

Esta semana vamos a trabajar sobre algunas dudas que se nos presentan habitualmente a la hora de utilizar o de posicionar determinadas palabras en inglés.



**1. Dudas con la negación de “to have”.**

- Cuando significa “**tener**” puede negarse con **haven’t GOT** o con **don’t have**
- Cuando significa “**haber**” sólo puede negarse con la contracción **haven’t**

afirmativa	negativa	explicación
I <b>have</b> a dog	I <b>don’t</b> have a dog	TO HAVE = <b>TENER</b>
I <b>have got</b> a dog	I <b>haven’t got</b> a dog	TO HAVE GOT = <b>TENER</b> (sólo se usa en inglés británico) Esta estructura <b>sólo puede utilizarse en presente simple.</b>
I <b>have</b> bought a dog	I <b>haven’t</b> bought a dog	TO HAVE = <b>HABER</b> (auxiliar)

**2. Dudas con el orden de los adverbios de frecuencia.**

1. Cuando se utilizan con el verbo <b>TO BE</b> se colocan <u>DETRÁS DEL VERBO</u> <i>I am <b>never</b> late</i> <i>She is <b>often</b> tired in the evenings.</i>	
2. Cuando se utilizan con el <b>RESTO DE VERBOS</b> se colocan <u>DELANTE DEL VERBO</u> <i>I <b>never</b> get enough sleep</i> <i>She <b>often</b> buys vegetables</i>	
3. Cuando el verbo esté compuesto por un <b>verbo principal y</b> uno <b>auxiliar</b> , el adverbio de frecuencia irá generalmente <u>entre los dos</u> . <i>I had <b>never</b> seen him before.</i> <i>She has <b>often</b> spoken against Trump.</i>	
4. Algunos adverbios como usually, normally, often o sometimes <b>también</b> pueden ocupar <u>posiciones finales e iniciales</u> : <i>I go to the gym quite <b>often</b>.</i> <i><b>Sometimes</b>, when I’m happy, I like to sing</i>	
5. Cuando la <u>expresión de frecuencia</u> está compuesta por <u>más de una palabra</u> se coloca <u>al final</u> <i>I play tennis <b>twice a week</b></i> <i>I study English <b>every day</b></i>	

### 3. Dudas con el adjetivo enough (suficiente / suficientemente)

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Se coloca <b>DETRÁS DE</b></b> <b>ADJETIVOS Y ADVERBIOS</b> (en esos casos significa <b>suficientemente</b>)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Susan is <u>old</u> <b>enough</b> to make her own decisions.</li> <li>- Victor doesn't speak English <u>well</u> <b>enough</b> for the job.</li> <li>- The apartment is <u>big</u> <b>enough</b> for three people</li> <li>- Ben runs <u>fast</u> <b>enough</b> to win the race.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Se coloca <b>DELANTE DE LOS</b></b> <b>NOMBRES</b> (en esos casos significa <b>suficiente</b>)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- I don't have <b>enough</b> <u>time</u> to finish all this work!</li> <li>- Is there <b>enough</b> <u>wine</u> for everyone?</li> <li>- Don't worry, I have <b>enough</b> <u>space</u> in the car.</li> </ul>

## Ejercicios

### 1. HAVE / HAVE GOT

Traduce al inglés y, en caso de que existan dos posibilidades, escribe en las dos columnas

No tengo la factura		
La impresora no tiene papel		
¿No le has llamado?		
No he terminado aún		
No tuve el examen ayer		
¿Tuviste algún problema en el aeropuerto?		
Ana había terminado cuando llegué		

### 2. ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

Escribe 1, 2 o 3 dependiendo del lugar donde debe ir la expresión de frecuencia y explica por qué.

