



Paco: Who is Paco?

Inglés

1.º Bachillerato

Contenidos

Paco
Who is Paco?



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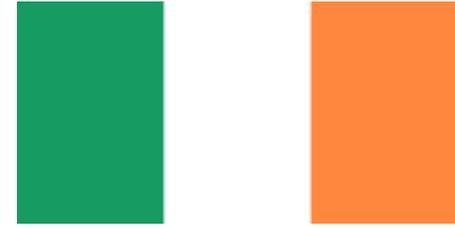
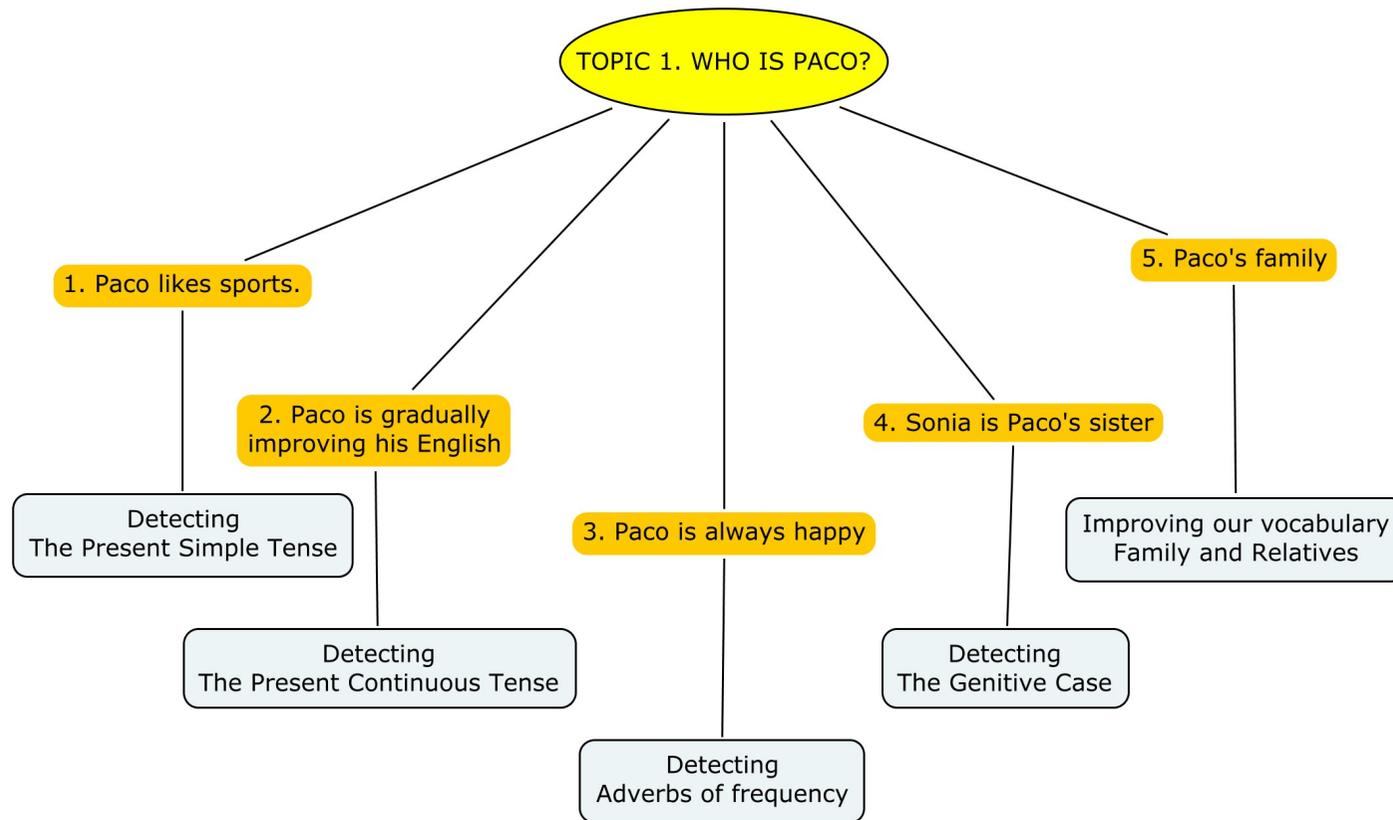


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Map



Descarga aquí el pdf del mapa conceptual:



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Fuentes para el profesorado

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Introducción



Actividad de lectura

The unit deals with some grammar points you are familiar with, like the present simple and the present continuous tenses, so this unit is a revision of these tenses together with the genitive case, the adverbs of frequency and some vocabulary related to the family and home.

But although it may be difficult for you, read the texts carefully, pay attention to the examples and enjoy doing the exercises in order to learn the English language both in an effective and enjoyable way.



Esta unidad trata algunos puntos de gramática que ya conocerás, como el present simple y el present continuous, así que esta unidad se puede considerar un repaso de esos tiempos verbales junto con el genitivo, los adverbios de frecuencia y un poco de vocabulario relacionado con la familia y la casa. Aunque el inglés te cuesta, intenta leer los textos con cuidado, presta atención a los detalles y disfruta mientras haces los ejercicios para aprender el idioma de manera eficaz y divertida. Es importante practicar entender los textos en inglés, no siempre buscar traducciones. Por eso, aunque a veces se te ofreceremos una traducción, intenta leer y entenderlo en inglés primero. Así mejorarás tu comprensión y habilidad de entender palabras desconocidas.



Actividad de lectura

Who is Paco?

Paco is a twenty-one-year-old student. Although he is young, he is already a millionaire, thanks to the lottery. However, there are many other aspects about him that you don't know yet.

Paco is in his Fourth Year of a degree in World History at the University of Granada. He is a brilliant student and he really likes studying the subjects related to his degree, but he finds learning English difficult. But is he dedicating enough time to it? Luckily, yes, he is and his English is gradually improving.

Paco is 1,80 metres tall. He is the tallest in his family. He is brown-haired and quite skinny. He likes sports, basketball and tennis above all. He also likes cinema and pop music. He always wears jeans and t-shirts and he is very fond of leisure wear.



Elaboración propia

Paco's family is quite big: his mother, Isabel, his father, Antonio, a sister and a brother. Antonio is unemployed at the moment. He's 57 years old. Isabel is a teacher and is 2 years younger than her husband. Francisco's family live in El Albayzín. They all live happily in a very comfortable terraced house not too far from the centre of the city. Paco also has grandparents and a lot of cousins living in different cities and towns in Spain.

Paco's sister, Sonia, also lives with her parents and she is the youngest in the family- she's only 16. She is in her First Year of Upper Secondary (*Bachillerato*) in a secondary school in town. She studies hard at school. Her favourite subject is English. She is always dreaming about travelling to the USA.

Does Paco's whole family live in the same city? No, they don't. His brother Carlos doesn't live in Granada. In fact, he lives in Madrid and he works as an engineer. He is six years older than Paco. He sometimes visits his parents and sister at weekends. He can't visit them too often because he has other important matters on his mind: his girlfriend Susan, an American girl from Springfield, who is studying a Master of Arts in Madrid



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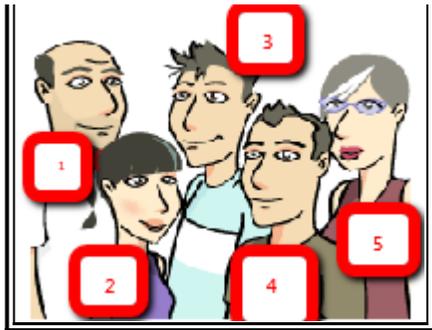


Rellenar huecos

Let's see how well you understood the text. Answer the questions below.

