



Ámbito de comunicación

Lengua inglesa

Educación a distancia semipresencial

Módulo 2

Unidad didáctica 8

Índice

1.	Introducción	3
1.1	Descripción de la unidad didáctica	3
1.2	Conocimientos previos.....	3
1.3	Orientaciones para la programación temporal.....	3
2.	Secuencia de contenidos y actividades	4
2.1	Health. <i>Salud</i>	4
2.2	Shopping for clothes. <i>Comprando ropa</i>	12
2.3	On holiday. <i>De vacaciones</i>	21
2.4	Summer festivals. <i>Fiestas de verano</i>	29
3.	Actividades de autoevaluación	30
4.	Solucionario.....	31
4.1	Soluciones de las actividades	31
4.2	Soluciones de las actividades de autoevaluación	36
5.	Bibliografía y recursos	37
6.	Anexo. Licencia de recursos	38

1. Introducción

1.1 Descripción de la unidad didáctica

En esta unidad abordaremos los siguientes contenidos:

- Decir las fechas.
- Pedir cita en el médico.
- Sugerencias.
- Reconocer las partes del cuerpo.
- Conversación en el médico (problemas de salud y remedios).
- Prendas de ropa y accesorios.
- Conversación en una tienda de ropa.
- Pronombres objeto.
- Presente continuo para hablar de acciones actuales y de planes.
- Vocabulario sobre viajes y vacaciones.
- Registro en un hotel.

En la segunda parte trataremos aspectos socioculturales de los países de habla inglesa. En esta unidad hablaremos de *Independence Day* y *The Notting Hill Carnival*.

1.2 Conocimientos previos

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

- Las preposiciones de tiempo.
- El presente simple.
- Los determinantes posesivos.
- Los números ordinales.
- El verbo *can*.
- El uso de *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 dedicarles más tiempo a las últimas unidades de cada módulo.

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

2. Secuencia de contenidos y actividades

2.1 Health. Salud

Dates. Fechas

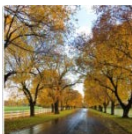
WHAT'S THE DATE TODAY? ¿Qué día es hoy?							
We write...				We say...			
It is...	day	ordinal / cardinal number	month	It is...	day	the + ordinal	of + month
It is...	Monday	14 / 14th	December	It is...	Monday	the fourteenth	of December

MONTHS OF THE YEAR. Meses del año.											
January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
enero	febrero	marzo	abril	mayo	junio	julio	agosto	septiembre	octubre	noviembre	diciembre

ORDINAL NUMBERS. Números ordinales.							
<u>first</u> 1st	<u>second</u> 2nd	<u>third</u> 3rd	fourth 4th	fifth 5th	sixth 6th	seventh 7th	eighth 8th
ninth 9th	tenth 10th	eleventh 11th	twelfth 12th	thirteenth 13th	fourteenth 14th	fifteenth 15th	sixteenth 16th
seventeenth 17th	eighteenth 18th	nineteenth 19th	twentieth 20th	twenty-first 21st	twenty-second 22nd	twenty-third 23rd	twenty-fourth 24th
twenty-fifth 25th	twenty-sixth 26th	twenty-seventh 27th	twenty-eighth 28th	twenty-ninth 29th	thirtieth 30th	thirty-first 31st	

Recuerde que:

- Los días de la semana y los meses se escriben con mayúscula.
- Los ordinales *primero*, *segundo* y *tercero* (y sus compuestos *vigésimo segundo*, *trigésimo primero*...) son irregulares: *first*, *second*, *third*, *twenty-second*, *thirty-first*...
- Los demás números añaden *-th* para formar el ordinal. Algunos sufren cambios:
 - five* pasa a *fifth* (y no *five~~th~~*).
 - eight* solo añade *-h* (*eighth* y no *eight~~th~~*).
 - nine* pasa a *ninth* (y no *nine~~th~~*).
 - twelve* pasa a *twelfth* (y no *twelve~~th~~*).
 - twenty*, *thirty*... pasan a *twentieth*, *thirtieth*... (y no *twenty~~th~~*, *thirty~~th~~*).

SEASONS OF THE YEAR Estaciones del año				
	spring (la primavera)	summer (el verano)	autumn (el otoño)	winter (el invierno)

TIME PREPOSITIONS		
 	in + months in + seasons	on + dates
	When is your birthday? My birthday is in February, in winter.	When is your birthday? My birthday is on 29th February.

Secuencia de actividades

S1. Complete with the months of the year. *Complete con los meses del año.*

January		March		May		July		September		November	
---------	--	-------	--	-----	--	------	--	-----------	--	----------	--

S2. Complete with ordinals. *Complete con ordinales.*

3	5	11	12	19	20	21	24	30

S3. Match each celebration with its description. Then write the dates. *Una cada celebración con su descripción. A continuación, escriba las fechas.*

CELEBRATIONS			
Festivals	Dates		What do we do?
	Abbreviation	We say...	
 1. Christmas	25 Dec.		a. US people celebrate their independence from England.
 2. Bonfire Night Guy Fawkes' Night	5 Nov.		b. Sweethearts celebrate this day with presents and love cards.
 3. April Fools' Day	1 Apr.		c. Christian people celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ.
 4. St Patrick's Day	17 Mar.		d. People play little jokes on their friends and family.
 5. Independence Day	4 July		e. Ireland's national day when people wear green clothes.
 6. Valentine's Day	14 Feb.		f. British people make Guy figures with old clothes and burn them.
 7. Halloween	31 Oct.		g. People wear costumes and say "trick or treat".

S4. Write the right season. *Escriba la estación correcta.*

1. I go to the beach in...	2. I start school in...	3. I go skiing in...	4. Easter is in...
----------------------------	-------------------------	----------------------	--------------------

S5. Complete with *in* or *on*. *Complete con "in" o "on":*

1. My appointment at the dentist is ____ 17th April.	2. I usually go holiday ____ August.
3. Mandy's party is ____ 20th March.	4. Is your birthday ____ December or ____ August?

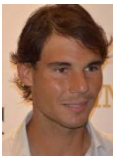
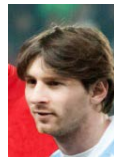
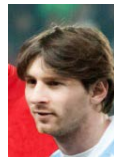
S6. Listen and write the dates. *Escuche y escriba las fechas.*

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

S7. Answer these questions. Responda a estas preguntas.

1. What's the date today?		2. When is your birthday?	
3. When is our next holiday?		4. What's your favourite season?	

S8. Work in pairs. When are these people's birthdays? Trabaje en pareja. ¿Cuándo son los cumpleaños de estas personas?

STUDENT A				STUDENT B			
							
Elizabeth II 21.04	Rafa Nadal 03.06	Kylie Minogue	Leo Messi	Elizabeth II	Rafa Nadal	Kylie Minogue 28.05	Leo Messi 24.06
							
Jackie Chan	Lady Gaga 28.03	Susan Sarandon	George Clooney 06.05	Jackie Chan 07.04	Lady Gaga	Susan Sarandon 04.10	George Clooney

Making a doctor's appointment. Pidiendo cita en el médico.

A. Dr. Smith's office. How can I help you? B. Hello. It's John Thomas. I'd like to make an appointment with Dr. Smith. A. Certainly. Can you come on Monday 1st January at five o'clock? B. No, I'm sorry I can't. I'm at work. A. What about Tuesday 2nd January at nine o'clock? B. Yes, that's fine. A. OK, so that's Tuesday 2nd January at nine o'clock. B. Thank you. Goodbye. A. Goodbye.	 	A. Consulta del doctor Smith. ¿En qué puedo ayudarle? B. Hola. Soy John Thomas. Querría pedir cita con el doctor Smith. A. Por supuesto. ¿Puede venir el lunes 1 de enero a las 5? B. Lo siento, no puedo. Estoy en el trabajo. A. ¿Qué me dice del martes 2 de enero a las 9? B. Sí, me viene bien. A. De acuerdo, así que es el martes 2 de enero a las 9. B. Gracias. Adiós. A. Adiós.
---	--	--

Recuerde que usamos:

- Para peticiones:
 - “**d like to...**”. Ej.: *I'd like to make an appointment with Dr. Smith.*
 - “**Can you...?**”. Ej.: *Can you come on Monday 1st January at five o'clock?*
- Para sugerencias:
 - “**What about...?**”. Ej.: *What about Tuesday 2nd January at half past nine?*

Secuencia de actividades

- S9.** Complete the conversation. Use the words in the box. *Complete la conversación. Use las palabras del recuadro.*

can you come - I'd like to make - how can I help you - I'm sorry I can't - what about

SECRETARY	CALLER
Good morning. (1) _____?	Hello. It's Mrs. Stuart. (2) _____ an appointment with Dr. Smith.
Certainly. (3) _____ on Friday 10th March at 4?	No, (4) _____. I'm on holiday.
(5) _____ Monday 13th March at 10?	Yes, that's fine.

