

C. ECHEVARRIA J. MERINO

TV ESCOLAR

INGLES
PRIMERO



mainata

MINISTERIO DE EDUCACION Y CIENCIA
Dirección General de Enseñanza Primaria

MINISTERIO DE EDUCACION Y CIENCIA

MINISTERIO DE EDUCACION Y CIENCIA
Direccion General de Enseñanza Primaria
Madrid-España, 1967

INGLES

PRIMER CURSO

Impreso en España
Printed in Spain

Depósito legal: 13.130-1967



PARANINCO
MINISTERIO DE EDUCACION Y CIENCIA
MAGALLANES, 21 - MADRID - (19)

BIBLIOMEC
079292

R.14830

© MINISTERIO DE EDUCACION Y CIENCIA
Dirección General de Enseñanza Primaria
Madrid-España, 1969

INGLES
PRIMER CURSO

Impreso en España
Printed in Spain

Depósito legal: 19.120-1969

PARANINFO

MAGALLANES, 21 - MADRID - (15)

HEROES, S. A.—TORRELARA, 8 (POLIGONO SANTAMARCA).—MADRID-16

18058-1

CARMEN ECHEVARRIA Y JOSE MERINO

TV ESCOLAR INGLES-1.º

BIBLIOMEC



079292



MINISTERIO DE EDUCACION Y CIENCIA
Dirección General de Enseñanza Primaria

R.148.930

TV ESCOLAR INGLÉS I

PROLOGO

El fin principal de este libro es ayudar a la mejor comprensión de las clases de inglés televisadas y completarlas con ejercicios y explicaciones adicionales. Este libro se puede utilizar también como el único medio de que se puede valer el profesor para la enseñanza del inglés.

Cada unidad está dividida en varios apartados que tienen distinta finalidad. En primer lugar se encuentran las ORACIONES BÁSICAS; es decir, aquellas oraciones que sirven de modelo para otras muchas. Así, This is a pencil, por ejemplo, es el mismo tipo de oración que This is a book, This is a girl, etc. Los alumnos deberán memorizar estas oraciones básicas, que son las mismas que se presentan en la clase de inglés televisada.

El objetivo de los EJERCICIOS DE SUSTITUCIÓN es que los alumnos aprendan a utilizar las oraciones básicas en distintos contextos. Cada uno de estos ejercicios tiene como modelo la correspondiente oración. Los alumnos podrán repetirlos a coro, en primer lugar, e individualmente, a continuación. Además, con estos ejercicios se refuerza el aprendizaje de las estructuras ya conocidas y se comprueba si los alumnos las han asimilado. En su mayoría, los ejercicios son los mismos que aparecen en la clase de inglés televisada, aunque también se incluyen algunos que no aparecen en dicha clase, pero que están basados en ella.

Por último, las NARRACIONES y las CONVERSACIONES tienen el mismo argumento que las historias televisadas para que los alumnos vean escrito lo que han oído en forma de diálogo. Sería conveniente que el profesor leyera primero estas historias y que luego las repitieran los alumnos, realizando después, a ser posible, alguna pequeña dramatización.

Los alumnos deben ver, en primer lugar, la clase televisada y estudiar después la lección correspondiente en el libro, pues es un principio fundamental de la metodología de los idiomas modernos que la palabra hablada debe preceder siempre a la escrita.

UNIDAD I

ORACIONES BASICAS



Mary is in England.

This is England.



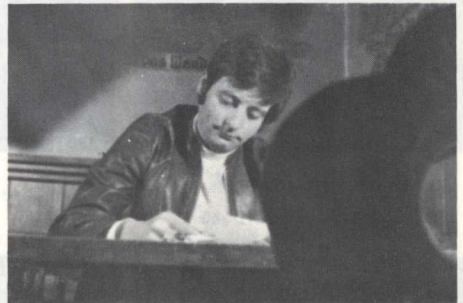
Mary is English.



Is this Monique?
Yes, this is Monique.



Is this Pepe?
No, this is not Pepe.
This is Marco.



Is Hans in Germany?
Yes, Hans is in Germany.

Is Pepe in Germany?
No, Pepe is not in Germany.
Pepe is in Spain.



EJERCICIOS DE SUSTITUCION

ASEVERACIONES

1.

This is England.	Mary is in England.	Mary is English.
Spain.	Pepe Spain	Pepe Spanish.
France.	Monique France.	Monique French.
Germany.	Hans Germany.	Hans German.
Italy.	Marco Italy.	Marco Italian.

PREGUNTAS

2.

Is this Monique?
Mary?
Hans?
Pepe?
Marco?

RESPUESTAS

Afirmativas

3.

Yes, this is Monique.
Mary.
Hans.
Pepe.
Marco.

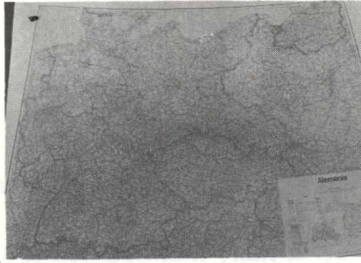
Negativas

4.

No, this { is not } Monique.
 { isn't } Mary.
 Hans.
 Pepe.
 Marco.

EJERCICIOS

a) Díganse las palabras apropiadas que faltan en los espacios en blanco.



1. This is 2. This is 3. This



4. This 5. 6. Pepe is Spain



7. Monique is 8. Mary 9. Is Monique in France?
Yes, Monique is



10. Is Pepe in England?
No, Pepe is
.....

11. Is Marco in Italy?
Yes, Marco
.....

12. Is Mary in Spain?
No, Mary
.....

b) Contéstese a estas preguntas en inglés:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Is Monique in France? | Yes, Monique is in France. |
| 2. Is Pepe in England? | No, Pepe is not in England. |
| 3. Is Marco in Italy? | Yes, |
| 4. Is Pepe in Germany? | No, |
| 5. Is Hans German? | |
| 6. Is Monique English? | |
| 7. Is Mary English? | |
| 8. Is Pepe in France? | |
| 9. Is Monique French? | |
| 10. Is Marco German? | |

c) Elijase la palabra correcta:



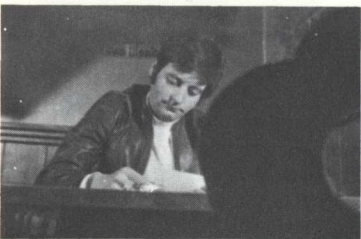
1. *Pepe is French.*
Italian.
German.
Spanish.



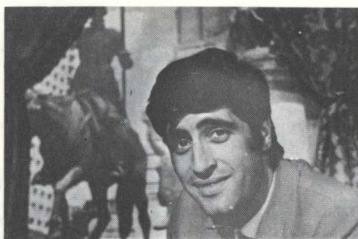
2. *Marco is Spanish.*
French.
Italian.
German



3. *Monique is Italian.*
German.
Spanish.
French.



4. *Hans is in Italy.*
Germany.
Spain.
France.



5. *Pepe is in Germany.*
France.
England.
Spain.



6. *Mary is in Italy.*
Spain.
England.
Germany.

d) Mirando las fotos del ejercicio c), háganse preguntas y contéstese *yes* o *no*; por ejemplo: *Is Pepe French?*—*No, Pepe is not French.*

e) Señalando a otros alumnos de la clase dígase:

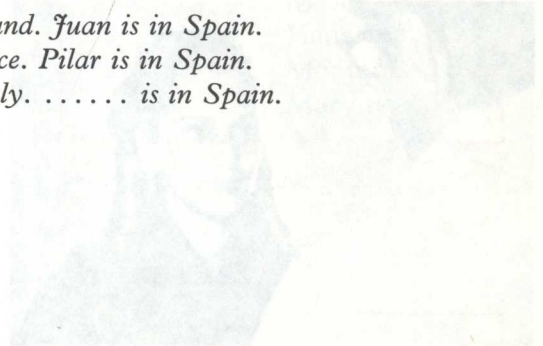
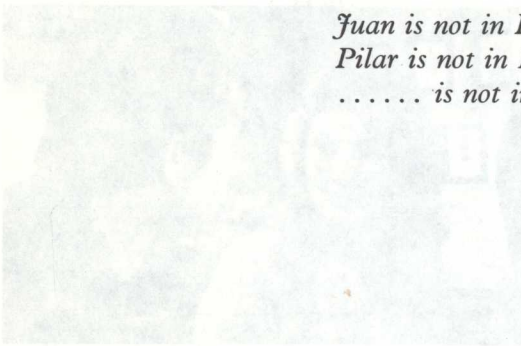
This is Juan.
This is Pilar.
This is

f) Señalando a otros alumnos de la clase dígase:

Juan is not German. Juan is Spanish.
Pilar is not English. Pilar is Spanish.
..... is not French is Spanish.

g) Señalando a otros alumnos de la clase dígase:

Juan is not in England. Juan is in Spain.
Pilar is not in France. Pilar is in Spain.
..... is not in Italy. is in Spain.



UNIDAD 2

ORACIONES BASICAS



This is Hans and that is Pepe.



Is that Pepe?
Yes, that is Pepe.



I am Mary and you are Pepe.



Yes, I am Marco.



He is Pepe.



She is Monique.

EJERCICIOS DE SUSTITUCION

AFIRMACIONES

1.

This is Hans and that is Pepe.
Mary Marco.
Monique Hans.
Pepe Mary.
Marco Monique.

2.

I am Mary.
Hans.
Monique.
Pepe.
Marco.

3.

You are Pepe.
Marco.
Hans.
Monique
Mary.

4.

He is Hans.
Pepe.
Marco.

5.

She is Mary.
Monique.

PREGUNTAS

6.

Is that Hans?
Monique?
Pepe?
Marco?

RESPUESTAS

7.

Yes, that is Hans.
Monique.
Pepe.
Marco.

EJERCICIOS

a) Rellénense los espacios en blanco con el pronombre personal correspondiente:



1. am Mary.



2. is Monique.



3. are Pepe.



4. That is Pepe.
..... is Spanish.



5. am Hans.
..... am German.



6. That is Mary.
..... is English.

b) Rellénense los espacios en blanco con: *am, is, are* :



7. That Mary.
She in England.



8. I Mary and
you Marco.
Yes, I Marco.



9. That Pepe.
He Spanish.

- c) Cada alumno dirá, señalando a su compañero: I am (*nombre*). You are (*nombre*).
- d) Luego dirá, señalando a un compañero que esté cerca y a otro que esté lejos: This is (*nombre*) and that is (*nombre*).
- e) Señalando a un alumno y luego a una alumna dirá: He is (*nombre*). She is (*nombre*).

UNIDAD 3

ORACIONES BASICAS



I am Mary.



You are Marco.



He is Pepe.



She is Monique.



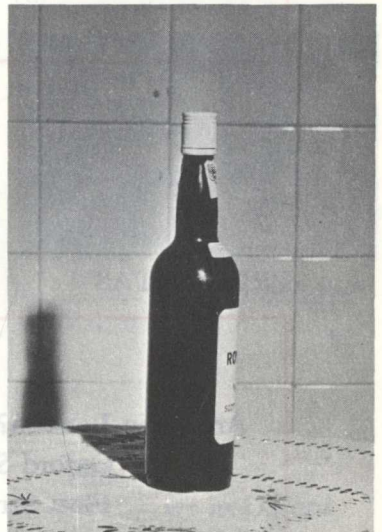
Is this beer?
Yes, it is beer.



We are in England.



Are we in a pub?
Yes, we are.



This is a bottle of wine.



This is a glass of whisky.



EJERCICIOS DE SUSTITUCION

AFIRMACIONES

1.

I am Mary.
Pepe.
Monique.
Marco.
Hans.

I am English.
Spanish.
French.
Italian.
German.

2.

I am _____ in England.
You are _____
He is _____
She is _____
We are _____

3.

This is beer.
wine.
whisky.
This is a pub.
bottle of beer.
bottle of wine.

PREGUNTAS

4.

Are we in London?
Oxford Street?
Fleet Street?
Piccadilly?
Bond Street?

RESPUESTA AFIRMATIVA

5.

Yes, we are.

RESPUESTA NEGATIVA

6.

No, we are in Regent Street.
Buckingham Palace.
Sloane Street.

EJERCICIOS

a) Rellénense los espacios en blanco con la palabra correcta:



1. This a bottle
wine.



2. He Pepe.
He Spanish.



3. is Monique.
..... is French.



4. We in England
at last.



5. you Marco?
Yes, I



6. this beer?
Yes, it

b) Elijase la forma verbal correcta: *am, are, is*, para cada oración:

1. I $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{are} \\ \text{am} \\ \text{is} \end{array} \right\}$ in London.

3. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Am} \\ \text{Are} \\ \text{Is} \end{array} \right\}$ we in Oxford.
Street?

2. We $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{am} \\ \text{are} \\ \text{is} \end{array} \right\}$ in a pub.

4. You $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{is} \\ \text{am} \\ \text{are} \end{array} \right\}$ Italian.

5. He $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{am} \\ \text{is} \\ \text{are} \end{array} \right\}$ in England.

9. Is this beer? Yes it $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{is.} \\ \text{are.} \\ \text{am.} \end{array} \right\}$

6. I $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{am} \\ \text{are} \\ \text{is} \end{array} \right\}$ Pepe.

10. Mary $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{are} \\ \text{is} \\ \text{am} \end{array} \right\}$ not French.

7. Pepe $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{am} \\ \text{is} \\ \text{are} \end{array} \right\}$ Spanish.

11. She $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{am} \\ \text{are} \\ \text{is} \end{array} \right\}$ English.

8. This $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{is} \\ \text{are} \\ \text{am} \end{array} \right\}$ a bottle of wine.

12. It $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{are} \\ \text{is} \\ \text{am} \end{array} \right\}$ beer.

- c) Cada alumno dirá, señalándose a sí mismo y luego a su compañero, la nacionalidad de cada uno:

Ejemplo: *I am Spanish. You are*

- d) Cada alumno dirá su nacionalidad y la de uno de los personajes de la película: *Hans, Mary, Monique, Pepe, Marco.*

Ejemplo: *I am Spanish. Hans is German, etc.*

- e) Un alumno preguntará si están en diversos sitios y otro contestará afirmativa o negativamente:

Ejemplo: Are we in London?

No, we are in Spain.

Are we in Spain?

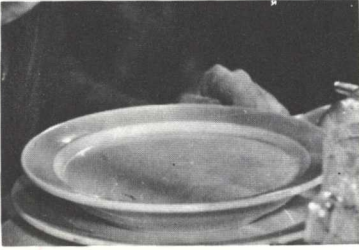
Yes, we are.

Are we in Oxford Street?, etc.

No, we are in Street, etc.

UNIDAD 4

ORACIONES BASICAS



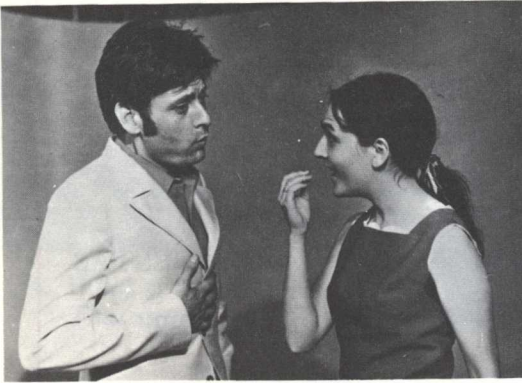
— What is this?
— This is soup.



— What is that?
— That is fish.



— Is that wine?
— Yes, it is.



— Are you hungry?
— Yes, I am.



— Is Monique tired?
— Yes, she is.



— Here is a chair.



— Pass me the bread, please.
— Here you are.

EJERCICIOS DE SUSTITUCION

1.

PREGUNTAS

What is this?
that?

RESPUESTAS

This } is soup.
That } fish.
meat.
wine.
bread.

2.

PREGUNTAS

Is that wine?
salt?
water?
fish?
meat?

RESPUESTA

Yes, it is.

3.

AFIRMACIONES

I am tired.
You are
He is
She is
Monique is

4.

PREGUNTAS

Are you tired?
thirsty?
hungry?

Is Mary tired?

hungry?

RESPUESTAS

Yes, I am.

Yes, she is.

5.

PETICIONES

Pass me the bread, please.
water,
salt,
wine,
beer,

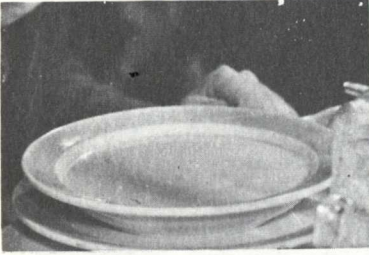
6.

CONTESTACIONES

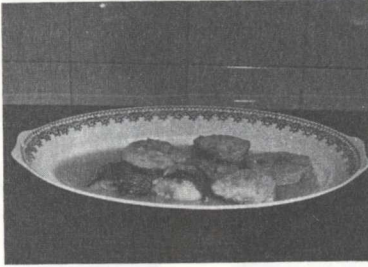
Here is the bread.
water.
salt.
wine.
beer.

EJERCICIOS

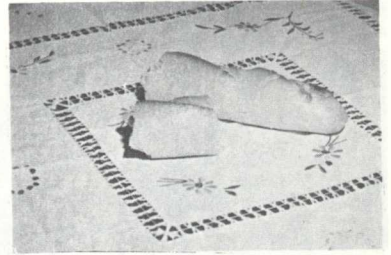
a) Contéstese a las preguntas siguientes, de acuerdo con las fotografías:



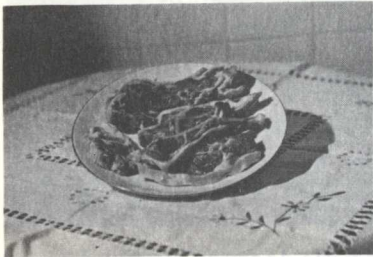
1. *What is this?*
This is



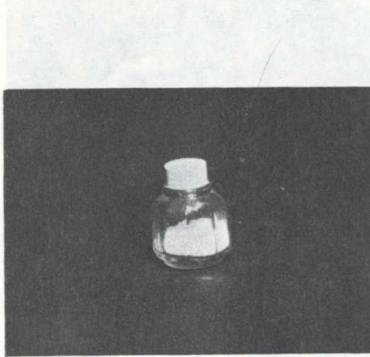
2. *What is this?*
This



3. *What is this?*
... ..



4. *What is that?*
That is



5. *What is that?*
That



6. *What is that?*
... ..

b) Elijase la palabra apropiada, de acuerdo con las fotografías:



7. *This is meat.*
fish.
fruit.



8. *This is fish.*
soup.
salt.



9. *This is wine.*
water.
fruit.

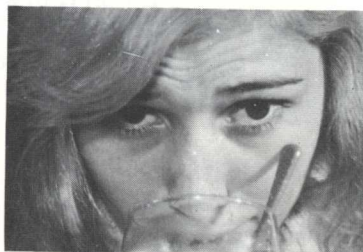
c) Contéstese a estas preguntas, con la forma corta. Por ejemplo: *Is Pepe hungry?*—
Yes, he is.



10. *Is Monique tired?*
Yes, she



11. *Are you hungry, Hans?*
Yes, I



12. *Is Mary thirsty?*
Yes,



13. *Is Hans hungry?*
Yes,



14. *Is this soup?*
Yes,



15. *Is Mary in England?*
Yes,

d) Pídanse, cortésmente, las siguientes cosas, luego déense las gracias:
Bread, salt, water, wine, beer soup, meat.

Ejemplo: *Pass me the bread, please. Thank you.*

e) Rellénense las siguientes oraciones con la palabra apropiada, eligiendo de entre éstas: *thirsty, water, chair, menu, tired, hungry.*

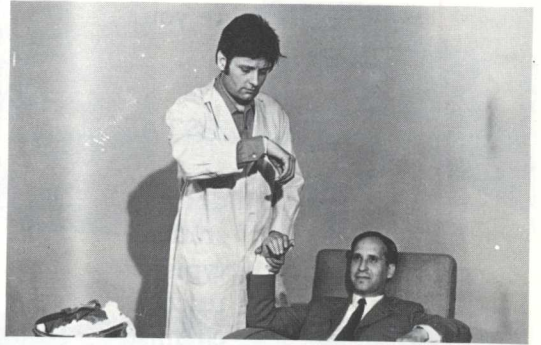
1. *A chair please. I am*
2. *Water please. I am*
3. *Pass me the bread, please. I am*
4. *Monique is tired. A, please.*
5. *Waiter, the please.*
6. *Mary is thirsty. please.*

UNIDAD 5

ORACIONES BASICAS



Monique is a typist.



