



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

## Lingua inglesa

Educación a distancia semipresencial

### Módulo 4

## Unidade didáctica 13

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# 1. Introducción

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## 1.1 Descrición da unidade didáctica

Esta unidade didáctica consiste nunha revisión dos contidos abordados nos anexos do módulo 3 (*Anexos gramaticais* 9, 10 e 11), pero en contextos distintos.

Na primeira parte desta unidade imos revisar os seguintes contidos:

- O presente dos verbos *to be*, *have got*, *there is /are* e presente simple. Se necesita máis práctica: parte gramatical do anexo 9 (*to be*, *have got*, *there is/are*) e do anexo 10 para o presente simple.
- Vocabulario de traballos.

Na segunda parte imos repasar os seguintes contidos:

- Presente continuo e presente simple *versus* presente continuo. Se necesita máis práctica, realice a parte gramatical da segunda parte do anexo 10 para o presente continuo e a primeira parte do anexo gramatical 11 para a distinción entre presente continuo e simple.
- Vocabulario relacionado cun *curriculum vitae* e cunha carta de presentación.

Na terceira parte trataremos aspectos socioculturais de países de fala inglesa. Nesta unidade “*Notting Hill Carnival*”.

## 1.2 Coñecementos previos

Necesitará saber e repasar:

- Os pronomes persoais, os demostrativos e o xenitivo saxón.
- As partículas interrogativas e os adverbios de frecuencia. (Módulo 3 unidade 10).
- Preguntas e respostas sobre información persoal. (Módulo 3 unidade 9).
- Verbos básicos de rutina diaria e actividades de tempo libre. (Módulo 3 unidade 10).

## 1.3 Suxestións para a motivación e o estudo

Recoméndase marcar un ritmo de estudo de unidade por mes e de cada parte da unidade por quincenas, deixando a terceira parte de contido sociocultural para o final.

Recoméndase a asistencia á clase para reforzar as explicacións gramaticais e os exercicios orais.

## 1.4 Orientacións para a programación temporal

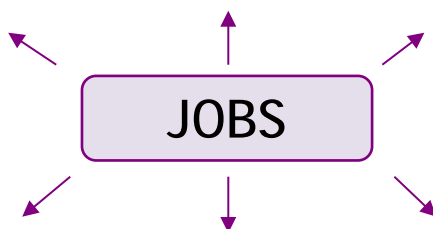
Cada módulo ten unha duración cuatrimestral e consta de catro unidades. Polo tanto, cada unidade, tería unha duración aproximada dun mes.

## 2. Secuencia de contidos e 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. *Cantos traballos sabe en inglés? Escriba todos os que saiba.*



#### Possible answers

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

OTHER SITUATIONS ( <i>outras situacións</i> )						
						
I am unemployed (Estou en paro) I don't work (non traballo)	I work for a newspaper, for IBM (traballo para un periódico, para IBM)	I am retired (estou xubilado/a)				
PLACES TO WORK ( <i>lugares de traballo</i> )						
						
in a school (nun colexio)	in a hospital (nun hospital)	in a restaurant (nun restaurante)	in the street (na rúa)	in a shop (nunha tenda)	at home (na casa)	in an office (nunha oficina)


## Lembre

Recorde que utilizamos *a / an* antes das profesións. Ex.: *I'm a teacher. She's an actress.*

Fíxese na diferenza entre:

- **Job** (nome): posto de traballo, ocupación (contable).
- **Work** (verbo): traballar.
- **Work** (nome): traballo en xeral (incontable). Usado en expresións como *be at work* (*estar no traballo*).

