



# Ámbito de comunicación

## Lingua inglesa

Educación a distancia semipresencial

### Módulo 1

#### Unidade didáctica 4

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# 1. Introducción

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## 1.1 Descrición da unidade didáctica

Nesta unidade abordaremos os seguintes contidos:

- Actividades da rutina diaria.
- Medios de transporte.
- Actividades de ocio e tempo libre.
- Presente simple.
- Preposicións de tempo e de transporte.
- Conectores.
- Adverbios de frecuencia.
- Preguntas con partículas interrogativas (*Wh-questions*).
- Problemas de saúde e estados de ánimo.

Na segunda parte, trataremos aspectos socioculturais dos países de fala inglesa. Nesta unidade falaremos de *Hanukkah*, *Kwanzaa* e *Martin Luther King Jr. Day*.

## 1.2 Coñecementos previos

O alumnado debe revisar os contidos vistos nas unidades previas, principalmente:

- O presente simple dos verbos *to be* e *have got*.
- A formación do presente simple do resto dos verbos (*I, you, we, they*).
- As partes do día, as horas, os días da semana.
- As preposicións de tempo (*at, in, on*).
- Os determinantes posesivos.

## 1.3 Orientacións para a programación temporal

Cada módulo ten unha duración cuadrimestral. Os módulos constan de 4 unidades. Xa que logo, 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 Daily Routine. *Rutina diaria*

Everyday activities. *Actividades cotiás*

				
wake up / get up <i>espertar / erguerse</i>	have a shower <i>ducharse</i>	get dressed <i>vestirse</i>	have breakfast <i>almorzar</i>	leave home <i>sair da casa</i>
				
go to work / school <i>ir traballar / ao colexio</i>	start work / school <i>comezar a traballar / as clases</i>	have lunch <i>xantar</i>	finish work / school <i>acabar de traballar / as clases</i>	go shopping <i>ir de compras</i>
				
do the shopping <i>facer a compra</i>	get home <i>chegar á casa</i>	have dinner <i>cear</i>	watch TV <i>ver a televisión</i>	go to bed / sleep <i>ir para a cama / durmir</i>

Nalgunhas expresións non usamos o artigo *the* (o/a): *watch TV, go to bed / to school...*

Comprenda a diferenza entre:

- *Go shopping* (ir de compras, actividade de ocio, p. ex., mercar prendas de roupa).
- *Do the shopping* (facer a compra, tarefa doméstica, p. ex., para comprar comida).

### Secuencia de actividades

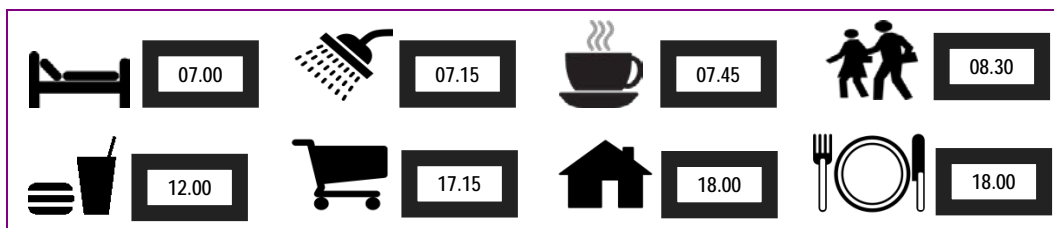
S1. Complete the sentences with *have, get* or *go*. Complete as oracións con “have”, “get” ou “go”.

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 o medio de transporte.  
Ex: *I go to school by bus.*  
Se imos a pé, diremos “*I walk to school*”.



