



XUNTA DE GALICIA

CONSELLERÍA DE CULTURA, EDUCACIÓN
E ORDENACIÓN UNIVERSITARIA

Dirección Xeral de Educación, Formación
Profesional y Innovación Educativa

Educación secundaria
para personas adultas



Ámbito de comunicación

Lengua inglesa

Educación a distancia semipresencial

Módulo 2

Anexo gramatical 8

Índice

1.	Introducción.....	3
1.1	Descripción del anexo gramatical	3
2.	Secuencia de contenidos y actividades	4
2.1	Pronombres sujeto y objeto	4
2.2	Adjetivos y pronombres posesivos.....	8
2.2.1	Adjetivos posesivos.....	8
2.3	Revisión del módulo	15
2.3.1	Genitivo sajón.....	15
2.3.2	Los verbos modales <i>can</i> y <i>could</i>	16
2.3.3	La hora	17
2.3.4	Preposiciones de lugar	17
2.3.5	<i>like / hate / love + -ing</i> y <i>would like to + infinitivo</i>	18
2.3.6	Presente simple.....	19
2.3.7	Presente continuo	20
2.3.8	Distinción entre presente simple y presente continuo.....	21
2.3.9	Nombres contables e incontables: <i>a / an, some / any</i>	22
2.4	Comprensión escrita.....	23
2.5	Actividades de autoevaluación.....	24
2.6	Soluciones de las actividades	26

1. Introducción

1.1 Descripción del anexo gramatical

En este octavo anexo gramatical vamos a abordar los siguientes contenidos:

- Los pronombres sujeto y objeto.
- Los adjetivos y los pronombres posesivos.
- Una revisión de los contenidos del módulo:
 - El genitivo sajón.
 - El verbo *have got*.
 - Los verbos modales *can* y *could*.
 - La hora.
 - Las preposiciones de lugar.
 - La expresión de gustos: *like / love / hate + -ing*
 - *Would like to...*
 - Distinción entre el presente continuo y el presente simple.
 - Los nombres contables e incontables: *a / an; some / any*.
 - *How much / how many?*
- Revisión del vocabulario del módulo:
 - Miembros de la familia.
 - Profesiones.
 - Lugares de la ciudad y del campo.
 - Habitaciones, muebles y electrodomésticos de una casa.
 - Prendas de ropa, calzado y accesorios.
 - Comida y bebida.
 - Deportes y verbos de acción.

2. Secuencia de contenidos y actividades

2.1 Pronombres sujeto y objeto

Pronombre personal sujeto		Pronombre personal objeto		
Pronombre	Traducción	Pronombre	Traducción	
			Antes del verbo	Después de preposición
▪ <i>I</i>	yo	▪ <i>me</i>	me	mí
▪ <i>You</i>	tú / usted	▪ <i>you</i>	te (tú) le (usted)	ti / usted
▪ <i>He</i> (<i>my brother, Susan's son...</i>)	él	▪ <i>him</i>	le, lo	él
▪ <i>She</i> (<i>Amy, that girl...</i>)	ella	▪ <i>her</i>	la, le	ella
▪ <i>It</i> (<i>London, my dog...</i>)	él / ella	▪ <i>it</i>	lo,le,la	él / ella
▪ <i>We</i> (<i>my father and I...</i>)	nosotros	▪ <i>us</i>	nos	nosotros
▪ <i>You</i>	vosotros / ustedes	▪ <i>you</i>	vos (vosotros) les, los,las (ustedes)	vosotros / ustedes
▪ <i>They</i> (<i>Jim and Sue, the boys...</i>)	ellos / ellas	▪ <i>them</i>	los, las, les	ellos / ellas

Los pronombres sustituyen a un nombre. Hay dos tipos de pronombres personales.

Pronombres personales sujeto

El pronombre es el sujeto de la oración, es decir, es quien realiza la acción. Nunca se pueden omitir (a diferencia de lo que ocurre en gallego o castellano).

- *Peter isn't cooking at the moment. He's reading a newspaper.*
Peter no está cocinando en este momento. Está leyendo un periódico.
- *Paris is really beautiful. It's also very romantic.*
París es muy bonito. También es muy romántico.

Pronombres personales objeto

El pronombre actúa como objeto o complemento en la oración. Se emplean:

- Después de un verbo:

- *Lisa is kissing Michael. She is kissing him.*
Lisa está besando a Michael. Ella está besándolo.
- *The man is giving his wife a present. He is giving her a present.*
El hombre (le) está dando un regalo a su mujer. Le está dando un regalo.
- *My father hates hamburgers. My father hates them.*
Mi padre odia las hamburguesas. Mi padre las odia.
- Después de una preposición: *with, to, next to...*
 - *John is thinking about us.*
John está pensando en nosotros.
 - *The microwave is next to the fridge. The microwave is next to it.*
El microondas está al lado de la nevera. El microondas está al lado de ella (a su lado).
 - *My brother works with me.*
Mi hermano trabaja conmigo.

Actividades propuestas

S1. Relacione cada oración con su significado.

