

INTRODUCTION

amusement park /ə'mju:zmənt pɑ:k/	parque de atraccións
bakery /'beɪkəri/	panadaria; pastelería
bathroom /'bɑ:θru:m/	(cuarto de) baño
bed /bed/	cama, leito
bedroom /'bedru:m/	dormitorio, cuarto
beef /bi:f/	(carne de) vaca
bookshop /'bʊkʃɒp/	librería
boots /bu:ts/	botas
bowl /bəʊl/	cunca grande, cunco, bol
bread /bred/	pan
café /'kæfeɪ/	cafetaría, café
cake /keɪk/	torta, pastel, doce
cereal /'siəriəl/	cereal/ais
chair /tʃeə/	cadeira
cheese /tʃi:z/	queixo
chicken /'tʃɪkɪn/	polo
chips /tʃɪps/	patacas fritidas
cinema /'sɪnəmə/	cine, cinema
cloud /klaʊd/	nube
coat /kəʊt/	abrigo
cold /kəʊld/	frio/a
cooker /'kʊkə/	cociña (fogóns e forno)
cool /ku:l/	fresco/a
cup /kʌp/	cunca
cupboard /'kʌbəd/	armario
department store /dɪ'pɑ:tmənt stɔ:/	grandes almacéns
dining room /'daɪnɪŋ ru:m/	comedor
dress /dres/	vestido
dry /draɪ/	seco/a, árido/a
egg /eg/	ovo
fish /fɪʃ/	pescado; peixe/s
fizzy drink /'fɪzi drɪŋk/	bebida / refresco con gas
fog /fɒg/	néboa, brétema
fork /fɔ:k/	garfo
freezing /'fri:zɪŋ/	glacial
fridge /frɪdʒ/	neveira, frigorífico
glass /glɑ:s/	vaso
ham /hæm/	xamón
hamburger /'hæmbɜ:gə/	hamburguesa
hat /hæt/	gorro; chapeu, sombreiro
hospital /'hɒspɪtl/	hospital
hot /hɒt/	caloroso/a, cálido/a
hot dog /'hɒt dɒg/	bocadillo de salchicha
hotel /həʊ'tel/	hotel

ice /aɪs/	xeo
ice cream /'aɪs kri:m/	xeadó
jacket /'dʒækɪt/	chaqueta
jeans /dʒi:nz/	(pantalóns) vaqueiros
juice /dʒu:s/	zume
kitchen /'kɪtʃɪn/	cociña
knife /naɪf/	coitelo
lamb /læm/	(carne de) aña
leggings /'legɪŋz/	mallas
library /'laɪbrəri/	biblioteca
lightning /'laɪtnɪŋ/	raio/s, relampo/s
living room /'lɪvɪŋ ru:m/	cuarto de estar, salón
museum /'mju:zi:əm/	museo
noodles /'nu:dlz/	fideos; tallaríns
oil /ɔɪl/	aceite
olive /'ɒlɪv/	oliva
omelette /'ɒmlət/	tortilla francesa
onion /'ʌnjən/	cebola
park /pɑ:k/	parque
peas /pi:z/	ervellas, chícharos
pepper /'pepə/	pementa
pie /paɪ/	pastel, doce, torta
plate /pleɪt/	prato
pork /pɔ:k/	(carne de) porco
potato /pə'tetəʊ/	pataca
rain /reɪn/	choiva, chuvia
restaurant /'restrɒnt/	restaurante
rice /raɪs/	arroz
rubbish bin /'rʌbɪʃ bɪn/	cubo do lixo
salad /'sæləd/	ensalada
salt /sɔ:lt/	sal
sandals /'sændlɪz/	sandalías
sauce /sɔ:s/	salsa, prebe, mollo
sausage /'sɒsɪdʒ/	salchicha
seafood /'si:fu:d/	marisco; peixe
shirt /ʃɜ:t/	camisa
shoes /ʃu:z/	zapatos
shorts /ʃɔ:ts/	pantalóns curtos
shower /'ʃaʊə/	ducha
sink /sɪŋk/	vertedoiro, pía; lavabo
skirt /skɜ:t/	saia
snow /snəʊ/	neve
socks /sɒks/	calcetíns, peúgos
sofa /'səʊfə/	sofá
soup /su:p/	sopa
spoon /spu:n/	culler

sports centre /'spɔ:ts sentə/	polideportivo
steak /steɪk/	filete, bisté
storm /stɔ:m/	tormenta
sugar /'ʃʊgə/	azucra
sun /sʌn/	sol
sweater /'swetə/	xersei
swimsuit /'swɪmsu:t/	traxe de baño
T-shirt /'ti:ʃɜ:t/	camiseta
table /'teɪbl/	mesa
temperature /'temprətʃə/	temperatura
theatre /'θiətə/	teatro
thunder /'θʌndə/	trono/s
toilet /'tɔɪlət/	baño, aseo, servizo; váter
tomato /tə'mɑ:təʊ/	tomate
trainers /'treɪnəz/	zapatillas de deporte, tenis
trousers /'traʊzəz/	pantalóns
warm /wɔ:m/	cálido/a, temperado/a
wet /wet/	chuvioso/a; mollado/a
wind /wɪnd/	vento