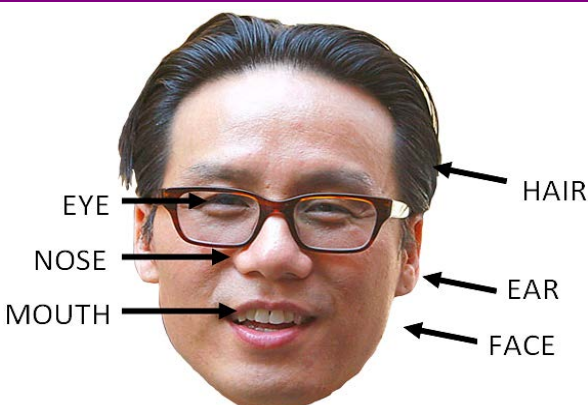
- S10.** Listen. When are the appointments? Write the dates and times. *Escuche. ¿Cuándo son las citas? Escriba las fechas y las horas.*

NAME	DAY	DATE	TIME
1. David Beckham			
2. Nicole Kidman			

- S11.** Practise the conversation in pairs. *Practique la conversación en pareja.*

SECRETARY	CALLER
Dr. _____. How can I help you?	Hello. It's _____. I'd like to make an appointment with _____.
Certainly. Can you come on _____ at _____?	No, I'm sorry I can't. _____.
What about _____ at _____?	Yes, that's fine.
So that's _____ at _____.	Thank you. Goodbye.

Body parts. Partes do cuerpo.

HEAD. Cabeza.	BODY. Cuerpo.
	

Secuencia de actividades

S12. Guess the part of the body. *Adivine la parte del cuerpo.*

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. It's between your eyes and your mouth. | 2. It's the organ in your body where food goes. |
| 3. It can be long or short, straight or curly, hacer or dark. | 4. It's between your neck and your arm. |
| 5. Your eyes, your nose and your mouth are there. | |

S13. Complete the crossword. *Complete el crucigrama.*

	DOWN	ACROSS
1	1. You have five in your hand.	3. You have five on your foot.
2	2. You have teeth inside.	5. You use it to hear.
3	4. Your hair is on this.	6. You put your shoe in your...
4	6. Your eyes and your nose are here.	7. It has five fingers.
5	8. It's between your head and your shoulders.	9. You walk with your...
6	11. You throw a ball with your...	10. You can't see it.
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		

Health problems and remedies. Problemas de salud y remedios.

Doctor: What's the matter? Patient: I've got a temperature, a sore throat and a runny nose. D: Have you got a headache? P: Yes, I have. D: I think you've got a bad cold. You should go home, stay in bed and have a rest. P: But I've got a meeting this afternoon. D: Why don't you take the day off?		Médico: ¿Qué le ocurre? Paciente: Tengo fiebre, dolor de garganta y mocos. M: ¿Tiene dolor de cabeza? P: Sí. M: Creo que tiene un buen resfriado. Debería ir a casa, quedarse en cama y descansar. P: Pero tengo una reunión esta tarde. M: ¿Por qué no coge el día libre?
--	---	---

HEALTH PROBLEMS: What's the matter? What's wrong? (¿Qué le ocurre?)						
I've got / I have... (Tengo...)						
	(the) flu la gripe	a cold un catarro	a cough tos	a sore throat dolor de garganta	a temperature a fever (AmE) fiebre	a broken leg/arm una pierna/un brazo roto
						
	a runny nose moqueo nasal	an earache dolor de oídos	a stomach ache dolor de barriga	a toothache dolor de muelas	a headache dolor de cabeza	a backache dolor de espalda

I feel... (Me siento...)					My...hurts (Me duele...)				
	sick enfermo (AmE) tengo náuseas (BrE)	ill enfermo (BrE)	terrible fatal	better mejor		leg pierna	arm brazo	foot pie	back espalda

REMEDIES								
Go (ir)			Stay (quedarse)		Take (tomar(se), coger)			
								
to the dentist al dentista	to the doctor al médico	to bed a cama	(at) home en casa	in bed en cama	the day off el día libre	a painkiller un analgésico	some cold medicine medicina para el catarro	an aspirin una aspirina

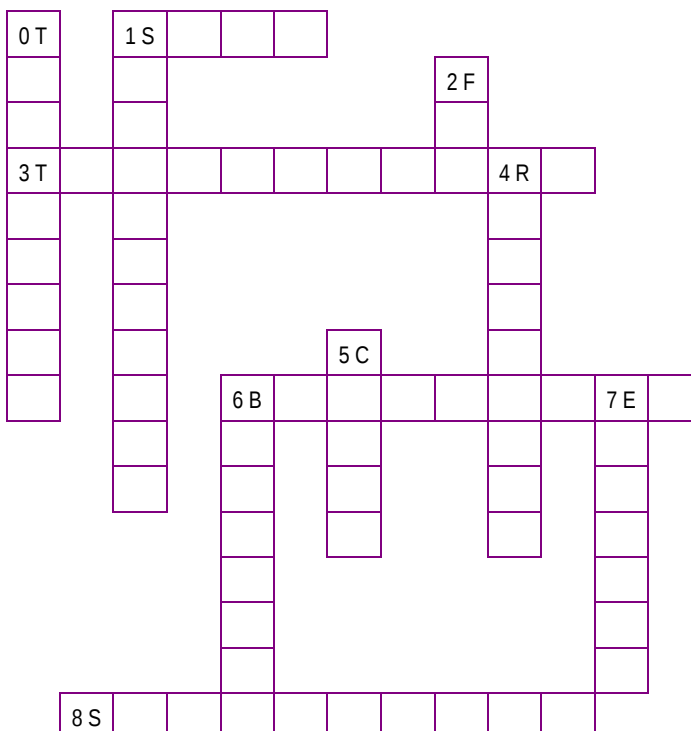
Secuencia de actividades

S14. Fill in the chart with these words. *Complete el cuadro con estas palabras.*

a temperature – a cough – terrible – back – ill – a runny nose – better – a cold – a backache – a sore throat – sick – leg

1. I've got...	
2. I feel...	
3. My... hurts	

S15. Complete the crossword. *Complete el crucigrama.*

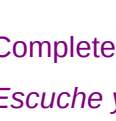
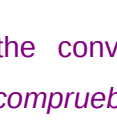
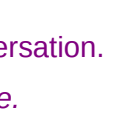
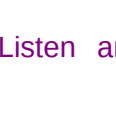


Across	Down
1. 	0. 
3. 	1. 
6. 	2. 
8. 	4. 
	5. 
	6. 
	7. 

S16. Match health problems with remedies. *Una los problemas de salud con los remedios.*

1. A headache	a. Go to the dentist.
2. A backache	b. Take a painkiller.
3. A toothache	c. Go to bed and rest.
4. A sore throat	d. Take an aspirin.
5. A cold	e. Go to the doctor.
6. The flu	f. Don't talk.

S17. Work in pairs. Ask your partner. What do you do when you're ill? *Trabaje en pareja. Pregúntele a la otra persona. ¿Qué hace cuando está enfermo/a?*

STUDENT A	What do you do when...?	STUDENT B	What do you do when...?
			
			

S18. Complete the conversation. Listen and check. *Complete la conversación. Escuche y compruebe.*

AT THE OFFICE	
Boss: Hi, Tim. How are you? Worker: I feel _____. B: What's the _____? W: I've got a terrible s_____. B: <i>That's too bad. Why don't you take the _____ off? I think you should go home and stay in bed.</i> W: I can't. I've got lots of things to do. B: <i>Oh, dear. I hope you get better soon.</i>	

BEING SYMPATHETIC (<i>Siendo empáticos/as</i>)		GIVING ADVICE (<i>Dando consejos</i>)	
Oh, dear.	<i>¡Vaya! / ¡Vaya por Dios!</i>	Why don't you... + verbo?	<i>¿Por qué no...?</i>
That's too bad.	<i>¡Qué pena!</i>	You should... + verbo	<i>Deberías...</i>
I hope you get better soon	<i>Espero que te mejores pronto</i>		

S19. Work in pairs. Your classmate is ill. Be sympathetic and give advice. Follow this structure. *Trabaje en pareja. La otra persona está enferma. Sea empático/a y dele consejos. Siga esta estructura.*

STUDENT A	STUDENT B
Hi. How are you? Oh, dear. What's wrong? / What's the matter? That's too bad. Why don't you...? / You should... I hope you get better soon.	I'm terrible. / I don't feel well. / I feel ill... <i>Explain the problem.</i> That's a good idea / I can't because...

STUDENT A	STUDENT B
HEALTH PROBLEMS   	HEALTH PROBLEMS   

S20. Listen and fill in the gaps. Use the words in the box. *Escuche y rellene los huecos. Use las palabras del recuadro.*

sick – cold medicine – earache – fever – feel – leg – wrong (2) – cough – arm – matter – sore throat – runny nose – headache – hurts – stomach – finger – hand

At the doctor's	
Doctor: So, Takeshi, what's the (1) _____ ? D: What's (3) _____ ? D: Do you have a (6) _____ ? D: Do you have an (7) _____ ? D: Well... Here. Take this (11) _____ for the headache and fever. Call me in one week. D: Come on, Takeshi, don't worry! Hey, did you hear the joke about the man who went to the doctor? D: The man says to the doctor: "What's (13) _____ with me? It hurts when I touch my (14) _____, my (15) _____, my (16) _____, my (17) _____..." and the doctor says "Of course, your (18) _____ is broken".	Takeshi: Well, Dr Nicholson, I don't (2) _____ well. T: I have a (4) _____ and a (5) _____. T: No, I don't. T: My right ear (8) _____ a little. Oh! And I have a (9) _____ and a bad (10) _____. I don't have any energy. I have a lot of things to do: homework, my part-time job... T: I don't have time to be (12) _____. T: No. 

