

nivel
A2-B2



- Una dosis de conocimiento al día
- Un curso para todo el año
- Aprendizaje autónomo



AUDIO DESCARGABLE



Inglés en 365 días

TEMA 11 **There**

¡Hay pronominales en el uso de there! **There** funciona como sujeto en las oraciones que indican la existencia o localización de algo y la forma para el singular y para el plural. Ej: There are three cats in my house. / There are two books on my desk. En la tabla inferior se muestran cómo se conjugan los verbos más importantes.

	Present Simple	Present Continuous	Future Simple
Existencia / afirmativas	There is enough time to finish it.	There is enough time to finish it.	There will be enough time to finish it.
Existencia / negativas	There isn't enough time to finish it.	There isn't enough time to finish it.	There won't be enough time to finish it.
Presencia	There is a meeting next Friday.	There is a meeting next Friday.	There will be a meeting next Friday.
Presencia / negativas	There isn't a meeting next Friday.	There isn't a meeting next Friday.	There won't be a meeting next Friday.

3. COMPLETA LAS SIGUIENTES ORACIONES (USANDO THERE + TO BE EN TIEMPO ADECUADO).

Exercise

1. I think _____ a thunderstorm tomorrow.

2. Did you buy any fresh bread? No, _____ a lot of people at the theatre yesterday?

3. _____ I want to make a cake.

4. _____ I'm _____ a meeting next Friday?

5. _____ I'm _____ a meeting next Friday? It seems like we should have a meeting to discuss it.

6. _____ of course. _____ my money to my wallet. Someone must have stolen it!

Los lunes practicarás la gramática.

Los martes ampliarás tu vocabulario.

TEMA 12 **MONEY**

Exercise

1. **ESCRIBE LA PALABRA CORRECTA JUNTO A CADA DEFINICIÓN.**

1) having a lot of money - **rich**
 2) money that you have - **cash**
 3) the way of paying - **method**
 4) the value of one currency in terms of another currency - **rate**
 5) money that you borrow from a bank to buy a house - **loan**
 6) a place where you can withdraw money - **branch**
 7) money that is given back to you - **change**
 8) the government's way of printing money - **issue**
 9) money that is used by the government - **tax**
 10) a system of money in a particular country - **currency**
 11) to get money when you work - **earn**
 12) to need to pay sb back because you've borrowed money - **repay**
 13) additional money that you give in appreciation of good service - **tip**

Exercise

2. **COMPLETA LAS ORACIONES ESCRIBIENDO EN INGLÉS LAS PALABRAS EN LOS PARÉNTESIS.**

1) We've been talking to _____ (financial) advisers about my husband's new job. He's worried about how it will affect the rest of the family. _____ (depend) on his salary.

2) _____ (bank) branches are everywhere in this country. _____ (branch) out from London to the provinces.

3) He got some cash that he used to _____ (pay) for his holiday. _____ (spend) it on the things he had to buy.

4) _____ (financial) advisers _____ (advise) me that I should have enough to pay off my bank loan. _____ (pay) it off as soon as I can. _____ (repay) it as soon as I can. _____ (repay) it as soon as I can.

5) _____ (tip) the waiter who served me well. _____ (give) him some cash.

6) _____ (rich) people have a lot of money. _____ (poor) people don't.

7) _____ (issue) new banknotes to replace the old ones.

8) _____ (currency) is the money that is used in a particular country.

9) _____ (earn) money by working for a company.

10) _____ (repay) the money that you borrow from a bank.

TEMA 13 **Preposiciones**

Preposiciones /a: /

¡Hay pronominales en el uso de there! **There** funciona como sujeto en las oraciones que indican la existencia o localización de algo y la forma para el singular y para el plural. Ej: There are three cats in my house. / There are two books on my desk. En la tabla inferior se muestran cómo se conjugan los verbos más importantes.

