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Getting Started

Vocabulary

Cardinal numbers

one – <i>uno</i>	eight – <i>ocho</i>	fifteen – <i>quince</i>	forty – <i>cuarenta</i>
two – <i>dos</i>	nine – <i>nueve</i>	sixteen – <i>dieciséis</i>	fifty – <i>cincuenta</i>
three – <i>tres</i>	ten – <i>diez</i>	seventeen – <i>diecisiete</i>	sixty – <i>sesenta</i>
four – <i>cuatro</i>	eleven – <i>once</i>	eighteen – <i>dieciocho</i>	seventy – <i>setenta</i>
five – <i>cinco</i>	twelve – <i>doce</i>	nineteen – <i>diecinueve</i>	eighty – <i>ochenta</i>
six – <i>seis</i>	thirteen – <i>trece</i>	twenty – <i>veinte</i>	ninety – <i>noventa</i>
seven – <i>siete</i>	fourteen – <i>catorce</i>	thirty – <i>treinta</i>	one hundred – <i>cien</i>

1 Escribe los números en el orden correcto.

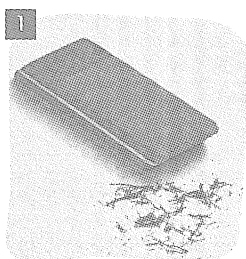
*ten • eighty-two • twenty-four • ninety • ~~three~~ • fifty-nine • sixteen
seventy-one • thirty-seven • nineteen*

- | | |
|-----------------|----------|
| 1. <i>three</i> | 6. |
| 2. | 7. |
| 3. | 8. |
| 4. | 9. |
| 5. | 10. |

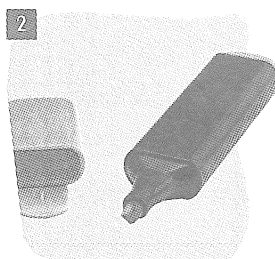
School items

book – <i>libro</i>	pen – <i>bolígrafo</i>	rubber – <i>goma, borrador</i>
diary – <i>diario; agenda</i>	pencil – <i>lápiz</i>	ruler – <i>regla</i>
marker – <i>rotulador</i>	pencil case – <i>estuche</i>	schoolbag – <i>mochila</i>
notebook – <i>cuaderno</i>	pencil sharpener – <i>sacapuntas</i>	

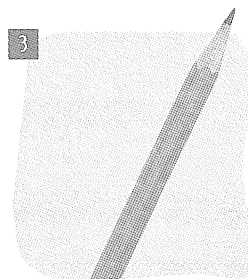
2 Ordena las letras para formar nombres de material escolar y escríbelos debajo de las fotografías.



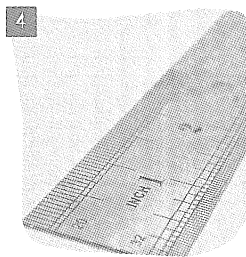
rebrub
rubber



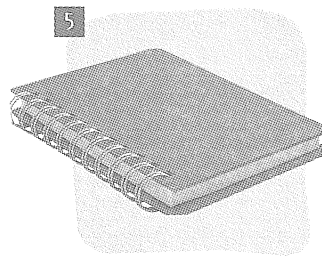
rkmera



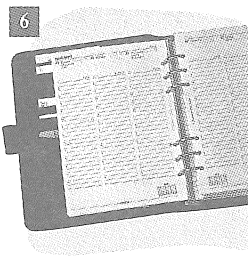
nlpice



urelr



okboneto



ryida

Colours

black – negro/a

blue – azul

brown – marrón; castaño/a

green – verde

grey – gris

orange – naranja

pink – rosa

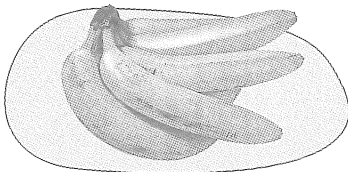
purple – morado/a

red – rojo/a

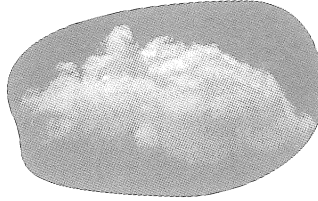
white – blanco/a

yellow – amarillo/a

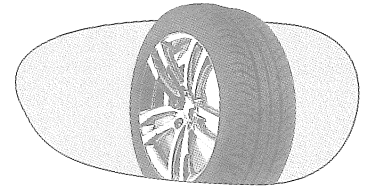
3 ¿De qué color es? Completa los nombres de los colores.



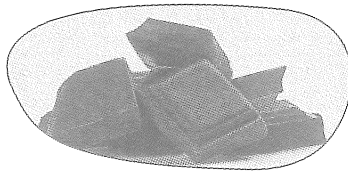
1. y... e l... l... on



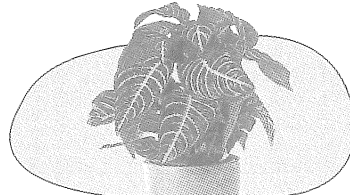
2. i ... e



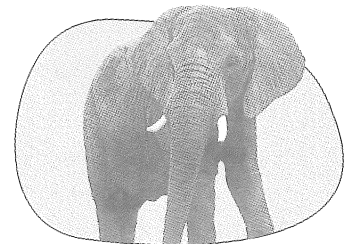
3. a



4. o



5. e e ...



6. e

4 Completa con los colores correctos.

1. yellow + red = orange

2. red + white =

3. green + = brown

4. + white = grey

5. blue + red =

6. yellow + = green

Parts of the body

arm – brazo

ear – oreja; oído

eye – ojo

foot / feet – pie / pies

hair – pelo

hand – mano

leg – pierna

mouth – boca

nose – nariz

5 Encuentra nueve partes del cuerpo en la sopa de letras. Luego mira la fotografía y escríbelas en el lugar correcto.

q	w	a	h	n	o	s	e	z	a
e	r	a	a	m	o	u	t	h	l
y	s	d	i	t	j	r	a	g	e
e	a	u	r	h	d	a	r	w	g
h	a	n	d	f	w	e	m	q	e
l	l	u	v	o	a	c	f	c	w
o	e	a	r	e	d	f	o	o	t
w	s	f	a	x	i	l	p	i	q

1. foot

2.

3.

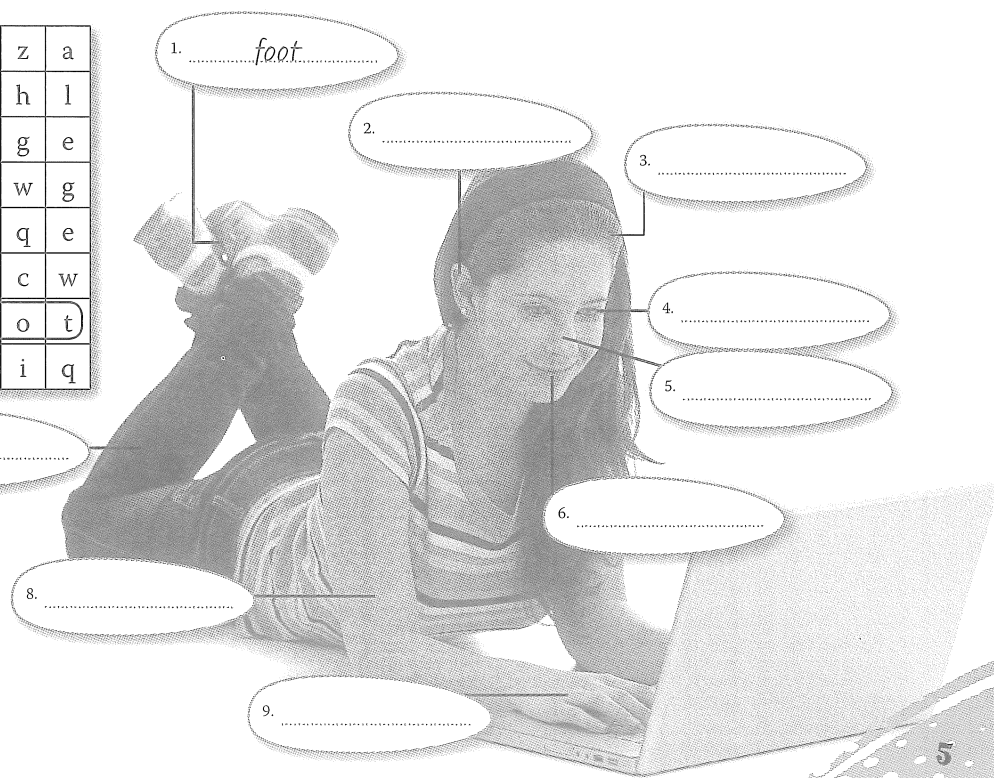
4.

5.

7.

8.

9.



Family

brother – *hermano*

father / dad – *padre / papá*

grandfather – *abuelo*

grandmother – *abuela*

mother / mum – *madre / mamá*

sister – *hermana*

- 6 Relaciona a cada miembro de la familia del dibujo con el material escolar que tiene en la mano.



A

1. grandmother
2. father
3. sister
4. mother
5. brother
6. grandfather

B

- a. pencil case
- b. book
- c. pencil sharpener
- d. pen
- e. ruler
- f. marker

Days of the week

Monday – *lunes*
 Tuesday – *martes*
 Wednesday – *miércoles*
 Thursday – *jueves*
 Friday – *viernes*
 Saturday – *sábado*
 Sunday – *domingo*

- 7 Escribe el día de la semana.

