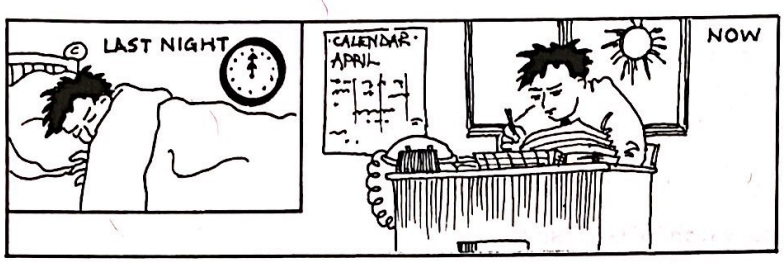
UNIDAD 11 was/were



Now Charlie **is** at work.

At midnight last night he **wasn't** at work.

He **was** in bed.
He **was** asleep.

am/is (PRESENT) → **was** (PAST):

– I **am** tired.	I **was** tired **last night**.
Estoy cansado/a.	*Estaba cansado/a anoche.*
– **Is** she a student?	**Was** she a student **when you met her**?
¿Es estudiante?	*¿Era estudiante cuando la conociste?*
– It **isn't** cold today.	It **wasn't** cold **yesterday morning**.
No hace frío hoy.	*No hizo frío ayer por la mañana.*

are (PRESENT) → **were** (PAST):

– They **aren't** here.	They **weren't** here **last Sunday**.
No están aquí.	*No estuvieron aquí el domingo pasado.*
– We **are** hungry.	We **were** hungry **yesterday afternoon**.
Tenemos hambre.	*Teníamos hambre ayer por la tarde.*

afirmación

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

negación

I he she it	**was not (wasn't)**
we you they	**were not (weren't)**

interrogación

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

■ **was/were** *corresponden normalmente al Pretérito imperfecto o al Pretérito perfecto simple (o Pretérito indefinido) de 'ser' o 'estar' en español:*

– The hotel **was** very comfortable and it **wasn't** expensive. *... era ... no fue ...*
– Where **were** you at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon? *¿... estabas ...?*
– Those shoes are nice. **Were** they expensive? *¿Fueron ...?*
– Why **was** he angry yesterday? *¿... estaba ...?*

Pero observa que en algunas expresiones pueden corresponder a 'tener' o 'hacer' (▶ Unidad 1):

– When I **was** a child, I **was** afraid of dogs. *... era niño ... tenía miedo ...*
– We **were** tired after the journey but we **weren't** hungry.
Estábamos cansados ... no teníamos hambre.
– **Was** the weather good when you **were** on holiday? *¿Hizo buen tiempo ... estabas ...?*
– Last year she **was** 22, so she is 23 now. *... tenía 22 años ... tiene ...*

■ *Respuestas breves* (▶ Unidad 37):

Yes,	I/he/she/it	**was.**
	we/you/they	**were.**

No,	I/he/she/it	**wasn't.**
	we/you/they	**weren't.**

– '**Were you** late?' '**No, I wasn't.**'
– '**Was Ted** at work yesterday?' '**Yes, he was.**'
– '**Were they** at the party?' '**No, they weren't.**'

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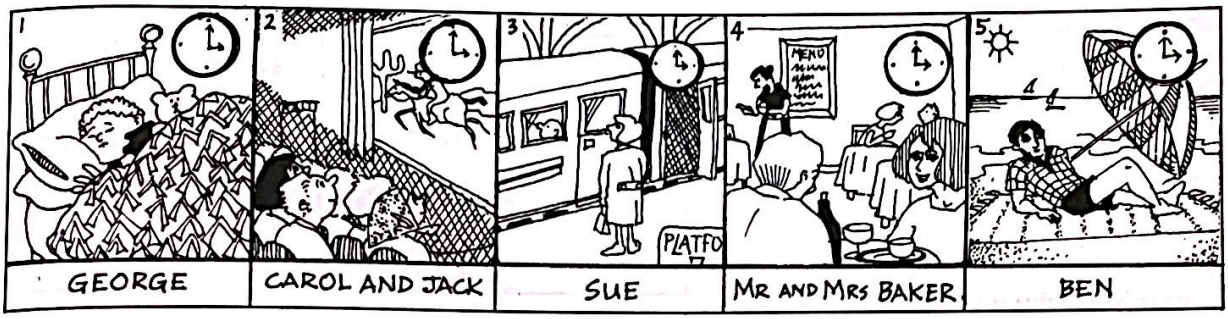
11.1 *Observa los dibujos y responde a la pregunta:* Where were these people at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon?



1 George was in bed.
2 Carol and Jack .....
3 Sue .....
4 .....
5 .....
6 And you? I .....

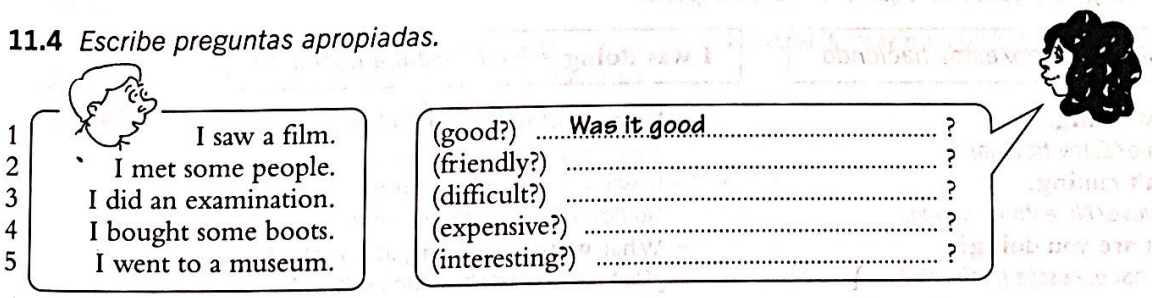
11.2 *Completa las frases con* **am/is/are/was/were**. *Algunas están en presente y otras en pasado.*

1 Last year she ...was..... 22, so she ...is..... 23 now.
2 Today the weather ..... nice, but yesterday it ..... cold.
3 I ..... hungry. Can I have something to eat?
4 I ..... hungry last night, so I had something to eat.
5 Where ..... you at 11 o'clock last Friday morning?
6 Don't buy those shoes. They ..... too expensive.
7 Why ..... you so angry yesterday?
8 We must go now. It ..... very late.
9 This time last year I ..... in Paris.
10 We ..... tired when we arrived home, so we went to bed.
11 Charlie Chaplin died in 1978. He ..... a famous film star.
12 'Where ..... the children?' 'I don't know. They ..... in the garden ten minutes ago.'

11.3 *Completa las frases con* **was/wasn't/were/weren't**.

1 We didn't like our hotel room. It was..... very small and it wasn't..... very clean.
2 Kate got married when she ..... 24 years old.
3 I phoned you yesterday evening but you ..... at home. Where ..... you?
4 George ..... at work last week because he ..... ill. He's better now.
5 The shops ..... open yesterday because it ..... a public holiday.
6 '..... you at home at 9.30?' 'No, I ..... . I ..... at work.'

11.4 *Escribe preguntas apropiadas.*



1 I saw a film.
2 I met some people.
3 I did an examination.
4 I bought some boots.
5 I went to a museum.

(good?) ....Was it good..... ?
(friendly?) ..... ?
(difficult?) ..... ?
(expensive?) ..... ?
(interesting?) ..... ?

