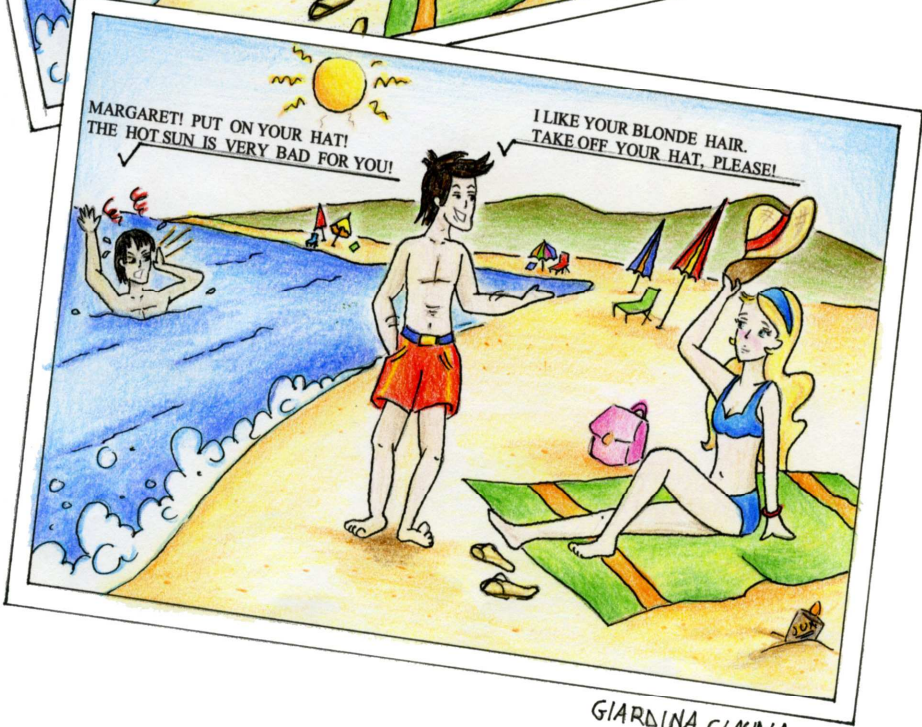
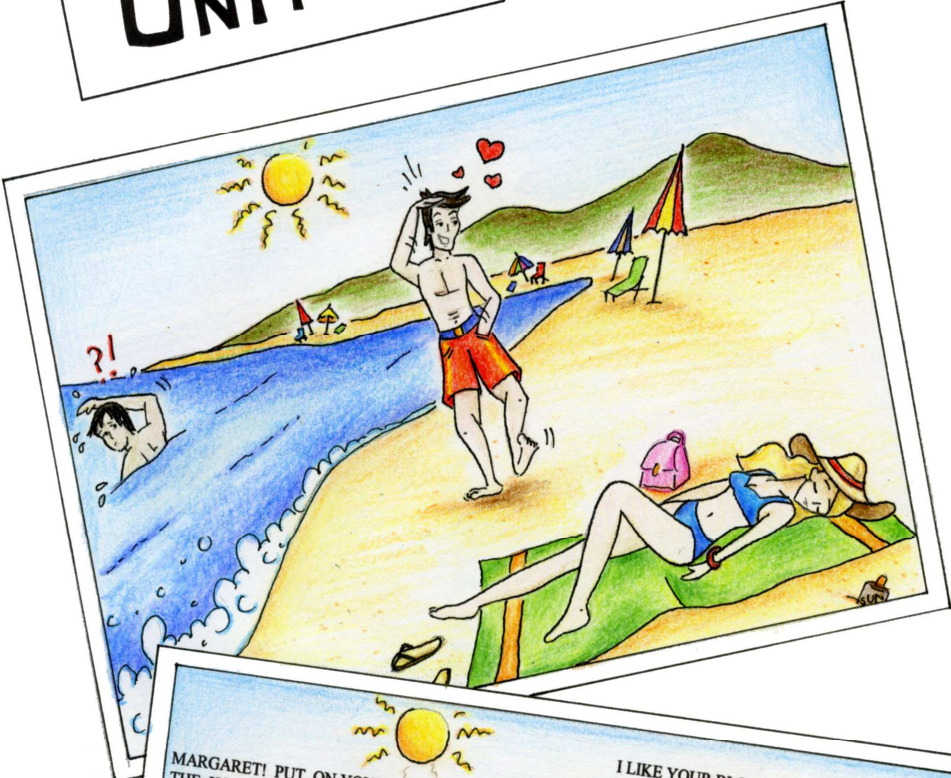