▪ 1. <i>David phones her at the weekend.</i>	– a. Kate vive con usted.
▪ 2. <i>David phones him at the weekend.</i>	– b. David la llama el fin de semana.
▪ 3. <i>David phones them at the weekend.</i>	– c. Kate vive cerca de mí.
▪ 4. <i>Kate lives next to me.</i>	– d. David lo llama el fin de semana.
▪ 5. <i>Kate lives between you and him.</i>	– e. Kate vive entre tú y él.
▪ 6. <i>Kate lives with you.</i>	– f. David los /las llama el fin de semana.




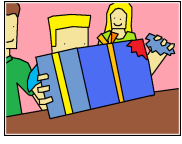




S2. Complete el cuadro con el pronombre personal correspondiente.

Subject Personal Pronouns	Object Personal Pronouns
<i>I</i>	
	<i>you</i>
<i>he</i>	
<i>she</i>	
	<i>it</i>
	<i>us</i>
<i>you</i>	
	<i>them</i>

S3. Escriba el pronombre objeto que sustituye las expresiones subrayadas.




- 1. *He works with Joe.*
- 2. *We're playing with our dogs.*
- 3. *The book is on the table.*
- 4. *He lives with Matt and me.*
- 5. *Jamie loves his daughter.*
- 6. *We understand you and your brother.*
- 7. *The student is writing a composition.*
- 8. *Do you know your new neighbours?*

S4. Escoja la respuesta adecuada.

			
<p>1. The teacher is talking to...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a) it ▪ b) they ▪ c) them 	<p>2. ... is eating some cake.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a) Him ▪ b) She ▪ c) Her 	<p>3. ... is playing volleyball with...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a) He / she ▪ b) He / her ▪ c) She / he 	<p>4. ... is receiving a gift from...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a) She / they ▪ b) They / him ▪ c) He / them
			
<p>5. George is kicking the ball. George is kicking...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a) us ▪ b) it ▪ c) its 	<p>6. Jack is introducing ... to our new boss.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a) I ▪ b) us ▪ c) we 	<p>7. He is riding a bull. He is riding...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a) them ▪ b) him ▪ c) it 	<p>8. Dad, please give ... some money.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a) me ▪ b) he ▪ c) I




S5. Complete con el pronombre personal correspondiente y con las palabras necesarias.

- *Complete with a job.*




		
<p>1. Martha and Sue are _____ (job). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ... (pronoun) are looking after ... </p>	<p>2. Tina is a _____ (job). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ... (pronoun) is serving ... (pro- </p>	<p>3. We are _____ (job). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Look at ... (pronoun) </p>

(pronoun)	noun)	
-----------	-------	--




■ Complete with a family member.

		
<p>4. Lauren's talking to her grandson Peter. ... (pronoun) is worried about ... (pronoun).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This woman is Peter's _____ (family member). 	<p>5. Thelma and Ray are married. ... (pronoun) is shouting at ... (pronoun) but ... (pronoun) isn't listening to ... (pronoun).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thelma is Ray's _____ (family member). Ray is Thelma's _____ (family member). 	<p>6. Nick is fighting against his brother Tom. Joe is their uncle. Joe is laughing at ... (pronoun).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nick and Tom are Joe's _____ (family member).

■ Complete with food and drink.

		
<p>7. Fabian likes _____ (drink). ... (pronoun) drinks ... (pronoun) every day.</p>	<p>8. _____ (food) are expensive. ... (pronoun) Don't buy ... (pronoun).</p>	<p>9. The _____ (food) is delicious. ... (pronoun) is smelling ... (pronoun).</p>

■ Complete with places of the city.

		
<p>10. I need some medicine. I'm going to the _____ (place). ... (pronoun) is next to the post office.</p>	<p>11. There's a _____ (place) under my house. I always wake up to the sound of the sirens. I hate hearing ... (pronoun).</p>	<p>12. There is an ambulance in front the _____ (place). The mountain is behind ... (pronoun).</p>

2.2 Adjetivos y pronombres posesivos

2.2.1 Adjetivos posesivos

Antes de continuar, recuerde las características de los adjetivos posesivos.

Pronombre personal sujeto	Adjetivo posesivo	
	Adjetivo	Traducción
▪ <i>I</i>	– <i>my</i>	Mi, mis.
▪ <i>You</i>	– <i>your</i>	Tu, tus.
▪ <i>He</i>	– <i>his</i>	Su, sus (de él).
▪ <i>She</i>	– <i>her</i>	Su, sus (de ella).
▪ <i>It</i>	– <i>its</i>	Su, sus (de una cosa o animal).
▪ <i>We</i>	– <i>our</i>	Nuestro, nuestra, nuestros, nuestras.
▪ <i>You</i>	– <i>your</i>	Vuestro, vuestra, vuestros, vuestras.
▪ <i>They</i>	– <i>their</i>	Su, sus (de ellos o de ellas).