S2. Look at the pictures. Complete with a verb. *Mire as imaxes. Complete cun 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? *Escoite. Que fan durante o 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 oracións reais sobre a súas rutinas. Utilice a forma afirmativa e negativa e expresións de tempo.*

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?*). *Traballe en parella. Compare a súa vida coa da outra persoa.*

Connectors and prepositions. *Conectores e preposicións*

<b>ADDITION</b> (and, too)	In the morning I go to school <u>and</u> I do the shopping <u>too</u> . <i>Pola mañá vou á escola e tamén fago a compra.</i>	
<b>CONTRAST</b> (but)	I go to bed early <u>but</u> I don't sleep. <i>Vou para a cama cedo, pero non durmo.</i>	
<b>REASON</b> (because)	I go to bed early <u>because</u> I start work at 6. <i>Déitome cedo porque entro a traballar ás 6.</i>	
<b>SEQUENCE</b> (first, then, after, before)	<u>First</u> , I get dressed and <u>then</u> I have breakfast. <i>Primeiro vístome e despois almorzo.</i> I get dressed <u>before</u> breakfast. <i>Vístome antes do almorzo.</i>	 <u>First</u> , I have breakfast and <u>then</u> I get dressed. <i>Primeiro almorzo e despois vístome.</i> I get dressed <u>after</u> breakfast. <i>Vístome despois do almorzo.</i>

Ao redactar un texto, estas palabras axúdannos a enlazar oracións e palabras. Lembre que:

- **Too** (“tamén”) vai ao final da oración.
- **After** (“despois de”) e **Before** (“antes de”) van seguidos dun nome.

### Secuencia de actividades

S6. Complete the sentences with the words in the box. *Complete as oracións coas palabras do recadro.*

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 as imaxes. Diga o que fan. Use “first”, “then” e “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. Érgome ás 8. El érguese ás 8.</p>	<p>Then he <b>has</b> breakfast. Despois, almorzo. Despois, almorza.</p>	<p>He watches TV for a while... Vexo a tele un anaco... El ve a tele un anaco...</p>	<p>... and he goes to work. ... e vou traballar. ... e vai traballar.</p>

Lembre como se constrúe a forma afirmativa do presente simple cando o suxeito é *I, you, we* ou *they* (e os seus equivalentes, por exemplo, *my sister and I, my parents...*).

- Suxeito + verbo en infinitivo. Ex: *I wake up.*

Porén, cando o suxeito é *he, she* ou *it* (e os seus equivalentes, por exemplo, *Tom, my friend Anna, John's car...*), a estrutura da forma afirmativa é a seguinte:

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


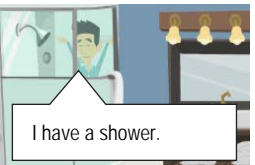

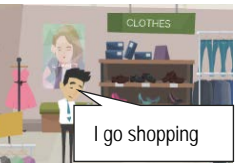


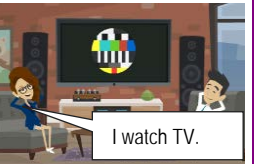
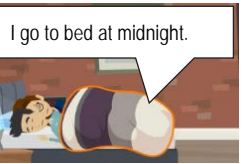
SINGULAR		<b>SPELLING RULES 3RD PERSON SINGULAR "-s"</b> <b>Regras ortográficas da terminación "-s" da 3ª persoa singular.</b>			
Subject + Infinitive	Translation				
I work You work	(Eu) traballo (Ti) traballas	<b>■ A maioría dos verbos engade -s</b> work      He works			
<b>Subject + Infinitive + s</b>		En ocasións, a terminación -s varía: <b>■ Verbos rematados en consoante + y</b> <del>y</del> + -ies    study      He studies			
He works She works It works	(El) traballa (Ela) traballa (El/ela) traballa	<b>■ Verbos rematados en -o, -sh, -ch, -x, -ss</b> + -es      watch TV      He watches TV I go to work      He goes to work I finish work      He finishes work			
PLURAL					
Subject + Infinitive	Translation				
We work You work They work	traballamos traballades traballan	<b>■ have (breakfast, lunch, a shower...)</b> has      have lunch      He has lunch			