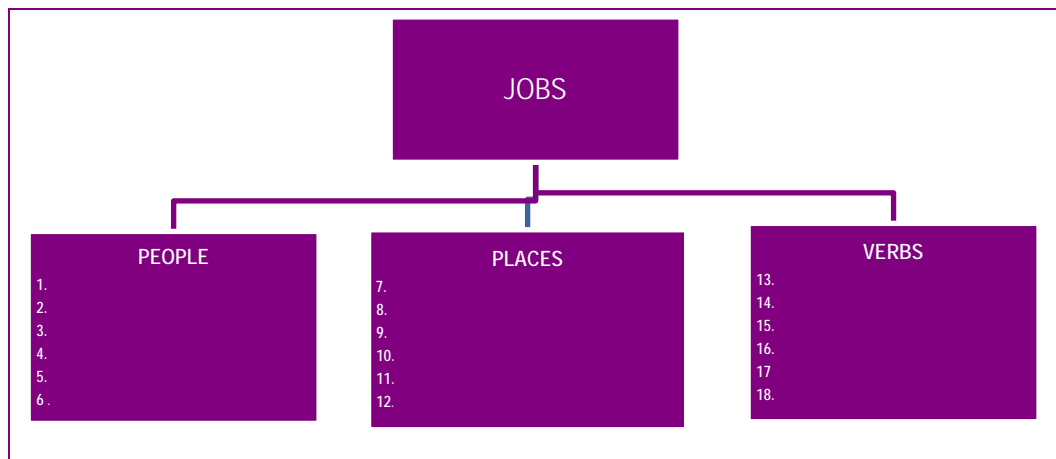
S1. What do you call someone who...? Use the words in the box. *Como se chama alguén que...? Use as palabras do cadro.*

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 as seguintes palabras nas seguintes 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. *Dea dous exemplos máis de xente que fai as cousas da sección de verbos do diagrama.*

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

- S4. Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box. *Complete as oracións cunha das palabras do recadro.*

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

- S5. Answer these questions about your job. Then ask your partner. *Conteste estas preguntas sobre o seu traballo. Despois pregúntelle ao seu compañeiro.*

<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. *Cal é o traballo? Lea as descrições e elixa o traballo correcto para completar as oracións.*

<p><b>GUESS MY JOB</b>    <b>Childbirth educator    Salesman    Nurse    Manager</b></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. *Agora, tócalle a vostede. Describa o seu traballo ou o dun parente ou amigo. O resto da clase tentará adiviñalo.*

<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 estudante da clase ten unha tarxeta cunha profesión. Fale cos demais estudantes da clase. Pescude quen se axusta á descrición facendo preguntas para adiviñar os seus traballos. A persoa que atope máis traballos 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. *Bótelle unha ollada ás seguintes ofertas de emprego reais.*

		
1	2	3
		
4	5	6

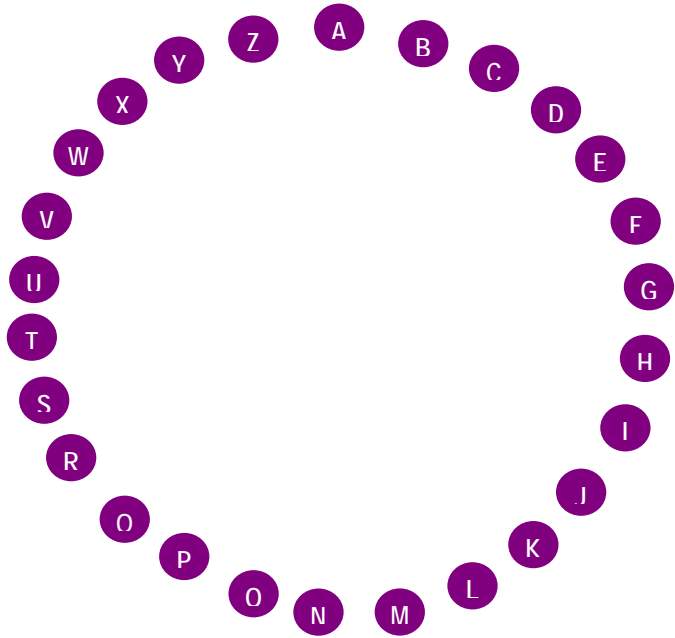
Find in the ads these words and match them with the meaning. *Atope nos anuncios estas expresións e relaciónas co seu significado.*

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

Scan the ads and answer the questions. *Escanee os anuncios e conteste as 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. *Cantas palabras sabe para cada letra? Tente completar o alfabeto con vocabulario dos exercicios anteriores e con novo vocabulario. Utilice o dicionario.*

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

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*. *Necesitará coñecer os pronomes relativos who e whose*.

