

UNIT 1

El verbo *to be* en presente

significa principalmente "ser" o "estar".

Afirmativa: sujeto + **am / is / are**. Es el único verbo que tiene tres formas distintas en el presente. Las formas contraídas se usan más en la conversación.

He is my friend. (Él es mi amigo.)

Negativa: sujeto + **am / is / are** + la partícula **not** o la contracción **n't** (que se puede añadir a **is** y a **are**, pero no a **am**).
I'm not a teacher. (No soy (una) profesora.)

Interrogativa: **Am / Is / Are** + sujeto.

Are your books new? (¿Tus libros son nuevos?)

Respuestas breves: se pone el pronombre personal sujeto + **am / is / are** o **'m not / isn't / aren't**.

Is this your diary? Yes, it **is**. / No, it **isn't**.

(¿Esta es tu agenda? Sí. / No.)

	Usos
Descripciones y hechos generales	<i>Bristol is in England.</i> (Bristol está en Inglaterra.)
Sentimientos y estados	<i>We are very happy.</i> (Estamos muy contentos.)
Edad	<i>She is twelve years old.</i> (Ella tiene doce años.)
Profesiones, religiones y nacionalidades	<i>He is an actor.</i> (Él es (un) actor.)
Precios	<i>How much is it? It's five euros.</i> (¿Cuánto es? Son 5 euros.)
Medidas	<i>It's two metres long.</i> (Mide dos metros de largo.)
Tiempo atmosférico	<i>It is cold.</i> (Hace frío.)

El verbo *have got*

significa "tener". Expresa lo que poseemos o las características de alguien o algo cuando lo describimos.

Afirmativa: sujeto + **have ('ve) got** o **has ('s) got**.

I have got a cat. (Tengo un gato.)

Negativa: sujeto + **have / has** + **not** o **n't** + **got**.

Dan hasn't got a pencil. (Dan no tiene (un) lápiz.)

Interrogativa: **Have / Has** + sujeto + **got**.

Have you got a mobile phone? (¿Tienes (un) teléfono móvil?)

Respuestas breves: se pone el pronombre personal sujeto + **have / has** o **haven't / hasn't** (sin **got**).

Has he got a red pen? Yes, he **has**. / No, he **hasn't**.

(¿Él tiene un bolígrafo rojo? Sí. / No.)

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *to be*.

- Lola and I in the classroom.
- My eyes (not) blue.
- the students at school?
- January the first month of the year.
- I (not) in Year 7.
- Susan tall?
- My schoolbag (not) in the classroom.
- you thin?

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have got*.

- My friend a small dog.
- I (not) a pencil case.
- You and I an exam tomorrow.
- Mrs Hurley (not) dark hair.
- Nathan and Phil (not) green eyes.

3 Write questions with the words below and *have got*.

- the woman / brown hair
.....
- you / a cat
.....
- the girl / a mobile phone
.....
- you and your family / a white car
.....
- I / your pencil
.....

4 Complete the sentences with the words below.

am not • hasn't got • isn't • are • have got • aren't

- Zach short. He is 1.79 metres.
- We homework for tomorrow.
- you from Italy?
- The students at school today.
It's Christmas.
- Emily a pencil. It's at home.
- I 16 years old.

Los adjetivos posesivos

my	mi, mis
your	tu, tus, su, sus (de usted)
his	su, sus (de él)
her	su, sus (de ella)
its	su, sus (de cosa o animal)
our	nuestro/a, nuestros/as
your	vuestro/a, vuestros/as
their	su, sus (de ellos/as)

- Indican de quién es algo.
- Siempre van delante del sustantivo que indica lo que se posee, sin importar el género ni el número que tenga:
my class, my books (mi clase, mis libros).
- En la 3ª persona del singular hay tres formas, dependiendo de si el poseedor es de género masculino (**his**), femenino (**her**) o neutro (**its**).

El genitivo sajón

- Se emplea para indicar posesión y se usa con personas, animales o países. Para formarlo, se añaden un apóstrofo (') y una **s**.
the boy's hair (el pelo del niño)
the cat's legs (las patas del gato)
Germany's food (la comida de Alemania)
- Si el sustantivo es un plural regular o acaba en **s**, se añade solo ', pero si es un plural irregular se añade '**s**.
the girls' school (el colegio de las niñas)
the women's photo (la foto de las mujeres)
- Si el nombre propio acaba en **s**, se puede añadir ' o '**s**.
James' / James's car (el coche de James)
- Con las cosas se usa **of**, no el genitivo sajón.
the colour of the pencil (el color del lápiz)

Choose the correct possessive adjective.