1. TRABAJA LAS SIGUIENTES ORACIONES.

a) Por desgracia, soy alérgico a los frutos secos y no puedo tomar demasiada almendra.

b) Mi abuela sufre de diabetes, así que no puede tomar demasiada azúcar.

c) Espero que en día los científicos encuentren una cura para el cáncer.

d) Andrew está empobrecido, así que no puede permitirse un coche.

e) Está con un dolor terrible. Espero que se recupere pronto.

2. COMPLETA LAS SIGUIENTES ORACIONES.

a) Jessica was an extremely _____ (rich) woman. She had a lot of money.

b) My new laptop is _____ (slow) than the one I had before.

c) _____ (rich) people have a lot of money.

d) _____ (poor) people don't have much money.

Los miércoles aprenderás las preposiciones y las claves para una buena pronunciación.

Los jueves te enfrentarás a los phrasal verbs.

TEMA 14 **To come**

Preposiciones

Exercise

1. **COMPLETA LAS ORACIONES ESCRIBIENDO EN INGLÉS LAS PALABRAS EN LOS PARÉNTESIS.**

1) I got very tired when he had _____ (come) to see me. _____ (go) to bed.

2) _____ (come) to see me when I was in the hospital.

3) _____ (come) to see me when I was in the hospital.

4) _____ (come) to see me when I was in the hospital.

5) _____ (come) to see me when I was in the hospital.

2. TRABAJA LAS SIGUIENTES ORACIONES.

a) Siempre es mejor estar temprano que _____ (be) late.

b) Lo siento, pero _____ (be) late for my meeting.

c) No me apena ir tarde, pero _____ (be) late for my meeting.

d) Siempre es mejor estar temprano que _____ (be) late.

e) Lo siento, pero _____ (be) late for my meeting.

TEMA 15 **fall - fell - fallen**

Exercise

1. **TRABAJA LAS SIGUIENTES ORACIONES.**

a) Nadie te va a ayudar si no estás de la verónica.

b) El me dio la mano cuando yo caí.

c) Oh, mi hijo se ha resaca con los problemas de voz.

2. COMPLETA LAS SIGUIENTES ORACIONES.

a) I haven't taken the latest _____ (fall) yet. I've heard it's worth seeing.

b) In the _____ (fall) season, the weather is perfect. We went on a class excursion with _____ (fall) leaves.

c) If you don't like the way your hair, you can always make _____ (fall) it.

d) The biggest _____ (fall) of my life was getting my first job.

e) I was very proud _____ (fall) of my presentation!

f) I have _____ (fall) in love with another person.

g) There are plenty of _____ (fall) leaves in the park.

h) You can't count on him when it comes to organizing a trip. He's _____ (fall) through.

Los viernes trabajarás con verbos irregulares, dichos y expresiones y aprenderás a formar palabras derivadas.

Los fines de semana revisarás lo aprendido y resolverás un crucigrama.

TEMA 16 **UN**

Exercise

1. **COMPLETA LAS SIGUIENTES ORACIONES.**

a) _____ (be) to see you when you were in the hospital.

b) _____ (be) to see you when you were in the hospital.

c) _____ (be) to see you when you were in the hospital.

d) _____ (be) to see you when you were in the hospital.

e) _____ (be) to see you when you were in the hospital.

2. COMPLETA LAS SIGUIENTES ORACIONES.

a) _____ (be) to see you when you were in the hospital.

b) _____ (be) to see you when you were in the hospital.

c) _____ (be) to see you when you were in the hospital.

d) _____ (be) to see you when you were in the hospital.

e) _____ (be) to see you when you were in the hospital.

3. COMPLETA EL CRUCIGRAMA.

Across

1. _____ (be) to see you when you were in the hospital.

2. _____ (be) to see you when you were in the hospital.

3. _____ (be) to see you when you were in the hospital.

4. _____ (be) to see you when you were in the hospital.

5. _____ (be) to see you when you were in the hospital.