S21. Work in pairs. One student is the doctor and the other student is the patient. The patient describes his / her health problem and the doctor gives advice. Follow this structure. *Trabaje en pareja. Una persona hace de médico/a y la otra hace de paciente. El/la paciente describe su problema de salud y el/la doctor/a le da consejo. Siga esta estructura.*

DOCTOR	PATIENT
Good... What's the matter? / What's wrong? Ask for more symptoms (Have you got...? / Do you...?) Why don't you...? You should.... I hope you get better soon. / Please call me in one week.	Explain the symptoms (I feel... / I've got... / My ... hurts) Answer the questions. Thank you, Dr...

STUDENT A		STUDENT B	
Doctor	1. <u>Questions</u>: A headache? Go swimming? <u>Health problem</u>: An earache. <u>Advice</u>: Stop swimming in winter.	Patient	1. <u>Symptoms</u>: Your ear hurts. <u>More information</u>: You go swimming. No headache.
	2. <u>Questions</u>: A temperature? <u>Health problem</u>: A cold. <u>Advice</u>: take a day off, stay in bed and take some cold medicine.		2. <u>Symptoms</u>: A headache and a runny nose. <u>More information</u>: No temperature.
Patient	3. <u>Symptoms</u>: A sore throat and a runny nose. <u>More information</u>: Temperature. You're tired.	Doctor	3. <u>Questions</u>: A temperature? <u>Health problem</u>: The flu. <u>Advice</u>: go home, take an aspirin and drink lots of water.
	4. <u>Symptoms</u>: Your back hurts. <u>More information</u>: You sit in a bad posture at work.		4. <u>Questions</u>: Sit in a bad posture? <u>Health problem</u>: A backache. <u>Advice</u>: Take a painkiller. Sit in a good posture. Do exercise.

S22. Write a comic. Describe a conversation between a doctor and a patient. *Escriba un cómic. Describa la conversación entre un doctor y un paciente.*



2.2 Shopping for clothes. Comprando ropa

Clothes and accessories. *Ropa y complementos*

								
a coat abrigo	a jacket chaqueta	a dress vestido	a skirt falda	a suit traje	jeans vaqueros	trousers pantalones	a shirt camisa	a T-shirt camiseta
								
a jumper jersey	a swimsuit bañador	a bikini bikini	swimming trunks bañador	socks calcetines	a bra sujetador	knickers bragas	pants calzoncillos	shoes zapatos
								
boots botas	trainers deportivos	a hat sombrero	a cap gorra	a scarf bufanda	a necklace collar	a bracelet pulsera	earrings pendientes	a belt cinturón

Fíjese que algunas prendas de ropa en inglés solo pueden ser usadas en plural, normalmente las que se usan sobre las dos piernas (*jeans, trousers, knickers, pants...*) y el calzado es plural si nos referimos a ambos pies (*a boot, boots*). En plural nunca ponemos *a/an*.

Con la ropa y accesorios usamos el verbo *wear* (*llevar puesto*). Ej.: *I usually wear trousers*.

Sin embargo, con complementos que llevemos con las manos, por ejemplo, *bag*, usamos *carry* (*llevar con la mano*).

Colours												
												
black <i>negro</i>	white <i>blanco</i>	grey <i>gris</i>	orange <i>naranja</i>	red <i>rojo</i>	yellow <i>amarillo</i>	pink <i>rosa</i>	purple <i>morado</i>	brown <i>marrón</i>	blue <i>azul</i>	green <i>verde</i>	silver <i>plateado</i>	golden <i>dorado</i>

Recuerde que los adjetivos van:

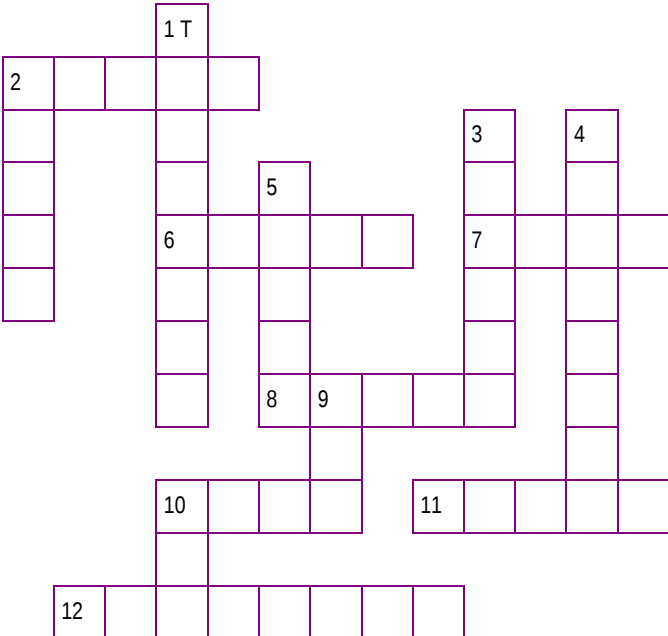
- Antes del nombre. Ej.: *Do you like this black dress?*
- Después del verbo *to be*. Ej.: *This dress is black.*

Secuencia de actividades

S23. Guess the word. *Adivine la palabra.*

1. A set of clothes of the same material, trousers and a jacket.	2. Trousers made of denim.
3. A sweater.	4. Women wear this for swimming.
5. Men wear this under their clothes.	6. You wear this on your ear.

S24. Complete the crossword. *Complete el crucigrama.*



Across	Down
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	

S25. Complete the chart. Use the words from the previous exercises. *Complete la tabla. Utilice las palabras de los ejercicios anteriores.*

1. Singular or plural	
2. Always plural	

S26. Work in pairs. Look at the flyer and ask for the price. (*How much is the red dress? How much are the blue jeans?*). *Trabaje en pareja. Mire el folleto y pregunte el precio.*

All these images are property of www.tesco.com and www.target.com and are only used for educational purposes.

Object Personal Pronouns. *Pronombres personales objeto*

	A. Wow! That's Penélope Cruz. Look at her! She looks amazing. Do you like her? B. Yes, I do. But I don't like her purple dress. A. I hate it too. Who's the man next to her? B. It's Johnny Depp. He's so handsome... A. Really? I don't like him at all. But I love his sunglasses. They're cool. B. I like them too.	A. ¡Vaya! Esa es Penélope Cruz. ¡Mírala! Está impresionante. ¿Te Gusta? B. Sí. Pero no me gusta su vestido morado. A. Yo también lo aborrezco/odio. ¿Quién es el hombre que está a su lado? B. Es Johnny Depp. Es tan guapo... A. ¿De verdad? A mí no me gusta nada. Pero me encantan sus gafas de sol. Son ideales. B. A mí también me gustan.
--	--	---

Hay dos tipos de pronombres personales:

- Los pronombres personales sujeto, que realizan la acción en la oración (son el sujeto).
 - *Penélope Cruz looks great. **She's** a fantastic actress.*
- Los pronombres personales objeto, que actúan como objeto. Se usan:
 - Después de un verbo. Ej.: *Do you like **her**?* (*Do you like Penélope?*)
 - Después de una preposición (*to, for, behind...*). Ej.: *Look at **her**!* (*Look at Penélope!*)

SUBJECT PERSONAL PRONOUNS		OBJECT PERSONAL PRONOUNS		
Pronoun	Translation	Pronoun	Translation	
			After the verb	After a preposition
I	yo	me	me	mí
you	tú, usted	you	te/le/lo/la	ti/usted
he	él	him	le/lo	él
she	ella	her	le/la	ella
it	él/ella (cosas)	it	le/lo/la	él/ella
we	nosotros/as	us	nos	nosotros/as
you	vosotros/as	you	os/les/los/las	ustedes, vosotros/as
they	ellos/ellas	them	les/los/las	Ellos/ellas

Secuencia de actividades

S27. Complete the chart. *Complete el cuadro.*

PRONOUNS	SUBJECT	1.	2.	he	she	5.	we	7.	they
	OBJECT	me	you	3.	4.	it	6.	you	8.

S28. Complete the sentences with an object pronoun. *Complete las oraciones con un pronombre objeto.*

1. I like this dress. What about you? Do you like ____?	2. He always goes shopping with me but I never go with ____.
3. These jeans are horrible. Why do you always wear ____?	4. A. Who's the woman behind ____? B. The woman behind me is my sister.
5. I always go to your house but you never visit ____.	6. We're sad because they never go out with ____.

S29. Listen to Lisa and Bill talking about Tom Cruise and Cameron Diaz. Complete the chart. *Escuche a Lisa y a Bill hablando de Tom Cruise y Cameron Diaz. Complete el cuadro.*

What / who do they like?	Tom Cruise	Cameron Diaz	Knight & Day	
Lisa				
Bill				

S30. Work in pairs. Say if you like these things / people (*I like these glasses*) or not. Then ask your partner (*Do you like it / them...?*). *Trabaje en pareja. Diga si le gustan estas cosas/personas o no. A continuación, pregúntele a su pareja.*

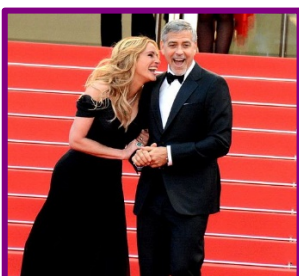
STUDENT A			STUDENT B		
					
these sunglasses	Isabel Pantoja	the Simpsons	chips	Cristiano Ronaldo	Rihanna

Present Continuous. Affirmative form. *Presente continuo. Forma afirmativa.*

Ya conocemos el presente simple, tiempo verbal que usamos para hablar de:

- Rutinas, acciones habituales. Ej.: *I always go to the gym on Mondays.*
- Gustos y preferencias. Ej.: *I hate doing my homework but I like watching TV.*

En esta unidad hablaremos del **presente continuo**, tiempo verbal que se usa para hablar de acciones que están sucediendo ahora, en el momento de hablar. Se usa con expresiones como *at the moment (en este momento)*, *now (ahora)*, *right now (ahora mismo)*.