1. Write the number of the members of Paco's family in the correct space, their age and profession.

Name	Number	Age	Profession
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> years old	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	16 years old	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> years old	<input type="text"/>
	1		



			years old	
			years old	

2. Write T or F

- a. Paco is studying a degree in English History.
- b. Antonio has got 3 sons.
- c. Paco's sister wants to visit the USA.
- d. Paco's brother has an American wife

En b, acuérdate de que *son* denota solamente *hijo varón*. Ya que Sonia es una chica, tenemos que decir o *Antonio has got 2 sons and a daughter* (hija) o *Antonio has got 3 children* (*child* no denota género).



Introduction to the topic

The unit deals with some grammar points you are familiar with, like the present simple and the present continuous tenses, so this unit is a revision of these tenses together with the genitive case, the adverbs of frequency and some vocabulary related to the family and home.

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Para verlo en español, haz clic en la bandera.



Actividad de lectura

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Para verlo en español, haz clic en la bandera.



1. Paco likes sports (present simple)



Actividad de lectura

Paco likes sports



Imagen de Josa Junior

en [Flickr](#). [C.C](#)



Imagen de daramot

en [Wikimedia](#). [C.C](#)



Imagen de SugarRazzel

en [wikimedia](#). [CC](#)



Paco likes sports a lot. He does sports to keep fit. He usually plays basketball with his friends at weekends and, from time to time, they go for a mountain bike ride. Paco enjoys cycling very much. They intend to do [Saint James' Way](#) by bike next year.

Paco also likes tennis and he plays with Andrés on Wednesday evenings. Although Paco has got a lot of friends, Andrés is one of his best friends. They sometimes watch tennis on television together, but Paco doesn't like watching all sports on tv. He only watches basketball and tennis. Paco likes tennis because his father plays with him occasionally.

Can you recognize all the simple present forms that appear in the text? There are some forms of the verb **be**, some of the verb **have got** and several common verbs in Simple Present Tense. Try to identify just the third person singular forms.

likes (like) - does (do) - plays (play) - enjoys (enjoy) - has (have got) - is (be) - watches (watch)



Importante

Present simple

Although it is called the present simple, sometimes this tense is not so simple! Watch this presentation to learn how to form and use it:

[Enlace a recurso reproducible >> http://www.youtube.com/embed/Yks6oHCIZT4](http://www.youtube.com/embed/Yks6oHCIZT4)

Gramática Inglés: Presente Simple



Vídeo de [Bluebloc Notes \(Aprender Inglés\)](#) en [Youtube](#)



Comprueba lo aprendido

Does Paco have any brothers or sisters?

- Yes, he has two brothers.
- Yes, he has a brother and a sister.

Incorrect! Brother significa hermano varón,

¡Correcto!

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Opción correcta

Paco likes playing tennis.

- Yes, he does.
- No, he doesn't

¡Correcto!

¡Incorrecto!

Solución

1. Opción correcta
2. Incorrecto

Does Paco play basketball on Wednesdays?

- No, he doesn't.
- Yes, he does.

¡Correcto!

¡Incorrecto!

Solución

1. Opción correcta
2. Incorrecto

Paco enjoys cycling.

- Yes, he does.
- No, he doesn't.

¡Correcto!

¡Incorrecto!

Solución

1. Opción correcta
2. Incorrecto



Does Paco do sports to keep fit?

Imagen de Blogefi en [Flicker](#). [C. C.](#)

- No, he doesn't.
- Yes, he does.

¡Incorrecto!

¡Correcto!

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Opción correcta

Paco and Andrés watch tennis on tv.

- Yes, they do.
- No, they don't.

¡Correcto!

¡Incorrecto!

Solución

1. Opción correcta
2. Incorrecto

Do Paco and his friends intend to do Saint James' Way?

- No, they don't.

- Yes, they do.

¡Incorrecto!

¡Correcto!

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Opción correcta

Paco's father plays tennis with him.

- Yes, he does.
- No, he doesn't.

¡Correcto!

¡Incorrecto!

Solución

1. Opción correcta
2. Incorrecto



Caso práctico

Click on the flame in the photo and watch the video by The Bangles, singing the song Eternal Flame and notice the uses of the Present Simple tense.



Imagen de warby en [Flickr](#)

[CC](#)

Close your eyes, give me your hand, darlin'

Do you feel my heart beating

Do you understand

Do you feel the same

Am I only dreaming

Is this burning an eternal flame

I believe it's meant to be, darlin'

I watch you when you are sleeping

You belong with me

Do you feel the same

Am I only dreaming

Or is this burning an eternal flame

Say my name

Sun shines through the rain

A whole life so lonely

And then come and ease the pain

I don't want to lose this feeling, oh

Say my name

Sun shines through the rain

A whole life so lonely

And then come and ease the pain

I don't want to lose this feeling, oh

Close your eyes, give me your hand

Do you feel my heart beating

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An eternal flame

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Do you understand

Do you feel the same

Am I only dreaming, ah

Is this burning an eternal flame

Close your eyes, give me your hand, darlin'

2. Paco is always busy (adverbs of frequency)



Importante

Look at this vocabulary (click to see the meaning):

<https://quizlet.com/35031048/flashcards/embedv2>

Presentación de [alistairw](#) en [Quizlet](#)

After that, you can choose a different study mode to practice.



Actividad de lectura

Paco is always busy

Paco is always busy. Like everybody, he has a routine, which keeps him doing things all day. Let's see what he does:

I always get up at 7.30 (but never at weekends!) and I have breakfast. After that I have a shower and get dressed. Next, I clean my teeth and leave home at about 8.30 . I usually get to university at about 9 and then I have classes until 1 o'clock. Then I usually go home for lunch, although I sometimes meet up with my classmates for a beer with my classmates. In the afternoon I often call my friends or chat with them on internet. I always study for a couple of hours and then I do some housework to help my mum (I tidy my room, hoover and wash the dishes but I never clean the bathroom- I hate that!).

I hardly ever watch TV- I'm too busy. Finally, I go to bed at about 11 o'clock and sometimes read for half an hour- it depends how tired I am.

I don't think my lottery win is going to change my routine very much. I still have to get up and go to class.

Did you understand the text? We're sure you did. Answer the questions below.

1. How long does Paco spend studying (including classes at university)?
2. What housework does Paco never do? Why not?
3. Why doesn't Paco watch TV?



Imagen de geralt in [Pixabay](#) bajo [dominio público](#).

1. Paco studies for approximately 6 hours :from 9 to 1 at the university + a couple (2) of hours at home.
2. he never cleans the bathroom, because he hates it.
3. He doesn't have time (he's too busy).



Comprueba lo aprendido

Identify in the text all the adverbs of frequency and write them on the scale.

100%

80%

60%

40%

20%

0%

a

u

o ften

s

hardly ever

n

always - usually - often - sometimes - hardly ever - never (siempre- normalmente- a menudo - a veces -casi nunca -nunca)

The adverbs of frequency answer the question *how often* (*¿con qué frecuencia?*)



Importante

Notice the position of the adverbs of frequency in the following examples:

AFTER <i>BE</i>	BEFORE OTHER VERBS
<i>Paco is sometimes miserable.</i>	<i>Paco never gets angry.</i> <i>He often goes to hospitals</i>

[Enlace a recurso reproducible >> http://www.youtube.com/embed/9v8St5zpgRA](http://www.youtube.com/embed/9v8St5zpgRA)

Gramática Inglés: Adverbios de Frecuencia





Comprueba lo aprendido

1) Paco plays tennis. (OFTEN)

 [Sugerencia](#)

- Paco often plays tennis.
- Paco plays often tennis.

