



Ámbito de comunicación

Lengua inglesa

Educación a distancia semipresencial

Módulo 3

Unidad didáctica 10

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1. Introducción

1.1 Descripción de la unidad didáctica

En la primera parte de esta unidad vamos a tratar los siguientes contenidos:

- El presente simple, las partículas interrogativas y los adverbios de frecuencia.
- Vocabulario básico de la unidad relativo a las rutinas diarias.

En la segunda parte vamos a tratar los siguientes contenidos:

- El presente continuo, el verbo modal *can* y las sugerencias.
- Vocabulario de las actividades de tiempo libre y las aficiones.

En la tercera parte trataremos aspectos socioculturales de países de habla inglesa. En esta unidad “Thanksgiving”.

1.2 Conocimientos previos

Necesitará saber y repasar:

- Las preposiciones de tiempo *in / on / at* y las horas.
- Los verbos *to be* y *have got*.
- Vocabulario básico de los verbos de rutina diaria.

1.3 Sugerencias para la motivación y el estudio

Se recomienda marcar un ritmo de estudio de una unidad por mes y de cada parte de la unidad por quincena, dejando la tercera parte de contenido sociocultural para el final.

Se recomienda la asistencia a clase para reforzar las explicaciones gramaticales y los ejercicios orales.

1.4 Orientaciones para la programación temporal

Cada módulo tiene una duración cuatrimestral y consta de cuatro unidades. Por lo tanto, cada unidad tendría una duración aproximada de un mes.

2. Secuencia de contenidos y actividades

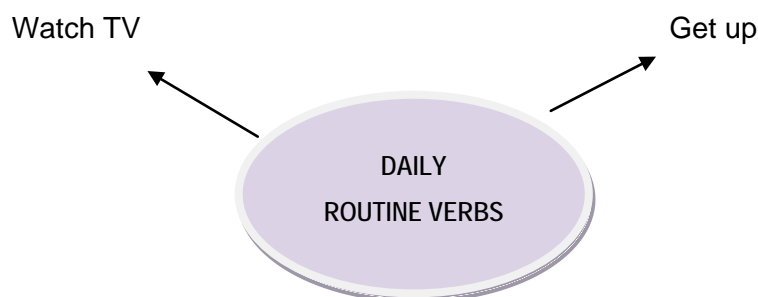
2.1 Talking about daily routine

2.1.1 Vocabulary: daily routine verbs

Everyday actions

What verbs related to daily routine do you know? Write the verbs you know in English.

¿Qué verbos de rutina diaria sabe? Escriba los que sepa en inglés.



Now, think about the things you do in your everyday life and write them on the right column. Use a dictionary if necessary. *Ahora piense en las cosas que hace diariamente y escríbalas en la columna correcta. Use el diccionario si fuese necesario.*

IN THE MORNING (until 14:00)	IN THE AFTERNOON (from 14:00 to 18:00)	IN THE EVENING (from 18:00 to 24:00)
Have breakfast	Have lunch	Have dinner
Have a break	Watch the news	Go to the gym

Actividad resuelta (posibles respuestas)

In the morning: wake up, get up, have a shower, get dressed, take the bus, walk to work, leave home, start work, finish work, go back home, cook lunch...

In the afternoon: do the washing up, have a siesta or take a nap, watch TV, go for a walk, go shopping, do the shopping, go jogging, go swimming...

In the evening: cook dinner, do my homework, do yoga, play tennis, meet friends, have a drink, see a film...

Look at the pictures and learn the vocabulary. *Mire los dibujos y estudie el vocabulario.*

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

S1. Put the verbs from the previous exercise on the right column. Then add more verbs to each list. *Coloque los verbos del ejercicio anterior en la columna correspondiente. Después añada más verbos a cada lista.*

HAVE	GO TO	GO+-ing	DO	PLAY	OTHER VERBS
Breakfast	The gym	Swimming	Yoga	Tennis	Watch

- S2. Make true sentences about you. Use an adverb of frequency and a time expression. Add two more actions. *Construya oraciones verdaderas sobre usted. Use los adverbios de frecuencia y una expresión temporal. Añada dos acciones más.*

TIME PREPOSITIONS		
AT	IN	ON
+ times (horas) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> at seven o'clock (<i>a las 7 en punto</i>) at noon (<i>al mediodía</i>) at midnight (<i>a medianoche</i>) + holidays / rest time (vacaciones / tiempo de descanso) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> at Christmas (<i>en Navidad</i>) at Easter (<i>en Pascua</i>) at the weekend (<i>el fin de semana</i>) at night (<i>por la noche</i>) 	+ parts of the day (partes del día) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> in the morning (<i>por la mañana</i>) in the afternoon (<i>por la tarde</i>) in the evening (<i>por la noche</i>) Excepción: at night (<i>por la noche</i>)	+ days (días) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> on Monday (<i>el lunes</i>) on Christmas day (<i>el día de Navidad</i>) on Saturday night (<i>el sábado por la noche</i>) on Sunday morning (<i>el domingo por la mañana</i>)
ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY		
Never = nunca, usually = normalmente, always = siempre, sometimes = a veces		

Watch TV	<i>I never watch TV in the mornings. I usually watch the news after lunch and I always watch a TV quiz in the evenings.</i>
Go out at night	
Cook pasta	
Do the housework	
Work in the afternoon	
Wake up at 6:30	
Drive to work / school	
Do my homework	
Go to bed at 11:30	

- S3. Find someone who does these things. Ask your classmates (*do you...?*). Then, write their names and add more information by asking him/her more questions. *Encuentre a alguien que haga estas cosas. Pregúnteles a las otras personas de clase. A continuación, anote sus nombres y añada más información haciéndoles más preguntas.*

Do you...	NAME	MORE INFORMATION
Do sport		
Eat out on weekdays		
Cook lunch for next day		
Go for a drink after work		
Wake up early		
Go to bed very late		
Work on Saturday		
Have a shower at night		

- Do you do sport?
- Yes, I do.
- Which one?
- I go to the gym.
- When?
- On Mondays and Thursdays.

S4. Read the text about Larry's daily routine. Lea el texto sobre la rutina diaria de Larry.

Larry's day	
<p>Hello. My name's Larry Wilson and I live in Brighton, England in the UK. My day starts at seven o'clock. I get up, have a shower and get dressed. I don't usually have breakfast at home. I go to a cake shop near my house. At quarter to eight I drive to work.</p> <p>I work at an estate agency. I sell houses and apartments. Most of my clients are from France and England. They buy holiday homes here because it's a good place to spend the summer. I like my job because you meet a lot of people but sometimes I spend two or three days with some clients and I take them to lots of houses, but they don't buy anything.</p> <p>I start work at nine. I have a coffee at about eleven o'clock and I have lunch at half past one. I don't normally go home for lunch. I usually go to a restaurant near the office with a friend. I go back to work at three. In the afternoons I'm not usually at the office. I spend the time with my clients visiting apartments and houses. I finish work at five. Then I sometimes meet friends or do the shopping at a shopping center near home. On Mondays and Wednesdays I go to the gym at six.</p> <p>On weekdays I usually get home at about seven and I have dinner. Then I watch TV a lot and I normally go to bed at eleven.</p>	<p>1. Complete these sentences about Larry. Remember the 3rd person -s. (read rules on page 10)</p> <p>1. Larry _____ at an estate agency.</p> <p>2. He _____ at seven o'clock.</p> <p>3. He _____ at a cake shop.</p> <p>4. He _____ houses and apartments.</p> <p>5. He _____ lunch at home.</p> <p>6. He _____ back to work at three.</p> <p>7. He _____ the shopping at a shopping center.</p> <p>8. He _____ TV a lot.</p>
<p>2. Rewrite this text writing about your daily routine. Use Larry's text as a pattern. <i>Vuelva a redactar este texto escribiendo sobre su rutina diaria. Siga el texto de Larry como modelo.</i></p> <p>My name's _____ and I live in _____. I _____ (Job /studies) . I like / don't like my job because _____ I go to work / school every day by _____. I start work/school at _____. I normally get up at _____ and I _____. I have lunch _____. I finish school / work at _____. In the afternoon _____ I _____. On _____ (day of the week) I usually _____. I don't usually _____.</p> <p>I get home at _____ and I _____. I have dinner at _____ and after it I _____. I usually go to bed at _____. On Saturdays I _____. On Sundays _____.</p>	