	THE RED CARPET. La alfombra roja. Julia Roberts and George Clooney are on the red carpet right now. Julia is wearing a beautiful black dress and George is wearing a black suit. They are having a great time. <i>Julia Roberts y George Clooney están en la alfombra roja ahora mismo. Julia lleva un bonito vestido negro y George lleva un traje negro. Lo están pasando muy bien.</i>
---	---

La forma afirmativa del presente continuo sigue esta estructura:

- Sujeto + *am / is / are* (o *'m / 's / 're*) + forma *-ing* del verbo principal.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS. AFFIRMATIVE FORM: <i>am ('m) / is ('s) / are ('re) + -ing</i>					
Short form		Long form		Translation	-ing spelling
I am	playing	I'm	playing	Yo estoy jugando	Normalmente añadimos <i>-ing</i> . Ej.: <i>study – studying</i> . Verbos acabados en <i>-e</i> muda, desaparece la <i>-e</i> y añadimos <i>-ing</i> . Ej.: <i>drive – driving</i> . Verbos acabados en sílaba tónica y en consonante-vocal-consonante, doblamos la última consonante y añadimos <i>-ing</i> . Ej.: <i>shop – shopping</i> .
You are		You're		Tú estás jugando	
He / she / it is		He's / she's / it's		Él/ella está jugando	
We are		We're		Nosotros/as estamos jugando	
You are		You're		Vosotros/as estáis jugando	
They are		They're		Ellos/ellas están jugando	

Secuencia de actividades

S31. Complete the chart with the *-ing* form. *Complete la tabla con la forma “-ing”.*

swim – come – wear – sit – run – study – play – carry – listen – get	
+ <i>-ing</i>	
e + <i>-ing</i>	
Double consonant + <i>-ing</i>	

S32. Look at the picture and read the text. Who are they? *Observe la imagen y lea el texto. ¿Quiénes son?*



1. I'm wearing blue jeans and a blue jacket. Right now I'm sitting on a chair, having a coffee and surfing the net.
2. He's wearing a green shirt and brown trousers. He's playing the guitar at the moment.
3. This woman is wearing glasses. She's wearing a purple skirt too. She's carrying a bag.
4. She's wearing purple trainers and black shorts. She's running.
5. They're doing the shopping. The man's wearing a grey jumper and the woman is wearing a grey skirt.
6. This man is wearing a green jumper and grey trousers. He's wearing glasses too. He's talking on the phone now.

S33. Look at the picture. Complete with the correct form of the verb and with clothes and accessories. *Observe la imagen. Complete con la forma correcta del verbo y con ropa y complementos.*



MODERN FAMILY

1. My name's Luke Dunphy. I _____ (sit) on the floor next to my sister Alex. I _____ (wear) ...
2. She's Alex, my sister. She _____ (sit) on the floor next to me. She _____ (wear) ...
3. She's my other sister, Haley. She _____ (sit) on the sofa next to my mum. She _____ (wear) ...
4. She's my mother, Claire. She _____ (sit) on the sofa next to her brother, Mitchell. She _____ (talk) to him at the moment. She _____ (wear) ...
5. He's my father, Phil Dunphy. He _____ (stand) next to my grandfather's new wife, my "grandma" Gloria. He _____ (smile) now. He _____ (wear) ...
6. He's Mitchell, my uncle. He _____ (sit) next to my mother. He _____ (listen) to her. He _____ (wear) ...
7. He's Cameron, my uncle's husband. He _____ (wear) ... He _____ (point) at Gloria. He _____ (hold) his daughter in his arms. Her name's Lily. She _____ (wear) ...
8. My grandfather Jay _____ (stand) next to Cameron. He's married to Gloria. He _____ (wear) ...
9. They are Gloria and Manny, her son. They are from Colombia but they _____ (live) here now. Gloria _____ (look) at Lily. Manny _____ (wear) ...

S34. Listen. Who is he talking about? *Escuche. ¿De quién está hablando?*

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

S35. Work with a partner. Describe a person in the room (*He's wearing a white T-shirt, black trousers and yellow trainers. He's sitting next to me*). Who is it? (*It's María*). *Trabaje en pareja. Describa a una persona del aula. ¿Quién es?*

Present Continuous. Negative form. *Presente continuo. Forma negativa*

Look! She's wearing a very short skirt. I'm not wearing a skirt. I'm wearing shorts. A. ¡Mira! Lleva puesta una falda muy corta. B. No llevo una falda. Llevo shorts.	It's snowing and you aren't wearing tights. Está nevando y no llevas medias.
--	--

La forma negativa del presente continuo sigue esta estructura:

- Sujeto + *am not / is not / are not* (o *'m not / isn't / aren't*) + forma *-ing* del verbo principal.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS. NEGATIVE FORM: <i>am not ('m not) / is (isn't) / are (aren't) + -ing</i>					
Short form		Long form		Translation	
I am not	playing	I'm not	playing	Yo no estoy jugando	
You are not		You aren't		Tú no estás jugando	
He / she / it is not		He isn't / she isn't / it isn't		Él/ella no está jugando	
We are not		We aren't		Nosotros/as no estamos jugando	
You are not		You aren't		Vosotros/as no estáis jugando	
They are not		They aren't		Ellos/ellas no están jugando	

S36. Read the text. Complete the sentences with the affirmative or negative form. Use the Present Continuous. *Lea el texto. Complete las oraciones con la forma afirmativa o negativa. Use el presente continuo.*

			They are the best dressed women of 2016 for the British. They've got three things in common. They are young, pretty and they are British too. They are living in London at the moment. Look at their photos! 1. Alexa Chung is wearing a beautiful floral dress and black shoes. She's laughing. 2. Katherine, Duchess of Cambridge, is wearing an amazing blue dress with a belt. Look at her silver necklace and silver earrings! 3. Emma Watson is wearing a nice coat and a brown belt. She's carrying a bag. She's not smiling.
1	2	3	

1. Alexa, Katherine and Emma _____ (live) in the USA. 3. Alexa _____ (carry) a bag. 5. Katherine and Emma _____ (wear) a belt.	2. They _____ (wear) beautiful clothes. 4. Katherine _____ (wear) a necklace. 6. Emma _____ (wear) earrings right now.
---	---

S37. Look at the images and complete the sentences with the affirmative or negative form. Use the Present Continuous. *Observe las imágenes y complete las oraciones con la forma afirmativa o negativa. Use el presente continuo.*

	Penélope Cruz		Halle Berry and Gwyneth Paltrow		You
1. Penélope Cruz _____ (wear) a black dress. 3. I _____ (wear) a black dress. 5. Halle and Gwyneth _____ (smile). 7. Penélope Cruz, Halle and Gwyneth _____ (hold) an Oscar award. 2. Halle and Gwyneth _____ (wear) black dresses. 4. Penélope Cruz _____ (smile). 6. I _____ (smile). 8. I _____ (hold) an Oscar award.					

S38. Work in pairs. Compare the pictures. What are these people doing now? Use the Present Continuous. *Trabaje en pareja. Compare las imágenes. ¿Qué está haciendo ahora esta gente? Use el presente continuo.*

STUDENT A	STUDENT B
	

In a clothes shop. *En una tienda de ropa*

Shop assistant: Excuse me, can I help you?
 Customer: Yes, I'm looking for a blue jacket.
 S: Jackets are over there.
 C: What size is this jacket?
 S: Let's see. It's a large. What size do you need?
 C: A medium or a small.
 S: This is a medium.
 C: Thank you. Where can I try it on?
 S: The changing rooms are over there.
 C: Thanks.
 S: How is it?
 C: It's fine. How much is it?
 S: £69.00.
 C: OK. I'll take it.
 S: Would you like to pay by credit card or cash?



USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

Can I help you?: <i>¿Le puedo ayudar?</i>	I'm looking for...: <i>Estoy buscando...</i>
... is / are over there: <i>... está / están ahí.</i>	What size is...?: <i>¿Qué talla es...?</i>
What size do you need?: <i>¿Qué talla necesita?</i>	A small (S) / medium (M) / large (L): <i>Una pequeña / mediana / grande.</i>
Where can I try it on?: <i>¿Dónde lo/la puedo probar?</i>	The changing rooms are over there: <i>Los probadores están ahí.</i>
How is it?: <i>¿Cómo le queda?</i>	How much is it?: <i>¿Cuánto es?</i>
I'll take it: <i>Me lo llevo.</i>	Would you like to pay by credit card or cash?: <i>¿En efectivo o con tarjeta?</i>

Secuencia de actividades

S39. Who says these sentences? *¿Quién dice estas oraciones?*

Can I help you? – What size do you need? – What size is this shirt? – I'm looking for a shirt – Where can I try it on?
 I'll take it – The changing rooms are over there – Would you like to pay by credit card or cash? – How is it?