- **Who:** o antecedente ao que se refire é unha persoa e tradúcese por “*que*”.

Ex. *A mechanic is someone who fixes cars.* → *Un mecánico é alguén que arranxa coches.*

- **Whose:** indica posesión e tradúcese por “*cuxo*”.

Ex. *A nurse is someone whose job is to look after people.* → *Unha enfermeira é alguén cuxo traballo é coidar a xente.*

## 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. *No texto hai varias formas verbais que están subliñadas. Complete as táboas.*



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 ou 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

- O verbo *to be* equivale a ser ou estar en galego.
  - *I'm Galician. I'm in Galicia* Son galego/a. Estou en Galicia.
- É un verbo auxiliar, o que quere dicir que ten forma propia para formar a negativa e a interrogativa, polo que non necesita dun auxiliar que o axude coma os demais verbos, como verá no exemplo:
  - *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?*
- As formas afirmativa e negativa poden aparecer contraídas (*short form*) ou sen contraer (*full form*). A forma contraída úsase na linguaxe oral e na escrita en situacións informais.
- A forma interrogativa é a inversión da afirmativa. Para as formas curtas, teña en conta que sempre se contesta co pronome e coa forma do verbo en concordancia con Yes ou No.
  - *Is Mildred at home? Yes, she is.*
  - *Are the students tired? No. they aren't.*

## Verb to have got (ter)

AFFIRMATIVE			NEGATIVE		INTERROGATIVE	
I		I'____ (9)	I	have not	I haven't got	Have I got...?
You	have got	You've got	You	have not	You haven't got	Have you got...?
He			He			he
She	(8) __ got	He's got	She	has not	He hasn't got	Has she got...?
It			It			It
We			We			we
You	have got	We've got	You	have not	Haven't got	Have you got...?
They			They			they
Full form		Short form	Full form		Short form	Full form
						Short form

- O verbo *have got* tradúcese como ter e úsase para expresar posesión.
- Só ten dúas formas, *has got* para as terceiras persoas do singular (he / she / it) e *have got* para o resto.
- Lembre manter a concordancia nas respostas curtas en interrogativa: pregunte con *have* e a resposta curta é o pronome e o verbo *have*. Do mesmo xeito, pregunte con *has* e responda co pronome e *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***
- No inglés americano, e cada vez máis no británico, utilízase o verbo *have got* sen o *got*, pero a súa conxugación segue a do resto dos verbos non auxiliares, é dicir, necesitamos o –s de terceira persoa para afirmar, o auxiliar *don't / doesn't* para negar e o 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?*
- Sen o *got*, o verbo *have* dálle o significado de tomar ao nome que acompaña:
  - *Have breakfast*: almorzar
  - *Have lunch*: comer
  - *Have dinner*: cear
  - *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

- Utilízase para describir unha escena ou un lugar, para dicir o que hai ou non hai.
  - *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.*
- Recorde na interrogativa manter a concordancia do verbo na resposta curta:

- **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**.
- Se se fixa no cadro, hai unhas partículas que acompañan este verbo impersonal:
  - “a/an” en singular.
  - “some/any” en plural. *Some* en afirmativas e *any* en negativas e interrogativas.

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

### Presente simple dos demais verbos.

	*SPELLING RULES 3 <sup>rd</sup> PERSON “-s” (Reglas ortográficas para a terminación en “-s” da 3ª persoa singular)			
1.	Regra xeral, engádese –s.	+ -s	I work	He works
2.	Engádese –es en verbos acabados en consoante + -y. Cámbiase –y por –i e engádese –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 (breakfast, lunch, a shower...).</i>	<i>has</i>	I have lunch	He has lunch

### Forma

En oracións afirmativas, fórmase co infinitivo do verbo sen “to” en todas as persoas excepto nas terceiras persoas (*he / she / it*) que se lle engade “-s” ou “-es”, seguindo as regras do cadro anterior.

Fíxese ben cando use o presente simple en afirmativa porque o erro máis común é esquecer o –s/-es da terceira persoa:

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

En oracións negativas, fórmase con *don't* en todas as persoas menos nas terceiras que se usa *doesn't*, seguido do infinitivo do verbo.