Right.

Wrong. Look at the hint (*el consejo*)above.

Solución

1. Opción correcta
2. Incorrecto

2) Paco's friends go for a mountain bike ride. (SOMETIMES)

 [Sugerencia](#)

- Paco's friends go often for a mountain bike ride.
- Paco's friends sometimes go for a mountain bike ride.

Wrong. Look at the hint(el consejo) above.

Right.

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Opción correcta

3) Sonia is very friendly. (USUALLY)

 [Sugerencia](#)

- Sonia is usually very friendly.
- Sonia usually is very friendly.

Right.

Wrong.

Solución

1. Opción correcta
2. Incorrecto

4) Paco smokes. (NEVER)

 [Sugerencia](#)

- Paco smokes never.
- Paco never smokes.

Wrong.

Right.

Solución

1. Incorrecto

2. Opción correcta

5) Paco doesn't watch TV. (USUALLY)

 [Sugerencia](#)

- Paco doesn't usually watch TV
- Paco doesn't watch usually TV.

Right.

Wrong.

Solución

1. Opción correcta
2. Incorrecto



Curiosidad

Do you know the origin of the word *robot*?

It comes from the Czech word *robota*, which means work. In 1920, the Czech playwright Karel Capek used it as part of the title of one of his plays: R.U.R. Rossum's Universal Robots.

This play was performed in English in London in 1923. Since then, the word was introduced into the English language with the meaning we know.



Imagen de Johnson Cameraface, en [Flickr](#).
[C. C.](#)

3. What does Paco like doing? (like+ _ing)



Comprueba lo aprendido

When Paco won the lottery prize, the local radio station interviewed him.

- a) read the transcript of the interview and number the things in the order Paco talks about them.
- b) read the text again. Write **Y** (for Yes) if he likes it or **N** (for No) if he doesn't.

Q: So Paco, congratulations. Can I ask you a few questions so that we can get to know you a bit.

A: Sure, go ahead.

Q: So tell us. What do you like doing in your free time?

A: I like doing sport. I love playing tennis. I play 3 or 4 times a week.

Q: And what about swimming? Do you like it?

A: Mmm, I don't mind it, but I prefer doing other sports like football.

Q: How about films? Do you go to the cinema much?

A: Yes, I do. I like historical films a lot, like *Braveheart* and *Titanic*.

Q: And who are your favourite film stars? Do you like Brad Pitt?

A: No, I don't. I like Scarlet Johansson- she's gorgeous!

Q: And what about romantic comedies? Do you like them?

A: Oh, God no! I hate them! I think they are awful!

Q: And lastly, Paco, what do you think of Los morancos?

A: I like them. They're [funny](#).

Q: Thank you for your time, Paco.

	Order	Like? Y/N	
<i>los Morancos</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
swimming	<input type="checkbox"/>	Doesn't mind	Imagen de unaiherran en wikimedia bajo CC
Brad Pitt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Scarlett Johansson	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	imagen en pixabay

			bajo dominio público
romantic comedies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
playing tennis	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	imagen de Pegship en wikimedia bajo GNU
historical films	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	



Q: So Paco, congratulations. Can I ask you a few questions so that we can get to know you a bit.

A: Sure, go ahead.

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A: Yes, I do. I like historical films a lot, like *Braveheart* and *Titanic*.

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Q: And what about romantic comedies? Do you like them?

A: Oh, God no! I hate them! I think they are awful!

Q: And lastly, Paco, what do you think of Los morancos?

A: I like them. They're funny.

Q: Thank you for your time, Paco.



Importante

Look at these extracts from the interview:

What do you like **doing** in your free time?

I love **playing** tennis.

I prefer **doing** other sports

I don't mind it (**swimming**)

Verbs of likes and preference (**like, love, hate, enjoy, mind**) are followed by a noun/pronoun (*I like chocolate/it*) or by a gerund (verb+ _ing: *I like swimming*)

				
love	like	don't mind	don't like	hate
<i>imagen de azesier en openclipart</i>	<i>imagen de azesier en openclipart</i>	<i>imagen de morkaitehred en openclipart</i>	<i>imagen de warzawainkaen openclipart</i>	<i>imagen de warzawainkaen openclipart</i>
<i>Todas la imágenes bajo Dominio público</i>				

Take a look at this video:

[Enlace a recurso reproducible >> http://www.youtube.com/embed/COWxgkNNVho](http://www.youtube.com/embed/COWxgkNNVho)

Gramática Inglés: Likes & Dislikes



Vídeo de [Bluebloc Notes \(Aprender Inglés\)](#) en [Youtube](#)



Actividad de lectura

Look at the pictures and write sentences about the people's likes and dislikes (? = make a question using like).

Example: *Paco doesn't like watching TV.*



John and Mary ♥

Paco X

Sam XX

people ?

David X

our friends ♥

Paco ?

imagen de

imagen de [Openclips](#)

imagen de [shokunin](#)

[johnny_automatic](#)

imagen de [artmaker](#)

imagen de [anonymous](#)

imagen de [gerald_G](#)

imagen de [gerald_G](#)

(Todos los imagenes en Openclipart en [dominio público](#))

Paco doesn't like watching TV.

John and Mary love skiing (ojo: con 2 *ís*. Ski + *_ing* = skiing. La única letra que se debe quitar es la *e*)

Sam hates studying (ojo: no *studing*, por la misma razón comentada arriba)

Do people like shopping? (o Do people like going shopping?)

David doesn't like flying.

Our friends love dancing.

Does Paco like swimming?

4. Paco's English is gradually improving (Present continuous)



Actividad de lectura

Paco is gradually improving his level of English

Is Paco's English really improving? Yes, it is. Paco is trying hard to learn English. He is making a great effort to speak English properly. Although his English is quickly getting better, he is taking his time. He is not going to private lessons because he hasn't got time. He is studying hard because he needs English for his trip around the world.

The most important thing is that Paco is enjoying himself learning English. He is learning a lot about both Britain and America.



Imagen de [Alexbrn](#) en [Pixr. C.C](#)

In this passage you can find some examples of the present continuous tense in affirmative and negative. Can you identify them?



Is Paco's English really improving ? Yes, it is. Paco is trying hard to learn English. He **is making** a great effort to speak English properly. Although **his English is quickly getting better**, he **is taking his time**. He **is not going to private classes** because he hasn't got time. He **is studying hard** because he needs English for his trip around the world.

The most important thing is that Paco **is enjoying himself** learning English. He **is learning** a lot about both Britain and America.



¿Qué llevas puesto?

One of the most common mistakes some Spanish students tend to make when they study English as a second language is to use the Present Simple tense instead of using the Present Continuous tense when we use the verb *to wear*, since, unlike Spanish, this verb is used in English with the present continuous.

Let's see an example. We want to ask somebody about the kind of clothes his sister is wearing at the moment. We already know that the verb *to wear* means in Spanish *llevar puesto*.

If we make the following question *¿Qué lleva puesto su hermana?*, we can make a mistake if we translate it as *What does his sister wear now?* The right translation is...



What is his sister wearing now?

She's wearing a red evening dress.



