



Ámbito de comunicación

Lingua inglesa

Educación a distancia semipresencial

Módulo 1

Unidade didáctica 1

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1. Introducción

1.1 Descrición da unidade didáctica

Nesta unidade abordaremos os seguintes contidos:

- Saúdos, presentacións, agradecementos e desculpas.
- Os días da semana.
- O alfabeto.
- O rexistro nun hotel.
- Países e nacionalidades.
- O verbo *to be*.
- Os artigos determinados e indeterminados (*a, an, the*).
- Os números cardinais e ordinais.
- Os demostrativos.
- Preguntas e respostas de información persoal (nome, apelido, orixe, idade, enderezo, ocupación, estado civil, datos de contacto...).

Na segunda parte, trataremos algúns aspectos socioculturais dos países de fala inglesa. Nesta unidade falaremos do *Halloween* e do *Columbus Day*.

1.2 Coñecementos previos

O alumnado non precisa coñecementos previos.

1.3 Orientacións para a programación temporal

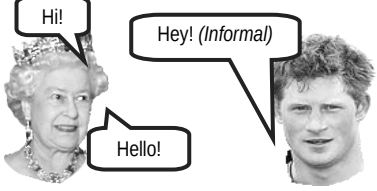
Cada módulo ten unha duración cuadrimestral. Os módulos constan de 4 unidades. Polo tanto, cada unidade tería unha duración aproximada dun mes. Lembre que a dificultade dos contidos irá aumentando progresivamente, polo que é posible que necesite dedicarlle máis tempo ás últimas unidades de cada módulo.

Recoméndase a asistencia regular ás titorías presenciais para reforzar as explicacións gramaticais e os exercicios orais.

2. Secuencia de contidos e actividades

2.1 Meeting new people. Coñecendo xente nova

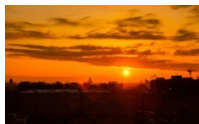
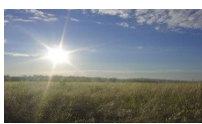
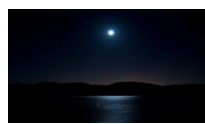
Greetings. Saúdos

 Hi! Hello!	 Hey! (Informal) Bye!	 Goodbye! See you (later)! See you tomorrow!
Ola!	Adeus!	Ata logo! Ata mañá!

Podemos despedirnos ata un día concreto, dicindo “Ata o luns / martes...”. Diremos “See you on + día da semana”.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
domingo	luns	martes	mércores	xoves	venres	sábado

Lembre que, en inglés, escribimos a primeira letra dos días da semana en maiúsculas. Ex.: See you on Sunday. ✓ ~~See you on sunday.~~ ✗

 Good morning!	 Good afternoon!	 Good evening!	 Good night!
Bos días! (ata as doce do mediodía)	Boas tardes! (dende as 12h ata a hora de saír do traballo, 17h-18h)	Boas tardes / noites! (dende as 17h o 18h ata a hora de deitarse)	Boas noites! (é unha despedida, antes de durmir ou irse pola noite)

Introducing yourself. Presentándote

 What is your name? a) My name is Serena. b) I am Serena.	 What's your name? a) My name's Cristiano. b) I'm Cristiano.
Como te chamas? / Cal é o teu nome? a) Chámome ... / O meu nome é... b) Eu son...	

En ocasións, usamos un apóstrofo (') para abreviar palabras. Esta forma chámase contracción, é típica do inglés e úsase na lingua oral e na escrita informal.

- My name's Cristiano = My name is Cristiano.
- I am Cristiano = I'm Cristiano.



Nice to meet you. Nice to meet you too. You too.

Encantado/a (de coñecerte). Igualmente.

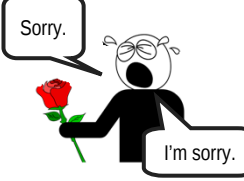
Introducing other people. *Cando presentamos outras persoas*



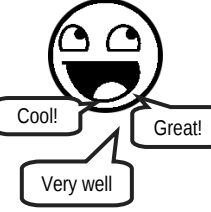
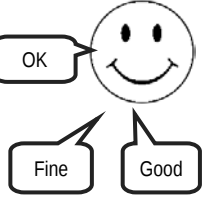
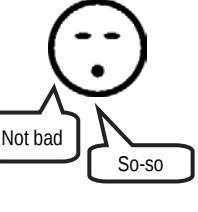
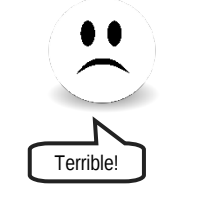
This is Rob Thomas.

Este/esta é... (Preséntoche a...)

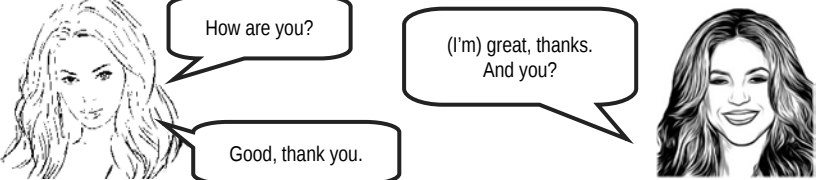
Being polite. *Cando somos educados*

 Please.	 Excuse me.	 Sorry. I'm sorry.	 Thank you. Thanks.
<i>Por favor.</i>	<i>Desculpe (antes de pedir información, axuda ou cando vaia ocasionar algunha molestia).</i>	<i>Perdón / Síntoo (cando xa ocasionou unha molestia ou cando non comprendemos algo e pedimos que o repitan).</i>	 You're welcome. <i>Grazas. De nada.</i>

How are you? *Como estás?*

 How are you?	 Cool! Great! Very well	 OK Fine Good	 Not bad So-so	 Terrible!
<i>Como estás?</i>	<i>Xenial. Moi ben.</i>	<i>Ben.</i>	<i>Nada mal. Regular.</i>	<i>Fatal.</i>

Podemos facer unha resposta máis amable engadindo “Thank you” ou “Thanks” (*grazas*) e interesándonos polo estado anímico da outra persoa, preguntando “And you?” (*E ti? Como estás?*)



How are you? (I'm) great, thanks. And you? Good, thank you.

Nas situacións moi informais, podemos preguntar “What’s up?” (*Que pasa?*). É máis un saúdo que unha pregunta real. Unha posible resposta sería “Not much.” (*Non moito / por aquí todo igual*). Tamén podemos engadir “What’s up with you?” (*E ti que tal?*).



Saying my phone number. *Cando digo o meu número de teléfono*

Home phone number Teléfono da casa	What's (What is) your (tele)phone number? My telephone number is 0723499 185600 Cal é o teu número de teléfono? O meu número é...	Mobile number Teléfono móbil
--	---	--

Os números de teléfono noméanse dun en un, agás que haxa dous iguais seguidos; neste caso, dise “double...”. Se hai un 0 pódese dicir “oh” ou “zero”.

Ex.: My phone number is 981 44 81 05 (nine eight one double four eight one oh/zero five.)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Zero / oh	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight	Nine	Ten

Secuencia de actividades

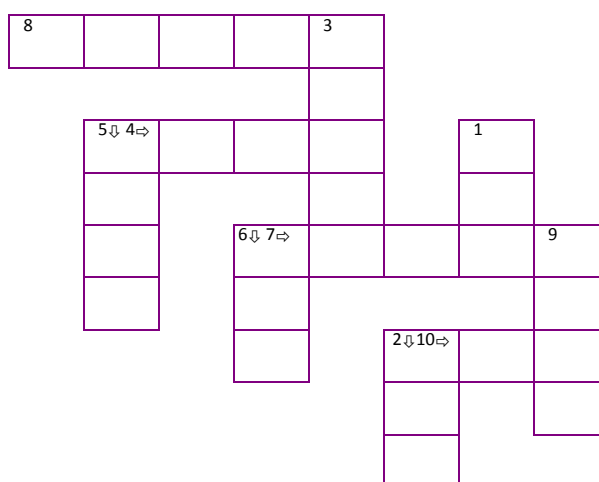
S1. Put the days of the week in the correct order. *Ordene os días da semana.*

What day is it today? (*Que día é hoxe?*)

- S2. Look at the time. Choose the correct greeting. *Mire a hora. Elixo o saúdo correcto.*

Good night – Good morning – Good evening – Good afternoon			
 9:00	 13.00	 19.00	 22.00
1.	2.	3.	4.

- S3. Complete the crossword. *Complete o crucigrama.*



- S4. Listen and complete with numbers. *Escoite e complete cos números.*

- S5. Complete the conversations. Listen and check. *Complete as conversas. Escoite e comprobe.*

		
1. Rose: Hello! My ____ is Rose. What is ____ name? Pete: Hi! My name is Pete. ____ to ____ you. Rose: Nice to meet you too.	2. James: Good evening, Michelle! ____ are you? Michelle: Great, ____ you. And you? James: I'm fine, thank you.	3. Angela: What's your ____ number? Donkey: My phone ____ is 07341668922. Angela: Thank you. Donkey: You're ____. Angela: Goodbye. Donkey: ____ you later.