	1, 2 or 3	Why?
When I was a child, I (1) was (2) late for school (3). <b>ALWAYS</b>		
Ann (1) plays (2) tennis (3). <b>OFTEN</b>		
Ann (1) plays (2) tennis (3). <b>ONCE A WEEK</b>		
My brother (1) speaks (2) to me (3). <b>NEVER</b>		
I (1) go (2) to the theatre (3). <b>ONCE A MONTH</b>		
I (1) am (2) ill (3). <b>NEVER</b>		
I (1) have (2) a shower (3). <b>EVERY EVENING</b>		

### 3. ENOUGH

<p>1. I didn't run ..... to catch the bus. enough fast fast enough</p> <p>2. She isn't ..... to drive. old enough enough old</p> <p>3. We have bought ..... milk enough enough milk</p> <p>4. She was ..... to lock the car. enough prudent prudent enough</p> <p>5. He was ..... to trust her. stupid enough enough stupid</p>	<p>6. Is it ..... for you? enough warm warm enough</p> <p>7. Have we got ..... for buying the tickets? money enough enough money</p> <p>8. Many tablet computers are ..... to put in your pocket. enough small small enough</p> <p>9. We haven't got ..... chairs enough enough chairs</p> <p>10. We haven't got ..... paint. enough blue blue enough</p>
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### 4. CROSSWORD

1	2				3	4	
			5				
6					7		8
9						10	
					11		
		12					
13	14						
			15				

ACROSS	DOWN
1. He has a father.	2. Opposite of "closes"
3. Distant.	3. Amusement
5. Closed.	4. Part of a molecule
6. Authentic, not artificial.	5. What you need to do at night
7. Neither...	6. Arrive at, attain
9. Come in.	8. Cause (noun)
10. I as an object	11. And, as well, too
12. Golden delicious or Granny Smiths	14. Pronoun for a thing
13. He has an object.	
15. you use one to eat soup.	

## Soluciones a las actividades de la semana anterior

ENGLISH WEEK 4 INTERMEDIATE LEVEL

ANSWERS

### 1. Write A or An before the following expressions:

A	AN
House	Hour
US ship	FBI agent
University	MP3 player
Uniform	Honest person
Citizen	Old house
European	Honour
Unicorn	80
User	Ugly dog
Euro coin	Unnatural reaction
One-wheel bike	Umbrella

### 2. Choose the correct indefinite pronoun:

1. Don't blame yourself for the mistake  is perfect.
2. There is  in your hair. I think it is a bug.
3. Our holiday was perfect.  went as we wished.
4.  is safe from the flu. We can't escape.
5. He didn't say  useful.
6. Can  hear me? Is there  out there?
7. Why are you looking at me so angrily? I didn't do  wrong.
8. Look I've found  interesting here. Oh, it's a button.
9.  we did to rescue the dog was useful. It died.
10. I would like to go  peaceful for my holiday.
11. Say  ! Don't just look me in the eyes meaningfully.
12. My dictionary was on the desk!  has taken it!
13. She did  .She just slept all day long.

### 3. Backwards crossword

#### ACROSS

2. not interesting (boring)
3. typical, common, ordinary (average)
4. habitual practice (custom)
5. easily affected by feelings (sensitive)
8. to ask oneself about something;  
(wonder)
9. not dangerous (safe)
12. client, person who buys (customer)
15. fourth day of the week (Thursday)
16. to give a loan (lend)
17. the planet where we live (earth)
19. opposite for dead (alive)
20. hot season of the year (summer)
21. investigate (research)
23. not to say the truth (lie)
24. sincere (honest)
25. in the middle of a group of things  
(among)
26. to take a loan (borrow)

#### DOWN

1. person who has common sense or makes  
intelligent decisions  
(sensible)
2. in the middle of two things (between)
6. awesome (impressive)
7. the opposite for difficult (easy)
10. the fastest animal in the world (cheetah)
11. silent (quiet)
12. duty on imports or exports (customs)
13. to spend to no profit (waste)
14. not interested in (bored)
18. the colour of the grass (green)
20. calm, peaceful (still)
22. something that depends on chance or  
luck (random)