



XUNTA DE GALICIA

CONSELLERÍA DE EDUCACIÓN  
E ORDENACIÓN UNIVERSITARIA

Dirección Xeral de Educación, Formación  
Profesional e Innovación Educativa

Educación secundaria  
para persoas adultas



# Ámbito de comunicación

## Lengua inglesa

Educación a distancia semipresencial

### Módulo 4

## Unidad didáctica 13

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# 1. Introducción

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## 1.1 Descripción de la unidad didáctica

Esta unidad didáctica consiste en una revisión de los contenidos abordados en los anexos del módulo 3 (*Anexos gramaticales* 9, 10 y 11), pero en contextos distintos.

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

- El presente de los verbos *to be*, *have got*, *there is / are* y presente simple. Si necesita más práctica: parte gramatical del anexo 9 (*to be*, *have got*, *there is / are*) y del anexo 10 para el presente simple.
- Vocabulario de trabajos.

En la segunda parte vamos a repasar los siguientes contenidos:

- Presente continuo y presente simple *versus* presente continuo. Si necesita más práctica, realice la parte gramatical de la segunda parte del anexo 10 para el presente continuo y la primera parte del anexo gramatical 11 para la distinción entre presente continuo y presente simple.
- Vocabulario relacionado con un *curriculum vitae* y con una carta de presentación.

En la tercera parte trataremos aspectos socioculturales de países de habla inglesa. En esta unidad *“Notting Hill Carnival”*.

## 1.2 Conocimientos previos

Necesitará saber y repasar:

- Los pronombres personales, los demostrativos y el genitivo sajón.
- Las partículas interrogativas y los adverbios de frecuencia. (Módulo 3 unidad 10).
- Preguntas y respuestas sobre información personal. (Módulo 3 unidad 9).
- Verbos básicos de rutina diaria y actividades de tiempo libre. (Módulo 3 unidad 10).

## 1.3 Sugerencias para la motivación y el estudio

Se recomienda marcar un ritmo de estudio de unidad por mes y de cada parte de la unidad por quincenas, 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

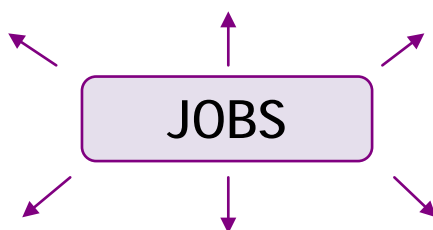
Cada módulo tiene una duración cuatrimestral y consta de cuatro unidades. Por lo tanto, cada unidad, tendría una duración aproximada de un mes.

## 2. Secuencia de contenidos y actividades

### 2.1 Talking about jobs

#### 2.1.1 Vocabulary: jobs

How many jobs do you know in English? Write as many words as you can. ¿Cuántos trabajos conoce en inglés? Escriba todos los que conozca.



#### Possible answers

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

						
I am unemployed ( <i>estoy en paro</i> ) I don't work ( <i>no trabajo</i> )	I work for a newspaper, for IBM ( <i>trabajo para un periódico, para IBM</i> )	I am retired ( <i>estoy jubilado/a</i> )				
PLACES TO WORK ( <i>lugares de trabajo</i> )						
						
in a school ( <i>en un colegio</i> )	in a hospital ( <i>en un hospital</i> )	in a restaurant ( <i>en un restaurante</i> )	in the street ( <i>en la calle</i> )	in a shop ( <i>en una tienda</i> )	at home ( <i>en casa</i> )	in an office ( <i>en una oficina</i> )


## Recuerde

Utilizamos *a / an* antes de las profesiones. Ex.: *I'm a teacher. She's an actress.*

Fíjese en la diferencia entre:

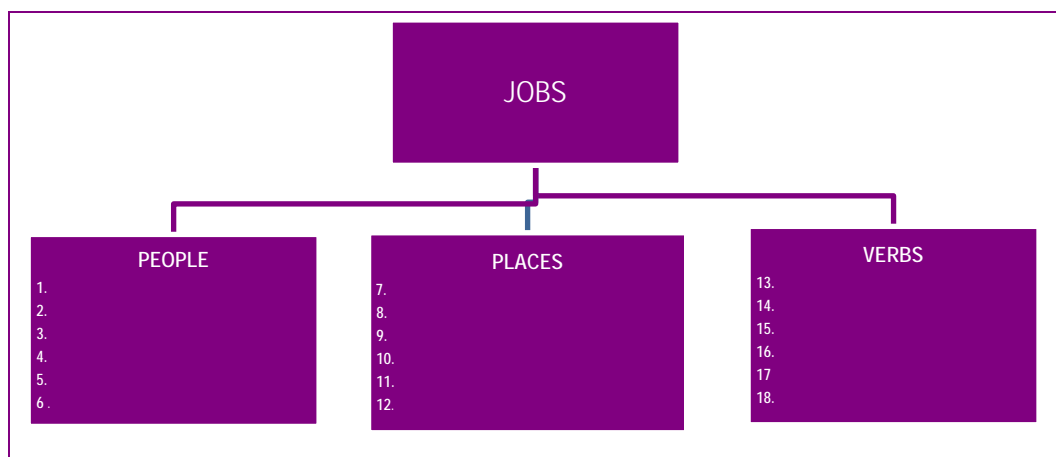
- **Job** (nombre): puesto de trabajo, ocupación (contable).
- **Work** (verbo): trabajar.
- **Work** (nombre): trabajo en general (incontable). Usado en expresiones como *be at work* (*estar en el trabajo*).

S1. What do you call someone who...? Use the words in the box. *¿Cómo se llama alguien que...? Use las palabras del cuadro.*

1. Drives a bus.	
2. Puts out fires in shops, houses...etc.	
3. Helps you with legal problems.	
4. Helps you book a journey or a holiday.	
5. Designs new buildings.	
6. Helps you sell or buy your house or flat.	
7. Serves you in a restaurant.	
8. Makes sure you don't park your car for too long or in the wrong place.	
9. Is a shopkeeper who sells and cuts up meat.	
10. Collects people's rubbish-which is usually in a dustbin.	
	Lawyer Dustman Traffic warden Firefighter Architect Waiter/waitress Bus driver Butcher Estate Agent Travel Agent

- S2. Classify the following words into these three categories. *Clasifique las siguientes palabras en estas tres categorías.*

DO SHIFT WORK	WEAR UNIFORM	A PLUMBER	REPAIR THINGS	A LORRY DRIVER
LOOK AFTER PEOPLE	A STUDIO	AN ARTIST	A SALON	USE A COMPUTER
(WORK) OUTDOORS	A GARDENER	A SOLDIER	AN ELECTRICIAN	IN PEOPLE'S HOME
ON THE ROAD	AN OFFICE	WORK AT NIGHT		



- S3. Give two examples of people who do the things in the VERBS section of the diagram. *Dé dos ejemplos más de gente que realice las acciones de la sección VERBOS del diagrama.*

VERBS	
13. Do shift work: nurses,	
14.	
15.	
16.	
17.	
18.	

- S4. Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box. *Complete las oraciones con una de las palabras del recuadro.*

1. I work in a car factory. I _____ shift work.	Wear
2. I'm a pilot. I _____ uniform.	After
3. I'm a farmer so I work _____ most of the time.	Repair
4. I'm a nanny, so I look _____ young children.	Do
5. I'm a plumber. I _____ radiators, showers and things like that.	Outdoors
6. I'm an office equipment engineer. I _____ photocopiers.	Fix
7. I'm a lorry driver and I work on the _____ mostly at nights.	Road
8. I'm a security guard and I do _____ work.	Shift

- S5. Answer these questions about your job. Then ask your partner. *Conteste estas preguntas sobre su trabajo. Después pregúntele a su compañero/a.*

<p>What do you do?</p> <p>Where do you work?</p> <p>Do you like your job?</p>	<p>I'm a/ an _____</p> <p></p> <p></p>
---	--

- S6. What's the job? Read the descriptions and choose the right job from the box to complete the sentences. *¿Cuál es el trabajo? Lea las descripciones y elija el trabajo correcto para completar las oraciones.*

<p><b>GUESS MY JOB</b>    Childbirth educator    Salesman    Nurse    Manager</p>	
<p>1. I'm a _____ but I don't work in a hospital. I work in children's home. I look after them when they are ill and they can't go to school. I like my job but I do shift work and I don't like it when I work at night.</p>	<p>2. I'm a _____ and I work for a food company. I manage the supermarket. I like my job but sometimes it's very boring.</p>
<p>3. My cousin is a _____ and he works for a security system company. He looks for clients to sell them home security alarms. He likes his job but he says it's very stressful because he has to meet targets.</p>	<p>4. My sister is a _____. She works with pregnant women and the expectant fathers. They go to be prepared to give birth so she prepares them for the delivery with classes and information.</p>

- S7. Now it's your turn. Describe your job and a relative or friend's job. The rest of the class will try to guess it. *Ahora, le toca a usted. Describa su trabajo o el de un pariente, amigo... El resto de la clase intentará adivinarlo.*

<p>1. I'm a</p>	<p>2. My</p>
-----------------	--------------



- S8. Each student in the class has a card with a profession. Talk to the other students in your class. Find out who fits each description making the questions. Then ask questions to guess their job. The person who finds the most jobs wins!