- S6. Mingle activity. Practise these conversations in class. *Actividade social. Practique estas conversas na aula.*

2.2 Checking into a hotel. *Rexistrándonos nun hotel*

The alphabet. *O alfabeto*

Cada letra do alfabeto inglés pode ter diferentes pronunciacións, dependendo de onde se sitúe dentro dunha palabra.

Aquí veremos a pronuncia de cada letra cando se nomea por si soa, por exemplo, cuando se lista dentro do abecedario ou cando se soletrea un nome.

A primeira fila é a letra, a segunda é a pronuncia aproximada en español e a terceira é a pronuncia exacta, escrita coa notación fonética cos símbolos do Alfabeto Fonético Internacional (IPA).

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
(ei) /ei/	(bi) /bi:/	(si) /si:/	(di) /di:/	(i) /i:/	(ef) /ɛf/	(yi) /dʒi:/	(eich) /eɪtʃ/	(ai) /aɪ/	(yei) /dʒeɪ/
K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
(kei) /keɪ/	(el) /ɛl/	(em) /ɛm/	(en) /ɛn/	(ou) /oʊ/	(pi) /pi:/	(kiu) /kju:/	(ar) /ɑ:/ /ɑr/	(es) /ɛs/	(ti) /ti:/
U	V	W	X	Y	Z				
(iu) /ju:/	(vi) /vi:/	(dábliu) /'dʌbəl ju:/	(eks) /ɛks/	(wai) /waɪ/	(sed, si) /zed/ /zi:/				

			
What's your surname? What's your last name?	My surname is Messi. My last name is Messi.	How do you spell it?	M - E - S - S - I
<i>Como te apelas?</i>	<i>O meu apelido...</i>	<i>Como se soletrea?</i>	<i>M - E - S - S - I</i>

Secuencia de actividades

S7. Listen. What's the difference between the letters? *Escoite. Que diferenza hai entre as letras?*

A - E - I
J - G - Y
K - Q

V - B - W
C - Z
S - X

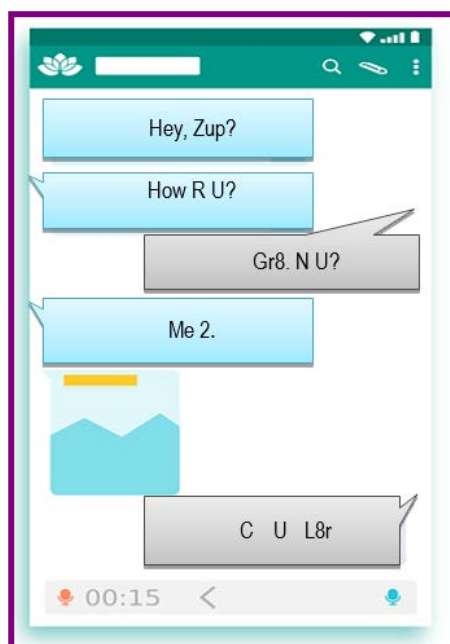
S8. Listen again. Choose the correct answer. *Vólvao escoitar. Escolla a resposta correcta.*

S9. Look at the photos. Read the letters. Listen and check. *Mire as fotografías. Lea as letras. Escoite e comprobe.*

						
UFO	USA	DJ	NBA	OK	BBC	VIP

S10. Listen to the conversations. Write the names and surnames. *Escoite as conversas. Escriba os nomes e os apelidos.*

S11. Read the message. Guess the meaning. *Lea a mensaxe. Adiviñe o significado.*



S12. In pairs, practise these questions and answers (*What's your surname? How do you spell it?*). Say and spell your surname. *Por parellas, practique estas preguntas e respostas. Diga e soletree o seu apelido.*

S13. In class, play hangman. *Na aula, xogue ao aforcado.*



Checking into a hotel. *Rexistrándonos nun hotel*

Secuencia de actividades

S14. Watch the video and order the sentences. *Vexa o vídeo e ordene as oracións.*

- a) Receptionist: How do you spell it?
- b) Guest: M-O-O-R-E.
- c) Receptionist: Sorry, what's your surname?
- d) Guest: My name is John Moore. I have a reservation.
- e) Receptionist: Thank you. Mr Moore, you're in room 121.
- f) Guest: My surname is Moore.
- g) Receptionist: Good morning!



USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

I have a reservation.: *Teño unha reserva.*

How do you spell it?: *Como se soletrea?*

You're in room...: *Estás no cuarto...*

S15. In pairs, roleplay the situation. *En parella, simule esta situación.*

STUDENT A										
1. You are the receptionist of the hotel.	2. Now you are the guest and you check into a hotel.									
RESERVATIONS <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">GUEST</th> <th style="text-align: left; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">ROOM</th> <th style="width: 50px;"></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>John _____</td> <td>497</td> <td style="text-align: center;">☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Andrew Jefferson</td> <td>888</td> <td style="text-align: center;">☒</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	GUEST	ROOM		John _____	497	☐	Andrew Jefferson	888	☒	RESERVATION FORM Personal data * Name Lisa * Surname Stephens RESERVED
GUEST	ROOM									
John _____	497	☐								
Andrew Jefferson	888	☒								

STUDENT B										
1. You are the guest and you check into a hotel.	2. Now you are the receptionist of the hotel.									
RESERVATION FORM Personal data * Name John * Surname Mackenzie RESERVED	RESERVATIONS <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">GUEST</th> <th style="text-align: left; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">ROOM</th> <th style="width: 50px;"></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Lisa _____</td> <td>508</td> <td style="text-align: center;">☐</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Andrew Jefferson</td> <td>888</td> <td style="text-align: center;">☒</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	GUEST	ROOM		Lisa _____	508	☐	Andrew Jefferson	888	☒
GUEST	ROOM									
Lisa _____	508	☐								
Andrew Jefferson	888	☒								

2.3 Where are you from? *De onde es?*

Countries, nationalities and languages. *Países, nacionalidades e idiomas*

Preguntamos pola nosa orixe:

			
<i>De onde es?</i>	<i>(Eu) son de Galicia.</i>	<i>Cal é a túa nacionalidade?</i>	<i>Son galego / español.</i>

- Para contestar, usamos o verbo *to be* (*ser ou estar*): *I am* ou *I'm* (contraído).
- Podemos contestar de dúas formas:
 - *I am (I'm) from* + país / rexión / poboación. Ex.: *I am from Spain.*
 - *I am (I'm)* + nacionalidade / xentilicio (En inglés, a primeira letra da nacionalidade escríbese con maiúscula). Ex.: *I am Spanish* ✓ ~~*I am spanish*~~ ✗

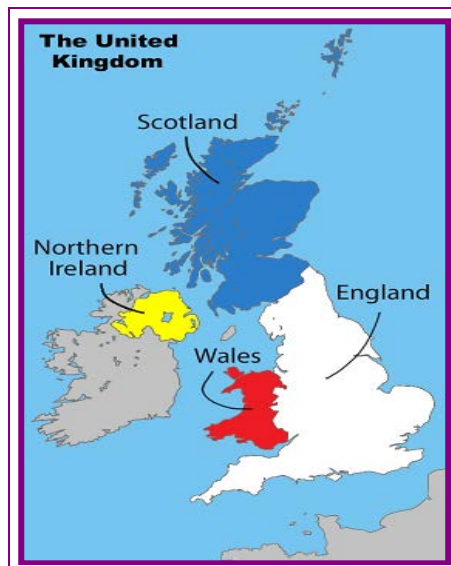
Flag	Country	País	Nationality	Nacionalidade	Language	Lingua
	Argentina	<i>Arxentina</i>	Argentinian	<i>Arxentino/a</i>	Spanish	<i>Español</i>
	Australia	<i>Australia</i>	Australian	<i>Australiano/a</i>	English	<i>Inglés</i>
	Brazil	<i>Brasil</i>	Brazilian	<i>Brasileiro/a</i>	Portuguese	<i>Portugués</i>
	(Great) Britain	<i>Gran Bretaña</i>	British	<i>Británico/a</i>	English, Welsh, Gaelic	<i>Inglés, galés, gaélico</i>
	Canada	<i>Canadá</i>	Canadian	<i>Canadense</i>	English, French	<i>Inglés, francés</i>
	China	<i>China</i>	Chinese	<i>Chinés/esa</i>	Chinese	<i>Chinés</i>
	Egypt	<i>Egipto</i>	Egyptian	<i>Eixipcio/a</i>	Arabic, Coptic	<i>Árabe, copto</i>
	England	<i>Inglaterra</i>	English	<i>Inglés/a</i>	English	<i>Inglés</i>
	France	<i>Francia</i>	French	<i>Francés/a</i>	French	<i>Francés</i>
	Galicia	<i>Galicia</i>	Galician	<i>Galego/a</i>	Galician	<i>Galego</i>
	Germany	<i>Alemaña</i>	German	<i>Alemán/a</i>	German	<i>Alemán</i>
	Ireland	<i>Eire/Irlanda</i>	Irish	<i>Irlandés/a</i>	English, Gaelic, Irish	<i>Inglés, gaélico, irlandés</i>
	Italy	<i>Italia</i>	Italian	<i>Italiano/a</i>	Italian	<i>Italiano</i>
	Japan	<i>Xapón</i>	Japanese	<i>Xaponés/a</i>	Japanese	<i>Xaponés</i>
	Mexico	<i>México</i>	Mexican	<i>Mexicano/a</i>	Spanish	<i>Español</i>
	Portugal	<i>Portugal</i>	Portuguese	<i>Portugués/a</i>	Portuguese	<i>Portugués</i>
	Russia	<i>Rusia</i>	Russian	<i>Ruso/a</i>	Russian	<i>Ruso</i>
	Scotland	<i>Escocia</i>	Scottish	<i>Escocés/a</i>	English, Gaelic	<i>Inglés, gaélico</i>
	Spain	<i>España</i>	Spanish	<i>Español/a</i>	Spanish	<i>Español</i>
	The U.S.A.	<i>Estados Unidos</i>	American	<i>Estadounidense</i>	English	<i>Inglés</i>
	Wales	<i>Gales</i>	Welsh	<i>Galés/a</i>	Welsh (Welsh Gaelic)	<i>Galés (gaélico de</i>

England, Britain or the UK? Inglaterra, Gran Bretaña ou o Reino Unido?