Down

1. _____ (be) to see you when you were in the hospital.

2. _____ (be) to see you when you were in the hospital.

3. _____ (be) to see you when you were in the hospital.

4. _____ (be) to see you when you were in the hospital.

5. _____ (be) to see you when you were in the hospital.

PAGE	WEEK	GRAMMAR	VOCABULARY	PHRASAL VERB
8	1	Present Simple & Present Continuous	Family	To turn part 1
15	2	Must / have to	Physical appearance	To move
22	3	Someone, anyone, no one	Personality traits	To look part 1
29	4	Much, many, (a) few, (a) little	Feelings and emotions	Other useful phrasal verbs part 1
36	5	Noun comparison (more, less, fewer than)	Useful verbs part 1	To take part 1
43	6	Comparatives and superlatives	Jobs	To put part 1
50	7	First Conditional & Time clauses	Weather	To go part 1
57	8	REVISION		
60	9	Still, yet, already, not anymore	Strong adjectives	To come part 1
67	10	Will & be going to	Talking about films, music and books	To break
74	11	Too & enough	Education	To give
81	12	There	Health	To get part 1
88	13	Adjectives with <i>-ing</i> & <i>-ed</i> endings	Money	To throw
95	14	Comparison – as... as...	Work	To fall part 1
102	15	REVISION		
105	16	Past Simple	Life stages	To run
112	17	Past Continuous	Relationships	To turn part 2
119	18	Past Simple & Past Continuous	Transport and travelling	Other useful phrasal verbs part 2
126	19	Present Perfect Simple – already, yet, just	Common adverbs	To make
133	20	Present Perfect Simple – ever, never, since, for	Size and shape	To carry, pick & tell
140	21	Indirect questions	Useful verbs part 2	To fall part 2
147	22	REVISION		
150	23	Conjunctions	Clothes part 1	Other useful phrasal verbs part 3
157	24	Make & do	Clothes part 2	To show

164	25	Second Conditional	Body	To put part 2
171	26	Modal verbs	Illnesses and injuries	To look part 2
178	27	Present Perfect Simple & Present Perfect Continuous	At the doctor's and in hospital	To take part 2
185	28	Want sb to do sth	House	To go part 2
192	29	Used to	Living room, dining room and bedroom	To come part 2
199	30	REVISION		
202	31	All, both, none, neither, either, most	In the bathroom	To get part 2
209	32	Make sb do sth	In the kitchen	To sit
216	33	Articles	Housework	To stand
223	34	The use of <i>one/ones</i>	Computers	To pass & drop
230	35	Passive voice	Food part 1	To stay
237	36	Question tags	Food part 2	To hang
244	37	REVISION		
247	38	Past Simple & Present Perfect	Fruit and vegetables	To cut
254	39	Gerund and infinitive with <i>to</i>	Cooking	Other useful phrasal verbs part 4
261	40	Future Simple & Continuous	Free time	To hold
268	41	The more..., the more...	Sports	To think, catch & try
275	42	Past Perfect	Shops	To see & tear
282	43	So/such, so many, so much	Shopping	To talk & let
289	44	Reported speech	Holiday and travelling	To do & grow
296	45	REVISION		
299	46	Reported questions	In the office	Other useful phrasal verbs part 5
306	47	Modal verbs – possibility/probability	The media	Other useful phrasal verbs part 6
313	48	Third conditional	Towns and cities	To bring
320	49	Wish	Crime and punishment	To call
327	50	Relative pronouns	Animals	Other useful phrasal verbs part 7
334	51	So do I / Neither do I	Environment	Other useful phrasal verbs part 8
341	52	REVISION		



Pronunciation

/ə/

una vocal muy corta entre o y e



actor
after
circus
complain
initial
musician

To work WITH DIFFERENT PREPOSITIONS

- to work **as** – trabajar de (p.ej.: cajero)
- to work **at** – trabajar en (p.ej.: en una empresa concreta)
- to work **for** – trabajar para
- to work **in** – trabajar en (edificio, p.ej.: *in a library*, sector, p.ej.: *in the fashion industry*)
- to work **on** – trabajar en (una tarea)

PREPOSITIONS

LEE LAS SIGUIENTES ORACIONES:

- My husband is **a** very handsome **actor**.
- My father didn't answer my **letter**.
- She has **a** lemon, **a** watermelon and **a** banana.
- He has written **an** article about England.
- The **driver** took us to the theatre **in** the centre of Manchester.