Preste atención a estos aspectos:

- El mismo posesivo se emplea para nombres en singular y en plural.
 - *My car* (mi coche) *is blue*.
 - *My cars* (mis coches) *are in the garage*.
- La diferencia entre el pronombre personal sujeto *you* (tú) y el posesivo *your* (tu).
 - *You are a hairdresser*.
 - *Your aunt is a hairdresser*.
- Los posesivos *su / sus* tienen varias traducciones, dependiendo de a quién se refieran.
 - *Tom has got a brother. His name* (su nombre, el nombre del hermano) *is Martin*.
 - *Tom has got a sister. Her name* (su nombre, el nombre de la hermana) *is Lauren*.
 - *Tom has got a cat. Its name* (su nombre, el nombre del gato) *is Garfield*.
 - *Tom has got two cousins. Their names* (sus nombres, los nombres de los primos) *are Ping and Pong*.
- Los posesivos se refieren al poseedor, no a la cosa poseída.
 - *Tom's sister* ⇒ *his sister* (porque Tom es un hombre).
 - *Linda's husband* ⇒ *her husband* (porque Linda es una mujer).

Adjetivos y pronombres posesivos				
Pronombre personal sujeto	Adjetivo posesivo		Pronombre posesivo	
	Adjetivo	Traducción	Pronombre	Traducción
▪ <i>I</i>	– <i>my</i>	Mi, mis	– <i>mine</i>	Mío, mía, míos, mías, el mío, la mía...
▪ <i>You</i>	– <i>your</i>	Tu, tus	– <i>yours</i>	Tuyo, tuya, tuyos, tuyas, el tuyo, la tuya...
▪ <i>He</i>	– <i>his</i>	Su, sus (de él)	– <i>his</i>	Suyo, suya, suyos, suyas, el suyo, la suya... (de él)
▪ <i>She</i>	– <i>her</i>	Su, sus (de ella)	– <i>hers</i>	Suyo, suya, suyos, suyas, el suyo, la suya ... (de ella)
▪ <i>It</i>	– <i>its</i>	Su, sus (de una cosa o animal)	Suyo, suya, suyos, suyas, el suyo, la suya... (de una cosa o animal)	
▪ <i>We</i>	– <i>our</i>	Nuestro, nuestra, nuestros, nuestras	– <i>ours</i>	Nuestro, nuestra, nuestros, nuestras; el nuestro, la nuestra, los nuestros, las nuestras
▪ <i>You</i>	– <i>your</i>	Vuestro, vuestra, vuestros, vuestras	– <i>yours</i>	Vuestro, vuestra, vuestros, vuestras; el vuestro, la vuestra...
▪ <i>They</i>	– <i>their</i>	Su, sus (de ellos o de ellas)	– <i>theirs</i>	Suyo, suya, suyos, suyas, el suyo, la suya... (de ellos o de ellas)

Preste atención a los siguientes aspectos:

- Los pronombres posesivos se forman añadiendo *-s* al adjetivo posesivo correspondiente, excepto en *my (mine)* y en los que ya acaban en *-s*, es decir, *his (his)*.
 - *That book is mine* (Ese libro es mío).
 - *Is this umbrella yours?* (¿Este paraguas es tuyo / vuestro?).
 - *This shirt is his.* (Esta camisa es suya / de él).
 - *The car is hers.* (El coche es suyo / de ella).
 - *These magazines are ours.* (Estas revistas son nuestras).
 - *That house is theirs.* (Esa casa es suya / de ellos).
- Los pronombres posesivos se usan para sustituir a un adjetivo posesivo + nombre, para evitar repeticiones. Por lo tanto, no pueden ir seguidos de ningún nombre.
 - *Are these your CDs? No, they are hers* (= *they are her CDs*).
¿Son estos CD tuyos? No, son suyos (de ella).
 - *Our car is old but theirs is new* (= *their car*).
Nuestro coche es viejo pero el suyo (su coche, de ellos) es nuevo.

Actividades propuestas

S6. Complete las oraciones con el adjetivo posesivo correspondiente.

- 1. *My brother's got a dog. _____ name is Snowy.*
- 2. *We love music. _____ favourite band is Bon Jovi.*
- 3. *I know Mr Baker but I don't know _____ wife.*
- 4. *'Is that _____ motorbike?' 'No, I haven't got a motorbike.'*
- 5. *My parents are playing basketball with _____ friends.*
- 6. *Sally can't open the door. She hasn't got _____ key.*
- 7. *I'm doing _____ my homework.*

S7. Lea los cuadros de información y escoja la respuesta adecuada.

No confunda <i>there</i> , <i>they're</i> y <i>their</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>There</i> significa "ahí, allí". También se emplea en la construcción <i>there is / there are</i> ("hay"). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Mark and Sandra are over there.</i> – <i>There are many beaches in my city.</i> – <i>Is there any butter in the fridge?</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>They're</i> es la contracción de <i>they + are</i> y significa "ellos/as son o están". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>They're doing judo.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Their</i> es el adjetivo posesivo que se refiere a <i>they</i> y significa "su, sus" (de ellos o de ellas). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>I've got two new cats. Their names are Tom and Jerry.</i>

