

INGLÉS

GRAMÁTICA

TEORÍA Y PRÁCTICA

nivel
A2

- ✓ curso práctico de repetición gramatical
- ✓ material ideal para el aprendizaje sistemático
- ✓ interesantes ejercicios, crucigramas y test



 Preston Publishing

Sobre la colección

La colección *Inglés. Gramática: teoría y práctica* combina las características de un curso práctico de repetición gramatical con pasatiempos educativos. En estos libros encontrarás tanto teoría como ejercicios interesantes, test y crucigramas.

Los diferentes capítulos están relacionados con los temas gramaticales que aparecen en la colección *Habla inglés*. Hemos incluido aquí tareas que constituyen el complemento perfecto para todos aquellos que las utilicen.

En elaboración

A1



A2



B1

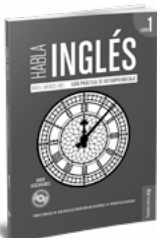


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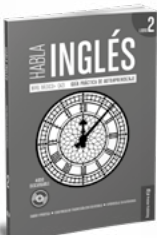


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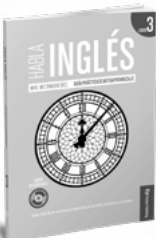
A1



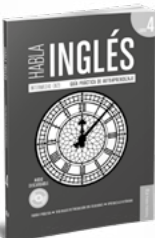
A2



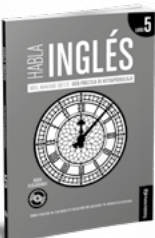
B1



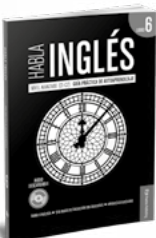
B2



C1



C2



¿Conoces *Habla inglés*?

La colección *Habla inglés* es un curso práctico de idioma que abarca los niveles A1-C2, y que va acompañado de grabaciones MP3. Trata, paso a paso, los temas gramaticales más importantes ordenados según el grado de dificultad. Los aprendes mediante la traducción de oraciones del lenguaje cotidiano.

Con la ayuda de estos libros:

- enriquecerás tu lengua y eliminarás errores,
- conocerás vocabulario y expresiones útiles,
- practicarás la pronunciación y también la construcción de oraciones correctas.

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Mi plan de aprendizaje

Mis progresos:

	Repasar	Ya lo sé
1. Present tenses – review Tiempos en presente. Repaso	☐	☐
2. Pronouns & Saxon genitive Pronombres y Genitivo Sajón	☐	☐
3. Past Simple – the verb to be El pasado simple del verbo <i>to be</i>	☐	☐
4. Past Simple – regular verbs Verbos regulares en pasado simple	☐	☐
5. Past Simple – irregular verbs. Part 1 Verbos irregulares en pasado simple. Parte 1	☐	☐
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11. Should Debería	☐	☐
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Review – test yourself! Repaso. ¡Comprueba lo que sabes!	☐	☐

12. Have to in three tenses

El verbo **have to** lo usamos para decir que tenemos que hacer algo. En el capítulo 23 del libro A1 tratamos los verbos *have to* y *must*, donde veíamos que tienen un significado muy parecido. Recordamos que *must* solo se usa en presente mientras que *have to* puede ser utilizado con los diferentes tiempos verbales. Dependiendo de estos tiempos, utilizaremos diferentes auxiliares para formar las oraciones interrogativas y negativas.



Past Simple	Present Simple	Future Simple
auxiliar – did	auxiliares – do/does	auxiliar – will
<i>I had to work yesterday.</i> <i>Did you have to work yesterday?</i> <i>Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.</i> <i>I didn't have to work yesterday.</i>	<i>I have to work today.</i> <i>Do you have to work today?</i> <i>Yes, I do. / No, I don't.</i> <i>I don't have to work today.</i> En las oraciones afirmativas <i>he/she/it</i> tienen la forma <i>has to</i>, y en las preguntas y negaciones añadimos la terminación <i>-es</i> al auxiliar <i>do</i>.	<i>I will have to work next Sunday.</i> <i>Will you have to work next Sunday?</i> <i>Yes, I will. / No I won't.</i> <i>I won't have to work next Sunday.</i>

Fíjate en que, a menudo, para hablar del futuro, usamos el tiempo presente. La oración: *Tendré que quedar mañana con ella*, podemos hacerla con el tiempo en futuro: *I'll have to meet her tomorrow*, o con el tiempo en presente: *I have to meet her tomorrow* (igual en español: *Tengo que quedar mañana con ella*).

