



XUNTA DE GALICIA

CONSELLERÍA DE EDUCACIÓN
E ORDENACIÓN UNIVERSITARIA

Dirección Xeral de Educación, Formación
Profesional e Innovación Educativa

Educación secundaria
para persoas adultas



Ámbito de comunicación

Lingua inglesa

Educación a distancia semipresencial

Módulo 1

Unidade didáctica 3

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1. Introducción

1.1 Descrición da unidade didáctica

Nesta unidade abordaremos os seguintes contidos:

- Descrición física de persoas.
- Petición de comida e bebida nun bar.
- Diferentes estilos de vida (vivir nunha aldea, nunha cidade...).
- Descrición dunha casa.
- Ocupacións e estudos (redacción dun CV).
- Presente simple (para *I, you, we, they*).
- *There is / There are*.
- Preposicións de tempo (*at, in, on*).

Na segunda parte, trataremos aspectos socioculturais dos países de fala inglesa. Nesta unidade falaremos de Christmas.

1.2 Coñecementos previos

O alumnado debe revisar os contidos vistos nas unidades previas, principalmente:

- Os verbos *to be* e *have got*.
- O uso e colocación dos adxectivos.
- Artigos *a / an, the* e formación do plural nos substantivos.
- Determinantes posesivos e xenitivo saxón.
- As preposicións de tempo (*at, on*).
- Os números cardinais e ordinais.

1.3 Orientacións para a programación temporal

Cada módulo ten unha duración cuadrimestral. Os módulos constan de 4 unidades; polo tanto, cada unidade tería unha duración aproximada dun mes. Recorde que a dificultade dos contidos irá aumentando progresivamente, polo que é posible que necesite dedicarlle máis tempo ás últimas unidades de cada módulo.

Recoméndase a asistencia regular ás titorías presenciais para reforzar as explicacións gramaticais e os exercicios orais.

2. Secuencia de contidos e actividades

2.1 Describing people. *Descrbindo as persoas*

Para preguntar polo aspecto físico dunha persoa, dicimos:

- What do you look like? (*Como es fisicamente?*)
- What does he / she / your mother / Julia Roberts look like? (*Como é el, ela, túa nai, Julia Roberts fisicamente?*)

Nesta unidade e na seguinte explicaremos a estrutura desta pregunta en Presente Simple cos auxiliares *do* e *does*.

To Be

Age (<i>idade</i>)			Height (<i>altura</i>)		
					
old <i>vello/a, maior</i>	middle-aged <i>de mediana idade</i>	young <i>nov/a</i>	tall <i>alto/a</i>	medium-height <i>de estatura media</i>	short <i>baixo/a</i>

Weight (<i>peso</i>)				General (<i>xeral</i>)		
						
thin <i>fraco/a (negativo)</i>	slim <i>delgado/a (positivo)</i>	fat <i>gordo/a (negativo)</i>	plump <i>gordecho/a (neutro)</i>	pretty, beautiful <i>guapa (mulleres)</i>	handsome <i>guapo (homes)</i>	ugly <i>feo/a</i>

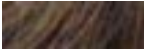
	My name's Tom Cruise. I'm an actor. I am 54 years old. I'm middle-aged. I'm tall, slim and ugly. Her name's Oprah Winfrey. She's a TV presenter. She's 62 years old. She's old. She's tall, plump and beautiful.	
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Para describir a aparencia, usamos o verbo *to be* e un adxectivo. Podemos graduar o adxectivo con *very* ("moi") o *quite* ("bastante"). Ex.: *She's quite tall* → *É bastante alta*.

Have got

Size + Colour + "eyes" (tamaño + cor + "eyes")							
Size (tamaño)		Colour (cor)					
							
big grandes	small pequenos	grey grises	green verdes	blue azuis	brown marróns	black negros	dark escuros

		<i>I have got big blue eyes. She has got small brown eyes.</i>	<i>This is a black eye.</i>	
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Length + Style + Colour + "hair" (lonxitude + estilo + cor + "hair")						
Length (lonxitude)				Style (estilo)		
						
long longo	short curto	medium-length media melena	to be bald ser calvo	straight liso	wavy ondulado	curly rizo
Colour (cor)						
						
blond louro	fair claro	red roibo	brown castaño	dark escuro	black negro	grey cano

	<i>She's got short wavy black hair. Her hair is short, wavy and black.</i>	<i>She's got medium-length straight fair hair. Her hair is medium-length, straight and fair.</i>	
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Para describir os ollos ou o cabelo dunha persoa, podemos usar:

O verbo **have got**. Recorde que:

- O adxectivo (*big, blue, curly...*) colócase antes do nome.
I have got blue eyes. ✓ ~~*I have got eyes blue.*~~ ✗
- *Hair* é incontable e non leva a / an.
I have long hair. ✓ ~~*I have a long hair.*~~ ✗
- Se usamos varios adxectivos ao mesmo tempo, escríbense seguidos e nesta orde (sen *and* diante do último).
 - Length + style + colour + hair.
Ex.: *I've got long wavy black hair.*
 - Size + colour + eyes.
Ex.: *I have got big brown eyes.*

Un **posesivo** (*my*) ou **xenitivo** (*saxón* ('s) e o verbo **to be**. Recorde:

- Nos posesivos, sobre todo, a diferenza entre *his/her/its/their*.
She has got long hair = *Her hair is long.*
He has got long hair = *His hair is long.*
John has got blue eyes = *John's eyes are blue.*
- Que os adxectivos se sitúan despois do verbo *to be*.
Maria's hair is long.
- Que *hair* é incontable e o verbo *to be* debe ir en singular.
Tom's hair is curly.
- Se usamos varios adxectivos ao mesmo tempo, escríbense seguidos e na orde seguinte (con *and* diante do último):
 - Length + style + "and" + colour.
Ex.: *My hair is long, wavy and black.*
 - Size + "and" + colour.
Ex.: *My eyes are big and brown.*

Other features. Outras características

HAVE GOT		
	glasses <i>lentes</i>	
		a beard <i>barba</i>
		
		a moustache <i>bigote</i>

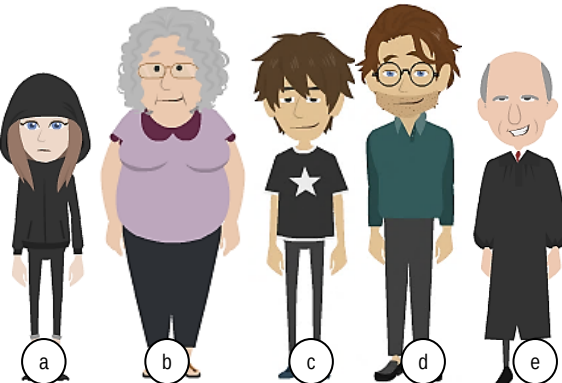
Secuencia de actividades

S1. Find the opposites of these adjectives. *Encontre os contrarios destes adxectivos.*

T	A	L	L	A	D	B	D	C	E
B	F	S	T	R	A	I	G	H	T
E	H	G	X	Z	R	H	I	M	H
A	J	A	K	O	K	M	L	Q	I
U	S	A	N	B	X	T	R	W	N
T	Z	X	C	D	B	N	K	P	G
I	T	R	S	U	S	M	A	L	L
F	Y	O	U	N	G	O	P	L	W
U	E	R	T	Y	U	I	M	O	P
L	A	S	D	F	G	H	I	E	B

OPPOSITES
Short
Fair
Curly
Fat
Old
Ugly (2)

S2. Match these pictures with descriptions. *Unha estas imaxes coas descrições.*

	1. He's tall, slim and ugly. He's very old. He has got small black eyes. He's bald too.
	2. He's young, thin and medium-height. He's got short straight dark hair and brown eyes.
	3. She's young, thin and short. She's got big blue eyes and long straight brown hair.
	4. She's a very tall woman. She's plump and old. She's got medium-length curly grey hair. She's got glasses.
	5. He's a handsome man. He's middle-aged. He's got short brown hair and blue eyes. He's got a beard too.