UNIT 3

ON THE BEACH



GIARDINA CLAUDIA

UNIT 3

SUGERENCIAS PARA EL ESTUDIO

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1. | |
| a | Copiar el vocabulario (págs. 19 y 20); solamente el inglés. |
| b | Memorizar el significado de cada palabra. |
| c | Cubrir las palabras en español. Mirando las palabras en inglés, intenta traducirlas. |
-
- | | |
|----|--|
| 2. | |
| a | Estudiar las reglas gramaticales (págs. de 3 a 12). |
| b | Resolver los ejercicios de las págs. de 13 a 18. |
-
- | | |
|----|--|
| 3. | |
| | Traducir oralmente las páginas 1 y 2. Si no te acuerdas del significado de alguna palabra, consulta el vocabulario. |
-
- | | |
|----|---|
| 4. | |
| | Escuchar la grabación de la 'unit' mirando el libro. (un par de veces) |
-
- | | |
|----|---|
| 5. | |
| | Volver a escuchar la grabación sin mirar el libro . Se tiene que escuchar tantas veces hasta que se entienda perfectamente. |

On the Beach

- Margaret** - Oh, beautiful blue sky! Beautiful blue sea! Beautiful sun!
Beautiful Spain!
- Tom** - Well, Margaret! It is time for a swim!
- Margaret** - No, dear. This morning I prefer the beach and the beautiful hot sun.
- Tom** - Well, goodbye! Tra la la la la la ...
(Un chico se acerca a Margaret y le dice:)
- Pablo** - Bon jour! Er... Good morning! Are you English?
- Margaret** - Yes, I am. And which are you? - French? Or Spanish?
- Pablo** - I am Spanish.
- Margaret** - But you speak English.
- Pablo** - Yes, I speak English, but not well. I learn English, but I am only at Unit Ten. I speak only a little English, not much. Er... What is your name?
- Margaret** - My name is Margaret, and what is your name?
- Pablo** - My name is Pablo. Er...Margaret, you are very nice.
- Margaret** - Oh... Thank you, you are very kind.
- Pablo** - A chewing gum?
- Margaret** - Yes. Thank you.
- Pablo** - Are you married, Margaret?
- Margaret** - No, I am not.
- Pablo** - I like your blonde hair. Take off your hat, please!
- Margaret** - But the sun is very hot!
- Pablo** - Oh, please!

(Margaret se quita el sombrero.)

(continúa)

On the Beach

Pablo - Thank you!

Margaret - I like Spain. I like Spanish art and music. Spanish men are handsome. Spanish women are beautiful.

Pablo - Oh, thank you! Thank you very much!

(Viendo a Margaret sin sombrero, Tom desde lejos le grita:)

Tom - **MARGARET! PUT ON YOUR HAT! The hot sun is very bad for you!**

Margaret - **VERY WELL, dear.**

Pablo - Who is that man?

Margaret - He is Tom - my fiancé.

Pablo - But!... Well... er... goodbye... Er... good morning.

Margaret - Good morning ...

¡Atención!

Las palabras subrayadas deben pronunciarse con más énfasis.

PRONOMBRES INTERROGATIVOS

Who? = ¿Quién? - ¿Quiénes?

