

llena los espacios en blanco con los verbos:

Do, Don't, live, have, Does, Doesn't

3 GRAMMAR FOCUS

Simple present short answers

Do you **live** in an apartment?
Yes, I **do**. / No, I **don't**.

Do the bedrooms **have** windows?
Yes, they **do**. / No, they **don't**.

Does Chris **live** in a house?
Yes, he **does**. / No, he **doesn't**.

Does the house **have** a yard?
Yes, it **does**. / No, it **doesn't**.

A Complete the conversation. Then practice with a partner.

Linda: Do you live in an apartment?
 Chris: No, I don't. I live in a house.
 Linda: Does it have a yard?
 Chris: Yes, it has.
 Linda: That sounds nice. Do you live alone?
 Chris: No, I don't. I live with my family.
 Linda: Do you have any brothers or sisters?
 Chris: Yes, I have. I have four sisters.
 Linda: Really? Does your house have many bedrooms?
 Chris: Yes, it has. It has four.
 Linda: Do you have your own bedroom?
 Chris: Yes, I have. I'm really lucky.



p

Instrucción:

Elija las palabras correctas de acuerdo con cada oración.

1 Simple present short answers (page 45)

Remember: I/You/We/They **do/don't**. He/She/It **does/doesn't**.

Circle the correct words.

A: Do / **Does** your family **live** / lives in an apartment?

B: No, we **don't** / doesn't. We **have** / has a house.

A: That's nice. **Do** / Does your house have two floors?

B: Yes, it **do** / **does**. It **have** / **has** four rooms on the first floor. And we **have** / has three bedrooms and a bathroom on the second floor.

A: And **do** / **does** you and your family **have** / has a yard?

B: Yes, we **do** / does. And how about you, Tim? **Do** / Does you **live** / lives in a house, t

A: No, I **don't** / doesn't. My wife and I **have** / has a small apartment in the city.

B: Oh. **Do** / Does you **like** / likes the city?

A: Yes, I **do** / does. But my wife **don't** / **doesn't**

Instrucción:

1. Lee el texto y usa tus propias palabras para describir lo que significa. Lo puedes explicar en español.
2. Elabore dos conversaciones más al final. (esta parte en ingles)

2 CONVERSATION My new apartment

Listen and practice.

Linda: Guess what! I have a new apartment.
 Chris: That's great! What's it like?
 Linda: It's really nice.
 Chris: Is it very big?
 Linda: Well, it has a big living room, a bedroom, a bathroom, and a kitchen.
 Chris: Nice! Do you live downtown?
 Linda: No, I don't. I live near the university.
 Chris: Does it have a view?
 Linda: Yes, it does. It has a great view of another apartment building!



El texto habla de que Linda tiene un nuevo departamento que está cerca de su universidad, pero todo lo que tiene de vista es una pared

X: what's up man?
 Y: hi, I want to say you something important
 X: Really?, what?
 Y: I bought an apartment next to your house
 X: well, we going to see us every day

Explicación:

Para conjugar el presente simple usamos el infinitivo para los sujetos "I", "you", "we" y "they" y para las terceras personas "he", "she" y "it", añadimos una "-s" al final del verbo.

Sujeto	Conjugación
I, you, we, they	talk, eat, learn, do, go...
he, she, it	talks, eats, learns, does, goes...

Explicación más elaborada:

<https://www.curso-ingles.com/aprender/cursos/nivel-basico/verb-tenses-present/present-simple>

Explicación Youtube:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7TMXvhiMMSE>

Explicación:

Utilizamos "there + be" (hay) para hablar sobre la existencia de algo. "There + be" se puede expresar en todos los tiempos verbales, pero a diferencia del español, en inglés conjugamos el verbo si el nombre que va después está en plural o en singular y si es contable o incontable.

There is

Se utiliza "there is" con nombres contables en singular y con incontables. Hay una forma corta "there's".

Ejemplos:

Contables

Incontables

There is milk. (Hay leche.)

There is not time. (No hay tiempo.)

Is there sugar? (¿Hay azúcar?)

There are

Se utiliza "there are" sólo con nombres contables en plural. No hay una forma corta.

Ejemplos:

Explicación más elaborada:

<http://www.curso-ingles.com/aprender/cursos/nivel-basico/nouns/there-be>

11

11

11

There is, there are

There's a bed in the bedroom.
 There's no sofa in the bedroom.
 There isn't a table in the kitchen.

There are some chairs in the kitchen.
 There are no chairs in the living room.
 There aren't any chairs in the living room.

- There is a pencil. (Hay un lápiz.)
- There's one car. (Hay un coche.)
- There is not an apple. (No hay una manzana.)
- Is there a pen? (¿Hay un bolígrafo?)
- There are five pencils. (Hay cinco lápices.)
- There are not two cars. (No hay dos coches.)
- Are there many people? (¿Hay mucha gente?)

2 There is, there are (page 47)

- ▶ Use *there is* with singular nouns: **There's** a bed. Use *there are* with plural nouns: **There are** two chairs.
- ▶ Use *some* in affirmative statements: There are **some** chairs in the kitchen. Use *any* in negative statements: There aren't **any** chairs in the bedroom.

Read the information about the Diaz family's new house. Write sentences with the phrases in the box.

there's a there are some
 there's no there are no
 there isn't a there aren't any

- 1. A living room? Yes
- 2. A dining room? No
- 3. A dishwasher in the kitchen? No
- 4. A table in the kitchen? Yes
- 5. Curtains on the windows? Yes
- 6. Rugs on the floors? No there aren't rugs on the floors
- 7. Closets in the bedrooms? Yes there is closets in the bedrooms
- 8. Bookcases in the bedrooms? No there aren't bookcases in the bedrooms

There's a living room.
 There aren't a dining room.
 There isn't a dishwasher.