



Inglés
1.º de ESO

Repaso del primer trimestre

To be, have got, there is / there are, el present simple, los posesivos y el vocabulario de la familia, la casa y la rutina: lo del examen de diciembre.
Con solucionario.



Nombre y apellidos: _____ Fecha: _____

Recuerda

To be (ser / estar): I **am**, you **are**, he / she / it **is**, we / you / they **are**. Negativa: «I'm not», «she isn't», «they aren't». Pregunta: «Are you...? Is he...?»

Have got (tener): I / you / we / they **have got**; he / she / it **has got**. Negativa: «haven't got / hasn't got». Pregunta: «Have you got...? Has she got...?»

There is + singular / **there are** + plural (hay). Negativa: «there isn't / there aren't any». Pregunta: «Is there...? Are there any...?»

Trucos

Con **he, she, it** todo cambia: «is», «has got», y en el present simple, la **-s** del verbo. Si dudas, mira el sujeto antes de escribir el verbo.

Responde a las preguntas

1. Complete with **am, is or are**: a) My sister ___ twelve. b) We ___ in the same class. c) I ___ from Spain.
2. Make the sentences negative: a) He is my cousin. b) They are at home.

3. Complete with **have got or has got**: a) I ___ two brothers. b) My dog ___ a long tail.
4. Write a question: you / a bike? → _____
5. Complete with **there is or there are**: a) ___ a sofa in the living room. b) ___ three bedrooms in my house.
6. Write a question and a short answer: any posters / in your bedroom?

Recuerda

Present simple para rutinas y hábitos: «I play», «she plays». Negativa con **don't / doesn't** + verbo sin -s: »He doesn't play«. Pregunta con **do / does**: »Does she play...?«
Ortografía de la tercera persona: »watch → watches«, »go → goes«, »study → studies«.

Adverbios de frecuencia (always, usually, often, sometimes, never) van **delante del verbo**, pero **detrás de »to be«**: «I always get up early» / «She is never late».



Responde a las preguntas

7. Complete with the correct form: a) My father (work) ___ in a hospital. b) I (not like) ___ fish. c) ___ your brother (play) ___ football?
8. Write the third person singular: watch, study, go, have.
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9. Put the adverb in the correct place: a) I get up at seven. (usually) b) She is late. (never)
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10. Correct the mistakes: a) She don't like music. b) Does he plays tennis?
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11. Write three sentences about your daily routine.
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Recuerda

Posesivos: my, your, his (de él), her (de ella), its, our, your, their. **Genitivo sajón:** «Tom's bike» (la bici de Tom), «my parents' car» (plural acabado en -s: solo apóstrofo).

Vocabulario: familia («grandmother, uncle, aunt, cousin, nephew, niece»), casa («kitchen, bathroom, living room, bedroom, garden») y rutina («get up, have breakfast, go to school, do homework, go to bed»).

Responde a las preguntas

12. Complete with a possessive: a) This is Laura and this is ___ dog. b) We love ___ school.
13. Rewrite with 's: The bike of my brother → _____
14. Write the word: a) Your father's sister → ___ b) Your aunt's son → ___
15. Where do you do these things? a) have a shower → ___ b) cook dinner → ___
16. Translate: «Mis padres tienen un coche rojo».
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17. Order the words: always / breakfast / at / have / I / eight
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18. Draw a plan of your house and write five sentences with there is / there are.

19. Write a short text (six lines) about a member of your family: name, age, what he or she has got and what he or she does every day.

20. Listen to a song in English and write down every verb in the third person singular you hear.

21. Explain to someone, without looking at your notes, when we use «does».



Solucionario

1. a) is b) are c) am.
2. a) He isn't my cousin. b) They aren't at home.
3. a) have got b) has got.
4. Have you got a bike?
5. a) There is b) There are.
6. Are there any posters in your bedroom? Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.
7. a) works b) don't like c) Does ... play.
8. watches, studies, goes, has.
9. a) I usually get up at seven. b) She is never late.
10. a) She doesn't like music. b) Does he play tennis?
11. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: I get up at half past seven.
12. a) her b) our.
13. My brother's bike.
14. a) aunt b) cousin.
15. a) bathroom b) kitchen.
16. My parents have got a red car.
17. I always have breakfast at eight.
18 a 21. Respuesta libre.

Recuerda

Qué mirar en el resultado. Si fallan el 7, el 8 y el 10, el problema está en la tercera persona del singular: con «he, she, it», el verbo lleva -s en afirmativa y la pierde con «doesn't» y «does». Si se confunden «his» y «her» (12), recuerda que dependen de quién posee, no de lo poseído. Y si el adverbio sale mal colocado (9), basta con recordar la excepción: detrás de «to be».