*Cada estudiante de la clase tiene una tarjeta con una profesión. Hable con los demás estudiantes de la clase. Averigüe quién se ajusta a la descripción haciendo preguntas para adivinar sus trabajos. La persona que encuentre más trabajos gana.*

	YOUR PARTNER'S NAME	YOUR PARTNER'S JOB
... makes lots of phone calls.		
... usually works from 8:00 to 3:00.		
... takes people to different places.		
... usually works on Saturdays.		
... wears a uniform.		
... takes dictation.		
... invents stories.		
... helps people choose things.		
... hardly ever goes to the office.		
... works with small children.		
... works in a take-away.		
... gets up very early in the morning		
... builds houses.		
... lends books.		
... makes a lot of promises.		
... has a very good memory.		
... travels a lot.		
... does not get paid for the job.		
... works outside.		
... often works at night.		

You're a receptionist. You make a lot of phone calls.	You're a civil servant. You usually work from 8 to 3.	You're a taxi driver. You take people to Places.	You're a footballer. You usually work on Saturdays.
You're a gardener. You work outside.	You're a secretary. You take dictation.	You're a cleaner. You wear a uniform.	You're a writer. You invent stories.
You're a teleworker. You hardly ever go to the office.	You're a shop assistant. You help people buy clothes.	You're a teacher. You work with small children.	You're a cook. You work in a takeaway.
You're a farmer. You get up very early in the morning.	You're a construction worker. You build houses.	You're a librarian. You lend books.	You're a politician. You make a lot of promises.
You're a flight attendant. You travel a lot.	You're a nurse. You help people feel better.	You're an actor / actress. You have a very good memory.	You're a housewife / househusband. You don't get paid for doing your job.

S9. Have a look at these real job adverts. *Échele un vistazo a las siguientes ofertas de empleo reales.*

		
1	2	3
		
4	5	6

Find in the ads these words and match them with the meaning. *Localice en los anuncios estas expresiones y relaciónelas con su significado.*

1. Repartidores de periódicos	a. Deliver/ deliveries
2. Contable	b. Part or Full Time
3. Bricolaje	c. DIY
4. Repartir / repartos	d. Computer skills
5. Tiempo parcial o total	e. Paper runners
6. Polifacético (mozo/a para todo)	f. Accountant
7. Conocimientos de informática	g. All rounder
8. Chapista	h. Panelbeater

Scan the ads and answer the questions. *Escanee los anuncios y conteste las preguntas.*

1. Which job ad requires English?	
2. In which job people will work as a waiter/waitress?	
3. In which ad is somebody looking for a job?	
4. Which job ads require experience?	
5. Which ad requires a car?	

- S10. Let's review the vocabulary and play "The Alphabet Game". How many words can you think of for each of these letters? Try to complete the alphabet with the vocabulary from the previous exercises and with new vocabulary. Use a dictionary. *¿Cuántas palabras sabe para cada letra? Intente completar el alfabeto con vocabulario de los ejercicios anteriores y con nuevo vocabulario. Utilice el diccionario.*

THE ALPHABET GAME	LETTERS	
	A.	O.
	B.	P.
	C.	Q.
	D.	R.
	E.	S.
	F.	T.
	G.	U.
	H.	V.
	I.	W.
	J.	X.
	K.	Y.
	L.	Z.
	M.	
	N.	

A	Someone who plans and designs a building.
B	A shopkeeper who sells meat.
C	A person whose job is making and repairing wooden things.
D	A person who is qualified to treat people's teeth.
E	A skilled person who uses scientific knowledge to design machinery.
F	A person whose job is to put out fires.
G	A person who is paid to work in someone else's garden.
H	A person whose job is to be in charge of the entrance of that building.
I	A person who repeats what someone is saying by translating it immediately into another language.
J	A person who works for a newspaper or a magazine and writes articles.
K	A person who teaches you how to fight without weapons using only your hands, elbows, feet and legs.
L	A person who is qualified to advise people about the law and represent them in a court.
M	Someone whose job is to repair and maintain machines and engines.
N	A person whose job is to care for people who are ill.
O	A person whose job involves testing people's eye-sight or providing glasses and contact lenses.
P	A person whose job is to deliver letters and parcels that are sent by post.
Q	The person who asks the questions in a quiz on the television or radio.
R	Someone who plays and introduces records on the radio.

S	A man who works on a ship as a member of its crew.
T	Someone who teaches especially at a school.
U	Another word for "referee".
V	A doctor who is especially trained to look after animals.
W	A person who writes books, stories as a job.
X	A person who plays this musical instrument:
Y	A person who builds luxury big boats used for pleasure trips.
Z	A person who takes care of the animals in a zoo.



You will need to know the relatives pronouns *who* and *whose*. *Necesitaré conocer los pronombres relativos who y whose.*

- **Who:** el antecedente al que se refiere es una persona y se traduce por 'que'.  
Ex. *A mechanic is someone who fixes cars.* → *Un mecánico es alguien que arregla coches.*
- **Whose:** indica posesión y se traduce por 'cuyo'.  
Ex. *A nurse is someone whose job is to look after people.* → *Una enfermera es alguien cuyo trabajo es cuidar a la gente.*

## 2.1.2 Grammar

To be / to have got / There is there are

S11. In the text there are several verb forms which are underlined. Complete the tables. *En el texto hay varias formas verbales que están subrayadas. Complete las tablas.*



Michael Dean is from Ireland but he lives in Miami, Florida He s a chef, but he doesn't work in a restaurant. She works on a large cruise ship. The ship takes people for holidays to some of the islands in the Caribbean Sea.

Michael lives on the ship for seven days and then he has a week off. " There are three chefs on the ship", he says," but I never work with them all

together. Two work from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. and the other one does the night shift. I don't work during the day. I always work at night. I prefer it because it's quieter. " We rarely have a lot of problems. We have a good food service team and the food is excellent. The biggest problem is when the weather is bad. Then a lot of people usually get seasick and we have to change the menu. We also cook for all the workers on the ship. All sorts of people work on the ship. There are waiters, electricians, nannies, dancers, cleaners, sports instructors... There is even a tennis instructor because the ship has got tennis courts! "It's like a big hotel. I like the job, but it isn't a holiday for us, of course. When I m not on duty, I sleep in the mornings. I m usually tired after a 12-hour shift." After a week the ship goes back to Miami and Kemal goes home for seven days. He is married and has two children. "They are also into cooking", he says, " and we cook a lot together at the weekend. They aren't bad cooks at all". "I love my job because although I am one week away from home and I miss my family a lot , I enjoy my job on the ship and I've got a lot free time to spend with them when I'm at home".

## Verb To Be (ser o estar)

AFFIRMATIVE			NEGATIVE			INTERROGATIVE	
I	1 ____	4 (____)	I	am not	6 (I ____)	Am I...?	Yes, I am/ No, I'm not
You	are	(You're)	You	are not	(aren't)	Are you...?	Yes, you are/ No, you aren't
He			He			he	
She	2 ____	5(He ____)	She	is not	(isn't)	Is she...?	Yes, he /she / it is
It			It			It	No, he / she / it isn't
We			We			we	
You	3 ____	(We're)	You	are not	7(____)	Are you...?	Yes, we / you / they are
They			They			they	No, we / you / they aren't
Full form		Short form	Full form		Short form	Full form	Short form

- El verbo *to be* equivale a 'ser o estar' en castellano.
  - I'm Galician. I'm in Galicia* Soy gallego/a. Estoy en Galicia.
- Es un verbo auxiliar, lo que quiere decir que tiene forma propia para formar la negativa y la interrogativa, por lo que no necesita de un auxiliar que lo ayude como los demás verbos, como verá en el ejemplo:
  - I am at home*                      *I'm not at home*                      *Am I at home?*
  - I stay at home*                      *I don't stay at home*                      *Do I stay at home?*
- Las formas afirmativa y negativa pueden aparecer contraídas (*short form*) o sin contraer (*full form*). La forma contraída se utiliza en el lenguaje oral y en el escrito en situaciones informales.
- La forma interrogativa es la inversión de la afirmativa. 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*.
  - Is Mildred at home? Yes, she is.*
  - Are the students tired? No. they aren't.*

## Verb to have got (tener)

AFFIRMATIVE			NEGATIVE		INTERROGATIVE	
I		I' _____ (9)	I	have not	Have I got...?	Yes, I have / No, I haven't
You	have got	You've got	You	have not	Have you got...?	Yes, you have/ No, you haven't
He			He		he	
She	(8) __ got	He's got	She	has not	Has she got...?	Yes, he / she / it has
It			It		It	No, he / she / it hasn't
We			We		we	
You	have got	We've got	You	have not	Have you got...?	Yes, we / you / they have
They			They		they	No, we / you / they haven't
Full form		Short form	Full form		Short form	Full form
						Short form

- El verbo *have got* se traduce como 'tener' y se utiliza para expresar posesión.
- Sólo tiene dos formas: *has got* para las terceras personas del singular (he / she / it) y *have got* para el resto.
- Recuerde mantener la concordancia en las respuestas cortas en interrogativa: pregunte con *have* y la respuesta corta es el pronombre y el verbo *have*. Del mismo modo, pregunte con *has* y responda con pronombre y *has*:
  - Have you got a sister? Yes, I have // No, I haven't***
  - Has she got a sister? Yes, she has // No, she hasn't***
- En el inglés americano, y cada vez más en el británico, se utiliza el verbo *have got* sin el *got*, pero su conjugación sigue la del resto de los verbos no auxiliares, es decir, necesitamos la -s de tercera persona para afirmar, el auxiliar *don't / doesn't* para negar y el auxiliar *do / does* para preguntar:
  - I have a pen                      I don't have a pen                      Do you have a pen?*
  - She has a pen                      She doesn't have a pen                      Does she have a pen?*
- Sin el *got*, el verbo *have* le da el significado de 'tomar' al nombre que acompaña:
  - Have breakfast:* almorzar
  - Have lunch:* comer
  - Have dinner:* cenar
  - Have a coffee:* tomar un café
  - Have a shower:* ducharse