Imagen de Openclips en

[Openclipart](#) bajo [dom. público](#)

Uno de los errores más comunes que algunos estudiantes españoles tienden a hacer cuando estudian Inglés como segundo idioma es utilizar el Presente Simple en lugar de utilizar el tiempo Presente Continuo cuando usamos el verbo llevar (puesto), ya que, a diferencia del español, este verbo es utilizado en Inglés con el presente continuo.

Veamos un ejemplo. Queremos pedirle a alguien algo sobre el tipo de ropa que su hermana lleva puesto en este momento. Ya sabemos que el verbo wear significa llevar puesto en español.

Si hacemos la siguiente pregunta ¿ Qué lleva puesto tu hermana?, podemos cometer un error si traducimos What does your sister wear now?. La traducción correcta es ...

What is your sister wearing now?



Caso práctico

Filling the gaps. Put the verbs in brackets in the Present Continuous Tense

- a) Paco _____ (play) basketball with his friends now.
- b) What_____ (Paco do) tonight?
- c) Paco and Andrés _____ (watch) tv together.
- d) Paco's father _____ (not play) tennis with him.
- e) Sonia _____ (sit) besides Paco.
- f) How many other friends_____ (you play) with?
- g) Paco_____ (not study) English.

- a) is playing
- b) is Paco doing
- c) are watching
- d) isn't playing
- e) is sitting
- f) are you playing
- g) isn't studying



comprueba lo aprendido

Read the sentences below and fill in the missing words in the present continuous tense.

- a) Paco tennis with Andrés tomorrow. (PLAY)
- b) Paco a mountain bike ride. (GO)
- c) Andrés basketball on TV tonight. (WATCH)
- d) Paco tennis on Wednesday? (PLAY)

e) Sonia his brother with English. (TO HELP)



Curiosidad

Is this man wearing a skirt?



Obviously, he isn't. He is wearing a *kilt*, which is a knee-length garment, originating in the traditional dress of men and boys in the Scottish Highlands of the 16th century. Since the 19th century it has been associated with the wider culture of Scotland.

Though the Scottish kilt is most often worn mainly on formal occasions or at sports events, it has also been adapted as an item of fashionable informal, and formal, male clothing in recent years.

If you are interested in learning anything else about kilts and William Wallace (*Braveheart*), have a look [here](#).



Escucha

Listening exercise: learn English with songs

Click on the picture and watch the video with the song "That's the way it is" by Celine Dion. With this **video (click on the photograph)** you can practice your listening comprehension. Then [click here](#) and complete the filling gap activity.



Imagen de Anirudh Koul en [wikimedia](#). [C C](#)

5. Paco's sister (Saxon genitive)



Actividad de lectura

The Saxon Genitive



Sonia is Paco's sister. She is very good at English. Sonia's English teacher is really happy with her. Sonia's friends at school also like English a lot. They get very good marks in English.

Paco is studying English at the moment. He is learning the Saxon Genitive and he is a bit confused, so he asks his sister Sonia for help. Sonia teaches her brother Francisco the Saxon Genitive by reading a text about Britain's National Day:

- Scotland's National Day is Saint Andrew's Day (30 November).
- Saint David's Day (1 March) is the National Day of Wales.
- England's National Day is Saint George's Day (23 April).
- Saint Patrick's Day (17 March) is an official Bank Holiday in Northern Ireland.

Paco is learning how to use the Saxon genitive by observing the examples above. And you?



Elaboración propia

Identify all the Saxon genitive cases you can find in the text.

Paco's sister - Sonia's English Teacher - Sonia's friends - Britain's National Day - Scotland's National Day - Saint Andrew's Day - Saint David's Day - England's National Day - Saint George's Day - Saint Patrick's Day



Importante

Watch this presentation on the Saxon genitive.

[Enlace a recurso reproducible >> http://www.youtube.com/embed/7IPOQVnty5c](http://www.youtube.com/embed/7IPOQVnty5c)

Vídeo de [Bluebloc Notes \(Aprender Inglés\)](#) en [Youtube](#)

The Saxon genitive case may affect people, animals or any other word. Look at these examples of literary works:



- *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*, by [Carroll](#)
- *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court*, by [Mark Twain](#).
- *The Ass in the Lion's Skin*, by [Aesop](#).
- *Nobody's Story*, a short story by [Henry James](#).
- *Puck of Pook's Hill*, by [Rudyard Kipling](#).
- *Lady Chatterley's Lover*, by [D.H. Lawrence](#).
- *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, by [William Shakespeare](#).

Imagen de Renee en [Flickr](#). [C.C.](#)

We even can find a double genitive case, like in *Love's Labour's Lost*, by W. Shakespeare.



Comprueba lo aprendido

Rewrite the following sentences in the genitive case.

The father of Paco



Elaboración propia

- Paco's father
- Father 's Paco

Right. Te habrás percatado de que el apóstrofe y la **s** se colocan en el poseedor.

Wrong. El apóstrofe y la **s** no se colocan en la persona o cosa poseída.

Solución

1. Opción correcta
2. Incorrecto

Andrés is a friend of Paco

- Andrés is Paco friend's
- Andrés is Paco's friend.

Wrong.

Right.

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Opción correcta

The parents of Paco live in Granada.

- Paco's parents live in Granada.

- Paco parents' live in Granada.

Right.

Wrong.

Solución

1. Opción correcta
2. Incorrecto

Now we are very close to finishing the first section. Do you want to know about Paco's family? Come with us, then.



Curiosidad

[Burns' Night and its celebration](#)



Imagen de Mark Kobayashi-Hillary en [Flickr, C.C.](#)



Imagen de vyronv2 en [Flickr, C.C.](#)



Imagen de Cayetano, C. C.



Commemorating the birthday of the Scottish poet Robert Burns (1759-1796), Burns' Night is a patriotic festival celebrated on 25 January, wherever Scots [gather](#) together.

First commemorated by the Burns Clubs soon after the poet's death, the evening begins with traditional food: powsowdie (sheep's head broth), cabbie-claw (dried [cod](#) with [horseradish](#) and egg sauce), Finnan toasties (smoked [haddock](#)) and [haggis](#) (minced mutton, offal, oatmeal and spices boiled in a sheep's stomach).

The meal ends with patriotic and sentimental speeches, Scottish dancing and performances of Burns' narrative poems.

6. Paco's family = His family (possessive adjectives)



Actividad de lectura

Paco's family members



As you already know, Paco has a sister and a brother apart from his parents, Antonio and Isabel. Sonia, his sister, is only 16 and his brother Carlos hasn't got any children so Paco doesn't have any nieces or nephews yet.

But Paco has also grandparents on his mother's side. He usually visits them because they live in Granada too. His grandfather's name is Sebastián and María is his grandmother. They love their grandchildren a lot.



Elaboración propia

Paco has a lot of aunts, uncles and cousins on both his mother and father's side. And there are other important family members in Paco's family: his close friends, Alex and Andrés, are like family for Paco. Friendship is important to him.

List the words connected to family in the text.



- sister
- brother

- parents
- [niece](#)
- [nephew](#)
- grandparents
- grandfather
- grandmother
- grandchildren
- aunt
- uncle
- cousin



Ejercicio Resuelto

Here you have some proper names of Paco's family:

Paco's mother: Isabel / Paco's father: Antonio / Paco's sister: Sonia / Paco's brother: Carlos

Complete the following sentences with the suitable proper names:

1. Antonio is Isabel's _____.
2. Sonia is Carlos' _____.
3. Carlos is Isabel and Antonio's _____.
4. Isabel is Antonio's _____.
5. Paco is Carlos' _____.
6. Sonia is Antonio and Isabel's _____.
7. Antonio and Isabel are Carlos, Paco and Sonia's _____.