Translate

1. TRADUCE LAS SIGUIENTES ORACIONES.

- a) Mi hermana trabaja en publicidad.

- b) ¿Trabajas todavía en/para BMW?

- c) ¿En qué proyecto estáis trabajando ahora?

- d) Trabajo de guarda de seguridad en un banco.

- e) Él trabaja para su padre en su tienda.

Soluciones: **a)** My sister works in advertising. **b)** Do you still work at/for BMW? **c)** What project are you working on now? **d)** I work as a security guard in a bank. **e)** He works for his father in his shop.

- a) En mi opinión, el trabajo de un guía turístico es mejor y más interesante que el de un empleado de banco.

- b) En un futuro, me gustaría ser diseñador de interiores o programador.

- c) ¿Cuáles son la mejor y la peor decisión que has tomado nunca?

- d) Mi maleta es más pequeña que la tuya.

Soluciones: **a)** In my opinion, a tour guide's job is better and more interesting than a bank clerk's (job). **b)** In the future, I'd like to be an interior designer or a programmer. **c)** What's the best and the worst decision (that) you've ever made? **d)** My suitcase is smaller than yours.



To put PART 1



Phrasal Verbs

- to put sth away** – guardar, apartar, poner a un lado
- to put off** – aplazar, posponer (p.ej.: una reunión), desanimar, rechazar
- to put sth on** – ponerse (la ropa), encender (electrodomésticos)
- to put out** – apagar (p.ej.: un cigarrillo, un incendio)
- to put sth down** – poner/dejar (p.ej.: algo en la mesa)
- to put sth in(to somewhere)** – meter/poner algo en



Exercise

1. COMPLETA LAS ORACIONES CON LOS PHRASAL VERBS ADECUADOS.

- a) _____ your mobile phone _____. You're not allowed to use it in class.
- b) Could you _____ the kettle _____ for a cup of tea?
- c) Don't _____ making the decision. They won't wait forever.
- d) Could you _____ the butter _____ the fridge?
- e) It started to rain and the water _____ the bonfire.
- f) It's so messy in here. _____ your toys _____ when you've finished playing.



Translate

2. TRADUCE LAS SIGUIENTES ORACIONES.

- a) Les llevó mucho tiempo apagar el incendio.

- b) Los precios altos desaniman a los clientes.

- c) Hoy en día, mucha gente pospone el formar una familia porque quiere concentrarse antes en su carrera.

- d) Dame un segundo. Solo voy a guardar la compra.

- e) ¿Dónde está mi vestido? ¿Lo has puesto en el armario?

- f) Está refrescando. Ponte el abrigo.

- g) Kate dejó su bolso y fue a la cocina.



Escoge en internet algún vídeo en inglés sobre los peores trabajos y sobre los más interesantes del mundo (*the worst jobs / the most interesting jobs*). Anota el nuevo vocabulario y construye oraciones con cinco de las palabras aprendidas.

Soluciones: **1. a)** Put your mobile phone down/away **b)** put the kettle on **c)** put off **d)** put the butter into **e)** put out **f)** Put your toys away **2. a)** It took them a lot of time to put out the fire. **b)** High prices put the customers off. **c)** Nowadays, a lot of people put off starting a family because they want to focus on their careers first. **d)** Give me a second. I'll just put the shopping away. **e)** Where's my dress? Did you put it into the wardrobe? **f)** It's getting cold. Put on your coat. / Put your coat on. **g)** Kate put her bag down and went to the kitchen.