S3. There have been some crimes in the neighbourhood. Listen to the witnesses. Who's guilty? *Houbo algúns crimes no barrio. Escoite as testemuñas. Quen é o/a culpable?*

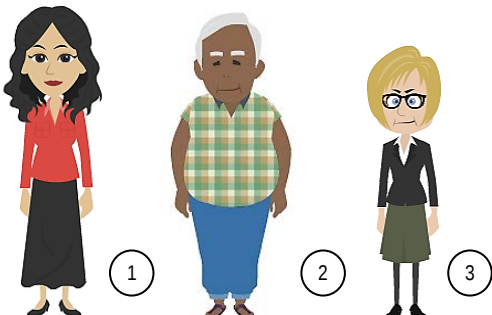
	
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- S4.** Listen to the descriptions. Match names and pictures. *Escoite as descrições. Una os nomes coas imaxes.*

				1. James 2. Gary 3. Helen 4. Claire
a	b	c	d	

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- S5.** Describe these people. *Describe estas persoas.*

 1 2 3	1. She is ... She has got...
	2. He is... He has got...
	3. She's... She's got...

- S6.** Read the text and look at the pictures. Guess the celebrities. *Lea o texto e mire as imaxes. Adiviñe os personaxes famosos.*

1. He's a famous Portuguese football player. He's handsome, young and quite tall. He's got short dark hair and brown eyes.	
2. She's a beautiful American singer. She's slim and medium-height. She's got big brown eyes and long straight dark hair.	

- S7.** Work in pairs. Think of a celebrity. Describe this person to your partner. Can he / she guess the celebrity? *Traballe en parella. Pense nun famoso ou unha famosa. Descríballe esta persoa ao seu compañeiro/a. Pode adiviñar o famoso ou a famosa?*

actor / actress – politician – singer – sportsman / sportswoman – TV presenter – writer

2.2 Eating out. Saír a comer

Meals. Comidas

				
Noun <i>nome</i>	breakfast <i>almorzo</i>	lunch <i>xantar</i>	a snack <i>merenda</i>	dinner <i>cea</i>
Verb <i>verbo</i>	have breakfast <i>almorzar</i>	have lunch <i>xantar</i>	have a snack <i>merendar</i>	have dinner <i>cear</i>

Estes verbos (*have dinner / lunch...*) non son o verbo *have got* e conxúganse doutra forma.

Secuencia de actividades

S8. Complete the sentences with the words in the box. *Complete as oracións coas palabras do recadro.*

1. I have breakfast in the...	2. I have lunch in the...	afternoon – evening - morning
3. I have dinner in the...	4. I have a snack in the...	

Time Prepositions (<i>Preposicións de tempo</i>)		
At + times <i>I have breakfast <u>at 9.00.</u></i>	On + days <i>The English class is <u>on Mondays.</u></i>	In + parts of the day: <i>in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening.</i> <i>I have breakfast <u>in the morning.</u></i> Excepción: <i>at night.</i>

S9. Read the information and complete the sentences with time expressions. *Lea a información e complete as oracións con expresións de tempo.*

A guide to meals in the UK (<i>unha guía para as comidas no Reino Unido</i>)			
			
Breakfast is the first meal of the day. Around 6 am – 9 am.	Brunch is a combination of <u>breakfast</u> and <u>lunch</u> . Eaten in the late morning, from 10 am, usually at the weekend.	Eleven is an old-fashioned (<i>anticuado</i>) name for a morning snack. Around 11 am.	
			
Lunch is a light (<i>lixeira</i>) meal in the middle of the day. Between 12 pm – 2 pm.	Tea is a light afternoon snack, the afternoon version of the eleven. It includes sandwiches, biscuits and tea. Around 4 pm – 5 pm.	Supper is an old-fashioned name for an informal light evening meal. Supper is also a light snack after dinner, for example, tea and biscuits.	Dinner is the main meal of the day. Around 6 pm – 9 pm.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. British people have breakfast in the... | 2. Brunch is usual on ... and on ... |
| 3. British people have lunch at about... | 4. British people have tea in the ... |
| 5. British people have dinner in the ... | |

Food and drink. *Comida e bebida*

Food – I'm hungry! (<i>Comida - Teño fame!</i>)							
							
fish <i>peixe</i>	meat <i>carne</i>	chicken <i>polo</i>	pork <i>porco</i>	a sandwich <i>un sándwich</i>	a (ham)burger <i>unha hamburguesa</i>	an egg <i>un ovo</i>	cheese <i>queixo</i>
							
rice <i>arroz</i>	pasta <i>pasta</i>	a potato <i>unha pataca</i>	chips <i>patacas fritidas</i>	crisps <i>patacas fritidas de bolsa</i>	a vegetable <i>unha verdura</i>	salad <i>ensalada</i>	soup <i>sopa</i>
							
fruit <i>froita</i>	chocolate <i>chocolate</i>	an ice cream <i>un xeado</i>	bread <i>pan</i>	butter <i>manteiga</i>	cereal <i>cereais</i>	a biscuit a cookie <i>unha galleta</i>	sugar <i>azucres</i>

Drinks – I'm thirsty! (<i>Bebidas - Teño sede!</i>)								
								
water <i>auga</i>	wine <i>viño</i>	beer <i>cervexa</i>	orange juice <i>zume de laranxa</i>	a coke <i>un refresco de cola</i>	tea <i>té</i>	coffee <i>café</i>	milk <i>leite</i>	a latte a capuccino ~ <i>café con leite</i>

Verbs			
			
drink (<i>beber</i>)	eat (<i>comer</i>)	have (<i>tomar; comer ou beber</i>)	like (<i>gustar</i>)

Fíxese na diferenza entre:

- *Eat: comer* (verbo).
- *Meal: comida que se serve a certa hora do día* (nome). Ex.: *breakfast, lunch, dinner*.
- *Food: comida en xeral, alimento* (nome).

Certos alimentos son incontables (non se poden contar) e, polo tanto, non usamos *a / an* con eles. Por exemplo, non dicimos “~~a meat~~” (~~unha carne~~), senón “*meat*” (*carne*).