Hans is a doctor.



— What are you, Mary?
— I am a student.



— Are you a doctor?
— No, I am not.



— Are you a chemist?
— Yes, I am.

EJERCICIOS DE SUSTITUCION

1.

PREGUNTA

What are you?

RESPUESTAS

I am a doctor.
student.
typist.
teacher.
chemist.

2.

PREGUNTAS

Are you a doctor?
student?
chemist?
teacher?
typist?

RESPUESTAS

Yes, I am.
No, I am not.

3.

PREGUNTAS

Is Monique a typist?
Hans doctor?
Mary student?
Pepe chemist?
Marco teacher?

RESPUESTAS

Yes, she is.
he
she
he
he

4.

PREGUNTAS

Is Monique a doctor?
Hans teacher?
Mary typist?
Pepe student?
Marco chemist?

RESPUESTAS

No, she isn't.
he
she
he
he

5.

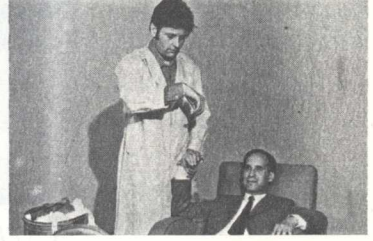
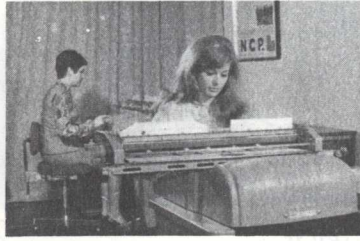
Grass is green.
The sky is blue.
Trees are brown.
Poppies are red.
Daisies are white and yellow.

EJERCICIOS

a) Colóquense las profesiones de los personajes y algunas otras palabras necesarias, de forma que cada frase tenga sentido.

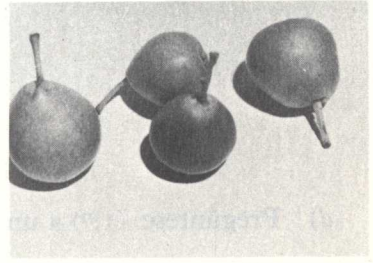
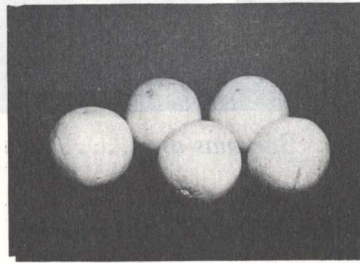
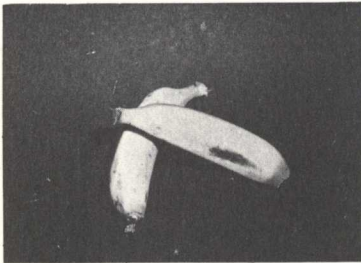


1. *Hans is* 2. *Monique* 3. *Pepe*

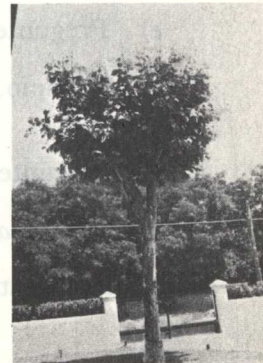
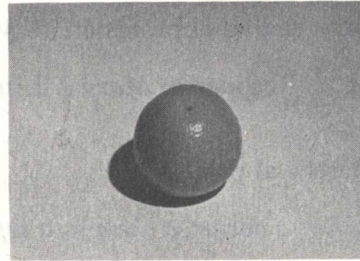
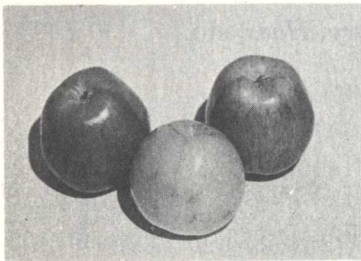


4. *Is Pepe* ?
Yes, he
 5. *Is Monique a student?*
No, she . . . a student.
She is a
 6. *Is Hans a teacher?*
No, he . . . a teacher.
He is a

b) Escribanse en letra los números que conviene en cada caso:

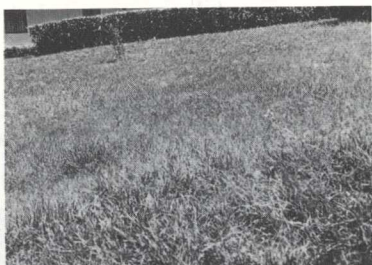


1. *bananas.* 2. *oranges.* 3. *pears.*

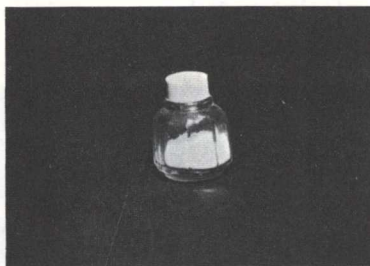


4. *apples.* 5. *orange.*
 6. *tree.*

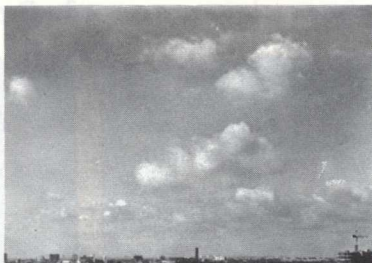
c) Escribáanse los colores de lo que se representa en las fotografías siguientes.



1. Grass is



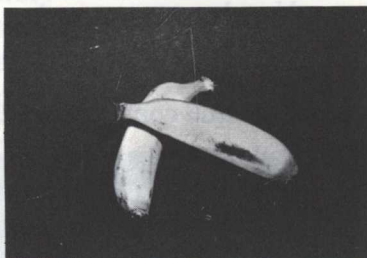
2. Salt is



3. The sky is



4. Trees are



5. Bananas are

d) Pregúntese (1.º) a un compañero, (2.º) al profesor:

What are you? y responderán: (1.º) *I am a student?* (2.º) *I am a teacher.*

e) Pregúntese a un compañero cuál es la profesión de *Mary*, *Hans*, etc.

Ejemplo: *What is Mary?* Respuesta: *Mary is a student*, etc.

f) Pregúntese a un compañero y al profesor:

Are you a student? (a teacher, a doctor, a chemist, a typist).

Respuesta afirmativa: *Yes, I am.* Respuesta negativa: *No, I am not.*

g) Contéstese a la siguientes preguntas:

1. *Is Mary a student?*
2. *Is Mary a typist?*
3. *Are you a teacher?*
4. *Is Monique English?*
5. *Are you in England?*
6. *Is Marco in Germany?*
7. *Is Pepe a chemist?*

h) Termínense las siguientes oraciones:

Ejemplo:

Two apples and one apple are

three

apples

1. *One banana and one banana are*
2. *Three pears and two pears are*
3. *Two trees and one tree are*
4. *Two oranges and two oranges are*
5. *One apple and four apples are*

.....

.....

.....

.....

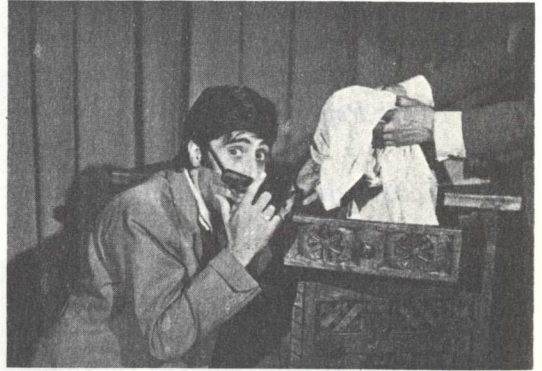
.....

UNIDAD 6

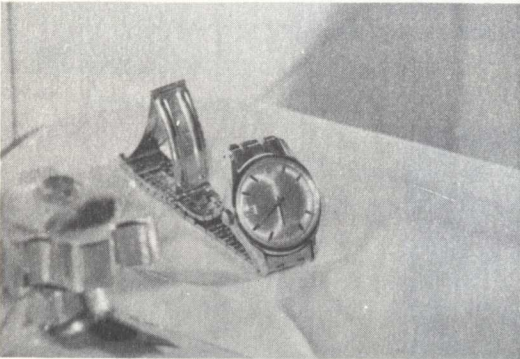
ORACIONES BASICAS



Where is my shirt?



Here is your shirt.



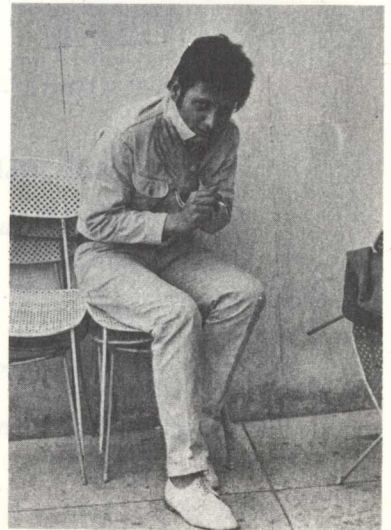
It is late.



It is raining.



It is hot in Spain.



It is cold in Germany.

EJERCICIOS DE SUSTITUCION

1.

PREGUNTAS

Where is my shirt?
jacket?
tie?

Where are my socks?
shoes?

RESPUESTAS

Here is your shirt.
jacket.
tie.

Here are your socks.
shoes.

2.

ASEVERACIONES

It is cold now.
hot

It is raining

3.

PREGUNTAS

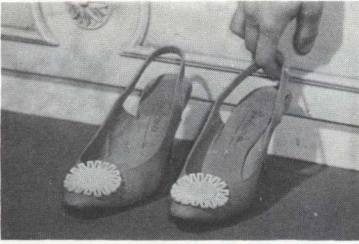
Is it cold in Germany?
England?
Spain?
Italy?
France?

RESPUESTAS

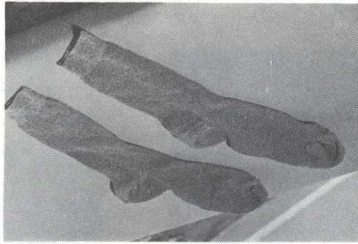
Yes, it is cold in Germany.
England.
No, it isn't cold in Spain.
Italy.
France.

EJERCICIOS

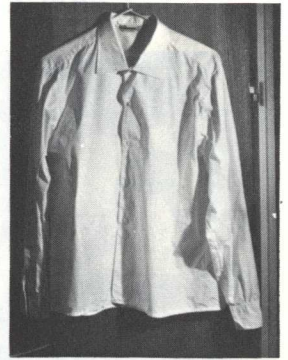
a) Colóquense los sustantivos apropiados:



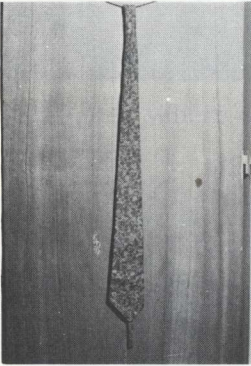
1. Here are your



2. Here are your



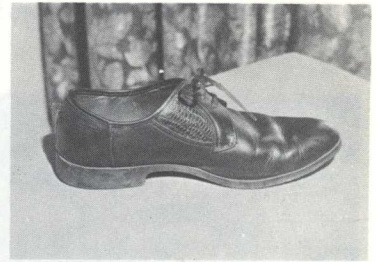
3. Here is your



4. Here is your



5. Here is your



6. Here is your

b) Hágase esta pregunta:

Where is your { jacket?
shirt?
tie?
book?, etc.

Where are your { shoes?
socks?
books?, etc.

Y contéstese:

Here is my { jacket.
shirt.
tie.
book, etc.

Here are my { shoes.
socks.
books, etc.

c) Con la ayuda de un reloj señálense las horas enteras y dígase:

1. *It is one o'clock..*
2. *It is two*
3. *It is*
4. *It*
5. *..*

d) Pregúntese: *Is it hot (cold, etc.) now?*

Contéstese: *Yes, it is o No, it isn't.*

e) Dígase el clima de distintos países (*Spain, Germany, Italy, France, England*).

Ejemplo: *It is cold in England.*

NARRACION

Marco and Pepe are in the hotel. It is five o'clock. It is late.

— «Where is my shirt»? , says Pepe.

— «Here is your shirt», says Marco, «and here are your shoes».

— «Hurry up. It's late», says Marco.

«Hallo!», says Pepe. Monique, Hans and Marco are in the hall.

«Hallo, Pepe», says Marco. «You are late».

UNIDAD 7

ORACIONES BASICAS



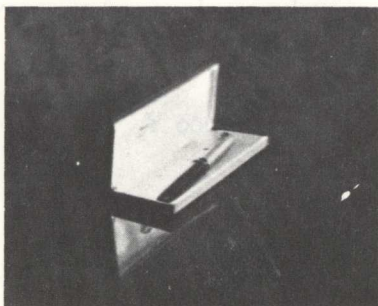
This is my brother.



— How do you do Mr. Green? I am Marco.
— How do you do, Marco?



— Who is that?
— That is Mrs. Green.



— What is this?
— It is a pen.



— Who is that girl?
— She is Helen.

EJERCICIOS DE SUSTITUCION

1.

PRESENTACIONES

This is my family.
father.
mother.
sister.
brother.
grandfather.

2.

SALUDOS

How do you do, Mr. Green?
Mrs. Green?
Helen?
Tom?
Mary?

3.

PREGUNTA

Who is that?

RESPUESTA

That is Mr. Green, her father.
Mrs. Green, her mother.
Helen, her sister.
Tom, her brother.

4.

PREGUNTA

Who are you?

RESPUESTA

I am Tom.
Helen.
Monique.
Pepe.
Marco.

5.

PREGUNTA

What is this?

RESPUESTA

It is a book.
pen.
bag.
an umbrella.

EJERCICIOS

a) Díganse quiénes son los siguientes personajes, al tiempo que completan las oraciones con las palabras que faltan:



1. *Who is that?*
That is



2. *Who is that?*
That



3. *Who is that?*
..... *Mr.*



4. *Who is*?
..... *Mrs.*



5. *Who*?
..... *Mr.*



6.?

b) Colóquense los adjetivos posesivos necesarios:



1. *This is Mary and this is* *father.*



2. *I am Mary and this is* *mother.*



- c) Pregunta: *Who are you?*
 Respuesta: *I am* (seguido del nombre de la persona que habla).
 Ejemplo: *I am Ana.*
- d) Pregúntese, señalando a un compañero: *Who is that?*
 Respuesta: *That is* (seguido del nombre del compañero).
 Ejemplo: *That is Andrés.*
- e) Señalando algún objeto de los estudiados, pregúntese a un compañero: *What is that?*
 Respuesta: *It is a* (*book, pencil, pen, bag, chair, table, etc.*).
- f) Dígase el nombre de cada miembro de la familia propia y, a continuación, el parentesco con la persona que habla:
 Ejemplo: *Luis is my father. María is my mother, etc.*
- g) Suponed que estamos en una fiesta, pídense que le pasen a uno bocadillos, mantequilla, etc. Luego dense las gracias:
 Ejemplo: — *Pass me the sandwiches (butter, bread, cake, sugar, tea, lemon, milk), please.*
 — *Thank you.*

CONVERSACION

MARY.—Hallo!

MONIQUE, HANS, PEPE.—Hallo, Mary!

MARY.—This is my family. This is my father.

MONIQUE.—How do you do, Mr. Green?

MARY.—This is my mother.

PEPE.—How do you do, Mrs. Green?

MARY.—Helen is my sister and Tom is my brother.

HANS.—Hallo, Tom! Hallo, Helen!

HELEN and TOM.—Hallo, Hans!

MONIQUE.—This is for you, Mary. It is a bag.

MARY.—Oh! Thank you, Monique.

PEPE.—This is for you, Mary.

MARY.—What is this? Oh! It's a pen. Thank you.

HANS.—This book is for you, Mary.

MARCO.—This is an umbrella.

MARY.—Oh! Thank you. Let's have tea. Sit down, please.

MONIQUE.—Tea with milk, please.

MARY.—Pass me the butter, please.

HANS.—Monique, pass me the cake, please. Thank you.

PEPE.—It's ten o'clock. It's late!

MONIQUE, PEPE, MARCO, HANS.—Good-bye, Good-bye!

UNIDAD 8

ORACIONES BASICAS



Monique has some cake.



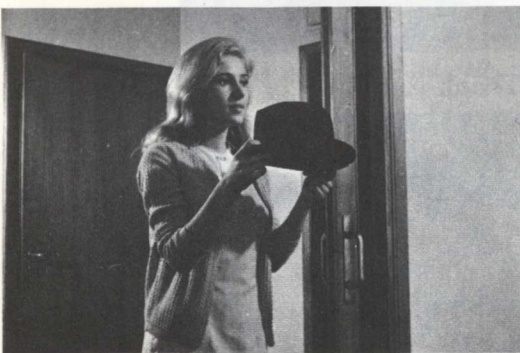
Pepe hasn't any cake.



Where is the cake?



It's on this table.



Whose is this hat?



It's my hat.

EJERCICIOS DE SUSTITUCION

1.

PREGUNTA

Who are you?
is he?
is she?
are they?

RESPUESTA

I am Marco.
He is Hans.
She is Monique.
They are Pepe and Mary.

2.

PREGUNTA

What are you?
is Hans?
is Monique?

RESPUESTA

I am a teacher.
He is a doctor.
She is a typist.

3.

PREGUNTA

What is your language?
his
her
their

RESPUESTA

My language is Italian.
His German.
Her French.
Their Spanish and English.

4.

PREGUNTA

How old are you?
is he?
is she?
are they?

RESPUESTA

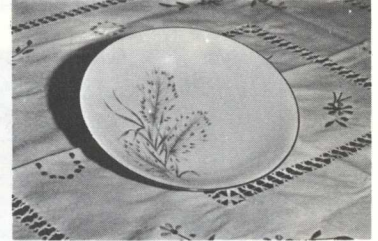
I am twenty-five.
He is twenty-six.
She is twenty.
They are twenty-four and twenty.

EJERCICIOS

a) Colóquese *some* o *any* donde sea necesario:

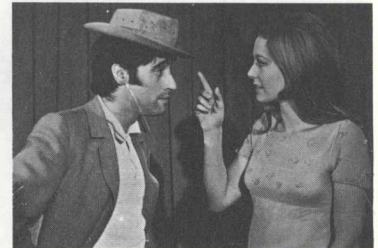
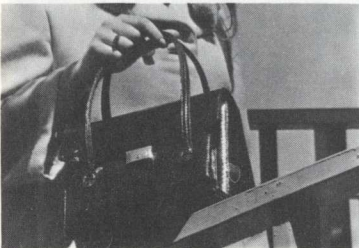


1. *Hans has* *beer*. 2. *Pepe hasn't* *beer*. 3. *I have* *cake*.

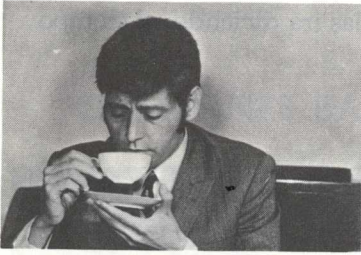


4. *I haven't* *cake*. 5. *Has Hans* *beer*?
Yes, he has *beer*. 6. *Have they*
sandwiches?
No, they haven't
sandwiches.

b) Colóquense los adjetivos posesivos: *my*, *your*, *his*, *her*, *our*, *their*, según convenga, de acuerdo con el personaje que aparece en cada foto:



1. *Mary has* *bag*. 2. *I have* *umbrella*. 3. *You have* *hat*.



4. Hans has cup.



5. They have coats.



6. We have books.

c) Una persona preguntará y otra contestará:

Who are you?

I am (seguido del nombre).

What are you?

I am a boy (girl, student, etc.).

What is your language?

My language is Spanish.

How old are you?

