Ámbito da comunicación
Lingua inglesa

Educación a distancia semipresencial

Módulo 3
Anexo grammatical 12
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1. **Introducción**

1.1 **Descripción do anexo gramatical**

Neste anexo gramatical imos abordar os seguintes contidos:

- Comparativos dos adxectivos.
- Verbos irregulares. Formación do pasado simple.
- Vocabulario básico da unidade.
2. Secuencia de contidos e actividades

2.1 Comparativos

2.1.1 Comparativos de superioridade

Os comparativos de superioridade úsanse para comparar dúas cousas ou persoas das que unha é superior nalguna calidade á outra. Empregamos os adxectivos do seguinte xeito:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clase de adxectivo</th>
<th>Exemplo</th>
<th>Comparativo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adxectivo dunha sílaba + er</td>
<td><em>Short</em> / curto, baixo</td>
<td><em>Shorter</em> / máis curto, máis baixo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adxectivo que remata nunha vogal + unha consoante = dobre consoante</td>
<td><em>Big</em> / grande</td>
<td><em>Bigger</em> / máis grande</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adxectivo que remata en consoante + y = ier</td>
<td><em>Busy</em> / ocupado</td>
<td><em>Busier</em> / máis ocupado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adxectivo de dúas ou máis sílabas = engádese <em>more.</em></td>
<td><em>Relaxed</em> / relaxado</td>
<td><em>More relaxed</em> / máis relaxado</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nas frases con comparativo de superioridade usamos *than* co significado de *que* ou *ca*:

- *The red car is faster than the black car.*
  O coche vermello é máis rápido que o coche negro.

- *The dog is bigger than the cat.*
  O can é máis grande que o gato.

- *This exercise is easier than that.*
  Este exercicio é máis doado ca ese.

- *This camera is more expensive than the book.*
  Esta cámara é máis cara que o libro.

- *Fish is better than meat.*
  O peixe é mellor que a carne.
Actividades propostas

S1. Complete o cadro coas formas correctas do comparativo de superioridade.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adxectivo</th>
<th>Comparativo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beautiful</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funny</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difficult</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Near</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

S2. Escriba frases comparativas empregando as seguintes palabras. Por exemplo: 
Manchester is / big / Liverpool ⇔ Manchester is bigger than Liverpool.

- 1. My brother is / tall / me
   [_______________________________________________]
- 2. She’s / busy / this week / last week
   [_______________________________________________]
- 3. Cardiff is / far from London / Oxford
   [_______________________________________________]
- 4. You did the second test / bad / the first
   [_______________________________________________]
- 5. Barcelona played / well / Manchester
   [_______________________________________________]
- 6. My new job is / boring / my old one
   [_______________________________________________]
- 7. Cats are / fast / dogs
   [_______________________________________________]
- 8. Seville is / hot / London
   [_______________________________________________]
- 9. Portugal is / small / Spain
   [_______________________________________________]
- 10. My bedroom is / big / my sister’s bedroom
    [_______________________________________________]
S3. Olle a fotografía e compare as nenas usando os adxectivos seguintes: tall, short, old, dark, fast.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jenny</th>
<th>Anna</th>
<th>Sarah</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. Jenny is [_____________] Sarah
2. Sarah’s hair is [_____________] Jenny’s hair
3. Anna is [_____________] Sarah
4. Jenny is [_____________] Anna
5. Sarah runs [_____________] Anna

S4. Traduza ao galego estas frases.

1. This house is smaller than my house.
   [_____________________________________________________
2. Your daughter is older than my sister.
   [_____________________________________________________
3. The laptop computer is more expensive than the mobile telephone.
   [_____________________________________________________
4. This English dictionary is better than that other.
   [_____________________________________________________
5. These paintings are more beautiful than the photographs.
   [_____________________________________________________}
2.1.2 **Comparativos de igualdade**

Os comparativos de igualdade empréganse para comparar dúas persoas ou cousas que teñen unha calidade en grao semellante. Para construírmos frases con comparativo de igualdade escribiremos:

- \((\text{not})\) as + adxectivo + as
- \((\text{non})\) tan + adxectivo + como

Exemplos:
- *My car is as fast as your car.*
  
  O meu coche é tan rápido coma o teu
- *His house isn’t as big as mine.*
  
  A súa casa non é tan grande coma a miña

**Actividades propostas**

S5. Volva a escribir as frases de tal xeito que signifiquen o mesmo. Fíxese no exemplo.