- **Who** is Tom?
- He is an American tourist in Spain.
- And **who** is Margaret?
- She is his fiancée.

What? = ¿Cuál? - ¿Cuáles?

- **What** is your name?
- My name is Jane.
- **What** is your work?
- I am a student.

Which? = ¿Qué? - ¿Cuál? - ¿Cuáles?

*Quando se quiere distinguir o elegir entre **varias** personas o cosas.*

- ¿Qué?
- **Which** are you, English or American?
 - I am English.

- ¿Cuál?
- **Which** is your favourite colour - red or green?
 - My favourite colour is red.

- ¿Cuáles?
- **Which** are your favourite sports?
 - My favourite sports are football and tennis.

<<<<<§>>>>>

good = bueno

bad = malo

- This apple is not **good**; it is **bad**.
- The hot sun is not **good** for you; it is **bad** for you.

ADJETIVOS DEMOSTRATIVOS

this (ðis) = *este, esto, esta*

that (ðæt) = *aquel, aquello, aquella - ese, eso, esa*

- **This** boy is English. = *Este chico es inglés.*
- That** boy is Spanish. = *Aquel chico es español.*

- This** girl is French. = *Esta chica es francesa.*
- That** girl is Italian. = *Aquella chica es italiana.*

these (ði:z) = *estos, estas*

those (ðəuz) = *aquellos, aquellas - esos, esas*

- **These** men are American. = *Estos hombres son americanos.*
- Those** men are Russian. = *Aquellos hombres son rusos.*

- These** women are pretty. = *Estas mujeres son bonitas.*
- Those** women are beautiful. = *Aquellas mujeres son bellas.*

<<<<<§>>>>>

but = *pero*

- I am Italian, **but** I live in England.
- I am Italian, **but** my fiancée is English.
- I speak English, **but** not well.
- I love Italy, **but** I prefer to live in England.

<<<<<§>>>>>

swim = *“nadada” (acción de nadar)*

to swim = *nadar*

It is time for a **swim.** = *Es hora de una nadada.*

1. **very** = *muy*

- Margaret is a **very** pretty young woman.
Tom is a **very** strong young man.
Rome is a **very** old and beautiful city.
- Margaret speaks French **very** well.

2. **much** = *mucho*

- A little wine, not **much** wine.
A little music, not **much** music.
Pablo speaks only a little English, not **much**.

<<<<<<§>>>>>>

little = *pequeño*

- Mark is a **little** boy. = *Mark es un **pequeño** muchacho.*
Lisa is a **little** girl. = *Lisa es una **pequeña** muchacha.*
A **little** house. = *Una **pequeña** casa.*

a little = *un poco de*

- A **little** water. = *Un **poco** de agua.*
A **little** milk. = *Un **poco** de leche.*
A **little** English. = *Un **poco** de inglés.*

<<<<<<§>>>>>>

day = *día*

morning = *mañana (la primera parte del día)*

Good **morning!** = *(lit. ¡Buena mañana!) ¡Buenos días!*

only = *solo, solamente; único*

- I speak **only** one language: English.
I have **only** one friend: my dog.
Pablo speaks **only** a little English. He is **only** at Unit Ten.
You are my **only** love. = *Tú eres mi único amor.*
===
friend = *amigo*
dog = *perro*

<<<<<<§>>>>>>

in = *en*

- I live **in** Seville. = *Yo vivo en Sevilla.*
Tom lives **in** New York. = *Tom vive en New York.*
Margaret lives **in** London. = *Margaret vive en Londres.*
Tom and Margaret are **in** Spain for their summer holiday.
===
summer = *verano*
holiday = *vacación*
summer holiday = *vacaciones de verano*

<<<<<<§>>>>>>

on = *en; sobre*

- Tom and Margaret are **on** the beach.
Margaret has a big hat **on** her head.
===
head = *cabeza*

at = *en; a*

- Pablo speaks only a little English. He is only **at** Unit Ten.
At five o'clock. = *A las cinco.*

IMPERATIVE = *imperativo*

La segunda persona del imperativo se forma con el **infinitivo** sin "to".

