

Respostas Curtas	
Afirmativa	Negativa
Yes, I do .	No, I don't .
Yes, you do .	No, you don't .
Yes, he does .	No, he doesn't .
Yes, she does .	No, she doesn't .
Yes, it does .	No, it doesn't .
Yes, we do .	No, we don't .
Yes, you do .	No, you don't .
Yes, they do .	No, they don't .

- Nas respostas curtas afirmativas empréganse os pronomes suxeito e **do** ou **does**, e en negativa, as formas contraídas **don't** / **doesn't**.

Do you like tea? Yes, I do. (¿Gústache o té? Gústame. / Si.)

Do you play football on Saturdays? No, I don't. (¿Xogas ó fútbol os sábados? Non.)

Preguntas con partícula interrogativa

Partículas Interrogativas	
who?	¿quén?
what?	¿que?
when?	¿cando?
where?	¿onde?
why?	¿por que?

- Who is Harry Dutton?* (¿Quen é Harry Dutton?)
Who do you love? (¿A quen queres?)
- What is this?* (¿Que é isto?)
What do you think about it? (¿Que che parece iso?)
- When is the party?* (¿Cando é a festa?)
When does he work? (¿Cando traballa?)
- Where are you?* (¿Onde estás?)
Where does Scott work? (¿Onde traballa Scott?)
- Why are you tired?* (¿Por que estás cansa?)
Why do they come here? (¿Por que veñen aquí?)

OLLO: Se o verbo da pregunta é **to be** invértese a orde do suxeito, e cos outros verbos úsase **do** / **does**.

Unit 5

O Present Simple do verbo can

Afirmativa	Traducción
I can go	eu podo ir
you can go	tí podes ir
he can go	el pode ir
she can go	ela pode ir
it can go	(iso) pode ir
we can go	nós podemos ir
you can go	vós podedes ir
they can go	eles/as poden ir

- Can** é un verbo modal ou defectivo, por iso non engade **-s** na 3ª persoa do singular, non ten infinitivo, futuro nin tempos compostos, non precisa o auxiliar **do** en negativa nin interrogativa e vai sempre seguido dun infinitivo sen **to**.
 - Significa fundamentalmente tres cousas:
 - habelencia ou capacidade para facer algunha cousa: *saber, poder*.
Xoán can speak English. (Xoán sabe falar inglés.)
Birds can fly. (Os paxaros poden voar.)
 - posibilidade: *poder*.
I can do it on Monday. (Podo facelo luns.)
 - permiso: *poder*.
You can watch TV now. (Podes / Podedes ver a tele agora.)
- Dependendo do contexto, o verbo **can** pode traducirse polas expresións “ser quen de + infinitivo” e mais “dar + participio”.
- I can't drive a lorry.* (Non son quen de conducir un camión.)
- Fish can swim in darkness.* (Os peixes dan nadado na escuridade.)"

Negativa	Forma Contraída
I cannot go	I can't go
you cannot go	you can't go
he cannot go	he can't go
she cannot go	she can't go
it cannot go	it can't go
we cannot go	we can't go
you cannot go	you can't go
they cannot go	they can't go

- En negativa engádese **not**, sen separación; os dous “n” soan coma un só, aínda que se emprega máis **can't**.
A lion can't (cannot) fly. (Un león non pode voar.)

Interrogativa	Traducción
Can I go...?	¿ Podo eu ir...?
Can you go...?	¿ Podes ti ir...?
Can he go...?	¿ Pode el ir...?
Can she go...?	¿ Pode ela ir...?
Can it go...?	¿ Pode (iso) ir...?
Can we go...?	¿ Podemos nós ir...?
Can you go...?	¿ Podedes vós ir...?
Can they go...?	¿ Poden eles/as ir...?

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Yes, he can .	No, he can't .
Yes, she can .	No, she can't .
Yes, it can .	No, it can't .
Yes, we can .	No, we can't .
Yes, you can .	No, you can't .
Yes, they can .	No, they can't .