1. the day before Wednesday
2. the day after Sunday
3. the day before Saturday
4. the day after Wednesday
5. the day before Monday

Tuesday
 M... d... y
 ... r i d ...
 T... u... s... a y
 ... u... d ...

Months of the year

January – <i>enero</i>	July – <i>julio</i>
February – <i>febrero</i>	August – <i>agosto</i>
March – <i>marzo</i>	September – <i>septiembre</i>
April – <i>abril</i>	October – <i>octubre</i>
May – <i>mayo</i>	November – <i>noviembre</i>
June – <i>junio</i>	December – <i>diciembre</i>

Ordinal numbers

first – <i>primero/a</i>	sixth – <i>sexto/a</i>
second – <i>segundo/a</i>	seventh – <i>séptimo/a</i>
third – <i>tercero/a</i>	eighth – <i>octavo/a</i>
fourth – <i>cuarto/a</i>	ninth – <i>noveno/a</i>
fifth – <i>quinto/a</i>	tenth – <i>décimo/a</i>

- 8 Escribe la fecha con números.

1. the third of June, 2006 3.6.06
2. the twentieth of September, 2010
3. the ninth of January, 1998
4. the eleventh of April, 1957
5. the fifteenth of November, 2012
6. the first of August, 2002

- 9 Escribe la fecha con palabras.

1. 12.2 *the twelfth of February*
2. 3.3
3. 6.5
4. 27.7
5. 8.10
6. 21.12

Grammar

Subject pronouns

I	yo	it	ello
you	tú, usted	we	nosotros/as
he	él	you	vosotros/as, ustedes
she	ella	they	ellos/as

1 Elige el pronombre personal correcto.

- I like Emma. He / She is a good friend.
- My brother and I are at home. I / We have got a new TV.
- I have got a ruler. He / It is in my bag.
- The girls are at home. We / They are in their room.
- Hello, Brian and Mary. You / They are in Mrs Smith's class today.
- Here's Tom. He / She has got a phone.

Possessive adjectives

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

2 Completa las frases con estos adjetivos posesivos.

her • their • ~~his~~ • your • my • our

- Dave has got a red pen. It's in his pencil case.
- Siamese cats have got blue eyes and ears are brown.
- I have got brown hair and eyes are green.
- You have got blue eyes, but brother's eyes are brown.
- My sister and I are English, but parents are from Italy.
- Mrs Davis has got four TVs in house.

Possessive pronouns

mine	mío/a, míos/as
yours	tuyo/a, tuyos/as, suyo/a, suyos/as (de usted)
his	suyo/a, suyos/as (de él)
hers	suyo/a, suyos/as (de ella)
ours	nuestro/a, nuestros/as
yours	vuestro/a, vuestros/as, suyo/a, suyos/as (de ustedes)
theirs	suyo/a, suyos/as (de ellos/as)

3 Elige el pronombre posesivo correcto.

- Where are our books? Maybe those books are mine / ours.
- Have you got a blue notebook? Is this yours / theirs?
- Janet has got a pink diary. That pink diary is his / hers.
- Where's my schoolbag? Oh, no! Don't take that schoolbag! It's mine / yours.
- Andrew has got two dogs. Those dogs are his / hers.
- The children have got new markers. The markers are ours / theirs.

this, that, these, those

this	este / esta / esto
that	ese / esa / eso o aquel / aquella / aquello
these	estos / estas
those	esos / esas o aquellos / aquellas

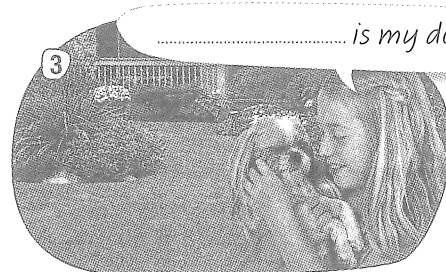
4 Completa las frases con this, that, these o those.



1 That is my house.



..... are my grandparents.



3 is my dog, Lovely.



4 are my friends.

Wh- questions

Who ... ?	¿Quién/es...?
What ... ?	¿Qué...?, ¿Cuál/es...?
Where ... ?	¿Dónde...?
When ... ?	¿Cuándo...?
Why ... ?	¿Por qué...?

5 Completa las preguntas sobre Gran Bretaña con *Who*, *What*, *Where*, *When* o *Why*. Luego relaciona las preguntas con las respuestas.

A

- *What* is haggis?
- is the Queen of England?
- is 25th December a holiday?
- is New Year's Day?
- is the River Thames?

B

- On 1st January.
- A traditional Scottish food.
- Because it's Christmas Day.
- In England.
- Elizabeth II.

Saxon Genitive

the girl's room = her room (one girl)
la habitación de la niña = su habitación (una niña)
 the girls' room = their room (two or more girls)
la habitación de las niñas = su habitación (dos o más niñas)
 the children's room = their room
la habitación de los niños = su habitación

6 Completa las frases utilizando el genitivo sajón.

- Ronny has got black hair.
..... *Ronny's* hair is black.
- My grandparents have got a big dog.
..... dog is big.
- Dan has got a brother.
..... brother is 16 years old.
- The children have got British parents.
..... parents are British.
- The Johnsons have got a red car.
..... car is red.

7 Escribe las palabras en el orden correcto para formar frases.

1. that / my / grandfather / is / .

That is my grandfather.

2. is / dog / my / big / .

3. your / are / friends / nice / .

4. blue / is / my / bag / .

5. I / in / your / am / class / .

Speaking

8 Escribe el diálogo en tu idioma.

Claire: Hello. Are you new?

Claire: ¹

Ron: Yes, my name is Ron.

Ron: ²

Claire: Hi, Ron. I'm Claire.

Claire: ³

Ron: Nice to meet you, Claire.

Ron: ⁴

Claire: Nice to meet you, too.

Claire: ⁵

9 Elige la respuesta correcta para cada pregunta.

1. When is the French exam?

- It's on 12th December.
- It's in the classroom.

2. What is the homework?

- It's Exercise 9 on page 29.
- It's difficult.

3. Can you help me, please?

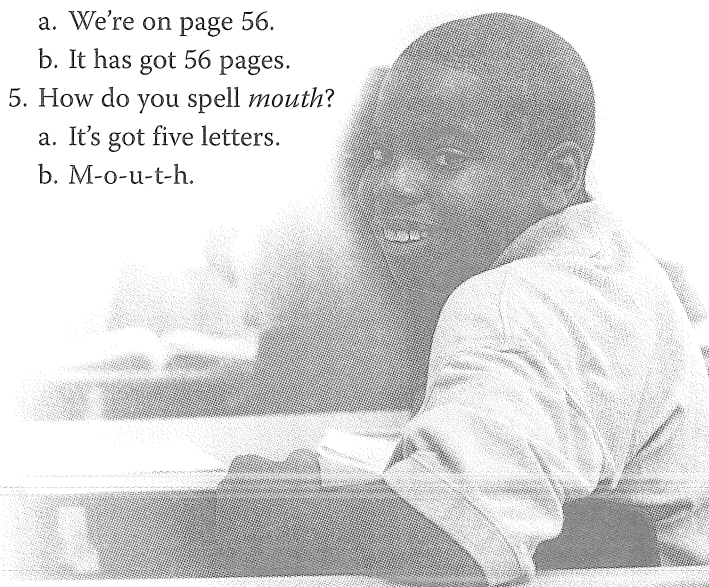
- Yes, I like it a lot.
- Of course. What's the problem?

4. What page are we on?

- We're on page 56.
- It has got 56 pages.

5. How do you spell *mouth*?

- It's got five letters.
- M-o-u-t-h.



Escribe las palabras en tu idioma.

Cardinal numbers

one	eleven	thirty
two	twelve	forty
three	thirteen	fifty
four	fourteen	sixty
five	fifteen	seventy
six	sixteen	eighty
seven	seventeen	ninety
eight	eighteen	one hundred
nine	nineteen	
ten	twenty	

Ordinal numbers

first
second
third
fourth
fifth
sixth
seventh
eighth
ninth
tenth

School items

book	pencil case
diary	pencil sharpener
marker	rubber
notebook	ruler
pen	schoolbag
pencil	

Colours

black	pink
blue	purple
brown	red
green	white
grey	yellow
orange	

Parts of the body

arm	foot / feet	leg
ear	hair	mouth
eye	hand	nose

Family

brother	grandfather	mother / mum
father / dad	grandmother	sister

Days of the week

Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday
Sunday

Months of the year

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

Los pronombres personales sujeto

- Hacen de sujeto y nunca pueden faltar para que la oración sea correcta y tenga sentido.
I have got a new notebook. It is blue.
(Tengo un cuaderno nuevo. Es azul.)
Tim is German. He is twelve.
(Tim es alemán. Tiene doce años.)
- Recuerda que *I* siempre se escribe en mayúscula y que *it* (que se refiere a cosas o animales) no se suele traducir.

Relaciona A con B.

A	B
1. Susan	.... a. we
2. the dog	.... b. they
3. my brother	.... c. you
4. my friends	.... d. he
5. you and me	.... e. it
6. dad and you	.... f. she

Los adjetivos posesivos

- 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*).

2 Elige la respuesta correcta.

- Tom is at home. His / Its car is outside.
- I am 11 and **my** / **her** sister is 13.
- Lisa and I are classmates. **Our** / **Their** teacher's name is Mr Black.
- Where are Kate and Phil? **Your** / **Their** parents are here.
- Is Peter here? That's **his** / **her** jacket.
- This is my cat. **Its** / **Their** name is Ginger.

