



Ámbito de comunicación

Lengua inglesa

Educación a distancia semipresencial

Módulo 1

Unidad didáctica 4

Índice

1.	Introducción.....	3
1.1	Descripción de la unidad didáctica	3
1.2	Conocimientos previos	3
1.3	Orientaciones para la programación temporal	3
2.	Secuencia de contenidos y actividades.....	4
2.1	Daily Routine. <i>Rutina</i> diaria	4
2.2	Free time. <i>Tiempo libre</i>	12
2.3	Wh-questions. <i>Preguntas con partículas interrogativas</i>	18
2.4	What's the matter? <i>¿Qué le pasa?</i>	25
2.5	Winter festivals. <i>Fiestas de invierno</i>	26
3.	Actividades de autoevaluación	28
4.	Solucionario.....	29
4.1	Soluciones de las actividades	29
4.2	Soluciones de las actividades de autoevaluación	35
5.	Bibliografía y recursos	36
6.	Anexo. Licencia de recursos.....	37

1. Introducción

1.1 Descripción de la unidad didáctica

En esta unidad abordaremos los siguientes contenidos:

- Actividades de la rutina diaria.
- Medios de transporte.
- Actividades de ocio y tiempo libre.
- Presente simple.
- Preposiciones de tiempo y de transporte.
- Conectores.
- Adverbios de frecuencia.
- Preguntas con partículas interrogativas (*Wh-questions*).
- Problemas de salud y estados de ánimo.

En la segunda parte, trataremos aspectos socioculturales de los países de habla inglesa.

En esta unidad hablaremos de *Hanukkah*, *Kwanzaa* y *Martin Luther King Jr. Day*.

1.2 Conocimientos previos

El alumnado debe revisar los contenidos vistos en las unidades previas, principalmente:

- El presente simple de los verbos *to be* y *have got*.
- La formación del presente simple del resto de los verbos (*I, you, we, they*).
- Las partes del día, las horas, los días de la semana.
- Las preposiciones de tiempo (*at, in, on*).
- Los determinantes posesivos.

1.3 Orientaciones para la programación temporal

Cada módulo tiene una duración cuatrimestral. Los módulos constan de 4 unidades. Por lo tanto, cada unidad tendría una duración aproximada de un mes. Recuerde que la dificultad de los contenidos irá aumentando progresivamente, por lo que es posible que necesite dedicarles más tiempo a las últimas unidades de cada módulo.

Se recomienda la asistencia regular a las tutorías presenciales para reforzar las explicaciones gramaticales y los ejercicios orales.

2. Secuencia de contenidos y actividades

2.1 Daily Routine. Rutina diaria

Everyday activities. Actividades cotidianas

				
wake up/get up <i>despertarse/levantarse</i>	have a shower <i> ducharse</i>	get dressed <i>vestirse</i>	have breakfast <i>desayunar</i>	leave home <i>salir de casa</i>
				
go to work/school <i>ir a trabajar/al colegio</i>	start work/school <i>empezar a trabajar/las clases</i>	have lunch <i>almorzar/comer</i>	finish work/school <i>acabar de trabajar/las clases</i>	go shopping <i>ir de compras</i>
				
do the shopping <i>hacer la compra</i>	get home <i>llegar a casa</i>	have dinner <i>cenar</i>	watch TV <i>ver la televisión</i>	go to bed/sleep <i>irse a la cama/dormir</i>

En algunas expresiones no usamos el artículo *the* (el/la): *watch TV, go to bed/to school...*

Comprenda la diferencia entre:

- *Go shopping* (ir de compras, actividad de ocio, p. ej., comprar prendas de ropa).
- *Do the shopping* (hacer la compra, tarea doméstica, p. ej., para comprar comida).

Secuencia de actividades

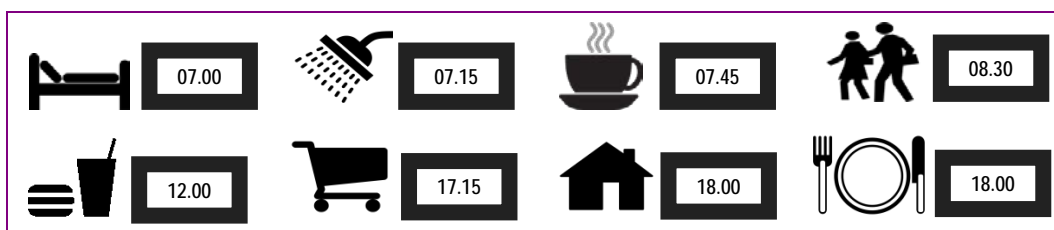
S1. Complete the sentences with *have, get* or *go*. Complete las oraciones con "have", "get" o "go".

1. I don't _____ a shower every day.	2. I _____ to bed at midnight*. (<i>as doce da noite</i>)
3. On Saturdays I _____ lunch with my family.	4. When I _____ home, I watch TV with my wife.
5. I _____ dressed after my shower.	6. I _____ to work by bus.

Usamos **by** para indicar el medio de transporte.
Ej: *I go to school by bus.*
Si vamos a pie, diremos "*I walk to school*".



S2. Look at the pictures. Complete with a verb. *Mire las imágenes. Complete con un verbo.*



My name's Christine and I live in Winchester, a city in the south of England. This is a typical day for me.

I _____ (1) at seven o'clock. Then I _____ (2) at quarter past seven. After the shower, I _____ (3), a very big breakfast, with coffee, eggs and toast. At about half past eight I _____ (4) with my colleague Paul. We work from nine to five. We _____ (5) at the office at noon (at twelve o'clock). When I finish work, I _____ (6). I _____ (7) at about six o'clock and I _____ (8) later.

S3. Listen. What do they do during the day? *Escuche. ¿Qué hacen durante el día?*

Kim:	Sam:	Claire:
------	------	---------

S4. Write six true sentences about your routines. Use the affirmative and the negative form (*don't*) and time expressions. *Escriba seis oraciones reales sobre sus rutinas. Utilice la forma afirmativa y negativa y expresiones de tiempo.*

Example 1: I get up at half past eight.

Example 2: I don't work on Sunday.

1.
3.
5.

2.
4.
6.

S5. Work in pairs. Compare your life with that of your partner (*I get up at 8.30. What about you?*). *Trabaje en pareja. Compare su vida con la de la otra persona.*

Connectors and prepositions. *Conectores y preposiciones*

ADDITION (and, too)	In the morning I go to school <u>and</u> I do the shopping <u>too</u> . <i>Por la mañana voy a la escuela y también hago la compra.</i>	
CONTRAST (but)	I go to bed early <u>but</u> I don't sleep. <i>Voy a cama temprano, pero no duermo.</i>	
REASON (because)	I go to bed early <u>because</u> I start work at 6. <i>Me acuesto temprano porque entro a trabajar a las 6.</i>	
SEQUENCE (first, then, after, before)	<u>First</u> , I get dressed and <u>then</u> I have breakfast. <i>Primero me visto y después desayuno.</i> I get dressed <u>before</u> breakfast. <i>Me visto antes del desayuno.</i>	
	<u>First</u> , I have breakfast and <u>then</u> I get dressed. <i>Primero desayuno y después me visto.</i> I get dressed <u>after</u> breakfast. <i>Me visto después del desayuno.</i>	

Al redactar un texto, estas palabras nos ayudan a enlazar oraciones y palabras. Recuerde que:

- **Too** (“también”) va al final de la oración.
- **After** (“después de”) y **Before** (“antes de”) van seguidos de un nombre.

Secuencia de actividades

S6. Complete the sentences with the words in the box. *Complete las oraciones con las palabras del recuadro.*

first - because - then - after - too - but	
1. I have coffee for breakfast and I drink an orange juice ____.	2. I go to bed ____ dinner.
3. I leave home early ____ I don't go to work then.	4. I get home early ____ I finish work at 5.
5. I get up at nine and ____ I have a shower.	6. ____ I get dressed and then I have breakfast.

