

CAMBRIDGE

# Essential Grammar in Use

Gramática básica  
de la lengua  
inglesa

*con respuestas*

**SEGUNDA**  
EDICIÓN

**Raymond Murphy**  
**y Fernando García Clemente**

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# Índice general

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A los profesores

Agradecimientos

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- 2 am/is/are (interrogación)
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Apéndice 2 Lista de verbos irregulares  
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Apéndice 4 Contracciones (he's / I'd / I don't etc.)  
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## Ejercicios complementarios

## Soluciones

## Soluciones a los ejercicios complementarios

## Índice analítico

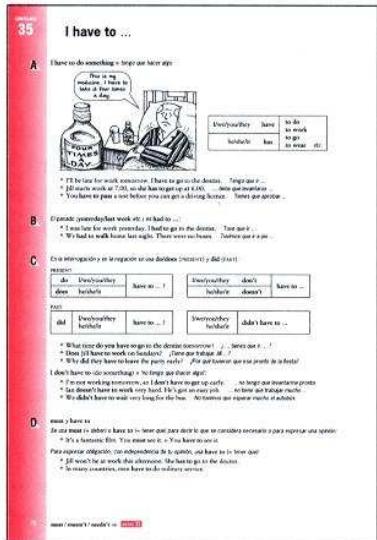
# A LOS ESTUDIANTES

Essential Grammar in Use, Segunda edición española es un libro de gramática inglesa de nivel elemental. Consta de 114 unidades que abordan distintos puntos gramaticales. Las unidades aparecen en una lista al principio del libro (*Índice general*).

No estudies todas las unidades en el orden en que aparecen. Es mejor que selecciones las unidades que necesites. Por ejemplo, si tienes dificultades con el uso del *present perfect* (*have done / have been etc.*), busca en el *Índice analítico* al final del libro la unidad o unidades apropiadas (Unidades 16–21 para el *present perfect*).

Cada unidad tiene dos páginas. La izquierda contiene información, explicaciones y ejemplos. En la derecha tienes varios ejercicios.

Información



**EJERCICIOS**

Completa los frases con *have to* o *do* o uno de los verbos siguientes:  
*do* *read* *speak* *want* *want*

- Mary *has got* *very* *good* *glasses*.
- John *has got* *two* *new* *shoes*.
- Mary *is reading* *interesting* *books*.
- Albert *does* *understanding* *English*. *Very* *well*.
- I *have* *got* *a lot* *of books*.

Completa las frases con *have to* o *do* o uno de los verbos siguientes:  
*want* *buy* *change* *go* *walk*

- We *had* *to* *walk* *last night*. There *were* *no* *buses*.
- I *had* *to* *work* *last Saturday*. *Now* *I'll* *see* *my* *friends*.
- I *wore* *the* *expensive* *shirt* *yesterday*.
- The train *doesn't* *go* *all* *the* *way* *to London*. You *can* *get* *there* *by* *bus*.
- She *had* *to* *work* *last* *weekend*. *Now* *she* *is* *free*.

Escribe preguntas sencillas. Dá algunas respuestas y da otra en cada caso.

1. *Does* *she* *have* *any* *new* *clothes*? *Yes*, *she* *does*. *No*, *she* *doesn't*.
2. *Has* *George* *had* *any* *long* *hair*? *Yes*, *he* *has*. *No*, *he* *haven't*.
3. *Is* *she* *going* *to* *work* *tomorrow*? *Yes*, *she* *is*. *No*, *she* *isn't*.
4. *What* *does* *she* *do* *on* *Friday*? *She* *works*.
5. *Who* *has* *got* *the* *newest* *MP3*?

Completa las frases con *do* o *don't*. Luego *haz* *las* *frases* *con* *have* *to* *o* *haven't* *got*.

1. Who *are* *you* *going* *out*? *You* *don't* *have* *to* *go*.
2. *Does* *she* *have* *any* *new* *shoes*? *Yes*, *she* *does*. *No*, *she* *doesn't*.
3. You *can't* *park* *your* *car* *here* *tonight*. *You* *must* *park* *it* *farther* *away*.
4. I *don't* *have* *any* *money* *now*. *I* *can't* *buy* *it* *tonight*.
5. *What* *does* *she* *want* *to* *have* *for* *breakfast*?

Completa estas oraciones. Es posible que haya errores. Corrige los errores que has cometido en las frases.

1. *Sorry* *but*, *he* *isn't* *able* *to* *go* *to* *the* *cinema* *que* *hoy* *el* *tiene* *un* *examen*.
2. *Sorry* *but*, *he* *isn't* *able* *to* *go* *to* *the* *cinema* *que* *hoy* *el* *tiene* *un* *examen*.
3. *Sorry* *but*, *he* *isn't* *able* *to* *go* *to* *the* *cinema* *que* *hoy* *el* *tiene* *un* *examen*.
4. *Sorry* *but*, *he* *isn't* *able* *to* *go* *to* *the* *cinema* *que* *hoy* *el* *tiene* *un* *examen*.

Traduce al inglés.

1. *Me* *apena* *que* *deben* *ir* *al* *teatro* *este*  *finde*.
2. *Me* *apena* *que* *deben* *ir* *al* *teatro* *este*  *finde*.
3. *Me* *apena* *que* *deben* *ir* *al* *teatro* *este*  *finde*.
4. *Me* *apena* *que* *deben* *ir* *al* *teatro* *este*  *finde*.

Ejercicios

# A LOS PROFESORES

Las características generales más importantes de este libro son:

- *Essential Grammar in Use, Segunda edición española* es un libro de gramática y no un libro de texto.
- Va dirigido a estudiantes de nivel elemental y no aborda cuestiones que normalmente no se aprenden o enseñan en este nivel.
- Es a la vez un libro de consulta y de ejercicios.
- Utiliza el español en las explicaciones y como referencia contrastiva entre las dos lenguas.
- Se puede utilizar para el estudio individual o como material complementario de clase.

## Organización del libro

El libro consta de 114 unidades sobre distintos aspectos gramaticales. El material se organiza a partir de categorías gramaticales (tiempos verbales, formas interrogativas, artículos, etc.). Las unidades **no** están ordenadas según criterios de dificultad y, por tanto, deben usarse de acuerdo con las necesidades de los estudiantes: **no** aconsejamos seguir estrictamente el orden en que aparecen. Las secciones *Índice general* e *Índice analítico* facilitan la consulta.

Cada unidad consta de dos páginas: en la izquierda aparecen las explicaciones con ejemplos y observaciones contrastivas, en la derecha se encuentran los ejercicios correspondientes. Hay ocho Apéndices (páginas 231–240) dedicados a voz activa y voz pasiva, verbos irregulares, contracciones, ortografía, locuciones verbales (*phrasal verbs*) y cuantificadores. Puede ser conveniente dirigir la atención de los estudiantes a esta sección.

Esta nueva edición incluye una serie de *Ejercicios complementarios* (páginas 241–257) que proporcionan práctica combinada de distintos aspectos gramaticales de varias unidades (especialmente las relacionadas con las formas verbales). Consta de 33 ejercicios reseñados en la página 241.

Finalmente, en las páginas 258–288 están las *Soluciones* para que los estudiantes comprueben sus respuestas.

## Nivel

El libro va dirigido a estudiantes que han superado la fase inicial de un curso para principiantes. También lo pueden usar estudiantes de nivel *lower-intermediate* para cubrir lagunas de conocimientos previos.

Las explicaciones se han redactado de un modo breve y sencillo. El léxico corresponde al nivel indicado, sin descartar el uso del diccionario para algunos ejercicios de traducción.

## Uso del libro

Se puede usar para el estudio individual (véase *A los estudiantes*), o como material complementario. En ambos casos puede servir como libro de consulta de gramática elemental.

Si se usa en clase, puede servir para actividades de refuerzo o bien para repaso y recuperación. Se puede usar con toda la clase o sólo con los estudiantes que necesiten apoyo o práctica adicionales.

A veces será conveniente usar en clase la página izquierda (presentación y explicación), aunque ha sido concebida para estudio y consulta individual. En la mayor parte de los casos será mejor que el profesor o la profesora presente el punto grammatical del modo que considere oportuno y los estudiantes realicen los ejercicios en casa, con la página izquierda como referencia.

Habrá profesores y profesoras que prefieran usar el libro para actividades de revisión y recuperación. En tal caso se orientará el trabajo individual o en grupo hacia la unidad o unidades apropiadas, pudiendo ser útil para cubrir algunas necesidades de atención a la diversidad.

Al final de cada unidad hay un ejercicio de traducción basado en diferencias formales entre el inglés y el español. Se facilita la traducción de algunas palabras o expresiones cuando se supone que los estudiantes pueden desconocerlas (por ejemplo, *spiders* en el ejercicio 3.4.8) o para evitar errores que no se relacionen con el punto grammatical que aborda la unidad (por ejemplo, la traducción ‘en barco = by boat’ aparece en una unidad que trata del present perfect). Estas traducciones se refieren únicamente al contexto del ejercicio concreto. Así, por ejemplo, la traducción de ‘las arañas’ en el ejercicio 3.4.8 aparece como *spiders* (y no como *the spiders*).

Este libro se ha elaborado considerando posibles dificultades gramaticales contrastando el inglés y el castellano, por lo que puede ser útil para cualquier usuario de esta lengua como materna. El término ‘español’ se refiere al castellano como se usa normalmente en España.

**am/is/are (afirmación y negación)****A****B****afirmación**

I	am	(I'm)
he }	is	(he's)
she }	is	(she's)
it }	is	(it's)
we }	are	(we're)
you }	are	(you're)
they }	are	(they're)

**negación**

I	am	not	(I'm not)
he }	is	not	(he's not)
she }	is	not	(she's not)
it }	is	not	(it's not)
we }	are	not	(we're not)
you }	are	not	(you're not)
they }	are	not	(they're not)

**am/is/are** son formas del presente del verbo **be** (= ser/estar).

- I'm tired this morning. Estoy cansado/a esta mañana.
- I'm a student. My sister is a teacher. Soy estudiante. Mi hermana es profesora.
- John is in bed. He's ill. John está en la cama. Está enfermo.
- My car is very old. Mi coche es muy viejo.
- Ann and I are good friends. Ann y yo somos buenas amigas.
- You're very busy today. Estás muy ocupado hoy.
- Your keys are on the table. ... están ...
- I'm a student. I'm not a teacher. Soy ... no soy ...
- Jane isn't at home at the moment. She's at work. ... no está. ... Está ...
- My room isn't very big but it's nice. ... no es ... es ...
- Those people aren't English. They're Australian. ... no son ingleses. Son ...

**C**

En inglés es necesario usar los pronombres personales sujeto (I/he/she/it etc.):

- It's late. (no 'Is late.') Es tarde.
- Tim is in bed. He's not well. ... está ... No está bien.

Para decir la hora, se dice It's ...:

- It's one o'clock. / It's 8.15. / It's half past ten. Es la una. / Son las ocho y cuarto. / Son las diez y media.

**D**

that's = that is there's = there is here's = here is

- Thank you. That's very kind of you. Gracias. Es muy amable de tu parte.
- Look! There's Chris. ¡Mira! Ahí está Chris.
- 'Here's your key.' 'Thank you.' 'Aquí tiene su llave.' 'Gracias.'



## EJERCICIOS

**1.1** Escribe las contracciones (she's/we aren't etc.).

1 she is ..... *she's*

2 they are .....

3 it is not .....

4 that is .....

5 I am not .....

6 you are not .....

**1.2** Completa las frases con am, is o are.

1 The weather *is* nice today.

2 I ..... not tired.

3 This bag ..... heavy.

4 These bags ..... heavy.

5 Look! There ..... Carol.

6 My brother and I ..... good tennis players.

7 Ann ..... at home. Her children ..... at school.

8 I ..... a taxi driver. My sister ..... a nurse.

**1.3** Escribe frases completas usando is/isn't/are/aren't.

1 (your shoes very dirty) Your shoes are very dirty....

2 (my brother a policeman) .....

3 (this house not very old) .....

4 (the shops not open today) .....

5 (my keys in my bag) .....

6 (Jenny a good swimmer) .....

7 (you not very tall) .....

**1.4** Observa las frases de Lisa (Unidad 1A). Escribe frases acerca de ti.

1 (name?) My .....

2 (from?) I .....

3 (married?) I .....

4 (job?) .....

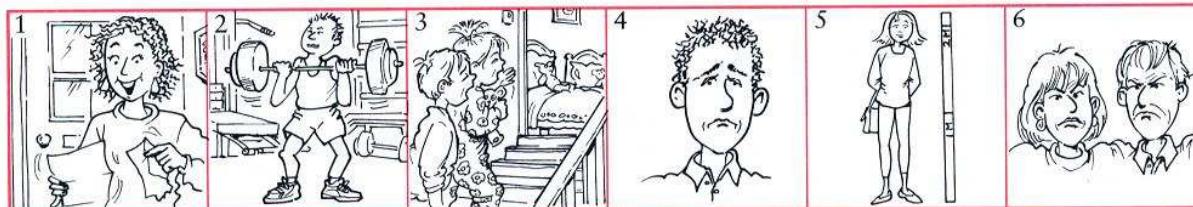
5 (father's or mother's job?) .....

My .....

6 (favourite colour or colours?) .....

My .....

**1.5** Escribe frases acerca de los dibujos. Usa: angry happy sad strong tall tired



1 She's happy.....

2 He .....

3 They .....

4 .....

5 .....

6 .....

**1.6** Escribe frases verdaderas, afirmativas o negativas. Usa: am / am not / is / isn't / are / aren't.

1 (I / a student) I'm a student (o I'm not a student.)

2 (I / tired) I .....

3 (it / very late) It .....

4 (my hands / cold) .....

5 (Canada / a very big country) .....

6 (diamonds / cheap) .....

7 (I / a good dancer) .....

8 (Brussels / in France) .....

**1.7** Traduce al inglés:

1 Mi madre es inglesa.

2 Son las 6.

3 La sopa está fría.

4 Catherine no está en Londres. Está en Birmingham.

5 Mis padres no son españoles.

6 Ricardo es alto y delgado.

7 Mi casa es vieja pero es grande y está en el centro.

8 Mi padre no es profesor, es mecánico.

9 Este vaso no está limpio. Está muy sucio.

10 ¡Mira! Aquí está tu hermana.

11 Es tarde.

12 Helen no está aquí. Está trabajando.

13 Aquí tiene su bolsa.

14 Mi hermana no está muy alegre hoy.

Está triste.

# am/is/are (interrogación)

**A**

afirmación

I	am
he	is
she it	
we	are
you they	

interrogación

am	I?
is	he? she? it?
are	we? you? they?

What's your name?



Are you married?

David.

Where are you from?

No. I'm single.

Are you a student?

Manchester.

Yes, I am.



- 'Are you English?' 'No. I'm Scottish.' '¿Eres ...?' 'No. Soy ...'
- 'Is your mother at home?' 'No, she's out.' '¿Está tu madre en casa?' 'No, está fuera.'
- 'Are your parents at home?' 'No, they're out.' '¿Están tus padres en casa?' 'No, están fuera.'
- 'Is it late?' 'No. It's only nine o'clock.' '¿Es tarde?' 'No. Son ...'
- Your shoes are nice. Are they new? 'Tus zapatos son bonitos. ¿Son nuevos?'

Observa el orden de las palabras:

- Is she at home? / Is your mother at home? (no 'Is at home your mother?')
- Are they new? / Are your shoes new? (no 'Are new your shoes?')

Recuerda que en inglés es necesario usar los pronombres personales sujeto:

- Is it important? (no 'Is important?')

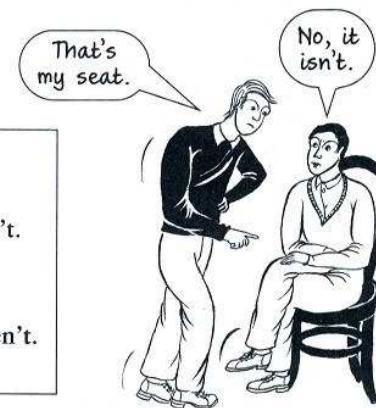
**B**

Where ... ? / What ... ? / Who ... ? / How ... ? / Why ... ?

- Where is your mother? Is she at home? 'Dónde está tu madre? ¿Está en casa?'
- Where are you from? 'Canada.' 'De dónde eres/es Vd.' 'Del Canadá.'
- What colour is your car? 'It's red.' 'De qué color es tu coche?' 'Es rojo.'
- How are your parents? Are they well? '¿Cómo están tus padres? ¿Están bien?'
- How much are these postcards? 'Cuánto cuestan estas postales?'
- Why are you angry? 'Por qué estás enfadado?'

what's = what is who's = who is how's = how is where's = where is

- What's the time? 'Qué hora es?'
- Who's that man? '¿Quién es ese hombre?'
- Where's Jill? '¿Dónde está Jill?'
- How's your father? '¿Cómo está tu padre?'

**C**

respuestas breves

Yes, I am.

he	is.
she	
it	

we	are.
you	
they	

No, I'm not.

he's	not.
she's	
it's	

we're	not.
you're	
they're	



Estas respuestas se usan con mucha frecuencia en inglés (además de las respuestas simples Yes o No.):

- 'Are you tired?' 'Yes, I am.'
- 'Are you English?' 'No, I'm not. I'm Scottish.'
- 'Is your friend English?' 'Yes, he is.'
- 'Are these your keys?' 'Yes, they are.'
- 'That's my seat.' 'No, it isn't.'

**EJERCICIOS**

**2.1** Elige la respuesta apropiada para cada pregunta.

- 1 Where's the camera?
- 2 Is your car blue?
- 3 Is Linda from London?
- 4 Am I a good student?
- 5 Where's Ann from?
- 6 What colour is your bag?
- 7 Are you tired?
- 8 How is George?
- 9 Who's that woman?

- A London
- B No, I'm not.
- C Yes, you are.
- D My sister.
- E Black.
- F No, it's black.
- G In your bag.
- H No, she's American.
- I Very well.

- 1 G.....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....
- 6 .....
- 7 .....
- 8 .....
- 9 .....

**2.2** Escribe preguntas con **is** o **are** usando estas palabras. Pon las palabras en el orden correcto.

- 1 (at home / your mother?) Is your mother at home?
- 2 (your parents / well?) Are your parents well?
- 3 (interesting / your job?) .....
- 4 (the shops / open today?) .....
- 5 (from London / you?) .....
- 6 (near here / the post office?) .....
- 7 (at school / your children?) .....
- 8 (why / you / sad?) .....

**2.3** Completa las preguntas usando **What ... / Who ... / Where ... / How ...**.

- 1 ..... **How are** ..... your parents?
- 2 ..... the bus stop?
- 3 ..... these oranges?
- 4 ..... your favourite sport?
- 5 ..... the man in this photograph?
- 6 ..... your new shoes?

- They're very well.  
At the end of the street.  
£1.20 a kilo.  
Skiing.  
That's my father.  
Black.

**2.4** Escribe preguntas apropiadas para las respuestas.

- 
- 1 (name?) What's your name?
  - 2 (married or single?) .....
  - 3 (American?) .....
  - 4 (a teacher?) .....
  - 5 (wife a lawyer?) .....
  - 6 (from?) .....
  - 7 (her name?) .....

- 
- PAUL
- Paul.  
I'm married.  
No, I'm Australian.  
No, I'm a lawyer.  
No, she's a designer.  
She's Italian.  
Anna.

**2.5** Escribe respuestas breves afirmativas o negativas (Yes, I am. / No, he isn't. etc.).

- 1 Are you married? No, I'm not.
- 2 Are you at home? .....
- 3 Is it Monday today? .....
- 4 Are your hands cold? .....
- 5 Is it dark now? .....
- 6 Are you a teacher? .....

**2.6** Traduce al inglés:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 ¿Estás contenta?                          | 6 ¿Qué hora es? ¿Es tarde?                                    |
| 2 ¿Dónde está Tom? ¿Está en casa?           | 7 ¿De qué color son tus guantes?                              |
| 3 ¿Cómo están tus padres?                   | 8 ¿De dónde es Susan?   |
| 4 ¿Cuánto cuesta este paraguas?             | 9 '¿Es inglesa Mary?' 'No, es irlandesa.' (irlandesa = Irish) |
| 5 ¿De qué color son tus ojos? 'Son verdes.' | 10 ¿Estás contenta?   |

# I'm hungry / It's cold etc.

**A**

Algunas expresiones con **be** (**am/is/are**) corresponden a formas del español con 'tener':

## I'm hot/cold (tengo calor/frio)

- I'm hot. Can I open the window?  
Tengo calor. ¿Puedo abrir la ventana?
- 'Are you cold?' 'No. I'm OK.'  
¿Tienes frío?' 'No. Estoy bien.'



## I'm hungry/thirsty (tengo hambre/sed)

- I'm not hungry. No tengo hambre.
- The children are thirsty. Los niños tienen sed.

## I'm right (tengo razón)

- You're always right. Siempre tienes razón.

## I'm afraid (tengo miedo)

- Why is John afraid of dogs?  
¿Por qué John tiene miedo de los perros?



## I'm in a hurry (tengo prisa)

- Are you in a hurry? ¿Tienes prisa?

## Para decir la edad se usa **am/is/are**:

- I'm 25. o I'm 25 years old. Tengo 25 años.
- My grandmother is 72. Mi abuela tiene 72 años.
- How old are you? ¿Cuántos años tienes?

**B**

Observa también las diferencias siguientes entre el inglés y el español:

## I'm interested in ... (Me interesa ...)

- I'm interested in politics.  
Me interesa la política.
- Jenny isn't very interested in music.  
A Jenny no le interesa la música.
- Are you interested in philosophy?  
¿Te interesa la filosofía?



## I'm late (llego tarde)

- Sorry I'm late. Siento llegar tarde.
- Why are you late? ¿Por qué llegas tarde?

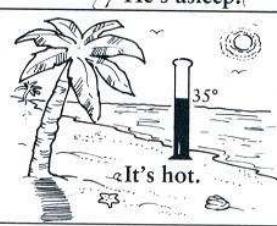


## he's/she's/they're asleep (duerme/está durmiendo)

- Joe is in bed. He's asleep.  
... Duerme. / Está durmiendo.
- Are the children asleep?  
¿Duermen / Están durmiendo los niños?

## it's hot/cold/sunny/a nice day (hace calor/frio/sol/buen día)

- It's sunny but it isn't very hot.  
Hace sol pero no hace mucho calor.
- Is it cold in your room?  
¿Hace frío ...?



**EJERCICIOS**

**3.1** Escribe frases acerca de los dibujos. Usa:

afraid      asleep      hot      hungry      in a hurry      thirsty



1 He's hot.



2 She ....



3 They ....



4 .....



5 .....



6 .....

**3.2** Completa las frases.

- 1 ‘Are you... cold?’ ‘No, I’m OK.’
- 2 ‘How old is your grandmother?’ ‘She’s... 72.’
- 3 ‘In Greece, ..... hot in August?’ ‘Yes, very hot.’
- 4 George’s favourite sport is football. .... very interested in it.
- 5 ‘Sorry ..... late.’ ‘That’s OK.’
- 6 How old is Amanda? ..... 21 or 22?
- 7 ‘Are the children in bed?’ ‘Yes, ..... asleep.’
- 8 ‘..... interested in art?’ ‘Yes, I am. Very much.’
- 9 ..... cold. Where’s my sweater?
- 10 It’s 9.30 and Joseph isn’t here! Why ..... always late?
- 11 ..... a nice day today. ..... warm and sunny.

**3.3** Escribe frases sobre ti mismo, afirmativas o negativas.

- 1 (interested in politics) I’m interested (o I’m not interested) in politics.
- 2 (hungry) I .....
- 3 (in a hurry) .....
- 4 (afraid of dogs) .....
- 5 (cold) .....
- 6 (interested in films) .....
- 7 (thirsty) .....
- 8 (... years old) .....

**3.4** Traduce al inglés:

- 1 ¿Tenéis frío?
- 2 Tengo mucho calor. ¿Puedes abrir la puerta?
- 3 Carmen tiene 16 años.
- 4 No me interesa el tenis. (el tenis = tennis)
- 5 No hace sol hoy pero hace calor.
- 6 José está cansado y tiene hambre.
- 7 Hace mucho calor en mi casa.
- 8 No tengo miedo de las arañas. (las arañas = spiders)
- 9 ‘¿Tienes hambre?’ ‘No, pero tengo sed.’
- 10 ¿Hace mucho frío en Islandia? (Islandia = Iceland)
- 11 ¿Te interesa el fútbol?
- 12 ‘¿Dónde está Ana?’ ‘Duerme.’
- 13 ¿Por qué llegan tarde?
- 14 Nos interesa la ciencia-ficción. (ciencia-ficción = science-fiction)
- 15 No corras. No tenemos prisa.
- 16 Tienes razón. Hace mucho calor en esta habitación.
- 17 Son gemelos y tienen 19 años. (gemelos = twins)
- 18 Bruce tiene miedo de los insectos. (los insectos = insects)

# I am doing (present continuous)

A



She's eating.  
She isn't reading.



It's raining.  
The sun isn't shining.



They're running.  
They aren't walking.

El PRESENT CONTINUOUS se forma así:  
am/is/are + doing, eating, running, writing, etc.

I	am (not) -ing	I'm working.
he she it	is (not) -ing	Chris is writing a letter. She isn't eating. (o She's not eating.) The phone is ringing.
we you they	are (not) -ing	We're having dinner. You're not listening to me. (o You aren't ...) The children are doing their homework.

B

El PRESENT CONTINUOUS expresa un hecho o una acción en curso:

I'm working  
she's wearing a hat  
they're playing football  
I'm watching television

pasado ————— AHORA ————— futuro

I'm working/playing/eating etc. equivalen a 'estoy trabajando/jugando/comiendo' etc., pero en español también se usa a veces con el mismo valor el presente de indicativo (trabajo/juego/como):

- Please be quiet. I'm working. ... Estoy trabajando.
- Look at Sue! She's wearing her new hat. ... Lleva puesto ...
- The weather is nice at the moment. It's not raining. ... No llueve. / No está lloviendo.
- 'Where are the children?' 'They're playing in the park.' ... juegan/están jugando ...
- (al teléfono) We're having dinner now. Can you phone again later? ... estamos cenando ...
- You can turn off the television. I'm not watching it. ... No la veo / estoy viendo.

Observa las siguientes diferencias entre inglés y español:

- They are sitting. Están sentados.
- She's standing. Está de pie.
- Brian's lying in the sun. Brian está tumbado al sol.

Nota las diferencias de ortografía:

come → coming      write → writing      dance → dancing  
run → running      sit → sitting      swim → swimming  
lie → lying

Ver también el Apéndice 5.

**EJERCICIOS**

**4.1** ¿Qué están haciendo estas personas? Completa las frases usando los verbos siguientes:

eat have lie play sit wait



- 1 She's eating an apple.  
 2 He ..... for a bus.  
 3 They ..... football.  
 4 ..... on the floor.  
 5 ..... breakfast.  
 6 ..... on the table.

**4.2** Completa las frases usando uno de estos verbos:

build cook go have stand stay swim work

- 1 Please be quiet. I'm working.  
 2 'Where's John?' 'He's in the kitchen. He .....'.  
 3 'You ..... on my foot.' 'Oh, I'm sorry.'  
 4 Look! Somebody ..... in the river.  
 5 We're here on holiday. We ..... at the Central Hotel.  
 6 'Where's Ann?' 'She ..... a shower.'  
 7 They ..... a new theatre in the city centre at the moment.  
 8 I ..... now. Goodbye.

**4.3** Observa el dibujo y escribe frases sobre Jane usando She's -ing o She isn't -ing.



- 1 (have dinner) Jane isn't having dinner.  
 2 (watch television) She's watching television.  
 3 (sit on the floor) She .....  
 4 (read a book) .....  
 5 (play the piano) .....  
 6 (laugh) .....  
 7 (wear a hat) .....  
 8 (write a letter) .....

**4.4** ¿Qué ocurre en este momento? Escribe frases verdaderas.

- 1 (I / wash / my hair) I'm not washing my hair.  
 2 (it / snow) It's snowing. or It isn't snowing.  
 3 (I / sit / on a chair) .....  
 4 (I / eat) .....  
 5 (it / rain) .....  
 6 (I / learn / English) .....  
 7 (I / listen / to music) .....  
 8 (the sun / shine) .....  
 9 (I / wear / shoes) .....  
 10 (I / read / a newspaper) .....

**4.5** Traduce al inglés:

- 1 Marta está tocando la guitarra.  
 2 Pablo está sentado y Sandra está de pie.  
 3 Llueve mucho ahora.  
 4 Hoy mi hermana lleva una blusa y una falda.  
 5 Javier está jugando al fútbol en el parque.  
 6 Apaga la televisión. No la estás viendo. (apagar = turn off)  
 7 Ana está tumbada en la cama. (en la cama = in bed)  
 8 Laura no está de pie, está sentada allí.  
 9 Paul está nadando en la piscina. (piscina = swimming pool)  
 10 Liz está escribiendo una carta.

# are you doing? (present continuous, interrogación)

**A**

afirmación

I am	
he } is	doing
she } it	working
	going
	staying
we } are	etc.
you } they	

interrogación

am I	
is he }	doing?
she }	working?
it	going?
	staying?
are we }	etc.
you }	
they	



- 'Is it raining?' 'Yes, take an umbrella.'  
'¿Llueve?/¿Está lloviendo?' ...
- Why are you wearing a coat? It's not cold today.  
¿Por qué llevas abrigo? ...
- 'What's Paul doing?' 'He's cooking the dinner.'  
¿Qué hace/está haciendo Paul? ...
- 'What are the children doing?' 'They're watching television.'  
¿Qué hacen/están haciendo los niños? ...
- Look, there's Sally! Where's she going?  
... ¿Dónde va?
- 'Are you feeling OK?' 'Yes, I'm (feeling) fine.'  
¿Te sientes bien? 'Sí, estoy bien.'
- Who are you waiting for? Are you waiting for Sue?  
¿A quién esperas/estás esperando? ...

**B**

Observa el orden de las palabras:

is/are + sujeto + -ing

Is	he	working today?
Is	Paul	working today? (no 'Is working Paul today?')
Where	are they	going?
Where	are those people	going? (no 'Where are going those people?')

**C**

respuestas breves

Yes, I am.

Yes, { he } is.  
she  
itYes, { we } are.  
you  
they

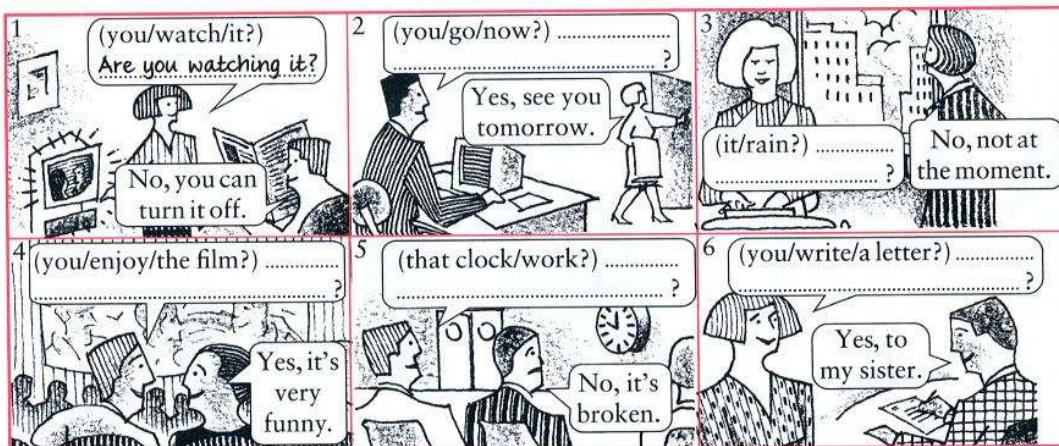
No, I'm not.

No, { he's } not. o No, { he } isn't.  
she's  
it'sNo, { we're } not. o No, { we } aren't.  
you're  
they're

- 'Are you going now?' 'Yes, I am.'
- 'Is Paul working today?' 'Yes, he is.'
- 'Is it raining?' 'No, it isn't.'
- 'Are your friends staying at a hotel?' 'No, they aren't. They're staying with me.'

**EJERCICIOS**

**5.1** Observa los dibujos y escribe las preguntas:



**5.2** Observa los dibujos y completa las preguntas usando uno de estos verbos:

cry eat go laugh look at read



**5.3** Escribe preguntas a partir de estas palabras. Usa is o are y ordena las palabras.

1 (working / Paul / today?) Is Paul working today?

2 (what / doing / the children?) What are the children doing?

3 (you / listening / to me?) .....

4 (where / going / your friends?) .....

5 (your parents / television / watching?) .....

6 (what / cooking / Ann?) .....

7 (why / you / looking / at me?) .....

8 (coming / the bus?) .....

**5.4** Escribe respuestas breves (Yes, I am. / No, he isn't. etc.).

1 Are you watching TV? No, I'm not.

4 Is it raining? .....

2 Are you wearing a watch? .....

5 Are you sitting on the floor? .....

3 Are you eating something? .....

6 Are you feeling well? .....

**5.5** Traduce al inglés:

1 ¿Estáis viendo la televisión?

2 '¿Qué hace Marta?' 'Está jugando al tenis.'

3 '¿Qué escribes?' 'Una carta.'

4 '¿Trabaja hoy tu hermana?'

5 '¿Por qué estás de pie?'

6 '¿Qué haces?' 'Estoy leyendo el periódico.'

7 '¿Dónde va Luis? ¿Por qué corre?'

8 Llevas una camisa muy bonita. (bonita = nice)

# I do/work/like etc. (present simple, afirmación)

A



They're looking at their books.  
They read a lot. *Leen mucho.*



He's eating an ice-cream.  
He likes ice-cream. *Le gusta el helado.*

They read / he likes / I work etc. son formas del PRESENT SIMPLE:

I/we/you/they he/she/it	read reads	like likes	work works	live lives	watch watches	do does	have has
----------------------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	------------------	------------	-------------

Recuerda:

he works / she lives / it rains etc.

- I work in a shop. My brother works in a bank. (*no* 'My brother work')
- Linda lives in London. Her parents live in Scotland.
- It rains a lot in winter.

I have → he/she/it has:

- John has a shower every day.

Nota las diferencias de ortografía:

-es detrás de -s/-ch/-sh:	pass → passes	finish → finishes	watch → watches
-y → -ies:	study → studies	carry → carries	
también:	do → does	go → goes	

Ver también el Apéndice 5.

B

El PRESENT SIMPLE se usa para expresar cosas que son verdaderas en general, o bien que ocurren con cierta frecuencia o habitualmente. El equivalente en español suele ser el presente de indicativo:

- The shops open at 9 o'clock and close at 5.30. ... abren ... cierran ...
- Tim works very hard. He starts at 7.30 and finishes at 8 in the evening. Trabaja ... empieza ... acaba ...
- The Earth goes round the Sun. La Tierra gira alrededor del sol.
- We do a lot of different things in our free time. Hacemos ...
- It costs a lot of money to stay at luxury hotels. Cuesta ...

Observa que I like/he likes equivalen a 'me gusta/le gusta' etc.