### There is / there are

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE	SHORT ANSWERS
SINGULAR	(10)_____ a / an... There's a /an...	There isn't a / an...	Is there a /an..?	Yes, there is No, there isn't
PLURAL	(11)_____ some people on the ship.	There aren't any accountants on the ship-	Are there any sports instructors on the ship?	Yes, there are No, there aren't

- Se utiliza para describir una escena o un lugar, para decir lo que hay o no hay.
  - There is a bank just round the corner but there isn't a cash machine.*
  - There are two supermarkets in my street but there aren't any car parks near them.*
- Recuerde en la interrogativa mantener la concordancia del verbo en la respuesta corta:

- **Is** there a chemist's near here? **Yes**, there **is** one at the end of the street.
- **Are** there any pedestrian crossings near here? **No**, there **aren't**.
- Si se fija en el cuadro, hay unas partículas que acompañan este verbo impersonal:
  - “a/an” en singular.
  - “some/any” en plural. *Some* en las oraciones afirmativas y *any* en oraciones negativas e interrogativas.

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE	SHORT ANSWER
I You (12) _____	I You (14) _____	Do I You We They	I You Yes, We do No, We don't They
He She (13) _____ *	He She (15) _____ (16) _____	Work...?	
It	It		
We You work	We You don't	Does He She It	He Yes, She does No, She doesn't It
They	They		

### Presente simple de los demás verbos.

	*SPELLING RULES 3 <sup>rd</sup> PERSON “-s” (Reglas ortográficas para la terminación en “-s” de la 3ª persona singular)			
1.	Regla general, se añade –s.	+ -s	I work	He works
2.	Se añade –es en 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.	<i>Have</i> (breakfast, lunch, a shower...).	has	I have lunch	He has lunch

### Forma

En oraciones afirmativas, se forma con el infinitivo del verbo sin “to” en todas las personas excepto en las terceras personas (*he / she / it*) que se le añade “-s” o “-es”, siguiendo las reglas del cuadro anterior.

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.*

En oraciones negativas, se forma con *don't* en todas las personas menos en las terceras en las que se usa *doesn't*, seguido del infinitivo del verbo.

Compruebe al usar el presente simple en negativa que:

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

En oraciones interrogativas, recuerde mantener el orden correcto para hacer preguntas y 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 + ...?**

Para las formas cortas, tenga en cuenta que siempre se contesta con 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.*
- Se utiliza para expresar acciones habituales, rutinas, situaciones y estados permanentes.
  - Hábitos: *He works on a large cruise ship.*  
*The ship takes people for holidays.*
  - 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.*

### **Question Words**

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

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

En las oraciones interrogativas en las que preguntamos por algo concreto, necesitamos saber 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...?	¿Cómo?
Which...?	¿Cuál?	How much...?	¿Cuánto/a? (incontables)	How many...?	¿Cuántos/as? (contables)
How often...?	¿Con qué frecuencia?	How long...?	¿Cuánto tiempo?	How far...?	¿A qué distancia?

### Adverbs of frequency

Los adverbios de frecuencia habitualmente acompañan al presente simple, pues se utilizan para indicar acciones rutinarias y habituales.

Always	Siempre
Usually	Normalmente
Often	A menudo
Sometimes	A veces
Hardly ever	Casi nunca
Never	Nunca

Se colocan antes del verbo principal, bien sea en oración 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 van siempre situados después del verbo "to be":

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

Además algunas expresiones temporales se usan con el presente simple y también nos indican la frecuencia con 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 comienzo de la oración:

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

## Secuencia de actividades


S12. Be and have got. Complete the sentences with the verb to be or the verb have got in the affirmative or negative form. *Complete con el verbo to be o have got en afirmativa o negativa.*

1. Her grandparents _____ from Australia. They are from Canada.
2. His aunt _____ a new car. It's great!
3. This sweatshirt _____ new. It's old.
4. I _____ a really good job. It's so grateful!
5. We _____ a computer at home. I use the computer in school.
6. My brother _____ 12 years old.
7. Mildred and George _____ happy at work. They want to work in another place.
8. He _____ any brothers.
9. Dublin _____ a country. It _____ a city and it _____ a lot of interesting places to visit.
10. I _____ thirty. I _____ younger.
11. Wakeboarding _____ a very popular water sport in Spain now.
12. Michael's father _____ Irish and he _____ three sisters.
13. My uncle _____ dark hair. He _____ bald.
14. Miguel and Silvia _____ Real Madrid fans, but my nephew _____ a Barça fan.
15. My daughter _____ good at sports but she _____ good at singing.

S13. Questions forms: be and have got. Put the words in the correct order to make questions. *Ordene las palabras para hacer preguntas.*

1. Is what surname your?	2. Old are how you?	3. Is your what job?
4. Nationality is your what?	5. You are married?	6. Is postcode what your?
7. Birthday? mother's your is when	8. Father brothers? any got has your	9. Jeans? new you got have

- S14. Complete the questions choosing the correct words. Then ask a partner the questions. Write down his/her answers. *Complete las preguntas eligiendo las palabras correctas. Después hágale a un compañero/a las siguientes preguntas.*

Who are you?	
	
Name _____	Answer _____
1. Where am / is / are you from?	I'm from...
2. What 'm / 's / 're your last name?	
3. Am / Are / Is you married?	
4. When have / is / are your birthday?	
5. Where am / is / were you born?*	
6. Have / has / do you got any brothers and sisters?	
7. Has / have / do you got a car?	
8. Are / do / does you live near here?	
9. What are / do / does you do?	
10. What do / are / have you do in your free time?	
<small>* "To be born" → nacer. "Were" → pasado del verbo "To Be" para you / we / they.</small>	

- S15. Now change the questions to the third person singular. Then work with a new partner. Ask and answer about your first partner. *Ahora cambie las preguntas a tercera persona. Después trabaje con un nuevo interlocutor preguntando sobre su primer compañero/a.*

1. <i>Where are you from? → Where is she / he from? _____ is from _____</i>
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

- S16. Write a paragraph about yourself and introduce yourself to the class. Change the words in bold. *Escriba un párrafo sobre usted y preséntese a la clase. Cambie las palabras que están en letra negra.*

My name's **Anne** and I'm from **Wales**. I'm **married** and my last name is **Bale**. I was born\* in Cardiff and my birthday is on **27 December**. I've got **two brothers and one sister**. I live **outside Cardiff** now **with my husband and my two children**. I'm a **secretary** and I work in an office. At weekends I go **cycling with my family**.

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

\* I was born... Yo nací...

- S17. There is / there are, some and any. Match 1-7 with a-g to make sentences. *Una las expresiones de la primera columna con las de la segunda para construir oraciones.*

1. There's
2. There aren't
3. There's some
4. Is there
5. Are there
6. There isn't an
7. How many people

a. a cinema in your town?
b. any plants in this classroom.
c. any pens on the table?
d. MP3 in the classroom.
e. a computer in my room.
f. milk in the fridge.
g. are there in this class?

- S18. There is / there are, some and any. Choose the correct words. *Elija las palabras correctas.*

1. There's <b>a / some</b> butcher's in my village.
2. There aren't <b>some / any</b> boys at our school.
3. There <b>are / 's</b> ten people in the shop.
4. There are <b>any / some</b> good restaurants in Ourense.
5. There 's <b>some / a</b> tourist office in the village.
6. There <b>isn't / aren't</b> a dog in the classroom.
7. There is a cinema but there aren't <b>any / some</b> banks.
8. There <b>isn't / aren't</b> any shoe shops near EPA.

- S19. There is / there are questions and short answers. First complete with is / are and then write true answers. *Primero complete con is / are y después escriba respuestas verdaderas.*

1. ____ there any beaches near here?
2. ____ there nice people in your classroom?
3. ____ there a chemist's near this school?
4. ____ there a park near your house?
5. ____ there any good restaurants in your city?
6. ____ a laptop in the classroom?
7. ____ there any big shopping centres in your town?
8. ____ there a sports centre near your house?

S20. Present simple: affirmative and negative. Complete the sentences. *Complete las siguientes oraciones.*

1. They _____ a lot of TV at the weekend. (not / watch)
2. My sister _____ in a primary school. (teach)
3. A gardener _____ outside most of the time. (work)
4. My mother _____ my room. (not / tidy)
5. He _____ checking his mails at breakfast. (love)
6. My son _____ text messages to his friends in the class. (send)
7. We _____ on school days (not / go out)
8. Bart _____ listening to music on his way to school. (enjoy)
9. Miguel _____ his homework in the afternoons. (not / do)
10. My aunt _____ home before nine. (arrive)

S21. Present simple: questions. Put the words in the correct order. *Ponga las palabras en el orden correcto para hacer preguntas.*

1. Send your messages? brotherText does	2. Friends to go your the do cinema?	3. Use mum her computer? Does
4. Computer do your friends and you games? play	5. their room? dad does their tidy	6. School? does hard work Dan at
7. Evening? your the parents go do out in	8. Magazines? aunt our read does	9. School? a you do in teach

S22. Questions words. Choose the correct question word. Then answer the questions. *Elija la partícula interrogativa correcta. Después, conteste las preguntas.*

1. Where / When / What is your birthday?
2. How / When / What is your father's name?
3. Where / How / What does your best friend live?
4. How / What / How many old is your son/daughter?
5. Who / What / How is your favourite food?
6. Who / What / When is a good singer for you?
7. What / When / How often do you do at weekends?
8. When / Where / How are your parents from?
9. How / Whose / Who do you live with?
10. What / How / When sport do you like?