Comprobe ao usar o presente simple en negativa que:

- Depois de *don't* ou *doesn't* vai o infinitivo. Un erro común é usar o –s de terceira persoa de afirmativa.
  - *She gets dressed before breakfast. She doesn't gets dressed before breakfast.*

En oracións interrogativas, lembre manter a orde correcta para facer preguntas e que nos vai valer para todos os tempos verbais. No presente o auxiliar é *do / does* e o verbo vai en infinitivo.

### (WH-) Question + AUXILIAR + SUXEITO + VERBO + ...?

Para as formas curtas, teña en conta que sempre se contesta co pronome e coa forma do verbo en concordancia con *Yes* ou *No*.

- ***Does Mildred work at home? Yes, she does.***
- ***Do the students have Physical Education? No, they don't.***
- Utilízase para expresar accións habituais, rutinas, situacións e estados permanentes.
  - Hábitos: *He works on a large cruise ship.*  
*The ship takes people for holidays.*
  - Accións que se repiten: *My son always forgets his keys at home.*  
*Every year the Earth circles the Sun.*
  - Verdades xerais: *Water boils at 100° degrees.*  
*It costs a lot of money to build a highway.*
  - Gustos e preferencias: *He doesn't like tennis but he loves squash.*

### Question Words

As oracións interrogativas poden ser de resposta directa ou de resposta indirecta. Nas interrogativas directas a resposta é “yes” ou “no”. Recorde que nestas preguntas debe manter a concordancia do auxiliar (*do / does*) co suxeito, e da resposta afirmativa (*yes*) co auxiliar en afirmativo e da resposta negativa (*No*) co 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.***

Nas oracións interrogativas nas que preguntamos por algo concreto, necesitamos saber as partículas interrogativas para preguntar.



WH-WORDS ( <i>partículas interrogativas</i> )					
What...?	Que? Cal?	What time...?	A que hora?	What kind of...?	Que tipo de?
Why...?	Por que?	When...?	Cando?	Where...?	Onde?
Who...?	Quen?	Whose...?	De quen?	How...?	Como?
Which...?	Cal?	How much...?	Canto/a? ( <i>incontables</i> )	How many...?	Cantos/as? ( <i>contables</i> )
How often...?	Con que frecuencia?	How long...?	Canto tempo?	How far...?	A que distancia?

### Adverbs of frequency

Os adverbios de frecuencia adoitan acompañar o presente simple, pois utilízanse para indicar accións rutineiras e habituais.

<i>Always</i>	Sempre
<i>Usually</i>	Normalmente
<i>Often</i>	A miúdo
<i>Sometimes</i>	Ás veces
<i>Hardly ever</i>	Case nunca
<i>Never</i>	Nunca

Colócanse antes do verbo principal, ben sexa en afirmativa, negativa ou 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 sempre despois do verbo “to be”:

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

Ademais hai unhas expresións temporais que se usan co presente simple e que tamén nos indican a frecuencia con que se realiza a acción. Son as seguintes:

<i>Every...</i> ( <i>todos os...</i> ) <i>Once a...</i> ( <i>unha vez a...</i> ) <i>Twice a...</i> ( <i>dúas veces a...</i> ) <i>Three times a...</i> ( <i>tres veces a...</i> )	Day (día) Week (semana) Month (mes) Year (ano)
---	---

A diferenza dos adverbios de frecuencia, estas expresións colócanse ao final ou ao comezo da 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 co verbo to be ou have got en afirmativa ou 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 as palabras para facer 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 as preguntas elixindo as palabras correctas. Despois fágalle a un/ha compañeiro/a as seguintes 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. *Agora cambie as preguntas a terceira persoa. Despois traballe cun novo interlocutor preguntando sobre o seu primeiro compañeiro/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 vostede e preséntese á clase. Cambie as palabras que están en letra grosa.*

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... *Eu nacín...*

- S17. There is / there are, some and any. Match 1-7 with a-g to make sentences. *Una as expresións da primeira columna coas da segunda para construír oracións.*

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. *Escolla as 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. *Primeiro complete con is / are e despois escriba respostas verdadeiras.*