- I like football. Me gusta el fútbol.
- I don't like big cities. No me gustan las grandes ciudades.
- John likes the house. A John le gusta la casa.

C

El PRESENT SIMPLE se usa con always/never/often/sometimes/usually. Observa la posición de estas palabras:

- Sue always arrives at work early. (*no* 'Sue arrives always') Sue llega siempre temprano al trabajo.
- I usually go to work by car but I sometimes walk. (*no* 'I go usually') Generalmente voy al trabajo en coche pero a veces voy a pie.
- Julia never eats breakfast. Julia no desayuna nunca.
- Tom lives near us. We often see him. ... Lo vemos a menudo.

**EJERCICIOS**

**6.1** Escribe la forma de estos verbos que acompaña a he / she / it (-s o -es).

- 1 (read) she reads.      3 (fly) it ..... 5 (have) she .....  
 2 (think) he ..... 4 (dance) he ..... 6 (finish) it .....

**6.2** Completa las frases sobre las personas de los dibujos usando los verbos siguientes:

eat    go    live    play    play    sleep



- 1 He plays... the piano.      4 ..... tennis.  
 2 They ..... in a very big house.      5 ..... to the cinema a lot.  
 3 ..... a lot of fruit.      6 ..... eight hours a night.

**6.3** Completa las frases usando los verbos siguientes:

boil    close    cost    cost    like    like    meet    open    speak    teach    wash

- 1 Margaret speaks... four languages.  
 2 In Britain the banks usually ..... at 9.30 in the morning.  
 3 The City Museum ..... at 5 o'clock in the evening.  
 4 Tina is a teacher. She ..... mathematics to young children.  
 5 My job is very interesting. I ..... a lot of people.  
 6 Peter ..... his hair twice a week.  
 7 Food is expensive. It ..... a lot of money.  
 8 Shoes are expensive. They ..... a lot of money.  
 9 Water ..... at 100 degrees Celsius.  
 10 Julia and I are good friends. I ..... her and she ..... me.

**6.4** Escribe frases ordenando estas palabras y usando la forma correcta de los verbos (arrive o arrives etc.).

- 1 (always / early / Sue / arrive) Sue always arrives early...  
 2 (basketball / I / play / often) I .....  
 3 (work / Margaret / hard / usually) .....  
 4 (Jenny / always / nice clothes / wear) .....  
 5 (dinner / we / have / always / at 7.30) .....  
 6 (television / Tim / watch / never) .....  
 7 (like / chocolate / children / usually) .....  
 8 (Julia / parties / enjoy / always) .....

**6.5** Escribe frases sobre lo que tú haces usando always/never/often/sometimes/usually.

- 1 (watch television) I never watch television. / I usually watch television in the evening. (etc.)  
 2 (read in bed) I .....  
 3 (get up before 7 o'clock) .....  
 4 (go to work/school by bus) .....  
 5 (drink coffee) .....

**6.6** Traduce al inglés:

- 1 Susana trabaja en un hospital.  
 2 Estudio inglés todos los días.  
 3 A veces voy al cine con mis amigos.  
 4 Mis padres viven en Valencia.  
 5 A Liz le gusta la música clásica.  
 6 Siempre desayunamos en la cocina.  
 7 Nunca bebo vino, pero a veces bebo una cerveza.  
 8 Me gusta esquiar. (esquiar = skiing)

# I don't ... (present simple, negación)

**A**

La negación del PRESENT SIMPLE es **don't/doesn't + verbo**:



She doesn't drink coffee.  
No bebe café.



He doesn't like his job.  
No le gusta su trabajo.

**afirmación**

I	work
we	like
you	do
they	have
he	works
she	likes
it	does
	has

**negación**

I	do not (don't)	work
we		like
you		do
they		have
he	does not (doesn't)	works
she		likes
it		does
		has

- I drink coffee but I don't drink tea. Bebo ... no bebo ...
- Sue drinks tea but she doesn't drink coffee. ... bebe ... no bebe ...
- You don't work very hard. No trabajas mucho.
- We don't watch television very often. No vemos ...
- The weather is usually very nice. It doesn't rain very often. ... No llueve ...
- Gerry and Linda don't know many people. ... no conocen ...

**B**

Recuerda:

I/we/you/they      don't ...      I don't like football.  
he/she/it            doesn't ...      He doesn't like football.

- I don't like Fred and Fred doesn't like me. (no 'Fred don't like me')
- My car doesn't use much petrol. (no 'my car don't use')
- Sometimes he is late but it doesn't happen very often.

**C**

don't/doesn't lleva detrás el infinitivo (don't live / doesn't speak / doesn't do) etc.:

- I don't like washing the car and I don't do it very often. ... no me gusta ... no lo hago ...
- Sandra speaks Spanish but she doesn't speak Italian. (no 'doesn't speaks') ... habla ... no habla ...
- Bill doesn't do his job very well. (no 'Bill doesn't his job') Bill no hace su trabajo muy bien.
- Paula doesn't usually have breakfast. (no 'doesn't ... has') Paula no desayuna generalmente.

Observa estas frases de los ejemplos anteriores:

- I don't do it very often.
- Bill doesn't do his job very well.

En estas frases don't y doesn't son la negación y do es el verbo 'hacer':

- He's very lazy. He doesn't do anything. ... No hace nada.

**EJERCICIOS****7.1** Escribe la forma negativa.

- 1 I play the piano very well.
- 2 Jane plays the piano very well.
- 3 They know my phone number.
- 4 We work very hard.
- 5 He has a bath every day.
- 6 You do the same thing every day.

*I don't play the piano very well.*

Jane .....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**7.2** Observa la información del cuadro y escribe frases con like.


	Bill and Rose	Carol	YOU	Do you like...?
1	classical music?	yes	no	?
2	boxing?	no	yes	?
3	horror films?	yes	no	?

**1** Bill and Rose like classical music.

Carol .....  
I ..... classical music.

**2** Bill and Rose .....

Carol .....  
I .....  
.....

**3** .....

.....  
.....

**7.3** Escribe frases relacionadas contigo usando I never..., I often..., o I don't ... very often.

- 1 (watch TV)
- 2 (go to the theatre)
- 3 (ride a bicycle)
- 4 (eat in restaurants)
- 5 (travel by train)

*I don't watch TV very often. (o I never ... o I often ...)*

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**7.4** Completa las frases. Todas son negativas. Usa don't/doesn't + uno de los siguientes verbos:cost    go    know    ~~read~~    see    use    wear

- 1 I buy a newspaper every day but sometimes I don't read it.
- 2 Paul has a car but he ..... it very often.
- 3 They like films but they ..... to the cinema very often.
- 4 Amanda is married but she ..... a ring.
- 5 I ..... much about politics. I'm not interested in it.
- 6 It's not an expensive hotel. It ..... much to stay there.
- 7 Brian lives near us but we ..... him very often.

**7.5** Completa las frases con la forma correcta de los verbos entre paréntesis (afirmativa o negativa).

- 1 Margaret speaks four languages – English, French, German and Spanish. (speak)
- 2 I don't like my job. It's very boring. (like)
- 3 'Where's Martin?' 'I'm sorry. I ..... .' (know)
- 4 Sue is a very quiet person. She ..... very much. (talk)
- 5 Jim ..... a lot of tea. It's his favourite drink. (drink)
- 6 It's not true! I ..... it! (believe)
- 7 That's a very beautiful picture. I ..... it very much. (like)
- 8 Mark is a vegetarian. He ..... meat. (eat)

**7.6** Traduce al inglés:

- 1 No vamos al cine muy a menudo.
- 2 No conozco a tus hermanas.
- 3 Luis no trabaja en España.
- 4 Mi padre conduce un camión, pero no le gusta su trabajo. (conducir = drive)
- 5 No llueve mucho en Madrid en verano. (en verano = in summer)
- 6 No fumo y no como carne.
- 7 Teresa habla francés, pero no habla inglés.
- 8 Viven en un piso grande, pero no les gusta. (piso = flat)
- 9 Normalmente no salimos por la noche. (por la noche = in the evening)

# Do you ... ? (present simple, interrogación)

**A**

Se usa do/does para hacer preguntas con el PRESENT SIMPLE:

afirmación

I we you they	work like do have
he she it	works likes does has

interrogación

do	I we you they	work? like? do? have?
does	he she it	



- Where do they work? ¿Dónde trabajan?
- Do you play chess? ¿Juegas al ajedrez?
- What sort of films does she like? ¿Qué tipo de películas le gustan?

**B**

Observa el orden de las palabras en estas frases interrogativas:

do/does + sujeto + infinitivo

Where	Do	you	work	in the evening?
How often	Do	your friends	live	near here?
What	Does	Chris	play	tennis?
How much	do	your parents	live?	
	do	you	wash	your hair?
	does	this word	mean?	
	does	it	cost	to fly to Rome?

Observa la posición de always/usually/often:

What	Do	you	always	have	breakfast?
	Does	Chris	often	play	tennis?
	do	you	usually	do	at weekends?

Ten cuidado cuando el verbo principal es do (= hacer):

- What do you do at weekends? ¿Qué haces los fines de semana?

En este ejemplo, el primer do es para la interrogación y el otro do es el verbo 'hacer'.

What do you do? = ¿Qué haces? (¿En qué trabajas?):

- 'What do you do?' 'I work in a bank.'
- 'What does Sarah do?' 'She's a student.'

**C**

Recuerda:

- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| do I/we/you/they ... | • Do they like music? |
| does he/she/it ...   | • Does he like music? |

**D**

respuestas breves

Yes,	I/we/you/they he/she/it	do. does.	No,	I/we/you/they he/she/it	don't. doesn't.
------	----------------------------	--------------	-----	----------------------------	--------------------

- 'Do you play tennis?' 'No, I don't.'
- 'Do your parents speak English?' 'Yes, they do.'
- 'Does he work hard?' 'Yes, he does.'
- 'Does your sister live in London?' 'No, she doesn't.'

**EJERCICIOS****8.1** Escribe preguntas usando Do ... ? y Does ... ?

- 1 I like chocolate. And you?
- 2 I play tennis. And you?
- 3 Tom plays tennis. And Ann?
- 4 You live near here. And your friends?
- 5 You speak English. And your brother?
- 6 I do exercises every morning. And you?
- 7 Sue often goes away. And Paul?
- 8 I want to be famous. And you?
- 9 You work hard. And Linda?

Do you like chocolate?

- ..... you .....
- ..... Ann .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

**8.2** Escribe preguntas usando las palabras entre paréntesis + do/does. Pon las palabras en el orden correcto.

- 1 (where / live / your parents?)
- 2 (you / early / always / get up?)
- 3 (how often / TV / you / watch?)
- 4 (you / want / what / for dinner?)
- 5 (like / you / football?)
- 6 (your brother / like / football?)
- 7 (what / you / do / in the evenings?)
- 8 (your sister / work / where?)
- 9 (to the cinema / often / you / go?)
- 10 (what / mean / this word?)
- 11 (often / snow / it / here?)
- 12 (go / usually / to bed / what time / you?)
- 13 (how much / to phone New York / it / cost?)
- 14 (you / for breakfast / have / usually / what?)

Where do your parents live?

Do you always get up early?

- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

**8.3** Completa las preguntas usando los verbos siguientes:

do    do    enjoy    go    like    start    teach    work



- 1 What ... do you do?
- 2 ..... it?
- 3 What time ..... in the morning?
- 4 ..... on Saturdays?
- 5 How ..... to work?
- 6 And your husband. What .....?
- 7 What .....?
- 8 ..... his job?

I work in a bookshop.  
It's OK.  
At 9 o'clock.  
Sometimes.  
Usually by bus.  
He's a teacher.  
Science.  
Yes, he loves it.

**8.4** Escribe respuestas breves (Yes, he does. / No I don't. etc.).

- 1 Do you watch TV a lot? No, I don't. or Yes, I do.
- 2 Do you live in a big city? .....
- 3 Do you often ride a bicycle? .....
- 4 Does it rain a lot where you live? .....
- 5 Do you play the piano? .....

**8.5** Traduce al inglés:

- 1 ¿Dónde viven tus padres?
- 2 ¿Habla Vd. inglés?
- 3 ¿Le gusta su trabajo a Pilar? (trabajo = job)
- 4 ¿A qué hora os despertáis? (despertarse = wake up)
- 5 ¿Te gusta el café o prefieres té?
- 6 '¿Qué hacen tus padres?' 'Mi madre es médico y mi padre es profesor.'
- 7 ¿Con qué frecuencia vas al cine?
- 8 ¿Qué quiere decir 'ride'?
- 9 ¿Cuánto cuesta esta cámara?

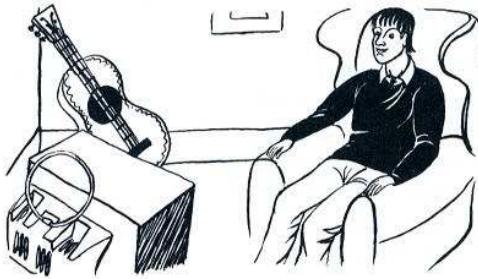
# I am doing (present continuous) y I do (present simple)

**A**

Jim is watching television.  
He is *not* playing the guitar.

But Jim has a guitar.  
He often plays it and he plays very well.

Jim **plays** the guitar  
but he is **not** playing the guitar now.

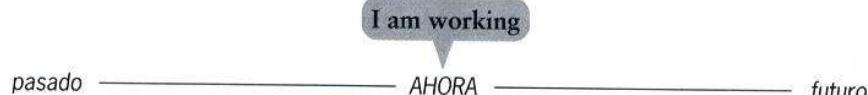


Is he playing the guitar?      No, he isn't.      (PRESENT CONTINUOUS)  
Does he play the guitar?      Yes, he does.      (PRESENT SIMPLE)

**B**

*El PRESENT CONTINUOUS expresa algo que está ocurriendo ahora, en el momento de hablar:*

**I am working** (acción en curso) = estoy trabajando/trabajo (ahora)

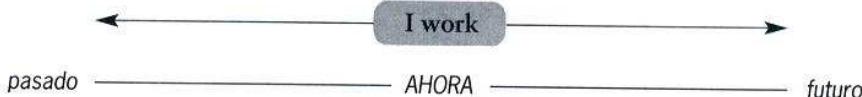


- Please be quiet. I'm working. (no 'I work') ... Estoy trabajando.
- Tom is having a shower at the moment. (no 'Tom has') Tom se está duchando ...
- Take an umbrella with you. It's raining. ... Está lloviendo./Llueve.
- You can turn off the television. I'm not watching it. ... No la veo. / No la estoy viendo.
- Why are you under the table? What are you doing? ... ¿Qué haces/estás haciendo?

**C**

*Se usa el PRESENT SIMPLE con valor general para expresar algo que ocurre habitualmente o con cierta frecuencia:*

**I work** (en general, cosas habituales) = trabajo



- I work every day from 9 o'clock until 5.30. Trabajo todos los días ...
- Tom has a shower every morning. Tom se ducha todas las mañanas.
- It rains a lot in winter. Llueve ...
- I don't watch television very often. No veo la televisión ...
- What do you usually do at the weekend? ¿Qué haces normalmente ...?

**D**

No uses los verbos siguientes en PRESENT CONTINUOUS (I am -ing):

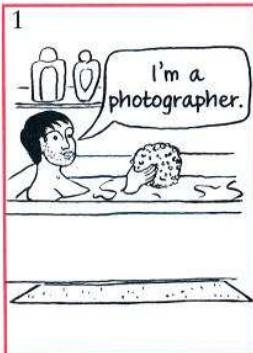
like	love	want	know	understand	remember	depend
prefer	hate	need	mean	believe	forget	

Úsalos solamente en PRESENT SIMPLE (I want / do you like? etc.):

- I'm tired. I want to go home. (no 'I'm wanting') ... Quiero ...
- 'Do you know that girl?' 'Yes, but I don't remember her name.' '¿Conoces ...?' '... no recuerdo ...'
- I don't understand. What do you mean? No entiendo. ¿Qué quieres decir?

## EJERCICIOS

**9.1** Contesta las preguntas sobre los dibujos.



1 Does he take photographs? Yes, he does....  
What is he doing? He's having a bath.

2 Is she driving a bus? ....  
What is she doing? ....

3 Does he clean windows? ....  
What is he doing? ....

4 Are they teaching? ....  
What do they do? ....

Is he taking a photograph? No, he isn't.

Does she drive a bus? ....

Is he cleaning a window? ....

Do they teach? ....

**9.2** Completa las frases con am/is/are o do/don't/does/doesn't.

1 Excuse me, do you speak English?

2 'Where's Ann?' I ..... know.'

3 What's funny? Why ..... you laughing?

4 'What ..... your sister do?' 'She's a dentist.'

5 It ..... raining. I ..... want to go out in the rain.

6 'Where ..... you come from?' 'Canada.'

7 How much ..... it cost to phone Canada?

8 George is a good tennis player but he ..... play very often.

**9.3** Pon el verbo en PRESENT CONTINUOUS (I am doing) o en PRESENT SIMPLE (I do).

1 Excuse me. Do you speak (you/speak) English?

2 'Where's Tom?' 'He's having (he/have) a shower.'

3 I don't watch (I/not/watch) television very often.

4 Listen! Somebody ..... (sing).

5 Sandra is tired. ..... (she/want) to go home now.

6 How often ..... (you/read) a newspaper?

7 'Excuse me but ..... (you/sit) in my place.' 'Oh, I'm sorry.'

8 I'm sorry, ..... (I/not/understand). Can you speak more slowly?

9 It's late. ..... (I/go) home now. ....  
(you/come) with me?

10 What time ..... (your father / finish) work in the evenings?

11 You can turn off the radio. .... (I/not/listen) to it.

12 'Where's Paul?' 'In the kitchen. .... (he/cook) something.'

13 Martin ..... (not/usually/drive) to work. He .....  
(usually/walk).

14 Sue ..... (not/like) coffee. .... (she/prefer) tea.

**9.4** Traduce al inglés:

1 Eva está tocando el piano.

2 Normalmente bebo té, pero ahora estoy bebiendo café.

3 '¿Qué haces?' 'Estoy estudiando.'

4 ¿Entiendes lo que quiero decir? (lo que = what)

5 Puedes apagar la radio. No la escucho.

6 '¿Qué hacen Juan y Luisa?' 'Están viendo la televisión.'

7 '¿Qué hacen Agustín y Laura?' 'Son médicos.'

8 Me gusta esa canción. ¿Quién canta?

# I have ... / I've got ...

**A** I have ... / I've got ... = tengo ...

Se puede decir I have o I've got, he has o he's got y no cambia el significado.

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



- 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 ...
- Our car has got four doors. ... tiene ...
- Diane isn't feeling well. She's got a headache. (she's got = she has got) ... Tiene dolor de cabeza.
- They like animals. They've got a horse, three dogs and six cats. ... Tienen ...

**B**

I haven't got ... / have you got ... ? = no tengo ... / ¿tienes ... ?

negación

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 Harris 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?' 'No, I haven't.' '¿Tienes ...?' 'No.'
- 'What have you got in your bag?' 'Nothing. It's empty.' '¿Qué tienes ...?'
- 'Has Ann got a car?' 'Yes, she has.' '¿Tiene ...?' 'Sí.'
- What kind of car has she got? '¿Qué tipo de coche tiene?'

**C**

I don't have / do you have? etc.

La negación se puede hacer también con don't/doesn't ... y las preguntas con do/does ... :

- 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?)

**D**

Tanto has como is se contraen en -'s (⇒ Apéndice 4). 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.

**EJERCICIOS****10.1** Escribe la contracción (we've got / he hasn't got etc.).

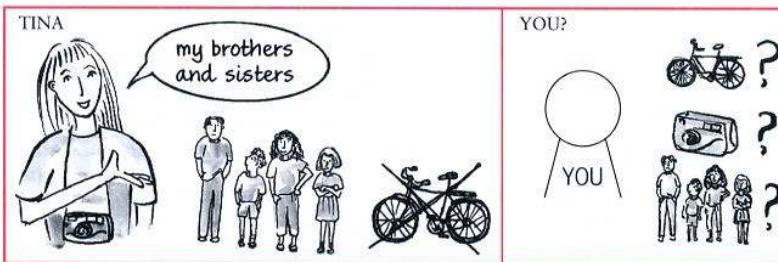
- 1 we have got we've got ..... 3 they have got ..... 5 it has got .....  
 2 he has got ..... 4 she has not got ..... 6 I have not got .....

**10.2** Escribe preguntas usando las palabras entre paréntesis.

- 1 (you / an umbrella?) Have you got an umbrella?  
 2 (you / a passport?) .....  
 3 (your father / a car?) .....  
 4 (Carol / many friends?) .....  
 5 (you / any brothers or sisters?) .....  
 6 (how much money / we?) .....  
 7 (what / kind of car / Julia?) .....

**10.3**

¿Qué tiene Tina?  
 ¿Qué tienes tú?  
 Observa la información y escribe frases sobre Tina y sobre ti.



- 1 (a camera) Tina has got a camera. I've got (o I haven't got) a camera.  
 2 (a bicycle) Tina .....  
 3 (long hair) .....  
 4 (brothers/sisters) .....

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

- 1 Sarah hasn't got a car. She goes everywhere by bicycle.  
 2 They like animals. They 've got three dogs and two cats.  
 3 Charles isn't happy. He ..... a lot of problems.  
 4 They don't read much. They ..... many books.  
 5 'What's wrong?' 'I ..... something in my eye.'  
 6 'Where's my pen?' 'I don't know. I ..... it.'  
 7 Julia wants to go to the concert but she ..... a ticket.

**10.5** Completa las frases usando have/has got o haven't/hasn't got y una de las siguientes expresiones:

a lot of friends four wheels six legs a headache a toothache a key much time a garden

- 1 I'm not feeling very well. I 've got a headache.  
 2 It's a nice house but it hasn't got a garden.  
 3 Most cars .....  
 4 Everybody likes Tom. He .....  
 5 I'm going to the dentist this morning. I .....  
 6 He can't open the door. He .....  
 7 An insect .....  
 8 We must hurry. We .....

**10.6** Traduce al inglés:

- 1 Tengo una hermana y dos hermanos.  
 2 ¿Tiene Ana un coche?  
 3 Luis tiene un nuevo trabajo. (trabajo = job)  
 4 ¿Tienes un minuto?  
 5 Me duele la cabeza y no tengo una aspirina. (aspirina = aspirin)  
 6 ¿Qué tienes en esa bolsa?  
 7 Tienen muchos amigos en Inglaterra.  
 8 No tenemos coche porque no tenemos bastante dinero. (bastante = enough)

# was/were

A



Now Robert is at work.

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

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

**am/is** (presente) → **was** (pasado):

- I am tired. (ahora) Estoy cansado/a.
- Where is Ann? (ahora) ¿Dónde está Ann?
- The weather is good today.  
*Hace buen tiempo hoy.*

I **was** tired last night. Estaba cansado/a anoche.  
Where **was** Ann yesterday? ¿Dónde estuvo Ann ayer?  
The weather **was** good last week.  
*La semana pasada hizo buen tiempo.*

**are** (presente) → **were** (pasado):

- You are late. (ahora) Llegas tarde.
- They aren't here. (ahora)  
*No están aquí.*

You **were** late yesterday. Ayer llegaste tarde.  
They **weren't** here last Sunday.  
*No estuvieron aquí el domingo pasado.*

B

afirmación

I he she it	<b>was</b>
we you they	<b>were</b>

negación

I he she it	<b>was not</b> ( <b>wasn't</b> )
we you they	<b>were not</b> ( <b>weren't</b> )

interrogación

<b>was</b>	I? he? she? it?
<b>were</b>	we? you? they?

**was/were** corresponden normalmente al pretérito perfecto simple o al pretérito imperfecto de 'ser' o 'estar' en español:

- My sister **was** in Paris last weekend. ... estuve ...
- When I **was** a child, my teachers **were** very nice. Cuando era pequeño ... fueron ...
- The hotel **was** comfortable and it **wasn't** expensive. ... era ... no fue ...
- Was Sandra happy when she **was** in California? ¿Fue feliz Sandra cuando estaba en California?
- Those shoes **are** nice. Were they **expensive**? ¿Fueron ...?
- We **weren't** tired after the long journey. No estábamos ...
- Why **were** you angry? ¿... estabas ...?

Pero observa que en algunas expresiones **was/were** pueden corresponder a 'tenía/teníamos' o 'hizo':

- When I **was** a child, I **was** afraid of dogs. ... tenía miedo de los perros.
- We **weren't** hungry after the journey. ... no teníamos hambre ...
- Was the weather **good**? ¿Hizo buen tiempo?
- Last year she **was** 22, so she is 23 now. ... tenía 22 años ... tiene ...

C

respuestas breves

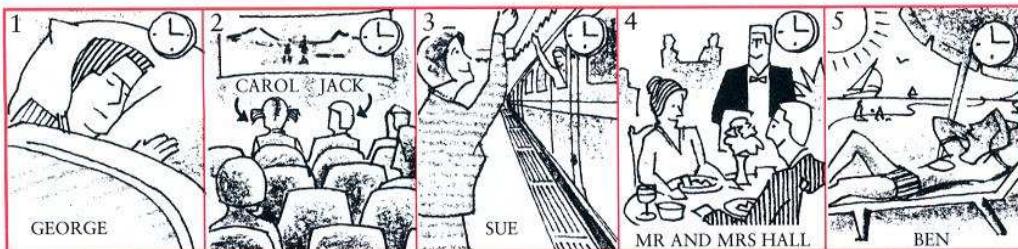
Yes,	I/he/she/it <b>was</b> .
	we/you/they <b>were</b> .

No,	I/he/she/it <b>wasn't</b> .
	we/you/they <b>weren't</b> .

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

**EJERCICIOS**

**11.1** Observa los dibujos y responde a la pregunta: ¿Dónde estaban estas personas ayer a las 3 de la tarde?



- 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 (presente) o was/were (pasado).

- 1 Last year she was 22, so she is 23 now.  
2 Today the weather ..... nice, but yesterday it ..... very cold.  
3 I ..... hungry. Can I have something to eat?  
4 I feel fine this morning but I ..... very tired last night.  
5 Where ..... you at 11 o'clock last Friday morning?  
6 Don't buy those shoes. They ..... very expensive.  
7 I like your new jacket. ..... it expensive?  
8 This time last year I ..... in Paris.  
9 'Where ..... the children?' 'I don't know. They ..... in the garden ten minutes ago.'

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

- 1 We weren't happy with the hotel. Our room was very small and it wasn't very clean.  
2 George ..... at work last week because he ..... ill. He's better now.  
3 Yesterday ..... a public holiday so the shops ..... closed. They're open today.  
4 ' ..... Sue and Bill at the party?' 'Sue ..... there but Bill ..... .'  
5 'Where are my keys?' 'I don't know. They ..... on the table but they're not there now.'  
6 You ..... at home last night. Where ..... you?

**11.4** Escribe las preguntas usando las palabras entre paréntesis en el orden correcto + was/were.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1 (late / you / this morning / why?)<br/>.....</p> <p>2 (difficult / your exam?)<br/>.....</p> <p>3 (last week / where / Ann and Chris?)<br/>.....</p> <p>4 (your new camera / how much?)<br/>.....</p> <p>5 (angry / you / yesterday / why?)<br/>.....</p> <p>6 (nice / the weather / last week?)<br/>.....</p> | <p>→ The traffic was bad.</p> <p>→ No, it was easy.</p> <p>→ They were on holiday.</p> <p>→ Sixty pounds.</p> <p>→ Because you were late.</p> <p>→ Yes, it was beautiful.</p> |
|---|---|

**11.5** Traduce al inglés:

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

# worked/got/went etc. (past simple)

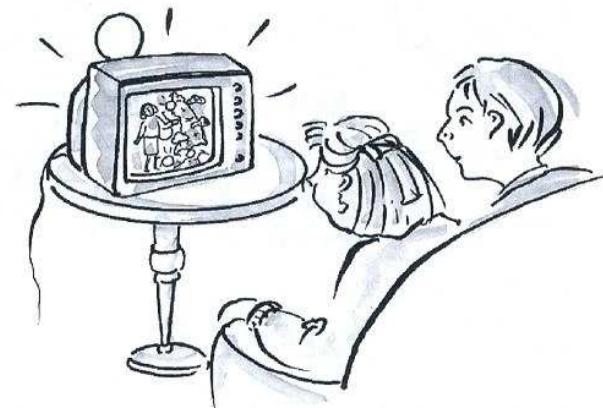
**A**

They **watch** television every evening.  
Ven la televisión ...

They **watched** television yesterday evening.  
Vieron la televisión ...

**watched** es el PAST SIMPLE:

I/we/you/they he/she/it	watched
----------------------------	---------

**B**

El PAST SIMPLE de los verbos regulares termina en -ed:

work → worked	clean → cleaned	start → started
stay → stayed	arrive → arrived	dance → danced

- Terry **worked** in a bank from 1991 to 1998. ... trabajó ...
- Yesterday it **rained** all morning. It **stopped** at lunchtime. ... llovió ... Paró ...
- I usually start work at 9 but yesterday I **started** at 9.30. ... pero ayer empecé a las 9.30.
- We **enjoyed** the party last night. We **danced** a lot and **talked** to a lot of people. The party **finished** at midnight. Nos divertimos en la fiesta ... Bailamos ... hablamos ... terminó ...

Nota las diferencias de ortografía:

try → tried	study → studied	copy → copied
stop → stopped	plan → planned	

Ver también el Apéndice 5.

**C**

Algunos verbos son irregulares (no forman el PAST SIMPLE con -ed). Aquí tienes algunos de los más frecuentes (encontrarás más en los Apéndices 2-3):

begin (empezar) → began	get (⇒ Unidad 56)	got	ring (telefonear/sonar) → rang
break (romper) → broke	give (dar)	gave	say (decir)
bring (traer) → brought	go (ir)	went	saw (ver)
build (construir) → built	have (tener)	had	sell (vender)
buy (comprar) → bought	hear (oír)	heard	sit (sentarse)
catch (coger) → caught	know (saber)	knew	sleep (dormir)
come (venir) → came	leave (dejar/irse)	left	speak (hablar)
do (hacer) → did	lose (perder)	lost	stand (estar de pie)
drink (beber) → drank	make (hacer)	made	take (tomar/llevar)
eat (comer) → ate	meet (encontrar)	met	stood (estoy de pie)
fall (caer) → fell	pay (pagar)	paid	tell (decir)
find (encontrar) → found	put (poner)	put	think (pensar)
fly (volar) → flew	read (leer)	read /red/*	win (ganar)
forget (olvidar) → forgot		(* pronunciation)	write (escribir)

- I usually get up early but last Saturday I **got** up at 10. ... me levanté ...
- We **did** a lot of work yesterday. Hicimos ...
- Caroline **went** to the cinema three times last week. ... fue ...
- Jim **came** into the room, took off his coat and **sat** down. ... entró ... se quitó ... se sentó.

**D**

El PAST SIMPLE (I **drank** / I **sat** etc.) equivale normalmente al pretérito perfecto simple del español (bebí/me senté, etc.), pero algunas veces equivale al pretérito imperfecto:

- She **wanted** to speak to you. Quería hablar contigo.
- Nobody **knew** the way. Nadie sabía/conocía el camino.

**EJERCICIOS**

**12.1** Completa las frases con el PAST SIMPLE de uno de los verbos siguientes:

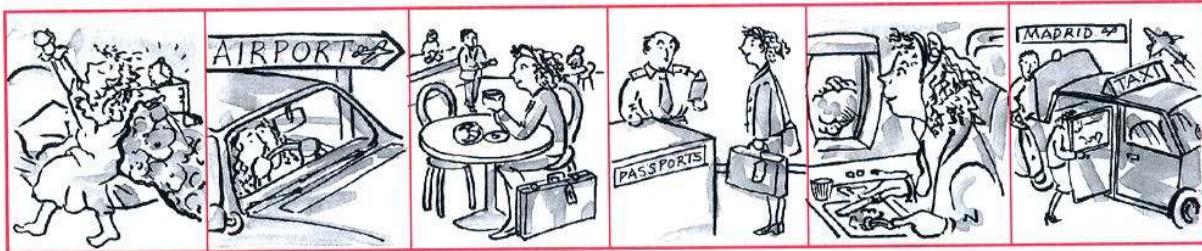
clean die enjoy finish happen open rain start stay want

- 1 I cleaned my teeth three times yesterday.
- 2 It was hot in the room, so I ..... the window.
- 3 The concert ..... at 7.30 and ..... at 10 o'clock.
- 4 When I was a child, I ..... to be a doctor.
- 5 The accident ..... last Sunday afternoon.
- 6 It's a nice day today but yesterday it ..... all day.
- 7 We ..... our holiday last year. We ..... at a very nice place.
- 8 Ann's grandfather ..... when he was 90 years old.

**12.2** Escribe el PAST SIMPLE de los verbos siguientes:

- |              |               |               |                |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 get .....  | 4 pay .....   | 7 go .....    | 10 know .....  |
| 2 see .....  | 5 visit ..... | 8 think ..... | 11 put .....   |
| 3 play ..... | 6 buy .....   | 9 copy .....  | 12 speak ..... |

**12.3** Lee el texto sobre el viaje de Lisa a Madrid y pon los verbos en la forma correcta.



Last Tuesday Lisa (1) flew from London to Madrid. She (2) ..... up at six o'clock in the morning and (3) ..... a cup of coffee. At 6.30 she (4) ..... home and (5) ..... to the airport. When she (6) ..... , she (7) ..... the car and then (8) ..... to the airport café where she (9) ..... breakfast. Then she (10) ..... through passport control and (11) ..... for her flight. The plane (12) ..... on time and (13) ..... in Madrid two hours later. Finally she (14) ..... a taxi from the airport to her hotel in the centre of Madrid.

fly, get  
have  
leave, drive  
arrive, park, go  
have, go  
wait, depart  
arrive  
take

**12.4** Escribe frases sobre el pasado (yesterday / last week etc.).

- 1 Jim always goes to work by car. Yesterday he went to work by car.
- 2 Rachel often loses her keys. She ..... last week.
- 3 Kate meets her friends every evening. She ..... yesterday evening.
- 4 I usually buy two newspapers every day. Yesterday I .....
- 5 We usually go to the cinema on Sundays. Last Sunday we .....
- 6 I eat an orange every day. Yesterday I .....
- 7 Tom always has a shower in the morning. This morning he .....
- 8 Our friends come to see us every Friday. They ..... last Friday.

**12.5** Escribe frases diciendo qué hiciste ayer.

- |   |         |
|---|---------|
| 1 <u>I played volleyball yesterday</u> .... | 4 ..... |
| 2 .....                                     | 5 ..... |
| 3 .....                                     | 6 ..... |

**12.6** Traduce al inglés:

- 1 Ayer fui al cine. La película terminó a las 11.30.
- 2 Ayer vinieron Sam y Sue. Querían verte.
- 3 Viví en Argentina cuando era pequeño.
- 4 Laura sabía nuestro número de teléfono.
- 5 Andrés se sentó, abrió el libro y leyó unas páginas. (unas = a few)
- 6 Pagué la cuenta, me puse mi abrigo y me fui a casa. (ponerse = put on)
- 7 Encontré a tu hermano en el teatro.