As bebidas, en principio, son incontables e, polo tanto, non usamos *a / an* con elas. Por exemplo, non dicimos “*a water*”, senón “*water*” ou “*a bottle of water*” (*unha botella de auga*).

Non obstante, nunha cafetaría ou nun restaurante (ao igual que na nosa lingua), podemos utilizar *a / an* antes das bebidas para referirnos ao recipiente. Por exemplo, podemos dicir “*a coffee*” (*un café*) para referirnos a “*a cup of coffee*” (*unha cunca de café*).

Secuencia de actividades

S10. Complete this crossword. *Complete este encrucillado.*

DOWN	ACROSS
1. 	2. 
3. 	3. 
5. 	4. 
6. 	7. 
10. 	8. 
	9. 
	11. 

S11. Find these words. *Encontre estas palabras.*

F	I	S	H	Q	W	S	O	U	P
M	T	Y	U	I	P	A	S	T	A
S	E	G	G	F	H	L	J	I	M
W	C	A	B	R	V	A	N	K	I
E	I	F	T	U	Y	D	W	B	P
C	V	N	R	I	C	E	N	E	L
V	E	G	E	T	A	B	L	E	S
S	R	E	G	R	U	B	A	R	V

S12. Listen and complete the shopping list. *Escoite e complete a lista da compra.*

S13. Work in pairs. Tell your partner what you've got in your fridge (I've got...).
Traballe en parella. Dígalle ao seu compañeiro/a o que ten na súa neveira.



Present Simple – Affirmative form (I, you, we, they). *Presente simple – Forma afirmativa (I, you, we, they)*

I drink coffee. <i>Bebo café.</i>	You eat meat. <i>Comes carne.</i>	I have salad. <i>Tomo ensalada.</i>	We like fruit. <i>Gústanos a froita.</i>	I drink coffee for breakfast. <i>Almorzo café.</i>	You eat meat for lunch. <i>Xantas carne.</i>	They have salad for dinner. <i>Cean ensalada.</i>

Recorde que hai dous verbos cuxa formación en presente simple é diferente (*to be* e *have got*).

O presente simple do resto de verbos (*drink, eat, have, like...*) fórmase así:

- Suxeito + verbo en infinitivo. Ex.: *We drink water.*

AFFIRMATIVE FORM (I, you, we, they)		
Subject (suxeito)	Verb (verbo)	...
I	drink	coffee.
You	eat	meat.
We	like	vegetables.
They	have	salad for dinner.

Utilizamos o presente simple para falar, entre outros, de:

- Rutinas ou acontecementos que suceden habitualmente. Ex.: *I eat fish for dinner.*
- Gustos e preferencias. Se falamos en xeral dunha comida ou bebida, non usamos *the*.

– <i>I like vegetables.</i> ✓	– <i>I like the vegetables.</i> ✗
– <i>I like cheese.</i> ✓	– <i>I like the cheese.</i> ✗

Secuencia de actividades

S14. Complete the sentences. *Complete as oracións.*

					
1. We eat / have sandwiches for lunch.		2. I _____ in the morning.		3. You _____ for breakfast.	
					
4. Children _____		5. They _____ for dinner.		6. My parents _____.	

S15. Write true sentences about you. *Escriba frases certas sobre vostede.*

1. I like...	
2. I eat...	for dinner.
3. I drink...	in the morning.
4. I have...	for lunch.
5. ...	

At a pub. Nun pub

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS (expresións útiles)			
BARMAN	CAMAREIRO DE BARRA	CUSTOMER	CLIENTE
Can I help you?	<i>Podo axudalo/a?</i>	Can I have...?	<i>Ponme...?</i>
Anything else?	<i>Algo máis?</i>	Yes, please. No, thank you.	<i>Si, por favor. Non, grazas.</i>
Here you are.	<i>Aquí ten.</i>	How much is it?	<i>Canto é?</i>

Secuencia de actividades

S16. Listen and read. *Escoite e lea.*

		
Ten pounds	Twenty pence (twenty p)	Fifty euros
		
Ten cents	Five dollars	Twenty-five cents

S17. Match prices. Listen and check. *Emparelle os prezos. Escoite e comprobe.*

1. Twenty dollars	a. €5.40
2. Ten pounds fifty	b. \$0.20
3. Thirteen euros	c. \$20
4. Thirty pounds	d. £10.50
5. Thirty p	e. \$10.50
6. Ten dollars and fifty cents / Ten fifty	f. €13
7. Twenty cents	g. 30p
8. Five euros forty	h. £30

Fixese na diferenza:
£10 (Ten pounds) – 10p (Ten p, ten pence)

S18. Say these prices. *Diga estes prezos.*

£5.25	\$100	€15.50	£6.99	\$3.75	€40.85
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.

S19. Read the menu. Match expressions with pictures. *Lea o menú. Emparelle as expresións coas imaxes.*

	 1.	 2.	 3.
	 4.	 5.	 6.
	 7.	 8.	 9.
	 10.	 11.	 12.
	 13.	 14.	 15.

S20. Look at the menu. Choose food and drink. Ask your partner the price. *Mire o menú. Escolla unha comida e unha bebida. Pregúntelle ao seu compañeiro/a o prezo.*

S21. Listen to the conversation and complete it. Then practise the conversation with your partner. *Escoite a conversación e complétea. A continuación, practique a conversación co seu compañeiro/a.*

Would you like to have lunch with me?	
Barman: Can I help you? Customer: Yes. Can I have _____, please? Barman: Anything else? Customer: A _____, please. Barman: Here you are. Customer: Thanks. How much is it? Barman: _____, Customer: Here you are. Barman: Thanks.	

Would you like...?
Utilizamos "would you like to + verbo" para facer unha invitación.
Ex.: <i>Would you like to have lunch with me? (Apetéceche comer comigo?)</i>

Present Simple – Negative form (I, you, we, they). *Presente simple – Forma negativa (I, you, we, they)*

			
I like chocolate. <i>Gústame chocolate.</i>	I don't like vegetables. <i>Non me gustan as verduras.</i>	I eat meat. <i>Como carne.</i>	I don't eat fish. <i>Non como peixe.</i>

Para a forma negativa do presente simple da maioría de verbos (excepto *to be* e *have got*), necesitaremos un auxiliar (*do*) na súa forma negativa (*don't*). A estrutura que seguirá a forma negativa é:

- Suxeito + *don't* + verbo en infinitivo.

AFFIRMATIVE FORM (forma afirmativa)			NEGATIVE FORM (forma negativa)			
Subject (suxeito)	Verb (verbo)	...	Subject (suxeito)	DON'T	Verb (verbo)	...
I	have	fruit for breakfast.	I	don't	have	fruit for breakfast.
You	like	vegetables.	You		like	vegetables.
We	have dinner.		We		have dinner.	
They	drink	water.	They		drink	water.

