



XUNTA DE GALICIA

CONSELLERÍA DE EDUCACIÓN
E ORDENACIÓN UNIVERSITARIA

Dirección Xeral de Educación, Formación
Profesional e Innovación Educativa

Educación secundaria
para personas adultas



Ámbito de comunicación

Lengua inglesa

Educación a distancia semipresencial

Módulo 4

Unidad didáctica 15

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1. Introducción

1.1 Descripción de la unidad didáctica

En esta unidad didáctica abordaremos los siguientes contenidos:

En la primera parte:

- El grado comparativo y superlativo de los adjetivos.
- Vocabulario de la vestimenta y accesorios.

En la segunda parte:

- Los verbos modales.
- Vocabulario de enfermedades.

En la tercera parte trataremos aspectos socioculturales de países de habla inglesa.

En esta unidad veremos el *“April Fool’s Day”*.

1.2 Conocimientos previos

Necesitará saber y repasar:

- Los pronombres posesivos.
- Vocabulario básico de las partes del cuerpo.
- Adjetivos.

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.

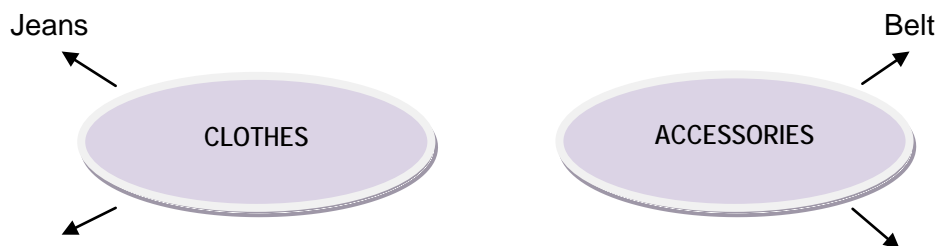
2. Secuencia de contenidos y actividades

2.1 Shopping for clothes

2.1.1 Vocabulary: clothes and accessories

How many words related to clothes and accessories can you name?

¿Cuántas palabras relacionadas con la ropa y accesorios conoce?



Secuencia de actividades

S1. Can you...? ¿Puede...?



















1. Name two pieces of clothing starting with the letter P?	
2. Give another name for a woman's shirt?	
3. Say which item of clothing has "fingers"?	
4. Name three things you can wear to go to the beach?	
5. Name three things a businessman / woman wears to work?	
6. Name clothes which keep you warm?	
7. Name clothes with a zipper? (cremallera)	
8. Clothes only used by women?	

S2. Look at the drawings below and write the name. *Observe los dibujos y escriba el nombre.*

<u>Outerwear (ropa de abrigo)</u> Coat Blazer Jacket Raincoat	   
Dress Skirt Trousers Suit Jeans	    

T-shirt Shirt Sweater Jumper	   
<u>Sleepwear (ropa para dormir)</u> Slippers Nightdress Pyjamas Dressing-gown	   
<u>Underwear (ropa interior)</u> Underpants Socks Knickers and bras Tights	   
<u>Footwear (calzado)</u> Shoes Boots High heels Sandals Flip-flops Trainers	     
Gloves Hat Swimming-costume Tie Belt Scarf	     

S3. Look at the clothes and accessories and write below each one what it is called.
Observe la ropa y los accesorios y escriba debajo de cada dibujo el nombre correspondiente.

Shorts	tracksuit	cardigan	tuxedo	blouse	sweatshirt/hoodie
					
1.....	2.....	3.....	4.....	5.....	6.....
beret	eadscarf	bow tie	bikini	foulard	swimming trunks
					
7.....	8.....	9.....	10.....	11.....	12.....
ring	earring	bracelet	pendant	necklace	headband
					
13.....	14.....	15.....	16.....	17.....	18.....

S4. Identify the materials and match them with their translation. Then write the patterns. *Identifique los materiales y únalos con su significado. Luego escriba los estampados.*

Spotted –linen-wool-striped-silk-patterned-checked-cotton-plain-flowery-denim-lycra		
MATERIALS		PATTERNS
1.	Lino	7.
2.	Tejido vaquero	8.
3.	Algodón	9.
4.	Lycra	10.
5.	Seda	11.
6.	Lana	12.

S5. Match the materials from exercise S4 with the lists of clothes they are often used for. Use each word once only. *Una los materiales del ejercicio S4 con la prenda que normalmente está elaborada con ese material. Use cada palabra sólo una vez.*

MATERIALS	
1. wool	
2. lycra	
3. cotton	
4. silk	
5. linen	
6. denim	

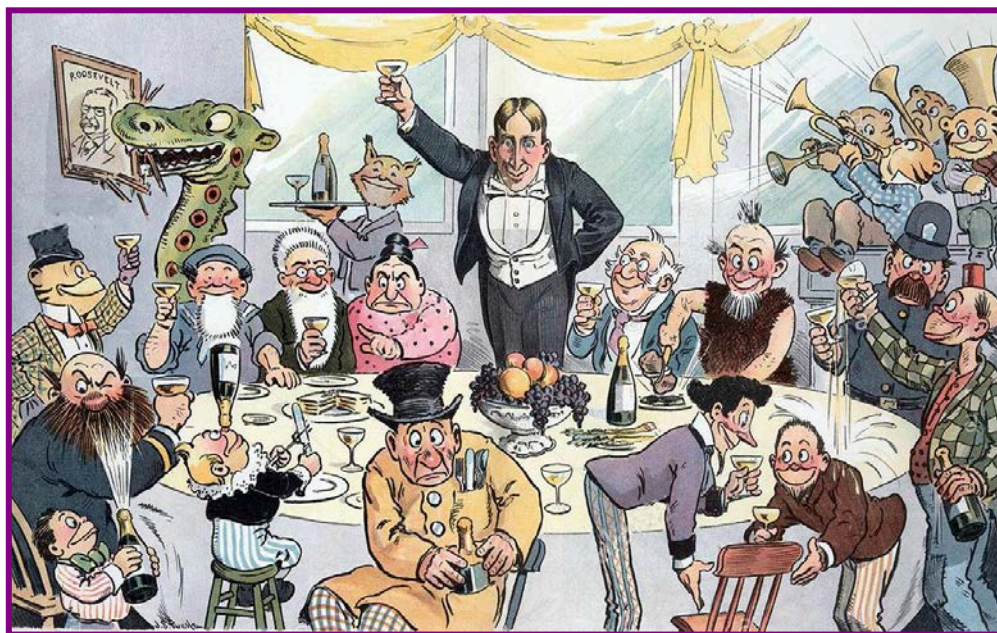
S6. Match the adjectives from the previous exercise with the patterns. *Una los adjetivos del ejercicio anterior con el dibujo de los estampados correspondientes.*

PATTERNS (Estampados)					
					
.....

S7. Read the texts and write the correct job for each text. Then describe the last two pictures. *Lea los textos y escriba el trabajo de cada persona en el texto correspondiente. Luego describa los dos oficios que quedaron sin descripción.*

WHO'S WHO?			
			
model	waiter	chef	manager
			
secretary	policeman	fireman	singer
<p>1. When I'm at home I usually wear jeans and a T-shirt, but when I go to work, I wear a uniform. We wear a black suit, a white T-shirt and a black bow tie. I'm a _____.</p>		<p>2. I'm a _____, so I wear lots of different clothes every day. This week, I'm doing some work for a shoe company. At the moment, I'm wearing long black boots, a blue dress that goes with a lovely blue beret and an expensive coat.</p>	
<p>3. I work for a food company and I'm a _____ but we don't have to wear a uniform at work. I wear smart clothes. Today, I'm wearing a lovely brown dress and high heels brown shoes.</p>		<p>4. I'm a _____ and I work for the Town Council. We wear uniforms. It's nice and colourful. We wear dark green trousers and a yellow and green jacket with yellow and green helmet.</p>	
<p>5. I'm a _____ so I usually wear fashionable clothes. Today I'm in a red strapless dress and red high heels.</p>		<p>6. I'm a _____ so I wear a uniform at work. Our uniform is comfortable and nice. We wear blue trousers and a sky blue cook jacket with a white apron and a sky blue cook hat.</p>	
<p>7.</p>		<p>8.</p>	

S8. Look at the picture and circle the person who is wearing... *Observe el dibujo y rodee a la persona que lleva puesto...*



1. a checked blazer, a white shirt and a red bow tie.
2. blue jeans, a red shirt and a light and dark green checked jacket.
3. striped trousers and a brown jacket.
4. a white shirt, a grey jacket and a purple tie.
5. a spotted pink kimono.
6. a blue uniform and has moustache.
7. a white shirt, a white bow tie and a black tuxedo.
8. a brown jumper with no sleeves.

