



RECOMEZAMOS (*GETTING STARTED*)



"Concepto de idea de diseño gráfico" (Freepik, CC0)



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A unidade 3 do módulo 4 de inglés constitúe un bloque de revisión dos contidos clave abordados no módulo 3. 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 3.

EXERCICIOS

Exercicio 1

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

cleaner	foggy	grass	library	cow	deer	forest
pullover	nurse	stormy	wolf	supermarket	chemist's	chef
bookshop	T-shirt	windy	sheep	farmer	jeans	cloudy
sky	plumber	shoes	butcher's	coat	bakery	mountain
police officer	fox	tree	dentist	rainy	socks	sea

NATURE

WEATHER

SHOPS

CLOTHING

JOBS

Exercicio 2

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

A: *A dog, a cat, or an elephant are examples of...*

B: *This is a place where you can buy books.*

C: *It's a piece of clothing you wear in winter to keep you warm.*

D: *It's a person who drives a bus, taxi, or car for work.*



- E:** *It's a big grey animal with a long trunk and big ears, often found in Africa or Asia.*
- F:** *It's a natural area where trees, flowers, plants and mushrooms grow.*
- G:** *It is green and covers the ground in gardens and parks.*
- H:** *It is a place where doctors and nurses work.*
- I:** *Frozen water in snow. We also use it to cool drinks.*
- J:** ***Blue trousers made from denim.*** *We use them in casual looks.*
- K:** *This is a big brown animal that lives in Australia.*
- L:** *This is a big cat, known as the "king of the jungle."*
- M:** *This is a place where you can go to see old objects, paintings, or sculptures.*
- N:** *This person helps a doctor and takes care of sick people.*
- O:** *This is a round fruit. It has the same name as its colour.*
- P:** *This person's job is to protect people from criminals.*
- Q:** *It is a test where people answer short questions.*
- R:** *It is a place where you can go to eat out.*
- S:** *This is a farm animal which is white. It produces wool. In English we use the same word both for singular and plural.*
- T:** *This is a piece of clothing you wear in summer. It has the form of a "T", as it usually has short sleeves.*
- U:** *This is something you carry when it rains.*
- V:** *This person takes care of animals.*
- W:** *This describes weather with a lot of strong air.*
- (It ends in) X:** *This is a wild animal with brown to red fur and a very beautiful tail. It is very clever.*
- Y:** *This is a colour that looks like the sun.*
- Z:** *This is a black-and-white animal that looks like a horse.*

Exercicio 3

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

Shopping and visiting the city

Last Saturday, I went to the city with my friend. We wanted to shop and explore.
The city was busy and full of people.



First, we visited a big shopping centre. There were many shops! I bought a new T-shirt, and my friend bought some shoes. We also enjoyed ice cream at a small cafe.

After shopping, we walked around the city. We saw a beautiful park and the museum. It was sunny, and we felt happy.

At the end of the day, we had dinner at a restaurant and took the bus home. It was a fun day!

a) Verdadeiro ou falso? Xustifica a túa resposta (*True or False? Justify your answer*):

1. They wanted to visit some friends in the city.
2. They bought warm clothes for winter.
3. They had a coffee in the afternoon.
4. They drive home.

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

1. Did they eat or drink anything? If affirmative, what?
2. What was the weather like?

c) Ordena os lugares que visitaron (*Put in order the places in the city they visit*):

restaurant

shopping centre

park

cafe

museum

bus station

2. O PRESENTE SIMPLE E CONTINUO (*PRESENT SIMPLE & CONTINUOUS*)

2.1 O presente simple (Present Simple)

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

+	-	?	SHORT ANSWERS	
I study (eu estudo)	I don't study (non estudo)	Do I study? (estudo?)	Yes, I do. (Si)	No, I don't. (Non)
You study (ti estudas)	You don't study (non estudas)	Do you study? (estudas?)	Yes, you do. (Si)	No, you don't. (Non)
He/She/It studies (el/ela estuda)	He/She/It doesn't study (non estuda)	Does he/she/it study? (estuda?)	Yes, he/she/it does. (Si)	No, he/she/it doesn't. (Non)
We study (nós estudamos)	We don't study (non estudamos)	Do we study? (estudamos?)	Yes, we do. (Si)	No, we don't. (Non)
You study (vós estudades)	You don't study (non estudades)	Do you study? (estudades?)	Yes, you do. (Si)	No, you don't. (Non)
They study (eles/as estudan)	They don't study (non estudan)	Do they study? (estudan?)	Yes, they do. (Si)	No, they don't. (Non)

- Forma afirmativa: Coas formas **he/she/it** é preciso **engadir '-s'** (ou '-es') ao verbo.
- Forma negativa e interrogativa: **precisamos o auxiliar DO** (á excepción dos verbos *be* e *have got*, que se constrúen de xeito particular).