### Secuencia de actividades

- S8. Write the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular form of these verbs. *Escriba a forma da 3ª persoa de singular destes verbos.*

get up	have breakfast	go	finish	watch	study




- S9. What do they do? Rewrite the sentences in the third person singular. *Que fan? Reescriba as oracións na terceira persoa 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? *Escoite o home. Que fai durante o 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 <b>doesn't</b> get up until 7.30.  <i>El esperta ás 7, pero non se ergue ata as 7.30.</i></p>	<p>He <b>doesn't</b> go to work by car. He takes the bus.  <i>El non vai ao traballo no coche. Colle o autobús.</i></p>	<p>He <b>doesn't</b> have breakfast at home. He has a coffee in a café.  <i>El non almorza na casa. Toma un café nunha cafetaría.</i></p>

Lembre como se constrúe a forma negativa cando o suxeito é *I, you, we* ou *they*.

- Suxeito + **don't** + verbo en infinitivo. Ex: *I don't wake up.*

Non obstante, cando o suxeito é *he, she* ou *it* (e os seus equivalentes, por exemplo, *Tom, my friend Anna, John's car...*), o auxiliar que utilizaremos será **doesn't**.

- Suxeito + **doesn't** + verbo en infinitivo (sen a terminación *-s* que tiña na forma afirmativa). Ex: *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	(Eu) traballo (Ti) traballas	I You	don't	work	(Eu) non traballo (Ti) non traballas
Subject	Infinitive + s	Translation	Subject	DOESN'T	Infinitive	Translation
He She It	works	(El) traballa (Ela) traballa (El/ela) traballa	He She It	doesn't	work	(El) non traballa (Ela) non traballa (El/ela) non traballa
PLURAL			PLURAL			
Subject	Infinitive	Translation	Subject	DON'T	Infinitive	Translation
We You They	work	(Nós) traballamos (Vós) traballades (Eles/elas) traballan	We You They	don't	work	(Nós) non traballamos (Vós) non traballades (Eles/elas) non traballan

Lembre que para falar de posesións podemos usar *have* ou *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.*

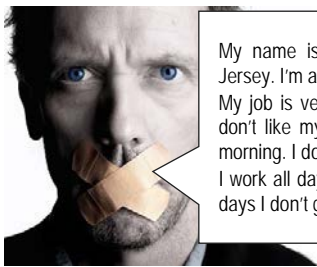


## Secuencia de actividades

S11. Choose the correct answer. *Escolla a resposta 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 o texto. A continuación, faga oracións acerca da vida do doutor 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>
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S13. Complete with the correct form of the verb in brackets. *Complete coa forma correcta do verbo entre parénteses.*

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. *Escoite a rutina matutina de Anna. Atope os erros.*

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. *Escoite de novo. Corrixa as oracións do exercicio 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"). *Traballe en parella. Primeiro, faga preguntas cos verbos do recadro. A continuación, pregúntelle á súa parella. Poña unha marca (✓ ou ✗) na táboa. Traballe con outra persoa da clase e infórmea do que fai ou non fai a súa parella.*

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 que frecuencia?*

<b>always</b>	<b>usually</b>	<b>sometimes</b>	<b>never</b>
<i>sempre</i>	<i>normalmente</i>	<i>ás veces</i>	<i>nunca</i>

Estes adverbios indican a frecuencia coa que realizamos unha acción. Colocámolos:

- Despois do verbo *to be*. Ex: *I am never late (Nunca chego tarde).*
- Antes do verbo principal. Ex: *I always get up at seven (Sempre me ergo ás 7).*

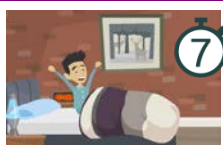



		
<i>Non sempre teño razón, pero nunca me equivoco.</i>	<i>El sempre xoga aos videoxogos.</i>	<i>Normalmente estudo co meu amigo Sheldon.</i>

## Secuencia de actividades


S17. Complete with frequency adverbs. *Complete cos adverbios de frecuencia.*

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

S18. Look at Tom's pictures. How often does he do these things? What about you?  
*Mire as imaxes de Tom. Con que frecuencia fai estas cousas? E vostede?*

