

INGLES

PRUEBAS PREPARATORIAS PARA EL
ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD PARA
PERSONAS MAYORES DE 25 AÑOS.

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TEMA 1: PRONOMBRES PERSONALES Y POSESIVOS

| PRONOMBRE SUJETO | PRONOMBRE OBJETO | ADJETIVO POSESIVO | PRONOMBRE POSESIVO |
|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| I | Me | My | Mine |
| You | You | Your | Yours |
| He | Him | His | His |
| She | Her | Her | Hers |
| It | It | Its | Its |
| We | Us | Our | Ours |
| You | You | Your | Yours |
| They | Them | Their | Theirs |

- Los pronombres personales **sujeto** siempre van a desempeñar la función de sujeto en la oración, es decir, son quienes realizan la acción.

Ej. *You are a student = Tú eres un alumno.*

We are Spanish = Nosotros somos españoles.

- Los pronombres personales **objeto** cumplirán la función de CD, CI o podrán ir acompañando a una preposición, pero nunca podrán ser sujeto de una oración.

Ej. *Mary loves him = Mary lo ama.* (en esta oración **him** funciona como CD)

Peter told me the truth = Peter me dijo la verdad. (en esta oración **me** funciona como CI)

I want to talk to them = Quiero hablar con ellos. (en este caso, el pronombre personal **them** va acompañado a la preposición **to**)

- Los **adjetivos posesivos** se utilizan siempre junto a un sustantivo y sirven para expresar la posesión, es decir, que algo es de alguien.

Ej. *This is my house = Esta es mi casa.*

Their names are Peter and John = Sus nombres son Peter y John.

- Los **pronombres posesivos** expresan también la posesión, pero siempre van solos, no acompañan a ningún sustantivo.

Ej. *This house is mine = Esta casa es mía.*

Is this book yours? – No, it's hers. = ¿Es este libro tuyo? – No, es suyo (de ella).

EXERCISES

1.- Complete the gaps using the subject and object pronouns:

- I want to see **him** but doesn't want to see
- We want to see **them** but don't want to see
- They want to see **her** but doesn't want to see
- He wants to see **us** but don't want to see
- They want to see **you** but don't want to see

2.- Complete the sentences with the appropriate object pronoun:

- Who is that woman? Why are you looking at
- "Do you know that man?" "Yes, I work with"
- I'm talking to you. Please listen to
- These photographs are nice. Do you want to look at
- I like that camera. I'm going to buy
- Where are the tickets? I can't find
- We're going out. You can come with
- I don't like dogs. I'm afraid of
- Where is she? I want to talk to
- Those apples are bad. Don't eat

3.- Choose the correct answer:

- Does your father like *your / his* job?
- They live in London but *his / their* daughter lives in Manchester.
- Is this *yours / your* book?
- That's *theirs / their* problem, it isn't *ours / our*.
- Are these *yours / your* shoes?
- Is this bag *hers / her*?
- *Mine / My* house is very nice.
- They know *ours / our* address but we don't know *theirs / their*.
- This is not *mine / my* car. *Mine / My* is over there.

4.- Complete the sentences with the appropriate possessive adjective:

- I like job.
- Do you like job?
- Does your father like job?
- Sally is married. husband Works in a bank.
- I know Mr Watson but I don't know wife.
- Put on coat when you go out. It's very cold.
- My sister plays tennis but favourite sport is athletics.
- We're staying at a very nice hotel. room is very comfortable.
- Mr and Mrs Baker live in London but sons live in Canterbury.
- John is a teacher but sister is a nurse.
- Do you think most people are happy with jobs?
- The company has offices in many places but head office is in London.

TEMA 2: LOS DEMOSTRATIVOS

En español, existen 3 grupos de demostrativos:

- a) los que expresan cercanía: **este, esta, esto**, y sus plurales
- b) los que expresan que algo está a media distancia: **ese, esa, eso**, y sus plurales
- c) los que expresan lejanía: **aquel, aquella, aquello**, y sus plurales.

En inglés, los demostrativos se dividen en 2 grupos:

- a) los que expresan cercanía : **this, these**
- b) los que expresan lejanía: **that, those**

| | SINGULAR | PLURAL |
|-------|-------------|--------------|
| CERCA | This | These |
| LEJOS | That | Those |

Estos demostrativos pueden funcionar como adjetivos, si van acompañando a un sustantivo (ej. *Have you seen **those** cars?* = ¿Has visto **esos** coches?), o como pronombres, si van solos (ej. *Have you seen **this**?* = ¿Has visto **esto**?).

