Ámbito da comunicación
Lingua inglesa

Edición a distancia semipresencial

Módulo 2

Anexo gramatical 8
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1. **Introducción**

1.1 **Descripción do anexo gramatical**

Neste oitavo anexo gramatical imos abordar os seguintes contidos:

- Os pronomes suxeito e obxecto.
- Os adxectivos e os pronomes posesivos.
- Unha revisión dos contidos do módulo:
  - O xenitivo saxón.
  - O verbo *have got*.
  - Os verbos modais *can e could*.
  - A hora.
  - As preposiciones de lugar.
  - A expresión de gustos: *like / love / hate* + *-ing*
  - *Would like to...*
  - Distinción entre o presente continuo e o presente simple.
  - Os nomes contables e incontables: *a / an; some / any*.
  - *How much / how many?*
- Revisión do vocabulario do módulo:
  - Membros da familia.
  - Profesións.
  - Lugares da vila e do campo.
  - Habitacións, mobles e electrodomésticos dunha casa.
  - Pezas de roupa, calzado e accesorios.
  - Comida e bebida.
  - Deportes e verbos de acción.
2. **Secuencia de contidos e actividades**

2.1 **Pronomes suxeito e obxecto**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronome persoal suxeito</th>
<th>Tradución</th>
<th>Pronome persoal obxecto</th>
<th>Tradución</th>
<th>Despois de verbo</th>
<th>Tras preposición</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>eu</td>
<td>me</td>
<td>me</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>ti / vostede</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>te / che (t)</td>
<td>o/a, no/na, lo/la, lle (vostede)</td>
<td>ti / vostede</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>el</td>
<td>him</td>
<td>o/nos/lo, lle</td>
<td></td>
<td>el</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>ela</td>
<td>her</td>
<td>a/nos/la, lle</td>
<td></td>
<td>ela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td>el / ela</td>
<td>it</td>
<td>o/a, no/na, lo/la lle</td>
<td></td>
<td>el / ela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>nós</td>
<td>us</td>
<td>nos</td>
<td></td>
<td>nós</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>vós / vostedes</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>vós (vós)</td>
<td>os/as, nos/nas, los/las, lle (vostedes)</td>
<td>vós / vostedes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>eles / elas</td>
<td>them</td>
<td>os/as, nos/nas, los/las, lle</td>
<td></td>
<td>eles / elas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Os pronomes substitúen a un nome. Hai dous tipos de pronomes persoais:

**Pronomes persoais suxeito**

O pronomé é o suxeito da oración, é dicir, é quen realiza a acción. Nunca se poden omitir (a diferencia do galego).

- *Peter isn't cooking at the moment. He's reading a newspaper.*
  - Peter non está a cociñar neste intre. Está a ler un xornal.
- *Paris is really beautiful. It's also very romantic.*
  - París é moito bonito. Tamén é moi romántico.

**Pronomes persoais obxecto**

O pronomé actúa como obxecto da oración. Empréganse:

- Despois dun verbo:
  - *Lisa is kissing Michael. She is kissing him.*
    - Lisa está a bicar a Michael. Ela está bicándoo.
The man is giving his wife a present. He is giving her a present.
O home estalle a dar un agasallo á súa muller. Estalle dando un agasallo.

My father hates hamburgers. My father hates them.
O meu pai odia as hamburguesas. O meu pai ódiaas.

- Despois dunha preposición: with, to, next to...
  - John is thinking about us.
    John está pensando en nós.
  - The microwave is next to the fridge. The microwave is next to it.
    O microondas está ao carón da neveira. O microondas está a carón del.
  - My brother works with me.
    O meu irmán traballa comigo.

Actividades propostas

S1. Relacione cada oración co seu significado.

| 1. David phones her at the weekend. | a. Kate vive con vostede. |
| 2. David phones him at the weekend. | b. David chámaa a fin de semana. |
| 3. David phones them at the weekend. | c. Kate vive a carón de min. |
| 4. Kate lives next to me.          | d. David chámao a fin de semana. |
| 5. Kate lives between you and him. | e. Kate vive entre ti e el. |
| 6. Kate lives with you.            | f. David chámaas/chámaos a fin de semana. |

S2. Complete o cadro co prono persoal axeitado.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Personal Pronouns</th>
<th>Object Personal Pronouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she</td>
<td>it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
S3. Escriba o pronome obxecto que substitúe as expresións subliñadas.