S9. Read the questions and write about your clothes. Then work with a partner and ask him/her the questions. *Lea las preguntas y escriba sobre su ropa. Después trabaje con un compañero/a y hágale las mismas preguntas.*

My clothes	
1. What are you wearing?	At the moment, I'm wearing.....
2. What did you wear yesterday?	Yesterday I wore.....
3. What do you wear to sleep?	I usually wear.....
4. What do you wear to exercise?	To exercise I
5. What do you wear to work?	When I go to work I wear...
6. What do you wear when you go to a party?	When I go to a party, I usually wear...
7. What did you wear when you were at school?	When I was at school, I usually wear...
8. What do you wear on New Year's Eve?	On New Year's Eve I wear....

2.1.2 Grammar

Comparative

El comparativo de los adjetivos se usa para comparar dos cosas o personas. Podemos distinguir tres tipos de comparativos:

- Comparativo de inferioridad: *menos ... que*
- Comparativo de igualdad: *tan / tanto ... como*
- Comparativo de superioridad: *más ... que*

- El **comparativo de inferioridad** se forma siempre poniendo **less** (*menos*) delante del adjetivo:

Less + adjetivo + than

Menos ... que

- *Ex: I am less shy than my sister.* Yo soy menos tímida que mi hermana.
- *Ex: This shirt is less expensive than that one.* Esta camisa es menos cara que la otra.
- *Ex: This sofa is less comfortable than the old one.* Este sofá es menos cómodo que el otro.

- El **comparativo de igualdad** se utiliza para comparar a dos personas o cosas que tienen una calidad en grado semejante. Para formar el comparativo de igualdad se utiliza:

(not) as + adjetivo + as

(no) tan / tanto ... como

- *My car is as fast as your car.* Mi coche es tan rápido como el tuyo.
- *His house isn't as big as mine.* Su casa no es tan grande como la mía.

- El **comparativo de superioridad** se forma realizando determinados cambios en los adjetivos, atendiendo al número de sílabas que estos tengan. Para comparar siempre necesitamos un segundo término y la segunda parte de la comparación siempre va introducida por ***than***.

1 sílaba / 2 sílabas en -y: añade -er

2 sílabas o más:

more + adjetivo + than

más ... que

	Tipo de adjetivo	Regla	Ejemplo
Adjetivos cortos	1 sílaba: <i>fast</i>	añade -er (+ <i>than</i>)	<i>Airplanes are <u>faster than</u> cars.</i> Los aviones son más rápidos que los coches.
	1 sílaba, terminados en -e: <i>nice</i>	añade -r (+ <i>than</i>)	<i>Mike is <u>nicer than</u> Tommy.</i> Mike es más agradable que Tommy.
	1 sílaba, terminados en consonante + vocal + consonante: <i>big</i>	dobra la última consonante y añade -er (+ <i>than</i>)	<i>Paris is <u>bigger than</u> Ferrol.</i> París es más grande que Ferrol.
	2 sílabas, terminados en -y: <i>healthy</i>	cambia -y a -i y añade -er (+ <i>than</i>)	<i>Walking is <u>healthier than</u> taking the bus.</i> Caminar es más saludable que tomar el autobús.

	Tipo de adjetivo	Regla	Ejemplo
Adjetivos largos	2 sílabas, no acabados en -y: <i>famous</i>	<i>more...</i> (+ <i>than</i>)	<i>The Statue of Liberty is <u>more famous than</u> the Eiffel Tower.</i> La Estatua de la Libertad es más famosa que la Torre Eiffel.
	3 sílabas o más: <i>expensive</i>	<i>more...</i> (+ <i>than</i>)	<i>Seafood is <u>more expensive than</u> fruit.</i> El marisco es más caro que la fruta.

	Tipo de adjetivo	Regla	Ejemplo
Irregulares	<i>Good</i> (bueno)	<i>better</i> (+ <i>than</i>)	<i>This CD is <u>better than</u> that one.</i> Este CD es mejor que aquel.
	<i>Bad</i> (malo)	<i>worse</i> (+ <i>than</i>)	<i>This restaurant is <u>worse than</u> that one.</i> Este restaurante es peor que aquel.
	<i>Far</i> (lejos)	<i>Farther</i> (+ <i>than</i>)	<i>Your house is <u>farther than</u> mine.</i> Tu casa está más lejos que la mía.

Secuencia de actividades

S10. Rewrite the sentences using (not) *as.....as* and *less.....than*. Follow the example. *Vuelva a escribir las frases usando el comparativo de igualdad y el de inferioridad. Fíjese en el ejemplo:*

- Mike is stronger than Jim (*Mike es más fuerte que Jim*).
- Jim isn't as strong as Mike (*Jim no es tan fuerte como Mike*).
- Jim is less strong than Mike (*Jim es menos fuerte que Mike*).

1. Cindy is shorter than Mary.

Mary isn't _____

Mary is _____

2. Your suitcase is heavier than mine.

My suitcase isn't _____

My suitcase is _____

3. London is bigger than Madrid.

Madrid isn't _____

Madrid is _____

4. Football is more popular than boxing.

Boxing isn't _____

Boxing is _____

5. She works harder than her sister.

Her sister doesn't _____





Her sister works _____

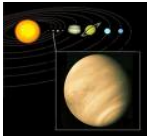



S11. Make the comparative and write them in the right column. *Coloque la forma comparativa de estos adjetivos en el lugar correcto.*





fat - beautiful - boring - cheap - clean - dirty - expensive - happy - good - interesting - noisy - thin - bad - rude - ugly

Regulares					Irregulares
Adjetivos cortos				Adjetivos largos more...	
-er	-r	-ier	doble cons. + -er		

S12. Compare the following pictures. *Compare las siguientes imágenes.*

1. Geography		2. History	
France	Great Britain (big)	The Parthenon	Pyramids (old)
			

3. Science		4. Biology	
Venus	Pluto (warm)	Dolphins	Lions (intelligent)
			

5. Life		6. Food	
City life	Country life (quiet)	Fast food	Vegetables (healthy)
			

S13. Complete the sentences using comparative. *Complete las siguientes frases utilizando el comparativo.*

1. Angelina Jolie is (beautiful) Jennifer Aniston.	
2. Shopping online is (comfortable) going to the shops.	
3. Paris Hilton is (stupid) Nicole Richie.	
4. Jim Carrey is (funny) Eddie Murphy.	
5. Tom Cruise is (tall) Brad Pitt.	
6. David Beckham is (fast) Pele.	
7. Oprah Winfrey is (interesting) Ellen De Generes.	
8. Britney Spears is (famous) than Beyonce.	

S14. Complete the sentences. Each time use the comparative form of one of the words in the list. *Complete las frases con el comparativo usando las palabras del cuadro.*

busy - early - high - serious - peaceful - thin - easy - big - important - interested	
1. I was feeling tired last night, so I went to bed _____ usual.	6. Health and happiness are _____ than money.
2. Unfortunately his illness was _____ we thought at first.	7. The instructions are complicated. They should be _____ to understand.
3. You look _____. Have you lost weight?	8. I like living in the countryside. It's _____ living in a town.
4. I want a _____ flat. We don't have enough space here.	9. In Madrid prices are _____ in Lugo.
5. He doesn't study a lot. He's _____ in having good time.	10. We are _____ today than we were yesterday. We have so much work!

S15. Choose the correct option and then put the adjective in the comparative form. *Elija la opción correcta y ponga el adjetivo en el grado comparativo.*

1. My brother gets the bus before me because his classes are _____ than mine.	Early / late
2. Smoking is bad for you, smokers are probably _____ than other people.	Healthy / unhealthy
3. Eating fruit is _____ than eating white chocolate.	Healthy / unhealthy
4. I'm good at English. English is _____ than Chinese.	Easy / Difficult
5. I like Science. In my opinion, Science is _____ than Maths.	Interesting / Boring
6. I always do the shopping online. It's _____.	Comfortable / uncomfortable
7. We usually go camping on holiday. It's _____ than going to a hotel.	Expensive / cheap
8. I like buying at the local shops near my house. The fruit is _____	Fresh / comfortable

Superlative

El superlativo de los adjetivos se usa para destacar las cualidades de una cosa sobre otras. Sigue las mismas reglas de formación que el comparativo, pero cambiando la terminación que se le añade.