S7. Look at the pictures. Say what they do. Use *first*, *then* and *after*. *Mire las imágenes. Diga lo que hacen. Use “first”, “then” y “after”.*



Present Simple. Affirmative form. *Presente simple. Forma afirmativa.*

<p>I wake up at eight.</p>	<p>Then I have breakfast.</p>	<p>I watch TV for a while...</p>	<p>... and I go to work.</p>
<p>He wakes up at eight. Me levanto a las 8. Él se levanta a las 8.</p>	<p>Then he has breakfast. Después, desayuno. Después, desayuna.</p>	<p>He watches TV for a while... Veo la tele un rato... El ve la tele un rato...</p>	<p>... and he goes to work. ... y voy a trabajar. ... y va a trabajar.</p>

Recuerde como se construye la forma afirmativa del presente simple cuando el sujeto es *I*, *you*, *we* o *they* (y sus equivalentes, por ejemplo, *my sister and I*, *my parents...*).

- Sujeto + verbo en infinitivo. Ej: *I wake up*.

Sin embargo, cuando el sujeto es *he*, *she* o *it* (y sus equivalentes, por ejemplo, *Tom*, *my friend Anna*, *John's car...*), la estructura de la forma afirmativa es la siguiente:

- Sujeto + verbo + s. Ex: *He wakes up*.

SINGULAR	
Subject + Infinitive	Translation
I work You work	(Yo) trabajo (Tú) trabajas
Subject +Infinitive + s	Translation
He works She works It works	(Él) trabaja (Ella) trabaja (Él/ella) trabaja
PLURAL	
Subject + Infinitive	Translation
We work You work They work	trabajamos trabajáis trabajan


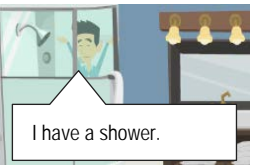




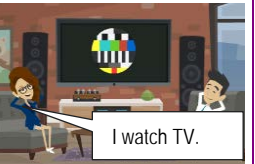
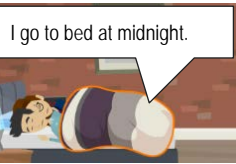
SPELLING RULES 3RD PERSON SINGULAR “-S”			
Reglas ortográficas de la terminación “-s” de la 3ª persona singular.			
■ La mayoría de los verbos añade –s	work	He works	
En ocasiones, la terminación –s varía:			
■ Verbos acabados en consonante + y + -ies	study	He studies	
y			
■ Verbos acabados en -o, - sh, -ch, -x, -ss	+ -es	watch TV I go to work I finish work	He watches TV He goes to work He finishes work
■ have (breakfast, lunch, a shower...)	has	have lunch	He has lunch

Secuencia de actividades

- S8. Write the 3rd person singular form of these verbs. *Escriba la forma de la 3ª persona de singular de estos verbos.*

get up	have breakfast	go	finish	watch	study




- S9. What do they do? Rewrite the sentences in the third person singular. *¿Qué hacen? Reescriba las oraciones en la tercera persona de singular.*

 I wake up at eight.	 I have a shower.	 I finish school at two.	 I go shopping
1. He...	2. He...	3. My sister...	4. Tom...
 I do the shopping in a supermarket.	 I have dinner with my family.	 I watch TV.	 I go to bed at midnight.
5. My father...	6. She...	7. My friend Lisa...	8. He...

- S10. Listen to the man. What does he do during the day? *Escuche al hombre. ¿Qué hace durante el día?*

His name is Philip. He lives with his wife in Manchester...

Present simple. Negative form. *Presente simple. Forma negativa*

 <p>I wake up at 7 but I don't get up until 7.30.</p>	 <p>I don't go to work by car. I take the bus.</p>	 <p>I don't have breakfast at home. I have a coffee in a café.</p>
<p>He wakes up at 7 but he doesn't get up until 7.30. <i>Él se despierta a las 7, pero no se levanta hasta las 7.30.</i></p>	<p>He doesn't go to work by car. He takes the bus. <i>Él no va al trabajo en coche. Coge el autobús.</i></p>	<p>He doesn't have breakfast at home. He has a coffee in a café. <i>El no desayuna en casa. Se toma un café en una cafetería.</i></p>

Recuerde cómo se construye la forma negativa cuando el sujeto es *I, you, we* o *they*.

- Sujeto + **don't** + verbo en infinitivo. Ej: *I don't wake up.*

Sin embargo, cuando el sujeto es *he, she* o *it* (y sus equivalentes, por ejemplo, *Tom, my friend Anna, John's car...*), el auxiliar que utilizaremos será **doesn't**.

- Sujeto + **doesn't** + verbo en infinitivo (sin la terminación *-s* que tenía en la forma afirmativa). Ej: *He doesn't wake up.* ✓ ~~*He doesn't wakes up.*~~ X

AFFIRMATIVE FORM			NEGATIVE FORM			
SINGULAR			SINGULAR			
Subject	Infinitive	Translation	Subject	DON'T	Infinitive	Translation
I You	work	(Yo) trabajo (Tú) trabajas	I You	don't	work	(Yo) no trabajo (Tú) no trabajas
Subject	Infinitive + s	Translation	Subject	DOESN'T	Infinitive	Translation
He She It	works	(Él) trabaja (Ella) trabaja (El/ella) trabaja	He She It	doesn't	work	(Él) no trabaja (Ella) no trabaja (El/ella) no trabaja
PLURAL			PLURAL			
Subject	Infinitive	Translation	Subject	DON'T	Infinitive	Translation
We You They	work	(Nosotros) trabajamos (Vosotros) trabajáis (Ellos/ellas) trabajan	We You They	don't	work	(Nosotros) no trabajamos (Vosotros) no trabajáis (Ellos/ellas) no trabajan

Recuerde que para hablar de posesiones podemos usar *have* o *have got*.

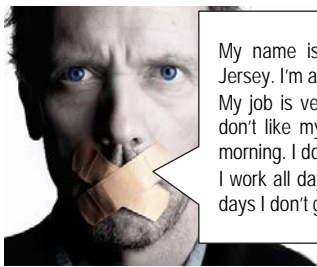
- *I don't have brothers or sisters = I haven't got brothers or sisters.*
- *She doesn't have brothers or sisters = She hasn't got brothers or sisters.*

Secuencia de actividades

S11. Choose the correct answer. *Escoja la respuesta correcta.*

1. I <i>have / has</i> a shower after breakfast.	2. My parents <i>live / lives</i> in New York.
3. My friend <i>don't / doesn't</i> have breakfast at home.	4. We <i>don't / doesn't</i> watch TV in the morning.
5. She <i>don't / doesn't</i> finish work early.	6. Thomas <i>don't / doesn't</i> take the bus to school.

S12. Read the text. Then make sentences about Dr House's life. *Lea el texto. A continuación, haga oraciones acerca de la vida del doctor House.*

 <p>My name is Gregory House and I live in New Jersey. I'm a doctor. I work in a hospital. My job is very interesting. I like my patients but I don't like my boss, Lisa. I get up at eight in the morning. I don't have breakfast. I work all day long. I don't finish work early. Some days I don't get home until midnight.</p>	<p>His name is Gregory House and he lives...</p>
---	--

S13. Complete with the correct form of the verb in brackets. *Complete con la forma correcta del verbo entre paréntesis.*

1. _____ (we / not / be) from England. _____ (we / be) from Ireland.
2. _____ (you / have got) a big family? No, _____ (I / not).
3. _____ (he / have got) two brothers and a sister. _____ (they / live) in Southampton.
4. _____ (you / work) in a restaurant? Yes, _____. _____ (I / be) a waiter.
5. _____ (I / like) fruit but _____ (I / not / eat) it every day.
6. _____ (Amy / get up) at about ten o'clock and _____ (she / have breakfast) with her family.
7. _____ (My father / not / work) at the weekend.
8. _____ (My sister Kate / not / live) alone. _____ (she / live) with her boyfriend.

S14. Listen to Anna's morning routine. Find the mistakes. *Escuche la rutina matutina de Anna. Encuentre los errores.*

1. She gets up at 7.30.
2. She has a shower.
3. She has breakfast at 8.00.
4. She goes to work by train.
5. She starts work at 8.45.