**Irregular Verb****put – put – put**poner (recuerda los *phrasal verbs* derivados de *put*)**Translate****1. TRADUCE LAS SIGUIENTES ORACIONES.**

- a) Siempre pongo (algo de) música cuando me baño.

- b) Una cola larguísima me desanimó a visitar el palacio de Buckingham.

- c) ¿Dónde has dejado/puesto mis llaves del coche?

**Idiom****to pull someone's leg**
tomarle el pelo a alguien

I met Tom yesterday, and he told me he was going out with Monica! I couldn't believe it. He never liked her too much. In the end, he admitted he was just **pulling my leg**.

**W Word Formation****2. COMPLETA CON LAS PALABRAS DERIVADAS ADECUADAS.**

- a) When you drive in Thailand, you need to be really _____ because some of the roads there are quite dangerous. CARE
- b) _____ isn't always enough. What's most important is the ability to use it in practice. KNOW
- c) Write a _____ of your dream house. DESCRIBE
- d) My brother had an accident yesterday, but _____ he wasn't hurt. LUCKY
- e) They've been together for many years, but she doesn't seem to be happy in their _____. MARRY
- f) You can trust him with it. He's an expert in this field and is really _____. SKILL
- g) You're not allowed to enter the temple in _____ clothes. APPROPRIATE
- h) Although it was a five-star hotel, it didn't meet our _____. EXPECT



a) Mi hermano es científico, mi hermana, esteticista, y yo soy ingeniero.

b) Ann es más joven que su hermana Susie, pero su hermano Jack es el menor de todos.

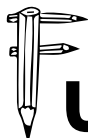
c) Conducir es más peligroso que viajar en avión.

d) Apaga el cigarrillo y guarda/deja tu teléfono antes de entrar.

e) Por suerte, él es un conductor muy cuidadoso, así que estoy seguro de que estarás a salvo.

f) Trabajo como comercial para Bosch.

REVISION



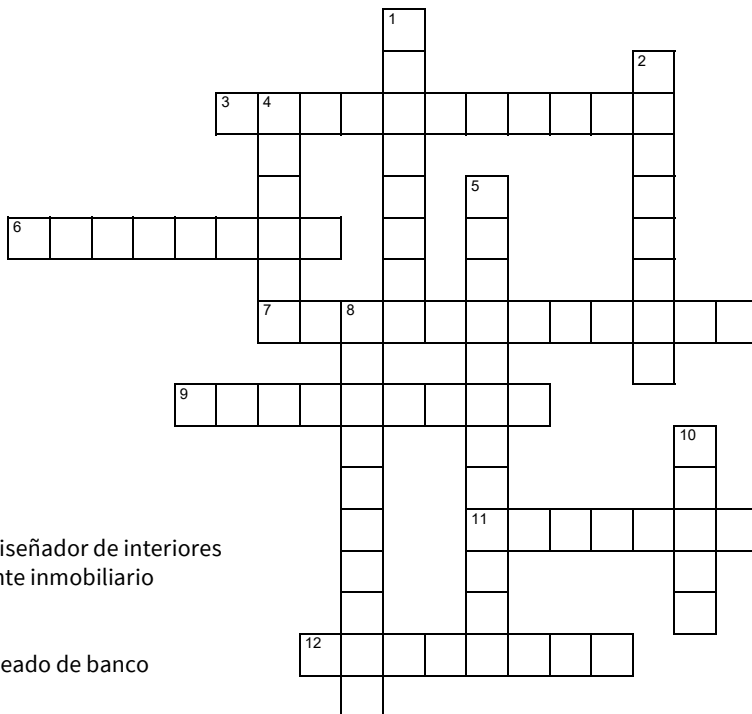
UN

Across

- 3. descripción
- 6. músico
- 7. expectativas
- 9. conocimiento
- 11. fontanero
- 12. camarera

