



Ámbito de comunicación Lengua inglesa

Educación a distancia semipresencial

Módulo 2

Anexo gramatical 5

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1. Introducción

1.1 Descripción del anexo gramatical

En este quinto anexo vamos a abordar los siguientes contenidos:

- El presente del verbo *have got*.
- El genitivo sajón ('s).
- Revisión de los adjetivos posesivos.
- El verbo *can*.
- Las profesiones.
- Los miembros de la familia.

2. Secuencia de contenidos y actividades

2.1 El presente del verbo *have got*

Forma afirmativa

| No contraída | | Contraída | |
|--------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| Singular | | | |
| <i>I have got</i> | Yo tengo | <i>I've got</i> | Yo tengo |
| <i>You have got</i> | Tú tienes | <i>You've got</i> | Tú tienes |
| <i>He/she/it has got</i> | El / ella tiene | <i>He's/she's/it's got</i> | El / ella tiene |
| Plural | | | |
| <i>We have got</i> | Nosotros tenemos | <i>We've got</i> | Nosotros tenemos |
| <i>You have got</i> | Vosotros tenéis | <i>You've got</i> | Vosotros tenéis |
| <i>They have got</i> | Ellos tienen | <i>They've got</i> | Ellos tienen |

Fíjese en que:

- Empleamos para todas las personas la forma *have got*, excepto para *he/she/it*.
- A la forma 's en la expresión 's got significa *has*, no *is*.

Forma negativa

| No contraída | | Contraída | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Singular | | | |
| <i>I have not got</i> | Yo no tengo | <i>I haven't got</i> | Yo no tengo |
| <i>You have not got</i> | Tú no tienes | <i>You haven't got</i> | Tú no tienes |
| <i>He/she/it has not got</i> | El / ella no tiene | <i>He/she/it hasn't got</i> | El / ella no tiene |
| Plural | | | |
| <i>We have not got</i> | Nosotros no tenemos | <i>We haven't got</i> | Nosotros no tenemos |
| <i>You have not got</i> | Vosotros no tenéis | <i>You haven't got</i> | Vosotros no tenéis |
| <i>They have not got</i> | Ellos no tienen | <i>They haven't got</i> | Ellos no tienen |

Se suele emplear la forma contraída.

Forma interrogativa

| Preguntas | | Respuestas cortas | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|--|------------|
| Singular | | | |
| Have I got? | ¿Tengo yo? | Yes, you have No, you haven't | Sí. No. |
| Have you got? | ¿Tienes tú? | Yes, I have No, I haven't | Sí. No. |
| Has he/she/it got? | ¿Tiene él / ella? | Yes, he/she/it has No, he/she/it hasn't | Sí. No. |
| Plural | | | |
| Have we got? | ¿Tenemos nosotros? | Yes, you have No, you haven't | Sí. No. |
| Have you got? | ¿Tenéis vosotros? | Yes, we have No, we haven't | Sí. No. |
| Have they got? | ¿Tienen ellos? | Yes, they have No, they haven't | Sí. No. |

Fíjese en que:

- En las respuestas cortas no usamos *got*.
- En las respuestas cortas afirmativas no podemos emplear la forma contraída.
 - Yes, **I have.**
 - Yes, **I've.**

Actividades propuestas

S1. Complete las oraciones con la forma correcta del verbo *have got*. Emplee las formas no contraídas.

- 1. Teddy [] two brothers and two sisters.
- 2. My parents [] a small but comfortable house.
- 3. We [] a big family.
- 4. My bird *Tweety* [] red wings.
- 5. You [] a very young grandmother.

S2. Escriba la forma contraída de las siguientes formas verbales.

- 1. We have got []
- 2. Sarah has got []
- 3. My dog has got []
- 4. You have got []

- S3.** Observe el cuadro, complete la cuadrícula correspondiente a usted y, a continuación, complete las oraciones con las formas afirmativas o negativas del verbo *have got*.

| | six children | a computer | two hundred hotels |
|--|--------------|------------|--------------------|
|  Paris Hilton | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ |
|  Brad and Angelina | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ |
|  You | | | |

- 1. Brad and Angelina [_____] a computer.
- 2. I [_____] six children.
- 3. Paris Hilton [_____] two hundred hotels.
- 4. Brad and Angelina [_____] six children.
- 5. I [_____] a computer.
- 6. Paris Hilton [_____] six children.

- S4.** Observe el cuadro de la actividad S3 y haga preguntas y respuestas empleando el verbo *have got*, como en el ejemplo. Emplee las palabras entre paréntesis.

- (Brad and Angelina / two hundred hotels)
 - *Have Brad and Angelina got two hundred hotels?*
 - *No, they haven't.*
- 1. (Paris Hilton / six children).
 -
 -
- 2. (Paris Hilton / two hundred hotels).
 -
 -
- 3. (Brad and Angelina / a computer).
 -
 -

- 4. (Brad and Angelina / six children).

—

—

- 5. (You / a computer).

—

—

S5. Complete las oraciones con la forma adecuada del verbo *have got*.