UNIT 1

air conditioner /'eə kəndɪʃənə/	aire acondicionado
blanket /'blæŋkɪt/	manta
brush /brʌʃ/	cepillo
calculator /'kælkjuleɪtə/	calculadora
carry /'kæri/	levar
ceiling fan /'si:lɪŋ fæn/	ventilador de teito
charger /'tʃɑ:dʒə/	cargador
dictionary /'dɪkʃənri/	dicionario
dub /dʌb/	dobrar (película)
Dutch /dʌtʃ/	holandés/esa
feature /'fi:tʃə/	función, característica, trazo
folder /'fəʊldə/	carpeta, cartafol
glue /glu:/	pegamento, cola
hairdryer /'heədraɪə/	secador de pelo
heater /'hi:tə/	radiador; estufa
inspire /ɪn'spaɪə/	inspirar, motivar
kettle /'ketl/	ferveidoiro (de auga)
key /ki:/	chave
lamp /læmp/	lámpada
marker /'mɑ:kə/	rotulador
microwave /'maɪkrəweɪv/	microondas
mirror /'mɪrə/	espello
order /'ɔ:də/	pedir
paintbrush /'peɪntbrʌʃ/	pincel
paints /peɪnts/	pinturas
pencil sharpener /'pensl ʃɑ:pənə/	afialapis, aguzalapis
pillow /'pɪləʊ/	almofada; coxín

price /praɪs/	prezo
projector /prə'dʒektə/	projector
review /rɪ'vju:/	comentario, opinión
rubber /'rʌbə/	goma, borrador
ruler /'ru:lə/	regra
size /saɪz/	tamaño
scissors /'sɪzəz/	tesoiras
shampoo /ʃæm'pu:/	xampú
soap /səʊp/	xabón
stapler /'steɪplə/	grampadora
sticky tape /'stɪki teɪp/	cinta adhesiva
style someone's hair /'stɑɪl sʌmwʌnz heə/	peitear a alguén
task /tɑ:sk/	arefa
toothbrush /'tu:θbrʌʃ/	cepillo de dentes
toothpaste /'tu:θpeɪst/	pasta de dentes, dentífrico
towel /'taʊəl/	toalla
unpopular /ʌn'pɒpjələ/	impopular
unusual /ʌn'ju:ʒʊəl/	inhabitual, pouco común
useful /'ju:sfʊl/	útil
washing machine /'wɒʃɪŋ məʃi:n/	lavadora
whiteboard /'waɪtbɔ:d/	encerado branco

UNIT 2

attach /ə'tætʃ/	atar, suxeitar
bake biscuits /beɪk 'bɪskɪts/	facen galletas (no forno)
change /tʃeɪndʒ/	cambiar, mudar
cook a meal /kʊk ə 'mi:l/	facen / preparar unha comida
do a puzzle /du: ə 'pʌzl/	facen un quebracabezas
draw a picture /drɔ: ə 'pɪktʃə/	facen un debuxo
enjoy /ɪn'dʒɔɪ/	gozar (de); gustar
exercise /'eksəsaɪz/	facen exercicio; exercitar
explore /ɪk'splɔ:/	explorar, percorrer
fall /fɔ:l/	caer
finish /'fɪnɪʃ/	rematar, terminar, acabar
flip phone /'flɪp fəʊn/	teléfono pregábel
go bowling /gəʊ 'bəʊlɪŋ/	ir xogar aos birlos
go camping /gəʊ 'kæmpɪŋ/	ir de acampada
go ice skating /gəʊ 'aɪs skeɪtɪŋ/	ir patinar sobre xeo
go on rides /gəʊ ɒn 'raɪdz/	montar nas atraccións
ground /graʊnd/	chan, terra
hang out /'hæŋ aʊt/	saír; pasar o tempo
happen /'hæpən/	ocorrer, pasar, acontecer
have a barbecue /həv ə 'bɑ:bɪkju:/	facen unha grella
have a party /həv ə 'pɑ:ti/	facen unha festa
hike /haɪk/	facen sendeirismo, dar unha camiñada / facen unha andaina
instructor /ɪn'strʌktə/	monitor/a

join a club /'dʒɔɪn ə klʌb/ apuntarse a unha actividade, unirse a un club

lie down /laɪ 'daʊn/ tombarse, deitarse

lose /luːz/ perder

material /mə'tɪəriəl/ tea

perform /pə'fɔːm/ facer unha representación

protect /prə'tekt/ protexer

rest /rest/ descansar

rope /rəʊp/ corda, soga

rule /ruːl/ regra

run up /rʌn 'ʌp/ subir correndo

see a show /siː ə 'ʃəʊ/ ver un espectáculo

silk /sɪlk/ seda (*aerial* ~s: danza aérea en teas)

stand up /stænd 'ʌp/ pórse en pé, erguerse; estar de / en pé

suggest /sə'dʒest/ suxerir, propor

survey /'sɜːveɪ/ estudo, enquisa

train /treɪn/ adestrar(se)(para)

turn /tɜːn/ xirar

warped /wɔːpt/ empenado/a, curvado/a

warrior /'wɒriə/ guerreiro/a

win /wɪn/ gañar

UNIT 3

aerial firefighting team /eəriəl 'faɪtɪŋ tiːm/ equipo de loita aérea contra o lume

alone /ə'ləʊn/ só/oa

amount /ə'maʊnt/ cantidade

award /ə'wɔːd/ premio, galardón

be over /biː 'əʊvə/ terminarse, rematar

boring /'bɔːrɪŋ/ aburrido/a, aborrecido/a

buddy /'bʌdi/ amigo/a, colega

business management /'bɪznəs mænɪdʒmənt/ dirección empresarial

businessperson /'bɪznəspɜːsn/ empresario/a, persoa de negocios

career /kə'riə/ carreira (profesional)

cleaner /'kliːnə/ limpador/a

commander /kə'mɑːndə/ comandante

computer programmer /kəm'pjʊːtə prəʊgræmə/ programador/a informático/a

difficult /'dɪfɪkəlt/ difícil, complicado/a, complexo/a

disability /dɪsə'bɪləti/ discapacidade, diversidade funcional

disabled people /dɪs'eɪbld piːpl/ persoas con discapacidade / diversidade funcional

