Ámbito da comunicación
Lingua inglesa

Educação a distancia semipresencial

Módulo 2
Anexo gramatical 6
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1. **Introdución**

1.1 **Descripción do anexo gramatical**

Neste sexto anexo gramatical imos abordar os seguintes contidos:

- A hora.
- As preposicións de lugar.
- O emprego dos verbos modais can e could para facer peticións e pedir permiso.
- *Like* / *love* / *hate* seguido de *-ing*.
- *Would like* seguido de infinitivo con *to*.
- Os lugares da cidade e do campo.
- Os lugares da casa.
2. **Secuencia de contidos e actividades**

2.1 **A hora**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pregunta</th>
<th>En punto</th>
<th>Resto de horas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What time is it? (Que hora é?)</td>
<td>It’s HORA o’clock</td>
<td>It’s MINUTOS + past to + HORA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What’s the time? (Que hora é?)</td>
<td>It’s twelve o’clock</td>
<td>(Son as doce en punto)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resposta</th>
<th>En punto</th>
<th>Resto de horas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It’s MIN + past + HORA</td>
<td>It’s five / ten past...</td>
<td>Son as ... e cinco / e dez.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It’s QUARTER + past + HORA</td>
<td>It’s quarter past...</td>
<td>Son as ... e cuarto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It’s MIN + past + HORA</td>
<td>It’s twenty / twenty-five past...</td>
<td>Son as ... e vinte / vintecinco.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It’s HALF + past + HORA</td>
<td>It’s half past...</td>
<td>Son as ... e media.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It’s MIN + to + HORA SEGUINTE</td>
<td>It’s five / ten to...</td>
<td>Son as ... menos cinco / dez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It’s QUARTER + to + HORA SEGUINTE</td>
<td>It’s quarter to...</td>
<td>Son as ... menos cuarto.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fixese en que:

- Cando empregamos *to* dicimos os minutos que quedan para a seguinte hora.
  - 9.35 ⇒ *It’s twenty-five to ten.* ☑
  - 9.35 ⇒ *It’s twenty-five to nine.* ❌

- Tanto a “...e cuarto” como a “...menos cuarto” empregamos *quarter*, non *fifteen*.
  - *It’s quarter past three.* ☑
  - *It’s fifteen past three.* ❌
### Actividades propostas

**S1.** Relacione as colunas. Lembre que primeiro dizemos os minutos.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. It’s half past twelve.</td>
<td>a. 4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. It’s five past ten.</td>
<td>b. 12.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. It’s ten past five.</td>
<td>c. 09.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. It’s ten to five.</td>
<td>d. 5.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. It’s five to ten.</td>
<td>e. 10.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**S2.** Complete o cadro co nome da habitación e escolha a resposta correcta.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Where?</td>
<td>1. The clock is in the [ ]</td>
<td>2. The clock is in the [ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What time?</td>
<td>a) It’s ten past ten.</td>
<td>b) It’s five to twenty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) It’s ten to ten.</td>
<td>b) It’s twenty to five.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where?</td>
<td>3. The clock is in the [ ]</td>
<td>4. The clock is in the [ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What time?</td>
<td>a) It’s ten past ten.</td>
<td>a) It’s ten to seven.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) It’s ten to two.</td>
<td>b) It’s twenty-five to ten.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
S3. Escriba las horas.

- a. 2.45
- b. 8.30
- c. 12.00
- d. 3.35
- e. 1.05
- f. 6.20
- g. 10.10
- h. 9.15
### 2.2 Preposiciones de lugar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preposiciones de lugar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The ball is in the box. (= dentro de, en)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John’s house</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**John’s house is next to Jane’s house. (=ao carón de)**

**Jane’s house is between Bill’s and John’s house. (=entre)**

**The football player is near the goal.**

**The football player is far from the goal.**

**The man is opposite the woman.**

---

**Fixese en que:**

- *In front of* non significa *en fronte de*, significa *diante de*.
- *Opposite* significa *en fronte de*.

### Actividades propostas

**S4. Relacione cada expresión co seu significado.**

- 1. The wardrobe is between the shelf and the picture.
  - a. O espello está detrás da cama.
- 2. The mirror is behind the bed.
  - b. Hai unha planta en fronte do sofá.
- 3. There’s a plant opposite the sofa.
  - c. A mesiña de noite está ao carón da cama.
- 4. There are two cushions behind the armchair.
  - d. O armario está entre o andel e o cadro.
- 5. The bedside table is next to the bed.
  - e. Hai dous coxíns detrás da cadeira con brazos.
- 6. There’s a magazine in front of the dishwasher.
  - f. Hai unha revista diante do lavalouza.