EXERCISES

1.- Rewrite these sentences in the plural:

- This pencil is brown.
- That man is my friend.
- What is this?
- This student isn't Spanish.
- That hairdresser is from Greece.
- Is he a teacher?
- I am from Murcia.
- This is a French dictionary.
- She isn't a shop assistant.
- That is a book.

TEMA 3: LOS ARTÍCULOS DETERMINADOS E INDETERMINADOS

- El artículo indeterminado en inglés es “**a**” o “**an**”; ambas formas significan “un, una, uno”, pero utilizamos “**a**” cuando la siguiente palabra empieza por consonante (ej. *A table = una mesa*) y “**an**” cuando la siguiente palabra comienza por vocal (ej. *An owl = un búho*). En el caso de que una palabra empiece por “h”, si ésta se pronuncia, utilizaremos el artículo “**a**” (ej. *a house = una casa*), y si no se pronuncia, ni siquiera como aspiración, utilizaremos el artículo “**an**” (ej. *an hour = una hora*).

El artículo indeterminado se usa en inglés sólo con sustantivos contables que vayan en singular, y cuando nombramos ese objeto por primera vez.

Es obligatorio usar el artículo indeterminado cuando nos referimos a las profesiones en singular (ej. *He is a teacher = Él es profesor*).

- El artículo determinado en inglés es “**the**” tanto para sustantivos contables como incontables (singular y plural), y tanto para masculino como para femenino, es decir, lo podemos traducir por “**el, la, los, las**”.

El artículo determinado se usa en inglés para designar un objeto que ya ha aparecido anteriormente en el discurso. (ej. *There is a door in the classroom. Right now, the door is open = Hay una puerta en la clase. Ahora mismo, la puerta está abierta*).

- El artículo determinado (**the**) en plural no se usa cuando nos referimos a objetos, cosas, personas, etc. en general. (ej. *Oranges are good for your health = Las naranjas son buenas para la salud*). Sin embargo, cuando nos referimos a algo en singular, sí lo usamos (ej. *The earth goes around the sun = La tierra gira alrededor del sol*).

EXERCISES

- 1.- Complete the sentences with “a/an/the” where necessary:
- I turned off light, opened door and went out.
 - Excuse me, can I askquestion, please?
 - Alan is best player in our football team.
 - How far is it from here airport?
 - Enjoy your holiday and don't forget to send me postcard!
 - Have you gotticket for concert tomorrow night?
 - What is name of director of film we saw last night?
 - Yesterday I bought jacket and shirt. jacket was cheap but shirt was expensive.
 - Peter and Mary have two children, boy and girl. boy is seven years old and girl is three.

TEMA 4: CUANTIFICADORES

Para cuantificar los sustantivos en inglés disponemos de distintos vocablos, pero debemos tener en cuenta el tipo de sustantivo (contable o incontable).

| CANTIDAD | NOMBRES CONTABLES EN PLURAL | NOMBRES INCONTABLES |
|--------------------------------|---|---|
| Cantidad grande | A lot of / lots of (<i>muchos</i>) Many Plenty of Loads of | A lot of / lots of (<i>mucho</i>) Much Plenty of Loads of |
| Cantidad pequeña | Some / any (<i>algunos</i>) Several (<i>algunos</i>) - few (<i>unos pocos</i>) Hardly any (<i>casi ningún</i>) | Some / any (<i>algo</i>) A bit of (<i>un poco</i>) (A) little (<i>un poco</i>) Hardly any (<i>casi nada</i>) |
| Ninguna cantidad | No (<i>ningún</i>) Not any | No (<i>ningún</i>) Not any |
| Demasiado | Too many (<i>demasiados</i>) | Too much (<i>demasiado</i>) |
| Suficiente | Enough (<i>suficientes</i>) | Enough (<i>suficiente</i>) |
| Para preguntar por la cantidad | How many? (<i>¿cuántos?</i>) | How much? (<i>¿cuánto?</i>) |

EXERCISES

1.- Choose the correct answer:

- I have got *an / some* money.
- I don't want *a / any* tea.
- Have you got *a / any* children?
- She hasn't got *any / some* homework today.
- He has got *an / some* uncle.
- Have you got *a / any* pencil?
- Mary hasn't got *a / any* coffee.
- We have got *some / any* money.
- I have got *a / some* houses.
- Has he got *any / some* homework?

