



Ámbito da comunicación

Lingua inglesa

Educación a distancia semipresencial

Módulo 2

Anexo gramatical 8

Índice

1.	Introdución.....	3
1.1	Descrición do anexo gramatical.....	3
2.	Secuencia de contidos e actividades	4
2.1	Pronomes suxeito e obxecto.....	4
2.2	Adxectivos e pronomes posesivos.....	8
2.2.1	Adxectivos posesivos.....	8
2.3	Revisión do módulo.....	15
2.3.1	Xenitivo saxón.....	15
2.3.2	Os verbos modais <i>can</i> e <i>could</i>	16
2.3.3	A hora.....	17
2.3.4	Preposicións de lugar.....	17
2.3.5	<i>like / hate / love + -ing</i> e <i>would like to + infinitivo</i>	18
2.3.6	Presente simple.....	19
2.3.7	Presente continuo.....	20
2.3.8	Distinción entre presente simple e presente continuo.....	21
2.3.9	Nomes contables e incontables: <i>a / an, some / any</i>	22
2.4	Comprensión escrita.....	23
2.5	Actividades de autoavaliación.....	24
2.6	Solucións das actividades.....	26

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 preposicións 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

Pronome persoal suxeito		Pronome persoal obxecto		
Pronome	Tradución	Pronome	Tradución	
			Despois de verbo	Tras preposición
▪ <i>I</i>	eu	▪ <i>me</i>	me	min
▪ <i>You</i>	ti / vostede	▪ <i>you</i>	te / che (ti) o/a, no/na, lo/la, lle (vostede)	ti / vostede
▪ <i>He</i> (<i>my brother, Susan's son...</i>)	el	▪ <i>him</i>	o/no/lo, lle	el
▪ <i>She</i> (<i>Amy, that girl...</i>)	ela	▪ <i>her</i>	a/na/la, lle	ela
▪ <i>It</i> (<i>London, my dog...</i>)	el / ela	▪ <i>it</i>	o/a, no/na, lo/la lle	el / ela
▪ <i>We</i> (<i>my father and I...</i>)	nós	▪ <i>us</i>	nos	nós
▪ <i>You</i>	vós / vostedes	▪ <i>you</i>	vos (vós) os/as, nos/nas, los/las, lles (vostedes)	vós / vostedes
▪ <i>They</i> (<i>Jim and Sue, the boys...</i>)	eles / elas	▪ <i>them</i>	os/as, nos/nas, los/las, lles	eles / elas

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

Pronomes persoais suxeito

O pronome é o suxeito da oración, é dicir, é quen realiza a acción. Nunca se poden omitir (a diferenza 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 moi bonito. Tamén é moi romántico.

Pronomes persoais obxecto

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




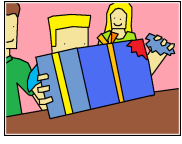




S2. Complete o cadro co pronome persoal axeitado.

Subject Personal Pronouns	Object Personal Pronouns
<i>I</i>	
	<i>you</i>
<i>he</i>	
<i>she</i>	
	<i>it</i>
	<i>us</i>
<i>you</i>	
	<i>them</i>

S3. Escriba o pronome obxecto que substitúe as expresións subliñadas.




- 1. *He works with Joe.*
- 2. *We're playing with our dogs.*
- 3. *The book is on the table.*
- 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.




			
<p>1. <i>The teacher is talking to...</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a) <i>it</i> ▪ b) <i>they</i> ▪ c) <i>them</i> 	<p>2. <i>... is eating some cake.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a) <i>Him</i> ▪ b) <i>She</i> ▪ c) <i>Her</i> 	<p>3. <i>... is playing volleyball with...</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a) <i>He / she</i> ▪ b) <i>He / her</i> ▪ c) <i>She / he</i> 	<p>4. <i>... is receiving a gift from...</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a) <i>She / they</i> ▪ b) <i>They / him</i> ▪ c) <i>He / them</i>
			
<p>5. <i>George is kicking the ball. George is kicking...</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a) <i>us</i> ▪ b) <i>it</i> ▪ c) <i>its</i> 	<p>6. <i>Jack is introducing ... to our new boss.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a) <i>I</i> ▪ b) <i>us</i> ▪ c) <i>we</i> 	<p>7. <i>He is riding a bull. He is riding...</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a) <i>them</i> ▪ b) <i>him</i> ▪ c) <i>it</i> 	<p>8. <i>Dad, please give ... some money.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a) <i>me</i> ▪ b) <i>he</i> ▪ c) <i>I</i>

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




- *Complete with a job.*

		
<p>1. <i>Martha and Sue are _____ (job).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>... (pronoun) are looking after ... (pronoun)</i> 	<p>2. <i>Tina is a _____ (job).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>... (pronoun) is serving ... (pronoun)</i> 	<p>3. <i>We are _____ (job).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Look at ... (pronoun)</i>




■ Complete with a family member.