- 1. [_____] (*my uncle / not have got*) a sports car.
- 2. [_____] (*you / have got*) a cousin called Helen? No, [_____] (*I / not have got*).
- 3. [_____] (*we / have got*) a flat in L.A. but [_____] (*we / not have got*) a big house in the countryside.
- 4. [_____] (*my aunt Liz / have got*) three brothers.

2.2 El genitivo sajón

| Genitivo sajón - Possessive's | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Cuando | <p>Para expresar <u>posesión</u> tenemos dos formas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Preposición <i>of</i> (cuando el poseedor no es una persona). Ej.: <i>the window of my house</i> (<i>la ventana de mi casa</i>).▪ <i>Genitivo sajón</i> (cuando el poseedor es una persona). Ej.: <i>my brother's daughter</i> (<i>la hija de mi hermano</i>). |
| Como | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Poseedor 's + cosa poseída<ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>Paul's grandmother</i> (<i>la abuela de Paul</i>).- <i>The man's house</i> (<i>la casa del hombre</i>).- <i>My sister's boyfriend</i> (<i>el novio de mi hermana</i>). <p>*Si el poseedor acaba en -s: Poseedor ' + cosa poseída. Ej.: <i>The boys' parents</i> (<i>los padres de los niños</i>).</p> |

Actividades propuestas

S6. Relacione con flechas cada expresión con su significado. Cuidado con el orden.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. <i>My daughter's friend.</i> | a. Los padres de los médicos. |
| 2. <i>The doctor's parents.</i> | b. Los padres del doctor. |
| 3. <i>My friend's daughter.</i> | c. La hija de mi amigo. |
| 4. <i>The doctors' parents.</i> | d. El amigo de mi hija. |
| 5. <i>The doctor's relatives.</i> | e. Los parientes del doctor. |

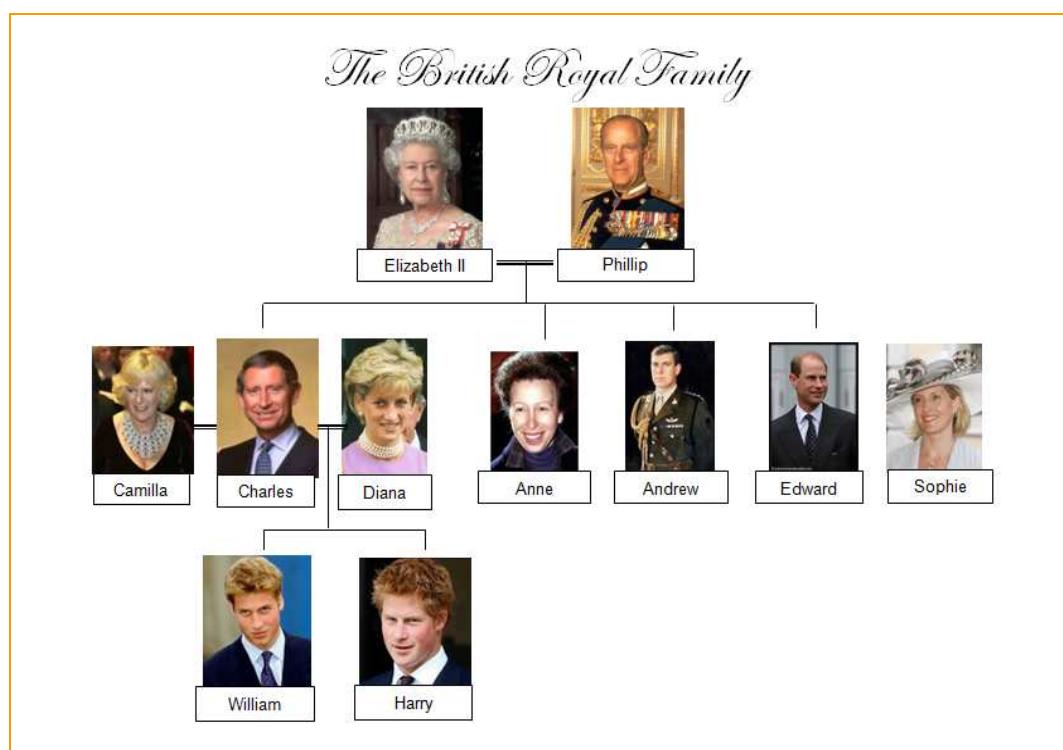
S7. Traduzca las siguientes expresiones. Fíjese en que, si el poseedor es un nombre propio, no lleva *the*.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. <i>Peter's aunt.</i> | |
| 2. <i>My mother's father.</i> | |
| 3. <i>My father's mother.</i> | |
| 4. <i>The girls' computers.</i> | |

S8. Diga si las siguientes oraciones son verdaderas o falsas. Si son falsas, corríjalas.

| | TRUE | FALSE |
|--|------|-------|
| ■ 1. My mother's sister is my aunt. | | |
| ■ 2. My sister's daughter is my nephew. | | |
| ■ 3. My grandmother's son is my mother. | | |
| ■ 4. My uncle's children are my cousins. | | |
| ■ 5. My daughter is my brother's niece. | | |

S9. Observe este árbol genealógico y haga frases con las palabras entre paréntesis, como en el ejemplo. Emplee el genitivo sajón.