- 1. *He works with Joe.*
- 2. *We're playing with our dogs.*
- 4. *He lives with Matt and me.*
- 5. *Jamie loves his daughter.*
- 6. *We understand you and your brother.*
- 7. *The student is writing a composition.*
- 8. *Do you know your new neighbours?*

S4. Escolla a resposta axeitada.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. The teacher is talking to...</th>
<th>2. ... is eating some cake.</th>
<th>3. ... is playing volleyball with...</th>
<th>4. ... is receiving a gift from...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) it</td>
<td>a) Him</td>
<td>a) He / she</td>
<td>a) She / they</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) they</td>
<td>b) She</td>
<td>b) He / her</td>
<td>b) They / him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) them</td>
<td>c) Her</td>
<td>c) She / he</td>
<td>c) He / them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5. George is kicking the ball. George is kicking...</th>
<th>6. Jack is introducing ... to our new boss.</th>
<th>7. He is riding a bull. He is riding...</th>
<th>8. Dad, please give ... some money.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) us</td>
<td>a) I</td>
<td>a) them</td>
<td>a) me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) it</td>
<td>b) us</td>
<td>b) him</td>
<td>b) he</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) its</td>
<td>c) we</td>
<td>c) it</td>
<td>c) I</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

S5. Complete co pronome persoal axeitado e cos termos de vocabulario precisos.

*Complete with a job.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Martha and Sue are ____ (job).</th>
<th>2. Tina is a ____ (job).</th>
<th>3. We are ____ (job).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>... (pronoun) are looking after ... (pronoun)</td>
<td>... (pronoun) is serving ... (pronoun)</td>
<td>Look at ... (pronoun)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- **Complete with a family member.**

| 4. Lauren's talking to her grandson Peter.  
  ... (pronoun) is worried about ... (pronoun).  
  ▪ This woman is Peter's _______ (family member). |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 5. Thelma and Ray are married.  
  ... (pronoun) is shouting at ... (pronoun) but ... (pronoun) isn't listening to ... (pronoun).  
  ▪ Thelma is Ray's _______ (family member). Ray is Thelma's _______ (family member). |
| 6. Nick is fighting against his brother Tom. Joe is their uncle. Joe is laughing at ... (pronoun).  
  ▪ Nick and Tom are Joe's _______ (family member). |

- **Complete with fooof and drink.**

| 7. Fabian likes _______ (drink).  
  ... (pronoun) drinks ... (pronoun) every day. |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 8. _______ (food) are expensive.  
  ▪ Don't buy ... (pronoun). |
| 9. The _______ (food) is delicious.  
  ▪ ... (pronoun) is smelling ... (pronoun). |

- **Complete with places of the city.**

| 10. I need some medicine. I'm going to the _______ (place).  
  ... (pronoun) is next to the post office. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11. There's a _______ (place) under my house. I always wake up to the sound of the sirens. I hate hearing ... (pronoun).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. There is an ambulance in front the _______ (place). The mountain is behind ... (pronoun).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.2 **Adxectivos e pronomes posesivos**

2.2.1 **Adxectivos posesivos**

Antes de continuar, lembre as características dos adxectivos posesivos.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronome persoal suxeito</th>
<th>Adxectivo</th>
<th>Tradución</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>– my</td>
<td>O meu, a miña, os meus, as miñas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>– your</td>
<td>O teu, a túa, os teus, as túas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>– his</td>
<td>O seu, a súa, os seus, as súas (del).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>– her</td>
<td>O seu, a súa, os seus, as súas (dela).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td>– its</td>
<td>O seu, a súa, os seus, as súas (dunha cousa ou animal).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>– our</td>
<td>O noso, a nosa, os nosos, as nosas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>– your</td>
<td>O voso, a vosa, os vosos, as vosas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>– their</td>
<td>O seu, a súa, os seus, as súas (deles ou delas).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preste atención a estes aspectos:

- O mesmo posesivo empregase para nomes tanto en singular como en plural.
  - *My car* (o meu coche) *is blue.*
  - *My cars* (os meus coches) *are in the garage.*

- A diferencia entre o pronome persoal suxeito *you* (ti) e o posesivo *your* (o teu).
  - *You are a hairdresser.*
  - *Your aunt is a hairdresser.*

- Os posesivos *o seu / a súa / os seus / as súas* teñen varias traducións, dependendo de a quen se refira.
  - *Tom has got a brother. His name (o nome do irmán) is Martin.*
  - *Tom has got a sister. Her name (o nome da irmá) is Lauren.*
  - *Tom has got a cat. Its name (o nome do gato) is Garfield.*
  - *Tom has got two cousins. Their names (o nome dos curmáns) are Ping and Pong.*