1. Antonio is Isabel's **husband**.
2. Sonia is Carlos' **sister**.
3. Carlos is Isabel and Antonio's **son**.
4. Isabel is Antonio's **wife**.
5. Paco is Carlos' **brother**.
6. Sonia is Antonio and Isabel's **daughter**.
7. Antonio and Isabel are Carlos, Paco and Sonia's **parents**.



Importante

Sometimes it's difficult to choose the correct translation of *su/sus* in English. Look at this presentation:

http://www.slideshare.net/slideshow/embed_code/30570585



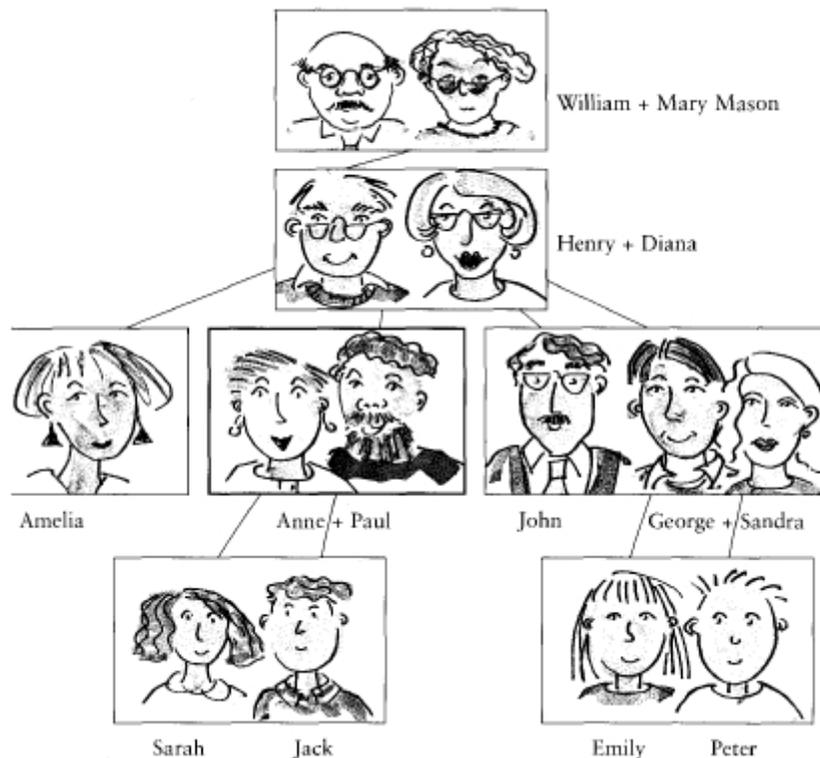
Presentación de [awat850](#) en [slideshare](#)



Comprueba lo aprendido

Lea el párrafo que aparece abajo y complete las palabras que faltan.

We can use this picture to practice possessive adjectives. Imagine you are Jack and complete with *my, his, her, its, our* and *their*:



name is Jack. Sarah is sister. parents are called Anne and Paul. parents (who are of course grandparents) are Henry and Diana . I have got 3 aunts. names are Amelia, Anne and Sandra . Anne is married. husband's name is Paul. They haven't got any children. aunt Sandra is married to a German. name is George. They have got 2 children, who are (Sarah's and my) cousins. names are Emily and Peter. Emily is 14 and favourite sport is tennis. Peter is 12 years old and favourite sport is football- he's mad on it! Last year he broke leg scoring a goal. I've got a cat. name is Korky.



Importante

Listening comprehension activity

It is important to be able to talk about your family. Can you? Do this activity to practise some vocabulary related to the family. If you make too many mistakes, don't worry, you can do some revision of the vocabulary and do the exercise again. The listening exercise is at the top of the page. [Now try here.](#)



Elaboración propia



Curiosidad

Do you know the origin of the word *husband*?



The word *husband* comes from the Old English words *hus* (meaning house) and *bónda* (meaning peasant or yeoman) which in turn derives from *bua* (meaning to dwell).

Consequently, husband means *a peasant or yeoman who lives in a house*. During the 13th century the word began to be used in the sense of a man married to a woman, as it is used nowadays.



Imagen de Ville Miettinen en [Flickr](#), [C.C.](#)

7. Paco is older than his sister (degree of the adjectives)



Actividad de lectura

Paco is a twenty-one-year-old student. Although he is young, he is already a millionaire, thanks to the lottery. However, there are many other aspects about him that you don't know yet.

Paco is in his **Last** Year of a degree in World History at the University of Extremadura in Cáceres. He is a brilliant student, in fact, **the best** in his class and he really likes studying the subjects related to his degree, but he finds learning English difficult. But is he dedicating enough time to it? Luckily, yes he is and his English is gradually improving.

Paco is 1,80 metres tall. He is **the tallest** in his family. He is brown-haired and quite skinny. He likes sports, basketball and tennis above all. He also likes cinema and pop music. He always wears jeans and t-shirts and he is very fond of leisure wear.

Paco's family is quite big: his mother, Isabel, his father, Antonio, a sister and a brother. Antonio is unemployed at the moment. He's 57 years old. Isabel is a teacher and is 2 years **younger than** her husband. Francisco's family live in Cáceres. They all live happily in a very comfortable terraced house not too far from the Old Quarter of the city. Paco also has grandparents and a lot of cousins living in different cities and towns in Spain.

Paco's sister, Sonia, also lives with her parents and she is **the youngest** in the family- she's only 16. She is in her First Year of Upper Secondary (*Bachillerato*) in a secondary school in town. She studies hard at school. Her favourite subject is English. She is always dreaming about travelling to the USA.

Does Paco's whole family live in the same city? No, they don't. His brother Carlos doesn't live in Cáceres. In fact, he lives in Madrid and he works as an engineer. He is six years **older than** Paco. He sometimes visits his parents and sister at weekends. He can't visit them too often

because he has other important matters on his mind: his girlfriend Susan, an American girl from, who is studying a Master of Arts in Madrid



Imagen de elaboración propia

¿Recuerdas este texto que leímos en la introducción de este tema? Ahora fíjate en las expresiones que aparecen en **negrita**, ¿sabes qué tienen de particular?

Las expresiones que aparecen en **negrita** en el texto son **adjetivos** pero están escritas de una manera diferente. Algunas están en su *grado comparativo* y otras expresan el *grado superlativo*. Aquí tienes la clasificación:

Grado Comparativo	Grado Superlativo
younger than	last
older than	the best
	the tallest
	the youngest



Importante

Comparative and superlative adjectives

Comparative adjectives

Comparative adjectives compare one person or thing with another and enable us to say whether a person or thing has more or less of a particular quality:

*Josh is **taller than** his sister.*

*I'm **more interested** in music **than** sport.*

*Big cars that use a lot of petrol are **less popular** now **than** twenty years ago.*

Superlative adjectives

Superlative adjectives describe one person or thing as having more of a quality than all other people or things in a group:

*The 'Silver Arrow' will be **the fastest train** in the world when it is built.*

***The most frightening film** I've ever seen was Alfred Hitchcock's 'Psycho'.*

*What is **the least expensive way** of travelling in Japan?*



Imagen de [thepeachpeddler](#) en [Flickr](#) bajo [CC](#)

Comparative or superlative?