# I didn't ... Did you ... ?

(past simple, negación e interrogación)

**A**

Se usa **did** en la negación y en la interrogación del PAST SIMPLE:

infinitivo	afirmación			negación		interrogación		
play	I	played		I		play	I	play?
start	we	started		we		start	we	start?
watch	you	watched		you	did not (didn't)	watch	you	watch?
have	they	had		they		have	they	have?
see	he	saw		he		see	he	see?
do	she	did		she		do	she	do?
go	it	went		it		go	it	go?

**B**

do y does del PRESENT SIMPLE se convierten en **did** en el PAST SIMPLE:

- I don't watch television very often. → I didn't watch television yesterday.  
No veo la televisión a menudo. Ayer no vi la televisión.
- Does she often go away?  
¿Se va de viaje a menudo? → Did she go away last week?  
¿Se fue de viaje la semana pasada?

**C**

En la interrogación y en la negación del PAST SIMPLE se usa **did/didn't + infinitivo** (watch/play/go etc.):

I watched	pero	I didn't watch	(no 'I didn't watched')
they went		did they go?	(no 'did they went?')
he had		he didn't have	
you did		did you do?	

- I played tennis yesterday but I didn't win. Jugué ... no gané.
- 'Did you do the shopping?' 'No, I didn't have time.' ¿Hiciste las compras? 'No, no tuve tiempo.'
- We went to the cinema but we didn't enjoy the film. Fuimos ... pero no nos gustó ...

Observa que en los ejemplos siguientes **did** es la interrogación, **didn't** la negación y **do** es el verbo 'hacer':

- Did you do the shopping? ¿Hiciste las compras?
- Sam didn't do his homework. Sam no hizo ...

**D**

Observa el orden de las palabras en las preguntas con **did**:

did + sujeto + infinitivo

What	Did	your sister	phone	you?
How	did	you	do	yesterday evening?
Where	did	the accident	happen?	
	did	your parents	go	for their holiday?

**E**

respuestas breves

Yes,	I/we/you/they he/she/it	did.	No,	I/we/you/they he/she/it	didn't.
------	----------------------------	------	-----	----------------------------	---------

- 'Did you see Joe yesterday?' 'No, I didn't.'
- 'Did it rain on Sunday?' 'Yes, it did.'
- 'Did Helen come to the party?' 'No, she didn't.'
- 'Did your parents have a good holiday?' 'Yes, they did.'

**EJERCICIOS**

**13.1** Completa estas frases con el verbo en forma negativa.

- 1 I saw Barbara but I didn't see Jane.
- 2 They worked on Monday but they ..... on Tuesday.
- 3 We went to the post office but we ..... to the bank.
- 4 She had a pen but she ..... any paper.
- 5 Jack did French at school but he ..... German.

**13.2** Escribe preguntas usando Did ... ?

- 1 I watched TV last night. And you? Did you watch TV last night?
- 2 I enjoyed the party. And you? .....
- 3 I had a good holiday. And you? .....
- 4 I finished work early. And you? .....
- 5 I slept well last night. And you? .....

**13.3** ¿Qué hiciste ayer? Tus frases pueden ser afirmativas o negativas.

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1 (watch TV)                | <u>I watched TV. o I didn't watch TV.</u> |
| 2 (get up before 7 o'clock) | I .....                                   |
| 3 (have a shower)           | .....                                     |
| 4 (buy a magazine)          | .....                                     |
| 5 (eat meat)                | .....                                     |
| 6 (go to bed before 10.30)  | .....                                     |

**13.4** Escribe las preguntas de B usando las siguientes expresiones:

arrive    cost    go    go to bed late    happen    have a nice time    stay    win

1 A: We went to New York last month. B: Where <u>did you stay?</u> A: With some friends.	5 A: We came home by taxi. B: How much ..... ? A: Ten pounds.
2 A: I was late this morning. B: What time ..... ? A: Half past nine.	6 A: I'm tired this morning. B: ..... ? A: No, but I didn't sleep very well.
3 A: I played tennis this afternoon. B: ..... ? A: No, I lost.	7 A: We went to the beach yesterday. B: ..... ? A: Yes, it was great.
4 A: I had a nice holiday. B: Good. Where ..... ? A: To the mountains.	8 A: The window is broken. B: How ..... ? A: I don't know.

**13.5** Pon el verbo en la forma correcta del PAST SIMPLE (afirmación, negación o interrogación).

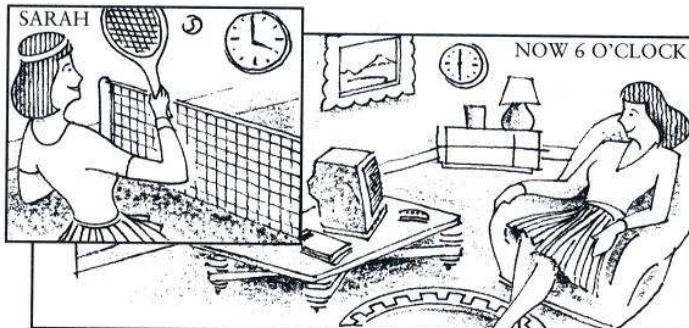
- 1 We went to the cinema but the film wasn't very good. We didn't enjoy it. (enjoy)
- 2 Tim ..... some new clothes yesterday – two shirts, a jacket and a pullover. (buy)
- 3 ‘..... yesterday?’ ‘No, it was a nice day.’ (rain)
- 4 The party wasn't very good, so we ..... long. (stay)
- 5 It was very warm in the room, so I ..... a window. (open)
- 6 ‘Did you go to the bank this morning?’ ‘No, I ..... time.’ (have)
- 7 ‘I cut my hand this morning.’ ‘How ..... that?’ (do)

**13.6** Traduce al inglés:

- 1 ¿Limpiaste la cocina ayer?
- 2 Ayer no jugamos al tenis.
- 3 ‘Viste la televisión anoche?’ ‘No, salí con mis amigos.’
- 4 ¿A qué hora empezó la reunión? (reunión = meeting)
- 5 ¿Por qué viniste tan tarde? (tan = so)
- 6 No me compré la camisa porque no me gustaba.
- 7 Joaquín y Lucía no se fueron de viaje a Sevilla. (ir de viaje = go on a trip)
- 8 Ayer hice las compras y luego vi una película. (luego = then)
- 9 Marta tuvo un accidente y llegó tarde.

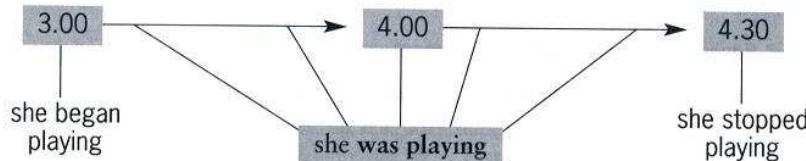
# I was doing (past continuous)

A



It is 6 o'clock now.

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 ...*

B

was/were + -ing es el PAST CONTINUOUS y se usa para expresar lo que ocurría o estaba ocurriendo en el pasado.

afirmación

I he she it	<b>was</b>	doing watching playing running living etc.
we you they	<b>were</b>	

negación

I he she it	<b>was not</b> <b>(wasn't)</b>	doing watching playing running living etc.
we you they	<b>were not</b> <b>(weren't)</b>	

interrogación

<b>was</b>	I he she it	doing? watching? playing? running? living? etc.
<b>were</b>	we you they	

- What were you **doing** at 11.30 yesterday? Were you **working**?  
¿Qué hacías/estabas haciendo ...? ¿Estabas trabajando?
- ‘What did he say?’ ‘I don’t know. I **wasn’t** listening.’ ... no estaba escuchando.
- It **was raining**, so we didn’t go out. Llovía. / Estaba lloviendo ...
- In 1985 we **were living** in Canada. Vivíamos ...
- Today she’s wearing a skirt, but yesterday she **was wearing** trousers. ... llevaba ...
- I woke up early yesterday. It was a beautiful morning. The sun **was shining** and the birds **were singing**. ... El sol brillaba y los pájaros cantaban.

Para diferencias de ortografía (live → living / run → running / lie → lying etc.), ver el Apéndice 5.

C

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**

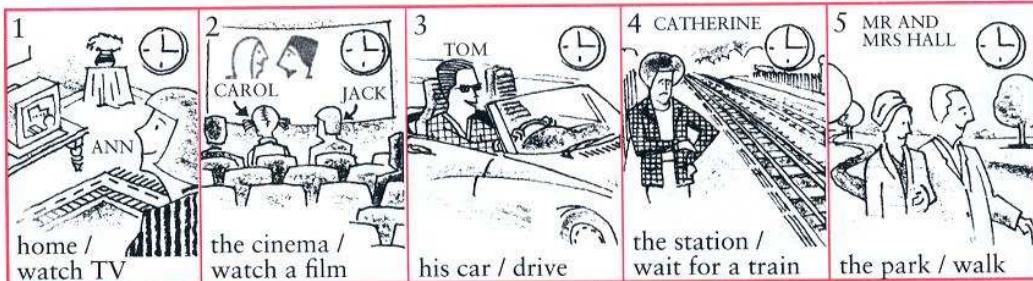
- I’m **working**. Trabajo. / Estoy trabajando.
- It **isn’t** raining. No llueve. / No está lloviendo.
- What **are** you **doing**? ¿Qué haces/estás haciendo?

**I was doing = hacía/estaba haciendo**

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

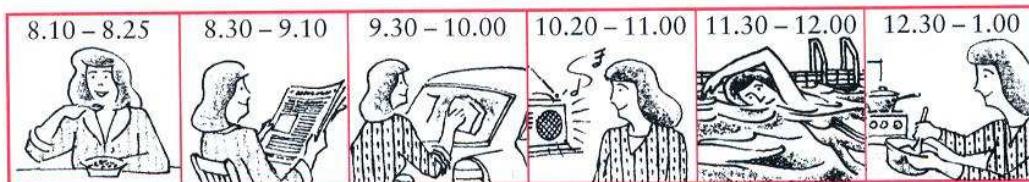
**EJERCICIOS**

**14.1** Observa los dibujos. ¿Dónde estaban 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 .....

**14.2** Sarah hizo muchas cosas ayer por la mañana. Observa los dibujos y completa las frases.



- 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 .....

**14.3** Completa las preguntas usando was/were -ing. Usa what/where/why si es necesario.

- 1 (you/live) Where were you living... in 1990?
- 2 (you/do) ..... at 2 o'clock?
- 3 (it/rain) ..... when you got up?
- 4 (Ann/drive) ..... so fast?
- 5 (Tim/wear) ..... a suit yesterday?

In London.  
I was asleep.  
No, it was sunny.  
Because she was in a hurry.  
No, a T-shirt and jeans.

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



- 1 (wear / a jacket) He wasn't wearing a jacket.
- 2 (carry / a bag) .....
- 3 (go / to the dentist) .....
- 4 (eat / an ice-cream) .....
- 5 (carry / an umbrella) .....
- 6 (go / home) .....
- 7 (wear / a hat) .....
- 8 (ride / a bicycle) .....

**14.5** Traduce al inglés:

- 1 Tom estaba en el garaje. Estaba reparando su coche.
- 2 No estábamos estudiando. Estábamos viendo la televisión.
- 3 '¿Qué hacías ayer a las 12?' 'Estaba haciendo la compra.' (la compra = the shopping)
- 4 ¿Qué hacían tus padres en el hospital?
- 5 Sandra llevaba una falda azul y una camisa blanca.
- 6 En 1996 vivíamos en Canadá.
- 7 Esta mañana a las 8 llovía.
- 8 Lucy llevaba puesto un sombrero muy grande.

**I was doing (past continuous) y I did (past simple)****A**

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



The phone rang.  
... *sonó.*



He stopped reading.  
*Dejó de leer.*



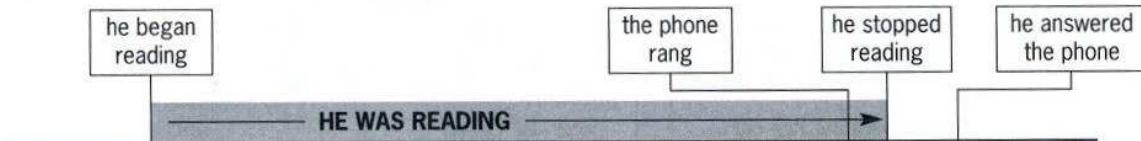
He answered the phone.  
*Contestó al teléfono.*

What happened? The phone rang. (PAST SIMPLE)

What was Jack doing when the phone rang?  
He was reading a book. (PAST CONTINUOUS)

What did he do when the phone rang?  
He stopped reading and answered the phone. (PAST SIMPLE)

**Jack empezó a leer antes de sonar el teléfono. Así:**  
**When the phone rang, he was reading.**

**B**

El PAST SIMPLE expresa una acción concluida:



- A: What did you do yesterday morning?  
¿Qué hicisteis ...?  
B: We played tennis. (*desde las 10.00 hasta las 11.30*) Jugamos al tenis.
- Jack read a book yesterday. ... *leyó ...*
- Did you watch the film on television last night?  
¿Viste ...?
- It didn't rain while we were on holiday.  
No llovió ...
- I started work at 9.00 and finished at 4.30. At 2.30 I was working. Empecé ... terminé ... *estaba trabajando.*
- I saw Lucy and Steve this morning. They were waiting at the bus-stop. Vi ... *estaban esperando ...*

El PAST CONTINUOUS expresa una acción que duraba en el pasado:



- A: What were you doing at 10.30?  
¿Qué estabais haciendo ...?  
B: We were playing tennis.  
Estábamos jugando al tenis.
- Jack was reading a book when the phone rang.  
... *estaba leyendo ...*
- Were you watching television when I phoned you?  
¿Estabas viendo ...?
- It wasn't raining when I got up.  
No llovía / *estaba lloviendo ...*

**C**

Como en español, se usa el PAST CONTINUOUS para expresar una acción que duraba y el PAST SIMPLE para expresar otra que ocurrió en un momento concreto.

- It was raining when we went out. Llovía / *Estaba lloviendo cuando salimos.*
- Jenny fell asleep while she was reading. ... *se durmió mientras leía/estaba leyendo.*

**EJERCICIOS**

**15.1** Observa los dibujos y completa las frases con el verbo en la forma correcta, PAST CONTINUOUS o PAST SIMPLE.

1



Carol broke (break) her arm last week. It ..... (happen) when she ..... (paint) her room. She ..... (fall) off the ladder.

2



The train ..... (arrive) at the station and Paula ..... (get) off. Two friends of hers, John and Jenny, ..... (wait) to meet her.

3



Yesterday Sue ..... (walk) along the road when she ..... (meet) Jim. He ..... (go) to the station to catch a train and he ..... (carry) a bag. They ..... (stop) to talk for a few minutes.

**15.2** Pon el verbo en PAST CONTINUOUS o en PAST SIMPLE.

- 1 A: What were you doing... (you/do) when the phone rang... (ring)?  
B: I was watching... (watch) television.
- 2 A: Was Jane busy when you went to see her?  
B: Yes, she ..... (study).
- 3 A: What time ..... (the post / arrive) this morning?  
B: It ..... (come) while I ..... (have) breakfast.
- 4 A: Was Margaret at work today?  
B: No, she ..... (not/go) to work. She was ill.
- 5 A: How fast ..... (you/drive) when the police ..... (stop) you?  
B: I don't know exactly but I ..... (not/drive) very fast.
- 6 A: ..... (your team / win) the football match yesterday?  
B: No, the weather was very bad, so we ..... (not/play).
- 7 A: How ..... (you/break) the window?  
B: We ..... (play) football. I ..... (kick) the ball and it ..... (hit) the window.
- 8 A: ..... (you/see) Jenny last night?  
B: Yes, she ..... (wear) a very nice jacket.
- 9 A: What ..... (you/do) at 2 o'clock this morning?  
B: I was asleep.
- 10 A: I ..... (lose) my key last night.  
B: How ..... (you/get) into your room?  
A: I ..... (climb) in through a window.

**15.3** Traduce al inglés:

- 1 Cuando Jack llegó estábamos viendo la televisión.
- 2 ¿Llovía cuando saliste?
- 3 Nevaba cuando me acosté.
- 4 El teléfono sonó a las 7, pero yo me estaba duchando. (ducharse = have a shower)
- 5 Cuando abrimos la ventana vimos que estaba lloviendo.
- 6 Susana se durmió mientras Rafa tocaba el piano. (dormirse = fall asleep)
- 7 (Yo) Estaba leyendo un libro cuando Miguel se fue. (irse = go out)

# I have done (present perfect 1)

**A****B**

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

have/has +	participio pasado	
I we you they	have ('ve) have not (haven't)	cleaned finished started lost
he she it	has ('s) has not (hasn't)	done been gone

have	I we you they	cleaned? finished? started? lost?	verbos regulares
has	he she it	done? been? gone?	verbos irregulares

Verbos regulares: el participio pasado termina en -ed (igual que el PAST SIMPLE afirmativo):

clean → I have cleaned    finish → we have finished    start → she has started

Verbos irregulares: el participio pasado es a veces igual que el PAST SIMPLE y otras veces diferente (Apéndices 2–3). Por ejemplo:

igual: buy → I bought / I have bought

have → he had / he has had

diferente: break → I broke / I have broken

see → you saw / you have seen

fall → it fell / it has fallen

go → they went / they have gone

**C**

El PRESENT PERFECT expresa una acción del pasado cuyos resultados tienen efecto en el presente. Muchas veces corresponde al pretérito perfecto compuesto del español:

- I've lost my passport.    He perdido ... (y no lo encuentro)
- 'Where's Linda?' 'She's gone to bed.'    Se ha acostado ... (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 ...
- 'Bob is on holiday.' 'Oh, where has he gone?' ... 'Dónde se ha ido?'
- Can I take this newspaper? Have you finished with it?    ... ¿Has terminado (de leerlo)?

**EJERCICIOS**

**16.1** Observa los dibujos ¿Qué ha ocurrido? Usa una de estas expresiones en la forma correcta:

go to bed    clean his shoes    stop raining    close the door    fall down    have a bath

antes

ahora

1



He has cleaned his shoes.

2



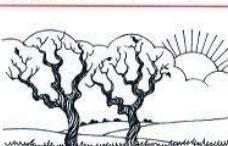
She .....

3



They .....

4



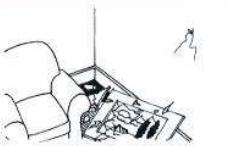
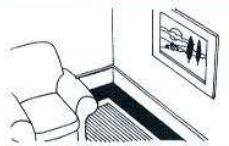
It .....

5



He .....

6



The .....

**16.2** Completa las frases con uno de los verbos de la lista.

break    buy    decide    finish    forget    go    go    invite    see    not/see    take    tell

- 1 'Can I have this newspaper?' 'Yes, I 've finished with it.'
- 2 I ..... some new shoes. Do you want to see them?
- 3 'Where is Liz?' 'She ..... out.'
- 4 I'm looking for Paula. ..... you ..... her?
- 5 Look! Somebody ..... that window.
- 6 'Does Lisa know that you're going away?' 'Yes, I ..... her.'
- 7 I can't find my umbrella. Somebody ..... it.
- 8 I'm looking for Sarah. Where ..... she ..... ?
- 9 I know that woman but I ..... her name.
- 10 Sue is having a party tonight. She ..... a lot of people.
- 11 What are you going to do? ..... you ..... ?
- 12 'Where are my glasses?' 'I don't know. I ..... them.'

**16.3** Traduce al inglés:

- 1 He terminado mi trabajo.
- 2 '¿Dónde está Gerry?' 'Ha salido.' (salir = go out)
- 3 Hemos invitado a mucha gente a nuestra fiesta.
- 4 Sandra ha perdido sus llaves. ¿Las has visto?
- 5 '¿Ha llegado Mary?' 'No la he visto.'
- 6 ¿Dónde han ido tus padres de vacaciones? (de vacaciones = on holiday)
- 7 ¿Has comprado un nuevo ordenador? (ordenador = computer)
- 8 Brian ha hecho su cama.

# I've just ... I've already ... I haven't ... yet Have you ... yet? (present perfect 2)

**A**

I've just ... Acabo de ...



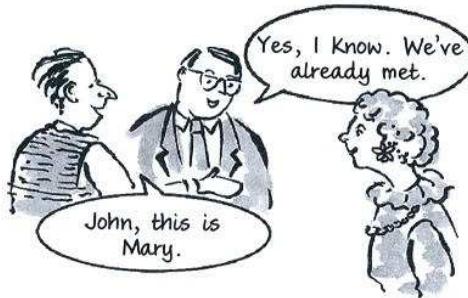
They have just arrived.  
Acaban de llegar.

PRESENT PERFECT + **just** = *pasado inmediato, 'acabar de ...'*.  
Observa la posición de **just**:

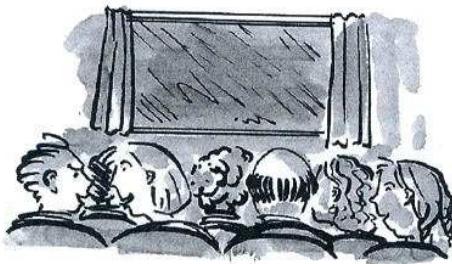
- A: Are Diane and Paul here?  
B: Yes, they've just arrived.  
*Acaban de llegar.*
- A: Are you hungry?  
B: No, I've just had dinner.  
*Acabo de cenar.*
- A: Is Tom here?  
B: No, he's just gone.  
*Se acaba de ir.*

**B**

I've already ... Ya he ...

**C**

I haven't ... yet



The film hasn't started yet.  
La película aún no ha empezado.

En frases afirmativas, **already** = 'ya' (*antes de lo esperado*).  
Observa la posición de **already**:

- A: What time are Diane and Paul coming?  
B: They've already arrived. *Ya han llegado.*
- It's only nine o'clock and Ann has already gone to bed. *... ya se ha acostado.*
- A: John, this is Mary.  
B: Yes, I know. We've already met.  
*... Ya nos conocemos.*

**D**

Have you ... yet?



En frases negativas, **not ... yet** = 'aún/todavía no'.

Observa la posición de **yet**, normalmente al final de la frase:

- A: Are Diane and Paul here?  
B: No, they haven't arrived yet.  
*Aún no han llegado.*
- A: Does John know that you're going away?  
B: No, I haven't told him yet.  
*Aún no se lo he dicho.*
- Margaret has bought a new dress but she hasn't worn it yet. *... aún no se lo ha puesto.*

En frases interrogativas, ... **yet?** = '¿ya?'.

Observa la posición de **yet**, al final de la frase:

- A: Have Diane and Paul arrived yet?  
*¿Ya han llegado ...?*  
B: No, not yet. We're still waiting for them.
- A: Has Linda started her new job yet?  
*¿Ha empezado ya Linda su nuevo trabajo?*  
B: No, she starts next week.
- A: This is my new dress.  
B: Oh, it's nice. **Have you worn it yet?**  
*¿Te lo has puesto ya?*

**EJERCICIOS**

**17.1** Escribe una frase sobre cada dibujo usando just.



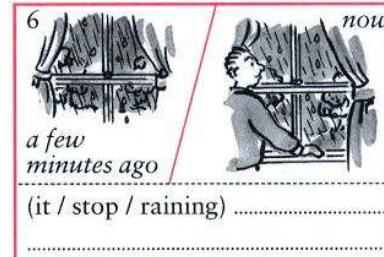
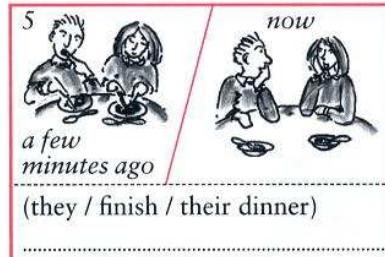
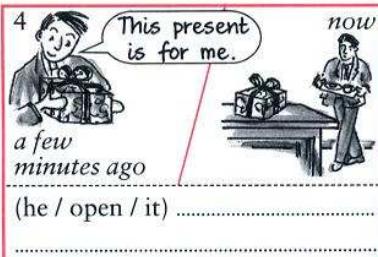
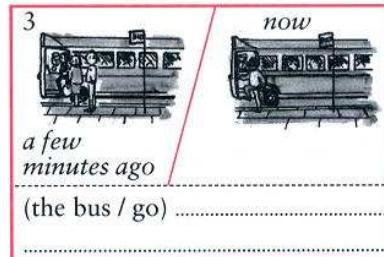
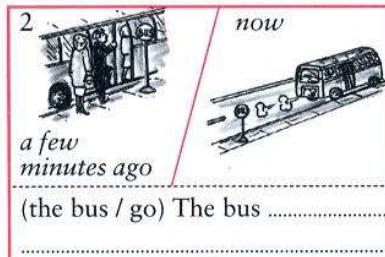
- 1 They've just arrived.  
2 He .....  
3 They .....  
4 The race .....

**17.2** Completa las frases usando already + PRESENT PERFECT.

- 1 What time is Paul arriving?  
2 Do Sue and Bill want to see the film?  
3 Don't forget to phone Tom.  
4 When is Martin going away?  
5 Do you want to read the newspaper?  
6 When does Linda start her new job?

- He's already arrived.  
No, they ..... it.  
I .....  
He .....  
I .....  
She .....

**17.3** Para cada dibujo escribe una frase con just (They've just ... / She's just ... etc.) o una frase negativa con yet (They haven't ... yet / She hasn't ... yet etc.).



**17.4** Escribe preguntas usando yet.

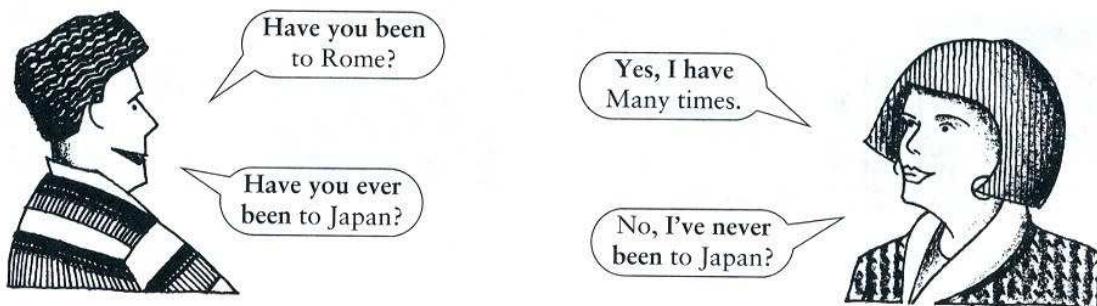
- 1 Una amiga tiene un trabajo nuevo. Quizá ya ha empezado a trabajar. Le preguntas:  
Have you started your job yet?  
2 Un amigo tiene nuevos vecinos. Quizá ya los ha conocido. Le preguntas:  
..... you .....  
3 Una amiga tiene que escribir una carta. Quizá ya la ha escrito. Le preguntas:  
.....  
4 Tom quería vender su coche. Quizá ya lo ha vendido. Le preguntas:  
.....

**17.5** Traduce al inglés:

- 1 Acabo de encontrarme a Julia. (encontrar = meet)  
2 Aún no hemos visto esa película.  
3 ¿Ya has limpiado tus zapatos?  
4 ¿Has empezado ya tu nuevo trabajo?  
5 Joe no me ha telefoneado aún.

- 6 '¿Has escrito ya a tus amigos de Inglaterra?'  
(de = in)  
7 Aún no hemos usado la lavadora nueva.  
(lavadora = washing machine)  
8 ¿Has cerrado ya la puerta?  
9 Acabo de comprar el periódico pero aún no lo he leído.

# Have you ever ... ? (present perfect 3)

**A**

El PRESENT PERFECT (have been / have had / have played etc.) se usa para hablar de un período de tiempo que se extiende desde el pasado hasta ahora – por ejemplo, la vida de alguien:

### HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TO JAPAN?

— ¿Has estado alguna vez en Japón? —

pasado

ahora

- 'Have you been to France?' 'No, I haven't.' '¿Has ido a / estado en Francia? (en tu vida)' 'No.'
- I've been to Canada but I haven't been to the United States. 'He estado ... pero no he ido ...'
- Mary is an interesting person. She has done many different jobs and has lived in many places.
- I've seen that woman before but I can't remember where.
- 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.' '¿Has leído ...?'

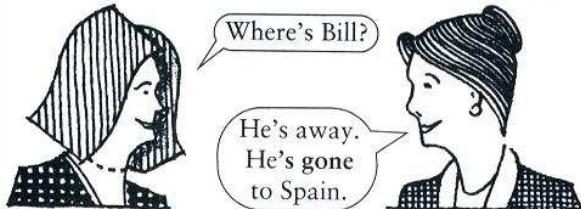
**B**

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

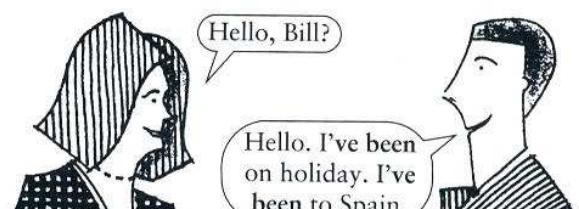
- 'Has Ann ever been to Australia?' 'Yes, once.' '¿Ha ido alguna vez ...?'
- 'Have you ever played golf?' 'Yes, I often play golf.'
- My grandmother has never travelled by air. '... no ha viajado nunca ...'
- I've never ridden a horse.
- 'Who is that man?' 'I don't know. I've never seen him before.'

**C**

### gone y been



Bill has gone to Spain.  
Se ha ido a España. (y está allí)



Bill has been to Spain.  
Ha ido a España. (y ha regresado)

BILL

Compara:

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

Observa que en estas frases se usa been to:

- I've never been to Paris.  
No he estado nunca en París.
- Have you ever been to London?

**EJERCICIOS**

**18.1** Escribe las preguntas que le haces a Helen empezando por **Have you ever ... ?**



- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 | (London?) <b>Have you ever been to London?</b>   |
| 2 | (play / golf?) <b>Have you ever played golf?</b> |
| 3 | (Australia?) <b>Have</b> .....                   |
| 4 | (lose / your passport?) <b>.....</b>             |
| 5 | (fly / in a helicopter?) <b>.....</b>            |
| 6 | (eat / Chinese food?) <b>.....</b>               |
| 7 | (New York?) <b>.....</b>                         |
| 8 | (drive / a bus?) <b>.....</b>                    |
| 9 | (break / your leg?) <b>.....</b>                 |



- |                   |
|-------------------|
| No, never.        |
| Yes, many times.  |
| No, never.        |
| Yes, once.        |
| No, never.        |
| Yes, a few times. |
| Yes, twice.       |
| No, never.        |
| Yes, once.        |

**18.2** A partir de sus respuestas en el ejercicio 18.1, escribe frases sobre Helen.

- |   |
|---|
| 1 (New York) <b>Helen has been to New York twice.</b> |
| 2 (Australia) <b>Helen</b> .....                      |
| 3 (Chinese food) <b>.....</b>                         |
| 4 (drive / a bus) <b>.....</b>                        |

Ahora escribe sobre ti. ¿Cuántas veces has hecho estas cosas?

- |   |
|---|
| 5 (New York) <b>I</b> .....                   |
| 6 (play / tennis) <b>.....</b>                |
| 7 (fly / in a helicopter) <b>.....</b>        |
| 8 (be / late for work or school) <b>.....</b> |

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



<b>have</b>	<b>be</b>
<b>do</b>	<b>write</b>
<b>travel</b>	<b>meet</b>

<b>all over the world</b>	<b>a lot of interesting things</b>
<b>many different jobs</b>	<b>a lot of interesting people</b>
<b>ten books</b>	<b>married three times</b>

- |   |
|---|
| 1 <b>She has had many different jobs.</b> |
| 2 She .....                               |
| 3 .....                                   |
| 4 .....                                   |
| 5 .....                                   |
| 6 .....                                   |

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

- 1 Bill is 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, Sue. Where have you .....? Have you ..... 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 Ann knows Paris well. She's ..... there many times.
- 8 Helen was here earlier but I think she's ..... now.

**18.5** Traduce al inglés:

- 1 ¿Habéis visitado alguna vez el museo?
- 2 ¿Has viajado alguna vez en barco? (en barco = by boat)
- 3 He trabajado para tres empresas en España. (empresa = firm)
- 4 Mi hermano nunca ha estado en Londres.
- 5 He estudiado italiano pero nunca he estudiado alemán.
- 6 ¿Has estado en los Estados Unidos?
- 7 Ana y Paco se han ido a Francia.
- 8 ¿Dónde ha ido Luis? Nadie lo ha visto. (nadie = nobody)
- 9 'Es tarde. ¿Dónde habéis estado?' 'Hemos ido a un concierto.'

# How long have you ... ? (present perfect 4)

**A**

Jill is on holiday in Ireland. She is there now.

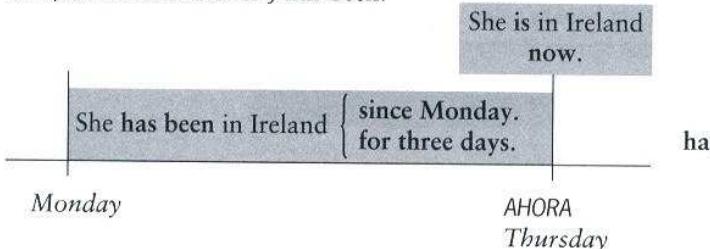
She arrived in Ireland on Monday.  
Today is Thursday.

How long has she been in Ireland? ¿Cuánto tiempo lleva/está en Irlanda?

She has been in Ireland { since Monday. ... desde el lunes.  
Está en Irlanda                    for three days. ... desde hace tres días.



Compara cómo se usan is y has been:



has been = PRESENT PERFECT

**B**

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 ejemplos de los cuadros:

PRESENT SIMPLE

← en español se usa el →  
presente en ambos casos

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE  
(have been / have lived / have known etc.)

Mark and Liz **are** married.  
... están casados.

↔ están ↔

They **have been** married for five years.  
(no 'They are married for five years')  
Están casados (desde hace) cinco años.

**Are** you married?  
¿Estás casado?

↔ ¿estás? ↔

How long **have you been** married?  
(no 'How long are you married?')  
¿Cuánto tiempo (hace que) estás casado?

**Do you know** Sarah?  
¿Conoces a Sarah?

↔ ¿conoces? ↔

How long **have you known** her?  
(no 'How long do you know her?')  
¿Cuánto tiempo (hace que) la conoces?

**I know** Sarah.  
Conozco a Sarah.

↔ conozco ↔

I've **known** her for a long time.  
(no 'I know her for a long time')  
La conozco (desde hace) mucho tiempo.

Linda **lives** in London.  
Linda vive en Londres.

↔ vive ↔

How long **has she lived** in London?  
¿Cuánto tiempo (hace que) vive en Londres?  
She has lived there all her life.  
Vive allí toda la vida/desde siempre.

**I have** a car.  
Tengo coche.

↔ tengo ↔

I've **had** it since April.  
Lo tengo desde abril.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS (have been + -ing)

**Are you learning** German?

↔ aprendes/  
estás aprendiendo ↔

How long **have you been learning** German?  
(no 'How long are you learning German?')  
¿Cuánto tiempo hace que aprendes/estás aprendiendo alemán?