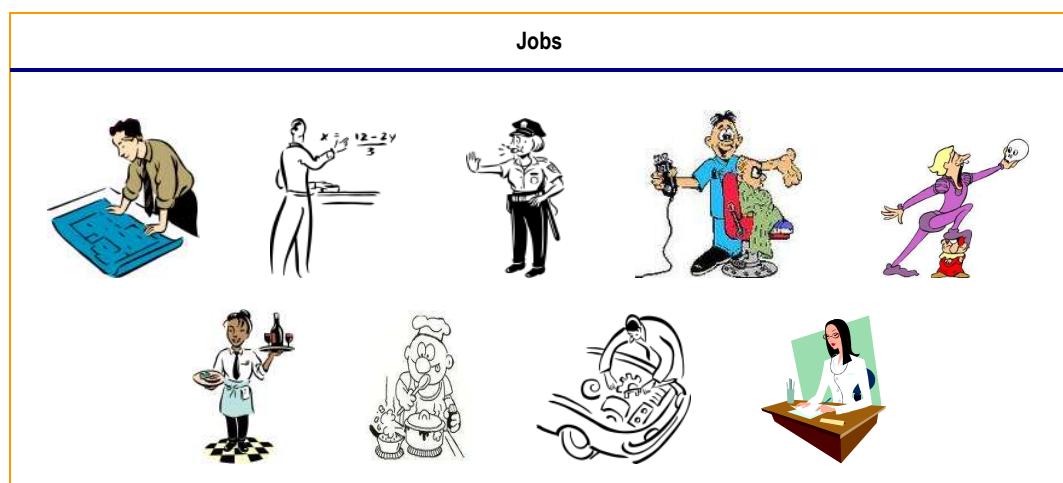


- 1. (*Phillip / husband*) ⇒ Phillip is Elizabeth's husband.
- 2. (*William and Harry / children*) ⇒ William and Harry are Charles and Diana's children.
- 3. (*Harry / son*). ⇒
- 4. (*Sophie / wife*). ⇒

- 5. (Andrew / uncle). ⇒
- 6. (Anne / aunt). ⇒
- 7. (William / nephew). ⇒
- 8. (Elizabeth / grandmother). ⇒
- 9. (Charles and Diana / parents). ⇒

S10. ¿De quién es cada objeto? Empareje cada objeto con su propietario y haga oraciones como en el ejemplo. Si lo precisa, revise el vocabulario de las profesiones.

- It's the architect's plan.
- They're the teacher's books.



- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____

- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____

S11. Mire el cuadro y diga lo que significa 's en las siguientes oraciones.

| 's puede significar <i>is, has o el genitivo sajón</i> | |
|--|---|
| ■ His name's Alfred. | — His name is Alfred. |
| ■ He's got three uncles. | — He has got three uncles (fíjese en el <i>got</i>). |
| ■ Amanda is Alfred's daughter. | — Posesivo (Amanda es la hija de Alfred). |

- 1. Jenny's grandfather is retired, but her grandmother's a doctor.
- 2. My mother's got a niece. Her niece's name's Claire. She's an engineer.
- 3. John's 55 years old. He's got a girlfriend called Lucy.

2.3 Revisión de los adjetivos posesivos

| Adjetivos posesivos | | |
|--|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Pronombre personal | Adjetivo posesivo | Traducción |
| I | my | Mi, mis |
| You | your | Tu, tus, su, sus (de usted) |
| He (<i>my brother...</i>) | his | Su, sus (de él) |
| She (<i>Amy....</i>) | her | Su, sus (de ella) |
| It (<i>London, my dog...</i>) | its | Su, sus (de una cosa o animal) |
| We (<i>my father and I...</i>) | our | Nuestro, nuestra, nuestros, nuestras |
| You | your | Vuestro, vuestra, vuestros, vuestras |
| They (<i>Jim and Sue, my parents...</i>) | their | Su, sus (de ellos o ellas) |

Fíjese en que:

- El mismo posesivo se usa tanto con nombres en singular como en plural.
 - *My car* (mi coche) *is blue*.
 - *My cars* (mis coches) *are in the garage*.
- En la diferencia entre el pronombre personal sujeto *you* (tú) y el posesivo *your* (tu).
 - *You are a hairdresser* (tú eres peluquera).
 - *Your aunt is a hairdresser* (tu tía es peluquera).
- Los posesivos *su / sus* se traducen en función de a quién se refieran:
 - *Tom has got a brother. His name* (su nombre, el nombre del hermano) *is Martin*.
 - *Tom has got a sister. Her name* (su nombre, el nombre de la hermana) *is Lauren*.
 - *Tom has got a cat. Its name* (su nombre, el nombre del gato) *is Garfield*.
 - *Tom has got two cousins. Their names* (sus nombres, los nombres de los primos) *are Ping and Pong*.
- Tenga en cuenta que los posesivos se refieren al poseedor, no a la cosa poseída.
 - *Tom's sister* → **his** sister (porque Tom es un hombre).
 - *Linda's husband* → **her** husband (porque Linda es una mujer).