**S23. Adverbs of frequency.** Rewrite these sentences including the adverb in brackets.  
*Vuelva a escribir estas oraciones colocando el adverbio.*

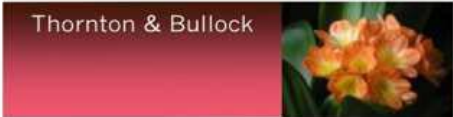
1. My students speak in the class. They are very hard-working. (never)
2. Austin is not rude. He is polite. (always)
3. Do you do your homework after lunch? (usually)
4. I go to bed before midnight. (hardly ever)
5. Don't worry. We aren't late. The bus is late. (usually)
6. Children don't eat fish. They prefer meat. (often)
7. What do your children have for breakfast? (usually)
8. I go shopping after work. I'm so tired. (never / always)
9. They are on holidays and they stay in the same hotel. (every year)
10. My sister is hungry and she eats a lot. (always)

**S24. "Find someone who..." game.** Put the questions in the second person singular to ask your partners. Then add more questions to add more information. Add two more questions. *Juguemos a "Encuentre a alguien que...". Ponga las preguntas en segunda persona del singular para formularse las a su compañero/a. Después hágale más preguntas para añadir información nueva a cada cuestión. Finalmente escriba dos preguntas a mayores.*


FIND SOMEONE WHO...	YOUR ANSWERS	YOUR PARTNER'S ANSWERS
Isn't from Galicia?		
Has got children?		
Drinks tea in the morning?		
Works in an office?		
Is wearing jeans?		
Does exercise?		
Is on a diet?		
Smokes?		
Has two houses?		

### 2.1.3 Reading

S25. Read the adverts for jobs in the UK and US. Answer the questions. *Lea las ofertas de empleo en el Reino Unido y Estados Unidos. Conteste las preguntas.*



Thornton & Bullock is a large department store in downtown New York. We are looking for sales managers to work in our children's clothes department. Some experience needed. 37-hour week, including some evening work. Contact Emmet Princeton at T&B@webmail.com for an application form, or write to: Thornton & Bullock



### Tour Leader

Mountaineering Adventures Ltd are looking for adventure tour leaders to guide mountain climbers between May and September. Five-month contract: May-Sept. If you love adventure sports, and are athletic, patient and responsible, we would like to hear from you. Experience needed. For an application form, email Sally Hendle at: Sally.hendle@maltd.com or write to: Mountaineering Adventures Ltd,

## ADDASSIST

### SECRETARY



We are looking for a friendly person to work as secretary in our accounting firm. Five days per week, including some weekend work. Some experience needed. For an application form email us at AddAssist@jfa.co.uk or write to: AddAssist, Reef St, Bournemouth, BH5 7RT

1. Who do you email for an application form at Thornton & Bullock?
2. How long\* is the contract for Tour Leader?
3. Do you need experience to be a secretary at AddAssist?
4. Does the secretary work at weekends?
5. What is the email address of Mountaineering Adventures?
6. What company needs fit workers?

*\*How long→ Cuánto tiempo?*

## 2.1.4 Listening

S26. Listen to a conversation between a mum and her daughter talking about the mum's job. *Escuche a una madre y a su hija hablando del trabajo de la madre.*

What was your mother's job?	
<p>1. Listen to a conversation between mother and daughter. What was the mother's job? Circle the right picture.</p> <p>2. Listen again and write T (True) or F (False) in the boxes.</p> <p>a) The mother is a housewife. <i>A nai é ama de casa.</i></p> <p>b) Her daughter knew her mother had been a bus driver. <i>A súa filla sabía que a súa nai fora condutora de autobús.</i></p> <p>c) The mother enjoyed being a bus driver. <i>Á nai gustáballe ser condutora de autobuses.</i></p> <p>d) The mother did not go to university. <i>A súa nai non foi á universidade.</i></p> <p>e) The mother wants to find a new job in finance. <i>A súa nai quere encontrar un novo traballo en finanzas.</i></p>	 

## 2.2 Getting ready for work


### 2.2.1 Vocabulary: CV

S27. How do you say these words in your language? *¿Cómo se dicen estas palabras en su idioma?*

- |                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Work experience  | a) Anuncio               |
| 2. Application      | b) Habilidades           |
| 3. Qualifications   | c) Carta de presentación |
| 4. Training         | d) Solicitud de trabajo  |
| 5. Skills           | e) Solicitud             |
| 6. Advert           | f) Experiencia laboral   |
| 7. Application form | g) Títulos               |
| 8. Cover letter     | h) Formación             |



S28. You are going to learn how to write a CV. First read the following text and write the headings in the box in the right place. *Va a aprender a elaborar un currículo. Primero lea el siguiente texto y escriba los titulares en el sitio correcto de la tabla.*

<p>WHY IS YOUR CV IMPORTANT?</p> <p>WHAT IS A RESUME?</p> <p>WORK EXPERIENCE:</p> <p>EDUCATION:</p> <p>HOW TO WRITE A GOOD CV?</p> <p>INTERESTS:</p> <p>WHAT IS A CV?</p> <p>SKILLS:</p> <p>WHAT INFORMATION SHOULD I INCLUDE?</p> <p>PERSONAL DETAILS:</p>	
---	--

1.	2.
It is a summary of your education, skills and experience. It contains a short description of who you are, what you've done, and why you are the right person for the job.	<p>A CV tells an employer all about you to get a job! And also...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to convince the reader that you are the best person for the job.</li> <li>to create a profesional image.</li> <li>to offer a sample of your written communication skills.</li> <li>to convince the reader that you deserve an interview.</li> </ul>
3.	4.
It is the American English term for CV.	<p>An excellent CV is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>clear and easy to read.</li> <li>organised.</li> <li>correct -always check for any mistakes (grammar, spelling...).</li> <li>complete. Include all the information the job advert asks for.</li> <li>relevant: adapt your CV for every job you apply for.</li> <li>short: better one page or two pages maximum.</li> </ul>
5.	
a.	Name Home Address Phone number Email address Date of birth Your web page
b.	The most recent education goes first. Give places where you have studied.
c.	Your most recent experience goes first. Give the name of your employer, job title, and what you did and achieved in that job. Include part-time work.
d.	Include any that show you are a good leader, responsible or that you can work with other people. Include a hobby or interest if it is relevant for the job. Give details of any volunteer work.
e.	Include your ability in other languages, computer skills, or that you have a driving license.

S29. Now it's your turn to write your own CV. Scan Maria's CV and use it as a model to write your own CV. We will follow the Europass model. *Ahora le toca a usted escribir su curriculum vitae. Observe el CV de María y utilícelo como modelo para escribir el suyo.*

El CV *Europass* es un modelo común de *currículum vitae* que propone la Unión Europea para facilitar la búsqueda de empleo de los trabajadores en los diferentes países de Europa.


Curriculum vitae

**PERSONAL INFORMATION** **María González González**



5, Lagoas Street, Ourense, 32004 Ourense (Spain)

988604453 667479151

maria.2glez@gmail.com

**JOB APPLIED FOR** **Hairdresser**

**EDUCATION AND TRAINING**

05/02/2013–30/06/2013 **Secondary Education Diploma**  
EPAPU de Ourense

01/09/2013–30/06/2015 **Certificate in Hairdressing and Barbering**  
IES 12 de Outubro, Ourense (España)

**WORK EXPERIENCE**

13/09/2015–Present **Hairdresser**  
Salanova Salon, Ourense (Spain)  
Greeting customers  
Shampooing and conditioning hair  
Simple cutting

**PERSONAL SKILLS**

Mother tongue(s) Spanish

Other language(s)

	UNDERSTANDING		SPEAKING		WRITING
	Listening	Reading	Spoken interaction	Spoken production	
Galician	B2	B2	B2	B2	B2

Levels: A1 and A2: Basic user - B1 and B2: Independent user - C1 and C2: Proficient user  
Common European Framework of Reference for Languages

**Communication skills** Good communication skills  
Excellent customer service and people skills

**Organisational / managerial skills** Good team-leading skills

**Job-related skills** Awareness of fashion and current trends  
Willingness to learn new hairdressing techniques and methods

**Digital competence**


SELF-ASSESSMENT				
Information processing	Communication	Content creation	Safety	Problem solving
Independent user	Basic user	Basic user	Independent user	Basic user

Digital competences - Self-assessment grid

Intermediate Microsoft Office Skills

**Driving licence** B

S30. Write your CV following this model. *Escriba su CV siguiendo este modelo.* Click on <https://europass.cedefop.europa.eu/es/documents/curriculum-vitae>.