David **is watching** TV.

↔ está viendo ↔

He **'s been** (= He **has been**) watching TV since 5 o'clock.  
Está viendo la televisión desde las 5.

It **'s raining**.

↔ llueve/  
está lloviendo ↔

It **'s been** (= it **has been**) raining since this morning.  
Llueve/Está lloviendo desde esta mañana.

**EJERCICIOS****19.1** Completa estas frases.

- 1 Jill is in hospital. She has been in hospital since Monday.
- 2 I know Sarah. I have known her for a long time.
- 3 Linda and Frank are married. They ..... married since 1989.
- 4 Brian is ill. He ..... ill for the last few days.
- 5 We live in Scott Road. We ..... there for ten years.
- 6 Catherine works in a bank. She ..... in a bank for five years.
- 7 Alan has a headache. He ..... a headache since he got up this morning.
- 8 I'm learning English. I ..... English for six months.

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

- 1 Jill is on holiday.
- 2 Mike and Judy are in Brazil.
- 3 I know Margaret.
- 4 Diana is learning Italian.
- 5 My brother lives in Canada.
- 6 I'm a teacher.
- 7 It is raining.

How long has she been on holiday... ?

- How long ..... ?  
 How long ..... you ..... ?  
 ..... ?  
 ..... ?  
 ..... ?  
 ..... ?

**19.3** Escribe una frase acerca de cada dibujo usando las siguientes expresiones:

for ten minutes

all day

all her life

for ten years

since he was 20

since Sunday

**19.4** Descarta la forma verbal incorrecta.

- 1 Mark is / has been in Canada since April. has been es la forma correcta
- 2 Jane is a good friend of mine. I know / have known her very well.
- 3 Jane is a good friend of mine. I know / have known her for a long time.
- 4 'Sorry I'm late. How long are you / have you been waiting?' 'Not long. Only five minutes.'
- 5 Martin works / has worked in a hotel now. He likes his job very much.
- 6 Linda is reading the newspaper. She is / has been reading it for two hours.
- 7 'How long do you live / have you lived in this house?' 'About ten years.'
- 8 'Is that a new coat?' 'No, I have / I've had this coat for a long time.'
- 9 Tom is / has been in Spain at the moment. He is / has been there for the last three days.

**19.5** Traduce al inglés:

- 1 Patricia vive en Madrid desde 1996.
- 2 ¿Cuánto tiempo hace que Liz es profesora?
- 3 Toco el piano desde hace 20 años. (tocar = play)
- 4 '¿Cuánto tiempo hace que tienes este coche?' 'Lo tengo cuatro años.'
- 5 Sue está en España. Está allí desde abril.
- 6 '¿Trabaja Sara mucho tiempo en Miami?' 'Sí, trabaja allí desde 1990.'
- 7 El coche está en el garaje. Está allí desde hace una semana.
- 8 '¿Cuánto tiempo hace que llueve?' 'Está lloviendo desde hace tres días.'

# for since ago

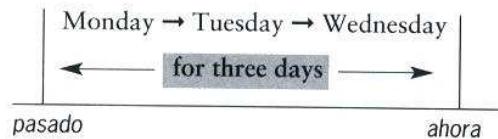
**A**

## for y since

Usamos **for** y **since** para decir cuánto tiempo:

- Jill is in Ireland. She has been there for three days.  
since Monday.

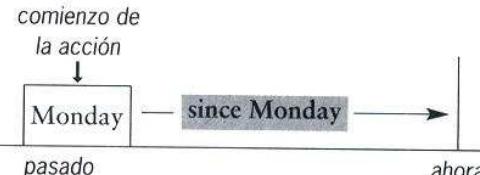
**for** señala cuánto tiempo dura una acción.  
Introduce un período de tiempo (**three days** / **two years** etc.). Cuando acompaña al PRESENT PERFECT equivale al español 'desde hace':



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

- Richard has been in Canada **for six months**.  
... está ... desde hace seis meses.
- We've been waiting **for two hours**.  
Estamos esperando desde hace dos horas.
- I've lived in London **for a long time**.  
Vivo en Londres desde hace mucho tiempo.

**since** introduce el comienzo de la acción (**Monday** / **9 o'clock** etc.). Equivale al español 'desde':



since	
Monday	Wednesday
9 o'clock	12.30
24 July	Christmas
January	I was 10 years old
1985	we arrived

- Richard has been in Canada **since January**.  
... está ... desde enero.
- We've been waiting **since 9 o'clock**.  
Estamos esperando desde las 9.
- I've lived in London **since I was 10 years old**.  
Vivo en Londres desde que tenía 10 años.

**B**

## ago

ago corresponde a 'hace' en español. Por ejemplo:

three weeks ago = hace tres semanas, an hour ago = hace una hora, a long time ago = hace mucho tiempo

- Susan started her new job **three weeks ago**. ... empezó ... hace tres semanas.
- 'When did Tom go out?' 'Ten minutes ago.' '... salió ... hace diez minutos.'
- I had dinner **an hour ago**. Comí ... hace una hora.
- Life was very different **a hundred years ago**. ... era ... hace cien años.

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

Observa la diferencia entre ago, for y since:

- Today is Wednesday.  
When did Jill arrive in Ireland?  
She arrived in Ireland **three days ago**.
- How long has she been in Ireland?  
She has been in Ireland **for three days**.  
She has been in Ireland **since Monday**.

**EJERCICIOS****20.1** Completa las frases con *o since*.

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

**20.2** Responde a las preguntas usando *ago*.

- 1 When was your last meal? ..... *Three hours ago...*
- 2 When was the last time you were ill? .....
- 3 When did you last go to the cinema? .....
- 4 When was the last time you were in a car? .....
- 5 When was the last time you went on holiday? .....

**20.3** Completa las frases usando las palabras entre paréntesis + *for* o *ago*.

- 1 Jill arrived in Ireland ..... *three days ago*. ..... (three days)
- 2 Jill has been in Ireland ..... *for three days*. ..... (three days)
- 3 Linda and Frank have been married ..... (20 years)
- 4 Linda and Frank got married ..... (20 years)
- 5 Dan arrived ..... (ten minutes)
- 6 We had lunch ..... (an hour)
- 7 Silvia has been learning English ..... (six months)
- 8 Have you known Lisa ..... ? ..... (a long time)
- 9 I bought these shoes ..... (a few days)

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

- 1 Jill is in Ireland now. She arrived there three days ago. ..... *She has been there for three days*.
- 2 Jack is here. He arrived here on Tuesday. He has .....
- 3 It's 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 1989. 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 .....
- 8 Dave plays the piano. He started when he was seven years old.  
Dave has .....

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

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

**20.6** Traduce al inglés:

- 1 Estudio inglés desde hace tres años.
- 2 Tom salió hace dos horas.
- 3 Tengo dolor de cabeza desde que me levanté esta mañana. (dolor de cabeza = a headache)
- 4 La película empezó hace diez minutos.
- 5 Mi hermana está casada desde enero.
- 6 ‘¿Cuándo comprasteis este coche?’ ‘Hace dos meses.’
- 7 Sonia trabaja en esta oficina desde hace seis años.

# I have done (present perfect) y I did (past simple)

**A**

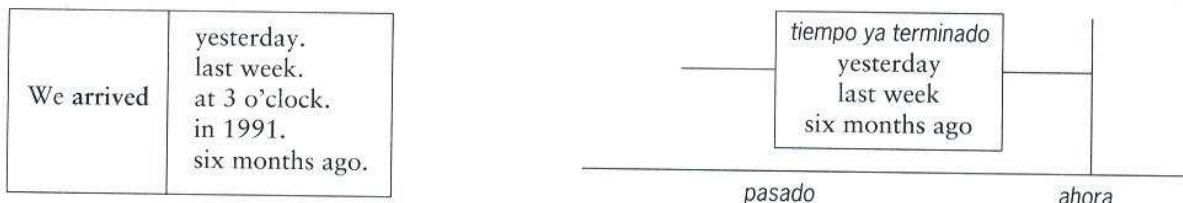
En general el PRESENT PERFECT corresponde al pretérito perfecto compuesto del español:

- I have lost my key. He perdido ...
- Bill has gone home. Bill se ha ido ...
- Have you seen Ann? ¿Has visto a Ann?
- Have you ever been to Spain? ¿Has estado en España alguna vez?

**B**

Con un período de tiempo ya terminado (yesterday / last week etc.) se usa el pasado (arrived / saw / was etc.), que muchas veces corresponde al pretérito perfecto simple del español.

*past simple + tiempo ya terminado*



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

- I saw Paula yesterday. (no 'I have seen Paula ...')
- Where were you on Sunday afternoon? (no 'Where have you been ...?')
- We didn't have a holiday last year. (no 'We haven't had ...?')
- 'What did you do last night?' 'I stayed at home.'
- William Shakespeare lived from 1564 to 1616. He 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? (no 'When have they arrived?')
- What time did you get up? (no 'What time have you got up?')

**C**

Observa y compara:

PRESENT PERFECT

- I **have lost** my key.  
(no la encuentro ahora)
- Bill **has gone** home.  
(no está aquí ahora)
- **Have you seen** Ann?  
(¿Dónde está ahora?)

pasado

ahora

*tiempo hasta ahora*

PAST SIMPLE

- |      |  |
|------|--|
| pero | • I <b>lost</b> my key yesterday.        |
| pero | • Bill <b>went</b> home ten minutes ago. |
| pero | • Did you <b>see</b> Ann last Saturday?  |

pasado

ahora

*tiempo ya terminado*

- **Have you ever been** to Spain?  
(alguna vez en el pasado)
- My friend is a writer. **He has written** many books.
- The letter **hasn't arrived** yet.

- |      |  |
|------|--|
| pero | • <b>Did you go</b> to Spain last year?          |
| pero | • Shakespeare <b>wrote</b> many plays and poems. |
| pero | • The letter <b>didn't arrive</b> yesterday.     |

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 allí)

- |      |  |
|------|--|
| pero | • I <b>lived</b> in Glasgow for six years but now I live in Singapore.<br>Vivi en Glasgow durante seis años pero ahora vivo en Singapur. |
|------|--|

**EJERCICIOS**

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

- 1 Have you seen Ann?
- 2 Have you started your new job?
- 3 Have your friends arrived?
- 4 Has Sarah gone away?
- 5 Have you worn your new shoes?

- |                 |                               |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| (5 minutes ago) | Yes, I saw her 5 minutes ago. |
| (last week)     | Yes, I ..... last week.       |
| (at 5 o'clock)  | Yes, they ..... .             |
| (on Friday)     | Yes, ..... .                  |
| (yesterday)     | Yes, ..... .                  |

**21.2** Corrige los verbos subrayados que sean incorrectos.

- 1 I've lost my key. I can't find it.
- 2 Have you seen Ann yesterday?
- 3 I've finished my work at 2 o'clock.
- 4 I'm ready now. I've finished my work.
- 5 What time have you finished your work?
- 6 Sue isn't here. She's gone out.
- 7 Jim's grandmother has died in 1989.
- 8 Where have you been last night?

**CORRECTO**

**INCORRECTO:** Did you see .....

**21.3** Pon los verbos entre paréntesis en PRESENT PERFECT o en PAST SIMPLE.

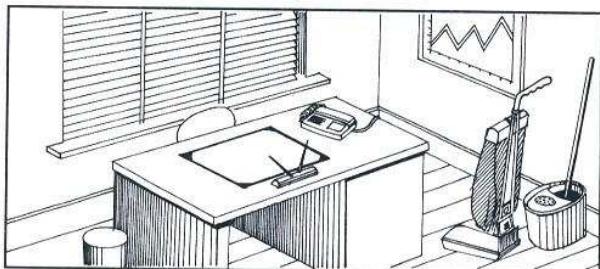
- 1 My friend is a writer. He has written (write) many books.
- 2 We didn't have (not/have) a holiday last year.
- 3 I ..... (play) tennis yesterday afternoon.
- 4 What time ..... (you/go) to bed last night?
- 5 ..... (you/ever/meet) a famous person?
- 6 The weather ..... (not/be) very good yesterday.
- 7 My hair is wet. I ..... (just/wash) it.
- 8 I ..... (wash) my hair before breakfast this morning.
- 9 Kathy travels a lot. She ..... (visit) many countries.
- 10 'Is Sonia here?' 'No, she ..... (not/come) yet.'

**21.4** Pon los verbos en PRESENT PERFECT o en PAST SIMPLE.

<p>1 A: <u>Have you ever been</u> (you/ever/be) to Florida?            B: Yes, we <u>went</u> (go) there on holiday two years ago.            A: ..... (you/have) a good time?            B: Yes, it ..... (be) great.</p>	<p>3 Rose works in a factory. She ..... (work) there for six months. Before that she ..... (be) a waitress in a restaurant. She ..... (work) there for two years but she ..... (not/enjoy) it very much.</p>
<p>2 A: Where's Alan? ..... (you/see) him?            B: Yes, he ..... (go) out a few minutes ago.            A: And Julia?            B: I don't know. I ..... (not/see) her.</p>	<p>4 A: Do you know Martin's sister?            B: I ..... (see) her a few times but I ..... (never/speak) to her. .... (you/ever/speak) to her?            A: Yes. I ..... (meet) her at a party last week. She's very nice.</p>

**21.5** Traduce al inglés:

- 1 He perdido mis gafas. ¿Las has visto?
- 2 '¿Cuándo han llegado estos libros?' 'La semana pasada.'
- 3 Estudié alemán dos años, pero ahora estudio inglés.
- 4 Javier se fue a Japón hace cuatro años y vive allí desde entonces. (entonces = then)
- 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 Laura y Bruce?' 'La semana pasada.'
- 8 '¿Montse ha vuelto de los Estados Unidos?' 'Sí, la vi ayer.' (volver = come back)
- 9 Compré esta televisión hace un mes y se ha estropeado. (estropear = break down)
- 10 He leído todos esos libros. Ayer terminé esta novela. (novela = novel)

**is done    was done (voz pasiva 1)****A**

The office **is cleaned** every day.  
La oficina se limpia todos los días.

The room **was cleaned** yesterday.  
La oficina se limpió ayer.

Compara las formas en voz activa y pasiva:

Somebody **cleans** **the office** every day. (voz activa)

**The office** **is cleaned** every day. (voz pasiva)

Somebody **cleaned** **the office** yesterday. (voz activa)

**The office** **was cleaned** yesterday. (voz pasiva)

**B**

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

	be	participio pasado	
PRESENT SIMPLE	<b>am/is/are</b>	<b>cleaned</b>	<b>done</b>
PAST SIMPLE	<b>was/were</b>	<b>(not)</b>	<b>invented</b>
		+	<b>built</b>
			<b>injured</b>
			<b>taken etc.</b>

El participio pasado de los verbos regulares termina en **-ed** (cleaned/damaged etc.).

En los Apéndices 2–3 tienes una lista de participios pasados irregulares (**done/built/taken** etc.).

La voz pasiva se suele usar cuando desconocemos o no nos 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/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 ...
- These houses **were built** 100 years ago. ... fueron construidas ...
- When **was the telephone invented?** ¿... se inventó/fue inventado ...?
- We **weren't invited** to the party last week. No nos invitaron ...
- The child **was left** alone in the room. Dejaron ...

**C**

En inglés se dice **was/were born** (= 'naci/naciste' etc.):

- I **was born** in London in 1962. (no 'I borned/I born')
- Where **were you born?**

**D**

Después de la voz pasiva, **by** = 'por':

- We **were woken up** by a loud noise.
- America **was discovered** by Columbus.
- My brother **was bitten** by a dog last week.

**EJERCICIOS****22.1**

Escribe frases usando las palabras entre paréntesis. Las frases 1–7 llevan el verbo en presente.

- 1 (the office / clean / every day) The office is cleaned every day.
- 2 (these rooms / clean / every day?) Are these rooms cleaned every day?
- 3 (glass / make / from sand) Glass .....
- 4 (stamps / sell / in a post office) .....
- 5 (this room / not / use / very often) .....
- 6 (we / allow / to park here?) .....
- 7 (how / this word / pronounce?) .....

Las frases 8–15 llevan el verbo en pasado.

- 8 (the office / clean / yesterday) The office was cleaned yesterday.
- 9 (the house / paint / last month) The house .....
- 10 (three people / injure / in the accident) .....
- 11 (my bicycle / steal / a few days ago) .....
- 12 (when / this bridge / build?) .....
- 13 (you / invite / to the party last week?) .....
- 14 (how / these windows / break?) .....
- 15 (I / not / wake up / by the noise) .....

**22.2** Corrige estas frases.

- 1 This house built 100 years ago. This house was built .....
- 2 Football plays in most countries of the world. .....
- 3 Why did the letter send to the wrong address? .....
- 4 A garage is a place where cars repair. .....
- 5 Where are you born? .....
- 6 How many languages are speaking in Switzerland? .....
- 7 Somebody broke into our house but nothing stolen. .....
- 8 When was invented the bicycle? .....

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

**clean**    **damage**    **find**    **give**    **invite**    **make**    **make**    **show**    **steal**    **take**

- 1 The room is cleaned every day.
- 2 I saw an accident yesterday. Two people were taken to hospital.
- 3 Paper ..... from wood.
- 4 There was a fire at the hotel last week. Two of the rooms .....
- 5 ‘Where did you get this picture?’ ‘It ..... to me by a friend of mine.’
- 6 Many American programmes ..... on British television.
- 7 ‘Did Jim and Sue go to the wedding?’ ‘No. They ..... but they didn’t go.’
- 8 ‘How old is this film?’ ‘It ..... in 1965.’
- 9 My car ..... last week but the next day it ..... by the police.

**22.4** ¿Dónde nacieron?

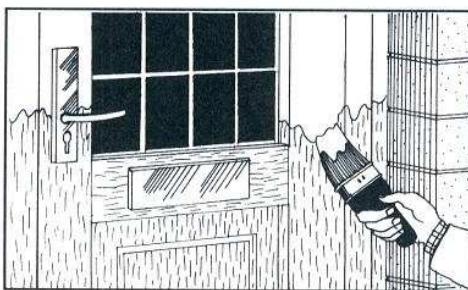
- 1 (Ian / Edinburgh) Ian was born in Edinburgh.
- 2 (Sally / Birmingham) Sally .....
- 3 (her parents / Ireland) Her .....
- 4 (you / ???) I .....
- 5 (your mother / ???) .....

**22.5** Traduce al inglés:

- 1 Rompieron esta ventana ayer.
- 2 ¿Cómo se hace la cerveza?
- 3 No invitaron a Brian a la boda. (boda = wedding)
- 4 ¿Cuándo se construyó este puente?
- 5 Mis padres nacieron en Madrid, pero yo nací en Sevilla.
- 6 Estos sonetos fueron escritos por Shakespeare. (sonetos = sonnets)
- 7 ¿Dónde nació Bruce?
- 8 Esa casa se vendió el año pasado.

# is being done has been done (voz pasiva 2)

**A** is/are being ... (PRESENT CONTINUOUS en voz pasiva)



Somebody is painting **the door**. (voz activa)

**The door** is being painted. (voz pasiva)

Alguien está pintando la puerta.  
Están pintando la puerta.

El PRESENT CONTINUOUS en voz pasiva es:

**is/are being** + **painted/repaired/built/made etc.**

- My car is at the garage. It is being repaired. ... Lo están reparando.
- Some new houses are being built opposite the park. Están construyendo casas nuevas ...

En español no usamos el equivalente al PRESENT CONTINUOUS en voz pasiva ('la puerta está siendo pintada') y preferimos usar formas con 'se' o con 'Están ...'. Observa los ejemplos:

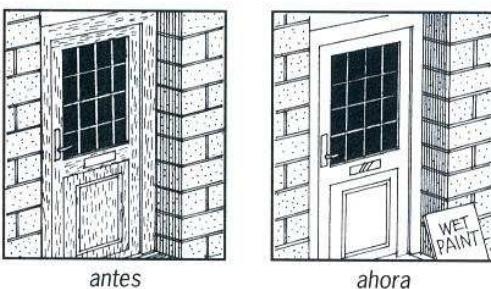
- A new cinema is being built. Se está construyendo / Están construyendo un cine nuevo.
- Important decisions are being made. Se están tomando / Están tomando decisiones importantes.

Compara el uso del PRESENT CONTINUOUS y del PRESENT SIMPLE:

- The office is being cleaned at the moment. (PRESENT CONTINUOUS, ahora, en este momento)
- The office is cleaned every day. (PRESENT SIMPLE, hecho habitual)

Los usos del PRESENT CONTINUOUS y del PRESENT SIMPLE aparecen en las Unidades 9 y 27.

**B** has/have been ... (PRESENT PERFECT en voz pasiva)



Somebody has painted **the door**. (voz activa)

**The door** has been painted. (voz pasiva)

Alguien ha pintado la puerta.  
Han pintado la puerta.

El PRESENT PERFECT en voz pasiva es:

**has/have been** + **painted/repaired/built/made etc.**

- My key has been stolen. Me han robado la llave.
- My keys have been stolen. Me han robado las llaves.
- I'm not going to the party. I haven't been invited. No me han invitado.
- Has this shirt been washed? ¿Se ha lavado esta camisa? / Está lavada esta camisa?

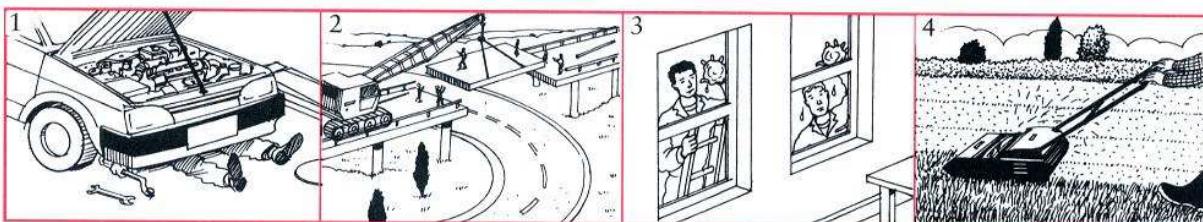
Compara el uso del PRESENT PERFECT y del PAST SIMPLE:

- The room is clean now. It has been cleaned. (PRESENT PERFECT, tiempo indeterminado)  
The room was cleaned yesterday. (PAST SIMPLE, período de tiempo concluido)
- I can't find my keys. I think they've been stolen. (PRESENT PERFECT)  
My keys were stolen last week. (PAST SIMPLE)

Los usos del PRESENT PERFECT y del PAST SIMPLE aparecen en la Unidad 22.

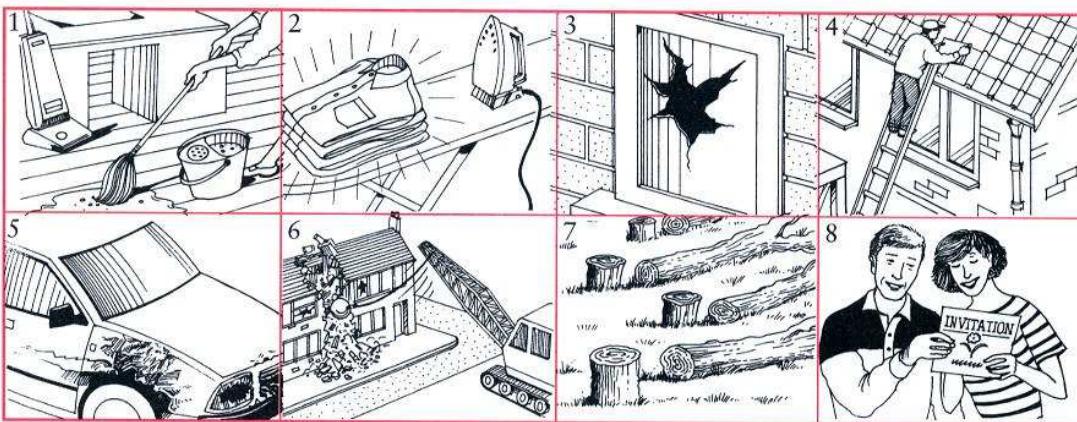
**EJERCICIOS**

**23.1** ¿Qué está ocurriendo? Responde usando la voz pasiva.



- 1 The car is being repaired.  
2 A bridge .....  
3 The windows .....  
4 The grass .....

**23.2** Observa los dibujos. ¿Qué está ocurriendo? o ¿Qué ha ocurrido? Responde en voz pasiva usando el PRESENT CONTINUOUS (is/are being ...) o el PRESENT PERFECT (has/have been ...).



- 1 (the office / clean) The office is being cleaned.  
2 (the shirts / iron) The shirts have been ironed.  
3 (the window / break) The window .....  
4 (the roof / repair) The roof .....  
5 (the car / damage) .....  
6 (the houses / knock / down) .....  
7 (the trees / cut / down) .....  
8 (they / invite / to a party) .....

**23.3** Revisa las Unidades 22 y 23 y completa las frases usando las palabras entre paréntesis.

- 1 I can't use my office at the moment. It ... is being painted ... (paint).  
2 We didn't go to the party. We ... weren't invited ... (not/invite).  
3 The washing machine was broken but it's OK now. It ..... (repair).  
4 The washing machine ..... (repair) yesterday afternoon.  
5 A factory is a place where things ..... (make).  
6 How old are these houses? When ..... (they/build)?  
7 A: ..... (the computer/use) at the moment?  
B: Yes, Jim is using it.  
8 I've never seen these flowers before. What ..... (they/call)?  
9 Some trees ..... (blow) down in the storm last night.  
10 The bridge is closed at the moment. It ..... (damage) last week and it ..... (not/repair) yet.

**23.4** Traduce al inglés usando la voz pasiva:

- 1 Están lavando mi coche.  
2 Están construyendo cuatro escuelas en esta ciudad.  
3 Este año se han vendido muchos juguetes. (muchos juguetes = a lot of toys)  
4 ¿Se han enviado todas las cartas?  
5 No se han limpiado las cortinas. (cortinas = curtains)  
6 Se ha construido un puente nuevo para el ferrocarril. (ferrocarril = railway)  
7 Están pintando mi casa.  
8 ¿Han reparado tu televisión?

**be/have/do (present y past)****A**

be (= am/is/are/was/were) + -ing (cleaning/working etc.)

**am/is/are -ing**  
(PRESENT CONTINUOUS)  
⇒ Unidades 4–5 y 27

- Please be quiet. I'm working.
- It isn't raining at the moment.
- What are you doing this evening?

**was/were -ing**  
(PAST CONTINUOUS)  
⇒ Unidad 14

- I was working when she arrived.
- It wasn't raining, so we went out.
- What were you doing at 3 o'clock?

**B**be (= am/is/are/was/were) + participio pasado (cleaned/made/eaten = *limpiado/hecho/comido* etc.)

**am/is/are + participio pasado**  
(PASSIVE PRESENT SIMPLE)  
⇒ Unidad 22

- The room is cleaned every day.  
... se limpia (= es limpiada) ...
- I'm never invited to parties.  
... nunca me invitan (= soy invitado) ...
- Oranges are imported into Britain.  
... se importan (= son importadas) ...
- The room was cleaned yesterday.  
... se limpió (= fue limpiada) ...
- These houses were built 100 years ago.
- How was the window broken?
- Where were you born?

**was/were + participio pasado**  
(PASSIVE PAST SIMPLE)  
⇒ Unidad 22

have/has + participio pasado (cleaned/lost/eaten/been etc.)

**have/has + participio pasado**  
(PRESENT PERFECT)  
⇒ Unidades 16–19

- I've cleaned my room. He limpiado ...
- Tom has lost his passport.
- Barbara hasn't been to Canada.
- Where have Paul and Linda gone?

**D**

do/does/did + infinitivo (clean/like/cat/go etc.)

**do/does + infinitivo**  
(PRESENT SIMPLE negativo e interrogativo)  
⇒ Unidades 7–8

- I like coffee but I don't like tea.
- Chris doesn't go out very often.
- What do you usually do at weekends?
- Does Barbara live alone?

**did + infinitivo**  
(PAST SIMPLE negativo e interrogativo)  
⇒ Unidad 13

- I didn't watch TV yesterday.
- It didn't rain last week.
- What time did Paul and Linda go out?

**EJERCICIOS****24.1** Completa las frases con is/are/do/does.

- 1 Do... you work in the evenings?  
 2 Where ...**are**... they going?  
 3 Why ..... you looking at me?  
 4 ..... Bill live near you?  
 5 ..... you like cooking?
- 6 ..... the sun shining?  
 7 What time ..... the shops close?  
 8 ..... Ann working today?  
 9 What ..... this word mean?  
 10 ..... you feeling all right?

**24.2** Completa las frases con am not / isn't / aren't / don't / doesn't para que sean negativas.

- 1 Tom ..... **doesn't** work in the evenings.  
 2 I'm very tired. I ..... want to go out this evening.  
 3 I'm very tired. I ..... going out this evening.  
 4 George ..... working this week. He's on holiday.  
 5 My parents are usually at home. They ..... go out very often.  
 6 Barbara has travelled a lot but she ..... speak any foreign languages.  
 7 You can turn off the television. I ..... watching it.  
 8 There's a party next week but we ..... going.

**24.3** Completa las frases con was/were/did/have/has.

- 1 Where ..... **were** your shoes made?  
 2 ..... you go out last night?  
 3 What ..... you doing at 10.30?  
 4 Where ..... your mother born?  
 5 ..... Barbara gone home?
- 6 What time ..... she go?  
 7 When ..... these houses built?  
 8 ..... Jim arrived yet?  
 9 Why ..... you go home early?  
 10 How long ..... they been married?

**24.4** Completa las frases con is/are/was/were/have/has.

- 1 Joe ..... **has** lost his passport.  
 2 This bridge ..... built ten years ago.  
 3 ..... you finished your work yet?  
 4 This town is always clean. The streets ..... cleaned every day.  
 5 Where ..... you born?
- 6 I ..... just made some coffee. Would you like some?  
 7 Glass ..... made from sand.  
 8 This is a very old photograph. It ..... taken a long time ago.  
 9 Joe ..... bought a new car.

**24.5** Completa las frases usando verbos de la lista en su forma correcta.

damage eat enjoy go go away listen open pronounce rain understand use

- 1 I'm going to take an umbrella with me. It's **raining**....  
 2 Why are you so tired? Did you **go**... to bed late last night?  
 3 Where are the chocolates? Have you ..... them all?  
 4 How is your new job? Are you ..... it?  
 5 My car was badly ..... in the accident but I was OK.  
 6 Chris has got a car but she doesn't ..... it very often.  
 7 Mary isn't at home. She has ..... for a few days.  
 8 I don't ..... the problem. Can you explain it again?  
 9 Martin is in his room. He's ..... to music.  
 10 I don't know how to say this word. How is it .....?  
 11 How do you ..... this window? Can you show me?

**24.6** Traduce al inglés:

- 1 '¿Qué estabas haciendo a las 9?' 'Estaba viendo la televisión en casa.'  
 2 Vimos a tu hermana ayer. Estaba esperando el autobús.  
 3 El papel fue inventado por los chinos.  
 4 Se estudia inglés en todo el mundo. (en todo el mundo = **all over the world**)  
 5 Luis ha perdido su reloj.  
 6 ¿Dónde viven Lola y Jaime?  
 7 ¿Has terminado con el periódico?  
 8 El mes pasado no fui al cine.  
 9 No me gusta el fútbol.  
 10 ¿Vienes al supermercado?

# Verbos regulares e irregulares

## A

### Verbos regulares

*El PAST SIMPLE y el PAST PARTICIPLE (PARTICIPIO PASADO) de los verbos regulares terminan en -ed:*

clean → cleaned    live → lived    paint → painted    study → studied

PAST SIMPLE (⇒ Unidad 12):

- I cleaned my shoes yesterday. Ayer me limpié ...
- Charlie studied engineering at university. Charlie estudió ingeniería ...

### PAST PARTICIPLE

*En el PRESENT PERFECT: have/has + PAST PARTICIPLE (⇒ Unidades 16–19):*

- I have cleaned my shoes. Me he limpiado ...
- Jane has lived in London for ten years. Jane vive en Londres desde hace diez años.

*En la voz pasiva: be (am/is/are/were/has been etc.) + PAST PARTICIPLE (⇒ Unidades 22–23):*

- These rooms are cleaned every day. ... se limpian todos los días.
- My car has been repaired. Me han reparado el coche.

## B

### Verbos irregulares

*El PAST SIMPLE y el PAST PARTICIPLE de los verbos irregulares no terminan en -ed:*

	make	break	cut
PAST SIMPLE	made	broke	cut
PAST PARTICIPLE	made	broken	cut

A veces el PAST SIMPLE y el PAST PARTICIPLE son iguales. Por ejemplo:

PAST SIMPLE	make	find	buy	cut
	made	found	bought	cut

- I made a cake yesterday. (PAST SIMPLE) Ayer hice ...
- I have made some coffee. (PAST PARTICIPLE – PRESENT PERFECT) He hecho ...
- Butter is made from milk. (PAST PARTICIPLE – PASSIVE PRESENT) La mantequilla se hace ...

Otras veces el PAST SIMPLE y el PAST PARTICIPLE son diferentes. Por ejemplo:

	break	know	begin	go
PAST SIMPLE	broke	knew	began	went
PAST PARTICIPLE	broken	known	begun	gone

- Somebody broke this window last night. (PAST SIMPLE) Alguien rompió ...
- Somebody has broken this window. (PAST PARTICIPLE – PRESENT PERFECT) Alguien ha roto ...
- This window was broken last night. (PAST PARTICIPLE – PASSIVE PAST) ... fue roto ...

**EJERCICIOS**

**25.1** Escribe el PAST SIMPLE/PAST PARTICIPLE de estos verbos. (Las dos formas son las mismas en este ejercicio.)

1 make	<u>made</u>	6 enjoy .....	11 hear .....
2 cut	<u>cut</u>	7 buy .....	12 put .....
3 get .....		8 sit .....	13 catch .....
4 bring .....		9 leave .....	14 watch .....
5 pay .....		10 happen .....	15 understand .....

**25.2** Escribe el PAST SIMPLE y el PAST PARTICIPLE de estos verbos.

1 break	<u>broke</u>	<u>broken</u>	6 run .....	11 take .....
2 begin .....			7 speak .....	12 go .....
3 eat .....			8 write .....	13 give .....
4 drink .....			9 come .....	14 throw .....
5 drive .....			10 know .....	15 forget .....

