

FINES 2- CENS 210

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AREA CURRICULAR INGLES

“LET´S GO WITH ENGLISH”

GUIA N° 3

GRAMMAR: VERB “HAVE GOT”: TENER

Este verbo significa tener y tiene dos formas según el sujeto : “have got y has got “.

VERBO HAVE GOT FORMA AFIRMATIVA

FULL FORM (FORMA COMPLETA) FORM(FORMA ABREVIADA)	SHORT/ABBREVIATED
I have got a bicycle	I´ve got a bicycle
You have got a radio	You´ve got a radio
He has got a a TV set	He´s got a TV set
She has got a dog	She´s got a dog
It has got four legs	It´s got four legs
We have got a big family	We´ve got a big family
You have got a new dress	You´ve got a new dress
They have got a small house	They´ve got a small house

VERBO HAVE GOT FORMA NEGATIVA

FULL FORM(FORMA COMPLETA) FORM(FORMA ABREVIADA)	SHORT/ABBREVIATED
I have not got a bicycle	I haven´t got a bicycle
You have not got a radio	You haven´t got a radio
He has not got a TV set	He hasn´t got a TV set

She has not got a dog	She hasn't got a dog
It has not got four legs	It hasn't got four legs
We have not got a big family	We haven't got a big family
You have not got a new dress	You haven't got a new dress
They have not got a small house	They haven't got a small house

VERBO HAVE GOT FORMA INTERROGATIVA Y RESPUESTAS CORTAS

INTERROGATIVE FORM

SHORT ANSWERS

Have you got a bicycle?	Yes, I have. / No, I haven't
Have you got a radio?	Yes, you have. / No, you
haven't	
Has he got a TV set?	Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't
Has she got a dog?	Yes, she has. / No, she
hasn't	
Has it got four legs?	Yes, it has./ No, it hasn't
Have we got a big family?	Yes, we have. / No, we
haven't	
Have you got a new dress?	Yes, you have./ No, you
haven't	
Have they got a small family?	Yes, they have./ No, they
haven't	

1) Choose the correct alternative:Elegir la alternativa correcta:

a-I **have got/has got**a TV

b-My mother and father **have got/has got** a new car

c-John and Sally **haven't got / hasn't got** new mobile phones

- d- July **haven't got/hasn't got** a calculator
- e-My best friend **have got/has got** dark eyes
- f- The students **has got/ haven't got** books

VERB: **"CAN"** : Significa "poder". Se refiere a las habilidades: poder nadar, poder hablar ingles, poder escalar, poder cocinar,etc

FORMA AFIRMATIVA	FORMA NEGATIVA
I can swim	I can't swim
You can swim	You can't swim
He can swim	He can't swim
She can swim	She can't swim
It can swim	It can't swim
We can swim	We can't swim
They can swim	They can't swim

2) Read the form and write sentences about Nicola. Leer y escribir oraciones acerca de Nicola

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| + Afirmativa | - Negativa |
| What can you do? Que puedes hacer? | |
| Nicola Schiffo | |
| Walk + | |
| Run – | |
| Dance + | |
| Speak English – | |
| Ride a bicycle - | |

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE: PRESENTE SIMPLE

Usamos el presente simple para describir hechos en general, rutinas o hábitos y cosas que son siempre verdaderas. Esta vez nos vamos a enfocar en usar el presente simple para expresar rutinas. Ejemplos :

Harry often arrives late . Harry frecuentemente llega tarde

I usually get up at 7.30. Yo usualmente me levanto a las 7.30

I walk to school every day. Yo camino a la escuela todos los días

. En estas oraciones se usan adverbios de frecuencia :

-Always : Siempre. Ej. Tim always wears jeans. Tim siempre usa jeans.

-Usually:Usualmente. Ej.I usually go to bed at 9.30. Yo usualmente voy a la cama a las 9.30

-Often:Frecuentemente.Ej.Sue often goes to the cinema. Sue frecuentemente va al cine.

-Sometimes: A veces. Ej.Sam sometimes walks to school. Sam a veces camina a la escuela.

-Never: Nunca. Ej. It never rains here in August. Nunca llueve aquí en Agosto.

El adverbio de frecuencia siempre va entre el sujeto y el verbo.

SIMPLE PRESENT : AFFIRMATIVE FORM : PRESENTE SIMPLE FORMA AFIRMATIVA

El verbo “play” significa jugar y/o tocar un instrumento

El verbo “go” significa ir.