Secuencia de actividades

S22. Put the words in the correct order. *Poña as palabras na orde correcta.*

1. don't beer drink we	2. food like I fast	3. cereal have for they breakfast
4. the don't drink beer I in morning	5. wine parents don't my drink	6. don't they meat eat

S23. Write affirmative or negative sentences. *Escriba oracións afirmativas ou negativas.*

1. We <i>don't</i> have sandwiches for lunch.	2. They _____ for breakfast.	3. I _____ for dinner.			
4. Children _____.	5. I _____ in the evening	6. My friends _____.			

S24. Work in pairs. Look at the picture. Make true sentences about you. Use the expressions below. Then ask your partner (*What about you?*). *Traballe en parella. Mire a fotografía. Constrúa frases que sexan verdade para vostede. Use as expresións de abaixo. A continuación, preguntelle ao seu compañeiro/a.*

	I like	I don't like
	I eat	I don't eat
	I drink	I don't drink
	I have... for breakfast	I don't have... for breakfast
	I have... for lunch	I don't have... for lunch
	I have... for dinner	I don't have... for dinner

S25. Read the text. Compare British meals to Galician meals. Lea o texto. Compare as comidas británicas coas galegas.

What is a typical English breakfast?

People around the world think a typical English breakfast is a full English breakfast: eggs, bacon, sausages, fried bread, tomatoes and baked beans with a cup of coffee. But from Mondays to Fridays a typical British breakfast is usually a bowl of cereal, toast, orange juice and a cup of coffee. British people only have a traditional English breakfast at the weekend.



What is a typical British lunch?

Children at school and adults at work have a 'packed lunch': usually a sandwich, a packet of crisps, a piece of fruit and a drink. Some people say 'butty' or 'sarnie' for a sandwich.



Sunday lunch time is a typical time to eat the traditional Sunday Roast (roast meat), two different kinds of vegetables and potatoes with a Yorkshire pudding.



What is a typical British dinner?

A typical British dinner is "meat and two veg". One of the vegetables is potatoes.

But this traditional meal is rare today! Most people in Britain eat curry. Rice or pasta is now the typical British Dinner.

1. For breakfast, British people have ...	For breakfast, Galician people don't have this. They have...
2. For lunch...	For lunch...
3. For dinner...	For dinner...

S26. Are you a healthy person? Complete the survey. Say if you do these things. É vostede unha persoa sa? Complete a enquisa. Diga se fai estas cousas.

do exercise	1. I ...	alcohol	smoke	fast food	be stressed
1. I ...	2. I ...	3. I ...	4. I ...	5. I ...	6. I ...
Yes: + 1 point No: - 1 point	Yes: + 1 point No: - 1 point	Yes: - 1 point No: + 1 point	Yes: - 1 point No: + 1 point	Yes: - 1 point No: + 1 point	Yes: - 1 point No: + 1 point

Results	
2 points or less: Be careful! You're in danger. Change your lifestyle. 3-4 points: You're on the way! Change some aspects of your diet and you will feel better. 5-6 points: Congratulations! Your life is very healthy.	2 puntos ou menos: Teña coidado! Está en perigo. Cambie o seu estilo de vida. 3-4 puntos: Está no bo camiño. Cambie algúns aspectos da súa dieta e sentirase mellor. 5-6 puntos: Parabéns! A súa vida é moi saudable.

2.3 My life. A miña vida

Lifestyles. *Estilos de vida*

Where do you live? (<i>Onde vive?</i>)				
				
live in a house <i>vivir nunha casa</i>	live in a flat / an apartment <i>vivir nun piso</i>	live alone <i>vivir só/soa</i>	live with my family <i>vivir coa miña familia</i>	
				
live in a city <i>vivir nunha gran cidade</i>	live in a town <i>vivir nunha cidade</i>	live in a village <i>vivir nunha aldea</i>	live in the city centre <i>vivir no centro</i>	live in the suburbs <i>vivir nas aforas</i>

Fíxese na diferenza entre *live* (*vivir*) e *life* (*vida*).

Secuencia de actividades

S27. Where do you live? Write 4 true sentences about you. Read them to your partner. Ask him/her where he/she lives (*I live in a house. What about you?*).
Onde vive? Escriba 4 frases certas sobre vostede. Léallas ao seu compañeiro/a. Pregúntelle onde vive.

1.	2.
3.	4.

S28. Listen and complete the chart. *Escoite e complete o cadro.*

	House?	Alone?	City?	City centre?
Katy				
Katy's parents				

Describing my house. *Descubindo a miña casa*

Rooms in a house (<i>dependencias dunha casa</i>)									
									
garden xardín	garage garaxe	toilet servizo	study cuarto de estudo	kitchen cociña	hall recibidor	dining room comedor	living room salón	bedroom dormitorio	bathroom baño

Utilizamos *there is* e *there are* ("hai") para dicir o que hai nun lugar.

SINGULAR	Affirmative form	There is	a kitchen. + a/an + nome singular	PLURAL	Affirmative form	There are	three bedrooms + nome plural
		There's					
	Negative form	There isn't			Negative form	There aren't	

Secuencia de actividades

S29. Look at the floor map. Complete with *there is* or *there are*. *Mire o plano.*
Complete con "there is" ou "there are".



- _____ three bedrooms.
- _____ a garden.
- _____ a big living room.
- _____ a big hall.
- _____ two toilets.
- _____ a study.

S30. Listen and fill in the blanks. *Escoite e encha os ocós.*

Send Attach Save Draft abc Spelling Cancel

To: lisa.johnson@gmail.com
Show BCC

Subject: My new house
Plain Text

Hi!

This is my new _____. It's a modern house and it's quite big.

Downstairs there is a _____, a _____, a small _____ and a beautiful _____. We haven't got a _____, but we eat in the _____. Upstairs there are four big _____ and two _____. The view from the _____ is beautiful.

Outside there is a big _____ with a swimming pool.

I love my new house and the village is great.

Come and visit my house!

Love,
Will



S31. Read the email again. Are the statements true or false? If false, correct them. *Lea o correo electrónico. Son as afirmacións certas ou falsas? Se son falsas, corríxaas.*

1. There are two bedrooms.		2. There is a kitchen upstairs.	
3. There isn't a dining room.		4. There are two bathrooms.	

S32. Write an email describing your house. You can use these expressions. *Escriba un correo electrónico describiendo a súa casa. Pode utilizar estas expresións.*

I live on the first / second / third... floor. Vivo na 1ª / 2ª / 3ª... planta.	Downstairs... Na planta de abaixo...	Upstairs... Na planta de arriba...
---	---	---------------------------------------

Present Simple – Interrogative form (*I, you, we, they*). *Presente simple – Forma interrogativa (I, you, we, they)*

NEWS UK VILLAGES DISAPPEAR	NEWS UK VILLAGES DISAPPEAR	NEWS UK VILLAGES DISAPPEAR
(Noticias. As aldeas do Reino Unido desaparecen). Viven os británicos en cidades ou en aldeas?	Vives nunha aldea? Non. Vivo nunha cidade.	Viven os teus pais nunha aldea? Viven.