Para a maioría de nós, *England*, *Britain* ou o *United Kingdom* (*Reino Unido*) son sinónimos. Pero para os seus habitantes, hai unha distinción importante.

O país de **England** (Inglaterra, cuxa capital é **London**) forma parte dunha gran illa chamada **Great Britain** or **Britain** (Gran Bretaña). Hai outros dous países en **Britain**: **Scotland** no norte (Escocia, cuxa capital é **Edinburgh**) e **Wales** ao oeste (Gales, cuxa capital é **Cardiff**).

Britain forma parte de **the UK** ou **the United Kingdom (of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)** (*Reino Unido*), xunto con **Northern Ireland** (Irlanda do Norte, cuxa capital é **Belfast**).



A moeda oficial é o **pound** (*libra esterlina*) £.

The Union Flag, or Union Jack, é a bandeira nacional do Reino Unido (The UK) e chámase así porque está formada polos emblemas dos 3 países unidos baixo a mesma raíña – os reinos de Inglaterra, Gales, Escocia e Irlanda do Norte.



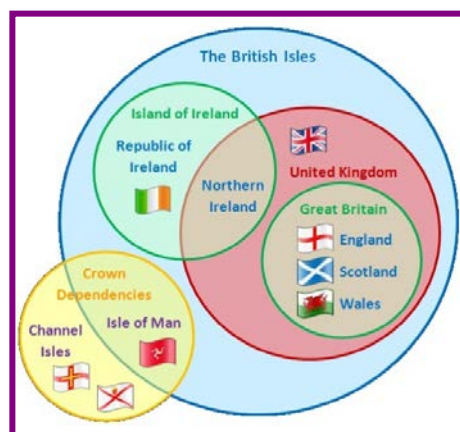
St George's Cross, bandeira de Inglaterra		St Andrew's Cross, bandeira de Escocia	
St Patrick's Cross, patrón de Irlanda		O emblema galés Y Ddraig Goch (<i>Red dragon</i>) non aparece.	



Na illa de Irlanda atopamos a **Northern Ireland** (pertencente ao **UK**) e a **Republic of Ireland – Éire – Ireland** (Irlanda, cuxa capital é **Dublin**). A moeda en **Northern Ireland** é o **pound** e na **Republic of Ireland** é o **euro**.

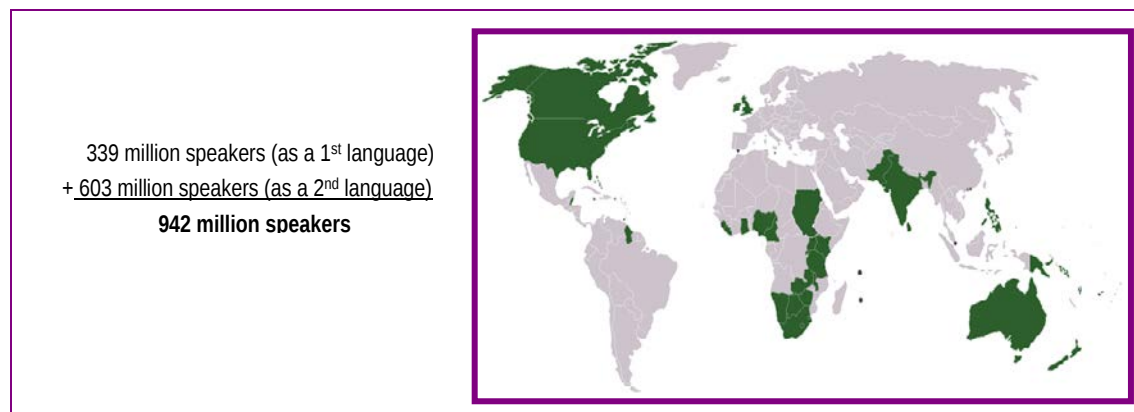
A illa de Irlanda e a illa de Gran Bretaña forman, xunto coas outras pequenas illas como **Isle of Man**, as **British Isles** (Illas Británicas).

Así que **English** refírese só á xente de Inglaterra, **British** á xente de toda a illa de Gran Bretaña e **Irish** aos habitantes da illa de Irlanda.



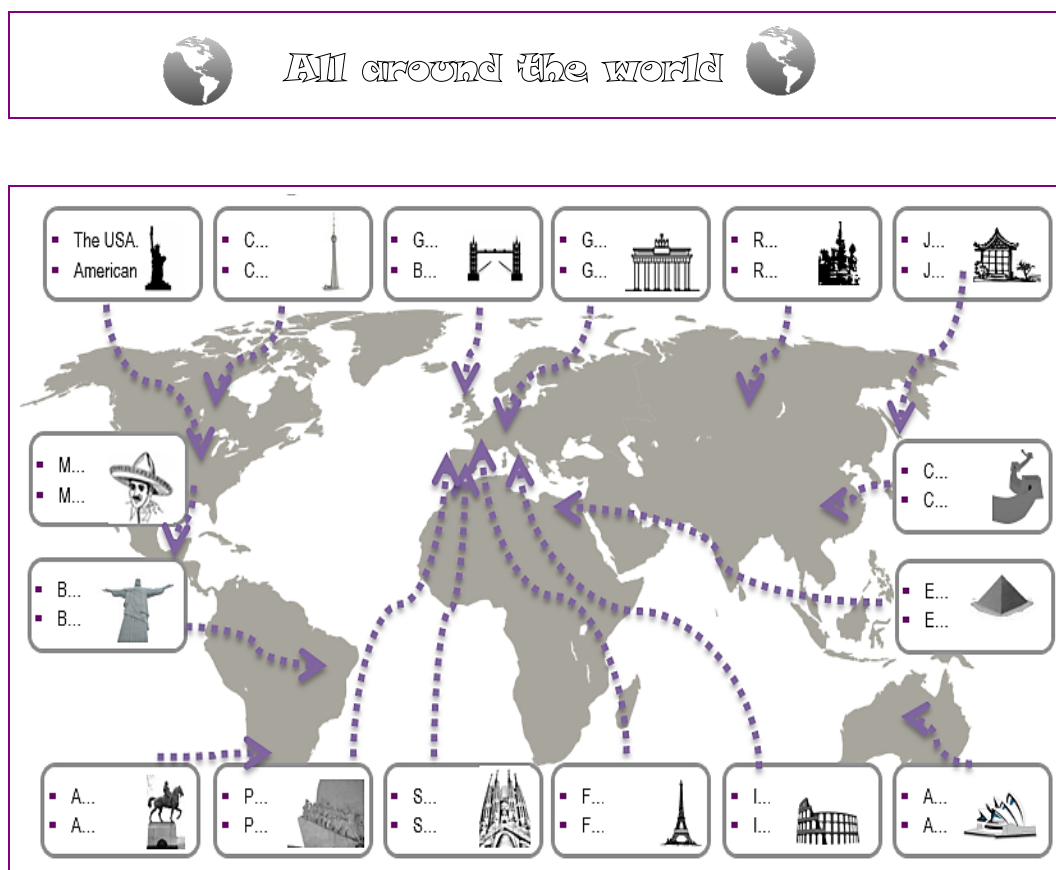
English around the world. *O inglés no mundo*

People speak English as an official language in these countries.

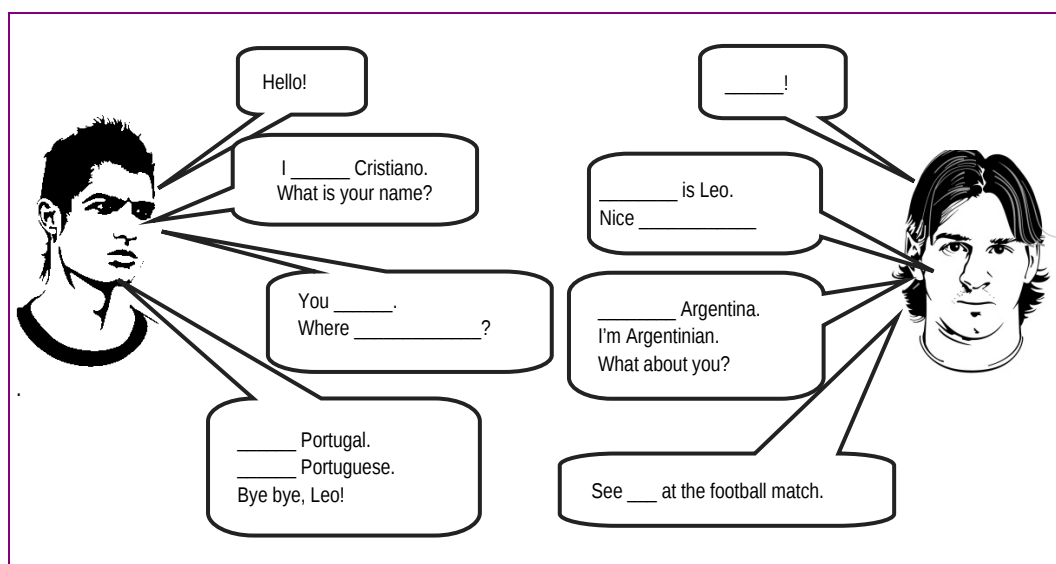


Secuencia de actividades

S16. Complete the map with countries and nationalities. *Complete o mapa cos países e as nacionalidades.*



S17. Complete the conversation. Complete a conversa.