driver /draɪvə/ condutor/a

embarrassed /ɪm'bærəst/ avergoñado/a

firefighter /'faɪəfaɪtə/ bombeiro/a

frightening /'fraɪtɪŋ/ arrepiante, espantoso/a

hairdresser /'heədresə/ peiteador/a

housework /'haʊswɜːk/ tarefas domésticas

huge /hjuːdʒ/ enorme, inmenso/a; gran, grande

hungry /'hʌŋɡri/ famento/a, esfameado/a (be ~: ter fame)

in the early /ɪn ðiː 'ɜːli/ a principios / comezos de

interesting /'ɪntrəstɪŋ/ interesante

IT technician /aɪ 'tiː tekniʃən/ técnico/a informático/a

law /lɔː/ lei

lawyer /'lɔːə/ avogado/a

librarian /laɪ'breəriən/ bibliotecario/a

make a difference /meɪk ə 'dɪfrəns/ causar un impacto positivo; cambiar as cousas

make money /meɪk 'mʌni/ gañar cartos

mechanic /mekə'kænɪk/ mecánico/a

musician /mjuː'zɪʃn/ músico/a

nurse /nɜːs/ enfermeiro/a

old-fashioned /əʊld'fæʃnd/ anticuado/a, pasado/a de moda

pilot /'paɪlət/ piloto

poor /pɔː/ pobre

profile /'prəʊfaɪl/ perfil

rich /rɪtʃ/ rico/a

role /rəʊl/ papel

salary /'sæləri/ soldo, salario

salesperson /'seɪlzpɜːsn/ dependente/a, vendedor/a

shy /ʃaɪ/ tímido/a, apoucado/a, vergoñento/a

singer /'sɪŋə/ cantante

thirsty /'θɜːsti/ sedento/a

tiny /'taɪni/ minúsculo/a, diminuto/a

top /tɒp/ cumio, cume, cima

train /treɪn/ formarse, instruírse

trendy /'trendi/ moderno/a, de moda

unique /juː'niːk/ único/a, excepcional

waiter /'weɪtə/ camareiro

web designer /'web dɪzəɪnə/ deseñador/a web

wonderful /'wʌndəfʊl/ marabilloso/a

UNIT 4

advertisement /əd'vɜːtɪsmənt/ anuncio

advice /əd'vaɪs/ consello/s

afraid /ə'freɪd/ asustado/a (be ~ to / of: ter medo de)

airport /'eəpɔːt/ aeroporto

angry /'æŋɡri/ enfadado/a (get ~: enfadarse)

bridge /brɪdʒ/ ponte

bright /braɪt/ forte, vivo/a

bus stop /'bʌs stɒp/ parada de autobús

calm /kɑːm/ tranquilo/a (stay ~: manter a calma)

car park /'kɑː pɑːk/ aparcadoiro (de coches)

character /'kærəktə/ personaxe

close /kləʊs/ **íntimo/a; estreito/a**
corner /'kɔ:nə/ **esquina, recanto**
darkness /'dɑ:knəs/ **escuridade**
dislike /dɪs'laɪk/ **non gustar**
factory /'fæktri/ **fábrica**
gene /dʒi:n/ **xene**
genuine /'dʒenjuɪn/ **verdadeiro/a, de verdade**
ghost /gəʊst/ **fantasma, pantasma**
helpful /'helpfl/ **atento/a, servizal**
insincere /ɪnsɪn'sɪə/ **pouco sincero/a**
jealous /'dʒeləs/ **envexoso/a (be ~: ter envexa)**
look like /'lʊk laɪk/ **parecer(se) / semellarse a**
lucky /'lʌki/ **afortunado/a (be ~: ter sorte)**
market /'mɑ:kɪt/ **mercado**
nervous /'nɜ:vəs/ **nervioso/a, inquedo/a**
noisy /'nɔɪzi/ **ruidoso/a (be ~: facer / haber ruído)**
patient /'peɪjnt/ **paciente (be ~: ter paciencia)**
petrol station /'petrəl steɪʃn/ **gasolineira**
playground /'pleɪgraʊnd/ **parque, zona de xogos**
polite /pə'laɪt/ **educado/a**
quest /kwest/ **misión**
quiet /'kwaɪət/ **calado/a; silandeiro/a; tranquilo/a**
relationship /rɪ'leɪʃnʃɪp/ **relación**
return /rɪ'tɜ:n/ **devolver, volver**
roundabout /'raʊndəbaʊt/ **rotonda**
rude /ru:d/ **maleducado/a**
selfish /'selfɪʃ/ **egoísta**
stop sign /'stɒp saɪn/ **(sinal de) stop**
town square /'taʊn skweə/ **praza (da vila / da cidade)**
traffic light /'træfɪk laɪt/ **semáforo**
trampoline /'træmpəli:n/ **cama elástica**
tunnel /'tʌnl/ **túnel**
underground /'ʌndəgraʊnd/ **subterráneo/a**
upset /ʌp'set/ **desgustado/a**
worried /'wʌrɪd/ **preocupado/a**
zebra crossing /zebrə 'krɒsɪŋ/ **paso de peóns**