**S5. Observe a ilustración e diga se as seguintes oracións son verdadeiras ou falsas. Se son falsas, corrixaas.**
1. There are some toys in the bath.
2. There’s a toilet between the toilet paper and the towel.
3. There’s a carpet on the wall.
4. There’s a washbasin under the mirror.
5. There’s a picture next to the toilet.

S6. Observe o mapa e complete cos nomes dos edificios.

1. The [_________] is opposite the airport.
2. The school is next to the [_________].
3. The [_________] is between the library and the bank.
4. The [_________] is in front of the mountains.
5. The [_________] are behind the river.

S7. Observe a ilustración e complete coa preposición axeitada.

1. There is a sofa [_________] the lamp and the clock.
2. There is a TV set [_________] the books.
3. There is a coffee table [_______] the sofa
4. There is a picture [_________] the wall.
5. There is a lamp [_________] the sofa.
6. The clock is [_________] the TV set.
2.3 Verbos modais can e could

Verbo can para pedir permiso

Forma: CAN + infinitivo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forma afirmativa (suxeito + can)</th>
<th>Forma negativa (suxeito + can’t)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I You He We You They CAN use the computer in class.</td>
<td>I You He We You They CAN’T use mobile phones in class.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Forma Interrogativa (can + suxeito)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAN</th>
<th>I You He We You They go to the toilet?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes,</td>
<td>I you he we you they CAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No,</td>
<td>I you he we you they CAN’T</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lembre que o verbo can tamén pode empregarse para expresar habilidade (unidade 5): I can speak German.

Revise na unidade 5 as características do verbo modal can.

Verbos can e could para facer peticións

Podemos facer peticións empregando os verbos can ou could (fórmula máis cortés).

- *It’s very cold. Can you close the window, please?* (Vai moito frío. Podes abrir a fiestra, por favor?)
- *Could you call a taxi, please?* (Podería / podía chamar a un taxi, por favor?) → máis formal.

Actividades propostas

S8. Traduza estas expresións á lingua galega.

- 1. Prisoners can’t use the telephone in prison.
- 2. Can I use the toaster?
- 3. Can I open the cupboard?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Picture</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[Image 171x626 to 280x722]</td>
<td>(have the menu) Can I have the menu?</td>
<td>In a restaurant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Image 322x361 to 380x455]</td>
<td>(go to the toilet)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Image 435x365 to 517x467]</td>
<td>(pay by credit card)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Image 296x633 to 406x718]</td>
<td>1. Students want to go to the toilet.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Image 424x646 to 528x722]</td>
<td>2. You want to pay by credit card.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Image 172x369 to 279x455]</td>
<td>3. You want to try the shirt on.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Image 322x361 to 380x455]</td>
<td>4. The chemist wants to help you.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Image 435x365 to 517x467]</td>
<td>5. The police officer wants to see your passport.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Image 111x748]</td>
<td>(try this shirt on)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Image 193x568]</td>
<td>(help you)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Image 294x621]</td>
<td>(have your passport)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### S10. Observe os sinais e complete con can e can’t segundo teña ou non permiso para facer as actividades. Despois complete co nome do lugar onde podería atopar este sinal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sign</th>
<th>Permission?</th>
<th>Place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Sign" /></td>
<td>(smoke) You can’t smoke</td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Place" /> In a pub / bar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Sign" /></td>
<td>(speak) <img src="image4.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image5.png" alt="Place" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image6.png" alt="Sign" /></td>
<td>(fish) <img src="image7.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image8.png" alt="Sign" /></td>
<td>(wear long trousers)</td>
<td><img src="image9.png" alt="Place" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image10.png" alt="Sign" /></td>
<td>(take photos)</td>
<td><img src="image11.png" alt="Place" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image12.png" alt="Sign" /></td>
<td>(use mobile phones)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. [____________________]
2. [____________________]
3. [____________________]
4. [____________________]
5. [____________________]