- 1 My mother has got two sisters. **Our** / **Their** / **His** names are Serena and Betty.
- 2 This bird has got a green body, but **her** / **my** / **its** head is blue.
- 3 You haven't got light hair. **Your** / **Our** / **Their** hair is dark.
- 4 Lucy has got a red schoolbag. **His** / **Her** / **Their** pencil case is also red.
- 5 My cousin and I have got birthdays in March. **Its** / **Your** / **Our** birthdays are 9th March and 21st March.

2 Match the sentences in A to the ones in B.

A

- 1 Anna has got a good English teacher.
- 2 I've got three brothers.
- 3 Jo has got a small dog.
- 4 My father and I look similar.
- 5 You are a great student.

B

- a Its eyes are big and brown.
- b His name is Mr Connor.
- c Our hair is black and our eyes are green.
- d Your marks are 9s and 10s.
- e Their names are Alan, Ed and Roy.

3 Complete the sentences with the saxon genitive form of the words in brackets.

- 1 (Amanda) mother is thin.
- 2 Is this (the children) game?
- 3 Alice and Grace are (my sisters) names.
- 4 (the woman) eyes are blue.
- 5 Have you got (Matt) notebook?
- 6 (the babies) feet are small.

4 Write questions with the words below and the saxon genitive. Use the correct form of *to be*.

- 1 your brother / hair / light

.....

- 2 your cousins / eyes / brown

.....

- 3 Nina / books / at home

.....

- 4 the teachers / room / here

.....

5 Complete the answers below to the questions in Exercise 4. Use possessive adjectives.

- 1 Yes, hair is light.
- 2 Yes, eyes are brown.
- 3 No, books are at school.
- 4 No, room is opposite Class 8.

UNIT 2

El Present Simple en afirmativa

Afirmativa: sujeto + verbo en la forma base (infinitivo sin **to**) en todas las personas menos en la 3ª del singular, en la que se añade **-s**.

*She **listens** to music every day.*

(Ella escucha música todos los días.)

En los siguientes casos, se añade **-es** en vez de **-s**:

- Si acaba en **ss, sh, ch** y **x**:

pass - passes wash - washes mix - mixes

- Si acaba en **o**:

do - does go - goes

- Si acaba en **consonante + y**, se cambia la **y** por una **i**:

study - studies carry - carries

Usos

Verdades generales y descripciones	<i>The sun sets in the west.</i> (El sol se pone por el oeste.)
Hechos habituales o cotidianos	<i>I walk to school every day.</i> (Voy andando al colegio todos los días.)
Gustos y opiniones	<i>She likes sport.</i> (A ella le gusta el deporte.)
Programas y horarios	<i>The class starts at 9.00 am.</i> (La clase empieza a las 9:00.)

Choose the correct answer.

- Jacob **tidies** / **tidy** his room after school.
- I always **washes** / **wash** my face in the morning.
- My friend and I **talk** / **talks** on the phone every night.
- Rachel's sister **sleeps** / **sleep** late on Sundays.
- Lee and Tony **sits** / **sit** together in class.
- The boys' mother **make** / **makes** a snack for them every afternoon.

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

- Michael (study) with friends on Mondays.
- My brother and I (have) breakfast together every morning.
- Rosa (eat) a sandwich every day.
- The students (write) the answers in their notebooks.
- My grandmother's cat (go) outside every morning.

- 3** Look at Gary's and Claire's timetables of a typical Wednesday and complete the sentences below. Use the Present Simple affirmative.

Gary's Timetable Wednesday		Claire's Timetable Wednesday	
7.00 am	get up	7.00 am	get up
7.30 am	have a shower	7.30 am	have breakfast
8.10 am	go to school	7.50 am	go to school
1.00 pm	have lunch	1.00 pm	have lunch
3.45 pm	go home	3.30 pm	go home
4.15 pm	make a snack	4.00 pm	walk the dog
4.30 pm	do homework	4.30 pm	do homework
6.30 pm	have dinner	6.30 pm	have dinner
7.30 pm	watch TV	7.30 pm	have a shower
9.30 pm	tidy my room	8.00 pm	watch TV
10.00 pm	go to bed	10.00 pm	go to bed

- Gary and Claire at 7.00 am.
- Claire before school.
- Gary and Claire at 1.00 pm.
- Gary at 4.15 pm.
- Gary and Claire at 4.30 pm.
- Claire at 8.00 pm.
- Gary at 9.30 pm.
- Gary and Claire at 10.00 pm.

- 4** Write sentences with the words below. Use the Present Simple affirmative.

1 my sister / read / books / at night

.....

2 Cindy's cousins / live / in Portugal

.....

3 Jesse / finish / his homework / at 7.30

.....