INFINITIVO **to come** = *venir*

IMPERATIVO **Come!** = *¡Ven!*

to speak = *hablar*

> **Speak** English, please! = *¡Habla inglés, por favor!*

to put on = *ponerse*

> **Put on** your hat! = *¡Ponte tu sombrero!*

to take off = *quitarse*

> **Take off** your hat! = *¡Quítate tu sombrero!*

to wash = *lavar; lavarse*

> **Wash** your hands! = *¡Lávate tus manos!*

<<<<<<§>>>>>>

NOTA *En inglés al hablar de partes del cuerpo o prendas de vestir, se emplea el adjetivo posesivo en lugar del artículo.*

- Put on **your** hat! = *lit. ¡Ponte tu sombrero!*
- Wash **your** hands! = *lit. ¡Lávate tus manos!*

<<<<<<§>>>>>>

no = *no* ("no" es el opuesto de "yes")

- Is Pablo American?
- **No**, he is not.
- Is Tokyo in China?
- **No**, it isn't.

not = *no* (Acompaña al verbo, al adjetivo y al adverbio.)

The hot sun is **not** good for you.

Pablo speaks English, but **not** well.

to be = *ser; estar*

to have = *tener; haber*

FORMA AFIRMATIVA

El sujeto precede al verbo.

- Jack **is** English.
He **is** a good student.
Margaret **has** a green dress.
She **has** a Persian cat.

FORMA INTERROGATIVA

El verbo precede al sujeto.

- **Is** Jack English?
Is he a good student?
Has Margaret a green dress?
Has she a Persian cat?

FORMA NEGATIVA

Se pone “not” después del verbo.

- Jack **is not** English.
He **is not** a good student.
Margaret **has not** a green dress.
She **has not** a Persian cat.

to be = *ser ; estar*

PRESENT SIMPLE = *presente simple*

FORMA AFIRMATIVA		
I	am	<i>yo soy</i>
you	are	<i>tú eres</i>
he	is	<i>etc.</i>
she	is	
it	is	
we	are	
you	are	
they	are	

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

FORMA NEGATIVA		
I	am not	
you	are not	
he	is not	
she	is not	
it	is not	
we	are not	
you	are not	
they	are not	

FORMAS CONTRACTAS

AFIRMATIVA
I'm
you're
he's
she's
it's
we're
you're
they're

NEGATIVA (1)
I'm not
you're not
he's not
she's not
it's not
we're not
you're not
they're not

NEGATIVA (2)	
I	-----
you	aren't
he	isn't
she	isn't
it	isn't
we	aren't
you	aren't
they	aren't

INT. NEGATIVA	
aren't	I ?
aren't	you ?
isn't	he ?
isn't	she ?
isn't	it ?
aren't	we ?
aren't	you ?
aren't	they ?

to have = *tener; haber*

I have = *yo tengo* ej. I have (got) a brother and a sister.
I have = *yo he* ej. I have worked. (*He trabajado.*)

PRESENT SIMPLE = *presente simple*

FORMA AFIRMATIVA	
I	have
you	have
he	has
she	has
it	has
we	have
you	have
they	have

FORMA INTERROGATIVA	
have	I ?
have	you ?
has	he ?
has	she ?
has	it ?
have	we ?
have	you ?
have	they ?

FORMA NEGATIVA		
I	have	not
you	have	not
he	has	not
she	has	not
it	has	not
we	have	not
you	have	not
they	have	not

FORMAS CONTRACTAS

AFIRMATIVA	
I've	
you've	
he's	
she's	
it's	
we've	
you've	
they've	

NEGATIVA (1)	
I've	not
you've	not
he's	not
she's	not
it's	not
we've	not
you've	not
they've	not

NEGATIVA (2)	
I	haven't
you	haven't
he	hasn't
she	hasn't
it	hasn't
we	haven't
you	haven't
they	haven't

INT. NEGATIVA	
haven't	I ?
haven't	you ?
hasn't	he ?
hasn't	she ?
hasn't	it ?
haven't	we ?
haven't	you ?
haven't	they ?

short answers = *respuestas breves*

En inglés, en lugar de contestar simplemente con “Yes” o “No”, se suele contestar con “short answers” (respuestas breves).