### S11. Lea estas oracións e diga se can expresa habilidade, permiso ou petición.

1. I can’t play the flute.
2. Can you speak more slowly?
3. Pilots can fly planes.
4. Can I borrow your pen?
5. Can you help me?
6. You can’t go fishing in this lake.
S12. Complete o cadro co nome do moble ou aparello electrónico. Faga peticións como no exemplo. Use can ou could.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Request</th>
<th>Room</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The window is closed. You want it open.</td>
<td>(open the window)</td>
<td>In a bedroom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. The [_________] are down. You want them up.</td>
<td>(pull up the ...)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The [_________] is off. You want it on.</td>
<td>(turn on the ...)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The dishes are in the sink. You want them in the</td>
<td>(put the dishes in the ...)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The [_________] is open. You want it closed.</td>
<td>(close the...)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The [_________] is broken. You want a new one.</td>
<td>(buy a new...)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.4 Like e would like

Like / love / hate / enjoy + -ing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verbos seguidos de -ing</th>
<th>Verbos + -ing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I like (gústate)</td>
<td>travelling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She enjoys (goza)</td>
<td>going to the cinema.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you love (encántache...?)</td>
<td>watching old films.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I don’t like (non me gusta)</td>
<td>doing English homework.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We hate (odiamos)</td>
<td>working on Saturday mornings.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fixese na ortografía da forma -ing:
- Normalmente engadimos -ing. Ex: study - studying.
- Se acaba en -e mudo, desaparece o -e e engadimos -ing. Ex: drive - driving.
- Se acaba en sílaba tónica e en consoante - vogal - consoante, dobramos a última consoante e engadimos -ing. Ex: shop - shopping.

Would like + infinitivo con to

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Would like to + infinitivo (gustariame, quereria...)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Forma afirmativa</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I / You / He / She / We / They</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>would (ou a forma contraida ‘d) like to go to the cinema (Gustariame / gustariache... ir ao cinema)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fixese en que:
- Non empregamos a contracción ’d de would en preguntas nin en respostas curtas.
- Would you like to make a reservation? Yes, I would. ☑
- Would you like to make a reservation? Yes, I’d. ✗
Distinción entre *like e would like*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Like</strong></th>
<th><strong>Indicativo</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Tempo** | Presente simple:  
- Afirmativa: *I like reading* / *She likes reading* (engade -s na 3a persoa de singular).  
- Negativa: *I don't like*... / *She doesn't like*... (precisamos o auxiliar don't/doesn't).  
- Interrogativa: *Do you like*...? / *Does she like*...? (precisamos o auxiliar do/does).  
- Resposta curta: *Do you like reading? Yes, I do* / *No, I don't.*  
- *Gústache ler? Sí / Non.* |
| **Significado** | *like* + *-ing* = gustar en xeral.  
- *I like going to the cinema* (gústame ir ao cinema). |
| **Seguido de** | Forma *-ing*. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Would like</strong></th>
<th><strong>Imperativo condicional</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Tempo** | Condicional do verbo *like*: É invariable para todos os suxeitos.  
- Afirmativa: *I would* ('d) *like to read a book* / *She would* ('d) *like to read a book* (non engadimos *-s*).  
- Negativa: *I wouldn't like to*... (non precisamos don't/doesn't, só engadimos *not a would*).  
- Interrogativa: *Would you like to*...? (non precisamos do/does, só invertemos a orde de *would e o suxeito*).  
- Resposta curta: *Would you like to have a drink? Yes, I would* / *No, I wouldn't.*  
- *Apetéchece / gustariache tomar algo? Sí / Non.* |
| **Significado** | *would like* + *infinitivo* = gustariame... (quero facelo agora ou no futuro)  
- *I would like to go to the cinema tomorrow evening* (gustariame ir ao cine mañá pola tarde).  
- *I would like to make a reservation, please* (querería facer unha reserva, por favor). |
| **Seguido de** | *To* + *infinitivo*. |

**Actividades propostas**

**S13. Escreba a forma *-ing* dos seguintes verbos.**

- 1. Dance  
- 2. Sit  
- 3. Listen  
- 4. Play  
- 5. Run  
- 6. Speak  
- 7. Write  
- 8. Stop  
- 9. Eat  
- 10. Ride

**S14. Observe as ilustracións e diga as actividades que lle gusta facer ou non en cada habitación. Empregue *like, love, hate ou enjoy.***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| look at myself - watch TV clean - empty - do  
cook -sleep - tidy up  
the washing up - the toilet - dinner  
on the sofa - in the mirror - in bed  
- the dishwasher - my bedroom |

Páxina 14 de 26
Likes and dislikes

I like sleeping on the sofa.