1. Completa las oraciones con **have to** y con uno de los siguientes verbos. Recuerda utilizar el tiempo correcto.

buy study check attend take **do** call

ej. After dinner, she will have to do the dishes.

- Last weekend, she _____ for her chemistry test.
- Every Tuesday, my son _____ extra maths lessons.
- I _____ my uncle tomorrow to invite him to my mum's surprise birthday party.
- Next year, I _____ my godson something special, maybe a video game console. It's going to be his fifteenth birthday.

5. We _____ our dog to the vet last Friday.
6. My mum has a heart condition, so every morning she _____ her blood pressure.

2. Completa las oraciones con la forma correcta del verbo *have to* (afirmativo o negativo), y el tiempo adecuado (*Past, Present o Future Simple*).

ej. Be quiet, please. I'm doing something important. I have to concentrate.

1. I'm going to have some guests on Friday, so I _____ tidy up before they come.
2. I'll probably work from home tomorrow, so I _____ come to the office.
3. You _____ wait for me. I'll probably be late.
4. Jack has a terrible toothache, so he _____ go to the dentist after work.
5. Next week, I _____ go to Germany on a business trip.
6. I _____ help her, but I wanted to. She needed a hand with it.
7. If you want to learn English effectively, you _____ study every day.
8. The restaurant was empty, so we _____ book a table beforehand.
9. You _____ buy an entrance fee. It's free.
10. Sophie _____ look for a job last year after she was fired.
11. I _____ call my boss yesterday. I was sick, and I couldn't come to work.
12. We _____ work next week because it's a public holiday.

3. Construye preguntas con *have to* y el tiempo adecuado.

ej. – How often do you have to clean your house (you / have to / clean / your house)? – I should probably do it more often, but I try to tidy up at least once a week.

1. – How often _____ (you / have to / take / your car / a mechanic)? – Twice a year.
2. – _____ (you / have to / walk / home) last night? – No, I didn't. Mark gave me a lift.
3. – How far _____ (you / have to / travel / work / every day)? – Actually, it's not that far, probably about 5 miles. It doesn't take me more than half an hour.
4. – What time _____ (you / have to / leave / Jack's party)? – We can't stay long. We'll need to come back before our kids go to sleep.
5. – How many emails _____ (you / have to / send / them) before they finally understood what you meant? – Well, I don't remember, but it took them too long to get it.

6. – _____ (your wife / work / last Saturday)?
– Luckily, she didn't. We could finally spend some time together.
7. – What _____ (we / have to / buy / before / the trip)? – A lot of sun cream, definitely.
8. – What time _____ (she / have to / get up / yesterday)? – I don't even know, but when I woke up, she was already awake.

4. Utiliza respuestas cortas (✓ afirmativa o ✗ negativa) para responder a las siguientes preguntas.

*ej. – Did your boyfriend have to wake you up in the morning? ✗ – No, he didn't.
My alarm clock woke me up.*

1. – Does she have to get up early tomorrow? ✗ – _____. She isn't going to work tomorrow.
2. – Will your wife have to do the shopping at the weekend? ✓ – _____. My whole family is coming, so we need to prepare something.
3. – Do you have to go home now? ✗ – _____. I can stay a little longer.
4. – Will you have to tidy up on Saturday? ✓ – _____. My mum will get furious if I don't.
5. – Do we have to call David now? ✓ – _____. I'm worried about him.
6. – Did he have to leave the party early? ✓ – _____. He had to pick his cousin up from the airport.
7. – Do you have to wear glasses when you read? ✓ – _____. I cannot see well without them.
8. – Did you have to help your parents last week? ✗ – _____. My brother helped them.

5. Traduce al inglés las partes de la oración que están entre paréntesis.

ej. We don't usually have to come (normalmente no tenemos que venir) at 8, but yesterday we had an important meeting in the morning, so we had to come (tuvimos que venir) earlier.