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 as seguintes orações.*

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. *Poña as palabras na orde correcta para facer 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. *Escolla a partícula interrogativa correcta. Depois, conteste as perguntas.*

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.  
*Volva a escribir estas oracións colocando o 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. *Xoquemos a "Atope alguén que...". Poña as preguntas en segunda persoa do singular para formularllas ao seu compañeiro/a. Despois fágalle máis preguntas para engadir información nova a cada cuestión. Finalmente escriba dúas preguntas a maiores.*

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 as ofertas de emprego no Reino Unido e Estados Unidos. Conteste as perguntas.*



Thornton & Bullock

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→ Canto tempo?*

## 2.1.4 Listening

S26. Listen to a conversation between a mum and her daughter talking about the mum's job. *Escoite unha nai e a súa filla falando do traballo da nai.*

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? *Como se din estas palabras no seu 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. *Vai aprender a elaborar un currículo. Primeiro lea o seguinte texto e escriba os titulares no sitio correcto da táboa.*

<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.	<p>Name Home Address Phone number Email address Date of birth</p> <p>Your web page</p>
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	<p>Include any that show you are a good leader, responsible or that you can work with other people.</p> <p>Include a hobby or interest if it is relevant for the job.</p> <p>Give details of any volunteer work.</p>
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. *Agora tócalle a vostede escribir o seu curriculum vitae. Bótelle unha ollada ao CV de María e utilíceo como modelo para escribir o seu.*

O CV *Europass* é un modelo común de *currículum vitae* que propón a Unión Europea para facilitar a busca de emprego dos traballadores nos 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 o seu CV seguindo 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

Address  
Home phone number    Mobile number  
State e-mail address  
Sex Male/female | Date of birth day/month/year | Nationality ...

First name + surname

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			You			
He			He			Are	We		You	You
She	is	reading*	She	is not	reading		They	reading...?	Yes, We are	No, We aren't
It			It						They	They
We			We							
You	are		You	are not		Is	He		He	He
They			They				She		Yes, She is	Yes, She isn't
							It		It	It
<b>Formas contraídas</b>			<b>Formas contraídas</b>			<b>Nas respostas curtas afirmativas:</b>			<b>Non contraccións</b>	
I'm He's... You're...			I'm not He isn't You aren't			<b>En negativa, fíxese nas contraccións:</b>			I'm not ... isn't .....aren't	

	*SPELLING RULES "-ing" (reglas ortográficas para a terminación en "-ing")		
1.	Regra xeral, engádese <b>-ing</b>	work	working
2.	Se o verbo acaba en <b>-e</b> , elimínase o <b>-e</b> e engádese a terminación.	dance	dancing
3.	Os verbos que acaban en <b>-ie</b> , cambian a terminación <b>-ie</b> por <b>-y</b> e despois engádese <b>-ing</b> .	lie	lying
4.	Verbos dunha sílaba e acabados en vogal curta + consoante, dobran a última consoante. Verbos de máis dunha sílaba e acentuados na última sílaba, tamén dobran a última consoante.	run begin	running beginning

### Uso

- Para referirse **a accións** que están sucedendo no **momento de falar**.

*We are watching TV at the moment.*      *Estamos vendo a tele agora.*

*Where is your sister?*      *Onde está a túa irmá?*

*She is having a shower.*      *Estase duchando.*

- Para describir **unha acción temporal** nun período de tempo limitado.

*My son is studying at university.*      *O meu fillo estuda na universidade.*

*This year I am learning German.*      *Este ano estudo alemán.*

- Para referirnos a acontecementos seguros ou **plans nun futuro próximo**. Son plans que van suceder porque xa o temos planeado de antemán e estamos seguros de que van ser así. En galego utilizamos un presente de indicativo:

*Hey! Tomorrow I'm cooking!*      *Eh! Mañá cociño eu!*

*They are not leaving until the end of the year.*      *Non se van ir ata final de ano.*

*She's travelling to London next month*      *Vai viaxar a Londres o próximo mes.*

## Time expressions

- Para describir **unha acción** que ocorre no **momento de falar**, usamos:

NOW	AGORA	<i>What are you doing (right) now?</i>
RIGHT NOW	AGORA MESMO	
AT THE MOMENT AT THIS MOMENT	NESTE MOMENTO	<i>I'm reading my English notes at the / this moment / at present.</i>
AT PRESENT	NO PRESENTE, AGORA	
LOOK! LISTEN!	¡MIRA! ¡ESCOITA!	<i>Look! She is studying English.</i>

- Para falar **de accións temporais** que ocorren nun período de tempo, usamos:

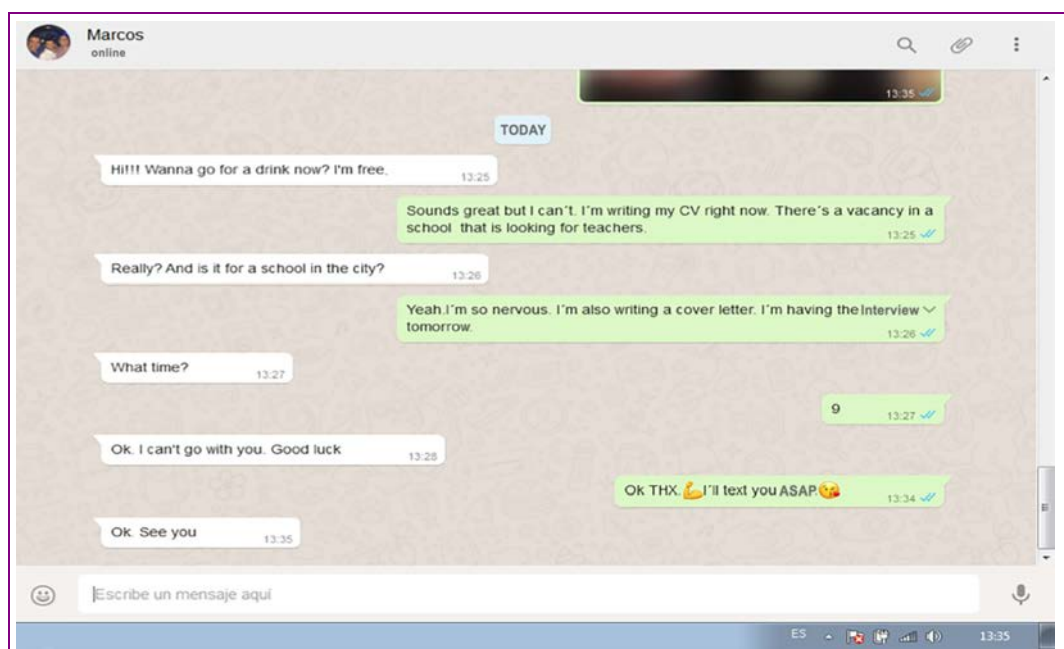
THIS WEEK	ESTA SEMANA	<i>You're studying really hard for the exams this week.</i>
THIS MONTH	ESTE MES	<i>I'm working at nights this month.</i>
THIS YEAR	ESTE ANO	<i>I'm living in my country this year.</i>

- Para falar **de plans nun futuro próximo**, utilízase:

TOMORROW	MAÑÁ	<i>Tonight / tomorrow I'm going to the cinema with some friends.</i>
TONIGHT	ESTA NOITE	
NEXT WEEK NEXT SUNDAY	A PRÓXIMA SEMANA O PRÓXIMO DOMINGO	<i>I'm playing tennis with Paco next week.</i>
ON MONDAY...	O LUNS...	<i>I'm working late on Monday.</i>

## Secuencia de actividades

- S31. Read the following Whatsapp texts. Identify the verbs in the present continuous. What are their usages? *Lea o seguinte whatsapp. Identifique os verbos no presente continuo. Cal é o seu uso?*



S32. Write the –ing form of the following verbs. *Engada a terminación –ing aos seguintes 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 coa forma afirmativa do 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 as oracións en negativa. Use o 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 as palabras para formular preguntas. Lembre a orde da oración interrogativa en inglés:*