4 my mother and father / speak / French

.....

5 the baby / cry / at night

.....

6 I / call / my grandfather / every Saturday

.....

Los adverbios de frecuencia

- Con el *Present Simple* se suelen utilizar los siguientes adverbios de frecuencia:

always	siempre
usually	normalmente
often	a menudo
sometimes	algunas veces, a veces
rarely	rara vez
never	nunca

- Estos adverbios expresan la frecuencia con la que se hace algo. Se colocan delante del verbo, pero si acompañan al verbo **to be**, se sitúan detrás.

*I **rarely** watch TV.* (Rara vez veo la televisión.)

*He **is usually** at our house.*

(Él está normalmente en nuestra casa.)

*I **always** exercise in the morning.*

(Siempre hago ejercicio por la mañana.)

Las expresiones temporales

Con el *Present Simple* se suelen usar las siguientes **expresiones temporales**: **every day / week / year** (todos/as los/as días / semanas / años), **once / twice a year** (una / dos veces al año), **on** + día de la semana en plural, **at night** (por la noche), **in the morning** (por la mañana), **in the summer** (en verano), etc.

Todas pueden ir al principio o al final de la frase, pero se suelen poner al final.

*We **go to Cornwall in the summer.***

(Vamos a Cornwall en verano.)

1 Match the sentences in A to the sentences in B.

A

- Charles rarely has breakfast at home.
- My mother sometimes works late.
- Sharon never has a shower in the morning.
- Adam always studies English after school.
- Steve's father often goes to bed late.

B

- She comes home at 8.30 pm twice a week.
- He prefers to eat at school.
- He sleeps from 1.00 am three or four times a week.
- She hasn't got time before school.
- He learns every afternoon.

2 Choose the correct answer.

- Children **never** / **usually** learn maths at school.
- People **rarely** / **always** work at Christmas.
- Teachers **often** / **never** give homework.
- People **always** / **sometimes** have a shower in the morning.
- Halloween is **rarely** / **never** in July.
- January is **always** / **usually** the first month of the year.

3 Replace the bold words in each sentence with a phrase below.

twice a day • once a year • in the evening
at the weekend • once a week • in the morning

- The students learn geography **on Mondays**.
.....
- Isabella watches TV **at 7 pm**.
.....
- My family and I have lunch together **on Saturdays and Sundays**.
.....
- I visit my Aunt Rita in Canada **every summer**.
.....
- The girls have a shower **at 7.15 am**.
.....
- Jerry walks the dog **at 8.30 am and at 7.30 pm**.
.....

4 Complete the sentences with the words below.

never • three times a day • always • twice a year
at night

- My friend gets amazing marks because he
..... studies for exams.
- Kimmy sees her cousins in December and in June.
She sees them
- Andrew has lunch at school.
He eats at home.
- My grandfather eats
He has breakfast, lunch and dinner, and no snacks.
- My mother and father go for walks after dinner.
They walk

UNIT 3

El Present Simple en negativa e interrogativa

Negativa: sujeto + **do / does** + **not** o **n't** + verbo en la forma base.

*My friend **doesn't play** the guitar.*

(Mi amiga no toca la guitarra.)

Interrogativa: **Do / Does** + sujeto + verbo en la forma base.
Si la pregunta tiene una partícula interrogativa, se pone esta primero, antes de **do / does**.

***Do you study** with friends? (¿Estudias con amigos?)*

***When do you go** to piano lessons?*

(¿Cuándo vas a clases de piano?)

Respuestas breves: se pone el pronombre personal sujeto + **do / does** o **don't / doesn't**.

***Does she like** ham? Yes, **she does**. / No, **she doesn't**.*

(¿A ella le gusta el jamón? Sí. / No.)

Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets.

Use the Present Simple negative.

- 1 My friends and I (chat) online.
- 2 I (ride) a bike to school.
- 3 Nick (play) the guitar.
- 4 You and Dean (watch) TV every day.
- 5 The lesson (start) at 9 am.
- 6 Ryan (live) in the UK.

Change the words in bold to make negative sentences.

Use the words in brackets and the Present Simple negative.

- 1 I go shopping with my **friends**. (my family)
*I **don't go shopping** with my family.*
- 2 Dad usually gets up at **6.00**. (7.00)
.....
- 3 The boys do sport on **Thursdays**. (Wednesdays)
.....
- 4 You often read **books**. (magazines)
.....
- 5 Mark tidies his room in the **evening**. (afternoon)
.....
- 6 We study **French** on Mondays. (English)
.....