1. _____ (Tengo que coger) a taxi because my car broke down.
2. He's a doctor, so he often _____ (tiene que trabajar) at night.
3. You _____ (no tienes (lit. tendrás) que venir) to the meeting if you send me your report by email.
4. Why _____ (tuviste que irte) so early?

5. I _____ (*no tenía que irme*) so early, but I was tired, and I didn't feel very well.
6. After work, I _____ (*tendré que recoger*) the laundry.
7. Every morning, I _____ (*tengo que preparar*) something for lunch, but at weekends _____ (*no tengo que cocinar*). We usually eat out.
8. I _____ (*tendré que ir*) to the bank after work to take out some money.
9. Why _____ (*tiene (ella) que hacer*) such stupid questions all the time?
10. I _____ (*no tenía que llamar*) Jack, but I wanted to talk to him.

abc

beforehand – con antelación

business trip – viaje de negocios

entrance fee – entrada, precio de la entrada

free – gratis

guest – invitado

laundry – colada

public holiday – fiesta nacional

sun cream – protector/crema solar

to attend – asistir

to be fired – ser despedido

to eat out – comer fuera de casa

to need a hand – necesitar ayuda

to pick up – recoger (algo / a alguien de algún sitio; tb: coger el teléfono)

to take a taxi – coger un taxi

to tidy up – recoger, limpiar

toothache – dolor de muela

while – mientras (que)



Resuelve el crucigrama de la página 164.

notes



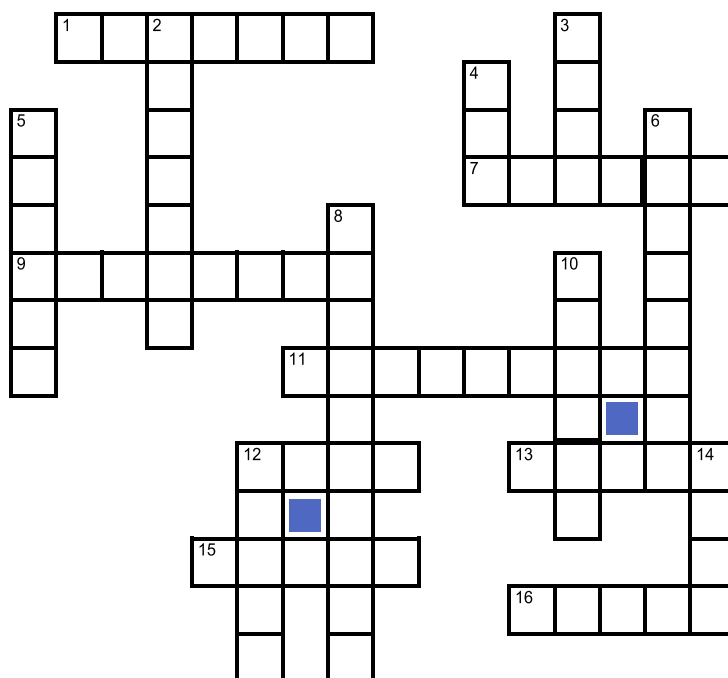
Resuelve el crucigrama con el vocabulario del capítulo 12.

Across

1. *public* _____ – fiesta nacional
7. recoger, limpiar
9. _____ *fee* – entrada, precio de la entrada
11. dolor de muela
12. gratis
13. invitado
15. *sun* _____ – protector/crema solar
16. mientras

Down

2. colada
3. _____ *a hand* – necesitar ayuda
4. *eat* _____ – comer fuera de casa
5. asistir
6. _____ *trip* – viaje de negocios
8. con antelación
10. recoger (algo / a alguien de algún sitio; tb: coger el teléfono)
12. *be* _____ – ser despedido
14. _____ *a taxi* – coger un taxi



2. Harry would like to play with his children.
 3. Elisa would like to meet her friends. 4. Mike would like to go for a run. 5. Rose would like to watch her favourite TV show. 6. Charlie would like to go to a party. 7. Oscar would like to read a book. 8. Lucy would like to go to the gym.