A comparative compares a person or thing with another person or thing. A superlative compares a person or thing with the whole group of which that person or thing is a member:

Joe's **older** than Mike. (comparing one person with another)

Sheila is **the youngest** girl in the family. (comparing one person with the whole group she belongs to)

When there are just two members in a group, traditionally, we use the comparative. However, in informal situations people often use the superlative:

Who is **younger**, Rowan or Tony? (traditional usage)

Jan and Barbara are both tall, but Jan's **the tallest**. (more informal)



Comprueba lo aprendido

My house is _____ yours.

- Bigger than
- The biggest

Opción correcta

Incorrecto

Solución

1. Opción correcta
2. Incorrecto

Who is _____ woman in the world?

- Richer than
- The richest

Incorrecto

Opción correcta

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Opción correcta

He was _____ in his class.

- Cleverer than
- The cleverest

Incorrecto

Opción correcta

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Opción correcta

A holiday by the sea is _____ a holiday in the mountains.

- Better than
- The best

Opción correcta

Incorrecto

Solución

1. Opción correcta



Importante

Comparative and superlative adjectives: form

One-syllable adjectives (*big, cold, hot, long, nice, old, tall*)

To form the comparative, we use the *-er* suffix with adjectives of one syllable:

*It's **colder** today than yesterday.*

*It was a **longer** holiday than the one we had last year.*

*Sasha is **older** than Mark.*

To form the superlative, we use the *-est* suffix with adjectives of one syllable. We normally use *the* before a superlative adjective:

*I think that's **the biggest** apple I've ever seen!*

*At one time, the Empire State building in New York was **the tallest** building in the world.*

They have three boys. Richard is **the oldest** and Simon is **the youngest**.

Spelling of comparatives and superlatives with one-syllable adjectives

type of adjective	comparative	superlative
most adjectives	add <i>-er</i> : <i>cheaper, richer, smaller, younger</i>	add <i>-est</i> : <i>cheapest, richest, smallest, youngest</i>
adjectives ending in <i>-e</i>	add <i>-r</i> : <i>finer, nicer, rarer</i>	add <i>-st</i> : <i>finest, nicest, rarest</i>
adjectives with one vowel + one double consonant and add consonant:	the final consonant and add <i>-er</i> : <i>bigger, hotter, thinner</i>	- double the final consonant and add <i>-est</i> : <i>biggest, hottest, thinnest</i>

One-syllable adjectives which are irregular

Some one-syllable adjectives have irregular comparative and superlative forms:

1 - *bad, worse, worst far, farther/further, farthest/furthest*

2 - *good, better, bestold, older/elder, oldest/eldest*

*The morning flight is **better** than the afternoon one.*

*His **elder** sister works for the government.*

*Olivia is Denise's **best** friend.*

*I think that was the **worst** film I've ever seen!*

*Pluto is **the furthest** planet from the sun in our solar system.*

Warning:

We do not use *more* or *most* together with an *-er* or *-est* ending:

*They emigrate because they are looking for a **better** life.*

Not: ... a ~~more~~ better life

*The beach at Marmaris is one of **the biggest** in Turkey.*

Not: ... the ~~most~~ biggest ...

Two-syllable adjectives

Two-syllable adjectives ending in *-y* change *y* to *i* and take the *-er* and *-est* endings:

busy, busier, busiest happy, happier, happiest

easy, easier, easiest funny, funnier, funniest

*We were **busier** last week than this week.*

*Are you **happier** now that you've changed your job?*

*That was **the easiest** exam I've ever taken.*

Some other two-syllable adjectives (especially those ending in an unstressed vowel sound) can also take the *-er* and *-est* endings:

clever, cleverer, cleverest quiet, quieter, quietest

narrow, narrower, narrowest simple, simpler, simplest

*I've always thought that Donald was **cleverer** than his brother.*

*This new bed is **narrower** than the old one.*

*The guest bedroom is **the quietest** room in the house because it overlooks the garden.*

We don't normally use the *-er* and *-est* endings with two-syllable adjectives ending in *-ful*. Instead, we use *more* and *most/least*:

*This dictionary is **more useful** than the one we had before.*

Not: ~~This dictionary is usefuller ...~~

*You'll have to try to be **more careful** in future.*

***The most useful** tool in the kitchen is a good sharp knife.*

Not: ~~The usefulest tool in the kitchen ...~~

*This is **the least harmful** chemical in terms of the environment.*

Longer adjectives

Adjectives of three or more syllables form the comparative with *more/less* and the superlative with *most/least*:

*The second lecture was **more interesting** than the first.*

Not: ~~The second lecture was interestinger ...~~

*That way of calculating the figures seems **less complicated** to me.*

*London is **the most popular** tourist destination in England.*

Not: ~~London is the popularest ...~~

If you are going as a group, **the least expensive** option is to rent an apartment or villa.



Para saber más

Typical errors

- A comparative adjective is followed by *than*, not *that* or *as*:

*The next hotel we tried was **more expensive than** the first one.*

Not: ... ~~more expensive that~~ the first one ... or ...~~more expensive as~~ the first one ...

- After a superlative adjective, we don't normally use *of* before a singular name of a place or group:

*She was **the tallest** girl in the team.*

Not: ~~She was the tallest girl of the team.~~

- We use the superlative, not the comparative, when we compare more than two people or things:

*Which is the city's **biggest** hotel?*

Not: ... ~~bigger~~ hotel

Here you have some links where you can do more activities about this topic:

- [Activity_1](#)

- [Activity 2](#)

- [Activity 3](#)



Para saber más

Here you have two videos in Spanish to help you understand the concepts previously explained:

[Enlace a recurso reproducible >>](#)

<http://www.youtube.com/embed/BQBhynO67T8>

Vídeo de [Bluebloc Notes \(Aprender Inglés\)](#) en [Youtube](#)

[Enlace a recurso reproducible >>](#) <http://www.youtube.com/embed/OASNhERkazQ>

Vídeo de [Alejo Lopera Inglés](#) en [Youtube](#)

Further practice



Elaboración propia

These are the first *Further practice* activities we offer you.

What are these exercises about?

We really think that after you have read a lesson you need some practice and reflection on the main points of the section studied.

So for each section you will find a group of activities. You must try to solve them on your own without looking at the solutions. We offer you the solutions so that you can check.

If you do so you can learn a lot from them.

1. Paco likes sports



Reflexiona

When do we use the Present Simple Tense?

We use the simple present tense when:

- the action is general
- the action happens all the time, or habitually, in the past, present and future
- the action is not only happening now
- the statement is always true

Charles drives a taxi.		
past	present	future
<hr/>		
It is John's job to drive a taxi. He does it every day. Past, present and future.		

[More information](#)

	Affirmative	Negative	Question	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I run.• You run.• We run.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I do not run.• You do not run.• We do not run.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do I run?• Do you run?• Do we run?	

- They **run**.
- He **runs**.
- She **runs**.
- It **runs**.

- They **do not run**.
- He **does not run**.
- She **does not run**.
- It **does not run**.