**(WH-) Question + Am / Is / Are + SUXEITO + 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 coa forma interrogativa do presente continuo dos verbos que están entre parénteses. A continuación escriba a resposta curta en afirmativa e 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. Accións regulares e hábitos.</b></p> <p>Ex: <i>He visits his friends every Sunday.</i></p> <p>-Expresións típicas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Adverbios de frecuencia [<i>always</i> (sempre), <i>usually</i> (normalmente), <i>often</i> (a miúdo), <i>sometimes</i> (ás veces), <i>never</i> (nunca).</li> <li>-<i>Every day / week...</i> (todos os días / semanas...).</li> <li>-<i>On Mondays / Tuesdays...</i> (os luns / martes...).</li> <li>-<i>In the morning / in the afternoon / at night...</i> (pola mañá / tarde, pola noite).</li> <li>-<i>In winter / in autumn</i> (no inverno / na primavera...).</li> <li>-<i>Once a week / twice a day / three times a month...</i> (unha vez á semana / dúas veces ao día / tres veces ao mes...).</li> </ul>	<p><b>1. Accións que suceden no momento de falar.</b></p> <p>Ex: <i>What are you doing now?</i></p> <p>- Expresións típicas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>(Right) now</i> [agora (mesmo)].</li> <li><i>At the moment</i> (neste momento).</li> <li><i>At present</i> (no presente, agora).</li> <li><i>¡Look! ¡Listen! (¡Mira! ¡Escóitai!)</i>.</li> </ul>
<p><b>2. Situacións permanentes.</b></p> <p>Ex: <i>I work in a sports shop.</i></p> <p><i>Water boils at 100º (verdades universais).</i></p> <p><i>The London train leaves at 8.00 (horarios).</i></p>	<p><b>2. Situacións temporais nun tempo 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>-Expresións típicas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>This week / month / summer</i> (esta semana, este mes, este verán...).</li> <li>- <i>Today</i> (hoxe).</li> </ul>
<p><b>3. Sempre con:</b></p> <p>- Verbos para expresar gustos e 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 sentimentos e procesos mentais:</p> <p><i>Remember</i> (recordar), <i>forget</i> (esquecer), <i>think</i> (pensar), <i>understand</i> (entender), <i>know</i> (saber)...</p> <p>Ex: Listen, Bob! Do you understand?</p> <p>-Verbos dos sentidos:</p> <p><i>See</i> (ver), <i>hear</i> (oír), <i>smell</i> (ulir),</p> <p><i>taste</i> (saborear)</p> <p>Ex: <i>Do you see that man over there?</i></p>	<p><b>3. Plans seguros nun 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>-Expresións típicas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-<i>Tomorrow</i> (mañá).</li> <li>-<i>Tonight</i> (esta noite).</li> <li>-<i>Next week / next Sunday...</i>(a próxima semana, o próximo domingo...).</li> </ul>
	<p><b>4. Para queixarse co adverbio " always".</b></p> <p>Ex: <i>He's always making noise.</i> (Sempre está facendo ruído).</p>



## Secuencia de actividades

- S37. Read the text and find examples of the verb forms and write them in the right column. *Lea o texto, atope exemplos de formas verbais e escribaas na 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. *Conxugue os verbos en presente simple ou 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 e presente continuo. Escriba preguntas para as respostas subliñadas.*

	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 a seguinte carta de presentación.*

<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin-bottom: 10px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin-bottom: 10px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin-bottom: 10px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin-bottom: 10px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin-bottom: 10px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">5</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin-bottom: 10px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">6</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin-bottom: 10px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">7</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin-bottom: 10px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">8</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin-bottom: 10px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">9</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin-bottom: 10px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">10</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin-bottom: 10px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">11</div>	<p style="text-align: right;">Carmen González González Avda. de Portugal, 13, 4ªA Ourense, 32004 (034)988 211609 carmenglez@hotmail.com</p> <p>15 February, 2018 Mr. Peter Wells Hiring Manager Inditex Group UK 118 Regent Street London, W1B 5SA</p> <p>Dear Mr. Wells,</p> <p>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).</p> <p>As you can see from my enclosed resume, my qualifications and experience match this position's requirements.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Thank you for your time and consideration. I look forward to hearing from you soon.</p> <p>Yours sincerely,</p> <p>Carmen González.</p>
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S40. Write T (True) or F (False) before each sentence. *Escriba V (verdadero) ou 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 as seguintes indicacións para escribir unha carta de presentación e ordéneas do 1 ao 11 segundo a parte da carta á que se refiren.*