Curriculum Vitae
First name, surname

WORK EXPERIENCE

Dates
Occupation  
Company and place (address and website)  
▪ Activities and responsibilities

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Dates
Qualification  
School/University and place

PERSONAL SKILLS

Mother tongue(s)
Replace with mother tongue(s)

Other language(s)

UNDERSTANDING		SPEAKING	WRITING
Listening	Reading		
level	level	level	level

Levels: A1/A2: Basic user - B1/B2: Independent user - C1/C2 Proficient user  
[Common European Framework of Reference for Languages](#)

Communication skills
Communication skills

Computer skills
Software (level)

Other skills
...

PERSONAL INFORMATION

First name + surname

Address

Home phone number   Mobile number

State e-mail address

Sex Male/female | Date of birth day/month/year | Nationality ...

JOB APPLICATION FOR
Title of the job

## 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	I'm not
You	are		You	are not		Are	You		You	You aren't
He	is	reading*	He	is not	reading		We		Yes, We are	No, We aren't
She			She				They	reading...?	They	They
It			It							
We	are		We	are not		Is	He		He	He isn't
You			You				She		Yes, She is	Yes, She isn't
They			They				It		It	It
<b>Formas contraídas</b>		I'm He's... You're...	<b>Formas contraídas</b>		I'm not He isn't You aren't	En las respuestas cortas afirmativas: No contracciones En negativa, fíjese en las contracciones: I'm not ...isn't .....aren't				

	*SPELLING RULES "-ing" (reglas ortográficas para la terminación en "-ing")		
1.	Regla general, se añade <b>-ing</b>	work	working
2.	Si el verbo acaba en <b>-e</b> , se elimina la <b>-e</b> y se añade la terminación.	dance	dancing
3.	Los verbos que acaban en <b>-ie</b> , cambian la terminación <b>-ie</b> por <b>-y</b> y después se añade <b>-ing</b> .	lie	lying
4.	Verbos de una sílaba y acabados en vocal corta + consonante, doblan la última consonante. Verbos de más de una sílaba y 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 planes que van a suceder porque ya lo tenemos planeado de antemano y estamos seguros de que van a ser así. En castellano utilizamos un presente de indicativo:  
*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 final de año.*  
*She's travelling to London next month      Va a viajar a Londres el próximo mes.*

## Time expressions

- Para describir **unha 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:

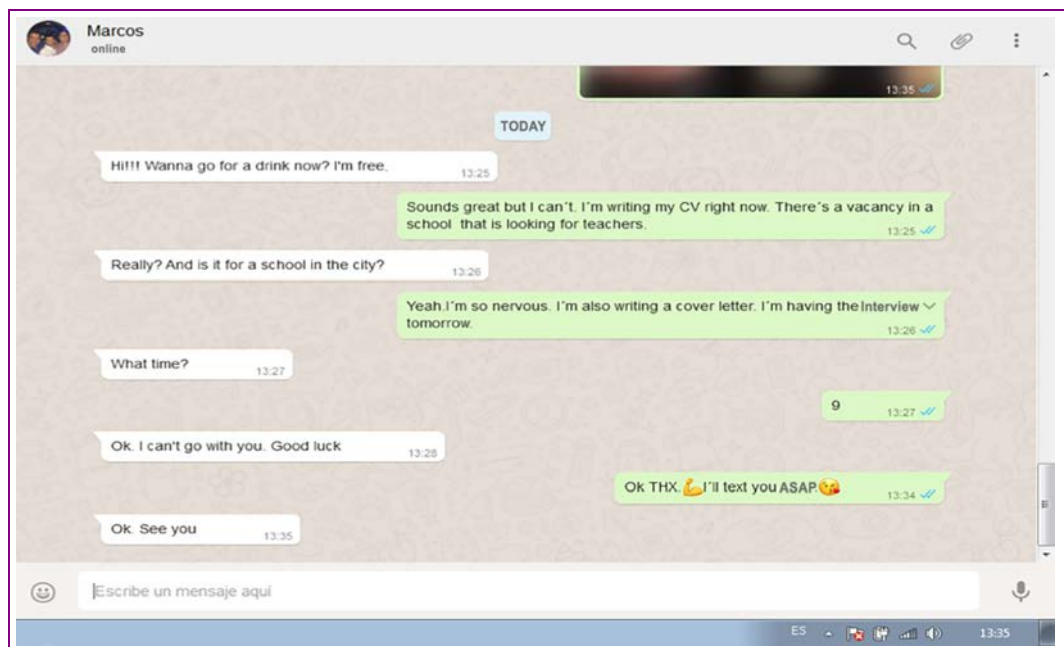
THIS WEEK	ESTA SEMANA	<i>You're studying really hard for the exams this week.</i>
THIS MONTH	ESTE MES	<i>I'm working at nights this month.</i>
THIS YEAR	ESTE AÑO	<i>I'm living in my country this year.</i>

- Para hablar **de planes en un futuro próximo**, se utiliza:

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

## Secuencia de actividades

- S31. Read the following Whatapp texts. Identify the verbs in the present continuous. What are their usages? *Lea el siguiente whatsapp. Identifique los verbos en presente continuo. ¿Cuál es su uso?*



S32. Write the –ing form of the following verbs. *Añada la terminación –ing a los siguientes verbos.*

1. write	8. work
2. sit	9. swim
3. apply	10. die
4. listen	11. play
5. have	12. wash
6. go	13. study
7. copy	14. visit

S33. Complete with the affirmative form of the verbs in brackets. Use present continuous. *Complete con la forma afirmativa del presente continuo.*

- Peter and I \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) in a beautiful hotel.
- Sheila \_\_\_\_\_ (work) at home today.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for a very important letter.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) too fast.
- You and I \_\_\_\_\_ (plan) our next holiday.
- My cousins \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) our grandmother today.
- Silvia \_\_\_\_\_ (read) in her bedroom at the moment.
- The baby \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) how to walk.

S34. Rewrite the sentences in the negative. Use the present continuous. *Escriba las oraciones en negativa. Use el presente continuo.*

- They \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new car.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) to read.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (look) for your keys.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ (sell) the house.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) tea.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ (work) very hard.
- Jack and Jill \_\_\_\_\_ (run) downhill.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) home now.

- S35. Put the words in the correct order to make questions. Remember the order in interrogative questions. *Ordene las palabras para formular preguntas. Recuerde el orden de la oración interrogativa en inglés:*

**(WH-) Question + Am / Is / Are + SUJETO + VERBO en -ING ...?**

1. George / what / is / doing / ?	2. You / music / are / now / listening / to / ?	3. at / the / father / read / 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 / ?

- S36. Present continuous. Complete with the interrogative form of the present continuous of the verbs in brackets. Then write them in the negative form. *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 (make) a lot of copies at the office these days.	<i>Are your sister and her husband making a lot of copies at the office?</i>	<i>Yes, they are No, they aren't</i>
2. Ann (laugh) in the English class.		
3. You (work) outdoors.		
4. I (repair) this computer. I'm a computer engineer.		
5. They (stay) in a resort by the sea.		
6. John (work) in a restaurant this week.		
7. You and I (wait) for her boss at the car park to go to the meeting.		
8. It (rain) now. I can't work outside.		
9. Peter (study) English right now.		
10. They (dance) together.		

## Present simple and present continuous

Presente simple	Presente continuo
<p>I read      I don't read      Do you read...?</p> <p>She reads      She doesn't read      Does she read..?</p>	<p>I      am</p> <p>He / She / It      is      + ing</p> <p>We / You / They      are</p>
<p><b>1. Acciones regulares y hábitos.</b></p> <p>Ex: <i>He visits his friends every Sunday.</i></p> <p>-Expresiones típicas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Adverbios de frecuencia [<i>always</i> (siempre), <i>usually</i> (normalmente), <i>often</i> (a menudo), <i>sometimes</i> (a veces), <i>never</i> (nunca).</li> <li>-<i>Every day / week...</i> (todos los días / semanas...).</li> <li>-<i>On Mondays / Tuesdays...</i> (los lunes / martes...).</li> <li>-<i>In the morning / in the afternoon / at night...</i> (por la mañana / tarde, por la noche).</li> <li>-<i>In winter / in autumn</i> (en el invierno / en la primavera...).</li> <li>-<i>Once a week / twice a day / three times a month...</i> (una vez a la semana / dos veces al día / tres veces al mes...).</li> </ul>	<p><b>1. Acciones que suceden en el momento de hablar.</b></p> <p>Ex: <i>What are you doing now?</i></p> <p>- Expresiones típicas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(<i>Right</i>) <i>now</i> [ahora (mismo)].</li> <li><i>At the moment</i> (en este momento).</li> <li><i>At present</i> (en el presente, ahora).</li> <li><i>¡Look! ¡Listen!</i> (¡Mira! ¡Escucha!).</li> </ul>
<p><b>2. Situaciones permanentes.</b></p> <p>Ex: <i>I work in a sports shop.</i></p> <p><i>Water boils at 100º</i> (verdades universales).</p> <p><i>The London train leaves at 8.00</i> (horarios).</p>	<p><b>2. Situaciones temporales en un tiempo limitado.</b></p> <p>Ex: <i>I'm working in a sport shop for 6 days.</i></p> <p><i>I'm studying hard for my exams this week.</i></p> <p>-Expresiones típicas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>This week / month / summer</i> (esta semana, este mes, este verano...).</li> <li>- <i>Today</i> (hoy).</li> </ul>
<p><b>3. Siempre con:</b></p> <p>- Verbos para expresar gustos y preferencias:</p> <p><i>Like</i> (gustar), <i>love</i> (encantar), <i>hate</i> (odiar)</p> <p><i>prefer</i> (preferir), <i>want</i> (querer)...</p> <p>Ex: <i>I like this film. It's so funny!</i></p> <p>- Verbos estáticos que expresan sentimientos y procesos mentales:</p> <p><i>Remember</i> (recordar), <i>forget</i> (olvidar), <i>think</i> (pensar), <i>understand</i> (entender), <i>know</i> (saber)...</p> <p>Ex: <i>Listen, Bob! Do you understand?</i></p> <p>-Verbos de los sentidos:</p> <p><i>See</i> (ver), <i>hear</i> (oír), <i>smell</i> (oler), <i>taste</i> (saborear)</p> <p>Ex: <i>Do you see that man over there?</i></p>	<p><b>3. Planes seguros en un futuro próximo.</b></p> <p>Ex: <i>Tonight I'm going to the cinema with some friends.</i></p> <p><i>I'm travelling to Cuba in December.</i></p> <p>-Expresiones típicas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-<i>Tomorrow</i> (mañana).</li> <li>-<i>Tonight</i> (esta noche).</li> <li>-<i>Next week / next Sunday...</i> (la próxima semana, el próximo domingo...).</li> </ul>
	<p><b>4. Para quejarse con el adverbio "always".</b></p> <p>Ex: <i>He's always making noise.</i> (Siempre está haciendo ruido).</p>