2.- Complete the sentences with "some" or "any":

- Have you got Money?
- Yes, I have got money.
- There isn't pizza in the fridge.
- There aren't hospitals in Torre Pacheco.
- I have got friends in England.
- There are bananas here.
- There is butter, too.
- Are there apples?
- Yes, there are Apples in the basket.
- Have you got English books?

3.- Complete the sentences with "a", "an" or "some":

- She hasn't got pencil. She has got Pen.
- Here is sugar for your coffee.
- Are you artist? No, I'm not. I'm teacher.
- I have got Posters in my room.
- This is Interesting book.
- I'd like water, please.
- Is your father electrician?
- They have got money here.

4.- Complete the questions with "how much" or "how many":

- Oranges are there in the fridge?
- Cats have you got?
- Tea do you want?
- is that shirt?
- Are those shoes?
- Tickets do we need?
- Friends has he got?
- Is this book?
- Money have you got?
- CDs have you got?

5.- Complete the sentences with “a little” or “a few”:

- Could you possibly lend me potatoes until tomorrow?
- Have you got minutes? I'd like to talk to you.
- I need money. Can you help me?
- I'm going to France for days next week.
- People arrived before the party started, but not many.
- We only have petrol left.
- Can I ask you Questions?
- The bank only lent me money.
- Only students are going to fail the exam.
- I always put milk in my tea.

TEMA 5: THERE IS / THERE ARE (“HAY”)

En español sólo tenemos una forma del verbo “haber” para todas las personas cuando queremos expresar que hay algo en algún sitio. Así, decimos “*hay un coche en el garage*”(singular) y “*hay tres coches en el garage*”(plural).

En inglés hay 2 formas para expresar que hay algo en algún sitio: “*there is*” lo utilizamos para sustantivos contables que van en singular y para sustantivos incontables, y “*there are*” lo usamos para sustantivos contables en plural.

Ej. *There is a car in the garage.*

There are three cars in the garage.

| | SINGULAR |
|-------------------|---|
| O. AFIRMATIVAS | There is a car in the garage. There is some water in the bottle. |
| O. NEGATIVAS | There isn't a car in the garage. There isn't any water in the bottle. |
| O. INTERROGATIVAS | Is there a car in the garage? Is there any water in the bottle? |

| | PLURAL |
|-------------------|---|
| O. AFIRMATIVAS | There are three cars in the garage. |
| O. NEGATIVAS | There aren't three cars in the garage. |
| O. INTERROGATIVAS | Are there three cars in the garage? |

Muy relacionado con este verbo en inglés están las partículas “**some / any**”.

Ambas partículas se utilizan con sustantivos incontables (ej. *Water, bread, etc.*) y con sustantivos contables que van en plural en número indeterminado (ej. *Cars, apples, people, etc.*).

Se utiliza “**some**” para oraciones afirmativas, y “**any**” para las negativas e interrogativas.

| | SINGULAR | PLURAL |
|---|---|--|
| + | <i>There is a computer on the table.</i> <i>There is some bread on the table.</i> | <i>There are some computers on the table.</i> |
| - | <i>There isn't a computer on the table.</i> <i>There isn't any bread on the table.</i> | <i>There aren't any computers on the table.</i> |
| ? | <i>Is there a computer on the table?</i> <i>Is there any bread on the table?</i> | <i>Are there any computers on the table?</i> |

EXERCISES

1.- Complete these sentences with “there is/there are” in their affirmative, negative or interrogative forms:

- a book on the table.
- any coffee in the cup?
- twenty students in the classroom.
- any dictionaries.
- a shop on your street?
- any apples in the basket?
- any water in the bottle.
- some sugar in my coffee.
- any tables in the garden.
- any money in my pocket.
- a lot of students in my class.
- Any sugar in my coffee.
- A bus station near here?
- A book on the table. It is in the bag.