- - Are you Italian? - Yes, I am.
- Is Tom American? - Yes, he is.
- Is Margaret English? - Yes, she is.
- Are we European? - Yes, we are.
- Are Tom and Margaret engaged? - Yes, they are.
- Are you German? - No, I'm not.
- Is Pablo French? - No, he isn't.
- Is Margaret Italian? - No, she isn't.
- Are Tom and Margaret married? - No, they aren't.
- Has Margaret blue eyes? - Yes, she has.
- Has Tom a red car? - Yes, he has.
- Has he artistic tastes? - No, he hasn't.
- Have they the same tastes? - No, they haven't.
- Is Kosmo a Persian cat? - Yes, it is.

===

tastes = *gustos*

same = *mismo*

WARNING! = ¡Advertencia!

1. *En las respuestas **negativas** generalmente se usan las formas **contractas**.*

2. *En las respuestas **afirmativas** no se emplean las formas contractas.*

- - Are you Italian? - Yes, I'm. *¡Error!*
- Is Tom American? - Yes, he's. *¡Error!*

Pronunciation**to be Present Simple (formas contractas)**

I'm **aim**
you're **juə**
he's **hi:z**
she's **ʃi:z**
it's **its**

we're **wiə**
you're **juə**
they're **ðeə**

aren't **a:nt**
isn't **iznt**

to have Present Simple (formas contractas)

I've **aiv**
you've **juv**
he's **hi:z**
she's **ʃi:z**
it's **its**

we've **wi:v / wiv**
you've **juv**
they've **ðeiv**

haven't **hævənt**
hasn't **hæzənt**

READING = *lectura*

Tom and Margaret are two tourists in Spain.
 Their surnames are Hudson and Taylor.
 He is American and he lives in New York. She is English and she lives in London.
 They are in Barcelona for their summer holidays.
 Tom and Margaret are not married, they are only engaged.
 This morning they are on the beach.
 It is a beautiful morning. The sky is blue, the sea is blue and the sun is very hot.
 Margaret likes the beach and the hot sun; Tom prefers to swim.

Pablo is a nice young man on the beach. He is Spanish, but he speaks a little English, not much.
 He learns English, but he is only at Unit Ten.

<<<<<<§>>>>>>

This car is red. **That** car is blue.
This girl is my fiancée. **That** girl is only a friend.
These men speak French very well.
Those men speak French, but not very well.
These girls like the beach and the hot sun.
Those girls prefer the sea. They like to swim.

REMEMBER! = ¡Recuerda!

this	= <i>este, esto, esta</i>	that	= <i>aquel, aquello, aquella</i>
these	= <i>estos, estas</i>	those	= <i>ese, eso, esa</i> = <i>aquellos, aquellas - esos, esas</i>

An Inquisitive Man (*un hombre curioso*)

- Young man - Good morning. Who are you?
 Tom - Good morning. Er... I am an American tourist.
 Young man - Yes, but what is your name?
 Tom - My first name is Tom.
 Young man - And what is your surname?
 Tom - My surname is Hudson.
 Young man - Are you in Spain for your work?
 Tom - No, I'm not. I repeat: I am a tourist.
 Young man - Is this your first visit to Spain?
 Tom - No, it isn't. It's my second visit.
 Young man - Which is your favourite Spanish city?
 Tom - My favourite Spanish city is Granada.
 Young man - Which is your favourite sport?
 Tom - My favourite sport is football.
 Young man - Who is that blonde girl?
 Tom - She is Margaret, my fiancée.
 Young man - And that girl in the red dress?
 Tom - She is Dolores, our Spanish friend.
 Young man - Those two girls are both very pretty, but of the two, I prefer the blonde one.
 Tom - But she is my fiancée!
 Young man - I am sorry.
 Tom - But who are you?
 Young man - Who am I?
 Tom - Yes, you!
 Young man - I am only an inquisitive man.