1. Customer	
2. Shop assistant	

S40. Complete the missing words in the dialogue. *Complete las palabras que faltan en el diálogo.*

A. Can I h_____ you? A. It's a small. What size do you n_____? A. This is a m_____. A. The c_____ r_____ are over there. How is it? A. Would you like to pay by c_____ card or c_____?	B. Yes, I'm l_____ for a dress. What s_____ is this dress? B: A m_____. B. Thanks. Where can I t_____ it on? B. It's fine. I'll t_____ it.
--	---

S41. Listen and answer these questions. *Escuche y responda a las preguntas.*

1. What does she buy?	2. What colour?	3. How much is it?	4. How does she pay?
-----------------------	-----------------	--------------------	----------------------

S42. In pairs, practise the dialogue. *Practique el diálogo en pareja.*

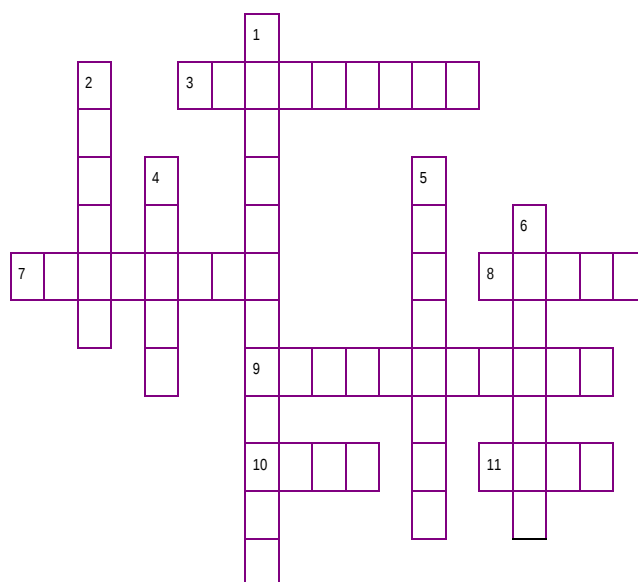
2.3 On holiday. De vacaciones

Travelling. Viajando

Go on... (ir de..)		travel by / go by... (viajar / ir en...)				
						
holiday vacaciones	a (business) trip de viaje (de negocios)	bus bus	car coche	train tren	ship barco	plane avión
stay... (alojarse...)			go... (ir)			
						
in a hotel en un hotel	at a campsite en un camping	with friends con unos amigos	go sightseeing hacer turismo	go camping ir de camping	go hiking hacer senderismo	go out at night salir por la noche
rent... (alquilar..)		Other holiday activities (Otras actividades típicas de las vacaciones)				
						
an apartment un apartamento	a car un coche	take pictures / photographs hacer fotos	have a good time pasarlo bien	sunbathe on the beach tomar el sol en la playa	eat local food comer comida típica del lugar	buy souvenirs comprar souvenirs

Secuencia de actividades

S43. Complete the crossword. Complete el crucigrama.



ACROSS
3. When I go on holiday, I buy ... for my friends.
7. I go to the beach and ... there.
8. When I go on holiday, I eat ... food.
9. When you visit important places in a city, you go ...
10. I don't have a car here. I can ... it.
11. I don't have a camera, so I ... pictures with my phone.
DOWN
1. You're here for work. You're on a ...
2. You go for a walk in the countryside. You go ...
4. You're going to the USA. You're travelling by ...
5. When you go camping, you stay at a ...
6. I usually go on ... in August.

S44. What are they doing? Complete with the correct form of the Present Continuous.
¿Qué están haciendo? Complete con la forma correcta del presente continuo.

				
1. They...	2. We...	3. I...	4. She...	5. He...

S45. Listen. Match the posts with the photos. *Escuche. Empareje los posts con las fotos.*

What are you doing? Feeling happy, sad, tired Watching News, Games, The Walking Dead Reading Romeo and Juliet, Devidas, Humayun Ahmed Listening To AKON, The Eyes Of A Traitor, Taylor Swift Drinking coffee, tea, hot chocolate Eating ice cream, lunch, popcorn Playing music, basketball, soccer	 a	 b
	 c	 d

S46. Read the postcard. Complete the sentences. *Lea la postal y complete las oraciones.*

October 7th, 2016 Dear Robert, I'm having a great time here! We are in Palm Beach, a beachside suburb of Sydney. We are staying in a fantastic hotel near the beach. We can see the ocean from our rooms! The weather in Sydney is hot and sunny. Right now I'm sunbathing on the beach and drinking lemonade. My dad is playing golf. He says it is the best sport in the world, but I think it's very boring. My mum is buying some souvenirs at the market. She loves shopping! Palm Beach is a wonderful place for a holiday. Australian food is delicious: fish and chips, seafood... My sister Kim is eating an Australian snag at the moment (it's the Australian word for a sausage!) Wish you were here. Well, that's all for now. See you next week. Love, Rachel  TO Robert Thompson 59-62 O'Connell Street Upper, Dublin 1 Ireland	- Rachel is spending her holidays in... with... - They are staying... - The weather is... - Rachel... now. - Rachel's parents... now. - Rachel's sister...
--	---

S47. You're on holiday. Write a postcard to a friend. *Está de vacaciones. Escriba una postal a un amigo/a.*

_____ 20 ____ Dear _____, I'm having a great time here! We are in _____. We are staying _____. The weather _____. Right now I _____. My _____ at the moment and my _____. _____ is a wonderful place for a holiday. _____ food is _____: Wish you were here. Well, that's all for now. See you _____. Love, _____	 TO _____ _____ _____ _____
--	--

Present Continuous. Interrogative form. *Presente continuo. Forma interrogativa*

	
A father is talking to his daughter. Father: Hi, Susan! It's dad. Are you having a good time? Daughter: Yes, I am. Florida is great. I'm sitting on the beach now. What about you? Are you doing anything special? Father: No, I'm not. I'm just cooking.	Jeff is talking to his friend Mandy. Jeff: Hi, Mandy! What are you doing? Mandy: My mum and I are planning the family holiday. Jeff: Great! Are you going on holiday? Mandy: Yes, we are. We're going to London next month.

Podemos usar el presente continuo para hablar de:

- Acciones que suceden ahora (*now, right now, at the moment*).
 - Ej: *I'm sitting on the beach now* (*Estoy sentada en la playa ahora*).
- Planes futuros [*tomorrow (mañana), next month/Saturday (el próximo mes/sábado), on Sunday morning (el domingo por la mañana), this weekend (este fin de semana)...*].
 - Ej: *We're going to London next month* (*Vamos a ir a Londres el próximo mes*).

La forma interrogativa del presente continuo se construye así:

- Pregunta: *Am / are / is + sujeto + forma -ing del verbo principal?*
- Respuesta corta afirmativa: *Yes, sujeto + am / are / is.*
- Respuesta corta negativa: *No, sujeto + 'm not / aren't / isn't.*

Siempre usamos los pronombres personales en la respuesta corta:

- *Is Jennifer going on holidays? Yes, she is. ✓ ~~Yes, Jennifer is.~~ ✗*

En la respuesta corta afirmativa siempre usamos la forma larga del verbo *to be*.

- *Are you going on holiday? Yes, we are. ✓ ~~Yes, we're.~~ ✗*

En la respuesta corta negativa siempre usamos la forma contraída del verbo *to be*.

- *Are you doing anything special? No, I'm not. ✓ ~~No, I am not.~~ ✗*

AFFIRMATIVE FORM			NEGATIVE FORM			QUESTION			SHORT ANSWER		
Subject	<i>am is are</i>	<i>-ing</i>	Subject	<i>'m not isn't aren't</i>	<i>-ing</i>	<i>am is are</i>	Subject	<i>-ing</i>	Yes, No,	Subject	<i>am / 'm not is / isn't are / aren't</i>
I	am / 'm	playing	I	'm not	playing	Am	I	playing?	Yes, No,	you	are / aren't
You	are / 're		You	aren't		Are	you			I	am / 'm not
He She It	is / 's		He She It	isn't		Is	he she it			he she it	is / isn't
We You They	are / 're		We You They	aren't		Are	we you they			you we they	are / aren't

En resumen:

- Affirmative form: Subject + **am / is / are** (or 'm / 's / 're) + **-ing**
- Negative form: Subject + **am not / is not / are not** (or 'm not / isn't / aren't) + **-ing**
- Question: **Am / are / is** + subject + **-ing?**
- Short answer: Yes, subject + **am / are / is**. No, subject + **'m not / aren't / isn't**.

Secuencia de actividades

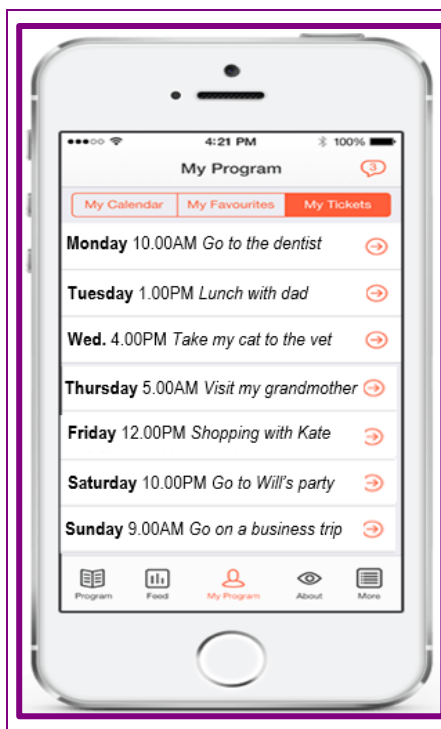
S48. Answer these questions. *Responda a estas preguntas.*

1. Are you wearing jeans now?	2. Are you travelling to London next week?
3. Are your friends staying at home on Saturday?	4. Is your partner having a good time now?