## Secuencia de actividades

- S37. Read the text and find examples of the verb forms and write them in the right column. *Lea el texto, encuentre ejemplos de formas verbales y escríbalas en la columna correcta.*

My name's Jane and I live in Scotland. I'm a tour guide. I travel with a coach driver and I take groups of tourists to visit palaces, castles, markets, and places like that. I sometimes take people from Scotland to other countries in the U.K, too.

I'm in Edinburgh today with a group of visitors from Norway. There are a lot of interesting places to visit here and I'm spending a couple of days with them here. I'm not working right now. I've got free time because they are visiting the Edinburgh palace and they are looking around the palace with another tour guide. At the moment, I'm having a drink and checking my emails.

I enjoy my job. I go to a lot of places and I meet people from other countries. I'm away from home a lot, so I only see my family and friends at the weekend.



Presente simple				Presente continuo
To be	To have got	There is / are	Rest of the verbs	

- S38. Put the verbs in the PRESENT SIMPLE or in the PRESENT CONTINUOUS. *Conjuga los verbos en presente simple o presente continuo.*

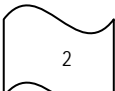

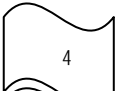




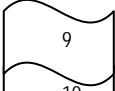
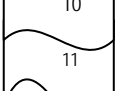

- I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/understand). What \_\_\_\_\_(happen)?
- Excuse me, \_\_\_\_\_ (you/know) the time?
- This is a great party. I \_\_\_\_\_(have) a lovely time.
- We can't use the lift because it \_\_\_\_\_ (not/work).
- A: What \_\_\_\_\_ (you /do) here? B: Nothing.
- A: \_\_\_\_\_ (Penny/like) cheese sandwiches? No, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: What time \_\_\_\_\_ (the sun/rise)? B: It \_\_\_\_\_(rise) at 7.30.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ (not/watch) videos at school.
- Look out of the window! It \_\_\_\_\_(snow).
- A: \_\_\_\_\_ (you/wear) a uniform at your school? B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

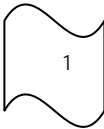
S39. Present simple and present continuous. Write questions for the underlined answers. *Presente simple y presente continuo. Escriba preguntas para las respuestas subrayadas.*

	PRESENT SIMPLE	PRESENT CONTINUOUS
1. My friends are travelling <u>to Madrid</u> next December.	X	<i>Where are your friends travelling next December?</i>
2. Lessons start <u>at nine o'clock</u> .		
3. Marcos is cooking <u>chicken curry</u> .		
4. John hates <u>water sports</u> .		
5. Yes, I do. (I do shifts).		
6. She's working <u>in a snack bar</u> this week.		
7. We usually eat out <u>once a week</u> .		
8. I 'm going out for dinner <u>with my wife</u> .		

### 2.2.3 Reading and writing

Read the following cover letter. *Lea la siguiente carta de presentación.*



Carmen González González  
Avda. de Portugal, 13, 4ªA  
Ourense, 32004  
(034)988 211609  
carmenglez@hotmail.com

15 February, 2018  
Mr. Peter Wells  
Hiring Manager  
Inditex Group UK  
118 Regent Street  
London, W1B 5SA

Dear Mr. Wells,

I am writing in response to your advertisement for a vacancy of Textile Designer at Zara in London which appeared on La Voz de Galicia website on Sunday, January 25.(ref.AC-5b7/2018).

As you can see from my enclosed resume, my qualifications and experience match this position's requirements.

I have worked as shop assistant for Adolfo Dominguez for the last two years. Before that, I attended Antonio Failde School where I earned my vocational degree in Fashion Design.

I am very confident in my capability to work in a demanding retail environment. I am an outgoing and responsible person who understands the importance of a good customer service. I have good communication and interpersonal skills gained both through work experience. Moreover, I am fluent in both written and spoken English and French. I think I am qualified for this position and I would like to arrange an interview at your earliest convenience.

Thank you for your time and consideration. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours sincerely,

Carmen González.

S40. Write T (True) or F (False) before each sentence. *Escriba V (verdadero) o F (falso) antes de cada oración.*

1. \_\_\_\_ Carmen signed the letter.
2. \_\_\_\_ She wants a job as shop assistant.
3. \_\_\_\_ She has work experience.
4. \_\_\_\_ She asks for an application form.
5. \_\_\_\_ She encloses her CV.

S41. Read the following tips to write a cover letter and write 1-11 according to the part of the cover letter they correspond. *Lea las siguientes indicaciones para escribir una carta de presentación y ordénelas del 1 al 11 según la parte de la carta a la que se refieren.*

Sign your name and write it below.

Say what you are including.

Write Dear + surname. Write Mr for a man and Ms for a woman.

Write "Yours sincerely" to finish.

Include the job title and reference. Use formal English with no contractions.

Write about your experience and/ or qualifications.

Include your full name and contact details.

Explain why you think you are a good candidate for the job.

Remember to write the date.

Give the name of the person you are writing to, and the company name and address.

Close the letter.

- S42. Click on <https://europass.cedefop.europa.eu/editors/en/cl/compose/> to see the previous cover letter online. Edit it and write your cover letter to the following job vacancy. Use Carmen's cover letter as a model taking into account the expressions in bold. *Entre en la página de europass para ver la carta de presentación online. Edítela y escriba una carta de presentación para la siguiente oferta de empleo. Utilice la carta de presentación de Carmen de modelo teniendo en cuenta las expresiones en letra negrita.*

## **CHEF REQUIRED**

Applications are invited from dynamic, energetic and responsible professionals who have hands on experience in all aspects of F & B Kitchen Management and controls, for the post of **EXECUTIVE CHEF**.

Candidates with following qualification and experience are eligible to apply:-

- Minimum Graduation with at least 15 years experience
- Should be capable of managing & organizing Food & Beverage Department with specialty of Pakistani / Continental / Chinese & Italian foods.
- Should be a team leader & be capable of managing & training the junior staff.
- Should be able to plan and promote the menus for different restaurants.

Attractive salary package and other benefits will be offered.

Applications can be sent through e-mail to the following address **[hrd832@gmail.com](mailto:hrd832@gmail.com)** or contact **0321-4745867**

## 2.2.4 Listening

- S43. Listen to a job interview and answer the questions. Are the following statements true or false? *Escuche la entrevista de trabajo y conteste si las siguientes afirmaciones son verdaderas o falsas.*

1. Mrs. Thornton wants a full time job.
2. Mrs. Thornton wants a job in a garage.
3. Mrs. Thornton can't speak any foreign languages.
4. She has computer skills and she is hardworking and enthusiastic.
5. She has no questions to ask about the job.



## 2.3 Sociocultural aspects: festivals and festivities

### 2.3.1 Notting Hill Carnival

S44. Read the text and do the activities. *Lea el texto y realice las actividades.*

Before reading the text, match these words with their meaning.

1. Event	a. Esclavos
2. Race Riots	b. Está organizada por...
3. Slaves	c. Acontecimiento
4. It is led by...	d. Disturbios raciales
5. 108 people were charged	e. Una gran multitud
6. A huge crowd	f. 108 personas fueron acusadas
7. Sound stages	g. Escenarios
8. Floats	h. Carrozas
9. Bank holiday	i. Festivo nacional
10. Revenue	j. Ingresos

Are these sentences true or false? Write T or F.

	A	B	C	D	F
T					
F					

- a. Notting Hill Festival lasts for two days.
- b. It's celebrated the last weekend in August but people work on Monday.
- c. Its origin comes from the Trinidad Carnival.
- d. There were racial protests against slavery in 1959.
- e. Notting Hill Carnival doesn't bring money for the city.



## Notting Hill Carnival

The Notting Hill Carnival is an annual event that has taken place since 1964 on the streets of Notting Hill, and the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, London, England. It takes place the last weekend in August over two days (the August bank holiday Monday and the preceding Sunday). It is led by members of the British West Indian community, and attracts around one million people annually, making it one of the world's largest street festivals, and a significant event in British culture. In 2006, the UK public voted it onto the list of icons of England.