		
<p>4. Lauren's talking to her grandson Peter. ... (pronoun) is worried about ... (pronoun). ■ This woman is Peter's _____ (family member).</p>	<p>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).</p>	<p>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).</p>

■ Complete with food and drink.

		
<p>7. Fabian likes _____ (drink). ■ ... (pronoun) drinks ... (pronoun) every day.</p>	<p>8. _____ (food) are expensive. ■ Don't buy ... (pronoun).</p>	<p>9. The _____ (food) is delicious. ■ ... (pronoun) is smelling ... (pronoun).</p>

■ Complete with places of the city.

		
<p>10. I need some medicine. I'm going to the _____ (place). ... (pronoun) is next to the post office.</p>	<p>11. There's a _____ (place) under my house. I always wake up to the sound of the sirens. I hate hearing ... (pronoun).</p>	<p>12. There is an ambulance in front the _____ (place). The mountain is behind ... (pronoun).</p>

2.2 Adxectivos e pronomes posesivos

2.2.1 Adxectivos posesivos

Antes de continuar, lembre as características dos adxectivos posesivos.

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

Preste atención a estes aspectos:

- O mesmo posesivo emprégase 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 diferenza 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 refírense 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).

Adexectivos e pronomes posesivos				
Pronome persoal suxeito	Adxectivo posesivo		Pronome posesivo	
	Adxectivo	Tradución	Pronome	Tradución
▪ <i>I</i>	– <i>my</i>	o meu, a miña, os meus, as miñas	– <i>mine</i>	(o) meu, (a) miña, (os) meus, (as) miñas
▪ <i>You</i>	– <i>your</i>	o teu, a túa, os teus, as túas	– <i>yours</i>	(o) teu, (a) túa, (os) teus, (as) túas
▪ <i>He</i>	– <i>his</i>	o seu, a súa, os seus, as súas (del)	– <i>his</i>	(o) seu, (a) súa, (os) seus, (as) súas (del)
▪ <i>She</i>	– <i>her</i>	o seu, a súa, os seus, as súas (dela)	– <i>hers</i>	(o) seu, (a) súa, (os) seus, (as) súas (dela)
▪ <i>It</i>	– <i>its</i>	o seu, a súa, os seus, as súas (dunha cousa ou animal)		
▪ <i>We</i>	– <i>our</i>	o noso, a nosa, os nosos, as nosas	– <i>ours</i>	(o) noso, (a) nosa, (os) nosos, (as) nosas
▪ <i>You</i>	– <i>your</i>	o voso, a vosa, os vosos, as vosas	– <i>yours</i>	(o) voso, (a) vosa, (os) vosos, (as) vosas
▪ <i>They</i>	– <i>their</i>	o seu, a súa, os seus, as súas (deles ou delas)	– <i>theirs</i>	(o) seu, (a) súa, (os) seus, (as) súas (deles ou delas)

Preste atención aos seguintes aspectos:

- Os pronomes posesivos fórmanse engadindo *-s* ao adxectivo 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 paraugas 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 adxectivo 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 (dela).
 - *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.

Non confunda <i>there</i> , <i>they're</i> e <i>their</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>There</i> significa "aí, alí". Tamén se emprega na construción <i>there is / there are</i> ("hai"). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Mark and Sandra are over there.</i> – <i>There are many beaches in my city.</i> – <i>Is there any butter in the fridge?</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>They're</i> é a contracción de <i>they + are</i> e significa "eles son ou están". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>They're doing judo.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Their</i> é o adxectivo posesivo que se refire a <i>they</i> e significa "o seu / a súa / os seus / as súas". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>I've got two new cats. Their names are Tom and Jerry.</i>

- 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 <i>it's</i> , <i>it's got</i> e <i>its</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>It's</i> é a contracción de <i>it + is</i> e significa "el/ela é ou está" (para cousas ou animais). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Where's my jacket? It's on the table.</i> –
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>It's + got</i> é a contracción de <i>it + has</i> e significa "el/ela ten" (para cousas ou animais) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>My dog is very lucky. It's got a beautiful house.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Its</i> (sen apóstrofo) é o adxectivo posesivo que se refire a <i>it</i> e significa "o seu / a súa / os seus / as súas". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>I've got a new cat. Its name is Garfield.</i>

- 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

S8. Emparelle as metades para completar as oracións.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1. <i>It belongs to Stella. It's...</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – a. <i>his.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2. <i>It's my money. It's...</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – b. <i>theirs</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3. <i>This is Jim's bike. It's ...</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – c. <i>ours.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 4. <i>It's mine and Sue's. It's ...</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – d. <i>hers.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 5. <i>It's their umbrella. It's ...</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – e. <i>yours.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 6. <i>It belongs to you. It's ...</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – f. <i>mine.</i>

*belong to: pertencer a




S9. Substitúa as expresións subliñadas polo pronome posesivo axeitado.