11.5 *Traduce al inglés:*

1 Estuve en la oficina hasta las 7. .....
2 ¿Dónde estabas esta mañana a las 10? .....
3 Tus padres fueron muy amables. (amables = **kind**) .....
4 Era tarde, teníamos hambre y hacía frío. .....
5 Mi hermana tenía miedo de los ratones cuando era niña. (los ratones = **mice**) .....
.....
6 ¿A qué hora era el concierto? .....
7 '¿Hizo buen tiempo?' 'Estuvo nublado.' .....

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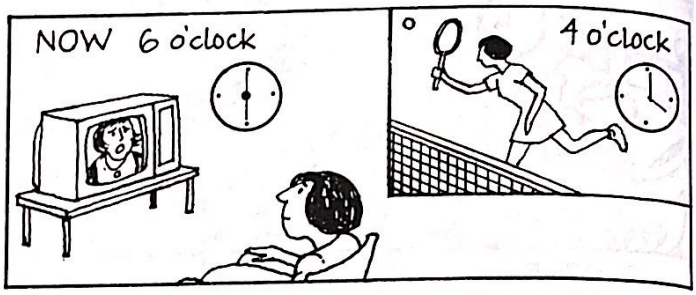
UNIDAD 12 I was doing *(past continuous)*

Now it is 6 o'clock.
Sarah **is** at home.
She **is watching** television.
Está viendo ...

At 4 o'clock she **wasn't** at home.
She **was** at the sports club.
She **was playing** tennis.
Estaba jugando ...
She **wasn't watching** television.
No estaba viendo ...



■ *La forma* **was/were -ing** (**doing**/play**ing**/work**ing** *etc.) es el* PAST CONTINUOUS *y se usa para expresar lo que ocurría o estaba ocurriendo en el pasado.*

afirmación

I he she it	**was -ing**
we you they	**were -ing**

negación

I he she it	**was not (wasn't)**	**-ing**
we you they	**were not (weren't)**	**-ing**

interrogación

was	I he she it	**-ing?**
were	we you they	**-ing?**

– 'What **were** you **doing** at 11.30 yesterday?' 'I **was** work**ing**.'
'¿Qué estabas haciendo/hacías ...?' 'Estaba trabajando. / Trabajaba.'
– 'What did he say?' 'I don't know. I **wasn't** listen**ing**.'
'... No estaba escuchando./No escuchaba.'
– It **was** rain**ing**, so we didn't go out.
– In 1980 they **were** liv**ing** in Canada.
– Today she's wearing a skirt, but yesterday she **was** wear**ing** trousers.
– I woke up early yesterday. It was a beautiful morning. The sun **was** shin**ing** and the birds **were** sing**ing**.

■ *Observa las diferencias entre el* PRESENT CONTINUOUS (**am/is/are -ing**) *y el* PAST CONTINUOUS (**was/were -ing**) *así como su equivalencia en español:*

I **am doing** = *hago/estoy haciendo*	**I was doing** = *hacía/estaba haciendo*

– I'**m** work**ing**.
Trabajo/Estoy trabajando.
– It **isn't** rain**ing**.
No llueve/No está lloviendo.
– What **are** you **doing**?
¿Qué haces/estás haciendo?

– I **was** work**ing** at 10.30 last night.
Trabajaba/Estaba trabajando ...
– It **wasn't** rain**ing** when we went out.
No llovía/No estaba lloviendo ...
– What **were** you **doing** at 3 o'clock?
¿Qué hacías/estabas haciendo ...?

SPELLING (make → ma**king**, **run** → ru**nning**, **lie** → **lying** *etc.*) ▶ Apéndice 4

▶ Unidad 13 **I was doing** *(past continuous)* y **I did** *(past simple)*

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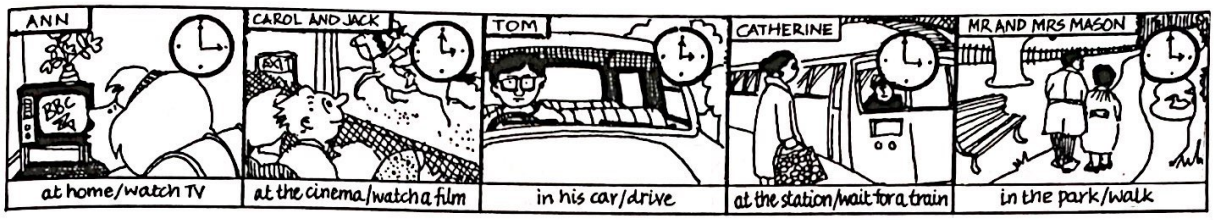
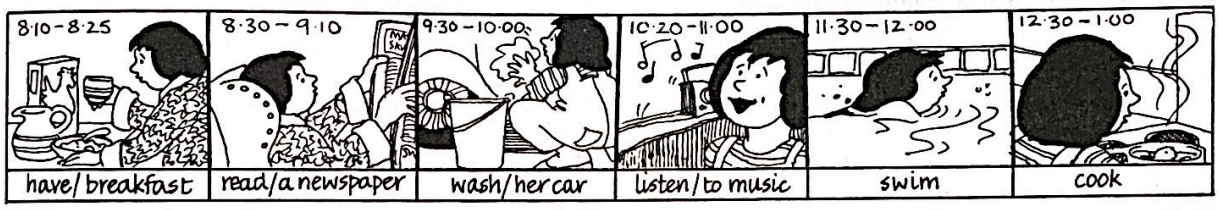
12.1 *Observa los dibujos. ¿Dónde estaban estas personas ayer a las 3? ¿Qué estaban haciendo? Escribe dos frases acerca de cada dibujo.*



1 Ann was at home. She was watching TV.
2 Carol and Jack ..... . They .....
3 Tom .....
4 .....
5 .....
6 And you? I ..... . I .....

12.2 *Sarah hizo muchas cosas ayer por la mañana. Observa los dibujos y escribe una frase sobre cada uno.*



1 At 9.45 she was washing her car.
2 At 11.45 she .....
3 At 9 o'clock .....
4 At 12.50 .....
5 At 8.15 .....
6 At 10.30 .....

12.3 *Escribe preguntas usando* **was/were -ing** *y las palabras entre paréntesis.*

1 (what / Tim / do / when you saw him?) What was Tim doing when you saw him ?
2 (what / you / do / at 11 o'clock?) What ..... ?
3 (what / she / wear / yesterday?) ..... ?
4 (it / rain / when you went out?) ..... ?
5 (where / you / live / in 1981?) ..... ?

12.4 *Observa el dibujo. Ayer por la tarde encontraste a Joe en la calle. ¿Qué estaba haciendo? Escribe frases afirmativas o negativas.*

1 (he / wear / a jacket) He wasn't wearing a jacket.
2 (he / smoke / a pipe) .....
3 (he / carry / a bag) .....
4 (he / carry / an umbrella) .....
5 (he / go / to the dentist) .....
6 (he / wear / a hat) .....

12.5 *Traduce al inglés:*

1 En 1989 vivíamos en Sevilla. .....
2 ¿Qué hacían los estudiantes en el laboratorio? (laboratorio = **laboratory**) .....
.....
3 Sandra llevaba una falda y una blusa. .....
4 '¿Qué hacías ayer a las 12?' 'Estaba durmiendo.' .....
5 No estaban estudiando. Estaban viendo la televisión. .....
6 Tom estaba en la cocina. Estaba haciendo un pastel. (pastel = **cake**) .....
.....

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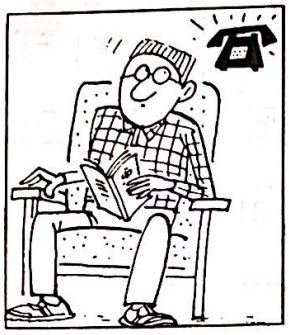
UNIDAD 13 I was doing *(past continuous)* y I did *(past simple)*

▶ Unidad 12 **I was doing** *(past continuous)*

▶ Unidades 9–10 **I did** *(past simple)*

Jack was reading a book.
... leía/estaba leyendo ...