2. 1. would you like something to drink 2. would you like to play a game 3. would you like to take a nap 4. would you like a painkiller 5. would you like to choose the next song 6. would you like to borrow my sweater

3. Ejemplos de respuestas: 1. I would like to change my office. It's too small. 2. I would like to watch a film tonight. 3. Next weekend, I would like to go ice-skating. 4. I'd like to eat something good tomorrow after work. 5. I would like to go to the Canary Islands for my next holiday. 6. I would like to go out with my boyfriend and friends on my next birthday.

4. 1. would like to change 2. would you like to do 3. wouldn't like to live 4. Would you like some juice? 5. would you like to meet 6. would like a new watch 7. Would you like to go shopping 8. would like to go 9. wouldn't like to go 10. would you like to visit

UNIT 11

1. 1. She shouldn't drink 2. should I call you 3. You shouldn't buy 4. should she do 5. shouldn't I do 6. should I come 7. should I wear 8. You should avoid, shouldn't I eat 9. Should I call him 10. We should leave soon

2. 1. should buy 2. should give/buy 3. should go 4. shouldn't watch 5. should find 6. should save 7. shouldn't waste 8. should talk 9. should change 10. should study 11. shouldn't smoke 12. shouldn't let 13. shouldn't lie 14. shouldn't drive

3. 1. You shouldn't drink so much. 2. You should start working out. 3. She should talk to a psychologist. 4. You shouldn't sleep so long. 5. You should take these pills. 6. You shouldn't meet him.

4. 1. should I do 2. shouldn't call 3. There shouldn't be 4. should she do 5. Should I lose 6. shouldn't tell her 7. should send 8. shouldn't work 9. should hurry up 10. There should be

UNIT 12

1. 1. had to study 2. has to attend 3. (will) have to call 4. (will) have to buy 5. had to take 6. has to check

2. 1. (I'll) have to 2. won't/don't have to 3. don't have to 4. has to / will have to 5. (will) have to 6. didn't have to 7. have to 8. didn't have to 9. don't have to 10. had to 11. had to 12. don't/won't have to

3. 1. do you have to take your car to a mechanic 2. Did you have to walk home 3. do you have to travel to work every day 4. do/will you have to leave Jack's party 5. did you have to send them 6. Did your wife have to work last Saturday 7. will/do we have to buy before the trip 8. did she have to get up yesterday

4. 1. No, she doesn't. 2. Yes, she will. 3. No, I don't. 4. Yes, I will. 5. Yes, we do. 6. Yes, he did. 7. Yes, I do. 8. No, I didn't.

5. 1. I have to take 2. has to work 3. won't have to come 4. did you have to leave 5. didn't have to leave 6. will have to pick up 7. have to prepare, I don't have to cook 8. will have to go 9. does she have to ask 10. didn't have to call

UNIT 13

1. 1. a 2. bc 3. c 4. c 5. bc 6. ab 7. bc 8. bc

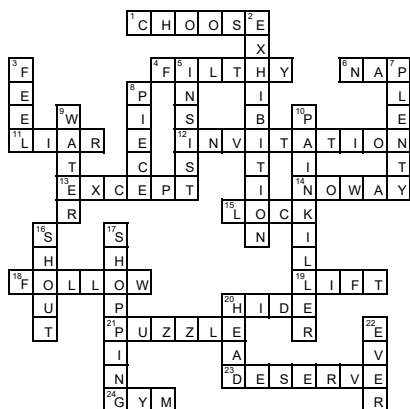
2. 1. can/could 2. can, couldn't 3. can't 4. can't 5. could 6. couldn't, can 7. can 8. could 9. couldn't 10. Could, could, couldn't

3. 1. wasn't able to 2. Will they be able to 3. be able to 4. won't be able to 5. 'm not able to 6. wasn't able to 7. be able to 8. won't be able to 9. Are you able to / Will you be able to 10. wasn't/isn't able to