S49. Put the words in the correct order. *Ordene las palabras.*

1. summer – you – on – are – holiday – next – going ?	
2. going – they – tomorrow – are – out?	
3. Rob – going – Sunday – on – is – hiking – morning?	
4. mother – hotel – is – staying – in – your – a?	

- S50. What's Christine doing next week? Make questions and answers. *¿Qué va a hacer Christine la próxima semana? Construya preguntas y respuestas.*



1. Is Christine going to the dentist on Monday? Yes, she is.
2. ____ Christine and her dad ____ on Tuesday?
Yes, ____
3. ____ to the vet on Thursday?
No, ____
4. ____ her grandmother next week?
Yes, ____
5. ____ Christine and Kate ____ in the evening?
No, ____
6. ____ Will ____ a party on Friday?
No, ____
7. ____ on holiday next week?
No, ____

- S51. Read this email about Sarah's weekend in London and complete the table. *Lea este email sobre el fin de semana de Sarah en Londres y complete la tabla.*

To:	Subject:
Hi Daisy, I'm really excited. It's my mum's 50th birthday next week, so she's taking us to London next weekend. We're taking a plane on Friday morning. When we arrive, we're going on a tour of the city. In the afternoon we're going to Buckingham Palace and to the Tate Modern, an important art gallery. On Saturday morning we're going on the London Eye. Views from there are awesome! In the afternoon, we're going shopping. First we're going to Harrods and then to Camden Lock Market. On Sunday morning we're going to Hyde Park and Madame Tussauds, the famous wax museum, and in the afternoon we're coming back home. Can't wait to hear what you think. Love, Sarah.	

<u>Sarah's trip to London</u>	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Morning			
Afternoon			

- S52. Write back to Sarah. In your email, tell her about a trip you are going on. Include this information (where and when you are going, who you are going with, how you are travelling, where you are staying, what you are doing there). *Responda a Sarah. En su email, háblele de un viaje que va a hacer. Incluya la siguiente información (dónde y cuándo va, con quién va, cómo va a viajar, dónde se alojará, qué va a hacer allí).*

S53. Work in pairs. Tell your partner what you're doing next week (*On Monday morning I'm going to the doctor*). Then ask your partner (*What about you? Are you going to the doctor on Monday morning too?*). *Trabaje en pareja. Cuénteles a su pareja lo que va a hacer la próxima semana. Después pregúntele a él/ella.*

Wh-questions. Preguntas con partículas interrogativas

Tim: Hi Kate! Guess what? I'm going on holiday next week. Kate: Really? Where are you going? Tim: I'm going to Dublin. Kate: When are you leaving? Tim: I'm leaving on Friday. Kate: Who are you going with? Tim: I'm going with my family.		Tim: ¡Hola, Kate! Adivina. Voy de vacaciones la próxima semana. Kate: ¿De verdad? ¿A dónde vas? Tim: Voy a Dublín. Kate: ¿Cuándo te marchas? Tim: Me voy el viernes. Kate: ¿Con quién vas? Tim: Voy con mi familia.
--	---	--

Recuerde el significado de las partículas interrogativas [*what, when, where, why, how (long)...*]. Las preguntas en presente continuo con partículas interrogativas se forman:

Wh-word + interrogative form

WH-WORD	INTERROGATIVE FORM			...?
	<i>am / are / is</i>	Subject	<i>-ing</i>	...?
Where	are	you	going?	
When	are	you	leaving?	
Who	are	you	going	with?

Fíjese en la colocación de la preposición *with* al final de la pregunta.

Secuencia de actividades

S54. Match questions and answers. *Empareje las preguntas y las respuestas.*

1. Where are you going?	a. I'm staying for a week.
2. How are they travelling?	b. Because planes are very expensive.
3. What is she doing now?	c. He's leaving tomorrow morning.
4. When is your brother leaving?	d. She's talking to me at the moment.
5. How long are you staying in Madrid?	e. They're travelling by train.
6. Why are you travelling by train?	f. I'm going to Belfast.

S55. Complete the questions. Use the cues. *Complete las oraciones. Use las pistas.*

1. What _____ (<i>she / buy</i>)? Some souvenirs.	2. When _____ (<i>you / travel</i>) to Oxford? In May.
3. Who _____ (<i>you / go</i>) with? With my cousins.	4. Where _____ (<i>they / stay</i>)? At a campsite.
5. Why ____ (<i>you / stay</i>) at a campsite? Because it's cheap.	6. How long ____ (<i>your father / stay</i>) in London? For a week.

S56. Listen and complete the dialogue. *Escuche y complete el diálogo.*

	Man: I'm going away for the weekend. Man: I am. Man: I'm going to Boulogne. Man: It's in France, on the west coast. Man: I'm going with my classmates, Harry and John. Man: We're flying Friday night. Harry's mother has a house there. Man: We're coming back on Sunday afternoon.	Woman: You are? Woman: _____? Woman II: Where is Boulogne? Woman: _____? Woman: _____? Woman: _____? Woman: Well, I hope you have a good time.
---	---	---

S57. Work in pairs. Ask each other these questions to complete the chart. *Trabaje en pareja. Háganse estas preguntas para completar la tabla.*

STUDENT A	 George Clooney	 Natalie Portman	STUDENT B	 George Clooney	 Natalie Portman
Where / go?		on a safari in Africa	Where / go?	to a resort in Cuba	
Who / go with?	his wife		Who / go with?		her family
When / leave?		20.11	When / leave?	04.03	
What / do there?	Sunbathe Swim Eat local food		What / do there?		See wild animals Go hiking Take pictures

Present Simple vs. Present Continuous. *Presente simple vs. presente continuo*

Recuerde la diferencia entre el presente simple y el continuo.

PRESENT SIMPLE	PRESENT CONTINUOUS
1. Rutinas, acciones habituales. Ej.: I <u>always go</u> to the gym on Mondays.	1. Acciones que suceden en el momento de hablar. Ej.: I'm <u>sitting</u> on the beach now.
2. Gustos y preferencias. Ej.: I <u>hate</u> doing my homework but I <u>like</u> watching TV.	2. Planes futuros. Ej.: We're <u>going</u> to London next month.

Checking into a hotel. *Registrándose en un hotel*

Receptionist: Good morning, madam. How can I help you? Woman: I'd like to check in. R: Do you have a reservation? W: Yes, I do. My name is Sue Thomas. R: Let me see... You have a reservation for a single room for two nights. Is that right? W: Yes, that's right. R: Can I have your passport, please? W: Here you are. R: Can you sign here? Thank you. Here's your key. You're in room 123, on the first floor. Enjoy your stay.		Recepcionista: Buenos días. ¿En qué puedo ayudarle? Mujer: Querría registrarme. R: ¿Tiene reserva? M: Sí. Mi nombre es Sue Thomas. R: Déjeme ver... Usted tiene una reserva para una habitación individual para dos noches. ¿Es así? M: Sí, eso es. R: ¿Me puede enseñar su pasaporte, por favor? M: Aquí tiene. R: ¿Puede firmar aquí? Gracias. Aquí tiene su llave. Está usted en la habitación 123, en la primera planta. Disfrute de su estancia.
---	---	--

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS	
How can I help you?: <i>¿En qué puedo ayudarle?</i>	I'd like to check in: <i>Querría registrarme.</i>
Do you have a reservation?: <i>¿Tiene reserva?</i>	Can I have your passport, please? <i>¿Me puede enseñar su pasaporte, por favor?</i>
Can you sign here?: <i>¿Puede firmar aquí?</i>	Enjoy your stay: <i>Disfrute de su estancia.</i>

Secuencia de actividades

S58. Complete the conversation. Use the phrases in the box. *Complete la conversación. Utilice las expresiones del recuadro.*

enjoy your stay – can you sign here? – I'd like to check in – do you have a reservation? – that's right

Receptionist	Traveller
Good morning, sir. How can I help you? (2) _____. Let me see... You have a reservation for a double room for three nights. Is that right? Can I have your passport? (4) _____? Thank you. Here's your key. You're in room 389, on the third floor. (5) _____.	(1) _____. Yes, I do. My name is John Smith. Yes, (3) _____. Here you are.

S59. Listen and put the conversation in the correct order. *Escuche y ordene la conversación.*

- Here is your key card. - Certainly, sir. Do you have a reservation? - Good evening, sir. - You are in room number 1004, it's on the 30th floor. - That's right. Can you please sign your name in the registration book? - Evening. I'd like to check in, please. - Yes, it's in the name of Martin Andrew White. - Thanks.	
---	---

S60. In pairs, practise the conversation. *Practique la conversación en pareja.*

2.4 Summer festivals. *Fiestas de verano*

Independence Day

Secuencia de actividades

S61. Read the text and answer the questions. *Lea el texto y responda a las preguntas.*



The 4th July is America's birthday! It is Independence Day in the United States.

In the past, American colonies were part of England. But on the 4th July, 1776, the colonies declared their independence from England. It is the day when the American government signed the Declaration of Independence.

All around the country people fly the US flag from their windows or in their gardens to show their patriotism. They celebrate the country's independence and freedom. They celebrate the 4th July with barbecues and picnics during the day. Independence Day is in summer, so people can eat outdoors. Americans eat hot dogs, hamburgers, fried chicken, potatoes, corn on the cob and coleslaw (carrots and cabbage in mayonnaise). For dessert, they eat apple pie, flag cakes or watermelon.