				
	✓ ✓ ✗	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✗ ✗	✗ ✗ ✗
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 a rutina de Neymar. A continuación, escoite. Escriba as palabras que faltan.*





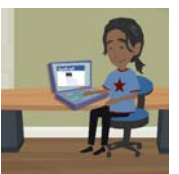
<p>He's young, attractive and famous. He's the Brazilian football player, Neymar.</p> <p>He's from Brazil but he _____ in Spain because he plays for Barça.</p> <p>He _____ wakes up early because he starts work _____. He goes to the football pitch. Then he trains hard in the _____. He _____ gets tired. 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>	
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S20. Think of a celebrity and describe a typical day for him/her. Use the words in the box. *Pense nunha persoa famosa e describa un día normal para ela. Use as palabras do recadro.*

in the morning – sometimes – never – always – in the afternoon – because – in the evening – then
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## 2.2 Free time. Tempo libre

### Free time activities. Actividades de ocio

play + sport / game				play the + instrument	
					
play football <i>xogar ao fútbol</i>	play basketball <i>xogar ao baloncesto</i>	play tennis <i>xogar ao tenis</i>	play video games <i>xogar aos videoxogos</i>	play the piano <i>tocar o piano</i>	play the guitar <i>tocar a guitarra</i>
go + -ing			go to + a place		
					
go swimming <i>ir nadar</i>	go fishing <i>ir de pesca</i>	go running / jogging <i>correr, facer footing</i>	go to the gym <i>ir ao ximnasio</i>	go to the cinema <i>ir ao cine</i>	go to a restaurant <i>ir a un restaurante</i>
read			others		
					
read magazines <i>ler revistas</i>	read the newspaper <i>ler o periódico</i>	read books <i>ler libros</i>	listen to music <i>escoitar música</i>	surf the net / web <i>navegar por Internet</i>	meet my friends, go out with my friends <i>quedar / saír cos (meus) amigos</i>

Fíxese en que:

- Nos deportes que se xogan nunha cancha ou nun campo, adoitamos usar o verbo *play*. Ex: *I play golf*.
- Usamos o verbo *go* cos deportes acabados en *-ing* (*swimming, skiing, surfing...*). Ex: *My brother goes skiing*.
- Dicimos *play football* (sen “*the*” para os deportes), pero *play the violin* (con “*the*” para os instrumentos).
  - Ex: *I play rugby*. ✓ ~~*I play the rugby*~~. ✗
  - Ex: *He plays the flute*. ✓ ~~*He plays flute*~~. ✗
- Sempre usamos *to* despois de *listen*. Ex: *I listen to pop music*. ✓ ~~*I listen pop music*~~. ✗
- Non usamos *with* despois de *meet*.
  - Ex: *I meet my friends on Saturday*. ✓ ~~*I meet with my friends on Saturday*~~. ✗

## Secuencia de actividades


S21. Choose the correct answer. *Escolla a resposta axeitada.*


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 as oracións. Use a forma correcta dos verbos do recadro. Escoite e comprobe.*


*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? *Escoite. Cales son os seus hobbies?*

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

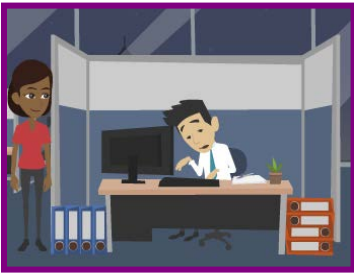


S24. Write about your free time. You can use any of the verbs in the box. *Escriba acerca do seu tempo libre. Pode usar calquera dos verbos do recadro.*

*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”). Traballe en parella. Pregúntelle á súa parella acerca dos seus hobbies. A continuación, traballe con outra persoa da clase e fáelle da súa parella.