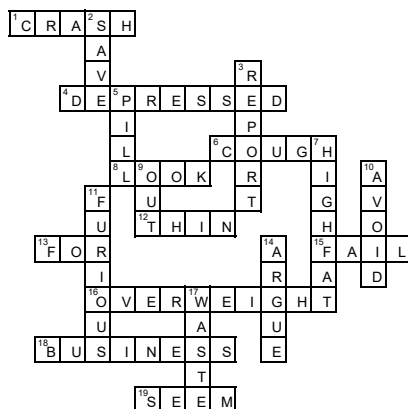
4. 1. I could speak a few English words when I started school. 2. Is she able to sing without her band? 3. I'm afraid I won't be able to / can't meet you this week. 4. ✓ 5. My parents weren't able to move all their furniture without any help. I need to call a removal company. 6. ✓ 7. Could you ride a bike when you were your son's age? 8. ✓ 9. ✓ 10. You should be able to change a wheel.

5. 1. Could you open 2. couldn't drive us home 3. Will you be able to survive 4. Can your husband play 5. won't be able to use 6. couldn't

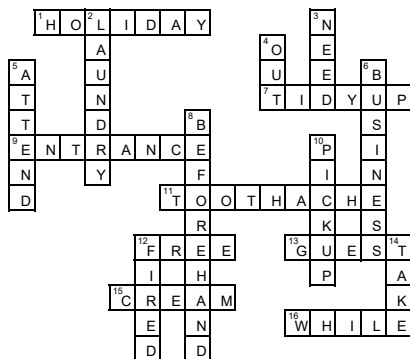
Crucigrama de los capítulos 9 y 10.



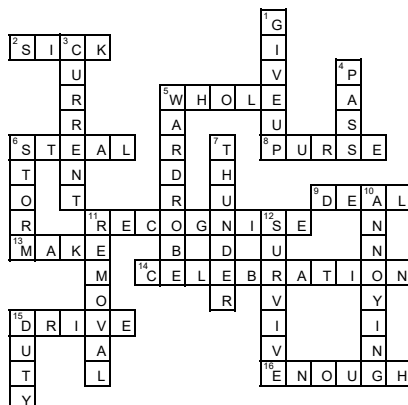
Crucigrama del capítulo 11.



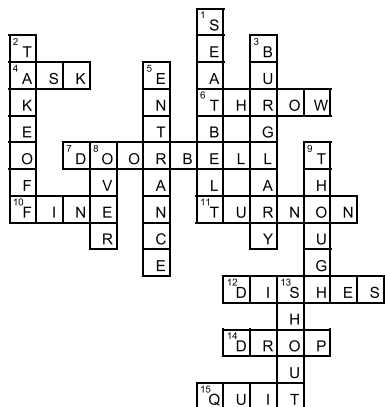
Crucigrama del capítulo 12.



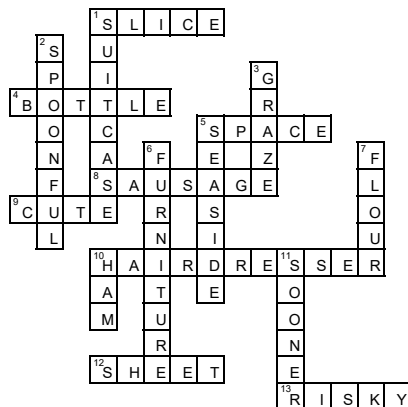
Crucigrama del capítulo 13.



Crucigrama del capítulo 14.

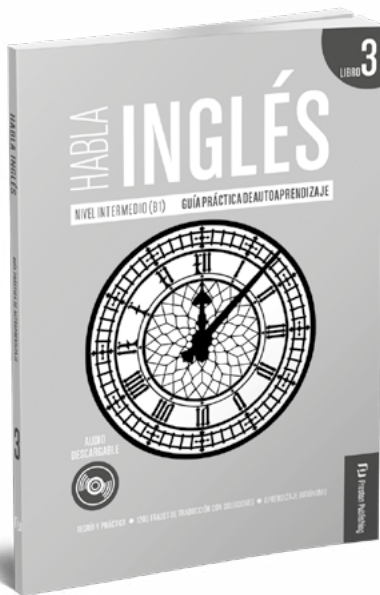


Crucigrama del capítulo 15.