Actividades propuestas

S12. Escriba el posesivo correspondiente a cada pronombre personal o expresión.

| | | | |
|-------------|--|----------------------------|--|
| ■ We | | ■ My relatives | |
| ■ My father | | ■ It | |
| ■ New York | | ■ Your uncle and your aunt | |

| | | | |
|-------------------|--|--------|--|
| ■ She | | ■ They | |
| ■ My sister's car | | ■ You | |

S13. Complete las oraciones con el posesivo adecuado. Las palabras subrayadas le dan una pista.

- 1. This is Eva's family and this is [_____] pet.
- 2. Jim and Mike like music. [_____] favourite singer is Lady Gaga.
- 3. We're in the library. These are [_____] books.
- 4. I live in Edinburgh. I live with [_____] grandparents.
- 5. Hey you! Is this [_____] car?
- 6. This is Obama's house. [_____] name is the White House.
- 7. Mandy and Steve have got 2 children. [_____] son is 7 years old and [_____] daughter is 3 years old.
- 8. Jessica helps [_____] mother with the housework.
- 9. This is Brad and this is [_____] wife, Angelina Jolie.

2.4 El verbo **can** para expresar habilidad

| Can (saber, poder) | |
|---|---|
| Forma: Can + infinitivo | |
| Forma afirmativa (suxeto + can) | Forma negativa (suxeto + can't) |
| <i>I</i> <i>You</i> <i>He</i> <i>We</i> <i>You</i> <i>They</i> | <i>I</i> <i>You</i> <i>He</i> <i>We</i> <i>You</i> <i>They</i> |
| <i>Can play the piano.</i> | <i>Can't play the piano.</i> |
| Forma interrogativa (can + suxeito) | Respostas curtas |
| <i>Can</i> | <i>Yes,</i> |
| <i>I</i> <i>You</i> <i>He</i> <i>We</i> <i>You</i> <i>They</i> | <i>I</i> <i>You</i> <i>He</i> <i>We</i> <i>You</i> <i>They</i> |
| <i>play the piano?</i> | <i>can</i> |
| | <i>No,</i> |
| | <i>I</i> <i>You</i> <i>He</i> <i>We</i> <i>You</i> <i>They</i> |
| | <i>can't</i> |

Fíjese en que:

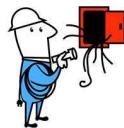
- Podemos emplear el verbo **can** para expresar habilidad, y lo traducimos por "saber" o "poder".
 - *I can speak English* ⇒ Sé hablar inglés.
 - *Can you ride a bike?* ⇒ ¿Sabes montar en bici?
- El verbo **can** es un verbo modal. Eso significa que:
 - Es invariable. En la tercera persona de singular (*he, she, it*) no añade *-s*, como el resto de los verbos.
 - *He likes music.*
 - *He can play the piano* (y no **He cans play the piano*).
 - No precisa *do/does* en la forma negativa e interrogativa, como el resto de los verbos.
 - *Does he like music?*
 - *Can he play the piano?* (y no **Does he can play the piano?*).
 - *He doesn't like music.*
 - *He can't play the piano* (y no **He doesn't can play the piano*).
 - Va seguido de un infinitivo.
 - *We can play tennis.*
 - *Can you cook?*



Actividades propuestas

- S14. Observe las ilustraciones. Complete las oraciones con la profesión adecuada y diga si la persona sabe (can) o no sabe (can't) realizar las siguientes actividades.

| Picture |  |  |  |  |
|----------|---|---|--|---|
| Job | 1. He is a _____ | 2. She is a _____ | 3. They are _____ | 4. She is a _____ |
| Activity | He _____ repair cars. | She _____ give injections. | They _____ fix a computer problem. | She _____ sell medicine. |

| Picture |  |  |  |  |
|----------|---|---|---|---|
| Job | 1. He is a _____ | 2. She is an _____ | 3. He is a _____ | 4. He is an _____ |
| Activity | He _____ cook food. | She _____ pay an instrument. | He _____ paint walls. | He _____ sell meat. |

- S15. Relacione cada profesional con lo que sabe hacer, como en el ejemplo.

| Jobs |
|--|
|        |

| Activities | |
|--|--|
| repair - cure - sing - drive - fly - teach - cut | English - a taxi - animals - cars - planes - songs - my hair |

- An English teacher can teach English
- 1. A singer _____
- 2. A vet _____
- 3. A pilot _____
- 4. A hairdresser _____
- 5. A mechanic _____
- 6. A taxi driver _____

S16. Complete el cuestionario y, a continuación, haga preguntas y respuestas con el verbo *can*, como en el ejemplo.