- S5. Read the text about Jane's weekend and complete with the right verbs. Use negative if necessary. (Read rules on page 9). *Lea el texto sobre el fin de semana de Jane y complete con los verbos correctos. Use la negativa si es necesario. (Lea la formación del presente en la página 9).*

<p>At the weekend Jane often (1) _____ her sister in Bath. Jane (2) _____ in Bristol so she (3) _____ for half an hour. They (4) _____ all weekend together.</p> <p>On Saturday morning they always (5) _____ the shopping at the local shops. Then they always (6) _____ to the same café. Jane (7) _____ a cup of tea and a piece of apple pie and her sister (8) _____ a piece of toast with homemade butter on it and a cup of coffee. They (9) _____ this moment! In the afternoon, she and her sister (10) _____ some friends.</p> <p>On Sunday Jane (11) _____ late. She (12) _____ to sleep in until 11 o'clock. Her sister (13) _____ up before 7 o'clock on Sundays because she (14) _____ in a café and she (15) _____ home at 9 o'clock in the evening. They (16) _____ dinner together because Jane prefers to get home before dark.</p>	<p>Remember the 3rd person -s if necessary</p> <p>Visit work</p> <p>like spend</p> <p>do get</p> <p>eat have(x2)</p> <p>love drive</p> <p>live meet</p> <p>wake go</p> <p>get up</p>
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2.1.2 Grammar

Present Simple

Forma

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE	SHORT ANSWER
<p>I read</p> <p>You read</p> <p>He reads *</p> <p>She reads *</p> <p>It reads *</p> <p>We read</p> <p>You read</p> <p>They read</p>	<p>I don't read</p> <p>You don't read</p> <p>He doesn't read</p> <p>She doesn't read</p> <p>It doesn't read</p> <p>We don't read</p> <p>You don't read</p> <p>They don't read</p>	<p>Do I read?</p> <p>Do You read?</p> <p>Do We read?</p> <p>Do They read?</p> <p>Does He read?</p> <p>Does She read?</p> <p>Does It read?</p> <p>Does We read?</p> <p>Does You read?</p> <p>Does They read?</p>	<p>I read</p> <p>You read</p> <p>He reads</p> <p>She reads</p> <p>It reads</p> <p>We read</p> <p>You read</p> <p>They read</p>

	*SPELLING RULES 3 rd PERSON "-s" (Reglas ortográficas para la terminación en "-s" de la 3 ^a persona singular)			
1.	Regla general: se añade -s	+ -s	I work	He works
2.	Se añade -es: en los verbos acabados en consonante + -y se cambia -y por -i y se añade -es	y + -ies	I study	He studies
3.	Verbos acabados en -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o.	+ -es	I watch TV I go to work I finish work	He watches TV He goes to work He finishes work
4.	Have (breakfast, lunch, a shower...)	has	I have lunch	He has lunch

Afirmativa

Se forma con el infinitivo del verbo sin “to” en todas las personas, menos en las terceras personas (*he / she / it*), que añaden “-s” o “-es” siguiendo estas reglas:

Fíjese bien cuando use el presente simple en afirmativa, porque el error más común es olvidar la –s/-es de la tercera persona:

- *I usually get dressed before breakfast.*
- *She usually gets dressed before breakfast.*

Negativa

Cuando use el presente simple en negativa compruebe que:

- Después de *don't* o *doesn't* va el infinitivo. Un error común es usar la –s de la tercera persona de afirmativa.
- *She gets dressed before breakfast. She doesn't gets dressed before breakfast*
- Haya concordancia de *don't* o *doesn't* con el sujeto.

Interrogativa

Para las formas cortas, tenga en cuenta que siempre se contesta con el pronombre y con la forma del verbo en concordancia con *Yes* o *No*.

- ***Does Mildred work at home? Yes, she does.***
- ***Do the students have Physical Education? No, they don't.***

Uso

- El presente simple se usa para expresar acciones habituales, rutinas, situaciones y estados permanentes. No para referirnos a lo que estamos haciendo en este momento, sino para aquellas situaciones que se repiten con una cierta frecuencia a lo largo del tiempo.

- **Hábitos:** *My husband plays tennis every Sunday.*
The shop on the corner opens at 9.30.
- **Acciones que se repiten:** *My son always forgets his keys at home.*
Every year the Earth circles the Sun.
- **Verdades generales:** *Water boils at 100° degrees.*
It costs a lot of money to build a highway.
- **Gustos y preferencias:** *He doesn't like tennis but he loves squash.*

Secuencia de actividades

S6. Add the third person singular form of the following verbs. *Añada la tercera forma de singular de los siguientes verbos.*

1. Catch	8. Fix	15. Kiss
2. Cook	9. Carry	16. Smoke
3. Fetch	10. Watch	17. Enjoy
4. Live	11. Miss	18. Get Dressed
5. Have	12. Buy	19. Hurry
6. Go	13. Study	20. Leave
7. Copy	14. Touch	21. Wish

S7. Complete with the affirmative form of the verbs in brackets. *Complete con la forma afirmativa de los verbos entre paréntesis.*

1. Children_____ (ask) a lot of questions.
2. She _____ (go) to college on her bike.
3. A lot of birds_____ (fly) south in the winter.
4. She _____ (study) very hard at the weekends.
5. My father_____ (watch) television most evenings.
6. He_____ (speak) Arabic.
7. He _____ (fight) with his brother.
8. Big dogs_____ (like) a lot of exercise.
9. He's very naughty – he_____ (push) other children.
10. Lessons _____ (start) at 8.35 every morning

S8. Complete with the affirmative form of the verbs in brackets. Then write them in the negative form. *Complete con la forma afirmativa de los verbos entre paréntesis. Luego póngalo en negativa.*

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE
1. They (smoke) a lot.	They smoke a lot.	They don't smoke a lot.
2. Ann (teach) chemistry.		
3. The Oxford bus (stop) here.		
4. The teachers (know) her.		
5. That child (always / say) thank you.		
6. John (work) in a restaurant.		
7. We (need) more eggs.		
8. Mary (like) parties.		
9. The ticket (cost) \$5.		
10. My boss (think) you're wonderful.		

S9. Choose one verb to make each sentence negative. *Escoja el verbo adecuado para poner la oración en la forma negativa.*

Ej.: It doesn't snow very often in San Francisco (snow, sing, play)

1.	I like football, but I _____ rugby at all. (think, like, remember)
2.	She lives in Japan, but she _____ a word of Japanese. (sing, work, speak)
3.	I'm sorry – I _____ your name. (eat, remember, work)
4.	He works in New York, but I _____ what he does. (know, use, come)
5.	Mary's really tired, but she _____ to go to bed. (help, want, walk)
6.	We _____ a big flat – just one bedroom. (work, play, want)
7.	Phil _____ very hard, but he makes a lot of money. (work, stand, stop)
8.	Ann's parents _____ I'm the right man for their daughter. (write, read, think)

S10. Make questions. *Forme la interrogativa.*

1.	How / you pronounce / this word?	
2.	How / you spell / that?	
3.	What / this word / mean?	
4.	How much / they cost?	
5.	Where / you live?	
6.	What / you do?	
7.	How / you do?	
8.	What time / the plane / leave?	
9.	What time / the class / start?	
10.	What time / the train / arrive?	

