



Ámbito de comunicación

Lengua inglesa

Educación a distancia semipresencial

Módulo 2

Unidad didáctica 6

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1. Introducción

1.1 Descripción de la unidad didáctica

En esta unidad abordaremos los siguientes contenidos:

- La hora.
- La rutina diaria y las actividades de ocio.
- Preposiciones de tiempo (*at, in, on*).
- Presente simple.
- Conectores y preposiciones.
- Medios de transporte y preposiciones usadas con ellos.
- Expresiones que indican frecuencia.
- Preguntas con partículas interrogativas.
- Expresión de gustos y preferencias.
- Trabajos.
- Expresión de habilidad con *can*.

En la segunda parte, trataremos aspectos socioculturales de los países de habla inglesa. En esta unidad, hablaremos de Valentine's Day y Saint Patrick's Day.

1.2 Conocimientos previos

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

- Los verbos *to be* y *have got*.
- Los determinantes posesivos.
- Los artículos indeterminados *a/an*.


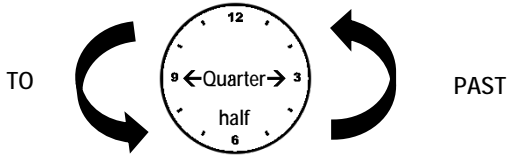
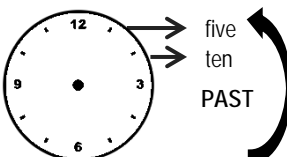
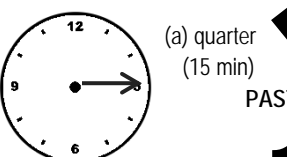
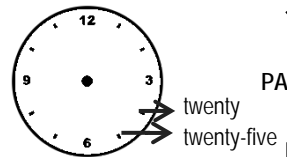
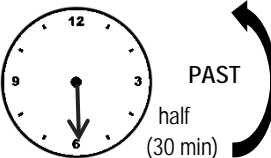
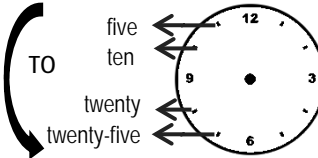
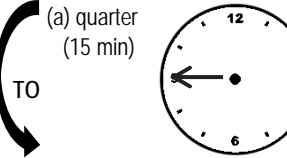
1.3 Orientaciones para la programación temporal

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

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

2. Secuencia de contenidos y actividades

2.1 The time. La hora

Question	What time is it? / What's the time? (¿Qué hora es?)		
Answer	HORAS EN PUNTO	RESTO DE LAS HORAS	
			
	<i>It's + HORA + o'clock</i> It's three o'clock. <i>Son las tres en punto.</i>	<i>It's + MINUTOS + {past/to} + HORA</i>	
			
	<i>It's + MINUTOS + past + HORA</i> It's five / ten past... <i>Son las... y cinco/diez.</i>	<i>It's + (A) QUARTER + past + HORA</i> It's (a) quarter past... <i>Son las... y cuarto.</i>	<i>It's + MINUTOS + past + HORA</i> It's twenty/twenty-five past... <i>Son las... y veinte/veinticinco.</i>
			
	<i>It's + HALF + past + HORA</i> It's half past... <i>Son las... y media.</i>	<i>It's + MINUTOS + to + HORA SIGUIENTE</i> It's twenty/five... to... <i>Son las... menos veinte/cinco...</i>	<i>It's + (A) QUARTER + to + HORA SIGUIENTE</i> It's quarter to... <i>Son las... menos cuarto.</i>

Secuencia de actividades

S1. Write the time. *Escriba la hora.*

1. It's half past nine.	2. It's five to five.	3. It's quarter to one.	4. It's twenty past two.	8. It's eleven o'clock.
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S2. Look at the clocks. Say the time. *Mire los relojes. Diga la hora.*

12.00	3.15	10.30	7.35	5.05	5.45
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S3. Listen. What time is it? *Escuche. ¿Qué hora es?*

1.	2.	3.	4.
----	----	----	----

2.2 Daily Routine. Rutina Diaria

Everyday activities. Actividades cotidianas

						
wake up <i>despertarse</i>	get up early/late <i>levantarse temprano/tarde</i>	have a shower <i> ducharse</i>	have a bath <i>bañarse</i>	get dressed <i>vestirse</i>	have breakfast <i>desayunar</i>	leave home <i>salir de casa</i>
						
go to work <i>ir a trabajar</i>	drive to work <i>ir en coche al trabajo</i>	walk to work <i>ir andando al trabajo</i>	start work <i>empezar a trabajar</i>	start school <i>empezar las clases</i>	have a coffee <i>tomar un café</i>	work (late) <i>trabajar (hasta tarde)</i>
						
finish work <i>acabar de trabajar</i>	finish school <i>acabar las clases</i>	have lunch <i>desayunar</i>	go shopping <i>ir de compras</i>	do the shopping <i>hacer la compra</i>	go home <i>ir para casa</i>	get home <i>llegar a casa</i>
						
do my homework <i>hacer los deberes</i>	do the housework <i>hacer las tareas de casa</i>	cook (dinner) <i>cocinar (hacer la cena)</i>	have dinner <i>cenar</i>	watch TV <i>ver la tele</i>	go to bed <i>irse a la cama</i>	sleep <i>dormir</i>

Fíjese en la diferencia entre:

- **Go shopping** (*ir de compras, actividad de ocio*) y **do the shopping** (*hacer la compra, normalmente productos de supermercado, tarea del hogar*).
- **Do my, your, his... homework** (*hacer los deberes de un colegio, universidad...*) y **do the housework** (*hacer las tareas de casa, p. ej., fregar, limpiar, poner la lavadora...*)

Secuencia de actividades

S4. Complete with **go, do, have or get**. Complete con **“go”, “do”, “have” o “get”**.

In the morning I ____ up at about seven o'clock. Then I ____ dressed, ____ breakfast and ____ to work. I start work at about eight o'clock. I ____ lunch at the office. When I finish work, I ____ the shopping at the supermarket and then I ____ home by bus. In the evening I ____ my homework. After that, I ____ a shower and ____ dinner with my family. I ____ to bed at midnight.

TIME PREPOSITIONS		
AT	IN	ON
+ times (horas) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> at seven o'clock (<i>a las 7</i>) at noon (<i>al mediodía</i>) at midnight (<i>a medianoche</i>) + holidays/rest time (vacaciones / tiempo de descanso) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> at Christmas (<i>en Navidad</i>) at Easter (<i>en Pascua</i>) at the weekend (<i>el fin de semana</i>) at night (<i>por la noche</i>) 	+ parts of the day (partes del día) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> in the morning (<i>por la mañana</i>) in the afternoon (<i>por la tarde</i>) in the evening (<i>por la noche</i>) Excepción: at night (<i>por la noche</i>)	+ days (días) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> on Monday (<i>el lunes</i>) on Christmas day (<i>el día de Navidad</i>) on Saturday night (<i>el sábado por la noche</i>) on Sunday morning (<i>el domingo por la mañana</i>)

- S5. What do you do during the day? Complete the sentences. *¿Qué hace durante el día? Complete las oraciones.*

In the morning I _____ and I _____. Then I _____ and I _____. I _____ at _____ (time).

In the afternoon I _____ and I _____ too.

In the evening I _____ and I _____ too. Then I _____.

At weekends I _____ and I _____.

On Sunday morning I _____.

- S6. Listen and complete the conversation. *Escuche y complete la conversación.*

Daniel: How do you spend your day, Helen?

Helen: Well, on weekdays I _____ at around ten and _____ at about _____.

Daniel: Really? What time do you _____?


Helen: I _____ at three.

Daniel: And when do you _____ at night?









Helen: I _____ late, around _____.

Daniel: So, what do you do exactly?





Helen: I'm a TV announcer. Don't you recognize me?