🔑 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.**

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.



EXERCICIOS

Exercicio 4

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) +: I ___ (be) a student at the university.
- b) +: The bookshop ___ (have got) many new books.
- c) -: They ___ (work) in a supermarket.
- d) +: My friend ___ (like) visiting the zoo.
- e) -: The park ___ (be) near the library.
- f) ?: ___ these flowers beautiful in summer? (be) Yes, _____. / No, _____.
- g) +: He ___ (want) to be a teacher.
- h) ?: ___ your sister ___ (visit) the aquarium every month? Yes, _____. / No, _____.

Exercicio 5

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*):

1. I go to the market (usually).
2. She is happy (always).
3. They are busy at weekends (often).
4. My brother is late for class (sometimes).
5. We study in the library (never).
6. These flowers are beautiful (usually).
7. He has got a pet (never).
8. My friend is excited about going to a concert (always).
9. The bookshop is quiet (sometimes).
10. They walk their dog in the park (often).

2.2 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)
You're sleeping (ti estás durmindo)	You aren't sleeping (non estás durmindo)	Are you sleeping? (estás durmindo?)	Yes, you are.	(Si)
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)
We're sleeping (nós estamos durmindo)	We aren't sleeping (non estamos durmindo)	Are we sleeping? (estamos durmindo?)	Yes, we are.	(Si)
You're sleeping (vós estades durmindo)	You aren't sleeping (non estades durmindo)	Are you sleeping? (estades durmindo?)	Yes, you are.	(Si)
They're sleeping (eles/as están durmindo)	They aren't sleeping (non están durmindo)	Are they sleeping? (están durmindo?)	Yes, they are.	(Si)
			No, I'm not.	(Non)
			No, you aren't.	(Non)
			No, he/she/it isn't.	(Non)
			No, we aren't.	(Non)
			No, you aren't.	(Non)
			No, they aren't.	(Non)



EXERCICIOS

Exercicio 6

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*):

- a) +: Right now, I _____ (walk) to the supermarket to buy some fruit.
- b) +: My friend _____ (shop) at the shopping center because there is a big sale today.
- c) -: They _____ (look) at the new books in the bookshop.
- d) ?: _____ (my sister / try) on a dress in the local shop? Yes, _____.
- e) -: She _____ (try) on that dress.
- f) ?: _____ (cat/sleep)? No, _____.

2.3 Contraste entre presente simple e continuo (*Present Simple vs. Continuous*)

A diferenza de uso entre o presente simple e o continuo é que o primeiro se utiliza para expresar rutinas e accións permanentes ou que se repiten cunha certa regularidade e o segundo para as accións que se están a desenvolver no momento en que se está a falar e tamén para expresar accións temporais.

O uso de adverbios tamén nos axudará a distinguir entre un e outro. Os adverbios de frecuencia adoitan acompañar o presente simple e as expresións "at the moment" / "now" ou "these days" co presente continuo.



EXERCICIOS

Exercicio 7

Presente simple ou continuo? (*Present Simple or Continuous?*):

- a) Every morning, I _____ (walk) in the park, but today I _____ (run) because I am late.
- b) The sun _____ (shine) brightly today, but it usually _____ (rain) in the spring.
- c) My sister _____ (study) at university, while I _____ (work) at a library.



- d) Right now, the birds _____ (sing) in the trees, and my dog _____ (chase) them.
- e) He usually _____ (visit) the zoo on weekends, but this week he _____ (go) to the aquarium.
- f) They _____ (not/work) today because it is a holiday, but they usually _____ (work) hard.
- g) _____ (you/enjoy) the weather today, or _____ (you/prefer) cooler days?

3. O PASADO SIMPLE (*PAST SIMPLE*)

O pasado simple utilízase para expresar accións rematadas que sucederon no pasado.