S11. Make questions and write the short answer. *Haga preguntas y escriba la respuesta corta.*

Ej. your sister / work in Vigo? (✓) Does your sister work in Vigo? Yes, she does.

She / live / with her parents? (x)	
You / like / your new job? (✓)	
I /speak / good Italian? (✓)	
They / work / hard / at university? (x)	
We /usually give / her a birthday present? (✓)	
Your sister / help / you / very much? (✓)	
Alan / smoke? (x)	
You / do / yoga on Saturdays? (x)	

S12. Put the words in the correct order to make questions. *Ordene las palabras para hacer preguntas.*

1. Mary / does / like / fish?	2. to / usually / late / we / go / bed / ?	3. at / brother / read / my / does / night / ?
4. weekend / do / at / go / we / the / jogging ?	5. daughter / does / do / what / your?	6. Near / me / parents / do / live / your / ?

Question Words

Las oraciones interrogativas pueden ser directas o indirectas. En las interrogativas directas la respuesta es “sí” o “no”. Recuerde que, en estas preguntas, debe mantener la concordancia del auxiliar (*do/does*) con el sujeto, de la respuesta afirmativa (*yes*) con el auxiliar en afirmativo y de la respuesta negativa (*no*) con el auxiliar en negativo.

- **Do** you have to get up early every day? Yes, I **do** / No, I **don't**.
- **Does** she have to get up early every day? Yes, she **does**. / No, she **doesn't**.

En las indirectas, necesita las partículas interrogativas para preguntar.

WH-WORDS (Partículas interrogativas)					
What...?	¿Qué? ¿Cuál?	What time...?	¿A qué hora?	What kind of...?	¿Qué tipo de?
Why...?	¿Por qué?	When...?	¿Cuándo?	Where...?	¿Dónde?
Who...?	¿Quién?	Whose...?	¿De quién?	How long...?	¿Cuánto tiempo?
How often...?	¿Con qué frecuencia?	How much...?	¿Cuánto/a? (incontables)	How many...?	¿Cuántos/as? (contables)

Recuerde

Mantener siempre el orden de la interrogativa en inglés conforme a la siguiente fórmula, que nos va a valer para todos los tiempos verbales. En el presente, el auxiliar es *do / does* y el verbo va en infinitivo.

(WH-) Question + AUXILIAR + SUJETO + VERBO + ...?

S13. Complete with a question word. *Complete con una partícula interrogativa.*

1. _____ is your favourite singer?
2. _____ is that boy?
3. _____ cats are there in the garden?
4. _____ is your mother?
5. _____ is your father's car?
6. _____ is your birthday?
7. _____ milk is there in the bottle?
8. _____ time do you go to bed?

S14. Complete with *what, where, when, how, who, how much, how many, why*.
Complete con las partículas interrogativas.

1. _____ is your name? My name is Ana.
2. _____ old are you? I'm 14 years old.
3. _____ is Peter's house? In Brighton.
4. _____ did you arrive? One hour ago.
5. _____ is that boy? He's my friend.
6. _____ oranges are there in the kitchen? Seven.
7. _____ kind of music do you like? Rock music.
8. _____ are you? Fine, thanks.
9. _____ is your brother? He's at school.
10. _____ is your birthday? On December 3 rd .
11. _____ were you yesterday? I was at home.
12. _____ do you go on foot? Because I haven't got a car.
13. _____ water do you drink a day? About two litres.
14. _____ bedrooms are there in your flat? There are three.
15. _____ money is there in your wallet? Just one pound.

S15. Ask questions for these answers. Use question words and the present simple tense. More than one question can be possible. *Haga preguntas para estas respuestas. Use partículas interrogativas y el presente simple.*

IN DECEMBER	AT 10:00	IN THE KITCHEN	AT NIGHTS	MY SISTER'S
AT MIDDAY	AT SCHOOL	ONLY TWO POUNDS	MY BROTHER	IN SUMMER
BECAUSE I'M TIRED	SEVEN	FINE, THANK YOU	CEREAL AND MILK	POP MUSIC
\$ 56	TWO BOTTLES OF MILK	THREE TIMES A WEEK	IT'S SUSAN'S	THEY'RE OVER THERE
BECAUSE I HAVE TO STUDY	BY CAR	TV SHOWS	JULIO IGLESIAS	IN THAT DRAWER
AT QUARTER TO NINE	ON MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS	GREEN	MY HUSBAND	IT'S MINE

Adverbs of frequency

Los adverbios de frecuencia suelen acompañar al presente simple, pues se usan para indicar acciones rutinarias y habituales.

<i>Always</i>	Siempre
<i>Usually</i>	Normalmente
<i>Often</i>	A menudo
<i>Sometimes</i>	A veces
<i>Hardly ever</i>	Casi nunca
<i>Never</i>	Nunca

Se colocan antes del verbo principal, ya sea en afirmativa, negativa o interrogativa:

- *Do you **usually meet** your friends on weekdays?*
- *I **hardly ever meet** my friends on weekdays.*
- *I don't **usually meet** my friends on weekdays.*

Pero va siempre después del verbo "to be":

- *I'm **usually** tired because I **always work** long hours.*

- Hay unas expresiones temporales que también se usan con el presente simple y que también nos indican la frecuencia con la que se realiza la acción. Son las siguientes:

Every...	(todos los...)	Day (día)
Once a...	(una vez a...)	Week (semana)
Twice a...	(dos veces a...)	Month (mes)
Three times a...	(tres veces a...)	Year (año)

A diferencia de los adverbios de frecuencia, estas expresiones se colocan al final o al principio de la oración:

- *I go jogging three times a week.*
- *Every day I water my plants.*

S16. Rewrite these sentences including the adverb in brackets. *Escriba de nuevo estas frases incluyendo el adverbio que está entre paréntesis.*

1. My brother speaks to me (never)
2. Susan is polite. (always)
3. Do you finish work at 5 o'clock? (usually)
4. I go to bed before midnight. (hardly ever)
5. The bus isn't late. (usually)
6. I don't eat fish. (often)
7. What do you have for breakfast? (usually)
8. I go shopping after work. (never)
9. They stay in the same hotel. (every year)
10. My sister is hungry and she eats a lot. (always)

S17. How often do you do these things? Complete the box with your answers and then ask your partner. Follow the example and add more information. *¿Con qué frecuencia hace estas cosas? Complete el cuadro con sus propias respuestas y después pregúntele a otra persona de clase. Siga el ejemplo y añada más información.*

How often do you...?	Your answers	Your partner's answers
Watch TV	I watch TV every day.	She always watches TV at night. She usually sees films.
Go out at night		
Cook pasta		
Go to concerts		
Go to the cinema		
Eat seafood		
Eat fish		
Go out for a meal		
Cook your own food		

- S18. You are going to play a board game in groups asking and answering questions. The student who throws the dice has to answer the question on the square and the other students have to ask him / her additional questions to start a short conversation. If you are not in the classroom, use the game answering the questions. *Van a jugar a un juego de mesa en grupos formulando y respondiendo preguntas. La persona que tira el dado tiene que responder a la pregunta y las demás tienen que hacerle más preguntas para iniciar una breve conversación. Si no está en clase, use el juego dando sus propias respuestas.*