- *Mike is stronger than Jim* (Mike é máis forte que Jim)
  
  Jim isn’t as strong as Mike (Jim non é tan forte como Mike).

- 1. Cindy is shorter than Mary
  
  Cindy isn’t [______________________________]

- 2. Your suitcase is heavier than mine
  
  My suitcase isn’t [______________________________]

- 3. London is bigger than Madrid
  
  Madrid isn’t [______________________________]

- 4. Football is more popular than boxing
  
  Boxing isn’t [______________________________]

- 5. She works harder than her sister
  
  Her sister doesn’t [______________________________]

- 6. Spain played better than France
  
  France didn’t [______________________________]
S6. Escriba unha frase que teña o mesmo significado que a orixinal, seguindo o exemplo. Para iso utilize estes adxectivos: tall, heavy, expensive, big, long, far, hot, fast.

*Charlotte and Anne are both twenty  ⇔ Charlotte is as old as Anne.*

- 1. John and Edward are both 1m 80 tall.
- 2. The suitcase and the bag both weigh 20 kilograms.
- 3. The diamond ring and the emerald ring both cost 7,000 pounds.
- 4. The kitchen and the bathroom both measure 4m x 4m.
- 5. The bottom shelf and the top shelf are both 1m long.
- 6. The Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn are both 2,000 kilometres from the Equator.
- 7. In Tokio and London today is 30º C.
- 8. My motorbike and my car both reach 200 kph.

S7. Complete as seguintes frases usando as palabras seguintes e empregando a forma comparativa de superioridade:

High - difficult - thin - early - big - quiet

- She was feeling very tired, so she went to bed [_____________] than usual.
- I’d like to have a [_____________] car, mine is very small.
- You look [_____________] How many kilos have you lost?
- These exercises are [_____________] than the ones we did yesterday.
- I like living in the countryside. It is [_____________] in the city.
- In some shops, prices are [_____________] than in others.
2.2 Verbos irregulares

Algúns verbos forman o pasado de maneira irregular, é dicir, non forman o pasado enga-dindo –ed, senón que teñen unha forma diferente para o presente e para o pasado.

### 2.2.1 Oracións afirmativas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Presente</th>
<th>Pasado</th>
<th>Tradución</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>be</td>
<td>was / were</td>
<td>ser / estar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>become</td>
<td>became</td>
<td>chegar a ser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>begin</td>
<td>began</td>
<td>comezar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>break</td>
<td>broke</td>
<td>romper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buy</td>
<td>bought</td>
<td>comprar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>can</td>
<td>could</td>
<td>poder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>come</td>
<td>came</td>
<td>vir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do</td>
<td>did</td>
<td>facer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drink</td>
<td>drank</td>
<td>beber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drive</td>
<td>drove</td>
<td>conducir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eat</td>
<td>ate</td>
<td>comer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>find</td>
<td>found</td>
<td>atopar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>got</td>
<td>conseguir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give</td>
<td>gave</td>
<td>dar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go</td>
<td>went</td>
<td>ir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have</td>
<td>had</td>
<td>ter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>know</td>
<td>knew</td>
<td>saber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>make</td>
<td>made</td>
<td>facer / fabricar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>put</td>
<td>put</td>
<td>poñer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>read /red/</td>
<td>read /rid/</td>
<td>ler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>say</td>
<td>said</td>
<td>dicir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see</td>
<td>saw</td>
<td>ver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speak</td>
<td>spoke</td>
<td>falar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swim</td>
<td>swam</td>
<td>nadar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take</td>
<td>took</td>
<td>coller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tell</td>
<td>told</td>
<td>dicir / contar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>think</td>
<td>thought</td>
<td>pensar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>write</td>
<td>wrote</td>
<td>escribir</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- *I drank orange juice this morning.*
  Eu bebín zume de laranxa esta mañá.

- *The children broke the window with the ball.*
  Os rapaces romperon a fiestra coa pelota.

- *They eat vegetables for lunch but yesterday they ate fish.*
  Eles comen verdura polo xantar pero onte comeron peixe.

