



RECOMEZAMOS (*GETTING STARTED*)



"Concepto de lluvia de ideas para la página de destino" (Freepik, CCO)



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A unidade 3 do módulo 3 de inglés constitúe un bloque de revisión dos contidos clave abordados no módulo 2. 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 DE VOCABULARIO (VOCABULARY REVIEW)

Neste apartado imos a revisar o vocabulario visto no módulo 2.

EXERCICIOS

Exercicio 1

Clasifica os seguintes textos na categoría que corresponda (*Classify the following words into the corresponding category*):

sweep the floor drive to work armchair cheese eggs diving
room
do the ironing stomach wine fish sink get dressed
vacuum the floor set the table ankle sleep roof have a
coffee
bread have a shower window heart kitchen head

DAILY ROUTINE

HOUSEHOLD
CHORES

FOOD

BODY PARTS

HOUSE



Exercicio 2

XOGO DE PASAPALABRA: Adiviña a palabra pola súa definición (*WORD PASS GAME: Guess the word by its definition*):

A: A fruit that is round and red or green, sometimes used to make juice.

B: A room where you wash your face, brush your teeth, and take a shower.

C: Where you sit on in class, usually with four legs and a back.

D: In the evening the meal you have is...

E: The part of your body on the side of your head that you use to hear sounds.

F: It's a machine that we have in the kitchen to keep food cold and fresh.

G: A place outside your house where you can grow plants and flowers.

H: A part of your body at the end of your arm. It has five fingers.

I: Pasta and pizza are examples of ... food.

J: A sweet food made from fruit. We often eat it on bread for breakfast.

K: A room in the house where you cook food.

L: A small juicy fruit that is sour and yellow.

M: A small machine that we have in the kitchen to heat food quickly.

N: A part of your body in the middle of your face. We use it to smell perfume, for example.

O: A machine that we have in the kitchen to cook food (roast), especially fish/meat, pizza...

P: Yellow tropical food.

Q: Doing something fast, as when we use a microwave, we heat the food...

R: Part of the house on top of the building that covers and protects us from the rain, sun...

S: A piece of furniture where you normally sit to watch TV in the living room.

T: A piece of furniture that we use for eating or working. It normally has four legs.

U: When we go up the stairs in our house, we say we go...

V: What you do when you use a machine to clean the floor.

W: A clear liquid you drink when you are thirsty.

X: A machine that takes pictures of the inside of your body (a medical term).

Y: A product made from milk. It is creamy and we normally eat it as a dessert.

(It contains) **Z:** It's round with tomato sauce, cheese, and different toppings (bacon, olives, tuna...). It's originally from Italy and we cook it in the oven or microwave.



Exercicio 3

Le o texto e responde as preguntas (*Read the text and answer the questions*):

We eat three main meals every day:

Breakfast is the first meal. People often eat toast, eggs, or cereal and drink coffee or juice.

Lunch is in the middle of the day. A common lunch is, for example, a sandwich, salad, and pasta.

Dinner is the last meal. Families usually eat dinner together. Common dinner food is chicken, rice, and vegetables. After dinner, many enjoy dessert, like cake or ice cream.

We can also have snacks between meals, such as fruit or yogurt, to keep our energy up.

a) Responde as seguintes preguntas (*Answer the following questions*):

1. When do we usually eat lunch?
2. What meal do families eat together?
3. What do many people enjoy after dinner?
4. When do we eat a snack?
5. Why do we eat snacks?

b) Segundo a información do texto, que alimentos se toman comunmente en cada comida? (*According to the text, which food do we commonly eat for each meal?*):

sandwich – toast – chicken – eggs – coffee – vegetables – rice – salad – juice – pasta

BREAKFAST:

LUNCH:

DINNER:



2. 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 4

Completa coa forma correcta do verbo *to be* (*Complete with the correct form of the verb to be*):

- a) +: The kitchen _____ the place where we cook.
- b) ?: _____ these vegetables fresh?
- c) -: My bedroom _____ messy; it (+) _____ clean.
- d) ?: _____ she tired after doing all the household chores?
- e) +: Breakfast _____ the most important meal.
- f) -: His hands _____ cold; they (+) _____ warm.
- g) ?: _____ the dishes still dirty? No, _____.
- h) +: My parents _____ usually busy in the evening.
- i) -: The living room _____ very big.
- j) ? : _____ orange juice her favourite drink in the morning? Yes, _____.