Ao igual que na forma negativa, para as preguntas necesitamos o auxiliar *do*. A orde na forma interrogativa será a seguinte:

- **Forma interrogativa:** *Do + suxeito + verbo en infinitivo? (Do you live in a village?)*

En inglés, non podemos responder unicamente con *yes* ou *no*. Usaremos a resposta curta. Nela, utilizaremos o suxeito e o auxiliar en afirmativo (*do*) cando a resposta é afirmativa (*Yes*), e o auxiliar en negativo (*don't*) cando a resposta é negativa (*No*).

- **Resposta curta afirmativa:** *Yes, suxeito + do (Yes, I do).*
- **Resposta curta negativa:** *No, suxeito + don't (No, I don't).*

Aínda que na pregunta o suxeito sexa un nome propio (*Tom*) ou un grupo nominal (*your parents*), nas respostas curtas o suxeito sempre será un pronome persoal.

- *Do your parents live in a city? No, they don't. ✓*
- ~~*Do your parents live in a city? No, my parents don't. ✗*~~

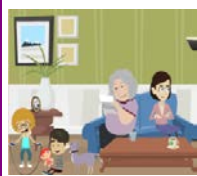
AFFIRMATIVE FORM			NEGATIVE FORM				INTERROGATIVE FORM						
							Question				Short Answer		
Subject	Verb	...	Subject	DON'T	Verb	...	DO	Subject	Verb	...	Yes, No,	Subject	DO DON'T
I	live	in a town	I	don't	live	in a town	Do	I	live	in a town?	Yes, No,	you	do don't
You			You					you				I / we	
We			We					we				you	
They			They					they				they	

Secuencia de actividades

S33. Put these words in the correct order to make sentences. *Ordene estas palabras para construír oracións.*

1. a we lunch have in restaurant	2. don't centre in I live city the	3. like vegetables you do ?
4. with family don't they their live	5. live friends your do alone ?	6. drink I don't tea

S34. Make questions. Use the expressions in the box. *Faga preguntas. Utilice as expresións do recadro.*

with your family – a sandwich – alone – in a house – coffee				
				
1. (they)	2. (we)	3. (you)	4. (my friends)	5. (you)

S35. Answer these questions about you and your friends and family. *Responda a estas preguntas sobre as súas amizades, a súa familia e sobre vostede.*

1. Do you drink red wine?		2. Do you live in a flat?	
3. Do your friends live alone?		4. Do your friends and you have dinner in restaurants?	
5. Do you live with your parents?		6. Do your parents live in a village?	

S36. Speaking activity. Find someone who fits the description in each box. Ask your classmates (*do you...? / are you...? / have you got...?*). Then write their names. *Actividade oral. Encontre a alguén que se axuste á descrición de cada recadro. Pregúntelles aos seus compañeiros/as. A continuación, anote os seus nomes.*

Find someone who...			
1. is not Galician.	2. is tall and slim.	3. has got a dog.	4. has got blue eyes.
5. likes all kinds of fruit.	6. has eggs for breakfast.	7. lives in the suburbs.	8. lives alone.

Jobs. Traballos

JOBS. What do you do? What's your job? (En que traballa?)							
							
a teacher <i>profesor/a</i>	a student <i>estudante</i>	a vet <i>veterinario/a</i>	a doctor <i>médico/a</i>	a nurse <i>enfermeiro/a</i>	a waiter a waitress <i>camareiro/a</i>	a cook <i>cociñeiro/a</i>	a journalist <i>periodista</i>
							
a builder <i>albanel</i>	a mechanic <i>mecánico/a</i>	a police officer <i>policía</i>	a taxi/bus driver <i>condutor/a de taxi / bus</i>	a shop assistant <i>dependente/a</i>	a singer <i>cantante</i>	an actor an actress <i>actor, actriz</i>	a secretary <i>secretario/a</i>

OTHER SITUATIONS (outras situacións)		
		
I am unemployed. I don't work. <i>Estou en paro. Non traballo.</i>	I work for a newspaper, for IBM. <i>Traballo para un periódico, para IBM.</i>	I am retired. <i>Estou xubilado/a.</i>

WORKPLACES. Where do you work? (Lugares de traballo. Onde traballa?)						
						
in a school <i>nun colexio</i>	in a hospital <i>nun hospital</i>	in a restaurant <i>nun restaurante</i>	in the street <i>na rúa</i>	in a shop <i>nunha tenda</i>	at home <i>na casa</i>	in an office <i>nunha oficina</i>

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

Fíxese na diferenza entre:

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

Education. *Educación.*

		
be at school <i>estar na escola</i>	be at university <i>estar na universidade</i>	study... (English) <i>estudar ... inglés</i>

Secuencia de actividades

S37. Find ten jobs and five workplaces. *Encontre 10 traballos e 5 lugares de traballo.*

M	E	C	H	A	N	I	C	A	B	T
S	L	A	T	I	P	S	O	H	U	S
N	U	R	S	E	D	B	O	O	S	I
Q	W	E	H	R	T	U	K	M	D	L
Y	U	I	O	F	F	I	C	E	R	A
A	S	D	P	G	H	L	J	A	I	N
D	O	C	T	O	R	D	N	C	V	R
Z	X	C	V	B	V	E	T	T	E	U
R	S	I	N	G	E	R	O	O	R	O
N	E	W	S	P	A	P	E	R	I	J

S38. Complete the sentences as in the example. *Complete as oracións como no exemplo.*

			
1. I am a teacher. <i>I work in a school.</i>	2. I am...	3. We are...	4. I...
			
5. They...	6. These men...	7. I...	8. I...

S39. Read the interview. Answer the questions. *Lea a entrevista. Responda as preguntas.*

They're young, handsome and famous. Who are they? They're the famous European boy band, One Direction.

Let's talk about their lives as pop stars.

Journalist: Hi, guys! Let's start with an easy question. Where are you from?

Niall: Liam, Louis and Harry are from the UK and I am from Ireland.

Journalist: Your lives are very different now. Where do you live?

Harry: Liam, Louis and Niall live in a small flat in the centre of London and I live in a house in the suburbs.

Journalist: Do you like London?

Harry: Yes, we do. It's a great city, but it's expensive.

Journalist: But today you're here, in London, and tomorrow you're in Japan, and the day after tomorrow... Do you like this life?

Harry: Yes, we do. It isn't easy but it's exciting. We love music and we love our fans.

Journalist: What do you do in your jobs? Do you work long hours?

Harry: Yes, we do. We work around fifteen hours in the studio.

Journalist: Fifteen hours? Have you got time for love?

Harry: No, we haven't. Our love is music.



ONE DIRECTION

1. Where do Liam, Louis and Niall live?
2. Do the singers like London?
3. Do they like lives as pop stars?
4. Do they work long hours?
5. Have they got time for love?

S40. Listen to the survey of job satisfaction. Complete the chart. *Escoite a enquisa sobre satisfacción no traballo. Complete o cadro.*

	Job	Workplace	Do they like their job?
1. Stephanie			
2. John			

My CV. O meu CV.

O CV *Europass* é un modelo común de *curriculum vitae* que propón a Unión Europea para facilitar a busca de emprego nos diferentes países de Europa. Pode encontralo en <https://europass.cedefop.europa.eu/es/documents/curriculum-vitae>.