<p>1 sílaba / 2 sílabas en -y: the-est</p> <p>The tallest girl The happiest man</p> <p>2 sílabas o más:</p> <p>The most.....</p> <p>The most beautiful girl</p>
--

Adjective form	Superlative
<p>1. ONLY ONE SYLLABLE, ending in -E.</p> <p>1 sílaba, acabados en -E</p> <p>Examples: wide, fine, cute</p>	<p>Add -st the widest, finest, cutest</p> <p>Añade -st</p>
<p>Only one syllable, with one consonant + vowel + consonant at the end.</p> <p>1 sílaba, acabados en consonante + vocal + consonante.</p> <p>Examples: hot, big, fat</p> <p>Only one syllable, with more than one vowel or more than one consonant at the end.</p> <p>Examples: light, neat, fast</p>	<p>Double the consonant, and add -est:</p> <p>Doblan la última consonante y añaden -est.</p> <p>The hottest, biggest, fattest</p> <p>Add -est: the lightest, neatest, fastest</p>
<p>2. TWO SYLLABLES, ENDING IN -Y. Examples: happy, silly, lonely</p> <p>2 sílabas, acabados en -Y</p>	<p>Change y to i, then add -est: the happiest, silliest, loneliest</p>
<p>3. TWO SYLLABLES (NOT ENDING IN -Y) OR MORE. Examples: modern, interesting, beautiful</p> <p>2 sílabas (que no acaben en -Y) o más de 2 sílabas</p>	<p>Use "the most" before the adjective:</p> <p>The most modern, most interesting, most beautiful</p>
<p>4. IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES</p>	<p>Good-better- the best</p> <p>Bad-worse- the worst</p> <p>Far-farther- the farthest</p>

S16. Make the superlative and write it in the right column. Construya el superlativo y escríbalo en la columna correcta.

hot - beautiful - boring - slow - warm - windy - expensive - happy - good - exciting - sunny - thin - bad - large - ugly

Regulares					Irregulares
Adjetivos cortos				Adjetivos largos The most ...	
-est	-st	-iest	doble cons. + -est		

- S17. Complete these sentences using the superlative of the following adjectives.
Complete las oraciones usando el superlativo.

1. This is (old) building in my city.
2. He is (fat) boy in the classroom.
3. What's (long) river in the world?
4. I bought (expensive) trousers in the shop.
5. It was (cold) day of the year.
6. She's (pretty) actress in Spain.
7. His house is very big, but my house is (big).
8. (small) present is for you.
9. Peña Trevinca is (high) mountain in Ourense.
10. Vigo is the (big) city in Galicia.

- S18. Work with a partner talking about your life. *Converse con un compañero hablando sobre su vida.*

WHAT (OR WHO) IS ...?	
1. The largest room in your house?	
2. The most popular sport in your country?	
3. The nicest meal you've ever had?	
4. The most popular Italian restaurant in your town?	
5. The worst school subject?	
6. The most expensive thing you've ever bought?	
7. The best thing you've ever done?	
8. The worst thing you've ever done?	
9. The most important person in your life?	
10. The happiest holidays for you?	

- S19. Tick the right sentences and correct the wrong ones. *Marque las frases correctas y corrija las incorrectas.*

1. Coffee makes you nervouser than tea.	X more nervous
2. Chile is the most beautiful country I've ever visited.	
3. His French isn't as better as his wife's.	
4. Are those trousers new? They are more nice than your other ones.	
5. This restaurant is very expensive. Shall we go somewhere cheaper ?	
6. My son is more lazy than my daughter.	
7. I hope this winter isn't as cold than the last one!	
8. Carlota is most beautiful of all my nieces.	
9. Her last novel was the worse book she has written.	
10. That was delicious. It's the better chocolate cake I've ever eaten.	

S20. Complete these sentences using a comparative or a superlative. *Complete estas frases empleando el comparativo o el superlativo.*

1. We stayed at _____ hotel in the town. (cheap)
2. Our hotel was _____ all the others in town. (cheap)
3. The United States is very large but Canada is _____ (large).
4. What's _____ river in the world? (long)
5. He was a bit depressed yesterday but he looks _____ today. (happy)
6. It's a horrible day. It's _____ day of my life. (bad)
7. What is _____ sport in the USA? (popular)
8. Everest is _____ mountain in the world. It's _____ than any other mountain. (high)
9. We had a great holiday. It was one of _____ holidays in our life. (enjoyable)
10. What is _____ way of getting from here to the station? (quick)

S21. Work with a partner and in turns make sentences about two things or people using the comparatives. *Trabaje con un compañero y, por turnos, construya oraciones comparando dos cosas o dos personas.*

Ex.: *healthy* → *healthier than* → *Fruit is healthier than candy.*

→ *My father eats healthier than my mother.*

Big	Expensive	Boring	Happy	Small
Good	Difficult	Quiet	Shy	Hot
Bad	Cheap	Strong	Young	Cold
Easy	Healthy	Beautiful	Handsome	Convenient
Interesting	Dangerous	Delicious	Short	Comfortable

2.1.3 Reading and writing

S22. Where do you normally shop? Match the pictures with the places. *¿Dónde compra normalmente? Una los dibujos con los nombres de los lugares.*

At the supermarket	At the local shops	On the Internet	At the market
			
1 _____	2 _____	3 _____	4 _____

S23. Read the texts and write the reasons the people give for buying in a particular shop. *Lea los textos y escriba por qué la gente compra en una determinada tienda.*

SHOPPING
SHOPPING

Peter: I usually go to the local shops in the town centre. It's friendlier and more personal. Last year I went to a department store for some wine, but the shop assistants didn't know anything except the price. Now I always go to a small wine shop near my work. It isn't as cheap as the supermarket, but the woman there knows a lot about wine.

Sarah: When I was a child, there were a lot of local shops. There was a baker's, a butcher's and a fish shop. But then they built a big supermarket near the town. Now all the small shops have gone. Well, you can understand it. They weren't as convenient as the supermarket. So we have to go to the supermarket now-at least the parking is easier there.

Michael: I usually shop on the Internet because I can shop twenty-four seven. I order food and things on the Internet and the supermarket delivers everything to my house. It's the easiest way to shop and it's cheaper, too.

Sue: I go to the market because I think the food is fresher there. If I go to the supermarket, the tomatoes are from France and most of the fruit come from the other side of the world. **However**, I go to the supermarket for heavy things like milk and drinks. I know the supermarket is more convenient because they open longer hours and you can park there easily **but** it isn't as friendly or personal as the local shops and market. **On the other hand**, local shops are often more expensive.

1. Peter	He shops at thebecause.....
2. Sarah	
3. Michael	
4. Sue	

S24. Work with a partner and answer these questions. *Trabaje con un compañero/a y conteste las preguntas.*

1. How often do you shop...?

- At a supermarket
- At the local shops
- At a street market
- At a shopping centre
- On the Internet

2. Which do you prefer? Why?

- S25. Read again Sue's text about shopping and write a paragraph about your own shopping habits. Compare different ways of shopping and give your reasons. Use connectors. *Lea otra vez el texto de Sue del ejercicio S23 y escriba un párrafo sobre sus hábitos de compra. Compare los distintos sitios para comprar y exponga sus razones. Use conectores.*

My shopping habits

2.1.4 Listening and speaking

- S26. You are going to listen to a conversation in a clothes shop. Carlos is from Spain. He is visiting London and goes shopping. *Va a escuchar una conversación en una tienda de ropa. Carlos es de España, está de visita en Londres y va de compras.*

1. Listen and circle the items he buys:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| a) A shirt | d) a pair of jeans |
| b) A jacket | e) a suit |
| c) A pair of shorts | f) a T-shirt |

2. Listen again and answer these questions:


- When does the sale finish?
- How much does the shirt cost?
- Is the jacket in the sale?
- What is the jacket made of?
- Where is the jacket from?
- Does Carlos try on the shirt?
- What size is the shirt?
- How much does Carlos spend?

3. Listen again and find two mistakes Carlos makes:

- a) _____ b) _____



S27. Read the conversation in a clothes shop and match the sentences with their translation. Then put the conversation in the right order. *Lea la conversación en una tienda de ropa y una las oraciones con su traducción. Después ordene correctamente la conversación.*

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Can I help you? 2. How much are they? 3. Yes. Here's a small. 4. Do you have them in a smaller size? 5. They are too loose. 6. I like these ones. Can I try them on? 7. Do you take credit cards? 8. Yes. I'm looking for a pair of trousers. 9. Do they suit me? 10. Sure. Here you are. 11. We have all these trousers on sale. 12. How are they? 13. Yes. I think that's your size. 14. I'll take them. 15. £45. 16. Yes, we accept Visa. 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) ¿Me sienta bien? b) Son demasiado flojos. c) Me los llevo. d) Sí. Aquí tiene una talla S. e) Sí. Creo que esa es mi talla. f) ¿Los tiene en una talla más pequeña? g) Sí, estoy buscando un pantalón. h) Me gusta este. ¿Puedo probarlo? i) ¿Aceptan tarjetas de crédito? j) ¿Qué tal le sienta? k) ¿Cuánto cuesta? l) Tenemos todos estos pantalones de rebajas. m) Por supuesto. Tome. n) ¿Le puedo ayudar en algo? o) £45 p) Sí, aceptamos Visa.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. 16.