Exercicio 5

Traduce as seguintes oracións co verbo *to be* (*Translate the following sentences using the verb to be*):

- a) Esta mañá eles están no cine:

- b) Cantos anos tes?

- c) Michael ten trinta anos:

- d) Ela é a túa amiga? Si.

- e) Estamos na clase de inglés.



f) Estás na cociña? Non.

g) Os plátanos están na neveira.



3. 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 6

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

- a) +: I ___ a green apple in the fridge.
- b) -: She ___ time to help with dinner today.
- c) +: They ___ a big garden in their house.
- d) ?: _____ (you) any homework to do today? Yes, _____
- e) +: He ___ two eyes and a big smile.
- f) -: We ___ three bedrooms in our apartment.
- g) ?: _____ (she) a dog? No, _____
- h) -: My brother ___ any cereal for breakfast.

Exercicio 7

Traduce as seguintes oracións co verbo *have got* (Translate the following sentences using the verb *have got*):

- a) Ten ventá esta habitación? Si.

- b) Eles teñen un coche novo.

- c) As miñas amigas non teñen xardín.

- d) Temos dúas orellas e unha boca.

- e) Kate ten un espello na súa habitación.

- f) Non teño mascota.

- g) Tes laranxas para almorzar? Non.

3. O PRESENTE SIMPLE (PRESENT SIMPLE)

O presente simple é un tempo verbal que se emprega en inglés para expresar **rutinas** e feitos reais.

- Forma afirmativa:

SUXEITO + VERBO (na súa forma base)

Coas formas **he/she/it** é preciso **engadir '-s'** ao verbo, ou '-es', nos seguintes casos:

SUBJECT	VERB	(...)
I	walk	every day
You	walk	
He/She/It	walks	5 Km
We	walk	
You	walk	outside
They	walk	

*Camiñar

Elaboración propia baseada en recursos con licenza de uso

- Verbos rematados en '-ss', '-sh', '-ch', '-x'
 ➔ **+ ES**
finish (rematar) – *she finishes early*
- Verbos rematados en '-o' ➔ **+ ES**
go (ir) – *he goes to work everyday*
- Verbos rematados en CONSOANTE + 'Y'
 ➔ **cambiamos 'y' por 'i' + ES**
study (estudar) – *he studies a lot*

Ao empregarse para expresar rutinas, adóitase utilizar con adverbios de frecuencia (always, often, sometimes, never, etc.), que se colocan **antes do verbo principal na frase, pero** se se trata do **verbo be** irán **despois** deste. Por exemplo:

I always leave home early (Eu sempre saio cedo da casa)

I am never late for work. (Nunca chego tarde ao traballo).

Outras expresións de frecuencia adoitan ir ao final da oración: *twice a day* (dúas veces ao día), *every morning* (todas as mañás), etc.

- Forma negativa

SUXEITO + DO(ES) + NOT + VERBO (en forma base)

- e interrogativa:

(PARTÍCULA INTERROGATIVA) + **DO(ES) + SUXEITO + V** (en forma base) ?

precisamos o **auxiliar DO** (á excepción dos verbos *be* e *have*, que se constrúen de xeito particular).

SUBJECT	AUXILIARY	NOT	VERB	(...)
I	DON'T		eat	meat
You	DON'T		eat	
He/She/It	DOESN'T		eat	
We	DON'T		eat	fish
You	DON'T		eat	
They	DON'T		eat	at restaurants

*Comer

(Wh-)	AUXILIARY	SUBJECT	VERB	(...)	?
	DO	I	eat	chocolate	?
What	DO	You	eat		?
	DOES	He/She/It	eat		?
	DO	We	eat		?
When	DO	You	eat	fish	?
	DO	They	eat		?

*Comer

QUESTION	SHORT ANSWER	TRANSLATION
Do you like chocolate? Gústache o chocolate?	Yes, I do.	Si.
	No, I don't.	Non.