1. [____________________________]

2. [____________________________]

3. [____________________________]

4. [____________________________]

5. [____________________________]

6. [____________________________]

7. [____________________________]

Activities

| send | buy | drink | borrow | talk | take | a plane ticket | a train | a beer | a postcard | a book | to the mayor |

S15. Varios turistas visitan a súa vila e desexan realizar distintas actividades. Dígalles onde poden ir. Complete os diálogos como no exemplo.

Tourist: I'd like to drink a beer.
You: Go to the pub.

1. Tourist: [____________________________]
You: [____________________________]

2. Tourist: [____________________________]
You: [____________________________]

Páxina 15 de 26
S16. Complete coa forma axeitada de *would like to* ou *like*.

- 1. He [___________] (negative) watching TV.
- 2. [___________] you [___________] to sleep in my house next Saturday?
- 3. [___________] you [___________] watching horror films? I hate them.
- 4. They [___________] to buy a house with a garden.
- 5. My sister [___________] listening to pop music.
- 6. [___________] she [___________] dancing salsa?
- 7. [___________] you [___________] to go dancing on Saturday?
- 8. I [___________] to go out with you tonight.
2.5 Comprensión escrita: An ordinary morning

Good morning, Bart! It's 6:00. Can you get up, honey?

Mum, today I would like to stay in bed all day.

It's 6:10 and school starts at 8:30. Come on, Bart.

Oh, mum. Can you open the window, please?

Ten minutes later...

Would you like to drink a glass of juice?

No, thanks. Have you got any pancakes for me?

Marge offers her son a glass of juice.

Lisa, would you like some pancakes? They're delicious.

No, thank you, Mum. I don't like eating pancakes. They're bad for your health.

I hate eating these pancakes, Mum, can I have the juice instead?

Yes, you can. But hurry up! It's very late. Go to school!

Would you like a ride to school, my dear children?

Thank you, dad. I don't like being late.
Actividades propostas

S17. Escriba as horas:
   - a. 8.00
   - b. 8.10
   - c. 8.30

S18. Lea a banda deseñada e diga se can exprésa permiso ou petición.
   - Petición (*request)*:
   - Permiso (*permission)*:

S19. Traduza ao galego. Cal destas oracións expresa un gusto en xeral? Cal exprésa un desexo, algo que se quere facer agora ou nun futuro?
   - 1. *I would like to stay in bed all day.*
   - 2. *Would you like to drink a glass of juice?*
   - 3. *I don’t like being late.*
2.6 Actividades de autoevaluación

S20. Escriba as horas.
- a. 9.05
- b. 11.30
- c. 4.45
- d. 6.35

S21. Diga as preposicións contrarias.
- 1. The cushions are on the bed.
- 2. The sports centre is near the square.
- 3. There's a church in front of the police station.
- 4. There's a plant behind the armchair.

S22. Escriba as oracións. Empregue can e could.
- 1. Pida permiso para ir ao baño.
- 2. Pida permiso para pagar con tarxeta de crédito.
- 3. Exprese a súa habilidade para falar xaponés.
- 4. Dea permiso a outra persoa para empregar o móbil.
- 5. Pida a outra persoa que suba a persiana.
- 6. Pida a outra persoa que peche a neveira.

S23. Complete as oracións coa forma axeitada de would like to ou like.
- 1. He [__________] skiing in the winter.
- 2. [__________] you [__________] to watch that film?
- 3. It's very hot. I [__________] to have a shower.
- 4. Mike [__________] to go to London next summer.
- 5. [__________] she [__________] eating Indian food?