S28. Read and practise the conversation with a partner. Then make a new conversation in a clothes shop. *Lea y practique la conversación con un compañero/a. Después inicie una nueva conversación.*

<p>Assistant: Shopper: Assistant: Shopper: Assistant: Shopper: Assistant: Assistant: Shopper: Assistant: Shopper: Later... Assistant: Shopper: Assistant: Shopper: Assistant: Shopper: Assistant: Shopper: Assistant:</p>	<div style="text-align: right; font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 20px;">SHOPPING FOR CLOTHES</div> <p><i>Can I help you?</i> Yes. I'm looking for a dress. <i>We're having a sale on dresses. What colour would you like?</i> Red, please. That's great. We have this one on the sale. What size? Great. I like it. I need a medium. Can I try it on? Sure. The changing rooms are over there. How is it? It's too tight. Do you have it in a larger size? Yes. Here you are. This is a large. Thanks. How is it now? This one is fine. Does it fit me? Yes. I think it's perfect for you. Ok. I'll take it. How much is it? That's £ 35. How would you like to pay? I'll put it on my credit card. Alright, here's your receipt. Have a nice day. Thanks.</p>
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2.2 Keeping healthy

2.2.1 Vocabulary: health problems


S29. Look at the pictures and label the words. *Observe los dibujos y escriba las palabras.*

a runny nose	a cold	a sore throat	a cramp	a rash	a broken leg / arm			
an earache	a toothache	a headache	a black eye	a bruise	sore eyes			
a backache	a stomach ache	hay fever	a cough	a temperature (BrE)				
HEALTH PROBLEMS: What's the matter? What's wrong? (¿Qué le ocurre? ¿Qué le duele?)								
I've got... (Tengo... / Me duele el/la...)								
								
(the) flu la gripe	1..... un catarro	2..... tos	3..... dolor de garganta	4..... a fever (Amer.) fiebre	5..... una pierna rota / un brazo roto			
								
6..... moqueo nasal	7..... dolor de oídos	8..... dolor de barriga	9..... dolor de muelas	10..... dolor de cabeza	11..... dolor de espalda / dolor lumbar			
								
12..... ojos irritados	13..... un cardenal / un moratón	14..... un calambre	15..... un ojo morado	16..... un sarpullido	17..... alergia al polen			
I feel... (Me siento...)			My... hurts (Me duele el/la...)					
								
sick enfermo (Amer.) tengo náuseas (UK)	ill enfermo (UK)	terrible fatal	better mejor	leg pierna	arm brazo	foot pie	back lumbago / espalda	
REMEDIES								
Go (Ir)		Stay (Quedar)		Take (Tomar, coger)				
								
to the dentist al dentista	to the doctor al médico	to bed a cama	(at) home en casa	in bed en la cama	the day off el día libre	a painkiller un anal- gésico	some cold medicine medicina para el catarro	an aspirin una aspirina

S30. Fill in this chart with these words. *Complete el cuadro con estas palabras.*

<i>a cough – terrible – back – ill – a temperature – better – a cold – a backache – a sore throat - sick</i>	
I've got...	
I feel...	
My... hurts	

S31. Read the conversation and complete it with have or feel. Remember: *have + a noun, feel + an adjective. Lea la conversación y complétela con have o con feel. Recuerde: have + nombre, y feel + adjetivo.*

AT WORK	
<p>Boss: Hi, Tim. How are you?</p> <p>Worker: I _____ terrible. (1)</p> <p>B: What's the matter?</p> <p>W: I _____ a terrible headache and a sore throat. (2)</p> <p>B: That's too bad. Do you _____ a cold? (3)</p> <p>W: Yes. I _____ an appointment to see the doctor today. (4)</p> <p>B: Why don't you take the day off? I think you should go home and stay in bed.</p> <p>W: I can't. I've got lots of things to do.</p> <p>B: Oh, dear. I hope you _____ better soon.(5)</p>	

S32. Look at the expressions below. Give your partner some advice. *Observe las expresiones siguientes. Dele algún consejo a su compañero.*

ASKING ABOUT SOMEONE'S HEALTH	EXPRESSING SYMPATHY	GIVING ADVICE
How are you?	Is that right?	You should take the day off.
Are you OK?	Oh, dear.	Drink lots of water.
What's wrong?	Can I do anything to help?	
Are you feeling OK?	That's too bad.	
	I'm sorry.	

S33. Match health problems with remedies. *Una los problemas de salud con los remedios.*

<p>1. I've got a headache.</p> <p>2. Oh. My arm itches. I've got a rash.</p> <p>3. My nose is bleeding.</p> <p>4. I've got a terrible sore throat.</p> <p>5. I've cut my finger.</p> <p>6. I think I've got the flu.</p>	<p>a. Wait. I've got some tissues.</p> <p>b. Oh, dear. I've got a painkiller. Take it.</p> <p>c. Go to bed and rest.</p> <p>d. I've got some cream for it.</p> <p>e. I've got some plasters.</p> <p>f. Don't talk and drink hot drinks.</p>
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S34. Listen and fill in the gaps. Use the words in the box. *Escuche y llene los huecos. Use las palabras del recuadro.*

Flu - headache - medicine - fever - rest - feeling - well - better - stay - hurts

Dr. Smith: Hello, Sasha. How are you _____1 to-day?
 Sasha: I don't feel _____2.
 Dr. Smith: What's wrong? Can you tell me how you feel?
 Sasha: Well, I have a terrible _____3.
 Dr. Smith: Hmm...Anything else? Does your throat hurt?
 Sasha: Yes, it _____4 a little. I have a cough too.
 Dr. Smith: Do you have a _____5?
 Sasha: Yes, I have a low fever.
 Dr. Smith: It sounds like you may have the _____6.
 Sasha: Oh, that's terrible.
 Dr. Smith: Don't worry. I will prescribe you some _____7 and you will feel better soon.
 Sasha: Okay. Can I go to work tomorrow?
 Dr. Smith: No. _____8 at home tomorrow, get some _____9, and drink plenty of juice and water.
 Sasha: Thank you, Doctor.
 Dr. Smith: Okay, take care of yourself and you feel _____10 soon.



S35. Read the conversation at the doctor's office and practise it with a partner. *Lea y practique con un compañero/a.*

Doctor: What's the matter?
 Patient: I have a rash on my arm.
 D: How long have you had the rash?
 P: For two days.
 D: Are you taking anything for it?
 P: I put some cream on it.
 D: I see. Are you allergic to any medicine?
 P: Not that I know of.
 D: I'm going to give you a prescription for some ointment. I want you to apply it three times a day. You should avoid scratching your skin and it's important to use as little soap as possible.
 P: Thank you.
 D: Make an appointment to see me next week if you are not better.



Médico: ¿Qué le ocurre?
 Paciente: Tengo un sarpullido en el brazo.
 M: ¿Desde cuándo?
 P: Desde hace dos días.
 M: ¿Está tomando algo para eso?
 P: Le eché crema.
 M: Bien. ¿Es alérgico a algún medicamento?
 P: No que yo sepa.
 M: Le voy a hacer una receta para una pomada. Quiero que la aplique tres veces al día. Evite rascar la piel y es importante que use la menor cantidad de jabón posible.
 P: Gracias.
 D: Concierte una cita para verme la semana que viene si no está mejor.

- S36. Work in pairs. One student is the doctor and the other student is the patient. The patient describes his / her health problem and the doctor gives advice. Take the previous dialogue as a model. *Trabaje en parejas. Un alumno es el médico y el otro es el paciente. El/la paciente describe su problema de salud y el doctor le da consejo. Siga el modelo del ejercicio anterior.*

Doctor's cards	Patient's cards
Ailment: Flu. Prescribe: Antiviral medication. Take three times daily after meals. Extra advice: (a) Get lots of rest. (b) Drink plenty of fluids	Ailment: You have the flu. Duration: Two days. Previous medication: You took some aspirin.
Ailment: Sore throat. Prescribe: Some medication. Take every four hours. Extra advice: (a) Drink plenty of liquids. (b) Drink warm tea with honey.	Ailment: You have a sore throat. Duration: You have had it for two days. Previous medication: You have been taking some throat lozenges (throat candies).
Ailment: Cuts. Prescribe: An antibacterial ointment. Apply three times daily. Extra advice: (a) Wash carefully with mild soap. (b) Keep dirt out of it.	Ailment: You have a bad cut. Duration: You cut yourself this morning. Previous medication: None.
Ailment: Indigestion. Prescribe: Antacid. Take after meals. Extra advice: (a) Avoid spicy food. (b) Cut down on eating and drinking.	Ailment: You have indigestion. Duration: You have had it for three weeks. Previous medication: You have been taking some ant-acid but it hasn't helped.
Ailment: Sprained ankle. Prescribe: Some pain killers Take whenever you have pain. (maximum five times daily) Extra advice: (a) Keep your foot elevated. (b) Keep ice on it for 24 hours.	Ailment: You sprained your ankle. Duration: You sprained it this morning. Previous medication: You took a painkiller.