3 Complete the questions below with **do** or **does**.

- 1 you want to come to the party?
- 2 Where Josh make videos?
- 3 your sister drive?
- 4 When the children do their homework?
- 5 Martin's friend play football?
- 6 How Robert and Jack go to school?
- 7 What Mr Garcia teach?
- 8 you and Jay do school projects together?

4 Write questions with the words in the chart. Add a time expression or adverb of frequency from the list below to each question.

at the weekend * often * every day * twice a week
usually * sometimes

Do Does	you	play computer games
	you and your friends	do sport
	your mother	surf the web
	you and your family	ride a bike
	your father	go to the cinema
		listen to music

- 1 *Do you often **listen** to music?*
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

5 Answer the questions in Exercise 4. Make the answers true for you.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

Repaso del Present Simple

Mark **walks** his dog every morning.

(Mark pasea a su perro todas las mañanas.)

We **don't go** to school on Saturdays.

(No vamos al colegio los sábados.)

Do you often **listen** to music?

(¿Escuchas música a menudo?)

- 1** Complete the sentences with the words in brackets. Use the correct form of the Present Simple.

- 1 My sisters (not eat) chicken.
- 2 My friends and I (have) lunch together.
- 3 Nigel (often / buy) fast food.
- 4 Mia's father (cook) meals on Fridays.
- 5 They (never / put) onions in their salad.
- 6 Bill (not watch) cooking programmes on TV.

- 2** Look at the results of a survey of 10 teens. Then complete the sentences below. Use the correct form of the Present Simple.

Do you ... ?

	Yes	No
1 like chocolate cake	9	1
2 eat chicken	8	2
3 drink orange juice	6	4
4 put tomatoes in your salad	9	1
5 hate chips	1	9
6 have breakfast at school	1	9

- 1 One teen chocolate cake.
- 2 Eight teens chicken.
- 3 Four teens orange juice.
- 4 Nine teens tomatoes in their salad.
- 5 One teen chips.
- 6 Nine teens breakfast at school.

- 3** Complete the questions below about the survey in Exercise 2. Use the Present Simple. Then answer the questions.

1 Q: nine of the teens like chocolate cake?

A:

2 Q: all of the teens eat chicken?

A:

3 Q: What six of the teens drink?

A:

4 Q: What one of the teens never put in his or her salad?

A:

5 Q: nine of the teens hate chips?

A:

6 Q: Where one of the teens have breakfast?

A:

- 4** Write sentences with the words below. Use the correct form of the Present Simple.

1 you / have / breakfast / every morning / ?

.....

2 my friend / always / make / a snack / after school / .

.....

3 my family and I / not / watch / cooking shows / .

.....

4 your brother / cook / meals / ?

.....

5 I / never / order / onions / on my hamburger / .

.....

6 my father / not / eat chicken / .

.....

7 the students / learn maths / on Thursdays / ?

.....

8 I / not / play / the guitar / .

.....

El Present Continuous

Afirmativa: sujeto + **am / is / are** + verbo terminado en **-ing**.
They are speaking on the phone. (Están hablando por teléfono.)

En los siguientes casos, hay que fijarse en estas reglas ortográficas para añadir **-ing**:

Si acaba en **e** muda, se pierde la **e**: **live - living**

Si es de 1 sílaba y acaba en **1 vocal + 1 consonante** que no sea **w, x o y**, se dobla esta consonante: **run - running**

Si es de 2 sílabas, tiene el acento en la última y termina en **1 vocal + 1 consonante** (que no sea **w, x o y**), se dobla la última consonante: **refer - referring**

Si acaba en **ie**, se cambia **ie** por una **y**: **lie - lying**

Negativa: sujeto + **am / is / are** + la partícula **not** o la contracción **n't** (que se puede añadir a **is** y a **are**, pero no a **am**) + verbo terminado en **-ing**. En la conversación suele usarse la forma contraída.

He isn't writing a letter. (Él no está escribiendo una carta.)

Interrogativa: **Am / Is / Are** + sujeto + verbo terminado en **-ing**. Si la pregunta tiene una partícula interrogativa, se pone esta primero, antes de **am / is / are**.

Are you cleaning the house? (¿Estás limpiando la casa?)

What is she doing? (¿Qué está haciendo ella?)

Respuestas breves: se pone el pronombre personal sujeto + **am / is / are** o **'m not / isn't / aren't**.

Are they eating? Yes, they **are**. / No, they **aren't**.

¿Están comiendo? Sí. / No.)

	Usos
Decir lo que está ocurriendo en el momento de hablar	<i>He is watching TV.</i> (Él está viendo la tele.)
Expresar una acción temporal	<i>People are talking about the news.</i> (La gente está hablando de las noticias.)
Describir fotos	<i>In the picture, the man is reading a book.</i> (En la foto, el hombre está leyendo un libro.)