UNIT 5

babysit /'beɪbɪsɪt/ **coidar nenos**
be born /bi: 'bɔ:n/ **nacer**
celebrity /sə'leɪbrəti/ **celebridade, persoa famosa**
Dane /deɪn/ **danés/esa; dinamarqués/esa**
Danish /'deɪnɪʃ/ **danés/esa; dinamarqués/esa**
daughter /'dɔ:tə/ **filla**
die /daɪ/ **morrer**
fall in love /fɔ:l ɪn 'lʌv/ **namorarse**
get a job /get ə 'dʒɒb/ **acadar un traballo**
get divorced /get dɪ'vɔ:st/ **divorciarse**

get engaged /get ɪn'geɪdʒd/ **prometerse**
get married /get 'mæɪrɪd/ **casar**
graduate /'grædʒueɪt/ **graduarse**
grandchildren /'græntʃɪldrən/ **netos/as**
granddaughter /'grændɔ:tə/ **neta**
grandparent /'grænpeərənt/ **avó/a**
grandson /'grænsʌn/ **neto**
grow up /'grəʊ ʌp/ **criarse, crecer**
have a baby /hæv ə 'beɪbi/ **ter un bebé**
husband /'hʌzbənd/ **marido, esposo, home**
immigrate /'ɪmɪgreɪt/ **inmigrar**
issue /'ɪʃu:/ **problema**
leave school /li:v 'sku:l/ **deixar os estudos; rematar o colexio**
move /mu:v/ **mudarse; moverse**
nephew /'nefju:/ **sobriño**
niece /ni:s/ **sobriña**
parent /'peərənt/ **pai / nai (single~~ family: familia monoparental)**
party planner /'pɑ:ti plænə/ **organizador/a de festas**
post /pəʊst/ **publicación**
prom /prɒm/ **baile de fin de curso (en secundaria)**
proposal /prə'pəʊzl/ **proposición**
riddle /'rɪdl/ **adiviña, adiviñanza**
separate /'sepəreɪt/ **separarse**
son /sʌn/ **fillo**
stepdaughter /'stepdɔ:tə/ **fillastra**
stepfather /'stepfɑ:ðə/ **padrasto**
stepmother /'stepmʌðə/ **madrasta**
stepson /'stepsʌn/ **fillastro**
view /vju:/ **visualización**
wife /waɪf/ **muller, esposa**

UNIT 6

against the law /ə'genst ðə lɔ:/ **ilegal, prohibido/a pola lei**
apparently /ə'pærəntli/ **ao parecer, seica, polo visto**
arrest /ə'rest/ **arrestar a**
avalanche /'ævələ:nʃ/ **avalancha, alude**
blizzard /'blɪzəd/ **tormenta de neve**
break the law /breɪk ðə 'lɔ:/ **infrinxir / quebrantar a lei**
catch /kætʃ/ **coller / atrapar (a)**
chase /tʃeɪs/ **perseguir (a)**
climate change /'klaɪmət tʃeɪndʒ/ **cambio climático**
climber /'klaɪmə/ **escalador/a**
cool /ku:l/ **xenial (be ~: prestar)**
cover /'kʌvə/ **cubrir**
crime /kraɪm/ **crime, delito; delincuencia**
criminal /'krɪmɪnl/ **criminal; delincuente**

drought /draʊt/ **sequía, seca**
 earthquake /'ɜːθkweɪk/ **terremoto**
 environmental /ɪnvaɪrən'mentl/ **(medio)ambiental**
 fisherman /'fɪʃəmən/ **pescador**
 flood /flʌd/ **inundación, asolagamento**
 forest fire /'fɒrɪst faɪə/ **incendio forestal**
 freeze /friːz/ **helar(se), conxelar(se)**
 go down /gəʊ 'daʊn/ **baixar, descender**
 heatwave /'hiːtweɪv/ **vaga de calor**
 hurricane /'hʌrɪkeɪn/ **furacán**
 loud /laʊd/ **alto/a, forte**
 lower /'ləʊə/ **reducir**
 melting glaciers /'meltɪŋ glæsiəz/ **glaciares que se derreten**
 murder /'mɜːdə/ **asasinato, homicidio**
 police officer /pə'liːs ɒfɪsə/ **(axente de) policía**
 prove /pruːv/ **demostrar, probar**
 robbery /'rɒbəri/ **roubo**
 sandstorm /'sændstɔːm/ **tormenta de area**
 season /'siːzn/ **época**
 shoot /ʃuːt/ **disparar (a)**
 solve /sɒlv/ **resolver, esclarecer**
 steal /stiːl/ **roubar, furtar**
 thankfully /'θæŋkfəli/ **afortunadamente**
 tornado /tɔːneɪdəʊ/ **tornado**
 tsunami /tsuː'nɑːmi/ **tsunami**
 underground /'ʌndəgraʊnd/ **de metro**
 volcanic eruption /vɒlkænik ɪ'rʌpʃn/ **erupción volcánica**
 weapon /'wepən/ **arma**
 witness /'wɪtnəs/ **testemuña**
 work /wɜːk/ **funcionar; traballar**

UNIT 7

accessories /æk'sesəriz/ **complementos**
 air /eə/ **aire, ar**
 average /'ævərɪdʒ/ **medio/a**
 believe /bɪ'liːv/ **crer**
 belt /belt/ **cinto**
 bracelet /'breɪslət/ **pulseira, brazaletes**
 cliff /klɪf/ **acantilado; precipicio, barranca**
 countryside /'kʌntrɪsaɪd/ **campo**
 earrings /'ɪərɪŋz/ **pendentes**
 field /fiːld/ **campo; prado**
 glasses /'glɑːsɪz/ **lentes**
 gloves /'glʌvz/ **luvas, guantes**
 grass /grɑːs/ **herba, céspede**
 ground /graʊnd/ **chan, terra**
 handbag /'hændbæg/ **bolso (de man)**

jewellery /'dʒuːəlri/ **alfaias, xoias**
 leaf / leaves /liːf/liːvz/ **folla/s**
 make-up /'meɪkʌp/ **maquillaxe**
 moon /muːn/ **lúa**
 necklace /'nekləs/ **colar**
 noticeboard /'nəʊtɪsbɔːd/ **taboleiro de anuncios**
 path /pɑːθ/ **camiño, sendeiro**
 purse /pɜːs/ **moedeiro**
 rainforest /'reɪnfɒrɪst/ **bosque / selva tropical**
 ring /rɪŋ/ **anel**
 rock /rɒk/ **rocha**
 run down /rʌn 'daʊn/ **baixar a correr**
 scarf /skɑːf/ **bufanda; pano**
 sell /sel/ **vender**
 shade /ʃeɪd/ **sombra**
 sky /skaɪ/ **ceo**
 star /stɑː/ **estrela, astro**
 stream /striːm/ **regueiro, regacho**
 sunglasses /'sʌŋglɑːsɪz/ **lentes de sol**
 swap /swɑːp/ **intercambio**
 Trust /trʌst/ **Fundación**
 unwanted /ʌn'wʌntɪd/ **non desexado/a**
 wallet /'wɒlɪt/ **carteira, billeiteira**
 warm /wɔːm/ **de abrigo**
 watch /wɒtʃ/ **reloxo (de pulseira)**