- S7. Work in pairs. Say when you do these activities. Then ask your partner (*What about you?*). *Trabaje en pareja. Diga cuándo hace estas actividades. A continuación, pregúntele a su pareja.*

STUDENT A	STUDENT B
	
	
	
	

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

			
I get home at seven. <i>Él llega a casa a las siete.</i>	And then I have dinner. <i>Y después cena.</i>	I study English. <i>Ella estudia inglés.</i>	I do my homework. <i>Ella hace los deberes.</i>
He gets home at seven. <i>Él llega a casa a las siete.</i>	And then he has dinner. <i>Y después cena.</i>	She studies English. <i>Ella estudia inglés.</i>	She does her homework. <i>Ella hace los deberes.</i>

Utilizamos el presente simple para hablar de rutinas y de gustos.

La forma afirmativa de la mayoría de los verbos (salvo *to be* y *have got*) es:

- **I/you/we/they** (o equivalentes como *my friends...*) + verbo en infinitivo. Ej.: *I work.*
- **He/she/it** (o equivalentes: *Ann, the boy...*) + verbo acabado en **-s**. Ej.: *She works.*






SINGULAR		SPELLING RULES 3rd PERSON SINGULAR -s			
Subject + Infinitive	Translation	La mayoría de los verbos + -s <i>I work He works</i>			
I work You work	(Yo) trabajo (Tú) trabajas	Verbos acabados en consonante + -y y + -ies <i>I study He studies</i>			
Subject + Infinitive + -s	Translation	Verbos acabados en -o, -sh, -ch, -x, -ss + -es <i>I watch TV He watches TV I go to work He goes to work I finish work He finishes work</i>			
He works She works It works	(Él) trabaja (Ella) trabaja Trabaja	have (breakfast, lunch, a shower...) has <i>I have lunch He has lunch</i>			
PLURAL					
Subject + Infinitive	Translation				
We work You work They work	Trabajamos Trabajáis Trabajan				

Secuencia de actividades

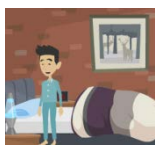

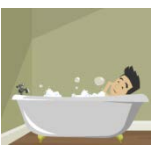
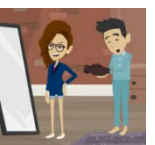

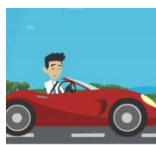
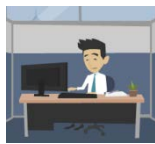




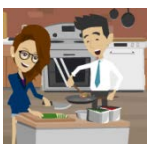
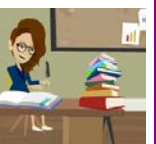

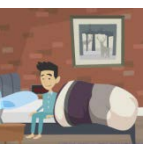
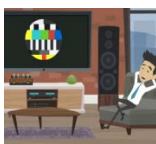
S8. Write the 3rd person singular form of these verbs. *Escriba la forma de la 3ª persona de singular de estos verbos.*

get dressed	have lunch	do the housework	finish school	go to bed	drive to work

S9. Look at the pictures and complete with the correct form of the verb. *Mire las imágenes y complete con la forma correcta del verbo.*

				
1. He _____ at night.	2. You _____ to work.	3. They _____ at six.	4. I _____ dinner in the kitchen.	5. She _____ to bed at midnight.

- S10. Read the text about John's daily routine. Complete with the 3rd person singular.
 Lea el texto sobre la rutina diaria de John. Complete con la 3ª persona de singular.

					
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<p>John _____ (1) at quarter to seven in the morning. Then he _____ (2) in the bathroom. On Sundays he usually _____ (3) instead. After that, he _____ (4).</p> <p>At half past seven he _____ (5) with his family. He has cereal for breakfast. At eight o'clock John takes his car and _____ (6) because he s_____ (7) at nine.</p> <p>He works in the morning and _____ (8) at the office. When he f_____ (9) in the afternoon, he _____ (10).</p> <p>At seven o'clock, when he _____ (11), he _____ (12) dinner and his daughter _____ (13).</p> <p>Then he _____ (14) with his family. Before he _____ (15), he _____ (16) for a while.</p>				
7					8
					
9					10
					
11	12	13	14	15	16

CONNECTORS AND PREPOSITIONS	
SHOWING THE ORDER OF EVENTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> first (<i>primero</i>). First I have a shower and then I get dressed. then (<i>después</i>). First I have a shower and then I get dressed. after that (<i>después</i>). After that, I have breakfast with my family. after/before + lunch / dinner... (<i>después de/antes de</i>). After breakfast, I go to work.
CONTRAST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> but (<i>pero</i>). I always start work at 9 but on Saturdays I start work at 10.
CAUSE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> because (<i>porque</i>). I get up early because I start work at 7.
ADDITION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> too (<i>también</i>). In the morning I go to school and I do the shopping too.
RESULT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> so (<i>por eso, así que</i>). I leave home at seven, so I get to work early.

- S11. Complete the sentences with the words from the box. Complete las oraciones con las palabras del recuadro.


because – but – first – too – after – then – before	
1. _____ dinner I go to bed.	2. _____ I cook and _____ I have dinner with my wife.
3. I'm very busy during the day. I work and I study _____.	4. I go to bed early _____ I start work at seven in the morning.
5. I have breakfast _____ I go to work.	6. I get up at 8 every day _____ at the weekend I get up at 10.

- S12. Listen. What do they do every day? Escuche. ¿Qué hacen todos los días?

S13. Work in pairs. Say when you do these things (*I wake up at ten*). Then ask your partner (*What about you?*). Change partners. Tell your new partner about your first partner's routines (*Maria wakes up at ten*). *Trabaje en pareja. Diga cuándo hace estas cosas. A continuación, pregúntele a su pareja. Cambie de pareja. Cuénteles a su nueva pareja las rutinas de la otra persona.*

	start school	have lunch	go to bed
MY ROUTINES			
MY FIRST PARTNER'S ROUTINES			

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

 <p>He watches TV in the evening. He doesn't do his homework. <i>Él ve la tele por la tarde. No hace los deberes.</i></p>	 <p>They don't drive to work. They take the underground. <i>Ellos no van en coche al trabajo. Cogen el metro.</i></p>	 <p>She goes to bed at ten but she doesn't sleep until midnight. <i>Ella se acuesta a las diez, pero no duerme hasta la medianoche.</i></p>
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La forma negativa de la mayoría de los verbos (salvo *to be* y *have got*) es:

- **I/you/we/they** (o equivalentes) + **don't** + verbo en infinitivo. Ej.: *I don't work.*
- **He/she/it** + **doesn't** (o equivalentes) + verbo en infinitivo (sin la terminación -s).
 - *She doesn't work.* ✓
 - ~~*She doesn't works.*~~ ✗

AFFIRMATIVE FORM		
Subject	Infinitive	Translation
I You	work	(Yo) trabajo (Tú) trabajas
Subject	Infinitive + s	Translation
He She It	works	(Él) trabaja (Ella) trabaja trabaja (cosa)
Subject	Infinitive	Translation
We You They	work	(Nosotros) trabajamos (Vosotros) trabajáis (Ellos/ellas) trabajan

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

Para expresar posesión (*tener*) podemos usar el verbo *have got* (que vimos en la unidad previa) o *have* (usado en EE.UU. y, cada vez más, en el Reino Unido).

- *I haven't got = I don't have*
- *She hasn't got = She doesn't have*








Los verbos como *have breakfast* o *have a shower* no son el verbo *have got* y siempre llevan *don't/doesn't* para la forma negativa. Ej.: *I don't have lunch.* ✓ ~~*I haven't lunch.*~~ X

Do en verbos como *do my homework* o *do the shopping* significa *hacer*. No lo confunda con el auxiliar *do*. Ej.: *I don't do the shopping.* ✓ ~~*I don't the shopping.*~~ X

Secuencia de actividades

S14. Complete with *don't* or *doesn't*. Complete con “*don't*” o “*doesn't*”.