I am (seguido de los años).

d) Contéstese: *Yes, I have a*
No, I haven't a

1. *Have you a book?*
2. *Have you a pen?*
3. *Have you an umbrella?*
4. *Have you a hat?*
5. *Have you a bag?*
6. *Have you a coat?*

e) Mirando las fotografías del ejercicio a), respóndase:

Yes, *he* has some.....
she

No, *he* hasn't any
she

1. *Has Hans any beer?*
2. *Has Pepe any beer?*
3. *Has Monique any cake?*
4. *Has Pepe any cake?*
5. *Has Hans any beer?*
6. *Have they any sandwiches?*

f) Varias personas tomarán un libro cada una. Una de ellas irá diciendo, al tiempo que señala:

*This is my book.
 your
 his
 her*

*These are our books.
 their books.*

NARRACION

Monique, Hans, Pepe and Marco are with Mary. They are in her house. Her father, mother and grandfather are there. They are at table. The cake, the sandwiches and the tea are on the table. Monique has some cake, but Pepe hasn't any. •

MARY.—More cake, Pepe?

PEPE.—Yes, please. Look, Hans hasn't any cake.

MARY.—Oh, yes! More cake, Hans?

HANS.—No, thank you. A sandwich, please.

MARY.—Oh, yes. But where are the sandwiches? Monique, where are the sandwiches?

MONIQUE.—They are on the table.

MARY.—No, they aren't on the table. They aren't on a chair. Pepe, have you the sandwiches?

PEPE.—No, I haven't the sandwiches.

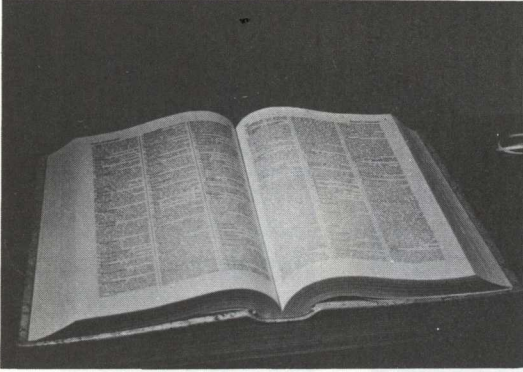
MARY.—Who has the sandwiches? Oh! Look at grandfather! He has the sandwiches.

PALABRAS NUEVAS

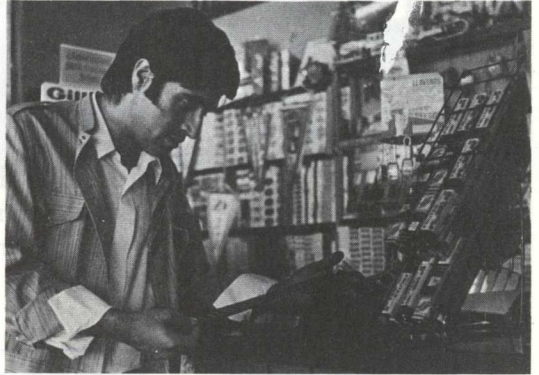
*at junto a, en, a.
house casa.*

UNIDAD 9

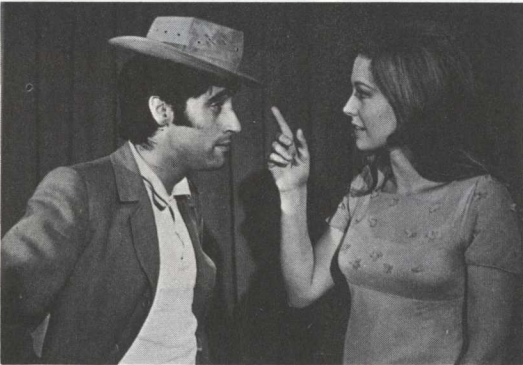
ORACIONES BASICAS



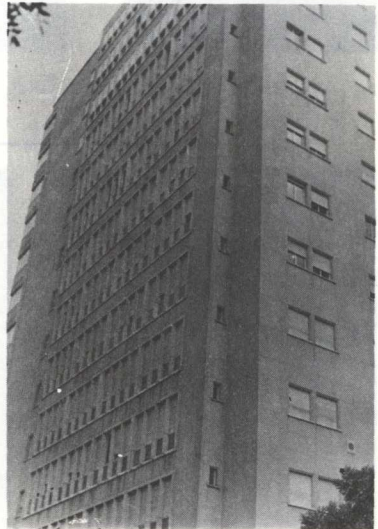
This is a big book.
This book is big.



I want a tie.



This is a small hat, isn't it?



What a big house!

EJERCICIOS DE SUSTITUCION

1.

I want a tie.
hat.
book.
post-card.

2.

This is a long tie.
small hat.
big book.
nice post-card.
an ugly post-card.

3.

That is a tall man, isn't he?
short man, isn't he?
pretty girl, isn't she?
beautiful car, isn't it?

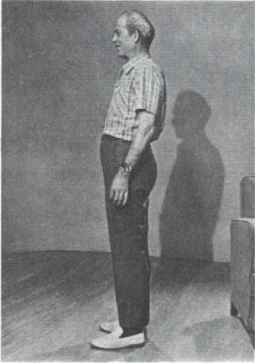
4.

What a long tie!
small hat!
big book!
nice post-card!
pretty girl!

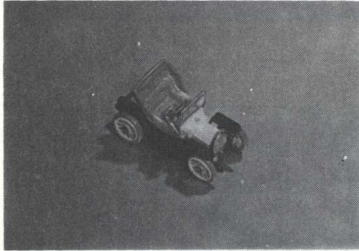
EJERCICIOS

a) Colóquense los adjetivos correspondientes, según las fotografías. Han de emplearse los siguientes adjetivos:

long, small, big, ugly, tall, short, beautiful, thin, fat.



1. *That is a man.*



2. *This car is*



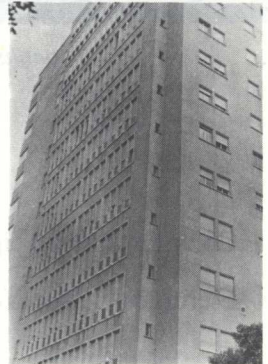
3. *What a bag!*



4. *What a street!*



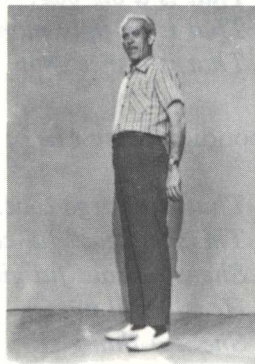
5. *This is an girl.*



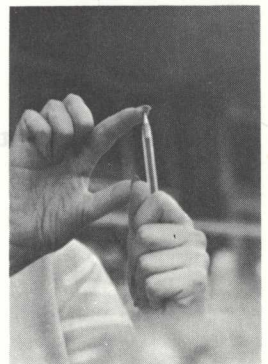
6. *This house is*



7. *That man is*



8. *What a man!*



9. *That is a pencil.*

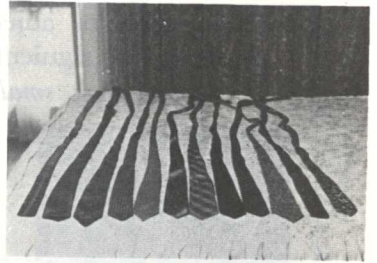
b) Díganse los números apropiados en cada caso.



1. sombreros.



2. post-cards.



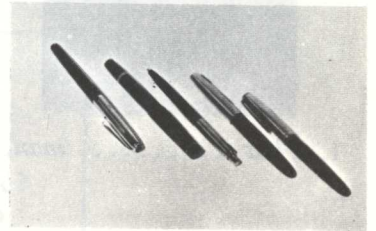
3. ties.



4. books.



5. girls.



6. pens.

c) Conviértanse las siguientes oraciones en exclamaciones.

Ejemplo: *That is a long pencil. What a long pencil!*

1. *That is a short pen.*
2. *That is a fat man.*
3. *That is a long street.*
4. *That is a big bag.*
5. *That is an ugly man.*
6. *That is a nice shop.*

d) Añádase la pregunta correspondiente: *isn't he?*; *isn't she?*; *isn't it?*

1. *That is a large coat.*
2. *This is a beautiful car.*
3. *She is a beautiful girl.*
4. *He is a tall man.*
5. *She is a thin girl.*
6. *He is a short man.*

NARRACION

This is a big shop. Mary and her friends are here. Hans wants a hat and a nice post-card. Monique wants a big boo. Marco wants a tie.

Now they are in the street. It is a long street with big houses.

HANS.—Look at that fat man!

MARY.—Oh, what a fat man!

PEPE.—That girl is very pretty, isn't she?

MARCO.—Yes, she is very pretty.

MONIQUE.—Look! What a tall man!

PEPE.—No, that man is not tall. His coat is short.

MARY.—And that man is very short, isn't he?

TALL MAN.—No, he isn't short. He is a boy. He is my son.

MARY.—Ooooh!

PALABRAS NUEVAS

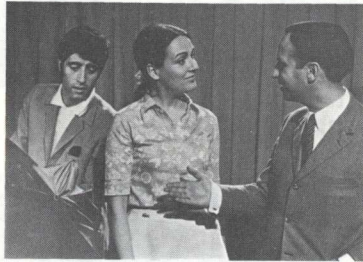
<i>boy</i>	chico, muchacho;
<i>coat</i>	abrigo;
<i>son</i>	hijo.

UNIDAD 10

ORACIONES BASICAS



This is my bag.
This bag is mine.



This is his umbrella.
This umbrella is his.



This is her book.
This book is hers.



This is Pepe and this is his tie.



This is Pepe's tie.



This is Monique and this is her bag.



This is Monique's bag.

EJERCICIOS DE SUSTITUCION

1.

SINGULAR

This is my watch
your
his
her
our
their

2.

PLURAL

These are my shoes.
your
his
her
our
their

3.

SINGULAR

This car is mine.
yours.
his.
hers.
ours.
theirs.

4.

PLURAL

These umbrellas are mine.
yours.
his.
hers.
ours.
theirs.

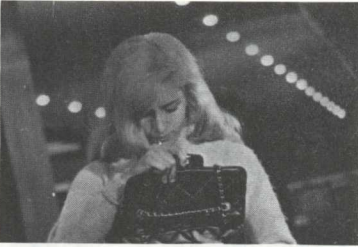
5.

GENITIVO SAJON

This is Pepe's watch.
Monique's
Mary's
Marco's

EJERCICIOS

- a) De acuerdo con las dos frases de cada fotografía, hágase el genitivo sajón donde se señala; por ejemplo: *This is Pepe. This is his car. This is Pepe's car.*



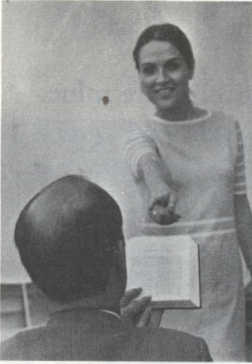
1. *This is Mary. This is her bag.*
This is



2. *This is Pepe. This is his watch.*
This is



3. *This is Monique.*
This is her umbrella.
This is



4. *This is Mr. Green.*
This is his book.
This is



5. *This is Pepe. This is his tie.*
This is



6. *This is the teacher.*
These are his books.
These are

- b) Colóquense los adjetivos posesivos, según convenga en cada caso:



1. *This is Pepe and this is* pen.



2. *This is Monique and this is* bag.



3. *This is the teacher and. This is* book.



4. *These are the teachers and these are coats.* 5. *This is car.* 6. *I am Monique. This is bag.*

c) Colóquense los pronombres posesivos correspondientes: *mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs.*

1. *I have a hat. The hat is*
2. *They have a car. The car is*
3. *You have a long tie. The tie is*
4. *We have pens. The pens are*
5. *Mary has a bag. The bag is*
6. *Marco has two shoes. The shoes are*

d) Seis alumnos tomarán diversos objetos: una pluma, un libro, una cartera, un reloj, etc. Uno irá diciendo al tiempo que señala: *The pen is mine, the book is yours, etc.*

e) Mirando a las fotografías del ejercicio a) contéstese:

Yes, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{it is.} \\ \textit{they are.} \end{array} \right.$ No, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{it isn't.} \\ \textit{they aren't.} \end{array} \right.$

1. *Is it Monique's bag?*
2. *Is it Tom's watch?*
3. *Is it Monique's umbrella?*
4. *Is it Mr. Green's book?*
5. *Is it Marco's tie?*
6. *Are those Mary's books?*

NARRACION

Monique is in Mary's house. It is a very big house. Mary's watch is on the table and Susan's watch is on the table too. Monique hasn't a watch. Mary takes one and looks at it.

MARY.—It isn't late, Monique. Sit down. Let's have tea.

MONIQUE.—Thank you, Mary. I am very tired and thirsty.

MARY.—Are you hungry? Have some cake.

MONIQUE.—No, thank you. I want tea with lemon. What nice tea, Mary!

MARY.—Yes, it's English tea.

MONIQUE.—One, two, three, four, five, six. Mary! It's six o'clock. It's late!

Marco, Pepe and Hans are waiting.

MARY.—But look at my watch! It's five o'clock.

SUSAN.—Mary, where is my watch? Oh! you have it.

MARY.—This isn't my watch; it is Susan's watch and it is stopped.

PALABRAS NUEVAS

takes toma

looks mira

late tarde

UNIDAD II

ORACIONES BASICAS



— What are you doing?
— I'm writing letters.



Monique is brushing her hair.

EJERCICIOS DE SUSTITUCION

1.

ASEVERACIONES

Marco is cleaning his shoes.
Monique brushing her hair.
Pepe having a bath.
Hans writing a letter.

2.

PREGUNTA

What are you doing now?

RESPUESTA

I am cooking.
smoking a cigarette.
reading the newspaper.
reading a book.
drawing a picture.
speaking on the telephone.

3.

RUEGO

Come and help me, please.

RESPUESTA NEGATIVA

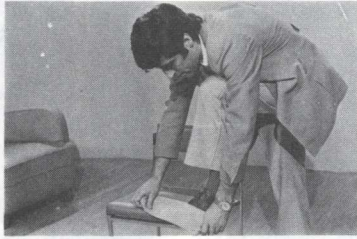
I can't. I am reading.
smoking.
writing.
drawing a picture.
watching television.
speaking on the telephone.

EJERCICIOS

a) Dígase lo que está haciendo cada uno de estos personajes:



1. *Monique is b*
her h



2. *Pepe is c*
his sh



3. *Monique is s* *on*
the t



4. *I am s* *a*
c



5. *I am r* *a*
b



6. *I am w* *t*



7. *Mary is l* *to*
the r

b) Pregúntese qué está haciendo cada uno de los personajes del ejercicio a).
Ejemplo: 1. *What is Monique doing?*

c) Mirando las fotografías del ejercicio a), contéstese:

Yes, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{he is.} \\ \text{she is.} \end{array} \right.$ No, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{he isn't.} \\ \text{she isn't.} \end{array} \right.$

1. *Is Monique brushing her hair?*
2. *Is Pepe cleaning his shoes?*
3. *Is Monique watching television?*
4. *Is Pepe smoking a cigarette?*
5. *Is he reading a book?*
6. *Is she writing a letter?*
7. *Is Mary listening to the radio?*

d) Pregúntese a un compañero: *What are you doing?* Y éste dirá lo que está haciendo: *I am reading a book, listening to the teacher, etc.*

e) Contéstese: *Yes, I am* o *No, I am not.*

1. *Are you watching television?*
2. *Are you listening to the teacher?*
3. *Are you reading?*
4. *Are you writing?*
5. *Are you cleaning your shoes?*

NARRACION

Mrs. Green is cooking. It is late and she is tired. Mr. Green can't help her. He is reading. Mary is listening to the radio and she can't help her mother. Tom is drawing a picture and Grandfather is watching television. «Please help me», says Mrs. Green. «It's late.»

«We can't help you, Mummy», says Tom.

«But it's six o'clock and your friends are coming to dinner. Helen, help me.»

«I can't. I am reading a book.»

Now Monique, Hans, Pepe and Marco are in Mary's house. Mrs. Green is sitting and watching television.

«Aren't you cooking?» says Mr. Green.

«No, I can't. I'm watching television.»

And now Mary, Tom, Helen, Mr. Green and Grandfather are cooking. Mrs. Green is watching television.

UNIDAD 12

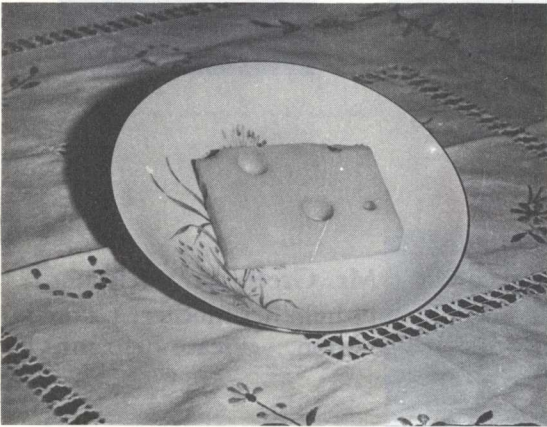
ORACIONES BASICAS



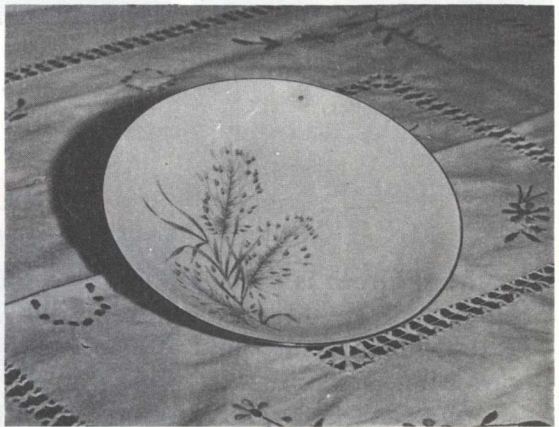
- How many glasses are there on the table?
- There are three glasses on the table.



- How many bottles are there in the basket?
- There is one bottle in the basket.



- Is there any cheese on the plate?
- Yes, there is some cheese.



- Is there any cheese on the plate?
- No, there isn't any cheese.

EJERCICIOS DE SUSTITUCION

1.

SINGULAR	PLURAL
•There is a cow.	There are some cows.
hen.	hens.
tree.	trees.
dog.	dogs.
bull.	bulls.

2.

PREGUNTA SINGULAR

Is there any cheese in the basket?

fruit
salt
bread

3.

RESPUESTA AFIRMATIVA

Yes, there is some cheese.

fruit.
salt.
bread.

4.

RESPUESTA NEGATIVA

No, there isn't any cheese.

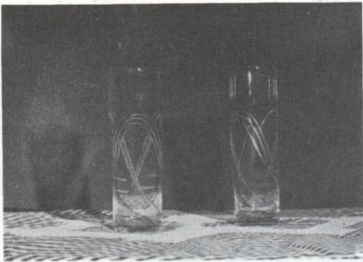
fruit.
salt.
bread.

5.

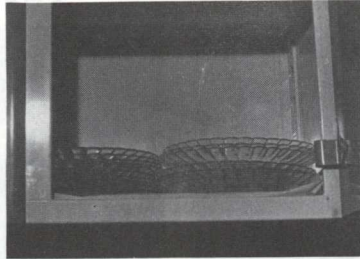
PREGUNTA PLURAL	RESPUESTA
How many sandwiches are there on the table?	There are twenty.
glasses	ten.
forks	seven.
plates	eight.
bottles	three.