TEMA 6: VERB TENSES

PRESENT SIMPLE:

- Uses:** - a regular habit or routine (e.g. *I always make my bed in the morning*)
- a fact (e.g. *The Earth goes round the Sun*)
- stative verbs (e.g. *I know he says the truth*)
- timetables and programmes (e.g. *The concert starts at 10:00 p.m.*)

Form:

- (+) SUJETO + VERBO ("s" 3ª persona singular) + COMPLEMENTOS.
Ej. He takes coffee every day.
- (-) SUJETO + don't / doesn't + VERBO (base) + COMPLEMENTOS.
Ej. He doesn't take coffee every day.
- (?) Do / Does + SUJETO + VERBO (base) + COMPLEMENTOS?
Ej. Does he take coffee every day?

PRESENT CONTINUOUS:

- Uses:** - an action which is happening now (e.g. *David is doing his homework now*)
- a temporary action (e.g. *They are staying in a hotel*)
- a future arrangement or plan (e.g. *She is buying a house soon*)
- repetitive actions showing complaint (e.g. *You are always joking on him*)

Form:

- (+) SUJETO + am/is/are + VERBO (-ing) + COMPLEMENTOS.
Ej. They are playing tennis now.
- (-) SUJETO + am/is/are + not + VERBO (-ing) + COMPLEMENTOS.
Ej. They aren't playing tennis now.
- (?) Am/is/are + SUJETO + VERBO (-ing) + COMPLEMENTOS?
Ej. Are they playing tennis now?

PAST SIMPLE:

- Uses:** - a completed action in the past (e.g. *I bought a new car two weeks ago*)
- a series of completed actions in the past (e.g. *We travelled to London and we visited the Big Ban*)
- a short action which interrupts a longer action in the past (e.g. *He was reading a book when the phone rang*)

Form:

- (+) SUJETO + VERBO (pasado) + COMPLEMENTOS.
Ej. He took coffee yesterday.
- (-) SUJETO + didn't + VERBO (base) + COMPLEMENTOS.
Ej. He didn't take coffee yesterday.
- (?) Did + SUJETO + VERBO (base) + COMPLEMENTOS?
Ej. Did he take coffee yesterday?

PAST CONTINUOUS:

- Uses:** - an incomplete action in progress at a specific time in the past (e.g. *I was studying Maths at 7:00 p.m.*)
- an action in progress in the past, interrupted by another action (e.g. *He was reading a book when the phone rang*)
- two simultaneous actions in the past (e.g. *While I was making dinner, my husband was writing an e-mail*)
- descriptions in the past (e.g. *The baby was sleeping...*)
- repetitive actions showing complaint in the past (e.g. *You were always joking on him*)

Form:

- (+) SUJETO + was/were + VERBO (-ing) + COMPLEMENTOS.
Ej. The dog was barking.
- (-) SUJETO + was/were + not + VERBO (-ing) + COMPLEMENTOS.
Ej. The dog wasn't barking.
- (?) Was/were + SUJETO + VERBO (-ing) + COMPLEMENTOS?
Ej. Was the dog barking?

FUTURE SIMPLE:

- Uses:** - predictions (e.g. *It will snow in Madrid in December*)
- a sudden decision (e.g. *I'll do the washing-up later*)
- a future timetable (e.g. *The train will leave in two hours*)

Form:

- (+) SUJETO + will + VERBO (base) + COMPLEMENTOS.
Ej. It will snow tomorrow.
- (-) SUJETO + won't + VERBO (base) + COMPLEMENTOS.
Ej. It won't snow tomorrow.
- (?) Will + SUJETO + VERBO (base) + COMPLEMENTOS?
Ej. Will it snow tomorrow?

FUTURE CONTINUOUS:

- Uses:** - an action which will be in progress at a specific time in the future (e.g. *She will be visiting Paris by this time next week*)

Form:

- (+) SUJETO + will + be + VERBO (-ing) + COMPLEMENTOS.
Ej. He will be studying English this afternoon.
- (-) SUJETO + won't + be + VERBO (-ing) + COMPLEMENTOS.
Ej. He won't be studying English this afternoon.
- (?) Will + SUJETO + be + VERBO (-ing) + COMPLEMENTOS?
Ej. Will he be studying English this afternoon?

"BE GOING TO":

- Uses:** - plans for the future (e.g. *He is going to visit his grandmother tomorrow*)
- an action which is clearly going to happen (e.g. *Look out! A car is coming!*)
- an fact in the near future which is clearly going to happen (e.g. *Mary is going to have a baby*)

Form:

- (+) SUJETO + am/is/are + going to + VERBO (base) + COMPLEMENTOS.
Ej. They are going to travel to London.
- (-) SUJETO + am/is/are + not + going to + VERBO (base) + COMPLEMENTOS.
Ej. They aren't going to travel to London.
- (?) Am/is/are + SUJETO + going to + VERBO (base) + COMPLEMENTOS?
Ej. Are they going to travel to London?