2.2.2 Grammar

Modals

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

- **Se conjugan igual** en 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 y del verbo sin "to"**.
 - *Can you **play** chess?*
 - *You should stay in bed.*
- Se emplean **para expresar funciones lingüísticas**: dependiendo del verbo modal se usan para 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.*
***No puedo** concentrarme y **tengo que estudiar** para el examen.*
*(**incapacidad**.....**obligación**) .*

Un mismo verbo modal puede expresar varias funciones lingüísticas: por ejemplo, el verbo modal **can** se puede usar para expresar habilidad o capacidad para hacer algo, permiso y posibilidad:

- *I can run eight kilometers* → expresa habilidad.
- *If you finish your homework, you can use your mobile now* → expresa permiso.
- *You can't smoke in this restaurant* → expresa prohibición.

De la misma manera, una función lingüística se puede expresar por medio de distintos verbos modales. Por ejemplo, la prohibición se puede expresar con **can't** y con **mustn't**.

- *You can't smoke in here.*
- *You mustn't smoke in here.*

Para un uso correcto de los verbos modales, tiene que pararse a pensar qué es lo que quiere expresar en inglés: dar un consejo, pedir permiso, expresar obligación...

En este tema vamos a trabajar con los siguientes verbos modales:

- *can / can't could / couldn't*
- *must / mustn't*
- *have to / don't have to*
- *should / shouldn't*

CAN	CAN'T	COULD	COULDN'T
Habilidad <i>I can cook.</i>	Incapacidad <i>I can't cook French food.</i>	Habilidad en el pasado <i>I could run 8 km when I was younger.</i>	Incapacidad en el pasado <i>I couldn't do this exercise at home.</i>
Posibilidad <i>Can you come on Monday?</i>	Imposibilidad <i>I'm sorry. I can't make Monday.</i>	Sugerencias <i>We could go to the beach this weekend.</i>	
Permiso <i>Can I go out at night, mum?</i>			
Petición <i>Can you pass me the salt?</i>	Prohibición <i>You can't smoke here.</i>	Petición formal Could you tell me the way to the station, please?	

MUST	HAVE TO	MUSTN'T	DON'T HAVE TO ² DOESN'T HAVE TO	SHOULD / SHOULDN'T OUGHT TO
Obligación personal¹ <i>I must read the newspaper more often.</i>	Obligación externa¹ <i>I have to do all the exercises. My teacher told me to.</i>	Prohibición <i>You mustn't talk during the exams.</i>	Ausencia de obligación <i>You don't have to bring your car. I've got mine here.</i>	Consejo <i>You should lose weight and you shouldn't smoke.</i>
Órdenes <i>You must do all these exercises for tomorrow.</i>				
Deducciones <i>The lights are on. They must be at home.</i>				
Written on notices (En carteles o letreros) <i>Swimmers must leave their clothes in the lockers.</i>		Written on notices (En carteles o letreros) <i>You mustn't swim here.</i>		

¹ Diferencia entre “*must*” / “*have to*” para expresar obligación:

"*Must*" se usa para dar órdenes o expresar una obligación moral de la persona que habla y ordena.

"Have to" indica que la obligación viene de normas externas, de una tercera persona o de una circunstancia.

- *I must stop smoking. (I want to)*
- *I have to stop smoking. (doctor's orders)*

² **“Have to”** se emplea en su forma negativa para expresar **ausencia de obligación**, se conjuga en el tiempo verbal correspondiente según la acción sea en pasado, en presente o en futuro.

- *I won't have to study in summer. I've passed all my exams.*
- *I didn't have to study last summer.*
- *Hey, look! I've passed all my exams. I don't have to study in summer.*

Secuencia de actividades

S37. Complete with: can, can't, could, couldn't. *Complete con can, can't, could o couldn't.*

1. I am sorry but I _____ help you to move the sofa, I have a backache.
2. My cousin _____ run very fast, he has got lots of medals at home!
3. Jerry _____ buy a new car at the moment, he hasn't got the money.
4. The bag is so heavy that Mary _____ carry it.
5. John _____ dance very well when he was a teenager.
6. Excuse me! _____ you tell me where the toilets are, please?
7. Helen was very busy yesterday, so she _____ go to the party.
8. _____ you pass me that file, Mr Jones?
9. Hi, boys! _____ you turn the TV down, please? It's very loud.
10. -Well _____ you come on Monday at ten? -Yes, that's fine.
11. It's so sunny and hot today! We _____ go for a swim.
12. He _____ swim when he was a child, he learnt when he was twenty.

S38. Complete with *have to* in present past or future tense to express obligation or lack of obligation. *Complete con have to en presente, pasado o futuro para expresar obligación o ausencia de obligación.*

1. Jenny _____ practice a lot to be a good piano player.
2. I _____ use your car anymore, I bought one last month.
3. He _____ do all the work himself, his colleagues didn't help him.
4. My mother _____ take the bus to go to the office, it is near her house.
5. Andrew _____ go to the doctor's, he was feeling very bad.
6. He _____ wake up early yesterday to be at work at eight o'clock.

S39. Complete with *can*, *can't* or *must*. Complete con **can**, **can't** o **must**.

1. He _____ open the door; he lost his keys.
2. _____ I have some coffee, please?
3. She _____ speak English very well; she lived in Ireland when she was young.
4. I _____ go out, I have a lot of work.
5. We _____ wash our hands everyday.
6. _____ you open the door, please?
7. Children _____ go to bed early.
8. My little sister _____ read very well, she learnt in the school.
9. I _____ go to the office tomorrow, I have an appointment with the dentist.

S40. Tick the right option. *Indique qué expresan los verbos modales en las frases siguientes.*

	Obligación	Prohibición	Capacidad	Incapacidad	Ausencia de obligación	Probabilidad	Consejo
1. Jane can miss the train.						x	
2. My mother can't drive.							
3. I don't have to buy bread.							
4. Mary can make delicious cakes.							
5. She can't come to class today.							
6. You mustn't drive too fast.							
7. You must go to the doctor's.							
8. You should go to the doctor's.							
9. I can't hear very well.							
10. John could play tennis when he was a teenager.							

S41. Choose the right modal verb. *Elija el verbo modal correcto.*

1. Where is your sister? Can / should you see her?
2. You don't have to / mustn't smoke in a hospital.
3. I can't do this exercise. Could / must you help me?
4. You are not fit, you should / can do more exercise.
5. You haven't got a sweater, you can / must be cold.
6. My friend could / can write when he was three.
7. The museum is free, we don't have to / mustn't pay.

S42. Underline the option which best expresses the meaning. *Subraye la opción de la derecha que tenga el mismo significado que la frase de la izquierda.*

1. I can't go to school.	I am not able to go / I don't want to go to school.
2. My mother couldn't swim.	She didn't know how to swim / She mustn't swim.
3. You should see the doctor.	If you don't see the doctor. I'll punish you / I advise you to see the doctor.
4. You can't play the piano.	You don't know how to play the piano / You don't need to play the piano.
5. You don't have to pay for the tickets.	You mustn't pay for the tickets / You don't need to pay for the tickets.

S43. Choose the right modal verb. *Elija el verbo modal correcto para cada una de estas frases.*

1. All workers wear protective shoes when working in the factory.
 - a) mustn't
 - b) have to
 - c) must
2. The secretary finish all this work before going home.
 - a) must
 - b) has to
 - c) had to
3. Jenny doesn't do anything in her house, shehelp more.
 - a) mustn't
 - b) hasn't to
 - c) has to

4. When I was a teenager, we do a lot of homework.
- a) must
 - b) had to
 - c) has to
5. Excuse me, you smoke on the bus, it's not allowed.
- a) haven't to
 - b) mustn't
 - c) don't have to
6. You will save a lot of money if you want to go on holiday next summer.
- a) must
 - b) have to
 - c) can
7. We hurry if we want to be at the cinema on time.
- a) had to
 - b) have
 - c) must
8. You open the door oven before the fish is cooked.
- a) didn't have to
 - b) don't have to
 - c) mustn't

S44. Complete with the right modal verb. Complete con el verbo modal correcto.

1. You_____be a good actor to be famous nowadays.
2. You_____tell him that I told you his secret or he will be very angry.
3. I can carry the bags myself, you_____help me.
4. You_____buy milk, we've got enough.
5. You _____ use that knife, it is dangerous.