After dinner, they watch the fireworks. There are also military parades in the streets and free concerts. Bands play the American anthem: "The Star Spangled Banner".

The tradition of celebrating America's birthday with parades, picnics and fireworks started in the late 1700s. The US government declared the 4th July a national holiday in 1870. Today it is still one of the biggest celebrations in the USA.



1. When is Independence Day?
2. What do people celebrate on Independence Day?
3. What do people do during the day?
4. What do people do at night?
5. Which is the American anthem?

The Notting Hill Carnival.

Secuencia de actividades

S62. Read the text and answer the questions. *Lea el texto y responda a las preguntas.*



The Notting Hill Carnival is London's biggest street festival and one of the most famous carnivals in the world. Its name comes from the area in West London where it takes place. The carnival is an important cultural event for London's Afro Caribbean community and a celebration of multicultural British life. This event is celebrated every year on the last weekend of August, it lasts two days (Sunday and Monday) and it attracts more than two million people from all over the world.

The carnival tradition begins in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, and it symbolises the emancipation of slaves.

But London has its first Notting Hill Carnival in 1964. The carnival starts as a local Afro Caribbean festival organised by London's West Indian community, but these days many cultures take part in this festival.

There are about 40 sound stages at the carnival, with different kinds of music (from soca and calypso to reggae and R&B) and many local organizations and groups build floats and join in with the processions and parades.

The Notting Hill Carnival also features hundreds of food stalls with Caribbean food and drink (jerk chicken, rice, peas and rum punch).



1. When and where does this festival take place?
2. How long does the festival last?
3. Who introduces the idea of this festivity?
4. In which year does the Notting Hill Carnival begin?
5. What can you see at the carnival?
6. Can you name any typical Caribbean food and drink?

3. Actividades de autoevaluación

En esta página encontrará unos cuadrados con distintos tipos de actividades (completar oraciones, hacer y responder 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's the date today?	When is your birthday?	What day is Christmas day?	Say the four seasons of the year.	You want to make a doctor's appointment. What do you say?
Translate into English: <i>cabeza, pelo, oído, boca, cara.</i>	Translate into English: <i>cuello, hombro, espalda, dedos de los pies, pierna.</i>	At the doctor's. Translate into English. <i>¿Qué le ocurre? ¿Por qué no coge el día libre?</i>	Translate into English: <i>tengo tos, tengo la gripe, tengo dolor de espalda.</i>	Translate into English: <i>tengo dolor de garganta, me encuentro fatal, me duele el pie.</i>
Your friend has a toothache. Give advice. Use "should".	Your friend has a backache. Give advice. Use "Why don't you...?"	Translate into English. Use a / an / -. <i>abrigo, vestido, falda, traje, camiseta.</i>	Translate into English. Use a / an / -. <i>calzoncillos, sombrero, traje de baño, pulsera, cinturón.</i>	What are you wearing now?
What is your teacher wearing now?	Complete with a pronoun. I like those trousers. Do you like ____?	Complete with a pronoun. Look at Mary! Can you see ____?	Complete with a pronoun. That boy is John and the girl next to ____ is Ann.	What are you doing at the moment?
Translate and say the negative form and the interrogative form. <i>Ella está nadando.</i>	Translate and say the negative form and the interrogative form. <i>Ellos están estudiando.</i>	In a clothes shop. Translate into English. <i>Estoy buscando un jersey.</i>	In a clothes shop. Translate into English. <i>¿Dónde lo puedo probar?</i>	In a clothes shop. Translate into English. <i>¿Quiere pagar en efectivo o con tarjeta?</i>
Translate into English: <i>irse de vacaciones, viajar en avión, alojarse en un camping.</i>	Translate into English: <i>hacer turismo, alquilar un apartamento, tomar el sol en la playa.</i>	What are you doing next weekend?	Think about your next holidays. Where are you going? When are you going? Who are you going with?	Make the question for this answer: I'm going <u>to France</u> .
Make the question for this answer: I'm staying in France <u>for a week</u> .	Make the question for this answer: I'm travelling <u>by train</u> .	Checking into a hotel. Translate into English. <i>Querría registrarme.</i>	Checking into a hotel. Translate into English. <i>Tiene una reserva para una habitación doble para dos noches.</i>	Checking into a hotel. Translate into English. <i>Disfrute de su estancia.</i>

4. Solucionario

4.1 Soluciones de las actividades

- S1. *February – April – June – August – October – December.*
- S2. *third – fifth – eleventh – twelfth – nineteenth – twentieth – twenty-first – twenty-fourth – thirtieth.*
- S3. *1c (the twenty-fifth of December) – 2f (the fifth of November) – 3d (the first of April) – 4e (the seventeenth of March) – 5a (the fourth of July) – 6b (the fourteenth of February) – 7g (the thirty-first of October).*
- S4. *1. summer – 2. autumn / summer – 3. winter – 4. spring.*
- S5. *1. on – 2. in – 3. on – 4. in / in.*
- S6. *1. Monday, 16th March – 2. Friday, 1st October – 3. Wednesday, 20th July – 4. Thursday, 10th May.*
- S7. *Posible respuesta: 1. It's (day), the (ordinal) of (month) – 2. It's on (date) – 3. It's on (date) / in (month)... – 4. It's winter / spring / summer / autumn.*
- S8. *Actividad oral.*
- S9. *1. How can I help you? – 2. I'd like to make – 3. Can you come – 4. I'm sorry I can't – 5. What about?*
- S10. *1. Tuesday, 14th March / 5.50 – 2. Friday, 17th March / 6.00.*
- S11. *Actividad oral.*
- S12. *1. nose – 2. stomach – 3. hair – 4. shoulder – 5. face / head.*
- S13. *Down: 1. finger – 2. mouth – 4. head – 6. face – 8. neck – 11. arm / Across: 3. toe – 5. ear – 6. foot – 7. hand – 9. leg – 10. back.*
- S14. *1. a temperature, a cough, a runny nose, a cold, a backache, a sore throat – 2. terrible, ill, better, sick – 3. back, leg.*

- S15. Across: 1. sick – 3. temperature – 6. broken leg – 8. sore throat / Down: 0. toothache – 1. stomach ache – 2. flu – 4. runny nose – 5. cough – 6. backache – 7. earache.
- S16. 1d – 2b – 3a – 4f – 5c – 6e.
- S17. Actividad oral.
- S18. terrible – matter – stomach ache – day.
- S19. Actividad oral.
- S20. 1. matter – 2. feel – 3. wrong – 4. sore throat – 5. fever – 6. cough – 7. earache – 8. hurts – 9. runny nose – 10. headache – 11. cold medicine – 12. sick – 13. wrong – 14. arm – 15. hand – 16. my stomach – 17. my leg – 18. finger.
- S21. Actividad oral.
- S22. Actividad de entrega a su tutor/a.
- S23. 1. a suit – 2. jeans – 3. a jumper – 4. a bikini / a swimsuit – 5. (under)pants – 6. earring.
- S24. Across: 2. scarf – 6. shoes – 7. coat – 8. shirt – 10. belt – 11. dress – 12. bracelet / Down: 1. trousers – 2. skirt – 3. jacket – 4. trainers – 5. socks – 9. hat – 10. bra.
- S25. 1: suit, jumper, bikini, swimsuit, earring, scarf, shoes, coat, shirt, belt, dress, bracelet, skirt, jacket, trainers, socks, hat, bra – 2: jeans, (under)pants, trousers.
- S26. Actividad oral.
- S27. 1. I – 2. you – 3. him – 4. her – 5. it – 6. us – 7. you – 8. them.
- S28. 1. it – 2. him – 3. them – 4. you – 5. me – 6. us.
- S29. Lisa doesn't like Tom Cruise but Bill does. Bill likes Knight & Day but Lisa doesn't. Lisa and Bill love Cameron Diaz.

S30. *Actividad oral.*

S31. + -ing: *wearing, studying, playing, carrying, listening* / e + -ing: *coming* / Double consonante + -ing: *swimming, sitting, running, getting*.

S32. *1a – 2d – 3c – 4e – 5f – 6b.*

S33. *Posible respuesta.*

1. 'm sitting / 'm wearing a green and white T-shirt, camel shorts, white socks and brown trainers.
2. 's sitting / 's wearing a yellow polo shirt, blue jeans and blue trainers. She's wearing glasses too.
3. 's sitting / 's wearing a denim jacket, a green and black top and black trousers.
4. 's sitting / 's talking / 's wearing a red sweater, blue jeans and white sandals.
5. 's standing / 's smiling / 's wearing a blue shirt, a grey T-shirt and blue jeans.
6. 's sitting / 's listening / 's wearing a grey sweater, a purple shirt and a tie. He's also wearing jeans and brown shoes.
7. 's wearing a blue shirt, blue jeans and brown trainers / 's pointing / 's holding / 's wearing a red dress.
8. is standing / 's wearing a maroon polo shirt and blue jeans.
9. 're living / is looking / 's wearing an orange jacket and a white shirt.

