

# UNIT 2

There is / There are

CONTABLES		NO CONTABLES	
Afirmativa	Negativa	Interrogativa	Respuestas breves
There is a house. There are rooms.	There isn't a toilet. There aren't beds.	Is there a fridge? Are there tables?	Yes, there is. / No, there isn't. Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.
There is rubbish.	There isn't tea.	Is there money?	

- **Afirmativa:** *There is* va seguido de nombres contables en singular o no contables. *There are* va seguido de nombres contables en plural.
- **Negativa:** *There is / There are* + la partícula *not* (*There is not / There are not*) o la contracción *n't* (*There isn't / There aren't*).
- **Interrogativa:** las preguntas empiezan por el verbo *is / Are* + *there*.
- **Respuestas breves:** se vuelve al orden normal y en la negativa se usan las formas contradas.

## Artículos y cuantificadores

the		a / an		some		any	
Con nombres contables y no contables.	Se usa delante de un nombre que es conocido por el hablante.	Con nombres contables en singular.	Se usan delante de un nombre que no es conocido por el hablante.	Frases afirmativas: Con nombres contables en plural y no contables.	Frases interrogativas: Cuando la pregunta expresa una oferta o petición y se espera que la respuesta sea afirmativa.	Frases negativas e interrogativas: Con nombres contables en plural y no contables.	ningún/una, nada de (o no se traduce)
el, la, los/as	<i>I have got a house. The house has got a garden.</i>	un/a	<i>a shelf, an armchair pero a uniform</i>	unos/as, algunos/as algo de, un poco de (o no se traduce)	unos/as, algunos/as algo de, un poco de (o no se traduce)	algun/un/a algunos/as algo de (o no se traduce)	algun/un/a algunos/as algo de (o no se traduce)

FORMA CONTRAÍDA		FORMA CONTRAÍDA	
Afirmativa	Negativa	Afirmativa	Negativa
I have got	I've got	I have not got	I haven't got
You have got	You've got	You have not got	You haven't got
He has got	He's got	He has not got	He hasn't got
She has got	She's got	She has not got	She hasn't got
It has got	It's got	It has not got	It hasn't got
We have got	We've got	We have not got	We haven't got
You have got	You've got	You have not got	You haven't got
They have got	They've got	They have not got	They haven't got
RESPUESTAS BREVES		RESPUESTAS BREVES	
Afirmativa	Negativa	Afirmativa	Negativa
Have I got ...?	Yes, I have.	Have I got ...?	No, I haven't.
Have you got ...?	Yes, you have.	Have you got ...?	No, you haven't.
Has he got ...?	Yes, he has.	Has he got ...?	No, he hasn't.
Has she got ...?	Yes, she has.	Has she got ...?	No, she hasn't.
Has it got ...?	Yes, it has.	Has it got ...?	No, it hasn't.
Have we got ...?	Yes, we have.	Have we got ...?	No, we haven't.
Have you got ...?	Yes, you have.	Have you got ...?	No, you haven't.
Have they got ...?	Yes, they have.	Have they got ...?	No, they haven't.

El verbo *have got* significa "tener". Expresa lo que poseemos o las características de alguien o algo cuando lo describimos.

- **Afirmativa:** sujeto + *have* ('ve) *got* o *has* ('s) *got*.  
*I have got a famous friend.*  
(Tengo una amiga famosa.)
- **Negativa:** sujeto + *have* / *has* + *not* (*n't*) + *got*.  
*She hasn't got curly hair.*  
(Ella no tiene el pelo rizado.)
- **Interrogativa:** *Have* / *Has* + sujeto + *got*.  
*Have you got blue eyes?*  
(¿Tienes (los) ojos azules?)
- **Respuestas breves:** se pone el pronombre personal sujeto + *have* / *has* o *haven't* / *hasn't* (sin *got*).  
*Has he got small ears?* Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.  
(¿El tiene las orejas pequeñas? Sí. / No.)