+	
REGULAR VERBS + ED	IRREGULAR VERBS (2ª column of irregular v list)
<i>She liked vegetables when she was a child.</i>	<i>They broke the vase last year.</i>
-	
SUXEITO + DID + NOT + V (en forma base)	
<i>She didn't like vegetables.</i>	<i>They didn't break the vase.</i>
?	
(PARTÍCULA INTERROGATIVA) + DID + SUXEITO + V (en forma base) ... ?	
<i>When did she like vegetables?</i>	<i>What did they break?</i>
<i>Did she like vegetables?</i>	<i>Did they break the vase?</i>
SHORT ANSWERS	
<i>Yes, she did.</i>	<i>Yes, they did.</i>
<i>No, she didn't.</i>	<i>No, they didn't</i>

☞ 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.

Algúns verbos con pasado irregular son:

	PAST SIMPLE	SIGNIFICADO
Be	Was/were	Ser/estar
Begin	Began	Empezar
Buy	Bought	Mercar
Come	Came	Vir
Do	Did	Facer
Find	Found	Atopar
Give	Gave	Dar
Get	Got	Obter, conseguir



Go	Went	Ir
Have	Had	Ter
Know	Knew	Saber, coñecer
Make	Made	Facer
Say	Said	Dicir
See	Saw	Ver
Take	Took	Coller
Tell	Told	Contar
Think	Thought	Pensar

EXERCICIOS

Exercicio 8

Atopa a forma de pasado destes verbos no texto da páxina 3 (Find the past form of these verbs in the text on page 3):

go (ir) buy (mercar) see (ver) have (ter) take (coller)

Exercicio 9

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

- Yesterday, I _____ (visit) my grandmother in the hospital.
- They _____ (play) football in the park last Saturday.
- _____ (she/like) the film we watched last night? No, _____.
- He _____ (not/buy) a new bicycle last week.
- We _____ (not/go) to the museum because it was closed, but finally, we _____ (go) to the cinema.
- Last summer, I _____ (travel) to Italy with my family.
- _____ (you/see) the fireworks on New Year's Eve? Yes, _____.
- My friends _____ (have) a great time at the concert.



SOLUCIÓNS

Exercicio 1

NATURE	WEATHER	SHOPS	CLOTHING	JOBS
grass, cow, deer, forest, wolf, sheep, sky, mountain, fox, tree, sea	foggy, stormy, windy, cloudy, rainy	library, supermarket, chemist's, chef, bookshop, butcher's, bakery	Pullover, T-shirt, jeans, shoes, coat, socks	Cleaner, nurse, farmer, plumber, police officer, dentist

Exercicio 2

A: Animal	H: Hospital	O: Orange	V: Vet
B: Bookshop	I: Ice	P: Police officer	W: Windy
C: Coat	J: Jeans	Q: Quiz	(It ends in) X: Fox
D: Driver	K: Kangaroo	R: Restaurant	Y: Yellow
E: Elephant	L: Lion	S: Sheep	Z: Zebra
F: Forest	M: Museum	T: T-shirt	
G: Grass	N: Nurse	U: Umbrella	

Exercicio 3

a)

1. False. They wanted to go shopping and explore the city.
2. False. They bought a T-shirt.
3. False. They had an ice cream at a small cafe.
4. False. They took the bus home.

b)

1. They ate ice cream in the afternoon and had dinner later.
2. It was sunny

c) 1. shopping centre 2. cafe 3. park 4. museum 5. restaurant 6. bus station



Exercicio 4

- a) am
- b) has got
- c) don't work
- d) likes
- e) isn't
- f) are. Yes, they are. No, they aren't.
- g) wants
- h) Does your sister visit ... ? Yes, she does. No, she doesn't.

Exercicio 5

1. I usually go to the market.
2. She is always happy.
3. They are often busy at weekends.
4. My brother is sometimes late for class.
5. We never study in the library.
6. These flowers are usually beautiful.
7. He has never got a pet.
8. My friend is always excited about going to a concert.
9. The bookshop is sometimes quiet.
10. They often walk their dog in the park.

Exercicio 6

- a) am walking
- b) is shopping
- c) aren't looking
- d) Is my sister trying...? Yes, she is.
- e) Isn't trying
- f) Is the cat sleeping? No, it isn't.



Exercicio 7

- a) walk / am running
- b) is shining / rains
- c) studies / am working
- d) are singing / is chasing
- e) visits / is going
- f) are not working / work
- g) Are you enjoying / do you prefer

Exercicio 8

went

bought

saw

had

took

Exercicio 9

- a) visited
- b) played
- c) did she like...? No, she didn't.
- d) bought
- e) did not go. We went
- f) travelled
- g) Did you see...? Yes, I did.
- h) had