S41. How do you say these words in your language? *Como se din estas palabras no seu idioma?*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work experience 2. Application 3. Qualifications 4. Training 5. Skills 6. Advert | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Anuncio b) Habilidades c) Formación d) Títulos e) Solicitud f) Experiencia laboral |
|--|--|

S42. Read the adverts. Then scan Andrea's CV. Is Andrea's CV for the first, second or third advert? *Lea os anuncios. Depois revise o CV de Andrea. O seu CV é para o primeiro, segundo ou terceiro anuncio?*

JOB OPPORTUNITY For an office assistant in a supermarket Send CV to office@superfood.com Computer skills required	TOM'S GARAGE Trainee mechanic wanted People interested in cars, studying mechanics Send CV to manager@tomsgarage.com	JEAN & LUIGI HAIRDRESSING SALON needs a HAIRSTYLIST with 5 years experience required Send CV to manager@jeanluigi.com
--	---	---

		Curriculum Vitae		Andrea Fernández González														
PERSONAL INFORMATION																		
		28, Paseo Street, 32003, Ourense +34 981 947084 +34 694 20 13 65 andreafernandezgon@gmail.com Sex Female Date of birth 21/08/1995 Nationality Spanish																
JOB APPLICATION FOR		Office assistant																
WORK EXPERIENCE																		
January 2014 – April 2014		Office assistant in an accountant's office Gestoría Fernández, Ourense.																
EDUCATION AND TRAINING																		
September 2007- June 2013		Secondary Education Diploma EPAPU Ourense.																
PERSONAL SKILLS																		
Mother tongue(s)		Spanish																
Other language(s)		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">UNDERSTANDING</th> <th>SPEAKING</th> <th>WRITING</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Listening</th> <th>Reading</th> <th></th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>English</td> <td>A2</td> <td>B1</td> <td>A2</td> <td>B1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				UNDERSTANDING		SPEAKING	WRITING	Listening	Reading			English	A2	B1	A2	B1
UNDERSTANDING		SPEAKING	WRITING															
Listening	Reading																	
English	A2	B1	A2	B1														
Levels: A1/A2: Basic user - B1/B2: Independent user - C1/C2 Proficient user Common European Framework of Reference for Languages																		
Communication skills		Good communication and teamwork skills																
Computer skills		Intermediate Microsoft Office skills																
Other skills		Driving license																

S43. Write your CV. *Escriba o seu CV.*


Curriculum Vitae
First name, surname

PERSONAL INFORMATION
First name + surname



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

JOB APPLICATION FOR
Title of the job

WORK EXPERIENCE

Dates
Occupation
Company and place (address and website)
Activities and responsibilities

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Dates
Qualification
School/University and place

PERSONAL SKILLS

Mother tongue(s)
Replace with mother tongue(s)

Other language(s)

	UNDERSTANDING		SPEAKING	WRITING
	Listening	Reading		
Language	level	level	level	level
Levels: A1/A2: Basic user - B1/B2: Independent user - C1/C2 Proficient user Common European Framework of Reference for Languages				

Communication skills
Communication skills

Computer skills
Software (level)

Other skills
...

2.4 Winter festivals. Festas no inverno

Christmas

Secuencia de actividades

S44. Match each celebration with its date. *Emparelle cada celebración coa súa data.*

Christmas Eve – Christmas Day – Boxing Day – New Year's Eve – New Year's Day
1st January – 31st December – 26th December – 24th December – 25th December

S45. Match pictures and words. *Una as imaxes coas palabras.*

								
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
								
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.

Christmas dinner – present – Christmas card – stocking – mistletoe – Christmas tree – Santa Claus / Father Christmas – sleigh – reindeer – elf – bell – candy cane – star – carol – mince pie – cracker – Queen's speech – toast

S46. Read the text and complete the sentences. *Lea o texto e complete as oracións.*

Christmas is a great celebration all over the world. It is a time for family and friends, presents, special meals and happiness. How do people celebrate Christmas in the UK?

Black Friday, the day after Thanksgiving day, is the beginning of the Christmas shopping season.

Weeks before Christmas Day people decorate their houses with a Christmas tree, stockings and mistletoe. Mistletoe brings good luck and people kiss friends and family under the mistletoe. It's very common to send cards and sing Christmas carols. Some popular carols are "We wish you a merry Christmas" and "Silent Night".

At Christmas we say "Merry Christmas and Happy New Year".

On Christmas Eve, Father Christmas visits houses with his reindeers and his sleigh. He leaves presents for the children in their stockings.



On Christmas Day, children open their presents and families have lunch together. The traditional Christmas Dinner is roast turkey with carrots, potatoes, peas and Brussels sprouts. After the turkey, people have a Christmas pudding. Mince pies are also very popular.

A cracker is an important Christmas tradition in the UK. Two people pull a cracker. Crackers have a small toy and a joke inside.

On Christmas Day at three o'clock in the afternoon, the Queen makes a speech on the radio and TV.

Boxing Day is on 26th December. In the past it was a tradition to give Christmas boxes with presents to the poor people. Now people go shopping and watch football matches.

In London on New Year's Eve, many people go to Trafalgar Square and at midnight they all hold hands and sing the Scottish song "Auld Lang Syne" ("The good old days"). TV and radio stations broadcast Big Ben when it strikes twelve and, when people hear it, they drink a toast to the New Year. People often make New Year's resolutions or promises for the New Year.



At Christmas the British decorate their houses with _____ (1), _____ (2) and _____ (3). They send _____ (4) and sing _____ (5). On Christmas Day _____ (6) comes and leaves _____ (7). On Christmas Day, families have a traditional _____ (8). They pull _____ (9) and watch the _____ (10) speech on TV. On Boxing Day, people go _____ (11) and watch _____ (12) matches. On New Year's Eve, people sing _____ (13), drink a _____ (14) to the New Year and make New Year's _____ (15).

3. Actividades de autoavaliación

Nesta páxina atopará uns recadros con distintos tipos de actividades (completar oracións, formular e contestar preguntas, traducir, nomear termos de vocabulario...)

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

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

Se está na casa, conteste as preguntas unha por unha e comprobe a resposta correcta no solucionario ou enviándollas ao seu titor/a.