S18. In pairs, practise the conversation. En parella, practique a conversa.

2.4 Verb to be. Verbo “to be”

Personal pronouns. Os pronomes persoais

Singular		Plural	
I	<i>Eu</i>	We	<i>Nós</i>
You	<i>Ti / vostede</i>	You	<i>Vós / vostedes</i>
He	<i>El</i>	They	<i>Eles / elas</i>
She	<i>Ela</i>		
It	<i>El / ela (obxectos, animais)</i>		

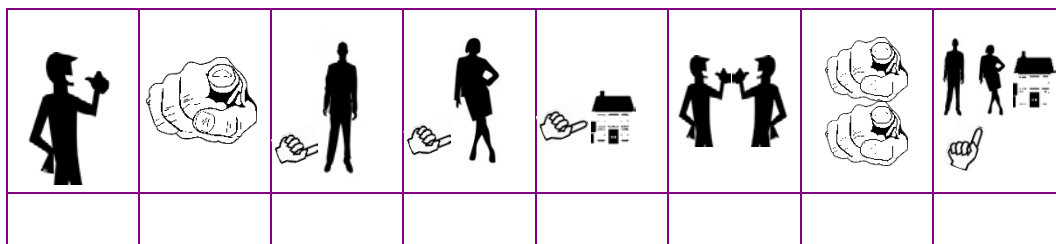
O pronome de 1ª persoa do singular “I” sempre se escribe en maiúscula.

No inglés, sempre debemos usar os suxeitos (de quen ou de que falamos) nas oracións. Ex.: *I am from Spain.* ✓ ~~*am from Spain.*~~ X

En principio, se falamos de animais, usamos *it*. Pero se queremos falar de forma afectuosa deles (por exemplo, unha mascota que vive con nós), usaremos *he* se é macho e *she* se é femia.

Secuencia de actividades

S19. Complete with a personal pronoun. *Complete cun pronome persoal.*



To be. Affirmative form. Long form. *“To be”.* Forma afirmativa. Forma longa

Singular		Plural	
I am	<i>Eu son / eu estou</i>	We are	<i>Nós somos / estamos</i>
You are	<i>Ti es / ti estás</i>	You are	<i>Vós sodes / estades</i>
He is	<i>El é / el está</i>	They are	<i>Eles/as son / están</i>
She is	<i>Ela é / ela está</i>		
It is	<i>é / está (cousa/animal)</i>		

Este verbo ten varios significados; o principal é *ser* e *estar*. Pero tamén significa:

- Ter ... anos (*to be ... years old*), ter fame ou sede (*to be hungry / thirsty*), ter frío ou calor (*to be cold / hot*). Ex.: *She is one year old* (*Ela ten un ano*).
- Ir frío ou calor (*to be cold / hot*). Ex.: *It is very cold* (*Vai moito frío*).

Podemos usar un pronome persoal como suxeito, pero tamén podemos usar un nome propio (*Paul, Anne, New York...*) ou un nome común.

Ex.: *She is Chinese* = *Lisa is Chinese* = *The woman is*  *Chinese*.

				
the baby (<i>a bebé</i>)	the boy (<i>o neno / rapaz</i>)	the girl (<i>a nena / rapaza</i>)	the man (<i>o home</i>)	the woman (<i>a muller</i>)

				
the house (<i>a casa</i>)	the car (<i>o coche</i>)	the dog (<i>o can</i>)	the cat (<i>o gato</i>)	the city (<i>a cidade</i>)

“The” (*o, a, os, as*) é o **artigo determinado** e serve para indicar que se está falando dunha persoa ou obxecto concreto, determinado.

A diferenza do galego, **“the”** non ten xénero (masculino ou feminino) nin forma plural. En galego dicimos *“o coche”* (xénero masculino, singular) ou *“as casas”* (xénero feminino, plural) e en inglés é *“the car”* e *“the houses”*.

“A” (*un, unha*) é o **artigo indefinido** e serve para referirse a unha persoa ou obxecto de forma xenérica (indeterminada), sen especificar de que se trata.

- Ex.: *It is a car – É un coche* (non específico de que coche falo, é un coche calquera).
- Ex.: *Beyoncé is a singer – Beyoncé é (unha) cantante.*

A diferenza do castelán, **“a”** non ten xénero (masculino ou feminino).

- Ex.: A car - “un coche” (xénero masculino).
- Ex.: A house - “unha casa” (xénero feminino).

Cando a seguinte palabra empieza por vogal, usamos **“an”** no canto de “a”.

- Ex.: *an apple – “unha mazá”.*

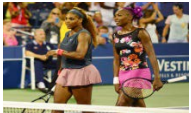
Nin **“A”** nin **“an”** poden usarse en plural. Para formar o plural non poñemos nada.

- Ex.: A car (*un coche*) – cars (*uns coches*).

Na seguinte unidade falaremos máis polo miúdo de **a** e **an**.

Secuencia de actividades

S20. Complete with the correct form of the verb *to be*. Use long forms. *Complete coa forma correcta do verbo “to be”. Use as formas longas.*

			
1. Where is London? _____ in England.	2. Where are you from? _____ from the USA.	3. Who is that woman? _____ Beyoncé.	4. Who are they? _____ tennis players.
			
5. Who are you? _____ students.	6. Where am I? _____ here.	7. Where is vodka from? _____ Russian.	8. Where are tacos from? _____ Mexican.

To be. Affirmative form. Short form. “To be”. Forma afirmativa. Forma contraída

Singular		Plural	
I'm	<i>Eu son / eu estou</i>	We're	<i>Nós somos / estamos</i>
You're	<i>Ti es / ti estás</i>	You're	<i>Vós sodes / estades</i>
He's	<i>El é / el está</i>	They're	<i>Eles / elas son / están</i>
She's	<i>Ela é / ela está</i>		
It's	<i>é / está (cousa / animal)</i>		

As formas contraídas úsanse con maior frecuencia na expresión oral que na escrita.

Secuencia de actividades

S21. Complete the sentences in the previous exercise with the verb *to be*. Use short forms now. *Complete as oracións do exercicio co verbo “to be”. Nesta ocasión, empregue as formas contractas.*

S22. Speaking. Where are they from? What's their nationality? *Actividade oral. De onde son? Cal é a súa nacionalidade?*



To be. Negative form. “To be”. Forma negativa

Negativa	Negativa: forma contraída	Tradución
I am not	I'm not	<i>Eu non son / non estou</i>
You are not	You aren't	<i>Ti non es / non estás. Vostede non é / non está</i>
He is not	He isn't	<i>El non é / non está</i>
She is not	She isn't	<i>Ela non é / non está</i>
It is not	It isn't	<i>El / ela non é / non está</i>
We are not	We aren't	<i>Nós non somos / non estamos</i>
You are not	You aren't	<i>Vós non sodes / non estades. Vostedes non son / non están</i>
They are not	They aren't	<i>Eles / elas non son / non están</i>

Para formar a negativa, engadimos **not** ao verbo. Tamén podemos contraer a forma negativa.

Secuencia de actividades

S23. Complete with the affirmative or negative form of the verb *to be*. *Complete coa forma afirmativa ou negativa do verbo “to be”.*

			
1. The boy ____ David Bisbal. He ____ Justin Bieber.	2. Adele ____ from Mexico. ____ from England.	3. Chocolates ____ German. ____ Swiss.	4. The Kilt ____ Welsh. ____ Scottish.
			
5. They ____ teachers. ____ football players.	6. I ____ from South Africa. I am ____.	7. Michael Phelps ____ from the USA. ____ Australian.	8. Rosalía ____ Italian. ____ Galician.

S24. In pairs, play “True of False”. Complete your sentences with the affirmative form of the verb “to be”. Read the sentences. Your partner says “true” or “false”. If false, your partner corrects the sentence. *En parella, xogue a “Verdadeiro ou falso”. Primeiro, complete as súas oracións coa forma afirmativa do verbo “to be”. Lea as frases. O seu compañeiro dirá se é “verdadeiro” ou “falso”. Se a frase é falsa, o seu compañeiro/a corraxirá a oración.*

STUDENT A: *Paris is in Germany.*

STUDENT B: *False. Paris isn’t in Germany. It is in France.*

STUDENT A	STUDENT B
▪ Mount Everest _____ in Africa. – (False) Asia. ▪ Sylvester Stallone _____ from the UK. – (False) The USA. ▪ The Rolling Stones _____ British. (True)	▪ Justin Bieber _____ Canadian. (True) ▪ Amazon River _____ in North America. – (False) South America. ▪ Croissants _____ Spanish. – (False) French.