The phone rang.
... sonó.

He stopped reading.
Dejó de leer.

He answered the phone.
Contestó al teléfono.

■ *El* PAST SIMPLE (**I did**), *como el Pretérito perfecto simple del español, expresa una acción concluida:*

– 'What **happened**?' 'The phone **rang**.'
'¿Qué pasó?' 'El telefono sonó.'
– 'What **did Jack do** when the phone **rang**?' 'He **stopped** reading and **answered** the phone.'
– We **played** tennis **yesterday** (from 3.00 until 4.00).
– **Did you watch** the film on television **last night**?

■ *El* PAST CONTINUOUS (**I was doing**) *expresa una acción que duraba en el pasado. Normalmente corresponde al Pretérito imperfecto del español o a 'estaba/estabas etc. haciendo/leyendo/jugando etc.':*

– 'What **was Jack doing** when the phone rang?' 'He **was reading** a book.'
'¿Que estaba haciendo Jack ...?' 'Estaba leyendo ...'
– 'What **were you doing** at 3.30?' 'We **were playing** tennis.'

■ *Compara el* PAST CONTINUOUS *y el* PAST SIMPLE:

– Jack **was reading** a book when the phone rang. *Jack leía / estaba leyendo ...*
pero Jack **read** the newspaper yesterday. *Jack leyó ...*
– I **started** work at 9.00 and **finished** at 4.30. At 2.30 I **was working**.
Empecé ... ... terminé ... ... estaba trabajando.

■ *Como en español, es frecuente combinar los dos tiempos para expresar una acción que duraba (*PAST CONTINUOUS*) y otra que ocurrió en un momento o que la interrumpió (*PAST SIMPLE*):*

← past continuous → / *past simple* — *o* — *← past continuous →* / *past simple*

– **When** we **went** out, it **was raining**.
Cuando salimos, estaba lloviendo.
– I **saw** Lucy and Tom this morning. They **were standing** at the bus-stop.
Vi a Lucy y Tom esta mañana. Estaban (de pie) en la parada del autobús.
– **Were you watching** television when I **phoned** you?
¿Estabas viendo la televisión cuando te llamé?
– Joy **fell** asleep while she **was reading**. (**while** ▶ Unidad 93)
Joy se quedó dormida mientras leía / estaba leyendo.

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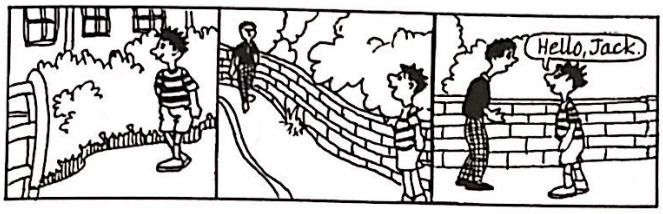
13.1 *Observa los dibujos y escribe frases usando el* PAST CONTINUOUS *o el* PAST SIMPLE.

Ejemplo (observa el dibujo de la página anterior): (Jack / read / a book) ...Jack was reading a book.....
(the phone / ring) ...The phone rang.....
(he / answer / the phone) ...He answered the phone.....

1 

(Tom / walk / down the street)
Tom .....
(he / see / Jack)
.....
(he / say / hello)
.....

2

(they / sit / in the garden)
.....
(it / start / to rain)
.....
(they / go / into the house)
.....

3

(Carol / paint / the room)
.....
(she / fall / off the ladder)
.....
(she / break / her arm)
.....

13.2 *Completa las frases con el verbo en* PAST CONTINUOUS (**I was doing**) *o en* PAST SIMPLE (**I did**).

1 When we ...went.... (go) out, it ....was raining..... (rain).
2 I wasn't hungry last night. I ....didn't eat.... (not/eat) anything.
3 Were you watching..... (you/watch) television when I ..phoned..... (phone) you?
4 Jane wasn't at home when I went to see her. She ..... (work).
5 I ..... (get) up early this morning. I ..... (wash),
..... (dress) and then I ..... (have) breakfast.
6 The postman ..... (come) while I ..... (have) breakfast.
7 We ..... (meet) Joan at the party. She ..... (wear) a red dress.
8 The boys ..... (break) a window when they ..... (play) football.
9 I was late but my friends ..... (wait) for me when I ..... (arrive).
10 I ..... (get) up at 7 o'clock. The sun ..... (shine), so I
..... (go) for a walk.
11 He ..... (not/drive) fast when the accident ..... (happen).
12 Margaret ..... (not/go) to work yesterday. She was ill.
13 'What ..... (you/do) on Saturday evening?' 'I went to the cinema.'
14 'What ..... (you/do) at 9.30 on Saturday evening?'
'I ..... (watch) a film in the cinema.'

13.3 *Traduce al inglés:*

1 Cuando Jack llegó estábamos escuchando las noticias. (noticias = **news**) .....
.....
2 ¿Llovía cuando saliste? .....
3 (Yo) Estaba jugando con el ordenador cuando se fue la luz. (ordenador = **computer**; irse = **go out**) .....
.....
4 Nevaba cuando me acosté. .....
5 El teléfono sonó a las 7, pero yo me estaba duchando. (ducharse = **have a shower**) .....
.....
6 (Yo) Estaba muy ocupada. Tenía mucho trabajo que hacer. (ocupado = **busy**) .....
.....
7 Susana se durmió mientras Rafa tocaba el piano. (dormirse = **fall asleep**) .....
.....

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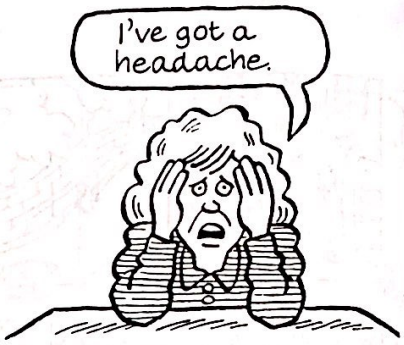
UNIDAD 14 have/has (got)

■ **have (got)** = *tener*
Se puede decir **have** *o* **have got, has** *o* **has got** *y no cambia el significado.*

I we you they	**have**	=	I we you they	**have got**	(I'**ve got**) (we'**ve got**) (you'**ve got**) (they'**ve got**)
he she it	**has**	=	he she it	**has got**	(he'**s got**) (she'**s got**) (it'**s got**)



She'**s got** a headache.
o She **has** a headache.
Tiene dolor de cabeza.

– I'**ve got** blue eyes. (*o* I **have** blue eyes.) *Tengo los ojos azules.*
– Tim **has got** two sisters. (*o* Tim **has** two sisters.) *... tiene ...*
– They like animals. They'**ve got** a horse, three dogs and six cats. *... Tienen ...*
– This car **has got** four doors.
– I don't feel very well. I'**ve got** a headache.

afirmación

I we you they	**have not** **(haven't)**	**got**
he she it	**has not** **(hasn't)**	

interrogación

have	I we you they	**got?**
has	he she it	

respuestas breves

Yes, No,	I we you they	**have.** **haven't.**
Yes, No,	he she it	**has.** **hasn't.**

– I'**ve got** a motorbike but I **haven't got** a car. *Tengo ... pero no tengo ...*
– Mr and Mrs Harrison **haven't got** any children. *... no tienen ...*
– It's a nice house but it **hasn't got** a garden. *... no tiene ...*
– '**Have you got** a camera?' '**Yes, I have.**' *'¿Tienes ...?' 'Sí.'*
– What **have you got** in your bag? *¿Qué tienes ...?*
– '**Has Ann got** a car?' '**Yes, she has.**' *'¿Tiene ...?' 'Sí.'*
– What kind of car **has she got**?

