

ESCUELA: CENS Pbro. Mariano Iannelli

DOCENTES RESPONSABLES: Liquitay Rosana & Castillo Teresa

AÑO: 2° DIV. 1ra, 2da y 3ra.

TURNO: Noche

ÁREA CURRICULAR: Inglés

TITULO DE LA PROPUESTA: "POSSESSION"

CONTENIDOS SELECCIONADOS:

- Review of contents.
- Grammar: Verb "have got"

PROPUESTA PEDAGÓGICA N° 8

DESARROLLO DE ACTIVIDADES

1) Match (unir)

Vocabulary Practice

Match the cardinal numbers to the ordinal numbers.

Cardinal	Ordinal
1 h ten	a eighteenth (18th)
2 thirty	b sixth (6th)
3 fourteen	c twenty-sixth (26th)
4 two	d eleventh (11th)
5 twenty-six	e thirtieth (30th)
6 twelve	f twenty-third (23rd)
7 six	g fourteenth (14th)
8 twenty-three	h tenth (10th)
9 eighteen	i second (2nd)
10 eleven	j twelfth (12th)

2) Grammar Practice

1. Completar con los pronombres personales.
2. Poner las palabras en el orden correcto.
3. Completar los espacios en blanco con: am, is, are.

4. Completar los espacios en blanco con el verbo to be (afirmativa, negativo e interrogativo)

Grammar Practice
Personal pronouns

1 Fill in the correct personal pronoun.

1 A: Is this your mum?
B: Yes, *she* is.

2 A: Where is Fiona from?
B: _____ is from Italy.

3 A: How old is Jason?
B: _____ is seventeen years old.

4 A: Where are you and your sister from?
B: _____ are from Russia.

5 A: Are Shanika and Tanjila from the USA?
B: Yes, _____ are.

2 Put the words in the correct order.

1 Italy/is/she/from
She is from Italy.

2 he/old/how/is?

3 name/what's/your?

4 favourite/is/what/her/colour?

5 years/old/I/thirty/am

6 your/when/birthday/is?

7 she/not/Mexican/is

3 Fill in the blanks with am, is, or are.

K: Excuse me. 1) _____ you Jessica Hayes?
J: Yes, I 2) _____. Who 3) _____ you?
K: I 4) _____ Ken Brown, Jamie's father.
J: Nice to meet you, Mr Brown.
K: Nice to meet you, too. Where 5) _____ Jamie? 6) _____ he here?
J: Yes, he 7) _____. He 8) _____ over there.

4 Fill in the blanks with *are, is, 's, 're, 'm, aren't,* or *isn't*, as in the example.

1 A: Is your name Alan?
B: No, it _____. It _____ John.

2 A: _____ you a student?
B: No, I _____ not. I _____ a teacher.

3 A: How old _____ your brothers?
B: Brian _____ fifteen years old and Peter _____ fourteen.

4 A: Who _____ your favourite singer?
B: It _____ Ricky Martin. He _____ from Puerto Rico.

5 A: _____ they pilots?
B: No, they _____. They _____ teachers.

6 A: Where _____ the Pyramids?
B: They _____ in Egypt.

7 A: _____ the Statue of Liberty in the UK?
B: No, it _____. It _____ in the USA.

8 A: _____ Sydney the capital city of Australia?
B: No, it _____. It _____ Canberra.

3) GRAMMAR: VERB “HAVE GOT”

- El verbo “**have got**” se traduce como “**tener**”. Sirve para expresar posesión.
- ¿Cómo se forma? Observa el siguiente cuadro:

TO HAVE GOT				Verbo Tener
Affirmative +		Negative -		Interrogative ?
I have got	I've got	I have not got	I haven't got	Have I got...?
You have got	You've got	You have not got	You haven't got	Have you got ...? Yes, I have No, I haven't
He has got	He's got	He has not got	He hasn't got	Has he got...?
She has got	She's got	She has not got	She hasn't got	Has she got...?
It has got	It's got	It has not got	It hasn't got	Has it got...?
We have got	We've got	We have not got	We haven't got	Have we got...?
You have got	You've got	You have not got	You haven't got	Have you got...?
They have got	They've got	They have not got	They haven't got	Have they got...?

- 4) Nos enfocamos solamente en las oraciones afirmativas, tanto en su forma completa como abreviada:

SUBJECT	HAVE/HAS GOT	SHORT FORM
I	have got	I've got
You	have got	You've got
He	has got	He's got
She	has got	She's got
It	has got	It's got
We	have got	We've got
You	have got	You've got
They	have got	They've got

- 5) Complete using “have got” or “has got”:

- Ia sister.
- We a big family.
- He a pet.
- It big eyes.
- She a pretty grandmother.

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