- 1. *I like your trousers. ... very fashionable.*
 - *there*
 - *they're*
 - *their*
- 2. *Please put the coat over ...*
 - *there*
 - *they're*
 - *their*
- 3. *I love these children but I hate ... father.*
 - *there*
 - *they're*
 - *their*
- 4. *I like visiting London but I wouldn't like to live ...*
 - *there*
 - *they're*
 - *their*

No confunda <i>it's</i> , <i>it's got</i> y <i>its</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>It's</i> es la contracción de <i>it + is</i> y significa "el/ella es o está" (para cosas o animales). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Where's my jacket? It's on the table.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>It's + got</i> es la contracción de <i>it + has</i> y significa "el/ella tiene" (para cosas o animales). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>My dog is very lucky. It's got a beautiful house.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Its</i> (sin apóstrofo) es el adjetivo posesivo que se refiere a <i>it</i> y significa "su, sus". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>I've got a new cat. Its name is Garfield.</i>

▪ 5. *What's the time? ... ten past twelve.*

- *it's*
- *it's got*
- *its*

▪ 6. *Put the CD in ... place.*

- *it's*
- *it's got*
- *its*

▪ 7. *Paris is famous for ... monuments.*

- *it's*
- *it's got*
- *its*

▪ 8. *Look at that cat. ... two tails.*

- *it's*
- *it's got*
- *its*




S8. Empareje las mitades para completar las oraciones.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1. <i>It belongs to Stella. It's...</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – a. <i>his.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2. <i>It's my money. It's...</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – b. <i>theirs</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3. <i>This is Jim's bike. It's ...</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – c. <i>ours.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 4. <i>It's mine and Sue's. It's ...</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – d. <i>hers.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 5. <i>It's their umbrella. It's ...</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – e. <i>yours.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 6. <i>It belongs to you. It's ...</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – f. <i>mine.</i>

**belong to*: pertenecer a




S9. Sustituya las expresiones subrayadas por el pronombre posesivo correspondiente.

		
1. These toys are <u>Tim and Tom's</u> .	2. My computer is a slow computer but <u>my sister's computer</u> is very fast.	3. George's handwriting is similar to <u>my handwriting</u> .




		
4. It's raining and I haven't got an umbrella. Can I borrow <u>your umbrella</u> ?	5. I'm cleaning my room while my brother is cleaning <u>his room</u> .	6. This isn't our luggage. <u>Our luggage</u> is missing.




S10. Complete las oraciones con los pronombres posesivos adecuados.

		
1. The dog is not ... She hasn't got any pets.	2. You and your sister are tennis players. These rackets are ...	3. This house belongs to my wife and me. It's ...

		
4. This letter has my father's name on the envelope. It's ...	5. The car is ... not yours. I'm lending it to you just for the weekend.	6. Leslie and her sister share a bedroom. It's ...

S11. Complete las oraciones con el adjetivo o el pronombre posesivo correcto.




		
1. She brushes ___ teeth after every meal. How often do you brush ___?	2. Is that ___ house? No, it isn't. We have ___ at the end of the street.	3. Lewis always brings ___ books to school but Lisa often forgets ___ at home.




		
4. I wash ____ car every Saturday and ____ neighbour washes ____ on Sunday mornings.	5. They live near ____ school but I don't live near ____ so I take the bus.	6. Alfred is blind and he always goes for a walk with ____ guide dog. ____ name is Pluto.

S12. A modo de resumen, complete este cuadro con los pronombres personales (sujeto y objeto) y con los posesivos (adjetivos y pronombres) correspondientes.

Subject P. Pronouns	Object P. Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
I	me		
	you		yours
he		his	
	her		
it			*****
		our	
you			
they			theirs

S13. Complete las oraciones con el pronombre personal (sujeto u objeto) correspondiente o con el posesivo (adjetivo o pronombre) correspondiente.

		
1. He helps ____ wife cleaning the kitchen. ____'s a nice husband.	2. Jim isn't here. ____'s fishing. Don't call ____	3. The journalists are asking ____ a lot of questions. She's answering ____

		
4. Are these jeans Mike's? No, they aren't _____. They belong to Anna. They're _____.	5. We talk to Mary and Mary talks to _____ on the Internet every day.	6. Our neighbours are painting _____ fence. We need to paint _____.

S14. Corrija los errores de las siguientes oraciones.

- 1. *My mother and me want to visit the museum today.*
- 2. *Sue is a great friend. I like it a lot.*
- 3. *Our teachers give them too much homework.*
- 4. *Can I use your computer? My is not working.*
- 5. *I've got a new CD. Listen to him.*
- 6. *John's got a TV in her bedroom. It's hers.*
- 7. *It's theirs problem, not your.*
- 8. *Can I use your washing machine? Our is not working.*
- 9. *Bob is watching a film at the cinema and Lisa is with he.*

2.3 Revisión del módulo

En esta sección vamos a revisar todos los contenidos vistos en el módulo 2. Si lo considera preciso, revise las explicaciones correspondientes en las unidades anteriores.

2.3.1 Genitivo sajón

Actividades propuestas

- S15. Formule preguntas y respuestas según el ejemplo. Emplee el genitivo sajón y el pronombre posesivo.

