



**XUNTA DE GALICIA**

CONSELLERÍA DE CULTURA, EDUCACIÓN  
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Dirección Xeral de Educación, Formación  
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Educación secundaria  
para personas adultas



# Ámbito de comunicación

## Lengua inglesa

Educación a distancia semipresencial

### Módulo 2

## Anexo gramatical 7

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# 1. Introducción

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## 1.1 Descripción del anexo gramatical

En este séptimo anexo vamos a abordar los siguientes contenidos:

- El presente continuo.
- La distinción entre sustantivos contables e incontables.
- El empleo de *a/an* y *some/any*.
- Las preguntas con *how much* y *how many*.
- Los deportes y los verbos de acción.
- Las prendas de ropa, calzado y accesorios.
- Vocabulario relacionado con la comida y con la bebida.

## 2. Secuencia de contenidos y actividades

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### 2.1 El presente continuo

- Empleamos el presente continuo para hablar de acciones que están ocurriendo en el momento en que se está hablando.
  - *He's playing football now* (está jugando al fútbol ahora).
  - *What are you doing at the moment?* (¿Qué estás haciendo en este momento?).
- El presente continuo se forma con el presente simple del verbo *to be* y la forma *-ing* del verbo principal.

#### 2.1.1 Reglas ortográficas de la forma *-ing*

- Normalmente añadimos al verbo *-ing*.
  - *play - playing*
  - *wear - wearing*
- Con los verbos acabados en *-e*, omitimos la *-e* y añadimos *-ing*.
  - *come - coming*
  - *drive - driving*
- Con los verbos terminados en *-ie*, cambiamos el *-ie* por *-ying*.
  - *die - dying*
  - *lie - lying*
- Con los verbos acabados en sílaba tónica y consonante-vocal-consonante doblamos la última consonante y le añadimos al verbo *-ing* (excepto si la última consonante es *-w* o *-y*).
  - *sit - sitting*
  - *run - running*

Pero...

- *listen - listening*
- *show - showing*

#### Actividades propuestas

**S1.** Escriba estos verbos en la forma *-ing* y clasifique las formas verbales en el cuadro.

swim    sleep    play    come    wear    sit  
 drive    die    run    lie    hit    study  
 throw    carry    listen    do    cycle    get

Ortografía de la forma <i>-ing</i>			
<i>+ing</i>	<i>-e + -ing</i>	<i>-ie + -ing</i>	Doble consonante + <i>-ing</i>

### 2.1.2 Forma afirmativa

Forma afirmativa: <i>to be</i> en afirmativo + <i>-ing</i>					
Forma no contraída			Forma contraída		
<b>Singular</b>					
▪ <i>I am</i>	<i>playing</i>	– Yo estoy jugando	▪ <i>I'm</i>	<i>playing</i>	– Yo estoy jugando
▪ <i>You are</i>		– Tú estás jugando	▪ <i>You're</i>		– Tú estás jugando
▪ <i>He/she/it is</i>		– El / ella está jugando	▪ <i>He/she/it's</i>		– El / ella está jugando
<b>Plural</b>					
▪ <i>We are</i>	<i>playing</i>	– Nosotros estamos jugando	▪ <i>We're</i>	<i>playing</i>	– Nosotros estamos jugando
▪ <i>You are</i>		– Vosotros estáis jugando	▪ <i>You're</i>		– Vosotros estáis jugando
▪ <i>They are</i>		– Ellos están jugando	▪ <i>They're</i>		– Ellos están jugando

El presente continuo se forma con el presente simple del verbo *to be* y la forma *-ing* del verbo principal.





### Actividades propuestas

**S2.** Relacione cada oración con su significado.

▪ 1. <i>They are doing athletics.</i>	– a. La mujer anciana lleva un bolso.
▪ 2. <i>I'm wearing a black cap.</i>	– b. Llevo una gorra negra.
▪ 3. <i>She's eating some cheese.</i>	– c. Están haciendo atletismo.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. You're drinking black coffee.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>d. Está comiendo queso.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. The old woman's carrying a bag.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>e. Estás tomando un café.</li> </ul>

S3. Complete con *am/are/is* y escoja la respuesta adecuada. Después contraiga el verbo *to be*.

Picture				
				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. She [_____]</li> <li>- a) skating</li> <li>- b) running</li> <li>- c) swimming</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. He [_____]</li> <li>- a) swimming</li> <li>- b) running</li> <li>- c) jumping</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. They [_____]</li> <li>- a) swimming</li> <li>- b) ice-skating</li> <li>- c) skiing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. I [_____]</li> <li>- a) cycling</li> <li>- b) running</li> <li>- c) doing athletics</li> </ul>	

S4. Observe la fotografía, complete con la forma adecuada del verbo entre paréntesis y describa la ropa, el calzado y los accesorios que lleva cada miembro de la familia.



- 1. My name's Luke Dunphy. I [\_\_\_\_\_] (sit) on the floor next to my sister Alex. I [\_\_\_\_\_] (wear)...
- 2. She's Alex, my sister. She [\_\_\_\_\_] (sit) on the floor next to me. She [\_\_\_\_\_] (wear) ...
- 3. She's my other sister, Haley. She [\_\_\_\_\_] (sit) on the sofa next to my mum. She [\_\_\_\_\_] (wear)...
- 4. She's my mother, Claire. She [\_\_\_\_\_] (sit) on the sofa next to her brother, Mitchell. She [\_\_\_\_\_] (talk) to him at the moment. She [\_\_\_\_\_] (wear) ...

- 5. He's my father, Phil Dunphy. He [ ] (stand) next to my grandfather's new wife, my "grandma" Gloria. He [ ] (smile) now. He [ ] (wear) ...
- 6. He's Mitchell, my uncle. He [ ] (sit) next to my mother. He [ ] (listen) to her. He [ ] (wear)...
- 7. He's Cameron, my uncle's husband. He [ ] (wear) ... He [ ] (point) at Gloria. He [ ] (hold) his daughter in his arms. Her name's Lily. She [ ] (wear) ...
- 8. My grandfather Jay [ ] (stand) next to Cameron. He's married to Gloria. He [ ] (wear) ...
- 9. They are Gloria and Manny, her son. They are from Colombia but they [ ] (live) here now. Gloria [ ] (look) at Lily. Manny [ ] (wear) ...

