**Dvd 5** .- Verbs “**have**” and “**have got** (describe possession).

**To have: (**Haber / tener / tomar**)**

I have blue eyes

She has a cat

I don’t have blue eyes

She doesn’t have a cat

Do I have blue eyes?

Does she have a cat?

To have breakfast

To have brunch

to have lunch

to have dinner (8:00+/-)

to have supper (23:00 +/-)

To have a cigarette

to have a cup of coffee

to have a drink

To have a shower

to have a bath

to have a rest

to have a party

to have a fun

to have a good time

**To have got** -> possession

*Positive statement*

I have got some money

She’s got long hair (she has)

*Negative statement:*

You haven’t got a scooter

He hasn’t got a shop

*Questions*

Has it got a balcony?

Have we got a house?

**IMPERATIVE FORM**

*Instructions and directions using the imperative*

**GIVING DIRECTIONS**

USING THE IMPERATIVE.

*Here are some common phrases used when giving directions.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Take the first left /right  Take the bus to….  Take the train to….  Take the subway to … (US) / tube to…(GB)  Turn left / right at .. | Go straight on (GB)  Go straight ahead (US)  Go along …. Street / road / Aveni |
| It’s next to…  It’s near to …  It’s opposite…  It’s between…  It’s on the left / right of… | |

*Instructions*

*Positive form*: Base form of verb without “to”

Plug in the computer -> Enchufa la computadora

Switch it on -> Enciéndelo

Connect it to internet

Click on the internet icon

*Negative form*: do + not + base form of verb

Don’t click too many times

Don’t press the exit button

Don’t overload the desktop

**Simple Past Tense of the verb “to be**”.. Simple past of the verb to BE·(I **was**, you **were**, she/he/it **was**, we/you/they **were**).

Where was I yesterday?

Was it an easy test?

What time were you at school yesterday?

How often were they in class?

*The time word when you use the simple past tense*:

**yesterday**, **last**, **ago**, **on** (day), **in** (months), **when.**

**On**: with day or specific dates:

*The party was* ***on*** *Friday*

**In**: with specific years or months*:*

*She was born* ***in*** *June* ***in*** *1976*

**Last**: with de previous week, month or year:

*There were in Vienna* ***last*** *month*

**When**: with a past time clause:

*I was very happy* ***when*** *I was a teenager*

**Ago** : with X days, weeks, months, year before.:

*We were at the meeting three weeks* ***ago****.*

**Yesterday**: with de previous day.

*I was at the cinema* ***yesterday****.*

***Vocabulary***

**Bring me to life** -> devuelveme a la vida

**Entire** -> todo, completo

**Afterwards** -> después, más tarde

**After** -> después, detrás, tras

**Wards** (to)-> sala, púlpito, guarda. **Verb**: guardar

**Nearby** -> cerca, cercano, próximo

**I mean** -> quiero decir

**I mean it** -> lo digo en serio

**Brick** -> ladrillo

**Plug /in**-> enchufe / enchufar, conectar

**Mixed up** -> mezclado / mezclado, confundido

**Bet (to)->** **Verb**  apostar

**I bet you can** -> apuesto que puedes

**Betray (to) -> Verb** traicionar, delatar

**In most of** -> en la mayoría de

**Stands** **(to)**-> posición, postura, puesto **Verb** : estar, estar de pie, ***aguantar***

**Stand for (to) -> Verb** representar, significar

**This stands** -> esto se encuentra

**This stands for yesterday** -> esto significa ayer

**Reach** **(to)**-> distancia, extensión **Verb**: alcanzar, llegar, lograr

**Seach** **(to)**-> **Verb** buscar

**Fold** **(to)**-> doblez, pliegue **Verb**: doblar, recoger

**Subject** **(to)**-> sujeto, tema, asunto, asignatura **Verb**: someter, dominar

**Great** -> estupendo

**Greater** -> mayor

**Greatest** -> mejor

**Greatly** -> muy

**chill out (to) -> Verb** relajarse, enfriar fuera

**whole** -> todo

**hole** -> agujero