### Actividades propostas

**S8.** Complete o cadro con formas correspondentes dos seguintes verbos irregulares.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Presente</th>
<th>Pasado</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. be</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2. spoke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. say</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. tell</td>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>5. swam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>6. saw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. go</td>
<td>7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>8. understood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>9. paid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. sleep</td>
<td>10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. read</td>
<td>11.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2.2.2 Oracións negativas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suxelta + didn’t + infinitivo</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>I didn’t go</em></td>
<td>Eu non ia / fun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>You didn’t go</em></td>
<td>Ti non ias / fuches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>He/she/it didn’t go</em></td>
<td>El non ia / foi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>We didn’t go</em></td>
<td>Nós non iamos / fomos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>You didn’t go</em></td>
<td>Vós non iades / fostes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>They didn’t go</em></td>
<td>Eles non ian / foron</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ambos os dous tipos de verbos (regulares e irregulares) forman a negativa do mesmo xeito: suxeito + didn't + infinitivo.

- I didn’t watch TV yesterday ⇔ I didn’t watched TV yesterday.
- I didn’t feel good last weekend ⇔ He didn’t felt good last weekend.

Actividades propostas

S9. Complete o cadro coa forma en negativo do pasado destes verbos irregulares. O infinitivo destes verbos está na lista que hai ao comezo deste apartado.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forma afirmativa</th>
<th>Forma negativa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I was</td>
<td>I wasn't</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I spoke</td>
<td>I didn't speak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. I swam</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. I drove</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. I found</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. I had</td>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. I knew</td>
<td>5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. I did</td>
<td>8.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2.3 Oracións interrogativas

did + suxeito + infinitivo

| Did I go?      | Yes, you did  | Si.  |
|                | No, you didn't| Non. |
| Did you go?    | Yes, I did    | Si.  |
|                | No, I didn't  | Non. |
| Did he/she/it go? | Yes, he did | Si.  |
|                | No, he didn't | Non. |
| Did we go?     | Yes, you did  | Si.  |
|                | No, you didn't| Non. |
| Did you go?    | Yes, we did   | Si.  |
|                | No, we didn't | Non. |
| Did they go?   | Yes, they did | Si.  |
|                | No, they didn't| Non. |
Ambos os tipos de verbos (regulares e irregulares) forman do mesmo xeito as preguntas: 

\[ \text{did} + \text{suxeito} + \text{infinitivo} \]

Actividades propostas

S10. Ordene as palabras para formar preguntas. Fixese no exemplo inicial.

- 1. go, where, holiday, you, on, did? Where did you go on holiday? Vancouver.
- 2. time, did, have, you, good, a? [_________]? Yes, it was fantastic.
- 3. with, did, who, go, you? [_________]? With my boyfriend.
- 4. stay, where, did, you [_________]? In a hotel.
- 5. you, it, why, didn’t, like? [_________]? Because it was very expensive.
- 6. how, did, cost, plane, much, the, ticket? [_________]? 500 pounds.

S11. Complete as frases cos verbos seguintes, empregando a forma axeitada do presente ou do pasado.

Drink - take - have - buy - write - be - go - tell - can - give - drive

1. Yesterday I didn’t [_________] dinner, I [_________] hungry.
2. Did you [_________] the newspaper? No, I didn’t [_________] to the kiosk.
3. My sister [_________] me a very nice story.
4. Yesterday I [_________] a lot of coffee and I [_________] sleep at night.
5. This morning they [_________] their children to school.
6. My parents [_________] me a present for my birthday.
7. When I was younger I [_________] the car very fast.
8. My grandmother [_________] this letter in 1957.

S12. Complete o texto coa forma correcta destes verbos en afirmativa ou negativa:

go (x3) - come - stay (x2) - do - watch - make - read - swim - be

Last weekend my aunt and my uncle [_________] to London to visit us. They [_________] in a hotel, they [_________] at home. On Saturday morning me and my uncle [_________] for a walk to the city center, then we [_________] some shopping. My mother and my aunt [_________] to the market to buy some food, then they [_________] lunch. In the afternoon we ([_________] TV and my mother [_________] a magazine. On Sunday we [_________] to the beach, but we [_________] because the water [_________] very cold.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verbos</th>
<th>pasado simple</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drink</td>
<td>Drinking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watch</td>
<td>Watching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speak</td>
<td>Speaking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Be</td>
<td>Being</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swim</td>
<td>Swimming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Write</td>
<td>Writing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Go</td>
<td>Going</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Come</td>
<td>Coming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eat</td>
<td>Eating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook</td>
<td>Cooking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buy</td>
<td>Buying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have</td>
<td>Having</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walk</td>
<td>Walking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read</td>
<td>Reading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stay</td>
<td>Staying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Break</td>
<td>Breaking</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

S14. Escriba as seguintes frases en galego.