- 1. It's fifteen to twelve.
- 2. It's three past twenty-five.
- 3. What's time?
- 4. There's a castle near of the lake.
- 5. The beach is far the mountains.
- 6. You can turn off the TV?
- 7. I don't can speak Spanish in the English class.
- 8. She wouldn't like going to pubs.
- 9. Do you like to go to the cinema on Friday?
### 3. Vocabulario básico da unidade

**Lugares na cidade e no campo**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Buildings (edificios)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Galego</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>An art gallery</td>
<td>galería de arte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A bed and breakfast</td>
<td>pensión con almorzo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A castle</td>
<td>castelo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A church</td>
<td>igrexa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A cinema</td>
<td>cinema</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A hotel</td>
<td>hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A house</td>
<td>casa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A library</td>
<td>biblioteca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A mosque</td>
<td>mesquita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A museum</td>
<td>museo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A theatre</td>
<td>teatro</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Basic needs (necesidades básicas)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Galego</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A bank</td>
<td>banco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A bar</td>
<td>bar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A café</td>
<td>cafetería</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A chemist’s / pharmacy</td>
<td>farmacia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A department store</td>
<td>grandes almacéns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A market</td>
<td>mercado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A pub</td>
<td>pub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A shop</td>
<td>tenda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A shopping centre</td>
<td>centro comercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A supermarket</td>
<td>supermercado</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Out on the town (paseo pola vila)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Galego</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A bridge</td>
<td>ponte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A park</td>
<td>parque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A pedestrian crossing</td>
<td>cruce de peóns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A river</td>
<td>río</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A road</td>
<td>estrada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the sea</td>
<td>mar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A square</td>
<td>praza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A street</td>
<td>rúa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Services (servizos)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Galego</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A hospital</td>
<td>hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A police station</td>
<td>comisaría de policía</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A post office</td>
<td>oficina de correos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A school</td>
<td>escola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A sports centre</td>
<td>ximnasio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A town hall</td>
<td>concello</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A university</td>
<td>universidade</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Transport (transporte)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Galego</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>An airport</td>
<td>aeroporto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A bus station</td>
<td>estación de autobuses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A railway / train station</td>
<td>estación de ferrocarril</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A travel agent’s</td>
<td>axencia de viaxes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>In the countryside (no campo)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Galego</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A beach</td>
<td>praia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A lake</td>
<td>lago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A mountain</td>
<td>montaña</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A hiking route</td>
<td>ruta de sendeirismo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A waterfall</td>
<td>fervenza</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### In the kitchen (na cociña)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Galego</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A chair</td>
<td>cadeira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A cupboard</td>
<td>armario da cociña</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A dishwasher</td>
<td>lavalouza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A fridge</td>
<td>neveira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A microwave</td>
<td>microondas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A sink</td>
<td>vertedouro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A table</td>
<td>mesa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A toaster</td>
<td>torradora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A washing machine</td>
<td>lavadora</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### In the bedroom (no dormitorio)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Galego</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>An alarm clock</td>
<td>reloxo espertador</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A bed</td>
<td>cama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A bedside table</td>
<td>mesiña de noite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blinds</td>
<td>persiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>curtains</td>
<td>cortinas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A cushion</td>
<td>coxin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A picture</td>
<td>cadro, foto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A wardrobe</td>
<td>armario</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### In the bathroom (no cuarto de baño)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Galego</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A bath</td>
<td>bañeira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A mirror</td>
<td>espello</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A shower</td>
<td>ducha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A toilet</td>
<td>váter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A washbasin</td>
<td>lavabo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### In the living room (no salón)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Galego</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>An armchair</td>
<td>cadeira de brazos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A carpet</td>
<td>alfombra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A lamp</td>
<td>lámpada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A plant</td>
<td>planta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A shelf</td>
<td>andel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A sofa</td>
<td>sofá</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Solucións das actividades

S1.
1b - 2e - 3d - 4a - 5c

S2.
- Picture 1
  - Kitchen.
  - b)
- Picture 2
  - Living room.
  - b)
- Picture 3
  - Bathroom.
  - a)
- Picture 4
  - Bedroom.
  - a)

S3.
- a. It's quarter to three.
- b. It's half past eight.
- c. It's twelve o'clock.
- d. It's twenty-five to four.
- e. It's five past one.
- f. It's twenty past six.
- g. It's ten past ten.
- h. It's quarter past nine.

S4.
1d - 2a - 3b - 4e - 5c - 6f

S5.
- 1. True.
- 2. False. The toilet paper is between the toilet and the towel.
- 3. False. There's a carpet on the floor.
- 4. True.
- 5. True.

S6.
- 1. restaurant.
- 2. church.
- 3. bar / pub.
- 4. river.
- 5. mountains.

S7.
- 1. between.
- 2. under.
- 3. in front of.
- 4. next to.
- 5. far from.
S8.
  1. Os presos non poden empregar o teléfono no cárcere.
  2. Podo empregar a torradora?
  3. Podo abrir o armario?