**25.3** Completa las frases con la forma correcta del verbo entre paréntesis.

- 1 I washed my hands because they were dirty. (wash)
- 2 Somebody has broken this window. (break)
- 3 I feel good. I ..... very well last night. (sleep)
- 4 We ..... a very good film yesterday. (see)
- 5 It ..... a lot while we were on holiday. (rain)
- 6 I've ..... my bag. (lose) Have you ..... it? (see)
- 7 Rosa's bicycle was ..... last week. (steal)
- 8 I ..... to bed early because I was tired. (go)
- 9 Have you ..... your work yet? (finish)
- 10 The shopping centre was ..... about 20 years ago. (build)
- 11 Ann ..... to drive when she was 18. (learn)
- 12 I've never ..... a horse. (ride)
- 13 Julia is a good friend of mine. I've ..... her for a long time. (know)
- 14 Yesterday I ..... and ..... my leg. (fall / hurt)

**25.4** Completa cada frase con un verbo de la lista poniéndolo en la forma correcta: PAST SIMPLE o PAST PARTICIPLE.

cost    drive    fly    make    meet    sell    speak    swim    tell    think    wake up    win

- 1 I have ..... made some coffee. Would you like some?
- 2 Have you ..... John about your new job?
- 3 We played basketball on Sunday. We didn't play very well but we .....
- 4 I know Gary but I've never ..... his wife.
- 5 We were ..... by loud music in the middle of the night.
- 6 Stephanie jumped into the river and ..... to the other side.
- 7 'Did you like the film?' 'Yes, I ..... it was very good.'
- 8 Many different languages are ..... in the Philippines.
- 9 Our holiday ..... a lot of money because we stayed in an expensive hotel.
- 10 Have you ever ..... a very fast car?
- 11 All the tickets for the concert were ..... very quickly.
- 12 A bird ..... in through the open window while we were having our dinner.

**25.5** Traduce al inglés:

- 1 Inés abrió la carta y la leyó.
- 2 La película empezó a las 7.30.
- 3 Ayer rompí tres vasos.
- 4 La piscina se limpia los lunes. (piscina = swimming pool)
- 5 Teresa perdió sus llaves el sábado. ¿Has encontrado?
- 6 Joaquín olvidó su pasaporte.
- 7 No he terminado mi trabajo.
- 8 Compramos un nuevo ordenador ayer. (ordenador = computer)
- 9 ¿Has visto alguna vez una ópera? (ópera = opera)
- 10 Él dejó su maleta en el tren. (dejar = leave; maleta = suitcase)
- 11 Conozco a Isabel desde hace siete años.
- 12 Han cortado dos árboles en mi jardín. (cortar = cut down)

# I used to ...

**A**

Dave hace unos años



Dave en la actualidad



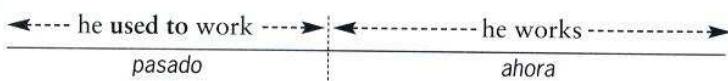
Dave used to work in a factory.

Dave trabajaba/solía trabajar en una fábrica.

Now he works in a supermarket.

Ahora trabaja en un supermercado.

Dave used to work in a factory = Dave trabajaba en una fábrica en el pasado pero no trabaja allí ahora.

**B**

Se puede decir I used to work ... / she used to have ... / they used to be ... etc. :

I/you/we/they he/she/it	used to	be
		work have play    etc.

Used to expresa alguna acción o situación habitual en el pasado que ahora ya no se produce. El equivalente en español es el imperfecto ('trabajaba ... / tenía ... / eran ...') o 'solía/solían' etc. + infinitivo ('solía trabajar ... / solía tener ... / solían ser ...'):

- I used to read a lot of books but I don't read much these days.  
Solía leer / Leía muchos libros, pero actualmente ...
- Liz has got short hair now but it used to be very long.  
... pero antes era muy largo.
- They used to live in the same street as us, so we often used to see them. But we don't see them very often these days.  
Vivían ... les solíamos ver a menudo.
- Ann used to have a piano but she sold it a few years ago.  
Ann tenía ...
- When I was a child, I used to like chocolate.  
... me gustaba el chocolate.
- There used to be a lot of flowers in this park.  
Había muchas flores ...

La negación es I didn't use to ...:

- When I was a child I didn't use to like tomatoes.  
Cuando era pequeño no me gustaban los tomates.

La interrogación es did you use to ... ?:

- Where did you use to live before you came here?  
¿Dónde vivías antes de venir aquí?

**C**

Se usa used to ... sólo al hablar del pasado. Al hablar del presente no se puede decir 'I use to ...':

- I used to play tennis. These days I play golf. (no 'I use to play golf.') Jugaba al tenis ... juego al golf.
- We usually get up early. (no 'We use to get up early.') Normalmente nos levantamos temprano.

## EJERCICIOS

26.1 Observa los dibujos y completa las frases con **used to** ... .



She used to have long hair.



He ..... football.



a taxi driver.



.....  
in the country.



.....  
.....



This building .....  
.....

26.2 Karen trabaja mucho y tiene muy poco tiempo libre. Hace unos años las cosas eran diferentes.

<b>KAREN HACE UNOS AÑOS</b> <p>Do you do any sport? Do you go out in the evenings? Do you play a musical instrument? Do you like reading? Do you travel much?</p>	<p>Yes, I go swimming every day and I play volleyball. Yes, most evenings. Yes, the guitar. Yes, I read a lot. Yes, I go away two or three times a year.</p>	<b>KAREN AHORA</b> <p>I work very hard in my job. I don't have any free time.</p>
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Escribe frases sobre Karen con **used to** ... .

- 1 She used to go swimming every day. ....  
2 She .....  
3 ..... 4 .....  
5 ..... 6 .....

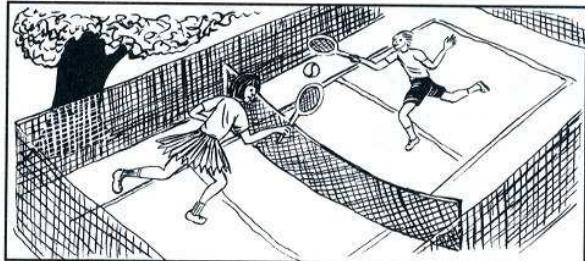
26.3 Completa estas frases con **used to** o con el PRESENT SIMPLE (I play / he lives etc.).

- 1 I **used to play** tennis. I stopped playing a few years ago.
- 2 'Do you do any sport?' 'Yes, I **play** basketball.'
- 3 'Have you got a car?' 'No, I ..... one but I sold it.'
- 4 George ..... a waiter. Now he's the manager of a hotel.
- 5 'Do you go to work by car?' 'Sometimes but most days I ..... by train.'
- 6 When I was a child, I never ..... meat, but I eat it now.
- 7 Mary loves watching TV. She ..... TV every evening.
- 8 We ..... near the airport but we moved to the city centre a few years ago.
- 9 Normally I start work at 7 o'clock, so I ..... up very early.
- 10 What games ..... you ..... when you were a child?

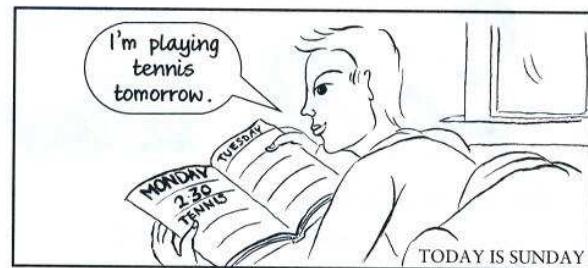
26.4 Traduce al inglés:

- 1 Ana tenía un jardín grande cuando vivió en Kent.
- 2 Yo solía leer ese periódico.
- 3 Mi hermano y Sergio solían salir juntos.
- 4 Solía viajar mucho, pero no viajo mucho ahora.
- 5 A Bruce no le gustaba el café.
- 6 Había muchos parques en mi barrio. (barrio = neighbourhood)
- 7 Mi mujer solía caminar al trabajo, pero ahora suele tomar el autobús.

# What are you doing tomorrow? (presente con significado futuro)

**A**

They are playing tennis (now).  
Están jugando al tenis (ahora).



He is playing tennis tomorrow.  
Mañana juega al tenis.

Se usa **am/is/are + -ing** (PRESENT CONTINUOUS) para algo que está sucediendo ahora:

- ‘Where are Sue and Caroline?’ ‘They’re playing tennis in the park.’ Están jugando al tenis ...
- Please be quiet. I’m working. Guarda silencio, por favor. Estoy trabajando.

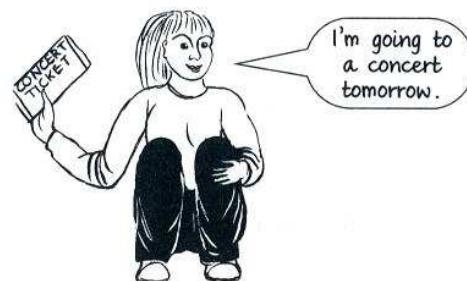
Se usa **am/is/are + -ing** también para el futuro (tomorrow / next week, etc.):

- Andrew is playing tennis tomorrow. Andrew juega mañana al tenis.
- I’m not working next week. La semana próxima no trabajo.

**B**

I am doing something tomorrow (= mañana hago algo) significa que he previsto o mis planes son hacer alguna cosa:

- Alice is going to the dentist on Friday.  
... va al dentista el viernes.
- We’re having a party next weekend.  
Damos una fiesta ...
- Are you meeting Bill this evening?  
¿Ves a Bill esta noche?
- What are you doing tomorrow evening?  
¿Qué haces/hacéis mañana por la noche?
- I’m not going out tonight. I’m staying at home.  
No salgo esta noche. Me quedo en casa.



También se puede decir ‘I’m going to do something’ (⇒ Unidad 28).

**C**

Normalmente no se usa el PRESENT SIMPLE (I stay / do you go? etc.) para hablar de previsiones o planes personales:

- I’m staying at home this evening. (no ‘I stay ...’)
- Are you going out tonight? (no ‘Do you go out ...?’)
- Ann isn’t coming to the party next week. (no ‘Ann doesn’t come ...’)

Pero se usa el PRESENT SIMPLE en horarios, programas de espectáculos, trenes, autobuses etc.:

- The train arrives at 7.30.
- What time does the film finish?

Observa la diferencia:

PRESENT CONTINUOUS: generalmente referido a personas  
en español se usa el presente en ambos casos

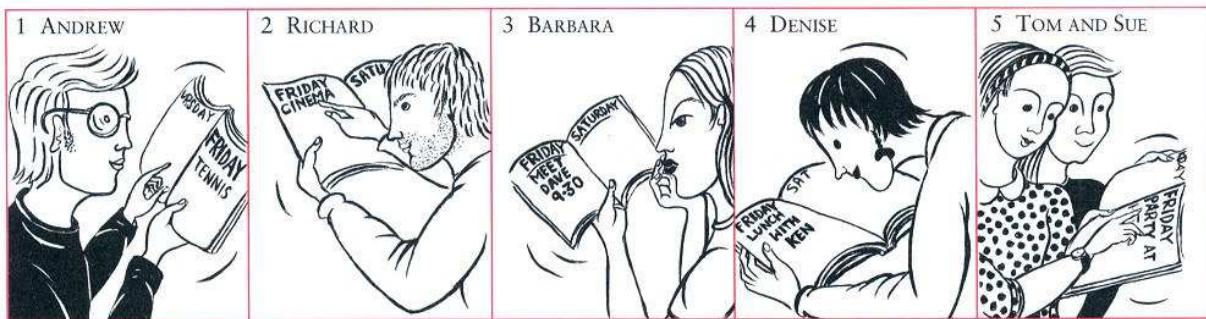
- I’m going to a concert tomorrow.  
Mañana voy ...
- What time are you leaving?  
¿A qué hora te vas?

PRESENT SIMPLE: para horarios, programas, etc.

- The concert starts at 7.30.  
... empieza a las 7.30.
- What time does your train leave?  
¿A qué hora se va tu tren?

**EJERCICIOS**

**27.1** Observa los dibujos y responde: ¿Qué hacen estas personas el viernes que viene?



- 1 Andrew is playing tennis on Friday.  
 2 Richard ..... to the cinema.  
 3 Barbara .....
- 4 ..... lunch with Ken.  
 5 .....

**27.2** Escribe preguntas referidas al futuro.

- 1 (you / go / out / tonight?)  
 2 (you / work / next week?)  
 3 (what / you / do / tomorrow evening?)  
 4 (what time / your friends / arrive?)  
 5 (when / Liz / go / on holiday?)
- .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

Are you going out tonight?

**27.3** ¿Qué haces los días que vienen? Responde contando tus planes o previsiones.

- 1 I'm staying at home tonight.  
 2 I'm going to the theatre on Monday.  
 3 .....  
 4 .....  
 5 .....  
 6 .....

**27.4** Escribe los verbos en PRESENT CONTINUOUS (he is leaving etc.) o en PRESENT SIMPLE (the train leaves etc.).

- 1 'Are you going... (you/go) out this evening?' 'No, I'm too tired.'  
 2 'We're going... (we/go) to a concert this evening.' 'It starts... (it/start) at 7.30.'  
 3 Do you know about Sally? ..... (she/get) married next month!  
 4 A: My parents ..... (go) on holiday next week.  
 B: Oh, that's nice. Where ..... (they/go)?  
 5 Silvia is doing an English course at the moment. The course ..... (finish) on Friday.  
 6 There's a football match tomorrow but ..... (I/not/go).  
 7 ..... (I/go) out with some friends tonight. Why don't you come too?  
 ..... (we/meet) at John's house at 8 o'clock.  
 8 A: How ..... (you/get) home after the party tomorrow? By taxi?  
 B: No, I can go by bus. The last bus ..... (leave) at midnight.  
 9 A: Do you want to go to the cinema tonight?  
 B: Yes, what time ..... (the film / begin)?  
 10 A: What ..... (you/do) on Monday afternoon?  
 B: ..... (I/work).

**27.5** Traduce al inglés:

- 1 ¿A qué hora llega el tren de Glasgow? (de = from)  
 2 El autobús sale a las 12.30.  
 3 '¿Juegas mañana al fútbol?' 'No puedo, trabajo.'  
 4 Este verano vamos a Italia.  
 5 ¿Cuándo vienen tus padres de Londres?  
 6 '¿Cuándo vas al médico?' 'Mañana.'  
 7 Este programa acaba a las 10.  
 8 Los domingos vamos a menudo al campo, pero este fin de semana vienen mis padres y nos quedamos en casa. (el campo = the country)

# I'm going to ...

**A**

I'm going to (do something)



She is going to watch TV this evening. Va a ver la televisión esta noche.

Se usa am/is/are going to ... para el futuro:

I he/she/it we/you/they	am is are	(not) going to	do ... drink ... watch ...
-------------------------------	-----------------	----------------	----------------------------------

am is are	I he/she/it we/you/they	going to	buy ...? eat ...? wear ...?
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**B**

I am going to do something = Voy a hacer algo.

am/is/are going to ... equivalen al español 'voy a .../vas a .../va a .../van a ...' etc. y se usan para expresar una intención:

I decided to do it → **I'm going to do it** →

past	now	future
------	-----	--------

- I'm going to buy some books tomorrow. Voy a comprar ...
- Sarah is going to sell her car. ... va a vender ...
- I'm not going to have breakfast this morning. I'm not hungry. No voy a desayunar ...
- What are you going to wear to the party tonight? ¿Qué vas a ponerte para la fiesta de esta noche?
- 'Your hands are dirty.' 'Yes, I know. I'm going to wash them.' ... voy a lavármelas.
- Are you going to invite John to your party? ¿Vas a invitar ... ?

Observa que se dice I'm going to ... (no 'I go to ...'):

- My hands are dirty. I'm going to wash them. (no 'I go to wash them.')

Cuando hablamos del futuro, especialmente de planes, se usa también el PRESENT CONTINUOUS (I am doing) (⇒ Unidad 27):

- I am playing tennis with Julia tomorrow.

**C**

Something is going to happen

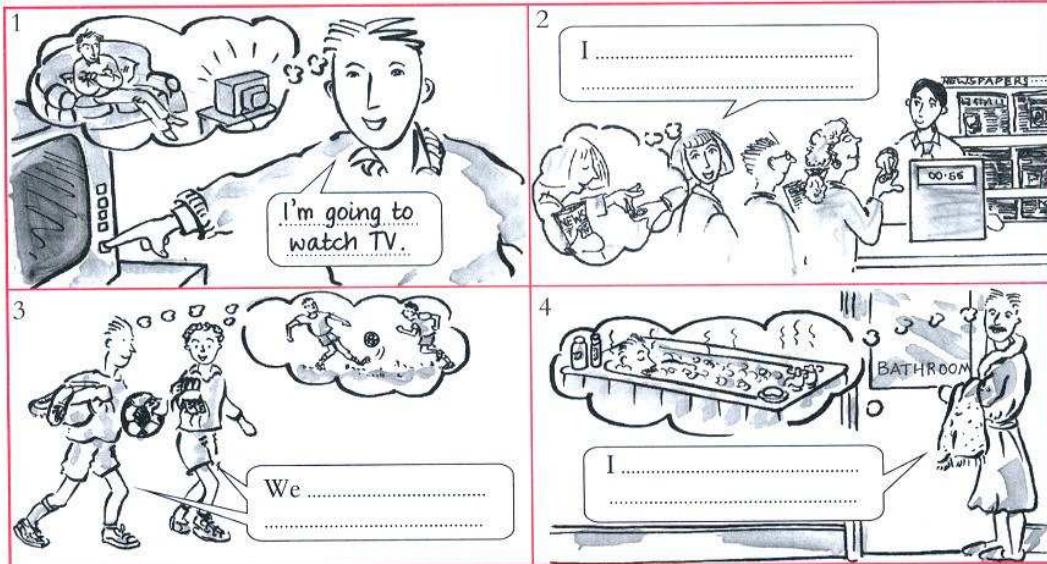
Cuando parece evidente que algo va a suceder se usa también am/is/are going to ...:

- Look at the sky! It's going to rain.  
... Va a llover.
- Oh dear! It's 9 o'clock and I'm not ready.  
I'm going to be late.  
Voy a llegar tarde.



**EJERCICIOS**

**28.1** ¿Qué dicen estas personas? Observa los dibujos y responde a la pregunta.

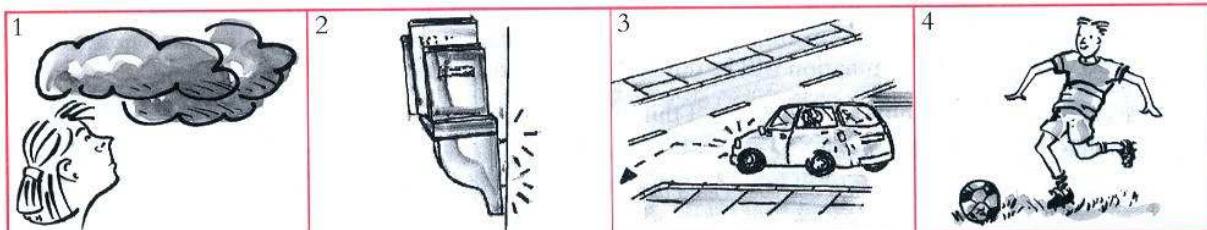


**28.2** Completa las frases usando *going to* ... + uno de los siguientes verbos:

eat    do    give    lie down    stay    walk    wash    watch    wear

- 1 My hands are dirty. I'm going to wash them.
- 2 What are you going to wear to the party tonight?
- 3 I don't want to go home by bus. I .....
- 4 John is going to London next week. He ..... with some friends.
- 5 I'm hungry. I ..... this sandwich.
- 6 It's Sharon's birthday next week. We ..... her a present.
- 7 Sue says she's feeling very tired. She ..... for an hour.
- 8 There's a good film on TV this evening. ..... you ..... it?
- 9 What ..... Rachel ..... when she leaves school?

**28.3** Observa los dibujos. ¿Qué va a pasar?



- 1 It's going to rain...
- 2 The shelf .....
- 3 The car .....
- 4 He .....

**28.4** ¿Qué vas a hacer hoy o mañana? Escribe tres frases.

- 1 I'm .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....

**28.5** Traduce al inglés:

- 1 Mañana no voy a estudiar inglés.
- 2 '¿Vais a jugar al tenis el sábado?' 'No, vamos a jugar al fútbol.'
- 3 Tengo sed. Voy a beber un vaso de agua.
- 4 'Va a comprarse un coche Marisa?' 'Sí, va a nevar.'
- 5 'El cielo está gris y hace frío.' 'Sí, va a nevar.'
- 6 Cuando llegue a casa voy a tomar una ducha. (llegar a casa = get home)

**will/shall (1)****A**

will + infinitivo (will be/will win/will come etc.)

I/we/you/they he/she/it }	will ('ll) will not (won't)	be win eat come etc.	will	I/we/you/they he/she/it	be? win? eat? come? etc.
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will se contrae en 'll: I'll (= I will) / you'll / she'll etc.

will not se contrae en won't: I won't (= I will not) / you won't / it won't etc.

**B**

Se usa will para hablar del futuro (tomorrow / next week etc.):

- Sue travels a lot. Today she is in Madrid. Tomorrow she'll be in Rome. Next week she'll be in Tokyo.  
... estaré ... estaré ...
- You can phone me this evening. I'll be at home. ... Estaré ...
- Leave the old bread in the garden. The birds will eat it. ... se lo comerán.
- We'll probably go out this evening. ... saldremos...
- Will you be at home this evening? ¿Estarás ...?
- I won't be here tomorrow. No estaré ...
- Don't drink coffee before you go to bed. You won't sleep. ... No dormirás.

Con frecuencia se dice I think ... will ...:

- I think Diana will pass the exam. Creo que Diana aprobará el examen.
- Do you think the examination will be difficult? ¿Crees que ... será ...?

En inglés, se dice I don't think ... will ... (no 'I think ... won't ...'). Por ejemplo:

- I don't think it will rain this afternoon. (no 'I think it will not rain.')

En español, se puede decir 'No creo que llueva esta tarde.' o 'Creo que no lloverá esta tarde.'

**C**

No se usa will para hablar de cosas ya acordadas o decididas (⇒ Unidades 27–28):

- We're going to the cinema on Saturday. (no 'We will go ...')
- I'm not working tomorrow. (no 'I won't work ...')
- Are you going to do the exam? (no 'Will you do ...?')

**D**

Shall

Se puede decir I shall (= I will) y we shall (= we will):

- I shall be late tomorrow. o I will (I'll) be late tomorrow.
- I think we shall win. o I think we will (we'll) win.

Pero no uses shall con you/they/he/she/it:

- Tom will be late. (no 'Tom shall be late.')

Sarah goes to work every day. She is always there from 8.30 until 4.30.

It is 11 o'clock. Sarah is at work.  
Son las 11. Sarah está en el trabajo.At 11 o'clock yesterday, she was at work.  
Ayer a las 11 estaba en el trabajo.At 11 o'clock tomorrow she will be at work.  
Mañana a las 11 estará en el trabajo.

**EJERCICIOS**

**29.1** Helen está viajando por Europa. Completa las frases usando *she was*, *she's* o *she'll be*.

- 1 Yesterday she was in Paris.
- 2 Tomorrow ..... in Amsterdam.
- 3 Last week ..... in Barcelona.
- 4 Next week ..... in London.
- 5 At the moment ..... in Brussels.
- 6 Three days ago ..... in Munich.
- 7 At the end of her trip ..... very tired.



**29.2** ¿Dónde estarás? Responde hablando de ti y usando:

I'll be ... / I'll probably be ... / I don't know where I'll be.

- 1 (at 10 o'clock tomorrow) I'll probably be on the beach, or I'll be at work, or I don't know where I'll be.
- 2 (one hour from now) .....
- 3 (at midnight tonight) .....
- 4 (at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon) .....
- 5 (two years from now) .....

**29.3** Completa las frases con *will* ('ll) o con *won't*.

- 1 Don't drink coffee before you go to bed. You won't sleep.
- 2 'Are you ready yet?' 'Not yet. I ..... be ready in five minutes.'
- 3 I'm going away for a few days. I'm leaving tonight, so I ..... be at home tomorrow.
- 4 It ..... rain, so you don't need to take an umbrella.
- 5 A: I don't feel very well this evening.  
B: Well, go to bed early and you ..... feel better in the morning.
- 6 It's Bill's birthday next Monday. He ..... be 25.
- 7 I'm sorry I was late this morning. It ..... happen again.

**29.4** Escribe frases que empiecen por *I think* ... o por *I don't think* ... .

- 1 (Diana will pass the exam) I think Diana will pass the exam.
- 2 (Diana won't pass the exam) I don't think Diana will pass the exam.
- 3 (we'll win the game) I .....
- 4 (I won't be here tomorrow) .....
- 5 (Sue will like her present) .....
- 6 (they won't get married) .....
- 7 (you won't enjoy the film) .....

**29.5** En cada frase hay dos verbos subrayados. Estudia la Unidad 27 y decide cuál es el correcto.

- 1 We'll go / We're going to the theatre tonight. We've got tickets. We're going is la forma correcta
- 2 'What will you do / are you doing tomorrow evening?' 'Nothing. I'm free.'
- 3 They'll go / They're going away tomorrow morning. Their train is at 8.40.
- 4 I'm sure she'll lend / she's lending us some money. She's very rich.
- 5 'Why are you putting on your coat?' 'I'll go / I'm going out.'
- 6 Do you think Claire will phone / is phoning us tonight?
- 7 Steve can't meet us on Saturday. He'll work / He's working.
- 8 Will / Shall you be at home tomorrow evening?

**29.6** Traduce al inglés:

- 1 Carmen estará en la oficina a las 9.
- 2 No creo que Daniel venga este fin de semana.
- 3 Creo que llegaremos tarde. (llegar tarde = be late)
- 4 No creo que Ricardo se compre estos zapatos.
- 5 ¿Crees que ganarás la carrera? (carrera = race)
- 6 Creo que veré a Andy el domingo.
- 7 ¿Cuándo sabrás el resultado de tu examen? (resultado = result)
- 8 Es una buena estudiante. Aprobará sus exámenes. (aprobar = pass)
- 9 Creo que no terminaré este ejercicio hoy.

**will/shall (2)****A**

Se puede usar **I'll ...** (= **I will**) cuando decidimos u ofrecemos hacer algo:

- 'My bag is very heavy.' 'I'll carry it for you.' ... Yo te lo llevo/llevaré.
- 'I'll phone you tomorrow, OK?' Te llamo/llamaré (por teléfono) mañana, ¿de acuerdo?

Con frecuencia se dice **I think I'll ... / I don't think I'll ...** cuando decidimos hacer o no hacer algo:

- I'm tired. **I think I'll go to bed early tonight.** ... Creo que me acostaré pronto esta noche.
- It's a nice day. **I think I'll sit in the garden.** ... Creo que me sentaré en el jardín.
- It's raining. **I don't think I'll go out.** (no 'I think I will not go out.') ... No creo que salga. o Creo que no saldré. (⇒ Unidad 29).

No uses el PRESENT SIMPLE (**I phone / I bring etc.**) en frases de este tipo:

- I'll phone you tomorrow, OK? (no 'I phone you ...?')
- I'll carry your bag for you. (no 'I carry ...?')

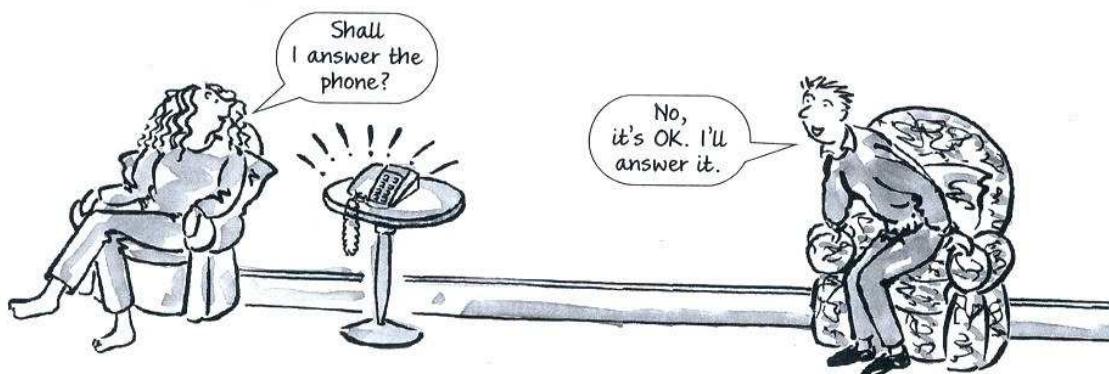
**B**

No uses **I'll** para hablar de decisiones ya tomadas (⇒ Unidades 27–28):

- I'm working tomorrow. (no 'I'll work ...?')
- There's a good film on TV tonight. I'm going to watch it. (no 'I'll watch ...?')
- What are you doing at the weekend? (no 'What will you do ...?')

**C**

**Shall I ... ?      Shall we ... ?**



**Shall I/we ... ?** se usan para ofrecerse a hacer algo o para proponer hacer alguna cosa. Observa en los siguientes ejemplos la equivalencia con el español:

- It's very warm in this room. **Shall I open the window?** ... ¿Abro/Quieres que abra ...?
- 'Shall I phone you this evening?' 'Yes, please.' 'Te llamo/Quieres que te llame ...?'
- I'm going to a party tonight. **What shall I wear?** ... ¿Qué me pongo?
- It's a nice day. **Shall we go for a walk?** ... ¿Vamos/Quieres que vayamos a dar un paseo?
- Where **shall we go** for our holidays this year? ¿Dónde vamos ...?
- 'Let's go out this evening.' 'Okay. **What time shall we meet?**' ... ¿A qué hora nos vemos?

**EJERCICIOS**

**30.1** Completa las frases con I'll (I will) + uno de estos verbos:

**carry**    **do**    **eat**    **send**    **show**    **sit**    **stay**

- 1 My bag is very heavy.
- 2 Enjoy your holiday.
- 3 I don't want this banana.
- 4 Do you want a chair?
- 5 Did you phone Jenny?
- 6 Are you coming with me?
- 7 How do you use this camera?

...I'll **carry**... it for you.  
Thank you. .... you a postcard.  
Well, I'm hungry. .... it.  
No, it's OK. .... on the floor.  
Oh no, I forgot. .... it now.  
No, I don't think so. .... here.  
Give it to me and .... you.

**30.2** Completa las frases con I think I'll ... o I don't think I'll ... + uno de estos verbos:

**buy**    **go**    **have**    **play**

- 1 It's cold today. I don't think I'll go out.
- 2 I'm hungry. I ..... something to eat.
- 3 I feel tired. .... tennis.
- 4 This camera is too expensive. .... it.

**30.3** ¿Cuál de los verbos es correcto?

- 1 I phone / I'll phone you tomorrow, OK? I'll phone es la forma correcta
- 2 I haven't done the shopping yet. I do / I'll do it later.
- 3 I like sport. I watch / I'll watch a lot of sport on TV.
- 4 I need some exercise. I think I go / I'll go for a walk.
- 5 Jim is going to buy / will buy a new car. He told me last week.
- 6 'This letter is for Rose.' 'OK. I give / I'll give / I'm going to give it to her.'
- 7 A: Are you doing / Will you do anything this evening?  
B: Yes, I'm going / I'll go out with some friends.

**30.4** Escribe frases con Shall I ... ? Elige palabras del cuadro A y del B.



A    turn on    make  
     turn off    open

B    some sandwiches    the television  
     the window           the light



- 1 It's very warm in this room.
- 2 This programme isn't very good.
- 3 I'm hungry.
- 4 It's dark in this room.

Shall I open the window?

.....  
.....  
.....

**30.5** Escribe frases con Shall we ... ? Elige palabras del cuadro A y del B.



A    what            where  
     what time      who

B    buy            invite  
     go             meet



- 1 Let's go out tonight.
- 2 Let's have a holiday.
- 3 Let's spend some money.
- 4 Let's have a party.

OK, what time shall we meet?

OK, .....  
OK, .....  
OK, .....  
OK, .....

**30.6** Traduce al inglés:

- 1 No tengo dinero ahora. Te pago mañana.
- 2 Creo que me quedaré en casa esta tarde.
- 3 Te veo mañana a las 10, ¿de acuerdo?
- 4 El viernes próximo limpiaremos el coche, ¿de acuerdo?
- 5 '¿Quieres que haga té?' 'Sí, por favor.'
- 6 Hace frío. ¿Cerramos las ventanas?
- 7 Estoy muy cansado. Hablamos mañana.
- 8 ¿Quieres que vayamos al cine?
- 9 ¿Te traigo el periódico?

**might****A**

He might go to New York.  
Quizá vaya ... / Es posible que vaya ...



It might rain.  
Quizá llueva. / Es posible que llueva.

**might** va seguido de un infinitivo (**might go** / **might be** / **might rain** etc.):

I/we/you/they he/she/it	might (not)	be go play come etc.
----------------------------	-------------	-------------------------------

**B**

Se usa **might** para expresar algo que es posible y que quizás suceda:

- I might go to the cinema this evening. Quizá vaya ...
- A: When is Barbara going to phone you?  
B: I don't know. She might phone this afternoon. Es posible que llame ...
- Take an umbrella with you. It might rain. ... Quizá llueva.
- Buy a lottery ticket. You might be lucky. ... Podrías tener suerte.
- 'Are you going out tonight?' 'I might.' Quizá sí. / Es posible.

Observa la diferencia:

seguridad

- I'm playing tennis tomorrow.
- Barbara is going to phone later.

posibilidad

- I might play tennis tomorrow.
- Barbara might phone later.

**C**

La negación es **might not**:

- I might not go to work tomorrow. Quizá/Es posible que no vaya ...
- Sue might not come to the party. Quizá/Es posible que no venga ...

**D**

**may**

Se puede usar **may** con el mismo valor. I may ... = I might ...:

- I may go to the cinema this evening. Quizá vaya ... / Es posible que vaya ...
- Sue may not come to the party. Quizá no venga Sue ... / Es posible que Sue no venga ...

Para pedir permiso se usa **May I ... ?** (= ¿Puedo ... ?):

- May I ask a question? ¿Puedo hacer una pregunta?
- 'May I sit here?' 'Yes, of course.'

También se puede usar **Can I ... ?**:

- Can I sit here?

**EJERCICIOS****31.1** Escribe frases usando **might**.

- 1 (it's possible that I'll go to the cinema) ....
- 2 (it's possible that I'll see you tomorrow) ....
- 3 (it's possible that Ann will forget to phone) ....
- 4 (it's possible that it will snow today) ....
- 5 (it's possible that I'll be late tonight) ....

I might go to the cinema....  
I .....  
.....  
.....  
.....

Escribe frases usando **might not**.

- 6 (it's possible that Mary will not be here) .....
- 7 (it's possible that I won't have time to meet you) .....

**31.2** Alguien te pregunta qué planes tienes. Aún no lo sabes con seguridad. Responde usando alguna de las posibilidades de la lista con **I might**.

fish      go away      Italy      Monday      new car      taxi

- 1 Where are you going for your holidays?
- 2 What are you doing at the weekend?
- 3 When will you see Ann again?
- 4 What are you going to have for dinner?
- 5 How are you going to get home tonight?
- 6 I hear you won some money. What are you going to do with it?

I'm not sure. I might go to Italy....  
I don't know. I .....  
I'm not sure. ....  
I don't know. ....  
I'm not sure. ....  
I haven't decided yet. ....

**31.3** Le preguntas a Bill sobre sus planes. En algunos casos está seguro, pero la mayoría de las veces no.

- 1 Are you playing tennis tomorrow?
- 2 Are you going out in the evening?
- 3 Are you going to get up early?
- 4 Are you working tomorrow?
- 5 Will you be at home tomorrow morning?
- 6 Are you going to watch television?
- 7 Are you going out in the afternoon?
- 8 Are you going shopping?

Yes, in the afternoon.  
Possibly.  
Perhaps.  
No, I'm not.  
Maybe.  
I might.  
Yes, I am.  
Perhaps.