PRESENT PERFECT:

- Uses:** - an action that happened in the past but affects the present time (e.g. *She is very excited because she has won the race*)
- an action that has *just* happened (e.g. *He has just had breakfast*)
- an action that began in the past and continues until the present (e.g. *They have lived here for three years*)
- a finished action without knowing when it finished (e.g. *I have visited Zurich*)
- “**already**” + present perfect (or. afirmativas) = “ya” (*ej. I have already finished = Ya he terminado*).
- “**yet**” + present perfect = “todavía” (or. negativas → *ej. I haven't finished yet = No he terminado todavía*) o “ya” (or. interrogativas → *ej. Have you finished yet? = ¿Has terminado ya?*)
- “**just**” + present perfect = “acabar de” + infinitive (*ej. I have just finished = Acabo de terminar*).
- “**for**” se usa para expresiones de tiempo que implican duración (*ej. I have lived here for three years = He vivido aquí durante/desde hace tres años*).
- “**since**” se usa para expresiones de tiempo que indican el momento concreto en el que comenzó la acción (*ej. I have lived here since 1998 = He vivido aquí desde 1998*).

Form:

- (+) SUJETO + have/has + VERBO (participio) + COMPLEMENTOS.
Ej. He has passed the test.
- (-) SUJETO + have/has + not + VERBO (participio) + COMPLEMENTOS.
Ej. He hasn't passed the test.
- (?) Have/has + SUJETO + VERBO (participio) + COMPLEMENTOS?
Ej. Has he passed the test?

PAST PERFECT:

- Uses:** - a completed action which happened before another action or time in the past (e.g. *The film had already started when we got there*)
- “**already, yet, just, for, since**” se usan igual que con el Present Perfect.

Form:

(+) SUJETO + had + VERBO (participio) + COMPLEMENTOS.

Ej. They had slept the whole night.

(-) SUJETO + had + not + VERBO (participio) + COMPLEMENTOS.

Ej. They hadn't slept the whole night.

(?) Had + SUJETO + VERBO (participio) + COMPLEMENTOS?

Ej. Had they slept the whole night?

FUTURE PERFECT:

Uses: - an action which will be completed by a specific time in the future (e.g. *She will have had her baby in three months*)

Form:

(+) SUJETO + will + have + VERBO (participio) + COMPLEMENTOS.

Ej. We will have finished by half past ten.

(-) SUJETO + won't + have + VERBO (participio) + COMPLEMENTOS.

Ej. We won't have finished by half past ten.

(?) Will + SUJETO + have + VERBO (participio) + COMPLEMENTOS?

Ej. Will we have finished by half past ten?

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS:

Uses: - a present action which has been going on for some time (e.g. *They have been living here for two years*)

Form:

(+) SUJETO + have/has + been + VERBO (-ing) + COMPLEMENTOS.

Ej. I have been studying for five hours.

(-) SUJETO + have/has + not + been + VERBO (-ing) + COMPLEMENTOS.

Ej. I haven't been studying for five hours.

(?) Have/has + SUJETO + been + VERBO (-ing) + COMPLEMENTOS?

Ej. Have I been studying for five hours?

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS:

Uses: - a continuing action which happened before another action in the past (e.g. *We had been arguing for hours*)

Form:

(+) SUJETO + had + been + VERBO (-ing) + COMPLEMENTOS.

Ej. They had been playing tennis for three hours.

(-) SUJETO + had + not + been + VERBO (-ing) + COMPLEMENTOS.

Ej. They hadn't been playing tennis for three hours.

(?) Had + SUJETO + been + VERBO (-ing) + COMPLEMENTOS?

Ej. Had they been playing tennis for three hours?