1. He ____ get up early.	2. We ____ start school at ten.	3. My father ____ like chocolate.
4. My grandparents ____ live in Spain.	5. Kate ____ go to work bybus.	6. I ____ have breakfast at home.

MEANS OFTRANSPORTATION						
Para hablar del medio de transporte que utilizamos, usamos <i>by</i> . Ej.: <i>I go to work by bus</i> or <i>I take the bus</i> . Si utilizamos el coche, diremos <i>I drive to work</i> . Si vamos andando, diremos <i>I walk to work</i> o <i>I go to work on foot</i> .						
						
by bus <i>en autobús</i>	by train <i>en tren</i>	by underground <i>en metro</i>	by car <i>en coche</i>	by bike <i>en bicicleta</i>	by taxi <i>en taxi</i>	on foot <i>a pie</i>


S15. Make true sentences about you. Use the affirmative or negative form. *Haga oraciones ciertas sobre usted. Use la forma afirmativa o negativa.*

1. I _____ to work by underground.	2. My partner _____ to school by bus.	3. I _____ to the supermarket by taxi.
4. My best friend _____ to bed at ten.	5. I _____ TV in the morning.	6. I _____ lunch at noon.

S16. Make these sentences negative. *Transforme en negativas estas oraciones.*


1. We finish work at five.	2. She works at night.	3. He has lunch at home.	4. They do their homework.

S17. Read the text and complete the sentences. Use the affirmative or negative form. *Lea el texto y complete las oraciones. Use la forma afirmativa o negativa.*

I work as a tour guide in London. I go to work by underground. London is a big city, so we've got a real problem with cars here. I don't like the underground service but I have no choice. It takes me 30 minutes to the city centre. 			
1. He _____ (to be) a tour guide in the USA.	2. He _____ (take) the bus.		
3. London _____ (have got) a problem with cars.	4. He _____ (like) the underground service.		


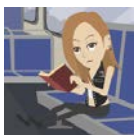
S18. Listen to the twins. What do they do during the day? *Escuche a las gemelas. ¿Qué hacen durante el día?*


S19. Work in pairs. Say what Anna and Andy do. (Anna lives in a house. What about Andy? Andy doesn't live in a house. She lives in a flat). Trabaje en pareja. Diga lo que hacen Anna y Andy.

STUDENT A (Anna)		We're twins but we're different	STUDENT B (Andy)	
(work) 	 7.00		(work) 	 07.30
 20.00	 afternoon		 17.00	 afternoon

2.3 Free time. Tiempo libre

Free time activities. Actividades de tiempo libre

play +... sport/game (jugar a... un deporte/juego)				play the + ... instrument (tocar el/la + ... instrumento)		
						
football fútbol	basketball baloncesto	tennis tenis	videogames videojuegos	piano piano	guitar guitarra	drums batería
go + -ing						
						
go swimming ir a nadar	go fishing ir a pescar	go running/jogging hacer footing	go sailing navegar	go surfing hacer surf	go skiing hacer esquí	go clubbing/partying salir de fiesta
go to + ... place (ir a... un lugar)						
						
the gym al gimnasio	the cinema al cine	the theatre al teatro	the beach a la playa	the countryside al campo	restaurants restaurantes	concerts conciertos
						
museums museos						
read ... (leer ...)		listen to ... (escuchar ...)		do ... (hacer ...)		
						
magazines revistas	the newspaper el periódico	books libros	music música	the radio la radio	karate karate	yoga yoga

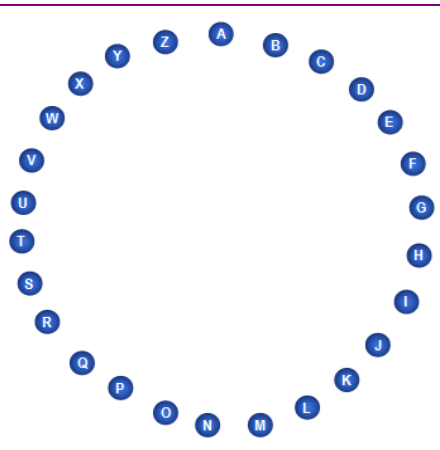
Others								
								
surf the net/web <i>navegar por Internet</i>	check Facebook <i>mirar el Facebook</i>	stay at home <i>quedarse en casa</i>	phone my friends <i>llamar a los/mis amigos</i>	go for a walk <i>ir a dar un paseo</i>	go for a drink <i>ir a tomar algo</i>	visit my family <i>visitar a la familia</i>	meet my friends <i>quedar con los amigos</i>	go out with my friends <i>salir con los amigos</i>

Fíjese en que:

- Usamos *play* con deportes jugados en un campo y *go* con deportes acabados en *-ing*.
- Decimos *play football* (sin *the* para los deportes), pero *play the violin* (con *the* para los instrumentos).
- Siempre usamos *to* después de *listen*. Ej.: *I listen to pop music.* ✓ ~~*I listen pop music.*~~ ✗
- No usamos *with* con *meet*. Ej.: *I meet my friends on Friday.* ✓ ~~*I meet with my friends on Friday.*~~ ✗

Secuencia de actividades

S20. Let's play "The Alphabet Game". Write the words that begin with these letters.
Juguemos al "Pasapalabra". Escriba las palabras que empiezan con estas letras.

THE ALPHABET GAME	LETTERS	
	<p>With A. Paul Gasol plays...</p> <p>B. I go to the ... in the summer.</p> <p>C. I watch films here.</p> <p>D. Play the ...</p> <p>With E. Social network.</p> <p>F. I go ... in the river.</p> <p>G. I do exercise here.</p> <p>H. Stay at ...</p> <p>With I. Go for a ...</p> <p>J. I go ... in the park.</p> <p>K. Do ...</p> <p>L. ... to music.</p> <p>M. I see pictures and statues here.</p>	<p>N. Read the ...</p> <p>With O. Messi plays...</p> <p>P. Go ... or clubbing</p> <p>Q. <i>Meet my friends</i> in Galician.</p> <p>R. Listen to the ...</p> <p>S. I go in the snow.</p> <p>T. I use a racket.</p> <p>With U. Listen to...</p> <p>V. Play ...</p> <p>W. Surf the ...</p> <p>X. <i>Play rugby</i> in Galician.</p> <p>Y. Do ...</p> <p>With Z. Read ...</p>

S21. Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verbs in the box. *Complete las oraciones. Use la forma correcta de los verbos del recuadro.*

play – play the – go (2) – read – listen to – do

1. Jack ____ the newspaper every day.	2. I (not) ____ drums.	3. My parents ____ jazz music.
4. Andrea ____ surfing in summer.	5. We ____ to the gym and ____ yoga there.	6. My friend Tom ____ hockey.

S22. Listen. What do they do in their free time? *Escuche. ¿Qué hacen en su tiempo libre?*

	1. Edward.	2. Lisa	3. Ms. Smith	4. Mr. Johnson
✗				
✓				

S23. Write about your free time. Use the verbs in the box to help you. *Escriba acerca de su tiempo libre. Use los verbos del recuadro para ayudarse.*

play – watch – read – listen to – go – do – surf

In my free time I _____ and I _____.


I _____ on _____ (day).

At weekends, I _____ and _____.

I don't _____ or _____ because _____.

I don't like _____ (noun) so I don't _____.

