



RECOMEZAMOS! (*GETTING STARTED!*)



Elaboración propia basada en recursos con licencia de uso



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A unidade 3 do módulo 2 de inglés constitúe un bloque de revisión dos contidos clave abordados no módulo 1. O seu obxectivo é consolidar os coñecementos previamente adquiridos e integralos con novos conceptos, dado que a aprendizaxe dunha lingua estranxeira segue un proceso continuo e sumativo. A adquisición efectiva de novos contidos depende dunha base sólida nos elementos previamente traballados. Imos alá!



1. REVISIÓN DO VOCABULARIO (VOCABULARY REVIEW)

Neste apartado imos a revisar o vocabulario visto no módulo 1.

EXERCICIOS

Exercicio 1

Le o seguinte fragmento e completa as oracións coa información do texto (*Read the following passage and complete the sentences with the information from the text*):

AN INTERNATIONAL FAMILY

This is Zack and Kate Johnson. Zack is 45 and Kate is 44 years old. They are **parents**, with two children: a **son**, Jeremy, and a **daughter**, Jane. Jeremy is 9 years old and Jane is 5 years old. They are from England.

They like travelling around the world in their caravan and they are now in Australia.



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- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| a) The children's parents are _____ and _____. | f) Jeremy is _____ years old. |
| b) Zack and Kate's son is _____. | g) They are from _____. |
| c) Zack and Kate's daughter is _____. | h) They like _____ around the world. |
| d) Zack is _____ years old. | i) They travel in their _____. |
| e) Jane is _____ years old. | j) Now, they are in _____. |



Exercicio 2

Clasifica o seguinte vocabulario segundo corresponda (*Classify the following vocabulary*):

cousin	read a book	German	pencil	play the guitar	scissors
American	uncle	play basketball	grandmother	British	dictionary
go to the cinema	Chinese	aunt	laptop	listen to music	

Classroom Objects	Nationalities	Family	Free Time Activities

Exercicio 3

Escolle a resposta correcta (*Choose the correct answer*):

1. Que mes vai despois de "February"?

- a) January
- b) March
- c) April

2. De que cor é un plátano?

- a) pink
- b) red
- c) yellow

3. En que estación fai máis calor?

- a) winter
- b) autumn
- c) summer

4. Que día vai despois de "Thursday"?

- a) Friday
- b) Saturday
- c) Sunday

5. Que verbo empregamos para dicir "facer karate" (_____ karate)?

- a) play
- b) do
- c) go

2. PRONOMES E DETERMINANTES (PRONOUNS AND DETERMINERS)

SUBJECT PRONOUNS	OBJECT PRONOUNS	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES	POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS
I	me	my	mine
You	you	your	yours
He/She/It	him/her/it	his / her / its	his/hers/ its
We	us	our	ours
You	you	your	yours
They	them	their	theirs

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- **SUBJECT PRONOUNS** (pronomes persoais, tamén chamados "personal pronouns"): colócanse sempre diante do verbo e funcionan como suxeito:

***I** am Spanish (Eu son español/a).*

***She** has got a cat (Ela ten un gato).*

Recorda que o pronome de 1º persoa singular "I" sempre vai en maiúscula e que o pronome de 3º persoa singular "it" utilízase para designar un animal ou cousa.

- **OBJECT PRONOUNS** (pronomes obxecto): colócanse sempre despois do verbo ou unha preposición e funcionan como obxecto indirecto (OI):

*I give **him** a book. (Doulle a el un libro)*

*The book is for **me**. (O libro é para min)*

- **POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES** (determinantes posesivos): sempre acompañan a un substantivo e indican unha relación de posesión.

*I have a house → This is **my** house.*

(Eu teño unha casa) - (Esta é a miña casa).

- **POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS** (pronomes posesivos): substitúen a un determinante posesivo e a un substantivo. Nunca van acompañados de ningún substantivo.