Elaboración propia basada en recursos con licencia de uso

É fundamental recordar que cando empregamos un auxiliar, o verbo irá sempre na súa forma base e será o auxiliar o que aplique os cambios necesarios.

EXERCICIOS

Exercicio 8

"-s" ou "-es" nas 3ª persoa de singular? ("-s" ou "-es" in the 3rd person singular?):

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|
| a) Play → | f) Watch → | k) Make → | p) Call → |
| b) Eat → | g) Read → | l) Study → | q) Dance → |
| c) Go → | h) Write → | m) Like → | r) Shop → |
| d) Have → | i) Listen → | n) Work → | s) Run → |
| e) Do → | j) Talk → | o) Help → | t) Sing → |

Exercicio 9

Completa as oracións utilizando a forma correcta do verbo en presente simple (Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verb in the Present Simple):



- a) My mother _____ (drink) orange juice for breakfast.
- b) They _____ (not / clean) their room every day.
- c) _____ (you / like) vegetables? Yes, _____
- d) He _____ (have) two eyes and one nose.
- e) Tom _____ (not / need) to wash the car today.
- f) _____ (Emily / make) dinner every night?
- g) My brother _____ (sweep) the floor on weekends.
- h) The kitchen _____ (not / be) messy right now.
- i) _____ (they / go) to the gym in the evening? No, _____
- j) I _____ (enjoy) cooking new recipes.

Exercicio 10

Reescribe as oracións seguintes colocando o adverbio de frecuencia no lugar que lle corresponde (*Rewrite each sentence by placing the frequency adverb in the correct position*):

- a) She vacuums the floor at home (usually).
- b) Local products are better (always).
- c) They eat fish at weekends (often).
- d) My brother sets the table (sometimes).
- e) Eating vegetables is healthy (always).
- f) We have a coffee in the morning (usually).
- g) He drives to work (never).
- h) My friend is excited about eating fast food (always).

3. O PRESENTE CONTINUO (*PRESENT CONTINUOUS*)

O presente continuo emprégase para designar as **accións que se están a desenvolver no momento en que se fala**, por iso adoitan ir acompañadas de expresión de tempo do tipo: *at the moment* (neste momento), *now* (agora), *right now* (agora mesmo), etc.

A estrutura que segue é a seguinte:

SUXEITO + AM/IS/ARE + VERBO (rematado en **-ING**)

Na forma negativa simplemente se engade a partícula "NOT" despois do verbo "to be" e para construír a forma interrogativa invértese a orde do suxeito e o auxiliar (*am/is/are*).

+	-	?	SHORT ANSWERS
I'm sleeping (eu estou durmindo)	I'm not sleeping (non estou durmindo)	Am I sleeping? (estou durmindo?)	Yes, I am. (Si) No, I'm not. (Non)
You're sleeping (ti estás durmindo)	You aren't sleeping (non estás durmindo)	Are you sleeping? (estás durmindo?)	Yes, you are. (Si) No, you aren't. (Non)
He/She/It 's sleeping (el/ela está durmindo)	He/She/It isn't sleeping (non está durmindo)	Is he/she/it sleeping? (está durmindo?)	Yes, he/she/it is. (Si) No, he/she/it isn't. (Non)
We're sleeping (nós estamos durmindo)	We aren't sleeping (non estamos durmindo)	Are we sleeping? (estamos durmindo?)	Yes, we are. (Si) No, we aren't. (Non)
You're sleeping (vós estades durmindo)	You aren't sleeping (non estades durmindo)	Are you sleeping? (estades durmindo?)	Yes, you are. (Si) No, you aren't. (Non)
They're sleeping (eles/as están durmindo)	They aren't sleeping (non están durmindo)	Are they sleeping? (están durmindo?)	Yes, they are. (Si) No, they aren't. (Non)

EXERCICIOS

Exercicio 11

Completa as oracións utilizando a forma correcta do verbo en presente continuo (*Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verb in the Present Continuous*):

- Right now**, she _____ (cook) dinner in the kitchen.
- They _____ (not / open) the windows because it is raining.
- I _____ (wash) my hands before lunch.