The exercise consists of three panels, each enclosed in a dashed orange border. Each panel features a cartoon character on the left with a thought bubble containing a photo and a name in a yellow box. A speech bubble from the character contains a question. In the center is an illustration of an object. On the right, another cartoon character has a thought bubble with a photo and name, and a speech bubble with an answer.

- Panel 1:** Nicole asks, "Is it Nicole's hat?". The object is a yellow hat with a red flower. Kate answers, "No, it isn't. It's Kate's hat. It's hers."
- Panel 2:** Michelle asks, "Are they _____?". The object is a pair of blue boots. Barack answers with a blank speech bubble.
- Panel 3:** The Girls ask, "_____?". The object is two pink coats. The Boys answer with a blank speech bubble.




2.3.2 Los verbos modales *can* y *could*

Actividades propuestas

S16. ¿Qué diría en las siguientes situaciones?

- a) Pida permiso. Emplee '*Can I...?*'
 - 1. Quiere pagar con tarjeta de crédito.
 - 2. Quiere abrir la puerta.
 - 3. Quiere probarse una falda.
- b) Haga peticiones. Emplee '*Can you...?*' o '*Could you...?*'.
 - 4. Necesita que alguien compre cereales.
 - 5. Quiere que alguien coloque los platos en la alacena.
 - 6. Necesita que alguien cierre la ventana.

S17. Hable de las habilidades de cada personaje de los *Simpsons*. Mencione lo que sabe y lo que no sabe hacer cada uno. Emplee *can* o *can't*.

	✓	×
<p>1</p> 	<i>ride a bike</i>	<i>be quiet in class</i>
<p>2</p> 	<i>play the saxophone</i>	<i>speak German</i>
<p>3</p> 	<i>read</i>	<i>sing</i>

- 1. Bart ... but he ...
- 2. Lisa ... but she ...
- 3. Marge and Homer ... but they ...

2.3.3 La hora

Actividades propuestas

S18. Escriba la hora: *What's the time?*

- 1. Son las 3:30.
- 2. Son las 5:35.
- 3. Son las 11:45.
- 4. Son las 10:20
- 5. Son las 7:00.

2.3.4 Preposiciones de lugar

Actividades propuestas

S19. Observe el mapa de la ciudad y complete las oraciones con la preposición adecuada.



- 1. *The church is _____ the café.*
- 2. *The café is _____ the cinema and the supermarket.*
- 3. *The school is _____ the chemist's.*
- 4. *The elephant is _____ the zoo.*
- 5. *The bus is _____ the bus stop.*
- 6. *The big pencil is _____ the school.*

2.3.5 like / hate / love + -ing y would like to + infinitivo

Actividades propuestas

S20. Observe las ilustraciones y diga las actividades que le gusta hacer o no. Emplee *like, love o hate*. Recuerde que después de estos verbos usamos la forma *-ing*.

Activities	
clean - buy - wear - eat	in big shopping centres - carrots - black clothes - the bathroom

Likes and dislikes			
1 	2 	3 	4 

S21. Acaba de ganar en un concurso un viaje. Escoja uno de estos destinos y exprese sus deseos sobre el viaje. Emplee *I would like to...*

Dream holiday

You've won a holiday. Congratulations! You can go to one of these places:

2 weeks in Africa
1 week of cruise + 1 week of Caribbean Island beach holiday






2 weeks in Austria (mountains and lakes – in winter or in summer)




Choose one destination, complete the box with your choice:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Where would you like to go? 	Africa - Austria - on a cruise
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 2. Where would you like to stay? 	hotel - bed and breakfast - campsite - other
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 3. What would you like to eat? 	English food - local food - hamburgers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 4. What would you like to do there? – in the morning? – in the afternoon? – in the evening? – at night? 	sleep - go sightseeing - do sports go on a safari - swim - relax go to pubs - other

- 1. *I would like to go to...*
- 2. *I ...*
- 3. *...*
- 4a. *In the morning, I would like to...*
- 4b. *In the afternoon, I ...*
- 4c. *In the evening, I ...*
- 4d. *At night, I ...*



2.3.6 Presente simple

S22. Complete las oraciones con la forma afirmativa del presente simple del verbo entre paréntesis.

- 1. *Peter and his friends _____ ice-skating twice a week (go).*
- 2. *David's father _____ in a hospital (work).*
- 3. *Hiroko _____ from Japan (be).*
- 4. *Tom and Jim _____ football every day after school (play).*
- 5. *Mr. Jones is a teacher. He _____ History (teach).*
- 6. *Linda _____ two daughters (have got).*

S23. Ponga las oraciones de la actividad anterior en forma negativa.

S24. Complete el cuadro con su propia información y haga preguntas y respuestas como en el ejemplo.

	Healthy life		
	a) eat vegetables every day	b) do sports	c) smoke
 1. Britney Spears	x	x	✓
 2. Venus and Serena Williams	✓	✓	x
3. You			

Ejemplo: *Does Britney Spears eat vegetables every day? No, she doesn't.*

2.3.7 Presente continuo

Actividades propuestas

S25. Observe la ilustración y diga lo que está haciendo cada persona. Emplee el presente continuo. Use las expresiones del cuadro.