1. *I didn’t have dinner yesterday, I wasn’t hungry.*
   
   [__________]

   *They went to see their family last week.*
   
   [__________]

   *They were late, so they drove all night to be on time.*
   
   [__________]

   *My mother gave me this present for my birthday.*
   
   [__________]

   *Where was your mobile? I found it under my bed.*
   
   [__________]
2.3 **Vocabulario básico da unidade**

2.3.1 **The weather (o tempo)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Portuguese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It's cold</td>
<td>Vai frío</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It's hot</td>
<td>Vai calor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It's warm</td>
<td>Fai bo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It's sunny</td>
<td>Fai sol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It's windy</td>
<td>Vai vento</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storm</td>
<td>Tormenta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It rains</td>
<td>Chove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It snows</td>
<td>Neva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It hails</td>
<td>Sarabia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It's wet</td>
<td>Hai humidade</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Actividade proposta**

**S15.** Empregue o vocabulario relativo ao tempo para completar as seguintes frases en forma comparativa. Fixese no exemplo.

*New York is colder than Rome (cold).*

1. Madrid is [___________] London (warm)
2. Seville is [___________] Berlin (hot)
3. Autumn is [___________] than summer (windy)
4. In winter [___________] in summer (rain)
5. Berlin is [___________] Paris (cold)
2.3.2 Adjectives (adxectivos)

- **tall** | **alto**
- **fat** | **gordo**
- **big** | **grande**
- **easy** | **fácil**
- **beautiful** | **bonito**
- **fast** | **rápido**
- **cheap** | **barato**
- **boring** | **aburrido**

- **short** | **baixo / curto**
- **thin** | **delgado**
- **small** | **pequeno**
- **difficult** | **dificil**
- **ugly** | **feo**
- **slow** | **lento**
- **expensive** | **caro**
- **amusing** | **divertido**

**Actividade proposta**

S16. Escriba as seguintes frases comparativas en inglés usando o vocabulario anterior.

1. O meu coche é máis rápido cao teu.
   
   [_______________________________________________]

2. Esta casa é máis bonita ca a outra.
   
   [_______________________________________________]

3. Esta cámara é máis cara ca a miña.
   
   [_______________________________________________]

4. Este exercicio é máis doado que o que fixen onte.
   
   [_______________________________________________]

5. Este can é máis grande ca o outro.
   
   [_______________________________________________]

6. É o teu exame máis difícil ca o meu?
   
   [_______________________________________________]
In the past life was easier and more relaxing than the present. Today we do everything faster: we walk faster, drive faster, etc. It is true that people are obsessed with time and with using devices and gadgets to save time, which means that we are trying to do more things in less time. In the newspapers today the headlines are bigger and the articles are shorter to spend less time reading the news. It is also said that we spend an average time of three seconds looking at each picture in a museum and the slower sports such as baseball are not so popular as before. On the other hand, we spend more time in our cars than past times.

Actividade proposta

S17. Diga se as seguintes frases son verdadeiras ou falsas (T verdadeira / F falsa).

- 1. We live more relaxing now than in the past.
- 2. In the past people walked faster.
- 3. People are obsessed with saving time.
- 4. The average time we use to look at a picture in a museum is five seconds.
- 5. We spend more time in the car now than in the past.
4. Autoavaliación

1. My video camera isn’t [_____] than yours.
   - cheap
   - more cheap
   - cheaper

2. This exercise is [_____] the one we did yesterday.
   - more difficult
   - more difficult than
   - difficulter

3. My cousin is [_____] tall as me.
   - more
   - as
   - than

4. Baseball isn’t as [_____] it was in the past.
   - popular than
   - popular as
   - popular that

5. When I [_____] younger I [_____] going to the cinema.
   - were / like
   - was / like
   - was / didn’t like

6. My friends [_____] a sandwich for dinner yesterday.
   - have
   - has
   - had

7. When I [_____] to the swimming pool, the weather [_____] bad.
   - went / was
   - came / weren’t
   - was / wasn’t
8. The children [_____] a song in the bus.