- Os posesivos refirense ao posuidor, non á cousa posuída.
  - *Tom's sister ⇒ his sister* (porque Tom é un home).
  - *Linda's husband ⇒ her husband* (porque Linda é unha muller).
### Adexctivos e pronomes posesivos

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronome persoal suxelto</th>
<th>Adextivo posesivo</th>
<th>Tradución</th>
<th>Pronome posesivo</th>
<th>Tradución</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>my</td>
<td>o meu, a miña, os meus, as miñas</td>
<td>mine</td>
<td>o meu, (a) miña, (os) meus, (as) miñas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>your</td>
<td>o teu, a túa, os teus, as túas</td>
<td>yours</td>
<td>o teu, (a) túa, (os) teus, (as) túas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>his</td>
<td>o seu, a súa, os seus, as súas (del)</td>
<td>his</td>
<td>o seu, (a) súa, (os) seus, (as) súas (del)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>her</td>
<td>o seu, a súa, os seus, as súas (del)</td>
<td>hers</td>
<td>o seu, (a) súa, (os) seus, (as) súas (del)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td>its</td>
<td>o seu, a súa, os seus, as súas (dunha cousa ou animal)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>our</td>
<td>o noso, a nosa, os nosos, as nosas</td>
<td>ours</td>
<td>o noso, (a) nosa, (os) nosos, (as) nosas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>your</td>
<td>o voso, a vosa, os vosos, as vosas</td>
<td>yours</td>
<td>o voso, (a) vosa, (os) vosos, (as) vosas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>their</td>
<td>o seu, a súa, os seus, as súas (deles ou delas)</td>
<td>theirs</td>
<td>o seu, (a) súa, (os) seus, (as) súas (deles ou delas)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preste atención aos seguintes aspectos:

- Os pronomes posesivos fórmanse engadindo -s ao adextivo posesivo correspondente, excepto en my (mine) e nos que xa rematan en -s, é dicir, his (his).
  - That book is mine (Ese libro é meu).
  - Is this umbrella yours? (Ese paraguas é teu / voso?).
  - This shirt is his. (Esta camisa é súa / del).
  - The car is hers. (O coche é seu / dela).
  - These magazines are ours. (Estas revistas son nosas).
  - That house is theirs. (Esa casa é súa / deles).

- Os pronomes posesivos úsanse para substituír a un adextivo posesivo + nome, para evitar repeticións. Xa que logo, non poden ir seguidos de ningún nome.
  - Are these your CDs? No, they are hers (= they are her CDs).
  - Son estes CDs teus? Non, son seus (delas).
  - Our car is old but theirs is new (= their car).
  - O noso coche é vello mais o seu (o seu coche) é novo.
Actividades propostas

S6. Complete as oracións co adxectivo posesivo correspondente.

- 1. My brother's got a dog. _____ name is Snowy.
- 2. We love music. _____ favourite band is Bon Jovi.
- 3. I know Mr Baker but I don't know _____ wife.
- 4. 'Is that _____ motorbike?' 'No, I haven't got a motorbike.'
- 5. My parents are playing basketball with _____ friends.
- 6. Sally can't open the door. She hasn't got _____ key.
- 7. I'm doing _____ my homework.

S7. Lea os cadros de información e escolla a resposta axeitada.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Non confunda there, they're e their</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| There significa "aí, ali". Tamén se emprega na construcción there is / there are ("hai"). | - Mark and Sandra are over there.  
- There are many beaches in my city.  
- Is there any butter in the fridge? |
| They're é a contracción de they + are e significa "eles son ou están". | - They're doing judo. |
| Their é o adxectivo posesivo que se refire a they e significa "o seu / a súa / os seus / as súas". | - I've got two new cats. Their names are Tom and Jerry. |

- 1. I like your trousers. ... very fashionable.  
  - there  
  - they're  
  - their
- 2. Please put the coat over ...  
  - there  
  - they're  
  - their
- 3. I love these children but I hate ... father.  
  - there  
  - they're  
  - their
- 4. I like visiting London but I wouldn't like to live ...  
  - there  
  - they're  
  - their
Non confunda it’s, it’s got e its

- **It’s é a contracción de it + is e significa "el/ela é ou está" (para cousas ou animais).**
  - Where’s my jacket? It’s on the table.

- **It’s + got é a contracción de it + has e significa "el/ela ten" (para cousas ou animais).**
  - My dog is very lucky. It’s got a beautiful house.

- **Its (sen apóstrofo) é o adxectivo posesivo que se refire a it e significa "o seu / a súa / os seus / as súas".**
  - I’ve got a new cat. Its name is Garfield.