What do you look like? (Age, height, weight and beauty)	What do you look like? Describe your hair and your eyes.	What does your teacher look like? (Age, height, weight and beauty)	What does your teacher look like? Describe his/her hair and his/her eyes.	Say the three meals of the day.
When do you have breakfast? In the afternoon?	What time do you have dinner?	Complete. I eat... for breakfast. I drink... for breakfast.	Complete. I like... but I don't like...	Say 10 words related to food.
Say 5 drinks.	Translate. <i>Bebo zume de laranxa pola mañá.</i>	Translate. <i>Tomamos ensalada para cear.</i>	Translate. <i>Eles non comen queixo.</i>	Translate. <i>Ti non tomas café pola noite.</i>
Translate. <i>Aos nenos non lles gustan as verduras.</i>	Translate. <i>Podo axudalo/a? Algo máis?</i>	You're in a restaurant. You're hungry and thirsty. Order a drink and some food.	Say these prices. £5.30 - €4.15	Answer. Do you live in a house? Do you live alone? In the suburbs?
Say 6 rooms in a house.	Describe your house. Use <i>there is / there are</i> .	Translate. <i>Hai dous dormitorios na miña casa pero non hai un cuarto de estudo.</i>	Translate. <i>Vives nun piso?</i>	Say the interrogative form. They live with their family.
Translate. <i>Vivimos nas aforas?</i>	Say ten jobs.	Answer. Where do nurses work?	Answer. Where do waiters work?	Answer. Where do secretaries work?
I don't work. I am...	Translate. <i>Estou xubilado/a.</i>	Say the question. I'm a teacher.	Translate. <i>Gústache o teu traballo?</i> Answer the question.	Translate. <i>Traballo para un periódico.</i>

4. Solucionario

4.1 Solucións das actividades

S1. *tall – dark – straight – thin – young – beautiful / handsome – small.*

S2. *1e – 2c – 3a – 4b – 5d.*

S3. *Bob and Rebecca.*

S4. *1b – 2d – 3a – 4c.*

S5. *Posible resposta. Actividade de entrega ao seu titor/a.*

1. She is a young woman. She is quite tall, slim and beautiful. She has got long wavy black hair and big black eyes.
 2. He is an old man. He is quite plump. He is medium-height and ugly. He has got short straight grey hair and small eyes.
 3. She's a middle-aged woman. She's short and thin. She's got medium-length straight blond hair and small blue eyes. She's got glasses too.

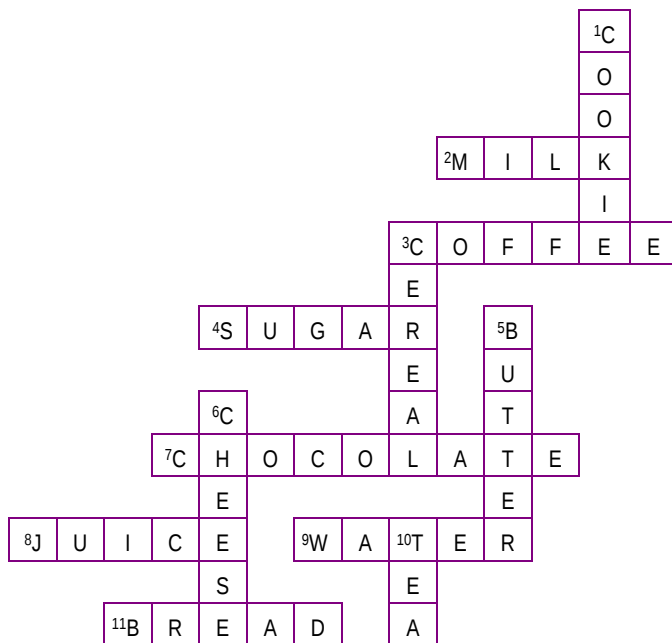
S6. *1. Cristiano Ronaldo. – 2. Beyoncé.*

S7. *Actividade oral.*

S8. *1. morning – 2. afternoon – 3. evening – 4. morning/afternoon.*

S9. *1. morning – 2. Saturdays/Sundays – 3. 12 pm/2 pm – 4. afternoon – 5. Evening.*

S10. *Encrucillado.*



DOWN	ACROSS
1. 	2. 
3. 	3. 
5. 	4. 
6. 	7. 
10. 	8. 
	9. 
	11. 

- S11. *fish – meat – egg – salad – soup – pasta – vegetables – fruit – rice – burger – beer – wine.*
- S12. *Actividade de escoita: chips, biscuits, orange juice, coffee, wine, chicken, pork, fruit and vegetables, apples, oranges and tomatoes.*
- S13. *Actividade oral. A: I've got fruit, chicken, eggs, chocolate, cheese, water and beer. B: I've got fish, vegetables, butter, rice, ice cream, wine and coke.*
- S14. *2. drink/have orange juice – 3. eat/have bread – 4. like ice cream – 5. drink/have beer – 6. like fruit.*
- S15. *Actividade de entrega ao seu titor/a.*
- S16. *Escoite e lea.*
- S17. *1c – 2d – 3f – 4h – 5g – 6e – 7b – 8a.*
- S18. *1. five pounds twenty-five – 2. a/one hundred dollars – 3. fifteen euros fifty – 4. six pounds ninety-nine – 5. three dollars and seventy-five cents (three seventy-five) – 6. forty euros eighty-five.*
- S19. *1. cappuccino – 2. fish and chips – 3. coke – 4. grilled salmon – 5. soup of the day – 6. tea – 7. beer – 8. mineral water – 9. egg sandwich – 10. chicken salad – 11. espresso – 12. bangers and mash – 13. cheeseburger – 14. shepherd's pie – 15. orange juice.*
- S20. *Actividade oral. How much is / are...?*
- S21. *an egg sandwich – coke – it's £6.35.*
- S22. *1. We don't drink beer – 2. I like fast food – 3. They have cereal for breakfast – 4. I don't drink beer in the morning – 5. My parents don't drink wine – 6. They don't eat meat.*
- S23. *2. drink/have milk – 3. eat/have salad – 4. like chicken – 5. don't drink/have coffee – 6. don't like cookies/biscuits.*
- S24. *Actividade oral.*

S25. *Posible resposta.*

1. British people have cereal, toast, orange juice and a cup of coffee from Mondays to Fridays. They have eggs, bacon, sausages, fried bread, tomatoes and baked beans with a cup of coffee at the weekend.
Galician people have cereal or toast, orange juice and a cup of coffee.
2. British people have a packed lunch: usually a sandwich, a packet of crisps, a piece of fruit and a drink.
Galician people have soup and meat or fish with salad or potatoes.
3. British people have meat and vegetables or curry, rice or pasta.
Galician people have an omelette and salad.

S26. *Actividade oral.*

I do exercise. I don't do exercise.	I eat vegetables. I don't eat vegetables	I drink alcohol. I don't drink alcohol.
I smoke. I don't smoke.	I eat fast food. I don't eat fast food.	I am stressed. I'm not stressed.

S27. *Actividade de entrega ao seu titor/a. Posible resposta: I live in a house. I live alone. I live in a town. I live in the suburbs.*

S28. *Actividade de escoita.*

	House?	Alone?	City?	City centre?
Katy	✗	✗	✓	✓
Katy's parents	✓	✗	✗	✗

S29. *1. there aren't – 2. there isn't – 3. there is ('s) – 4. there isn't – 5. there are – 6. there isn't*

S30. *Actividade de escoita: house – hall – living room – toilet – kitchen – dining room – kitchen – bedrooms – bathrooms – bedrooms – garden.*

S31. *1. False. There aren't two bedrooms. There are four bedrooms. – 2. False. There isn't a kitchen upstairs. There is a kitchen downstairs. – 3. True. – 4. True.*

S32. *Actividade de entrega ao seu titor/a.*

S33. *1. We have lunch in a restaurant – 2. I don't live in the city centre – 3. Do you like vegetables? – 4. They don't live with their family – 5. Do your friends live alone? – 6. I don't drink tea*

S34. *1. Do they have/drink coffee? – 2. Do we live in a house? – 3. Do you live alone? – 4. Do my friends have/eat a sandwich? – 5. Do you live with your family?*

S35. 1. Yes, I do / No, I don't – 2. Yes, I do / No, I don't – 3. Yes, they do / No, they don't – 4. Yes, we do / No, we don't – 5. Yes, I do / No, I don't – 6. Yes, they do / No, they don't.