EJERCICIOS

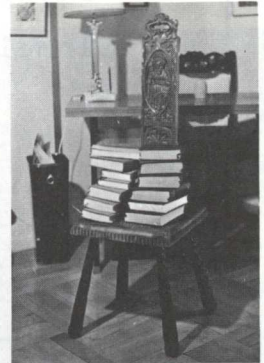
a) Llénense los espacios punteados con las palabras adecuadas:



1. *There are two glasses on the*



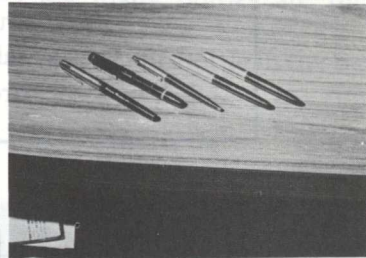
2. *There are fifteen plates in*



3. *There are thirteen*

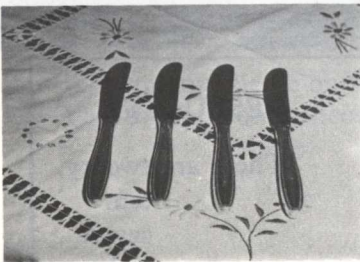


4. *There are*

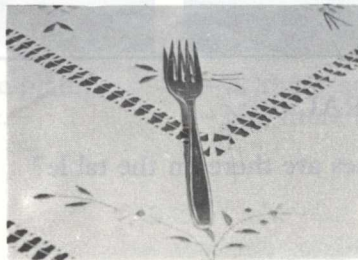


5. *There*

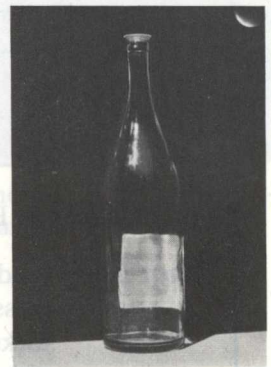
b) Colóquese *is* o *are* en los espacios en blanco, según el sentido:



1. *There four knives on the table.*



2. *There one fork on the table.*



3. *There one bottle on the table.*



4. There six plates on the chair.

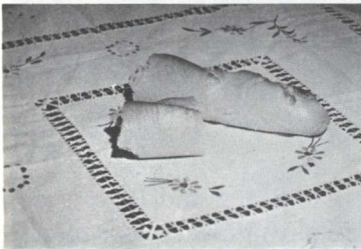


5. There seven bottles on the table.



6. There one car in the street.

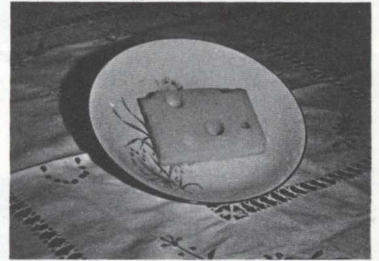
c) Colóquese *some* o *any* donde sea necesario.



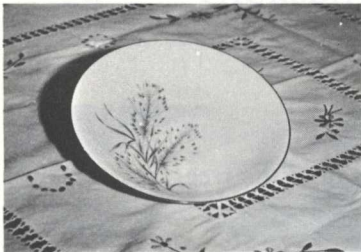
1. There is bread on the table.



2. There isn't bread on the table.



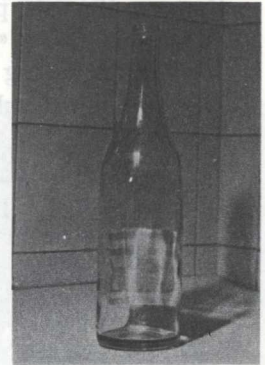
3. There is cheese on the plate.



4. There isn't cheese on the plate.



5. Is there wine in the bottle?
Yes, there is wine.



6. Is there wine in the bottle?
No, there isn't wine in the bottle.

d) Mirando las fotografías del ejercicio a), pregúntese cuántas cosas hay en cada una y contéstese. Ejemplos: *How many glasses are there on the ... | in the* — *There are two glasses, on the ... | in the ... ?* etc.

e) Mirando las fotografías del ejercicio b), contéstese: *Yes, there are* o *No, there aren't*.

1. *Are there four knives on the table?*
2. *Are there eight forks on the table?*
3. *Are there six bottles on the table?*
4. *Are there six plates on the chair?*
5. *Are there seven bottles in the cupboard?*
6. *Are there three cars in the street?*

f) Mirando las fotografías del ejercicio c), contéstese: *Yes, there is some* o *No, there isn't any*.

- Ejemplos:
1. *Is there any bread on the table?* *Yes, there is some bread.*
 2. *Is there any bread on the table?*
 3. *Is there any cheese on the plate?*
 4. *Is there any cheese on the plate?*
 5. *Is there any wine in the bottle?*

NARRACION

The Green family is in the country. There is a cow and a dog and there are some horses, hens, and donkeys. Mary and her family are sitting near a big tree. Tom is sitting on the tree.

«I want a sandwich», says Mary; «and are there any eggs, Mummy?»

«Yes, here is an egg, Mary», says Mrs. Green.

«Pass me the salt, please», says Mr. Green.

Mrs. Green says: «Tom, come here! Have an orange.»

But Tom is sitting on the tree. He says:

«No. There is a bull near the tree.»

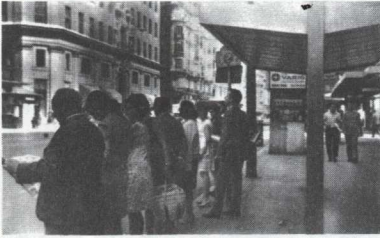
«Oooh! A bull! A bull!», they say.

Now, the Green family is on the tree. Tom is sitting near the tree.

«It isn't a bull. It's a cow. Oh! I'm hungry», says Tom.



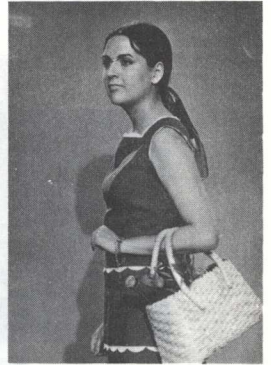
UNIDAD 13



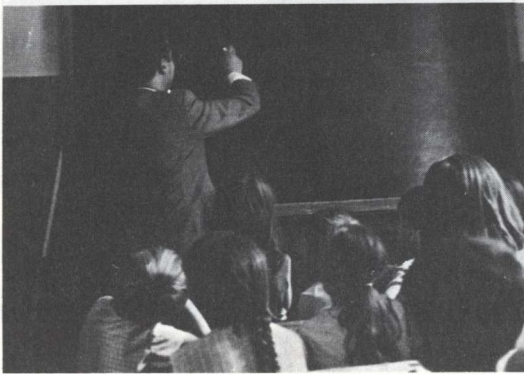
MONDAY



TUESDAY



WEDNESDAY



THURSDAY



FRIDAY



SATURDAY



SUNDAY

EJERCICIOS

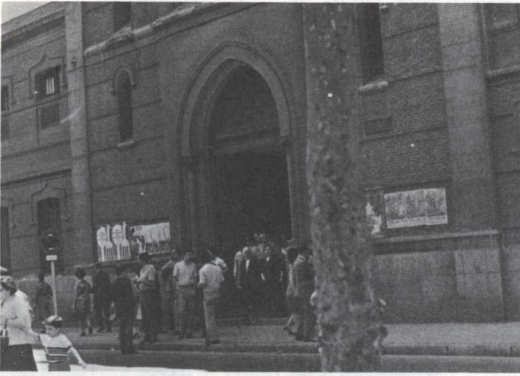
a) Póngase el nombre del día que corresponde a cada fotografía:



1. T



2. S



3. S



4. Th



5. M



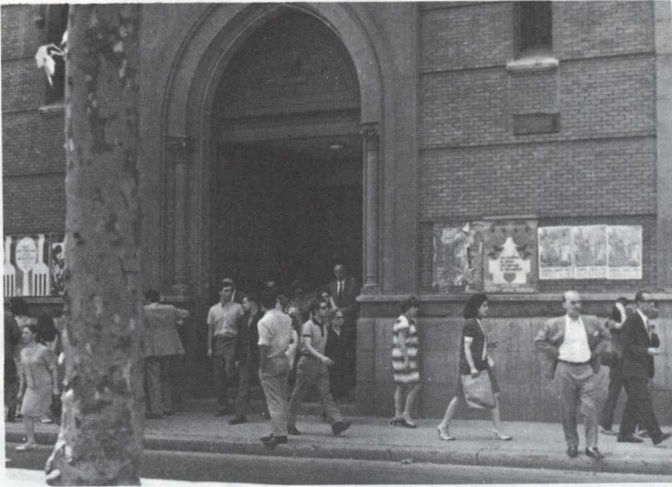
7. F



6. W

UNIDAD 14

ORACIONES BASICAS



What day is it today?
Today is Sunday.

EJERCICIOS DE SUSTITUCION

1.

PREGUNTA (PRESENTE)

What day is it today?

RESPUESTA

Today is Monday.
Tuesday.
Wednesday.
Thursday.
Friday.
Saturday.
Sunday.

2.

PREGUNTA (FUTURO)

What day is it tomorrow?

RESPUESTA

Tomorrow is Monday.
Tuesday.
Wednesday.
Thursday.
Friday.
Saturday.
Sunday.

EJERCICIOS

a) Pónganse las palabras que faltan:



1. *What day is it today?*
Today is



2. *What day is it*?
Today is



3. *What day is*?
Today is



4. *What day*?
Today is



5. *What*?
Today is

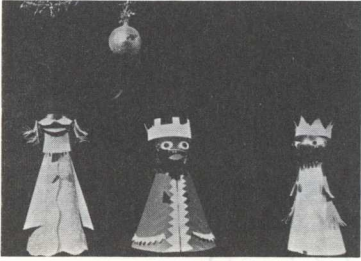


6. *.....*?
Today is



7. *.....*?
.....

UNIDAD 15



JANUARY



FEBRUARY



MARCH



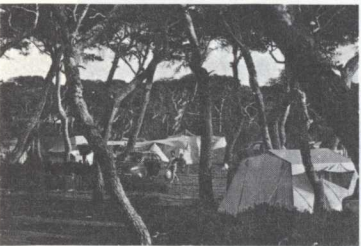
APRIL



MAY



JUNE



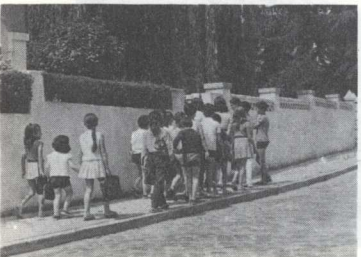
JULY



AUGUST



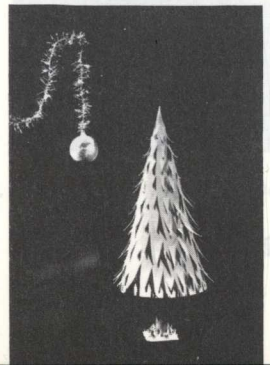
SEPTEMBER



OCTOBER

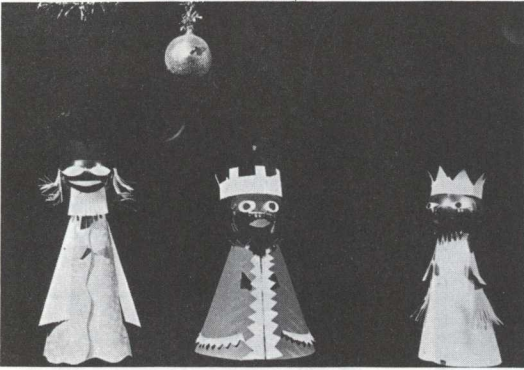


NOVEMBER



DECEMBER

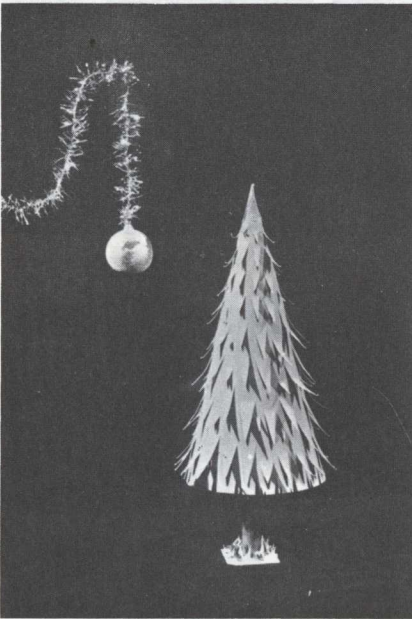
ORACIONES BASICAS



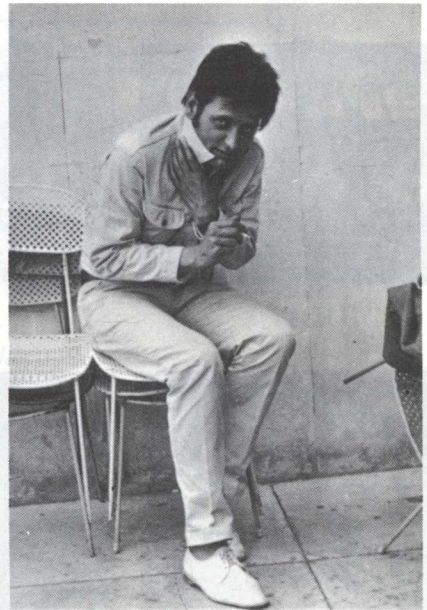
It is cold in January.



It is raining today.



It is December.



How cold it is!

EJERCICIOS DE SUSTITUCION

1.

It is snowing today.
 raining
 cold
 foggy
 sunny

2.

It is cold in January
 foggy March
 sunny April
 warm May
 hot August

3.

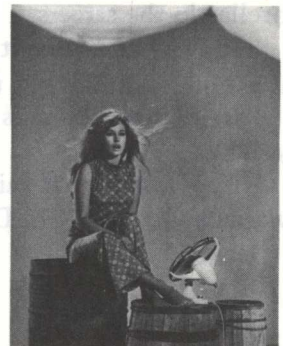
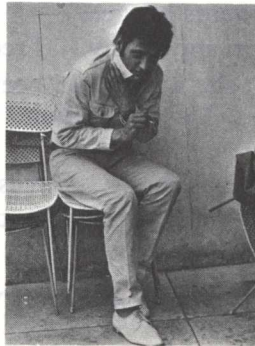
It is February	How cold it is!
March	foggy
June	warm
July	hot
December	cold

4.

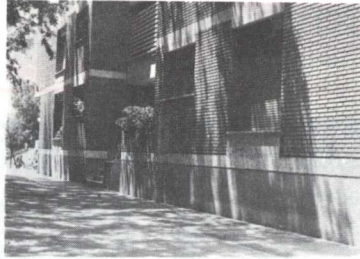
PREGUNTAS	RESPUESTAS
Is it raining today?	Yes, it is.
snowing	No, it isn't.
cold	
hot	
foggy	

EJERCICIOS

a) Colóquese la palabra que falta:



1. It is r today. 2. It is c today. 3. It is h today.



4. *It is s today.* 5. *It is s today.* 6. *It is f today.*

b) Colóquese el mes apropiado: *March, August, January, May, June.*

1. *It is cold in*
2. *It is warm in*
3. *It is foggy in*
4. *It is hot in*
5. *It is sunny in*

c) Contéstese: *Yes, it is* o *No, it isn't*, según el tiempo que haga en el momento de realizar el ejercicio.

1. *Is it raining?*
2. *Is it sunny?*
3. *Is it snowing?*
4. *Is it cold?*
5. *Is it hot?*

NARRACION

In England it is cold in January and February and it snows. There is snow in the streets, on the trees and on the cars. Pepe wears his coat and hat.

In March it isn't very cold but it is foggy. In April it rains. There are umbrellas in the streets. Mary wants hot tea.

In May and June it is warm and sunny. Trees are green. In July and August it is hot. Monique is thirsty; she wants cold beer.

In September it is warm. Days are short. In October it rains. Trees are yellow.

In November it rains and it is foggy. Trees are brown. Mary is cold. She wants hot coffee. In December it is very cold and it snows. Streets are white.

PALABRAS NUEVAS

to wear llevar puesto
wears (él o ella) lleva puesto

UNIDAD 16

1	one.	11	eleven.	21	twenty-one.
2	two.	12	twelve.	32	thirty-two.
3	three.	13	thirteen.	43	forty-three.
4	four.	14	fourteen.	54	fifty-four.
5	five.	15	fifteen.	65	sixty-five.
6	six.	16	sixteen.	76	seventy-six.
7	seven.	17	seventeen.	87	eighty-seven.
8	eight.	18	eighteen.	98	ninety-eight.
9	nine.	19	nineteen.	100	a hundred.
10	ten.	20	twenty.	101	a hundred and one.

203 two hundred and three.

325 three hundred and twenty-five.

450 four hundred and fifty.

500 five hundred.

1,000 a thousand.

2,002 two thousand and two.

3,025 three thousand and twenty-five.

4,237 four thousand, two hundred and thirty-seven.

10,000 ten thousand.

100,000 a hundred thousand.

1.000,000 a million.

EJERCICIOS DE SUSTITUCION

1.

PREGUNTA	RESPUESTA
What is your address?	My address is 13, New Street.
his	his 11, Long
her	her 20, Narrow
Mr. Porter's	Mr. Porter's 102, Sun
Mary's	Mary's 33, King

2.

PREGUNTAS	RESPUESTA
Where is New Street?	There it is.
Long Street?	
Sun Street?	
your house?	
your car?	

3.

There is bus number thirty.	
eleven.	
forty-seven.	
two.	
thirty-two.	

EJERCICIOS

a) Escribanse los números siguientes en inglés:

- | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 12 | 15 | 45 | 19 | 20 |
| 1) <i>t</i> | 2) <i>f</i> | 3) <i>f</i> | 4) <i>n</i> | 5) <i>t</i> |
| 72 | 151 | 549 | 273 | 37 |
| 6) <i>s</i> | 7) <i>a</i> | 8) <i>f</i> | 9) <i>t</i> | 10) <i>th</i> |
| 85 | 392 | 95 | | |
| 11) <i>e</i> | 12) <i>th</i> | 13) <i>n</i> | | |

b) Háganse las operaciones siguientes y dígase el resultado.

Ejemplo: *Twenty trees and thirty trees are fifty trees.*

1. *Twelve books and twenty-two books are*
2. *Forty buses and eleven buses are*
3. *A hundred pens and one pen are*
4. *Sixty cakes and ten cakes are*
5. *Fifteen forks and eighteen forks are*

c) Un alumno preguntará: *What is your address?*, y otro contestará:
My address is

d) Un alumno preguntará:

Where is your book?

pen?

table?

chair?

umbrella?, etc.

Otro contestará señalando al objeto mencionado: *There it is.*

NARRACION

It is Monday and it is warm. Marco and Pepe are in the street.

—«Let's visit Mr. Porter today» says Marco.

—«Oh yes» says Pepe. «What is his address?»

—«His address is a hundred and two, Sun Street», Marco says.

—«Where is that street? Let's take a bus.»

—«Look! there is bus number forty-seven.»

—«Our bus», says Pepe, «is number eleven.»

—«There is bus number eleven.»

Now Marco and Pepe are in a very long street.

«What number is that house?, asks Pepe looking at a house.

«It is number one», says Marco.

«Number one! Mr. Porter's house is number a hundred and two.»

It is late. Pepe and Marco are tired. They are looking at the numbers of the houses.

«Pepe, look! A hundred and two», says Marco.

«Oh! A hundred and two, at last!», says Pepe. «But look, Marco, this isn't Sun Street, this is New Street.»

PALABRAS NUEVAS

to visit

visitar

to take a bus

tomar un autobús

number

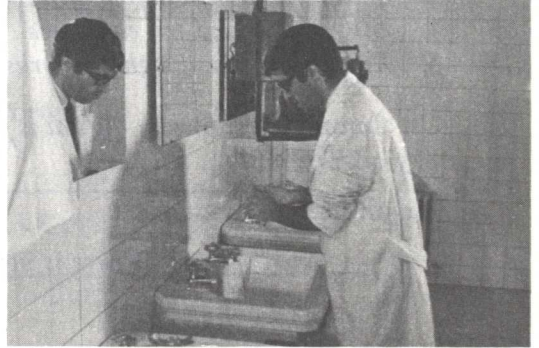
número.

UNIDAD 17

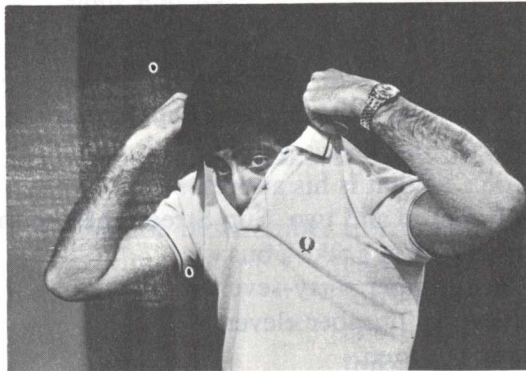
ORACIONES BASICAS



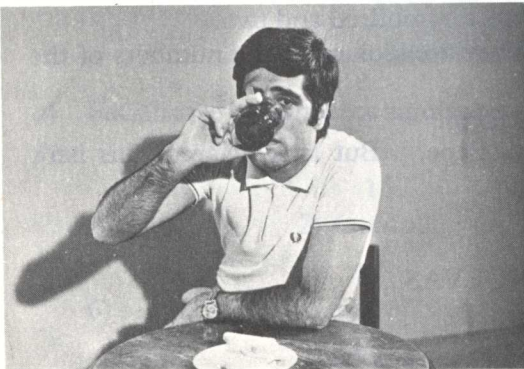
In the morning I get up.