- **5. What’s the time? ... ten past twelve.**
  - it’s
  - it’s got
  - its

- **6. Put the CD in ... place.**
  - it’s
  - it’s got
  - its

- **7. Paris is famous for ... monuments.**
  - it’s
  - it’s got
  - its

- **8. Look at that cat. ... two tails.**
  - it’s
  - it’s got
  - its

**Pronomes posesivos**

Emparelle as metades para completar as oracións.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. It belongs to Stella. It’s...</th>
<th>a. his.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. It’s my money. It’s...</td>
<td>b. theirs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. This is Jim’s bike. It’s...</td>
<td>c. ours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. It’s mine and Sue’s. It’s...</td>
<td>d. hers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. It’s their umbrella. It’s...</td>
<td>e. yours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. It belongs to you. It’s...</td>
<td>f. mine.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*belong to: pertencer a*
S9. Substitúa as expresións subliñadas polo pronome posesivo axeitado.

1. These toys are Tim and Tom's.
2. My computer is a slow computer but my sister's computer is very fast.
3. George's handwriting is similar to my handwriting.

4. It's raining and I haven't got an umbrella. Can I borrow your umbrella?
5. I'm cleaning my room while my brother is cleaning his room.
6. This isn't our luggage. Our luggage is missing.

S10. Complete as oracións cos pronomes posesivos axeitados.

1. The dog is not ... She hasn't got any pets.
2. You and your sister are tennis players. These rackets are ...
3. This house belongs to my wife and me. It's ...
4. This letter has my father's name on the envelope. It's ...
5. The car is ... not yours. I'm lending it to you just for the weekend.
6. Leslie and her sister share a bedroom. It's ...

S11. Complete as oracións co adxectivo ou o pronomes posesivo correcto.

1. She brushes ____ teeth after every meal. How often do you brush ____?
2. Is that ____ house? No, it isn't. We have ____ at the end of the street.
3. Lewis always brings ____ books to school but Lisa often forgets ____ at home.
4. I wash _____ car every Saturday and _____ neighbour washes _____ on Sunday mornings.

5. They live near _____ school but I don't live near ____ so I take the bus.

6. Alfred is blind and he always goes for a walk with ____ guide dog. ____ name is Pluto.

S12. A modo de resumo, complete este cadro cos pronomes persoais (suxeito e obxecto) e cos posesivos (adxectivos e pronomes) axeitados.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject P. Pronouns</th>
<th>Object P. Pronouns</th>
<th>Possessive Adjectives</th>
<th>Possessive Pronouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>me</td>
<td>yours</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>his</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td>her</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td></td>
<td>our</td>
<td>theirs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

S13. Complete as oracións co prono persoal (suxeito ou obxecto) axeitado ou co posesivo (adxectivo ou prono) axeitado.

1. He helps ____ wife cleaning the kitchen. ____'s a nice husband.

2. Jim isn't here. ____'s fishing. Don't call ____

3. The journalists are asking ____ a lot of questions. She's answering ____

4. Are these jeans Mike's? No, they aren't ____. They belong to Anna. They're ____

5. We talk to Mary and Mary talks to ____ on the Internet every day.

6. Our neighbours are painting ____ fence. We need to paint ____.

1. My mother and me want to visit the museum today.
2. Sue is a great friend. I like it a lot.
3. Our teachers give them too much homework.
4. Can I use your computer? My is not working.
5. I've got a new CD. Listen to him.
6. John's got a TV in her bedroom. It's hers.
7. It's theirs problem, not your.
8. Can I use your washing machine? Our is not working.
9. Bob is watching a film at the cinema and Lisa is with he.
2.3 Revisión do módulo

Nesta sección revisará todos os contidos vistos no módulo 2. De consideralo preciso, revi-se as explicacións correspondentes nas unidades anteriores.

2.3.1 Xenitivo saxón

Actividades propostas

S15. Formule preguntas e respostas segundo o exemplo. Empregue o xenitivo saxón e o pronome posesivo.
2.3.2 Os verbos modais *can e could*

**Actividades propostas**

**S16. Que diría nas seguintes situacións?**

- a) Pida permiso. Empregue ´*Can I...?´*
  - 1. Quere pagar con tarxeta de crédito.
  - 2. Quere abrir a porta.
  - 3. Quere probar unha saia.

  - 4. Precisa que alguén merque cereais.
  - 5. Precisa que alguén coloque os pratos na lacena.
  - 6. Precisa que alguén peche a ventá.