| Abilities in my family | | | |
|-------------------------|---|-----|----|
| Who? | Ability | Yes | No |
| <i>you</i> |  <i>do yoga</i> | | |
| <i>you</i> |  <i>play the violin</i> | | |
| <i>you</i> |  <i>climb a mountain</i> | | |
| <i>your grandmother</i> |  <i>use a computer</i> | | |
| <i>your father</i> |  <i>ride a motorbike</i> | | |

- Can you do yoga? Yes, I can.
- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 2. _____
- 4. _____

2.5 Profesiones: *a / an* / Ø

| Profesiones | |
|-------------|---|
| Pregunta | <p>Podemos preguntar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Con el verbo <i>do</i> (hacer). Conviene revisar la forma interrogativa del presente simple.<ul style="list-style-type: none">– <i>What do you do?</i> ⇒ ¿A qué te dedicas?– <i>What does he do?</i> ⇒ ¿A qué se dedica él?– <i>What do your parents do?</i> ⇒ ¿A qué se dedican tus padres?– <i>What does your sister do?</i> ⇒ ¿A qué se dedica tu hermana?▪ Con la palabra <i>job</i>. Conviene revisar los posesivos.<ul style="list-style-type: none">– <i>What's your job?</i> ⇒ ¿Cuál es tu trabajo?– <i>What's his job?</i> ⇒ ¿Cuál es su trabajo?– <i>What are their jobs?</i> ⇒ ¿Cuáles son sus trabajos?– <i>What is your sister's job?</i> ⇒ ¿Cuál es el trabajo de tu hermana? |
| Respuesta | <p>Podemos responder:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Diciendo nuestra profesión.<ul style="list-style-type: none">– En singular, empleamos el artículo <i>a</i> (+ palabra que comienza por consonante) / <i>an</i> (+ palabra que comienza por vocal).<ul style="list-style-type: none">– <i>I'm a doctor</i> ("doctor" empieza por consonante).– <i>She's a hairdresser</i> ("hairdresser" empieza por consonante).– <i>My aunt is an engineer</i> ("engineer" empieza por vocal).– En plural, no usamos <i>a/an</i>, simplemente escribimos la profesión en plural.<ul style="list-style-type: none">– <i>They're doctors.</i>– <i>We are teachers.</i>▪ Explicando nuestra situación con un adjetivo. Fíjese en que los adjetivos son invariables (la misma forma para singular y plural).<ul style="list-style-type: none">– <i>I'm unemployed.</i>– <i>They're unemployed.</i>– <i>We're retired.</i> |

What do you do? / What's your job?

- *I'm a teacher. / I'm an actor.*
- *They're teachers.*
- *I'm unemployed.*
- *I'm retired.*

¿En qué trabaja?

- Soy profesor. / Soy actor.
- Ellos son profesores.
- Estoy desempleado.
- Estoy jubilado.

Actividad propuesta

S17. Complete las oraciones con *a / an* o *Ø*.

- 1. She's [] architect.
- 2. You're [] engineer.
- 3. He's [] cleaner.
- 4. They're [] electricians.
- 5. We're [] civil servants.
- 6. You're [] secretaries.
- 7. I'm [] unemployed.
- 8. We're [] retired.

2.6 Las partes del cuerpo

S18. Observe el cuadro y haga preguntas y respuestas, como en el ejemplo. Emplee el verbo *have got*.

| | a) four ...  | b) ...  | c) ...  |
|--|---|---|--|
| 1. cats  | | | |
| 2. a man  | | | |

- 1. Cats.
 - a) Have cats got four legs? Yes, they have.
 - b)
 - c)
- 2. A man.
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)

S19. Complete las oraciones con el posesivo adecuado. Fíjese en que hay una pista en las palabras subrayadas.

- 1. Eva washes ____ hands every day.

- 2. Jim and Mike like music. ____ favourite singer is Lady Gaga.
- 3. We're in the library. These are ____ books.
- 4. I brush ____ teeth three times a day.
- 5. Hey you! Is this ____ car?
- 6. My dog has got a long tail but ____ legs are short.
- 7. Mandy and Steve have got 2 children. ____ son is 7 years old and ____ daughter is 3 years old.
- 8. Jessica helps ____ mother with the housework.
- 9. Brad never shaves ____ face.

2.7 Comprensión escrita: *The A Family*

The A Family

Hi! My name's Amanda, I'm 15 years old and I'm a student at Arcadia High School. Today I want to talk about my family. I haven't got a very big family, but they're very special. Guess why?

My parents are very young, they're only 35! Their names are Alice and Alfred. They are doctors, they work at Akron Hospital. They can look after people.

My mother's got a father too. His name's Andrew. My grandfather is retired and lives in the Bahamas with his new wife, Amy.

I also have got a sister. My sister's name is Annie. She's unemployed but she can do many things: she can speak five languages and play two musical instruments.

What about the rest of my family? My father's sister, my aunt Ashley, is 30 years old. She's a computer engineer in an important factory. She works very hard every day. She can fix computers.

My mother's brother is a teacher. His name's Aaron. He teaches Maths in a small school. He can solve difficult math problems very quickly!