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. *Prema na páxina de europass para ver a carta de presentación online. Edíteaa e escriba unha carta de presentación para a seguinte oferta de emprego. Utilice a carta de presentación de Carmen de modelo tendo en conta as expresións en letra grosa.*

## **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** 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? *Escoite a entrevista de traballo e conteste se as seguintes afirmacións son verdadeiras ou falsas.*

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mrs. Thornton wants a full time job.</li> <li>2. Mrs. Thornton wants a job in a garage.</li> <li>3. Mrs. Thornton can't speak any foreign languages.</li> <li>4. She has computer skills and she is hardworking and enthusiastic.</li> <li>5. She has no questions to ask about the job.</li> </ol>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="font-size: small; margin: 0;">SERefugee.com Cartoon</p>  <p style="text-align: center; margin: 5px 0;"><b>SEO job interview goes bad...</b></p> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: x-small; margin: 0;">© 2006 James Cook</p> </div>
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## 2.3 Sociocultural aspects: festivals and festivities

### 2.3.1 Notting Hill Carnival

S44. Read the text and do the activities. *Lea o texto e realice as actividades.*

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

1. Event	a. Escravos
2. Race Riots	b. Está organizada por...
3. Slaves	c. Acontecimento
4. It is led by...	d. Distúrbios raciais
5. 108 people were charged	e. Unha gran multitude
6. A huge crowd	f. 108 persoas foron 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 fills the streets of London during the carnival to dance and join in with the party. There are about 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 autoavaliación

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

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

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

Se está na casa, conteste as preguntas unha por unha e comprobe a resposta correcta enviándollas ao seu titor/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: -xardineiro -avogado -cocineiro	TRANSLATE: -traballar por quendas -traballar en la calle -traballar al aire libre	TRANSLATE: -estou no paro -estou retirado -traballo para Zara	TRANSLATE: -a resume -a cover letter -an application form	DEFINE IN ENGLISH: -journalist -vet -nurse

## 4. Solucionarios das actividades propostas

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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 sucedendo no momento de falar: I'm writing / is looking / I'm also writing.*

*Plans 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 e recursos

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- Christina Latham-Koenig y Clive Oxenden. (2012): *English File Elementary 3rd Edition. Student's Book*. Oxford University Press.
- Tom Hutchinson (2007): *English for Life Pre-intermediate y Elementary. Student's Book*. Oxford University Press.
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- Liz Driscoll with Glennis Pye ( 2005) *Vocabulary in practice 5*. Cambridge University Press.
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- Miles Craven ( 2004) *Listening Extra*. Cambridge University Press.
- <http://www.esolcourses.com/content/lifeintheuk/london/notting-hill-carnival-fact-file.html>
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- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Notting\\_Hill\\_Carnival](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Notting_Hill_Carnival)
- <http://www.pgstaff.com>
- <https://europass.cedefop.europa.eu/editors/en/cl/compose>
- <https://europass.cedefop.europa.eu/es/documents/curriculum-vitae>.

### 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. Licenza de recursos

### Licenzas de recursos utilizados nesta unidade

RECURSO (1)	DATOS DO RECURSO (1)	RECURSO (2)	DATOS DO RECURSO (2)
<p>Imaxes páx. 4</p>  <p>RECURSO 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Autoría: CC</li> <li>Licenza: 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>Licenza: 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>Licenza: 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>Licenza: 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>Licenza: 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>Licenza: 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>Licenza: 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>Licenza: 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>Licenza: 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>Licenza: 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>Licenza: 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>Licenza: 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>Licenza: 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>Licenza: Comercial</li> <li>Procedencia: <a href="https://www.flickr.com/photos">www.flickr.com/photos</a></li> </ul>



RECURSO (1)	DATOS DO RECURSO (1)	RECURSO (2)	DATOS DO RECURSO (2)
 <p>RECURSO 15</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Autoría: CC</li> <li>Licenza: 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>Licenza: 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>Licenza: 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>Licenza: Comercial</li> <li>Procedencia: <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/">www.flickr.com/photos</a></li> </ul>