### 2.1.3 Forma negativa

Forma negativa: to be en negativo + -ing					
Forma no contraída			Forma contraída		
<b>Singular</b>					
■ I am not		– Yo no estoy jugando	■ I'm not		– Yo no estoy jugando
■ You are not	playing	– Tú no estás jugando	■ You aren't	playing	– Tú no estás jugando
■ He/she/it is		– El / ella no está jugando	■ He/she/it isn't		– El/ella no está jugando
<b>Plural</b>					
■ We are not		– Nosotros no estamos jugando	■ We aren't		– Nosotros no estamos jugando
■ You are not	playing	– Vosotros no estáis jugando	■ You aren't	playing	– Vosotros no estáis jugando
■ They are not		– Ellos no están jugando	■ They aren't		– Ellos no están jugando

La negativa del presente continuo se forma añadiendo *not* detrás del verbo *to be*. Las formas contraídas se usan más frecuentemente.






## Actividades propuestas

- S5. Observe el cuadro. A continuación, complete las oraciones con la forma afirmativa o negativa de los verbos entre paréntesis.

		
Penélope Cruz	Halle Berry and Gwyneth Paltrow	You

- 1. Penélope Cruz [ \_\_\_\_\_ ] (wear) a black dress.
- 2. Halle and Gwyneth [ \_\_\_\_\_ ] (wear) black dresses.
- 3. I [ \_\_\_\_\_ ] (wear) a black dress.
- 4. Penélope Cruz [ \_\_\_\_\_ ] (smile).
- 5. Halle and Gwyneth [ \_\_\_\_\_ ] (smile).
- 6. I [ \_\_\_\_\_ ] (smile).
- 7. Penélope, Halle and Gwyneth [ \_\_\_\_\_ ] (hold) an Oscar award.
- 8. I [ \_\_\_\_\_ ] (hold) an Oscar award.

- S6. Observe las ilustraciones y corrija las oraciones. Emplee los verbos del recuadro en el presente continuo.

Verbs					
catch - hit - jump - kick - throw					
Picture					
Negative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ (catch the ball)</li> <li>- She isn't catching the ball.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 1. (run)</li> <li>- They _____</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 2. (throw the ball)</li> <li>- _____</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 3. (hit the ball)</li> <li>- _____</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 4. (kick the ball)</li> <li>- _____</li> </ul>
Activity	She's hitting the ball.				



## 2.1.4 Forma interrogativa

Forma interrogativa: <i>to be</i> en interrogativo + <i>-ing</i>				
Preguntas			Respuestas cortas	
<b>Singular</b>				
■ <i>Am I</i>	<i>Playing?</i>	¿Estoy jugando?	– <i>Yes, you are.</i> – <i>No, you aren't.</i>	Sí. No.
■ <i>Are you</i>		¿Estás jugando?	– <i>Yes, I am.</i> – <i>No, I'm not.</i>	Sí. No.
■ <i>Is he/she/it</i>		¿Está jugando?	– <i>Yes, he/she/it is.</i> – <i>No, he/she/it isn't.</i>	Sí. No.

[...]





<b>Plural</b>				
■ <i>Are we</i>	<i>Playing?</i>	¿Estamos jugando?	– <i>Yes, you are.</i> – <i>No, you aren't.</i>	Sí. No.
■ <i>Are you</i>		¿Estáis jugando?	– <i>Yes, we are.</i> – <i>No, wem aren't.</i>	Sí. No.
■ <i>Are they</i>		¿Están jugando?	– <i>Yes, they are.</i> – <i>No, they aren't.</i>	Sí. No.

Fíjese:

- En las respuestas cortas no usamos la forma *-ing*.
- En las respuestas cortas afirmativas no podemos emplear la forma contraída.
  - *Yes, I am.* ✓
  - *Yes, I'm.* ✗

### Actividades propuestas

- S7.** Observe el cuadro, complete las preguntas y conteste con la respuesta corta correspondiente.

<i>Two different sports camps</i>				
Keith and Amy are brother and sister. This month they're going to two different summer camps. Amy is going to a water sports camp and Keith is going to a winter sports camp. This is what they are doing now.				
Time	8:00 h	11:30 h	17:00 h	23:00 h
Amy				



Ej.: *Are they sleeping? Yes, they are.*

23.00

- |   |                       |       |
|---|-----------------------|-------|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> she [_____]?                            | <i>Yes, she is.</i>   | 17.00 |
| 2. <input type="checkbox"/> he [_____]? ( <i>ice-skate</i> )        | [_____]               | 17.00 |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> he [_____]?                             | <i>Yes, he is.</i>    | 11.30 |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> she [_____]? ( <i>swim</i> )            | [_____]               | 11.30 |
| 5. <input type="checkbox"/> they [_____]? ( <i>have breakfast</i> ) | [_____]               | 8.00  |
| 6. <input type="checkbox"/> they [_____]?                           | <i>Yes, they are.</i> | 8.00  |

**S8.** Corrija los errores de las oraciones.

- 1. *I cycling at the moment.*
- 2. *You are wearing a black suit tonight?*
- 3. *Is she skiing? Yes, she's.*
- 4. *He's hiting the ball.*
- 5. *Peter and I am eating lettuce.*
- 6. *The basketball player is throwwing the ball.*

**S9.** Complete las frases con el presente continuo del verbo entre paréntesis.

- 1. [\_\_\_\_\_] (*I / wear*) a red dress.
- 2. [\_\_\_\_\_] (*you / play*) hockey at the moment? No, [\_\_\_\_\_].
- 3. [\_\_\_\_\_] (*your dad / work*) now? Yes, [\_\_\_\_\_].
- 4. [\_\_\_\_\_] (*Tina and I / eat*) pizza right now.

## 2.2 Diferencias entre el presente simple y el presente continuo

Presente simple	Presente continuo
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Hábitos y acciones regulares.</b> Ej.: <i>He visits his friends every Sunday.</i> / Visita a sus amigos todos los domingos.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Expresiones típicas:                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Adverbios de frecuencia [<i>always</i> (siempre), <i>usually</i> (normalmente), <i>often</i> (a menudo), <i>sometimes</i> (a veces), <i>never</i> (nunca)...].</li> <li>– <i>Every day / week...</i> (todos los días / semanas...).</li> <li>– <i>On Mondays / Tuesdays...</i> (los lunes / martes...).</li> <li>– <i>In the morning / in the afternoon / in the evening / at night...</i>(por la mañana / tarde / noche).</li> <li>– <i>In winter / in autumn</i> (en el invierno / en el otoño...).</li> <li>– <i>Once a week / twice a day / three times a month...</i> (una vez a la semana / dos veces al día / tres veces al mes...).</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Acciones que están ocurriendo ahora.</b> Ej. <i>What are you doing now?</i> / ¿Qué estás haciendo ahora?               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Expresiones típicas:                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– (<i>Right</i>) <i>now</i> [ahora (mismo)].</li> <li>– <i>At the moment</i> (en este momento).</li> <li>– <i>At present</i> (en el presente, ahora).</li> <li>– <i>Look! / Listen!</i> (¡Hola! / ¡Escucha!)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Antes de continuar, revise la formación del presente simple en el módulo 1, unidades 1 (verbo *to be*), 2 y 3 (verbos frecuentes y *there is / there are*) y en la unidad 5 (verbo *have got*) de este módulo. Recuerde que:

- Hay tres verbos (*to be*, *have got* y *there is/there are*) que no llevan auxiliar en la forma negativa e interrogativa.
  - He isn't from China. ✓
  - Have you got a sister? ✓
  - Is there any fruit in the fridge? ✓
  - ~~He doesn't be from China.~~ ✗
  - ~~Do you have got a sister?~~ ✗
  - ~~Do there is any fruit in the fridge?~~ ✗
- En los demás verbos...
  - **Forma afirmativa:** coincide con el infinitivo del verbo, excepto la tercera persona del singular (*he/she/it*), que añade *-s*.
    - *I/you/we/they play football.*
    - *He/she/it plays football.*
  - **Forma negativa:** se forma colocando *don't / doesn't* delante del infinitivo.
    - *I/you/we/they don't play football.*
    - *He/she/it doesn't play(s) football.*
  - **Forma interrogativa:** se forma colocando *do / does* delante del sujeto.
    - *Do I/you/we/they play football?*
    - *Does he/she/it play football?*

- **Respuestas cortas:** en ellas empleamos el sujeto y el auxiliar (*do/does* en las respuestas cortas afirmativas y *don't/doesn't* en las respuestas cortas negativas).
  - *Do you play football? Yes, I do. / No, I don't.*
  - *Does he play football? Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.*

### Actividades propuestas

**S10.** Antes de continuar, compruebe que recuerda la formación del presente simple. Complete estas oraciones con el presente simple del verbo entre paréntesis.

- 1. [ \_\_\_\_\_ ] (*he / play*) table tennis once a week.
- 2. [ \_\_\_\_\_ ] (*you / have got*) your slippers under the bed? No, [ \_\_\_\_\_ ].
- 3. [ \_\_\_\_\_ ] (*there is*) any sugar in the cupboard? Yes, [ \_\_\_\_\_ ].
- 4. [ \_\_\_\_\_ ] (*you / go sailing*) on Sundays? Yes, [ \_\_\_\_\_ ].
- 5. [ \_\_\_\_\_ ] (*he / not do*) judo in the morning.
- 6. [ \_\_\_\_\_ ] (*Tokyo/ be*) in Japan? Yes, [ \_\_\_\_\_ ].
- 7. [ \_\_\_\_\_ ] (*Sam / live*) in San Francisco? No, [ \_\_\_\_\_ ].
- 8. [ \_\_\_\_\_ ] (*We / not / like*) eating vegetables.

**S11.** Coloque las oraciones en el cuadro, según su tiempo verbal y su significado.





- 1. *Please be quiet! I'm working.*
- 2. *What do you usually do at the weekend?*
- 3. *Look at that man! He's running very fast.*
- 4. *It rains a lot in winter.*
- 5. *Listen! Lady Gaga is singing a beautiful song.*
- 6. *I always eat cereal in the morning.*
- 7. *She's sending a text message at the moment.*
- 8. *My sister plays rugby twice a week.*

Presente simple	
Presente continuo	

S12. Coloque en el cuadro las siguientes expresiones temporales, en el tiempo verbal que le corresponda: *every day - at the moment - right now - never - twice a month - on Sundays - three times a day - now - every evening - sometimes.*

Presente simple	
Presente continuo	

S13. Observe las ilustraciones y diga lo que hace cada persona normalmente y lo que está haciendo ahora. Emplee el presente simple y el presente continuo.

Sports life				
Picture				
Job	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ My name's Ronaldinho</li> <li>– I'm a football player.</li> <li>– I play football.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 1. My name's Rafael Nadal</li> <li>– I'm a tennis player</li> <li>– [ _____ ]</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 2. My name's Michael Phelps</li> <li>– I'm a swimmer</li> <li>– [ _____ ]</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 3. My name's Aijon Philips</li> <li>– I'm a judo expert</li> <li>– [ _____ ]</li> </ul>
Now	I'm having a bath.	[ _____ ]	[ _____ ]	[ _____ ]

S14. Escoja la respuesta adecuada.

- 1. *We play / are playing football every evening.*
- 2. *I never drink / 'm never drinking alcohol at the weekend.*
- 3. *We eat / are eating fish twice a week.*
- 4. Lisa *wears / is wearing a new T-shirt at the moment.*
- 5. *What do you do / are you doing on Mondays?*
- 6. *What does Gina do / is Gina doing right now?*
- 7. *Listen! Somebody sings / 's singing.*

S15. Complete con el presente simple o continuo del verbo entre paréntesis.

- 1. [ \_\_\_\_\_ ] (*you / play*) golf every Sunday?
- 2. [ \_\_\_\_\_ ] (*Paul / use*) the computer now?
- 3. [ \_\_\_\_\_ ] (*we / not / go*) swimming on Thursdays.
- 4. What [ \_\_\_\_\_ ] (*she / do*)? She's a teacher.
- 5. [ \_\_\_\_\_ ] (*your brother / watch*) the basketball match right now.
- 6. [ \_\_\_\_\_ ] (*my sister / not / usually / go*) to work by car.

## 2.3 Nombres contables e incontables: *a/an* y *some/any*

### 2.3.1 Nombres contables e incontables

En inglés hay nombres contables (*countable*) e incontables (*uncountable*):

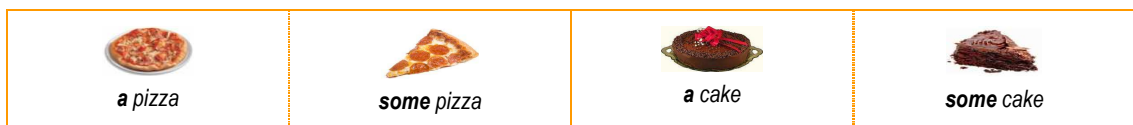
- **Contables:** un nombre contable se refiere a algo que se puede contar.



- **Incontables:** un nombre incontable se refiere a algo que no se puede contar. No puede ser plural. Es siempre singular.



- Algunos nombres pueden ser contables e incontables, pero su significado cambia.



#### Nombres contables

- En la forma singular, empleamos *a/an* delante del nombre.