Los pronombres posesivos

- Sustituyen al sustantivo que indica lo que se posee y concuerdan con el poseedor.
The red schoolbag is yours. (La mochila roja es tuya.)
- Al traducirlos, se pueden acompañar estos pronombres con el artículo determinado.
The green book isn't mine. It's yours.
(El libro verde no es (el) mío. Es (el) tuyo.)
- En la 3ª persona del singular hay dos formas: masculina (*his*) y femenina (*hers*).

3 Completa las frases con el pronombre posesivo correcto.

ours • *mine* • hers • yours

- I haven't got a car. This car is not *mine*
- Is this ? I think it belongs to you.
- Please give this bag to Ann. It's
- We don't have a big dog. is very small.

this, that, these, those

- Indican si el sustantivo al que se refieren está cerca o lejos del hablante.
- Cuando son pronombres van solos.
This is her brother. (Este es su hermano.)
That is my hand. (Esa es mi mano.)
These are my pens. (Estos son mis bolígrafos.)
Those are her rubbers. (Aquellas son sus gomas.)
- Funcionan como adjetivos cuando van delante de un sustantivo. En este caso, *this* y *that* solo se traducen como "este/a", "ese/a" o "aquel/la".
This colour is nice. (Este color es bonito.)
That girl is tall. (Esa chica es alta.)
These books are new. (Estos libros son nuevos.)
Those chairs are red. (Aquellas sillas son rojas.)

4 Elige la respuesta correcta.

- This is my pen and **that** / **these** are my books.
- Those** / **This** are my sisters.
- This** / **These** is a great book.
- Those** / **That** is my house.

Las partículas interrogativas

- Se utilizan al principio de las preguntas que no se pueden contestar con un "Sí" o un "No".

5 Completa las preguntas con una partícula interrogativa adecuada.

- *Who* is your uncle?
- is your house?
- is your birthday?
- is your name?
- is she sad?

El genitivo sajón

- Se emplea para indicar posesión y se usa con personas, animales o países. Para formarlo, añadimos un apóstrofo (') y una *s*.
Lucy's hair (el pelo de Lucy)
the cat's legs (las patas del gato)
Spain's food (la comida de España)
- Si el sustantivo es un plural regular o acaba en *s*, se añade solo *'*, pero si es un plural irregular se añade *'s*.
the boys' school (el colegio de los niños)
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)

1

They're Famous!

Vocabulary

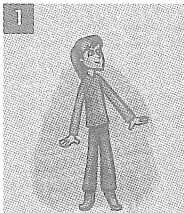
Adjectives of description

beautiful – *precioso/a, bonito/a; guapa*
big – *grande*
curly – *rizado/a*
dark – *oscuro/a; moreno/a*
fat – *gordo/a*
good-looking – *atractivo/a*

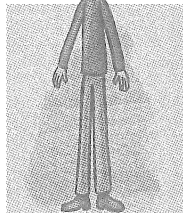
light – *claro/a; rubio/a*
long – *largo/a*
old – *viejo/a*
short – *corto/a; bajo/a*
small – *pequeño/a*
straight – *liso/a*

tall – *alto/a*
thin – *delgado/a*
ugly – *feo/a*
young – *joven*

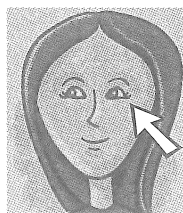
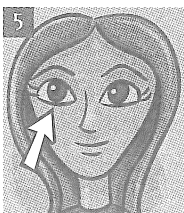
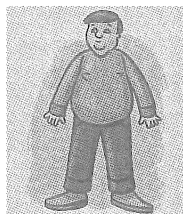
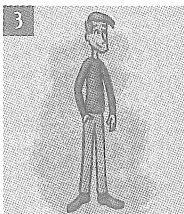
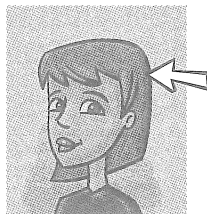
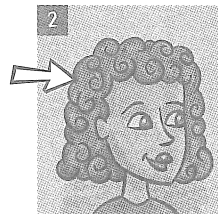
1 Escribe el adjetivo correcto debajo de cada dibujo para formar parejas de opuestos.



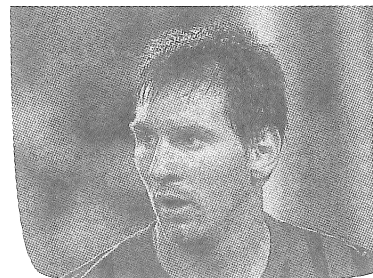
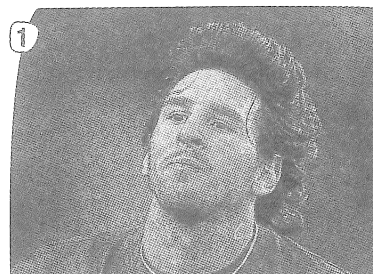
short



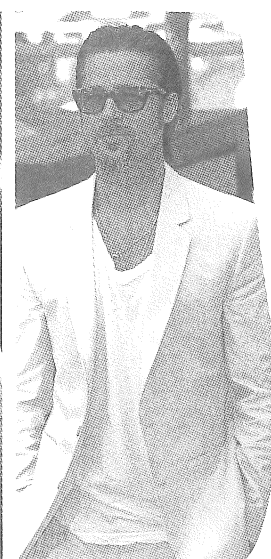
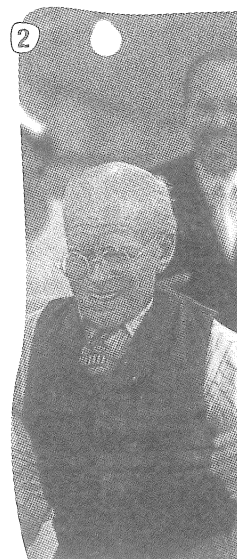
tall



2 Mira las fotografías de estos famosos y rodea las respuestas correctas.



Sometimes Lionel Messi's hair is long / big and sometimes it's small / short. But it's usually dark / curly, not light / thin.



In the film *The Curious Case of Benjamin Button*, Brad Pitt looks small / tall and beautiful / old. But in real life, he's good-looking / ugly.

Listening



1 Escucha la descripción de una famosa. Señala (✓) los adjetivos que se mencionan en la descripción.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| ✓ beautiful | good-looking |
| big | light |
| curly | long |
| dark | thin |
| fat | ugly |



2 Escucha la descripción de otro famoso. Mira las fotos de abajo. ¿Quién es?

He is



Harry Styles

Prince William

Elton John

Grammar

to be: Affirmative

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/as somos / estamos
you are (you're)	vosotros/as sois / estáis
they are (they're)	ellos/as son / están

3 Elige la respuesta correcta.

1. Tammy and I is / are sisters.
2. Kate is / are 13 years old.
3. It is / are Tuesday today.
4. I am / are tall.
5. Sue and Dave is / are actors.

4 Completa las frases con la afirmativa del verbo *to be*.

1. Janet *is* short.
2. My parents at home.
3. My hair curly.
4. Tony and Simon singers.
5. We good friends.
6. I in your class.
7. My brother very tall.

to be: Negative

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/as no somos / estamos
you are not (you aren't)	vosotros/as no sois / estáis
they are not (they aren't)	ellos/as no son / están

5 Escribe las frases del ejercicio 4 en negativa.

1. Janet *isn't* short.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.

6 Elige la respuesta correcta.

1. Basketball players are **(aren't)** usually short.
2. Will Smith is / **isn't** an actor.
3. London is / **isn't** in the USA.
4. Venus and Serena Williams are / **aren't** tennis players.
5. Queen Elizabeth II is / **isn't** old.
6. Pau and Marc Gasol are / **aren't** from England.

7 Completa las frases con la afirmativa o negativa del verbo *to be* para que sean verdaderas en tu caso.

1. I short.
2. My nose long.
3. My eyes small.
4. My friends and I in Year 10.
5. My house big.

have got: Affirmative

I have got (I've got)	<i>yo tengo</i>
you have got (you've got)	<i>tú tienes</i>
he has got (he's got)	<i>él tiene</i>
she has got (she's got)	<i>ella tiene</i>
it has got (it's got)	<i>(ello) tiene</i>
we have got (we've got)	<i>nosotros/as tenemos</i>
you have got (you've got)	<i>vosotros/as tenéis</i>
they have got (they've got)	<i>ellos/as tienen</i>

8 Elige la respuesta correcta.

1. The boy **(has got)** / have got a book.
2. The children **has got** / have got pencils.
3. I **has got** / have got two brothers.
4. You **has got** / have got brown hair.
5. Amy **has got** / have got a small nose.