Down

- 1. matrimonio
- 2. ... designer – diseñador de interiores
- 4. ... agent – agente inmobiliario
- 5. fotógrafo
- 8. político
- 10. bank ... – empleado de banco



Soluciones: **Revision:** a) My brother is a scientist, my sister's a beautician, and I am an engineer. b) Ann is younger than her sister Susie, but their brother Jack is the youngest of them all. c) Driving is more dangerous than travelling by plane. d) Put out your cigarette and put your phone down/away before you enter. e) Luckily, he's a really careful driver, so I'm sure you'll be safe. f) I work as a sales rep/representative at/for Bosch.

Across: 3. description 6. musician 7. expectations 9. knowledge 11. plumber 12. waitress
Down: 1. marriage 2. interior 4. estate 5. photographer 8. politician 10. clerk

Even though you are on the right track - you will get run over if you just sit there.
- WILL ROGERS

TEMA: FIRST CONDITIONAL & TIME CLAUSES



First Conditional (el primer condicional) se refiere al futuro.

Se construye con ayuda de la conjunción *if* (si), que introduce la condición que debe cumplirse para que suceda la segunda parte de la oración. Tras *if* usaremos los verbos en *Present Simple* (u otro tiempo presente), y, en la segunda parte del condicional, normalmente los usaremos precedidos de *will* (o un verbo modal) o en modo imperativo, p.ej.:

*If I **have** enough time, I **will do** the shopping.* – Si tengo tiempo suficiente, haré la compra.

*If you **have** enough time, **do** the shopping.* – Si tienes tiempo suficiente, haz la compra.

Usamos la misma estructura cuando, en lugar de *if*, usamos p.ej.: *when* (cuando), *as soon as* (en cuanto, tan pronto como) o *unless* (a menos que, a no ser que), p.ej.:

*When I **get** home, I **will prepare** something to eat.*

*As soon as I **finish** my English homework, I'**ll go** for a walk.*

*I **won't do** it unless you **help** me.*



Exercise

1. COMPLETA ESTAS ORACIONES USANDO EL PRIMER CONDICIONAL. CONJUGA LOS VERBOS EN EL TIEMPO ADECUADO.

- I _____ (*not call*) him unless he _____ (*write*) back to me.
- We _____ (*not go*) to the beach if it _____ (*rain*) tomorrow.
- What _____ you _____ (*tell*) him when you _____ (*see*) him?
- Tom _____ (*not get*) into university unless he _____ (*pass*) all his exams.
- She _____ (*visit*) her parents as soon as she _____ (*come*) to Barcelona.
- If I _____ (*find*) a better job, I _____ (*earn*) more money.



2. TRADUCE LAS SIGUIENTES ORACIONES.

a) ¿Qué harás si ella no está de acuerdo?

b) Te devolveré la llamada en cuanto tenga un descanso.

c) Vas a perder el [lit. tu] tren a menos que te des prisa.

d) Cenaré cuando vuelva a casa.

e) Ella no vendrá si no la invitas.

f) Llámame cuando te despiertes.

Soluciones: 1. a) won't call, writes b) won't go, rains c) will you tell, see d) won't get, passes e) will visit, comes f) find, will earn 2. a) What will you do if she doesn't agree? b) I'll call you back as soon as I have a break. c) You'll miss your train unless you hurry up. / You'll miss your train if you don't hurry up. d) I'll have dinner when I get back home. e) She won't come unless you invite her / if you don't invite her. f) Call me when you wake up.