I wash.



I dress.



I have breakfast.



I go to work.

EJERCICIOS DE SUSTITUCION

1. In the morning

I get up
you get up
we get up
they get up
Mary gets up
Hans gets up

2. In the morning

I go to school.
you go
we go
they go
Marco goes
Marco goes
she goes.

3. In the afternoon

I have lunch.
you have
we have
they have
she has
he has

4. In the afternoon

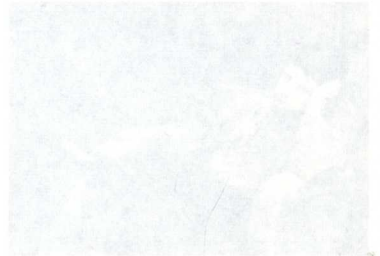
I work.
you work.
we work.
they work.
he works.
she works.

PREGUNTA

5. What

do you
do they
does Mary
does Hans
does he

do in the evening?



RESPUESTA

In the evening

I read books.
they watch T. V.
Mary has dinner.
Hans goes home.
he goes to bed.

EJERCICIOS

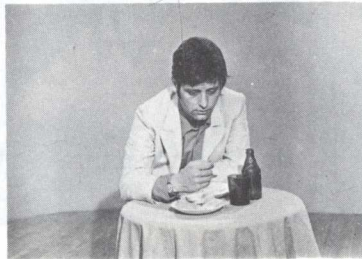
a) Contéstese a esta pregunta, según lo que haga cada personaje:

WHAT DO YOU DO IN THE AFTERNOON, MONIQUE?



1. I h l..... at a restaurant.
 2. I w in the office.
 3. I g h.....

WHAT DO YOU DO IN THE EVENING, HANS?



4. I w television.
 5. I h d.....
 6. I g to bed.

b) Usese la palabra adecuada:

morning	what	goes	does
has	breakfast	afternoon	

1. In the morning I have.....
2. In the I wash.
3. In the Hans has lunch.
4. In the evening Hans to bed.
5. In the evening Mary dinner.
6. do you do in the afternoon?
7. he do in the morning?

- c) Una persona preguntará y otra responderá:
Pregunta: *What do you do in the morning (afternoon, evening)?*
Respuesta: *In the morning (afternoon, evening) I.....*

CONVERSACION

Here are Mary and her friends. Monique is sitting.

MARY.—Are you tired, Monique?

MONIQUE.—Yes, I'm very tired.

PEPE.—Oh! You are tired. What do you do in the morning, Monique?

MONIQUE.—In the morning I work in an office.

PEPE.—And in the afternoon?

MONIQUE.—In the afternoon I have lunch at a restaurant and then I go to the office.

PEPE.—And in the evening?

MONIQUE.—I go home, I read the newspaper, I have dinner and I go to bed.

MARY.—Well, I am tired too. In the morning I take the bus and I go to school,
and in the evening I study and then I go to bed.

MONIQUE.—Aren't you tired, Pepe?

PEPE.—Yes, I am.

MARY.—And what do you in the morning?

PEPE.—Well, I have breakfast and I read books.

MARY.—Oh! And in the evening?

PEPE.—In the evening I go to the cinema.

MONIQUE.—In the morning you read books, in the evening you go to the cinema
and you are tired...!

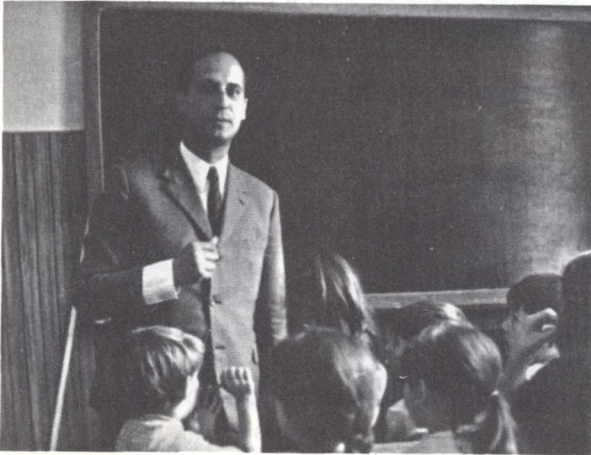
PEPE.—Yes, the cinema is in a very long street and there are no buses.

PALABRAS NUEVAS

<i>to study</i>	estudiar
<i>too</i>	también
<i>well</i>	bien

UNIDAD 18

ORACIONES BASICAS



Do you study?
No, I don't study. I am a teacher.



Where do you come from, Pepe?
I come from Spain.

EJERCICIOS DE SUSTITUCION

PREGUNTAS

1.

Do you
Do they
Does Mary
Does Marco
Does he

 want some coffee?

RESPUESTAS AFIRMATIVAS

2. Yes,

I want
they want
Mary wants
Marco wants
he wants

 some coffee.

RESPUESTAS NEGATIVAS

3. No,

I don't
they don't
Mary doesn't
Marco doesn't
he doesn't

 want any coffee.

PREGUNTAS

4.

What
When
Where

 do you study?

RESPUESTAS

5. I study

languages.
in the morning.
at the Lex School.

RESPUESTAS AFIRMATIVAS CORTAS

- Yes,

I do
they do
she does
he does

RESPUESTAS NEGATIVAS CORTAS

- No,

I don't.
they don't.
she doesn't.
he doesn't.

EJERCICIOS

a) Colóquense los auxiliares *do, does, don't* donde sea necesario.



1. *Where Monique
come from?
She comes from France.*



2. *Where you come
from?
I come from Spain.*



3. *I want any
coffee.
I want some beer.*



4. *..... you live in
Barcelona?
No, I live in Madrid.*



5. *Where Marco
come from?
He comes from Italy.*



6. *I want to go
to the cinema.
I want to go to the theatre.*

b) Colóquense *come* o *comes* en las frases siguientes:

1. *I from Italy.*
2. *Monique from France.*
3. *We from Spain.*
4. *He from Germany.*
5. *My friend from England.*

c) Póngase la palabra adecuada: *what, when, where* :

1. do you get up?
2. do you do in the morning?
3. do you come from?
4. does Pepe go in the morning?
5. does Monique want?
6. does Monique work in the office?

d) Contéstese: Yes,

I do.
he does.
she does.

No,

I don't.
he doesn't.
she doesn't.

1. *Do you go to school?*
2. *Does Hans go to school?*
3. *Does Monique work in the morning?*
4. *Do you work in an office?*
5. *Does Pepe live in Madrid?*
6. *Does Mary live in Spain?*

e) Contéstese a estas preguntas:

1. *Where does Monique work?*
2. *Where does Marco come from?*
3. *When do you go to school?*
4. *What do you do in the evening?*
5. *When does Monique go to the office?*

CONVERSACION

Mary and her friends are in a coffee-room. It is Sunday.

HANS.—Do you want some coffee, Monique?

MONIQUE.—Yes, I do.

HANS.—And you, Mary? Do you want some coffee?

MARY.—No, I don't want any coffee. I want some tea.

HANS.—What do you want, Marco?

MARCO.—I want some whisky.

HANS.—Do you want some whisky, Pepe?

PEPE.—No, I don't want any whisky.

HANS.—Do you want some beer?

PEPE.—No, I don't.

HANS.—Do you want a coffee?

PEPE.—No, I don't.

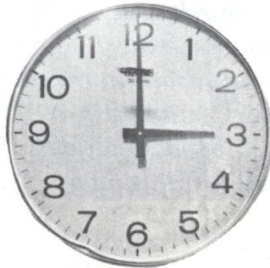
MARY.—Well, Pepe. What do you want?

PEPE.—I want to go to the cinema.

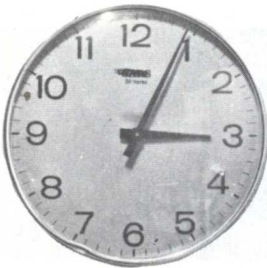
PALABRAS NUEVAS

coffee-room cafetería.

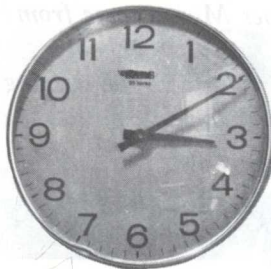
UNIDAD 19



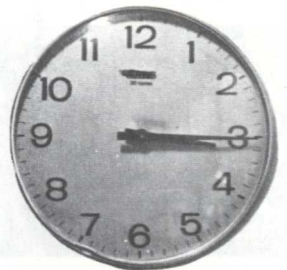
It is three o'clock.



It is five past three.



It is ten past three.



It is a quarter past three.



It is twenty past three.



It is twenty-five past three.



It is half-past three.



It is twenty-five to four.



It is twenty to four.



It is a quarter to four.



It is ten to four.



It is five to four.



It is four o'clock.

EJERCICIOS DE SUSTITUCION

1. The match begins at

- three
- four
- five
- six
- seven

o'clock.

PREGUNTA

RESPUESTA

2. What time does

- school
- the cinema
- the theatre
- the match
- the programme

begin? It begins at

- nine
- six
- seven
- four
- ten

o'clock.

PREGUNTA

RESPUESTA

3. What do you at half past

- eight?
- one?
- five?
- nine?
- ten?

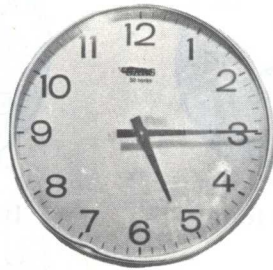
I

- get up.
- have lunch.
- go home.
- have dinner.
- go to bed.

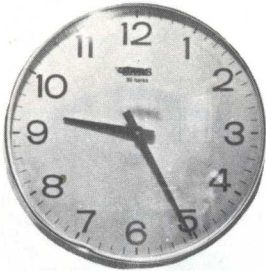
EJERCICIOS



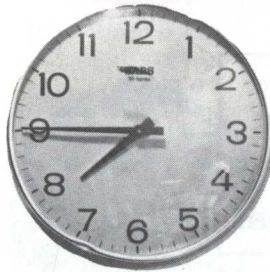
1. *What time is it*?
It is



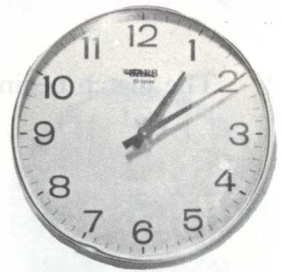
2. *What time is it*?
It is



3. *What time is it*?
It is



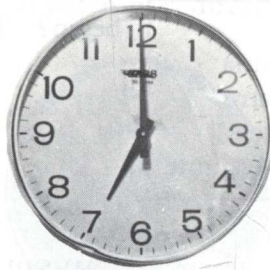
4. *What time is*?
It is



5. *What time*?
It is



6. *What*?
It is



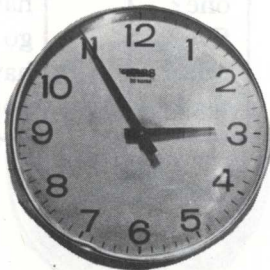
7.?
It is



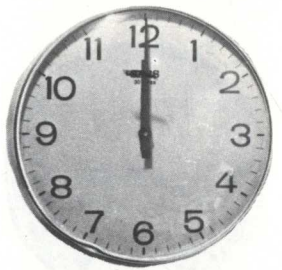
8.?
It



9.?



10.?



11.?

b) Contéstense las siguientes preguntas:

Ejemplo: *What time do you get up?* *I get up at eight o'clock.*

1. *What time do you have breakfast?*
2. *What time do you go to school?*
3. *What time do you go home?*
4. *What time do you have lunch?*
5. *What time do you go to bed?*

NARRACION

Pepe, Marco and their friends are going to a tennis match. The match begins at four o'clock and it is five past three.

«It is late», says Hans.

«What time is it?», asks Pepe.

«It's five past three. Let's go», says Hans.

Marco, Hans and Pepe are in a taxi. They are going to Kate's house. Now Kate is in the taxi and they are going to Monique's house. Monique is waiting.

«Come on, Monique! It's twenty to four», says Marco. «Let's go to Mary's house.»

Now they are in Mary's house. Mary's grandfather is there.

«Sit down», Grandfather says.

«Oh, no! It's very late. Mary, come on!» says Monique.

«Sit down, sit down», says Grandfather. Now they are sitting and Grandfather is talking.

«Hallo! Let's go», says Mary.

«No, it's four o'clock. It's late for the match», says Hans.

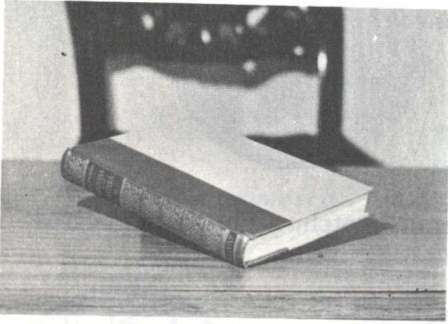
«Four o'clock! My TV programme. Don't disturb!», says Grandfather.

«Well, let's watch the programme», says Mary.

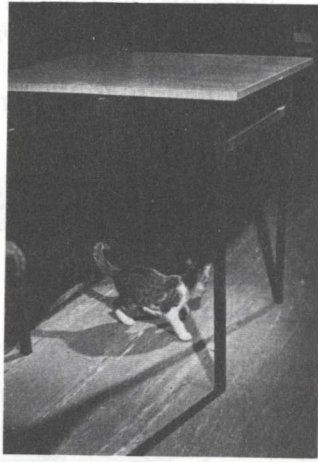
PALABRAS NUEVAS

<i>to wait</i>	esperar;	<i>waiting</i>	esperando
<i>to talk</i>	hablar;	<i>talking</i>	hablando
	<i>programme</i>		programa

UNIDAD 20



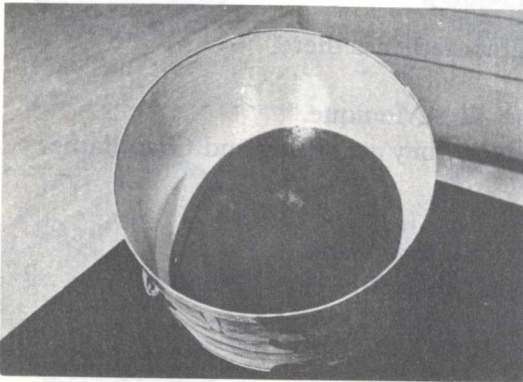
There is a book on the table.



There is a cat under the table.



There is a dog behind the door.



There is a hat in the box.

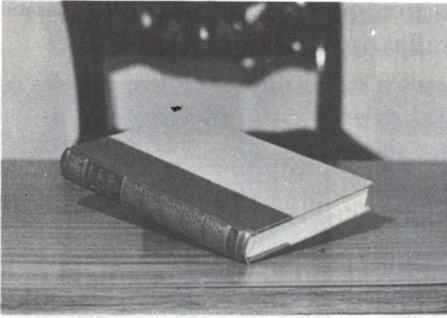


There is a plane over the town.

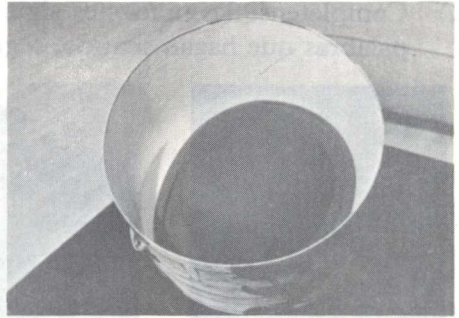


There is a car in front of the hotel.

ORACIONES BASICAS



Where is the book?
It is on the table.



What is there in the box?
There is a hat in the box.

EJERCICIOS DE SUSTITUCION

PREGUNTAS

1. Where is the

cat?
book?
tie?
pen?
bag?

RESPUESTAS

It is

in
on
behind
under
in front of

the box.

PREGUNTAS

2. What is there

on
under
behind
in front of

the table?

RESPUESTAS

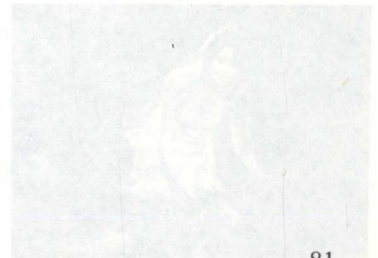
There is a

box.
book.
pen.
bag.

ORDENES

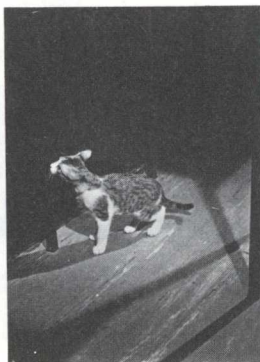
3. Put the cat

in the box.
on the bed.
under the table.
behind the chair.
in front of the sofa.



EJERCICIOS

a) Complétense las oraciones siguientes con las preposiciones apropiadas y otras palabras que hagan sentido, según las fotografías.



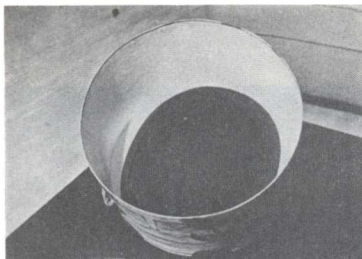
1. *Where is the cat?*
It is



2. *Where is Pepe?*
He is



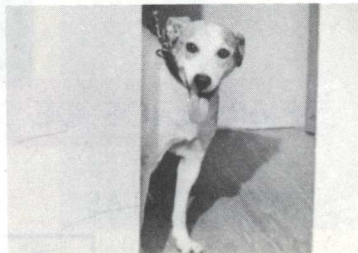
3. *Where is the book?*
It is



4. *Where is the hat?*
It is



5. *Where is the car?*
It is



6. *Where is the dog?*
It is



7. *Where is the plane?*
It is



8. *Where are Pepe and Hans?*
They are



9. *Where is Monique's bag?*
It is



10. *Where is Monique?*
She is



11. *Where is the cat?*
It is



12. *Where is the umbrella?*
It is

b) Realicense las siguientes órdenes:

1. *Put your pen on the table.*
2. *Put your pen under the table.*
3. *Put your book over the table.*
4. *Put your book in front of the pen.*
5. *Put your book behind the pen.*
6. *Put your pen in a box.*

c) Contéstese empleando la palabra indicada:

Ejemplo: *What is there in the street? (a car).*

There is a car in the street.

1. *What is there on the bed? (a bag).*
2. *What is there under the sofa? (a shoe).*
3. *What is there behind the chair? (a cat).*
4. *What is there in front of your chair? (a table).*
5. *What is there in the box? (a tie).*

d) Contéstese: Yes, there

is.
are.

ó No, there

isn't.
aren't.

1. *Is there a cat on your table?*
2. *Is there a book on your chair?*
3. *Are there any tables in front of your chair?*
4. *Are there any boys behind your table?*
5. *Is there a dog under your bed?*

CONVERSACION

PEPE.—Mary, this for you.

MARY.—For me? What is it?

MARIO.—Open it and see.

MARY.—Oh! It's a box and there's a cat in the box.

MRS. GREEN.—What a beautiful cat!

TOM.—How nice!

MARY.—Put it on the table, Monique.

(Now the cat is on the table. But now the cat isn't on the table).

GRANDFATHER.—Where is the cat? It isn't on the table.

PEPE.—No, the cat is under the table now.

MARY.—It isn't under the table. Where is it?

MRS. GREEN.—Look! It is in front of my chair. But now the cat isn't in front of the chair and it isn't under the table or on the table.

MARY.—My cat! Where is my cat? Is it behind the sofa?

PEPE.—No, it isn't here.