<i>a/an</i> + nombre singular	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>a pear</i> (una pera)</li> <li>▪ <i>a carrot</i> (una zanahoria)</li> </ul>	<p><i>a</i> + nombre que empieza por consonante</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>an apple</i> (una manzana)</li> <li>▪ <i>an onion</i> (una cebolla)</li> </ul>	<p><i>an</i> + nombre que empieza por sonido vocálico</p>

- En el plural, empleamos *some/any* delante del nombre en plural.

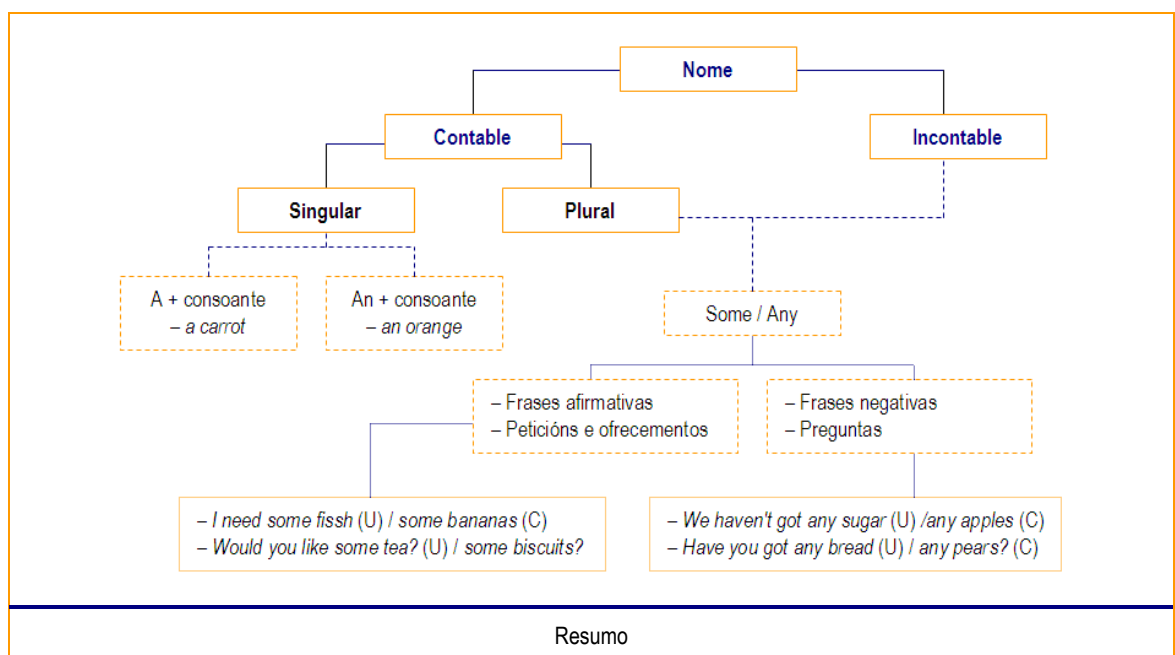
#### Nombres incontables

- Los nombres incontables no tienen forma plural. El verbo siempre va en singular.
  - *The rice is delicious* (el arroz está delicioso). ✓
  - *The rice are delicious*. ✗
- Pueden emplearse con el artículo *the* (*el, la, los, las*), pero nunca con el artículo *a/an* (un, una).
  - *The milk is in the fridge* (la leche está en la nevera) ✓
  - *I need a milk*. (preciso leche) ✗
- En plural, empleamos *some/any* delante del nombre en plural.

- Con los nombres incontables empleamos *some / any*. Su uso sigue las mismas normas que con los nombres contables plurales.
  - I need some milk* (necesito leche) ✓









Some/any en nombres contables plurales		
Some	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Frases afirmativas (+)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>There are <u>some eggs</u> in the fridge.</i> [Hay (algunos) huevos en la nevera]</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ofrecimientos y peticiones</li> <li>Esperamos que la respuesta sea Yes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Would you like <u>some biscuits</u>?</i> [¿Te apetecen unas galletas?]</li> <li><i>Can you bring me <u>some tomatoes</u> from the market?</i> [¿Puedes traerme unos tomates del mercado?]</li> </ul>
Any	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Frases negativas (-)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Have you got <u>any potatoes</u> left?</i> [¿Te quedan patatas?]</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preguntas (?)</li> <li>*excepto ofrecimientos y peticiones</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>We haven't got <u>any oranges</u>.</i> [No tenemos naranjas / ninguna naranja]</li> </ul>

Some/Any en nombres incontables		
Some	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Frases afirmativas (+)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>I need <u>some salt</u>.</i> [Necesito (algo de) sal]</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ofrecimientos y peticiones</li> <li>Esperamos que la respuesta sea Yes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Would you like <u>some tea</u>?</i> [¿Te apetece un té?]</li> <li><i>Can you lend me <u>some salt</u>?</i> [¿Puedes dejarme (algo de) sal?]</li> </ul>
Any	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Frases negativas (-)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Have you got <u>any sugar</u> left?</i> [¿Te queda azúcar (algo de)?]</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preguntas (?)</li> <li>*excepto ofrecimientos y peticiones</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>We haven't got <u>any bread</u>.</i> [No tenemos (nada de) pan]</li> </ul>



## Actividades propuestas

S16. Escriba el nombre del alimento y diga si es un nombre contable (C) o incontable (U).

	1		2
	3		4
	5		6
	7		8

S17. Complete las oraciones con *a / an* o *some / any*.

- 1. *I need to buy [ ] peas and [ ] beans at the supermarket.*
- 2. *We haven't got [ ] eggs, so we can't make an omelette.*
- 3. *She's eating [ ] sandwich at the moment.*
- 4. *There are [ ] people outside the cinema.*
- 5. *Would you like [ ] pineapples?*
- 6. *Is she wearing [ ] anorak?*
- 7. *Are there [ ] strawberries left?*
- 8. *I haven't got [ ] sausages. Can you bring me [ ]?*





S18. Observe las ilustraciones y complete con el nombre del alimento. Diga si se trata de nombres contables (C) o incontables (U) y complete con *a/an* o *some*.





					
some cheese (U)	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
					
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
					



12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

**S19.** Observe las ilustraciones, lea las oraciones y complete con el nombre del alimento y *a/an* o *some/any*.

			
<i>Amanda is very thirsty but she hasn't got <u>any</u> <u>water</u>.</i>	1. I would like _____ ..... for dinner.	2. Amanda is having _____ .....	3. Would you like _____ .....?