Present Simple. Interrogative form. Presente simple. Forma interrogativa

<p>Woman: Taxi! Good evening.</p> <p>Taxi driver: Hi! Where to?</p> <p>W: To King's College hospital, please.</p> <p>T: Are you a doctor?</p> <p>W: Yes, I am.</p> <p>T: What an exciting job! Do you like it?</p> <p>W: Yes, I do. But I work late and I don't have time for my family.</p> <p>T: Does your husband like your job?</p> <p>W: No, he doesn't. He says I work too much.</p> <p>T: So here we are. King's College hospital.</p> <p>W: Thanks. How much is it?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">TAXI DRIVER</p> 	<p>Mujer: ¡Taxi! Buenas tardes.</p> <p>Taxista: ¡Hola! ¿A dónde?</p> <p>M: Al hospital King's College, por favor.</p> <p>T: ¿Es usted médico?</p> <p>M: Sí.</p> <p>T: ¡Qué trabajo tan apasionante! ¿Le gusta?</p> <p>M: Sí. Pero trabajo hasta tarde y no tengo tiempo para la familia.</p> <p>T: ¿Le gusta a su marido su trabajo?</p> <p>M: No. Dice que trabajo demasiado.</p> <p>M: Pues... ya hemos llegado. El hospital King's College.</p> <p>M: Gracias. ¿Cuánto es?</p>
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La forma interrogativa de la mayoría de los verbos (salvo *to be* y *have got*) es:

- **Do** + ***I/you/we/they*** (o equivalentes) + verbo en infinitivo. Ej.: *Do you work?*
- **Does** + ***he/she/it*** (o equivalentes) + verbo en infinitivo (sin la terminación -s).
 - *Does she work?* ✓
 - ~~*Does she works?*~~ ✗

Formamos la respuesta corta de la mayoría de los verbos (salvo *to be* y *have got*) así:

- Afirmativa:
 - Yes, + ***I/you/we/they*** (solo pronombre personal) + **do**. Ej.: *Yes, I do.*
 - Yes, + ***he/she/it*** (solo pronombre personal) + **does**. Ej.: *Yes, he does.*
- Negativa:
 - No, + ***I/you/we/they*** (solo pronombre persoal) + **don't**. Ej.: *No, I don't.*
 - No, + ***he/she/it*** (solo pronombre personal) + **doesn't**. Ej.: *No, he doesn't.*

En la respuesta corta siempre usamos el pronombre. Ej.: *Yes, he does.* ✓ ~~*Yes, Tom does.*~~ ✗

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

Secuencia de actividades



S24. Complete the sentences with *do/don't* or *does/doesn't*. Complete las oraciones con “do”/“don't” o “does”/“doesn't”.

1. ____ you go to the gym? No, I ____.	2. ____ Melissa go surfing at weekends? Yes, she ____
3. ____ your friends go out at night? Yes, they ____.	4. ____ your brother listen to music? No, he ____.

S25. Put the words in the correct order to make questions. Ordene las palabras para hacer preguntas.

1. tennis your does play son?	2. yoga your do dad does?	3. you TV night at watch do?	4. they do jogging go?

S26. Look at the chart. Complete it with your information. Make questions and answers. *Mire la tabla. Complétela con su información. Haga preguntas y respuestas.*

	1. Lady Gaga	2. Cristiano and Messi	3. you
	x	✓	
	✓	x	

S27. Complete the conversation with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Listen and check. *Complete la conversación con la forma correcta de los verbos entre paréntesis. Escuche y compruebe.*

Rock Star Mommy
<p>Presenter: I think life as a mother is not easy, but life as a mother and a rock star is very difficult. Tell me, Lucy. _____ (your life / be) so difficult?</p> <p>Lucy: Yes, it _____</p> <p>P: It's difficult but interesting. Tell me, _____ (you / get up) early in the mornings?</p> <p>L: Yes, _____. I get up at about six. I prepare breakfast, take my children to school and then I go to the studio.</p> <p>P: _____ (you / work) every day?</p> <p>L: No, _____. But sometimes I work 14 or 15 hours in the studio.</p> <p>P: That's a lot! _____ (your husband / help) you with the kids?</p> <p>L: No, _____. He doesn't help me, he looks after his children because he is their father and he loves them. He's an amazing husband.</p> <p>P: How nice! Thank you for your interview, Lucy.</p>

S28. Speaking activity. Find a person who does these things (Do you...?). *Actividad oral. Encuentre a una persona que haga estas actividades.*

Find someone who...					
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Present Simple. Summary. *Presente simple. Resumen*

- **Affirmative form:** Subject + infinitive (he/she/it + infinitive –s)
- **Negative form:** Subject + **don't/doesn't** + infinitive
- **Question:** **Do/does** + subject + infinitive?
- **Short answer:** Yes, subject + **do/does**. No, subject + **don't/doesn't**.

Secuencia de actividades

S29. Complete with the verb in brackets. *Complete con el verbo entre paréntesis.*

1. _____ (you / go out) on Saturdays?	2. _____ (your mother / speak) French?	3. _____ (Paul / get up) early.
4. _____ (Will / not / go) to the gym.	5. _____ (we / not / study) hard.	6. _____ (My parents / live) in Galicia.

How often? ¿Con qué frecuencia?

<i>never say never</i>	YOU DON'T ALWAYS NEED A PLAN. SOMETIMES YOU JUST NEED TO LET GO, AND SEE WHAT HAPPENS.	I think you're always wonderful.
Nunca digas nunca.	No siempre necesitas un plan. A veces solo necesitas dejarte llevar y ver qué ocurre.	Creo que siempre eres maravilloso/a.

<i>always</i>	<i>usually</i>	<i>often</i>	<i>sometimes</i>	<i>hardly ever</i>	<i>never</i>
siempre	normalmente	a menudo	a veces	casi nunca	nunca

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

- Después del verbo *to be*. Ej.: *I am never late.*
- Antes del verbo principal (salvo *to be*). Ej.: *I always get up at seven.*

Usamos la forma afirmativa con *never* y *hardly ever*. Ej.: *I never play tennis.*




En las frases negativas el adverbio va entre el auxiliar y el verbo. Ej.: *I don't usually go out.*

También podemos expresar frecuencia con estas expresiones, que se colocan al final de la oración. Ej.: *I go to the gym twice a week.*

every day / week...	once + a day / a month...	twice + a week / a year...	three times + a week...	four / five times + a day...
cada día/semana	una vez al día/al mes	dos veces a la semana/al año	tres veces a la semana	cuatro/cinco veces al día

Secuencia de actividades

S30. Complete the chart with your information. Say how often they do these things. *Complete la tabla con su información. Diga cada cuánto hacen estas actividades.*

	1.  Bart Simpson	2.  Lisa and Milhouse 	3. You
be late for school	x✓✓✓✓ <i>Bart is usually late for school.</i>	xxxxx	
study English	✓xxxx	✓✓✓✓✓	

S31. Listen and complete the conversation. *Escuche y complete la conversación.*

A. Do you exercise very much?
 B. Well, I _____ get up very early and then I _____ go rollerblading.
 A. Wow! How often do you exercise?
 B. About _____. How about you?
 A. I _____ exercise. I _____ just watch TV in my free time.



S32. Ask your partner how often he/she does these things (*How often do you...?*).

Pregúntele a otra persona con qué frecuencia hace estas cosas.



Wh-questions. *Preguntas con partículas interrogativas*

Wh-words (Partículas interrogativas)					
What?	¿Qué? ¿Cuál?	What time?	¿A qué hora?	What kind of?	¿Qué tipo de?
Why?	¿Por qué?	When?	¿Cuándo?	Where?	¿Dónde?
Who?	¿Quién?	Whose?	¿De quién?	How?	¿Cómo?
How often?	¿Cada cuánto?	How much?	¿Cuánto/a?	How many?	¿Cuántos/as?

Preste atención a la diferencia entre:

- *why?* (¿por qué? – pregunta) y *because* (porque...- respuesta).
 - *Why do you play the piano? Because I love music.*
- *how much?* (para nombres incontables) y *how many?* (para nombres contables plural).
 - *How much water do you drink every day?* (El concepto de “water” no se puede contar)
 - *How many cigarettes do you smoke a day?*

Las preguntas en presente simple con partículas interrogativas o *Wh-questions* se forman:

Wh-word + Interrogative form					
TO BE	Wh-word	am/is/are	Sujeto	...?	
	What	is	your name?		
	Where	are	you	from?	
HAVE GOT	Wh-word	have/has	Sujeto	got	...?
	How many brothers and sisters	have	you	got?	
	What	has	she	got	in her bag?
ALL THE VERBS	Wh-word	do/does	Sujeto	Verbo	...?
	How often	do	you	go	to the cinema?
	How many languages	does	your wife	speak?	