- 1. *The boys with white kimonos...*
- 2. *The girl with a red swimming costume...*
- 3. *The boys with red shorts and green T-shirts...*
- 4. *The girl with a dark blue T-shirt and a light blue skirt...*
- 5. *The man with brown trousers and a blue T-shirt...*
- 6. *The boy with a blue uniform and a red glove...*

Activities	
go - play - do	swimming - football - judo - baseball - golf - tennis



S26. Observe los platos y haga preguntas y respuestas como en el ejemplo. Emplee el presente continuo.







- What are the children eating?

Dish				
Question	(eat vegetables) Are they eating vegetables?	1. (eat ham and salad)	2. (eat rice, peas and beans)	3. (eat pizza)
Answer	No, they aren't. They are eating fruit.			

2.3.8 Distinción entre presente simple y presente continuo

Actividades propuestas

- S27.** Compare las actividades habituales de Cristiano Ronaldo con lo que está haciendo en este momento. Emplee el presente simple y el presente continuo.

A special week for Cristiano Ronaldo Cristiano Ronaldo is enjoying his holiday week. Find out what he's doing at the moment!			
Cristiano	Play /swim	1. wear	2. eat
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Usually 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Now 			

- 1. *Cristiano Ronaldo usually plays football but now he...*
- 2.
- 3.

- S28.** Complete con el presente simple o el presente continuo del verbo entre paréntesis.

- 1. *Shhhhh! Be quiet! _____ (my son / sleep).*
- 2. *I hate living in London because _____ (it / always / rain).*
- 3. *Where are your children? _____ (they / play) tennis with some friends.*
- 4. *_____ (your niece / watch) TV every day? No, _____*
- 5. *What _____ (you / do) at the moment? _____ (I / swim).*
- 6. *_____ (teachers / not work) on Sundays.*

2.3.9 Nombres contables e incontables: a / an, some / any

Actividades propuestas

S29. Mire la imagen y describa lo que hay en la nevera y en la mesa. Emplee *there is / there are* y *a / an* o *some / any*.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. (milk/ fridge) There is some milk in the fridge. ■ 2. (potatoes/ table) ■ 3. (eggs/ table) ■ 4. (oranges/ fridge) ■ 5. (strawberry cake / table) ■ 6. (butter / table) ■ 7. (strawberry juice / table) ■ 8. (jam / table)
--	---

S30. Observe las ilustraciones, lea las oraciones y complete con el nombre del alimento y *a/an* o *some/any*

<p>Are there <u>any</u> biscuits in the dish?</p>	<p>1. Tom is frying ____</p>	<p>2. My father always cooks ____ on Sundays.</p>	<p>3. My mum always prepares ____ for my birthday</p>
<p>4. Would you like ____ or ____? ____ cup of tea, please.</p>	<p>5. Are there ____ in the kitchen? Yes. There are ____ left.</p>	<p>6. There isn't ____ left. Can you buy ____?</p>	<p>7. Would you like ____? Yes, just ____ glass.</p>

2.4 Comprensión escrita

Claire is sixteen years old, she lives in Liverpool but she is Australian. Claire is very sporty: she plays volleyball and basketball, she often goes swimming and running and she does judo three times a week.

Claire's got a large family: she has got her parents, her grandparents, two sisters, one brother and five cats! She loves playing with them but she hates bathing them! They always run away wet!

She goes to a school near her house, St. Patricks High School and she is a very good student! She likes studying English, History and Geography, but she hates studying Biology, and Maths. Oh, and she loves P.E (Physical Education)! In the future, she would like to be a teacher.

Claire usually wakes up at seven o'clock, goes to school on foot and has classes from half past eight in the morning to one o'clock in the afternoon. She sometimes has lunch in the school canteen, but she also has lunch at home sometimes. In the evening she often goes for a walk with her friends, goes shopping or goes to the cinema. Sometimes she stays at home and plays computer games or watches TV. She always does her homework before dinner.

Now Claire is at home chatting online with her friend Pamela. They are talking about the weekend. Claire is also surfing the net while she is talking to Pamela, because she is doing her Science homework. Right now Fluffy, one of Claire's cats, is entering her bedroom and is asking for a treat!

Actividades propuestas

S31. Lea el texto y diga si las siguientes afirmaciones son verdaderas o falsas. Si son falsas, corrijalas.

- 1. *Claire has got many relatives.*
- 2. *Her favourite subject is P.E*
- 3. *She never has lunch at home.*
- 4. *Claire is in her bedroom with Pamela talking about the weekend.*

S32. Responda las siguientes preguntas.

- 1. *What subjects does Claire like?*
- 2. *When do her classes start?*
- 3. *What does Claire do in the evening?*
- 4. *What is Claire doing at the moment?*

2.5 Actividades de autoevaluación

S33. Complete las oraciones con la forma adecuada del presente simple o del presente continuo.