The carnival tradition began a long time ago in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and it was brought to Britain from the West Indies. The origin of the festival starts from the celebrated "Caribbean Carnival", held on 30 January 1959 as a response of the widespread racial attacks occurred the previous year during the Notting Hill Race riots in which 108 people were charged. It symbolizes the emancipation of slaves.

Around one and a half million people attend the carnival every year. A huge crowd fill the streets of London during the carnival to dance and join in with the party. There are about of 40 sound stages playing different kinds of music and many local community organisations and groups build floats and join in with the processions and parades.

Today the festival is a true celebration of multicultural diversity, still dominated by the Caribbean culture, well attended by the public and bringing revenue of approx. £93 millions in 2016 into the local economy.

### 3. Actividades de autoevaluación

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

Lo utilizará como ejercicio de autoevaluación y repaso para comprobar si afianzó de forma correcta sus contenidos del tema.

Si está en la 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 las preguntas. Si la respuesta es correcta, el grupo ganará un punto.

Si está en casa, conteste las preguntas una por una y compruebe la respuesta correcta enviándolas a su tutor/a.

HOW OFTEN DO YOU GO TO ENGLISH LESSONS?	WHAT DO YOU USUALLY DO AFTER WORK?	WHAT ARE YOU DOING RIGHT NOW?	WHAT ARE YOU DOING AFTER THE LESSON?	WHAT DO YOU USUALLY DO ON FRIDAY NIGHTS?
WHAT DO YOU USUALLY DO ON SATURDAY NIGHTS?	WHAT ARE YOU DOING THIS WEEKEND?	WHEN DO YOU GO SHOPPING?	WHERE DO YOU GO ON HOLIDAY?	WHAT ARE YOU COOKING FOR LUNCH TODAY?
NAME ALL THE JOBS YOU KNOW IN ENGLISH	NAME PLACES WHERE PEOPLE CAN WORK	DESCRIBE YOUR JOB	CHOOSE A JOB AND TALK ABOUT IT	INTRODUCE YOURSELF TO THE CLASSROOM
I always _____ (walk) to work but today I _____ (go) by bus. My car is broken!	What _____ (you/ do) there? Come in and have a seat.	I always _____ (go jogging) in the mornings but today I _____ (go jogging) after lunch because I start Work earlier.	Look! She _____ (wear) the same dress as you!	My sister _____ (work) at a sports academy but she _____ (not / work) this week. She is on holiday.
----- the baker's near here? No, there _____.	My friends _____ Italian. They _____ from Poland.	There _____ any parks near the school.	_____ your teacher got any children? Yes, she _____ She _____ a son and a daughter.	My daughter _____ 8 and she _____ blonde curly hair.
TRANSLATE: -jardinero -abogado -cocinero	TRANSLATE: -trabajar por turnos -trabajar en la calle -trabajar al aire libre	TRANSLATE: -estoy en el paro -estoy retirado -trabajo para Zara	TRANSLATE: -a resume -a cover letter -an application form	DEFINE IN ENGLISH: -journalist -vet -nurse

## 4. Solucionarios de las actividades propuestas

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- S1. 1. *Bus driver* 2. *Firefighter* 3. *Lawyer* 4. *Travel agent* 5. *Architect*  
6. *Estate agent* 7. *Waiter / waitress* 8. *Traffic warden* 9. *Butcher* 10. *Dustman*
- S2. *People: a gardener, a plumber, an artist, an electrician, a lorry driver, a soldier.*  
*Places: (work) outdoors, on the road, a studio, an office, a salon, in people's home.*  
*Verbs: do shift work, look after people, wear uniform, work at night, repair things, use a computer.*
- S3. *Possible answers:*  
*Do shift work: doctors, factory workers.*  
*Look after people: nurses, babysitters.*  
*Wear uniform: postmen / postwomen, traffic wardens.*  
*Work at night: security guards, policemen / women.*  
*Repair things: mechanics, plumbers.*  
*Use a computer: secretaries, businessmen / women.*
- S4. 1. *Do* 2. *Wear* 3. *Outdoors* 4. *After* 5. *Fix* 6. *Repair* 7. *Road* 8. *Shift*
- S5. *Free answer.*
- S6. 1. *Nurse* 2. *Manager* 3. *Salesman* 4. *Childbirth educators.*
- S7. *Free answer.*
- S8. *Free activity.*
- S9. 1-e 2-f 3-c 4-a 5-b 6-g 7-d 8-h  
1. 1 2.2 3.5 4.1, 2, 6 5. 6
- S10. *architect butcher carpenter dentist engineer firefighter*  
*gardener hotel porter interpreter journalist karate instructor*  
*lawyer mechanic nurse optician postman quiz*  
*presenter radio dj sailor teacher umpire vet*  
*writer xylophonist yacht builder zoo keeper*

- S11. 1. Am 2. Is 3. Are 4. I'm 5. 's 6. 'm not 7. Aren't 8. Has 9. 've got  
10. There is 11. There are 12. Work 13. Works 14. Don't 15. Doesn't  
16. Work.
- S12. 1. Aren't 2. Has got 3. Isn't 4. Have got 5. Haven't got  
6. Is 7. Aren't 8. Hasn't got 9. Isn't / is / has got  
10. 'm not / am 11. Is 12. Is / has got 13. Hasn't got / is  
14. Are / is 15. Isn't / is
- S13. 1. What is your surname?  
2. How old are you?  
3. What do you do?  
4. What is your nationality?  
5. Are you married?  
6. What is your postcode?  
7. When is your mother's birthday?  
8. Has your father got any brothers?  
9. Have you got new jeans?
- S14. 1. Are 2. 's 3. Are 4. Is 5. Were 6. Have 7. Have 8. Do 9. Do 10. Do
- S15. 2. What is his / her last name?  
3. Is he / she married?  
4. When is his / her birthday?  
5. Where was he / she born?  
6. Has he / she got ...?  
7. Has he / she got a cat?  
8. Does he / she live near here?  
9. What does he / she do?  
10. What does he / she do in his / her free time?
- S16. Free answer.
- S17. 1-e 2-b 3-f 4-a 5-c 6-d 7-g
- S18. 1. A 2. Any 3. Are 4. Some 5. A 6. Isn't 7. Any 8. Aren't



- S19. 1. Are 2. Are 3. Is 4. Is 5. Are 6. Is 7. Are 8. Is
- S20. 1. Don't watch 2. Teaches 3. Works 4. Doesn't tidy 5. Loves  
6. Sends 7. Don't go out 8. Enjoys 9. Doesn't do 10. Arrives
- S21. 1. Does your brother send text messages?  
2. Do your friends go to the cinema?  
3. Does mum use her computer?  
4. Do you and your friends play computer games?  
5. Does their dad tidy their room?  
6. Does Dan work hard at school?  
7. Do your parents go out in the evening?  
8. Does our aunt read magazines?  
9. Do you teach in a school?
- S22. 1. When 2. What 3. Where 4. How 5. What  
6. Who 7. What 8. Where 9. Who 10. What
- S23. 1. My students never speak...  
2. He is always polite.  
3. Do you usually do...?  
4. I hardly ever go ...  
5. The bus is usually late.  
6. They often prefer meat.  
7. What do your children usually have for breakfast?  
8. I never go shopping after work. I'm always so tired.  
9. They are on holidays and they stay in the same hotel every year.  
10. My sister is always hungry...
- S24. Free activity.
- S25. 1. Emmet Princeton.  
2. Five months.  
3. Yes, you need some experience.  
4. Yes, the job includes some weekend work.

5. Sally.hendle@maltd.com.

6. Tour Leader: "if you are athletic".

S26. 1. She was a bus driver.

2. a) T      b) F    c) T    d) F    e) T

Script

-Mum, have you always been a housewife?

-No, I was a bus driver once.

-Really? I didn't know!

-I know you are surprised.

-When was that, mum?

-It was before I went to university many years ago.

-Did you like it?

-Yes, I did really. I met many, many people and it was great.

-How many hours did you work?

-First I was part-time then I worked during the week from Monday to Friday.

-Did you have a good salary?

-Well, not really but I saved enough money to go to university!

-Wow, mum! Have you ever thought of going back to work?

-I think I will. I'll look on the Internet.

-Do you want to be a bus driver again?

-No, this time I think that I will look for a job in finance. Come on let's have some tea.

-O.K. Let's!

S27. 1-f    2-e    3-g    4-h    5-b    6-a    7-d    8-c

S28. 1. What is a CV? 2. Why is your CV important? 3. What is a resume?  
4. How to write a good CV? 5. What information should I include?

a) Personal details    b) Education    c) Work experience    d) Interests e) Skills

S29. Reading activity.

S30. Free writing activity.

S31. *Acciones que están sucediendo en el momento de hablar: I'm writing / is looking / I'm also writing.*

*Planes seguros: I'm having.*

S32. 1. Writing 2. Sitting 3. Applying 4. Listening 5. Having  
6. Going 7. Copying 8. Working 9. Swimming 10. Dying  
11. Playing 12. Washing 13. Studying 14. Visiting

S33. 1. Are staying 2. Is working 3. Am waiting 4. Are walking  
5. Are planning 6. Are visiting 7. Is Reading 8. Is learning

S34. 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. 'm not going

S35. 1. What is George doing?

