



# Literacy 21

PARA PAPÁS Y MAMÁS: A partir de *Literacy 21*, las fichas tienen tres partes: repasar, escribir y leer. La segunda parte de escritura tiene las soluciones en el solucionario que encontraréis en [www.teachercarlotta.com](http://www.teachercarlotta.com) con el nombre de *Literacy Answers*.

Gramática. Estructura verbo tener en tercera persona: *has got* (tiene) *hasn't got* (no tiene). Vamos a utilizar tres pronombres hoy:

- Diremos "it has got..." / 'ɪt 'hæz gɒt/ si hablamos de un **animal**.
- Diremos "he has got..." / 'hi 'hæz gɒt/ si hablamos de un **niño u hombre**.
- Diremos "she has got..." / 'ʃi: 'hæz gɒt/ si hablamos de una **niña o mujer**.

ERROR COMÚN EN WRITING: **HASN'T** (sin e)

Trace /treɪs/:



has got

hasn't got

has got

hasn't got

1. She has got a pencil.

She hasn't got a rubber.

She has got a pencil but she hasn't got a rubber.

2. He has got a red marker

He hasn't got a green marker.

He has got a red marker but he hasn't got a green one.



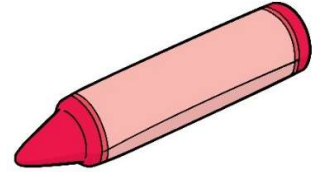
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Write /'raɪt/:

3. She \_\_\_\_\_ a pencil. (yes)

4. He \_\_\_\_\_ a rubber. (no)

5. Lucía \_\_\_\_\_ a crayon. (yes)



6. Manuel \_\_\_\_\_ a red marker. (no)

7. Alisa \_\_\_\_\_ (yes) a pencil but she \_\_\_\_\_ (no)

a rubber.

Read /ri:d/:



The cat has got a mat. It has got a mat.

This is its mat.

He has got a pencil but he hasn't got a rubber.

My mum has got a watch. She has got a watch.

She has got a watch but she hasn't got a car.

The cat has got a ball. It hasn't got a pencil!