Con el **Present Continuous** se suelen usar las siguientes

Expresiones temporales: **now** (ahora), **at the moment** (en este momento), **right now** (justo ahora, ahora mismo), **today** (hoy), **these days** (hoy en día), **this week** (esta semana), etc.

Todas pueden ir al principio o al final de la frase, pero se suelen poner al final.

We are working extra hours this week.

Esta semana estamos trabajando horas extra.)

1 Complete the sentences below with the **Present Continuous** affirmative form of the verbs in brackets. Then choose the correct answer.

- I (buy) bread and cake at the **hospital / bakery / library** right now.
- We (see) a film at the **cinema / chemist's / train station** at the moment.
- Right now, Melanie (look) at the boats at the **department store / port / café**.
- My friends and I (ride) our bikes in the **park / bookshop / museum** now.
- Uncle Stuart (stay) at a **hotel / shopping centre / sports centre** in London this week.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the **Present Continuous** affirmative or negative.

- You and George (go) to school today. It's Sunday.
- Mum (buy) potatoes at the supermarket now because she wants to make chips.
- Janet (do) her homework now. She and her friends are at the shopping centre.
- I (chat) online with Annie right now. We are talking on the phone.
- The boys (study) now because they've got a big exam tomorrow.

3 Write questions with the words below. Use the **Present Continuous**. Then answer the questions.

- you / eat / right now

.....

- what / your mother / do / at the moment

.....

- who / you / sit / next to / at the moment

.....

- your teacher / talk / right now

.....

Contraste Present Simple / Present Continuous

El *Present Simple* expresa hábitos, mientras que el *Present Continuous* indica lo que está ocurriendo en el momento de hablar.

I usually study at home, but today I'm studying at my friend's house.
(Normalmente estudio en casa, pero hoy estoy estudiando en casa de mi amigo.)

1 Choose the correct answer.

- Sarah watches films **at the weekend** / **at the moment**.
- Alan and his uncle are visiting a museum **once a year** / **today**.
- Do your mother and father go to a restaurant **every week** / **now**?
- I am reading about a new action film **right now** / **on Sundays**.
- Jake's brother isn't playing football **once a week** / **today**.
- Wendy and her friends walk to the sports centre **at the moment** / **in the afternoon**.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

- Maria never (do) sport at night.
- your mother (drive) you to the cinema now?
- The girls (not visit) their grandmother this week.
- You usually (study) at the library.
- Ralph and I (not ride) our bikes at the weekend.
- you often (buy) popcorn at the cinema?
- I (wait) at the train station at the moment.
- The teacher (show) the students a documentary right now.

3 Write questions with the words below. Use the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

1 you / usually / have breakfast / at a café

2 Angela / work / at the bakery / today

3 Mr Mills / teach / geography / on Sundays

4 you / send / a message / to Alex / now

5 Jeff / help / his friend / at the moment

6 your sister / watch / TV / in the evening

4 Match the questions in Exercise 3 to the answers below.

- a Yes, I am.
..... b No, he doesn't.
..... c No, she isn't.
..... d Yes, he is.
..... e No, I don't.
..... f Yes, she does.

5 Change the words in bold to the words in brackets and rewrite the sentences so they are correct. Use the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

1 Paul is tidying his room **right now**. (twice a week)
Paul tidies his room twice a week.

2 Do **your cousins** visit every year? (your grandfather)

3 I cook chicken **on Fridays**. (now)

4 Is **he** playing computer games at the moment? (you)

5 Sammy isn't making a snack **at the moment**. (in the afternoon)

UNIT 5

There is / There are

	Contables	No contables
Afirmativa	There is a house. There are rooms.	There is water.
Negativa	There isn't a toilet. There aren't beds.	There isn't juice.
Interrogativa	Is there a fridge? Are there tables?	Is there money?
Respuestas breves	Yes, there is . / No, there isn't . Yes, there are . / No, there aren't .	

- **Afirmativa:** **There is** (o la contracción **There's**) va seguido de nombres contables en singular o no contables. **There are** va seguido de nombres contables en plural. Ambos se traducen como "Hay".
- **Negativa:** **There is / There are** + la partícula **not** (**There is not / There are not**) o la contracción **n't** (**There isn't / There aren't**).
- **Interrogativa:** **Is / Are** + **there**.
- **Respuestas breves:** se pone **there** + **is / are** en afirmativa y **there** + **isn't / aren't** en negativa.

1 Complete the sentences with **There is** or **There are**.

- two beds in this room.
- one chair near the table.
- curtains on the window.
- three bikes in the garage.
- one toilet in our flat.
- a rug on the floor.