**S17. Fale das habilidades de cada personaxe dos Simpsons. Mencione o que sabe e o que non sabe facer cada un. Empregue *can ou can't.***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>✔</th>
<th>✗</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ride a bike</td>
<td>be quiet in class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>play the saxophone</td>
<td>speak German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>read</td>
<td>sing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 1. Bart ... but he ...
- 2. Lisa ... but she ...
- 3. Marge and Homer ... but they ...
2.3.3 A hora

Actividades propostas

S18. Escriba a hora: What's the time?
   ▪ 1. Son as 3:30.
   ▪ 2. Son as 5:35.
   ▪ 3. Son as 11:45.
   ▪ 4. Son as 10:20
   ▪ 5. Son as 7:00.

2.3.4 Preposicións de lugar

Actividades propostas

S19. Observe o mapa da vila e complete as oracións coa preposición axeitada.

1. The church is _____ the café.
2. The café is _____ the cinema and the supermarket.
3. The school is ____ the chemist's.
4. The elephant is _____ the zoo.
5. The bus is _____ the bus stop.
6. The big pencil is ____ the school.
2.3.5  
*like / hate / love + -ing e would like to + infinitivo*

**Actividades propostas**

**S20.** Observe as ilustracións e diga as actividades que lle gustan facer ou non. Em-
pregue *like*, *Love ou hate*. Lembre que despois destes verbos usamos a forma -
ing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Likes and islikes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>clean - buy - wear - eat</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in big shopping centres -</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carrots - black clothes -</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the bathroom</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**S21.** Acaba de gañar nun concurso unha viaxe. Escolla un destes destinos e exprese os seus desexos sobre a viaxe. Empregue *I would like to*...

**Dream holiday**

*You've won a holiday. Congratulations! You can go to one of these places:*

- 2 weeks in Africa
- 1 week of cruise + 1 week of Caribbean Island beach holiday
- 2 weeks in Austria (mountains and lakes – in winter or in summer)

Choose one destination complete the box with your choice:

- 1. Where would you like to go?  Africa - Austria - on a cruise
- 2. Where would you like to stay?  hotel - bed and breakfast - campsite - other
- 3. What would you like to eat?  English food - local food - hamburgers
- 4. What would you like to do there?  
  - in the morning?  sleep - go sightseeing - do sports  
  - in the afternoon?  go on a safari - swim - relax  
  - in the evening?  go to pubs - other  
  - at night?  

Páxina 18 de 33
1. I would like to go to...
2. I ...
3. ...
4a. In the morning, I would like to...
4b. In the afternoon, I ...
4c. In the evening, I ...
4d. At night, I ...

2.3.6 Presente simple

S22. Complete as oracións coa forma afirmativa do presente simple do verbo entre parénteses.

1. Peter and his friends _________ ice-skating twice a week. (go)
2. David's father _________ in a hospital. (work)
3. Hiroko _________ from Japan. (be)
4. Tom and Jim _________ football every day after school. (play)
5. Mr. Jones is a teacher. He _________ History. (teach)
6. Linda _________ two daughters. (have got)

S23. Poña as oracións da actividade anterior en forma negativa.

S24. Complete o cadro coa súa propia información e faga preguntas e respostas co-mo no exemplo.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Healthy life</th>
<th>a) eat vegetables every day</th>
<th>b) do sports</th>
<th>c) smoke</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Britney Spears</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Venus and Serena Williams</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. You</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exemplo: Does Britney Spears eat vegetables every day? No, she doesn't.
2.3.7 **Presente continuo**

**Actividades propostas**

**S25.** Observe a ilustración e diga o que está a facer cada persoa. Empregue o presente continuo. Use as expresións do cadro.

- 1. *The boys with white kimonos*...
- 2. *The girl with a red swimming costume*...
- 3. *The boys with red shorts and green T-shirts*...
- 4. *The girl with a dark blue T-shirt and a light blue skirt*...
- 5. *The man with brown trousers and a blue T-shirt*...
- 6. *The boy with a blue uniform and a red glove*...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>go - play - do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swimming - football - judo - baseball - golf - tennis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**S26.** Observe os pratos e faga preguntas e respostas como no exemplo. Empregue o presente continuo.

- What are the children eating?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dish</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(eat vegetables)</td>
<td>1. (eat ham and salad)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Are they eating vegetables?</td>
<td>2. (eat rice, peas and beans)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. (eat pizza)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No, they aren’t. They are eating fruit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.3.8  **Distinción entre presente simple e presente continuo**

**Actividades propostas**

**S27.** Compare a vida habitual de Cristiano Ronaldo coa que está a levar neste intre. Empregue o presente simple e o presente continuo.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cristiano</th>
<th>Play/swim</th>
<th>1. wear</th>
<th>2. eat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Usually</strong></td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Now</strong></td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 1. **Cristiano Ronaldo usually plays football but now he...**
- 2. 
- 3. 