Secuencia de actividades

S33. Read the text. Complete with a wh-word. *Lea el texto. Complete con una partícula interrogativa.*

My wife doesn't work	
Psychologist	Husband
_____ do you do, Mr Thompson?	I work in a bank.
_____ about your wife? Does she work?	She doesn't work. She's just a housewife.
_____ makes breakfast for your family in the morning?	My wife, because she doesn't work.
_____ does your wife wake up?	She wakes up at 5 because she cleans the house before breakfast.
_____ children have you got?	We've got three children, two daughters and a son.
_____ do your kids go to school?	My wife takes our children to school because she doesn't work.
Then _____ does she go?	She goes to the supermarket, then goes back home and does the housework... because she doesn't work.
_____ do you help your wife?	Never. I'm tired because I work all day and she doesn't work.
_____ do you think your wife doesn't work?	Because...

S34. Complete the chart with these sentences Then answer the questions. *Complete el cuadro con estas oraciones. A continuación, responda a las preguntas.*

1. How many pets have you got?
2. Who is your favourite singer?
3. What time do you have dinner?
4. How often do you go to the theatre?
5. What kind of films does your best friend like?

VERB	WH-WORD	INTERROGATIVE FORM			...?
TO BE	<i>Wh-word</i>	<i>am / is / are</i>	Subject		...?
HAVE GOT	<i>Wh-word</i>	<i>have / has</i>	Subject	<i>got</i>	...?
ALL THE VERBS	<i>Wh-word</i>	<i>do / does</i>	Subject	Verb	...?

S35. Choose the correct answer. *Escoja la respuesta adecuada.*

1. When Sarah goes/does Sarah go/do Sarah go jogging?
2. Where you play/play you/do you play tennis?
3. How many/how much/how cigarettes you smoke/do you smoke/smokes you a day?
4. Why do your sister play/your sister plays/does your sister play the guitar?
5. What have you/have you got/you got in your wallet?

S36. Read the text and make questions. *Lea el texto y haga preguntas.*

<p>Kate is a <u>biology teacher</u> (1) <u>at The Priory school</u> (2) in Perth, Scotland. She is <u>39</u> (3). She <u>starts work at 8.45 a.m.</u> (4) and finishes at 12.30 a.m. Teachers have a sandwich at school. Nobody goes home for lunch. She <u>has got a second job</u> (5) in the afternoons at a day-care centre for the elderly. This is a hard work but <u>she likes this job</u> because it's <u>very satisfying</u> (6). She gets home at about half past five. She has dinner around seven o'clock. Then <u>she sometimes stays at home</u> (7) and has a quiet evening reading. <u>At weekends she meets friends</u> (8) and does some sport. She is a good tennis player.</p>	<p>1. _____ do? 2. _____ work? 3. How _____? 4. _____ start work? 5. How many _____? 6. _____ this job? 7. _____ stay at home? 8. _____ meet her friends?</p>
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S37. Listen to the singer. Write the questions and answers. *Escuche al cantante. Escriba las preguntas y respuestas.*

S38. Work in pairs. You say a sentence (*I live in Ourense*) and your partner makes the question (*Where do you live?*). Then change partners. Ask your new partner about his/her first partner (*Where does Maria live?*) *Trabaje en pareja. Diga una oración y su pareja hace la pregunta. Después, cambie de pareja. Pregúntele a su nueva pareja acerca de la persona anterior.*

STUDENT A		STUDENT B	
I like ... (<i>kind of music</i>)	My father lives in...	In my pencil case, I've got...	I study because...
.... is my English teacher.	I've got... brothers.	My mother gets up at...	My favourite drink is...

Likes and dislikes. *Gustos y desagradados.*

Para hablar de nuestros gustos usamos *love* (*encantar*), *like* (*gustar*) y *hate* (*odiar*).

		I love reading books.				She loves riding bikes.	
		I like listening to music.				She likes Christmas.	
		I don't like swimming.				She doesn't like travelling.	
		I hate camping.				She hates cooking.	

Después de estos verbos, puede ir:












- Un nombre. Ej.: *I like football.*
- Un verbo acabado en *-ing*. Fíjese en la ortografía de esta forma:
 - Normalmente añadimos *-ing*. Ej.: *study – studying.*
 - Si el verbo acaba en *-e* muda, desaparece la *-e* y añadimos *-ing*. Ej.: *drive – driving.*
 - Si el verbo acaba en sílaba tónica y en consonante-vocal-consonante, doblamos la última consonante y añadimos *-ing*. Ej.: *shop – shopping.*

Secuencia de actividades

S39. Write the *-ing* form of these verbs. *Escriba la forma -ing de estos verbos.*

1. swim	2. cook	3. travel	4. ride	5. write	6. listen	7. run	8. shop













S40. Complete the chart with your information. Say if they like these things. *Complete la tabla con su información. Diga si les gustan estas cosas.*

	1.  Will Smith	2.  Charlize Theron	3. You
			
			
			

S41. Listen. What do they like doing? *Escuche. ¿Qué les gusta hacer?*

1. He likes _____ but he doesn't like _____	2. I don't like _____
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S42. Speaking activity. Find a person who likes or doesn't like these things (*Do you like... + -ing? / Do you love... + ing?*). *Actividad oral. Encuentre una persona a la que le gusten o no le gusten estas cosas.*

 	 	 	 	 	 
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2.4 Work. Trabajo

Jobs. Trabajos

JOBS. What do you do? What's your job? (¿En qué trabajas?)							
							
actor/actress actor/actriz	architect arquitecto/a	builder albañil	carpenter carpintero/a	cleaner limpiador/a	cook cocinero/a	dentist dentista	doctor médico/a
							
taxi/bus driver conductor/a de taxi/bus	electrician electricista	firefighter bombero/a	hairdresser peluquero/a	journalist periodista	lawyer abogado/a	mechanic mecánico/a	nurse enfermero/a
							
painter pintor/a	pilot piloto	police officer policía	secretary secretario/a	shop assistant dependiente/a	singer cantante	vet veterinario/a	waiter/waitress camarero/a

				
I am an artist / a painter. Soy artista/pintor.	I work for a newspaper. Trabajo para un periódico.	I'm at school. / I'm at university. Estoy en el colegio/universidad.	I am unemployed. Estoy en el paro.	I am retired. Estoy jubilado/a.

Recuerde que:

- Debemos usar **a/an** antes de las profesiones (solo en singular). Ej.: *He's an actor.*
- **Job** es un nombre contable (*trabajo*), **work** es un verbo (*trabajar*) o un nombre incontable (*trabajo*) en expresiones como "*be at work*", "*start work*"...

Secuencia de actividades

S43. Find the jobs in the wordsearch. *Encuentre los trabajos en la sopa de letras.*

J	O	U	R	N	A	L	I	S	T	T	M
B	A	W	E	U	S	A	C	Q	E	B	N
U	R	Z	G	R	N	W	K	O	V	R	L
I	O	W	N	S	O	Y	T	V	O	K	M
L	T	Q	I	E	S	E	Q	J	K	K	S
D	C	V	S	E	C	R	E	T	A	R	Y
E	A	R	E	V	I	R	D	I	X	A	T
R	E	L	E	C	T	R	I	C	I	A	N

Jobs
   
  
   

S44. Listen. What do they do? *Escuche. ¿A qué se dedican?*

S45. Guess the job. Use a dictionary, if necessary. *Adivine el trabajo. Use un diccionario si es necesario.*

1. I look after your teeth. I'm <i>a dentist</i> .	2. I serve food in a restaurant. I'm...	3. I sell things in a shop. I'm...
4. I interview people. I'm...	5. I fix cars. I'm...	6. I design houses. I'm...
7. I work with animals. I'm...	8. She makes films. She's...	9. I help people in court. I'm...