HOW OFTEN DO YOU GO TO ENGLISH LESSONS?	WHAT DO YOU USUALLY DO IN THE MORNINGS?	WHAT DO YOU USUALLY HAVE FOR BREAKFAST?	WHEN DO YOU DO THE SHOPPING? HOW OFTEN?	HOW OFTEN DO YOU COOK?
HOW OFTEN DO YOU WATCH TV?	WHAT DO YOU USUALLY DO AT WEEKENDS?	WHERE DO YOU USUALLY HAVE LUNCH?	DO YOU LIKE READING? WHEN DO YOU READ?	HOW OFTEN DO YOU EAT OUT?
WHAT TIME DO YOU USUALLY GO TO BED?	WHAT IS THE FIRST THING YOU NORMALLY DO WHEN YOU ARRIVE HOME?	WHAT DO YOU DO AFTER WORK / SCHOOL?	WHAT IS THE FIRST THING YOU NORMALLY DO AFTER LUNCH?	WHAT IS THE FIRST THING YOU NORMALLY DO WHEN YOU GET UP?
WHAT DO YOU DO ON SUNDAY MORNINGS?	WHERE DO YOU HAVE LUNCH ON SUNDAYS?	WHAT DO YOU USUALLY DO ON SATURDAY NIGHT?	HOW OFTEN DO YOU GO TO THE CINEMA?	WHAT IS YOUR MORNING ROUTINE BEFORE WORK?
WHAT DO YOU DO AFTER DINNER?	WHERE DO YOU USUALLY GO ON HOLIDAY?	HOW MANY TIMES A YEAR DO YOU GO TO THE BEACH?	WHEN DO YOU MEET FRIENDS?	WHAT DO YOU DO IN YOUR FREE TIME?
WHAT SPORT DO YOU PRACTISE?	WHAT DO YOU WATCH ON TV?	WHAT DO YOU USUALLY HAVE FOR DINNER?	WHERE DO YOU DO THE SHOPPING?	WHEN DO YOU GO SHOPPING?

2.1.3 Reading and Writing

- S19. Read the text about Ronnie 's life. Then complete the questions on the right column. *Lea el texto sobre la vida de Ronnie. Después complete las preguntas de la columna de la derecha.*

RONNIE 'S LIFE	
Ronnie lives in Aberdeen, Scotland. He usually gets up at six o'clock. He often goes jogging and sometimes goes for a swim before work. He usually starts work at eight o'clock, but on Wednesdays he starts at seven and finishes at four. He has an English lesson every Wednesday at a quarter past four.	a. Where _____ live? b. When _____ get up? c. What __ before work? d. When __ usually __ start work? e. What _____ Wednesday?
Ronnie is a computer programmer and he works for Aberdeen Laptop Ltd. He works for forty hours a week in the company's computer department. He likes his job because he feels free. In his company, there is a system of flexi-time. This means that he can choose when he wants to start and finish work.	f. What _____ job? g. How long _____ week? h. Why _____ job? i. What _____ mean?
Ronnie also has many interests. In the spring, he goes cycling every Sunday. In the summer, he goes canooing on a lake just outside Aberdeen. He doesn't like the autumn weather. In the autumn, he stays at home and reads and watches television. Winter is his favourite season. In the winter, he puts on his skis and travels for many Scottish miles along the tracks in the forests near his home.	j. What __ interests? k. What __ the autumn? l. Which _____ season? m. How far ____ on his skis?
Ronnie is a very active person. He works quite hard and spends a large part of his free time with his wife and their two children who enjoy many of the same interests.	n. What type of _____? o. How hard _____ ? p. How ____ free time?


- S20. How about you? Answer these questions and write a text about your daily routine following Ronnie's text. *Conteste a estas preguntas y escriba un texto sobre su rutina diaria siguiendo como modelo el de Ronnie.*

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS	WRITING
a. Where do you live? I live in O Carballiño, Ourense. b. When do you usually get up? c. What do you usually do before work? d. When do you usually start work? e. What do you usually do after work? f. What is your job or occupation? g. How long do you work each week? h. Do you like your job?	I live in O Carballiño, a small town near Ourense.

i. Why do you like it? or Why don't you like it?	
j. What are your interests?	
k. What do you do in the autumn?	
l. What is your favourite season?	
m. Do you like the winter? What do you do then?	
n. What type of person are you?	
o. How hard do you work?	
p. How do you spend most of your free time?	
...Who with?	

2.1.4 Listening

S21. Listen to a student talking about her daily routine. Match the halves of the sentences. *Escuche a una estudiante hablando de su rutina diaria. Una las oraciones.*

1. She is a	a. out on Fridays.	
2. She works	b. to school.	
3. She lives	c. as a dog walker.	
4. She walks	d. student.	
5. The dogs	e. near the school.	
6. She goes	f. live near her.	
7. She wants	g. to be a chef.	
8. She goes	h. to a Cookery course.	

Listen again and answer these questions.

1. What does Sammi do before breakfast?
2. What time does she start school?
3. When does she work?
4. How long does she walk the dogs?
5. Does she like her job?
6. What does she do on Mondays and Wednesdays?
7. What does she do after dinner?
8. When does she visit her grandparents?

2.2 Talking about free time

2.2.1 Vocabulary: free time activities

Free time activities

What do people do in their free time? Think of the most common activities and put them in the right column. *¿Qué hace la gente en su tiempo libre? Piense en las actividades más comunes y escríbalas en la columna correcta.*

INDOOR ACTIVITIES	OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES
Read books	Go jogging
Go to the cinema	Play football

Actividad resuelta: posibles respuestas

play + ... sport / game (jugar a... un deporte / juego)				play the + instrument (tocar el / la +... instrumento)		
						
football fútbol	basketball baloncesto	tennis tenis	videogames videojuegos	piano piano	guitar guitarra	drums batería
go to + ... place (ir a... un lugar)						
						
the gym al gimnasio	the cinema al cine	the theatre al teatro	the beach a la playa	the countryside al campo	restaurants restaurantes	concerts conciertos
read (leer)			listen to (escuchar)		do (hacer)	
						
magazines revistas	the newspaper el periódico	books libros	music música	the radio la radio	karate karate	yoga yoga
Others						
						
surf the net/web navegar por internet	check Facebook mirar el Facebook	stay at home quedarse en casa	phone my friends llamar a los amigos	go for a walk ir a dar un paseo	go for a drink ir a tomar algo	visit my family visitar a la familia
			meet my friends quedar con los amigos	go out with my friends salir con los amigos		

- S22. You and your best friend are on holiday this weekend. Think of all the things you would like to do and make a list. *Usted y su mejor amigo/a están de vacaciones esta semana. Piense en todas las cosas que le gustaría hacer y elabore una lista.*

I'd like to ...	

Actividad resolta

Possible answers: see a movie, see a play, play tennis, play golf, have lunch, have coffee, have dinner, go to a concert, go to a museum, go to an art gallery, go for a drink, go for a hike, go for a ride, go for a drive, go to the beach, go dancing, go jogging, go shopping, go for a swim, go fishing, go skiing, go skating, go to a cookery workshop...

- S23. Suggest him/ her things to do using the following expressions + the infinitive without "to". *Sugíerale cosas para hacer usando estas expresiones seguidas del infinitivo sin "to".*

Would you like to...?	Why don't we...?	Shall we...?	Let's
Go for a drink?	Watch Rafa Nadal on TV?	Go for a drive?	Go to the street market.