TEMA 7: PRONOMBRES Y ADVERBIOS INTERROGATIVOS

Hay dos tipos de preguntas, tanto en español como en inglés:

- a) aquellas a las que contestamos “sí / no”, o preguntas totales (Yes / No questions)

ej. *Did you go to the cinema yesterday? – Yes, I did/ No, I didn't.*

- b) aquellas que solicitan una información específica, o preguntas parciales (Wh-questions)

ej. *Where did you go yesterday? – I went to the cinema.*

En el segundo caso, los pronombres o adverbios interrogativos aparecen siempre al comienzo de la oración interrogativa, y después continúa la oración con el orden normal de las oraciones interrogativas (auxiliar + sujeto + verbo + complementos), excepto con “who”, “which” y “what” cuando funcionan como sujeto.

Esos pronombres y adverbios son:

- ▶ WHO (quién) ej. *Who is that man?* = ¿Quién es ese hombre?
- ▶ WHAT (qué) ej. *What is that?* = ¿Qué es eso? / *What are you doing?* = ¿Qué haces?
- ▶ WHERE (dónde) ej. *Where do you live?* = ¿Dónde vives?
- ▶ WHEN (cuándo) ej. *When did you finish?* = ¿Cuándo terminaste?
- ▶ WHY (por qué) ej. *Why did you come late?* = ¿Por qué llegaste tarde?
- ▶ HOW (cómo) ej. *How did you do it?* = ¿Cómo lo hiciste?
- ▶ WHICH (cuál) ej. *Which one do you like?* = ¿Cuál te gusta?
- ▶ HOW MUCH / HOW MANY (cuánto / cuántos)
ej. *How much sugar do you want?* = ¿Cuánta azúcar quieres?
How many friends have you got? = ¿Cuántos amigos tienes?
- ▶ WHOSE (de quién)
ej. *Whose is that bag?/ Whose bag is this?* = ¿De quién es ese bolso?

EXERCISES

1.- Complete the questions with “what/which/who”:

- is that man’s name?
- Way shall we go? This way or the other way?
- You can have tea or coffee. Do you want?
- “I can’t find my umbrella”. “..... colour is it?”
- Is your favourite sport?
- This is a very nice house. Room is yours?
- Is more expensive: meat or fish?
- is your telephone number?
- Kind of TV programmes do you like watching?
- “..... Nationatily are you?” “I’m Brazilian.”

TEMA 8: GENITIVO SAJÓN

El genitivo sajón se usa en inglés para expresar posesión o pertenencia, es decir, que algo pertenece a alguien.

Ej. *That is Peter's house*. = Ésa es la casa de Peter.

Los cambios que hemos hecho de español a inglés son:

1º. Se escribe la persona que posee el objeto en cuestión (lo que va detrás de la preposición “de” en español)

2º. Se añade el genitivo sajón ('s) al poseedor (que equivale a la preposición “de”)

3º. Se coloca el objeto que se posee sin artículos – si los lleva-.

En el caso de que el nombre del poseedor acabe en “-s” o que el sustantivo vaya en plural, sólo se añade el apóstrofo (').

Ej. *That is James' house*.

Cuando sean dos o más los poseedores, sólo añadiremos el genitivo sajón al último poseedor.

Ej. *That is James and Peter's house*. / *That is Peter and James' house*.

Puede ser que en lugar de un nombre propio, tengamos un sintagma nominal como poseedor:

Ej. *That is my sister's house* = Ésta es la casa de mi hermana.

That is my parents' house = Ésta es la casa de mis padres.

EXERCISES

1.- Look at the family relationships and complete with the Saxon genitive:

SUSAN + WILLIAM

MARY

PAUL+TINA

ASHLEY+JAMES

SARAH+JOHN

DANIEL

- William is father.
- Ashley is sister.
- James is husband.
- Daniel is cousin.
- Susan is grandma.
- Tina is wife.
- John is brother.
- Daniel is son.
- Mary is aunt.
- Sarah and John are children.

2.- Complete the sentences with the Saxon genitive or the “of-phrase”(for objects...):

- I like (the camera/Ann).
- What is (the name/this town)?
- When is (the birthday/your sister)?
- Do you like (the colour/this coat)?
- Write your name at (the top/the page)?
- What is (the address/Jill)?
- is near the city centre. (the house/my parents)
- What was (the cause/the accident)?
- is very good. (the spoken English/)
- For me the morning is (the best part/the day).
- is very interesting. (the job/my brother)
- The car stopped at (the end/the street).
- is blue. (the favourite color/Pat)
- are very thin. (the walls/this house)

TEMA 9: PREPOSICIONES

► Preposiciones de tiempo:

● IN:

- con las partes del día, excepto con “night” (*in the morning, in the afternoon...*)
- con los meses del año (*in January, in March...*)
- con las estaciones del año (*in spring, in summer...*)
- con los años (*in 1998, in 2010...*)
- con los siglos (*in the 18th century...*)

● ON:

- con los días de la semana (*on Monday, on Tuesday...*)
- con las fechas (*on 2nd April, on 30th January...*)
- con las partes de un día en concreto (*on Wednesday afternoon...*)
- con la palabra “holidays” (*on holidays*)

● AT:

- con las horas (*at seven o'clock, at half past ten...*)
- con las palabras “night, Christmas, Eastern” (*at night, at Christmas, at Eastern*)
- en otras expresiones (*at the weekend, at the beginning, at the end...*)

● BEFORE (antes de)

● AFTER (después de)

● UNTIL (hasta que)

● DURING (durante)

● FOR, con períodos de tiempo (durante). Ej. *For three months* → *durante tres meses*.

● SINCE, con fechas concretas (desde, desde que). Ej. *Since 1998* → *desde 1998* / *Since I was born* → *desde que nací*.

- FROM...TO... (desde... hasta...): se utiliza tanto con expresiones de tiempo como de lugar.

Ej. I lived in London from 1998 to 2000 → Viví en Londres desde 1998 hasta el 2000.

This train goes from London to Manchester → Este tren va de Londres a Manchester.

EXERCISES

1.- Complete the following sentences with “in/on/at”:

- We watch TV The evening.
- I only see my parents Christmas.
- I get up 8 o'clock and go to bed midnight.
- I finish work early Friday.
- We go to Paris autumn.
- the morning she goes to work by bus.
- Sundays there are two flights from London to Madrid. They are 7:45 the morning and 20:30 the evening.
- What do you do the weekends?
- My grandfather was born the 19th century.

► Preposiciones de lugar:

- IN / INSIDE: dentro de, en (con lugares cerrados) *Ej. The coat is in the wardrobe → El abrigo está en el armario.*
- AT : en (con lugares abiertos) *Ej. We □enire the cinema → Quedamos en el cine (en la puerta del cine, fuera)*
- ON: encima de, sobre, en (en superficies) *Ej. The book □enir the table → El libro está sobre la mesa.*
- NEXT TO / BESIDE / NEAR / CLOSE TO: cerca de, al lado de. *Ej. The chair is near the table → La silla está al lado de la mesa.*
- FAR (AWAY) FROM: lejos de.
- BEHIND: detrás de.

- IN FRONT OF: delante de. *Ej. The students are in front of the teacher → Los alumnos están delante del profesor.*
- OPPOSITE: enfrente de. *Ej. The shop is opposite the school → La tienda está enfrente de la escuela.*
- OVER : encima de (sin tocar la superficie). *Ej. The lamp is over the bed → La lámpara está encima de la cama.*
- UNDER: debajo de.
- OUTSIDE: fuera de.
- BETWEEN: entre dos cosas. *Ej. The table is between the chairs → La mesa está entre las sillas (sólo hay dos).*
- AMONG: entre varias cosas. *Ej. The table is among the chairs → La mesa está entre las sillas (hay más de dos).*
- ON THE RIGHT OF: a la derecha de.
- ON THE LEFT OF: a la izquierda de.

EXERCISES

1.- Complete the sentences with “in/on/at”:

- Have you got an electric blanket your bed? I've only got a hot-water bottle mine.
- In summer, there are always flies the kitchen ceiling.
- She spent the day sunbathing the swimming pool.
- Scott found a Norwegian flag the South Pole.
- There are thousands of fish the lake.
- There's a policeman standing the corner.
- You have to get off The next stop.
- The coffeepot is the table.
- There aren't enough chairs the dining room.
- There are pleasure steamers the lake.

► Expresiones hechas:

- “AT HOME” (en casa)
- “IN BED” (en la cama)
- “GO HOME / GET HOME / COME HOME / REACH HOME / ARRIVE HOME”:
no se utilizan preposiciones con verbos de movimiento y la palabra “home”.
- “ARRIVE IN”: llegar a un sitio (países, ciudades). *Ej. I arrived in London → Llegué a Londres.*
- “ARRIVE AT”: llegar a un sitio (espacios cerrados). *Ej. I arrived at the airport → Llegué al aeropuerto.*