And, finally, I want to talk about a special member of my family, my dog. Its name is Animal. My dog is very intelligent. Animal can even bring me the newspaper to my bed!

And that's all about my family!

*Guess why?: ¿Adivina por qué!

*Look after: cuidar de

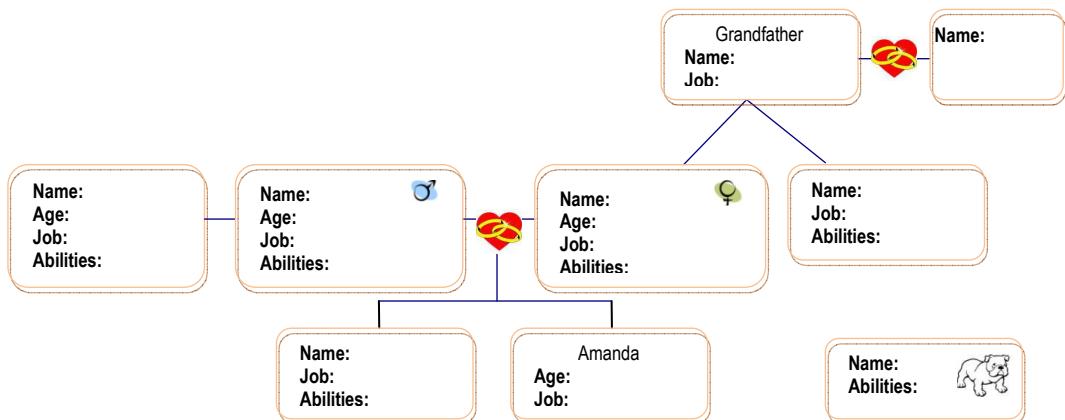
*What about...?: ¿Qué pasa con...?

*Solve: resolver

*Bring: traer

Actividad propuesta

S20. Lea el texto y complete el árbol genealógico con la información correspondiente.



2.8 Actividades de autoevaluación

S21. Complete con la forma adecuada del verbo *have got*.

- 1. [_____] (*your aunt / have got*) children? Yes, [_____]
- 2. [_____] (*my parents / not have got*) any pet.
- 3. [_____] (*we / have got*) a big family.
- 4. [_____] (*Lady Gaga / not have got*) a new CD.

S22. Transforme las oraciones como en el ejemplo. Emplee el genitivo sajón.

- *Paul has got a cousin.* ⇒ He/she is Peter's cousin.
- *My mother's got a computer* ⇒ It is my mother's computer.
- *Peter's got two children* ⇒ They are Peter's children.
- 1. *Molly's got a daughter.* _____
- 2. *My sister has got five uncles.* _____
- 3. *Sean has got a son.* _____
- 4. *My parents have got a pet.* _____

S23. Complete las oraciones con el adjetivo posesivo adecuado.

- 1. *Jenny and Bob have got two pets:* [____] dog is called Gin and [____] cat is called Vodka.
- 2. *We love the cinema.* [____] favourite movie is Black Swan.
- 3. *Cristiano Ronaldo loves girls.* [____] girlfriend, Irina Sheik, is very pretty.
- 4. *Michelle Obama plays with* [____] children every day.
- 5. *I've got a turtle.* [____] name is Donatello.

S24. Escriba cuatro oraciones hablando de sus habilidades. Diga lo que sabe hacer (emplee *can*) y lo que no sabe hacer (emplee *can't*).

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____

S25. Corrija los errores.

- 1. My sister's an unemployed.
- 2. They're a hairdressers.
- 3. My niece is got a nice boyfriend.
- 4. Have you a new flat? Yes, I've.
- 5. Has she many grandchildren? No, she hasn't got.
- 6. Your are an engineer.
- 7. My brother's got a girlfriend. His name is Emma.
- 8. Lady Gaga's got a new album. Her name is "*Born This Way*".
- 9. She cans read the newspaper without glasses.
- 10. You can speak Chinese?

2.9 Vocabulario básico de la unidad

Las profesiones

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Actor ♂ / actress ♀ | actor / actriz |
| Architect | arquitecto |
| Baker | panadero |
| Barman | camarero de barra |
| Builder | albañil |
| Butcher | carnicero |
| Carpenter | carpintero |
| Chef | chef |
| Civil servant | funcionario |
| Cleaner | limpiador |
| Computer programmer | programador informático |
| Cook | cocinero |
| Dentist | dentista |
| Doctor | doctor, médico |
| (Taxi, bus) driver | taxista, conductor de (autobuses...) |
| Electrician | electricista |

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Engineer | ingeniero |
| Fire-fighter | bombero |
| Hairdresser | peluquero |
| Journalist | periodista |
| Lawyer | abogado |
| Mechanic | mecánico |
| Nurse | enfermero |
| Painter | pintor |
| Pilot | piloto |
| Police officer | policía |
| Secretary | secretario |
| Shop assistant | dependiente |
| Teacher | maestro |
| Vet | veterinario |
| Waiter ♂ / waitress ♀ | camarero/a |
| Writer | escritor |