S9.
  1. Can I go to the toilet? In a school.
  2. Can I pay by credit card? In a hotel.
  3. Can I try this shirt on? In a shop / a shopping centre / a department store.
  4. Can I help you? In a chemist's.
  5. Can I have your passport? In an airport.

S10.
  1. You can't speak. In a library.
  2. You can't fish. In a lake / a river / the sea.
  3. You can wear long trousers. In a church.
  4. You can't take photos. In an art gallery / a museum.
  5. You can't use mobile phones. In a cinema.

S11.
  Habilidade: oracións 1, 3.
  Permiso: oracións 4, 6.
  Petición: oracións 2, 5.

S12.
  Picture 1:
    – Object: blinds.
    – Request: *Can / could you pull up the blinds, please?*
    – Room: In a living room.
  Picture 2:
    – Object: microwave.
    – Request: *Can / could you turn on the microwave, pleas?*
    – Room: In a living room.
  Picture 3:
    – Object: dishwasher.
    – Request: *Can / could you put the dishes in the dishwasher, please?*
    – Room: In a kitchen.
  Picture 4:
    – Object: wardrobe.
Request: Can / could you close the wardrobe, please?
Room: In a bedroom.

- Picture 5:
  - Object: mirror.
  - Request: Can / could you buy a new mirror, please?
  - Room: In a bathroom.

**S13.**

- 1. dancing
- 2. sitting.
- 3. listening.
- 4. playing.
- 5. running.
- 6. speaking.
- 7. writing.
- 8. stopping.
- 9. eating.
- 10. riding.

**S14.**

Resposta libre. As oracións deben comezar por *I love / like / hate / enjoy...*

- 1. watching TV in bed.
- 2. emptying the dishwasher.
- 3. cleaning the toilet.
- 4. looking at myself in the mirror.
- 5. cooking dinner.
- 6. tidying up my bedroom.
- 7. doing the washing up.

**S15.**

- 1. I'd like to take a train. Go to the train station.
- 2. I'd like to send a postcard. Go to the post office.
- 3. I'd like to buy a plane ticket. Go to a travel agent's.
- 4. I'd like to borrow a book. Go to a library.
- 5. I'd like to talk to the mayor. Go to the town hall.

**S16.**

- 1. doesn't like
- 2. would you like
- 3. do you like
- 4. would (’d) like
- 5. likes
- 6. does she like
- 7. would you like
- 8. would (’) like

**S17.**

- a. It's eight o'clock.
- b. It's ten past eight.
- c. It's half past eight.
S18.
- **Petición:**
  - *Can you get up, honey?*
  - *Can you open the window, please?*
- **Permiso:**
  - *Can I have the juice instead?*
  - *Yes, you can.*

S19.
- 1. **Querería / gustariame quedar na cama todo o día.** (Desexo)
- 2. **Apetéceche / gustariache tomar un vaso de zume?** (Desexo)
- 3. **Non me gusta chegar tarde.** (Gusto en xeral)

S20.
- a. It's five past nine.
- b. It's half past eleven.
- c. It's quarter to five.
- d. It's twenty five to seven.

S21.
- 1. **under.**
- 2. **far from.**
- 3. **behind.**
- 4. **in front of.**

S22.
- 1. **Can I go to the toilet?**
- 2. **Can I pay by credit card?**
- 3. **I can speak Japanese.**
- 4. **You can use your mobile phone.**
- 5. **Can / could you pull up the blinds?**
- 6. **Can / could you close the fridge?**

S23.
- 1. **likes**
- 2. **would you like**
- 3. **would (’d) like**
- 4. **would (’d) like**
- 5. **does she like**
1. It's quarter to twelve. (nas horas non empregamos fifteen)
2. It's twenty-five past three. (poñemos os minutos primeiro)
3. What's the time?
4. There's a castle near the lake. (near significa preto de, non precisamos of)
5. The beach is far from the mountains.
6. Can you turn off the TV? (na pregunta invertemos a orde do suxeito e can)
7. I can't speak Spanish in the English class. (can non precisa don't / doesn't na forma interrogativa)
8. She doesn't like going to pubs. (falamos dun gusto en xeral; ademais, vai seguido de ing)
9. Would you like to go to the cinema on Friday? (falamos dun desexo, non dun gusto en xeral; ademais, vai seguido de infinitivo con to)