2. Are you listening to music now?

3. Is my father reading at the moment?

4. Are we going jogging at the weekend?

5. What is my daughter cooking?

6. My parents are living in the country this week.

S36. 2. Is Ann laughing in the English class? Yes, she is. No, she isn't.

3. Are you working outdoors? Yes, I am. No, I'm not.

4. Am I repairing...? Yes, you are. No, you aren't.

5. Are they staying...? Yes, they are. No, they aren't.

6. Is John working...? Yes, he is. No, he isn't.

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

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

9. Is Peter studying? Yes, he is. No, he isn't.

10. Are they dancing together? Yes, they are. No, they aren't.

S37. *To be: My name's, I'm a tour guide, I'm away home, I'm in Edinburgh.*

*To have got: I've got free time.*

*There is / are: there are a lot of interesting places.*

*Rest of the verbs: I live in Scotland, I travel, I take groups, I enjoy my job, I sometimes take people, I meet people, I only see.*

*Present continuous: I'm spending, I'm not working, they are visiting, they are looking around, I'm having a drink. I'm checking*

- S38. 1. *I don't understand. What is happening?* 2. *Do you know...?*  
 3. *Am having.* 4. *Isn't working.* 5. *Are you doing here?*  
 6. *Does Penny like...? No, she doesn't.* 7. *Does the sun rise? / It rises.*  
 8. *We don't watch.* 9. *Is snowing.* 10. *Do you wear.../Yes, we do.*
- S39. 2. *What time do lessons start? (present simple)*  
 3. *What is Marcos cooking? (Present continuous)*  
 4. *What does John hate? (Present simple)*  
 5. *Do you work in shifts? (Present simple)*  
 6. *Where is she working this week? (Present continuous)*  
 7. *How often do we eat out? (Present simple)*  
 8. *Who are you going out for dinner with? (Present continuous)*
- S40. 1- F 2- T 3-T 4- F 5-T
- S41. 1. *Include your full name and contact details.*  
 2. *Remember to write the date.*  
 3. *Give the name of the person you are writing to, and the company name and address.*  
 4. *Write Dear + surname. Write Mr for a man and Ms for a woman.*  
 5. *Include the job title and reference. Use formal English with no contractions.*  
 6. *Say what your are including.*  
 7. *Write about your experience and / or qualifications.*  
 8. *Explain why you think you are a good candidate for the job.*  
 9. *Close the letter.*  
 10. *Write "Yours sincerely" to finish.*  
 11. *Sign your name and write it below.*
- S42. *Free writing activity.*
- S43. 1. F *She doesn't mind working part-time.*  
 2. F *She has applied for an office job.*  
 3. F *She speaks four languages.*  
 4. T

5. F She wants to know if they pay travel expenses and if they have an introductory course.

Script

-Good morning, please sit down.

-Thank you.

-Mrs. Thornton, you have applied for the office job we are offering in this international department and I would like to ask you some questions.

- Yes, of course.

- Do you mind working part-time?

- No, not at all.

- Do you prefer mornings or afternoons?

- I don't mind at all.

- About your professional skills, can you use a word processor and take shorthand?

- Yes, I can. I am qualified and have previous experience.

- Why did you leave your last job?

- Well, My husband travelled long hours to work in another town so finally, all the family moved.

- For this job we need somebody with language skills. Can you speak any foreign languages?

- I can speak four foreign languages: French, Spanish, German and Portuguese.

- How did you learn four foreign languages?

- My father was a diplomat and we lived in different countries.

- Do you have other skills that you consider important for this job?

- Well, I believe I am a hardworking and enthusiastic person, I have computer skills and I think I am an efficient worker.

- Well, do you have any questions?

- Do you pay travel expenses and do you have an introductory course?

S44. 1. 1-c 2-d 3-a 4-b 5-f 6-e 7-g 8-h 9-i 10-j

2. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4.T 5. F

## 5. Bibliografía y recursos

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### Enlaces de Internet

#### Grammar and Vocabulary




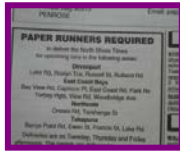










- [http://www.english-hilfen.de/en/exercises\\_list/alle\\_grammar.htm](http://www.english-hilfen.de/en/exercises_list/alle_grammar.htm)
- <http://www.isabelperez.com/>
- <http://www.learnenglishfeelgood.com/esl-english-grammar-exercises.html>
- <http://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/grammar-exercises.html>
- <https://www.usingenglish.com/handouts/>
- <http://www.agendaweb.org/>

## Listening and Reading




- <http://www.dailyesl.com/>
- <http://www.breakingnewsenglish.com/>
- <http://www.ello.org/>
- <http://esl.about.com/od/englishlistening/>
- <http://www.esl-lab.com/>
- <https://fog.ccsf.edu/~lfried/stories/stories.html>
- <http://www.topics-mag.com/>

## 6. Anexo. Licencia de recursos

### Licencias de recursos utilizados en esta unidad didáctica

RECURSO (1)	DATOS DEL RECURSO (1)	RECURSO (2)	DATOS DEL RECURSO (2)
<p>Imaxes páx. 4</p>  <p>RECURSO 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Autoría: CC</li> <li>Licencia: Comercial</li> <li>Procedencia: <a href="https://commons.wikimedia.org">https://commons.wikimedia.org</a> <a href="https://pixabay.com">https://pixabay.com</a> <a href="http://www.goodfreephotos.com/vector-images">www.goodfreephotos.com/vector-images</a> <a href="https://www.flickr.com">https://www.flickr.com</a></li> </ul>	 <p>RECURSO 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Autoría: CC</li> <li>Licencia: Comercial</li> <li>Procedencia: <a href="https://www.linkedin.com">https://www.linkedin.com</a></li> </ul>
 <p>RECURSO 3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Autoría: CC</li> <li>Licencia: Comercial</li> <li>Procedencia: <a href="http://www.keyword-suggestions.com">www.keyword-suggestions.com</a></li> </ul>	 <p>RECURSO 4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Autoría: CC</li> <li>Licencia: Comercial</li> <li>Procedencia: <a href="http://www.keyword-suggestions.com">www.keyword-suggestions.com</a></li> </ul>
 <p>RECURSO 5</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Autoría: CC</li> <li>Licencia: Comercial</li> <li>Procedencia: <a href="http://www.flickr.com">www.flickr.com</a></li> </ul>	 <p>RECURSO 6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Autoría: CC</li> <li>Licencia: Comercial</li> <li>Procedencia: <a href="https://www.tomonews.com">https://www.tomonews.com</a></li> </ul>
 <p>RECURSO 7</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Autoría: CC</li> <li>Licencia: Comercial</li> <li>Procedencia: <a href="http://mmebigard.unblog.fr/category/odd-jobs-3eme/">http://mmebigard.unblog.fr/category/odd-jobs-3eme/</a></li> </ul>	 <p>RECURSO 8</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Autoría: CC</li> <li>Licencia: Comercial</li> <li>Procedencia: <a href="http://www.reddit.com">www.reddit.com</a></li> </ul>
 <p>RECURSO 9</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Autoría: CC</li> <li>Licencia: Comercial</li> <li>Procedencia: <a href="https://www.flickr.com/photos/thebiglunch/6127057961">https://www.flickr.com/photos/thebiglunch/6127057961</a></li> </ul>	 <p>RECURSO 10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Autoría: CC</li> <li>Licencia: Comercial</li> <li>Procedencia: <a href="http://www.publicdomainpictures.net/view-image.php?image=56146&amp;">http://www.publicdomainpictures.net/view-image.php?image=56146&amp;</a></li> </ul>
 <p>RECURSO 11</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Autoría: CC</li> <li>Licencia: Comercial</li> <li>Procedencia: <a href="https://www.girlscantwhat.com/">https://www.girlscantwhat.com/</a></li> </ul>	 <p>RECURSO 12</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Autoría: CC</li> <li>Licencia: Comercial</li> <li>Procedencia: <a href="https://www.girlscantwhat.com/">https://www.girlscantwhat.com/</a></li> </ul>
 <p>RECURSO 13</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Autoría: CC</li> <li>Licencia: Comercial</li> <li>Procedencia: <a href="http://www.aqwanta.nl">www.aqwanta.nl</a></li> </ul>	 <p>RECURSO 14</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Autoría: CC</li> <li>Licencia: Comercial</li> <li>Procedencia: <a href="https://www.flickr.com/photos">www.flickr.com/photos</a></li> </ul>



RECURSO (1)	DATOS DEL RECURSO (1)	RECURSO (2)	DATOS DEL RECURSO (2)
 <p>RECURSO 15</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Autoría: CC</li> <li>Licencia: Comercial</li> <li>Procedencia: <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/">www.flickr.com/photos/</a></li> </ul>	 <p>RECURSO 16</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Autoría: CC</li> <li>Licencia: Comercial</li> <li>Procedencia: <a href="https://www.google.es/search?q=CHIEF+VACANCY&amp;client">https://www.google.es/search?q=CHIEF+VACANCY&amp;client</a></li> </ul>
 <p>RECURSO 17</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Autoría: CC</li> <li>Licencia: Comercial</li> <li>Procedencia: <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/">www.flickr.com/photos/</a></li> </ul>	 <p>RECURSO 18</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Autoría: CC</li> <li>Licencia: Comercial</li> <li>Procedencia: <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/">www.flickr.com/photos</a></li> </ul>