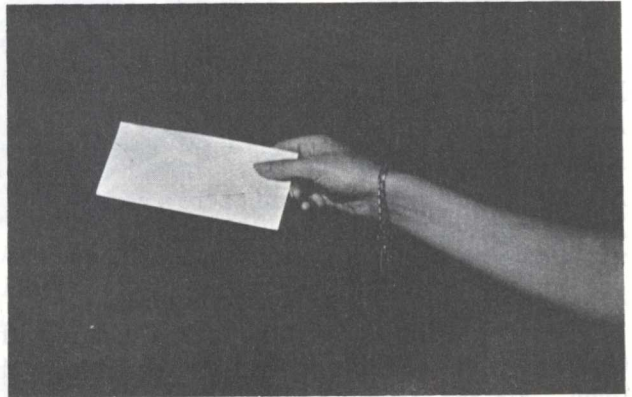
MARY.—Look! There it is on my bed. Poor cat! It's cold. Mary puts the cat in her bed, and now it isn't cold, it is hot.

UNIDAD 21

ORACIONES BASICAS



— I must do my homework.



- Mummy, can you go the post-office?
- No, I can't.
- Why?
- Because I am making a cake.

PREGUNTA

RESPUESTA AFIRMATIVA

RESPUESTA NEGATIVA

1. Can you
he
Mary
she
they help me? Yes, I
he
she
we
they can. No, I
he
she
we
they can't.

PREGUNTA

2. Why can't you help me?
mend the TV?
post this letter?
go to the post office?
go to the cinema?

RESPUESTA

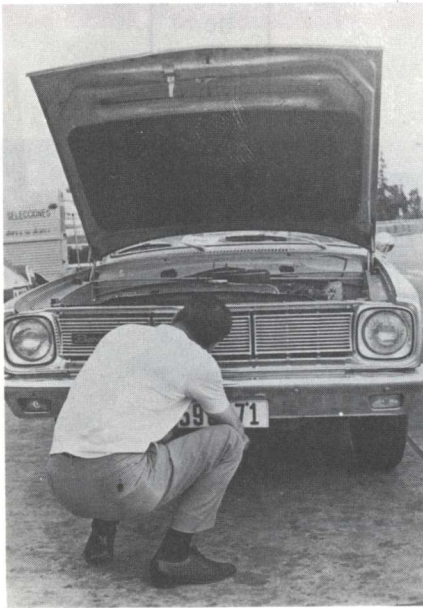
- Because I must write a letter.
mend the car.
do my homework.
make a cake.
study.

ASEVERACIONES

3. I
you
he
she
we must do my
your
his
her
our homework.

EJERCICIOS

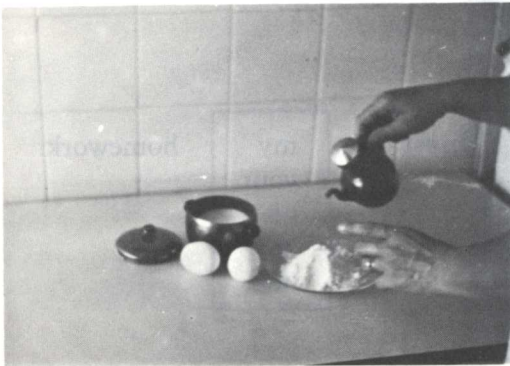
a) Colóquese *can't* y *because* donde hagan sentido:



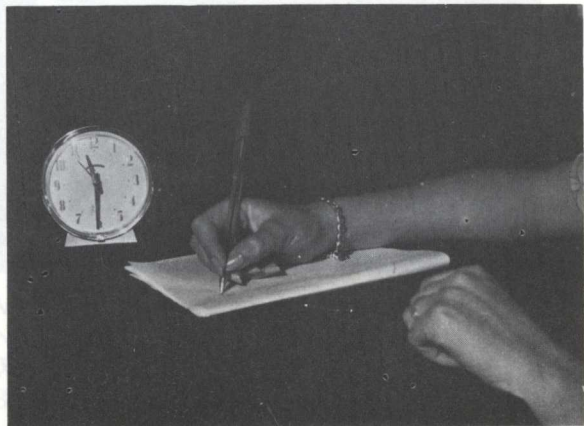
1. Mr. Green *c*..... *help*
Grandfather *b*
he is mending the car.



2. Tom *help his*
father *he is*
doing his homework.

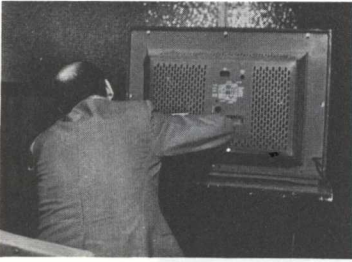


3. Mary's mother *go*
to the post-office *she*
in making a cake.

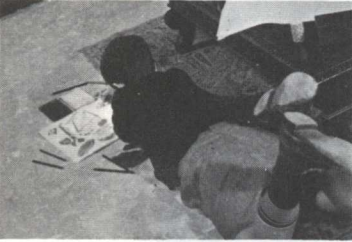


4. Mary *help her*
brother *she is*
writing a letter.

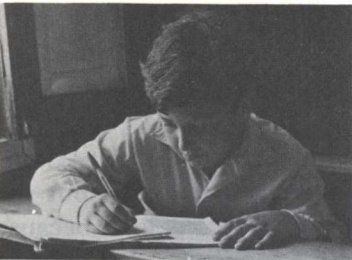
b) Póngase *can*, *can't* o *must* donde sea necesario:



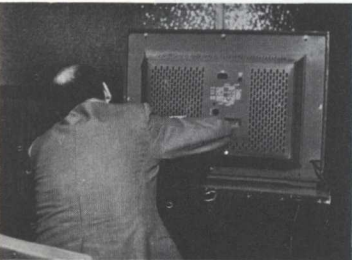
..... you go to the post-office?
No, I go to the post-office.
Because I mend the television.



..... you help me?
No, I help you because.
I do my homework.



I go to the cinema because I
study my lessons.



I mend the television because it is very
difficult.



I help you now because.
I post this letter before twelve o'clock.

c) Mirando las fotografías del ejercicio b), contéstese a las siguientes preguntas.

Ejemplos:

1. *Why can't Mary's grandfather go to the post-office?*
He can't go to the post-office because he must mend the television.
2. *Why can't Tom help his father?*
3. *Why can't Mrs. Green go to the post-office?*
4. *Why can't Mary's grandfather mend the television?*
5. *Why can't Mary help Tom?*

d) Contéstese Yes,

I
he
she

can o No,

I
he
she

can't.

1. *Can you write a letter?*
2. *Can Tom's grandfather mend the television?*
3. *Can you mend a car?*
4. *Can Mary help Tom?*
5. *Can Mary go to the cinema?*
6. *Can you do your homework?*

NARRACION

Marco, Pepe and Hans are in Mary's house. Mary is writing a letter but she can't go the post-office. Tom is doing his homework but he can't do it because it's very difficult. Mary's grandfather is mending the television. Mr. Green can't mend his car.

«Can we watch the tennis match on the television?» asks Pepe.

«No, you can't. I'm mending it», says Grandfather.

«Oh! what can we do?», says Marco. «We want to watch the match.»

«You can help me», says Grandfather.

«You can go the post-office», says Mary.

«I must do my homework but I can't do it because it's very difficult», says Tom.

«Pepe, help me, please.»

«I am mending the car», says Mary's father.

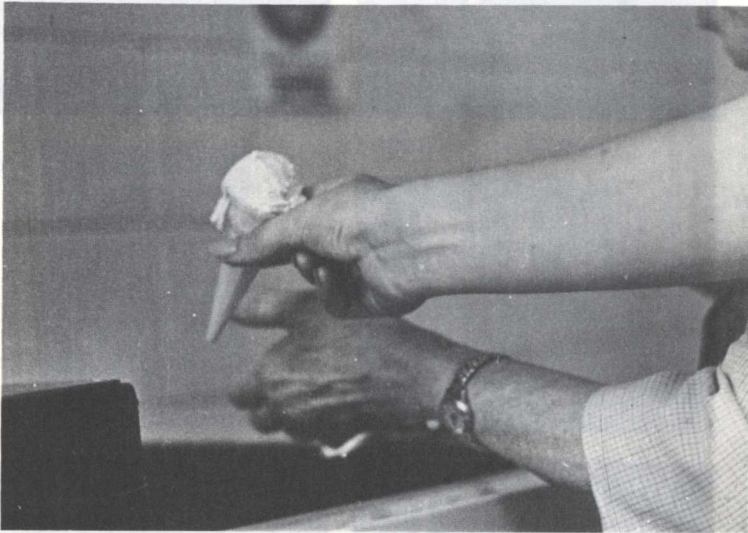
«You can help me, Marco.»

Now Hans is mending the television. Pepe is doing Tom's homework and Marco is mending the car. Mary, Tom, Grandfather and Mr. Green are sitting. They are listening to the radio.

UNIDAD 22



- What is she going to do?
- She is going to buy an ice-cream.



- What is she doing?
- She is buying an ice-cream.

PRACTICA

1. Mr. Green is going to mend the car.



2. Mr. Green is mending the car.



3. Pepe is going to smoke a cigarette.



4. Pepe is smoking a cigarette.



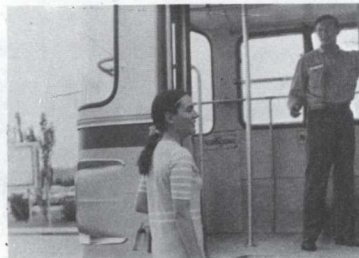
5. The teacher is going to read a book.



6. The teacher is reading a book.



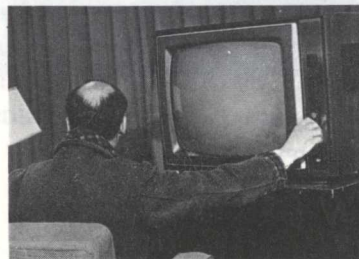
7. Carmen is going to take the bus.



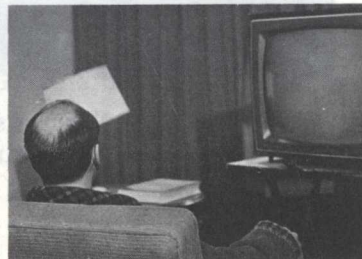
8. Carmen is taking the bus.



9. Grandfather is going to watch television.



10. Grandfather is watching television.



EJERCICIOS DE SUSTITUCION

PREGUNTA

RESPUESTA

1. What

are you
is he
is Hans
is she
are they

going to do?

I am
He is
Hans is
She is
They are

going to drink some
water.

PREGUNTA

2.

Are you
Is he
Is Mary
Are you
Are they

going to buy a newspaper?

RESPUESTA AFIRMATIVA

RESPUESTA NEGATIVA

Yes,

I am.
he is.
she is.
we are.
they are.

No,

I'm not.
he isn't.
she isn't.
we aren't.
they aren't.

NEGACION

3. I'm not going to

sit down.
buy a newspaper.
buy an ice-cream.
buy any cigarettes.
stay here.

EJERCICIOS

a) Mirando las fotografías de la PRACTICA, contéstese:

Yes,

he
she

 is o No,

he
she

 isn't.

1. *Is Mr. Green going to mend the car?*
2. *Is Mr. Green watching TV?*
3. *Is Pepe going to buy a newspaper?*
4. *Is Pepe smoking a cigarette?*
5. *Is the teacher going to read a book?*
6. *Is the teacher taking the bus?*
7. *Is Carmen going to take the bus?*
8. *Is Carmen reading a book?*
9. *Is Grandfather going to listen to the radio?*
10. *Is Grandfather mending the car?*

b) Mirando las fotografías de la PRACTICA, contéstese:

Ejemplo: *Who is going to watch television? Grandfather is going to watch television.*

1. *Who is going to smoke a cigarette?*
2. *Who is going to read a book?*
3. *Who is taking the bus?*
4. *Who is going to mend the car?*
5. *Who is going to take the bus?*
6. *Who is reading a book?*
7. *Who is smoking a cigarette?*

c) Pregúntese a un compañero:

What are you going to do this

morning?
afternoon?
evening?
tomorrow?

Respóndase: I am going to

NARRACION

It is four o'clock. Mary and her friends are going to take the train, but the train is late. Hans and Monique are walking.

PEPE.—Hans, what are you going to do?

HANS.—I'm going to buy a newspaper.

MARY.—What are you going to do, Monique?

MONIQUE.—I'm going to sit down. I'm very tired.

PEPE.—What is Mary going to do?

MONIQUE.—She is tired and she is going to sit down.

PEPE.—Well, I'm going to look at the time-table. It is hot now. Mary is thirsty and she is going to buy an ice-cream.

HANS.—I'm coming with you, Mary. I am going to buy some cigarettes.

MONIQUE.—Look, it is raining!

MARY.—What a pity! It's raining.

HANS.—Well, we aren't going to take the train, are we?

PEPE.—And we aren't going to stay here, are we?

MARCO.—No, but what can we do?

MARY.—Let's go to the club.

HANS.—Very well. Let's go to the club.

PALABRAS NUEVAS

to walk andar

walking andando

club club

Contéstese a estas preguntas:

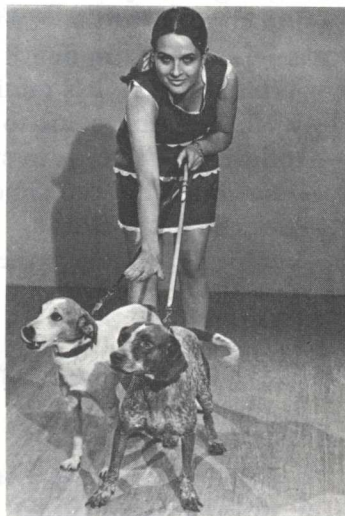
1. *What are Mary and her friends going to do?*
2. *What is Hans going to do?*
3. *What is Monique going to do?*
4. *Is Pepe going to look at the time-table?*
5. *Who is going to buy cigarettes?*
6. *Why is Mary going to buy an ice-cream?*
7. *Why aren't Mary and her friends going to take the train?*

UNIDAD 23

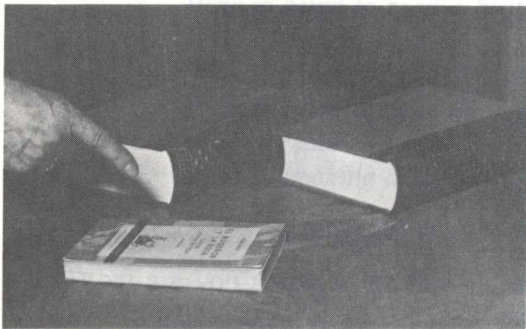
ORACIONES BASICAS



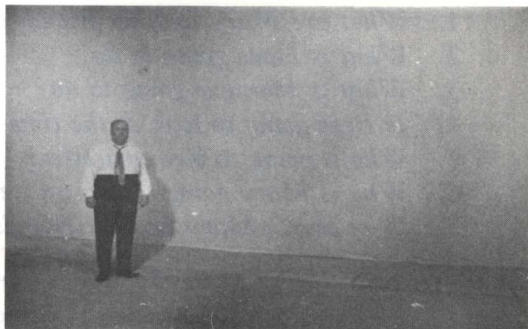
This dog is bigger than that one.



This dog is as big as that one.



Look at these books
This is the smallest.



Look at that man!
What a fat man he is!



This man is taller than I.



My ice-cream is smaller than yours.

EJERCICIOS DE SUSTITUCION

IGUALDAD

1. This man is as

tall
fat
big
small
old

as that one.

SUPERIORIDAD

2. This man is

taller
fatter
bigger
smaller
older

than that one.

SUPERLATIVO

3. This man is the

tallest.
fattest.
biggest.
smallest.
oldest.

PREGUNTA

4. Which is the

prettiest
tallest
biggest
smallest
oldest

woman?

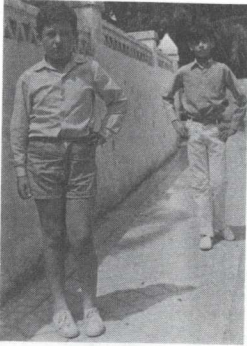
RESPUESTA

5. That woman is the

prettiest.
tallest.
biggest.
smallest.
oldest.

EJERCICIOS

- a) Colóquense los comparativos de igualdad, de superioridad o los superlativos apropiados:



1. *This boy is f..... than that one.*



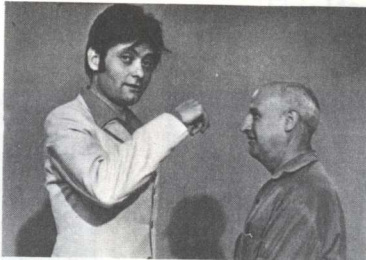
2. *This dog is b..... than that one.*



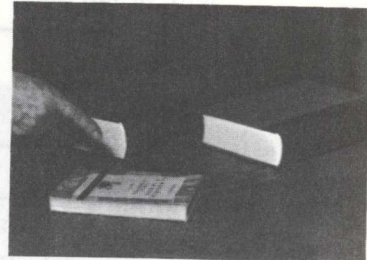
3. *This man is o..... than that one.*



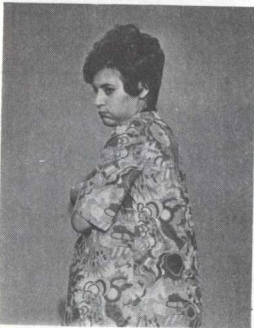
4. *Tom: My ice-cream is s..... than yours.*



5. *Hans: I am t..... than this man.*



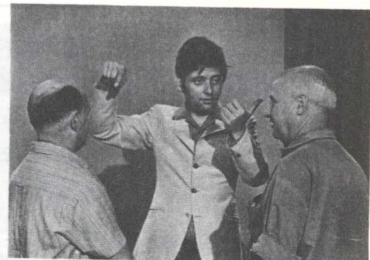
6. *Teacher: This is the s.....*



9. *Tom: This woman is fat as a hippopotamus.*



10. *Tom: This is the b.....*



11. *Hans: This man is as t..... as that one.*

b) Póngase la palabra adecuada: *as, the, prettier, than.*

1. *Hans is taller Mary.*
2. *This book is big that one.*
3. *Hans is tallest.*
4. *That woman is than this one.*
5. *My ice-cream is bigger yours.*

c) Mirando las fotografías del ejercicio a) contéstense las siguientes preguntas, al tiempo que se señala a la persona o cosa elegida.

1. *Which man is fatter?*
2. *Which dog is bigger?*
3. *Which man is older?*
4. *Which ice-cream is smaller?*
5. *Who is taller?*
6. *Which book is the smallest?*
7. *Is this woman as fat as a hippopotamus?*
8. *Which is the biggest ice-cream?*
9. *Which man is taller?*

d) Contéstese *Yes,*

I am.
he is.
she is.
it is.

o *No,*

I'm not.
he isn't.
she isn't.
it isn't.

1. *Is your friend taller than you?*
2. *Is your table bigger than your chair?*
3. *Are you as fat as your friend?*
4. *Is your pencil longer than your pen?*
5. *Are you the tallest in the class?*
6. *Is your chair the smallest in the class?*

NARRACION

Mary, her friends and her brother Tom are in the park. There are trees, flowers, and dogs in the park.

PEPE.—Look at those dogs!

TOM.—This dog is bigger than that one, and that dog is as big as this one.

MARCO.—Look at these flowers!

TOM.—This flower is the prettiest and this is the smallest. Oh! Let's buy an ice-cream. I want an ice-cream, the biggest ice-cream.

Now they are buying ice-creams. They are very big ice-creams. Tom takes the biggest. Now Tom is eating his ice-cream. Tom is looking at Hans' ice-cream.

TOM.—Hans, I want your ice-cream, it is bigger.

HANS.—No, it isn't. Your ice-cream is the biggest and mine is the smallest.

TOM.—I want your ice-cream, I want it.

HANS.—Well, here is my ice-cream. Give me yours.

TOM.—Oh no! I want your ice-cream and mine.

Hans is angry. He takes his ice-cream and Tom's, and now Hans is eating both ice-creams.

PALABRAS NUEVAS

park parque

the prettiest la más bonita

give me dame

angry enfadado

both los dos.