Los miembros de la familia

| | |
|-----------|------------------------|
| Parents | padres (madre y padre) |
| Mother | madre |
| Father | padre |
| Children | hijos/as |
| Daughter | hija |
| Son | hijo |
| Sister | hermana |
| Brother | hermano |
| Husband | hombre |
| Wife | mujer |
| Relatives | parientes, familiares |

| | |
|---------------|-----------|
| Grandparents | abuelos |
| Grandmother | abuela |
| Grandfather | abuelo |
| Grandchildren | nietos/as |
| Granddaughter | nieta |
| Grandson | nieto |
| Aunt | tía |
| Uncle | tío |
| Niece | sobrina |
| Nephew | sobrino |
| Cousin | primo |

Las partes del cuerpo

| THE HEAD – LA CABEZA | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|--|------------------|
| English | Castellano | English | Castellano |
| ■ Cheek | mejilla | ■ Ear | oreja |
| ■ Eye | ojo | ■ Face | cara |
| ■ Forehead | frente | ■ Hair | pelo |
| ■ Lips | labios | ■ Mouth | boca |
| ■ Nose | nariz | ■ Tooth (singular) ■ Teeth (plural) | diente / dientes |
| THE BODY – EL CORPO | | | |
| English | Castellano | English | Castellano |
| ■ Ankle | tobillo | ■ Arm | brazo |
| ■ Back | espalda | ■ Bottom / buttocks | culo, nalgas |
| ■ Chest | pecho | ■ Elbow | codo |
| ■ Finger | dedo de la mano | ■ Foot (singular) ■ Feet (plural) | pie/ pies |
| ■ Hand | mano | ■ Knee | rodilla |
| ■ Leg | pierna | ■ Neck | cuello |
| ■ Shoulder | hombro | ■ Stomach | vientre |
| ■ Thumb | dedo pulgar | ■ Toe | dedo del pie |
| ■ Wrist | muñeca | | |

3. Soluciones de las actividades

S1.

- 1. *has got.*
- 2. *have got.*
- 3. *have got.*
- 4. *has got.*
- 5. *have got.*

S2.

- 1. *We've got.*
- 2. *Sarah's got.*
- 3. *My dog's got.*
- 4. *You've got.*

S3.

- 1. *haven't got.*
- 2. *Dos respuestas posibles: have got / haven't got .*
- 3. *has got.*
- 4. *have got.*
- 5. *Dos respuestas posibles: have got / haven't got .*
- 6. *hasn't got.*

S4.

- 1. *Has Paris Hilton got six children? No, she hasn't.*
- 2. *Has Paris Hilton got two hundred hotels? Yes, she has.*
- 3. *Have Brad and Angelina got a computer? No, they haven't.*
- 4. *Have Brad and Angelina got six children? Yes, they have.*
- 5. *Have you got a computer? Yes, I have / No, I haven't .*

S5.

- 1. *My uncle hasn't got.*
- 2. *Have you got...? No, I haven't.*
- 3. *We have (we've) got... we haven't got.*
- 4. *My aunt Liz has got.*

S6.

- 1d - 2b - 3c - 4a - 5e

S7.

- 1. *La tía de Peter.*
- 2. *El padre de mi madre.*
- 3. *La madre de mi padre.*
- 4. *Los ordenadores de las chicas.*

S8.

- 1. *True.*
- 2. *False: My sister's daughter is my niece.*
- 3. *False: My grandmother's son is my father / my uncle.*
- 4. *True.*
- 5. *True.*

S9.

- 3. *Harry is Charles and Diana's son.*
- 4. *Sophie is Edward's wife.*
- 5. *Andrew is William and Harry's uncle.*
- 6. *Anne is William and Harry's aunt.*
- 7. *William is Andrew's / Anne's / Edward's / Sophie's nephew.*
- 8. *Elizabeth is William and Harry's grandmother.*
- 9. *Charles and Diana are William and Harry's parents.*

S10.

- 1. *It is the police officer's gun.*
- 2. *They're the hairdresser's scissors.*
- 3. *It's the actor's film.*
- 4. *It's the waiter's tray.*
- 5. *It's the cook's pan.*
- 6. *It's the mechanic's car.*
- 7. *It's the doctor's gown.*

S11.

- 1. *Jenny's grandfather* (genitivo sajón - el abuelo de Jenny) - *her grandmother's (is)*.
- 2. *My mother's got (has got)* - *Her niece's name* (genitivo sajón - el nombre de su sobrina) - *name's (is)* - *she's (is)*.
- 3. *John's (is)* - *he's got (has got)*.

S12.

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----|----------------------------|-------|
| ■ We | our | ■ My relatives | their |
| ■ My father | his | ■ It | its |
| ■ New York | its | ■ Your uncle and your aunt | their |
| ■ She | her | ■ They | their |
| ■ My sister's car | its | ■ You | your |

S13.

- 1. *her.*
- 2. *their.*
- 3. *our.*
- 4. *my.*
- 5. *your.*
- 6. *its.*
- 7. *their - their.*
- 8. *her.*
- 9. *his.*

S14.

