

UNIT 1: CHATTING WITH MY FRIENDS

- LAPTOP
- MOBILE PHONE
- EMAIL ADDRESS
- TABLET
- AVATAR
- MEMORY STICK
- HEADPHONES
- PASSWORD
- WEBCAM
- EMOJI
- USERNAME
- PROFILE
- GALLERY
- BLOG
- CHAT ROOM
- REPORT BUTTON



POSSESSIVES

ADJECTIVES

MY
YOUR
HIS
HER
ITS
OUR
YOUR
THEIR

PRONOUNS

MINE
YOURS
HIS
HERS
-
OURS
YOURS
THEIRS

EXAMPLE:

MY book is big. This book is **MINE**.

YOUR book is big. This book is **YOURS**.

HIS book is big. This book is **HIS**.

HER book is big. This book is **HERS**.

ITS book is big.

OUR book is big. This book is **OURS**.

YOUR book is big. This book is **YOURS**.

THEIR book is big. This book is **THEIRS**.

EXPRESIONES COMUNICATIVAS BÁSICAS

- **INFINITIVE OF PURPOSE (TO-vb)**

Example:

*He uses his mobile phone **TO** talk to his friends.*

- **SIMPLE PRESENT**

El presente simple se utiliza para expresar acciones que se hacen con frecuencia, repetidamente (*every day, every week, every year, at the weekend, in summer, on Mondays, in January, in the morning, ...*).

Nuestros hábitos diarios se expresan en presente simple. Se traduce: “Yo juego” (cada día)

Formación: Hay que distinguir 3 opciones:

1^a Opción: Verbo “Ser, Estar” (*To BE*)

+ → Suj + am ('m) + ...
 is ('s)
 are ('re)
- → Suj + am not ('m not) + ...
 is not (isn't)
 are (aren't)
? → Am + Suj + ...?
 Is
 Are

2^a Opción: Verbo “Tener” (HAVE GOT)

- + → *Suj + have got ('ve got) + ...
has got ('s got) con he, she, it*
- → *Suj + haven't got + ...
hasn't got con he, she, it*
- + → *Have + Suj + got + ...?
Has
(con he, she, it)*

3^a Opción: Resto de Verbos:

- + → *Suj + verbo (-S si el sujeto es he/she/it) + ...*
- → *Suj + DON'T + verbo + ...
DOESN'T (en infinitivo sin TO)*
- ? → *DO + Suj + verbo + ...?
DOES (en infinitivo sin TO)*

VERBO TO BE- PRESENTE DE INDICATIVO		
MODO AFIRMATIVO	MODO INTERROGATIVO	MODO NEGATIVO
I AM ----- Soy/estoy	AM I?----- ¿Soy yo?	I AM NOT----- No Soy
YOU ARE ----- Eres/estas	ARE YOU?----- ¿Eres tú?	YOU ARE NOT- No eres
HE IS ----- El	IS HE?----- ¿Es él?	HE IS NOT----- No es
SHE IS ----- Ella	IS SHE?----- ¿Es ella?	SHE IS NOT----- No es
IT IS ----- El/Ella	IS IT?----- ¿Es él/ella?	IT IS NOT----- No es
WE ARE ----- Nosotros somos/estamos	ARE WE?----- ¿Somos nosotros?	WE ARE NOT— No son
YOU ARE ----- Ustedes son/están	ARE YOU?--- ¿Son ustedes?	YOU ARE NOT- No son
THEY ARE ----- Ellos son/están	ARE THEY?---- ¿Son ellos?	THEY ARE NOT- No son

El presente simple puede llevar **ADVERBIOS DE FRECUENCIA**, que hacen referencia a la continuidad de la acción en el tiempo:

- ✓ **ALWAYS**
- ✓ **USUALLY**
- ✓ **SOMETIMES**
- ✓ **NEVER**

*Cuando aparecen dentro de la oración, se colocan entre el sujeto y el verbo (en el caso del verbo “To Be”, van detrás del verbo y, en el caso del verbo “Have Got”, van entre Have y Got).

Por ejemplo, *She always plays the piano.*

She is always happy.

She has always got assembly at school.

