



Ámbito de comunicación

Lingua inglesa

Educación a distancia semipresencial

Módulo 2

Unidade didáctica 6

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1. Introducción

1.1 Descrición da unidade didáctica

Nesta unidade abordaremos os seguintes contidos:

- A hora.
- A rutina diaria e as actividades de ocio.
- Preposicións de tempo (*at, in, on*).
- Presente simple.
- Conectores e preposicións.
- Medios de transporte e preposicións usadas con eles.
- Expresións que indican frecuencia.
- Preguntas con partículas interrogativas.
- Expresión de gustos e preferencias.
- Traballos.
- Expresión da habilidade con *can*.

Na segunda parte, trataremos aspectos socioculturais dos países de fala inglesa. Nesta unidade, falaremos de Valentine's Day e Saint Patrick's Day.

1.2 Coñecementos previos

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

- Os verbos *to be* e *have got*.
- Os determinantes posesivos.
- Os artigos indeterminados *a / an*.


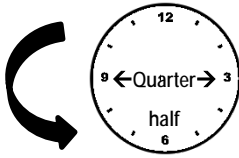
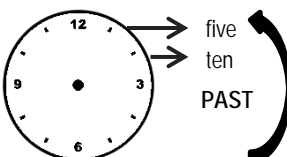
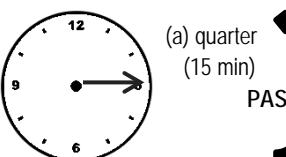
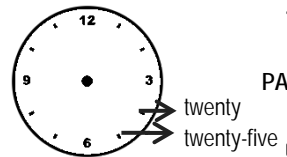
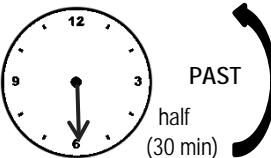
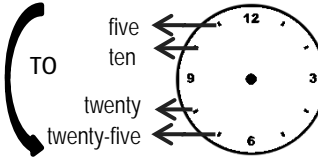
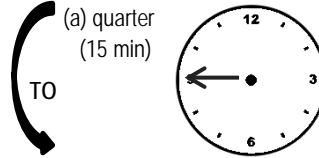
1.3 Orientacións para a programación temporal

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

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

2. Secuencia de contidos e actividades

2.1 The time. A hora

Question	What time is it? / What's the time? (Que hora é?)		
Answer	HORAS EN PUNTO	RESTO DAS HORAS	
		TO  PAST	
	It's + HORA + o'clock It's three o'clock. Son as tres en punto.	past It's+ MINUTOS ++ HORA to	
			
	It's + MINUTOS + past + HORA It's five / ten past... Son as... e cinco / dez.	It's + (A) QUARTER + past + HORA It's (a) quarter past... Son as... e cuarto.	It's + MINUTOS + past + HORA It's twenty / twenty-five past... Son as... e vinte / vinte e cinco.
			
	It's + HALF + past + HORA It's half past... Son as... e media.	It's + MINUTOS + to + HORA SEGUINTE It's twenty / five... to... Son as... menos vinte / cinco...	It's + (A) QUARTER + to + HORA SEGUINTE It's quarter to... Son as... menos cuarto.

Secuencia de actividades

S1. Write the time. *Escriba a 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 os reloxo. Diga a hora.*

12.00	3.15	10.30	7.35	5.05	5.45
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S3. Listen. What time is it? *Escoite. Que hora é?*

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

2.2 Daily Routine. *Rutina Diaria*

Everyday activities. *Actividades cotiás*

						
wake up <i>espertar</i>	get up early/late <i>erguerse cedo/tarde</i>	have a shower <i>ducharse</i>	have a bath <i>bañarse</i>	get dressed <i>vestirse</i>	have breakfast <i>almorzar</i>	leave home <i>sair da casa</i>
						
go to work <i>ir traballar</i>	drive to work <i>ir no coche ao traballo</i>	walk to work <i>ir andando ao traballo</i>	start work <i>comezar a traballar</i>	start school <i>comezar as clases</i>	have a coffee <i>tomar un café</i>	work (late) <i>traballar (ata tarde)</i>
						
finish work <i>acabar de traballar</i>	finish school <i>acabar as clases</i>	have lunch <i>almorzar</i>	go shopping <i>ir de compras</i>	do the shopping <i>facer a compra</i>	go home <i>ir para a casa</i>	get home <i>chegar á casa</i>
						
do my homework <i>facer os deberes</i>	do the housework <i>facer as tarefas da casa</i>	cook (dinner) <i>cociñar (facer a cea)</i>	have dinner <i>cear</i>	watch TV <i>ver a tele</i>	go to bed <i>ir para a cama</i>	sleep <i>dormir</i>