S15. Listen again. Write the sentences from exercise S14 correctly. *Escuche de nuevo. Corrija las oraciones del ejercicio S14.*

1. She doesn't get up at 7.30. She gets up at...
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

S16. Work in pairs. First, make questions with the verbs in the box. Then ask your partner. Put a tick (✓) or a cross (✗) in the table. Work with another student and tell him/her about your partner ("Maria gets up at 7" o "Maria doesn't get up at 7"). *Trabaje en pareja. Primero haga preguntas con los verbos del recuadro. A continuación pregúntele a su pareja. Ponga una marca (✓ o ✗) en la tabla. Trabaje con otra persona de clase e infórmela de lo que hace o no hace su pareja.*

STUDENT A	
<i>have – do – watch – start</i>	
Student A (Your questions)	Student B's answers
1. ____ you _____ TV in the afternoon?	
2. ____ you _____ the shopping every day?	
3. ____ you _____ school at nine o'clock?	
4. ____ you _____ breakfast in a café?	



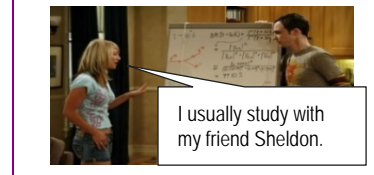
STUDENT B	
<i>have – wake – go – like</i>	
Student B (Your questions)	Student A's answers
1. ____ you _____ a shower every day?	
2. ____ you _____ to bed after eleven?	
3. ____ you _____ up before nine?	
4. ____ you _____ fruit and vegetables?	

How often? *¿Con qué frecuencia?*

always	usually	sometimes	never
<i>siempre</i>	<i>normalmente</i>	<i>a veces</i>	<i>nunca</i>

Estos adverbios indican la frecuencia con la que realizamos una acción. Los colocamos:

- Después del verbo *to be*. Ej: *I am never late (Nunca llego tarde).*
- Antes del verbo principal. Ej: *I always get up at seven (Siempre me levanto a las 7).*





		
<i>No siempre tengo razón, pero nunca me equivoco.</i>	<i>Él siempre juega a los videojuegos.</i>	<i>Normalmente estudio con mi amigo Sheldon.</i>

Secuencia de actividades


S17. Complete with frequency adverbs. *Complete con los adverbios de frecuencia.*

	n_____		s_____		u_____		a_____
---	--------	---	--------	---	--------	---	--------

S18. Look at Tom's pictures. How often does he do these things? What about you?
Mire las imágenes de Tom. ¿Con qué frecuencia hace estas cosas? ¿Y usted?

				
	✓ ✓ ✗	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✗ ✗	✗ ✗ ✗
1. Tom	_____ at seven.	_____ to school by bus.	_____ coffee in a café.	_____ dinner in a restaurant.
2. I	_____ at seven.	_____ to school by bus.	_____ coffee in a café.	_____ dinner in a restaurant.

S19. Read Neymar's daily routine. Then listen. Write the missing words. *Lea la rutina de Neymar. A continuación, escuche. Escriba las palabras que faltan.*










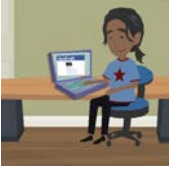
<p>He's young, attractive and famous. He's the Brazilian football player, Neymar.</p> <p>He's from Brazil but he _____ in Spain because he plays for Barça.</p> <p>He _____ wakes up early because he starts work _____. He goes to the football pitch. Then he trains hard in the _____. He _____ gets tired. After his training session, he goes back home and has _____ there. He _____ has lunch at a restaurant with his friends. In the afternoon he _____ goes for a walk with his family. Then they get _____ and have _____. He _____ goes to bed at about ten o'clock.</p>	
--	---

S20. Think of a celebrity and describe a typical day for him/her. Use the words in the box. *Piense en una persona famosa y describa un día normal para ella. Use las palabras del recuadro.*

in the morning – sometimes – never – always – in the afternoon – because – in the evening – then
--

2.2 Free time. *Tiempo libre*

Free time activities. *Actividades de ocio*

play + sport / game				play the + instrument	
					
play football <i>jugar al fútbol</i>	play basketball <i>jugar al baloncesto</i>	play tennis <i>jugar al tenis</i>	play video games <i>jugar a (los) videojuegos</i>	play the piano <i>tocar el piano</i>	play the guitar <i>tocar la guitarra</i>
go + -ing			go to + a place		
					
go swimming <i>ir a nadar</i>	go fishing <i>ir de pesca</i>	go running / jogging <i>correr, hacer footing</i>	go to the gym <i>ir al gimnasio</i>	go to the cinema <i>ir al cine</i>	go to a restaurant <i>ir a un restaurante</i>
read			others		
					
read magazines <i>leer revistas</i>	read the newspaper <i>leer el periódico</i>	read books <i>leer libros</i>	listen to music <i>escuchar música</i>	surf the net / web <i>navegar por Internet</i>	meet my friends, go out with my friends <i>quedar/salir con los (mis) amigos</i>

Fíjese en que:

- En los deportes que se juegan en una cancha o en un campo, solemos usar el verbo *play*. Ej: *I play golf*.
- Usamos el verbo *go* con los deportes acabados en *-ing* (*swimming, skiing, surfing...*). Ej: *My brother goes skiing*.
- Decimos *play football* (sin *"the"* para los deportes), pero *play the violin* (con *"the"* para los instrumentos).
 - Ej: *I play rugby.* ✓ ~~*I play the rugby.*~~ ✗
 - Ej: *He plays the flute.* ✓ ~~*He plays flute.*~~ ✗
- Siempre usamos *to* después de *listen*. Ej: *I listen to pop music.* ✓ ~~*I listen pop music.*~~ ✗
- No usamos *with* después de *meet*.
 - Ej: *I meet my friends on Saturday.* ✓ ~~*I meet with my friends on Saturday.*~~ ✗

Secuencia de actividades


S21. Choose the correct answer. *Escoja la respuesta adecuada.*


1. a) They play tennis. b) They play the tennis.	2. a) She listens to music. b) She listens music.
3. a) I meet with my friends. b) I meet my friends.	4. a) I play swimming. b) I go swimming.
5. a) She plays guitar. b) She plays the guitar.	6. a) I read newspaper. b) I read the newspaper.


S22. Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verbs in the box. Listen and check. *Complete las oraciones. Use la forma correcta de los verbos del recuadro. Escuche y compruebe.*


read - play - listen - meet - go



John is a manager in an important company. He's always very busy during the week.



In the morning he has breakfast and _____ (1) 

He always _____ (2)  in the morning.

Then he goes to work by bus. He usually _____ (3)  on the bus.

He likes music but he _____ (4)  any instrument.

After work, he _____ (5)  in a café. He sometimes _____ (6)  instead.

On Sunday he _____ (7)  or _____ (8)  with his friends.

S23. Listen. What are their hobbies? *Escuche. ¿Cuáles son sus hobbies?*

1. She...
2.
3.
4.

S24. Write about your free time. You can use any of the verbs in the box. *Escriba acerca de su tiempo libre. Puede usar cualquiera de los verbos del recuadro.*

play - go - watch - listen - read - meet - surf

I _____ and I _____ in my free time. I _____ on _____ (day).
At the weekend I _____ and I _____.
But I don't _____ or _____ because I _____.

S25. Work in pairs. Ask your partner about his/her hobbies ("What do you do in your free time?"). Then work with another student and tell him/her about your partner ("Maria always goes out with her friends on Saturday"). *Trabaje en pareja. Pregúntele a su pareja acerca de sus hobbies. A continuación, trabaje con otra persona de clase y hablele de su pareja.*

Present Simple. Interrogative form. *Presente Simple. Forma interrogativa.*

		
<p>A. Do you like your job? (¿Te gusta tu trabajo?) B. No, I don't. I hate it. (No. Lo odio.)</p>	<p>A. Does he like his job? (¿Le gusta a él su trabajo?) B. Yes, he does. His job is not very stressful. (Sí. Su trabajo no es muy estresante.)</p>	<p>A. Does she like her job? (¿Le gusta a ella su trabajo?) B. No, she doesn't. But she earns a lot of money. (No, pero gana mucho dinero.)</p>

Recuerde cómo se construye la forma interrogativa del presente simple cuando el sujeto es *I, you, we* o *they* (y sus equivalentes, por ejemplo, *my sister and I, my parents...*).