■ *La negación y las preguntas se pueden hacer también con* **do/does + have:**
– They **don't have** any children. (= They **haven't got** any children.)
– It's a nice house but it **doesn't have** a garden. (= it **hasn't got** a garden.)
– **Does** Ann **have** a car? (= **Has** Ann **got** a car?)
– How much money **do** you **have**? (= How much money **have** you **got**?)

■ *El* PAST *de* **have/has** *es* **had**. *La negación y las preguntas se hacen con* **did + have** (▶ Unidades 9–10):
– I **had** some money. *Tenía dinero.*
– I **didn't have** any money. *No tenía dinero.*
– **Did** you **have** any money? *¿Tenías/Teníais dinero?*

■ **'s** *puede ser la contracción de* **has** *o de* **is**. *Observa:*
– It's (It **is**) a small flat but it's **got** (it **has** got) a nice view.
Es un piso pequeño pero tiene una buena vista.

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UNIDAD 14 Ejercicios

14.1 *Escribe la contracción* (**we've got / he hasn't got** *etc.*).

1 we have got ...we've got.....
2 he has got .....
3 they have got .....
4 she has not got .....
5 it has got .....
6 I have not got .....

14.2 *Escribe preguntas usando las palabras entre paréntesis.*

1 (you / a camera?) ...Have you got a camera... ?
2 (you / a passport?) ..... ?
3 (your father / a car?) ..... ?
4 (Carol / many friends?) ..... ?
5 (Mr and Mrs Lewis / any children?) ..... ?
6 (how much money / you?) ..... ?
7 (what kind of car / John?) ..... ?

14.3 What have Ann and Jim got? What have you got? *Observa la información y escribe frases sobre Ann, Jim y sobre ti mismo.*

	Ann (she)	*Jim (he)*	*you?*
a camera	no	yes	?
a bicycle	yes	no	?
black hair	no	no	?
brothers/sisters	two brothers	one sister	?

1 (Jim / a camera) ...Jim has got a camera.....
2 (I / black hair) ...I've got black hair....
(o ..I haven't got black hair...)
3 (Ann / a camera) Ann .....
4 (I / a camera) I .....
5 (I / a bicycle) .....
6 (Jim / a bicycle) .....
7 (Ann / black hair) .....
8 (Ann / two brothers) .....
.....
9 (Jim / black hair) .....
.....
10 (Ann / a bicycle) .....
11 (Jim / a sister) .....
12 (I / brothers / sisters) .....
.....

14.4 *Completa las frases con* **have got ('ve got), has got ('s got), haven't got** *o* **hasn't got.**

1 They like animals. They ...'ve got..... three dogs and two cats.
2 Sarah ...hasn't got..... a car. She goes everywhere by bicycle.
3 Everybody likes Tom. He ..... a lot of friends.
4 Mr and Mrs Johnson ..... two children, a boy and a girl.
5 An insect ..... six legs.
6 I can't open the door. I ..... a key.
7 Quick! Hurry! We ..... much time.
8 'What's wrong?' 'I ..... something in my eye.'
9 Ben doesn't read much. He ..... many books.
10 It's a nice town. It ..... a very nice shopping centre.
11 Alice is going to the dentist. She ..... toothache.
12 'Where's my newspaper?' 'I don't know. I ..... it.'
13 Julia wants to go on holiday but she ..... any money.
14 I'm not going to work today. I ..... a bad cold.

14.5 *Traduce al inglés:*

1 '¿Cuántos hermanos tienes?'(hermanos = **brothers and sisters**) 'Tengo una hermana y dos hermanos.'
.....
2 ¿Tienen hijos? .....
3 Luis tiene un nuevo trabajo. (trabajo = **job**) .....
4 ¿Tienes un minuto? .....
5 Me duele la cabeza. ¿Tienes una aspirina? .....
6 ¿Qué tienes en la mano? (la mano = **your hand**) .....
7 Tengo muchos amigos en Inglaterra. (muchos = **a lot of**) .....
8 No tenemos coche porque no tenemos bastante dinero para comprarnos uno. .....
.....

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UNIDAD 15 I have done *(present perfect 1)*

His shoes are dirty.

He is cleaning his shoes.

He **has cleaned** his shoes.
Se ha limpiado los zapatos.

They are at home.

They are going out.

They **have gone** out.
Han salido.

■ **has cleaned / have gone** *etc. son formas del* PRESENT PERFECT (**have/has** + *participio pasado**):

I we you they	**have ('ve)** **have not (haven't)**	cleaned finished done been bought taken begun
he she it	**has** **has not (hasn't)**	

have	I we you they	cleaned? finished? done? been? bought? taken? begun?
has	he she it	

■ *El* PRESENT PERFECT *expresa una acción pasada cuyos resultados tienen efecto sobre el presente. Este tiempo muchas veces corresponde al Pretérito perfecto compuesto del español:*

– **I've lost** my passport. *He perdido ... (y no lo encuentro)*
– She**'s** (= She **has**) **gone** to bed. *Se ha ido ... (y ahora está en la cama)*
– We**'ve bought** a new car. *Nos hemos comprado ... (y lo tenemos ahora)*
– It's Kay's birthday tomorrow and I **haven't bought** her a present. *... no le he comprado ...*
– Where **has Bob gone** on holiday? *¿Dónde se ha ido ...?*
– 'Are they still having dinner?' 'No, they**'ve finished**.'

* *El participio pasado de los verbos regulares termina en* **-ed**:
clean → have clean**ed** finish → have finish**ed** stop → have stopp**ed**

El participio pasado de los verbos irregulares es a veces igual que el PAST SIMPLE *y otras veces diferente. Por ejemplo:*

igual:	lose → have **lost**	make → have **made**	have → have **had**
diferente:	do → have **done**	see → have **seen**	write → have **written**

Encontrarás una lista de los participios pasados irregulares más frecuentes en los Apéndices 1–2.

▶ Unidad 16 **Have you ever ...?** *(present perfect 2)*
▶ Unidad 17 **How long have you ...?** *(present perfect 3)*
▶ Unidad 19 **I have done** *(present perfect)* y **I did** *(past simple)*
▶ Unidad 89 *present perfect +* **already/yet**

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UNIDAD 15 Ejercicios

15.1 *Observa los dibujos ¿Qué ha ocurrido?*

before *now*

1 (he / clean / his shoes)
He has cleaned his shoes.

2 (she / close / the door)
She .....

3 (they / go / to bed)
.....

4 (it / stop / raining)
.....

5 (he / have / a bath)
.....

6 (the picture / fall / down)
.....

15.2 *Completa las frases con uno de los verbos de la lista. Usa el* PRESENT PERFECT (**have/has +** *participio pasado del verbo*).

break buy ~~finish~~ do go go lose paint read take

1 'Are they still having dinner?' 'No, they ...have finished.....'
2 I ..... some new shoes. Do you want to see them?
3 'Is Tom here?' 'No, he ..... to work.'
4 '..... you ..... the shopping?' 'No, I'm going to do it later.'
5 'Where's your key?' 'I don't know. I ..... it.'
6 Look! Somebody ..... that window.
7 Your house looks different. ..... you ..... it?
8 I can't find my umbrella. Somebody ..... it.
9 I'm looking for Sarah. Where ..... she ..... ?
10 'Do you want the newspaper?' 'No, thanks. I ..... it.'