Fíxese na diferenza entre:

- **Go shopping** (*ir de compras, actividade de ocio*) e **do the shopping** (*facer a compra, normalmente produtos de supermercado, tarefa do fogar*).
- **Do my, your, his... homework** (*facer os deberes dun colexio, universidade...*) e **do the housework** (*facer as tarefas da casa, p. ex., fregar, limpar, poñer a lavadora...*)

Secuencia de actividades

S4. Complete with *go, do, have* or *get*. Complete con *“go”, “do”, “have”* ou *“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>ás 7</i>) at noon (<i>ao mediodía</i>) at midnight (<i>á media noite</i>) + holidays / rest time (vacacións / tempo de descanso) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> at Christmas (<i>no Nadal</i>) at Easter (<i>na Pascua</i>) at the weekend (<i>a fin de semana</i>) at night (<i>pola noite</i>) 	+ parts of the day (partes do día) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> in the morning (<i>pola mañá</i>) in the afternoon (<i>pola tarde</i>) in the evening (<i>pola noite</i>) Excepción: at night (<i>pola noite</i>)	+ days (días) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> on Monday (<i>o luns</i>) on Christmas day (<i>o día de Nadal</i>) on Saturday night (<i>o sábado pola noite</i>) on Sunday morning (<i>o domingo pola mañá</i>)

S5. What do you do during the day? Complete the sentences. *Que fai durante o día? Complete as oracións.*

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 _____.

I go to bed at _____.

At weekends I _____ and I _____.

On Sunday morning I _____.

S6. Listen and complete the conversation. *Escoite e complete a conversa.*

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?*). *Traballe en parella. Diga cando fai estas actividades. A continuación, preguntelle á súa parella.*

STUDENT A	STUDENT B
	
	
	
	

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

			
I get home at seven. <i>El chega á casa ás sete.</i>	And then I have dinner. <i>E despois cea.</i>	I study English. <i>Ela estuda inglés.</i>	I do my homework. <i>Ela fai os deberes.</i>
He gets home at seven. <i>El chega á casa ás sete.</i>	And then he has dinner. <i>E despois cea.</i>	She studies English. <i>Ela estuda inglés.</i>	She does her homework. <i>Ela fai os deberes.</i>

Utilizamos o presente simple para falar de rutinas e de gustos.

A forma afirmativa da maioría dos verbos (agás *to be* e *have got*) é:

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






SINGULAR		SPELLING RULES 3rd PERSON SINGULAR -s			
Subject + Infinitive	Translation	A maioría dos verbos + -s <i>I work He works</i>			
I work You work	(Eu) traballo (Ti) traballas	Verbos rematados en consoante + -y y + -ies <i>I study He studies</i>			
Subject + Infinitive + -s	Translation	Verbos rematados 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	(El) traballa (Ela) traballa Traballa	have (breakfast, lunch, a shower...) has <i>I have lunch He has lunch</i>			
PLURAL					
Subject + Infinitive	Translation				
We work You work They work	Traballamos Traballades Traballan				

Secuencia de actividades

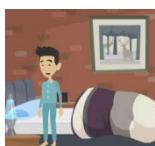

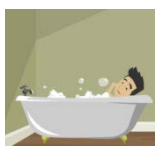
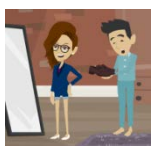
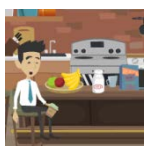
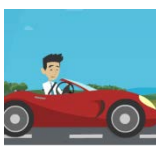
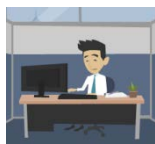