			
4. We haven't got _____ ..... left. We need to buy _____.	5. Can I have _____ .....?	6. I'm preparing _____ ..... but I haven't got _____ .....	7. I would like _____ ..... Have you got _____?

**S20.** Complete este diálogo en el restaurante con *a/an* o *some/any*.

- WAITER: Would you like to order now?
- JOHN: Yes, we are ready to order.
- LARA: Have you got [ ] (1) fish soup?
- WAITER: No, we haven't got [ ] (2). I'm sorry. But we have got [ ] (3) tomato soup left. Would you like [ ] (4)?
- LARA: Oh, OK. So, the tomato soup for me.
- JOHN: And... can I have [ ] (5) Spanish omelette? What about you, Mary?
- LARA: Oh, no! Not for me. I don't eat [ ] (6) eggs. I have cholesterol!
- WAITER: What about the main course? We have [ ] (7) chicken and [ ] (8) peas.
- JOHN: Well, I don't eat [ ] (9) meat so I want [ ] (10) grilled fish. Can I have [ ] (11) boiled potatoes with it?
- WAITER: Of course, sir. And for you, madam?
- LARA: I would like [ ] (12) tuna in green sauce, please.
- WAITER: Would you like [ ] (13) wine with your meal?
- JOHN: We'd like to have [ ] (14) white wine, please. What do you think, Lara?
- LARA: Yes, [ ] (15) bottle of white wine.
- WAITER: OK. Thank you very much.

## 2.3.2 How much / how many?

how much? / how many?		
▪ <i>How much</i> (¿Cuánto? / ¿cuánta?)	+ nombres incontables	– <i>How much sugar do you need?</i> ¿Cuánto azúcar necesitas?
▪ <i>How many</i> (¿Cuántos? / ¿cuántas?)	+ nombres contables plurales	– <i>How many strawberries do you need?</i> ¿Cuántas fresas precisas?

### Actividades propuestas

**S21.** Complete con *how much* o *how many*.

- 1. [ ] *rice have you got?*
- 2. [ ] *jam is there in the fridge?*
- 3. [ ] *cookies are there in the plate?*
- 4. [ ] *wine do you drink every day?*
- 5. [ ] *T-shirts are you wearing now?*

**S22.** Complete las oraciones con *a/an, some/any, how much / how many*.

- 1. Would you like [ ] water? Yes, please. [ ] glass of water.
- 2. [ ] [ ] biscuits are there?
- 3. There is [ ] bread. It's enough. We don't need to buy [ ].
- 4. There aren't [ ] apples left. Please go to the supermarket and buy [ ].
- 5. In summer I like having [ ] yoghurt after lunch. I need to buy [ ] because there isn't [ ] yoghurt left.
- 6. Are you eating [ ] sandwich? Yes, but I would like [ ] crisps too.
- 7. [ ] wine do you drink a day?

## 2.4 Comprensión escrita

S23. Lea el cómic y responda a estas preguntas. Escriba oraciones completas.

- 1. *Where are the Beckhams going today?*
- 2. *When do the Beckhams usually go shopping?*
- 3. *Where does David want to go at first?*
- 4. *What are the Beckhams having for lunch today?*

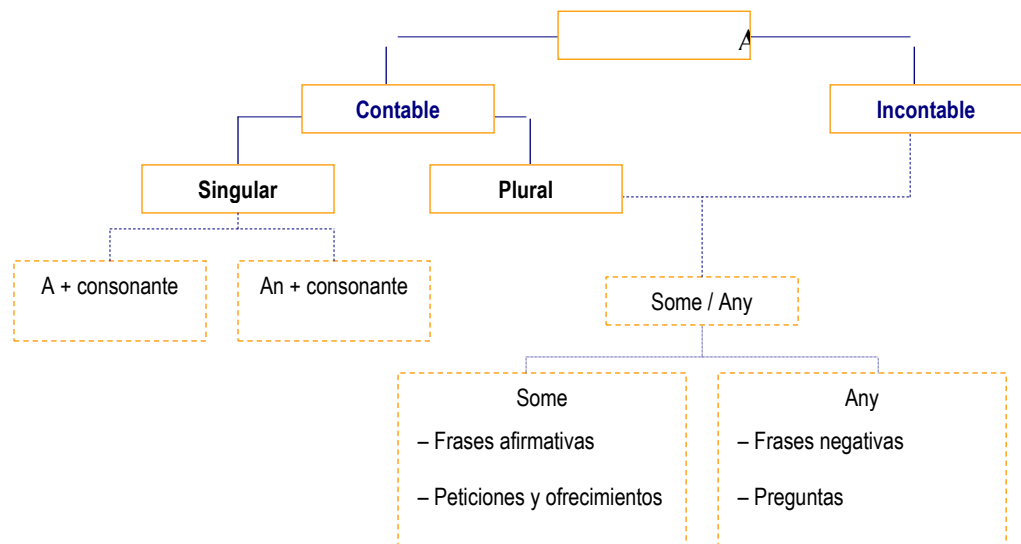
S24. Lea las siguientes oraciones y colóquelas en el cuadro.

- 1. *They always go shopping on Saturdays.*
- 2. *David is looking at the shopping list.*
- 3. *Victoria is trying on a beautiful dress.*
- 4. *The Beckhams are leaving the shop.*

Presente simple	
Presente continuo	

S25. Lea las oraciones y clasifique los nombres subrayados. Colóquelos en el lugar correspondiente del esquema.

- 1. *We're having some Spanish paella.*
- 2. *There isn't any rice left.*
- 3. *Can you bring me some (rice)?*
- 4. *Are there any carrots at home?*
- 5. *Take some (carrots).*
- 6. *Victoria is trying on a beautiful dress.*
- 7. *I've got an idea.*





Today it's Saturday. The Beckhams are going to Walmart. They always go shopping on Saturdays.



It's very early in the morning, so there aren't any people in the shop.



David is looking at the shopping list.



David and his sons are choosing some vegetables for their paella. But... where is Victoria?



In the meantime, Victoria is trying on a beautiful dress...



It's 4.00 in the afternoon. The Beckhams are paying at the checkout.



The Beckhams are leaving the shop. Victoria is very tired and David is carrying all the bags. The boys are looking at a huge chicken.