To be. Interrogative form. “To be”. *Forma interrogativa*

Forma interrogativa	Respostas breves	Para facer unha pregunta, invertamos a orde. + He is from Spain. + It is a house. ? Is he from Spain? ? Is it a house? Nas respostas curtas, sempre temos que usar o pronome, non o nome propio ou común. ▪ Ex.: Is Penélope Cruz from China? No, she isn't. ✓ No, Penélope isn't. ✗ ▪ Ex.: Is the woman from China? No, she isn't. ✓ No, the woman isn't. ✗ Usamos a forma longa na resposta curta afirmativa. ▪ Ex.: Is Penélope Cruz Spanish? Yes, she is. ✓ Yes, she's. ✗
Am I? (Son? / Estou?)	Yes, you are / No, you aren't	
Are you? (Es? / estás?)	Yes, I am / No, I'm not	
Is he? (É? / está el?)	Yes, he is / No, he isn't	
Is she? (É? / está ela?)	Yes, she is / No, she isn't	
Is it? (É? / está el? / ela [cousa]?)	Yes, it is / No, it isn't	
Are we? (Somos ?/ estamos?)	Yes, you are / No, you aren't	
Are you? (Sodes? / estades?)	Yes, we are / No, we aren't	
Are they? (Son? / están?)	Yes, they are / No, they aren't	

Secuencia de actividades

S25. Complete the conversations. Use the verb *to be*. *Complete as conversas. Use o verbo "to be".*

		 	
1. A: _____ F1 pilots? B: _____	2. A: __ Fernando German? B: No, _____	3. A: Is _____? B: Yes, she is.	4. A: _____ Japanese? B: Yes, _____

S26. Speaking activity. Are these nationalities right or wrong? Ask and answer the questions. *Actividade oral. Están ben ou mal as nacionalidades? Pregunte e responda as preguntas.*

A: *Is Enrique Iglesias American?*

B: *No, he isn't. He is Spanish.*

STUDENT A		STUDENT B	
You ask (Pregunte)	You answer (Responda)	You ask (Pregunte)	You answer (Responda)
 Hamburgers / Chinese	 Pizzas / Italian	 Pizzas / Italian	 Hamburgers / American
 Tango / Mexican	 Flamenco / Spanish	 Flamenco / Portuguese	 Tango / Argentinian
 RENAULT Renault / French	 Volkswagen / German	 Volkswagen / Swiss	 RENAULT Renault / French
 Natalie Portman / British	 Chris Hemsworth/ American	 Chris Hemsworth/ Australian	 Natalie Portman / American

Resumo do verbo *to be*

- Forma afirmativa: suxeito + **am ('m) / is ('s) / are ('re)**
- Forma negativa: suxeito + **'m not / isn't / aren't**
- Forma interrogativa: **Am / are / is** + suxeito?

Secuencia de actividades

S27. Complete the conversations. Then listen and check. *Complete as conversas. A continuación, escoite e comprobe.*

- 1 **A** _____ from London?
 B No, _____. I'm from Chester.
- 2 **A** Where _____ from?
 B We're from New York.
 A Are you on holiday?
 B No, _____. We're on business.
- 3 **A** Where's he from? _____ British?
 B No, _____. He's Spanish. He's from Santiago.
- 4 **A** Estrella Galicia. _____ Portuguese?
 B No, it isn't. It's Spanish.



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S28. Read the magazine article about the band. *Lea este artigo dunha revista sobre un grupo musical.*



This is the famous American band, *the Black Eyed Peas*. The members of the band are friends. They are from different countries. *Fergie* and *Will.i.am* are from the USA, but *Apl.de.ap* is from the Philippines and *Taboo* is Mexican.

This week they are on tour around Europe.

- **Magazine:** Hello! Today we're in Madrid with the famous pop band *the Black Eyed Peas*. How are you, guys?
- **The Black Eyed Peas:** We're great! Spain is cool, Spanish people are fantastic and Spanish food is delicious...
- **Magazine:** Are you tired after this long tour?
- **The Black Eyed Peas:** No, we aren't. We're really happy. Spanish fans are the best.
- **Magazine:** Thank you for the interview. Good luck with your concerts!

S29. Answer these questions about the article. *Responda estas preguntas sobre o artigo.*

1. Are all the members of the band American?
2. Are the members of the band friends?
3. Where are they this week?
4. Are they tired?

S30. Read the article again and correct the information. *Lea de novo o artigo e corrixa a información.*

1. The Black Eyed Peas are in the USA this week.	They aren't in the USA. They're in Europe.
2. Fergie is from the Philippines.	
3. Taboo is American.	
4. Spain is terrible.	
5. They're very tired.	

2.5 Numbers. *Números*

Cardinal numbers. *Números cardinais*

Esta é a lista dos doce primeiros números en inglés:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight	Nine	Ten	Eleven	Twelve

Para formar os números do trece ao dezanove, engadímoslle a terminación *-teen* á unidade correspondente:

Four: catro; fourteen: catorce. Six: seis; sixteen: dezaseis.

Existen variacións nalgúns números:

Three (tres), thirteen (trece).

Five (cinco), fifteen (quince).

Eight (oito), eighteen (dezaioito): só engadimos -een.

13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Thirteen	Fourteen	Fifteen	Sixteen	Seventeen	Eighteen	Nineteen

As decenas (20, 30...) acaban todas en *-ty*. Fíxese na escrita de 30, 40, 50 e 80.

20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
twenty	th <u>ir</u> ty	fo <u>r</u> ty	fi <u>ft</u> y	sixty	seventy	ei <u>gh</u> ty	ninety

Para formar números como o 23, 35, 46 etc, escribimos a decena e engadimos un guión (*hyphen*) e a unidade correspondente:

21	34	48	53	67	79	82	95	100
twenty-one	thirty-four	forty-eight	fifty-three	sixty-seven	seventy-nine	eighty-two	ninety-five	one hundred

Como se pode comprobar na táboa anterior, en inglés, 100 é *one / a hundred*.

Secuencia de actividades

S31. Find the numbers. *Localice os números.*

O	S	Q	W	N	I	N	E	T	X	C	T	N	S	F	1	11
N	X	I	C	B	E	N	Z	X	H	O	H	I	I	O	2	12
E	Q	R	X	X	L	Z	Q	V	E	R	I	N	X	U	3	13
T	V	G	T	W	E	L	V	E	I	I	R	E	T	R	4	14
X	H	V	S	E	V	E	Q	E	G	V	T	T	E	N	5	15
A	S	R	C	V	E	K	L	H	H	G	E	E	E	S	6	16
E	Q	W	E	R	N	T	Y	U	T	I	E	E	N	E	7	17
O	I	P	K	E	F	I	F	T	E	E	N	N	L	V	8	18
A	S	G	S	E	V	E	N	T	E	E	N	D	F	E	9	19
G	H	J	H	K	L	T	W	E	N	T	Y	N	T	N	10	20
O	O	L	U	T	F	B	F	O	U	R	T	E	E	N		
X	C	F	I	V	E	S	D	L	T	W	O	X	N	D		

S32. Find more numbers. *Encontre máis números.*

BTWENTYUIFTHIRTYHJFORTYIMGSFIFTYSIXXTSIXTYSEVENTYMELEVNEIGHTYBOFLNINETYLAHUNDREDHJ
<i>twenty</i>

S33. Complete the list of numbers. *Complete a lista de números.*

2 – two	12 – twelve	20 - twenty		6	16	60
3	13	30		7	17	70
4	14	40		8	18	80
5	15	50		9	19	90

S34. Write the numbers in figures. *Escriba os números en cifras.*

Seventy-five	Thirty-nine	Fourteen	Twenty-eight	Ninety	Sixty-four	Twelve	One hundred
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S35. Write the answer in words. *Escriba a resposta en letra.*

25+56= 81 eighty-one	a) 37+51=	b) 20+54=	c) 73+19=	d) 46-14=	e) 51+49=
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S36. Listen and choose the correct answer. *Escoite e escolla a resposta correcta.*

1. a) 15 50 b) 50 15 c) 50 50 d) 15 15	2. a) 17 70 b) 70 17 c) 70 70 d) 17 17
3. a) 13 30 b) 30 13 c) 30 30 d) 13 13	4. a) 18 b) 80 18 c) 80 80 d) 18 18
5. a) 19 90 b) 90 19 c) 90 90 d) 19 19	6. a) 14 40 b) 40 14 c) 40 40 d) 14 14

S37. Listen and write the numbers. You don't need to understand everything, just the numbers. *Escoite e escriba os números. Non precisa entender todo, só os números.*

DEPARTURES				
TIME	FLIGHT	TO	GATE	REMARKS
13:24	CD 234	LONDON	*****	BOARDING
13:40	EB ____	NEW YORK	_____	LAST CALL
13:45	GH ____	DUBLIN	Co1	DELAYED

S38. Brain Training. Write the next number. *Escriba o número seguinte.*

Two	Four	Six	Eight	Ten	→	
One	Two	Three	Five	Eight	→	
One	Three	Seven	Fifteen	Thirty-one	→	
One	Four	Three	Six	Five	→	



Age. A idade

 How old are you?	 I'm sixteen.	 Really?	 Just kidding. I'm sixty years old.
Miley: Cantos anos tes? Madonna: Teño 16 anos.		Miley: De verdade? Madonna: Era broma. Teño 60 anos.	