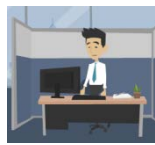


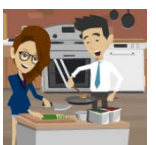
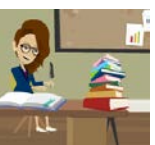
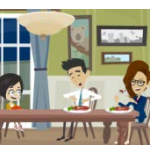
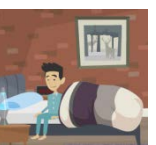

S8. Write the 3rd person singular form of these verbs. *Escriba a forma da 3ª persoa de singular destes verbos.*

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 as imaxes e complete coa forma correcta do 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 o texto sobre a rutina diaria de John. Complete coa 3ª persoa 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>primeiro</i>). First I have a shower and then I get dressed. then (<i>despois</i>). First I have a shower and then I get dressed. after that (<i>despois</i>). After that, I have breakfast with my family. after / before + lunch / dinner... (<i>despois 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>tamén</i>). In the morning I go to school and I do the shopping too.
RESULT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> so (<i>por iso, 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 as oracións coas palabras do recadro.




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? *Escoite. Que fan todos os 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*). *Traballe en parella. Diga cando fai estas cousas. A continuación, preguntelle á súa parella. Cambie de parella. Cóntelle á súa nova parella as rutinas da outra persoa.*

	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>El ve a tele pola tarde. Non fai os deberes.</i></p>	 <p>They don't drive to work. They take the underground. <i>Eles non van no coche ao traballo. Collen o metro.</i></p>	 <p>She goes to bed at ten but she doesn't sleep until midnight. <i>Ela déitase ás dez, pero non dorme ata a media noite.</i></p>
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A forma negativa da maioría dos verbos (agás *to be* e *have got*) é:

- **I / you / we / they** (ou equivalentes) + **don't** + verbo en infinitivo. Ex.: *I don't work.*
- **He / she / it + doesn't** (ou equivalentes) + verbo en infinitivo (sen a terminación -s).
 – *She doesn't work.* ✓ ~~*She doesn't works.*~~ ✗

AFFIRMATIVE FORM		
Subject	Infinitive	Translation
I You	work	(Eu) traballo (Ti) traballas
Subject	Infinitive + s	Translation
He She It	works	(El) traballa (Ela) traballa traballa (cousa)
Subject	Infinitive	Translation
We You They	work	(Nós) traballamos (Vós) traballades (Eles/elas) traballan

NEGATIVE FORM			
Subject	DON'T	Infinitive	Translation
I You	don't	work	(Eu) non traballo (Ti) non traballas
Subject	DOESN'T	Infinitive	Translation
He She It	doesn't	work	(El) non traballa (Ela) non traballa non traballa (cousa)
Subject	DON'T	Infinitive	Translation
We You They	don't	work	(Nós) non traballamos (Vós) non traballades (Eles/elas) no traballan

Para expresar posesión (*ter*) podemos usar o verbo *have got* (que vimos na unidade previa) ou *have* (usado en EE.UU. e, cada vez máis, no Reino Unido).

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








Os verbos como *have breakfast* ou *have a shower* non son o verbo *have got* e sempre levan *don't / doesn't* para a forma negativa. Ex.: *I don't have lunch.* ✓ ~~*I haven't lunch.*~~ X

Do en verbos como *do my homework* ou *do the shopping* significa *facen*. Non o confunda co auxiliar *do*. Ex.: *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*” ou “*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 falar do medio de transporte que utilizamos, usamos <i>by</i> . Ex.: <i>I go to work by bus</i> or <i>I take the bus</i> . Se utilizamos o coche, diremos <i>I drive to work</i> . Se imos andando, diremos <i>I walk to work</i> ou <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 / no coche</i>	by bike <i>en bicicleta</i>	by taxi <i>en taxi</i>	on foot <i>a pé</i>


S15. Make true sentences about you. Use the affirmative or negative form. *Faga oracións certas sobre vostede. Use a forma afirmativa ou 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 oracións.*



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 o texto e complete as oracións. Use a forma afirmativa ou 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 _____ (<i>to be</i>) a tour guide in the USA.	2. He _____ (<i>take</i>) the bus.		
3. London _____ (<i>have got</i>) a problem with cars.	4. He _____ (<i>like</i>) the underground service.		