UNIT 8

AI /eɪ 'aɪ/ **IA (Intelixencia Artificial)**
 assistant /ə'sɪstənt/ **axudante**
 become extinct /bɪkʌm ɪk'stɪŋkt/ **extinguirse**
 billion /'bɪljən/ **mil millóns**
 break /breɪk/ **estragarse**
 bring /brɪŋ/ **levar**
 browse /braʊz/ **navegar por, mirar; explorar**
 charity /'tʃærəti/ **organización benéfica**
 chemical /'kemɪkəl/ **substancia química**
 clean up /'kliːn ʌp/ **limpar**
 click /klɪk/ **facér clic**
 code /kəʊd/ **programar**
 cut down /kʌt 'daʊn/ **cortar, pinchar**
 damage /'dæmɪdʒ/ **danar; avariar**
 donate /dəʊ'neɪt/ **doar**
 download /daʊn'ləʊd/ **descargar(se)**
 eco-friendly /iːkəʊ'frendli/ **ecolóxico/a, respectuoso/a co medio natural**
 endanger /ɪn'deɪndʒə/ **pór en perigo a**
 environment /ɪn'vaɪrən'mənt/ **medio natural; contorna**
 file /faɪl/ **arquivo; carpeta**
 fix /fɪks/ **arranxar, reparar**

gadget /'gædʒɪt/	aparelo
get into /get 'ɪntə/	entrar en, acceder a
glass /glɑ:s/	de vidro
global warming /'gləʊbl wɔ:mɪŋ/	quecemento global
headphones /'hedfəʊnz/	auriculares, cascos
hopefully /'həʊpfəli/	cun pouco de sorte
keyboard /'ki:bɔ:d/	teclado
link /lɪŋk/	ligazón
mouse /maʊs/	rato
myth /mɪθ/	mito
overpopulation /'əʊvəpɒpjəleɪʃən/	superpoboación
own /əʊn/	ser dono/a de, posuír
pick up /pɪk 'ʌp/	coller, recoller
plant /plɑ:nt/	plantar
pollute /pə'lu:t/	contaminar
pollution /pə'lu:ʃn/	contaminación
predict /prɪ'dɪkt/	predicir, prever
prevent ... from /prɪ'vent ... frəm/	evitar, impedir
printer /'prɪntə/	impresora
produce /prə'dju:s/	liberar, xerar
properly /'prɒpəli/	correctamente, axeitadamente
recycle /rɪ'saɪkl/	reciclar
replace /rɪ'pleɪs/	substituír, cambiar
rescue worker /'reskjʊ: wɜ:kə/	membro dun equipo de rescate
reuse /ri:'ju:z/	reutilizar, volver usar
reverse /rɪ'vɜ:s/	reverter
save /seɪv/	salvar; gardar; aforrar
screen /skri:n/	pantalla
single-use /sɪŋgl'ju:s/	refugábel
speaker /'spi:kə/	altofalante
store /stɔ:/	gardar, almacenar
throw out /'θrəʊ aʊt/	tirar, guindar
trend /trend/	tendencia, moda
turn off /tɜ:n 'ɒf/	apagar
turn on /tɜ:n 'ɒn/	acender
use up /ju:z 'ʌp/	acabar, gastar
waste /weɪst/	desaproveitar; desbaldir; perder
wind energy /'wɪnd enədʒi/	enerxía eólica

Speaking Glossary

Greetings and introductions

How are you? /hau 'ɑ: ju:/ **Que tal estás?**

I'm fine, thanks. /aɪm 'faɪn θæŋks/ **Estou ben, grazas.**

This is ... /'ðɪs ɪz/ **Este/a é...**

Are you new here? /ɑ: ju: 'nju: hɪə/ **Es novo/a aquí?**

Where are you from? /weə ɑ: ju: 'frɒm/ **De onde es?**

I'm from ... /'aɪm frɒm/ **Son de...**

Welcome to ... /'welkəm tu:/ **Benvido/a a...**

I'd like you to meet ... /aɪd 'laɪk ju: tə mi:t/
Gustárame que coñecesas a...

Pleased to meet you, ... /pli:zd tə 'mi:t ju:/
Encantado/a de coñecelo/a, ...

Classroom language

Where's your ... ? /'weəz jɔ:/ **Onde está o/a teu/túa...?**

Can I borrow a ... ? /kæn aɪ 'bɒrəʊ ə/
Préstasme un/ha...?

Who knows the answer? /hu: nəʊz ði: 'ɑ:nsə/
Quen sabe a resposta?

When's the ... exam? /wenz ði: '... ɪgzæm/
Cando é o exame de...?

Who can spell ... ? /'hu: kæn spel/
Quen sabe soletrear...?

What page are we on? /wɒt 'peɪdʒ ɑ: wi: ɒn/
En que páxina estamos?