- **Do they run?**
- **Does he run?**
- **Does she run?**
- **Does it run?**



Ejercicio Resuelto

As you know, we use the Present Simple Tense for daily routines. Here you have some verbs to fill in the gaps below about Paco's habits:

brush - comb - dry - eat - get dressed - get up - go - have - make - pick up - rings - wake up - wear- have

Every weekday morning Paco as soon as his alarm . After 10 minutes he and goes to the bathroom. He always a shower, his teeth and his hair. After his shower he

In the bedroom Paco - he usually trousers, a pullover and shoes. Next, he usually goes to the kitchen and himself a cup of tea, although he often drinks coffee instead of tea. For breakfast he often cornflakes, toast and marmalade and a piece of fruit. After breakfast he his car keys and to the university. He is never late for his lessons.

Remember! Take into account the third person singular endings.

Every weekday morning Paco **wakes up** as soon as his alarm **rings**. After 10 minutes he **gets up** and goes to the bathroom. He always **has** a shower, **brushes** his teeth and **combs** his hair. After his shower he **dries**.

In the bedroom Paco **gets dressed**- he usually **wears** trousers, a pullover and shoes. Next, he usually goes to the kitchen and **makes** himself a cup of tea, although he often drinks coffee instead of tea. For breakfast he always **has** cornflakes, toast and marmalade and a piece of fruit. After breakfast he **picks up** his car keys and **goes** to the university. He is never late for his lessons.



Para saber más

El Presente Simple es un tiempo verbal que se utiliza para:

- Describir acciones habituales que suceden con cierta frecuencia (acciones habituales) y no hace referencia a si está ocurriendo en el momento actual.

I play tennis. Yo juego al tenis.

(Hace mención de un deporte que realizo cotidianamente y que no necesariamente lo estoy jugando en este momento).

He works in an office. Él trabaja en una oficina.

(Se refiere al trabajo que desarrolla una persona frecuentemente).

They travel to Madrid. Ellos viajan a Madrid.

(Habla de un viaje que se repite a diario, aunque el sujeto no lo esté realizando ahora).

- Hablar de hechos generales o científicos.

London is very big.

- Con horarios y programas.

The bus leaves at 6 o'clock

2. Paco is always busy



Reflexiona

Adverbs of Frequency answer the question "How often?" or "How frequently?" They tell us how often somebody does something.

Adverbs of frequency come **before** the main verb (except the main verb "to be"):

- *We **usually** go shopping on Saturday.*
- *I have **often** done that.*
- *She is **always** late.*

Occasionally, sometimes, often, frequently and *usually* can also go at the beginning or end of a sentence:

- ***Sometimes** they come and stay with us.*
- *I play tennis **occasionally**.*

Rarely and *seldom* can also go at the end of a sentence (often with "very"):

- *We see them **rarely**.*
- *John eats meat very **seldom**.*

If you need to study more about these adverbs, [click here](#).

Para ver una lista más completa de adverbios de frecuencia y un montón de ejemplos, [click here](#) :

always - siempre
usually - habitualmente
frequently - frecuentemente
often - a menudo
sometimes - algunas veces
occasionally - ocasionalmente
rarely - casi nunca
seldom - casi nunca
hardly ever - casi nunca
never - nunca



Reflexiona

Check here in order to see some explanation of adverbs of frequency in your language.

Los adverbios de frecuencia indican la periodicidad con la que se realiza una acción.

Para saberlo preguntamos ***How often*** (con cuánta frecuencia):

- *How **often** do you brush your teeth?*
- *I **always** brush my teeth*

Estos adverbios se colocan delante de todos los verbos excepto el verbo *to be*, que van detrás:

- *Paco **usually** plays tennis with Andrés.*
- *Sonia is **never** late to help her brother.*



Para saber más



In the links below you can do some self-correcting exercises online:

- [Click here](#) for further practice on the position of adverbs of frequency.
 - Choose the correct order in the sentence of the adverbs given [in these examples](#).
-

3. What does Paco like doing?



Comprueba lo aprendido

1. John and I really like _____



Imagen de frankes en [openclipart](#) bajo [dominio público](#)

- swimming
- swim
- swimming

spelling!

¿qué forma después de *like*?

Great!

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Incorrecto
3. Opción correcta

2. Do you mind _____ the dishes while I clean the floor?

- to washing
- wash
- washing

No.

No.

Opción correcta

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Incorrecto
3. Opción correcta

3. Mike and Joe hate _____ early

- getting up
- get upping
- to getting up

Yes. well done!

el verbo es *get-* a eso hay que añadir la terminación *_ing*.

Incorrecto

Solución

1. Opción correcta

2. Incorrecto

3. Incorrecto

4. Mike loves _____ every day- he's a fitness fanatic!

runing

run

running

Spelling!

no

great!

Solución

1. Incorrecto

2. Incorrecto

3. Opción correcta



Ejercicio Resuelto

Look at the prompts in the table and make sentences about the people using *(not) like, love or hate*.

For example: *Mick and Harry like swimming.*

	Mick and Harry	Dave	Sally	the teacher
swim	√	XX	X	√√
read	X	√√	XX	√
shoot	√√	XX	√	X
go to bed early	XX	√	√√	XX



Mick and Harry don't like reading

They love shooting.

They hate going to bed early.

Dave hates swimming.

He loves reading.

He hates shooting

He likes going to bed early.

Sally doesn't like swimming.

She hates reading.

She likes shooting.

She loves going to bed early.

The teacher loves swimming.

He/She likes reading.

He/she doesn't like shooting.

He/she doesn't like going to bed early.

4. Paco's English is gradually improving.



Reflexiona

As you already know, we mainly use the Present Continuous Tense for:

1. Actions happening in a period around the present moment in time.

I'm reading a novel by Dickens.

She's studying hard for her final exam.

2. Future plans and arrangements.

What are you doing tomorrow afternoon?

She isn't coming on Friday.

For further knowledge about this tense [have a look here](#).

En esta tabla puedes echar un rápido vistazo como resumen de la formación del Presente Continuo en afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa:

I	am studying	am not studying	Am I studying?
You	are studying	aren't studying	Are you studying?
He/She/it	is studying	isn't studying	Is he/she/it studying?

We	are studying	aren't studying	Are we studying?
You (all)	are studying	aren't studying	Are you studying?
They	are studying	aren't studying	Are they studying?



Comprueba lo aprendido

Lea el párrafo que aparece abajo y complete las palabras que faltan.

Put in the verb in brackets into the gaps and form affirmative sentences. Use the long form of the auxiliary.

- Alexander a film. (*to watch*)
- We a computer game. (*to play*)
- The dog at the cat. (*to bark*)
- 4) Peter his rabbits. (*to feed*)
- Philipp and Johnny a song. (*to sing*)
- Mary her hair. (*to wash*)
- I to Doris. (*to talk*)
- Peggy a picture. (*to draw*)
- Henry and his sister their mother. (*to help*)
- You the poem by heart. (*to learn*)

- Alexander **is watching** a film.
- We **are playing** a computer game.
- The dog **is barking** at the cat.
- Peter **is feeding** his rabbits.
- Philipp and Johnny **are singing** a song.
- Mary **is washing** her hair.

- I **am talking** to Doris.
 - Peggy **is drawing** a picture.
 - Henry and his sister **are helping** their mother.
 - You **are learning** the poem by heart.
-



Para saber más

In the links bellow you can get to some SOLVED EXERCISES ON-LINE:

- [Click here](#) to practice the short answers in the Present Continuous interrogative forms.
 - Follow the instructions given [in this website](#) to practice with the Present Continuous Tense.
-

5. Paco's sister



Reflexiona

USES AND FORMATION OF THE SAXON GENITIVE CASE

Utilizamos 's para expresar la idea de pertenencia cuando el primer sustantivo es una persona, un país o una organización y especialmente si puedes expresar la misma idea con “have” (tener).