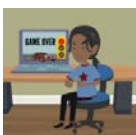
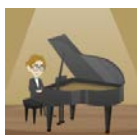
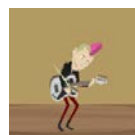
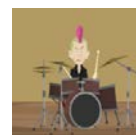
S18. Listen to the twins. What do they do during the day? *Escoite os xemelgos. Que fan durante o día?*

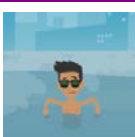
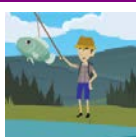

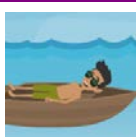
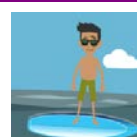
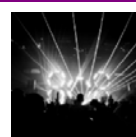
S19. Work in pairs. Say what Anna and Andy do. (Anna lives in a house. What about Andy? Andy doesn't live in a house. She lives in a flat). Traballe en parella. Diga o que fan Anna e Andy.

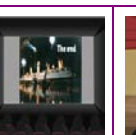
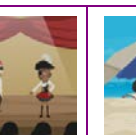
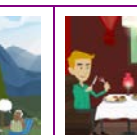
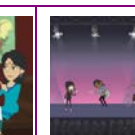
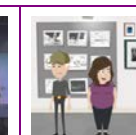

STUDENT A (Anna)		We're twins but we're different	STUDENT B (Andy)	
(work) 	 7.00		(work) 	 07.30
 20.00	 afternoon		 17.00	 afternoon







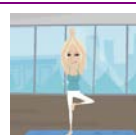
2.3 Free time. Tempo libre

Free time activities. Actividades de tempo libre

play +... sport / game (<i>xogar a... un deporte / xogo</i>)				play the + ... instrument (<i>tocar o/a +... instrumento</i>)		
						
football fútbol	basketball baloncesto	tennis tenis	videogames videoxogos	piano piano	guitar guitarra	drums batería

go + -ing						
						
go swimming ir nadar	go fishing ir pescar	go running/jogging facer footing	go sailing navegar	go surfing facer surf	go skiing facer esquí	go clubbing/partying saír de festa

go to + ... place (<i>ir a... un lugar</i>)							
							
the gym ao ximnasio	the cinema ao cine	the theatre ao teatro	the beach á praia	the countryside ao campo	restaurants restaurantes	concerts concertos	museums museos

read ...(<i>ler ...</i>)			listen to ... (<i>escoitar ...</i>)		do ...(<i>facer ...</i>)	
						
magazines revistas	the newspaper o periódico	books libros	music música	the radio a radio	karate karate	yoga ioga

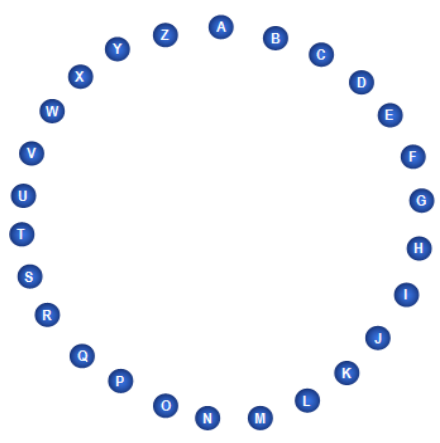
Others								
								
surf the net/web <i>navegar por Internet</i>	check Facebook <i>mirar o Facebook</i>	stay at home <i>quedar na casa</i>	phone my friends <i>chamar os amigos</i>	go for a walk <i>ir dar un paseo</i>	go for a drink <i>ir tomar algo</i>	visit my family <i>visitar á familia</i>	meet my friends <i>quedar cos amigos</i>	go out with my friends <i>saír cos amigos</i>

Fíxese en que:

- Usamos *play* con deportes xogados nun campo e *go* con deportes rematados en *-ing*.
- Dicimos *play football* (sen *the* para os deportes), pero *play the violin* (con *the* para os instrumentos).
- Sempre usamos *to* despois de *listen*. Ex.: *I listen to pop music.* ✓ ~~*I listen pop music.*~~ x
- Non usamos *with* con *meet*. Ex.: *I meet my friends on Friday.* ✓ ~~*I meet with my friends on Friday.*~~ x

Secuencia de actividades

S20. Let's play "The Alphabet Game". Write the words that begin with these letters.
Xoquem os ao "Pasapalabra". Escriba as palabras que comezan 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 as oracións. Use a forma correcta dos verbos do recadro.*

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? *Escoite. Que fan no seu tempo 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 do seu tempo libre. Use os verbos do recadro para axudarse.*

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>Muller: Taxi! Boas tardes.</p> <p>Taxista: Ola! A onde?</p> <p>M: Ao hospital King's College, por favor.</p> <p>T: É vostede médico?</p> <p>M: Sí.</p> <p>T: Que traballo tan apaixonante! Gústalle?</p> <p>M: Si. Pero traballo ata tarde e non teño tempo para a familia.</p> <p>T: Gústalle ao seu home o seu traballo?</p> <p>M: Non. Di que traballo demasiado.</p> <p>M: Pois... xa chegamos. O hospital King's College.</p> <p>M: Grazas. Canto é?</p>
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A forma interrogativa da maioría dos verbos (agás *to be* e *have got*) é:

- **Do** + *I / you / we / they* (ou equivalentes) + verbo en infinitivo. Ex.: *Do you work?*
- **Does** + *he / she / it* (ou equivalentes) + verbo en infinitivo (sen a terminación -s).
 - *Does she work?* ✓
 - ~~*Does she works?*~~ ✗

Formamos a resposta curta da maioría dos verbos (agás *to be* e *have got*) así:

- Afirmativa:
 - Yes, + *I / you / we / they* (só pronome persoal) + **do**. Ex.: Yes, *I do*.
 - Yes, + *he / she / it* (só pronome persoal) + **does**. Ex.: Yes, *he does*.
- Negativa:
 - No, + *I / you / we / they* (só pronome persoal) + **don't**. Ex.: No, *I don't*.
 - No, + *he / she / it* (só pronome persoal) + **doesn't**. Ex.: No, *he doesn't*.

Na resposta curta sempre usamos o pronome. Ex.: 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 as oracións con “do” / “don't” ou “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 as palabras para facer 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 a táboa. Complétea coa súa información. Faga preguntas e respostas.*

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

S27. Complete the conversation with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Listen and check. *Complete a conversa coa forma correcta dos verbos entre parénteses. Escoite e comprobe.*

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...?). *Actividade oral. Busque unha persoa que faga estas actividades.*

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

- **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 co verbo entre parénteses.*

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 que 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.	Non sempre precisas un plan. Ás veces só precisas deixarte levar e ver que ocorre.	Creo que sempre es maravilloso/a.

<i>always</i>	<i>usually</i>	<i>often</i>	<i>sometimes</i>	<i>hardly ever</i>	<i>never</i>
sempre	normalmente	a miúdo	ás veces	case nunca	nunca

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

- Despois do verbo *to be*. Ex.: *I am never late.*
- Antes do verbo principal (agás *to be*). Ex.: *I always get up at seven.*

Usamos a forma afirmativa con *never* e *hardly ever*. Ex.: *I never play tennis.*




Nas frases negativas o adverbio vai entre o auxiliar e o verbo. Ex.: *I don't usually go out.*

Tamén podemos expresar frecuencia con estas expresións, que se colocan ao final da oración. Ex.: *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	unha vez ao día / ao mes	dúas veces á/por semana / ao ano	tres veces á/por semana	catro/cinco veces ao día

Secuencia de actividades

S30. Complete the chart with your information. Say how often they do these things.
Complete a táboa coa súa información. Diga cada canto fan estas actividades.