Talking about likes and dislikes

Do you like ... ? /du: ju: 'laɪk/ **Gusta(n)che...?**

I don't mind ... , but I don't like ... /aɪ 'daʊnt
maɪnd ... bʌt aɪ 'daʊnt laɪk/ **Non me importa/n /
molesta/n... , mais non me gusta/n...**

Do you prefer ... or ... ? /du: ju: prɪ'fɜ: ... ɔ:/
Prefires... ou...?

I love ... /aɪ 'lʌv/ **Encánta(n)me...**

I hate ... /aɪ 'heɪt/ **Odio...**

Getting information

I'd like some information about ... /aɪd laɪk sʌm
ɪnfə'meɪʃn əbaʊt/ **Quería / Gustárame recibir
información sobre...**

What level is it? /wɒt 'levl ɪz ɪt/ **Que nivel é?**

What age is it for? /wɒt 'eɪdʒ ɪz ɪt fɔ:/
Para que idade é?

When does it meet? /wen dʌz ɪt 'mi:t/ **Cando se xunta
(o grupo)?**

How much does it cost? /hau mʌtʃ dʌz ɪt 'kɒst/
Canto custa?

Thanks. It sounds great. /'θæŋks ɪt saʊndz 'ɡreɪt/
Grazas. Soa xenial / moi ben.

Talking about an extraordinary person

Who is your project about? /hu: ɪz jɔ: 'prɒdʒekt əbaʊt/
Sobre quen é o teu proxecto?

Why was ... extraordinary? /waɪ wɒz ... ɪk'strɔ:dnri/
Por que era... extraordinario/a?

Where was ... from? /weə wɒz '... frɒm/
De onde era...?

When did (he / she) become a ... ? /wen dɪd (hi/ʃi)
bɪ'kʌm ə/ **Cando se converteu (el / ela) en...?**

Were there many ... ? /weə ðeə 'meni/
Había moitos/as...?

Talking about your favourite place

What's your favourite place to visit in your town?
/wɒts jɔ: 'feɪvərɪt pleɪs tə vɪzɪt ɪn jɔ: taʊn/
**Cal é o teu lugar favorito para visitar na túa vila /
cidade?**

... is a favourite place of mine. /ɪz ə 'feɪvərɪt pleɪs əv
maɪn/ **... é un dos meus lugares favoritos.**

Where is it? /weə ɪz ɪt/ **Onde está?**

What's so special about it? /wɒts səʊ 'speʃl əbaʊt ɪt/
Que ten de especial?, Que o/a fai (ser) tan especial?

When is a good time to go? /wen ɪz ə ɡʊd taɪm tə
'ɡəʊ/ **Cando é un bo momento para ir?**

Do you usually go there with ... ? /du: ju: 'ju:ʒʊəli ɡəʊ
ðeə wɪð/ **Adoitas ir alí con...?**

I prefer going ... /aɪ prɪ'fɜ: ɡəʊɪŋ/ **Prefiro ir...**

Is it difficult to get there? /ɪz ɪt 'dɪfɪkəlt tə ɡet ðeə/
É difícil chegar alí?

Not at all. You can ... /nɒt æt 'ɔ:l ju: 'kæn/ **En absoluto. /
Para nada. Podes...**

Asking for and giving advice

I've got a problem. /aɪv gɒt ə 'prɒbləm/
Teño un problema.

Can you help me? /kæn ju: 'help mi:/ Pódesme axudar?

Sure. What's wrong? /'ʃʊə wɒts 'rɒŋ/ Claro. Que pasa /
ocorre?

What should I do? /wɒt ʃʊd aɪ 'du:/ Que debería facer?

Can you ask her to ... ? /kæn ju: 'ɑ:sk hɜ: tə/
Podes pedirle que...?

Have you got any other ideas? /hæv ju: gɒt eni 'ʌðə
aɪdɪəz/ Tes algunha outra idea?

Maybe you should ask her to /'meɪbi: ju: ʃəd ɑ:sk
hɜ: tə/ Talvez deberías pedirle que... .

Why don't you ... ? /'waɪ dəʊnt ju:/ Por que non...?

Talking about a natural disaster

What happened? /wɒt 'hæpənd/ Que ocorreu?

Where did it happen? /weə dɪd ɪt 'hæpən/
Onde ocorreu?

When did it happen? /wen dɪd ɪt 'hæpən/
Cando ocorreu?

What were (they) doing at the time? /wɒt wɜ: (ðeɪ)
'du:ɪŋ æt ðə taɪm/ Que estaban a facer (eles/as) nese
momento?

What happened next? /wɒt 'hæpənd 'nekst/
Que ocorreu despois?

Making plans

What are you going to do ... ? /wɒt ɑ: ju: 'gəʊɪŋ tə du:/
Que vas facer...?

I'm not sure. /aɪm nɒt 'ʃʊə/ Non estou certo/a.

Do you want to do something with me? /du: ju wɒnt
tə du: 'sʌmθɪŋ wɪθ mi/ Queres facer algo comigo?

Yes, that would be great. /jes ðæt wʊd bi: 'greɪt/
Si, iso sería xenial / estupendo.

Let's do something /lets du: 'sʌmθɪŋ/
Fagamos algo... .

Do you want to join ... ? /du: ju: wɒnt tə 'dʒɔɪn/
Queres unirte a...?

I don't think so. I prefer /aɪ dəʊnt 'θɪŋk səʊ aɪ prɪ'fɜ:/
Paréceme / Coido que non. Prefiro... .

How about ... ? /haʊ ə'baʊt/ Que che parece...?

That's a nice idea. /ðæts ə naɪs aɪ'dɪə/ Esa é unha boa
idea.

Why don't you ... ? /'waɪ dəʊnt ju:/ Por que non...?

OK. When should I come? /əʊ'keɪ wen ʃəd aɪ 'kʌm/
Vale. Cando vou / debería ir?