S45. Fill in the gaps with the right modal verbs. Escriba en los espacios vacíos los verbos modales correctos, eligiendo entre los siguientes: **must, mustn't, should, shouldn't, ought to, have to.**

Read carefully the instructions before entering the swimming pool.

1. Children under thirteen_____be accompanied by their parents.
2. People_____run around the swimming-pool.
3. It is not an obligation, but swimmers _____wear caps in the water.
4. All the users_____read these instructions before entering the swimming-pool.
5. The changing room_____be left clean and tidy.
6. Swimmers _____have a shower before entering the swimming-pool.
7. For the safety of users, swimmers_____eat before going into the pool.

2.2.3 Reading

S46. Read the text and write the pieces of advice in the right place. *Lea el texto y complete los consejos en el sitio correcto.*

Tips for a healthier lifestyle

1. _____ British people spend 17 years of their lives on the sofa, seven years watching TV. Do something healthy instead!
2. _____ Start with just two 5-minute walks each day. You'll be on the right track.
3. _____ for one week to find out the number of steps you take every day. Then add about 250 steps each day. Women up to the age of 40 and men up to 50 need 12,000 steps a day to get fit and lose your tummy.
4. _____ A recent study shows that the smell of chocolate chip cookies could make women buy clothes that they don't really need.
5. _____ A 2005 study found that hugging your other half for 20 seconds could lower blood pressure and reduce stress.
6. _____ We only need 1 g of salt a day, but Britains eat around 9.5g a day!
7. _____ The sun's rays help your body produce vitamin D, which helps fight heart disease, depression, osteoporosis and some types of cancer.
8. _____ Eating just one extra portion of fruit and vegetables a day could cut your risk of dying early from any cause by 20 per cent.
9. Add 14 years to your life. Follow four very easy principles: don't smoke, take regular exercise, drink sensibly and eat five portions of fruit and vegetables a day. If you have to choose one thing, _____—it has the biggest impact on your health.
10. _____ People with a positive attitude suffer less from conditions such as heart disease.




Watch less TV
One is the magic number.
Don't eat too much salt
Don't eat that biscuit.
Laughter is the best medicine.
Hug your partner.
Get outside in the sunshine
Give up smoking
Get moving!
Wear a pedometer

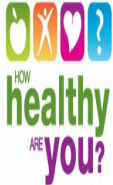
Laughter
is the
BEST
medicine.

2.2.4 Listening and speaking

- S47. John is at the nutritionist's. Write down the nutritionist's questions and the nutritionist's advice. Then fill in John's answers as if you were John. *John está en el nutricionista. Escriba las preguntas del nutricionista y el consejo que le da. Después conteste como si usted fuese John.*

<p>N: I would like you to answer some questions about your eating habits. _____ 1.</p> <p>J: _____</p> <p>N: _____ 2. Tell me four things you have for breakfast and four things you have for dinner.</p> <p>J: _____</p> <p>N: _____ 3.</p> <p>J: _____</p> <p>N: _____ 4.</p> <p>J: _____</p> <p>N: Do you eat carbohydrates?</p> <p>J: Sorry?</p> <p>N: That's cereals, pasta, potatoes...</p> <p>J: _____</p> <p>N: _____ 5.</p> <p>J: _____</p> <p>N: _____ 6.</p> <p>J: _____</p> <p>N: _____ 7.</p> <p>J: _____</p> <p>N: Well John, we need to _____ (8). Here is the diet you will follow and you will come back next week.</p>	<h3 style="color: #800080; font-family: cursive;">At the nutritionist's</h3> 
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- S48. Work with a partner. Do the quiz to see if you have a healthy lifestyle. Check answers. *Trabaje con un compañero/a. Conteste el cuestionario para saber si lleva un estilo de vida saludable.*

<p>1. Do you always try to get a good night's sleep?</p> <p>a) No.</p> <p>b) Sometimes.</p> <p>c) Yes.</p>	<p>5. Do you try to eat a well-balanced diet?</p> <p>a) I haven't got time to think about what I eat.</p> <p>b) I usually eat one good meal a day.</p> <p>c) I'm always careful to eat healthy food.</p>	
<p>2. Do you smoke?</p> <p>a) Yes, a lot.</p> <p>b) I have a cigarette every so often.</p> <p>c) I don't smoke.</p>	<p>6. Do you drink a lot of water every day?</p> <p>a) Actually, I hardly drink at all.</p> <p>b) I drink a few times during the day.</p> <p>c) I drink at least 1.5 litres of water every day.</p>	
<p>3. How regularly do you exercise?</p> <p>a) I don't. I'm too busy.</p> <p>b) Once or twice a week.</p> <p>c) At least four times a week.</p>	<p>7. How often are you ill?</p> <p>a) I'm always ill.</p> <p>b) I'm ill a few times a year.</p> <p>c) I'm rarely ill.</p>	
<p>4. Do you feel stressed and unable to relax?</p> <p>d) All the time.</p> <p>e) Quite often.</p> <p>a) Not really.</p>	<p>8. How often do you take medicine?</p> <p>a) Once a week.</p> <p>b) Once a month.</p> <p>c) Twice a year.</p>	

- S49. Your doctor needs information about your food habits to help you plan a healthier lifestyle. Work with a partner. Take turns being the doctor and the patient. Ask and answer the questions. *Su médico necesita información sobre sus hábitos alimentarios para ayudarlo a programar un estilo de vida más saludable. Trabaje con un compañero/a. En turnos, haga de médico/a y de paciente preguntando y respondiendo las preguntas.*

Food Habits Survey

Please complete all sections as completely and accurately as possible

Name _____

Date _____

1. Who shops for food at your home? _____
2. Who prepares it? _____
3. What do you drink during the day? _____
4. What kind of meat do you usually buy?
____ hamburger, steaks, pork chop ____ chicken, fish
5. What type of meal or meals do you prepare most often?
____ fry ____ bake ____ grill
6. How many times a day do you eat? _____
7. What do you usually eat? _____
8. How many times do you eat out during the week? _____
9. What restaurant do you go to most often? _____
10. Do you add salt to your food at the table?
____ Yes ____ No
11. Do you add salt to foods when you cook?
____ Yes ____ No

2.3 Sociocultural aspects: festivals and festivities

2.3.1 April Fool's Day

S50. Read and do the quiz. *Lea y rellene el cuestionario.*



Do you know the origin of April Fool's Day? The origin of this holiday is rather uncertain but most people believe that it was the result of a change in our calendar. April Fool's Day started in the sixteenth century in Europe. Before that time, New Year's Day was celebrated on April 1st but with the introduction of the Gregorian calendar the date for the New Year was moved from April 1st to January 1st.

During that time in history there were no good communication systems such as TV, radio, the Internet...so many people did not know of the change for several years and they continued to celebrate New Year's Day in April. These people were considered "fools" and jokes were played on them.

Nowadays, people play jokes on each other and newspapers and other media may publish false news or photos on April 1st. It is celebrated in many parts of the world. In Scotland, April Fool's Day lasts 48 hours and the victim is called "hunting the gowk" which is an extinct cuckoo bird. In France, it is the "poisson d'Avril" or "fish of April." as the fish in April are easily caught. French children enjoy tapping a picture of a fish on their friends' back and saying "Poisson d'Avril!". Día de los Santos Inocentes is celebrated in Spain on December 28th. This is The Feast of the Holy Innocents. It's celebrated similarly to April Fools' Day with practical jokes as in the United States and Great Britain. The only "rule" is that no one should be harmed. The best jokes are when everybody including the victim laughs.

1. What is the origin of April Fool's Day?

- a) We don't know it for sure.
- b) In the 16th century.
- c) On January 1st

2. A long time ago, the first day of the year was...

- a) on April.
- b) on April 1st.
- c) on January 1st.

3. Some people did not realise that the date for the New Year had changed.

- a) We don't know.
- b) False.
- c) True.

4. When you have played a trick on somebody, you say in English:

- a) Poisson d'Avril.
- b) April Fish.
- c) April Fool.

5. In Spain the equivalent of April Fool's Day is on

- a) the twenty-eight of December.
- b) the twenty-eighth of December.
- c) December the twentyeight.

3. Actividades de autoevaluación

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

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

Si está en clase, puede repasar de forma lúdica. Una vez recortados 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 las respuestas correctas enviándoselas al tutor/a.