## 2.5 Actividades de autoevaluación

**S26.** Complete las oraciones con el presente simple o el presente continuo del verbo entre paréntesis.

- 1. *Listen!* [ ] (*Sam / sing*) *in the bathroom.*
- 2. [ ] (*my uncle/ never / wear*) *T-shirts and jeans.*
- 3. [ ] (*you / walk*) *to work every day?*
- 4. [ ] (*you / try on*) *a black skirt at the moment?*
- 5. [ ] (*my grandmother / not get up*) *early in the morning.*
- 6. [ ] (*Tom's nephew / run*) *in the park now.*
- 7. *Be quiet! This is a library and* [ ] (*we / study*).
- 8. [ ] (*Teddy / do*) *judo once a week.*

**S27.** Complete las oraciones con *a/an, some/any*.

- *Tom: Let's go for a picnic in the park.*
- *Sarah: OK. We can make* [ ] (*1*) *sandwiches. What do we need?*
- *Tom: We haven't got* [ ] (*2*) *bread. Can you buy* [ ] (*3*)?
- *Sarah: Yes, sure. What about butter?*
- *Tom: We've got* [ ] (*4*). *But we need to buy* [ ] (*5*) *cheese.*
- *Sarah: OK, and is there* [ ] (*6*) *orange juice in the fridge?*
- *Tom: Yes, there is* [ ] (*7*).
- *Sarah: Good. Do we need* [ ] (*8*) *apple or two?*
- *Tom: Just* [ ] (*9*) *apple for you because I don't like apples.*
- *Sarah: Oh dear! I haven't got* [ ] (*10*) *money to buy the bread!*
- *Tom: Don't worry. I'll lend you* [ ] (*11*).

**S28.** Complete las oraciones con *how much / how many*

- 1. [ ] *bread do you eat every day?*
- 2. [ ] *wine is there in the fridge?*
- 3. [ ] *trousers do you buy every year?*
- 4. [ ] *pineapples are there?*

## 2.6 Vocabulario básico de la unidad

### Deportes y verbos de acción

<b>Common sports. Play... (jugar a...)</b>	
<i>English</i>	Castellano
▪ <i>basketball</i>	baloncesto
▪ <i>football</i>	fútbol
▪ <i>golf</i>	golf
▪ <i>hockey</i>	hockey
▪ <i>rugby</i>	rugby
▪ <i>table tennis</i>	tenis de mesa
▪ <i>tennis</i>	tenis
▪ <i>volleyball</i>	voleibol

<b>Otros deportes</b>	
<i>English</i>	Castellano
▪ <i>to cycle</i>	hacer ciclismo
▪ <i>to (ice-) skate</i>	patinar (sobre hielo)
▪ <i>to sail</i>	vela
▪ <i>(water) ski</i>	hacer esquí (acuático)
▪ <i>swim</i>	nadar
<b>Do... (hacer...)</b>	
▪ <i>athletics</i>	atletismo
▪ <i>judo</i>	yudo

<b>Acción verbs (verbos de acción)</b>			
<i>English</i>	Castellano	<i>English</i>	Castellano
▪ <i>to catch (Am. football)</i>	coger	▪ <i>to hit (golf)</i>	golpear
▪ <i>to jump (basketball)</i>	saltar	▪ <i>to kick (football)</i>	dar una patada
▪ <i>to run (athletics)</i>	correr	▪ <i>to throw (basketball)</i>	tirar

### Ropa y accesorios

<b>Footwear (calzado)</b>	
<i>English</i>	Castellano
▪ <i>boots</i>	botas
▪ <i>high heels</i>	tacones
▪ <i>sandals</i>	sandalias
▪ <i>shoes</i>	zapatos
▪ <i>thongs / flip flops</i>	chanclas
▪ <i>trainers</i>	deportivos

<b>Outerwear (ropa de abrigo)</b>	
<i>English</i>	Castellano
▪ <i>an anorak</i>	anorak
▪ <i>a blazer</i>	chaqueta americana
▪ <i>a coat</i>	abrigo
▪ <i>a jacket</i>	cazadora, chaqueta
▪ <i>a raincoat</i>	impermeable, gabardina

<b>Footwear (calzado)</b>	
<i>English</i>	Castellano
▪ <i>a dress</i>	vestido
▪ <i>jeans</i>	vaqueros

<b>Outerwear (ropa de abrigo)</b>	
<i>English</i>	Castellano
▪ <i>a blouse</i>	blusa
▪ <i>a cardigan</i>	chaqueta de punto

▪ <i>a mini-skirt</i>	minifalda
▪ <i>shorts</i>	pantalones cortos
▪ <i>a skirt</i>	falda
▪ <i>a suit</i>	traje
▪ <i>a tracksuit</i>	chándal
▪ <i>trousers</i>	pantalones
▪ <i>a uniform</i>	uniforme

▪ <i>a jersey</i>	jersey
▪ <i>a jumper</i>	jersey
▪ <i>a shirt</i>	camisa
▪ <i>a sweater</i>	jersey
▪ <i>a sweatshirt</i>	sudadera
▪ <i>a T-shirt</i>	camiseta
▪ <i>a waistcoat</i>	chaleco

<b>Sleepwear (ropa de dormir)</b>	
<i>English</i>	Castellano
▪ <i>a dressing gown</i>	bata
▪ <i>a nightgown</i>	camisón
▪ <i>a pyjama</i>	pijama
▪ <i>slippers</i>	zapatillas

<b>Underwear (ropa interior)</b>	
<i>English</i>	Castellano
▪ <i>a bra</i>	sujetador
▪ <i>knickers</i>	bragas
▪ <i>pants</i>	calzoncillos
▪ <i>socks</i>	calcetines
▪ <i>tights</i>	medias

<b>Accessories (accesorios)</b>			
<i>English</i>	Castellano	<i>English</i>	Castellano
▪ <i>a bag</i>	bolso	▪ <i>a belt</i>	cinturón
▪ <i>a bikini</i>	bikini	▪ <i>a bracelet</i>	pulsera
▪ <i>braces</i>	tirantes	▪ <i>a cap</i>	visera, gorra
▪ <i>earrings</i>	pendientes	▪ <i>glasses</i>	gafas
▪ <i>gloves</i>	guantes	▪ <i>a hat</i>	sombrero
▪ <i>a necklace</i>	collar	▪ <i>a scarf</i>	bufanda, fular
▪ <i>a swimming costume</i>	traje de baño	▪ <i>a tie</i>	corbata

- **Wear:** llevar puesto.
  - *I wear glasses* (uso, llevo gafas). *I'm wearing a skirt now* (llevo puesta una falda ahora).
- **Carry:** llevar.
  - *I'm carrying a bag* (llevo un bolso).

Fíjese en que:

- Empleamos *a* (y no *an*) delante de *uniform*.
- Hay algunhas prendas de ropa que son plurales: *trousers, jeans, shorts, knickers, pants, tights*, el calzado...
  - *I'm wearing a T-shirt* ✓ (llevo puesta una camiseta).