Can. Verbo "can"

	
<p>Steven Hall is 53 years old. He's a telecommunications engineer. He looks ordinary but he can do something amazing. Can you guess?</p>	<p>Presenter: Steven, what can you do? Steven: I can dance. Presenter: It's brilliant. You really can dance.</p>

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AFFIRMATIVE FORM			NEGATIVE FORM			QUESTION			SHORT ANSWER		
Subject	CAN	Verb	Subject	CAN'T	Verb	CAN	Subject	Verb?	Yes, / No,	Subject	CAN / CAN'T
I			I				I			I	
You			You				you			you	
He/she/it			He/she/it				he/she/it			he/she/it	
We	can	dance	We	can't	dance	Can	we	dance?	Yes,	we	can
You			You				you		No,	you	can't
They			They				they			they	

Can expresa habilidad y se traduce por *saber* o *poder*. Ej.: *I can dance. (Sé bailar)*. Es un verbo especial llamado modal. Esto significa que:







- Es invariable. Con *he/she/it* no añade -s, como los demás verbos.
 - *He can play the piano.* (y no ~~*He cans play the piano~~)
- No necesita *do* o *does* en la forma negativa e interrogativa, como los demás verbos.
 - *Can he play the piano?* (y no ~~*Does he can play the piano?~~)
 - *He can't play the piano.* (y no ~~*He doesn't can play the piano~~)
- Va seguido de un infinitivo sin *to*. Ej.: *We can play tennis.*

Secuencia de actividades





S46. Match jobs with skills. Use *can*. *Una los trabajos con las habilidades. Use “can”.*

Jobs	     	
Skills	fix-look after- sing -drive - fly - teach - cut	English - taxis - animals - cars - planes - songs - my hair

S47. Look at the pictures. Can they do these things? Use *can* or *can't*. *Mire las imágenes. ¿Saben hacer estas cosas? Use “can” o “can’t”.*

Picture						
Job	1. He is...	2. She is....	3. They are...	4. He is...	5. He is...	6. He is...
Activity	He _____ fix cars.	She _____ give injections.	They _____ fly a plane.	He _____ cook food.	He _____ paint walls.	He _____ look after people.

S48. Complete this survey about your family. Then make questions and answers.
Complete esta encuesta sobre su familia. Después haga preguntas y respuestas.

Abilities in my family	Who?	Ability	Yes / no?	Question	Answer
	you	 do yoga		Can....	
	you	 play the violin			
	your grandmother	 use a computer			
	your father	 ride a motorbike			

S49. Listen and complete the conversation. *Escuche y complete la conversación.*

A. So you're looking for a job.
A. What _____?
A. Oh, you're a mechanic!
A. We don't have any jobs for mechanics right now.
_____ anything else?

A. Let's check and see what kinds of jobs we have
right now. _____ a bus?

A. The *Renaissance* restaurant is looking for a chef.
_____?

A. Here's a job for a secretary. _____ type?

A. This school is looking for a teacher.
_____?

A. Here's one for a painter.

A. This place needs a dancer.

B. Yes, I am.
B. I _____.
B. Yes, that's right.
B. Well, _____...
B. I'm afraid I _____. I _____ but
_____.
B. Oh, no! _____ at all.
B. No, _____.
B. Sorry, _____.
B. No, _____.
B. _____. This is terrible. I can't believe this. I
_____, I _____, I _____,
I _____, I _____, I _____,
I can't do anything. What _____? What _____? What
_____?

A. You _____.
A. You _____ and I have a job for you.

B. I can what?

S50. Work in pairs. You want to hire a person. Ask the job applicants these questions. *(Are you...? Can you...? Do you like...?). Trabaje en pareja. Quiere contratar a una persona. Haga estas preguntas a los/las candidatos/as.*

STUDENT A		STUDENT B	
You need...	You are...	You are...	You need...
<u>A receptionist who...</u> Is organized Can speak English well Likes talking to people	<u>A cook</u> Not very clean Can cook Italian dishes Like working in a team Can't work long hours	<u>A receptionist</u> Very organized Can speak a bit of English Can speak Portuguese Like talking to people	<u>A cook who...</u> Is clean Can cook French dishes Likes working in a team Can work long hours

2.5 Winter festivals. *Fiestas de invierno*

Valentine's Day

Secuencia de actividades

S51. Read the text and answer these questions. *Lea el texto y responda a estas preguntas.*

14thFebruary is Valentine's Day. Valentine's Day is a day for love. On Valentine's Day you say your friends, your family or your boyfriend or girlfriend that you love them. Many people buy or make nice presents. You can buy chocolates, flowers, a diamond ring or teddy bears. Red roses are great flowers for Valentine's Day, too.



Other fantastic presents for Valentine's Day are cards. These cards are called valentines. You can write a poem on the cards and also write "I love you" or "Be my Valentine". Every year millions of people all over the world send millions of valentines, with pictures of Cupid, roses, birds and hearts on them.

On this day you can also go on a romantic date to a nice restaurant. Valentine's Day is a very special day because we can tell people how important they are for us.

1. When is Valentine's Day?
2. What can you do on this day?
3. What are valentines?
4. What pictures are there in valentines?
5. Why is Valentine's Day a special day?

St Patrick's Day

Secuencia de actividades

S52. Match pictures and sentences. *Una las imágenes con las oraciones.*

1. Saint Patrick is the patron saint of Ireland. He is recognized for bringing Christianity to Ireland. With a shamrock he explained the Holy Trinity to pagans. "There are 3 leaves on each shamrock: God the father, Jesus, his son and the Holy Ghost".
2. Saint Patrick's Day or Paddy's Day is celebrated on 17th March because it is the day when St. Patrick died. It is celebrated mainly in Ireland but also in the USA, Great Britain, New Zealand or Canada, where a lot of Irish people or descendants live.
3. People wear green clothes on this day because green is one of the colors in Ireland's flag and the country is known as the "Emerald Isle". Also, green is the color of the shamrock. Some people pin a shamrock to their clothes. Irish people have a tradition of pinching their friends who don't wear green on this day!
4. The leprechaun, another symbol of St. Patrick's Day, is an Irish little fairy. He is an unfriendly shoemaker and the legend says that he has coins in a pot of gold at the end of the rainbow. If you catch a leprechaun, he must grant you three wishes!
5. In Ireland there are parades everywhere. The most important celebration is Dublin's five-day festival, with many events (art shows, plays, concerts, fun fairs and the main parade).
6. Irish people often eat bacon and cabbage. Another typical dish is Irish soda bread and potato pancakes. Pubs are crowded with people drinking lots of beer (especially Guinness Stout) and Irish coffee.
7. In the USA there are many parades in big cities. In fact, the first Saint Patrick's parade in the world was in New York in 1766. In Chicago, they even dye the river green!
8. It is an Irish American tradition to eat corned beef and cabbage and drink green beer.