- Pregunta: **Do** + sujeto + verbo en infinitivo. Ej: *Do you wake up at nine?*
- Respuesta corta afirmativa: *Yes, + sujeto (pronombre personal) + do.* Ej: *Yes, I do.*
- Respuesta corta negativa: *No, + sujeto (pronombre personal) + don't.* Ej: *No, I don't.*

Sin embargo, cuando el sujeto es *he, she* o *it* (y sus equivalentes *Ann...*), usaremos **does**.

- Pregunta: **Does** + sujeto + verbo en infinitivo (sin la terminación *-s* de la afirmativa). Ej: *Does he wake up at nine?* ✓ ~~*Does he wakes up at nine?*~~ ✗
- Respuesta corta afirmativa: *Yes, + sujeto (pron. personal) + does.* Ej: *Yes, he does.*
- Respuesta corta negativa: *No, + sujeto (pron. personal) + doesn't.* Ej: *No, he doesn't.*

En las respuestas cortas, debemos usar el pronome personal (*they, she, he...*), aunque la pregunta incluya un nombre propio o un grupo nominal (*your friends, Kim, Henry...*).

- *Does Kim play the piano? Yes, she does.* ✓ ~~*Yes, Kim does.*~~ ✗
- *Do your friends go running at the weekend? Yes, they do.* ✓ ~~*No, my friends don't.*~~ ✗

Affirmative form		Negative form			Question			Short answer		
Subject	Infinitive Infinitive -s	Subject	DON'T DOESN'T	Infinitive	DO DOES	Subject	Infinitive	Yes, No,	Subject (pers p.)	DO/DON'T DOES/DOESN'T
I You	play	I You	don't	play	Do	I you	play?	Yes, No,	you I	do / don't
He She It	plays	He She It	doesn't	play	Does	he she it	play?	Yes, No,	he she it	does / doesn't
We You They	play	We You They	don't	play	Do	we you they	play?	Yes, No,	you we they	do / don't

Recuerde que para hablar de posesiones (*tener*) podemos usar *have* o *have got*.


- *Do you have a hobby? = Have you got a hobby?*
- *Does she have a hobby? = Has she got a hobby?*

Secuencia de actividades

S26. Complete the sentences with *do/don't* or *does/doesn't*. Complete las oraciones con "do"/"don't" o "does"/"doesn't".






1. ____ you read the newspaper every day? Yes, I ____.	2. ____ Tim work at night? No, he ____.
3. ____ your parents live with you? No, they ____.	4. ____ your sister go to the cinema? No, she ____.
5. ____ she play tennis? Yes, she ____.	6. ____ Paul go to the gym? Yes, he ____.

S27. Read the text and answer the questions. Lea el texto y responda a las preguntas.





<p>My name's Sarah and I live in Liverpool. I live with my parents. I don't work. I'm at university.</p> <p>In my free time I listen to music, especially rock and jazz. I read books too. I often read before I go to bed. I don't do sport. I don't like football or basketball but I play computer games with my friends. At the weekend I usually go out with my friends, we meet at a pub or we go to a restaurant.</p> <p>This is what I do in my free time.</p>	
--	---

1. Does Sarah live alone? No, ... She...	2. Does Sarah work?
3. Does she listen to music?	4. Does she read books at night?
5. Does she play football?	6. Does she meet her friends at the weekend?

S28. Look at the chart. Complete it with your information. Make questions and answers. *Mire la tabla. Complétela con su información. Haga preguntas y respuestas.*




	 Adele	 Brad and Angelina	 you
	x 1. (Adele) Does Adele.....? No, she.....	✓ 2. (Brad and Angelina)	3. (you)
	✓ 4. (Adele)	x 5. (Brad and Angelina)	6. (you)

S29. Listen and complete the sentences. *Escuche y complete las oraciones.*

	1. A. What _____ in your free time? A. I play _____ too.	B. I play _____. Sometimes I play _____. What about you?
	2. A. Did you know that my uncle is an athlete? A. Not really. He trains _____. A. No, he does not drink beer. He only drinks _____.	B. Really? _____ train every day? B. _____ beer?
	3. A. Hello. How are things in Los Angeles? A. What _____ every day? A. _____ dance at discos? A. _____ with you? A. _____ to expensive restaurants?	B. Just fine. B. I _____. B. Sure! B. Yes. B. No, we do not.
	4. A. _____ spend much time with you? Mine doesn't. He's too busy. A. He goes to college. A. Well, not very often. A. No, he _____ too much. A. He _____.	B. What _____? B. _____ sports with his friends? B. _____ all the time? B. What _____ then?

VOCABULARY									
did you know? ¿sabías?	uncle tío	athlete atleta	train entrenar	really realmente	dance bailar	sure por supuesto	spend time pasar el tiempo	mine el mío, la mía	college universidad

S30. Work in pairs. Ask your partner these questions (“Do you...?”). Write down the answers (“Yes, I do”). *Trabaje en pareja. Formúlele a su pareja estas preguntas. Anote las respuestas.*

	Activity	My partner (Do you...?)	My new partner's first partner (Does Pedro / María ...?)
			
			
 on your phone			
			

S31. Change partners. Ask about your partner's first partner (“Does Pedro / María...?”). Write down the answers (“Yes, he / she does”). *Cambie de pareja. Pregunte acerca de la primera pareja de su nuevo/a compañero/a. Anote las respuestas.*

Time prepositions. *Preposiciones de tiempo*

At	In	On
<p>■+ horas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – at seven o'clock (<i>a las 7 en punto</i>) – at noon (<i>al mediodía – 12.00h</i>) – at midnight (<i>a medianoche – 0.00h</i>) <p>■+ períodos de vacaciones/descanso:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – at Christmas (<i>en Navidad</i>) – at Easter (<i>en Pascua</i>) – at the weekend (<i>el fin de semana</i>) – at night (<i>por la noche</i>) 	<p>■+ partes del día:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – in the morning (<i>por la mañana</i>) – in the afternoon (<i>por la tarde</i>) – in the evening (<i>por la tarde/noche</i>) <p>Excepción: <i>at night</i>.</p>	<p>■+ días:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – on Monday (<i>el lunes</i>) – on Christmas day (<i>el día de Navidad</i>) – on Saturday night (<i>el sábado por la noche</i>) – on Sunday morning (<i>el domingo por la mañana</i>)

No usamos preposición con *every day* (*todos los días*). Ej: *I have a shower every day*.

			
I wake up <u>at seven o'clock</u> .	<u>At Christmas</u> we put up a Christmas tree.	I go to the cinema <u>at the weekend</u> .	I usually work <u>at night</u> .
			
I have tea in the afternoon.	I play golf on Sundays.	I meet my friends on Saturday night.	We have lunch together on Christmas day.

Secuencia de actividades

S32. Complete with *con at / in / on /* ___. Complete with “*at*”, “*in*”, “*on*” o ___.

1. I have a shower ___ every day.	2. He sometimes works ___ Saturdays.	3. I never go to work ___ the weekend.
4. People give presents ___ Christmas.	5. I always go out _____ Saturday night.	6. We usually watch TV ___ the evening.

S33. Listen. When do they do these things? *Escuche. ¿Cuándo hacen estas cosas?*

Gina, the police officer	work		start work		go to bed	
David, the doctor	work		start work		go to bed	

S34. When do you do these things? Complete the sentences with time expressions. *¿Cuándo hace estas cosas? Complete las oraciones con expresiones de tiempo.*

1. I wake up at...	2. I have English lessons on...	3. I sleep...
4. I watch TV...	5. My family has lunch together...	6. I go out with my friends...