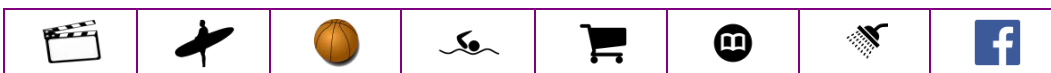
	1.  Bart Simpson	2.  Lisa and  Milhouse	3. You
be late for school	x✓✓✓✓ <i>Bart is usually late for school.</i>	x x x x x	
study English	✓ x x x x	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	

S31. Listen and complete the conversation. *Escoite e complete a conversa.*

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...?*).
Pregúntelle a outra persoa con que frecuencia fai estas cousas.



Wh-questions. *Preguntas con partículas interrogativas*

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

Preste atención á diferenza entre:

- *why?* (*por que?* – pregunta) e *because* (*porque...* - resposta).
 - *Why do you play the piano? Because I love music.*
- *how much?* (para nomes incontables) e *how many?* (para nomes contables plural).
 - *How much water do you drink every day?* (O concepto de “water” non se pode contar)
 - *How many cigarettes do you smoke a day?*

As preguntas en presente simple con partículas interrogativas ou *Wh-questions* fórmanse:

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

Secuencia de actividades

S33. Read the text. Complete with a wh-word. *Lea o texto. Complete cunha 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 o cadro con estas oracións. A continuación, responda as 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. *Escolla a resposta axeitada.*

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 o texto e faga 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>
---	--

S37. Listen to the singer. Write the questions and answers. *Escoite o cantante. Escriba as preguntas e respostas.*

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?*) *Traballe en parella. Diga unha oración e a súa parella fai a pregunta. Despois, cambie de parella. Pregúntelle á súa nova parella acerca da persoa 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 e desagradados.*

Para falar dos nosos gustos usamos *love* (*encantar*), *like* (*gustar*) e *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 destes verbos, pode ir:












- Un nome. Ex.: *I like football.*
- Un verbo rematado en *-ing*. Fíxese na ortografía desta forma:
 - Normalmente engadimos *-ing*. Ex.: *study – studying.*
 - Se o verbo remata en *-e* muda, desaparece o *-e* e engadimos *-ing*. Ex.: *drive – driving.*
 - Se o verbo remata en sílaba tónica e en consoante-vogal-consoante, dobramos a última consoante e engadimos *-ing*. Ex.: *shop – shopping.*

Secuencia de actividades

S39. Write the *-ing* form of these verbs. *Escriba a forma -ing destes 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 a táboa coa súa información. Diga se lles gustan estas cousas.*

	1.  Will Smith	2.  Charlize Theron	3. You
			
			
			

S41. Listen. What do they like doing? *Escoite. Que lles gusta facer?*

1. He likes _____ but he doesn't like _____	2. I don't like _____
---	-----------------------






S42. Speaking activity. Find a person who likes or doesn't like these things (Do you like... + -ing? / Do you love... + ing?). *Actividade oral. Atope unha persoa á que lle gusten ou non lle gusten estas cousas.*

 	 	 	 	 	 
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2.4 Work. Traballo

Jobs. Traballos

JOBS. What do you do? What's your job? (En que traballas?)							
							
actor/actress actor/actriz	architect arquitecto/a	builder albanel	carpenter carpinteiro/a	cleaner limpador/a	cook cocineiro/a	dentist dentista	doctor médico/a
							
taxi/bus driver condutor/a de taxi / bus	electrician electricista	firefighter bombeiro/a	hairdresser peruqueiro/a	journalist periodista	lawyer avogado/a	mechanic mecánico/a	nurse enfermeiro/a
							
painter pintor/a	pilot piloto	police officer policía	secretary secretario/a	shop assistant dependente/a	singer cantante	vet veterinario/a	waiter/waitress camareiro/a

				
I am an artist / a painter. Son artista / pintor.	I work for a newspaper. Traballo para un periódico.	I'm at school. / I'm at university. Estou no colexio / universidade.	I am unemployed. Estou no paro.	I am retired. Estou xubilado/a.


Lembre que:

- Debemos usar **a / an** antes das profesións (só en singular). Ex.: *He's an actor.*
- **Job** é un nome contable (*traballo*), **work** é un verbo (*traballar*) ou un nome incontable (*traballo*) en expresións como “*be at work*”, “*start work*”...