15.3 *Traduce al inglés:*

1 He terminado mi trabajo. Me voy ahora. .....
2 '¿Dónde está Gerry?' 'Ha salido.' (salir = **go out**) .....
3 Vamos a dar una fiesta. Hemos invitado a mucha gente. (dar una fiesta = **have a party**) .....
.....
4 Sandra ha perdido las llaves del coche. ¿Las has visto? (las llaves del coche = **her car keys**) .....
.....
5 '¿Está Mary aquí?' 'No la he visto.' .....
6 ¿Dónde han ido tus padres de vacaciones? (de vacaciones = **on holiday**) .....
.....
7 ¿Por qué se ha parado ese coche en medio de la calle? .....

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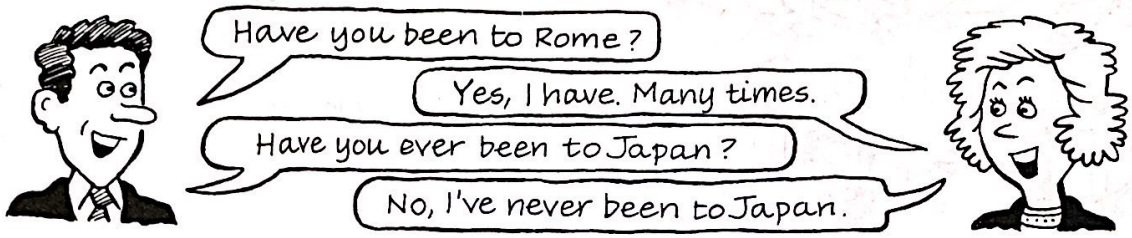
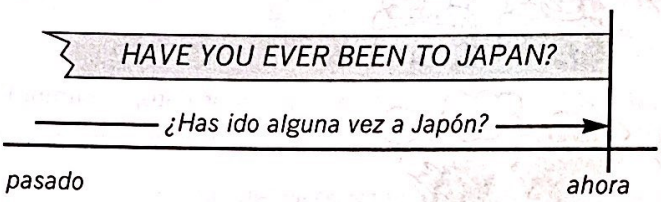
UNIDAD 16 Have you ever ...? *(present perfect 2)*

▶ Unidad 15 **I have done** *(present perfect 1)*



■ *El* PRESENT PERFECT *se usa para hablar de un período de tiempo que se extiende desde el pasado hasta ahora – por ejemplo, la vida:*



– '**Have you been** to France?' 'No, I **haven't**.'
'¿Has ido a Francia (en tu vida)?' 'No.'
– I**'ve been** to Canada but I **haven't been** to the United States.
– She **has done** many different jobs and **has visited** many countries.
– I**'ve seen** that woman before but I can't remember when.
– How many times **has Brazil won** the World Cup? *¿Cuántas veces ha ganado Brasil ...?*
– '**Have you read** this book?' 'Yes, I**'ve read** it twice.'

■ *Se puede usar el* PRESENT PERFECT *con* **ever** *(= alguna vez) en preguntas y con* **never** *(= nunca) en negaciones absolutas:*

– '**Has** Ann **ever been** to Australia?' 'No, never.' *'¿Ha ido alguna vez ...?'*
– '**Have** you **ever played** golf?' 'Yes, once.'
– My mother **has never travelled** by air. *... no ha viajado nunca ...*
– I**'ve never ridden** a horse. *No he montado nunca ...*

■ **gone** *y* **been**

He's **gone** to Spain.
Se ha ido a España (y está allí).

He's **been** to Spain.
Ha ido a España (y ha regresado).

Compara:

– I can't find Susan. Where **has she gone**? *... ¿Dónde ha ido? (=¿Dónde está?)*
– Oh, hello, Susan. I was looking for you. Where **have you been**? *... ¿Dónde has estado?*

Observa que se usa **to** *en los siguientes ejemplos:*

– Have you been **to** Italy?
– I've never been **to** Paris.

▶ Unidad 19 **I have done** *(present perfect)* y **I did** *(past simple)*

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UNIDAD 16 Ejercicios

16.1 *Escribe las preguntas que le haces a Ann empezando por* **Have you ever...?**

ANN

1	(Paris?) .....Have you ever been to Paris..... ?	No, never.
2	(play / golf?) .....Have you ever played golf..... ?	Yes, many times.
3	(Australia?) Have ..... ?	No, never.
4	(lose / your passport?) ..... ?	Yes, once.
5	(sleep / in a park?) ..... ?	No, never.
6	(eat / Chinese food?) ..... ?	Yes, a few times.
7	(New York?) ..... ?	Yes, twice.
8	(win / a lot of money?) ..... ?	No, never.
9	(break / your leg?) ..... ?	Yes, once.

16.2 *Teniendo en cuenta las respuestas de Ann en el ejercicio anterior, compara su experiencia con la tuya.*

Ann	*You*
1 Ann has never been to Paris.....	I have been to Paris twice.....
2 She has played golf many times.....	I .....
3 She	I .....
4 She	.....
5	.....
6	.....
7	.....
8	.....
9	.....

16.3 *Mary tiene 65 años y su vida ha sido interesante. Escribe frases sobre sus experiencias usando el* PRESENT PERFECT.

1 (she / do / many different jobs) ...She has done many different jobs.....
2 (she / travel / to many places) She .....
3 (she / do / a lot of interesting things) .....
4 (she / write / ten books) .....
5 (she / meet / a lot of interesting people) .....
6 (she / be / married five times) .....

16.4 *Completa las frases con* **gone** *o* **been**.

1 He's on holiday at the moment. He's ...gone..... to Spain.
2 'Where's Jill?' 'She's not here. I think she's ..... to the bank.'
3 'Hello, Pat. Where have you ..... ?' 'I've ..... to the bank.'
4 'Have you ever ..... to Mexico?' 'No, never.'
5 My parents aren't at home this evening. They've ..... out.
6 There's a new restaurant in town. Have you ..... to it?
7 Paris is a wonderful city. I've ..... there many times.
8 Helen was here earlier but I think she's ..... now.

16.5 *Traduce al inglés:*

1 Mi hermana nunca ha ido a Londres. .....
2 He trabajado para tres empresas en España. (empresa = **firm**) .....
3 ¿Habéis visitado alguna vez el museo? .....
4 Ana y Paco se han ido a Francia. .....
5 ¿Cuántas veces has viajado en avión? (en avión = **by plane**) .....
6 ¿Has leído el periódico hoy? .....
7 Nunca he estudiado alemán. .....
8 ¿Dónde ha ido Luis? No está en su oficina. .....
9 Es tarde. ¿Dónde habéis estado? .....

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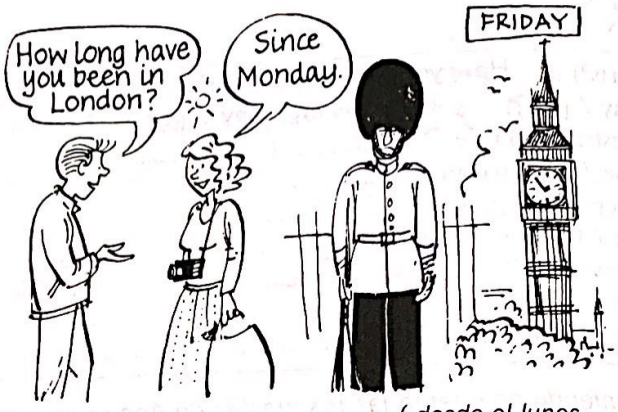
UNIDAD 17 How long have you ...? *(present perfect 3)*



Jill is on holiday in London.

She arrived in London on Monday.
Today is Friday.