Ejemplo 1: My father's car. El coche de mi padre. My father has a car. Mi padre tiene un coche.

Ejemplo 2: John's black eyes. Los ojos negros de Juan. John has black eyes. Juan tiene los ojos negros. Nota: Es este caso con 's estamos describiendo una característica física de una persona.

Ejemplo 3: (un animal) A bird's feather. La pluma de un pájaro.

Ejemplo 4: (un país) Spain's mineral reserves. Las reservas minerales de España.

Utilizamos 's cuando hay dos sustantivos y el primer sustantivo puede convertirse en el sujeto de otro verbo.

Ejemplo: The government's budget proposal. El proyecto de presupuesto del gobierno.

The government made a budget proposal. El gobierno hizo un proyecto de presupuesto. Nota: Fíjate como he puesto “the government” como sujeto y luego he añadido un verbo: “made”.

Uso de ' : utilizamos sólo el apóstrofe ' cuando el sustantivo es plural y acaba en “s”. Se trata de no poner dos “eses”.

Ejemplo 1: My brothers' houses.

Ejemplo 2: His grandparents' ideas. Excepción: Si el plural no acaba en "s" entonces sí ponemos 's: children's shirts. Uso de of: se utiliza con objetos inanimados.

Ejemplo 1: An image of a society. La imagen de una sociedad.

Ejemplo 2: The number of winners. El número de ganadores.

A veces es posible utilizar tanto 's como "of".

Ejemplo 1: The importance of the idea. The idea's importance. La importancia de la idea.

Ejemplo 2: The history of Spain. Spain's history. La historia de España.

Ejemplo 3: The arrival of the plane. The plane's arrival. La llegada del avión.

Cuando hablamos de lugares podemos omitir el uso de "of" o 's siendo frecuente la estructura sustantivo + sustantivo.

Ejemplo 1: London Bridge

Ejemplo 2: Amsterdam Airport



The Saxon Genitive Case.

- **For joint ownership**, show possession only on the last noun.
There is always a great atmosphere at Joan and Max's parties.
- **For individual possession**, show possession on all of the nouns.
Maire's, Pierre's and Hubert's cars were all burnt last night.

Some other rules for the possessive apostrophe are:

- For singular and plural nouns that do not end in -s, form the possessive by adding -'s. *The dog's bone.*

- For singular nouns that end in -s, (whether pronounced or unpronounced), form the possessive by adding -'s. *The class's teacher.*
- For plural nouns that end in -s, form the possessive by adding only an apostrophe. *The books' covers were all damaged.*
- For compound nouns, show possession at the end of the compound. *The Queen Mary's last cruise was to New York.*



comprueba lo aprendido

Lea el párrafo que aparece abajo y complete las palabras que faltan.

Rewrite these sentences using the Saxon genitive :

- The toys of the children
- The book of Paul
- The cars of John
- The house of Peter
- The school of the boys
- The car of my father
- The boyfriend of Mary
- The books of James and Mary
- John is the husband of Mary John is
- The fifth symphony of Beethoven

1. The children's toys.
2. Paul's book.

3. John's cars.
4. Peter's house.
5. The boys' school.
6. My father's car.
7. Mary's boyfriend.
8. James and Mary's books.
9. John is Mary's husband.
10. Beethoven's fifth symphony.



Para saber más

In the link below you can do some exercises on the Saxon genitive:

- [Try this exercise](#) to learn about the Saxon Genitive Case use.
- For further practice with the formation and use of the Saxon Genitive [click here](#).



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La tarta de Mary: Mary's cake

6. Paco's family



Reflexiona

Vocabulary: the family

These are some family names which are commonly used in English, but there are lots of them. How many do you know? Click to check.



Great grandfather / grandmother
Great grandson /granddaughter /
grandchildren
Grandfather / Grandmother
Grandson / Granddaughter / grandchildren
Father / mother
Son / daughter / children
Step father / mother
Step son / daughter
Son / daughter / children
Brother / sister
Uncle / aunt
Nephew / Niece
Cousin
Father / Mother-in-law
Son / daughter-in-law
Brother / Sister-in-law

Great grandfather / grandmother	Bisabuelo / bisabuela
Great grandson /granddaughter grandchildren	/Bisnieto / bisnieta / bisnietos
Grandfather / Grandmother	Abuelo / abuela
Grandson / Granddaughter / grandchildren	Nieto / nieta / nietos (en general)
Father / mother	Madre / padre

Son / daughter / children
Step father / mother
Step son / daughter
Son / daughter / children
Brother / sister
Uncle / aunt
Nephew / Niece
Cousin
Father / Mother-in-law
Son / daughter-in-law
Brother / Sister-in-law

Hijo / hija / hijos (en general)
Padrastro / madrastra
Hijastro / hijastra
Hijo / hija / hijos (en general)
Hermano / Hermana
Tío / Tía
Sobrino / Sobrina
Primo / Prima
Suegro / Suegra
Yerno / Nuera
Cuñado / Cuñada



Para saber más

In the link below you can do some further practice.

- [Try this attractive multiple choice activity](#) with pictures about family members names.

We hope you liked these exercises and you learned a lot from them.



Comprueba lo aprendido

Lea el párrafo que aparece abajo y complete las palabras que faltan.

1. My father's father is my .
2. My mother is my father's .
3. My father's brother is my .
4. My uncle's son is my .
5. My father's sister is my .
6. My grandfather and grandmother are my .
7. My father and my mother are my .
8. Do you have any and sisters?
9. I am married. My 's name is Eva.
10. I am a girl. I have a brother. I am his .
11. My 's son is my father.
12. My brother's son is my .
13. My sister's daughter is my .
14. My husband's father is my -in-law.
15. My wife's mother is my -in-law.
16. My wife's sister is my -in-law.
17. My husband's brother is my -in-law.

1. Grandfather.
2. Wife.
3. Uncle.
4. Cousin.
5. Aunt.
6. Grandparents.
7. Parents.
8. Brothers.
9. Wife.
10. Sister.

11. Grandfather.

12. Nephew.

13. Niece.

14. Father.

15. Mother.

16. Sister.

17. Brother.

Resumen



Importante

The Present Simple Tense



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Paco likes sports

Paco likes sports a lot. He does sports to keep fit. He usually plays basketball with his friends at weekends and, from time to time, they go for a mountain bike ride. Paco enjoys cycling very much. They intend to do Saint James Way next year.

The Present Continuous Tense

Paco is improving his English

Is Paco really improving his level of English? Yes, he is.

Paco is taking pains to learn English. He is making a great effort to speak English properly. He is studying hard because he needs the English language for his journey around the world.

Adverbs of frequency

Paco is always happy

Adverbs of frequency go before any verb, except auxiliary verbs and the verb to be:

Paco never gets angry.

Paco is always happy.

The Saxon Genitive Case

Sonia is Paco's sister

Scotland's National Day is Saint Andrew's Day (30 November).

Saint David's Day (1 March) is the National Day of Wales.

England's National Day is Saint George's Day (23 April).

Saint Patrick's Day (17 March) is an official Bank Holiday in Northern Ireland.

Paco's family

Family members.

Paco has a sister and a brother. Sonia is his sister and his brother's name is Carlos.

His parents are called Antonio and Isabel.

Paco doesn't have any niece or nephew yet.

Paco has also grandparents. His grandfather's name is Sebastián and María is his grandmother's name. They love their grandchildren a lot.

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