BILL

Ahora escribe frases completas sobre los planes de Bill. Usa **might** cuando sea necesario.

- 1 He's playing tennis tomorrow afternoon.
- 2 He might go out this evening.
- 3 He .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....
- 6 .....
- 7 .....
- 8 .....

**31.4** Escribe tres cosas que quizás hagas mañana usando **might**.

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....

**31.5** Traduce al inglés:

- 1 Quizá vayamos al cine el viernes.
- 2 ¿Puedo usar tu teléfono?
- 3 La puerta está cerrada. Es posible que la tienda no esté abierta.
- 4 Quizá telefonee Juan esta tarde.
- 5 Quizá Elena nos visite este fin de semana. Es posible que venga con su novio.
- 6 Quizá no llueva mañana, pero es posible que esté nublado.

## can y could

**A**

He can play the piano.  
Sabe tocar el piano.



¿Podría abrir la puerta, por favor?

can va seguido de un infinitivo (can do/can play/can come etc.):

I/we/you/they he/she/it	can cannot (can't)	do play see come etc.	can	I/we/you/they he/she/it	do? play? see? come? etc.
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Observa que la forma negativa completa se escribe como una sola palabra: **cannot** (no 'can not').

**B**

I can do something significa 'sé hacer algo' o 'puedo hacer algo':

I can do something = Sé hacer algo

- I can play the piano. My brother can play the piano too.
- Sarah can speak Italian but she can't speak Spanish.
- Can you swim? ¿Sabes nadar?

I can do something = Puedo/Soy capaz de hacer algo

- 'Can you change twenty pounds?' 'I'm sorry, I can't.'
- Paul and Jenny can't come to the party.
- This box isn't very heavy. I can lift it.

En inglés se suele usar **can** con los verbos de percepción (I can see / we can hear etc.). En español se dice simplemente 'veo/oímos' etc.:

- Can you hear me? ¿Me oyes?
- I can see a light. Veo una luz.

**C**

Para el pasado (yesterday / last week etc.) se usa could/couldn't:

- When I was young, I could swim very well. ... sabía nadar ...
- Before she came to Britain, she couldn't understand much English. Now she can understand everything. ... no podía entender ... Ahora lo entiende todo.
- I was tired last night but I couldn't sleep. ... no pude dormir.
- I had a party last week but Paul and Jenny couldn't come. ... no pudieron venir.

**D**

Can you ... ? Could you ... ? Can I ... ? Could I ... ?

Se usa Can you ... ? o Could you ... ? para pedir a las personas que hagan algo:

- Can you open the door, please? o Could you open the door, please? = ¿Puedes/Podrías ... ?
- Can you wait a moment, please? o Could you wait ... ?

Se usa Can I have ... ? o Could I have ... ? para pedir cosas (= Quisiera .../Desearía .../¿Me da ... ?):

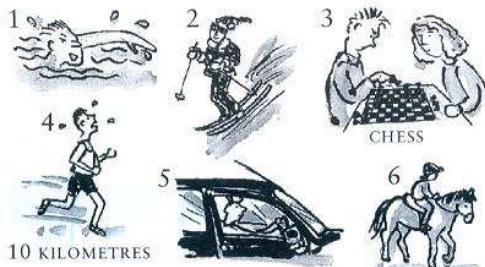
- (en una tienda) Can I have these postcards, please? o Could I have ... ?

Can I ... ? o Could I ... ? = ¿Puedo ... ?:

- Tom, can I borrow your umbrella? o Tom, could I borrow your umbrella?
- (al teléfono) Hello. Can I speak to Gerry, please? o Could I speak ... ?

**EJERCICIOS**

**32.1** Pregúntale a Steve si sabe hacer estas cosas.



1 Can you swim?  
2 .....  
3 .....  
4 .....  
5 .....  
6 .....

¿Y tú? Escribe frases sobre lo que sabes o no sabes hacer. Usa I can o I can't.

7 I ..... 9 ..... 11 .....  
8 ..... 10 ..... 12 .....

**32.2** Completa estas frases usando can o can't + uno de estos verbos:

come find hear see speak

- 1 I'm sorry but we can't come to your party next Saturday.
- 2 I like this hotel room. You ..... the mountains from the window.
- 3 You are speaking very quietly. I ..... you.
- 4 Have you seen my bag? I ..... it.
- 5 Catherine got the job because she ..... five languages.

**32.3** Completa estas frases. Usa can't o couldn't + uno de estos verbos:

eat decide find go go sleep

- 1 I was tired but I couldn't sleep....
- 2 I wasn't hungry yesterday. I ..... my dinner.
- 3 Ann doesn't know what to do. She .....
- 4 I wanted to speak to Martin yesterday but I ..... him.
- 5 Jim ..... to the concert next Saturday. He has to work.
- 6 Paula ..... to the meeting last week. She was ill.

**32.4** ¿Qué dirías en estas situaciones? Usa can o could y las palabras entre paréntesis.

1 (open)  Could you open the door, please?	2 (pass)  .....	3 (turn off)  .....
4 (have)  .....	5 (give)  .....	6 (borrow)  .....

**32.5** Traduce al inglés:

- 1 ¿Puedo usar tu teléfono?
- 2 Sé hablar francés, pero no sé hablar italiano.
- 3 Brian no sabe nadar, pero sabe esquiar muy bien.
- 4 Rosa sabe tocar la guitarra. También sabe tocar el piano.
- 5 Cuando (yo) era más joven sabía patinar muy bien. (patinar = skate)
- 6 '¿Me ves?' 'Te oigo, pero no te veo.'
- 7 Mi hermano no sabe conducir.
- 8 Bruce no pudo arrancar el coche ayer. (arrancar = start)
- 9 ¿Podrías dejarme 5.000 pesetas? (dejar = lend)
- 10 ¿Me da un bolígrafo, por favor?

# must      mustn't      needn't

**A**

**must** = *debo, debes, etc.*



**must** va seguido de un infinitivo (**must do / must see etc.**):

I/we/you/they he/she/it	<b>must</b>	do stop go write    etc.
----------------------------	-------------	-----------------------------------

**B**

**must** = 'deber' o 'tener que':

- The windows are very dirty. I **must clean them**, ... *Debo limpiarlas.*
- It's a fantastic film. You **must see it**, ... *Tienes que verla.*
- We **must go** to the bank today. We haven't got any money. *Debemos ir ...*

En pasado (yesterday / last week etc.) se usa **had to** ... (**had to do / had to stop etc.**), que equivale al español 'tuve/tuviste etc. que ...':

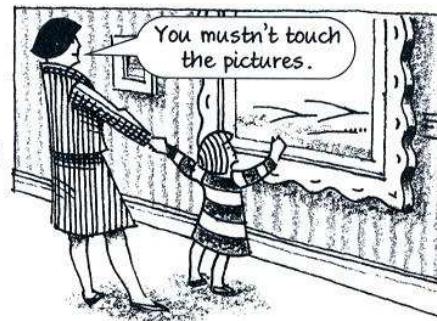
- We **had to go** to the bank yesterday. *Tuvimos que ir al banco ayer.*
- I **had to walk** home last night. There were no buses. *Tuve que ir a pie a casa ...*

**C**

**mustn't** (= **must not**)

**mustn't** (do something) significa 'no debo (hacer algo)':

- I **must hurry**. I **mustn't be late**.  
*Debo darme prisa. No debo llegar tarde.*
- I **mustn't forget** to phone Julia. (= I **must remember** to phone her.)  
*No debo olvidar telefonear a Julia.*
- Be happy! You **mustn't be sad**.  
*... No debes estar triste.*
- You **mustn't touch** the pictures.  
*No debes tocar los cuadros.*

**D**

**needn't** (= **need not**)

**needn't** (do something) significa 'no es necesario (hacer algo)'. Observa cómo el infinitivo que sigue a **needn't** equivale a un presente de subjuntivo en español:

- I **needn't clean** the windows. They aren't dirty.  
*No es necesario que llimpie ...*
- You **needn't go** to the bank. I can give you some money.  
*No es necesario que vayas ...*

También se puede decir **don't need to** ... (= **needn't**):

- I **don't need** to clean the windows.
- You **don't need** to go to the bank today.

Compara **needn't** y **mustn't**:

- You **needn't go**. You can stay here if you want. (= *no es necesario*)
- You **mustn't go**. You **must** stay here. (= *no es correcto o lo tienes prohibido*)

**EJERCICIOS**

**33.1** Completa las frases con **must** + uno de los verbos siguientes:

be go go learn meet wash win

- 1 We must go to the bank today. We haven't got any money.
- 2 Marilyn is a very interesting person. You ..... her.
- 3 My hands are dirty. I ..... them.
- 4 You ..... to drive. It will be very useful.
- 5 I ..... to the post office. I need some stamps.
- 6 The game tomorrow is very important for us. We .....
- 7 You can't always have things immediately. You ..... patient.

**33.2** Completa las frases con **I must** o **I had to**.

- 1 I had to go to the bank yesterday to get some money.
- 2 It's late. ..... go now.
- 3 I don't usually work on Saturdays but last Saturday ..... work.
- 4 ..... get up early tomorrow. I've got a lot to do.
- 5 I went to London by train last week. The train was full and ..... stand all the way.
- 6 I was nearly late for my appointment this morning. ..... run to get there on time.
- 7 I forgot to phone David yesterday. ..... phone him later today.

**33.3** Completa las frases con **mustn't** o **needn't** y uno de los verbos siguientes:

clean forget hurry lose wait write

- 1 The windows aren't very dirty. You needn't clean them.
- 2 We have a lot of time. We .....
- 3 Keep these documents in a safe place. You ..... them.
- 4 I'm not ready yet but you ..... for me. You can go now and I'll come later.
- 5 We ..... to turn off the lights before we leave.
- 6 I ..... the letter now. I can do it tomorrow.

**33.4** Relaciona dos frases, una de cada cuadro, que signifiquen lo mismo.

- 1 We can leave the meeting early.
- 2 We must leave the meeting early.
- 3 We mustn't leave the meeting early.
- 4 We needn't leave the meeting early.
- 5 We had to leave the meeting early.

- A We must stay until the end.
- B We couldn't stay until the end.
- C We can't stay until the end.
- D We needn't stay until the end.
- E We can stay until the end.

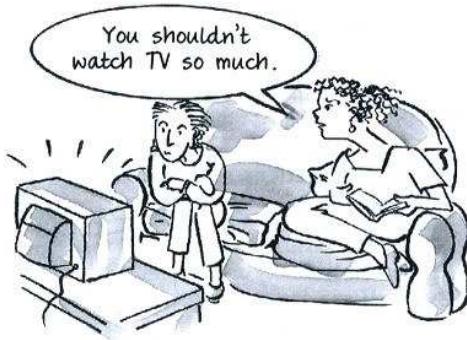
- 1 D..
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....

**33.5** Completa las frases con **must** / **had to** / **mustn't** / **needn't**.

- 1 You needn't go. You can stay here if you want.
- 2 It's a fantastic film. You must see it.
- 3 We've got enough food, so we ..... go shopping.
- 4 We didn't have any food yesterday, so we ..... go shopping.
- 5 I want to know what happened. You ..... tell me.
- 6 You ..... tell Sue what happened. I don't want her to know.
- 7 I ..... hurry or I'll be late.
- 8 'Why were you so late?' 'I ..... wait half an hour for a bus.'
- 9 We ..... decide now. We can decide later.

**33.6** Traduce al inglés:

- 1 No debes hablar en la biblioteca. (biblioteca = library)
- 2 No debo olvidar escribir una postal a Paula. (postal = postcard)
- 3 No había trenes a Edimburgo y tuve que viajar en autobús. (Edimburgo = Edinburgh)
- 4 Tengo que irme ahora. Mi marido me está esperando. (irse = go)
- 5 No es necesario que vayas a correos. Hay un buzón en la esquina. (buzón = post box)
- 6 Debes visitar el zoo. Es muy interesante.
- 7 Manolo llegó tarde y tuvimos que esperarlo.
- 8 No es necesario que vengas mañana, pero el lunes debes estar aquí a las 8.

**should****A****should** = debería/deberías etc.**should** va seguido de un infinitivo (should do / should watch etc.):

I/we/you/they he/she/it	<b>should</b>	do stop go watch etc.
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**B****should** se usa para dar consejos u opiniones sobre lo que debe hacerse:

- Tom **should go** to bed earlier. He goes to bed very late and he's always tired.  
... debería acostarse más pronto ...
- It's a good film. You **should go** and see it.
- When you play tennis, you **should** always **watch** the ball.

**C**(You) **shouldn't** (do something) = 'no deberías (hacer algo)', no es bueno. **Shouldn't** = should not:

- Tom **shouldn't go** to bed so late. Tom no debería acostarse tan tarde.
- You **watch** TV all the time. You **shouldn't watch** TV so much. No deberías ver tanto la televisión.

**D**Con frecuencia se usa **think** junto con **should**:**I think ... should ...** (Creo que ... debería/deberías, etc.):

- I **think Carol should buy** some new clothes.
- It's late. I **think we should go home now**.
- A: Shall I buy this coat?  
B: Yes, I **think you should**.

**I don't think ... should ...** (Creo que no ...):

- I **don't think you should work** so hard.  
Creo que no deberías trabajar tanto.
- I **don't think we should go** yet. It's too early.  
Creo que no deberíamos irnos aún ...

Creo que no ... suele corresponder a I **don't think ...** en inglés.**Do you think ... should ... ?** (¿Crees que debería/deberías, ... , etc.?):

- Do you think I **should buy** this hat?
- What time do you think we **should go** home?

**E****must** = 'debo/debes' etc. o 'tengo que/tienes que' etc., tiene más fuerza que **should**:

- It's a good film. You **should go** and see it.
- It's a **fantastic** film. You **must go** and see it.

**F****ought to ...** es otro modo de decir 'debería/deberías', etc.:

- It's a good film. You **ought to go** and see it. (= you should go)
- I **think Carol ought to buy** some new clothes. (= Carol should buy)

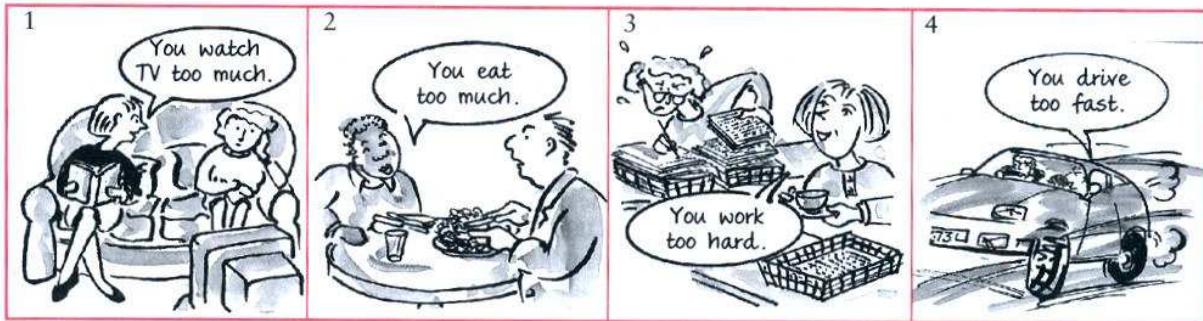
**EJERCICIOS**

**34.1** Completa las frases con **you should** + uno de los verbos siguientes:

clean    go    take    visit    **watch**    wear

- 1 When you play tennis, **you should watch** the ball.
- 2 It's late and you're very tired. ..... to bed.
- 3 ..... your teeth twice a day.
- 4 If you have time, ..... the Science Museum. It's very interesting.
- 5 When you're driving, ..... a seat belt.
- 6 It's too far to walk from here to the station. ..... a taxi.

**34.2** Escribe frases sobre las personas de los dibujos usando **He/She shouldn't ... so ...** (so = tan; so much = tanto).



- 1 She **shouldn't watch TV so much.**
- 2 He ..... hard.
- 3 .....
- 4 .....

**34.3** Le estás pidiendo consejo a un amigo o amiga. Hazle preguntas usando **Do you think I should ... ?**

- 1 You are in a shop. You are trying on a jacket. (buy?)  
You ask your friend: **Do you think I should buy this jacket?**
- 2 You can't drive. (learn?)  
You ask your friend: Do you think .....
- 3 You don't like your job. (get another job?)  
You ask your friend: .....
- 4 You are going to have a party. (invite Gary?)  
You ask your friend: .....

**34.4** Escribe frases usando **I think ... should ... o I don't think ... should ... .**

- 1 It's late. (go home now) **I think we should go home now.**
- 2 That coat is too big for you. (buy it) **I don't think you should buy it.**
- 3 You don't need your car. (sell it) .....
- 4 Diane needs a rest. (have a holiday) .....
- 5 Sally and Colin are too young. (get married) .....
- 6 You're not well this morning. (go to work) .....
- 7 James isn't well today. (go to the doctor) .....
- 8 The hotel is too expensive for us. (stay there) .....

**34.5** ¿Qué piensas? Escribe frases con **should**.

- 1 I think ..... **everybody should learn another language.**
- 2 I think everybody .....
- 3 I think .....
- 4 I don't think .....
- 5 I think I should .....

**34.6** Traduce al inglés:

- 1 Deberíamos comer más fruta y verduras.
- 2 No deberías trabajar tanto.
- 3 Es tarde. Creo que debería irme a casa.
- 4 Debo visitar a Juan. Está enfermo.
- 5 Creo que los bares no deberían estar abiertos tan tarde. (los bares = bars)
- 6 ¿Crees que deberíamos comprar un video nuevo?
- 7 No deberías conducir tan rápido.
- 8 Liz dice que esa película es muy buena.  
Deberíamos verla.

# I have to ...

**A**

I have to do something = tengo que hacer algo



I/we/you/they	have	to do to work
he/she/it	has	to go to wear etc.

- I'll be late for work tomorrow. I have to go to the dentist. Tengo que ir ...
- Jill starts work at 7.00, so she has to get up at 6.00. ... tiene que levantarse ...
- You have to pass a test before you can get a driving licence. Tienes que aprobar ...

**B**

El pasado (yesterday/last week etc.) es had to ....:

- I was late for work yesterday. I had to go to the dentist. Tuve que ir ...
- We had to walk home last night. There were no buses. Tuvimos que ir a pie ...

**C**

En la interrogación y en la negación se usa do/does (PRESENT) y did (PAST):

PRESENT

do	I/we/you/they	have to ... ?
does	he/she/it	

I/we/you/they	don't	have to ...
he/she/it	doesn't	

PAST

did	I/we/you/they he/she/it	have to ... ?
-----	----------------------------	---------------

I/we/you/they he/she/it	didn't have to ...
----------------------------	--------------------

- What time do you have to go to the dentist tomorrow? ¿... tienes que ir ... ?
- Does Jill have to work on Sundays? ¿Tiene que trabajar Jill ...?
- Why did they have to leave the party early? ¿Por qué tuvieron que irse pronto de la fiesta?

I don't have to (do something) = 'no tengo que (hacer algo)':

- I'm not working tomorrow, so I don't have to get up early. ... no tengo que levantarme pronto.
- Ian doesn't have to work very hard. He's got an easy job. ... no tiene que trabajar mucho ...
- We didn't have to wait very long for the bus. No tuvimos que esperar mucho el autobús.

**D**

must y have to

Se usa must (= deber) o have to (= tener que) para decir lo que se considera necesario o para expresar una opinión:

- It's a fantastic film. You must see it. o You have to see it.

Para expresar obligación, con independencia de tu opinión, usa have to (= tener que):

- Jill won't be at work this afternoon. She has to go to the doctor.
- In many countries, men have to do military service.

**EJERCICIOS**

**35.1** Completa las frases usando have to o has to + uno de los verbos siguientes:

do    read    speak    travel    wear

- 1 My eyes are not very good. I have to wear glasses.
- 2 At the end of the course all the students ..... a test.
- 3 Mary is studying literature. She ..... a lot of books.
- 4 Albert doesn't understand much English. You ..... very slowly to him.
- 5 Kate is not often at home. She ..... a lot in her job.

**35.2** Completa las frases con have to o had to + uno de los verbos siguientes:

answer    buy    change    go    walk

- 1 We had to walk home last night. There were no buses.
- 2 It's late. I ..... now. I'll see you tomorrow.
- 3 I went to the supermarket after work yesterday. I ..... some food.
- 4 This train doesn't go all the way to London. You ..... at Bristol.
- 5 We did an exam yesterday. We ..... six questions out of ten.

**35.3** Escribe preguntas apropiadas. En algunos casos deben ser en presente y en otros en pasado.

- 1 I have to get up early tomorrow.
- 2 George had to wait a long time.
- 3 Liz has to go somewhere.
- 4 We had to pay a lot of money.
- 5 I have to do some work.

- What time do you have to get up? ?  
 How long ..... ?  
 Where ..... ?  
 How much ..... ?  
 What exactly ..... ?

**35.4** Escribe frases con don't/doesn't/didn't have to ... .

- 1 Why are you going out? You don't have to go out.
- 2 Why is Ann waiting? She .....
- 3 Why did you get up early? You .....
- 4 Why is Paul working so hard? He .....
- 5 Why do you want to leave now? We .....

**35.5** ¿Cuál es la frase correcta? En algún caso tanto must como have to son correctos.

- 1 It's a great film. You must see / have to see it. las dos formas son correctas
- 2 In many countries, men must do / have to do military service. have to do es la forma correcta
- 3 You can't park your car here for nothing. You must pay / have to pay.
- 4 I didn't have any money with me last night, so I must borrow / had to borrow some.
- 5 I eat too much chocolate. I really must stop / have to stop.
- 6 'Why is Paula going now?' 'She must meet / has to meet somebody.'
- 7 What's wrong? You must tell / have to tell me. I want to help you.

**35.6** Escribe cosas que tú, tus amigos o alguien de tu familia tenéis que hacer o tuvisteis que hacer.

- 1 (every day) I have to travel ten miles every day.....
- 2 (every day) .....
- 3 (tomorrow) .....
- 4 (yesterday) .....

**35.7** Traduce al inglés:

- 1 Antonio tiene que levantarse a las 6 mañana.
- 2 Tengo que ir al médico esta tarde.
- 3 Ayer tuvimos que trabajar hasta las 8.
- 4 ¿Tienes que trabajar el sábado que viene?
- 5 Patricia no tuvo que esperar mucho al autobús.
- 6 Vicente no tiene que ir al dentista esta semana.
- 7 Despues de la fiesta tuvimos que ordenar la casa. (ordenar la casa = clear up)
- 8 Venecia es maravillosa. Tenéis que ir allí. (Venecia = Venice)
- 9 ¿Tenemos que leer estos dos libros?

# Would you like ...? I'd like ...

**A**

Would you like ...? = ¿Quieres...? (literalmente: *Te gustaría ...?*)

Se usa **would you like ...?** para ofrecer algo:

- A: Would you like some coffee? ¿Quieres café?  
B: No, thank you.
- A: Would you like a chocolate?  
B: Yes, please.
- A: What would you like, tea or coffee?  
B: Tea, please.



Se usa **would you like to ...?** para invitar a alguien:

- Would you like to go for a walk?  
¿Quieres ir a dar un paseo?
- A: Would you like to have dinner with us on Sunday? ¿Quieres cenar con nosotros el domingo?  
B: Yes, I'd love to. Sí, me gustaría mucho.
- What would you like to do this evening?

**B**

I'd like ... = 'quisiera', es una manera educada de pedir algo, de decir 'I want'. I'd like = I would like:

- I'm thirsty. I'd like a drink.
- (en una oficina de turismo) I'd like some information about hotels, please.
- I'd like to see the film on television this evening.

**C**

Would you like ...? y Do you like ...?

Observa la diferencia:

**Would you like ...? / I'd like ...**

¿Quieres ...? / Quisiera ...

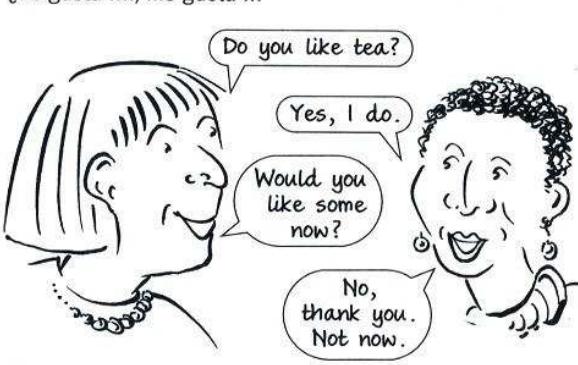


Would you like some tea? ¿Quieres (un poco de) té?

- A: Would you like to go to the cinema tonight?  
¿Quieres/Te gustaría ir ... ?  
B: Yes, I'd love to.  
Sí, me gustaría mucho.
- I'd like an orange, please.  
Quisiera una naranja, por favor.
- What would you like to do next weekend?  
¿Qué quieras/te gustaría hacer ... ?

**Do you like ...? / I like ...**

¿Te gusta ...? / Me gusta ...

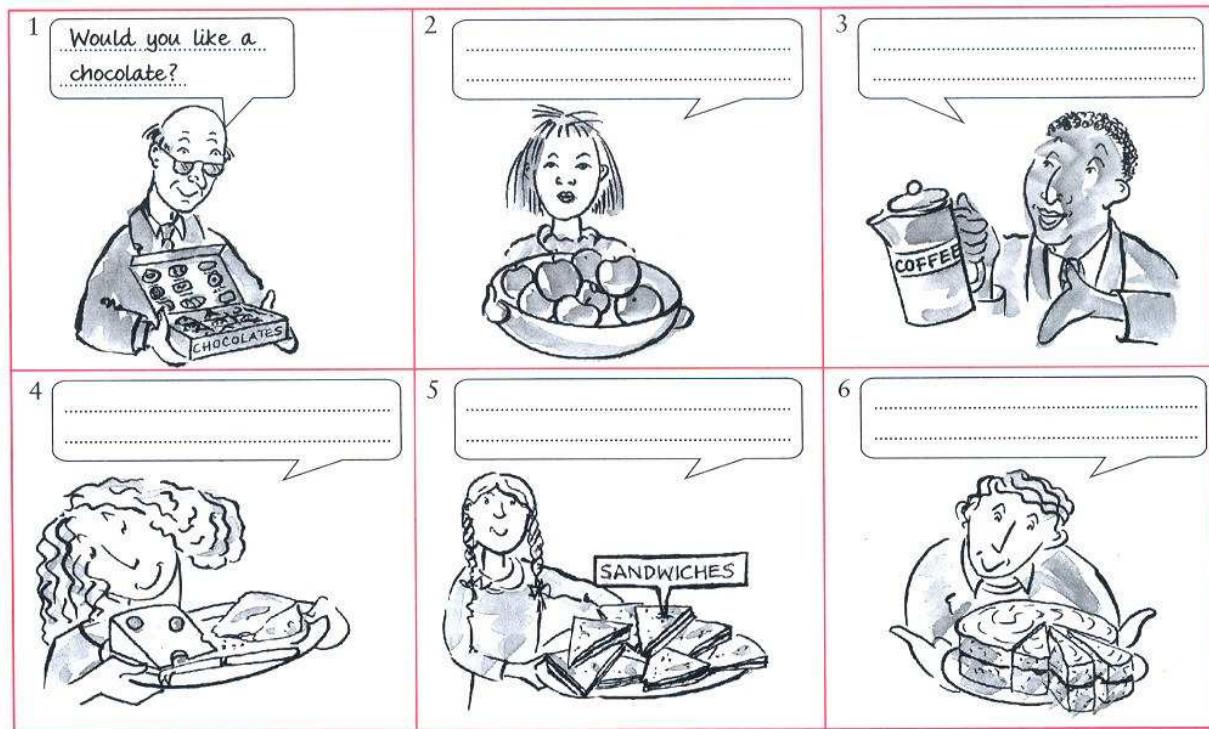


Do you like tea? ¿Te gusta el té?

- A: Do you like going to the cinema?  
¿Te gusta ir al cine?  
B: Yes, I go to the cinema a lot.  
Sí, voy mucho al cine.
- I like oranges.  
Me gustan las naranjas.
- What do you like to do at weekends?  
¿Qué te gusta hacer ... ?

**EJERCICIOS**

**36.1** Observa los dibujos. ¿Qué dicen estas personas? Usa Would you like ... ?



**36.2** ¿Qué le dirías a Sue en estas situaciones? Usa Would you like to ... ?

1 You want to go to the cinema tonight. Perhaps Sue will go with you. (go)

You say: Would you like to go to the cinema tonight?

2 You want to play tennis tomorrow. Perhaps Sue will play too. (play)

You say: Would you like to play tennis tomorrow?

3 You've got some holiday photographs. Sue hasn't seen them yet. (see)

You say: Would you like to see my holiday photographs?

4 You have an extra ticket for a concert next week. Perhaps Sue will go. (go)

You say: Would you like to go to the concert next week?

5 It's raining and Sue is going out. She hasn't got an umbrella but you have one. (borrow)

You say: Would you like to borrow my umbrella?

**36.3** Escoge la forma correcta.

- 1 'Do you like / Would you like a chocolate?' 'Yes, please.' Would you like es la forma correcta
- 2 'Do you like / Would you like bananas?' 'Yes, I love them.'
- 3 'Do you like / Would you like an ice-cream?' 'No, thank you.'
- 4 'What do you like / would you like to drink?' 'A glass of water, please.'
- 5 'Do you like / Would you like to go out for a walk?' 'Not now. Perhaps later.'
- 6 I like / I'd like tomatoes but I don't eat them very often.
- 7 What time do you like / would you like to have dinner this evening?
- 8 'Do you like / Would you like something to eat?' 'No, thanks. I'm not hungry.'
- 9 'Do you like / Would you like your new job?' 'Yes, I'm enjoying it.'
- 10 I'm tired. I like / I'd like to go to sleep now.

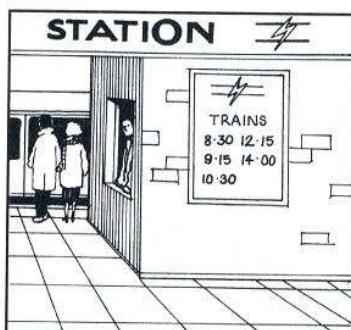
**36.4** Traduce al inglés:

- 1 ¿Quieres un vaso de leche?
- 2 Quisiera un té, por favor.
- 3 ¿Quieres venir a la playa?
- 4 Me gusta mucho la leche.
- 5 ¿Quieres salir conmigo el viernes?
- 6 A Robert no le gusta ir a la playa.
- 7 '¿Quieres más queso?' 'No, gracias. He comido demasiado.'
- 8 '¿Quieres ir a Italia?' 'Sí, me gustaría mucho ir.'
- 9 Quisiera pasar una semana en Escocia. (pasar = spend)
- 10 '¿Quieres pollo o pescado?' 'Pescado, por favor.'

# there is      there are

**A**

There's a man on the roof.  
Hay un hombre en el tejado.



There's a train at 10.30.  
Hay un tren a las 10.30.



**7**

singular

there is ... (there's)  
hay ...  
is there ... ?  
¿hay ... ?  
there is not ... (there isn't o  
no hay ...      there's not)

- There's a big tree in the garden. Hay un árbol grande ...
- There's a good film on TV tonight. Hay una buena película ...
- A: Have you got any money?  
B: Yes, there's some in my bag.
- A: Excuse me, is there a hotel near here? ... , ¿hay un hotel ... ?  
B: Yes, there is./No, there isn't. Sí./No.
- We can't go skiing. There isn't any snow. ... No hay nieve.

plural

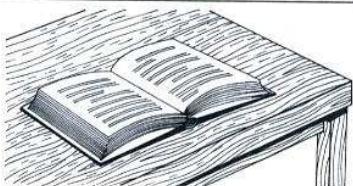
there are ...  
hay ...  
are there ... ?  
¿hay ... ?  
there are not ... (there aren't)  
no hay ...

- There are some big trees in the garden. Hay algunos árboles grandes ...
- There are a lot of accidents on this road. Hay muchos accidentes ...
- A: Are there any letters for me today? ¿Hay cartas ... ?  
B: Yes, there are./No, there aren't.
- This restaurant is very quiet. There aren't many people here. ... no hay mucha gente ...
- How many players are there in a football team?  
¿Cuántos jugadores hay ... ?
- There are 11 players in a football team. Hay 11 jugadores ...

**B**

No confundas **there is** con **it is**:

**there is = hay**



There's a book on the table.  
Hay un libro sobre la mesa.

**it is = es / está / hace**



I like **this book**. It's interesting.  
Me gusta este libro. Es interesante.

Compara:

- 'What's that noise?' 'It's a train.' (**it** = that noise) '¿Qué es ese ruido?' 'Es un tren.'
- There's a train at 10.30. It's a fast train. (**it** = the 10.30 train) Hay un tren a las 10.30. Es un tren rápido.
- There's a lot of salt in this soup. Hay mucha sal en esta sopa.  
I don't like this soup. It's too salty. (**it** = this soup) No me gusta esta sopa. Está demasiado salada.
- It's cold and there's a lot of snow. Hace frío y hay mucha nieve.

**EJERCICIOS**

**37.1** Kenham es una ciudad pequeña. Con la información del cuadro escribe frases sobre Kenham. Usa There is/are o There isn't/aren't.

1 a castle?	No
2 any restaurants?	Yes (a lot)
3 a hospital?	Yes
4 a swimming pool?	No
5 any cinemas?	Yes (two)
6 a university?	No
7 any big hotels?	No

- 1 There isn't a castle.  
 2 There are a lot of restaurants.  
 3 .....  
 4 .....  
 5 .....  
 6 .....  
 7 .....

**37.2** Escribe frases sobre tu ciudad (o una ciudad que conozcas) usando There is / are / isn't / aren't.

- 1 There are a few restaurants. 4 .....
- 2 There's a big park. 5 .....
- 3 ..... 6 .....

**37.3** Completa las frases con there is / there isn't / is there / there are / there aren't / are there.

- 1 Kenham isn't an old town. There aren't any old buildings.  
 2 Look! ..... a photograph of your brother in the newspaper!  
 3 'Excuse me, ..... a bank near here?' 'Yes, at the end of the street.'  
 4 ..... five people in my family: my parents, my two sisters and me.  
 5 'How many students ..... in the class?' 'Twenty.'  
 6 'Can we take a photograph?' 'No, ..... a film in the camera.'  
 7 ' ..... a bus from the city centre to the airport?' 'Yes. Every 20 minutes.'  
 8 ' ..... any problems?' 'No, everything is OK.'  
 9 ..... nowhere to sit down. ..... any chairs.

**37.4** Escribe frases con There are .... Escoge una palabra o expresión de cada cuadro.

seven	twenty-six
nine	thirty
fifteen	fifty

letters	days
players	days
planets	states

September	the solar system
the USA	a week
a rugby team	the English alphabet

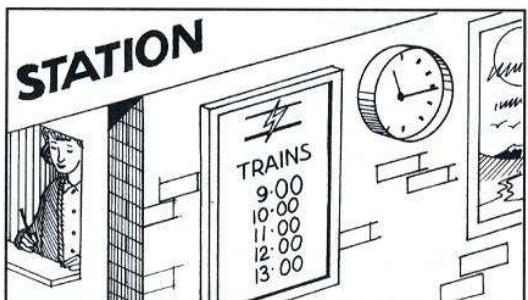
- 1 There are seven days in a week.  
 2 .....  
 3 .....  
 4 .....  
 5 .....  
 6 .....