☐ did sang
☐ didn’t sing
☐ signed

9. They [_____] at home when you [_____]

☐ weren’t / phoned
☐ were / did phone
☐ was / phoned

10. Berlin is normally [_____] than Madrid.

☐ colder
☐ warmer
☐ hotter
5. Solucións ás actividades

S1.
- hotter
- bigger
- easier
- more difficult
- more beautiful
- nearer
- funnier
- nicer
- worse
- better

S2.
1. My brother is taller than me.
2. She’s busier this week than last week.
3. Cardiff is further from London than Oxford.
4. You did the second test worse than the first.
5. Barcelona played better than Manchester.
6. My new job is more boring than my old one.
7. Cats are faster than dogs.
8. Seville is hotter than London.
9. Portugal is smaller than Spain.
10. My bedroom is bigger than my sister’s bedroom.

S3.
- Jenny is taller than Sarah.
- Sarah’s hair is darker than Jenny’s hair.
- Anna is shorter than Sarah.
- Jenny is older than Anna.
- Sarah runs faster than Anna.

S4.
- Esta casa é máis pequena ca a miña.
- Túa filla é maior que miña irmá.
O computador portátil é máis caro que o teléfono móbil.
Este dicionario de inglés é mellor ca ese outro.
Estes cadros son máis fermosos que as fotos

S5.

1. as tall as Mary.
2. as heavy as yours.
3. as big as London.
4. as popular as football.
5. work as hard as her.
6. play as well as Spain.

S6.

1. John is as tall as Edward.
2. The suitcase is as heavy as the bag.
3. The diamond ring is as expensive as the emerald ring.
4. The kitchen is as big as the bathroom.
5. The bottom shelf is as long as the top shelf.
6. The Tropic of Cancer is as far as Tropic of Capricorn from the Equator.
7. Tokio is as hot as London today.
8. My motorbike is as fast as my car.

S7.

1. earlier.
2. bigger.
3. thinner.
4. more difficult.
5. quieter.
6. higher.

S8.

was / were.
speak.
said.
told.
swim.
see.
- went.
- understand.
- pay.
- slept.
- read.

**S9.**
- I didn’t swim.
- I didn’t drive.
- I didn’t find.
- I didn’t have.
- I didn’t know.
- I didn’t pay.
- I didn’t get.
- I didn’t do.
- I didn’t give.

**S10.**
- 2. Did you have a good time?
- 3. Who did you go with?
- 4. Where did you stay?
- 5. Why didn’t you like it?
- 6. How much did the plane ticket cost?

**S11.**
- 1. have / wasn’t.
- 2. read / go.
- 3. told.
- 4. drank / couldn’t.
- 5. took.
- 6. gave.
- 7. drove.
- 8. wrote.

**S12.**
- 1. came
- 2. didn’t stay
3. stayed  
4. went  
5. did  
6. went  
7. made  
8. watched  
9. read  
10. went  
11. didn’t swim  
12. was  

S13.  
1. drank  
2. watched  
3. spoke  
4. was / were  
5. swam  
6. wrote  
7. went  
8. came  
9. ate  
10. cooked  
11. bought  
12. had  
13. walked  
14. read  
15. stayed  
16. broke  

S14.  
• Onte non ceei, non tiña fame.  
• Eles foron ver a súa familia a semana pasada.  
• Eles chegaban tarde, así que conduíron toda a noite para estar a tempo.  
• A miña nai deume este regalo polo meu aniversario.  
• Onde estaba o teu móbil? Atopeino embaixo da miña cama.
S15.

- 1. warmer than.
- 2. hotter than.
- 3. windier.
- 4. rains more than.
- 5. colder than.

S16.

- 1. My car is faster than yours.
- 2. This house is more beautiful than the other.
- 3. This camera is more expensive than mine.
- 4. This exercise is easier than the one I did yesterday.
- 5. This dog is bigger than the other.
- 6. Is your exam more difficult than mine?

S17.

- $F$
- $F$
- $T$
- $F$
- $T$