ORACIONES BASICAS

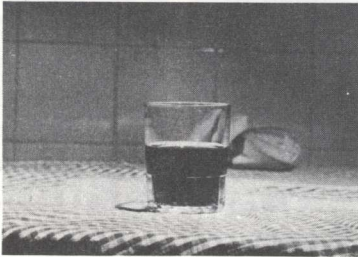
1. There is a lot of wine on the table.



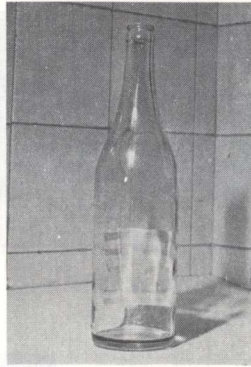
2. There isn't much wine in this bottle.



3. There is some wine in this glass.



4. There isn't any wine in this bottle.



There is no wine in this bottle.

5. There are a lot of cars in the street.



6. There aren't many buses.



7. There are some cars in the street.



8. There aren't any cars in the street.



There are no cars in the street.

EJERCICIOS DE SUSTITUCION

SINGULAR

PREGUNTAS

1. Is there any

sugar?
rice?
marmalade?
wine?
salt?

3. There isn't much

oil
coffee
tea
milk
bread

RESPUESTAS

2. Yes, there is a lot of

sugar.
rice.
marmalade.
wine.
salt.

and there isn't any

sugar.
rice.
salt.
butter.
marmalade.

PLURAL

PREGUNTAS

4. Are there any

flowers?
violets?
roses?
carnations?
chocolates?

RESPUESTAS

5. Yes, there are a lot of

flowers.
violets.
roses.
carnations?
chocolates.

6. There aren't many

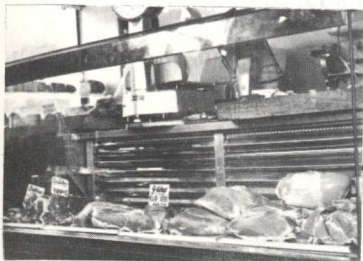
cars
cats
pens
ties

and there aren't any

buses.
dogs.
pencils.
hats.

EJERCICIOS

a) Colóquese *some, any, a lot of, not many, not much, o no*, donde sea necesario:



1. *There is meat in the shop.*



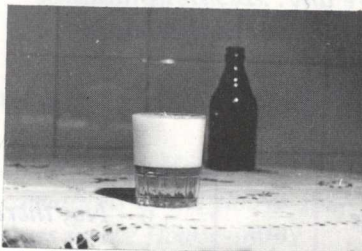
2. *There isn't meat on the plate.*



3. *There are children in the park.*



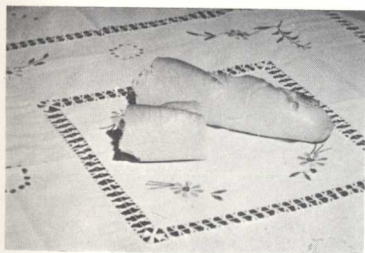
4. *There are children in the park.*



5. *There is beer in the glass.*



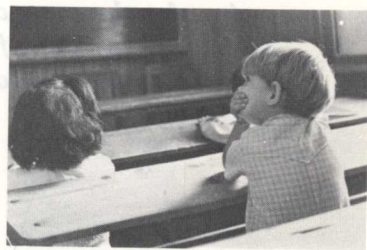
6. *There isn't beer in the glass.*



7. *There is bread on the table.*



8. *There is bread on the table.*



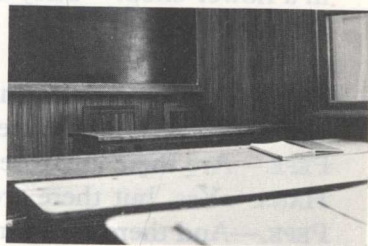
9. *There aren't students in the classroom.*



10. *There are students in the classroom.*



11. *There are students in the classroom.*



12. *There aren't students in the classroom.*

b) Mirando las fotografías de las Unidades Básicas, contéstense las siguientes preguntas:

1. *Is there any wine on the table?*
2. *Is there any wine in the bottle?*
3. *Is there any wine in the glass?*
4. *Is there any wine in the bottle?*
5. *Are there any cars in the street?*
6. *Are there any buses in the street?*
7. *Are there any cars in the street?*
8. *Are there any cars in the street?*

c) Mirando las fotografías del ejercicio a), hágase la pregunta necesaria:

Is there any ? (singular).

Are there any ? (plural).

Ejemplo: 1. *Is there any meat in the shop?*

d) Contéstese las siguientes preguntas con:

Yes, there

is.
are.

o No, there

isn't.
aren't.

1. *Are there any books on your table?*
2. *Is there any sugar in your house?*
3. *Is there any rice on your table?*
4. *Are there any cars in the street?*
5. *Are there any flowers in the classroom?*
6. *Are there any dogs in the garden?*

NARRACION

Mary's friends are going to her house to dinner. Pepe, Marco and Hans are in a flower-shop. They are buying some flowers for Mary. They want some carnations.

PEPE.—Are there any carnations?

HANS.—Yes, but there aren't many.

PEPE.—Are there any roses?

HANS.—Yes, but there aren't many.

PEPE.—And there aren't many violets.

HANS.—It's a pity there aren't many flowers. Now Marco, Hans and Pepe are in the street, Marco is looking at a shop.

MARCO.—Look, Pepe! There are a lot of chocolates in this shop. Let's go in.

They go into the shop. There are a lot of chocolates, a lot of sweets and a lot of cakes.

PEPE.—Let's buy a box of chocolates for Mary.

MARCO.—Very well, let's buy a box of chocolates.

PALABRAS NUEVAS

flower-shop floristería

carnations claveles

roses rosas

violets violetas

chocolates bombones

sweets caramelos

to go in entrar.

Contéstense estas preguntas:

1. *Where are Pepe, Mario and Hans?*
2. *Are there many carnations in the flower-shop?*
3. *Are there many roses in the flower-shop?*
4. *Are there any chocolates in the shop?*
5. *Are there any cakes in the shop?*
6. *What do Hans and his friends buy for Mary?*

UNIDAD 25

ORACIONES BASICAS



Give me a cigarette.



This is for Mary.
Give it to her.

EJERCICIOS DE SUSTITUCION

1. I want that book. Give it to
He wants me.
She wants him.
We want her.
They want us.
them.

2. That is my money. Give it to
his
her
our
their me.
him.
her.
us.
them.

3. Those are my chocolates. Give them to
his
her
our
their me.
him.
her.
us.
them.

4. This money is for
me.
you.
him.
her.
us.
them.

EJERCICIOS

a) En los espacios punteados, colóquense los pronombres apropiados a los personajes de cada fotografía:



1. *This is for Mary.*

This is for



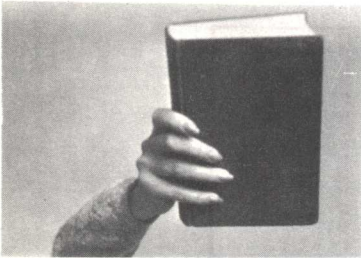
2. *Give Marco a cigarette.*

Give a cigarette.



3. *This is for the children.*

Give it to



4. *This is for Pepe.*

This is for



5. *Ask that man the time.*

Ask the time.



6. *Tell the time, please.*



7. *This is for you and me.*

This is for



8. *Give these books to the boys.*

Give these books.



9. *Give some cigarettes to Pepe and me.*

Give some, cigarettes.

b) Colóquense los pronombres apropiados: *me, you, him, her, it us, them*:

1. *That is my umbrella. Give to*
2. *That is his hat. Give to*
3. *Those are her sweets. Give to*
4. *Those are our cigarettes. Give to*
5. *That is their money. Give to*
6. *Those are your chocolates. I give to*

c) Mirando las fotografías del ejercicio a), contéstese:

Yes, it is
they are for o No, it isn't
they aren't for

- Ejemplos:
1. *Is the chocolate for Mary? Yes, it is for her.*
 2. *Is the cigarette for Marco?*
 3. *Is the ball for the children?*
 4. *Is the book for Hans?*
 5. *Is the money for you and me?*
 6. *Are the books for the girls?*
 7. *Are the cigarettes for Monique and Mary?*

d) Cámbiense las oraciones siguientes suprimiendo *to*, en la forma indicada:

Ejemplo: *Give the hat to Marco, pasa a ser:*
Give Marco the hat.

- Ejemplos:
1. *Give the flowers to Mary. Give Mary the flowers.*
 2. *Give the violets to Monique.*
 3. *Give the money to Pepe.*
 4. *Give the umbrella to me.*
 5. *Pass the sugar to me.*
 6. *Pass the bread to him.*
 7. *Pass the salt to her.*

CONVERSACION

Mary, Hans, Marco and Pepe are waiting for Monique at the cinema. It is late.

MARY.—What time is it?

HANS.—I haven't a watch.

PEPE.—I haven't a watch either but there is a policeman. Ask him the time.

HANS.—Can you tell me the time, please?

POLICEMAN.—It's half-past six.

Now Monique is coming. Marco is buying the tickets but he hasn't enough money for them.

HANS.—Marco hasn't enough money. Give me the money for him.

Monique, Mary and Pepe give Hans the money and Hans gives it to Marco.
Then they go into the cinema. Hans, Pepe and Marco buy some chocolates,
sweets and cigarettes.

HANS.—These chocolates are for Monique. Pepe, give them to her.

Pepe gives the chocolates to Monique.

HANS.—These sweets are for Mary. Pepe, give her these sweets, please.

Pepe gives Mary the sweets.

HANS.—This is for you, Marco.

PEPE.—And for me?

There is a man at the door. He is looking at Pepe, then he gives him the
stick of an ice-cream.

HANS.—This is for you.

PALABRAS NUEVAS

either tampoco
policeman guardia
enough suficiente
tickets entradas
stick palo.

ORACIONES BASICAS



Yesterday Hans was in the country.



Today Hans is tired.



Yesterday Pepe had a party.



Today Pepe has a headache.

EJERCICIOS DE SUSTITUCION

1. Yesterday

I was
you were
he was
she was
we were
they were

in the country.

2. On Sunday

I was
you were
he was
she was
we were
they were

in the cinema.

PREGUNTA

3.

Were you
Was he
Was she
Were you
Were they

at school yesterday?

RESPUESTA AFIRMATIVA

Yes,

I was.
he was.
she was.
we were.
they were.

RESPUESTA NEGATIVA

No,

I wasn't
he wasn't.
she wasn't.
we weren't.
they weren't.

4.

I
you
he
Mary
we
they

had a party yesterday.

EJERCICIOS

a) Colóquese *is, was, has, had* donde sea necesario:

1. *Yesterday*
I in
the country.



2. *Today I*
tired.



3. *Yesterday*
I a
party.



4. *Today I*
a headache.



5. *Yesterday*
Monique
in the
kitchen.



6. *Today her*
finger
burnt.



7. *Yesterday*
Marco
at the football
match.



8. *Today*
Marco
no voice.



b) Mirando las fotografías del ejercicio a), contéstense las siguientes preguntas:

1. *Why is Hans tired today? Hans is tired today because yesterday he*
2. *Why has Pepe a headache today?*
3. *Why is Monique's finger burnt today.*
4. *Why has Marco no voice today?*

c) De acuerdo con las fotografías del ejercicio a), contéstense las siguientes preguntas:

1. *Who was in the kitchen yesterday?*
2. *Who is tired today?*
3. *Who had a party yesterday?*
4. *Who has no voice today?*
5. *Who was at the football match yesterday?*
6. *Who was in the country yesterday?*
7. *Who has a headache today?*

d) Contéstese: Yes,

I
he
she

was o No,

I
he
she

wasn't.

1. *Were you at school on Wednesday?*
2. *Were you in the cinema on Sunday?*
3. *Was Hans in the country yesterday?*
4. *Were you in a match on Monday?*
5. *Was Mary in the kitchen yesterday?*
6. *Was Monique in the kitchen yesterday?*

e) Contéstese: Yes,

I
he
she

had o No,

I
he
she

hadn't.

1. *Had you a headache yesterday?*
2. *Had Pepe a party yesterday?*
3. *Had you any chocolates on Sunday?*
4. *Had Monique a headache yesterday?*
5. *Had you any classes on Monday?*

NARRACION

Today is Monday. Hans is tired because yesterday he was in the country. Pepe has a headache because yesterday he had a party. They are in a pub today. Monique is coming now.

«What's the matter with you, Monique?», asks Hans looking at her finger.

«Well», says Monique. «Yesterday I was in the kitchen and today my finger is burnt.»

«Oh!», says Pepe, «and where is Mary?» «What is the matter with her?»

«Yesterday Mary was at the bus stop for an hour and today she is in bed.»

Now Marco is coming. He cannot speak because he has no voice.

«Hallo Marco!» «What's the matter with you?», says Pepe. «Why can't you speak?»

«Yesterday he was at a football match and today he has no voice», says Hans.

«You have no voice, Monique's finger is burnt, Hans is tired and I have a headache.

What can we do?», says Pepe.

«Let's go to Mary's house. Mary is in bed», says Monique.

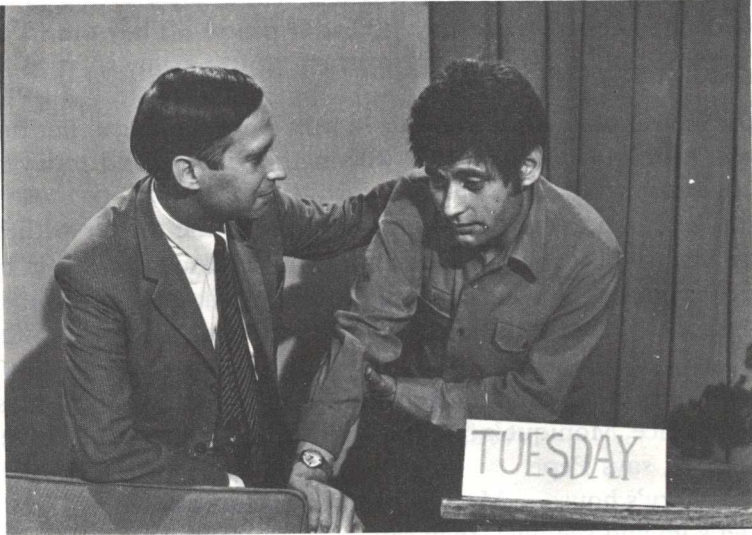
«Oh yes, let's go and see her», they say.

PALABRAS NUEVAS

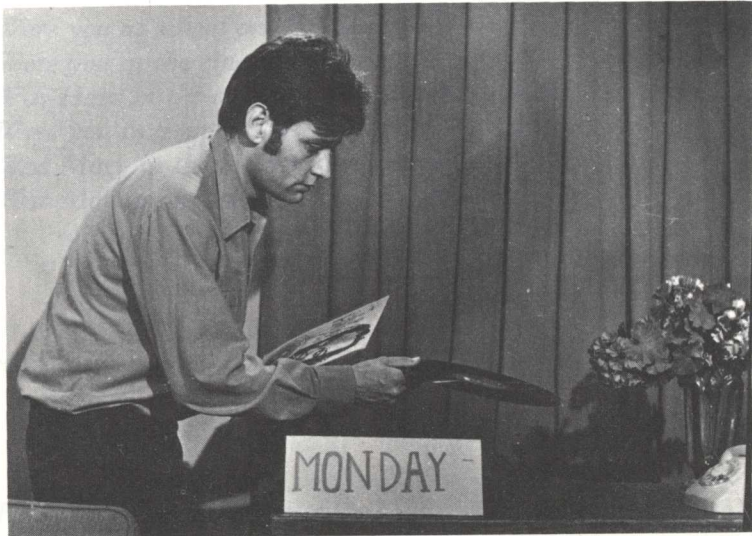
stop parada
to speak hablar
to see ver



UNIDAD 27



Where were you yesterday?
What did you do at home?



I was at home.

I listened to some records.

EJERCICIOS DE SUSTITUCION

PREGUNTAS

1. What did

you
he
Mary
you
they

do yesterday?

RESPUESTAS

Yesterday

I
he
she
we
they

studied English.

PREGUNTAS

2. Where

were you
was Hans
was Mary
were you
were they

on Monday?

RESPUESTAS

I was
he was
she was
we were
they were

at home on Monday.

ASEVERACIONES

3. Yesterday evening

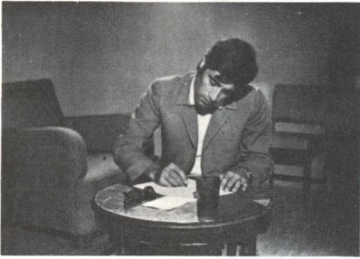
Pepe wrote a letter.
Hans watched TV.
Monique ate some sandwiches.
Marco saw a film.
Mary bought a book.

4. On Sunday I

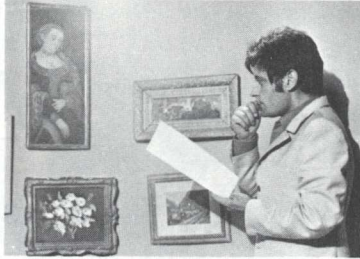
drank lemonade.
went to the cinema.
listened to some records.
talked to my friends.
waited for the train.

EJERCICIOS

- a) En los espacios en blanco colóquese *was* o *were*. Donde haya un verbo en infinitivo entre paréntesis, dígase el pasado de dicho verbo.



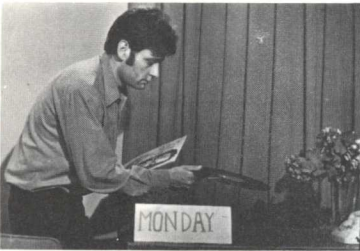
1. Yesterday Pepe
in the club. He (write)
..... a letter.



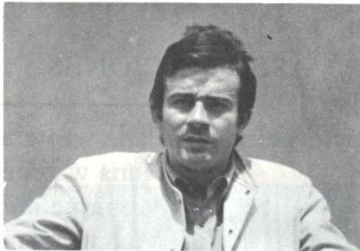
2. Yesterday Hans
in a Museum.



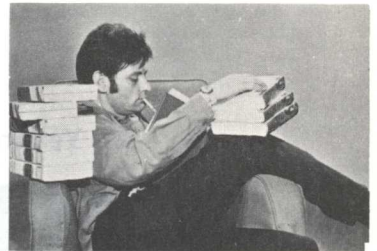
3. Yesterday Monique ...
..... in a party.
She (drink)
lemonade.



4. Yesterday Hans
..... at home.
He (listen)
to some records.



5. Yesterday I (go)
..... to the cinema,
I (see)
a very interesting film.



6. Yesterday I
at home. I (study)
English.



7. Yesterday I (buy)
..... a packet of ciga-
rettes.



8. Yesterday I (smoke)
..... a cigarette.

WHAT DID THEY DO YESTERDAY?

b) Contéstese a esta pregunta, diciendo lo que hizo cada uno de los personajes, según las fotografías:



1. Pepe (buy)



2. Pepe (smoke)



3. Pepe (write)



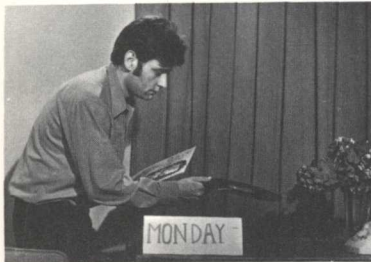
4. Marco (go)



5. Pepe (read)



6. Pepe (talk)



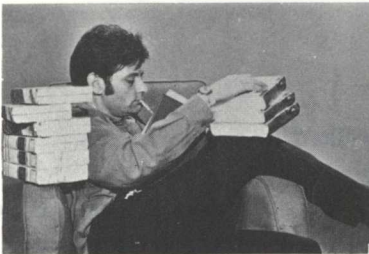
7. Hans (listen)



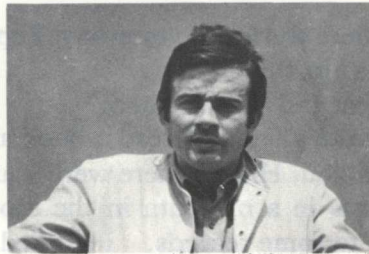
8. Hans (watched)



9. Monique (eat)



10. Hans (study)



11. Marco (see)

c) Mirando las fotografías del ejercicio a), contéstense las siguientes preguntas:

1. *Where was Pepe yesterday?*
2. *Where was Hans?*
3. *Where was Monique?*
4. *Where was Hans?*
5. *Where was Marco?*
6. *Where was Marco?*

d) Mirando las fotografías del ejercicio b), contéstense las siguientes preguntas:
Ejemplo: *What did Hans do yesterday? Hans listened to some records, watched television and studied English.*

1. *What did Pepe do yesterday?*
2. *What did Mary do yesterday?*
3. *What did Monique do yesterday?*
4. *What did Pepe do yesterday?*

e) Contéstense las siguientes preguntas:

Ejemplo: *What did you do on Monday? On Monday I went to school.*

1. *What did you do on Sunday?*
2. *What did you do on Tuesday?*
3. *What did you do on Saturday?*
4. *Where were you yesterday evening?*
5. *Where were you on Friday?*
6. *Where were you yesterday morning?*

CONVERSACION

Mary and her friends are talking.