**37.5** Completa las frases con there's / is there / it's / is it.

- 1 'There's a train at 10.30.' 'Is it a fast train?'  
 2 I'm not going to buy this shirt. ..... very expensive.  
 3 'What's wrong?' '..... something in my eye.'  
 4 ..... a red car outside the house. ..... yours?  
 5 '..... anything on television tonight?' 'Yes, ..... a film at 8.15.'  
 6 'What's that building?' '..... a school.'  
 7 '..... a restaurant in this hotel?' 'No, I'm afraid not.'

**37.6** Traduce al inglés:

- 1 ¿Hay una toalla en el cuarto de baño? (toalla = towel)  
 2 No hay mucha gente en este museo.  
 3 ¿Hay muchos trabajadores en esa fábrica? (fábrica = factory)  
 4 ¿Cuántas escuelas hay en esta ciudad?  
 5 '¿Hay queso?' 'Sí, en la nevera.'  
 6 Hay seis estudiantes, pero sólo hay un diccionario.  
 7 ¿Hay una cafetería en esta calle? (cafetería = coffee shop)  
 8 '¿Hay sopa?' 'Sí, hay un poco en la cocina, pero está fría.'

**there was/were      there has/have been  
there will be**A there was / there were = *había/hubo*There is a train every hour. *Hay un tren cada hora.*The time now is 11.15. *Ahora son las 11 y cuarto.*  
There was a train at 11. *Hubo un tren a las 11.*

Compara:

**there is/are (presente)**

- There is a good film on TV tonight.  
*Hay una buena película ...*
- We are staying at a very big hotel. There are 250 rooms.  
... *Hay ...*
- Are there any letters for me this morning?  
*¿Hay ...?*
- I'm hungry but there isn't anything to eat.  
... *no hay nada ...*

**there was/were (pasado)**

- There was a good film on TV last night.  
*Hubo una buena película ...*
- We stayed at a very big hotel. There were 250 rooms.  
... *Había ...*
- Were there any letters for me yesterday?  
*¿Hubo ...?*
- When I got home, I was hungry but there wasn't anything to eat. ... *no había ...*

B there has been / there have been = *ha habido*

- Look! There's been an accident. ... *Ha habido ...*  
(there's been = there has been)
- This road is very dangerous. There have been many accidents. ... *Ha habido ...*

Compara con el pasado **there was**:

- There was an accident last night.  
(no '... has been an accident last night.')

En la Unidad 21 está el contraste entre PAST SIMPLE y PRESENT PERFECT.

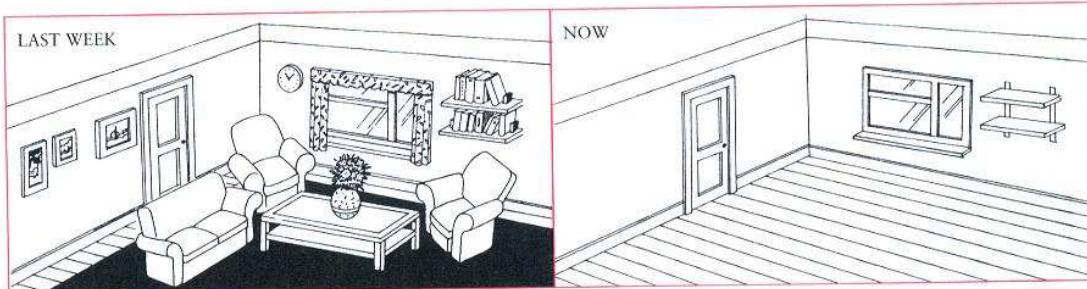
C there will be = *habrá*

- Do you think there will be a lot of people at the party on Saturday?  
*¿Crees que habrá mucha gente ... ?*
- The manager of the company is leaving, so there will be a new manager soon.  
... *pronto habrá un nuevo director.*
- I'm going away tomorrow. I'll do my packing today because there won't be time tomorrow (there won't be = there will not be)  
... *porque mañana no habrá tiempo.*

## EJERCICIOS

**38.1** Observa los dos dibujos. Ahora la habitación está vacía, pero ¿qué había la semana pasada? Escribe frases usando **There was ... o There were ... + las palabras de la lista**.

an armchair      a carpet      some flowers      a sofa  
some books      a clock      three pictures      a small table



- 1 There was a clock on the wall near the window.
- 2 ..... on the floor.
- 3 ..... on the wall near the door.
- 4 ..... in the middle of the room.
- 5 ..... on the table.
- 6 ..... on the shelves.
- 7 ..... in the corner near the door.
- 8 ..... opposite the door.

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

- 1 I was hungry but there wasn't anything to eat.
- 2 Were there any letters for me yesterday?
- 3 ..... a football match on TV last night. Did you see it?
- 4 'We stayed at a very nice hotel.' 'Did you? ..... a swimming pool?'
- 5 'Did you buy any eggs?' 'No, ..... any in the shop.'
- 6 The wallet was empty. ..... any money in it.
- 7 '..... many people at the meeting?' 'No, very few.'
- 8 We didn't visit the museum. ..... enough time.
- 9 I'm sorry I'm late. ..... a lot of traffic.
- 10 Twenty years ago ..... many tourists here. Now there are a lot.

**38.3** Completa las frases con **there + is / are / was / were / has been / have been / will be**.

- 1 There was a good film on TV yesterday evening.
- 2 ..... 24 hours in a day.
- 3 ..... a party at the club last Friday but I didn't go.
- 4 'Where can I buy a newspaper?' '..... a shop at the end of the street.'
- 5 'Why are those policemen outside the bank?' '..... a robbery.'
- 6 When we arrived at the cinema, ..... a long queue to see the film.
- 7 When you arrive tomorrow, ..... somebody at the station to meet you.
- 8 Ten years ago ..... 500 children at the school. Now ..... more than a thousand.
- 9 Last week I went back to the town where I was born. It's very different now. ....  
..... a lot of changes.
- 10 I think everything will be OK. I don't think ..... any problems.

**38.4** Traduce al inglés:

- 1 Había muchos niños en el parque.
- 2 Hubo una tormenta anoche. (tormenta = storm)
- 3 Este verano habrá conciertos en el parque.
- 4 Hay tres huevos en la nevera. Ayer había doce.
- 5 Ha habido un accidente en el centro de la ciudad.
- 6 '¿Vamos al supermercado hoy?' 'No, habrá demasiada gente.' (demasiada = too many)
- 7 No habrá mucha gente en el cine. Hay un partido de fútbol en la televisión. (partido de fútbol = football match)

## It ...

Se usa **it** para hablar de la hora, días y fechas, distancias y condiciones atmosféricas:

**A**

<b>la hora</b>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What time is it? ¿Qué hora es?</li> <li>It's half past ten. Son las diez y media.</li> <li>It's late. Es tarde.</li> <li>It's time to go home. Es hora de ir a casa.</li> </ul>
<b>días y fechas</b>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What day is it? ¿Qué día es?</li> <li>It's Thursday. Es jueves.</li> <li>It's 16 March. Es el 16 de marzo.</li> <li>It was my birthday yesterday. Ayer fue mi cumpleaños.</li> </ul>
<b>distancias</b>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It's 5 kilometres from our house to the city centre. Hay 5 kilómetros desde nuestra casa al centro de la ciudad.</li> <li>How far is it from London to Bristol? ¿A qué distancia está Londres de Bristol?</li> <li>It's a long way from here to the station. La estación está lejos de aquí.</li> <li>We can walk home. It isn't far. Podemos ir a pie a casa. No está lejos.</li> </ul> <p>far (= lejano/lejos) se usa generalmente en preguntas (is it far?) y en negaciones se usa (it isn't far). Se usa a long way (= lejano/lejos) en afirmaciones (it's a long way).</p>
<b>condiciones atmosféricas</b>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It's raining. Llueve. It isn't raining. No llueve. Is it snowing? ¿Nieva?</li> <li>It rains a lot here. Llueve mucho ... It didn't rain yesterday. No llovió ... Does it snow very often? ¿Nieva a menudo?</li> <li>It's dark. Está oscuro. It's cloudy. Está nublado.</li> <li>It's cold. Hace frío. It's foggy. Hace niebla/Hay niebla.</li> <li>It's warm/hot. Hace calor. It's fine. Hace buen tiempo.</li> <li>It's windy. Hace viento. It's sunny. Hace sol.</li> <li>It's a nice day today. Hoy hace un buen día.</li> </ul>

Compara el uso de **it** y **there**:

- It rains a lot in winter. Llueve mucho en invierno.  
There is a lot of rain in winter. Hay mucha lluvia en invierno.
- It was very windy. Hizo mucho viento.  
There was a strong wind yesterday. Hubo un fuerte viento ayer.

**B**

it's nice to ... etc. Así se inician frases con un adjetivo seguido de infinitivo con 'to':

It's	easy / difficult / impossible / dangerous / safe expensive / interesting / nice / wonderful / terrible etc.	to ...
------	--	--------

- It's nice to see you again. Es agradable verte otra vez.
- It's impossible to understand her. Es imposible entenderla.
- It wasn't easy to find your house. No fue fácil encontrar tu casa.

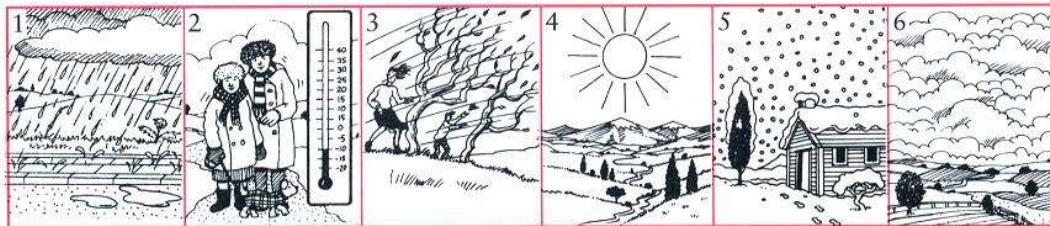
**C**

No olvides el sujeto **it** que no tiene equivalente en español:

- It's late. (no 'Is late.') Es tarde.
- It's raining again. (no 'Is raining ...') Llueve otra vez.
- Is it true that you are going away? (no 'Is true that ... ?') ¿Es verdad que te vas?

**EJERCICIOS****39.1**

¿Qué tiempo hace en cada dibujo? Usa It's ... .



1 It's raining....

4 .....

2 .....

5 .....

3 .....

6 .....

**39.2** Completa las frases con it is (it's) o is it.

1 What time is it?

2 We must go now. .... very late.

3 ..... true that Bill can fly a helicopter?

4 'What day ..... today? Tuesday?' 'No, ..... Wednesday.'

5 ..... ten kilometres from the airport to the city centre.

6 ..... possible to phone you at your office?

7 'Do you want to walk to the restaurant?' 'I don't know. How far ..... ?'

8 ..... Linda's birthday today. She's 27.

9 I don't believe it! ..... impossible.

**39.3** Escribe preguntas con How far ... ?

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1 (here / the station)       | How far is it from here to the station? |
| 2 (the hotel / the beach)    | How .....                               |
| 3 (New York / Washington)    | .....                                   |
| 4 (your house / the airport) | .....                                   |

**39.4** Completa las frases con it o there.

1 It rains a lot in winter.

6 I was afraid because ..... was very dark.

2 There was a strong wind yesterday.

7 ..... was a storm last night. Did you

3 ..... was a nice day yesterday.

hear it?

4 We can't go skiing. ..... isn't any snow.

8 .....'s a long way from here to the

5 .....'s hot in this room. Open a window.

nearest shop.

**39.5** Completa las frases. Escoge una palabra o expresión de cada cuadro.

it's	easy	dangerous	to	work in this office	get up early
	difficult	nice		visit different places	go out alone
	impossible	interesting		see you again	make friends

1 If you go to bed late, it's difficult to get up early... in the morning.

2 Hello, Jill. .... . How are you?

3 ..... . There is too much noise.

4 Everybody is very nice at work. .... .

5 I like travelling. .... .

6 A lot of cities are not safe. .... at night.

**39.6** Traduce al inglés:

- Son las 8. Es hora de ir a trabajar.
- '¿Qué día es mañana?' 'Es jueves.'
- En diciembre nevó e hizo frío, pero en enero hizo calor.
- Fue difícil encontrar el hotel. Estaba muy lejos del centro.
- No es muy caro viajar a Londres desde Barcelona. Es más caro viajar a Berlín.
- Hace sol y calor. Es agradable estar aquí.
- '¿A qué distancia está la playa desde el hotel?' 'No está muy lejos.'
- ¿Es verdad que no puedes venir a la fiesta?

## I am I don't etc.

## A



She isn't tired but he is.  
(he is = he is tired)



He likes tea but she doesn't.  
(she doesn't = she doesn't like tea)

En estos ejemplos no es necesario repetir algunas palabras ('he is *tired*', 'she doesn't like *tea*').

Del mismo modo se pueden usar los verbos siguientes:

am/is/are
was/were
have/has
do/does/did
can
will
might
must

- I haven't got a car but my sister has. (= my sister has got a car) ... mi hermana sí.
- A: Please help me.  
B: I'm sorry, I can't. (= I can't help you) Lo siento, no puedo.
- A: Are you tired?  
B: I was, but I'm not now. (= I was tired but I'm not tired now) Antes sí, pero ahora no.
- A: Do you think Ann will phone this evening?  
B: She might. (= She might phone) Quizá.
- A: Are you going now?  
B: Yes, I'm afraid I must. (= I must go) Me temo que sí.

No se pueden usar las contracciones 'm/s/'ve en estos casos. Usa las formas completas am/is/have etc.:

- She isn't tired but he is. (no '... but he's.') Ella no está cansada pero él sí.

Pero se pueden usar las contracciones negativas isn't / haven't / won't etc.:

- My sister has got a car but I haven't. Mi hermana tiene coche pero yo no.
- 'Are you and Jim working tomorrow?' 'I am but Jim isn't.' ... 'Yo sí pero Jim no.'

## B

Se pueden usar estas formas (I am / I'm not etc.) detrás de Yes o de No:

- 'Are you tired?' 'Yes, I am / No, I'm not.'
- 'Will Alan be here tomorrow?' 'Yes, he will / No, he won't.'
- 'Is there a bus to the airport?' 'Yes, there is / No, there isn't.'

## C

Se usa do/does para el PRESENT SIMPLE: (⇒ Unidades 7–8)

- I don't like hot weather but Sue does. ... pero a Sue sí.
- Sue works hard but I don't. ... pero yo no.
- 'Do you enjoy your work?' 'Yes, I do.' ... 'Sí.'

Se usa did para el PAST SIMPLE: (⇒ Unidad 13)

- A: Did you and Tom enjoy the film?  
B: I did but Tom didn't. A mí sí, pero a Tom no.
- 'I enjoyed the film.' 'I did too.' ... 'A mí también.'
- 'Did it rain yesterday?' 'No, it didn't.' ... 'No.'

**EJERCICIOS**

**40.1** Completa estas frases usando cada vez un solo verbo (is/have/can etc.).

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 Kate wasn't hungry but we ..... .    | 4 I haven't seen the film but Tom ..... |
| 2 I'm not married but my brother ..... | 5 Diane won't be here but Chris .....   |
| 3 Bill can't help you but I .....      | 6 You weren't late but I .....          |

**40.2** Completa estas frases con un verbo en forma negativa (isn't/haven't/can't etc.).

- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1 My sister can play the piano but I ..... . | 4 Richard has got a car but I ..... |
| 2 Ann is working today but I .....           | 5 I'm ready to go but Tom .....     |
| 3 I was working but my friends .....         | 6 I've got a key but Sally .....    |

**40.3** Completa estas frases con do/does/did o con don't/doesn't/didn't.

- 1 I don't like hot weather but Sue .....
- 2 Sue likes hot weather but I .....
- 3 My mother wears glasses but my father .....
- 4 You don't know Paul very well but I .....
- 5 I didn't enjoy the party but my friends .....
- 6 I don't watch TV much but Peter .....
- 7 Kate lives in London but her parents .....
- 8 You had a shower this morning but I .....

**40.4** Completa estas frases escribiendo sobre ti y sobre otras personas (observa el ejemplo).

- 1 I didn't ... but my friends did.
- 2 I like ..... but .....
- 3 I don't ..... but .....
- 4 I'm .....
- 5 I haven't .....

**40.5** Pon un verbo afirmativo o negativo en los huecos.

- 1 'Are you tired?' 'I ... earlier but I'm not now.'
- 2 John is happy today but he ..... yesterday.
- 3 The post office isn't open yet but the shops .....
- 4 I haven't got a video camera but I know somebody who .....
- 5 I would like to help you but I'm afraid I .....
- 6 I don't usually go to work by car but I ..... yesterday.
- 7 A: Have you ever been to the United States?  
B: No, but Sandra ..... . She went there on holiday last year.
- 8 'Do you and Ann watch TV a lot?' 'I ..... but Ann doesn't.'
- 9 I've been invited to the party but Kate .....
- 10 'Do you think Diane will pass her exams?' 'Yes, I'm sure she .....
- 11 'Are you going out this evening?' 'I ..... . I don't know for sure.'

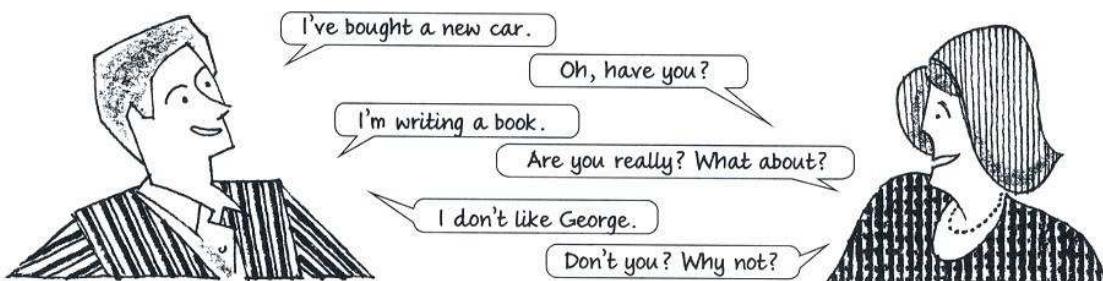
**40.6** Responde a estas preguntas sobre ti. Usa Yes, I have. / No, I'm not. etc.

- 1 Are you British? No, I'm not.
- 2 Have you got a car? .....
- 3 Do you feel well? .....
- 4 Is it snowing? .....
- 5 Are you hungry? .....
- 6 Do you like classical music? .....
- 7 Will you be in Paris tomorrow? .....
- 8 Have you ever been in hospital? .....
- 9 Did you buy anything yesterday? .....
- 10 Were you asleep at 3 a.m.? .....

**40.7** Traduce al inglés:

- 1 Yo sé hablar inglés, pero mis padres no.
- 2 '¿Tienes hambre?' 'Tenía, pero ahora no.'
- 3 No tengo mucho dinero, pero tú sí.
- 4 'No he visto el museo.' 'Es muy interesante. Debes visitarlo.'
- 5 Estaba lloviendo ayer, pero hoy no.
- 6 '¿Vais a estudiar inglés?' 'Yo no, pero mi hermana sí.'
- 7 '¿Habéis estado en Francia?' 'Carmen sí, pero yo no.'
- 8 '¿Crees que Luis vendrá a la fiesta?' 'Quizá.'
- 9 '¿Hay restaurantes cerca de aquí?' 'Había antes, pero ahora no.'
- 10 '¿Irás este verano a Inglaterra?' 'Si puedo, sí.'

# Have you? Are you? Don't you? etc.

**A**

En la conversación se puede decir have you? / is it? / can't he? etc. (= ¿Si? / ¿De verdad? / ¿No?) para mostrar interés o sorpresa:

- 'You're late.' 'Oh, am I? I'm sorry.'
- 'I was ill last week.' 'Were you? I didn't know that.'
- 'It's raining again.' 'Is it? It was sunny five minutes ago.'
- 'There's a letter for you.' 'Is there? Where is it?'
- 'Bill can't drive.' 'Can't he? I didn't know that.'
- 'I'm not hungry.' 'Aren't you? I am.'
- 'Sue isn't at work today.' 'Isn't she? Is she ill?'

¿Si?  
¿Ah, si?  
¿De verdad?  
¿Ah, no?  
¿No?

Se usa do/does con el PRESENT SIMPLE y did con el PAST SIMPLE:

- 'I speak four languages.' 'Do you? Which ones?'
- 'Tom doesn't eat meat.' 'Doesn't he? Does he eat fish?'
- 'Linda got married last week.' 'Did she? Really?'

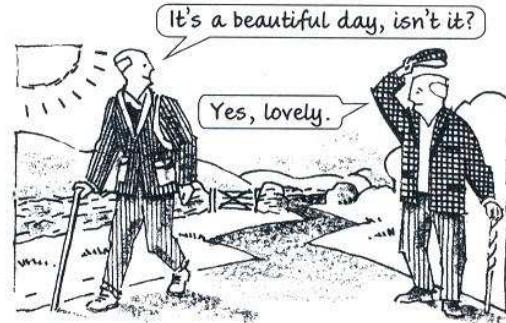
**B**

Las QUESTION TAGS (... have you? / ... is it? / ... can't she? etc.)

Question tags son preguntas breves al final de una frase que corresponden a expresiones en español como: ¿no? / ¿verdad? /

Si la frase es afirmativa, la QUESTION TAG es negativa.

Si la frase es negativa, la QUESTION TAG es afirmativa.



frase afirmativa → negativa

It's a beautiful day,	isn't it?
Sally lives in London,	doesn't she?
You closed the window,	didn't you?
Those shoes are nice,	aren't they?
Tom will be here soon,	won't he?

... , ¿no?

confirmación

Yes, it's lovely.  
Yes, that's right.  
Yes, I think so.  
Yes, very nice.  
Yes, probably.

frase negativa → afirmativa

That isn't your car,	is it?
You haven't met my mother,	have you?
Sally doesn't smoke,	does she?
You won't be late,	will you?

... , ¿verdad?

No, my car is white.  
No, I haven't.  
No, she doesn't.  
No, I'm never late.

**EJERCICIOS**

**41.1** Responde usando Do you? / Doesn't she? / Did they? etc.

- 1 I speak four languages.
- 2 I work in a bank.
- 3 I didn't go to work yesterday.
- 4 Jill doesn't like me.
- 5 You look tired.
- 6 Julia phoned me last night.

- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Do you ... ?</i> | Which ones?           |
| ..... ?             | I work in a bank too. |
| ..... ?             | Were you ill?         |
| ..... ?             | Why not?              |
| ..... ?             | I feel fine.          |
| ..... ?             | What did she say?     |

**41.2** Responde usando Have you? / Haven't you? / Did she? / Didn't she? etc.

- 1 I've bought a new car.
- 2 Tim doesn't eat meat.
- 3 I've lost my key.
- 4 Sue can't drive.
- 5 I was born in Italy.
- 6 I didn't sleep well last night.
- 7 There's a film on TV tonight.
- 8 I'm not happy.
- 9 I met Paula last week.
- 10 Margaret works in a factory.
- 11 I won't be here next week.
- 12 The clock isn't working.

- |                         |                            |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>Have you ... ?</i>   | What make is it?           |
| <i>Doesn't he ... ?</i> | Does he eat fish?          |
| ..... ?                 | When did you last have it? |
| ..... ?                 | She should learn.          |
| ..... ?                 | I didn't know that.        |
| ..... ?                 | Was the bed uncomfortable? |
| ..... ?                 | Are you going to watch it? |
| ..... ?                 | Why not?                   |
| ..... ?                 | How is she?                |
| ..... ?                 | What kind of factory?      |
| ..... ?                 | Where will you be?         |
| ..... ?                 | It was working yesterday.  |

**41.3** Completa estas frases con una question tag (isn't it? / haven't you? etc.).

- 1 It's a beautiful day, *isn't it*?
- 2 These flowers are nice, .....?
- 3 Judy was at the party, .....?
- 4 You've been to Paris, .....?
- 5 You speak German, .....?
- 6 Martin looks tired, .....?
- 7 You'll help me, .....?

- |                                 |
|---------------------------------|
| Yes, it's lovely.               |
| Yes, what are they?             |
| Yes, but I didn't speak to her. |
| Yes, many times.                |
| Yes, but not very well.         |
| Yes, he works very hard.        |
| Yes, of course I will.          |

**41.4** Completa estas frases con una question tag afirmativa (is it? / do you? etc.) o negativa (isn't it? / don't you? etc.).

- 1 You haven't got a car, *have you*?
- 2 You aren't tired, .....?
- 3 Carol is a very nice person, .....?
- 4 You can play the piano, .....?
- 5 You don't know Mike's sister, .....?
- 6 Sally went to university, .....?
- 7 The film wasn't very good, .....?
- 8 Ann lives near you, .....?
- 9 You won't tell anybody what I said, .....?

- |                                   |
|-----------------------------------|
| No, I can't drive.                |
| No, I feel fine.                  |
| Yes, everybody likes her.         |
| Yes, but I'm not very good.       |
| No, I've never met her.           |
| Yes, she studied economics.       |
| No, it was terrible.              |
| That's right. In the same street. |
| No, of course not.                |

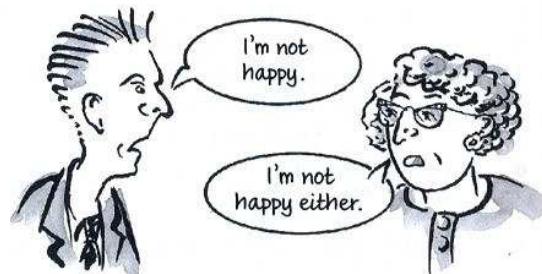
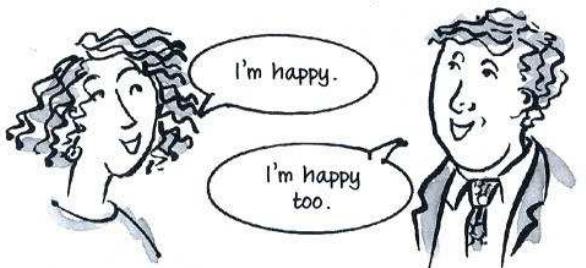
**41.5** Traduce al inglés:

- 1 'Pareces cansado.' '¿De verdad?'
- 2 'Julián tuvo un accidente.' '¿De verdad?'
- 3 'No me gusta conducir.' '¿De verdad?'
- 4 'Roberto y Lucía se han comprado un coche' '¿Sí?'
- 5 Estuvisteis en Austria, ¿no?
- 6 Laura no sale mucho, ¿no?
- 7 Sabéis nadar bien, ¿verdad?
- 8 Vas a la fiesta mañana, ¿no?
- 9 Eduardo trabaja en un banco, ¿no?

# too/either      so am I / neither do I etc.

**A**

too = también   not ... either = tampoco



too y either se colocan al final de la frase.

Se usa **too** detrás de un verbo afirmativo:

- A: I'm happy.
- B: I'm happy **too**. Yo soy feliz también.
- A: I enjoyed the film.
- B: I enjoyed it **too**. A mí también me gustó.
- Mary is a doctor. Her husband is a doctor **too**. ... también es médico.

Se usa **either** detrás de un verbo negativo (am not / isn't / can't etc.):

- A: I'm not happy.
- B: I'm not happy **either**. Yo tampoco soy feliz.
- A: I can't cook.
- B: I can't **either**. Yo tampoco sé.
- Bill doesn't watch TV. He doesn't read newspapers **either**. Tampoco lee periódicos.

**B**

So am I / Neither do I etc. (Y) yo también/(Ni) yo tampoco etc.



so  neither	am/is/are ... was/were ... do/does ... did ... have/has ... can ... will ... would ...
-------------------	---



So ... y Neither ... se colocan al principio de la frase. Detrás se usa el auxiliar (am/have/did etc.) correspondiente al verbo de la frase anterior.

so am I = I am too, so have I = I have too (etc.) en español = (Y) yo también

- A: I'm working.
- B: So am I. (Y) yo también.
- A: I was late for work today.
- B: So was John. (Y) John también.
- A: I work in a bank
- B: So do I. (Y) yo también.
- A: We went to the cinema last night.
- B: Did you? So did we. (Y) nosotros también.
- A: I'd like to go to Australia.
- B: So would I. (Y) a mí también.

neither am I = I'm not either, neither can I = I can't either (etc.), en español = (Ni) yo tampoco

- A: I haven't got a key.
- B: Neither have I. (Ni) yo tampoco.
- A: Ann can't cook.
- B: Neither can Tom. Ni Tom tampoco.
- A: I won't (= will not) be here tomorrow.
- B: Neither will I. (Ni) yo tampoco.
- A: I never go to the cinema.
- B: Neither do I. (Ni) yo tampoco.

En lugar de Neither ... se puede usar también Nor ...:

- A: I'm not married.
- B: Nor am I. o Neither am I.

Observa el orden de las palabras detrás de So ... / Neither ... /:

- 'I'm tired.' 'So am I.' (no 'So I am.')
- 'I haven't got a key.' 'Neither have I.' (no 'Neither I have.')

**EJERCICIOS**

**42.1** Completa las frases con **too** o con **either**.

- 1 I'm happy.
- 2 I'm not hungry.
- 3 I'm going out.
- 4 It rained on Saturday.
- 5 Jenny can't drive a car.
- 6 I don't like shopping.
- 7 Jane's mother is a teacher.

- I'm happy **too**... .  
 I'm not hungry ..... .  
 I'm going out ..... .  
 It rained on Sunday ..... .  
 She can't ride a bicycle ..... .  
 I don't like shopping ..... .  
 Her father is a teacher ..... .

**42.2** Responde a estas observaciones con **So ... I** (**So am I / So do I / So can I** etc.).

- 1 I went to bed late last night.
- 2 I'm thirsty.
- 3 I've just had dinner.
- 4 I need a holiday.
- 5 I'll be late tomorrow.
- 6 I was very tired this morning.

**So did I..**

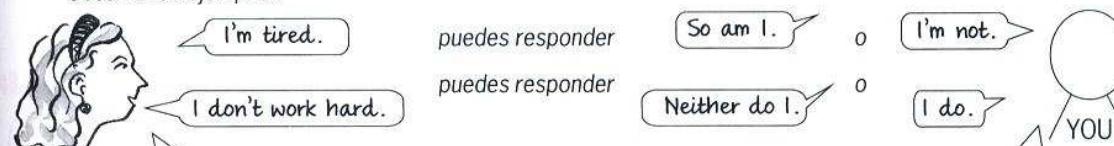
.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

Ahora haz lo mismo pero usando **Neither**.

- 7 I can't go to the party.
- 8 I didn't phone Alex last night.
- 9 I haven't got any money.
- 10 I'm not going out tomorrow.
- 11 I don't know what to do.

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

**42.3** Estás hablando con María. Tus respuestas han de ser verdaderas. Siempre que sea posible, usa **So ... I** o **Neither ... I**. Observa los ejemplos.



**MARIA**

**I'm tired.**      puedes responder      **So am I.**      o      **I'm not.**  
**I don't work hard.**      puedes responder      **Neither do I.**      o      **I do.**

- 1 I'm learning English.
- 2 I can ride a bicycle.
- 3 I'm not American.
- 4 I like cooking.
- 5 I don't like cold weather.
- 6 I slept well last night.
- 7 I've never been to Scotland.
- 8 I don't write letters very often.
- 9 I'm going out tomorrow evening.
- 10 I haven't got a headache.
- 11 I didn't watch TV last night.
- 12 I often go to the cinema.

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

**42.4** Traduce al inglés:

- 1 'Rosa no sabe cocinar.' 'Ni yo tampoco.'
- 2 'He visto esa película.' 'Y nosotros también.'
- 3 'No tenemos mucho tiempo.' 'Yo tampoco.'
- 4 'Estoy cansado.' 'Yo también.'
- 5 Brian no ve la televisión. Tampoco va al cine.
- 6 Rob vive en Manchester. Sarah vive allí también.
- 7 'No trabajo mañana.' 'Susana tampoco.'
- 8 'Me gusta la música clásica.' 'A mí también.'
- 9 Sandra trabaja en una escuela y escribe libros para niños también.
- 10 'Nunca vamos al teatro.' 'Nosotros tampoco.'

# Negaciones: isn't haven't don't etc.

**A**

Se usa **not (n't)** en la negación:

**afirmación → negación**

am	am not ('m not)	I'm not tired.
is	is not (isn't o's not)	It isn't (o It's not) raining.
are	are not (aren't o're not)	They aren't (o They're not) here.
was	was not (wasn't)	Julian wasn't hungry.
were	were not (weren't)	The shops weren't open.
have	have not (haven't)	I haven't finished my work.
has	has not (hasn't)	Sue hasn't got a car.
will	will not (won't)	We won't be here tomorrow.
can	cannot (can't)	George can't drive.
could	could not (couldn't)	I couldn't sleep last night.
must	must not (mustn't)	I mustn't forget to phone Ann.
should	should not (shouldn't)	You shouldn't work so hard.
would	would not (wouldn't)	I wouldn't like to be an actor.

**B**

**don't/doesn't/didn't**

**Negación del PRESENT SIMPLE:** I/we/you/they do not (don't)  
he/she/it does not (doesn't) } work/live/go etc.

**Negación del PAST SIMPLE:** I/they/he/she (etc.) did not (didn't) work/live/go etc.

**afirmación → negación**

I want to go out.	→ I don't want to go out.
They work hard.	→ They don't work hard.
Liz plays the guitar.	→ Liz doesn't play the guitar.
My father likes his job.	→ My father doesn't like his job.

I got up early this morning. → I didn't get up early this morning.  
 They worked hard yesterday. → They didn't work hard yesterday.  
 We played tennis. → We didn't play tennis.  
 Diane had a bath. → Diane didn't have a bath.

**Don't ... se usa para la negación del imperativo:**

Look! → Don't look! Wait for me. → Don't wait for me.
--

**Cuando el verbo principal es do (= hacer), la negación es don't do / doesn't do / didn't do:**

Do something! → Don't do anything! Sue does a lot at weekends. → Sue doesn't do much at weekends. I did what you said. → I didn't do what you said.
---

**EJERCICIOS****43.1** Escribe estas frases en forma negativa.

- 1 He's gone away. ....  
 2 They're married. ....  
 3 I've had dinner. ....

- 4 It's cold today. ....  
 5 We'll be late. ....  
 6 You should go. ....

**43.2** Escribe estas frases en forma negativa usando don't/doesn't/didn't.

- 1 She saw me. ....  
 2 I like cheese. ....  
 3 They understood. ....

- 4 He lives here. ....  
 5 Go away! ....  
 6 I did the shopping. ....

**43.3** Escribe estas frases en forma negativa.

- 1 She can swim. ....  
 2 They've arrived. ....  
 3 I went to the bank. ....  
 4 He speaks German. ....  
 5 We were angry. ....

- 6 He'll be pleased. ....  
 7 Phone me tonight. ....  
 8 It rained yesterday. ....  
 9 I could hear them. ....  
 10 I believe you. ....