S36. *Actividade oral.*

1. Are you Galician?	2. Are you tall and slim?	3. Have you got a dog?	4. Have you got blue eyes?
5. Do you like all kinds of fruit?	6. Do you have eggs for breakfast?	7. Do you live in the suburbs?	8. Do you live alone?

S37. *mechanic – journalist – nurse – doctor – singer – vet – builder – cook – bus driver – actor. Hospital – home – office – shop – newspaper.*

S38. 2. *I am a nurse. I work in a hospital. – 3. We are journalists. We work in the street. – 4. I am a secretary. I work in an office. – 5. They are police officers. They work in the street. – 6. These men are waiters. They work in a restaurant. – 7. I am a shop assistant. I work in a shop. – 8. I am a cook. I work in a restaurant.*

S39. 1. *They live in a small flat in the centre of London. – 2. Yes, they do. – 3. Yes, they do. – 4. Yes, they do. – 5. No, they haven't.*

S40. *Actividade de escoita.*

	Job	Workplace	Do they like their job?
1. Stephanie	nurse	hospital	yes
2. John	waiter	Mexican restaurant	yes

S41. *1f – 2e – 3d – 4c – 5b – 6a.*

S42. *For the first advert.*

S43. *Actividade de entrega ao seu titor/a.*

S44. *Christmas Eve (24th December) – Christmas Day (25th December) – Boxing Day (26th December) – New Year's Eve (31st December) – New Year's Day (1st January).*

S45. *1. Santa Claus / Father Christmas – 2. Sleigh – 3. Reindeer – 4. Elf – 5. Bell – 6. Candy cane – 7. Star – 8. Christmas tree – 9. Mistletoe – 10. Stocking – 11. Carol – 12. Christmas card – 13. Present – 14. Cracker – 15. Queen's speech – 16. Christmas dinner – 17. Mince pie – 18. Toast.*

S46. *1. a Christmas tree – 2. Stockings – 3. Mistletoe – 4. Christmas cards – 5. Christmas carols – 6. Santa Claus / Father Christmas – 7. Presents – 8. Christmas Dinner – 9. Crackers – 10. Queen's – 11. Shopping – 12. Football – 13. Auld Lang Syne – 14. Toast – 15. Resolutions.*

4.2 Solucións das actividades de autoavaliación

I am tall and handsome. I'm slim and young <i>Possible resposta</i>	I've got blue eyes and long straight blond hair. <i>Possible resposta</i>	He is tall and handsome. He's slim and young <i>Possible resposta</i>	He's got blue eyes and long straight blond hair. <i>Possible resposta</i>	breakfast, lunch, dinner.
I have breakfast in the morning.	I have dinner at...	Biscuits. Coffee. <i>Possible resposta</i>	Pasta. Vegetables. <i>Possible resposta</i>	Ver cadro da páxina 9.
Ver cadro da páxina 9.	I drink orange juice in the morning.	We have/eat salad for dinner.	They don't eat cheese.	You don't drink/have coffee at night.
Children don't like vegetables.	Can I help you? Anything else?	Can I have...?	Five pounds thirty. Four euros fifteen.	Yes, I do. / No, I don't. I live in a flat / with my family / in the city centre.
Ver cadro da páxina 16.	There are three bedrooms. There is a kitchen, a living room and a bathroom.	There are two bedrooms in my house but there isn't a study.	Do you live in a flat?	Do they live with their family?
Do we live in the suburbs?	Ver cadro da páxina 20.	They work in a hospital.	They work in a restaurant.	They work in an office.
unemployed.	I'm retired.	What do you do?	Do you like your job? Yes, I do. / No, I don't.	I work for a newspaper.

5. Bibliografía e recursos

Bibliografía

- Chris Redston e Gillie Cunningham (2009): *Face2face Starter. Student's Book*. Cambridge University Press.
- Christina Latham-Koenig e Clive Oxenden. (2015): *English File Beginner 3rd Edition. Student's Book*. Oxford University Press.
- Tom Hutchinson (2007): *English for Life Beginner. Student's Book*. Oxford University Press.

Enlaces de Internet

Describing people

- [Link 1](#) (7.08–14.14)
- [Link 2](#) (2.57–3.48)
- [Link 3](#)

Food and drink

- [What do you have for lunch?](#) (11.53 – 15.40)
- [Eating or take away?](#)
- [Buying lunch I](#)
- [Buying lunch II](#)
- [At a café](#)
- [Pubs](#) (9.10)
- [What's this?](#) (0.30 - 5.16)
- [English breakfast](#) (1.47 - 3.55)
- [Cooking competition](#) (6.38 -10.11)

Jobs

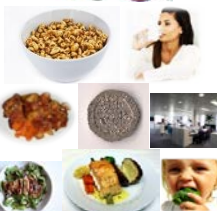
- [What do you do? Do you like it?](#) (8.32 – 11.53)
- [What's your job?](#) (13.32 – 13.55)
- [Guess their jobs](#) (0.30 – 4.53)

My life

- [On the train](#)
- [My house](#) (0.30 – 6.05)
- [The city or the countryside?](#) (0.30 – 6.05)
- [Lifestyles](#)

6. Anexo. Licenza de recursos

Licenzas de recursos utilizados nesta unidade didáctica

RECURSO (1)	DATOS DO RECURSO (1)	RECURSO (2)	DATOS DO RECURSO (2)
 RECURSO 1	- Autoría: CC - Licenza: Comercial Procedencia: https://en.wikipedia.org		
 RECURSO 3	- Autoría: CC - Licenza: Comercial Procedencia: http://www.freestockphotos.biz/		
 RECURSO 5	- Autoría: CC - Licenza: Comercial Procedencia: http://www.publicdomainpictures.net/		- Autoría: CC - Licenza: Comercial Procedencia: https://www.flickr.com
 RECURSO 6	- Autoría: CC - Licenza: Comercial Procedencia: http://www.picserver.org/o/orange-juice.html		
 RECURSO 7	- Autoría: CC - Licenza: Comercial Procedencia: https://www.goodfreephotos.com/vector-images/fish-and-chips-vector-clipart.png.php	RECURSO 2	
	- Autoría: CC - Licenza: Comercial Procedencia: https://commons.wikimedia.org		- Autoría: CC - Licenza: Comercial Procedencia: https://pixabay.com/

RECURSO (1)	DATOS DO RECURSO (1)	RECURSO (2)	DATOS DO RECURSO (2)
 RECURSO 8		 RECURSO 4	