HANS.—Where were you yesterday, Pepe?

PEPE.—I was in the club.

HANS.—What did you do there?

PEPE.—I wrote a letter, I read a book and I talked to some friends.

PEPE.—And you, Hans, where were you yesterday?

HANS.—I was in a museum in the morning; in the evening I was at home and I listened to some records. I studied English and watched television.

MONIQUE.—We were in a shop in the morning and at a party in the evening. At the party we danced, talked, ate some sandwiches and drank lemonade.

MARY.—And you, Marco? Where were you yesterday?

MARCO.—I was at the station. I waited for the train, two friends of mine came. We took a taxi and went to a hotel. In the evening we went to the cinema.

Now Pepe is looking for his cigarettes.

HANS.—What are you doing, Pepe?

PEPE.—Well, I'm looking for my cigarettes. Yesterday I bought a packet, I smoked a cigarette and then I put the packet on the table.

MARCO.—Oh! I put it into your pocket. Well, no! I put it into my pocket.

Marco gives Pepe the packet of cigarettes. Pepe takes one and smokes it.

The cigarette bursts suddenly. Now Pepe is black and his friends are laughing.

PALABRAS NUEVAS

to burst explotar

to dance bailar; *danced* pasado de «to dance»

to come venir; *came* pasado de «to come»

to take coger; *took* pasado de «to take»

to look for buscar; *looking for* buscando

packet paquete

pocket bolsillo

to laugh reír; *laughing* riendo

suddenly de repente.

ORACIONES BASICAS



This hat is too small.
This hat is too small
for you.



This hat is big enough
for me.

EJERCICIOS DE SUSTITUCION

PREGUNTAS

1. Can you show me some

hats?
dresses?
shoes?
ties?
umbrellas?

ASEVERACIONES

2. This dress is too

small.
big.
long.
short.
expensive.

3. This hat is too big for

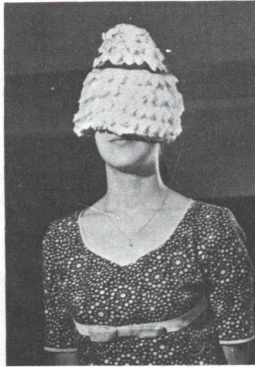
me.
you.
him.
her.
us.
them.

EJERCICIOS

a) Colóquese *too* seguido del adjetivo apropiado a cada caso.



1. *This hat is
..... for me.*



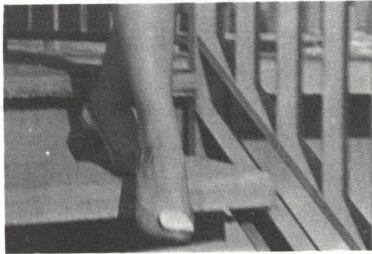
2. *This hat is for
me.*



3. *This dress is
for me.*



4. *This dress is
for me*



5. *These shoes are.....
for me.*



6. *These shoes are
.... for me.*

b) Colóquese *too* o *enough*, según sea apropiado para cada caso.

1. *This dress isn't too short for me, it is long*
2. *That hat isn't big enough for you, it is small.*
3. *Those shoes are expensive for me. I can't buy them.*
4. *Is this tie long for you? No, it is short.*
5. *She doesn't want those shoes, they are low for her.*
6. *She is buying that bag because it is big*

c) Contéstese: Yes,

it is.
they are.

o No,

it isn't.
they aren't.

1. *Is your dress too long for you?*
2. *Are your shoes big enough for you?*
3. *Is your pencil too long for you?*
4. *Is your table too high for you?*
5. *Is your chair high enough for you?*

d) Póngase el adjetivo que esté entre paréntesis en el grado comparativo de superioridad:

Ejemplos: *This bag is too small. I want a (big) one.* Pasa a ser:
This bag is too small. I want a bigger one.

1. *That tie is too long. I want a (short) one.*
2. *This chair is too low for Mary. She wants a (high) one.*
3. *My ice-cream is too big. I want a (small) one.*
4. *This post-card is too ugly. He wants a (nice) one.*

NARRACION

Monique and Mary are in a shop. They are looking at the hats but they can't buy any hats because they haven't enough money. A shop-assistant comes to them.

SHOP-ASSISTANT.—Good morning. What can I do for you?

MONIQUE.—Good morning. Can you show us some hats, please?

SHOP-ASSISTANT.—Yes, Miss.

The shop-assistant shows them a lot of hats, but one is too big, another is too small and another is too expensive.

Monique and Mary are looking at the dresses now. A shop-assistant comes to them.

SHOP-ASSISTANT.—What can I do for you?

MONIQUE.—Can you show us some dresses?

SHOP-ASSISTANT.—Yes, Miss.

The shop assistant shows them many dresses, but one is too long, another is too short and another is too expensive.

Now Mary and Monique are looking at the shoes but some are too high, others are too low and others are too small. And now they are going out of the shop, but the three shop-assistants are at the door looking at them.

MONIQUE.—Mary, let's buy something. They are looking at us.

PALABRAS NUEVAS

shop-assistant dependiente

to show mostrar

another otro

to go out salir

others otros

UNIDAD 29

ORACIONES BASICAS

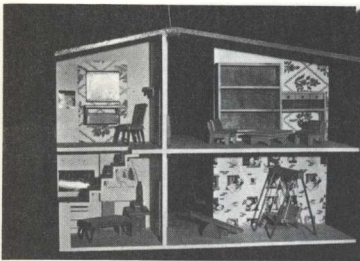


How nice!

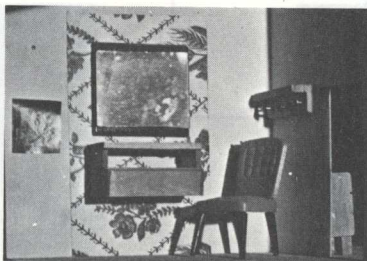


What a nice house!

VOCABULARIO



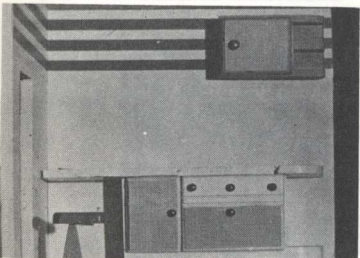
This is my flat.



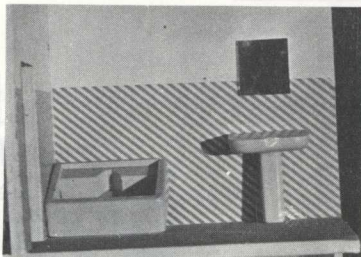
This is the living-room.
There is a chair.



This is my bedroom.
There is a bed.



This is the kitchen.
There is a cupboard.



This is the bathroom.
There is a bath.



This is the hall.
There is a picture.

EJERCICIOS DE SUSTITUCION

ASEVERACION

1. This is
- my flat.
 - the living-room.
 - my bedroom.
 - the kitchen.
 - the bathroom.

EXCLAMACION

2. How nice
- your flat
 - the living-room
 - your bedroom
 - the kitchen
 - the bathroom
- is!

EXCLAMACION

3. What a
- nice flat!
 - comfortable chair!
 - beautiful picture!
 - long sofa!
 - big cupboard!

PREGUNTA

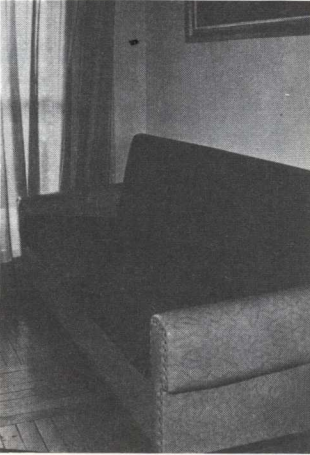
4. Where are the
- cups?
 - glasses?
 - biscuits?
 - chocolates?
 - cakes?

RESPUESTA

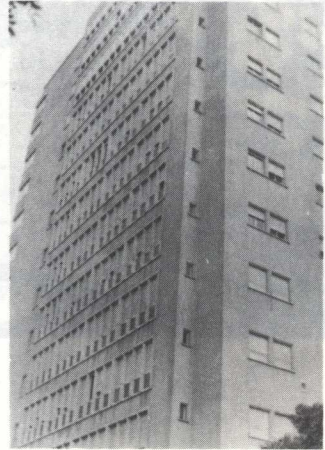
5. They are
- in the cupboard.
 - on the table.
 - in the cupboard.
 - in the box.
 - in the living-room.

EJERCICIOS

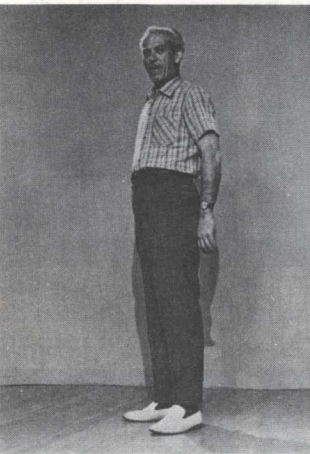
a) Colóquense las palabras apropiadas, de forma que cada frase tenga sentido, según las fotografías:



1. *What long sofa!*



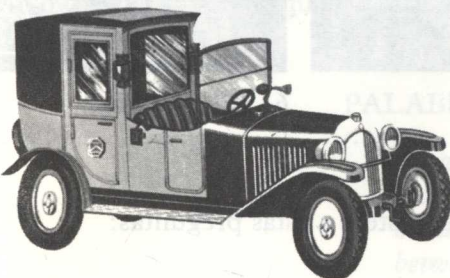
2. *What house!*



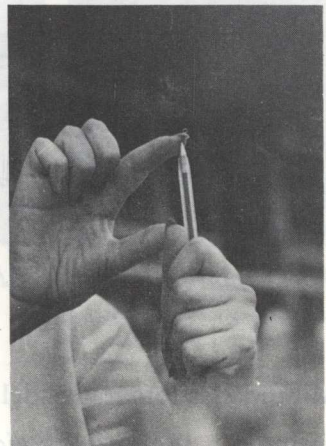
3. tall man!



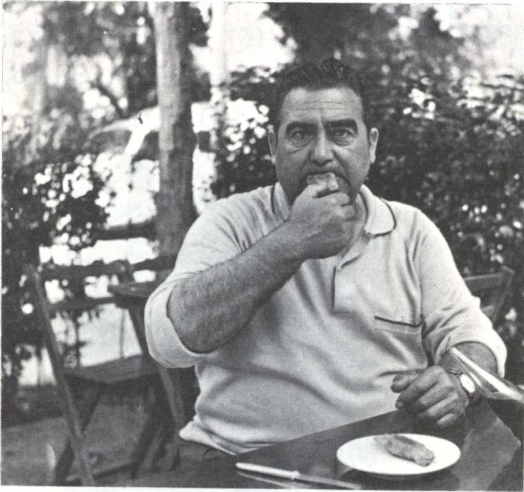
4. cat!



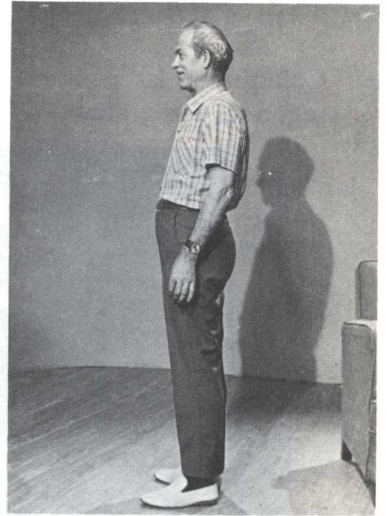
5.!



6.!

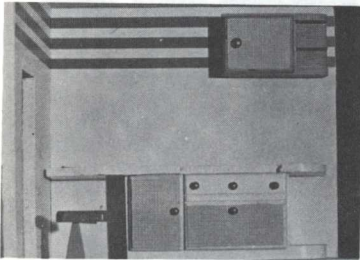


7. !



8. !

b) Contéstense estas preguntas:



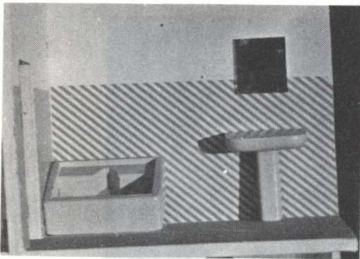
1. *What is this?*
This is the



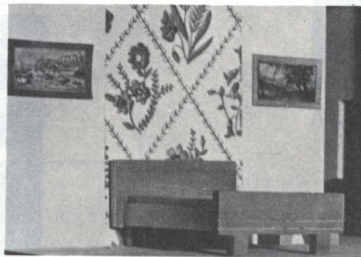
2. *What is this?*
.....



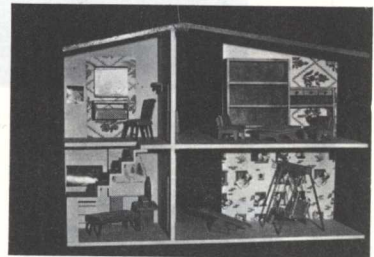
3. *What is this?*
.....



4. *What is this?*
.....



5. *What is this?*
.....



6. *What is this?*
.....

c) Mirando las fotografías del ejercicio b), contéstese a estas preguntas:

Ejemplo: *Where is the picture?*
The picture is in the hall.

1. *Where is the bed?*
2. *Where is the cupboard?*
3. *Where is the bath?*
4. *Where is the chair?*

d) Conviértanse las siguientes oraciones en exclamaciones:

Ejemplo: *This is a nice flat. What a nice flat!*

1. *This is a big kitchen.*
2. *That is a long sofa.*
3. *That is a comfortable chair.*
4. *That is a small hall.*
5. *This is a small bed.*

NARRACION

Mary and her friends are in Monique's flat. Monique is showing them the kitchen, the living-room and her bedroom.

«I am going to make some tea for you», says Monique.

«I'll help you», Mary says. «Where is the teapot?»

«It is in the cupboard», Monique says.

Mary takes the teapot and the cups out of the cupboard. Now the tea is ready and Mary and Monique are taking it to the living-room.

«Are there any biscuits?», Pepe asks.

«Oh yes!», says Monique. «They are in the kitchen in a box. The box is between the coffee and the tea.»

Pepe goes to the kitchen and takes the box with the biscuits. Hans and Marco go to Pepe. They have a lot of biscuits. Pepe has only one biscuit. He looks at the girls.

«Do you want a biscuit?», Pepe asks.

«No», says Monique, «thank you».

Monique goes to the kitchen and takes a cake to the living-room.

«Have some cake, Mary», says Monique.

Now Mary and Monique are eating the cake. Hans, Pepe and Marco are looking at them.

PALABRAS NUEVAS

to take out sacar

ready preparado

biscuits galletas

between entre

picture cuadro

UNIDAD 30



- At what time are you leaving?
—At eleven o'clock.



- Will you write to us?
— Of course, I'll write to you.
— Good-bye!

PREGUNTAS

1. At what time

are you
is Pepe
is she
are we
are they

 leaving?

RESPUESTAS

- | |
|---------|
| I'm |
| He's |
| She's |
| We're |
| they're |
- leaving at
- | |
|--------|
| eleven |
| twelve |
| one |
| two |
| three |
- o'clock.

PREGUNTAS

RESPUESTAS

2. Will

you
he
she
you
they

 write to us? Yes,

I'll
he'll
she'll
we'll
they'll

 write to you.

ASEVERACIONES

3. Let's buy something for

you.
Pepe.
Monique.
Hans.
Mary and Marco.
4. I'm going to buy some magazines for

you.
him.
her.
them.

EJERCICIOS

a) Colóquese el verbo entre paréntesis en la forma progresiva:



1. — *At what time are you
(go) ?*
— *At five o'clock.*

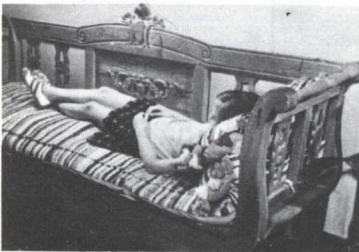


2. — *At what time is he
(come) ?*
— *At four o'clock.*



3. — *At what time is the
train (leave) ?*
— *At seven o'clock.*

b) Complétese cada frase con la forma contraída del futuro:



1. . . . *study tomorrow.*



2. . . . *be twenty
tomorrow.*



3. . . . *write to you soon.*

c) Mirando las fotografías del ejercicio a), contéstese:

Yes,

he
she
it

 is o No,

he
she
it

 isn't.

1. *Is she going at eight o'clock? Is she going at five o'clock?*
2. *Is he coming at four o'clock? Is he coming at half-past nine?*
3. *Is the train leaving at seven o'clock? Is the train leaving at a quarter to seven?*

d) Contéstese: *Yes, I am; No, I'm not.*

1. *Are you going to school tomorrow?*
2. *Are you going to the office on Monday?*
3. *Are you leaving Spain on Friday?*
4. *Are you coming with me to a football match?*
5. *Are you coming with me to the country on Sunday?*

NARRACION

Pepe and his friends are in the airport. Pepe is going back to Spain.

HANS.—At what time are you leaving, Pepe?

PEPE.—At eleven o'clock.

MARY.—What a pity you are leaving!

PEPE.—I must go back to Spain.

MARY.—Will you write to us?

PEPE.—Of course. I'll write to you.

MONIQUE.—Let's buy something for Pepe.

HANS.—I'm going to buy a book for him.

MARY.—I'm going to buy some magazines for him.

MONIQUE.—I'm going to buy something typically English.

Mary, Monique, Hans and Marco buy presents for Pepe. Then they go to

Pepe and they give him the presents.

MONIQUE.—Pepe, this is for you. It's something typically English. Pepe opens

Monique's parcel. He looks at it. It's a Spanish doll.

MARCO.—Is this typically English, Monique?

The shop-assistant comes with another parcel.

SHOP-ASSISTANT.—That isn't your parcel, Madam. This is your parcel. The shop-assistant gives the other parcel to Monique and she gives it to Pepe. It is an English doll.

PEPE.—This is typically English. Thank you, Monique. Well, good-bye. I'll write to you.

MONIQUE, MARY, MARCO, HANS.—Good-bye! Good-bye!

Now Pepe is in the plane. He looks at his friends again and says «Good-bye!»

PALABRAS NUEVAS

airport aeropuerto
to go back volver
something algo
typically típicamente
doll muñeca
parcel paquete
Madam señora
plane avión.

INDICE

	<i>Página</i>
PROLOGO	4
UNIDAD 1	5
UNIDAD 2	10
UNIDAD 3	13
UNIDAD 4	17
UNIDAD 5	21
UNIDAD 6	27
UNIDAD 7	30
UNIDAD 8	34
UNIDAD 9	39
UNIDAD 10	44
UNIDAD 11	49
UNIDAD 12	52
UNIDAD 13	57
UNIDAD 14	59
UNIDAD 15	61
UNIDAD 16	65
UNIDAD 17	68
UNIDAD 18	72
UNIDAD 19	76
UNIDAD 20	80
UNIDAD 21	84
UNIDAD 22	89
UNIDAD 23	94
UNIDAD 24	99
UNIDAD 25	104
UNIDAD 26	109
UNIDAD 27	114
UNIDAD 28	120
UNIDAD 29	125
UNIDAD 30	130