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

		
<p>A. Do you like your job? (Gústache o teu traballo?) B. No, I don't. I hate it. (Non. Ódoo.)</p>	<p>A. Does he like his job? (Gústalle a el o seu traballo?) B. Yes, he does. His job is not very stressful. (Si. O seu traballo non é moi estresante.)</p>	<p>A. Does she like her job? (Gústalle a ela o seu traballo?) B. No, she doesn't. But she earns a lot of money. (Non, pero gaña moitos cartos.)</p>

Lembre como se constrúe a forma interrogativa do presente simple cando o suxeito é *I, you, we* ou *they* (e os seus equivalentes, por exemplo, *my sister and I, my parents...*).

- Pregunta: **Do** + suxeito + verbo en infinitivo. Ex: *Do you wake up at nine?*
- Resposta curta afirmativa: Yes, + suxeito (pronome persoal) + **do**. Ex: Yes, *I do*.
- Resposta curta negativa: No, + suxeito (pronome persoal) + **don't**. Ex: No, *I don't*.

Non obstante, cando o suxeito é *he, she* ou *it* (e os seus equivalentes *Ann...*), usaremos **does**.

- Pregunta: **Does** + suxeito + verbo en infinitivo (sen a terminación *-s* da afirmativa).  
Ex: *Does he wake up at nine?* ✓ ~~*Does he wakes up at nine?*~~ ✗
- Resposta curta afirmativa: Yes, + suxeito (pron. persoal) + **does**. Ex: Yes, *he does*.
- Resposta curta negativa: No, + suxeito (pron. persoal) + **doesn't**. Ex: No, *he doesn't*.

Nas respostas curtas, debemos usar o pronome persoal (*they, she, he...*), aínda que a pregunta inclúa un nome propio ou 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

Lembre que para falar de posesións (*ter*) podemos usar *have* ou *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 as oracións con “do” / “don’t” ou “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 o texto e responda as preguntas.*

My name's Sarah and I live in Liverpool. I live with my parents. I don't work. I'm at university.

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.






This is what I do in my free time.







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 a táboa. Complétea coa súa información. Faga preguntas e respostas.*

	 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. *Escoite e complete as oracións.*




	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 adestrar	really realmente	dance bailar	sure por suposto	spend time pasar tempo	mine o meu, a miña	college universidade
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S30. Work in pairs. Ask your partner these questions (“Do you...?”). Write down the answers (“Yes, I do”). *Traballe en parella. Formúllelle á súa parella estas preguntas. Anote as respostas.*

	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 parella. Pregunte acerca da primeira parella do/a seu/súa novo/a compañeiro/a. Anote as respostas.*

Time prepositions. *Preposicións de tempo*

At	In	On
<p>■+ horas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– at seven o'clock (<i>ás 7 en punto</i>)</li> <li>– at noon (<i>ao mediodía – 12.00h</i>)</li> <li>– at midnight (<i>ás 12 da noite 0.00h</i>)</li> </ul> <p>■+ periodos de vacacións/descanso:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– at Christmas (<i>no Nadal</i>)</li> <li>– at Easter (<i>na Pascua</i>)</li> <li>– at the weekend (<i>a fin de semana</i>)</li> <li>– at night (<i>pola noite</i>)</li> </ul>	<p>■+ partes do día:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– in the morning (<i>pola mañá</i>)</li> <li>– in the afternoon (<i>pola tarde</i>)</li> <li>– in the evening (<i>pola tarde/noite</i>)</li> </ul> <p>Excepción: <i>at night</i>.</p>	<p>■+ días:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– on Monday (<i>o luns</i>)</li> <li>– on Christmas day (<i>o día de Nadal</i>)</li> <li>– on Saturday night (<i>o sábado á noite</i>)</li> <li>– on Sunday morning (<i>o domingo pola mañá</i>)</li> </ul>

Non usamos preposición con *every day* (*todos os días*). Ex: *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*” ou \_\_.