S35. Work in pairs. Now ask your partner (“*When do you...?*”). Write down the answers. *Trabaje en pareja. Pregúntele ahora a su pareja. Anote las respuestas.*

2.3 Wh-questions. Preguntas con partículas interrogativas

Wh-words. *Partículas interrogativas*

WH-WORDS (<i>Partículas interrogativas</i>)					
What...?	¿Qué? ¿Cuál?	What time...?	¿A qué hora?	What kind of...?	¿Qué tipo de?
Why...?	¿Por qué?	When...?	¿Cuándo?	Where...?	¿Dónde?
Who...?	¿Quién?	Whose...?	¿De quién?	How...?	¿Cómo?
How often...?	¿Con qué frecuencia?	How much...?	¿Cuánto/a?	How many...?	¿Cuántos/as?


Fíjese en la diferencia entre:

- *Why?* (“*¿por qué?*” – pregunta) y *because* (“*porque...*” – respuesta).
 - *Why do you play the piano? Because I love music.*
- *How much?* (para nombres incontables, nombres que no se pueden contar) y *how many?* (para nombres contables en plural).

- *How much water do you drink every day?* (La palabra “water” indica algo que no se puede contar)
- *How much money have you got in your bag?* (La palabra “money” indica algo que no se puede contar, no podemos decir “un dinero”, “dos dineros”...)
- *How many friends have you got?* (La palabra “amigos” indica algo que se puede contar)
- *How many cigarettes do you smoke a day?* (La palabra “cigarros” indica algo que se puede contar)

Secuencia de actividades

S36. Complete the interview with one *wh-word*. Complete la entrevista con una partícula interrogativa.

Kobe Bryant, a basketball star		
1. _____ do you do?	I'm a basketball player. I play basketball.	
2. _____ do you live?	I live in Los Angeles.	
3. _____ brothers and sisters have you got?	I have got two sisters.	
4. _____ is your birthday?	It's on 23rd August.	
5. _____ is your favourite basketball player?	Michael Jordan. He's my hero.	
6. _____ do you play basketball?	Because I love sport.	
7. _____ music do you listen to?	I listen to all kinds of music: opera, rap...	
8. _____ do you train?	I train every day.	
9. _____ money do you earn?	I earn two million dollars every year.	

Wh-questions (*to be* and *have got*). Preguntas con partículas interrogativas. (“to be” y “have got”)

Para hacer preguntas con partículas interrogativas seguimos esta secuencia:

Partícula interrogativa + forma interrogativa del verbo

Este tipo de oraciones se llama en inglés *Wh-questions*.

Observe la formación de estas preguntas cuando usamos los verbos *to be* o *have got*.

TO BE	Wh-word	<i>am / is / are</i>	Subject	...
	<i>What</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>your name?</i>	
	<i>Where</i>	<i>are</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>from?</i>

HAVE GOT	Wh-word	<i>have / has</i>	Subject	<i>got</i>	...
	<i>How many brothers and sisters</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>got?</i>	
	<i>What</i>	<i>has</i>	<i>she</i>	<i>got</i>	<i>in her bag?</i>

- A. My favourite film is *Mission Impossible*.
 B. Why is it your favourite film?
 A. Because my favourite actor is Tom Cruise. Who is your favourite actor?
 B. Well, I'm not sure.
 A. What time is *Mission Impossible*?
 B: It's at half past seven.
 A. Great! Let's go!
 C. Hi! How can I help you?
 A. Two tickets for *Mission Impossible*, please.
 C. Sorry? How many tickets?
 A. Two tickets. How much is it?
 C. £15.
 A. Oops! I haven't got any money. How much money have you got?
 B. £20. Here you are.



Secuencia de actividades

S37. Complete the chart with these sentences. *Complete el cuadro con estas oraciones.*

VERB	WH-WORD	INTERROGATIVE FORM			...?
TO BE	Wh-word	<i>am / is / are</i>	Subject		...?
	<i>What</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>your name?</i>		
HAVE GOT	Wh-word	<i>have / has</i>	Subject	<i>got</i>	...?
	<i>How many brothers and sisters</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>got?</i>	
1. How many pets has your mother got? 2. Where are you from? 3. Why is your brother Tim worried? 4. Whose is this book? 5. What have you got in your pencil case?					


S38. Put the words in the correct order to make questions. *Ordene las palabras para formar preguntas.*

1. your you in got why have umbrella an car	
2. hotel is where the	
3. bag is this whose	
4. she much has money how got	
5. the English time is class what	


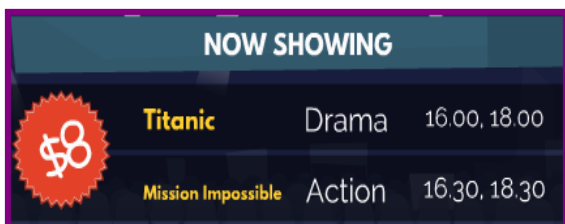
S39. Make questions. *Haga preguntas.*

1. She's happy <u>because she has got a new job.</u>	
2. We have got class <u>on Monday.</u>	
3. I'm <u>from Ireland.</u>	
4. Those T-shirts are <u>\$30.</u>	
5. This is <u>Justin's</u> book.	
6. My favourite singer is <u>Bono.</u>	

S40. Listen. Answer the questions. *Escuche. Responda a las preguntas.*

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. 3. 4. 	
--	---

S41. Work in pairs. Look at the pictures and make questions. Your partner answers them. *Trabaje en pareja. Mire las imágenes y haga preguntas. Su pareja las responde.*

	
---	--

Wh-questions. *Preguntas con partículas interrogativas*

Recuerde la estructura de las *wh-questions*.

Partícula interrogativa + forma interrogativa del verbo

Observe la formación de estas preguntas con el resto de los verbos (*play, get up, start...*). En este caso, para la forma interrogativa del verbo necesitaremos los auxiliares *do* y *does*.

ALL THE VERBS	Wh-word	do / does	Subject	Infinitive	...?
	Where	do	you	have breakfast?	
	How often	do	you	go	to the cinema?
	How many languages	does	your wife	speak?	
	What time	does	your sister	get up	in the morning?


A. How often do you come to the cinema?
 B. I come to the cinema every weekend.

A. What do you want to watch?
 B. *Ghost*.

A. *Ghost*? Why do you want to watch this film?
 B. Because I love dramas.

A. My mother likes *Ghost* too.
 B. Really? Why does she like this film?

A. Because she loves dramas too. Let's watch *Ghost*! What time does the film start?
 B. It starts at six o'clock.



Recuerde que para hablar de posesiones podemos usar *have* o *have got*.

- *What do you have in your bag?* = *What have you got in your bag?*

Secuencia de actividades

S42. Complete the chart with these sentences. Then answer the questions. *Complete el cuadro con estas oraciones. A continuación, responda a las preguntas.*

1. What time do shops open in Spain?
2. Why do you go to the gym every day?
3. How do you go to school?
4. How often does your father go to the theatre?
5. What kind of music does your mother like?
6. When do you meet your friends?







VERB	WH-WORD	INTERROGATIVE FORM			...?
ALL THE VERBS	Wh-word	do / does	Subject	Verb	...?
	What time	do	shops	open	in Spain?

S43. Choose the correct verb form. *Escoja la forma verbal adecuada.*

1. What time...? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) John go out b) Does John go out c) John goes out 	2. Where... swimming? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Do you go b) You c) You go 	3. Whose...? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) This book b) Is this book c) This book is 	4. When... every day? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Your sister gets up b) Do your sister get up c) Does your sister get up
5. What kind...? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Music do you like b) Of music you like c) Of music do you like 	6. How often ... fishing? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Mr Smith goes b) Does Mr Smith c) Does Mr Smith go 	7. Why ...? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) She smokes b) Do she smokes c) Does she smoke 	8. What... in your free time? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) You do b) Do you do c) Do you

S44. Make questions. Use the words in the box. *Haga preguntas. Utilice las palabras del recuadro.*


what time – where – when – how much money – why

		
1. Does it cost £5? £8? £15? <i>How much does it cost?</i>	2. Do you want £5? £10? £20?	3. Do they live in Rome? In Paris?
		