Para dicir a nosa idade, usamos sempre o verbo *to be*. Podemos dicir “*I am sixty*” ou “*I am sixty years old*” (pero nunca “*I am sixty years*”).

Secuencia de actividades

S39. Put the conversation in the correct order. *Ordene a conversa.*

	a) I'm thirty-five years old. Goodbye!	e) I'm forty-two. And you?	
	b) My name's Paris. Nice to meet you, Victoria. Where are you from?	f) Hello. My name's Victoria. What's your name?	
	c) Hi! What's your name?	g) Bye, see you tomorrow!	
	d) I'm American. I'm from the USA. How old are you?	h) I'm from Great Britain. I'm British. What is your nationality?	

S40. Build up a similar conversation. *Elabore unha conversa similar.*

 Gordon Ramsay			 Alberto Chicote

S41. In pairs, ask each other's age. *Por parellas, pregúntense a idade.*

Prices. Prezos

Para preguntar polo prezo dun artigo, usamos:

- *How much is...* + singular?
- *How much are...* + plural?

Nos EE.UU pagamos en *dollars* e no Reino Unido pagamos en *pounds* (libras). En Eire (República de Irlanda), pagamos en *euros*.

	A: Excuse me, how much is this bag? (Canto custa este bolso?) B: It's \$5. (Custa 5 dólares.) A: Oh, that's expensive. (Oh, que caro!)	
	A: How much are those mugs? (Canto custan estas tazas?) B: They're \$1. A: Thanks.	

This / that / these / those son demostrativos e axúdannos a posicionar as diferentes cousas ou persoas na distancia. Poden ir sós ou acompañar un nome. Ex.: *Is that a watch?* – *That watch is £20.*

	Singular		Plural	
▪ Preto	this	<i>este / esta / isto</i>	these	<i>estes / estas</i>
▪ Lonxe	that	<i>ese / esa / iso aque / aquela / aquilo</i>	those	<i>eses / esas aqueles / aquelas</i>

En inglés só hai dous graos de proximidade: *this* e *these* para sinalar o que se atopa máis preto da persoa que fala e *that* e *those* para o que está máis afastado.

			
This map is £3. (Este mapa custa 3 libras.)	That map is £3. (Ese mapa custa 3 libras.)	These umbrellas are £10. (Estes paraguas custan £10.)	Those umbrellas are £10. (Eses paraguas custan £10.)

Non hai diferenzas entre o masculino e o feminino pero si entre o singular e o plural.

- *This map (este mapa) – This T-shirt (esta camiseta)*
- *This map (este mapa) – These maps (estes mapas)*

Secuencia de actividades

S42. Complete with *this, that, these, those*. Complete con “*this*”, “*that*”, “*these*” ou “*those*”.

			
1. A: How much is ____ bag? B: It's £10.	2. A: How much is ____ T-shirt? B: It is £10.	3. A: How much are ____ mugs? B: They're £2.	4. A: How much are ____ postcards? B: They are £1.

S43. In pairs, roleplay the conversation. Use “*How much is/are...?*” and “*It's / They're...*”. En parella, simule a conversa. Use “*How much is/are...?*” e “*It's / They're...*”.

STUDENT A		STUDENT B	
------------------	---	------------------	--

Ordinal numbers. Números ordinais

first 1 st	second 2 nd	third 3 rd	fourth 4 th	fifth 5 th	sixth 6 th	seventh 7 th	eighth 8 th	ninth 9 th	tenth 10 th
primeiro	segundo	terceiro	cuarto	quinto	sexto	sétimo	oitavo	noveno	décimo

Para escribir os números ordinais, engadimos *th* ao número cardinal. Ex.: *seven – seventh*. Teña coidado coa escrita de *fifth (five)* e *ninth (nine)*. Os tres primeiros números son irregulares: *first, second, third*.

Secuencia de actividades

S44. Complete with ordinal numbers. *Complete cos números ordinais.*

1st _____	__ second	3rd _____	__ fourth	5th _____
__ sixth	7th _____	__ eighth	9th _____	__ tenth

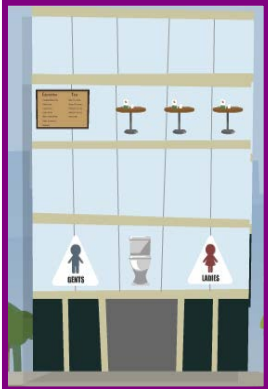
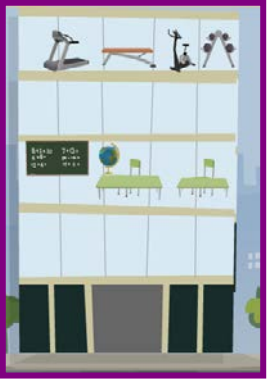
S45. Read and listen. *Lea e escoite.*

	A: Excuse me, where is the English class? <i>(Desculpe, onde está a clase de inglés?)</i> B: It's on the first floor <i>(Está no primeiro andar)</i>.
	A: Excuse me, where are the toilets? <i>(Desculpe, onde están os servizos?)</i> B: They are on the second floor <i>(Están no segundo andar)</i>.

S46. Listen and complete. *Escoite e complete.*

FLOOR	1. The café		2. The toilets		3. The gym	
-------	-------------	--	----------------	--	------------	--

S47. Work in pairs. Where are these places? Make sentences. *Traballe en parella. Onde están estes lugares? Faga oracións.*

STUDENT A		Where is / are: ■ The English class? ■ The gym?	STUDENT B		Where is / are: ■ The toilets? ■ The café?

2.6 Personal information. *Información persoal*

	Questions (Preguntas)	Answers (Respostas)
First name	What is your name? <i>Como te chamas?</i>	My name is... <i>Chámome...</i>
Last name Surname	What is your surname / last name? <i>Como te apelas?</i>	My surname / last name is... <i>Apelídome...</i>
Spelling of a word	How do you spell it? <i>Como se soletra isto?</i>	It's... <i>É...</i>
Age	How old are you? <i>Cantos anos tes?</i>	I'm ... (years old). <i>Teño ... anos.</i>
Marital status	Are you married? <i>Estás casado/a?</i>	- Yes, I am. <i>Si.</i> - No, I'm not. I'm single / divorced / separated... <i>Non. Estou solteiro/a, divorciado/a, separado/a...</i>
Nationality	- What is your nationality? <i>Cal é a túa nacionalidade?</i> - Where are you from? <i>De onde es?</i>	- I'm Spanish / English / French / ... <i>Son español/a, inglés/a, francés/a...</i> - I'm from Spain / England / France ... <i>Son de España, de Inglaterra, de Francia...</i>
Address	What's your address? <i>Cal é o teu enderezo?</i>	My address is... 34, Red Hill Avenue, London. <i>O meu enderezo é Avenida Red Hill, nº 34. Londres.</i>
Phone number	What is your mobile / phone number? <i>Cal é o teu número de teléfono / móbil?</i>	My mobile / phone number is... <i>O meu número de teléfono / móbil é...</i>
Job	What do you do? / What's your job? <i>En que traballas? Cal é o teu traballo?</i>	I'm a / an... student / teacher. <i>Son... estudante / profesor.</i>

Teña en conta os seguintes aspectos:

- Podemos dicir *Mr. Tom Cruise* o *Mr. Cruise*, pero non ~~*Mr. Tom*~~.
 - Mr.* ⇒ Para homes (Sr.).
 - Mrs.* ⇒ Para mulleres casadas (Sra.).
 - Miss.* ⇒ Para mulleres solteiras (Sra.).
 - Ms.* ⇒ Para mulleres (sen especificar o estado civil).

- Para dicir a nosa idade, non empregamos o verbo *have got (ter)*, senón o verbo *to be*.
 - *How old are you? I'm 20 (years old).*
 - ~~*How old have you got? I've got 20 (years old).*~~
- Para falar da nosa procedencia podemos usar:
 - Verbo *to be* + nacionalidade (*Spanish, German, Russian...*). Ex.: *I'm German.*
 - Verbo *to be* + *from* + país (*Spain, Germany, Russia...*). Ex.: *I'm from Germany.*
- Os enderezos en inglés seguen esta orde:
 - Number + Name + *street* (rúa) / *avenue* (avenida) / *square* (praza) / *road* (estrada / rúa) ... + city / town / village. Ex.: *My address is 35, Madison Avenue, New York.*
- Para falar do noso traballo, debemos usar o artigo *a / an*.
 - Ex.: *I'm an actress.* (~~*I'm actress.*~~)
 - Ex.: *I'm a teacher.* (~~*I'm teacher.*~~)

Secuencia de actividades

S48. Put the words in the correct order. *Ordene as palabras.*

1. surname what's your?		2. you are old how?	
3. married you are?		4. do spell it how you?	
5. do what do you?		6. number your phone what's?	
7. nationality what your is?		8. address is your what?	