NAME CLOTHES USED BY WOMEN	NAME CLOTHES USED BY MEN	NAME CLOTHES USED BOTH BY WOMEN AND MEN	NAME ILLNESSES	WHAT IS YOUR TEACHER WEARING?
WHAT ARE YOU WEARING NOW?	WHAT DO YOU WEAR TO GO TO THE BEACH?	ROLE-PLAY: AT A CLOTHES SHOP	ROLE-PLAY: AT THE DOCTOR'S OFFICE.	COMPARE LIFE IN THE CITY AND IN THE COUNTRY USE: quiet - stressful - boring - interesting
This hotel is _____(cheap) in the city.	This is _____ (interesting) place in the city.	My car is _____ (fast) than yours.	My teacher is _____ (young) than me.	Your garden looks _____(good) today than last week.
GIVE ADVICE  I'd like to lose some weight.	GIVE ADVICE  I have a cold and fever	GIVE ADVICE  I want to improve my English.	GIVE ADVICE  I'd like to save some money	GIVE ADVICE  Somebody stole my purse.
Yesterday I _____ finish my Geography project. Must Mustn't Had to	She _____ wait in the queue like everyone else. Must Mustn't Have to	Do you _____ work next weekend? Must Mustn't Have to	Amy: There are some sandwiches in the fridge.Mum. She _____ to make any sandwiches	"Exam starts at 8:00. Please Arrive at 8:45" Students _____ arrive at 8.45
USE A MODAL My father _____ speak German when he was 10, but he _____ now.	USE A MODAL They have won the lottery. They _____ be very happy.	USE A MODAL I _____ to study hard tomorrow if I want to pass the exam.	USE A MODAL Danger! Don't swim here. We _____ swim here.	USE A MODAL You _____ come with us if you want.

4. Solucionario de las actividades propuestas

S1. 1. *Pants, pullover.* 2. *Blouse.* 3. *Gloves.*

4. *Flip-flops, cap, swimsuit, swimming-trunks.*

5. *Suit, tie, shirt, dress, skirt.* 6. *Coat, scarf, hat, gloves.*

7. *Jacket, trousers, raincoat.* 8. *Bra, tights, knickers, handbag.*

S2. *Jacket-raincoat- coat-blazer. Jeans-suit-trousers-dress-skirt.*

Sweater-t-shirt-shirt-jumper.

Dressing gown-slippers-nightdress-pyjamas.

Bra and knickers- underpants-socks-tights.

Boots-high heels-flip-flops-sandals-shoes-trainers.

Swimming-costume-belt-hat-gloves-tie-scarf.

S3.

1. Tuxedo	2. Cardigan	3. Shorts
4. Blouse	5. Hoodie or sweatshirt	6. Tracksuit
7. Beret	8. Headscarf	9. Bow tie
10. Bikini	11. Swimming trunks	12. Foulard
13. Necklace	14. Pendant	15. Ring
16. Headband	17. Earrings	18. Bracelet

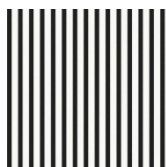




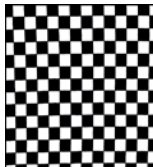
S4.

MATERIALS		PATTERNS
1. Linen	Lino	7. Spotted
2. Denim	Tejido vaquero	8. Striped
3. Cotton	Algodón	9. Patterned
4. Lycra	Lycra	10. Checked
5. Silk	Seda	11. Plain
6. Wool	Lana	12. Flowery

S5.

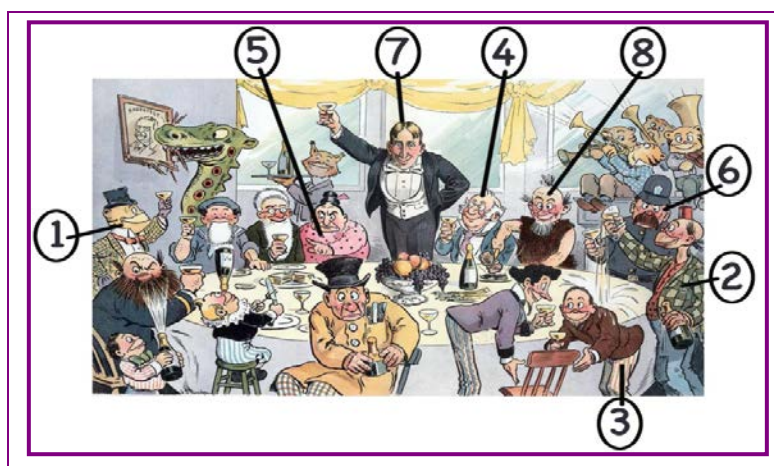
MATERIALS	
1. Wool	Cardigan, gloves, jumper, scarf.
2. Lycra	Cropped top, cycling shorts, leggings, swimsuit.
3. Cotton	Blouse, shirt, T-shirt, underwear.
4. Silk	Shirt, scarf, tie, underwear.
5. Linen	Blouse, hat, suit, dress.
6. Denim	Dress, jeans, jacket, skirt.

S6.

PATTERNS (Estampados)					
					
Stripped <i>De rayas</i>	Spotted <i>De lunares</i>	Plain <i>Liso</i>	Patterned <i>Estampado</i>	Flowery <i>De flores</i>	Checked <i>De cuadros</i>

- S7. 1. Waiter 2. Model 3. Secretary 4. Fireman 5. Singer 6. Policeman
 7. I'm a manager. I'm wearing a black suit, a white shirt and a blue tie.
 8. I'm a policeman and I'm wearing black trousers and black shoes, a blue shirt and a blue tie with a blue hat.

S8.



S9. Free answer.

- S10. 1. As short as Cindy / less short than Cindy.
 2. As heavy as yours / less heavy than yours.
 3. As big as London / less big than London.
 4. As popular as football / less popular than football.
 5. Work as hard as her sister / less hard than her sister.

S11.

Regulares					Irregulares
Adjetivos cortos				Adjetivos largos <i>more ...</i>	
-er	-r	-ier	doble con- sonante + - er		
<i>cheaper cleaner</i>	<i>runder</i>	<i>dirtier happier noisier uglier</i>	<i>fatter thinner</i>	<i>more beautiful more boring more expensive more interesting</i>	<i>Better worse</i>

S12. 1. *France is bigger than Great Britain.*

2. *Pyramids are older than the Parthenon.*

3. *Venus is warmer than Pluto.*

4. *Dolphins are more intelligent than lions.*

5. *Country life is quieter than city life.*

6. *Vegetables are healthier than fast food.*

S13. 1. *More beautiful than.* 2. *More comfortable than.*

3. *More stupid than.* 4. *Funnier than.*

5. *Taller than.* 6. *Faster than.*

7. *More interesting than.* 8. *More famous than.*

S14. 1. *Earlier than.* 2. *More serious than.* 3. *Thinner.* 4. *Bigger.* 5. *More interested.* 6. *More important.* 7. *Easier.* 8. *More peaceful than.* 9. *Higher than.* 10. *Busier.*

S15. 1. *Earlier* 2. *More unhealthy* 3. *Healthier* 4. *easier*

5. *More interesting* 6. *More comfortable* 7. *Cheaper* 8. *Fresher*

S16.

Regulares					Irregulares
Adjetivos cortos the + ...				Adjetivos largos <i>The ...</i>	
-est	-st	-iest	doble con- sonante + - est		
<i>slowest warmest</i>	<i>largest</i>	<i>windiest happiest sunniest ugliest</i>	<i>hottest thinnest</i>	<i>most beautiful most boring most expensive most exciting</i>	<i>The best The worst</i>

S17. 1. *The oldest.* 2. *The fattest.* 3. *The longest.* 4. *The most expensive.* 5. *The coldest.* 6. *The prettiest.* 7. *The biggest.* 8. *The smallest.* 9. *The highest.* 10. *Biggest.*

S18. *Free oral activity.*

S19.