9 Completa las frases con la afirmativa del verbo *have got*.

1. I *have got* long hair.
2. My sister blue eyes.
3. We a dog and a cat.
4. The students homework.
5. You an English lesson.
6. His house four rooms.

have got: Negative

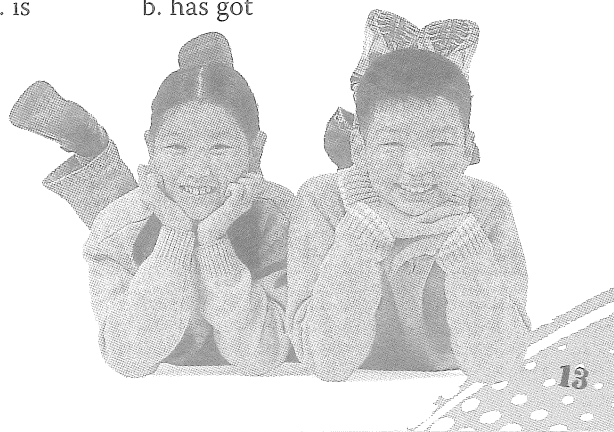
I haven't got	<i>yo no tengo</i>
you haven't got	<i>tú no tienes</i>
he hasn't got	<i>él no tiene</i>
she hasn't got	<i>ella no tiene</i>
it hasn't got	<i>(ello) no tiene</i>
we haven't got	<i>nosotros/as no tenemos</i>
you haven't got	<i>vosotros/as no tenéis</i>
they haven't got	<i>ellos/as no tienen</i>

10 Elige la respuesta correcta.

1. That boy is an excellent singer. He **(has got)** / **hasn't got** a beautiful voice.
2. Your hair is light. You **have got** / **haven't got** dark hair.
3. Billy **has got** / **hasn't got** a blue schoolbag. His schoolbag is black.
4. My friend is from the US, but she **has got** / **hasn't got** family all over the world.
5. I **have got** / **haven't got** one sister. Her name is Nancy.


11 Elige la respuesta correcta.

1. I one sister.
a. am **(b.) have got**
2. Tom blue eyes.
a. isn't b. **hasn't got**
3. My parents at work today.
a. aren't b. **haven't got**
4. Jennifer Lawrence my favourite actress.
a. is b. **has got**
5. We two dogs.
a. are b. **have got**
6. She a good-looking brother.
a. is b. **has got**



Reading

Lee la página web y luego completa la tabla con información sobre cada uno de los personajes.




Juarez

Voice Actors

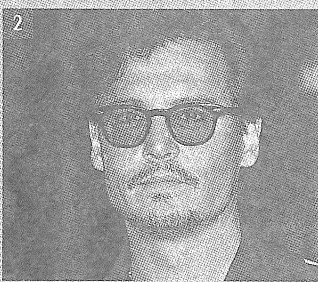
In cartoons, animated films and computer games, people see characters, but they hear voices of voice actors. Can you match our favourite voice actors to their characters?

1

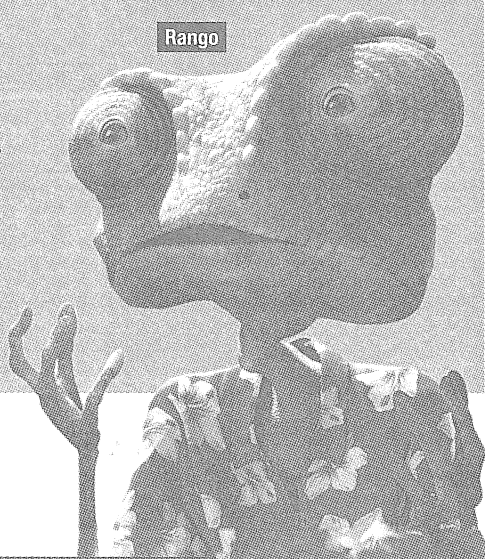


Penélope Cruz is Spanish. She is a beautiful woman and an excellent actress – and she is also the voice of a character in the film *G-Force*. Her character isn't beautiful. She has got a big head and small ears. Her eyes are blue, and her nose and mouth are pink.

2



Johnny Depp is a popular actor from the USA. He is the voice of a character with the same name as the film. His character is green. He has got a big head and big eyes. His arms are long and thin, and he has only got four fingers on each hand.



Rango

Voice actor's name	Character's name	Character's appearance
1. <i>Penélope Cruz</i>		
2.		

2 Completa las frases.

- There are voice actors in cartoons, animated films and computer games.
- People can't see voice actors, but they can them.
- Penélope Cruz is, but her character isn't.
- Johnny Depp is a voice actor in the film
- One of the voice actors is from Spain and one is from

Grammar

to be: Interrogative

Am I ... ?	¿Yo soy / estoy...?
Are you ... ?	¿Tú eres / estás...?
Is he ... ?	¿Él es / está...?
Is she ... ?	¿Ella es / está...?
Is it ... ?	¿(Ello) es / está...?
Are we ... ?	¿Nosotros/as somos / estamos...?
Are you ... ?	¿Vosotros/as sois / estáis...?
Are they ... ?	¿Ellos/as son / están...?

Short answers

Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.
Yes, you are. / No, you aren't.

3 Completa las preguntas con la forma correcta del verbo to be.

- *Is* your school big?
- you at home?
- your eyes brown?
- your father tall?
- your mother a teacher?

4 Completa las respuestas breves y luego relacionalas con las preguntas del ejercicio 3 para que sean verdaderas en tu caso.

-, I
-, she
- I*, it
-, they
-, he

have got: Interrogative

Have I got ... ?	¿Yo tengo...?
Have you got ... ?	¿Tú tienes...?
Has he got ... ?	¿Él tiene...?
Has she got ... ?	¿Ella tiene...?
Has it got ... ?	¿(Ello) tiene...?
Have we got ... ?	¿Nosotros/as tenemos...?
Have you got ... ?	¿Vosotros/as tenéis...?
Have they got ... ?	¿Ellos/as tienen...?

Short answers

Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.

5 Completa las preguntas con la forma correcta del verbo have got.

- *Have* you *got* curly hair?
- your friends iPhones?
- your teacher long hair?
- your best friend a brother?
- you a sister?

6 Contesta las preguntas del ejercicio 5. Utiliza respuestas breves y haz que sean verdaderas en tu caso.

-
-
-
-
-

7 Completa el diálogo con la forma correcta de to be o have got.

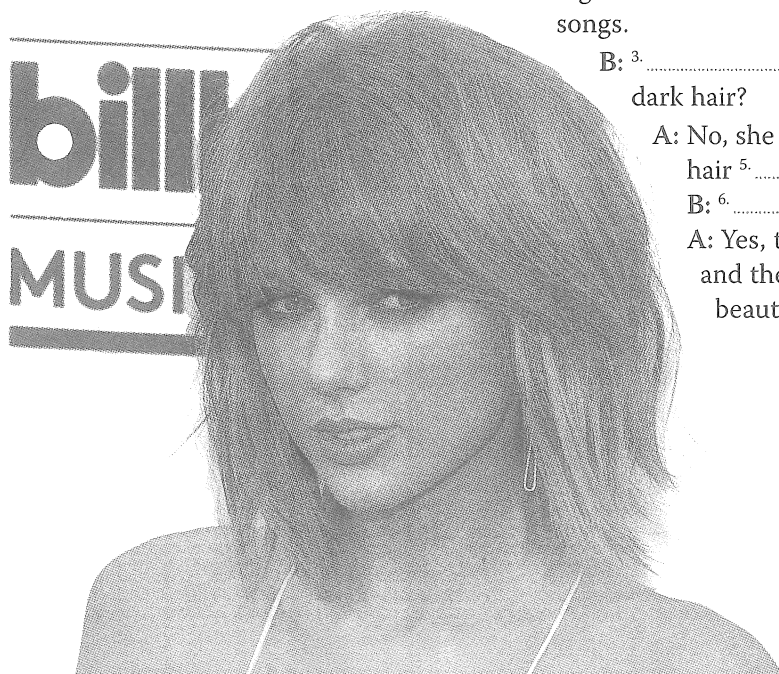
A: Taylor Swift ¹ *is* my favourite singer. She ² many good songs.

B: ³ she dark hair?

A: No, she ⁴ Her hair ⁵ light.

B: ⁶ her eyes blue?

A: Yes, they ⁷ and they ⁸ beautiful.



Vocabulary

Adjectives of personality

adventurous – *aventurero/a*
athletic – *atlético/a*
brave – *valiente*
clever – *inteligente, listo/a*
creative – *creativo/a*
friendly – *simpático/a*
funny – *gracioso/a*

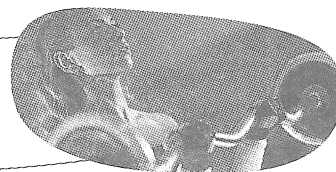
hard-working – *trabajador/a*
honest – *sincero/a; honrado/a, honesto/a*
lazy – *perezoso/a*
nice – *bonito/a; agradable, simpático/a*
shy – *tímido/a*
strong – *fuerte*
weak – *débil*

1 Mira las fotografías y completa los adjetivos para describir la personalidad.

1. h a r d - w o r k i n g



4. s g



2. n e



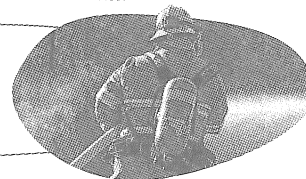
5. w k



3. f y



6. b e



2 Elige la respuesta correcta.

- Mary has got many friends. She's very **friendly** / lazy.
- Paul hasn't got many friends because he's **shy** / creative.
- Jane is **clever** / athletic. She plays football and tennis.
- I'm sure Liz's story is true. She's always **adventurous** / honest.

Listening



3 Escucha una conversación telefónica sobre la audición para *Teen Survivor*. Luego elige la respuesta correcta.

- Linda / **Julia** wants information about the auditions.
- Her audition is at 1.00 / 3.00.
- The Star TV studio is on Oak / Main Street.



4 Escucha a los productores hablar sobre los aspirantes y luego di si las frases son verdaderas (T) o falsas (F).

- F** 1. Julia Sharp has got blue eyes.
- 2. Julia is athletic.
- 3. Donald White is 14 years old.
- 4. Donald is friendly.
- 5. Michael Gordon is tall.

Speaking

Escribe el diálogo en tu idioma.

A: What's your friend's name?