===

both = *ambos - as*the blonde one = (*lit. la rubia una*) *aquella rubia*I am sorry! = (*lit. ¡Yo estoy afligido!*) *¡Lo siento!*

1. *Traduce oralmente. En la página siguiente está la clave de esta traducción.*
2. *Copia toda la página.*

1. - Who is this man? And who is that woman on the beach?
2. - This man is my Spanish friend. That woman on the beach is an English tourist.
3. - Who are you?
4. - I am Tom Hudson. Tom is my first name. Hudson is my surname.
5. - Who is this girl?
6. - She is my fiancée.
7. - What is her name?
8. - Her name is Margaret Taylor. Margaret is her first name, Taylor is her surname.
9. - What is your favourite colour?
10. - My favourite colour is red.
11. - And what is your favourite sport?
12. - My favourite sport is football.

13. Margaret is on the beach.
14. She has a big green hat on her head.
15. - Take off your hat!
16. - A cigarette? - No, thank you.
17. - A cup of coffee? - Yes, please.
18. - This coffee is very good.

19. - This boy is French. That boy is German.
20. - These cats are white. Those dogs are black.

TRANSLATION = traducción

1. *Escribe en un cuaderno la traducción del español al inglés.*
2. *Corrige los errores. En la página precedente está la clave de esta traducción.*
3. *Traduce oralmente del español al inglés.*

NOTAS *Las palabras entre paréntesis non se traducen.*

El español ha sido “inglesizado” para facilitar la traducción.

1. - ¿Quién es este hombre? ¿Y quién es aquella mujer en la playa?
2. - Este hombre es mi amigo español. Aquella mujer en la playa es una turista inglesa.
3. - ¿Quién eres tú?
4. - Yo soy Tom Hudson. Tom es mi primer nombre (nombre de pila). Hudson es mi apellido.
5. - ¿Quién es esta chica?
6. - Ella es mi novia.
7. - ¿Cuál es su nombre?
8. - Su nombre es Margaret Taylor. Margaret es su primer nombre, Taylor es su apellido.
9. - ¿Cuál es tu color preferido?
10. - Mi color preferido es rojo.
11. - ¿Y cuál es tu deporte preferido?
12. - Mi deporte preferido es el fútbol.
13. Margaret está en la playa.
14. Ella tiene un gran verde sombrero (un gran sombrero verde) en su cabeza.
15. - ¡Quítate tu sombrero!
16. - ¿Un cigarrillo? - No, gracias.
17. - Una taza de café? - Sí, por favor.
18. - Este café es muy bueno.
19. - Este chico es francés. Aquel chico es alemán.
20. - Estos gatos son blancos. Aquellos perros son negros.

EXERCISES = ejercicios

Las respuestas a estos ejercicios se encuentran en las páginas
21, 22 y 23.

*No escribas en el libro. Escribe la pregunta y la contestación en un cuaderno.
Contesta siempre con una frase completa.*

1. *Contesta a las siguientes preguntas.*

Ejemplo - What is your first name?
- **My first name is Alfonso.**

1. - What is your first name?
2. - What is your surname?
3. - What is the colour of your hair?
4. - What is the colour of your eyes?
5. - Which is your favourite sport?
6. - Which is your favourite colour?
7. - Which is your favourite Spanish city?
8. - Who is Tom Hudson?
9. - Who is Margaret Taylor?
10. - Who is Pablo?

2. *Cambia las siguientes frases al plural.*

Ejemplo This cat is black.
These cats are black.