I play

I go

You play

You go

He plays

He goes

She plays

She goes

It plays

It goes

We play

We go

You play

You go

They play

They go

Como se puede ver en las oraciones con dos verbos diferentes: play-go la conjugación es diferente para **He** (El)- **She** (Ella)- **IT**(Esto-Esta). En estos casos al verbo se le agrega : “**s**” o “**es**”. De acuerdo con esto resolver el siguiente ejercicio

3) CHOOSE THE CORRECT ALTERNATIVE: ELEGIR LA ALTERNATIVA CORRECTA :

a- They **play/plays** basketball in PE classes

b-She **go/goes** to tennis lessons

c-My friend **do/does** his homework every day

d-We **have/has** French on Tuesday

e- Jim and Kate **study/studies** three languages

SIMPLE PRESENT : NEGATIVE FORM: PRESENTE SIMPLE FORMA NEGATIVA

Para negar en presente simple se necesita un auxiliar :

DO: Se usa cuando el sujeto es I-You – We-They. O cuando el sujeto de la oracion se puede reemplazar por estos pronombres.

DOES: Se usa cuando el sujeto es He-She-It. O cuando el sujeto de la oración se puede reemplazar por estos pronombres.

ADEMAS CUANDO SE USA EL AUXILIAR LA “S” O “ES” DEL VERBO DESAPARECE. ES DECIR QUE EL VERBO VUELVE A INFINITIVO

FULL FORM(FORMA COMPLETA)
FORM(FORMA ABREVIADA)

ABBREVIATED

I do not walk

I don't walk

You do not walk

You don't walk

She does not walk

She doesn't walk

He does not walk

He doesn't walk

It does not walk

It doesn't walk

We do not walk

We don't walk

You do not walk

You don't walk

They do not walk

They don't walk

4) COMPLETE THE TEXT USING USING THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERB: COMPLETAR EL TEXTO USANDO LA FORMA CORRECTA DEL VERBO:

Esther.....(not go) to school by bus, she.....(go) by car with her friend Rachel. Esther and Rachel.....(not start) school at 9 o'clock, they.....(start) at half past eight. Esther.....(not study) maths or science. She.....(speak) English at school but she.....(not speak) French. Why? Because Esther is an English teacher.

PRESENT SIMPLE : INTERROGATIVE FORM. PRESENTE SIMPLE FORMA INTERROGATIVA

Para interrogar en presente simple se usan los auxiliares **do/does** al igual que para negar. La estructura es :

AUXILIAR + SUJETO+ VERBO(en infinitivo sin "s"/"es")+ resto de la oración

DOES ANA PLAY BASKETBALL?

ESTAS PREGUNTAS REQUIEREN RESPUESTA CORTA QUE COMIENZA CON YES/NO MAS EL SUJETO A QUIEN SE REFIERE LA PREGUNTA MAS EL AUXILIAR CORRESPONDIENTE.

DOES ANA PLAY BAKETBALL? YES, SHE DOES/NO, SHE DOESN'T.

5) READ THE TEXT AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS: LEER EL TEXTO Y RESPONDER LAS PREGUNTAS.

My name is George Sunny. I'm twenty one. I live with my family in a flat in San Francisco. I study Psychology. I speak English and Spanish. I like Chinese and Italian food. I don't drink coffee or milk but I love Chinese tea. I don't smoke and I don't have a car. In the evenings, I watch or films. On Saturdays, I go to discos and on Sundays I play basketball or table tennis.

a- Does he live in a flat?

b- Does he work?

c- Does he speak English?

d- Does he drink milk?

e- Does he study Psychology?

f- Does he study on Saturdays?

VERBS TO EXPRESS ROUTINE: VERBOS PARA EXPRESAR RUTINA

- GET UP : LEVANTARSE
- BRUSH YOUR TEETH: CEPILLAR LOS DIENTES
- HAVE BREAKFAST: DESAYUNAR
- GO TO WORK: IR A TRABAJAR
- STUDY: ESTUDIAR
- CLEAN THE HOUSE: LIMPIAR LA CASA
- COOK: COCINAR
- WASH THE DISHES: LAVAR LOS PLATOS
- WASH THE CAR: LAVAR EL AUTO
- GO TO THE GYM: IR AL GIMNASIO
- PLAY FOOTBALL: JUGAR AL FOOTBALL
- WATCH TV: VER TELEVISION
- DO HOMEWORK: HACER LOS DEBERES
- GO TO SLEEP: IR A DORMIR

6) WRITE YOUR DAILY ROUTINE. USE ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY. USE THE VERBS IN THE LIST AND THE VOCABULARY KNOWN.