2 Complete the sentences with **there is**, **there isn't**, **there are** or **there aren't**.

- two pies in the cooker.
We can eat them.
- I'm sorry. a TV in this hotel room.
- one sofa in the living room.
Three people can sit on it.
- I want to make chips, but potatoes in the cupboard.
- Look! four bathrooms in this holiday home.
- Daniel does his homework in the dining room because a desk in his room.

3 Write questions with **Is there** or **Are there** and the words below. Then answer the questions.

- a shelf / above your desk

- cupboards / in your kitchen

- one shower / in your home

- six chairs / in your bedroom

- two sinks / in your bathroom

- a picture / above your bed

4 Choose the correct answer.

- There aren't / There isn't / There is** apples in the fridge, but there are oranges.
- Are there / There are / Is there** a rug in your bedroom?
- Are there / There is / There are** one car in the garage.
- There is / There isn't / Are there** windows in the toilet?
- Are there / There is / There are** five bedrooms in my cousin's house.
- I watch TV in the living room because **there isn't / is there / there is** a TV in my room.
- This is a great hotel room. **There is / There isn't / Is there** a big bed and a nice bathroom.
- There are / Are there / There aren't** flowers in your garden?

Artículos y cuantificadores

the	Con nombres contables y no contables. Se usa delante de un nombre que es conocido por el hablante.	
	el, la, los/as	<i>I have got a house. The house is very big.</i>
a / an	Con nombres contables en singular. Se usan delante de un nombre que no es conocido por el hablante.	
	un/a	<i>a shelf, an armchair pero a uniform</i>
some	Frases afirmativas: Con nombres contables en plural y no contables.	
	unos/as algunos/as algo de un poco de (o no se traduce)	<i>There are some books. I've got some fruit.</i>
any	Frases negativas e interrogativas: Con nombres contables en plural y no contables.	
	ningún/una nada de (o no se traduce)	<i>There aren't any doctors. I haven't got any chocolate.</i>
	algún/una algunos/as algo de (o no se traduce)	<i>Do you know any songs? Have you got any milk?</i>

- 1 Complete the chart with the words below and **a, an** or **some**.

hill • time • man • country • money • person
water • island • homework

Countable Nouns	
Singular	Plural
1 a hill	some hills
2	
3	
4	
5	

Uncountable Nouns
6 some time
7
8
9

- 2 Choose the correct answer.

- There aren't **any** / **some** / **the** houses on this island.
- Do you live near **some** / **an** / **a** beach?
- This website has got **a** / **any** / **some** information about volcanoes in Africa.
- Look! There is **the** / **an** / **a** orange fish in the lake.
- The** / **A** / **Any** sand on Elafonissi Beach in Greece is pink.
- Is there **an** / **any** / **the** water in this desert?

- 3 Complete the sentences with **a, an, the, some** or **any**.

- Canada has got amazing waterfalls.
- We always travel to France in spring.
- This town is in beautiful valley.
- Are there people on the hill?
- I've got interesting book about the River Nile.
- There aren't any active volcanoes in UK.
- There is ice cream shop near the beach.
- This desert hasn't got sand.

- 4 Write sentences with the words below. Use the correct form of **there is** or **there are** and add **a, an, some** or **any**.

- 1 there is / excellent / hotel / on that island / .

- 2 there are / not / towns / near this volcano / .

- 3 there is / forest / near your flat / ?

- 4 there are / beautiful / mountains / in Ireland / .

- 5 there are / boats / on the lake / ?

- 6 there is / not / bird / in that tree / .

UNIT 6

can

te verbo modal significa "saber" o "poder".

Afirmativa: sujeto + **can** + verbo en la forma base.

Como es un verbo modal, no se añade **-s** en la 3ª persona del singular.

*I **can** jump from here.*

(Sé / Puedo saltar desde aquí.)

Negativa: sujeto + **cannot** o la contracción **can't** + verbo en la forma base.

*My brother **can't** ride a bike.*

(Mi hermano no sabe / puede montar en bici.)

Interrogativa: **Can** + sujeto + verbo en la forma base.

***Can** you repair my computer?*

(¿Puedes arreglarme el ordenador?)

Respuestas breves: se pone el pronombre personal sujeto + **can** o **can't**.

***Can** you swim? Yes, I **can**. / No, I **can't**.*

(¿Sabes nadar? Sí. / No.)

Usos

Habilidad o capacidad para hacer algo: "saber" *We **can** speak English.* (Sabemos hablar inglés.)

Posibilidad de hacer algo: "poder" *I **can** call her now.* (Puedo llamarla ahora.)

