _____ YEARS OLD.
4. WHERE ARE YOU FROM? I'M FROM SPAIN.
5. WHAT'S YOUR ADDRESS? MY ADDRESS IS _____, _____ STREET.
6. WHAT'S YOUR TELEPHONE NUMBER? MY PHONE NUMBER IS _____ (números uno a uno. 0= ou. Doble= double )
7. WHERE DID YOU STUDIED? I STUDIED AT CASTILLO DE ALMANSA SCHOOL.
8. DESCRIBE YOURSELF: I'M _____ / I LIKE _____ / I DON'T LIKE _____
9. TELL ME ABOUT YOUR PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE: I'VE WORKED AS A _____ FOR _____ YEARS AT _____