**43.4** Completa estas frases con un verbo negativo (isn't/haven't/don't etc.).

- 1 They aren't rich. They ..... got much money.  
 2 'Would you like something to eat?' 'No, thank you. I ..... hungry.'  
 3 I ..... find my glasses. Have you seen them?  
 4 George ..... write letters very often. He prefers to use the phone.  
 5 We can walk to the station from here. It ..... very far.  
 6 'Where's Jill?' 'I ..... know. I ..... seen her today.'  
 7 Be careful! ..... fall!  
 8 We went to the cinema last night. I ..... like the film very much.  
 9 I've been to Spain many times but I ..... been to Portugal.  
 10 Julia ..... be here tomorrow. She's going away.  
 11 'Who broke that window?' 'Not me. I ..... do it.'  
 12 We didn't see what happened. We ..... looking at the time.

**43.5** Le haces a Gary varias preguntas a las que siempre responde con 'Yes' o 'No'. Escribe frases afirmativas o negativas sobre Gary.

- Are you married?  
 Do you live in London?  
 Were you born in London?  
 Do you like London?  
 Would you like to live in the country?  
 Can you drive?  
 Have you got a car?  
 Do you read newspapers?  
 Are you interested in politics?  
 Do you watch TV most evenings?  
 Did you watch TV last night?  
 Did you go out last night?

- No.  
 Yes.  
 No.  
 No.  
 Yes.  
 Yes.  
 No.  
 No.  
 No.  
 Yes.  
 No.  
 Yes.

- 1 He isn't married.  
 2 He lives in London.  
 3 ....  
 4 ....  
 5 ....  
 6 ....  
 7 ....  
 8 ....  
 9 ....  
 10 ....  
 11 ....  
 12 ....

**43.6** Traduce al inglés:

- 1 Bruce no está cansado. No trabajó ayer.  
 2 No era muy tarde, pero no había autobuses.  
 3 No tendremos tiempo para visitar a tu hermana.  
 4 No me gusta la playa porque no sé nadar.  
 5 ¡No te sientes ahí! Ese asiento no es el tuyo. (asiento = seat)  
 6 No deberías acostarte tan tarde.  
 7 No hice mis deberes esta semana. (deberes = homework)  
 8 No hables tan fuerte. No puedo oír la televisión.  
 9 No me gustaría ser profesor.  
 10 No me levanté pronto ayer porque no tenía que trabajar.  
 11 Liz no hace la compra en el supermercado.

# is it ... ?      have you ... ?      do they ... ? etc. (la interrogación 1)

**A**

afirmación      **you** **are**      You are eating.

interrogación      **are** **you**      Are you eating?    What are you eating?

En la interrogación, el verbo auxiliar (is/are/have etc.) va delante del sujeto:

afirmación sujeto + verbo		interrogación verbo + sujeto
I am late.	→	Am I late?
That seat is free.	→	Is that seat free?
She was angry.	→	Why was she angry?
David has gone.	→	Where has David gone?
You have got a car.	→	Have you got a car?
They will be here soon.	→	When will they be here?
Paula can swim.	→	Can Paula swim?

Observa bien el orden de las palabras: el sujeto va detrás del primer verbo:

- Where has David gone? (no ‘Where has gone David?’)    ¿Dónde ha ido David?
- Are those people waiting for something? (no ‘Are waiting those people ...?’)    ¿Esperan algo aquellas personas?
- When was the telephone invented? (no ‘When was invented ...?’)    ¿Cuándo se inventó el teléfono?

**B**

do ... ? / does ... ? / did ... ? se usan en la interrogación con el PRESENT SIMPLE y con el PAST SIMPLE.

Interrogación del PRESENT SIMPLE:      **do**      I/we/you/they    } work/live/go etc.  
**does**      he/she/it

Interrogación del PAST SIMPLE:      **did**      you/she/they (etc.) work/live/go etc.

afirmación		interrogación
They work hard.	→	Do they work hard?
You watch television.	→	How often do you watch television?
Chris works hard.	→	Does Chris work hard?
She gets up early.	→	What time does she get up?
They worked hard.	→	Did they work hard?
You had dinner.	→	What did you have for dinner?
She got up early.	→	What time did she get up?

Cuando el verbo principal es do (= hacer) la interrogación es do you do / does she do / did they do etc.:

- What do you usually do at weekends?
- ‘What does your brother do?’    ‘He works in a bank.’
- ‘I broke my finger last week.’    ‘How did you do that?’ (no ‘How did you that?’)

**C**

Why isn't ... ? / Why don't ... ? etc.

Presta atención al orden de las palabras en las preguntas negativas con Why ... ?:

- Why isn't John here? (no ‘Why John isn't here?’)    ¿Por qué John no está aquí?
- Why can't Paula come to the meeting tomorrow? (no ‘Why Paula can't ...?’)    ¿Por qué no puede venir Paula mañana a la reunión?
- Why didn't you phone me last night? (no ‘Why you didn't phone me ...?’)    ¿Por qué no me llamaste anoche?

**EJERCICIOS**

**44.1** Escribe las preguntas sugeridas por las palabras entre paréntesis.

- |                                 |              |                     |
|---------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| 1 I can swim.                   | (and you?)   | Can you swim?       |
| 2 I work hard.                  | (and Jim?)   | Does Jim work hard? |
| 3 I was late this morning.      | (and you?)   | .....               |
| 4 I've got a key.               | (and Ann?)   | .....               |
| 5 I'll be here tomorrow.        | (and you?)   | .....               |
| 6 I'm going out this evening.   | (and Paul?)  | .....               |
| 7 I like my job.                | (and you?)   | .....               |
| 8 I live near here.             | (and Linda?) | .....               |
| 9 I enjoyed my holiday.         | (and you?)   | .....               |
| 10 I had a shower this morning. | (and you?)   | .....               |

**44.2** Estás hablando con un amigo sobre conducir coches. Escribe las preguntas completas.

- |   |                                       |   |              |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|--------------|
|  | 1 (have / a car?) Have you got a car? |  | Yes, I have. |
| 2 (use / a lot?) ..... it .....   | Yes, nearly every day.                |   |              |
| 3 (use / yesterday?) .....  | Yes, to go to work.                   |   |              |
| 4 (enjoy driving?) .....  | Not very much.                        |   |              |
| 5 (a good driver?) .....  | I think I am.                         |   |              |
| 6 (ever / have / an accident?) .....  | No, never.                            |   |              |

**44.3** Pon las palabras en el orden correcto. Todas las frases son preguntas.

- 1 (has / gone / where / David?) Where has David gone?
- 2 (working / Rachel / is / today?) Is Rachel working today?
- 3 (the children / what / are / doing?) What .....
- 4 (made / is / how / cheese?) .....
- 5 (to the party / coming / is / your sister?) .....
- 6 (you / the truth / tell / don't / why?) .....
- 7 (your guests / have / yet / arrived?) .....
- 8 (leave / what time / your train / does?) .....
- 9 (your car / in the accident / was / damaged?) .....
- 10 (to work / Ann / why / go / didn't?) .....

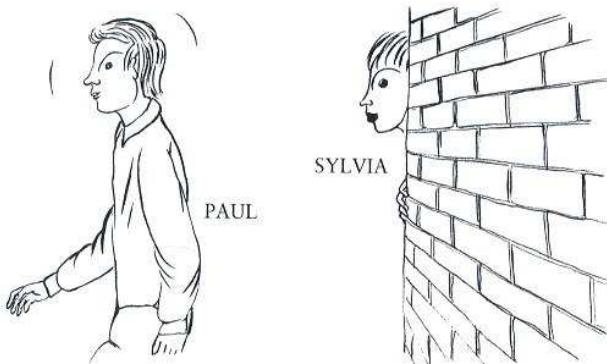
**44.4** Completa las preguntas.

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| 1 I want to go out.                       | Where .....     |
| 2 Ann and Paul aren't going to the party. | Why .....       |
| 3 I'm reading.                            | What .....      |
| 4 Sue went to bed early.                  | What time ..... |
| 5 My parents are going on holiday.        | When .....      |
| 6 I met Tom a few days ago.               | Where .....     |
| 7 Tina has gone away.                     | Where .....     |
| 8 I can't come to the party.              | Why .....       |
| 9 I need some money.                      | How much .....  |
| 10 Angela doesn't like me.                | Why .....       |
| 11 It rains sometimes.                    | How often ..... |
| 12 I did the shopping.                    | When .....      |

**44.5** Traduce al inglés:

- 1 ¿A qué hora abren las tiendas?
- 2 ¿Tienes un bolígrafo?
- 3 ¿Dónde han ido los niños?
- 4 ¿Estará en casa tu hermana mañana?
- 5 ¿Cuándo llamó David?
- 6 ¿Estás escuchando la radio?
- 7 Hace un buen día. ¿Por qué no vamos a pasear? (a pasear = for a walk)
- 8 ¿Qué hace tu hermano? ¿Es médico?
- 9 ¿Qué haces aquí? ¿Por qué no estás en tu oficina?

# Who saw you? Who did you see? (la interrogación 2)

**A**

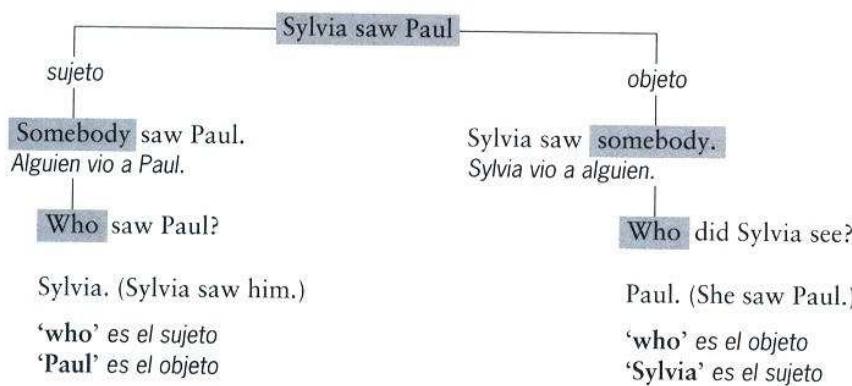
Sylvia saw Paul.

Who saw Paul?

Sylvia. (Sylvia saw him.)

Who did Sylvia see?

Paul. (She saw Paul.)

**B**

Si en estas preguntas Who (= ¿Quién?) o What (= ¿Qué?) son el sujeto, la frase se construye como si fuera afirmativa:

- Who lives in this house? (no 'Who does live ... ?')  
(= Alguien vive aquí, ¿quién?)
- What happened? (no 'What did happen?')  
(= Algo ocurrió, ¿qué?)
- What's happening? (What's = What is)
- Who's got my key? (Who's = Who has)

Si Who (= ¿A quién?) o What (= ¿Qué?) son objeto, la frase se construye como una interrogación:

- Who did you meet yesterday? (= Conociste a alguien, ¿a quién?)
- What did Paul say? (= Paul dijo algo, ¿qué?)
- Who are you phoning?
- What was he wearing?

Compara los dos tipos de frase:

- |                         |                                   |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| • George likes oranges. | → Who likes oranges? – George.    |
| • Jill won some money.  | What does George like? – Oranges. |
|                         | → Who won some money? – Jill.     |
|                         | What did Jill win? – Some money.  |

**EJERCICIOS**

- 45.1** Escribe preguntas con who o what. En estas frases who/what son sujeto.

- 1 Somebody broke the window.
- 2 Something fell off the shelf.
- 3 Somebody wants to see you.
- 4 Somebody took my umbrella.
- 5 Something made me ill.
- 6 Somebody is coming.

Who broke the window?

What .....  
..... me?  
.....  
.....

- 45.2** Escribe preguntas con who o what.

- 1 I bought something.
- 2 Somebody lives in this house.
- 3 I phoned somebody.
- 4 Something happened last night.
- 5 Somebody knows the answer.
- 6 Somebody did the washing-up.
- 7 Jill did something.
- 8 Something woke me up.
- 9 Somebody saw the accident.
- 10 I saw somebody.
- 11 Somebody has got my pen.
- 12 This word means something.

What did you buy?

Who lives in this house?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

- 45.3** Escribe preguntas con who o what para obtener la información que falta (XXXXX).

- 1 I lost XXXXX yesterday but fortunately XXXXX found it and gave it back to me.
- 2 XXXXX phoned me last night. She wanted XXXXX.
- 3 I needed some advice, so I asked XXXXX. He said XXXXX.
- 4 I hear that XXXXX got married last week. XXXXX told me.
- 5 I met XXXXX on my way home this evening. She told me XXXXX.
- 6 Steve and I played tennis yesterday. XXXXX won. After the game we XXXXX.
- 7 It was my birthday last week and I had some presents. XXXXX gave me a book and Catherine gave me XXXXX.

What did you lose?

Who found it?

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.....  
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.....  
.....  
.....  
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.....  
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.....  
.....

- 45.4** Traduce al inglés:

- 1 ¿Qué estáis leyendo?
- 2 ¿A quién viste en la fiesta?
- 3 ¿Qué hiciste el domingo?
- 4 ¿Quién sabe hablar italiano?
- 5 ¿Qué dijo la profesora?
- 6 ¿A quién visitaste ayer?
- 7 ¿Quién te dio este libro?
- 8 ¿Qué pasó el viernes? ¿Perdiste el autobús? (perder = miss)
- 9 ¿Quién nos envió esta postal? (postal = postcard)
- 10 ¿Quién quiere hablar conmigo?

# Who is she talking to? What is it like?

## (la interrogación 3)

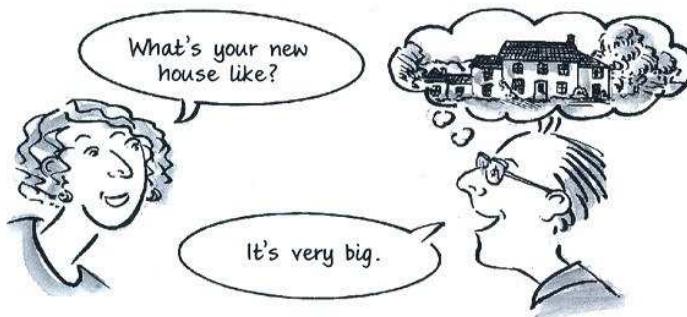
**A**Julia is talking **to** somebody.Who is she talking **to**?

En las preguntas que empiezan por **Who ... ? / What ... ? / Where ... ? / Which ... ?** las preposiciones (**to/for/about/with** etc.) van al final. En español estas preposiciones van al principio:

- ‘Where are you **from**?’ ‘I’m from Thailand.’ ‘**De dónde** eres?’ ...
- ‘John was afraid.’ ‘What was he afraid **of**?’ ... ‘**De qué** tenía miedo?’
- ‘Who do these books belong **to**?’ ‘**A quién** pertenecen ...?’
- ‘Tom’s father is in hospital.’ ‘Which hospital is he **in**?’ ... ‘**En qué** hospital está?’
- ‘Kate is going on holiday.’ ‘Who with?’ / ‘Who is she going **with**?’ ... ‘**Con quién** (va)?’
- I want to talk to you. ‘What about?’ / ‘What do you want to talk to me **about**?’  
... ‘**De qué** (quieres hablar conmigo)?’

**B**

**What is it like? / What are they like? etc. (= ¿Cómo es ... ? / ¿Cómo son ... ?)**



Cuando se dice ‘**What is it like?**’, **like** es una preposición (= **cómo**). No es el verbo **like** (‘Do you like music?’ ‘¿Te gusta la música?’ etc.).

- A: There’s a new restaurant in our street.  
B: **What’s** it like? Is it good? ‘**¿Cómo** es? ...’  
A: I don’t know. I haven’t eaten there yet.
- A: **What’s** your new teacher like? ‘**¿Cómo** es tu nueva profesora?’  
B: She’s very good. We learn a lot.
- A: I met Linda’s parents yesterday.  
B: Did you? **What** are they like? ... ‘**¿Cómo** son?’  
A: They’re very friendly.
- A: Did you have a nice holiday? **What** was the weather like? ... ‘**¿Qué** tiempo hizo?’  
B: It was lovely. The sun shone every day.

**C**

Compara:

- ‘**What’s** Linda **like**?’ ‘She’s very nice.’  
‘**¿Cómo** es Linda?’ ...
- ‘**How** is Linda?’ ‘She’s very well.’  
‘**¿Cómo** está Linda?’ ...

**EJERCICIOS**

**46.1** Escribe preguntas con who o what para obtener la información que falta (XXXXX).

1 The letter is from XXXXX.

Who is the letter from?

2 I'm looking for a XXXXX.

What ..... you .....

3 I went to the cinema with XXXXX.

.....

4 The film was about XXXXX.

.....

5 I gave the money to XXXXX.

.....

6 The book was written by XXXXX.

.....

**46.2** Completa una pregunta apropiada para cada dibujo. Usa uno de estos verbos + una preposición:

listen    look    talk    talk    wait    write



1 Who is she talking to?

4 What .....

2 What .....

5 What .....

3 Who .....

6 Which bus .....

**46.3** Escribe preguntas que empiecen por Which ... ?

1 Tom's father is in hospital.

Which hospital is he in?

2 We stayed at a hotel.

..... you .....

3 Jack plays for a football team.

.....

4 I went to school in this town.

.....

**46.4** Necesitas información sobre un país y le preguntas a alguien que ya ha estado allí. Escribe preguntas con What is/are ... like?

1 (the roads) What are the roads like?

3 (the people) .....

2 (the food) .....

4 (the weather) .....

**46.5** Escribe preguntas con What was/were ... like?

1 Your friend has just come back from holiday. Ask about the weather.

What was the weather like?

2 Your friend has just come back from the cinema. Ask about the film.

.....

3 Your friend has just finished an English course. Ask about the lessons.

.....

4 Your friend has just come back from holiday. Ask about the hotel.

.....

**46.6** Traduce al inglés:

1 ¿De qué estás hablando?

2 ¿Con quién fuiste a Barcelona?

3 ¿De dónde es este vino?

4 ¿A quién estamos esperando?

5 '¿Cómo es Jenny?' 'Es muy simpática.'

6 '¿Cómo está tu marido?' 'Muy bien, gracias.'

7 ¿Para quién son estas cartas?

8 ¿Qué tiempo hace esta mañana?

# What ... ?      Which ... ?      How ... ?

**A****What ... ?**

**What + sustantivo** (**What type ... ? / What colour ... ? etc.**) = **¿Qué ... ? / ¿De qué ... ?**:

- **What time** is it?    **¿Qué hora** es?
- **What day** is it today?    **¿Qué día** es hoy?
- **What type of job** do you want? (o **What kind of job ... ? / What sort of job ... ?**)  
 **¿Qué tipo de trabajo**quieres?
- **What colour** is your car?    **¿De qué color** es ... ?    • **What colour** are your eyes?    **¿De qué color** son ... ?
- **What size** is this shirt?    **¿De qué talla** es ... ?    • **What make** is your TV set?    **¿De qué marca** es ... ?

**What sin sustantivo** = **¿Qué ... ? o ¿Cuál ... ?**:

- **What's** your favourite colour?    **¿Cuál** es ... ?
- **What do** you want to do?    **¿Qué**quieres hacer?

**B****Which ... ?**

**Which + sustantivo** (= **¿Qué ... ? / ¿Cuál ... ?**) al hablar de cosas o de personas:

- **Which train** did you catch – the 9.50 or the 10.30?    **¿Qué tren** tomaste ... ?
- **Which doctor** did you see – Doctor Ellis, Doctor Gray or Doctor Hill?    **¿A qué médico** viste – ... ?

**Which sin sustantivo** se usa al hablar de cosas, no de personas:

- **Which** is bigger – Canada or Australia?    **¿Cuál** es más grande ... ?

Se usa **who** sin sustantivo al hablar de personas (no ‘which’):

- **Who** is taller – Bill or Gerry? (no ‘Which is taller?’)    **¿Quién** es más alto, Bill o Gerry?

**C****What o which?**

Se usa **which** cuando pensamos en un número limitado de posibilidades:

- We can go this way or that way. **Which way** shall we go?  
... **¿Por dónde** vamos? (hay sólo dos posibilidades)
  - There are four umbrellas here. **Which** is yours?  
... **¿Cuál** es el tuyo? (hay sólo cuatro posibilidades)
-  or  or  or   
**WHICH ?**

**What** tiene un valor más general y se usa en los otros casos:

- **What** is the capital of Argentina?    **¿Cuál** es la capital de Argentina?
- **What sort** of music do you like?    **¿Qué tipo** de música te gusta?

Compara:

- **What colour** are his eyes? (no ‘**Which colour** ... ?’)  
**Which colour** do you prefer, pink or yellow?
- **What** is the longest river in the world?  
**Which** is the longest river – the Mississippi, the Amazon or the Nile?

**D****How ... ?**

**How ... ?** suele corresponder a **¿Cómo ... ?**:

- **How was** the party last night?    **¿Cómo** estuvo la fiesta ... ?
- **How do** you usually go to work?    **¿Cómo** vas normalmente ... ?

Se pueden hacer preguntas con **how** + adjetivo/adverbio (**How tall ... ? / How often ... ?**). Normalmente estas preguntas se hacen en español con **¿Qué ... ? o ¿Cuánto(s) ... ?**:

- **How tall** are you?    **¿Qué** estatura tienes? / **¿Cuánto** mides?
- **How big** is the house?    **¿Qué** tamaño tiene la casa?
- **How old** is your mother?    **¿Qué** edad / **Cuántos** años tiene tu madre?
- **How far** is it to the airport?    **¿A qué** distancia está el aeropuerto?
- **How often** do you use your car?    **¿Con qué** frecuencia usas tu coche?
- **How long** have you been married?    **¿Cuánto** tiempo llevas casado?

Se dice también **How high ... ? / How deep ... ? / How heavy ... ? / How much ... ? / How fast ... ?** etc.

EJERCICIOS

### **47.1** Escribe preguntas con **What**.

- |   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1 | I've got a new TV set.       |
| 2 | I want a job.                |
| 3 | I've got a new sweater.      |
| 4 | I got up early this morning. |
| 5 | I like music.                |
| 6 | I want to buy a car.         |

- |           |                               |
|-----------|-------------------------------|
| (make?)   | What make is it?              |
| (kind?)   | What kind of job do you want? |
| (colour?) | What ...                      |
| (time?)   | ..... get up?                 |
| (type?)   | .....                         |
| (kind?)   | .....                         |

**47.2** Completa las preguntas usando Which ... ?



**47.3** Completa las preguntas con what/which/who.

- 1 What... is that man's name?
  - 2 Which way shall we go? Left or right?
  - 3 You can have tea or coffee. .... do you prefer?
  - 4 '..... day is it today?' 'Friday.'
  - 5 This is a nice house. .... room is yours?
  - 6 ..... is your favourite sport?

- 7 ..... is more expensive, meat or fish?  
8 ..... is older, Ann or George?  
9 ..... kind of camera have you got?  
10 A: Mary has got three cameras.  
B: ..... camera does she use most?  
11 ..... nationality are you?

**47.4** Completa las preguntas usando How + un adjetivo o adverbio (high/long etc.).

- 1 ..... How high is Mount Everest?  
2 ..... is it to the station?  
3 ..... is Helen?  
4 ..... do the buses run?  
5 ..... is the water in the pool?  
6 ..... have you lived here?

Nearly 9000 metres.  
It's about two kilometres from here.  
She's 26.  
Every ten minutes.  
Two metres.  
Nearly three years.

#### **47.5** Escribe preguntas usando **How ... ?**

- 1 Are you 1 metre? 70? 1.75? 1.80? How tall  
2 Is this box one kilogram? Two? Three? .....  
3 Are you 20 years old? 22? 25? .....  
4 Did you spend £10? £15? £20? .....  
5 Do you watch TV every day? Once a week? Never? .....  
6 Is it 1000 miles from Paris to Moscow? 1500? 2000? .....

How tall are you?

- Traduce al inglés:

- 1 ¿De qué marca es tu reloj?
  - 2 ¿Qué ciudad prefieres, Londres o París?
  - 3 ¿De qué color es tu coche?
  - 4 ¿Qué país es más grande, México o Perú?

- 5 ¿Qué tipo de literatura prefieres?
  - 6 ¿Con qué frecuencia vas al dentista?
  - 7 ¿Cuál es tu restaurante favorito?
  - 8 ¿A qué distancia está el mar?

# How long does it take ... ?

**A**

How long does it take ... ?

How long does it take by plane from London to Madrid?  
¿Cuánto se tarda ... ?

It takes two hours.  
Se tarda/Cuesta dos horas.



How long does it take		by plane	from ... to ...	?
It takes	two hours ten minutes a long time	by train by car		

¿Cuánto se tarda ... ?

Se tarda   
 { dos horas ...  
 diez minutos ...  
 mucho tiempo ...

- How long does it take by train from London to Manchester?
- It takes two hours by train from London to Manchester.
- How long does it take by car from your house to the station?
- It takes ten minutes by car from my house to the station.

**B**

How long does it take to (do something)?

How long	does did will	it take	to (do something)?
----------	---------------------	---------	--------------------

¿Cuánto tiempo se tarda en (hacer algo) ... ?

It	takes took will take  doesn't didn't won't	take	a week a long time three hours  long	to (do something)
----	--	------	--	-------------------

Se tarda   
 { una semana  
 mucho tiempo  
 tres horas } en (hacer algo)

- How long does it take to cross the Atlantic Ocean by ship? ¿Cuánto se tarda en cruzar el Atlántico ... ?
- How long will it take to get to Granada? ¿Cuánto se tardará en llegar ... ?
- It takes a long time to learn a language. Se tarda mucho tiempo en aprender un idioma.
- It took about an hour to get to the airport. Se tardó casi una hora en llegar al aeropuerto.
- It doesn't take long to cook an omelette. No se tarda mucho en ...
- It won't take long to repair the computer. No se tardará mucho en reparar ...

**C**

How long does it take you (to do something)?

También se puede decir:

How long does it take you It takes me a long time It took Ann two hours It won't take us long	to (do something)
--	-------------------

¿Cuánto tiempo tardaste en (hacer algo)?  
 Tardo mucho tiempo en (hacer algo)  
 Ann tarda mucho tiempo en (hacer algo)  
 No tardaremos mucho tiempo en (hacer algo)

Por ejemplo:

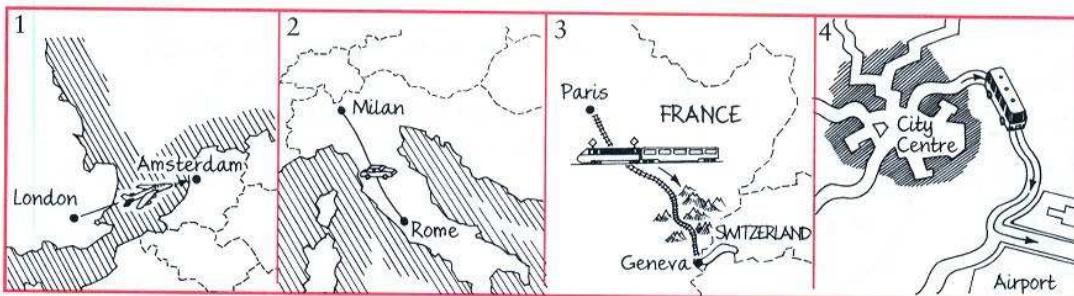
I started reading the book on Monday.  
I finished it on Wednesday evening.

It took me three days to read it.  
Tardé tres días en leerlo.



Otros ejemplos:

- It takes me twenty minutes to get to work in the morning. Tardo 20 minutos en llegar ...
- It took Tom an hour to do his shopping. Tom tardó una hora en hacer las compras.
- Did it take you a long time to find a job? ¿Tardaste mucho en encontrar trabajo?
- How long will it take me to learn to drive? ¿Cuánto tardaré en aprender a conducir?
- It will take us an hour to cook the dinner. Tardaremos una hora ...

**EJERCICIOS****48.1**Observa los dibujos y escribe preguntas usando **How long ... ?**

1 How long does it take by plane from London to Amsterdam?

2

3

4

**48.2** ¿Cuánto tiempo se tarda en hacer estas cosas? Escribe frases completas.

1 fly from your city/country to London

It takes two hours to fly from Madrid to London.

2 fly from your city/country to New York

3 study to be a doctor in your country

4 walk from your home to the nearest shop

5 get from your home to the nearest airport

**48.3** Escribe preguntas con **How long did it take ... ?**

1 (She found a place to live.)

How long did it take her to find a place to live?

2 (I walked to the station.)

..... you

3 (He cleaned the windows.)

.....

4 (I learnt to ski.)

.....

5 (They repaired the car.)

.....

**48.4** Examina las situaciones y escribe frases con **It took ... .**

1 I read a book last week. I started reading it on Monday. I finished it three days later.

It took me three days to read the book.

2 We walked home last night. We left at 10 o'clock and we arrived home at 10.20.

3 I learnt to drive last year. I had my first driving lesson in January. I passed my driving test six months later.

4 Mark drove to London yesterday. He left home at 8 o'clock and got to London at 10.

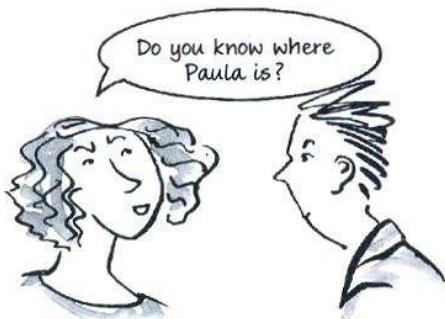
5 Linda began looking for a job a long time ago. She got a job last week.

6 Escribe una frase verdadera sobre ti.

**48.5** Traduce al inglés:

- 1 ¿Cuánto se tarda en coche de Madrid a Valencia?
- 2 Se tarda tres horas en tren de Valencia a Madrid.
- 3 ¿Cuánto tiempo tardas en llegar al trabajo?
- 4 ¿Cuánto tardarán en venir desde el aeropuerto? (venir = get here)
- 5 Ann tardó cinco minutos en vestirse. (vestirse = get dressed)
- 6 No se tarda mucho en aprender a esquiar.
- 7 No tardaré mucho en leer el periódico.
- 8 ¿Tardarás mucho en llegar a casa? (llegar a casa = get home)

## Do you know where ... ? I don't know what ...

**A**

Se dice: Where **is** Paula? ¿Dónde está Paula?  
pero:

Do you know where Paula **is**?  
(no 'Do you know where is Paula?')  
¿Sabes dónde está Paula?

Observa el orden de las palabras:

I know I don't know Can you tell me	<i>sujeto verbo</i> ↓            ↓ where Paula    is	Sé No sé ¿Me puedes decir	dónde está Paula. ? ?
---	--	---------------------------------	-----------------------------

Compara estos otros ejemplos con sus correspondencias en el cuadro:

Who are those people?  
How old is Linda?  
What time is it?  
Where can I go?  
How much is this camera?  
When are you going away?  
Where have they gone?  
What was Ann wearing?

pero

Do you know Can you tell me	who those people are how old Linda is what time it is where I can go how much this camera is when you're going away where they have gone what Ann was wearing	?
I know I don't know I don't remember	.	.

**B**

Preguntas con do/does/did (PRESENT SIMPLE y PAST SIMPLE):

Where **does he live?**

Do you know where **he lives?** (no 'Do you know where does he live?')

Compara estos otros ejemplos con sus correspondencias en el cuadro:

How do aeroplanes fly? pero  
What does Jane want?  
Why did she go home?  
Where did I put the key?

Do you know	how aeroplanes fly	?
I don't know I don't remember I know	what Jane wants why she went home where I put the key	.

**C**

Preguntas que empiezan por Is ... ? / Do ... ? / Can ... ? (que se pueden responder con 'yes' o con 'no'):

Compara estos otros ejemplos con sus correspondencias en el cuadro:

Is Jack at home?  
Have they got a car?  
Can Brian swim?  
Do they live near here?  
Did anybody see you?

pero

Do you know	?
I don't know	.

Jack is at home  
they've got a car  
Brian can swim  
they live near here  
anybody saw you

En estas frases se puede usar tanto if como whether:

- Do you know if they've got a car? o Do you know whether they've got a car?

EJERCICIOS

**49.1** Responde a las preguntas con I don't know where/when/why etc.

- |   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | Have your friends gone home?      |
| 2 | Is Kate in her office?            |
| 3 | Is the castle very old?           |
| 4 | Will Paul be here soon?           |
| 5 | Was he angry because I was late?  |
| 6 | Has Sally lived here a long time? |

- (where) ... I don't know where they've gone.  
(where) I don't know .....  
(how old) .....  
(when) .....  
(why) .....  
(how long) .....

## 49.2 Completa las frases.

- 1 (How do aeroplanes fly?)
  - 2 (Where does Susan work?)
  - 3 (What did Peter say?)
  - 4 (Why did he go home early?)
  - 5 (What time does the film begin?)
  - 6 (How did the accident happen?)

- Do you know how aeroplanes fly?  
I don't know .....  
Do you remember .....  
I don't know .....  
Do you know .....  
I don't remember .....

### **49.3** ¿Cuál es la forma correcta?

- 1 Do you know what time is it / it is?      Do you know what time it is? es la forma correcta
  - 2 Why are you / you are going away?
  - 3 I don't know where are they / they are going.
  - 4 Can you tell me where is the museum / the museum is?
  - 5 Where do you want / you want to go for your holidays?
  - 6 Do you know what do elephants eat / elephants eat?

**49.4** Escribe preguntas con **Do you know if ... ?**

- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1 (Have they got a car?)          | <u>Do you know if they've got a car?</u> |
| 2 (Are they married?)             | Do you know .....                        |
| 3 (Does Sue know Bill?)           | .....                                    |
| 4 (Will George be here tomorrow?) | .....                                    |
| 5 (Did he pass his exam?)         | .....                                    |

**49.5** Escribe preguntas que empiecen por Do you know ...?

- |                                    |                                    |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 (What does Ann want?)            | <u>Do you know what Ann wants?</u> |
| 2 (Where is Paula?)                | Do .....                           |
| 3 (Is she working today?)          | .....                              |
| 4 (What time does she start work?) | .....                              |
| 5 (Are the shops open tomorrow?)   | .....                              |
| 6 (Where do Sarah and Tim live?)   | .....                              |
| 7 (Did they go to Ann's party?)    | .....                              |

**49.6** Completa las frases con tus propias ideas.

- 1 Do you know why the bus was late?
  - 2 Do you know what time .....
  - 3 Excuse me, can you tell me where .....
  - 4 I don't know what .....
  - 5 Do you know if .....

**49.7** Traduce al inglés:

- 1 No sé dónde vive Joy.
  - 2 ¿Sabe Vd. a qué hora llega el avión?
  - 3 No recuerdo lo que hice ayer.
  - 4 ¿Recuerdas dónde aparqué el coche?
  - 5 ¿Puede Vd. decirme a qué hora es el concierto?
  - 6 No sé si Patricia está en Francia ahora.
  - 7 No sé cuándo Jane se fue a casa.
  - 8 ¿Sabes a qué hora llegué a casa ayer? (llegar a casa = get home)
  - 9 ¿Sabes si Carolina ha leído mi carta?
  - 10 No sé por qué tienes miedo de Sandra.
  - 11 ¿Sabes cuántos años tiene Sue?