**S28.** Complete co presente simple ou o presente continuo do verbo entre parénteses.

- 1. Shhhhh! Be quiet! ________ (my son / sleep).
- 2. I hate living in London because _________ (it / always / rain).
- 3. Where are your children? _________ (they / play) tennis with some friends.
- 4. _________ (your niece / watch) TV every day? No, _________
- 5. What _________ (you / do) at the moment? _________ (I / swim).
- 6. _________ (teachers / not work) on Sundays.
2.3.9 **Nomes contables e incontables: a / an, some / any**

**Actividades propostas**

**S29.** Mire a imáx e descreba o que hai na neveira e na mesa. Empregue *there is / there are* e *a/an* ou *some/any*.

1. (milk/ fridge) There is some milk in the fridge.
2. (potatoes/ table)
3. (eggs/ table)
4. (oranges/ fridge)
5. (strawberry cake / table)
6. (butter / table)
7. (strawberry juice / table)
8. (jam / table)

**S30.** Observe as ilustracións, lea as oracións e complete co nome do alimento e *a/an* ou *some/any*.

1. **Are there any biscuits in the dish?**
2. **1. Tom is frying ____ .......**
3. **2. My father always cooks ____ ........ on Sundays.**
4. **3. My mum always prepares ____ ........ for my birthday.**
5. **4. Would you like __ or __? __ cup of tea, please.**
6. **5. Are there ____ in the kitchen? Yes. There are ____ left.**
7. **6. There isn’t ____ left. Can you buy ____?**
8. **7. Would you like ____? Yes, just ____ glass.**
2.4 Comprensión escrita

Claire is sixteen years old, she lives in Liverpool but she is Australian. Claire is very sporty: she plays volleyball and basketball, she often goes swimming and running and she does judo three times a week.
Claire’s got a large family: she has got her parents, her grandparents, two sisters, one brother and five cats! She loves playing with them but she hates bathing them! They always run away wet!
She goes to a school near her house, St. Patricks High School and she is a very good student! She likes studying English, History and Geography, but she hates studying Biology, and Maths. Oh, and she loves P.E. (Physical Education)! In the future, she would like to be a teacher.
Claire usually wakes up at seven o’clock, goes to school on foot and has classes from half past eight in the morning to one o’clock in the afternoon. She sometimes has lunch in the school canteen, but she also has lunch at home sometimes. In the evening she often goes for a walk with her friends, goes shopping or goes to the cinema. Sometimes she stays at home and plays computer games or watches TV. She always does her homework before dinner.
Now Claire is at home chatting online with her friend Pamela. They are talking about the weekend. Claire is also surfing the net while she is talking to Pamela, because she is doing her Science homework. Right now Fluffy, one of Claire’s cats, is entering her bedroom and is asking for a treat!

Actividades propostas

S31. Lea o texto e diga se as seguintes afirmacións son verdadeiras ou falsas. De seren falsas, corrijaaas.
   ▪ 1. Claire has got many relatives.
   ▪ 2. Her favourite subject is P.E.
   ▪ 3. She never has lunch at home.
   ▪ 4. Claire is in her bedroom with Pamela talking about the weekend.

S32. Responda as seguintes preguntas.
   ▪ 1. What subjects does Claire like?
   ▪ 2. When do her classes start?
   ▪ 3. What does Claire do in the evening?
   ▪ 4. What is Claire doing at the moment?
Actividades de autoavaliación

S33. Complete as oracións coa forma axeitada do presente simple ou o presente continuo.

1. ______ (he / usually / go) to work by car but now ______ (he / go) by train.
2. ______ (Helen and Susan / usually / sleep) after lunch but now ______ (they / visit) a friend.
3. Look! ______ (Julia / sleep) with her mouth open.
4. ______ (good students / always / work) hard?
5. ______ (the baby / cry) at the moment?
6. ______ (my children / not / go) to school on Saturdays.

S34. Complete con a / an, some / any ou how much / how many.

A: Can I help you?
B: Yes, I would like ______ (1) rice and ______ (2) bacon sandwich, please.
A: Sorry, there isn’t ______ (3) rice. Would you like ______ (4) spaghetti?
B: No, thank you. Then I would like ______ (5) chips instead.
A: Anything to drink?
B: Yes. Have you got ______ (6) orange juice?
A: Yes, we have.
B: ______ (7) is it?
A: It's $8 please.
B: Here you are.
A: Thank you.