Pero:

– ~~*I'm wearing a green trousers.*~~ ✘

– *I'm wearing green trousers.* ✔

## Comidas y bebidas

<b>Fruit (fruta)</b>	
<i>English</i>	Castellano
▪ <i>apples</i>	manzanas
▪ <i>bananas</i>	plátanos
▪ <i>cherries</i>	cerezas
▪ <i>lemons</i>	limones
▪ <i>oranges</i>	naranjas
▪ <i>peaches</i>	melocotones
▪ <i>pears</i>	peras
▪ <i>pineapples</i>	piñas
▪ <i>strawberries</i>	moras

<b>Vegetables (hortalizas)</b>	
<i>English</i>	Castellano
▪ <i>beans</i>	habas
▪ <i>carrots</i>	zanahorias
▪ <i>lettuce</i>	lechuga
▪ <i>onions</i>	cebollas
▪ <i>peas</i>	guisantes
▪ <i>peppers</i>	pimientos
▪ <i>potatoes</i>	patatas
▪ <i>salad</i>	ensalada
▪ <i>tomatoes</i>	tomates

<b>Breakfast (desayuno)</b>	
<i>English</i>	Castellano
▪ <i>bacon</i>	bacon, panceta
▪ <i>bread</i>	pan
▪ <i>butter</i>	mantequilla
▪ <i>cereal</i>	cereales
▪ <i>cheese</i>	queso
▪ <i>eggs</i>	huevos
▪ <i>jam</i>	mermelada
▪ <i>milk</i>	leche
▪ <i>pancakes</i>	crepes
▪ <i>sausages</i>	salchichas
▪ <i>toast</i>	tostadas

<b>Meat and fish (carne y pescado)</b>	
<i>English</i>	Castellano
▪ <i>beef</i>	carne de vaca
▪ <i>chicken</i>	pollo
▪ <i>fish</i>	pescado
▪ <i>ham</i>	jamón
▪ <i>hamburgers</i>	hamburguesas
▪ <i>hotdogs</i>	perritos calientes
▪ <i>lamb</i>	ternero
▪ <i>pork</i>	cerdo
▪ <i>sausages</i>	salchichas
▪ <i>steak</i>	bistec
▪ <i>tuna</i>	atún

<b>Snacks and desserts (refrigerios y postres)</b>	
<i>English</i>	Castellano
▪ <i>biscuits</i>	galletas
▪ <i>cakes (C) / cake (U)</i>	bizcocho, pastel
▪ <i>chocolate (U)/chocolates (C)</i>	chocolate / bombones
▪ <i>crisps</i>	patatas fritas
▪ <i>ice cream</i>	helado
▪ <i>popcorn</i>	copos de maíz

<b>Drinks (bebidas)</b>	
<i>English</i>	Castellano
▪ <i>beer</i>	cerveza
▪ <i>coffee</i>	café
▪ <i>cola / coke</i>	refresco de cola
▪ <i>(orange, apple) juice</i>	zumo de naranja, de manzana
▪ <i>tea</i>	té
▪ <i>water</i>	agua



▪ <i>yoghourt</i>	yogur	▪ <i>wine</i>	vino
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<b>Cooking and condiments (ingredientes y condimentos)</b>		<b>Others (otros)</b>	
<i>English</i>	Castellano	<i>English</i>	Castellano
▪ <i>oil</i>	aceite	▪ <i>pizzas (C) / pizza (U)</i>	pizza
▪ <i>pepper</i>	pimienta	▪ <i>rice</i>	arroz
▪ <i>salt</i>	sal	▪ <i>sandwiches</i>	bocadillos
▪ <i>sugar</i>	azúcar	▪ <i>soup</i>	sopa
▪ <i>vinegar</i>	vinagre	▪ <i>spaghetti</i>	espaguetis

- Los nombres contables están en plural y los incontables en singular.

## 2.7 Soluciones de las actividades

S1.

Ortografía de la forma <i>-ing</i>			
<i>+ing</i>	<i>-e + -ing</i>	<i>-ie + -ing</i>	Doble consonante + <i>-ing</i>
sleeping	coming	dying	swimming
playing	driving	lying	sitting
wearing	cycling		running
studying			hitting
throwing			getting
carrying			
listening			
doing			

S2.

1c - 2b - 3d - 4e - 5a

S3.

- 1. She is (she's) skating.
- 2. He is (he's) running.
- 3. They are (they're) skiing.
- 4. I am (I'm) cycling.

S4.

- 1. My name's Luke Dunphy. *I'm sitting* on the floor next to my sister Alex. *I'm wearing a green T-shirt, brown shorts and brown trainers.*
- 2. She's Alex, my sister. *She's sitting* on the floor next to me. *She's wearing a yellow T-shirt, glasses, blue jeans and blue trainers.*
- 3. She's my other sister, Haley. *She's sitting* on the sofa next to my mum. *She's wearing a green and black top, a jacket and black trousers.*
- 4. She's my mother, Claire. *She's sitting* on the sofa next to her brother, Mitchell. *She's talking* to him at the moment. *She's wearing a red sweater, blue jeans and white sandals.*
- 5. He's my father, Phil Dunphy. *He's standing* next to my grandfather's new wife, my "grandma" Gloria. *He's smiling* now. *He's wearing a blue shirt, a grey T-shirt and jeans.*
- 6. He's Mitchell, my uncle. *He's sitting* next to my mother. *He's listening* to her. *He's wearing a grey sweater, a purple shirt, a tie, grey trousers and brown shoes.*
- 7. He's Cameron, my uncle's husband. *He's wearing a blue and white shirt, jeans and green shoes.* *He's pointing* at Gloria. *He's holding* his daughter in his arms. Her name's Lily. *She's wearing* a red dress.

- 8. My grandfather Jay's standing next to Cameron. He's married to Gloria. He's wearing a red T-shirt.
- 9. They are Gloria and Manny, her son. They are from Colombia but they're living here now. Gloria's looking at Lily. Manny's wearing an orange and white T-shirt.

**S5.**

- 1. isn't wearing.
- 2. aren't wearing.
- 3. 'm wearing (afirmativa) / 'm not wearing (negativa).
- 4. is smiling.
- 5. aren't smiling.
- 6. 'm smiling (afirmativa) / 'm not smiling (negativa)
- 7. are holding.
- 8. 'm holding (afirmativa) / 'm not holding (negativa)

**S6.**

- 1. They aren't running. They're jumping.
- 2. They aren't throwing the ball. They're kicking the ball.
- 3. He isn't hitting the ball. He's throwing the ball.
- 4. She isn't kicking the ball. She's catching the ball.