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? *Escoite. Cando fan estas cousas?*

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. *Cando fai estas cousas? Complete as oracións con expresións de tempo.*

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. *Traballe en parella. Pregúntelle agora á súa parella. Anote as respostas.*

## 2.3 Wh-questions. Preguntas con partículas interrogativas

Wh-words. *Partículas interrogativas*

WH-WORDS ( <i>Partículas interrogativas</i> )					
What...?	<i>Que? Cal?</i>	What time...?	<i>A que hora?</i>	What kind of...?	<i>Que tipo de?</i>
Why...?	<i>Por que?</i>	When...?	<i>Cando?</i>	Where...?	<i>Onde?</i>
Who...?	<i>Quen?</i>	Whose...?	<i>De quen?</i>	How...?	<i>Como?</i>
How often...?	<i>Con que frecuencia?</i>	How much...?	<i>Canto/a?</i>	How many...?	<i>Cantos/as?</i>


Fíxese na diferenza entre:

- *Why?* (“*por que?*” – pregunta) e *because* (“*porque...*” – resposta).
  - *Why do you play the piano? Because I love music.*

- *How much?* (para nomes incontables, nomes que non se poden contar) e *how many?* (para nomes contables en plural).
  - *How much water do you drink every day?* (A palabra “water” indica algo que non se pode contar)
  - *How much money have you got in your bag?* (A palabra “money” indica algo que non se pode contar, non podemos dicir “un diñeiro”, “dous diñeiros”...)
  - *How many friends have you got?* (A palabra “amigos” indica algo que se pode contar)
  - *How many cigarettes do you smoke a day?* (A palabra “cigarros” indica algo que se pode contar)

### Secuencia de actividades

S36. Complete the interview with one *wh-word*. Complete a entrevista cunha 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” e “have got”)*

Para facer preguntas con partículas interrogativas seguimos esta secuencia:

***Partícula interrogativa + forma interrogativa do verbo***

Este tipo de oracións chámase en inglés *Wh-questions*.

Observe a formación destas preguntas cando usamos os verbos *to be* ou *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 o cadro con estas oracións.*

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 as 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	


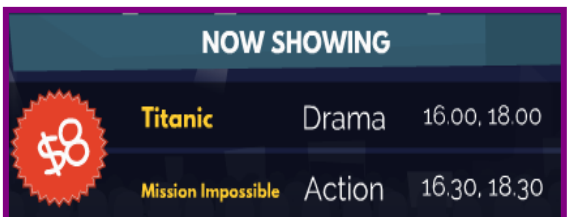
S39. Make questions. *Faga preguntas.*

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. *Escoite. Responda as preguntas.*

1. 2. 3. 4.	
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S41. Work in pairs. Look at the pictures and make questions. Your partner answers them. *Traballe en parella. Mire as imaxes e faga preguntas. A súa parella respóndeas.*

	
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Wh-questions. *Preguntas con partículas interrogativas*

Lembre a estrutura das *wh-questions*.

*Partícula interrogativa + forma interrogativa do verbo*

Observe a formación destas preguntas co resto dos verbos (*play, get up, start...*). Neste caso, para a forma interrogativa do verbo necesitaremos os auxiliares *do* e *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 *Ghosts*! What time does the film start?  
 B. It starts at six o'clock.



Lembre que para falar de posesións podemos usar *have* ou *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 o cadro con estas oracións. A continuación, responda as 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. *Escolla a forma verbal axeitada.*

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

S44. Make questions. Use the words in the box. *Faga preguntas. Utilice as palabras do recadro.*


*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. *Faga preguntas para estas respostas.*

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. *Escoite e 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. *Traballe en parella. Fágalle á súa parella preguntas e complete a información. Responda as súas 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? *Que lle pasa?*



### Problems. *Problemas*

TO BE						
	be ill <i>estar enfermo/a</i>	be tired <i>estar canso/a</i>	be cold / hot <i>ter 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>ter dor de cabeza</i>	have got a toothache <i>ter dor de moas</i>	have got stomach ache <i>ter dor de barriga</i>	have got a cold <i>ter un arrefriado</i>	have got a temperature <i>ter febre</i>	
OTHERS						
	My leg hurts. <i>Dóeme a perna.</i>	My finger hurts. <i>Dóeme o dedo.</i>	My arm hurts. <i>Dóeme o brazo.</i>	Our backs hurt. <i>Dóenos o lombo.</i>	My shoulders hurt. <i>Dóenme os ombreiros.</i>	