S49. Complete the conversation with the questions from exercise S48. *Complete a conversa coas preguntas do exercicio S48.*

A: Can I take a few details first? What's your name? A: (1) _____? A: Sorry? (2) _____? A: (3) _____, Mr. Monroe? A: (4) _____? A: And you're a male, of course. (5) _____? A: (6) _____? A: (7) _____? A: (8) _____?	B: My name is Matthew. B: My surname is Monroe. B: It's M-O-N-R-O-E. B: I'm 30. B: I'm from Ireland. I'm Irish. B: No, I'm not. I'm separated. B: My address is 5 South Street, Bristol. B: My phone number is 212 095 34 77. B: I'm a doctor.
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S50. In pairs, practise the conversation. *En parella, practique a conversa.*

S51. Listen and complete the information. *Escoite e complete a información.*

B: OK. Can I take a few details first? So, what's your name? B: Is that _____(2)? B: Thanks... what's your surname? B: What's your nationality? B: How old are you? B: Are you married? B: What's your address? B: How do you spell it? B: And finally... What do you do? B: Thank you. Welcome to the gym. Come with me.		A: Hi! This is my first day at the gym. I want to join the gym. A: _____ (1). A: No, it isn't. It's _____ (3). A: My surname is _____, _____, _____ (4). A: I'm _____ (5). I'm from _____ (6). A: I'm _____ (7). A: _____, _____ (8). I'm _____ (9). A: My address is _____, _____, _____ (10). A: _____ (11)? It's _____, _____ (12). A: Me? I'm a _____ (13).
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S52. You want to create an email account. Complete the form. *Quere crear unha conta de correo electrónico. Cubra o formulario.*

User Registration			
Login name *			
Password *		Confirm password *	
First name *		Last name *	
Contact Address *			Mobile phone
Country *	Select ▼		

2.7 Autumn festivals. As festas do outono

Halloween

Secuencia de actividades

S53. Read the text. Match pictures with traditions. Use a dictionary, if necessary. *Lea o texto. Una as imaxes coas tradicións. Use un dicionario, se é preciso.*

Today is Wednesday, October 31st. It is Halloween. Halloween is a fun holiday in the USA and the UK. These are some Halloween traditions.

a) We dress up. Typical costumes are witches, ghosts, monsters or skeletons.



b) We knock on the doors of all the houses and we ask people for candy. We say "trick or treat".



c) We make Jack o'lanterns. They are pumpkins with scary faces.



Columbus day

Secuencia de actividades

S54. Read the text and do the quiz. *Lea o texto e complete o cuestionario.*

On October 12th 1492, Christopher Columbus, a Spanish explorer, is the first European to discover the American continent with his three ships, the Niña, the Pinta and the Santa Maria. Every year American people celebrate his holiday on the second Monday of October.

It's a public holiday in the USA and people are invited to celebrate the anniversary of the discovery of their country with church services, parades and other activities. Schools are closed.

It is not celebrated in all the states and some Native Americans protest against it.

How much do you know about Columbus day?



1. Columbus day is an.... celebration. a) English. b) American. c) Irish.	2. Columbus leaves Spain with... ships. a) one. b) two. c) three.	3. Columbus' 1st voyage starts in... a) 1492. b) 1942. c) 1491.
4. The Niña, the Pinta and the Santa Maria are... a) ships. b) explorers. c) countries.	5. People celebrate this day... a) with parades. b) with protests. c) in all the states.	6. American people celebrate Columbus Day... a) on October 12th. b) on the second Monday of October. c) in September.

3. Actividades de autoavaliación

Nesta páxina atopará uns cadrados cos distintos tipos de actividades (completar oracións, facer e contestar preguntas, traducir, nomear termos de vocabulario...).

Estes cadros poderá empregalos como exercicio de autoavaliación e repaso para comprobar se afianzou de forma correcta os contidos do tema.

Se está na aula, pode repasar dun xeito máis lúdico. Unha vez cortados os cadrados e colocados nunha morea sobre a mesa, en grupos e por quendas, collerán unha ficha e irán respondendo as preguntas. Se a resposta é correcta, o grupo gañará un punto.

Se está na casa, conteste as preguntas unha por unha e comprobe a resposta correcta no solucionario ou enviándollas ao seu titor/a.

Answer: What is your surname?	Answer: How old are you?	Say the question: I'm from China.	Say the question: I'm a student.	Answer: How do you spell your surname?
Say the question: No, I'm not. I'm single.	Answer: What is your phone number?	Say the question: I'm fine, thank you.	Say these numbers: 93, 19, 52, 15	Say these numbers: 12, 27, 14, 46
Answer: What's up?	Translate: <i>Grazas.</i> <i>De nada.</i>	Say 5 countries and nationalities.	Say the nationality: USA, Portugal, France, Argentina, Scotland.	Say the country: Brazilian, Welsh, Chinese, Spanish.
How do you spell these words? Afternoon - Evening	Answer. Use <i>to be</i> : Where is Cristiano Ronaldo from?	Answer. Use <i>to be</i> : Where is Angelina Jolie from?	Answer. Use <i>to be</i> : Where are Neymar and Kaká from?	Translate: <i>Chámome Peter Smith.</i> <i>Teño unha reserva.</i>
Say the days of the week.	Translate: <i>Boas tardes.</i> <i>Ata logo.</i> <i>Ata o luns.</i>	Translate: <i>Esta muller é inglesa.</i>	Translate: <i>Vostede está no cuarto 321.</i>	Translate: <i>Canto custa ese bolso?</i>
Translate: <i>Canto custan estas tazas?</i>	Translate. Use the short form. <i>O neno é italiano.</i>	Say the negative form. We're from New York.	Say the negative form. This city is in Germany.	Translate. <i>O home ten 50 anos.</i>
Say the interrogative form. You are Italian.	Say the interrogative form. This girl is Mexican.	Say the ordinal numbers. 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10.	Answer. What's your address?	Translate. <i>Encantado/a de coñecerte.</i>

4. Solucionario

4.1 Solucións das actividades

S1. *Sunday – Monday – Tuesday – Wednesday – Thursday – Friday – Saturday*
(Nos calendarios ingleses e norteamericanos, o primeiro día da semana é o domingo).

S2. *1. Good morning – 2. Good afternoon – 3. Good evening. – 4. Good night.*

S3. *1 (one) – 2 (two) – 3 (three) – 4 (four) – 5 (five) – 6 (six) – 7 (seven) – 8 (eight) – 9 (nine) – 10 (ten).*

S4. *1. 02099830755 – 2. 01290653971 – 3. 212 8220624.*

S5. *1. name / your / nice / meet. – 2. how / thank. – 3. phone / number / welcome / see.*

S6. *Actividade oral.*

S7. *Actividade de escoita.*

S8. *E – J – K – V – Z – X.*

S9. *Actividade de escoita.*

S10. *BALLY – EVELYN – RANDALL.*

S11.

A	Hey, What's up?	Great. And you?	See you later.
B	How are you?	Me too.	

S12. *Actividade oral.*

S13. *Actividade oral.*

S14. *1g – 2d – 3c – 4f – 5a – 6b – 7e.*

S15. *Actividade oral.*

S16.

the USA American	Canada Canadian	Great Britain British	Germany German	Russia Russian	Japan Japanese	China Chinese	Egypt Egyptian
Australia Australian	Italy Italian	France French	Spain Spanish	Portugal Portuguese	Argentina Argentinian	Brazil Brazilian	Mexico Mexican

S17. *Posible resposta.*

Cristiano	Hello!	I am Cristiano. What is your name?	You too. Where are you from?	I am from Portugal. I am Portuguese. Bye, bye, Leo!
Messi	Hi!	My name is Leo. Nice to meet you.	I am from Argentina. I'm Argentinian. What about you?	See you at the football match.

S18. *Actividade oral.*

S19. *I – you – he – she – it – we – you – they.*

S20. *1. it is - 2. I am - 3. she is - 4. they are - 5. we are - 6. you are - 7. it is - 8. they are.*

S21. *1. it's - 2. I'm - 3. she's - 4. they're - 5. we're - 6. you're - 7. it's - 8. they're.*

S22. *1. It is from the USA. It is American. – 2. They are from Italy. They are Italian. – 3. He is from Ireland. He is Irish. – 4. She is from France. She is French.*

S23. *1. isn't / is. – 2. isn't / she is. – 3. aren't / they are. – 4. isn't / it is. – 5. aren't / they are. – 6. 'm not / from Galicia / Spain.... – 7. isn't / He is. – 8. isn't / She is.*

S24. *Actividade oral.*

A	Mount Everest is in Africa. Mount Everest isn't in Africa. It is in Asia.	Sylvester Stallone is from the UK. Sylvester Stallone isn't from the UK. He is from the USA.	The Rolling Stones are British.
B	Justin Bieber is Canadian.	Amazon River is in North America. Amazon River isn't in North America. It is in South America.	Croissants are Spanish. Croissants aren't Spanish. They are French.

