

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.



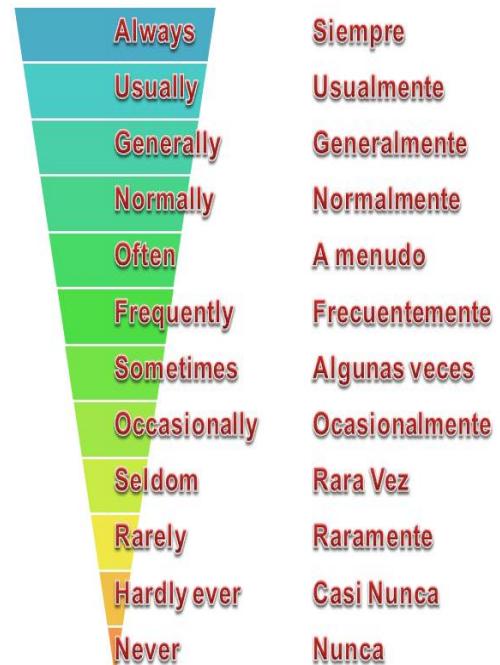
1. Dudas con la negación de “to have”.

- 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 have a dog	I don't have a dog	TO HAVE = TENER
I have got a dog	I haven't got a dog	TO HAVE GOT = TENER (sólo se usa en inglés británico) Esta estructura sólo puede utilizarse en presente simple.
I have bought a dog	I haven't bought a dog	TO HAVE = HABER (auxiliar)

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

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



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

Se coloca DETRÁS DE ADJETIVOS Y ADVERBIOS (en esos casos significa suficientemente)	- Susan is <u>old</u> enough to make her own decisions. - Victor doesn't speak English <u>well</u> enough for the job. - The apartment is <u>big</u> enough for three people - Ben runs <u>fast</u> enough to win the race.
Se coloca DELANTE DE LOS NOMBRES (en esos casos significa suficiente)	- I don't have enough <u>time</u> to finish all this work! - Is there enough <u>wine</u> for everyone? - Don't worry, I have enough <u>space</u> in the car.

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

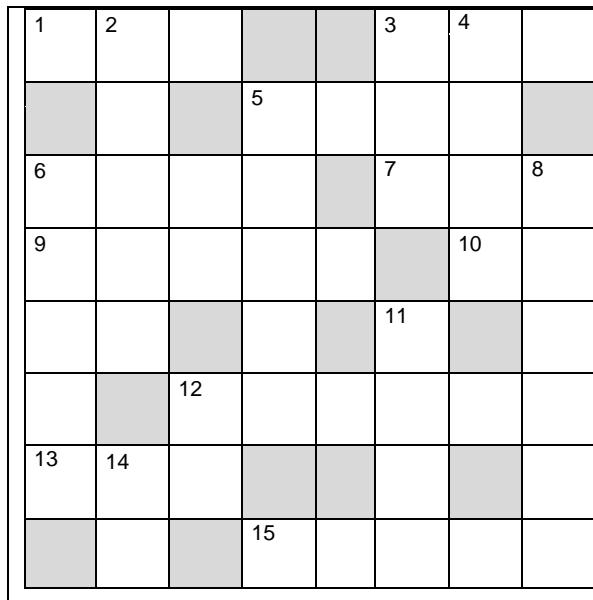
Escribe 1, 2 o 3 dependiendo del lugar donde debe ir la expresión de frecuencia y explica por qué.

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

3. ENOUGH

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

4. CROSSWORD



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

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	DOWN
2. not interesting (boring)	1. person who has common sense or makes intelligent decisions (sensible)
3. typical, common, ordinary (average)	2. in the middle of two things (between)
4. habitual practice (custom)	6. awesome (impressive)
5. easily affected by feelings (sensitive)	7. the opposite for difficult (easy)
8. to ask oneself about something; (wonder)	10. the fastest animal in the world (cheetah)
9. not dangerous (safe)	11. silent (quiet)
12. client, person who buys (customer)	12. duty on imports or exports (customs)
15. fourth day of the week (Thursday)	13. to spend to no profit (waste)
16. to give a loan (lend)	14. not interested in (bored)
17. the planet where we live (earth)	18. the colour of the grass (green)
19. opposite for dead (alive)	20. calm, peaceful (still)
20. hot season of the year (summer)	22. something that depends on chance or luck (random)
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)	