- 1. *He is a firefighter. He can't repair cars.*
- 2. *She is a nurse. She can give injections.*
- 3. *They are carpenters. They can't fix a computer problem.*
- 4. *She is a chemist. She can sell medicine.*
- 5. *He is a cook. He can cook food.*
- 6. *She is an architect. She can't play an instrument.*
- 7. *He is a painter. He can paint walls.*
- 8. *He is an electrician. He can't sell meat.*

S15.

- 1. A singer can sing songs.
- 2. A vet can cure animals.
- 3. A pilot can fly planes.
- 4. A hairdresser can cut my hair.
- 5. A mechanic can repair cars.
- 6. A taxi driver can drive a taxi.

S16.

- 1. Can you play the violin? Yes, I can. / No, I can't.
- 2. Can you climb a mountain? Yes, I can. / No, I can't.
- 3. Can your grandmother use a computer? Yes, she can. / No, she can't.
- 4. Can your father ride a motorbike? Yes, he can. / No, he can't.

S17.

- 1. an
- 2. an
- 3. a
- 4. Ø
- 5. Ø
- 6. Ø
- 7. Ø
- 8. Ø

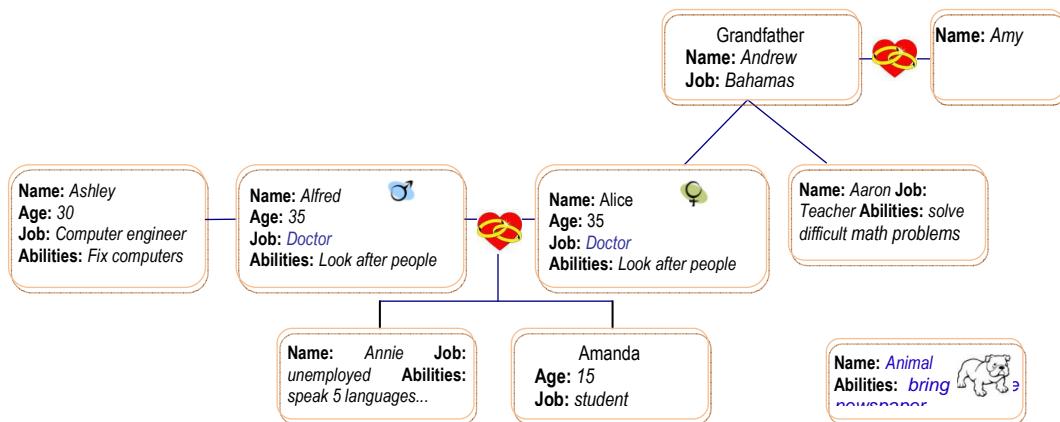
S18.

- 1. Cats.
 - a) Have cats got four legs? Yes, they have.
 - b) Have cats got elbows? No, they haven't.
 - c) Have cats got teeth? Yes, they have.
- 2. A man.
 - a) Has a man got four legs? No, he hasn't.
 - b) Has a man got elbows? Yes, he has.
 - c) Has a man got teeth? Yes, he has.

S19

- 1. her.
- 2. their.
- 3. our.
- 4. my.
- 5. your.
- 6. its.
- 7. their - their.
- 8. her.
- 9. his.

S20



S21

- 1. Has your aunt got...? Yes, she has.
- 2. My parents haven't got...
- 3. We have (we've) got...
- 4. Lady Gaga hasn't got a new CD.

S22

- 1. She is Molly's daughter.
- 2. They are my sister's uncles.
- 3. He is Sean's son.
- 4. It's my parents' pet.

S23

- 1. their - their.
- 2. our.
- 3. his.
- 4. her.
- 5. its.

S24

Respuesta libre.

- Para decir lo que usted sabe hacer, debe escribir *I can* seguido de un infinitivo.
Por ejemplo: *I can play the piano*.
- Para decir lo que no sabe hacer, debe escribir *I can't* seguido de un infinitivo.
Por ejemplo: *I can't speak Chinese*.

S25

- 1. *My sister's unemployed* (*unemployed* es un adjetivo y no ponemos artículo).

- 2. *They're hairdressers* (no usamos *a/an* con los nombres en plural).
- 3. *My niece has got a nice boyfriend.*
- 4. *Have you got a new flat? Yes, I have* (en la respuesta corta afirmativa no usamos formas contraídas).
- 5. *Has she got many grandchildren? No, she hasn't* (en la pregunta falta el *got* y en la respuesta corta no lo ponemos).
- 6. *You are an engineer* (*your* es un posesivo).
- 7. *My brother's got a girlfriend. Her name is Emma* ("su" de ella).
- 8. *Lady Gaga's got a new album. Its name is "Born This Way"* ("su" de una cosa).
- 9. *She can read the newspaper without glasses* (*can* es invariable, no añade *s* en la 3^a persona del singular).
- 10. *Can you speak Chinese?* (en las preguntas invertimos el orden del sujeto y *can*).