A: 1.

B: Her name is Lisa.

B: 2.

A: Where is she from?

A: 3.

B: She's from New York.

B: 4.

A: How old is she?

A: 5.

B: She's 13 years old.

B: 6.

Writing

5 Escribe las frases y añade dos mayúsculas que faltan en cada una.

1. my grandparents are from glasgow.
My grandparents are from Glasgow.
2. tim's birthday is in march.
.....
3. i live in london, England.
.....
4. mr grace is my teacher.
.....
5. sports lessons are on tuesdays.
.....

6 Completa la descripción de un deportista famoso utilizando la información del cuadro.

Name:	Iker Casillas
From:	Madrid, Spain
Birthday:	20th May
Physical description:	short straight hair; dark brown eyes; tall, thin, good-looking, athletic
Personality:	nice

Iker Casillas

Iker Casillas is from ^{1.} *Madrid, Spain* . His birthday is on ^{2.} Iker's hair is usually ^{3.} and ^{4.} and he has got ^{5.} ^{6.} eyes. He is ^{7.} and ^{8.} and he is ^{9.} and ^{10.} According to his friends, he is ^{11.}

EXTRA

7 Escribe la descripción de un amigo, tanto física como de personalidad.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



WAY to
ENGLISH

Talking on
the Phone

Ordena las frases para formar diálogos.

- 1 a Hi, Stephan. It's Emily.
..... b Speaking.
..... c Oh hi, Emily. How are you?
..... d Hello. Is Stephan there?
- 2 a Just a moment, please.
..... b Can I leave a message?
..... c Hello. Can I speak to Paul?
..... d Sorry, Paul isn't here.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Vocabulary 20 points

1 Rodea DOS adjetivos para describir cada palabra en negrita. (10 points)

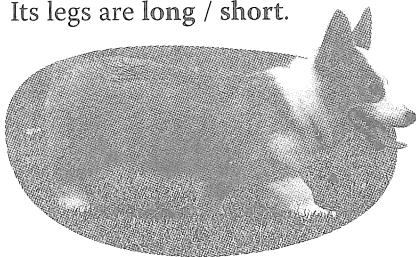
1. Hair: tall • curly • short • shy
2. Age: old • young • clever • good-looking
3. Personality: fat • funny • honest • small
4. Colour: ugly • brave • light • dark
5. Appearance: beautiful • adventurous
friendly • thin

2 Elige la respuesta correcta. (10 points)

1. He's hard-working / lazy.



2. Its legs are long / short.



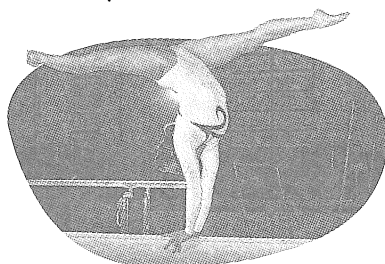
3. He's very strong / weak.



4. His hair is straight / curly.



5. She's very creative / athletic.



Grammar 30 points

3 Completa las frases con la afirmativa, negativa o interrogativa del verbo *to be*. (12 points)

1. An elephant a strong animal.
2. your father tall?
3. I (not) very brave.
4. you adventurous?
5. He (not) my brother.
6. We (not) good friends.

4 Completa las frases con la afirmativa, negativa o interrogativa del verbo *have got*. (12 points)

1. The actor long hair.
2. Simon
brown eyes?
3. He (not) many friends.
4. The singers nice voices.
5. the students
..... their books?
6. I (not) a big room.

5 Elige la respuesta correcta. (6 points)

1. Queen Elizabeth II lives in London. She
has got / is a big palace there.
2. My eyes are blue. I **am not** / **haven't got** brown
eyes.
3. Cristiano Ronaldo and Fernando Torres are /
have got famous football players.
4. You are hard-working. You **aren't** /
haven't got lazy.
5. He's strong. He **hasn't got** / **isn't** weak.
6. Brenda's schoolbag is black. She **isn't** /
hasn't got a blue schoolbag.

1 Escribe las palabras en tu idioma.

Adjectives of description

beautiful

big

curly

dark

fat

good-looking

light

long

old

short

small

straight

tall

thin

ugly

young

Adjectives of personality

adventurous

athletic

brave

clever

creative

friendly

funny

hard-working

honest

lazy

nice

shy

strong

weak

2 Ordena las letras para formar adjetivos y luego relaciónalos con las fotografías.

1. nolg

long

3. gylu

5. zyal

7. rvelce

2. ynufr

4. hys

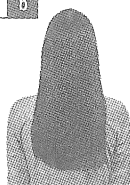
6. dol

8. ctlahite

a



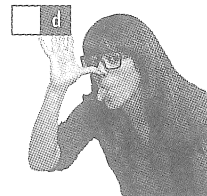
b



c



d



e



f



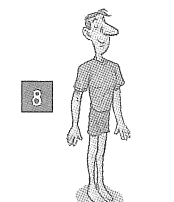
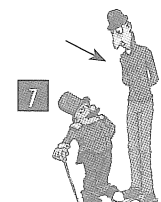
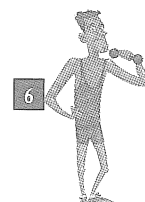
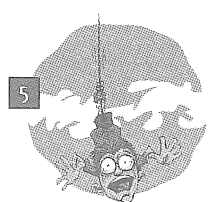
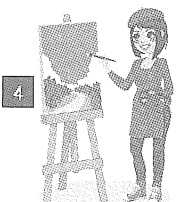
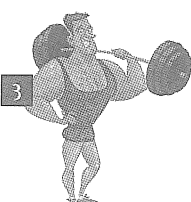
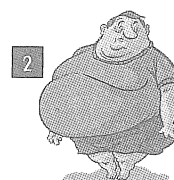
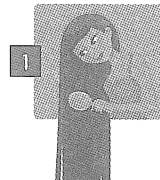
g



h



3 Encuentra ocho adjetivos y escríbelos debajo del dibujo correcto.



thin

to be

Significa principalmente "ser" o "estar". Se usa para dar definiciones, hablar de hechos generales, sentimientos o estados, decir la edad, la profesión, la nacionalidad, la religión, el precio, las medidas y también para hablar del tiempo atmosférico.

- **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.
She is good-looking. (Ella es atractiva.)
- **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*).
You aren't short. (No eres bajo.)
- **Interrogativa:** *Am / Is / Are* + sujeto.
Is he a singer? (¿Él es cantante?)
- **Respuestas breves:** se pone el pronombre personal sujeto + el verbo *to be*, sin contraer en afirmativa o contraído en negativa.
Is Woody a toy? Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.
(¿Woody es un juguete? Sí. / No.)

1 Elige la respuesta correcta.

1. John's sister *am / is / are* tall.
2. I *am / is / are* a student.
3. They *am not / isn't / aren't* at home now.
4. *Am / Is / Are* she famous?
5. My friends and I *am / is / are* adventurous.

2 Completa las frases con la forma correcta del verbo *to be*.

1. Tom *is* athletic.
2. You (not) my friend.
3. they your brothers?
4. They (not) hard-working.
5. your dog small?

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 famous friend.
(Tengo una amiga famosa.)
- **Negativa:** sujeto + *have / has* + *not (n't)* + *got*.
She hasn't got curly hair.
(Ella no tiene el pelo rizado.)
- **Interrogativa:** *Have / Has* + sujeto + *got*.
Have you got blue eyes?
(¿Tienes (los) ojos azules?)
- **Respuestas breves:** se pone el pronombre personal sujeto + *have / has* o *haven't / hasn't* (sin *got*).
Has he got small ears? Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.
(¿Él tiene las orejas pequeñas? Sí. / No.)

3 Completa las frases con la afirmativa del verbo *have got*.

1. They *have got* blue eyes.
2. She straight hair.
3. I two sisters.
4. My best friend a nice teacher.
5. You beautiful children.

4 Completa las frases con la forma correcta del verbo *have got*.

1. I *have got* a blue schoolbag.
2. Sally (not) a dog.
3. he curly hair?
4. My parents two cars.
5. I (not) a car.

5 Elige la respuesta correcta.

1. He works all the time. He is *isn't* / has got lazy.
2. I *am / is / have got* a student in Year 8.
3. It is *isn't / has got* Saturday today, so I'm not at school.
4. They *are / aren't / have got* a big dog. Its name is Rex.
5. She *has got / is / have got* green eyes.
6. You *are / is / have got* my best friend.

Vocabulary

The house

bathroom – *cuarto de baño*

bedroom – *dormitorio, habitación, cuarto*

dining room – *comedor*

garage – *garaje*

garden – *jardín*

kitchen – *cocina*

living room – *cuarto de estar, salón*

toilet – *baño, servicio, váter*

1 ¿Dónde se encuentran? Relaciona los elementos con las partes de la casa.

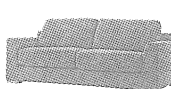
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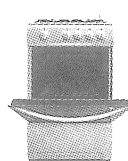
2



3



4



5



6



7



8



.... a. dining room

.... b. garden

.... c. garage

.... d. bedroom

.... e. living room

! f. bathroom

.... g. kitchen

.... h. toilet

Household items

armchair – *sillón*

bed – *cama*

chair – *silla*

cooker – *cocina (fogones y horno)*

cupboard – *armario*

desk – *escritorio*

fridge – *nevera, frigorífico*

shelf – *estante, balda*

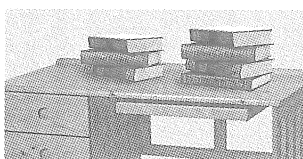
shower – *ducha*

sink – *fregadero, pila; lavabo*

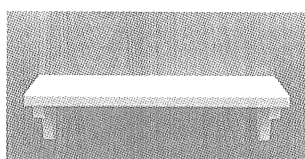
sofa – *sofá*

table – *mesa*

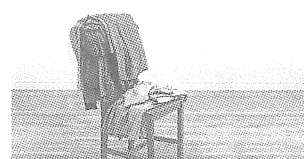
2 Elige la respuesta correcta según las fotografías.