4. Do you have lunch at one o'clock? At two o'clock?	5. Does she work on Monday? At the weekend? Every day?	6. Does he walk to work because he likes it? Because he doesn't have a car?









S45. Write questions for these answers. *Haga preguntas para estas respuestas.*

1.	I live <u>in a big city</u> .
2.	I <u>never</u> go to the gym.
3.	I go running <u>in the park</u> .
4.	It's <u>5 Black Street, London</u> .
5.	My mother likes <u>opera</u> .
6.	He surfs the net <u>in the evening</u> .
7.	She has got <u>three brothers</u> .
8.	She studies English <u>because she likes languages</u> .

S46. Listen and complete. *Escuche y complete.*







<p>A day in the life of a baby model</p>	
<p>Cathi: Well, the meeting finishes at around 11:30. Then we take a bus to New Line Model Agents. We have lunch with Katie's agent at around 12 o'clock.</p> <p>Cathi: That's right, and sometimes it's hard.</p> <p>Cathi: Well, that's when Katie starts work.</p> <p>Cathi: About 35 minutes.</p> <p>Cathi: At 3:30.</p> <p>Cathi: Well, we take a bus home.</p> <p>Cathi: I give Katie dinner at around 6 o'clock.</p> <p>Cathi: At about 8 o'clock.</p> <p>Cathi: Well, for two hours of modelling, Katie gets \$150. The agency gets 20 percent.</p> <p>Cathi: Oh! Not a cent, but I'm happy.</p> <p>Cathi: Thank you.</p>	<p>Journalist: You never stop!</p> <p>Journalist: _____ do after lunch?</p> <p>Journalist: _____ long is the photo session?</p> <p>Journalist: So _____?</p> <p>Journalist: Then _____?</p> <p>Journalist: _____?</p> <p>Journalist: And _____?</p> <p>Journalist: _____ Katie get for the job?</p> <p>Journalist: What about you? _____ do you earn?</p> <p>Journalist: Thank you very much, Cathi.</p>






S47. Work in pairs. Ask your partner questions and complete the information. Answer his/her questions. *Trabaje en pareja. Hágale a su pareja preguntas y complete la información. Responda a sus preguntas.*






STUDENT A		STUDENT B	
<p>Clint Eastwood plays... What instrument...?</p>			<p>Clint Eastwood plays the piano.</p>
<p>Angelina Jolie has got six children.</p>			<p>Angelina has got... children. How many...?</p>
<p>Shakira speaks... languages. How many...?</p>			<p>Shakira speaks four languages.</p>
<p>Fernando Alonso lives in Dubai.</p>			<p>Fernando Alonso lives... Where...?</p>

2.4 What's the matter? ¿Qué le pasa?

Problems. Problemas

TO BE						
	be ill <i>estar enfermo/a</i>	be tired <i>estar cansado/a</i>	be cold / hot <i>tener frío/calor</i>	be sad <i>estar triste</i>	be angry <i>estar enfadado/a</i>	be worried <i>estar preocupado/a</i>



HAVE GOT					
	have got a headache <i>tener dolor de cabeza</i>	have got a toothache <i>tener dolor de muelas</i>	have got stomachache <i>tener dolor de barriga</i>	have got a cold <i>tener un resfriado</i>	have got a temperature <i>tener fiebre</i>

OTHERS					
	My leg hurts. <i>Me duele la pierna.</i>	My finger hurts. <i>Me duele el dedo.</i>	My arm hurts. <i>Me duele el brazo.</i>	Our backs hurt. <i>Nos duele la espalda.</i>	My shoulders hurt. <i>Me duelen los hombros.</i>

Recuerde el presente simple.	Affirmative form	Negative form	Interrogative form
To be:	▪ I'm ill.	▪ I'm not ill.	▪ Are you ill?
Have got:	▪ I've got a cold.	▪ I haven't got a cold.	▪ Have you got a cold?
Have:	▪ I have a cold.	▪ I don't have a cold.	▪ Do you have a cold?
Other verbs:	▪ My shoulder hurts. (it)	▪ My shoulder doesn't hurt.	▪ Does your shoulder hurt?
	▪ My shoulders hurt. (they)	▪ My shoulders don't hurt.	▪ Do your shoulders hurt?

Secuencia de actividades

S48. Complete the conversations with words from the box. *Complete las conversaciones con palabras del recuadro.*

	1. A. What's the matter? B. I'm _____ and _____. A. Why don't you have a cup of coffee? B. That's a good idea.	2. A. What's the matter? B. I have got a terrible _____. A. Why don't you take an aspirin? B. That's a good idea.	

S49. Work in pairs. Have similar conversations. Use the words from the box and these ideas. *Trabaje en pareja. Tenga conversaciones similares. Use las palabras del recuadro y estas ideas.*

be worried – be angry – have got a temperature – have got a toothache – my leg hurts

go to the dentist – go to the doctor – sit down and relax – talk to a friend – have a warm shower

S50. Listen. What does the doctor say? *Escuche. ¿Qué dice el médico?*

Vocabulary: get medical advice (*conseguir asesoramiento médico*).

2.5 Winter festivals. *Fiestas de invierno*

Hanukkah

Secuencia de actividades

S51. Match pictures and sentences. *Empareje las imágenes con las oraciones.*

1. Hanukkah is an important Jewish festival celebrated by many Americans. It is the "Festival of Lights". It is on the 25th day of the Hebrew month *Kislev*, and it lasts for eight days. The dates of Hanukkah vary from year to year but they are usually between late November and late December.
2. Hanukkah is a celebration of the Jewish victory over the Greeks in the 2nd century BC.
3. During Hanukkah, families light candles on a *menorah*. There are eight candles on a *menorah* - one for each night of Hanukkah. The ninth candle in the middle is the *shamash*.
4. Children play *dreidel*, a traditional game. They usually get a small present every night of Hanukkah.
5. People have special food: *latkes*, potato pancakes served with apple sauce and cream, and *sufganiyot*, jelly doughnuts.



Kwanzaa

Secuencia de actividades

S52. Read the text and answer the questions. *Lea el texto y responda a las preguntas.*

Kwanzaa is a seven-day festival that celebrates African American culture. It is celebrated from December 26th to January 1st and was created by Dr. Maulana Karenga of United Slaves Organization in 1966.

Kwanzaa is a Swahili word and means "first fruits" and celebrates seven important principles such as family life, cooperation, creativity and unity.

Every day people light one of the seven candles in a *kinara*, representing the seven principles of Kwanzaa. During Kwanzaa, the house is decorated with traditional African colours – red, black and green – and African art.

On December 31st people have a feast, *Karamu*: family and friends get together and eat, play the drums, listen to music, dance and get simple presents (*zawadi*), such as books or DIY presents.



- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. What is Kwanzaa? | 4. What is the meaning of Kwanzaa? |
| 2. When is Kwanzaa celebrated? | 5. What does the <i>kinara</i> represent? |
| 3. Who is the inventor of Kwanzaa? | 6. When do people get <i>zawadi</i> or presents? |

Martin Luther King Jr. Day.

Secuencia de actividades

S53. Complete the text with words from the box. *Complete el texto con palabras del recuadro.*

speech – blacks – violence – holiday – Monday – January

Martin Luther King Jr. Day is an American _____ (1). Dr. King's birthday is on _____ (2) 15th, but the holiday is always celebrated on the third _____ (3) of January.

Dr. King believed in equality for the _____ (4), without _____ (5). He is famous for his "I Have a Dream" _____ (6). Martin Luther King was assassinated in 1968; he was just 39 years old.



3. Actividades de autoevaluación

En esta página encontrará unos cuadrados con distintos tipos de actividades (completar oraciones, hacer y contestar preguntas, traducir, nombrar términos de vocabulario...)

Lo utilizará como ejercicio de autoevaluación y repaso para comprobar si ha afianzado de forma correcta los contenidos del tema.