1. Coffee makes you nervouser than tea.	X	more nervous
2. Chile is the most beautiful country I've ever visited.	√	
3. His French isn't as better as his wife's.	X	as good as
4. Are those trousers new? They are more nice than your other ones.	X	nicer than
5. This restaurant is very expensive. Shall we go somewhere cheaper ?	√	
6. My son is more lazy than my daughter.	X	lazier
7. I hope this winter isn't as cold than the last one!	X	as cold as
8. Carlota is most beautiful of all my nieces.	X	the most
9. Her last novel was the worse book she has written.	X	the worst
10. That was delicious. It's the better chocolate cake I've ever eaten.	X	the best

S20. 1. *The cheapest.* 2. *Cheaper than.* 3. *Larger.*
 4. *The longest.* 5. *Happier.* 6. *The worst.*
 7. *the most popular.* 8. *The highest / higher.*
 9. *the most enjoyable.* 10. *The quickest.*

S21. *Free activity.*

S22. 1. *At the local shops* 2. *On the Internet* 3. *At the market* 4. *At the supermarket*

S23. 1. *Peter buys at the local shops because it's friendlier and more personal although it's more expensive.*
 2. *Sarah buys at the supermarket because there aren't local shops that were more convenient. The good thing about it is that the parking is easier.*
 3. *Michael buys online because you can buy at any time: 24 hours the seven days of the week. It's the easiest way to shop because the supermarket delivers the shopping to his house. It's also cheaper.*
 4. *Sue goes to the market because she thinks that the food is fresher and it's friendlier and more personal than the supermarket.*

S24. *Free activity.*

S25. *Free activity.*

S26. 1. *A jacket and a shirt.*

2. a) *It finishes that day.*

b) *It costs £20.* c) *Yes, it is.* d) *It's made of leather (pel).*

e) *It's from Italy.* f) *Yes, he does.* g) *It's a medium.*

h) *He spends £140.*

3. a) *It's too good*→ It's really good.* b) *What size it is? *→What size is it?*

Script:

Assistant: *Excuse me. Do you need any help?*

Carlos: *No, thank you. I am fine. I'm just looking.*

Assistant: *That shirt's in the sale. Today's the last day.*

Carlos: *Oh, right. Hmmm. Well, I like the colour.*

Assistant: *It's £20 in the sale. The normal prize is forty.*

Carlos: *Oh, OK. That's quite good. Oh, that jacket is nice. How much is it?*

Assistant: *That's half price too- £120. It's leather, made in Italy. Would you like to try it on?*

Carlos: *Oh, yes. I like it a lot. It's too good*.*

Assistant: *Mmm, yes. I think it suits you.*

Carlos: *Really? Well, OK then. I'll take it.*

Assistant: *And the shirt as well?*

Carlos: *Er. Well, what size it is? **

Assistant: *It's a medium. I'm sure it'll fit you, and it will go nicely with the jacket.*

Carlos: *OK. I will take the shirt as well!*

S27. 1-n 2-k 3-d 4-f 5-b 6-h 7-i 8-g 9-a 10-m 11-l
12-j 13-e 14-c 15-o 16-p.

Order: 1-8-11-6-10-12-5-4-3-9-13-2-15-14-7-16.

S28. *Free activity.*

S29.

1. A cold	2. A cough	3. A sore throat
4. A temperature	5. A broken leg/arm	6. A runny nose
7. An earache	8. A stomach ache	9. A toothache
10. A headache	11. A backache	12. Sore eyes
13. A bruise	14. A cramp	15. A black eye
16. A rash	17. Hay fever	

S30.

I've got a temperature, a cough, a cold, a backache, a sore throat.

I feel terrible, ill, better, sick.

My back hurts.

S31. 1. Feel 2. Have 3. Have 4. Have 5. Feel

S32. Free activity.

S33. 1-b 2-d 3-a 4-f 5-e 6-c

S34. 1. feeling 2. well 3. headache 4. hurts 5. fever 6. flu 7. medicine
8. stay 9. rest 10. better.

S35. Free activity.

S36. Free activity.

S37. 1. Can't. 2. Can. 3. Can't. 4. Can't. 5. Could. 6. Can/ Could. 7. Couldn't.
8. Could. 9. Can. 10. Can. 11. Could (sugerencia). 12. Could.

S38. 1. Has to. 2. Don't have to. 3. Had to.
4. Doesn't have to. 5. Had to. 6. had to.

S39. 1. Can't. 2. Can. 3. Can. 4. Can't. 5. Must.
6. Can. 7. Must. 8. Can. 9. Can't.

- S40. 2. *Incapacidad.* 3. *Ausencia de obligación.* 4. *Capacidad.*
 5. *Incapacidad.* 6. *Prohibición.* 7. *Obligación*
 8. *Consejo.* 9. *Incapacidad.* 10. *Capacidad.*
- S41. 1. *can.* 2. *mustn't.* 3. *could.* 4. *should.* 5. *must.*
 6. *could.* 7. *don't have to.*
- S42. 1. *I am not able.* 2. *She didn't know how to swim.*
 3. *I advise you to see the doctor.* 4. *You don't know how to play the piano.*
 5. *You don't need to pay for the tickets.*
- S43. 1. *Must.* 2. *Has to.* 3. *Has to.* 4. *Had to.* 5. *Mustn't.*
 6. *Have to.* 7. *Must.* 8. *Mustn't.*
- S44. 1. *don't have to be.* 2. *mustn't.* 3. *don't have to.*
 4. *don't have to.* 5. *mustn't / shouldn't use.*
- S45. 1. *must / have to.* 2. *can't / mustn't.* 3. *should.* 4. *have to / must.*
 5. *must / has to.* 6. *should / ought to.* 7. *shouldn't.*
- S46. 1. *Watch less TV.* 2. *Get moving.* 3. *Wear a pedometer.*
 4. *Don't eat that biscuit.* 5. *Hug your partner.* 6. *Don't eat too much salt.*
 7. *Get outside in the sunshine.* 8. *One is the magic number.*
 9. *Give up smoking.* 10. *Laughter is the best medicine.*
- S47. N: *I would like you to answer some questions about your eating habits. Do you eat fruit every day?*
 J: _____ 1
 N: *What kind of food do you eat? Tell me four things you have for breakfast and four things you have for dinner.*
 J: _____ 2
 N: *Do you eat any fish?*
 J: _____ 3
 N: *How often do you eat fish a week?*

J: _____ 4

N: *Do you eat carbohydrates?*

J: *Sorry?*

N: *That's cereals, pasta, potatoes...*

J: _____ 5

N: *How many meals do you have a day?*

J _____ 6

N: *Do you eat between meals?*

J: _____ 7

N: *Do you exercise?*

J: _____ 8

N: *Well John, we need to go on a diet (9). Here is the diet you will follow and you will come back next week.*

S48. *Mostly As: You have a healthy lifestyle. Keep it up!*

Mostly Bs: With a little more effort, you'll feel a lot better.

Mostly Cs: You really should take better care of yourself.

S49. *Free answer.*

S50. 1-a 2-b 3-c 4-c 5-b.

5. Bibliografía y recursos

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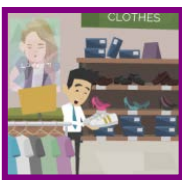



Listening and Reading



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6. Anexo. Licencia de recursos

Licencias de recursos utilizados nesta unidade

RECURSO (1)	DATOS DEL RECURSO (1)	RECURSO (2)	DATOS DEL RECURSO (2)
Imágenes S2 RECURSO 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autoría: CC Licencia: Comercial Procedencia: Unidades didácticas educación secundaria semipresencial Lengua inglesa. http://www.edu.xunta.gal/portal/node/969 	Imágenes S3 RECURSO 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autoría: CC Licencia: Comercial Procedencia: https://commons.wikimedia.org https://pixabay.com https://www.wikipedia.org/ www.goodfreephotos.com/vector-images https://www.flickr.com https://www.wikipedia.org
 RECURSO 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autoría: CC Licencia: Comercial Procedencia: http://all-free-download.com/free-vector/vector-spot-pattern-background.html 	 RECURSO 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autoría: CC Licencia: Comercial Procedencia: https://es.dreamstime.com
 RECURSO 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autoría: CC Licencia: Comercial Procedencia: https://commons.wikimedia.org 	Imágenes S12 RECURSO 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autoría: CC Licencia: Comercial Procedencia: Unidades didácticas educación secundaria semipresencial Lengua inglesa. http://www.edu.xunta.gal/portal/node/969
 RECURSO 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autoría: CC Licencia: Comercial Procedencia: https://keepfresh.com.au/ 	 RECURSO 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autoría: CC Licencia: Comercial Procedencia: http://www.eatthis.com/things-fast-food-chains-dont-want-you-to-know
 RECURSO 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autoría: CC Licencia: Comercial Procedencia: https://pixabay.com. 	 RECURSO 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autoría: CC Licencia: Comercial Procedencia: www.goanimators.com
 RECURSO 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autoría: CC Licencia: Comercial: Procedencia: https://www.flickr.com. 	Imágenes S29 RECURSO 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autoría: CC Licencia: Comercial Procedencia: www.pixabay.com
 RECURSO 13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autoría: CC Licencia: Comercial Procedencia: https://www.flickr.com 	Imágenes S46  RECURSO 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autoría: CC Licencia: Comercial Procedencia: www.goggleimages.com

RECURSO (1)	DATOS DEL RECURSO (1)	RECURSO (2)	DATOS DEL RECURSO (2)
 <p>RECURSO 15</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autoría: CC Licencia: Comercial Procedencia: http://www.dailymail.co.uk/health/article-1077359/Jane-Clarke-You-shouldnt-listen-nutritionists.html 	 <p>RECURSO 16</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autoría: CC Licencia: Comercial Procedencia: www.vimeo.com
 <p>RECURSO 17</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autoría: CC Licencia: Comercial Procedencia: http://pearlfradio.sx/2012/07/11/how-healthy-is-st-maarten-survey-bidding-process-starte 		