1. This apple is good.
2. That apple is not good.
3. This child is pretty. That child is not pretty.
4. This car is red. That car is black.
5. This cigarette is very strong.

3. *Cambia las siguientes frases al singular.*

Ejemplo These girls are German.
This girl is German.

1. These boys are clever.
2. Those boys are stupid.
3. These men are young and handsome.
4. Those women are pretty and elegant.
5. These children have blonde hair and blue eyes.

4. *Contesta a las siguientes preguntas con “short answers”.*

Las formas contractas se usan solamente después de “No”.

Ejemplo - Are you German? - No, I'm not.
- Are you Italian? - Yes, I am.

1. - Are you French?
2. - Are you a university student?
3. - Is Margaret an English girl?
4. - Is Tom a French tourist?
5. - Has Tom a black car?
6. - Has Margaret blonde hair?
7. - Is English your favourite language?
8. - Is Kosmo a Persian cat?
9. - Is Berlin in Spain?
10. - Are France and Italy in Europe?

5. *Escribe la forma contracta de los verbos en rojo.*

1. I am a student. I am Spanish. I am not English.
2. You are a teacher. You are English. You are not Italian.
3. Tom is American. He is not English.
4. Margaret is English. She is not American.
5. Tom and Margaret are only engaged; they are not married.
6. Tom has a red car. He has not a black car.
7. Margaret has a green dress. She has not a black dress.
8. I have a pretty sister.
9. He has a clever brother.
10. We have two American friends.

6. *Cambia estas frases en interrogativas y negativas.*

1. Tom is an American tourist.
2. He has a red car.
3. Margaret has a Persian cat.
4. Its fur is white.
5. Tom and Margaret are in Spain for a holiday.

VOCABULARY

at	æt – ət	a, en
bad	bæd	malo
beach	bi:tʃ	playa
both	bəʊθ	ambos -as
but	bʌt	pero
cat	kæt	gato
Christian	kristʃən	Cristiano
cigarette	sigəret	cigarrillo
coffee	kəfi	café
day	dei	día
dear	diə	querido
dog	dɒg	perro
favourite	feivərit	preferido
for you	fə yu:	para ti
friend	frend	amigo, -a
goodbye	gudbai	adiós
hand	hænd	mano
hat	hæt	sombrero
head	hed	cabeza
house	haus	casa
inquisitive	inkwizitiv	curioso
kind	kaind	amable
to learn	tu lɜ:n	aprender
little	litl	pequeño
a little	ə litl	un poco
married	mærid	casado
morning	mɔ:nɪŋ	mañana (primera parte del día)
much	mʌtʃ	mucho
nice	nais	simpático
no	nəʊ	no
not	nɒt	no
on	ɒn	en, sobre
only	ənli	solo, solamente
or	ɔ: / ə	o
please	pli:z	por favor

to prefer	tu prɪfə	preferir
to put	tu put	poner
to put on	tu put ɒn	ponerse
to repeat	tu rɪpi:t	repetir
sea	si:	mar
sky	skai	cielo
slow	sləu	lento
slowly	sləuli	lentamente
suit	su:t	traje (de hombre)
sun	sʌn	sol
swim	swim	“nadada” (acción de nadar)
to swim	tu swim	nadar
to take	tu teik	tomar
to take off	tu teɪk ɔf	quitarse
to thank	to θæŋk	dar las gracias a
Thank you.	θæŋk-ju	Gracias.
that	ðæt / ðet	aquel, aquello -a - ese, eso, esa
these	ði:z	estos, estas
this	ðis	este, esto, esta
those	ðəuz	aquellos -as, esos -as
three	θri:	tres
time	taim	hora, tiempo
to	tu:/ tu / tə	a
tourist	tuərist	turista
very	veri	muy
visit	vɪzɪt	visita
to wash	tu wɔʃ	lavar, lavarse
well	wel	bien
What?	wɔt	¿Cuál? - ¿Cuáles?
Which?	wɪtʃ	¿Qué? - ¿Cuál? - ¿Cuáles?
white	wait	blanco
Who?	hu: / hu	¿Quién? - ¿Quiénes?
work	wə:k	trabajo
to work	tu wə:k	trabajar
yes	jes	sí