Si está en clase, puede repasar de forma lúdica. Una vez cortados los cuadrados y colocados en un montón sobre la mesa, en grupos e por turnos, cogerán una ficha e irán respondiendo a las preguntas. Si la respuesta es correcta, el grupo ganará un punto.

Si está en casa, conteste a las preguntas una por una y compruebe la respuesta correcta en el solucionario o enviándoselas a su tutor/a.

What do you do in the morning? Say 5 activities.	What do you do in the afternoon? Say 5 activities.	Translate. <i>Él se despierta a las 8.</i>	Translate. <i>Mi madre se ducha por la noche.</i>	Translate. <i>Yo voy al trabajo en bus.</i>
Say the negative. They have a bath.	Say the negative. She has breakfast at home.	Say the negative. We go to bed at midnight.	Translate. <i>Él no ve la tele por la mañana.</i>	Translate. <i>Yo no hago la compra los lunes.</i>
Answer. How often do you go to the cinema?	Answer. What do you do before breakfast?	Answer. What do you do after lunch?	Answer. Why do you come to class?	Answer. How often are you late for school?
Answer. How often do you study English?	Answer. What do you do in your free time? Say 5 activities.	Say 8 free time activities.	Translate. <i>¿Tocas el piano?</i>	Translate. <i>¿Juega él al fútbol?</i>
Translate. <i>¿Vas a nadar?</i>	Say the interrogative form. He reads the newspaper.	Say the interrogative form. Ann goes jogging in the park.	Say the interrogative form. You read books. Answer the question.	Say the interrogative form. You go fishing. Answer the question.
Answer. When do you meet your friends?	Answer. When do you sleep? In the morning? In the afternoon?	Say the question. The English class is <u>on Mondays</u> .	Say the question. In my bag I have got <u>a wallet and my keys</u> .	Say the question. I live in <u>A Coruña</u> .
Say the question. My favourite singer is <u>Adele</u> .	Say the question. He speaks <u>3</u> languages.	Say the question. She goes to work <u>by car</u> .	Say the question. I play tennis <u>because I love sport</u> .	Answer. When do you put up a Christmas tree?

4. Solucionario

4.1 Soluciones de las actividades

S1. 1. *have* – 2. *go* – 3. *have* – 4. *get* – 5. *get* – 6. *go*.

S2. 1. *get up / wake up* – 2. *have a shower* – 3. *have breakfast* – 4. *go to work* – 5. *have lunch* – 6. *do the shopping* – 7. *get home* – 8. *have dinner*.

S3. *Actividad de escucha.*

Kim: My daily routine. I wake up every day at eight o'clock, I have a shower, go to work at about three o'clock, I finish every day nine o'clock and then I go home.

Sam Valentine: I wake up at nine o'clock in the morning, about nine o'clock. Then I get up and then I have a shower, go to work. Then I come back home, have dinner and go to bed at about one o'clock.

Claire: My daily routine starts at seven o'clock when I wake up, have a shower and get dressed. Then I wake my children up. Then I have a shower and go to work.

S4. *Actividad de entrega a su tutor/a.*

S5. *Actividad oral.*

S6. 1. *too* – 2. *after* – 3. *but* – 4. *because* – 5. *then* – 6. *first*.

S7. *Posible respuesta. First, I get up and then I have a shower. I get dressed after the shower. Then I have breakfast.*

S8. *gets up* – *has breakfast* – *goes* – *finishes* – *watches* – *studies*.

S9. 1. *wakes up at eight.* – 2. *has a shower.* – 3. *finishes school at two.* – 4. *goes shopping.* – 5. *does the shopping in a supermarket.* – 6. *has dinner with her family.* – 7. *watches TV.* – 8. *goes to bed at midnight.*

S10. *He is a waiter. He works in a restaurant. His day starts at 7.30. He wakes up, has a shower and gets dressed. Then he has breakfast and he watches TV. He goes to work at 8.15 because he starts work at 9. He finishes work at 4 in the afternoon. He gets home at about 5. His wife gets home at 6 and they have dinner at 7.*

S11. 1. have – 2. live – 3. doesn't – 4. don't – 5. doesn't – 6. doesn't.

S12. ...in New Jersey. He's a doctor. He works in a hospital. His job is very interesting. He likes his patients but he doesn't like his boss, Lisa. He gets up at eight in the morning. He doesn't have breakfast. He works all day long. He doesn't finish work early. Some days he doesn't get home until midnight.

S13. 1. we aren't / we're – 2. have you got / I haven't – 3. he has got / they live – 4. do you work / I do / I am – 5. I like / I don't eat – 6. Amy gets up / she has breakfast – 7. my father doesn't work – 8. my sister Kate doesn't live / she lives.

S14. Actividad de escucha: 1. ✗ - 2. ✓ - 3. ✗ - 4. ✗ - 5. ✗

S15. Actividad de escucha:

- | |
|---|
| 1. She gets up at 7.
3. She doesn't have breakfast at 8.00. She has breakfast at about 7.30.
4. She doesn't go to work by train. She goes to work by bus.
5. She doesn't start work at 8.45. She starts work at 9. |
|---|

S16. Actividad oral. Posible respuesta.

A	1. Do you watch TV in the afternoon? 2. Do you do the shopping every day? 3. Do you start school at nine o'clock? 4. Do you have breakfast in a café?	1. ... watches / doesn't watch TV in the afternoon. 2. ... does / doesn't do the shopping every day. 3. ... starts / doesn't start school at nine o'clock. 4. ... has / doesn't have breakfast in a café.
B	1. Do you have a shower every day? 2. Do you go to bed after eleven? 3. Do you wake up before nine? 4. Do you like fruit and vegetables?	1. ... has / doesn't have a shower every day. 2. ... goes / doesn't go to bed after eleven. 3. ... wakes up / doesn't wake up before nine. 4. ... likes / doesn't like fruit and vegetables.

S17. never – sometimes – usually – always.

S18. 1. Tom usually wakes up at seven. Tom always goes to school by bus. Tom sometimes has a coffee in a café. Tom never has dinner in a restaurant.

2. Posible respuesta. I never wake up at seven. I always go to school by bus. I usually have a coffee in a café. I sometimes have dinner in a restaurant.

S19. lives – always – at 7 – morning – never – lunch – sometimes – usually – home – dinner – usually.

S20. Actividad de entrega a su tutor/a.

S21. 1a – 2a – 3b – 4b – 5b – 6b.

S22. 1. reads the newspaper – 2. goes swimming – 3. listens to music – 4. doesn't play – 5. meets his friends – 6. goes running / jogging – 7. plays basketball – 8. goes fishing.

S23. 1. She reads and drinks coffee. – 2. He plays football. – 3. He listens to music and plays the piano. – 4. She goes shopping.

S24. *Actividad de entrega a su tutor/a.*

S25. *Actividad oral.*

S26. 1. do / do – 2. does / doesn't – 3. do / don't – 4. does / doesn't – 5. does / does – 6. does / does

S27. *Comprensión lectora.*

1. No, she doesn't. She lives with her parents.	2. No, she doesn't. She's at university.
3. Yes, she does.	4. Yes, she does.
5. No, she doesn't. She doesn't like football.	6. Yes, she does.

S28.

1. Does Adele go to the gym? No, she doesn't.	2. Do Brad and Angelina go to the gym? Yes, they do.	3. Do you go to the gym? Yes, I do / No, I don't.
4. Does Adele play the piano? Yes, she does.	5. Do Brad and Angelina play the piano? No, they don't.	6. Do you play the piano? Yes, I do / No, I don't.

S29. *Actividad de escucha:* 1. do you do / the guitar / the piano / the piano – 2. does he / Monday to Friday / does he drink / milk and fruit juice – 3. do you do / go out with my friends / do you / do your friends go / do you go – 4. does your boyfriend / does he do / does he play / does he study / doesn't study / does he do / works two jobs.

S30. *Actividad oral:* Do you... go shopping? / go fishing? / surf the web/net on your phone? / listen to music? – Yes, I do / No, I don't.

S31. *Actividad oral:* Does he/she... go shopping? / go fishing? / surf the web/net on his/her phone? / listen to music? – Yes, he/she does / No, he/she doesn't.