3. Actividades de autoevaluación

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

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

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

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

What time is it? 8.00 – 12.15 – 6.30	What time is it? 3.05 – 9.50 – 10.35	Translate into English: <i> ducharse, despertarse, desayunar, ir a trabajar.</i>	Translate into English: <i> tomar un café, hacer la compra, llegar a casa, hacer las tareas de casa.</i>	Complete. __ the morning I usually get up __ 7 but __ the weekend I get up __ noon.
Translate into English: <i> Hago los deberes por la noche.</i>	Translate into English: <i> Ella ve la tele y después se va a la cama.</i>	What do you do in the morning?	What does your mother / father / husband / wife... do in the afternoon?	Translate into English: <i> Mi hermano va a trabajar en autobús.</i>
Translate into English: <i> Me acuesto a las 10 porque me levanto temprano.</i>	Say the negative and the interrogative form. We start school at 9.	Say the negative and the interrogative form. She has lunch at school.	Translate: <i> El viernes voy al gimnasio.</i> Say the negative and the interrogative form.	Say 6 means of transportation.
What do you love doing in your free time? What do you hate doing in your free time?	What does your mother / father / husband / wife... do in his / her free time? Mention 5 activities.	Translate into English: <i> tocar la batería, jugar a los videojuegos, hacer footing, salir de fiesta.</i>	Translate into English: <i> ir a la playa, hacer yoga, navegar por internet, quedar con los amigos.</i>	Translate into English: <i> ¿ Vas a dar un paseo todos los días?</i> Answer the question.
Answer: How often are you late for school?	Answer: How often do you go to the cinema?	Translate into English: <i> June va a nadar dos veces a la semana.</i>	Make the question for this answer: I study English <u>because</u> I love travelling to the <u>UK</u> .	Make the question for this answer: He has dinner <u>at 9</u> .
Make the question (use <i>kind</i>) for this answer: We like <u>pop music</u> .	Make the question for this answer: She lives <u>in New York</u> .	Translate into English: <i> A Peter no le gusta viajar, pero le encanta andar en bici.</i>	Say 8 jobs.	Translate into English: <i> Soy bombero. Estoy en paro. Estoy jubilado.</i>
Say the negative and the interrogative form. I do karate on Fridays.	Say the negative and the interrogative form. My father reads the newspaper.	Talk about your abilities. What can you do? What can't you do? Mention 4 activities.	Translate into English. <i> Una veterinaria sabe cuidar a los animales, pero no sabe arreglar coches.</i>	What can they do? A shop assistant, a pilot, an actress, a singer.

4. Solucionario

4.1 Soluciones de las actividades

S1. 1. 9.30 – 2. 4.55 – 3. 12.45 – 4. 2.20 – 5. 11.00.

S2. *It's twelve o'clock – It's (a) quarter past three – It's half past ten – It's twenty-five to eight – It's five past five – It's (a) quarter to six.*

S3. 1. 6.10 – 2. 11.45 – 3. From 9.00 to 17.30 – 4. 12.40.

1. A: Excuse me, can I have two tickets for <i>Pulp Fiction</i> ? B: Yes, of course. That's £30. A: Here you are. What time is the film? B: It's at 6.10.	2. Hello everyone! This is the captain speaking. Welcome onboard. The local time in Seattle is 11.45.
3. Shops are open from 9.00 to 17.30.	4. The next train is at 12.40.

S4. *get – get – have – go – have – do – go – do – have – have – go.*

S5. *Actividad de entrega a su tutor/a.*

S6. *get up – have lunch – noon – go to work – start work – get home – get home – midnight.*

S7. *Actividad oral.*

S8. *gets dressed – has lunch – does the housework – finishes school – goes to bed – drives to work.*

S9. 1. watches TV – 2. go / walk – 3. get home – 4. cook – 5. Goes.

S10. 1. gets up / wakes up – 2. has a shower – 3. has a bath – 4. gets dressed – 5. has breakfast – 6. drives / goes to work – 7. starts work – 8. has lunch – 9. finishes work – 10. does the shopping – 11. gets home – 12. cooks – 13. does her homework – 14. has dinner – 15. goes to bed / sleeps – 16. watches TV.

S11. 1. after – 2. first / then – 3. too – 4. because – 5. before – 6. but.

S12. *Actividad de escucha*

Sarah: Hi! I'm Sarah. That's my husband Tom. This is a typical day for our family. I wake up at eight.
Tom: I wake up early too.
Sarah: No. He wakes up late. I work from nine to five. Then I get home and make lunch.
Tom: I work from nine to five and I cook too.
Sarah: No. He works in the evening and he's a terrible cook. In the afternoon I do the shopping and go to my English class.
Tom: In the afternoon I do the shopping too.
Sarah: No. In the afternoon he goes to the pub with his friends.
Tom: But I do the housework.
Sarah: Yes, that's right.
Tom: She watches TV all day.
Sarah: No. I only watch TV before I go to bed.

S13. *Actividad oral.*

S14. *1. doesn't – 2. don't – 3. doesn't – 4. don't – 5. doesn't – 6. don't.*

S15. *Posible respuesta: 1. go / don't go – 2. goes / doesn't go – 3. go / don't go – 4. goes / doesn't go – 5. watch / don't watch – 6. have / don't have.*

S16. *1. We don't finish work at five. – 2. She doesn't work at night. – 3. He doesn't have lunch at home. – 4. They don't do their homework.*

S17. *1. isn't – 2. doesn't take the bus – 3. has got – 4. doesn't like.*

S18. *Robert is a student at the university. John doesn't study. He doesn't like it. He works in a shop. Robert wakes up early but John wakes up very late. Robert goes to school in the morning but John doesn't work in the morning. He watches TV in the morning and works in the afternoon. John thinks Robert watches TV in the afternoon but Robert says he doesn't watch TV in the afternoon, he does his homework. They are really different.*

S19. *Actividad oral.*

S20. *basketball – beach – cinema – drums – Facebook / Twitter – fishing – gym – home – drink – jogging – karate – listen – museum – newspaper – football – partying – quedar cos / coas meus / miñas amigos / amigas – radio – skiing – tennis – music – volleyball – web – jugar ao rugby – yoga – magazines.*

S21. *1. reads – 2. don't play the – 3. listen to – 4. goes – 5. go / do – 6. plays.*

- S22. 1. Edward reads the newspaper and watches TV. He usually stays at home. He doesn't go out very much but sometimeshe goes for a walk in the park. – 2. Lisa usually meets her friends and they have a coffee together. She listens to pop music too but she doesn't read books. – 3. Ms. Smith doesn't have free time. She's a dentist. She works all day. – 4. Mr. Johnson goes to the cinema with his friends. Sometimes they go to a restaurant or to a pub but he doesn't like sports, so he doesn't do any sport.
- S23. *Actividad de entrega a su tutor/a.*
- S24. 1. do / don't – 2. does / does – 3. do / do – 4. does / doesn't.
- S25. 1. Does your son play tennis? – 2. Does your dad do yoga? – 3. Do you watch TV at night? – 4. Do they go jogging?.
- S26. 1. Does Lady Gaga play football? No, she doesn't. / Does Lady Gaga play the piano? Yes, she does. – 2. Do Cristiano and Messi play football? Yes, they do. / Do Cristiano and Messi play the piano? No, they don't. – 3. Do you play football? Yes, I do or No, I don't. / Do you play the piano? Yes, I do or No, I don't.
- S27. *is your life – is – do you get up – I do – do you work – I don't – does your husband help – he doesn't.*
- S28. *Actividad oral.*
- S29. 1. do you go out – 2. does your mother speak – 3. Paul gets up – 4. Will doesn't go – 5. We don't study – 6. My parents live.
- S30. 1. Bart hardly ever studies English. – 2. Lisa and Milhouse are never late for school. / They always study English. – 3. I'm for school. / I ... study English.
- S31. *always – often – five times a week – hardly ever – usually.*
- S32. *Actividad oral.*
- S33. *what – what / how– who – what time / when – how many – how – where – how often – why.*

S34. *Cuadro*

VERB	WH-WORD	INTERROGATIVE FORM			...?
TO BE	<i>Wh-word</i>	<i>am / is / are</i>	Subject		...?
	Who	is	your favourite singer		
HAVE GOT	<i>Wh-word</i>	<i>have / has</i>	Subject	<i>got</i>	...?
	How many pets	have	you	got	
ALL THE VERBS	<i>Wh-word</i>	<i>do / does</i>	Subject	Verb	...?
	What time	do	you	have dinner	
	How often	do	you	go	to the theatre
	What kind of films	does	your best friend	like	

S35. *1. does Sarah go – 2. do you play – 3. how many / do you smoke – 4. does your sister play – 5. have you got.*

S36. *1. What does Kate do? – 2. Where does she work? – 3. How old is she? – 4. When / What time does she start work? – 5. How many jobs has she got? – 6. Why does she like this job? – 7. How often does she stay at home? – 8. When does she meet her friends?*

S37. *Actividad de escucha.*

Where do you live? I live in a small village near Seattle.
 What kind of music do you like? I like all kinds of music: rock, pop, jazz, classical music... all kinds of music.
 Who are your favourite singers and bands? It's a very difficult question. There are too many. The Rolling Stones, Frank Sinatra, Coldplay...
 Why are you a singer? Because I love music. Music is my life.
 When do you listen to music? I listen to music every day all day.
 What instruments do you play? I play the guitar, the bass and the piano.
 You have a new album. How many songs does your new album have? It has ten amazing songs. Hope you like them.