*This is my house → This is **mine**.*

(Esta é a miña casa) – (Esta é a miña)



EXERCICIOS

Exercicio 4

Completa co pronome persoal axeitado (*Complete with the correct subject pronoun*):

- a) My name is Mary. _____ am English and this is my family.
- b) My dad's name is Peter. (Peter) _____ is a farmer.
- c) Bella is my mum. (Bella) _____ is a doctor.
- d) I have got a brother called Ben. (Ben) _____ is older than me.
- e) (Mary and Ben) _____ are students.
- f) Our dog is two years old. (Our dog) _____ is called Bruce.
- g) (Mary, Ben, Bella and Peter) _____ live in Liverpool.
- h) (Liverpool) _____ is far from London.

Exercicio 5

Completa co pronome obxecto axeitado (*Complete with the correct object pronoun*):

- a) This book is for (she) _____.
- b) This DVD is for (they) _____.
- c) I give _____ (you) a pencil.
- d) My parents buy _____ (I) a bicycle.
- e) She gives _____ (he) a dictionary.
- f) They sell _____ (we) a house.

Exercicio 6

Escolle a resposta correcta (*Choose the correct answer*):

- a) Is this book **your / yours**?
- b) Sarah has got a house. **Her / Hers** house is in Brazil.
- c) This laptop isn't mine. It's **his / him**.
- d) They love **their / theirs** new apartment.
- e) The blue school bag is **my / mine**.



3. O VERBO SER/ESTAR (THE VERB TO BE)

Lembramos como se conxuga o verbo *to be*:

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE	SHORT ANSWERS
I am (<i>I'm</i>)	I am not (<i>I'm not</i>)	Am I a student?	Yes, I am. No, I am not.
You are (<i>You're</i>)	You are not (<i>You aren't</i>)	Are you a student?	Yes, you are. No, you aren't.
He/She/It is (<i>He's/She's/It's</i>)	He/She/It is not (<i>He/She/It isn't</i>)	Is he/she a student? Is it a dog?	Yes, he/she/it is. No, he/she/it isn't.
We are (<i>We're</i>)	We are not (<i>We aren't</i>)	Are we students?	Yes, we are. No, we aren't.
You are (<i>You're</i>)	You are not (<i>You aren't</i>)	Are you students?	Yes, you are. No, you aren't.
They are (<i>They're</i>)	They are not (<i>They aren't</i>)	Are they students?	Yes, they are. No, they aren't.

- Podemos empregar a forma longa ou curta, pero temos que ter en conta que a forma contraída é máis informal.
- Para facer unha pregunta, invertemos a orde.

He is a student. → Is he a student?

- Nas respostas curtas, sempre temos que usar o pronome, non o nome propio ou común. Por exemplo:

Is Sarah a student?

Yes, she is. / ~~Yes, Sara is.~~

- Usamos a forma longa na resposta curta afirmativa.

Is Sarah a student? → Yes, she is. / ~~Yes, she's~~



EXERCICIOS

Exercicio 7

Completa coa forma afirmativa e negativa do verbo *to be* (*Complete with the affirmative and negative form of the verb to be*):

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| a) Mary _____ five years old. | f) She _____ French. |
| b) They _____ (not) friends. | g) The dog _____ (not) at home. |
| c) You _____ my cousin. | h) Mary and Peter _____ (not) siblings. |
| d) He _____ (not) my father. | i) John and I _____ flatmates. |
| e) I _____ Spanish. | j) Sarah and you _____ (not) friends. |

Exercicio 8

Corrixe o verbo *to be* nas seguintes oracións (*Correct the verb to be in the following sentences*):

- a) I isn't at the cinema: _____
- b) He're 18 years old: _____
- c) Are she your French teacher? _____
- d) Yes, she's. _____
- e) Is you at home? _____

Exercicio 9

Completa as preguntas e as respostas co verbo *to be* (*Complete the questions and answers with the verb to be*):

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| a) _____ they English?
Yes, they _____.
They _____ English. | b) _____ it a pen?
No, it _____.
It _____ a pencil. | c) _____ you sad?
No, I _____.
I _____ happy. |
|---|---|---|



4. O VERBO TER (*THE VERB HAVE GOT*)

Lembramos como se conxuga o verbo *have got*:

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE	SHORT ANSWERS
I have got (<i>I've got</i>)	I have not got (<i>I haven't got</i>)	Have I got a house?	Yes, I have. No, I haven't.
You have got (<i>You've got</i>)	You have not got (<i>You haven't got</i>)	Have you got a house?	Yes, you have. No, you haven't.
He/She/It has got (<i>He/She/It's got</i>)	He/She/It has not got (<i>He/She/It hasn't got</i>)	Has he/she/it got a house?	Yes, he/she/it has. No, he/she/it hasn't.
We have got (<i>We've got</i>)	We have not got (<i>We haven't got</i>)	Have we got a house?	Yes, we have. No, we haven't.
You have got (<i>You've got</i>)	You have not got (<i>You haven't got</i>)	Have you got a house?	Yes, you have. No, you haven't.
They have got (<i>They've got</i>)	They have not got (<i>They haven't got</i>)	Have they got a house?	Yes, they have. No, they haven't.

- Podemos empregar a forma longa ou curta, pero temos que ter en conta que a forma contraída é máis informal.
- Para facer unha pregunta, invertemos a orde.

He has got a house. → Has he got a house?

- Nas respostas curtas, sempre temos que usar o pronome, non o nome propio ou común. Por exemplo:

Has Peter got a house? Yes, he has. / ~~Yes, Peter has.~~

- Usamos a forma longa na resposta curta afirmativa.

Has he got a house? → Yes, he has. / ~~Yes, he's~~



EXERCICIOS

Exercicio 10

Completa coa forma correcta do verbo *have got* (*Complete with the correct form of have got*):

- a) She _____ a new house.
- b) _____ you _____ any pets?
- c) We _____ (not) a car.
- d) _____ they _____ a meeting this afternoon?
- e) He _____ (not) a big family.
- f) It _____ a long tail.
- g) _____ the cat _____ a long tail? Yes, it _____.
- h) We _____ (not) a lot of friends.
- i) You _____ many friends at school.
- j) _____ your sister _____ a bike?

Exercicio 11

Escribe as seguintes oracións nas forma afirmativa, negativa ou interrogativa segundo corresponda (*Write the following sentences in the affirmative, negative and interrogative form*):

- a) She's got a bike. (interrogative)
- b) Has he got a car? (negative)
- c) My sisters haven't got computers. (affirmative)
- d) Have you got a house? (affirmative)
- e) She has got a pencil case. (interrogative)



SOLUCIÓNS

Exercicio 1

- a) Zack / Kate c) Jane e) 5 g) England i) caravan
b) Jeremy d) 45 f) 9 h) travelling j) Australia

Exercicio 2

Classroom Objects	Nationalities	Family	Free Time Activities
pencil	German	cousin	read a book
scissors	American	uncle	play the guitar
dictionary	British	grandmother	play basketball
laptop	Chinese	aunt	go to the cinema
			listen to music

Recorda que as nacionalidades escríbense en maiúscula en inglés.

Exercicio 3

- b) March
- c) yellow
- c) summer
- a) Friday
- b) do

Exercicio 4

- a) I d) He g) They
b) He e) They h) It
c) She f) It



Exercicio 5

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| a) her | d) me |
| b) them | e) him |
| c) you | f) us |

Exercicio 6

- | | | |
|----------|----------|---------|
| a) yours | c) his | e) mine |
| b) Her | d) their | |

Exercicio 7

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| a) is | f) is |
| b) are not / aren't | g) is not / isn't |
| c) are | h) are not / aren't |
| d) is not / isn't | i) are |
| e) am | j) are not / aren't |

Exercicio 8

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| a) I am not / 'm not at the cinema | d) Yes, she is . |
| b) He 's 18 years old | e) Are you at home? |
| c) Is she your French teacher? | |

Exercicio 9

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| a) __ARE__ they English?
Yes, they __ARE__ .
They __ARE__ English. | b) __IS__ it a pen?
No, it __ISN'T__ .
It __IS__ a pencil. | c) __ARE__ you sad?
No, I __AM NOT__ .
I __AM__ happy. |
|---|---|---|



Exercicio 10

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a) has got | f) has got |
| b) Have / got | g) Has / got / has |
| c) haven't got / have not got | h) haven't got / have not got |
| d) Have / got | i) have got |
| e) hasn't got / has not got | j) Has / got |

Exercicio 11

- a) Has she got a bike?
- b) He hasn't got a car.
- c) My sisters have got computers.
- d) You have got a house.
- e) Has she got a pencil case?