Come on ... at about /kʌm ɒn ... ət ə'baʊt/
Ven... sobre a/s... .

Discussing problems and solutions

What's the problem? /wɒts ðə 'prɒbləm/
Cal é o problema?

I'm really worried about /aɪm 'ri:əli wʌrɪd əbaʊt/
Estou moi preocupado/a por... . Preocupa/n moito... .

I think it's a serious problem. /aɪ θɪŋk ɪts ə 'sɪəriəs
prɒbləm/ Coido que é un problema serio / grave.

Why do you think that? /'waɪ du: ju: θɪŋk ðæt/
Por que cres iso?

What can we do about it? /wɒt kən wi: 'du: əbaʊt ɪt/
Que podemos facer ao respecto?

If more people ... , that will help. /ɪf mɔ: 'pi:pl ... ðæt
wɪl help/ Se máis xente... , iso axudará.

What else can we do? /wɒt 'els kən wi: du:/
Que máis podemos facer?

If we ... , that will also make a difference. /ɪf wi: ...
ðæt wɪl 'ɔ:lsəʊ meɪk ə dɪfrəns/ Se nós... , iso tamén
cambiará as cousas.

How can we make people do these things?
/haʊ kən wi: meɪk pi:pl 'du: ði:z θɪŋz/ Como podemos
facer que a xente faga estas cousas?

Maybe if we ... , more people will /'meɪbi ɪf wi: ...
mɔ: pi:pl wɪl/ Talvez se nós... , máis xente... .

Grammar Appendix

INTRODUCTION

Os adxectivos posesivos

my	o meu / a miña, os meus / as miñas
your	o teu / a túa, os teus / as túas o seu / a súa, os seus / as súas (de vostede)
his	o seu / a súa, os seus / as súas (del)
her	o seu / a súa, os seus / as súas (dela)
its	o seu / a súa, os seus / as súas (de cousa ou animal)
our	o noso / a nosa, os nosos / as nosas
your	o voso / a vosa, os vosos / as vosas o seu / a súa, os seus / as súas (de vostedes)
their	o seu / a súa, os seus / as súas (deles/as)

- Sinalan de quen é algo.
- Sempre van diante do substantivo que sinala o que se posúe, sen importar o xénero nin o número que teña: **my class**, **my books** (a miña clase, os meus libros).
- Na 3ª persoa do singular hai tres formas, dependendo de se o posuidor é de xénero masculino (**his**), feminino (**her**) ou neutro (**its**).

1 Complete the sentences with the possessive adjectives below.

our • her • its • their • your • my

- Linda has got some new clothes.
..... new jacket is red.
- My friends have got a bakery.
bakery has got pies and bread.
- I love winter. sister also loves cold weather.
- My dog's name is Star. eyes are big and brown.
- You've got a beautiful bedroom and
..... bed is very big.
- My brothers and I love cooking and
..... steaks are delicious.

O xenitivo saxón

- Emprégase para sinalar posesión e úsase con persoas, animais ou países. Para formalo engádenselle un apóstrofo (') e un **s**.
the girl's house (a casa da nena)
the dog's eyes (os ollos do can)
Finland's culture (a cultura de Finlandia)
- Se o substantivo é un plural regular ou remata en **s**, engádese só **'**, mais se é un plural irregular engádese **'s**.
the animals' shelter (o refuxio de animais)
the men's clothes (a roupa dos homes)
- Se o nome propio remata en **s**, pódese engadir **'** ou **'s**.
Thomas' / Thomas's house (a casa de Thomas)
- Coas cousas emprégase **of**, non o xenitivo saxón.
the weight of the bag (o peso da bolsa)

2 Rewrite the sentences with the saxon genitive form of the words in brackets.

- His sister is very young. (Peter)
.....
- Their restaurant has got excellent hamburgers.
(my parents)
.....
- Its legs are white. (the horse)
.....
- Their coats are next to the door. (the children)
.....
- Her lunch is in the fridge. (Sandra)
.....

O verbo *to be* en presente

Significa principalmente "ser" ou "estar".

- **Afirmativa:** suxeito + **am / is / are**. É o único verbo que ten tres formas distintas no presente. As formas contraídas empréganse máis na conversa.
She is my friend.
(Ela é a miña amiga.)
- **Negativa:** suxeito + **am / is / are** + a partícula **not** ou a contracción **n't** (que se pode engadir a **is** e a **are**, mais non a **am**).
I'm not a good swimmer.
(Non son (un) bo nadador.)
- **Interrogativa:** **Am / Is / Are** + suxeito.
Are you in my class?
(Estás na miña clase?)
- **Respostas curtas:**ponse o pronome persoal suxeito + **am / is / are** ou **'m not / isn't / aren't**.
Is he your cousin? Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.
(El é o teu curmán? É. / Non.)

Usos

Descricións e feitos xerais	<i>Edinburgh is in Scotland.</i> (Edimburgo está en Escocia.)
Sentimentos e estados	<i>They are surprised.</i> (Están sorprendidos.)
Idade	<i>I am thirteen years old.</i> (Teño trece anos.)
Profesións, relixións e nacionalidades	<i>He is an engineer.</i> (El é (un) enxeñeiro.)
Prezos	<i>How much is it? It's 20 euros.</i> (Canto é? Son 20 euros.)
Medidas	<i>It's eight kilometres long.</i> (Mide oito quilómetros (de longo).)
Tempo atmosférico	<i>It is warm and sunny.</i> (Vai calor e sol.)

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *to be*.

- I at the library.
- Julia and Tina in the dining room.
- The clothes (not) clean.
- the dress beautiful?
- The salad (not) on the table.
- The wind strong today.
- the clouds grey?
- The omelette next to the cooker.