S25. *1. are they / yes, they are. – 2. is / he isn't. – 3. Maria Sharapova Russian. – 4. is sushi / it is.*

S26. *Actividade oral.*

1. Are hamburgers Chinese? No, they aren't. Hamburgers are American.	2. Are pizzas Italian? Yes, they are.	3. Is tango Mexican? No, it isn't. Tango is Argentinian.	4. Is flamenco Portuguese? No, it isn't. Flamenco is Spanish.
5. Is Renault French? Yes, it is.	6. Is Volkswagen Swiss? No, it isn't. Volkswagen is German.	7. Is Natalie Portman British? No, she isn't. Natalie Portman is American.	8. Is Chris Hemsworth Australian? Yes, he is.

S27. *1. are you / I'm not. – 2. are you / we aren't. – 3. is he / he isn't – 4. is it.*

S28. *Lea o artigo da revista.*

S29. *Posibles respostas.*

1. No, they aren't. They are from different countries.	2. Yes, they are.
3. This week they are on tour around Europe.	4. No, they aren't.

S30.

2. Fergie isn't from the Philippines. She is from the USA.	3. Taboo isn't American. He is Mexican.
4. Spain isn't terrible. Spain is cool.	5. They aren't very tired. They are really happy.

S31. *1 (one) – 2 (two) – 3 (three) – 4 (four) – 5 (five) – 6 (six) – 7 (seven) – 8 (eight) – 9 (nine) – 10 (ten) – 11 (eleven) – 12 (twelve) – 13 (thirteen) – 14 (fourteen) – 15 (fifteen) – 16 (sixteen) – 17 (seventeen) – 18 (eighteen) – 19 (nineteen) – 20 (twenty).*

S32. *Twenty – thirty – forty – fifty – sixty – seventy – eighty – ninety – a hundred.*

S33. *2 (two) – 12 (twelve) – 20 (twenty) – 3 (three) – 13 (thirteen) – 30 (thirty) – 4 (four) – 14 (fourteen) – 40 (forty) – 5 (five) – 15 (fifteen) – 50 (fifty) – 6 (six) – 16 (sixteen) – 60 (sixty) – 7 (seven) – 17 (seventeen) – 70 (seventy) – 8 (eight) – 18 (eighteen) – 80 (eighty) – 9 (nine) – 19 (nineteen) – 90 (ninety).*

S34. *75 – 39 – 14 – 28 – 90 – 64 – 12 – 100.*

S35. *a) eighty-eight – b) seventy-four – c) ninety-two – d) thirty-two – e) a/one hundred.*

S36. *1a – 2c – 3c – 4d – 5a – 6b.*

S37. *CD234 London Gate 47 – EB97 New York Gate 14 – GH56 Dublin Gate C01.*

S38. *Twelve – thirteen – sixty-three – eight.*

S39. *c – f – b – h – d – e – a – g.*

S40. *Posible resposta.*

Gordon	Hi. What's your name?	My name's Gordon. Nice to meet you, Alberto. Where are you from?	I'm British. I'm from Great Britain. How old are you?	I'm fifty years old. Goodbye!
A. Chicote	Hello. My name's Alberto. What's your name?	I'm from Spain. I'm Spanish. What is your nationality?	I'm forty-seven. And you?	Bye, see you tomorrow!

S41. *Actividade oral.*

S42. *1. this – 2. that – 3. these – 4. those.*

S43. *Actividade oral. Posible resposta.*

How much is that T-shirt? It's \$25.	How much are these key rings? They're \$2.	How much is this postcard? It's \$1.
How much are these mugs? They're \$1.	How much is this umbrella? It's \$13.	How much are those bags? They're \$5.

S44. *1st (first) – 2nd (second) – 3rd (third) – 4th (fourth) – 5th (fifth) – 6th (sixth) – 7th (seventh) – 8th (eighth) – 9th (ninth) – 10th (tenth).*

S45. *Lea e escoite.*

S46. *1. Room 52, 5th floor. – 2. Ground floor. – 3. 3rd floor.*

S47. *Actividade oral.*

Where is the English class? It's on the second floor.	Where are the toilets? They're on the first floor.
Where is the gym? It's on the fourth floor.	Where is the café? It's on the third floor.

S48. *1. What's your surname? – 2. How old are you? – 3. Are you married? – 4. How do you spell it? – 5. What do you do? – 6. What's your phone number? – 7. What is your nationality? – 8. What is your address?*

S49. *1. What's your surname? – 2. How do you spell it? – 3. How old are you? – 4. What is your nationality? – 5. Are you married? – 6. What is your address? – 7. What's your phone number? – 8. What do you do?*

S50. *Actividade oral.*

S51. 1. *Stephen* – 2. *Steven* – 3. *Stephen* – 4. *Johnson, J-O-H-N-S-O-N, Johnson* – 5. *Australian* – 6. *Australia* – 7. *29* – 8. *No, I'm not* – 9. *Single* – 10. *53, Elm Street, Manchester* – 11. *Elm* – 12. *E-L-M, Elm street* – 13. *Student*.

S52. *Actividade para entregar ao seu tutor/a.*

S53. *1b – 2c – 3a.*

S54. *1b – 2c – 3a – 4a – 5a – 6b.*

4.2 Solucións das actividades de autoavaliación

My surname is...	I'm ... years old.	Where are you from?	What do you do?	It's P-E-R-E-Z.
Are you married?	My phone number is... (numbers).	How are you?	ninety-three, nineteen, fifty-two, fifteen.	twelve, twenty-seven, fourteen, forty-six.
Not much. What's up with you?	Thank you. You're welcome.	Vexa o cadro da páxina 11.	American, Portuguese, French, Argentinian, Scottish.	Brazil, Wales, China, Spain.
Vexa o cadro da páxina 8.	He is from Portugal.	She is from the USA.	They are from Brazil.	My name is Peter Smith. I have a reservation.
Vexa o cadro da páxina 6.	Good afternoon/evening. See you (later). See you on Monday.	This woman is English.	You are in room 321.	How much is that bag?
How much are these mugs?	The boy's Italian.	We aren't from New York.	The city isn't in Germany.	The man is fifty (years old).
Are you Italian?	Is this girl Mexican?	first, second, third, fifth, eighth, ninth, tenth.	My address is 34 Elm Street, London.	Nice to meet you.

5. Bibliografía e recursos

Bibliografía

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- Tom Hutchinson (2007): *English for Life Beginner. Student's Book*. Oxford University Press.

Ligazóns de Internet

Greetings and introductions:

- [Link 1](#)
- [Link 2](#)
- [Link 3](#)
- [Link 4](#) (1.00–3.00)
- [Link 5](#) (1.00–5.15)
- [Link 6](#)
- [Link 7](#)
- [Link 8](#)

To be:

- [Link 1](#)
- [Link 2](#) (3.00-4.45)
- [Link 3](#) (0.43-4.20)
- [Link 4](#) (4.18-6.30)
- Numbers:
- [Link 1](#)
- [Link 2](#) (7.54-11.00)
- [Link 3](#)
- [Link 4](#) (4.13-9.55)

The alphabet:

- [Link 1](#)
- [Link 2](#)
- [Link 3](#) (5.30-10.25)

Countries and nationalities:

- [Link 1](#) (12.35–13.16)
- [Link 2](#)
- [Link 3](#) (0.56-7.54)

Personal information:

- [At the gym](#)
- [Hiring a car](#)
- [Personal information](#)
- [Registration](#)
- [In the street](#)
- [In the street](#)
- [Personal details](#)
- [At a conference](#)
- [People in the street \(0.00-4.22\)](#)

Checking into a hotel:

- [Link 1](#)

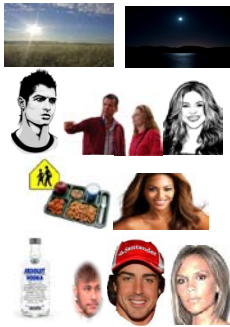
How much is this?

- [Link 1](#)
- [Link 2](#)
- [Link 3](#)
- [Link 4 \(15.00\)](#)

6.

Licenzas de recursos utilizados nesta unidade didáctica

RECURSO (1)	DATOS DO RECURSO (1)	RECURSO (2)	DATOS DO RECURSO (2)
RECURSO 1	- Autoría: CC - Licenza: non comercial - Procedencia: https://en.wikipedia.org/	RECURSO 2	- Autoría: CC - Licenza: non comercial - Procedencia: http://www.publicdomainpictures.net
RECURSO 3	- Autoría: CC - Licenza: comercial - Procedencia: https://commons.wikimedia.org	RECURSO 4	- Autoría: CC - Licenza: comercial - Procedencia: https://pixabay.com/

RECURSO (1)	DATOS DO RECURSO (1)	RECURSO (2)	DATOS DO RECURSO (2)
 RECURSO 5	- Autoría: CC - Licenza: comercial Procedencia: https://www.pexels.com/	 RECURSO 6	- Autoría: CC - Licenza: comercial Procedencia: https://www.flickr.com
 RECURSO 7	- Autoría: CC - Licenza: comercial Procedencia: http://www.freestockphotos.biz/stockphoto/17189	 Vídeo RECURSO 8	- Autoría: CC - Licenza: comercial Procedencia: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sk4ssKW-gwU
 RECURSO 9	- Autoría: CC - Licenza: comercial Procedencia: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mkJP0WwRBSI	 RECURSO 10	- Autoría: CC - Licenza: comercial Procedencia: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R0GTJgE_o0E