2.2.2 Grammar

Present Continuous

Forma: verbo *to be* + verbo en *-ing*

AFFIRMATIVE			NEGATIVE			INTERROGATIVE			SHORT ANSWER	
I	am		I	am not		Am	I		I	am
You	are		You	are not			You		I'm not	
He			He			Are	We		You	
She	is	reading*	She	is not	reading		They	reading?	No, We	aren't
It			It						They	
We			We							
You	are		You	are not						
They			They							
						Is	He		He	
							She		Yes, She	isn't
							It		Yes, She	
									It	
Formas	I'm		Formas	I'm not		En la respuesta corta afirmativa:				No contracción
Contraídas	He's... You're...		Contraídas	He isn't You aren't		En negativa, fíjese en las contracciones				I'm notaren't / ...isn't

*SPELLING RULES <i>-ing</i> (Reglas ortográficas para la terminación en <i>-ing</i>)			
1.	Regla general: se añade <i>-ing</i>	work	working
2.	Si el verbo acaba en <i>-e</i> , se elimina la <i>-e</i> y se añade la terminación	dance	dancing
3.	En los verbos acabados en <i>-ie</i> : se cambia la terminación <i>-ie</i> por <i>-y</i> y después se añade <i>-ing</i>	lie	lying
4.	Los verbos de una sílaba acabados en vocal corta + consonante : doblan la última consonante. Los verbos de más de una sílaba acentuados en la última sílaba: también doblan la última consonante.	run begin	running beginning

Uso

- Para referirse a acciones que están sucediendo en el momento de hablar.

We are watching TV at the moment. Estamos viendo la tele ahora.

Where is your sister? ¿Dónde está tu hermana?

She is having a shower. Se está duchando.

- Para describir una acción temporal en un período de tiempo limitado.

My son is studying at university. Mi hijo estudia en la universidad.

This year I am learning German. Este año estudio alemán.

- Para referirnos a acontecimientos seguros o planes en un futuro próximo.

Son acontecimientos que van a suceder porque ya lo tenemos planeado de antemano y estamos seguros de que será así. En castellano se usa el presente:

Hey! Tomorrow I'm cooking! ¡Eh! ¡Mañana cocino yo!

They are not leaving until the end of the year. No se van a ir hasta fin de año.

She's travelling to London next month. Va a viajar a Londres el próximo mes.

Time expressions

Así como con el presente simple se usan expresiones de tiempo que indican regularidad y frecuencia, en el caso del **presente continuo** las expresiones de tiempo implican inmediatez como:

- I am reading now. *Estoy leyendo ahora.*
- She is speaking on the phone at the momento. *Está hablando por teléfono en este momento.*

En cualquier caso, hay expresiones temporales específicas para cada uno de los usos que hemos visto y que se le pueden dar al tiempo.

– Para describir **una acción** que ocurre en el **momento de hablar**, usamos:

NOW	AHORA	<i>What are you doing (right) now?</i>
RIGHT NOW	AHORA MISMO	
AT THE MOMENT AT THIS MOMENT	EN ESTE MOMENTO	<i>I'm reading my English notes at the / this moment / at present</i>
AT PRESENT	EN EL PRESENTE, AHORA	
LOOK! LISTEN!	¡MIRA! ¡ESCUCHA!	<i>Look! She is studying English.</i>

– Para hablar **de acciones temporales** que ocurren en un período de tiempo, usamos:

THIS WEEK	ESTA SEMANA	<i>You're studying really hard for the exams this week.</i>
THIS MONTH	ESTE MES	<i>I'm working at nights this month.</i>
THIS YEAR	ESTE AÑO	<i>I'm living in my country this year.</i>

– Para hablar **de planes próximos futuros**, se usa:

TOMORROW	MAÑANA	<i>Tonight / tomorrow I'm going to the cinema with some friends.</i>
TONIGHT	ESTA NOCHE	
NEXT WEEK	LA PRÓXIMA SEMANA	<i>I'm playing tennis with Paco next week.</i>
NEXT SUNDAY...	EL PRÓXIMO DOMINGO...	
ON MONDAY...	EL LUNES...	<i>I'm working late on Monday</i>

Secuencia de actividades

S24. Write the –ing form of the following verbs. *Añada la terminación –ing a los siguientes verbos.*

1. get	8. swim	15. stop
2. sit	9. forget	16. smoke
3. watch	10. die	17. enjoy
4. listen	11. play	18. meet
5. have	12. wash	19. get dressed
6. go	13. study	20. put
7. copy	14. visit	21. arrive

S25. Complete with the affirmative form of the verbs in brackets. Use present continuous. *Complete con la forma afirmativa del presente continuo.*

- John and I _____ (stay) in a beautiful hotel.
- Kevin _____ (work) at home today.
- I _____ (wait) for a very important letter.
- You _____ (walk) too fast.
- We _____ (plan) our next holiday.
- The girls _____ (visit) their grandmother today.
- She _____ (read) in her bedroom at the moment.
- The baby _____ (learn) how to walk.

S26. Rewrite the sentences in the negative. Use the present continuous. *Escriba las oraciones en negativa. Use el presente continuo.*

1. They _____ (buy) a new car.
2. He _____ (learn) to read.
3. I _____ (look) for your keys.
4. We _____ (sell) the house.
5. They _____ (drink) tea.
6. You _____ (work) very hard.
7. Jack and Jill _____ (run) downhill.
8. I _____ (go) home now.

S27. Complete with the interrogative form of the verbs in brackets. Use present continuous. Then write both the negative and affirmative short answer. *Complete con la forma interrogativa del presente continuo de los verbos que están entre paréntesis. A continuación, escriba la respuesta corta en afirmativa y en negativa.*

	INTERROGATIVE	SHORT ANSWER
1. Your sister and her husband (smoke) a lot	<i>Are your sister and her husband smoking a lot?</i>	<i>Yes, they are No, they aren't</i>
2. Ann (laugh) in the English class.		
3. You (read) a book.		
4. I (look) for my keys.		
5. They (stay) in a hotel by the sea.		
6. John (work) in a restaurant.		
7. You and I wait for her at the bus stop.		
8. It (rain) now.		
9. Peter (study) English right now.		
10. Mathew and Mary (dance) together.		

S28. Put the words in the correct order to make questions. *Ordene las palabras para hacer preguntas.*

1. Mary / what / is / doing /?	2. I / TV / am / now / watching /?	3. at / the / brother / reading / my / is / moment /?
4. The / weekend / are / at / going / we / jogging /?	5. Daughter / is / what / cooking / my /?	6. in / week / parents / are / country / my / living / the / this /?

S29. Read the conversation of two friends who have just met. Complete the dialogue with the present continuous tense. *Lea la conversación de dos amigas que se acaban de encontrar. Complete el diálogo con el presente continuo.*

-Sue: Hi Susan! What (1. to do/you) _____?

-Susan: I (2. to go) _____ to the bank. What about you?

-Sue: I (3. to look) _____ for a new tennis racquet. I (4. to play) _____ a lot of tennis at the moment, so I need a new one.

-Susan: Where is Maria? Do you know?

-Sue: She isn't in England at the moment. She (5. to work) _____ in France for a month. She (6.to sing) _____ in a night-club.

-Susan: Really? What about Sam and Sonny? What (7.to do/ they) _____?

-Sue: They (8. to study) _____ for an exam. They're in the library at the moment.

-Susan: Well it was nice to see you again, but now I have to go.

-Sue: Ok, but why don't we meet this weekend? (9.you / to do) _____ anything on Friday?

-Susan: Sounds good! When would you like to meet?

-Sue: How about 7:00 after the spinning lesson?

-Susan: Great. See you there.

S30. Find someone who is doing these things. Ask your classmates (*Are you...?*). Then, write their names and add more information by asking him/her more questions. *Encuentre a alguien que haga estas cosas. Pregúnteles a las otras personas de clase. A continuación, anote sus nombres y añada más información haciéndoles más preguntas.* If you are not in class, give your own answers. *Si no está en clase, conteste a las preguntas personalmente.*

Are you...	NAME	MORE INFORMATION
Meeting a friend this evening		
Going to a different town next weekend		
Going to the cinema this evening		
Having dinner at home tonight		
Going on holiday soon		
Staying in tonight		
Doing the shopping after school / work today		
Getting up early tomorrow		

- Are you meeting a friend this evening?
- Yes, I am.
- Where are you going?
- We're going for a drink.
- Where are you going?
- To a café in the city centre.