- 1. _____ (*he / usually / go*) to work by car but now _____ (*he / go*) by train.
- 2. _____ (*Helen and Susan / usually / sleep*) after lunch but now _____ (*they / visit*) a friend.
- 3. Look! _____ (*Julia / sleep*) with her mouth open.
- 4. _____ (*good students / always / work*) hard?
- 5. _____ (*the baby / cry*) at the moment?
- 6. _____ (*my children / not / go*) to school on Saturdays.

S34. Complete con *a / an, some / any* o *how much / how many*

A: Can I help you?

B: Yes, I would like _____ (1) rice and _____ (2) bacon sandwich, please.

A: Sorry, there isn't _____ (3) rice. Would you like _____ (4) spaghetti?

B: No, thank you. Then I would like _____ (5) chips instead.

A: Anything to drink?

B: Yes. Have you got _____ (6) orange juice?

A: Yes, we have.

B: _____ (7) is it?

A: It's \$8 please.

B: Here you are.

A: Thank you.

S35. Complete las oraciones con el pronombre personal (sujeto u objeto) o el posesivo (adjetivo o pronombre) correspondiente.

- 1. *Megan is eating some cereal. _____ likes any kind of cereal but _____ favourite are corn flakes.*
- 2. *Johnny and I have got a new computer. It's _____.*
- 3. *My husband likes going to the beach but I hate _____.*
- 4. *Is this Peter and Mary's car? – No, it isn't _____. They haven't got a red car.*
- 5. *I've got many watches. The antique watch in the box is also _____.*
- 6. *Tim is washing _____ clothes. _____ are all dirty.*
- 7. *Jane loves plants. These six plants are _____.*
- 8. *Louise eats sandwiches every day. She loves _____.*
- 9. *Paul usually goes to the disco and I go with _____.*
- 10. *The boys sing in a rock band. _____ usually sing at _____ friends' parties.*

S36. Escoja la respuesta correcta.

- 1. ... *make the bed, please?*
 - a) *He cans*
 - b) *You don't can*
 - c) *Could you*
- 2. ... *speak Chinese.*
 - a) *I am*
 - b) *You can't*
 - c) *He cans*
- 3. ... *doing karate in your free time?*
 - a) *I don't like*
 - b) *Do you like*
 - c) *Would you like to*
- 4. ... *drink some water?*
 - a) *I don't like*
 - b) *Do you like*
 - c) *Would you like to*
- 5. *This book is mine and that one is ...*
 - a) *Her*
 - b) *Helen's*
 - c) *your*

2.6 Soluciones de las actividades

S1.

1b - 2d - 3f - 4c - 5e - 6a

S2.

- I - me
- You - you
- He - him
- She - her
- It - it
- We - us
- You - you
- They - them

S3.

- 1. with him
- 2. with them
- 3. on it
- 4. with us
- 5. loves her
- 6. understand you
- 7. writing it
- 8. know them

S4.

1c - 2b - 3b - 4c - 5b - 6b - 7c - 8a

S5.

- 1. nurses - they - him
- 2. waitress - she - it
- 3. butchers - us
- 4. she - him - grandmother
- 5. she - him - he - her - wife - husband
- 6. them - nephews
- 7. wine - he - it
- 8. carrots - them
- 9. chicken - she - it

- 10. chemist's - it
- 11. police station - them
- 12. hospital - it

S6.

- 1. its
- 2. our
- 3. his
- 4. your
- 5. their
- 6. her
- 7. my

S7.

- 1. they're
- 2. there
- 3. their
- 4. there
- 5. it's
- 6. its
- 7. its
- 8. it's got

S8.

1d - 2f - 3a - 4c - 5b - 6e

S9.

- 1. theirs
- 2. hers
- 3. mine
- 4. yours
- 5. his
- 6. ours

S10.

- 1. hers
- 2. yours
- 3. ours
- 4. his

- 5. mine
- 6. theirs

S11.

- 1. her - yours
- 2. your - ours
- 3. his - hers
- 4. my - my - his/hers
- 5. their - mine
- 6. his - its

S12.

- I - me - my - mine
- you - you - your - yours
- he - him - his - his
- she - her - her - hers
- it - it - its - ☒
- we - us - our - ours
- you - you - your - yours
- they - them - their - theirs

S13.

- 1. his - he
- 2. he - him
- 3. her - them
- 4. his - hers
- 5. us
- 6. their - ours

S14.

- 1. My mother and I want to visit the museum today (*pronombre personal sujeto*).
- 2. Sue is a great friend. I like her a lot (*Sue es una mujer, no una cosa*).
- 3. Our teachers give us too much homework (*son nuestros maestros*).
- 4. Can I use your computer? Mine is not working (*pronombre posesivo*).
- 5. I've got a new CD. Listen to it (*el cd es una cosa*).
- 6. John's got a TV in his bedroom. It's his (*John es un hombre, no una mujer*).
- 7. It's their problem, not yours (*'their' es un adjetivo posesivo mientras que 'yours' es un pronombre posesivo*).

- 9. Can I use your washing machine? Ours is not working (*pronombre posesivo*).
- 10. Bob is watching a film at the cinema and Lisa is with him (*pronombre personal objeto - después de una preposición*).

S15.