Secuencia de actividades

S43. Find the jobs in the wordsearch. *Atope os traballos na 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? *Escoite. A que se dedican?*

S45. Guess the job. Use a dictionary, if necessary. *Adiviñe o traballo. Use un dicionario, se é preciso.*

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			Can	he/she/it		Yes,	he/she/it	can
We	can	dance	We	can't	dance		we	dance?	No,	we	can't
You			You				you			you	
They			They				they			they	

Can expresa habilidade e tradúcese por *saber* ou *poder*. Ex.: *I can dance.* (*Sei bailar*). É un verbo especial chamado modal. Isto significa que:







- É invariable. Con *he / she / it* non engade -s, como os demais verbos.
 - *He can play the piano.* (e non ~~*He cans play the piano~~)
- Non precisa *do* ou *does* na forma negativa e interrogativa, como os demais verbos.
 - *Can he play the piano?* (e non ~~*Does he can play the piano?~~)
 - *He can't play the piano.* (e non ~~*He doesn't can play the piano~~)
- Vai seguido dun infinitivo sen *to*. Ex.: *We can play tennis.*

Secuencia de actividades





S46. Match jobs with skills. Use *can*. *Una os traballos coas 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 as imaxes. Saben facer estas cousas? Use "can" ou "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 enquisa sobre a súa familia. Despois, faga preguntas e respostas.

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. *Escoite e complete a conversa.*

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...?). Traballe en parella. Quere contratar unha persoa. Faga estas preguntas aos/ás 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. *Festas de inverno*

Valentine's Day

Secuencia de actividades

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

14th February 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 as imaxes coas oracións.*

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 autoavaliación

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

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

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

Se está na casa, responda as preguntas unha por unha e comprobe a resposta correcta no solucionario ou enviándollas ao/á seu/súa titor/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, despertar, almorzar, ir traballar.</i>	Translate into English: <i>tomar un café, facer a compra, chegar á casa, facer as tarefas da casa.</i>	Complete. __ the morning I usually get up __ 7 but __ the weekend I get up __ noon.
Translate into English: <i>Fago os deberes pola noite.</i>	Translate into English: <i>Ela ve a tele e despois vai para a cama.</i>	What do you do in the morning?	What does your mother / father / husband / wife... do in the afternoon?	Translate into English: <i>Meu irmão vai traballar en autobús.</i>
Translate into English: <i>Déitome ás 10 porque me ergo cedo.</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 a batería, xogar aos videoxogos, facer footing, saír de festa.</i>	Translate into English: <i>ir á praia, facer ioga, navegar por internet, quedar cos amigos.</i>	Translate into English: <i>Vas dar un paseo todos os 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 vai nadar dúas veces por 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 non lle gusta viaxar, pero encántalle andar en/na bici.</i>	Say 8 jobs.	Translate into English: <i>Son bombeiro. Estou no paro. Estou xubilado.</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>Unha veterinaria sabe coidar os animais, pero non sabe arranxar coches.</i>	What can they do? A shop assistant, a pilot, an actress, a singer.

4. Solucionario

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

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

S7. *Actividade 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. *Actividade de escoita*

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. *Actividade oral.*

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

S15. *Possible resposta: 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. *Actividade 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 – xogar 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. *Actividade de entrega ao/á seu/súa titor/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. *Actividade 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. *Actividade oral.*
- S33. *what – what / how– who – what time / when – how many – how – where – how often – why.*

S34. *Cadro*

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. *Actividade de escoita.*

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. *Actividade 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. *Actividade 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. *Actividade 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 Solucións das actividades de autoavaliación

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. <i>in</i> 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 resposta.</i> I wake up at 9, then I have breakfast and go to school. I + <i>verbo</i> .	<i>Possible resposta.</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 they gym on Friday?	car, bus, train, bike, taxi, underground.
<i>Possible resposta.</i> I love swimming but I hate working. I love + -ing. I hate + -ing.	<i>Possible resposta.</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 resposta.</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 youstudy 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.	<i>Ver cadro páxina 19.</i>	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 resposta.</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 e 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. Licenza de recursos

Licenzas de recursos utilizadas nesta unidade didáctica

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