PALABRAS PARA EL MARTES

WEATHER

(weather) forecast – la previsión (del tiempo)

boiling (hot) – sofocante, asfixiante

hot – calor

warm – cálido

cool, chilly – fresco

cold – frío

freezing – temperaturas muy bajas, bajo cero

sunny – soleado

cloudy – nublado

rainy – lluvioso

windy – ventoso

foggy – con niebla

snowy – con nieve

stormy – tormentoso

dry – seco

wet – húmedo

clear – despejado, claro

cloudless sky – cielo despejado / sin nubes

breeze – brisa

drizzle – llovizna

shower – chubasco

heavy rain – lluvias intensas

lightning – relámpago, rayo

thunder – trueno

rainbow – arcoíris

shade – sombra

degrees – grados

temperature – temperatura

mild – suave

to clear up – despejarse, aclararse

to cloud over – nublarse

to rise – salir (el sol)

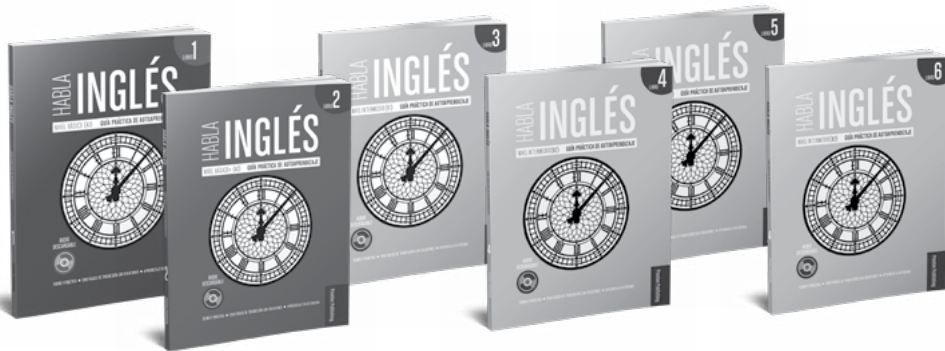
to set – ponerse (el sol)

to shine – brillar

Para describir el tiempo, usamos el verbo *to be* y adjetivos, p.ej.: *It's rainy.* – (El tiempo) está lluvioso., *It's windy.* – Hace viento. Estos adjetivos se suelen formar añadiendo la terminación *-y* al sustantivo de origen, p.ej.: *rain* – lluvia, *rainy* – lluvioso.

Habla Inglés

Curso práctico de inglés de los niveles A1-C2



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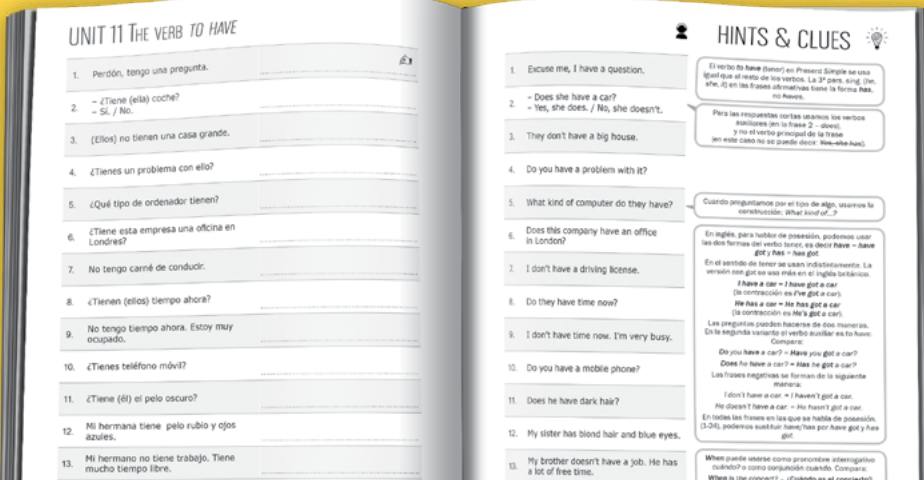
Conoce el método *Habla inglés*

lee
la oración

escribe la
traducción

comprueba
la respuesta
y escucha la
pronunciación

mira
las pistas
en el margen



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