

PERSONAL AND POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS, POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES, PRESENT SIMPLE AND VOCABULARY

Parte 1: Pronombres personales, adjetivos y pronombres posesivos

Relaciona los pronombres personales con su **adjetivo** y el **adjetivo** con su **pronombre posesivo** correspondiente:

PERSONAL PRONOUNS	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES	POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS
1. I (yo)	My (mi)	Hers (suyo (de ella))
2. You (tú)	Her (su (de ella))	Mine (mío)
3. He (él)	His (su (de él))	His (suyo (de él))
4. She (ella)	Your (tu)	Yours (tuyo)
5. It (ello)	Their (su (de ellos/as))	Theirs (suyo (de ellos))
6. We (nosotros/as)	Your (vuestro/a)	Yours (vuestro)
7. You (vosotros/as)	Our (nuestro/a)	Its (suyo (de ello))
8. They (ellos/as)	Its (su (de ello))	Ours (nuestro/a)

Parte 2: Frases con posesivos

A. Selecciona el adjetivo posesivo correcto en inglés.

*Ejemplo: We have got a book → **Our** book is old.*

1. They have got a car. → _____ (su de ellos/as) car is small.
2. Lisa has got two friends. → _____ (su de ella) friends are nice.
3. The teacher has got a pencil. → _____ (su de él) pencil is big.
4. The bear has got a guitar → _____ (su de ello) guitar is small.
5. I've got a ball → _____ (mi) ball is new.
6. We have got a dog → _____ (nuestro/a) dog is happy.

B. Selecciona el pronombre posesivo correcto en inglés.

*Ejemplo: We have got a book → The book is **ours**.*

1. They have got a car. → The car is _____ (suyo de ellos/as).
2. We have got some money. → The money is _____ (nuestro).
3. The teacher has got a pencil. → The pencil is _____ (suyo de él).
4. The bear has got a guitar → The guitar is _____ (suya del oso (ello)).
5. I've got a ball → The ball is _____ (mía).

Parte 3: Vocabulario – Animales y personalidad

A. Une cada palabra con su traducción:

- | | | | |
|------------|----------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1. Patient | a. simpático | 1. Aunt | a. tío |
| 2. Messy | b. mandón | 2. Granmother | b. tía |
| 3. Nice | c. paciente | 3. Son | c. hija |
| 4. Bossy | d. educado | 4. Uncle | d. hijo |
| 5. Polite | e. desordenado | 5. Daughter | e. abuela |

B. Une el animal en inglés con su traducción:

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| 1. fish | ___ araña |
| 2. snake | ___ pez |
| 3. cat | ___ serpiente |
| 4. spider | ___ caballo |
| 5. horse | ___ gato |

C. Une los números del 1 al 10 en inglés:

- | | | | |
|---|-------|----|-------|
| 1 | two | 6 | eigth |
| 2 | three | 7 | six |
| 3 | five | 8 | ten |
| 4 | one | 9 | seven |
| 5 | four | 10 | nine |

D. Ordena las palabras para hacer frases:

Ejemplo: Mi padre es simpático: *My father is nice.*

Mi abuela es paciente:

grandmother

patient.

My

is

Su hermana es desordenada:

messy

sister

is

Her

Su tío es mandón:

is

Their

bossy.

uncle

Parte 4: Presente simple

A. Selecciona la forma correcta del verbo “to work”:

Ejemplo: *My sister work/works in Moncada → My sister **works** in Moncada.*

1. Your brother _____ in Spain.
2. Her father _____ in Benifaraig.
3. Their parents _____ in a big company.
4. Our uncles _____ in a small apartment.

B. Selecciona la forma correcta del verbo “to work” **negativo**:

Ejemplo: *Her sister don´t work/doesn´t work in Valencia → Her sister **doesn´t work** in Valencia*

1. My daughter _____ in Madrid.
2. Your mother _____ in an office.
3. His son _____ in a big factory.
4. Our aunts _____ in Moncada.

C. Selecciona la forma correcta del verbo “to work” en **interrogativo**:

Ejemplo: *Do/does your brother work in Alfara → **Does he** work in Alfara?*

1. Your mother works in Vinalesa → _____ work in Vinalesa?
2. My grandfather works in a restaurant → _____ work in a restaurant?
3. His father works in Massarojos → _____ work in Massarojos?
4. Their sisters work in a big hotel → _____ work in a big hotel?