Modal verb: Can

En inglés hai una serie de verbos que se llaman modales y que tienen unas características comunes:

- Se conjugan igual para todas las personas.
 - *I can play chess They can play chess (+)*
 - *I can't play chess They can't play chess (-)*
 - *Can I play chess? Can they play chess? (?)*
- Van seguidos del infinitivo del verbo sin "to".
 - *Can you **play** chess?*
- Se usan para expresar funciones lingüísticas, dependiendo del verbo modal: expresar habilidad o ausencia de habilidad, pedir, invitar, aconsejar, prohibir, deducir, expresar obligación o ausencia de obligación...
 - *I can't concentrate myself and I have to study for the exam.*

Un mismo verbo modal puede expresar varias funciones lingüísticas: por ejemplo, *can* puede usarse para expresar habilidad o capacidad para hacer algo, para pedir y dar permiso y para expresar posibilidad. Fíjese en el siguiente cuadro:

FORM	USES	EXAMPLES
(+) CAN + Infinitivo	a. Para expresar habilidad	I can speak Spanish but I can't speak French.
(-) CAN'T + Infinitivo	b. Para expresar posibilidad	Can you come on Monday at six? No, I can't.
(?) Can + sujeto+ infinitivo	c. Para pedir/dar permiso	You can't play football in this park.

S31. Classify the sentences according to their uses. Clasifique las oraciones según su uso.

ABILITY	POSSIBILITY	PERMISSION
<div>1. My son can only watch TV until ten.</div> <div>2. You can't stay there.</div> <div>3. Can you cook Japanese food?</div> <div>4. They can go to the football match.</div> <div>5. She can run 8 km in 45 minutes.</div> <div>6. Can you come to my party?</div> <div>Yes, we can</div>		

- S32. "Find someone who ..." game. Answer the questions and add two more questions. Then ask your partners if they can do these things. *Juguemos a "Encuentre a alguien que...". Conteste a las preguntas y añada dos preguntas más. Después pregúntele a otra persona de clase si sabe hacer estas cosas.*

Can you...	YOUR ANSWERS	YOUR PARTNER'S ANSWERS
Play tennis today at 7?		
Open the window, please?		
Cook Japanese food?		
Go for a drink after work?		
Read without glasses?		
Use Excel tables?		
Play a musical instrument?		
Play a sport well?		

2.2.3 Reading and Listening

- S33. Emma is on a camping holiday and she is sending a voice message to her parents. Listen to the text and answer the following questions. *Emma está de vacaciones en un camping y está mandándole un mensaje de voz a sus padres. Escuche el texto y responda a las preguntas.*

1. Is Emma having good weather?
2. Where is she while she is sending the voice message to her parents?
3. How often do Emma and Manuel go there?
4. Where is Manuel at the moment?
5. Why do they have to get up so early?

- S34. Listen to the text again and match the first part of the sentence with the second. *Escuche el texto otra vez y una la primera parte de la oración con la segunda.*

1. Either Manuel or I ...
2. He goes to...
3. ...and keeps...
4. I usually go to...
5. I'm having...

a. the nearest town.
b. the beach.
c. falling into the sea.
d. a great time.
e. go shopping for things for breakfast.

- S35. Now read the whole text and complete the sentences using the present simple or the present continuous of the verbs in brackets. *Ahora lee el texto y complete las oraciones con el presente simple o con el presente continuo de los verbos que van entre paréntesis.*

Hi Mum and Dad,

The weather is really beautiful here at the moment and I _____ (1 send) this message by the swimming pool on the campsite. We usually _____ (2 come) swimming here every day because the beach is always very crowded. At the moment, Manuel _____ (3 swim) in the pool and he _____ (4 enjoy) himself a lot. It's only 8.30 in the morning- Yes 8:30. We _____ (5 get up) at about seven o'clock every morning because it gets so hot in our tents. Then we _____ (6 have) a shower and either Manuel or I _____ (7 go) shopping for things for breakfast. In the afternoon Manuel _____ (8 go) to the beach because he _____ (9 take) wind-surfing lessons all this week. He isn't very good at it yet and he _____ (10 keep) falling into the sea, but he _____ (11 like) it a lot. I usually _____ (12 go) to the nearest town and _____ (13 wander) around. I _____ (14 take) some French lessons there and _____ (15 have) a great time here.

Well, I have to go right now. Text you at night. Kisses for both.

2.2.4 Making plans on the phone

- S36. Listen to the conversation of two friends talking on the phone and making plans for the weekend. What are they going to do? Then practise the conversation with a partner. *Escuche una conversación entre dos amigas hablando por teléfono y haciendo planes para el fin de semana. ¿Qué van a hacer?*

-Ana: Hello.
-Maite: Hello. Is Ana there?
-Ana: Speaking.
-Maite: Hi, Ana. This is Maite. How are you doing these days?
-Ana: Great. What's up?
-Maite: Are you busy on Friday night?
-Ana: Sorry. I've got plans for Friday. I'm going to the cinema.
-Maite: Ok. What about Saturday?
-Ana: Yes, Saturday is OK.
-Maite: Would you like to go to the cinema?
-Ana: Sounds good. Where shall we meet?
-Maite: Why don't we meet in front of the Italian restaurant that is next to the cinema?
-Ana: Great. Let's meet at seven and have a drink before the cinema.
-Maite: Yes, that's perfect. See you there.
-Ana: Great. Bye.



S37. Complete the following expressions from the dialogue. *Complete las siguientes expresiones del diálogo.*

HOW TO MAKE SUGGESTIONS			
MAKING A SUGGESTION	SAYING NO TO A SUGGESTION	SUGGESTING ANOTHER DAY OR TIME AND ACCEPTING	SUGGESTING A PLACE / A TIME TO MEET
1. Would you like _____ go to the cinema?	5. I'm sorry. I've got _____ for Friday.	6. What _____ Saturday?	8 Let's _____ at 7:30
2. Where shall _____ meet?	Sorry. I'm busy on Friday.	How about Saturday?	9. Why don't we _____ in front of the...?
3. Let's _____ a drink before The cinema.	I'm sorry. I can't make Friday. I'm working.	7. _____ good!	Shall we meet at the cinema?
4. Are you _____ on Friday?	Sorry. I'm not free on Friday.	Great! I'm free on Saturday.	
Why don't we go to the park?		Ok. I'm not doing anything on Saturday.	

S38. Work with a partner and make a new conversation. Then act it out. *Trabaje con otra persona haciendo una nueva conversación. Después represéntenla en clase.*

2.3 Sociocultural aspects. Festivals and festivities

2.3.1 Thanksgiving Quiz

S39. Do this quiz to know how much you know about Thanksgiving. *Conteste.*

THANKSGIVING QUIZ	
1. When is Thanksgiving celebrated? a) In October b) In November c) In December	6. What was the name of the Indian leader who helped them in winter? a) Squanto b) Crazy Horse c) Sitting Bull
2. What day is it celebrated? a) The 4 th Thursday b) The 3 rd Thursday c) The 4 th Tuesday	7. Which of these foods is not part of the traditionally Thanksgiving dinner? a) Pumpkin pie b) Seafood c) Cranberry sauce
3. What was the religious group who sailed from England to America? a) The Mormons b) The Pilgrims c) The Puritans	8. What animal does the president traditionally pardon each Thanksgiving? a) A pig b) A goose c) A turkey
4. What was the name of the ship? a) The Marchflower b) The Juneflower c) The Mayflower	9. Which president declared that a national day of Thanksgiving would be in November? a) Abraham Lincoln b) George Washington c) Thomas Jefferson
5. In what year was the first Thanksgiving dinner celebrated? a) In 1776 b) In 1621 c) In 1876	10. Where is the Macy's Thanksgiving parade? a) New York City b) Los Angeles c) Washington DC





f) THANKSGIVING DINNER NOWADAYS

S41. Now, read the text and answer the questions. *Ahora lee el texto y responde a las preguntas.*

Thanksgiving is a very important American festivity and it is celebrated on the fourth Thursday of November. However, schools and offices are closed for four days: Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Thanksgiving is a special day for families to be together and to thank God for all they have.