- d) _____ (he / read) a book at this moment? (Yes, he _____ / No, he _____)
- e) We _____ (clean) the house today.
- f) My brother _____ (not, eat) breakfast because he is talking on the phone.
- g) The children _____ (play) outside while their parents are cooking.
- h) She _____ (not / do) her homework right now; she is studying for a test.
- i) _____ (they / help) with the household chores? (Yes, they _____ / No, they _____)



SOLUCIÓNS

Exercicio 1

DAILY ROUTINE	HOUSEHOLD CHORES	FOOD	BODY PARTS	HOUSE
drive to work, get dressed, sleep, have a coffee, have a shower, watch TV, get up	sweep the floor, do the ironing, vacuum the floor, set the table, dust the furniture	cheese, eggs, wine, fish, bread, lettuce, meat	stomach, ankle, heart, head, arm, nose, knee	armchair, diving room, sink, roof, window, kitchen, cooker, mirror, garden, bedroom

Exercicio 2

A: *Apple*

B: *Bathroom*

C: *Chair*

D: *Dinner*

E: *Ear*

F: *Fridge*

G: *Garden*

H: *Hand*

I: *Italian*

J: *Jam*

K: *Kitchen*

L: *Lemon*

M: *Microwave*

N: *Nose*

O: *Oven*

P: *Pineapple*

Q: *Quickly*

R: *Roof*

S: *Sofa*

T: *Table*

U: *Upstairs*

V: *Vacuum*

W: *Water*

(It contains) **X:** *X-ray*

Y: *Yogurt*

Z: *Pizza*

Exercicio 3

a)

1. In the middle of the day.
2. Dinner.
3. A dessert, like cake or ice cream.
4. Between meals.
5. To keep our energy up.

b)

BREAKFAST: toast, eggs, coffee, juice



LUNCH: sandwich, salad, pasta

DINNER: chicken, vegetables, rice

Exercicio 4

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| a) is | f) aren't / are |
| b) Are | g) Are / No, they aren't. |
| c) isn't / is | h) are |
| d) Is | i) isn't |
| e) is | j) Is / Yes, it is. |

Exercicio 5

- a) This morning they are at the cinema.
- b) How old are you?
- c) Michael is thirty years old.
- d) Is she your friend? Yes, she is.
- e) We are in the English class.
- f) Are you in the kitchen? No, I am not.
- g) The bananas are in the fridge.

Exercicio 6

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a) have got | e) Has got |
| b) hasn't got | f) haven't got |
| c) have got | g) Has she got...? / No, she hasn't. |
| d) Have you got...? / Yes, I have. | h) hasn't got |

Exercicio 7

- a) Has this room got a window? Yes, it has.
- b) They have got a new car.
- c) My friends haven't got a garden.



- d) We have got two ears and a mouth.
- e) Kate has got a mirror in her bedroom.
- f) I haven't got a pet.
- g) Have you got oranges for breakfast? No, I haven't.

Exercicio 8

- | | | | |
|----------|------------|------------|-----------|
| a) plays | f) watches | k) makes | p) calls |
| b) eats | g) reads | l) studies | q) dances |
| c) goes | h) writes | m) likes | r) shops |
| d) has | i) listens | n) works | s) runs |
| e) does | j) talks | o) helps | t) sings |

Exercicio 9

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a) drinks | f) Does Emily make...? |
| b) don't clean | g) sweeps |
| c) Do you like...? / Yes, I do. | h) isn't |
| d) has | i) Do they go...? No, they don't. |
| e) doesn't need | j) enjoy |

Exercicio 10

- a) She usually vacuums the floor at home.
- b) Local products are always better.
- c) They often eat fish at weekends.
- d) My brother sometimes sets the table.
- e) Eating vegetables is always healthy.
- f) We usually have a coffee in the morning.
- g) He never drives to work.
- h) My friend is always excited about eating fast food.



Exercicio 11

- a) is cooking
- b) are not opening / aren't opening
- c) am washing
- d) Is he reading ...? (Yes, he is / No, he isn't)
- e) are cleaning
- f) is not eating / isn't eating
- g) are playing
- h) is not doing / isn't doing
- i) Are they helping...? (Yes, they are / No, they aren't)