S38. *Actividad oral.*

S39. *1. swimming – 2. cooking – 3. travel(l)ing – 4. riding – 5. writing – 6. listening – 7. running – 8. shopping.*

S40. *1. Will Smith likes riding bikes. He hates camping. He loves travelling. – 2. Charlize Theron loves riding bikes. She doesn't like camping. She doesn't like travelling. – 3. I love / like / don't like / hate... + -ing.*

S41. *1. walking / swiming or running – 2. working at weekends.*

- S42. *Actividad oral.*
- S43. *singer – vet – nurse – lawyer – journalist – builder – secretary – cook – electrician – actor – taxi driver.*
- S44. *a student – a director of a newspaper / a teacher of languages / a journalist – an English teacher – an actor – a police officer – a police officer in the city of New York – a teacher – a nurse – a taxi driver in Glasgow – a hairdresser – unemployed at the moment.*
- S45. *2. a waiter / waitress – 3. a shop assistant – 4. a journalist – 5. a mechanic – 6. an architect – 7. a vet – 8. an actress – 9. a lawyer.*
- S46. *A teacher can teach English – A singer can sing songs – A vet can look after animals – A pilot can fly planes – A hairdresser can cut my hair – A mechanic can fix cars – A taxi driver can drive taxis.*
- S47. *1. a firefighter / can't – 2. a nurse / can – 3. carpenters / can't – 4. a cook / can – 5. a painter / can – 6. an electrician / can't.*
- S48. *Can you do yoga? Yes, I can / No, I can't. – Can you play the violin? Yes, I can / No, I can't. – Can your grandmother use a computer? Yes, she can / No, she can't. – Can your father ride a motorbike? Yes, he can / No, he can't.*
- S49. *can you do – can fix cars – can you do – I can – can you drive – can't – can drive a car – I can't drive a bus – can you cook – I can't cook – can you – I can't – can you teach – I can't – I can't paint – I can't dance – can't drive a bus – can't cook – can't type – can't teach – can't paint – can't dance – can't write – can I do – can I do – can I do – can act – can act.*
- S50. *Actividad oral.*
- S51. *1. It's on the 14th February – 2. You can buy or make nice presents, you can buy chocolates, flowers, a diamond ring or teddy bears. You can write a poem on a card. You can also go on a romantic date to a nice restaurant. – 3. They are cards. – 4. There are pictures of Cupid, roses, birds and hearts. – 5. Because we can tell people how important they are for us.*
- S52. *1g – 2e – 3c – 4a – 5b – 6d – 7f – 8h.*

4.2 Soluciones de las actividades de autoevaluación

It's eight o'clock – It's (a) quarter past twelve – It's half past six	It's five past three – It's ten to ten – It's twenty-five to eleven	have a shower, wake up, have breakfast, go to work.	have a coffee, do the shopping, get home, do the housework.	Complete. in the morning I usually get up <i>at</i> 7 but <i>at</i> the weekend I get up <i>at</i> noon.
I do my homework at night / in the evening.	She watches TV and then she goes to bed.	<i>Possible respuesta.</i> I wake up at 9, then I have breakfast and go to school. I + <i>verbo</i> .	<i>Possible respuesta.</i> He / she does the shopping, has a coffee and goes for a walk. He / she + <i>verbo rematado en -s</i> .	My brother goes to work by bus.
I go to bed at 10 because I get up early.	We don't start school at 9. Do we/you start school at 9?	She doesn't have lunch at school. Does she have lunch at school?	I go to the gym on Friday I don't go to the gym on Friday. Do you go to the gym on Friday?	car, bus, train, bike, taxi, underground.
<i>Possible respuesta.</i> I love swimming but I hate working. I love + -ing. I hate + -ing.	<i>Possible respuesta.</i> He / she goes to the cinema. He / she + <i>verbo acabado en -s</i> .	play the drums, play videogames, go jogging, go partying / go clubbing.	go to the beach, do yoga, surf the net, meet my friends.	Do you go for a walk every day? Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
I'm never / always / usually... late for school.	<i>Possible respuesta.</i> I hardly ever / always... go to the cinema. I go to the cinema once / twice... a week.	June goes swimming twice a week.	Why do you study English?	What time / when does he have dinner?
What kind of music do you like?	Where does she live?	Peter doesn't like travelling but he loves riding bikes.	Ver cuadro página 19.	I'm a firefighter. I'm unemployed. I'm retired.
I don't do karate on Fridays. Do you / I do karate on Fridays?	My father doesn't read the newspaper. Does your / my father read the newspaper?	<i>Possible respuesta.</i> I can drive a car but I can't speak Chinese. I can / can't... + infinitive	A vet can look after animals but she can't fix cars.	A shop assistant can sell things in a shop. A pilot can fly a plane. An actress can act. A singer can sing songs.

5. Bibliografía y recursos

Bibliografía

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Enlaces de Internet

The time

- [Booking a table](#)
- [A night out](#)
- [At the cinema](#)
- [Telling the time](#)
- [The time](#)

Daily routine and present simple

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

Free time

- [Hobbies](#)
- [Shopping](#)
- [Negative form](#)
- [What do you like doing?](#)
- [Interrogative form \(0.23\)](#)
- [At the weekend \(1.03\)](#)

Wh-questions






- [To be](#)
- [Question time](#)
- [The interview](#)
- [When? Where? Why?](#)

Jobs and abilities

- [What do you do? Do you like it? \(8.32 – 11.53\)](#)
- [What's your job? \(13.32 – 13.55\)](#)
- [I don't have a job](#)
- [Guess their jobs \(0.30 – 4.53\)](#)
- [A hairdresser](#)
- [What can you do?](#)
- [Jobs and routines](#)

6. Anexo. Licencia de recursos

Licencias de recursos utilizados en esta unidad didáctica

RECURSO (1)	DATOS DEL RECURSO (1)	RECURSO (2)	DATOS DEL RECURSO (2)
 <p>RECURSO 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autoría: CC Licencia: comercial Procedencia: https://commons.wikimedia.org 	 <p>RECURSO 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autoría: CC Licencia: comercial Procedencia: https://pixabay.com/
 <p>RECURSO 3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autoría: CC Licencia: comercial Procedencia: https://www.flickr.com/ 		
 <p>Vídeo RECURSO 5</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autoría: CC Licencia: comercial Procedencia: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xGCRfiS2rzQ 	 <p>Vídeo RECURSO 4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autoría: CC Licencia: comercial Procedencia: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fVtkaoY6HL0
 <p>RECURSO 6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autoría: CC Licencia: comercial Procedencia: www.publicdomainpictures.net/ 	 <p>RECURSO 7</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autoría: CC Licencia: comercial Procedencia: https://www.pexels.com
 <p>Vídeo RECURSO 8</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autoría: CC Licencia: comercial Procedencia: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OACn49EK5jM&index=5&list=PLSfEYf1APR0HWyVwcO21D_8oeQoVef2YU 	 <p>Vídeo RECURSO 9</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autoría: CC Licencia: comercial Procedencia: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nLNKmwkggCY&t=11s
 <p>RECURSO 10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autoría: CC Licencia: comercial Procedencia: https://en.wikipedia.org 		