How long **has she been** in London?
¿Cuánto tiempo lleva en Londres?

She **has been** in London { **since Monday.** (**since** = *desde*) / **for four days.** (**for** = *desde hace*) } *Está en Londres* { *desde el lunes.* / *desde hace cuatro días.* }

She **is** in London now. (**is** = PRESENT)

pero She **has been** in London { **since Monday.** / **for four days.** } (**has been** = PRESENT PERFECT)

How long ...? + PRESENT PERFECT = *¿Cuánto tiempo (hace que) ...? + Presente:*
– **How long** has he been here? *¿Cuánto tiempo (hace que) está aquí?*

Para expresar cuánto tiempo hace que ocurre una cosa, en inglés se usa el PRESENT PERFECT *y no el Presente como en español. Observa los siguientes ejemplos:*

PRESENT SIMPLE { *en español se usa el Presente* }	PRESENT PERFECT
Harry **is** in Canada. *Harry está en Canadá.*	He **has been** in Canada since April. (~~He is in Canada since April.~~) *Está en Canadá desde Abril.*
Are you married? *¿Estás casado?*	**How long have** you **been** married? (~~How long are you married?~~) *¿Cuánto tiempo (hace que) estás casado?*
Do you **know** Sarah? *¿Conoces a Sarah?*	**How long have** you **known** her? (~~How long do you know her?~~) *¿Cuánto tiempo (hace que) la conoces?*
I **know** her. *La conozco.*	**I've known** her **for a long time.** *La conozco (desde hace) mucho tiempo.*
Linda **lives** in London. *Linda vive en Londres.*	**How long has** she **lived** in London? (~~How long does she live ...?~~) *¿Cuánto tiempo (hace que) vive en Londres?* She **has lived** there **all her life.** *Lleva toda la vida viviendo allí.*
We **have** a car. *Tenemos un coche.*	**How long have** you **had** your car? *¿Cuánto tiempo (hace que) tenéis el coche?* We'**ve had** it for **a year.** (~~We have it for a year.~~) *Lo tenemos (desde hace) un año.*

PRESENT CONTINUOUS	PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS (**have been -ing**)
They'**re learning** German. *Aprenden / Están aprendiendo alemán.*	**How long have** they **been learning** German? *¿Cuánto tiempo hace que aprenden / están aprendiendo alemán?*
It's **raining**. *Llueve. / Está lloviendo.*	It's **been** (=it **has been**) rain**ing** since this morning. *Llueve / Está lloviendo desde esta mañana.*

▶ Unit 18 **for since ago**

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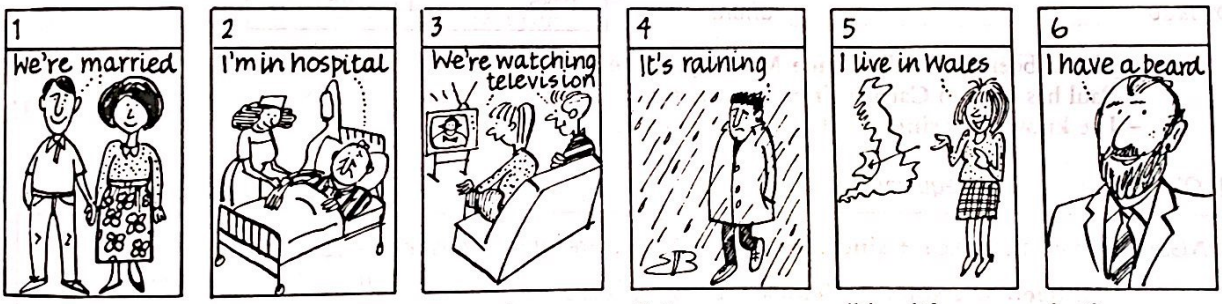
17.1 *Completa estas frases.*

1 Jill is in London. She ...has been..... in London since Monday.
2 I know George. I ...have known..... him for a long time.
3 They are married. They ..... married since 1983.
4 Brian is ill. He ..... ill for a week.
5 We live in this house. We ..... here for ten years.
6 I know Tom very well. I ..... him for a long time.
7 We are waiting for you. We ..... waiting since 8 o'clock.
8 Alice works in a bank. She ..... in a bank for five years.
9 I'm learning English. I ..... learning English for six months.
10 She has a headache. She ..... a headache since she got up.

17.2 *Haz preguntas con* **How long...?**

1 Jill is in London. ...How long has she been in London..... ?
2 I know George. ...How long have you known him..... ?
3 Mike and Judy are in Brazil. How long ..... ?
4 Diana is learning Italian. How long ..... ?
5 My brother lives in Germany. ..... ?
6 It is raining. ..... ?
7 Bill is a teacher. ..... ?
8 I know Margaret. ..... ?
9 I have a motor-bike. ..... ?
10 Linda and Frank are married. ..... ?
11 Alan works in London. ..... ?

17.3 *Escribe una frase acerca de cada dibujo usando las palabras que hay debajo.*



for ten years | since Sunday | for two hours | all day | all her life | for five years

1 They have been married for ten years.....
2 He ..... since Sunday.
3 They ..... television .....
4 It ..... all day.
5 She .....
6 He .....

17.4 *Traduce al inglés:*

1 Patricia vive con nosotros desde octubre. .....
2 ¿Cuánto tiempo hace que Liz es profesora? .....
3 Fumo desde hace 20 años. .....
4 ¿Cuánto tiempo hace que tienes esta televisión? .....
5 Sue está en España desde abril. .....
6 '¿Trabaja Sara en Madrid?' 'Sí, trabaja allí desde 1990.' .....
.....
7 Tenemos el coche en el garaje desde hace una semana. .....
.....
8 ¿Cuánto tiempo hace que llueve? .....

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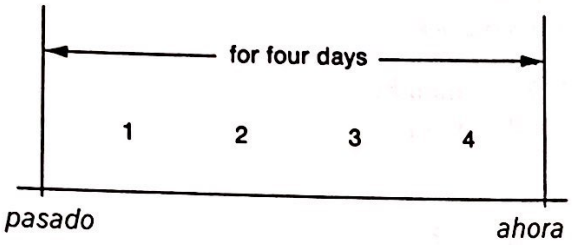
UNIDAD 18 for since ago

▶ Unidad 17 **How long have you ...?** *(present perfect 3)*

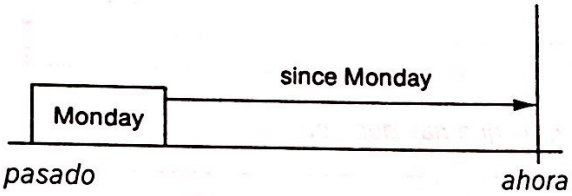
■ **for** *introduce un período de tiempo* (**four days / two years** *etc.*) *para señalar cuánto tiempo dura la acción. Cuando acompaña al* PRESENT PERFECT *equivale al español 'desde hace':*



for	
four days	ten minutes
an hour	two hours
a week	three weeks
a month	six months
five years	a long time

– Jill has been in London **for four days.** *... está ... desde hace ...*
– Paul has lived in Canada **for five years.** *... vive ... desde hace ...*
– I've known her **for a long time.** *La conozco desde hace ...*

■ **since** *introduce el momento del comienzo del período* (**Monday / 9 o'clock** *etc.*). *Equivale al español 'desde' o 'desde que':*



since	
Monday	Wednesday
9 o'clock	12.30
24 July	10 October
December	Christmas
1985	I got up

– Jill has been in London **since Monday.** *... está ... desde el lunes.*
– Paul has lived in Canada **since he was ten.** *... vive ... desde los diez años.*
– I've known her **since 1980.** *La conozco desde 1980.*