**S7.**

- 1. Is she waterskiing? Yes, she is.
- 2. Is he ice-skating? Yes, he is.
- 3. Is he skiing? Yes, he is.
- 4. Is she swimming? No, she isn't.
- 5. Are they having breakfast? No, they aren't.
- 6. Are they brushing their teeth? Yes, they are.

**S8.**

- 1. I'm cycling at the moment.
- 2. Are you wearing a black suit tonight?
- 3. Is she skiing? Yes, she is.
- 4. He's hitting the ball.
- 5. Peter and I are eating lettuce.
- 6. The basketball player is throwing the ball.

**S9.**

- 1. I'm wearing
- 2. Are you playing...? No, I'm not.
- 3. Is your dad working? Yes, he is.
- 4. Tina and I are eating

**S10.**

- 1. He plays
- 2. Have you got...? No, I haven't.
- 3. Is there...? Yes, there is.
- 4. Do you go sailing...? Yes, I do.
- 5. He doesn't do
- 6. Is Tokyo...? Yes, it is.
- 7. Does Sam live...? No, he doesn't
- 8. We don't like

**S11.**

Presente simple	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 2. What do you usually do at the weekend?</li> <li>▪ 4. It rains a lot in winter.</li> <li>▪ 6. I always eat cereal in the morning.</li> <li>▪ 7. My sister plays rugby twice a week.</li> </ul>
Presente continuo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 1. Please be quiet! I'm working.</li> <li>▪ 3. Look at that man! He's running very fast.</li> <li>▪ 5. Listen! Lady Gaga is singing a beautiful song.</li> <li>▪ 7. She's sending a text message at the moment.</li> </ul>

**S12.**

Presente simple	every day - never - twice a month - on Sundays - three times a day - every evening - sometimes
Presente continuo	at the moment - right now - now

**S13.**

- 1. I play tennis. I'm driving a car.
- 2. I swim. I'm eating a sandwich.
- 3. I do judo. I'm drinking juice.

**S14.**

- 1. play
- 2. never drink
- 3. eat
- 4. is wearing
- 5. do you do
- 6. is Gina doing
- 7. is singing

**S15.**

- 1. do you play
- 2. is Paul using
- 3. we don't go
- 4. does she do
- 5. your brother's watching
- 6. my sister doesn't usually go

**S16.**

- 1. hamburger (C)
- 2. bean (C)
- 3. bread (U)
- 4. onion (C)
- 5. egg (C)
- 6. cheese (U)
- 7. juice (U)
- 8. pancake (C)

**S17.**

- 1. some - some
- 2. any
- 3. a
- 4. some
- 5. some
- 6. an
- 7. any
- 8. any - some

**S18.**

- 1. some beer (U)
- 2. a uniform (C)
- 3. some money (U)
- 4. some popcorn (U)
- 5. some steak (U)
- 6. some meat (U)
- 7. a pepper (C)
- 8. a pineapple (C)
- 9. some wine (U)

- 10. some cereal (U)
- 11. some chocolate (U)
- 12. some ham (U)
- 13. some fruit (U)
- 14. some rice (U)
- 15. some jam (U)
- 16. some oil (U)
- 17. a sausage (C)

**S19.**

- 1. an egg
- 2. some yoghurt
- 3. some sugar
- 4. any butter - some
- 5. some salt
- 6. a cake - any strawberries
- 7. some crisps - any

**S20.**

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

**S21.**

- 1. how much
- 2. how much
- 3. how many
- 4. how much
- 5. how many

**S22.**

- 1. some - a
- 2. how many
- 3. some - any
- 4. any - some
- 5. some - some - any
- 6. a - some
- 7. how much

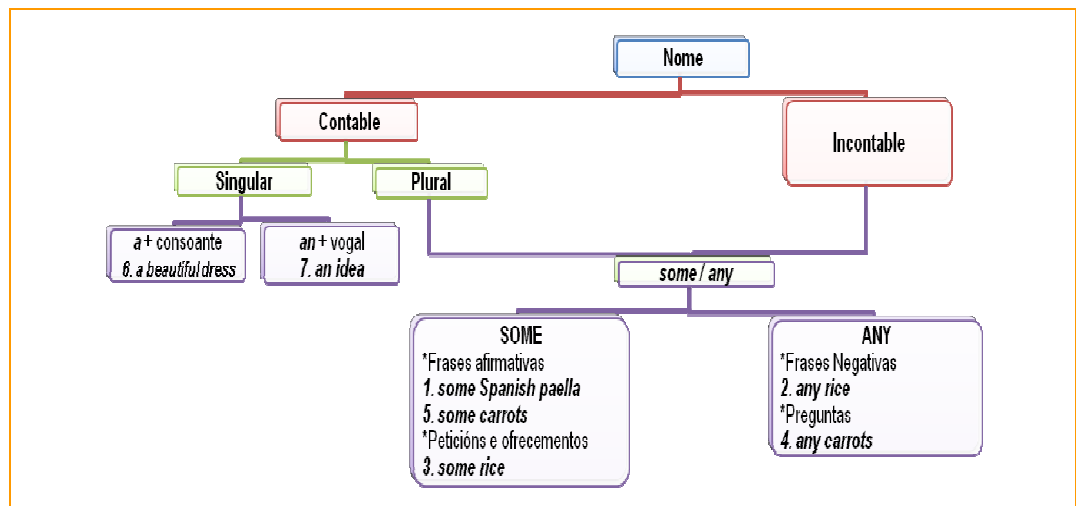
**S23.**

- 1. They're going to Walmart.
- 2. They go shopping on Saturdays.
- 3. He wants to go to the sports department.
- 4. They're having some Spanish paella.

**S24.**

Presente simple	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. They always go shopping on Saturdays.</li></ul>
Presente continuo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>2. David is looking at the shopping list.</li><li>3. Victoria is trying on a beautiful dress.</li><li>4. The Beckhams are leaving the shop.</li></ul>

**S25.**



**S26.**

- 1. Sam's singing
- 2. my uncle never wears
- 3. do you walk
- 4. are you trying on
- 5. my mother doesn't get up
- 6. Tom's nephew is running
- 7. we're studying
- 8. Teddy does judo

**S27.**

- 1. some
- 2. any
- 3. some
- 4. some
- 5. some
- 6. any
- 7. some
- 8. an
- 9. an
- 10. any
- 11. some

**S28.**

- 1. how much
- 2. how much
- 3. how many
- 4. how many