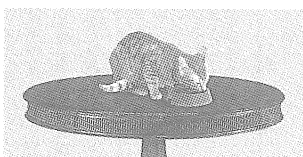
1. Bill's books are on his bed / desk.



2. The books aren't on the table / shelf.



3. Bill's clothes are on the sofa / chair.



4. Bill's cat is on the table / cupboard.



5. Bill is on the armchair / sofa.



6. The chicken is in the fridge / cooker.

3 Rodea el elemento que no pertenece a la habitación en negrita.

1. kitchen: sink • armchair • cupboard

2. living room: sofa • fridge • armchair

3. bathroom: shower • sink • bed

4. bedroom: cooker • cupboard • desk

Grammar

There is / There are: Affirmative

There is a table in the room.	<i>Hay una mesa en la habitación.</i>
There are two chairs.	<i>Hay dos sillas.</i>

1 Elige la respuesta correcta.

1. **There is** / There are a fridge in the kitchen.
2. **There is** / There are seven days in a week.
3. **There is** / There are many flowers in the garden.
4. **There is** / There are one book on the desk.
5. **There is** / There are apples on the tree.

2 Completa las frases con **There is** o **There are** y estas palabras.

a sofa • eggs • trees • ~~cars~~ • a bed

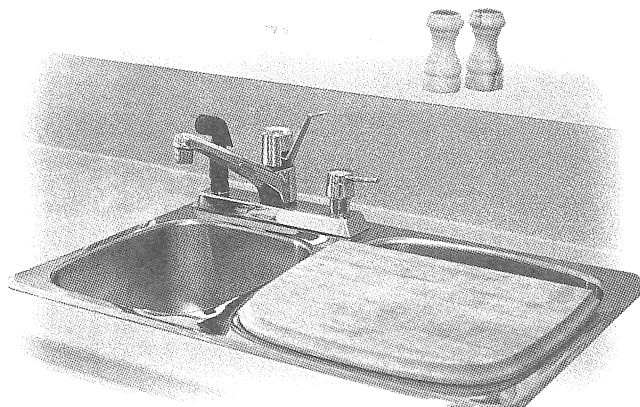
1. There are cars in the garage.
2. in the bedroom.
3. in the living room.
4. in the fridge.
5. in the garden.

There is / There are: Negative

There isn't a desk in the room.	<i>No hay un escritorio en la habitación.</i>
There aren't two bedrooms in the house.	<i>No hay dos dormitorios en la casa.</i>

3 Elige la respuesta correcta.

1. **There isn't** / There aren't a shelf in the room.
2. **There isn't** / There aren't many boys in this class.
3. **There isn't** / There aren't a teacher in the room.
4. **There isn't** / There aren't people outside.
5. **There isn't** / There aren't one dish in the sink.



4 Mira el dibujo y completa las frases con **There is**, **There isn't**, **There are** o **There aren't**.



1. There is a big tree in the garden.
2. three birds in the tree.
3. a cat under the tree.
4. children in the garden.
5. men in the garden.

There is / There are: Interrogative

Is there a desk?	<i>¿Hay un escritorio?</i>
Are there red apples?	<i>¿Hay manzanas rojas?</i>

Short answers

Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.

Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.

5 Completa las preguntas con **Is there** o **Are there** y luego completa las respuestas.

1. Is there a desk in your room?
Yes, there is.
2. many people in the garden?
Yes,
3. a car in the garage?
No,
4. shelves in the kitchen?
No,

Listening



6 Escucha a Jim describiendo la casa de sus sueños y señala (✓) las cosas que tiene.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sofa	.... bed	.... desk
.... cupboard	.... table	.... chairs
.... armchair	.... TV	.... toilet
.... shower	.... cooker	



7 Escucha otra vez y comprueba tus respuestas.

Reading

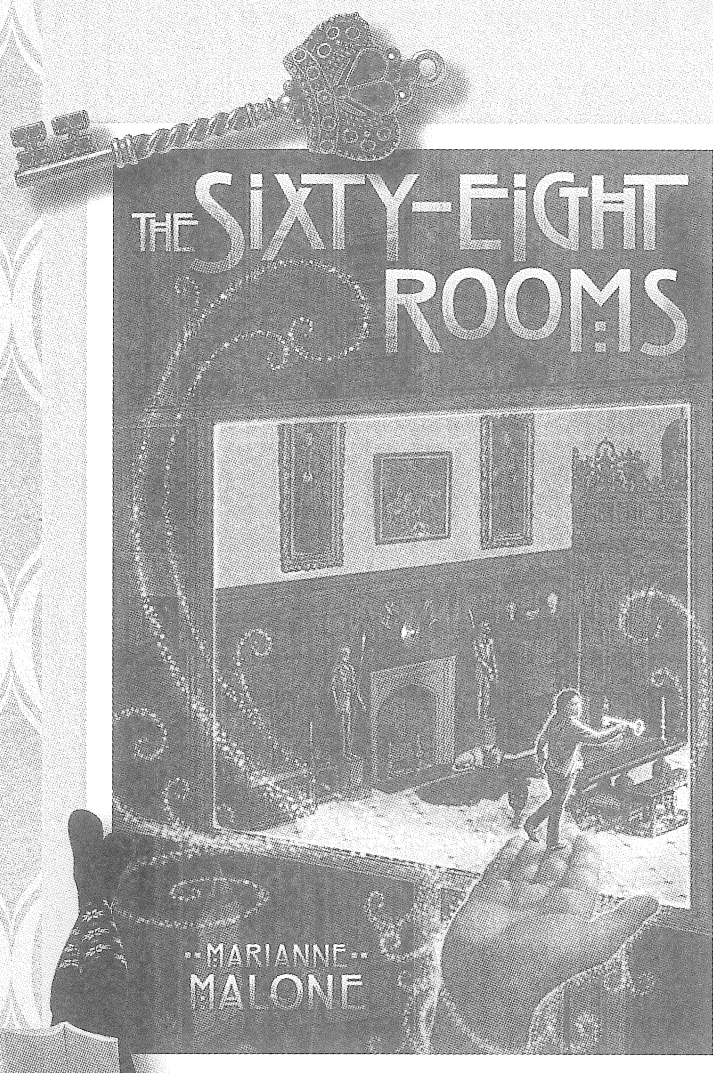
8 Lee la reseña y di si las frases son verdaderas (T) o falsas (F).

- F 1. A special key makes Christina very big.
 2. Jack and Ruthie go on a school trip.
 3. Jack and Ruthie see miniature rooms at school.
 4. Jack and Ruthie find Christina's key.
 5. Jack and Ruthie go back in time.

9 Señala (✓) las habitaciones y el mobiliario que ven Jack y Ruthie.

Rooms	Household items
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> living room	.... sofa
.... kitchen	.... armchair
.... dining room	.... desk
.... bedroom	.... table

TEEN TALK



BOOK REVIEW: THE SIXTY-EIGHT ROOMS

BY MARIANNE MALONE

It is the 1500s. Christina, Duchess of Milan, is a young child. She has got a secret - a special key. With this key, she can become very small. She sees people, but they don't see her.

Hundreds of years later, Jack and Ruthie are on a school trip to a museum in Chicago. At the museum, they see miniature rooms from different times and places in the past. The rooms have got miniature furniture. There are living rooms with sofas and armchairs, and dining rooms with chairs and tables. The furniture looks real and Ruthie loves it.

At the museum, there is a key on the floor. It's Christina's key. With the key, Ruthie and Jack become very small and they go into the miniature rooms. They enter a French home from the 1700s and suddenly, they are in the time of the French Revolution. They have adventures in medieval Europe, too. How is all this possible? Read this exciting book and find out.

RATING: ★★★★★

Grammar

Articles and Quantifiers		
	Countable	Uncountable
Affirmative	a chair <i>una silla</i>	some furniture <i>(un poco / algo de) mobiliario</i>
	an apple <i>una manzana</i>	
	some desks <i>unos / algunos escritorios</i>	
Negative	a chair <i>una silla</i>	any furniture <i>(nada de) mobiliario</i>
	an apple <i>una manzana</i>	
	any desks <i>escritorios / ningún escritorio</i>	
Interrogative	a chair <i>una silla</i>	any furniture <i>(un poco / algo de) mobiliario</i>
	an apple <i>una manzana</i>	
	any desks <i>escritorios / algún escritorio</i>	
Utilizamos <i>the</i> con nombres contables y no contables.		
	the desks <i>los escritorios</i>	the furniture <i>el mobiliario</i>

1 Encuentra cuatro errores en la tabla y rodéalos.

Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns
shelf	sofa
<u>furniture</u>	money
coffee	cupboard
tree	sugar

2 Completa las frases con **a** o **an**.

- Is there an orange sofa in your living room?
- There is bottle of water in the fridge.
- They have got big garden.
- She has got new car.
- My mother is English teacher.

3 Completa las frases con **a**, **an** o **the**.

- The room is big.
- There is apple on the table.
- The bed is in bedroom.
- There's chair next to the desk.
- We've got armchair.