S34. *1d – 2c – 3a – 4b.*

S35. *Actividad oral.*

S36. *1. aren't living – 2. 're wearing – 3. isn't carrying – 4. is wearing – 5. are wearing – 6. isn't wearing.*

S37. *1. isn't wearing – 2. aren't wearing – 3. 'm / 'm not wearing – 4. is smiling – 5. aren't smiling – 6. 'm / 'm not smiling – 7. are holding – 8. 'm / 'm not holding.*

S38. *Actividad oral.*

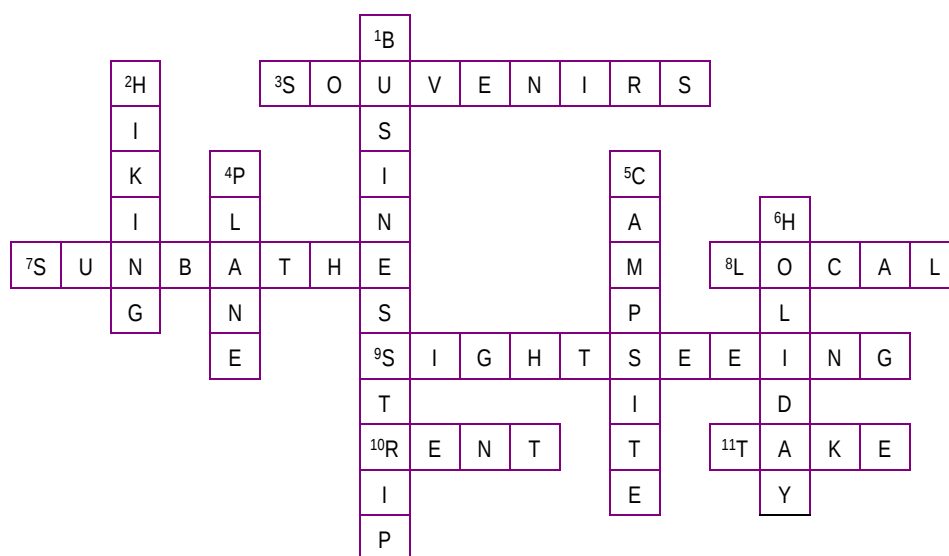
S39. *1. What size is this shirt? – I'm looking for a shirt. – Where can I try it on? – I'll take it / 2. Can I help you? – What size do you need? – The changing rooms are over there – Would you like to pay by credit card or cash? – How is it?*

S40. *help – looking – size – need – medium – medium – try – changing rooms – take – credit – cash.*

S41. *1. a T-shirt – 2. red – 3. £10.95 – 4. cash.*

S42. *Actividad oral.*

S43. *Crucigrama.*



S44. 1. are having a good time – 2. are going sightseeing – 3. am renting an apartment – 4. is sunbathing – 5. is travelling by ship.

S45. 1a. In this photo I'm sitting on the beach talking to my friend John. We're having a good time. – 2d. In this picture I'm eating a delicious Chinese dish. – 3b. Here we're staying at a campsite. I love the countryside. – 4c. We're going sightseeing. We're visiting the Big Ben.

S46. 1. Palm Beach / her parents and sister – 2. in a fantastic hotel near the beach – 3. hot and sunny – 4. is sunbathing on the beach and drinking lemonade – 5. are playing golf and buying some souvenirs at the market – 6. is eating an Australian snag.

S47. *Actividad de entrega a su tutor/a.*

S48. 1. Yes, I am / No, I'm not – 2. Yes, I am / No, I'm not – 3. Yes, they are / No, they aren't – 4. Yes, he/she is / No, he/she isn't.

S49. 1. Are you going on holiday next summer? – 2. Are they going out tomorrow? – 3. Is Rob going hiking on Sunday morning? – 4. Is your mother staying in a hotel?

S50. 2. Are / having lunch together / they are – 3. is Christine taking her cat / she isn't – 4. is Christine visiting / yes, she is – 5. are / going shopping / no, they aren't – 6. is / having / he isn't – 7. is Christine going / she isn't.

- S51. *Friday morning: taking a plane, going on a tour of the city – Friday afternoon: going to Buckingham Palace and to the Tate Modern – Saturday morning: going on the London Eye – Saturday afternoon: going shopping – Sunday morning: going to Hyde Park and Madame Tussauds – Sunday afternoon: coming back home.*
- S52. *Actividad de entrega a su tutor/a.*
- S53. *Actividad oral.*
- S54. *1f – 2e – 3d – 4c – 5a – 6b.*
- S55. *1. is she buying – 2. are you travelling – 3. are you going – 4. are they staying – 5. are you staying – 6. is your father staying.*
- S56. *Where are you going – Who are you going with? – When are you leaving? – When are you coming back?*
- S57. *Actividad oral.*
- S58. *1. I'd like to check in – 2. do you have a reservation? – 3. that's right – 4. can you sign here – 5. enjoy your stay.*
- S59. *3 – 6 – 2 – 7 – 5 – 1 – 4 – 8.*
- S60. *Actividad oral.*
- S61. *1. It's on the 4th July – 2. The country's independence from England – 3. They celebrate the 4th July with barbecues and picnics – 4. They watch the fireworks – 5. "The Star Spangled Banner".*
- S62. *1. It takes place in Notting Hill (West London) on the last weekend of August – 2. It lasts two days – 3. The Republic of Trinidad and Tobago – 4. It begins in 1964 – 5. There are 40 sound stages and processions and parades – 6. jerk, chicken, rice, peas and rum punch.*

4.2 Soluciones de las actividades de autoevaluación

Possible respuesta. It's (day), the (ordinal) of (month).	Possible respuesta. It's on (day), the (ordinal) of (month).	It's on the twenty-fifth of December.	spring, summer, autumn/fall, winter.	I'd like to make an appointment with Dr...
head, hair, ear, mouth, face.	neck, shoulder, back, toes, leg.	What's the matter? / What's wrong? Why don't you take the day off?	I've got / I have a cough, (the) flu, a backache.	I've got / I have a sore throat, I feel terrible, my foot hurts.
Possible respuesta. You should go to the dentist.	Possible respuesta. Why don't you take a painkiller and go to bed?	a coat, a dress, a skirt, a suit, a T-shirt.	underpants, a hat, a swimsuit, a bracelet, a belt.	Possible respuesta. I'm wearing... a white shirt and blue jeans. I'm wearing black shoes too.
Possible respuesta. She's wearing... a black dress, a gold necklace and black sandals.	them	her	him	Possible respuesta. I'm writing. I'm studying. I'm + <i>-ing</i> .
She's / is swimming. She isn't swimming. Is she swimming?	They're / are studying. They aren't studying. Are they studying?	I'm looking for a jumper / sweater.	Where can I try it on?	Would you like to pay by credit card or cash?
go on holiday, travel by plane, stay at a campsite.	go sightseeing, rent an apartment, sunbathe on the beach	Possible respuesta. I'm meeting my friends. I'm staying at home. I'm + <i>-ing</i> .	Possible respuesta. I'm going to + <i>place</i> , on + <i>date</i> / in + <i>month</i> , with...	Where are you going to?
How long are you staying in France?	How are you travelling?	I'd like to check in.	You have a reservation for a double room for two nights.	Enjoy your stay.

5. Bibliografía y recursos

Bibliografía

- Chris Redston y Gillie Cunningham (2009): *Face2face Starter. Student's Book*. Cambridge University Press.
- Christina Latham-Koenig y 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

Dates

- [What's the date?](#)
- [When's your birthday?](#)
- [Saying the date](#)

At the doctor's

- [Get well soon](#)
- [A hypochondriac \(7.03 – 9.45\)](#)
- [I'm sick. I can't](#)
- [The doctor and the patient](#)
- [What's the matter? \(0.28 – 2.55\)](#)
- [Feeling sick](#)
- [Patients \(8.03 – 9.55\)](#)

Present continuous

- [What are you doing? \(12.20 - 15.25\)](#)
- [Present Continuous](#)
- [What are you doing? \(0.00 – 2.08\)](#)
- [Are you coming with us? \(1.17 – 4.55\)](#)

Clothes

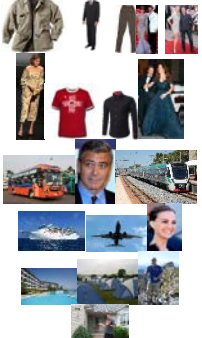
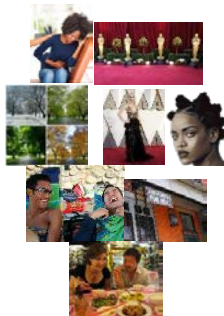
- [Buying clothes](#)
- [Shopping](#)
- [In a clothes shop \(7.43 – 13.54\)](#)
- [What does she look like?](#)
- [The red carpet](#)
- [The new look](#)

On holiday

- [Checking in](#)
- [At a hotel](#)
- [What are you doing for your next holiday?](#)

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)
 RECURSO 1	- Autoría: CC - Licencia: comercial - Procedencia: https://commons.wikimedia.org	 RECURSO 2	- Autoría: CC - Licencia: comercial - Procedencia: https://pixabay.com
 RECURSO 3	- Autoría: CC - Licencia: comercial - Procedencia: https://en.wikipedia.org/	 RECURSO 4	- Autoría: CC - Licencia: comercial - Procedencia: https://www.flickr.com
 Vídeo RECURSO 5	- Autoría: CC - Licencia: comercial - Procedencia: www.youtube.com/watch?v=RCp_o78SuNI&feature=youtu.be	 Vídeo RECURSO 8	- Autoría: CC - Licencia: comercial - Procedencia: www.youtube.com/watch?v=XnO1vFCJMIY&feature=youtu.be
 RECURSO 7	- Autoría: CC - Licencia: comercial - Procedencia: http://www.publicdomainpictures.net/	 Vídeo RECURSO 9	- Autoría: CC - Licencia: comercial - Procedencia: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R2wIEAb6qgA