- 1. Are they Michelle's boots? No, they aren't. They're Barack's boots. They're his.
- 2. Are they the girls' coats? No, they aren't. They're the boys' coats. They're theirs.

S16.

- a)
 - 1. Can I pay by credit card?
 - 2. Can I open the door?
 - 3. Can I try this skirt on?
- b)
 - 4. Can / could you buy some cereal?
 - 5. Can / could you put the dishes in the cupboard?
 - 6. Can / could you close the window?

S17.

- 1. Bart can ride a bike but he can't be quiet in class.
- 2. Lisa can play the saxophone but she can't speak German.
- 3. Marge and Homer can read but they can't sing.

S18.

- 1. It's half past three.
- 2. It's twenty-five to six.
- 3. It's (a) quarter to twelve.
- 4. It's twenty past ten.
- 5. It's seven o'clock.

S19.

- 1. The church is opposite the café.
- 2. The café is between the cinema and the supermarket.
- 3. The school is next to the chemist's.
- 4. The elephant is in the zoo.
- 5. The bus is in front of the bus stop.
- 6. The big pencil is behind the school.

S20.

- 1. I like/love/hate buying in big shopping centres.
- 2. I like/love/hate wearing black clothes.
- 3. I like/love/hate eating carrots.
- 4. I like/love/hate cleaning the bathroom.

S21.

- 1. I would like to go to Africa / Austria / on a cruise.
- 2. I would like to stay in a hotel / a bed and breakfast / a campsite...
- 3. I would like to eat English food / local food / hamburgers...
- 4. In the morning I would like to sleep / do sports...
- 5. In the afternoon I would like to swim in the swimming pool / go sightseeing...
- 6. In the evening I would like to relax / go on a safari...
- 7. At night I would like to sleep / go to pubs...

S22.

- 1. go
- 2. works
- 3. is
- 4. play
- 5. teaches
- 6. has got

S23.

- 1. don't go
- 2. doesn't work
- 3. isn't
- 4. don't play
- 5. doesn't teach.
- 6. hasn't got

S24.

- 1b. Does Britney Spears do sports? No, she doesn't.
- 1c. Does Britney Spears smoke? Yes, she does.
- 2a. Do Venus and Serena Williams eat vegetables every day? Yes, they do.
- 2b. Do Venus and Serena Williams do sports? Yes, they do.
- 2c. Do Venus and Serena Williams smoke? No, they don't.
- 3a. Do you eat vegetables every day? Yes, I do / No, I don't.

- 3b. Do you do sports? Yes, I do / No, I don't.
- 3c. Do you smoke? Yes, I do / No, I don't.

S25.

- 1. The boys with white kimonos... are doing judo.
- 2. The girl with a red swimming costume... is going swimming.
- 3. The boys with red shorts and green T-shirts... are playing football.
- 4. The girl with a dark blue T-shirt and a light blue skirt... is playing tennis.
- 5. The man with brown trousers and a blue T-shirt... is playing golf.
- 6. The boy with a blue uniform and a red glove... is playing baseball.

S26.

- 2. Are they eating ham and salad? No, they aren't. They are eating eggs, bacon and potatoes.
- 3. Are they eating rice, peas and beans? Yes, they are.
- 4. Are they eating pizza? No, they aren't. They are eating spaghetti, carrots and a sausage.

S27.

- 1. Cristiano Ronaldo usually wears shorts but now he's wearing jeans.
- 2. Cristiano Ronaldo usually eats grapes / fruit but now he's eating pizza.

S28.

- 1. my son's sleeping
- 2. it always rains
- 3. they're playing
- 4. does your niece watch - she doesn't
- 5. are you doing - I'm swimming
- 6. teachers don't work

S29.

- 2. There are some potatoes on the table.
- 3. There aren't any eggs on the table.
- 4. There are some oranges in the fridge.
- 5. There isn't a strawberry cake on the table.
- 6. There is some butter on the table.
- 7. There is some strawberry juice on the table.
- 8. There isn't any jam on the table.

S30.

- 1. some fish
- 2. some chicken
- 3. some cakes
- 4. some coffee or tea - a cup
- 5. any carrots - some
- 6. any fruit - some
- 7. some wine - a glass

S31.

- 1. True. Claire's got a large family.
- 2. True. She loves P.Y.
- 3. False. She sometimes has lunch at home.
- 4. False. She's chatting online with Pamela.

S32.

- 1. She likes English, History and Geography. And she loves P.Y.
- 2. Her classes start at half past eight.
- 3. In the evening she often goes for a walk with her friends, goes shopping or goes to the cinema. She sometimes stays at home and plays computer games or watches TV.
- 4. She's chatting online with Pamela and surfing the net.

S33.

- 1. he usually goes - he's going
- 2. Helen and Susan usually sleep - they're visiting
- 3. Julia's sleeping
- 4. Do good students always work
- 5. is the baby crying
- 6. my children don't go

S34.

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

S35.

- 1. she - her
- 2. ours
- 3. it
- 4. theirs
- 5. mine
- 6. his - they
- 7. hers
- 8. them
- 9. him
- 10. they -their

S36.

1c - 2b - 3b - 4c - 5b