4 Completa las frases con **some** o **any**.

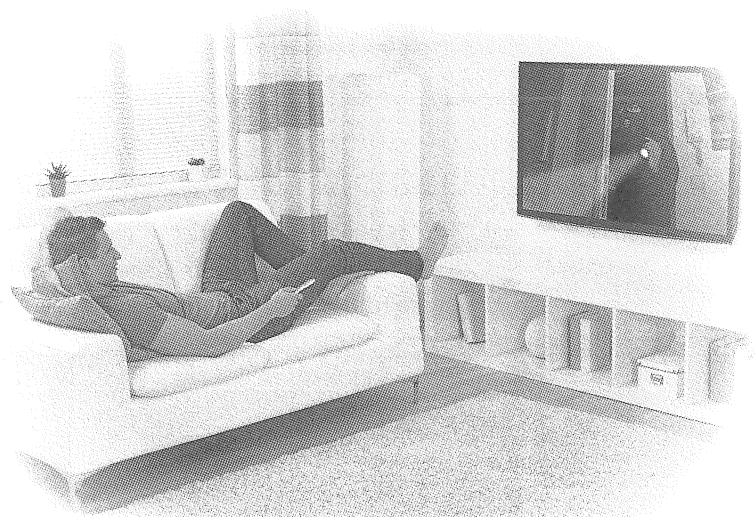
- There are some books on the shelf.
- Are there chairs in the room?
- I haven't got food in my schoolbag.
- There is old furniture in the house.
- Have you got eggs?

5 Elige la respuesta correcta.

- Are there **some** / **any** / a nice restaurants in your town?
- Our car is in a / **an** / **the** garage.
- This is a / **an** / **any** old house.
- There are **any** / **some** / **the** pictures on the wall.
- There aren't **any** / **some** / **the** trees in the garden.

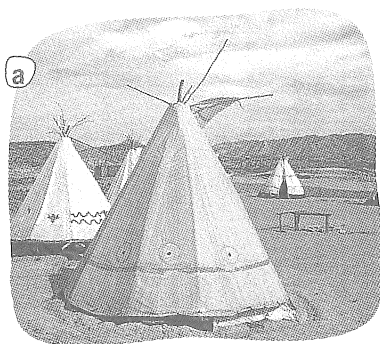
6 Completa las frases con **a**, **an**, **the**, **some** o **any**.

- There is a new student at school.
- Is there armchair in the room?
- There are dishes in the sink.
- Are there famous people in your family?
- Our TV is in living room.



7 Elige la respuesta correcta. Luego relaciona las frases con los diferentes tipos de casa.

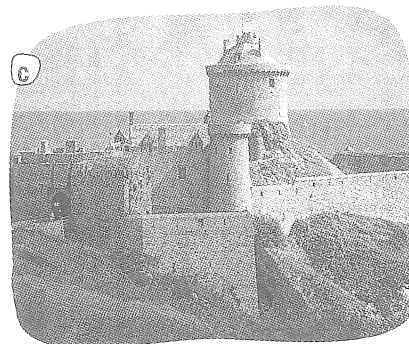
- ... 1. There is **a** / **an** big wall around the house. There is **any** / **some** water around the house, too.
 2. **Some** / **The** house looks like a triangle. There aren't **any** / **a** chairs in the house.
 3. **A** / **The** walls are paper. There aren't **some** / **any** beds.
 4. There isn't **any** / **an** electricity or furniture. There are **some** / **the** walls, but there isn't **any** / **an** / **a** door.
 5. There is **a** / **some** fridge in **some** / **the** kitchen. There is **an** / **a** armchair in the living room.



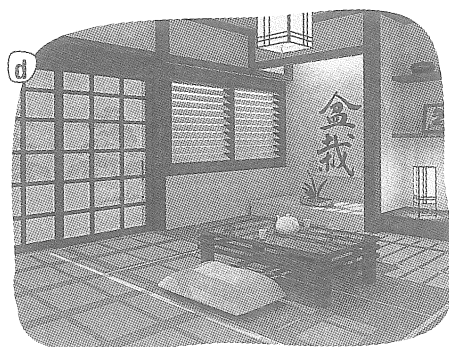
Native American teepee



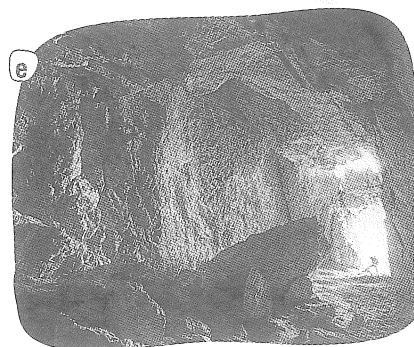
Modern flat



Medieval castle



Traditional Japanese house

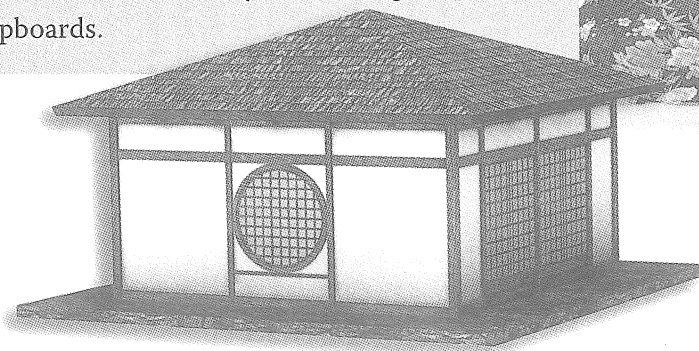


Pre-historic cave house

8 Elige las respuestas correctas para completar el texto.

TRADITIONAL JAPANESE HOUSES

There is ¹ a / **a(n)** interesting website about Japan on the Internet. On ² **some** / **the** website, there is information about traditional Japanese houses. Are there ³ **any** / **some** differences between these houses and European houses? Yes, there are. In a traditional Japanese house, there isn't ⁴ a / **some** living room or ⁵ a / **an** bedroom. There is one big room for everything. There aren't ⁶ **some** / **any** chairs in the room, but there is ⁷ a / **some** furniture. There is ⁸ **the** / a table and there are ⁹ **any** / **some** large cupboards in the house. ¹⁰ A / **The** beds are in the cupboards.



Vocabulary

Household items

blanket – *manta*

clock – *reloj*

computer – *ordenador*

curtain – *cortina*

lamp – *lámpara*

mirror – *espejo*

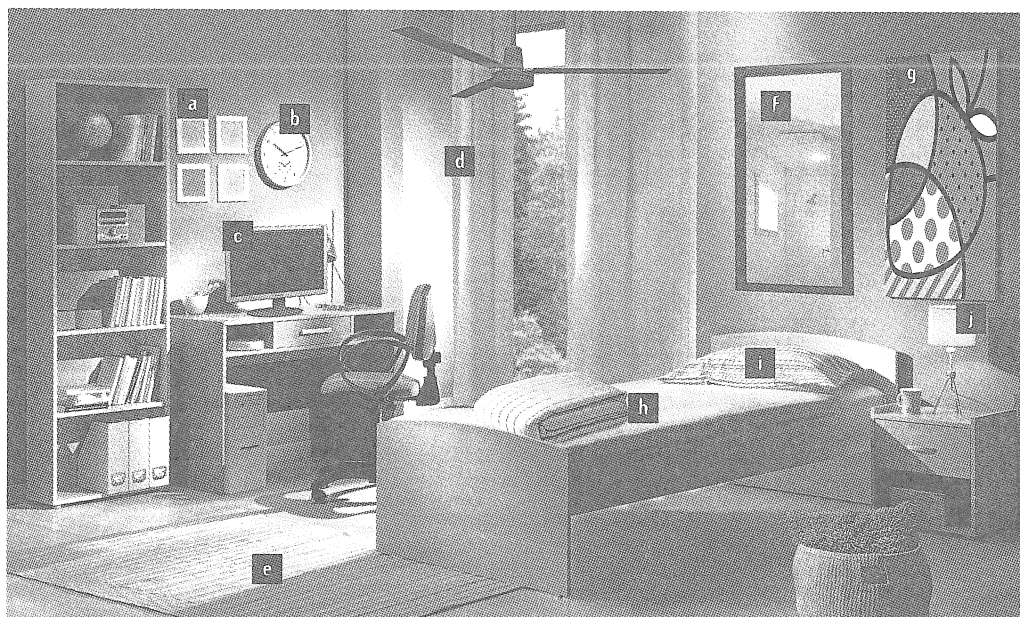
picture – *fotografía; cuadro; dibujo*

pillow – *almohada; cojín*

poster – *póster*

rug – *alfombra*

1 Relaciona las palabras con los elementos de la casa indicados en la fotografía.



- g. 1. poster
..... 2. pillow
..... 3. picture
..... 4. curtains
..... 5. clock
..... 6. mirror
..... 7. computer
..... 8. rug
..... 9. lamp
..... 10. blanket

2 Elige las respuestas correctas para completar las frases sobre el dormitorio de Joe.

1. There is a beautiful blue rug / mirror on the floor.
2. The pillows / curtains on his bed are blue and white.
3. He's got a blanket / computer on his desk and it's got many games on it.
4. There is a digital clock / lamp on his shelf.
5. There is a big poster / mirror of the Manchester United football team on the wall.

Listening



3 Escucha la conversación de Peter y Wendy sobre una página web para hacer compras. ¿Qué frases describen la habitación de Peter?

- ✓ 1. There is a big red rug in his room.
- 2. There aren't any curtains on his window.
- 3. There are six pillows.
- 4. There isn't a lamp.
- 5. There is a desk.