		
<p>1. These toys are <u>Tim and Tom's</u>.</p>	<p>2. My computer is a slow computer but <u>my sister's computer</u> is very fast.</p>	<p>3. George's handwriting is similar to <u>my handwriting</u>.</p>
		
<p>4. It's raining and I haven't got an umbrella. Can I borrow <u>your umbrella</u>?</p>	<p>5. I'm cleaning my room while my brother is cleaning <u>his room</u>.</p>	<p>6. This isn't our luggage. <u>Our luggage</u> is missing.</p>

S10. Complete as oracións cos pronomes posesivos axeitados.

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

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




		
<p>1. She brushes ___ teeth after every meal. How often do you brush ___?</p>	<p>2. Is that ___ house? No, it isn't. We have ___ at the end of the street.</p>	<p>3. Lewis always brings ___ books to school but Lisa often forgets ___ at home.</p>


		
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.

Subject P. Pronouns	Object P. Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
I	me		
	you		yours
he		his	
	her		
it			*****
		our	
you			
they			theirs

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

S14. Corrixa os erros das seguintes oracións.

- 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, revise 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.

The exercise consists of three panels, each illustrating a dialogue about ownership using the possessive pronoun 'hers' and the possessive adjective 'hers'.

Panel 1: A boy asks, "Is it Nicole's hat?" and a girl replies, "No, it isn't. It's Kate's hat. It's hers." The object is a yellow hat with a red flower.

Panel 2: Michelle asks, "Are they _____?" and Barack has a blank response bubble. The object is a pair of blue boots.

Panel 3: The girls ask, "_____?" and the boys have a blank response bubble. The object is two pink coats.




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.
- b) Faga peticións. Empregue '*Can you...?*' ou '*Could you...?*'.
 - 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*.

	✓	×
<p>1</p> 	<p><i>ride a bike</i></p>	<p><i>be quiet in class</i></p>
<p>2</p> 	<p><i>play the saxophone</i></p>	<p><i>speak German</i></p>
<p>3</p> 	<p><i>read</i></p>	<p><i>sing</i></p>

- 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. Empregue *like*, *Love* ou *hate*. Lembre que despois destes verbos usamos a forma *-ing*.

Activities	
clean - buy - wear - eat	in big shopping centres - carrots - black clothes - the bathroom



Likes and dislikes			
1 	2 	3 	4 


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:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Where would you like to go? 	Africa - Austria - on a cruise
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 2. Where would you like to stay? 	hotel - bed and breakfast - campsite - other
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 3. What would you like to eat? 	English food - local food - hamburgers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 4. What would you like to do there? – in the morning? – in the afternoon? – in the evening? – at night? 	sleep - go sightseeing - do sports go on a safari - swim - relax go to pubs - other

- 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 como no exemplo.

	Healthy life		
	a) eat vegetables every day	b) do sports	c) smoke
 1. Britney Spears	x	x	✓
 2. Venus and Serena Williams	✓	✓	x
3. You			

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...*

Activities	
go - play - do	swimming - football - judo - baseball - golf - tennis



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







- What are the children eating?

Dish				
Question	(eat vegetables) Are they eating vegetables?	1. (eat ham and salad)	2. (eat rice, peas and beans)	3. (eat pizza)
Answer	No, they aren't. They are eating fruit.			

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.

A special week for cristiano ronaldo Cristiano Ronaldo is enjoying his holiday week. Find out what he's doing at the moment!			
Cristiano	Play /swim	1. wear	2. eat
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Usually 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Now 			

- 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 imaxe e describa o que hai na neveira e na mesa. Empregue *there is / there are* e *a/an* ou *some/any*.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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*.

			
<p>Are there <u>any</u> biscuits in the dish?</p>	<p>1. Tom is frying ____</p>	<p>2. My father always cooks ____ on Sundays.</p>	<p>3. My mum always prepares ____ for my birthday.</p>
			
<p>4. Would you like ___ or ___? ___ cup of tea, please.</p>	<p>5. Are there ___ in the kitchen? Yes. There are ___ left.</p>	<p>6. There isn't ___ left. Can you buy ___?</p>	<p>7. Would you like ___? Yes, just ___ glass.</p>

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, corríxaas.

- 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?*

2.5 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 pronome) 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 - ☒
- 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 pessoal 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 persoal 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