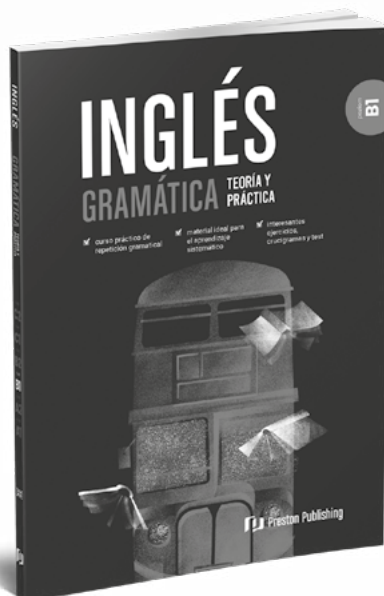


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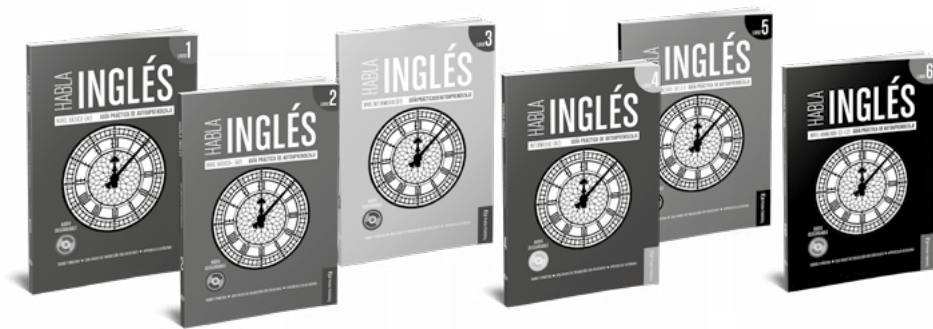
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UNIT 11 THE VERB TO HAVE

1. Perdón, tengo una pregunta.
2. - ¿Tiene (ella) coche?
- Sí / No.
3. (Ellos) no tienen una casa grande.
4. ¿Tienes un problema con ello?
5. ¿Qué tipo de ordenador tienen?
6. ¿Tiene esta empresa una oficina en Londres?
7. No tengo carné de conducir.
8. ¿Tienen (ellos) tiempo ahora?
9. No tengo tiempo ahora. Estoy muy ocupado.
10. ¿Tienes teléfono móvil?
11. ¿Tiene (él) el pelo oscuro?
12. Mi hermana tiene pelo rubio y ojos azules.
13. Mi hermano no tiene trabajo. Tiene mucho tiempo libre.



HINTS & CLUES



1. Excuse me, I have a question.

2. - Does she have a car?
- Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.

3. They don't have a big house.

4. Do you have a problem with it?

5. What kind of computer do they have?

6. Does this company have an office in London?

7. I don't have a driving license.

8. Do they have time now?

9. I don't have time now. I'm very busy.

10. Do you have a mobile phone?

11. Does he have dark hair?

12. My sister has blond hair and blue eyes.

13. My brother doesn't have a job. He has

El verbo *to have* (tener) en Present Simple se usa para hablar de posesión, características, etc. La 3ª pers. sing. (he, she, it) en las frases afirmativas tiene la forma *has*, no *have*.

Para las respuestas cortas usamos las formas *has* o *hasn't* (no tiene) en la 3ª pers. sing. (he, she, it) y *have* o *haven't* (no tienen) en las demás.

Cuando preguntamos por el tipo de algo, usamos la construcción *What kind of...?*

En inglés, para hablar de posesión, podemos usar las dos formas del verbo *to have*: *have* y *has*.

En las respuestas cortas usamos las formas *has* o *hasn't* (no tiene) en la 3ª pers. sing. (he, she, it) y *have* o *haven't* (no tienen) en las demás.

Las preguntas cortas usamos las formas *has* o *hasn't* (no tiene) en la 3ª pers. sing. (he, she, it) y *have* o *haven't* (no tienen) en las demás.

En las frases en las que se habla de posesión, (3-14), podemos usar *have* o *has* pero *has* es la forma correcta.

When we use *to have* as a transitive verb, we use *has* or *hasn't* (doesn't have) in the 3rd pers. sing. (he, she, it) and *have* or *haven't* (don't have) in the other cases.

nivel
A2

INGLÉS

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