S35. Complete as oracións co pronome persoal (suxeito ou obxecto) ou o posesivo (adxectivo ou pronomne) axeitado.

1. Megan is eating some cereal. ______ likes any kind of cereal but ______ favourite are corn flakes.
2. Johnny and I have got a new computer. It's ______.
3. My husband likes going to the beach but I hate ______.
4. Is this Peter and Mary’s car? – No, it isn’t ____. They haven’t got a red car.
5. I’ve got many watches. The antique watch in the box is also ______.
6. Tim is washing _____ clothes. ______ are all dirty.
7. Jane loves plants. These six plants are ______.
8. Louise eats sandwiches every day. She loves ______.
9. Paul usually goes to the disco and I go with ______.
10. The boys sing in a rock band. ____ usually sing at _____ friends’ parties.
S36. Escolla a resposta correcta.

- 1. ... *make the bed, please?*
  - a) *He cans*
  - b) *You don't can*
  - c) *Could you*

- 2. ... *speak Chinese.*
  - a) *I am*
  - b) *You can't*
  - c) *He cans*

- 3. ... *doing karate in your free time?*
  - a) *I don't like*
  - b) *Do you like*
  - c) *Would you like to*

- 4. ... *drink some water?*
  - a) *I don't like*
  - b) *Do you like*
  - c) *Would you like to*

- 5. *This book is mine and that one is ...*
  - a) *Her*
  - b) *Helen's*
  - c) *your*
2.6 Solucións das actividades

S1.
1b - 2d - 3f - 4c - 5e - 6a

S2.
- I - me
- You - you
- He - him
- She - her
- It - it
- We - us
- You - you
- They - them

S3.
- 1. with him
- 2. with them
- 3. on it
- 4. with us
- 5. loves her
- 6. understand you
- 7. writing it
- 8. know them

S4.
1c - 2b - 3b - 4c - 5b - 6b - 7c - 8a

S5.
- 1. nurses - they - him
- 2. waitress - she - it
- 3. butchers - us
- 4. she - him - grandmother
- 5. she - him - he - her - wife - husband
- 6. them - nephews
- 7. wine - he - it
- 8. carrots - them
- 9. chicken - she - it
10. chemist's - it
11. police station - them
12. hospital - it

S6.
1. its
2. our
3. his
4. your
5. their
6. her
7. my

S7.
1. they're
2. there
3. their
4. there
5. it's
6. its
7. its
8. it's got

S8.
1d - 2f - 3a - 4c - 5b - 6e

S9.
1. theirs
2. hers
3. mine
4. yours
5. his
6. ours

S10.
1. hers
2. yours
3. ours
4. his
5. mine  
6. theirs

S11.
1. her - yours  
2. your - ours  
3. his - hers  
4. my - my - his/hers  
5. their - mine  
6. his - its

S12.
I - me - my - mine  
you - you - your - yours  
he - him - his - his  
she - her - her - hers  
it - it - its - it  
we - us - our - ours  
you - you - your - yours  
they - them - their - theirs

S13.
1. his - he  
2. he - him  
3. her - them  
4. his - hers  
5. us  
6. their - ours

S14.
1. My mother and I want to visit the museum today. (Pronome persoal suxeito)  
2. Sue is a great friend. I like her a lot. (Sue é unha muller, non unha cousa)  
3. Our teachers give us too much homework. (Son os nosos mestres)  
4. Can I use your computer? Mine is not working. (Pronome posesivo)  
5. I've got a new CD. Listen to it. (O cd é unha cousa)  
6. John's got a TV in his bedroom. It's his. (John é un home, non unha muller)  
7. It's their problem, not yours. (´their´ é un adxectivo posesivo mentres que ´yours´ é un pronome posesivo)
9. Can I use your washing machine? *Ours* is not working. *(Pronome posesivo)*
10. Bob is watching a film at the cinema and Lisa is with *him*. *(Pronome personal obxecto - despois dunha preposición)*

**S15.**

1. Are they Michelle's boots? No, they aren't. They're Barack's boots. They're his.
2. Are they the girls' coats? No, they aren't. They're the boys' coats. They're theirs.

**S16.**

a)  
1. Can I pay by credit card?
2. Can I open the door?
3. Can I try this skirt on?

b)  
4. Can / could you buy some cereal?
5. Can / could you put the dishes in the cupboard?
6. Can / could you close the window?

