

UNIT 5: SMART CITIZENSHIP

Imos traballar na unidade 5 para seguir ampliando o voso vocabulario e algunhas construcións gramaticais xa vistas e que quero afianzar para que non as esquezades.

En primeiro lugar, iremos ó class book páxina 46. Leredes o vocabulario que aparece nos recadros intentando asocialo a cada fotografía (1-12).

Logo leredes o texto B relativo a animais en vías de extinción. Recordade ter sempre a man o dicionario que vos levo recomendando www.wordreference.com para resolver as dúbidas de vocabulario e pronunciación.

Posteriormente no activity book iredes á páxina 44 e completaredes os exercicios 1 e 2.

Na páxina 47 do class book, lede o texto **COCO GETS A NEW HOME** e completade no activity book páxina 45 as preguntas relativas a comprensión lectora nos exercicios 1, 2, 3 e 4 co fin de comprobar ata qué punto entendenstes o lido.

Na páxina 48 do class book, temos a explicación dos verbos que xa traballamos en 5º de primaria para expresar o futuro, sexa planeado ou non. Lede os cadros gramaticais explicativos que son moi sinxelos.

Recordamos: utilizamos o futuro con **will** para expresar feitos que non estamos seguros de se ocorrerán, ou para un plan futuro que decidimos no instante. Por exemplo, se alguén me pregunta: chamaches a Chloe? E non o fixen, pero nese momento decido que o farei. Polo tanto, empregarei o futuro con **will**: **I WILL CALL HER RIGHT NOW** (chamareina agora mesmo, porque o decido agora, non o tiña pensado con anterioridade).

A forma afirmativa é **will** e a negativa **will not** ou **won't**

I WILL CALL CHLOE: CHAMAREI A CHLOE

I WON'T CALL CHLOE: NON CHAMAREI A CHLOE

WILL I CALL CHLOE?: CHAMAREI A CHLOE?

Sen embargo, cando falo de algo que farei no futuro e que xa tiña planeado, empregarei a forma **BE GOING TO**. Recordade que conjugaremos be (am, is, are) logo usaremos sempre going to. Por exemplo: **O próximo verán iremos a Menorca**

We are going to Menorca next summer

We aren't going to Menorca next summer

Are we going to Menorca next summer?

No activity book page 46 completaremos os exercicios 1, 2, 3 e 4.

Na páxina 50 do class book leredes para seguir adquirindo novo vocabulario relativo ó consumo responsable (recycle, turn off, use up...) asociado a cada fotografía.

Na páxina 51 do class book quero que prestedes atención á forma de expresar **LESS AND FEWER**. Estas 2 palabras fan referencia a **MENOS**. Por que hai 2 formas se ambas significan menos??? Pois porque debes usar less con nomes incontables, como por exemplo lixo, enerxía, contaminación. Usaremos fewer cando acompaña a nomes de cousas que se poden contar e que polo tanto poden ir en plural, por exemplo, botellas, bolsas, coches, etc...

We should use less energy: deberíamos usar menos enerxía

We should use fewer plastic bottles: deberíamos usar menos botellas de plástico

Por outro lado, e recordando o que xa traballamos para facer oracións comparativas, empregaremos less para indicar menos e more para indicar máis, como xa sabedes. Coma sempre que estemos construindo unha oración comparativa, debemos usar THAN. Exemplo:

Recycling uses less energy than making new things

A reciclaxe emprega menos enerxía que o feito de construír cousas novas

MORE.....THAN: MÁIS QUE

LESS.....THAN: MENOS QUE


Para practicar estas construcción faremos os exercicios 1, 2 e 3 na páxina 49 do activity book.

Finalmente, no class book páxina 53 leredes a información que nos ofrecen os rapaces sobre o coidado da natureza e dos animais nos seus países. Remataredes facendo os exercicios relativos a esas lecturas no activity book páxina 50, exercicios 1, 3 e 4.

Finalmente, e como repaso de todo o tema, faredes os exercicios de avaliación final no activity book páxina 52 os exercicios 3, 4 e 5.