4 Escucha otra vez y comprueba tus respuestas.

Speaking

Escribe el diálogo en tu idioma.

A: Are there any shelves in your room?

A: 1.

B: Yes, there are. There are two shelves.

B: 2.

A: Where are they?

A: 3.

B: They're near my bed.

B: 4.

A: Have you got a computer in your room?

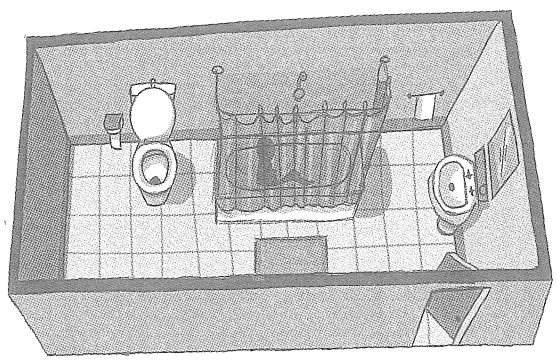
A: 5.

B: Yes, I have.

B: 6.

Writing

5 Mira el cuarto de baño y luego rodea la preposición de lugar correcta.



1. There is a person in / opposite / next to the bath.
2. There's a person between / above / behind the curtain.
3. There's a mirror in front of / above / under the sink.
4. There's a shelf under / behind / on the mirror.
5. The bath is in front of / on / between the toilet and the sink.

6 Escribe las frases y añade la puntuación correcta.

1. Weve got English lessons on Mondays and Fridays
We've got English lessons on Mondays and Fridays.
2. His schoolbag is blue green and yellow
3. Where are your books
4. Thats horrible
5. Is Bens hair brown

7 Mira el cuadro y completa la descripción sobre la habitación de Tom.

Room:	bedroom
Size:	big
Colours:	brown furniture, white walls
Items in room:	Location:
desk	opposite the bed
cupboard	next to the bed
lamp	on the desk
computer	on the desk
blue blanket	on the bed
pillows	on the bed

Tom's bedroom is a ¹ *big* room. The walls are ² and he's got ³ furniture. On his bed is a ⁴ blanket and some ⁵ Opposite his bed is a ⁶ There is a ⁷ and a ⁸ on his desk. His cupboard is ⁹ his bed.

EXTRA 8 Escribe la descripción de tu habitación. Incluye el mobiliario que hay y dónde está cada cosa.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



Completa el diálogo con las palabras y expresiones que se dan.

I'll take • How about • Yes, please • How much • They're

- A: Can I help you? A: It's €20.
- B: ¹ *Yes, please* . I'd like something B: Oh, no thanks. I haven't got €20.
- nice for my bedroom. How much are these posters?
- A: ² this blue lamp? A: ⁴ €5.
- B: ³ is it? B: Great. ⁵ one.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Vocabulary 20 points

- 1** Completa las frases con el lugar correcto. (10 points)

bedroom • bathroom • kitchen • garden
garage

- The dog is under the tree in the
- Our car is in the
- Our fridge is in the
- There are clothes in the cupboard in my
- Every morning, I have a shower in my

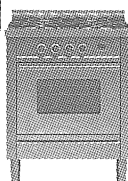
- 2** Encuentra diez elementos de la casa en la sopa de letras. Luego escribe cada palabra debajo de la fotografía correcta. (10 points)

r	p	i	z	c	o	k	e	r	g	p	l	a
s	i	n	k	d	m	l	h	y	u	a	c	a
s	l	x	v	m	n	c	a	r	u	g	t	m
a	l	c	s	h	e	l	f	o	m	z	r	p
f	o	q	f	r	i	d	g	e	i	b	s	x
p	w	r	s	u	c	u	r	t	a	i	n	s
c	u	p	b	o	a	r	d	i	r	e	i	o

1



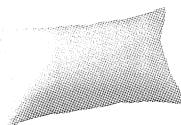
2



3



4



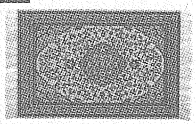
5



6



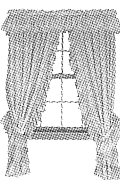
7



8



9



10



Grammar 30 points

- 3** Elige la respuesta correcta. (10 points)

- There is / There are a big clock in London.
- There are / There aren't any beds in a bathroom.
- Is there / Are there any beautiful gardens in your city?
- There is / There isn't a living room in a school.
- Is there / There is a TV in your bedroom?

- 4** Completa las frases con *a, an, the, some* o *any*. (10 points)

- pen in my pencil case is black.
- Have you got blankets?
- There is apple in my bag.
- There are pillows on the bed.
- Jim has got lamp on his desk.

- 5** Escribe las palabras en el orden correcto para formar frases. (10 points)

- old / is / table / an / there / the / in / room / .
.....
- wall / any / there / posters / are / the / on / ?
.....
- are / there / sink / dishes / some / the / in / .
.....
- food / some / fridge / is / there / the / in / .
.....
- there / a / under / is / box / bed / the / ?
.....

1 Escribe las palabras en tu idioma.

The house

bathroom
bedroom
dining room

garage
garden
kitchen

living room
toilet

Household items

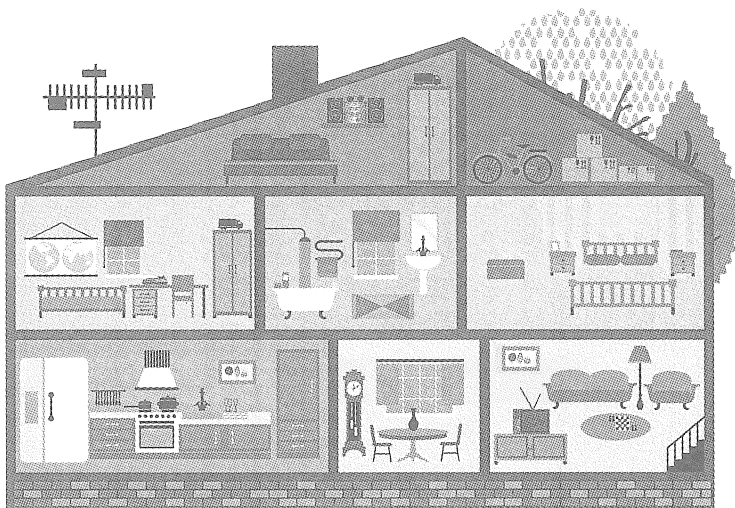
armchair
bed
blanket
chair
clock
computer
cooker
cupboard

curtain
desk
fridge
lamp
mirror
picture
pillow
poster

rug
shelf
shower
sink
sofa
table

2 ¿Dónde se encuentran estos elementos? Mira el dibujo y completa la tabla. Algunas palabras se pueden utilizar más de una vez.

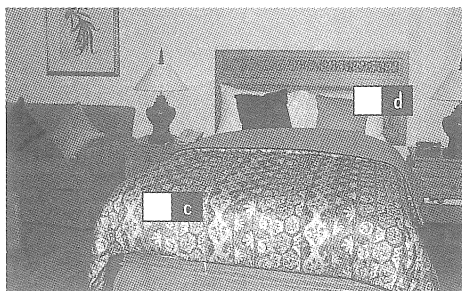
fridge • curtains • table • mirror • sofa • shelf • cupboard • lamp • sink • chairs
armchair • clock • cooker • desk • bed • rug • picture • poster • shower



Bedroom	Kitchen	Living Room
	<i>fridge</i>	
Dining Room	Bathroom	

3 Ordena las letras para formar palabras y luego relacionalas con las fotografías.

1. adgner *garden* 2. lpwoil 3. lktbnae 4. raeagg



There is / There are

- **Afirmativa:** *There is* 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:** las preguntas empiezan por *Is / Are* + *there*.
- **Respuestas breves:** se vuelve al orden normal y en la negativa se usan las formas contraídas.

1 Elige la respuesta correcta.

1. There is / There are many pillows on the bed.
2. Is there / There is a computer in your room.
3. There are / There aren't any pictures on the wall.
4. Are there / There aren't any boys in your class?
5. There is / There are one chair in the room.

2 Completa las frases con la forma correcta de *There is* o *There are*.

1. There are many pictures on the wall.
2. There is a TV in your bedroom?
3. There are three apples in the fridge.
4. There are any cars in the garage.
5. There are any shelves on the wall?
6. There is an armchair in the living room.

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 has got a garden.</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</i> pero <i>a uniform</i>
some	Frases afirmativas: Con nombres contables en plural y no contables. Frases interrogativas: Cuando la pregunta expresa una oferta o petición y se espera que la respuesta sea afirmativa.	unos/as algunos/as algo de un poco de (o no se traduce) <i>There are some tables.</i> <i>We've got some food.</i> <i>Would you like some tea?</i>
any	Frases negativas e interrogativas: Con nombres contables en plural y no contables.	ningún/una nada de (o no se traduce) algún/una algunos/as algo de (o no se traduce) <i>There aren't any pictures.</i> <i>He hasn't got any homework.</i> <i>Are there any shelves?</i> <i>Have you got any milk?</i>

3 Escribe las palabras en la columna correcta.

house • electricity • computer • food • water
mirror • lamp • rubbish

Countable	Uncountable
<i>house</i>	

4 Completa las frases con *a, an, the, some* o *any*.

1. There are some pillows on the bed.
2. Is there any sugar in the cake?
3. There is an orange in my bag.
4. There isn't any furniture in the room.
5. There is a book on the shelf.
6. A new student's name is Alex.