**S17.**

1. Bart can ride a bike but he can't be quiet in class.
2. Lisa can play the saxophone but she can't speak German.
3. Marge and Homer can read but they can't sing.

**S18.**

1. It's half past three.
2. It's twenty-five to six.
3. It's (a) quarter to twelve.
4. It's twenty past ten.
5. It's seven o'clock.

**S19.**

1. The church is opposite the café.
2. The café is between the cinema and the supermarket.
3. The school is next to the chemist's.
4. The elephant is in the zoo.
5. The bus is in front of the bus stop.
6. The big pencil is behind the school.
S20.
- 1. I like/love/hate buying in big shopping centres.
- 2. I like/love/hate wearing black clothes.
- 3. I like/love/hate eating carrots.
- 4. I like/love/hate cleaning the bathroom.

S21.
- 1. I would like to go to Africa / Austria / on a cruise.
- 2. I would like to stay in a hotel / a bed and breakfast / a campsite...
- 3. I would like to eat English food / local food / hamburgers...
- 4. In the morning I would like to sleep / do sports...
- 5. In the afternoon I would like to swim in the swimming pool / go sightseeing...
- 6. In the evening I would like to relax / go on a safari...
- 7. At night I would like to sleep / go to pubs...

S22.
- 1. go
- 2. works
- 3. is
- 4. play
- 5. teaches
- 6. has got

S23.
- 1. don't go
- 2. doesn't work
- 3. isn't
- 4. don't play
- 5. doesn't teach.
- 6. hasn't got

S24.
- 1b. Does Britney Spears do sports? No, she doesn't.
- 1c. Does Britney Spears smoke? Yes, she does.
- 2a. Do Venus and Serena Williams eat vegetables every day? Yes, they do.
- 2b. Do Venus and Serena Williams do sports? Yes, they do.
- 2c. Do Venus and Serena Williams smoke? No, they don't.
- 3a. Do you eat vegetables every day? Yes, I do / No, I don't.
3b. Do you do sports? Yes, I do / No, I don't.
3c. Do you smoke? Yes, I do / No, I don't.

**S25.**

1. The boys with white kimonos... are doing judo.
2. The girl with a red swimming costume... is going swimming.
3. The boys with red shorts and green T-shirts... are playing football.
4. The girl with a dark blue T-shirt and a light blue skirt... is playing tennis.
5. The man with brown trousers and a blue T-shirt... is playing golf.
6. The boy with a blue uniform and a red glove... is playing baseball.

**S26.**

2. Are they eating ham and salad? No, they aren't. They are eating eggs, bacon and potatoes.
3. Are they eating rice, peas and beans? Yes, they are.
4. Are they eating pizza? No, they aren't. They are eating spaghetti, carrots and a sausage.

**S27.**

1. Cristiano Ronaldo usually wears shorts but now he's wearing jeans.
2. Cristiano Ronaldo usually eats grapes / fruit but now he's eating pizza.

**S28.**

1. my son's sleeping
2. it always rains
3. they're playing
4. does your niece watch - she doesn't
5. are you doing - I'm swimming
6. teachers don't work

**S29.**

2. There are some potatoes on the table.
3. There aren't any eggs on the table.
4. There are some oranges in the fridge.
5. There isn't a strawberry cake on the table.
6. There is some butter on the table.
7. There is some strawberry juice on the table.
8. There isn't any jam on the table.
S30.

- 1. some fish
- 2. some chicken
- 3. some cakes
- 4. some coffee or tea - a cup
- 5. any carrots - some
- 6. any fruit - some
- 7. some wine - a glass

S31.

- 1. True. Claire's got a large family.
- 2. True. She loves P.E.
- 3. False. She sometimes has lunch at home.
- 4. False. She's chatting online with Pamela.

S32.

- 1. She likes English, History and Geography. And she loves P.E.
- 2. Her classes start at half past eight.
- 3. In the evening she often goes for a walk with her friends, goes shopping or goes to the cinema. She sometimes stays at home and plays computer games or watches TV.
- 4. She's chatting online with Pamela and surfing the net.

S33.

- 1. he usually goes - he's going
- 2. Helen and Susan usually sleep - they're visiting
- 3. Julia's sleeping
- 4. Do good students always work
- 5. is the baby crying
- 6. my children don't go

S34.

- 1. some
- 2. a
- 3. any
- 4. some
- 5. some
- 6. any
- 7. how much
S35.

- 1. she - her
- 2. ours
- 3. it
- 4. theirs
- 5. mine
- 6. his - they
- 7. hers
- 8. them
- 9. him
- 10. they - their

S36.

1c - 2b - 3b - 4c - 5b