1. *Contesta a las siguientes preguntas.***Ejemplo**

- What is your first name?
- **My first name is Luca.**

1. - What is your first name?
My first name is Gianni / Maria ...
2. - What is your surname?
My surname is Rossi / Bianchi ...
3. - What is the colour of your hair?
The colour of my hair is brown / black / red / blonde ...
4. - What is the colour of your eyes?
The colour of my eyes is brown / black / blue ...
5. - Which is your favourite sport?
My favourite sport is football / tennis / golf ...
6. - Which is your favourite colour?
My favourite colour is red / green / blue ...
7. - Which is your favourite Italian city?
My favourite Italian city is Rome, Florence, Naples...
8. - Who is Tom Hudson?
Tom Hudson is an American tourist in Spain.
9. - Who is Margaret Taylor?
Margaret Taylor is an English tourist.
10. - Who is Pablo?
Pablo is a Spanish young man.

2. *Cambia las siguientes frases al plural.***Ejemplo**

This cat is black.
These cats are black.

1. This apple is good.
These apples are good.
2. That apple is not good.
Those apples are not good.
3. This child is pretty. That child is not pretty.
These children are pretty. Those children are not pretty.
4. This car is red. That car is black.
These cars are red. Those cars are black.
5. This cigarette is very strong.
These cigarettes are very strong.

3. *Cambia las siguientes frases al singular.*

1. These boys are clever.
This boy is clever.
2. Those boys are stupid.
That boy is stupid.
3. These men are young and handsome.
This man is young and handsome.
4. Those women are pretty and elegant.
That woman is pretty and elegant.
5. These children have blonde hair and blue eyes.
This child has blonde hair and blue eyes.

4. *Contesta a las siguientes preguntas con "short answers".*

1. - Are you French? - No, I'm not.
2. - Are you a university student? - Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
3. - Is Margaret an English girl? - Yes, she is.
4. - Is Tom a French tourist? - No, he isn't.
5. - Has Tom a black car? - No, he hasn't.
6. - Has Margaret blonde hair? - Yes, she has.
7. - Is English your favourite language? - Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.
8. - Is Kosmo a Persian cat? - Yes, it is.
9. - Is Berlin in Spain? - No, it isn't.
10. - Are France and Italy in Europe? - Yes, they are.

5. *Escribe la forma contracta de los verbos en rojo.*

1. I am (I'm) a student. I am (I'm) Spanish. I am (I'm) not English.
2. You are (You're) a teacher. You are (You're) English. You are not (aren't) Italian.
3. Tom is American. He is not (isn't) English.
4. Margaret is English. She is not (isn't) American.
5. Tom and Margaret are only engaged, they are not (aren't) married.
6. Tom has a red car. He has not (hasn't) a black car.
7. Margaret has a green dress. She has not (hasn't) a black dress.
8. I have (I've) a pretty sister.
9. He has (He's) a clever brother.
10. We have (We've) two American friends.

6. *Cambia estas frases en interrogativas y negativas.*

1. Tom is an American tourist.
Is Tom an American tourist?
Tom isn't an American tourist.
2. He has a red car. (has got)
Has he a red car? (has he got...?)
He hasn't a red car. (hasn't got)
3. Margaret has a Persian cat. (has got)
Has Margaret a Persian cat? (Has Margaret got...?)
Margaret hasn't a Persian cat. (hasn't got)
4. Its fur is white.
Is its fur white?
Its fur isn't white.
5. Tom and Margaret are in Spain for a holiday.
Are Tom and Margaret are in Spain for a holiday?
Tom and Margaret aren't in Spain for a holiday.