Petición de permiso o favores: "poder" ***Can** you close the door?* (¿Puedes cerrar la puerta?)

Write sentences with the words below and can.

1 my dog / catch / a ball / .

2 you / climb / this mountain / ?

3 we / not play / tennis / in the garden / .

4 your friend / snowboard / ?

5 my brother / run / 10 kilometres / .

6 I / not swim / .

Los adverbios de modo

Adjetivo		Adverbio de modo	
bad	malo/a	badly	mal
slow	lento/a	slowly	despacio
quick	rápido/a	quickly	deprisa, rápidamente
careful	cuidadoso/a	carefully	con cuidado, cuidadosamente
quiet	callado/a	quietly	en silencio, sin hacer ruido
clear	claro/a	clearly	con claridad, claramente
generous	generoso/a	generously	generosamente
regular	habitual, regular	regularly	habitualmente, regularmente
easy	fácil	easily	con facilidad, fácilmente
good	bueno/a	well	bien
hard	duro/a, difícil	hard	duramente, mucho; fuerte
fast	rápido/a	fast	deprisa, rápidamente
high	alto/a	high	a gran altura, alto
far	lejano/a	far	lejos

- Los adverbios de modo modifican a los verbos, ya que describen la forma en que se realiza la acción. Suelen ir detrás del verbo. Con ellos se responde a las preguntas que comienzan por **How ... ?** (¿Cómo...?).

- La mayoría son regulares y se forman añadiendo la terminación **-ly** al adjetivo correspondiente.

*They come **regularly**.* (Ellos vienen regularmente.)

*He walks **quietly**.* (Él anda sin hacer ruido.)

Pero también hay adverbios irregulares, como los cinco últimos de la tabla anterior.

*She lives **far** from school.* (Ella vive lejos del colegio.)

- 2 Choose the correct answer. Then complete the sentences with the adverb form of the adjective in brackets.**

1 It is hard for Ken's grandfather to walk. He **can** / **can't** walk (quick).

2 My brother is only four years old, but he **can't** / **can** skateboard very (good).

3 Mona always wins dance competitions. She **can** / **can't** dance (beautiful).

4 Rachel isn't in the swimming team because she **can't** / **can** swim (fast).

5 These questions aren't hard. You **can't** / **can** answer them (easy).

must / mustn't

Este verbo modal en **afirmativa** significa "deber" y expresa la obligación o la necesidad de hacer algo.

En **negativa**, en cambio, tiene un significado totalmente distinto: expresa prohibición, que algo no está permitido o que no se debe hacer porque no es conveniente o correcto.

Además, también puede utilizarse tanto en afirmativa como en negativa para dar consejos.

- **Afirmativa:** sujeto + **must** + verbo en la forma base. Como también es un verbo modal, no se añade **-s** en la 3ª persona del singular.

You **must study** for the test.

(Debes estudiar para el examen.)

- **Negativa:** sujeto + **must not** o la contracción **mustn't** (la forma más habitual es la segunda) + verbo en la forma base.

You **mustn't eat** at the library.

(No debes comer en la biblioteca.) [está prohibido]

You **mustn't lie** to the teacher.

(No debes mentirle al profesor.) [no es correcto]

Complete the sentences with *must* or *mustn't*.

- 1 Carl's trainers are old. He buy new ones.
- 2 Players kick the ball in basketball.
- 3 In a marathon, people run a long distance.
- 4 You have a bike to go cycling.
- 5 People wear shoes in judo.
- 6 You know the rules before you enter a competition.
- 7 We be late for the football game.
- 8 Children go cycling on the road at night. It's very dangerous.

2 Write sentences with the words below and *must* or *mustn't*.

- 1 you / wear / a coat / in the winter / in Canada

- 2 you / talk / during the lesson

- 3 dancers / move / their feet / quickly

- 4 you / play / football / in the house

- 5 children / do / their homework

- 6 you / throw / your clothes / on the floor

- 7 students / use their phones / in class

3 Complete the sentences with the verbs below and *must* or *mustn't*.

hit • go • climb • win • wear • be

- 1 You jeans to school. It isn't the uniform.
- 2 Players the ball in tennis.
- 3 You the competition to get the prize.
- 4 People swimming after they eat a big meal.
- 5 You an amazing athlete to compete in the Olympics.
- 6 You high to get to the top of the mountain.

El verbo *to be* en pasado

Se utiliza para describir o contar hechos pasados.

• **Afirmativa:** sujeto + **was** / **were**. Se utiliza **was** para la 1ª y la 3ª persona del singular y **were** para las demás.

*The shoes **were** very old.*

(Los zapatos eran muy viejos.)