Lembre o presente simple.	Affirmative form	Negative form	Interrogative form
<b>To be:</b>	▪ I'm ill.	▪ I'm not ill.	▪ Are you ill?
<b>Have got:</b>	▪ I've got a cold.	▪ I haven't got a cold.	▪ Have you got a cold?
<b>Have:</b>	▪ I have a cold.	▪ I don't have a cold.	▪ Do you have a cold?
<b>Other verbs:</b>	▪ 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 as conversas con palabras do recadro.*

	<p>1. A. What's the matter?</p> <p>B. I'm _____ and _____.</p> <p>A. Why don't you have a cup of coffee?</p> <p>B. That's a good idea.</p>	<p>2. A. What's the matter?</p> <p>B. I have got a terrible _____.</p> <p>A. Why don't you take an aspirin?</p> <p>B. That's a good idea.</p>	
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S49. Work in pairs. Have similar conversations. Use the words from the box and these ideas. *Traballe en parella. Teña conversas similares. Use as palabras do recadro e 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? *Escoite. Que di o médico?*

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

## 2.5 Winter festivals. *Festas no inverno*

Hanukkah

### Secuencia de actividades

S51. Match pictures and sentences. *Emparelle as imaxes coas oracións.*

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 o texto e responde as 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 o texto con palabras do recadro.*

speech – blacks – violence – holiday – Monday – January

Martin Luther King Jr. Day is an American \_\_\_\_\_ (1). Dr. King's birthday is on \_\_\_\_\_ (2) 15<sup>th</sup>, 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 autoavaliación

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

Utilizarao como exercicio de autoavaliación e repaso para comprobar se afianzou de forma correcta os contidos do tema.

Se está na clase, pode repasar de forma lúdica. 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/á seu/súa titor/a.

What do you do in the morning? Say 5 activities.	What do you do in the afternoon? Say 5 activities.	Translate. <i>El esperta ás 8.</i>	Translate. <i>Miña nai dúchase pola noite.</i>	Translate. <i>Eu vou ao traballo 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>El non ve a tele pola mañá.</i>	Translate. <i>Eu non fago a compra os luns.</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 o piano?</i>	Translate. <i>Xoga el ao fútbol?</i>
Translate. <i>Vas 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

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### 4.1 Solucións das 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. *Actividade de escoita.*

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. *Actividade de entrega ao/á seu/súa titor/a.*

S5. *Actividade oral.*

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

S7. *Posible resposta. 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. *Actividade de escoita:* 1. ✗ - 2. ✓ - 3. ✗ - 4. ✗ - 5. ✗

S15. *Actividade de escoita:*

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

S16. *Actividade oral. Posible resposta.*

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 resposta. 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. *Actividade de entrega ao/á seu/súa titor/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. *Actividade de entrega ao/á seu/súa titor/a.*

S25. *Actividade 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. *Actividade de escoita: 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. *Actividade 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. *Actividade 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. *Actividade de escoita.*

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. *Actividade de entrega ao/á seu/súa titor/a.*

S35. *Actividade 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. *Actividade 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. *Actividade 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. *Actividade oral. Posible resposta.*

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. *Actividade de escoita.*

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](http://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 Solucións das actividades de autoavaliación

Ver cadro da páxina 4.	Ver cadro da páxina 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 resposta.</i>	I take a nap. I watch TV. <i>Possible resposta.</i>	Because I love school. <i>Possible resposta.</i>	I'm always / usually / never / sometimes late for school.
I usually / always / never / sometimes study English.	Ver cadro da páxina 11.	Ver cadro da páxina 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 resposta.</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 e recursos

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### 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. Licenza de recursos

### Licenzas de recursos utilizadas na unidade didáctica

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