■ *Observa la siguiente equivalencia:*

INGLES: PRESENT PERFECT + **since/for** = *ESPAÑOL: Presente + desde/desde hace*

– **I've been** here **since 8 o'clock.** *Estoy aquí desde las 8.*
– **I've been** here **for two hours.** *Estoy aquí desde hace dos horas.*
– We have lived in this house **since 1975.** *Vivimos en esta casa desde 1975.*
– We have lived in this house **for a long time.** *Vivimos en esta casa desde hace mucho tiempo.*

▶ Unidad 92 **from ... to until since for**

■ **ago**

two weeks **ago** = *hace dos semanas*, an hour **ago** = *hace una hora*, a long time **ago** = *hace mucho tiempo*

ago *acompaña al* PAST SIMPLE (**did/had/started** *etc.*):

– Susan **started** her new job **two weeks ago.**
– 'When **did Tom go** out?' **'Ten minutes ago.'** *... 'Hace diez minutos.'*
– I **had** dinner **an hour ago.**
– Life **was** very different **a hundred years ago.**
– Jill **arrived** in London **four days ago.**

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UNIDAD 18 Ejercicios

18.1 *Completa las frases con* **for** *o* **since.**

1 She's been in London ...since... Monday.
2 She's been in London ...for..... four days.
3 Mike has been ill ..... a long time. He's been in hospital ..... October.
4 My aunt has lived in Australia ..... 15 years.
5 Nobody lives in those houses. They have been empty ..... many years.
6 Mrs Harris is in her office. She's been there ..... 7 o'clock.
7 India has been an independent country ..... 1947.
8 The bus is late. We've been waiting ..... 20 minutes.

18.2 When was ...? *Responde usando* **ago.**

1 your last meal? ...two hours ago.....
2 last December? .....
3 1984? .....
4 the last time you were ill? .....
5 the last time you went to the cinema?
.....
6 the last time you drank coffee?
.....
7 the last time you were in a car?
.....
8 the last time you read a newspaper?
.....

18.3 *Responde a las preguntas usando las palabras entre paréntesis +* **for** *o* **ago.**

1 (four days) When did she arrive in London? ...four days ago.....
2 (four days) How long has she been in London? ...for four days.....
3 (20 years) How long have they been married? .....
4 (20 years) When did they get married? .....
5 (ten minutes) When did Dan arrive? .....
6 (two months) When did you buy those shoes? .....
7 (two months) How long has she been learning English? .....
8 (a long time) How long have you known Jan? .....
9 (an hour) What time did you have lunch? .....

18.4 *Observa cada pareja de frases y escribe una más usando* **for ... o since ...**

1 She is in London now. She arrived there four days ago. ...She has been there for four days.....
2 Jack is here. He arrived here on Thursday. He has .....
3 It is raining. It started an hour ago. It's been .....
4 I know Sue. I first met Sue two years ago. I've .....
5 I have a camera. I bought it in 1985. I've .....
6 They are married. They got married six months ago. They've .....
7 Liz is studying medicine at university. She started three years ago.
She has .....

18.5 *Escribe frases sobre ti mismo. Empieza por las palabras entre paréntesis.*

1 (I've lived) .....
2 (I've been) .....
3 (I've been learning) .....
4 (I've had) .....
5 (I've known) .....

18.6 *Traduce al inglés:*

1 La película empezó hace 30 minutos. .....
2 Mi hermana está casada desde enero. .....
3 Estudio inglés desde hace tres años. .....
4 Tom salió hace dos horas. .....
5 Tengo dolor de cabeza desde que me levanté esta mañana. (dolor de cabeza = **a headache**) .....
.....
6 '¿Cuándo comprasteis este coche?' 'Hace dos meses.' .....

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UNIDAD 19 I have done *(present perfect)* y I did *(past simple)*

▶ Unidades 15–17 *(present perfect)* ▶ Unidades 9–10 *(past simple)*

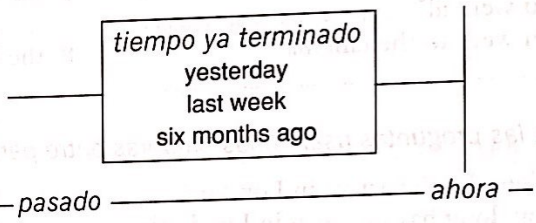
■ *En general el* PRESENT PERFECT *corresponde al Pretérito perfecto compuesto del español:*

– I **have lost** my key. *He perdido ...*
– Bill **has gone** home. *Bill se ha ido ...*
– **Have you seen** Ann?
– **Have you ever been** to Spain?

■ *El* PAST SIMPLE (**did/arrived/saw/was** *etc.), que muchas veces corresponde al Pretérito perfecto simple del español, se usa con un período de tiempo ya terminado* (**yesterday / last week / in 1986 / six months ago** *etc.):*

PAST SIMPLE + *tiempo ya terminado*

We **arrived**	yesterday last week at 3 o'clock in 1986 six months ago



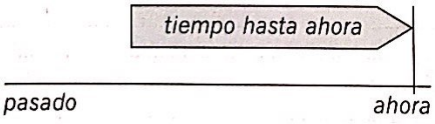
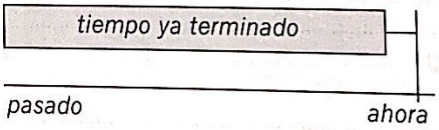
No se usa el PRESENT PERFECT *con un período de tiempo ya terminado.*

– I **saw** Jack **yesterday**. (~~I have seen Jack yesterday.~~)
– Where **were** you **last night**?
– We **didn't have** a holiday **last year**.
– I **got** up **at 7.15**. I **washed, dressed** and then I **had** breakfast.
(~~I have got up at 7.15. I have washed ...~~)
– William Shakespeare (1564–1616) **was** a writer. He **wrote** many plays and poems.

■ *Se usa el* PAST SIMPLE, *y no el* PRESENT PERFECT, *en las preguntas que comienzan por* **When?** *o* **What time?**:

– **When did** they **arrive**? (~~When have they arrived?~~)
– **What time did** you **go** to bed? (~~What time have you gone ...~~)

■ *Observa y compara:*

PRESENT PERFECT (**have done**)		PAST SIMPLE (**did**)
I **have lost** my key. *(= no la encuentro ahora)*	*pero*	I **lost** my key **yesterday**.
Bill **has gone** home. *(= no está aquí ahora)*	*pero*	Bill **went** home **ten minutes ago**. (~~Bill has gone home ten minutes ago.~~)
		
Have you seen Ann? *(= ¿dónde está ahora?)*	*pero*	**When did** you **see** Ann?
Have you ever been to Spain? *(= alguna vez en el pasado)*	*pero*	**Did you go** to Spain **last year**?

Observa también la siguiente diferencia de uso entre inglés y español:

I'**ve lived** in Singapore for six years. *Vivo en Singapur desde hace seis años (y todavía vivo ahí).*	*pero*	I **lived** in Glasgow for six years but now I live in Singapore. *Viví en Glasgow durante seis años pero ahora vivo en Singapur.*

▶ Unidad 17 **How long have you ...?** *(present perfect 3)*

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19.1 *Escribe las respuestas a las preguntas usando las palabras entre paréntesis.*

1 Have you lost your key?
2 Have you seen Alan?
3 Have you painted the gate?
4 Has Sarah gone to France?
5 Have they had dinner?
6 Has he started his new job?

(yesterday) ....Yes, I lost it yesterday.....
(ten minutes ago) Yes, I ..... ten minutes ago.
(last week) Yes, we ..... it .....
(on Friday) Yes, she .....
(at 7 o'clock) .....
(yesterday) .....