S32. 1. _____ – 2. on – 3. at – 4. at – 5. on – 6. in.

S33. *Actividad de escucha.*

Gina, the police officer	work	at night	start work	in the evening	go to bed	in the morning
David, the doctor	work	from Monday to Friday	start work	at 8	go to bed	at midnight

S34. *Actividad de entrega a su tutor/a.*

S35. *Actividad oral.*

S36. *1. what – 2. where – 3. how many – 4. when – 5. who – 6. why – 7. what kind of – 8. how often – 9. how much.*

S37.

TO BE				HAVE GOT				
Wh-word	am/is/are	Subject	...?	Wh-word	have/has	Subject	got	...?
Where	are	you	from?	How many pets	has	your mother	got	
Why	is	your brother Tim	worried?	What	have	you	got	in your pencil case?
Whose	is	this book?						

S38. *1. Why have you got an umbrella in your car? – 2. Where is the hotel? – 3. Whose is this bag? / Whose bag is this? – 4. How much money has she got? – 5. What time is the English class?*

S39. *1. Why is she happy? – 2. When have you got class? – 3. Where are you from? – 4. How much are those T-shirts? – 5. Whose is this book? / Whose book is this? – 6. Who is your favourite singer?*

S40. *1. What's your nationality? – 2. Who's your favourite actor? – 3. Why is he your favourite actor? – 4. What have you got in your bag?*

S41. *Actividad oral: 1. What is his name? What is his nationality? How many brothers and sisters has he got? When is his birthday? Who is his favourite tennis player? 2. What kind of film is Titanic? What kind of film is Mission Impossible? What time is Titanic? What time is Mission Impossible?*

S42.

Wh-word	do / does	Subject	Verb	...?
Why	do	you	go	to the gym every day?
How	do	you	go	to school?
How often	does	your father	go	to the theatre?
What kind of music	does	your mother	like?	
When	do	you	meet	your friends?

1. In Spain shops open from... to.... – 2. I go to the gym every day because... –
3. I go to school by... – 4. He... goes to the theatre. – 5. She likes... – 6. I meet
my friends...

S43. 1b – 2a – 3b – 4c – 5c – 6c – 7c – 8b.

S44. 2. How much money do you want? – 3. Where do they live? – 4. What time do
you have lunch? – 5. When does she work? – 6. Why does he walk to work?

S45. 1. Where do you live? – 2. How often do you go to the gym? – 3. Where do you
go running? – 4. What's your address? – 5. What kind of music does your
mother like? – 6. When does he surf the net? – 7. How many brothers has she
got? – 8. Why does she study English?

S46. what do you – how – what time does Katie finish work – what do you do – when
does Katie have dinner – when does Katie go to bed – how much does – how
much.

S47. Actividad oral: What instrument does Clint Eastwood play? – How many children
has Angelina Jolie got? – How many languages does Shakira speak? – Where
does Fernando Alonso live?

S48. 1. tired and cold – 2. headache.

S49. Actividad oral. Posible respuesta.

A. What's the matter?	B. I'm worried.	A. Why don't you talk to a friend?	B. That's a good idea.
A. What's the matter?	B. I'm angry.	A. Why don't you sit down and relax?	B. That's a good idea.
A. What's the matter?	B. I've got a temperature.	A. Why don't you have a warm shower?	B. That's a good idea.
A. What's the matter?	B. I've got a toothache.	A. Why don't you go to the dentist?	B. That's a good idea.
A. What's the matter?	B. My leg hurts.	A. Why don't you go to the doctor?	B. That's a good idea.

S50. Actividad de escucha.

What's the matter? Are you ill? Are you worried because you're ill? Do you have stomach ache? Do you have a temperature? Does your back hurt? Does your leg hurt? Don't worry. "Online Doctor" is here to help you. Get medical advice from an online doctor with your computer or your phone. For more information, please check our website: www.onlinedoctor.com

S51. 1b – 2c – 3d – 4a – 5e.

S52. **Comprensión lectora.**

1. Kwanzaa is a festival that celebrates African American culture.
2. Kwanzaa is celebrated from December 26th to January 1st.
3. Dr. Maulana Karenga.
4. It means "first fruits".
5. It represents the seven principles of Kwanzaa.
6. They get presents on December 31st.

S53. **1. holiday – 2. January – 3. Monday – 4. blacks – 5. violence – 6. speech.**

4.2 Soluciones de las actividades de autoevaluación

Ver cuadro de la página 4.	Ver cuadro de la página 4.	He wakes up at 8.	My mother has a shower at night.	I go to work by bus.
They don't have a bath.	She doesn't have breakfast at home.	We don't go to bed at midnight.	He doesn't watch TV in the morning.	I don't do the shopping on Mondays.
I usually / always / never / sometimes go to the cinema.	I get dressed and have a shower. <i>Possible respuesta.</i>	I take a nap. I watch TV. <i>Possible respuesta.</i>	Because I love school. <i>Possible respuesta.</i>	I'm always / usually / never / sometimes late for school.
I usually / always / never / sometimes study English.	Ver cuadro de la página 11.	Ver cuadro de la página 11.	Do you play the piano?	Does he play football?
Do you go swimming?	Does he read the newspaper?	Does Ann go jogging in the park?	Do you read books? Yes, I do / No, I don't.	Do you go fishing? Yes, I do / No, I don't.
I meet my friends at the weekend. <i>Possible respuesta.</i>	I sleep at night.	When is the English class?	What have you got in your bag?	Where do you live?
Who is your favourite singer?	How many languages does he speak?	How does she go to work?	Why do you play tennis?	I put up a Christmas tree at Christmas.

5. Bibliografía y recursos

Bibliografía

- Chris Redston e Gillie Cunningham (2009): *Face2face Starter. Student's Book*. Cambridge University Press.
- Christina Latham-Koenig e Clive Oxenden. (2015): *English File Beginner 3rd Edition. Student's Book*. Oxford University Press.
- Tom Hutchinson (2007): *English for Life Beginner. Student's Book*. Oxford University Press.

Enlaces de Internet

Daily routine and Present Simple

- [Present Simple](#)
- [Frequency adverbs](#)
- [Sarah's Day](#)
- [My life](#)
- [A day in the life of a tour guide](#)
- [Jobs and routines](#) (0.55 – 13.31)
- [Routines](#) (5.58 – 7.28)
- [My day](#)

Free time

- [Hobbies](#)
- [Negative form](#)
- [Interrogative form](#) (0.23)
- [At the weekend](#) (0.10 – 1.00)

Wh-questions

- [To be](#)
- [The interview](#)
- [At the cinema](#)
- [When? Where? Why?](#)

What's the matter?

- [Link](#) (11.38)

6. Anexo. Licencia de recursos

Licencias de recursos utilizados en la unidad didáctica

RECURSO (1)	DATOS DEL RECURSO (1)	RECURSO (2)	DATOS DEL RECURSO (2)
<p>RECURSO 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autoría: CC Licencia: Comercial Procedencia: https://commons.wikimedia.org 	<p>RECURSO 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autoría: CC Licencia: Comercial Procedencia: https://pixabay.com/
<p>RECURSO 3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autoría: CC Licencia: Comercial Procedencia: https://www.flickr.com 	<p>RECURSO 4</p> <p>Video RECURSO 6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autoría: CC Licencia: Comercial Procedencia: http://www.pexels.com <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autoría: CC Licencia: Comercial Procedencia: http://www.publicdomainpictures.net/
<p>Video RECURSO 5</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autoría: CC Licencia: Comercial Procedencia: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=exsaT4HrbhA 	<p>RECURSO 8</p> <p>Video RECURSO 9</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autoría: CC Licencia: Comercial Procedencia: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l6upjtcGBT0&t=4s <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autoría: CC Licencia: Comercial Procedencia: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EaMWqTuOnY0
<p>RECURSO 7</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autoría: CC Licencia: Comercial Procedencia: www.wikipedia.com 	<p>Video RECURSO 10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autoría: CC Licencia: Comercial Procedencia: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WsFPwhjKuEw