Recordade que ó ser unha nova construción gramatical, (LESS AND FEWER) **NON SERÁ AVALIADA NESTE TRIMESTRE.**

LESS vs. FEWER



LESS

- Used when talking about things that are uncountable or have no plural.
- Is compatible with collective nouns, non-countable nouns, and volumes.


Examples:

- The moon yields **less** light than the sun.
- We must try to spend **less** money.
- Many women earn **less** than their male colleagues.

?



FEWER

- Used when talking about things or people in the plural.
- Used countable nouns and individual items.



Examples:

- She needs **fewer** clothes this month.
- Women commit **fewer** crimes than men.
- I've got **fewer** tasks than I used to have.

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CHOOSE LESS OR FEWER IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES

1. There are _____ people here than in the center of the city.

a. fewer

b. less

2. I make _____ money than he does.

a. fewer

b. less

3. I'm tired. I need to ask for _____ responsibilities.

a. fewer

b. less

4. He travels _____ than he used to.

a. fewer

b. less

5. They know _____ than they pretend to know.

a. fewer

b. less

6. _____ children are studying French these days.

a. Fewer

b. Less

7. You should eat _____ meat.

a. fewer

b. less

8. There are _____ homeless people in the city today than there were five years ago.

a. fewer

b. less

9. He has _____ furniture than I do.

a. fewer

b. less

10. There are _____ good teachers these days.

a. fewer

b. less

PRACTISE THE FUTURE FORMA WITH WILL AND WON'T WITH THIS EXERCISE

WHAT WILL HAPPEN?

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH "WILL" OR "WON'T".

1 I expect the train _____ be very crowded and hot.

2 Our teacher is ill, so she _____ be at school next week.

3 Nick _____ pass his French test. He doesn't work hard enough.

4 We haven't got any money, so we _____ go on holiday this year.

5 Take your umbrella, or you _____ get wet.

6 Put on your coat or you _____ catch a cold.

7 _____ there be many people at John's party?

8 I don't think the journey to London _____ be very pleasant.

9 Take some sandwiches. There _____ be a restaurant car.

10 I'm afraid you _____ catch your train. It's already two o'clock.

11 Your English is very good. I'm sure you _____ pass the English test.

COMPLETE WITH THE FUTURE FORM BE (AM, IS, ARE) GOING TO FUTURE WITH THIS EXERCISE

Example: We are going to cook (cook) dinner this evening.

- a. Next summer, I(travel) to England.
- b. My sister María(live) in Madrid.
- c. They(play) tennis this afternoon.
- d. My father(buy) a new car.
- e.Susan and David (see) the film tonight.
- f. I(visit) the dentist tomorrow.

Make questions with to be going to using these words and answer them in the negative form: Example: Tony / read / this / book. Is Tony going to read this book? No, he isn't.

- a. Your friends / listen to music. ? - No, THEY AREN'T
ARE YOUR FRIENDS GOING TO LISTEN TO MUSIC?
- b. Peter / wash / his car. ? - No,
.....
- c. She / write a letter. ? - Yes,
.....
- d. Philip and Frank / have a birthday party. ? - No,
.....
- e. He / repair my bicycle. ? - No,
.....
- f. Your grandparents / visit you / next weekend. ? - Yes,
.....

Write the following words in the right order to form sentences with to be going to in affirmative, negative or interrogative: Example: is / to / a / Fred / doctor / going / be. Fred is going to be a doctor.

a. to / am / dentist / the / I / this / going / visit / afternoon.

I AM GOING TO VISIT THE DENTIST THIS AFTERNOON

b. swim / aren't / They / to / going / tomorrow.

c. her / paint / isn't / to / room / going / She.

d. do / his / Philip / going / homework / is / to?

e. am / not / I / to / France / going / travel / to.

f. study / to / are / They / English / on / going / Monday.

GOOD LUCK WITH ALL THE EXERCISES

SEE YOU SOON

ROSIE!!!