• **Negativa:** sujeto + **was** / **were** + la partícula **not** o la contracción **n't**. En la conversación suele usarse la forma contraída.

*The film **wasn't** very interesting.*

(La película no fue muy interesante.)

• **Interrogativa:** **Was** / **Were** + sujeto.

***Was** the president at the meeting?*

(¿El presidente estaba en la reunión?)

• **Respuestas breves:** se pone el pronombre personal sujeto + **was** / **were** o **wasn't** / **weren't**.

***Were** you at the beach? Yes, I **was**. / No, I **wasn't**.*

(¿Estuviste en la playa? Sí. / No.)

Para indicar en qué momento ocurrió la acción, las oraciones en pasado suelen llevar las siguientes **expresiones**

temporales: las que llevan **ago** (hace) al final de la expresión, **last night** / **week** / **month** / **year** (anoche, la semana pasada, el mes / año pasado), **yesterday** (ayer), **in the past** (en el pasado), **at** + una hora, **in** + un año, **on** + un día de la semana o una fecha, etc.

Todas pueden ir al principio o al final de la frase, pero se suelen poner al final.

*Two weeks **ago**, we **were** at your house.*

(Hace dos semanas estuvimos en tu casa.)

*They **weren't** at the park **yesterday**.*

(No estuvieron en el parque ayer.)

Choose the correct answer.

- The weather **was** / **were** beautiful yesterday.
- I **were** / **was** at Tiffany's house last night.
- They **was** / **were** here ten minutes ago.
- The cat **was** / **were** outside during the rain.
- Jay and his family **was** / **were** in Turkey last month.
- The children **were** / **was** happy to see snow.

2 Complete the sentences with **was**, **were**, **wasn't** or **weren't**.

- It very cold and rainy last night.
Now the roads are icy.
- Ally's birthday last week. It is today.
- We at the party last night. How was it?
- The table in the garden wet after the rain.
- People at the beach yesterday because it was windy and cold.
- Mr and Mrs White on holiday last week. Now they're home.
- I outside in the sun yesterday.
Now my face is red!

3 Write questions with the words below and **was** or **were**. Then answer the questions so they are true for you.

- where / you / two hours ago

.....

- how / the weather / last week

.....

- you and your family / at home / last weekend

.....

- your father / at work / last Monday

.....

- what / your first lesson / yesterday

.....

There was / There were

	Contables	No contables
Afirmativa	There was a car. There were pencils.	There was milk.
Negativa	There wasn't a dog. There weren't birds.	There wasn't water.
Interrogativa	Was there a bike? Were there windows?	Was there juice?
Respuestas breves	Yes, there was . / No, there wasn't . Yes, there were . / No, there weren't .	

- **Afirmativa:** **There was** va seguido de nombres contables en singular o no contables. **There were** va seguido de nombres contables en plural. Son las formas de pasado de **There is** y **There are** y, por lo tanto, significan "Había" o "Hubo".
- **Negativa:** **There was** / **There were** + la partícula **not** (**There was not** / **There were not**) o la contracción **n't** (**There wasn't** / **There weren't**).
- **Interrogativa:** **Was** / **Were** + **there**.
- **Respuestas breves:** se pone **there** + **was** / **were** en afirmativa y **there** + **wasn't** / **weren't** en negativa.

1 Choose the correct answer.

- There was** / **There were** a horse on the hill.
- There were** / **There weren't** any turtles in the lake.
- There wasn't** / **There were** some beautiful birds at the park.
- There wasn't** / **There weren't** any rain last night.
- There were** / **There was** two white tigers at the zoo.
- There wasn't** / **There was** a butterfly outside my window a minute ago. Now it's not there.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *There was* or *There were*.

- a big snake under our house.
- (not) any sheep at the farm.
- thunder last night, but no rain.
- sharks near the beach.
- (not) a zoo in this town ten years ago.
- (not) any reptiles at the safari park.

3 Write questions with the words below. Use *was there* or *were there*.

- a bee / on my shirt / a minute ago
.....
- any / mice / in the garage / last night
.....
- any lions / at the zoo / yesterday
.....
- any / ice / on the roads / last week
.....
- a whale / near the coast / on Saturday
.....
- any fog / last night
.....

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *there was* or *there were*.

- a rabbit outside our house an hour ago. I've got a picture of it on my phone.
- some cows near the road five minutes ago, but now they're moving to that hill.
- any horses in the park?
- any snow at Christmas last year.
- lightning five seconds ago. Now we're waiting for the thunder.
- a butterfly inside that flower?
- any books about rattlesnakes at the library, so I'm doing my project about cobras.
- any fish in the river?