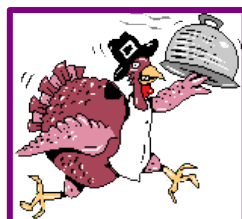
Why is Thanksgiving such an important day? The tradition started with the Pilgrims, the founders of America. The Pilgrims left Great Britain in 1620 because of religious persecution. They wanted to start a new life in America and practise their religion in freedom. One hundred men, women and children left Britain on a small ship called the Mayflower. Their sea voyage was very difficult. Many Pilgrims died during the voyage.

They arrived on the north-east coast of North America in December 1620 and founded Plymouth. It was almost winter and they had no homes and little food. They immediately built small homes, but it was too late to cultivate crops. The winter was very cold and difficult. Almost half of the Pilgrims died.

The Wampanoag Indians helped them during the long winter. In the spring the Pilgrims met an Indian called Squanto. He explained how to grow corn, hunt and live there. Soon the Pilgrims and the Indians became good friends. The Pilgrims worked hard and the summer harvest was excellent. By November 1621 everyone had food and a home. Governor William Bradford, the Pilgrim leader, decided to celebrate with a dinner for the Pilgrims and the Indians. He wanted to give thanks to God. This was the first Thanksgiving dinner and it lasted for three days!

Today the traditional Thanksgiving meal is similar to the first. People eat roast turkey, sweet potatoes, corn, cranberry sauce and pumpkin pie. Most families start the meal with a prayer.

The long Thanksgiving weekend is the perfect time to start Christmas shopping! Big stores and shops are open on Friday, Saturday and Sunday for the Christmas shoppers.



1. When is Thanksgiving celebrated?
2. What do families do on such a special day?
3. When did the tradition start?
4. Why did the Pilgrims leave Great Britain?
5. What is the name of the ship that took them to America?
6. What was the voyage like?
7. What did they find when they arrived there? What kind of problems did they have?
8. Who helped them? What did they learn to do?
9. When was the first Thanksgiving dinner and how long did it last?
10. What does the traditional Thanksgiving dinner consist of?

3. Actividades de autoevaluación

En esta página encontrará unos cuadrados con distintos tipos de actividades (completar oraciones, formular 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 ARE YOU DOING ?	NAME FREE-TIME ACTIVITIES	NAME DAILY ROUTINE VERBS	TELL YOUR PARTNER ABOUT YOUR MORNING ROUTINE	PHONE A FRIEND TO MEET UP FOR A MEAL
I _____(not do) ANYTHING ON MONDAY	MY FRIENDS AND I _____ (usually/ meet) AT THE SHOPPING CENTER	WHAT DO YOU USUALLY DO AT WEEKENDS?	ADD THE -ing FORM AND EXPLAIN THE RULES Dance Run Lie	ADD THE 3 RD PERSON AND EXPLAIN THE RULES Watch Kiss Study
SUGGEST THREE THINGS TO DO AFTER THE LESSON	"WHY _____WE GO TO THE CINEMA _____ MONDAY? "	"I'M SORRY. I _____ MAKE MONDAY. I'M _____(work) LATE"	WHAT DO YOU USUALLY DO ON FRIDAY NIGHTS?	WHAT ARE YOU DOING NOW?
NAME FIVE ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY	NAME FIVE TIME EXPRESSIONS THAT USUALLY GO WITH THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS	- _____(you/ smoke)? -YES, I _____, BUT ONLY THREE CIGARETTES A DAY	"WHY _____ (you/ smoke)? You can't smoke at school"	ASK FOR PERMISSION TO GO TO THE TOILET
SAY SOMETHING YOU CAN DO AND SOMETHING YOU CAN'T	"I'M SO TIRED. LET'S _____"	" _____YOU LIKE TO GO FOR A DRINK AFTER THE EXAM"	ACCEPT A PLAN TO GO TO THE BEACH AT THE WEEKEND	MY SON ONLY _____ HIS TEETH TWICE A DAY
WE USE THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE FOR: 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____	WE USE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE FOR: 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____	HOW OFTEN DO YOU EAT FRUIT?	MY BROTHER _____ (always / Play) CARDS AFTER LUNCH.	WE _____ (play) A BOARD GAME AT THE MOMENT.

4. Solucionario

S1.

HAVE	GO TO	GO+ -ing	DO	PLAY	OTHER VERBS
Breakfast	The gym	Swimming	Yoga	Tennis	Watch TV
A shower / a bath	Work	Jogging	The shopping	Football	Wake up
A coffee	Shopping	Fishing	My homework	Handball	Get up
Lunch	Bed		The housework	Basketball	Get dressed
Dinner			The washing-up	The piano	Leave home
A sesta/ a nap			Aerobics	The guitar	Drive/walk to work
A drink			Karate		Start work/school
					Work late
					Finish work/school
					Get home
					Cook dinner
					Sleep
					Take the bus
					Meet friends

S2. Free answer.

S3. Free answer.

S4. 1. Works 2. Gets up 3. Has breakfast 4. Sells 5. Doesn't
usually have 6. Goes 7. Does 8. Watches

S5. 1. Visits 2. Lives 3. Drives 4. Spend 5. Do 6. Go
7. Has 8. Eats 9. Love 10. Meet 11. Gets up 12. Likes
13. Wakes up 14. Works 15. Gets 16. Don't have .

S6.

1. catches	8. fixes	15. kisses
2. cooks	9. carries	16. smokes
3. fetches	10. watches	17. enjoys
4. lives	11. misses	18. gets dressed
5. has	12. buys	19. hurries
6. goes	13. studies	20. leaves
7. copies	14. touches	21. wishes

S7. 1. Asks 2. Goes 3. Fly 4. Studies 5. Watches
6. Speaks 7. Fights 8. Like 9. Pushes 10. Start

S8. 2. She teaches ... / She doesn't teach.

3. It stops here. / It doesn't stop here.

4. They know her. / They don't know her.

5. He always says thank you. / He doesn't always say thank you.

6. He works in a restaurant. / He doesn't work in a restaurant.

7. We need more eggs / we don't need more eggs.

8. She likes parties. / She doesn't like parties.

9. It costs \$5. / It doesn't cost \$5.

10. My boss thinks you're wonderful. / My boss doesn't think you're wonderful.

S9. 1. Don't like 2. Doesn't speak 3. Don't remember 4. Don't know 5. Doesn't want

6. Don't want 7. Works or doesn't work 8. Think or don't think

S10. 1. How do you pronounce this word? 2. How do you spell that?

3. What does this word mean? 4. How much do they cost?

5. Where do you live? 6. What do you do?

7. How do you do? 8. What time does the plane leave?

9. What time does the class start? 10. What time does the train arrive?

S11.

Does she live with her parents? (x) No, she doesn't.
Do you like your new job? (√) Yes, I do.
Do I speak good Italian? (√) Yes, I do.
Do they work hard at university? (x) No, they don't.
Do we usually give her a birthday present? (√) Yes, we do.
Does your sister help you very much? (√) Yes, she does.
Does Alan smoke? (x) No, he doesn't.
Do you do yoga on Saturdays? (x) No, I don't.