19.2 *Completa las preguntas.*

1 They have arrived.
2 Bill has gone out.
3 I've seen Carol.
4 She's left her job.

What time ...did they arrive..... ?
What time ..... ?
When ..... you ..... ?
When ..... ?

19.3 Right or wrong? *Corrige los verbos subrayados que sean incorrectos.*

1 Tom <u>arrived</u> last week. ...RIGHT.....
2 <u>Have</u> you <u>seen</u> Pam last week? ...WRONG Did you see.....
3 I <u>have finished</u> my work. .....
4 I <u>have finished</u> my work at 2 o'clock. .....
5 When <u>have</u> you <u>finished</u> your work? .....
6 George <u>has left</u> school three years ago. .....
7 'Where's Ann?' 'She's <u>gone</u> to the cinema.' .....
8 Napoleon Bonaparte <u>has died</u> in 1821. .....
9 <u>Have</u> you ever <u>been</u> to Britain? .....
10 I <u>haven't seen</u> you at the party on Saturday. .....
11 The weather <u>has been</u> very bad last week. .....

19.4 *Pon los verbos entre paréntesis en* PRESENT PERFECT (**I have done**) *o en* PAST SIMPLE (**I did**).

1 My friend is a writer. She ...has written..... (write) many books.
2 We ...didn't have..... (not / have) a holiday last year.
3 Did you see..... (you / see) Alan last week?
4 I ..... (play) tennis yesterday afternoon.
5 What time ..... (you / go) to bed last night?
6 ..... (you / ever / be) to the United States?
7 My hair is clean. I ..... (wash) it.
8 I ..... (wash) my hair before breakfast this morning.
9 When I was a child, I ..... (not / like) sport.
10 Kathy loves travelling. She ..... (visit) many countries.
11 John works in a bookshop. He ..... (work) there for three years.
12 Last year we ..... (go) to Finland for a holiday. We ..... (stay) there for three weeks.

19.5 *Traduce al inglés:*

1 He perdido mis gafas. ¿Las has visto? .....
2 ¿Cuándo han llegado estos libros? .....
3 Estudié alemán dos años, pero ahora estudio inglés. .....
4 Javier vive en Japón desde hace cuatro años. .....
5 ¿A qué hora te has levantado? .....
6 '¿Has estado alguna vez en Inglaterra?' 'Sí, fui a Cambridge el verano pasado.' .....
.....
7 ¿Cuándo habéis visitado a vuestro tío? .....
8 'Montse ha regresado de los Estados Unidos.' 'Sí, la vi ayer.' (regresar = **come back**) .....
.....

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UNIDAD 20 it is done / it was done *(voz pasiva)*

The room **is cleaned** every day.
La habitación se limpia/es limpiada todos los días.

The room **was cleaned** yesterday.
La habitación se limpió/fue limpiada ayer.

Compara: Somebody **cleans** [the room] every day. *(voz activa)*

[The room] **is cleaned** every day. *(voz pasiva)*

Somebody **cleaned** [the room] yesterday. *(voz activa)*

[The room] **was cleaned** yesterday. *(voz pasiva)*

■ *Como en español, la voz pasiva se forma en inglés con* **be** *(= 'ser') y el participio pasado:*

	be			*participio pasado*	
PRESENT	**am/is/are**			cleaned	**done**
		(not)	+	exported	**made**
PAST	**was/were**			damaged	**broken**

■ *El participio pasado de los verbos regulares termina en* **-ed**. *En los Apéndices 1–2 encontrarás una lista de participios pasados irregulares (***made/seen** *etc.).*

■ *La voz pasiva se suele utilizar cuando se desconoce o no interesa mencionar quién o qué realiza la acción. En español se prefiere usar formas con 'se' ('se hace' / 'se venden' etc.) o verbos en plural ('venden' / 'limpian' etc.). Observa los siguientes ejemplos:*

– Butter **is made** from milk. *... se hace ...*
– Oranges **are imported** into Britain. *... se importan / son importadas ...*
– How often **are** these rooms **cleaned**? *... se limpian/son limpiadas ...*
– I **am** never **invited** to parties. *Nunca me invitan a fiestas.*
– This house **was built** 100 years ago.
... fue construida / se construyó ...
– When **was** the telephone **invented**?
¿... se inventó / fue inventado ...?
– I **wasn't invited** to the party last week.
No me invitaron ...
– The child **was left** alone in the room.
Dejaron ...

Two trees **were blown** down in the storm.
... fueron abatidos (por el viento) ...

■ *En inglés se dice* **was/were born** *(= 'nací/naciste' etc.):*
– I **was born** in London in 1980. (~~I borned~~/~~I born~~)
– Where **were you born**?

■ *Cuando se menciona al agente, en inglés viene introducido por* **by** *= 'por':*
– We were woken up **by the noise**.
– 'Las Meninas' was painted **by Velázquez** in 1656.
– My brother was bitten **by a dog** last week.

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20.1 *Escribe frases en presente usando las palabras entre paréntesis.*

1 (this room / clean / every day) ...This room is cleaned every day.....
2 (how often / the room / clean?) ..How often is the room cleaned..... ?
3 (glass / make / from sand) Glass .....
4 (stamps / sell / in a post office) .....
5 (football / play / in most countries) .....
6 (this machine / not / use / very often) .....
7 (what language / speak / in Ethiopia?) What ..... ?
8 (what / this machine / use / for?) ..... ?

20.2 *Escribe frases en pasado usando las palabras entre paréntesis.*

1 (the room / clean / yesterday) ...The room was cleaned yesterday.....
2 (when / the room / clean?) ...When was the room cleaned..... ?
3 (this room / paint / last month) This room .....
4 (these houses / build / about 50 years ago) .....
5 (Ann's bicycle / steal / last week) .....
6 (three people / injure / in the accident) .....
7 (when / this church / build?) When ..... ?
8 (when / television / invent?) ..... ?
9 (how / the window / break?) ..... ?
10 (anybody / injure / in the accident?) ..... ?
11 (why / the letter / send / to the wrong address?) ..... ?

20.3 *Completa las frases con los siguientes verbos en voz pasiva (en presente o en pasado):*

~~blow~~ build ~~clean~~ damage find invent make make pay show speak steal

1 The room ...is cleaned..... every day.
2 Two trees ...were blown..... down in the storm last night.
3 Paper ..... from wood.
4 There was a fire at the hotel last week. Two rooms .....
5 Many different languages ..... in India.
6 These houses are very old. They ..... about 500 years ago.
7 Many American programmes ..... on British television.
8 'Is this a very old film?' 'Yes, it ..... in 1949.'
9 My car ..... last week. The next day it ..... by the police.
10 The transistor ..... in 1948.
11 She has a very good job. She ..... £3000 a month.

20.4 Where were they born?

1 (Ian / Edinburgh) Ian was born in Edinburgh.....
2 (Sally / Birmingham) Sally .....
3 (her parents / Ireland) Her .....
4 (you / ???) I .....
5 (your mother / ???) My .....

20.5 *Traduce al inglés:*

1 Rompieron esta ventana ayer. .....
2 No invitaron a Brian a la boda. (boda = **wedding**) .....
3 Muchos coches se importan del Japón. (muchos = **a lot of**) .....
4 ¿Cuándo se construyó este puente? .....
5 Mis padres nacieron en Madrid, pero yo nací en Sevilla. .....
.....
6 *Hamlet* fue escrito por Shakespeare. .....
7 ¿Cómo se hace la cerveza? .....
8 El correo se reparte todos los días. (correo = **post**; repartir = **deliver**) .....
.....

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