- S12. 1. *Does Mary like fish?* 2. *Do we usually go to bed late?*
 3. *Does my brother read at night?* 4. *Do we go jogging at weekend?*
 5. *What does your daughter do?* 6. *Do your parents live near me?*
- S13. 1. *Who* 2. *Who* 3. *How many* 4. *How / where / who*
 5. *Where / whose / which* 6. *When* 7. *How much* 8. *What*
- S14. 1. *What* 2. *How* 3. *Where* 4. *When*
 5. *Who* 6. *How many* 7. *What* 8. *How*
 9. *Where.* 10. *When* 11. *Where* 12. *Why*
 13. *How much* 14. *How many* 15. *How much*
- S15. *Free activity* Ex. In December: *When's your birthday? When are you on holidays?*

S16.

1. My brother never speaks to me.
2. Susan is always polite.
3. Do you usually finish work at 5 o'clock?
4. I hardly ever go to bed before midnight.
5. The bus isn't usually late.
6. I don't often eat fish.
7. What do you have usually for breakfast?
8. I never go shopping after work.
9. They stay in the same hotel every year.
10. My sister is always hungry and she eats a lot.

S17. *Free activity.*

S18. *Free activity.*

- S19. a. *Where does he live?* b. *When does he usually get up?*
 c. *What does he usually do before work?* d. *When does he usually start work?*
 e. *What does he usually do on Wednesday?* f. *What is his job?*
 g. *How long does he work each week?* h. *Why does he like his job?*

- i. What does "a system of flexi-time" mean? j. What are his interests?
- k. What does he do in the autumn? l. Which is his favourite season?
- m. How far does he travel on his skis? n. What type of person is he?
- o. How hard does he work? p. How does he spend a large part of his free time?

S20. Free activity.

S21. 1-d 2-c 3-e 4-b 5-f 6-h 7-g 8-a

1. She goes for a run or she goes to the gym.
2. At 8:00.
3. In the afternoons.
4. For half an hour.
5. Yes, she does. She loves animals.
6. She goes to a cookery course.
7. She usually reads, texts her friends or surfs on the Internet.
8. On Saturdays they have lunch together.

Script

I'm a student at Bristol High School but I have a job, too. I usually get up really early around six because I love to start the day with some exercise. I only have a juice or some tea before going for a run or going to the gym. When I go back home is almost seven so I have a shower and eat some fruit or yoghurt for breakfast.

I live near the school so I always meet up my friends and we walk to school. I start school at eight and at 12 I have a break for lunch. I finish school at two and I come back home. I don't have much time in the afternoons because it's when I work. I'm a dog walker. I take care of three dogs that live near my house. Luckily they are pretty small so I can walk them together. I walk them for half an hour, clean up their messes and bring them back to their houses. I like my job because I love animals and exercise but sometimes it's very tiring. In the afternoon I do my homework and study. I sometimes meet my friends and go for a drink or play table tennis. Mondays and Wednesdays are a little different. I go to cookery lessons with my cousin. We both love cooking. In the future I want to be a chef. I have dinner with my family at seven. Then I usually read, text my friends or surf on the Internet.

On Fridays I often meet my friends and we go out. I don't often dinner at home.

We usually go to an Italian restaurant or to a Thai food restaurant. On Saturday morning I play football at a football pitch which is near my house. My family and I always visit my grandparents and we have lunch with them. On Sunday I usually stay in, playing video games until lunchtime and in the afternoon I go jogging with my cousin.

S22. *Free activity*

S23. *Free activity*

S24.

1. getting	8. swimming	15. stopping
2. sitting	9. forgetting	16. smoking
3. watching	10. dying	17. enjoying
4. listening	11. playing	18. meeting
5. having	12. washing	19. getting dressed
6. going	13. studying	20. putting
7. copying	14. visiting	21. arriving

S25. 1. *Are staying* 2. *Is working* 3. *Am waiting* 4. *Are walking*

5. *Are planning* 6. *Are visiting* 7. *Is reading* 8. *Is learning*

S26. 1. *Aren't buying* 2. *Isn't learning* 3. *I'm not looking* 4. *We aren't selling*

5. *Aren't drinking* 6. *Aren't working* 7. *Aren't running* 8. *I'm not going.*

S27. 2. *Is Ann laughing in the English class? Yes, she is. No, she isn't.*

3. *Are you reading a book? Yes, I am. No, I'm not.*

4. *Am I looking for my keys? Yes, you are. No, you aren't.*

5. *Are they staying in a hotel by the sea? Yes, they are. No, they aren't.*

6. *Is John working in a restaurant? Yes, he is. No, he isn't.*

7. *Are you and I waiting for her? Yes, we are. No, we aren't.*

8. *Is it raining now? Yes, it is. No, it isn't.*

9. *Is Peter studying English right now? Yes, he is. No, he isn't.*

10. *Are Mathew and Mary dancing together? Yes, they are. No, they aren't.*

- S28. 1. What is Mary doing? 2. Am I watching TV now?
3. Is my brother reading at the moment? 4. Are we going jogging at weekend?
5. What is my daughter cooking? 6. Are my parents living in the country this week?

- S29. 1. Are you doing? 2. I'm going 3. I'm looking 4. I'm playing 5. Is working
6. Is singing 7. Are they doing 8. Are studying 9. Are you doing.

S30. Free activity.

S31.

ABILITY	POSSIBILITY	PERMISSION
She can run 8 km in 45 minutes.	They can go to the football match. They have the tickets.	My son can only watch TV until ten.
Can you cook Japanese food?	Can you come to my party?	You can't stay there.

S32. Free activity.

- S33. 1. Yes, she is. 2. She's by the swimming pool. 3. Every day.
4. He's swimming in the pool.
5. Because of the hot weather / because it gets too hot in their tents.

S34. 1-e 2-b 3-c 4-a 5-d

- S35. 1. Am sending 2. Come 3. Is swimming 4. Is enjoying
5. Get up 6. Have 7. Go 8. Goes 9. Is taking 10. Keeps
11. Likes 12. Go 13. Wander 14. 'm taking 15. 'm having

S36. They are going to the cinema and having a drink before the cinema.

S37. 1. To 2. we 3. have 4. Busy 5. plans 6. about 7. sounds 8. meet 9. meet

S38. Free activity

S39. 1-b 2-b 3-b 4-c 5-b 6-a 7-b 8-c 9-a 10-a

S40.

PICTURE AND DRAWING	1. b	2. d	3. e	4.a	5.f	6. c
STORY ORDER	1. b	2. d	3. e	4.e	5.f	6. c

S41. *1. on the 4th Thursday in November.*

2. Families get together and thank God for all they have.

3. It started one year after the Pilgrims had left Great Britain.

4. Because of religious persecution.

5. Mayflower.

6. It was very difficult because weather conditions and many pilgrims died.

7. They found an area difficult to cultivate and they had no homes and little food.

8. The Wampanoag Indians helped them and they learn them how to cultivate.

9. It was in November, 1621 and it lasts for three days.

10. It consists of roast turkey, sweet potatoes, corn, cranberry sauce and pumpkin pie.

5. Bibliografía y recursos

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6. Anexo. Licencia de recursos

Licencias de recursos utilizados en esta unidad

RECURSO (1)	DATOS DEL RECURSO (1)	RECURSO (2)	DATOS DEL RECURSO (2)
Imágenes S1  RECURSO 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autoría:CC Licencia: Comercial Procedencia: www.goanimators.com 	 RECURSO 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autoría:CC Licencia: Comercial Procedencia: https://es.pinterest.com/pin/325385141798060872/
Imágenes pp. 18-19  RECURSO 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autoría:CC Licencia: Comercial Procedencia: www.goanimators.com 	 RECURSO 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autoría:CC Licencia: Comercial Procedencia: http://recruitforesl.com/things-to-do-in-your-city/
 RECURSO 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autoría:CC Licencia: Comercial Procedencia: https://pixabay.com/ 	Actividad S41  RECURSO 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autoría:CC Licencia: Comercial Procedencia: https://www.history.com