O verbo *have got*

Significa "ter". Expresa o que posuímos ou as características de alguén ou algo cando o describimos.

- **Afirmativa:** suxeito + **have ('ve) got** ou **has ('s) got**.
We have got a dog.
(Temos un can.)
- **Negativa:** suxeito + **have / has + not** ou **n't + got**.
The girl hasn't got pets.
(A nena non ten mascotas.)
- **Interrogativa:** **Have / Has** + suxeito + **got**.
Has he got a tablet?
(El ten unha tableta?)
- **Respostas curtas:**ponse o pronome persoal suxeito + **have / has** ou **haven't / hasn't** (sen **got**).
Have you got a white shirt? Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
(Tes unha camisa branca? Teño. Si. / Non.)

4 Write sentences with the words below and the correct form of *have got*.

- Thailand / hot weather / .
.....
- the children / ice cream / .
.....
- the bathroom / not / a shower / .
.....
- you / sandals / ?
.....
- the teachers / not / students / .
.....
- the café / apple pie / ?
.....

5 Complete the mini-dialogues with the correct form of *to be* or *have got*.

- A:** you a jacket?
B: No. I haven't and I very cold.
- A:** Parkside Restaurant good?
B: Yes, but they steak. I really want steak.
- A:** the storms in Florida dangerous?
B: Yes. Florida big storms with strong winds.
- A:** This department store has got clothes but it swimsuits.
B: The swimsuits at the Aqua shop beautiful.

There is / There are

	Contábeis	Non contábeis
Afirmativa	There is a car. (Hai un coche.) There are pencils. (Hai lapis.)	There is milk. (Hai leite.)
Negativa	There isn't a dog. (Non hai un can.) There aren't birds. (Non hai paxaros.)	There isn't coffee. (Non hai café.)
Interrogativa	Is there a bike? (Hai unha bici?) Are there windows? (Hai ventás?)	Is there salt? (Hai sal?)
Respostas breves	Yes, there is . / No, there isn't . (Hai. Si. / Non.) Yes, there are . / No, there aren't . (Hai. Si. / Non.)	

- **Afirmativa:** **There is** (ou a contracción **There's**) vai seguido de nomes contábeis en singular ou non contábeis. **There are** vai seguido de nomes contábeis en plural. Ambos tradúcense como "Hai".
- **Negativa:** **There is / There are** + a partícula **not** (**There is not / There are not**) ou a contracción **n't** (**There isn't / There aren't**).
- **Interrogativa:** **Is / Are** + **there**.
- **Respostas curtas:**ponse **there + is / are** en afirmativa e **there + isn't / aren't** en negativa.

6 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *there is* or *there are*.

1. fizzy drinks in the fridge.
2. chairs for all the students?
3. I want bread but a good bakery here.
4. fog today in the mountains?
5. a beautiful hat in that shop.
6. I want cereal for breakfast but milk.

UNIT 1

Artigos e cuantificadores, How much / How many

the	Con nomes contábeis e non contábeis. Emprégase diante dun nome que é coñecido polo falante.	
	o, a, os/as	<i>We have got a car. The car is red.</i> (Temos un coche. O coche é vermello.)
a / an	Con nomes contábeis en singular. Úsanse diante dun nome que non é coñecido polo falante.	
	un/ha	<i>a bakery, an umbrella</i> mais <i>a unicorn</i>
some	Frases afirmativas: Con nomes contábeis en plural e non contábeis.	
	Frases interrogativas: Cando a pregunta expresa unha oferta ou pedimento e agárdase que a resposta sexa afirmativa.	
	uns/has algún/nhas algo de un pouco de (ou non se traduce)	<i>There are some flowers.</i> (Hai (algunhas) flores.) <i>I've got some money.</i> (Teño (algo de) cartos.) <i>Would you like some water?</i> (Queres (un pouco de) auga?)
any	Frases negativas e interrogativas: Con nomes contábeis en plural e non contábeis.	
	ningún/unha nada de (ou non se traduce)	<i>There aren't any houses.</i> (Non hai ningunha casa.) <i>I haven't got any homework.</i> (Non teño deberes.)
	algún/nha algúns/nhas algo de (ou non se traduce)	<i>Are there any tomatoes?</i> (Hai algún tomate?) <i>Have you got any rice?</i> (Tes arroz?)
many	Con nomes contábeis en plural.	
	moitos/as	<i>Many shops are open.</i> (Moitas tendas están abertas.)
much	Frases negativas e interrogativas: Con nomes non contábeis.	
	moito/a	<i>I haven't got much time.</i> (Non teño moito tempo.) <i>Was there much food?</i> (Había moita comida?)

How much ... ?	Con nomes non contábeis. Cando vai co verbo to be , serve para preguntar o prezo dunha cousa.	
	Canto/a...?	<i>How much tea do you need?</i> (Canto té precisas?) <i>How much is it?</i> (Canto é?)
How many ... ?	Con nomes contábeis en plural.	
	Cantos/as...?	<i>How many kids are there?</i> (Cantos nenos hai?)

1 Choose the correct word in brackets to complete the sentences.

- There is ... rice in the cupboard.
a. some b. any
- She hasn't got ... microwave in her kitchen.
a. a b. an
- This is ... interesting book.
a. a b. an
- There are ... people in the restaurant.
a. much b. many
- David hasn't got ... homework – only five maths problems.
a. much b. many
- It's very hot and I haven't got ... water.
a. a b. any
- I like ... food at this restaurant. It's excellent!
a. the b. a

2 Choose the correct answers.

- There aren't **some / much / any** towels in the bathroom.
- It's time for lunch. Have you got **many / some / a** food?
- There isn't **many / some / much** water in the kettle.
- A / An / The** new sports centre is behind the library.
- There is **an / lots of / the** air conditioner in my classroom.
- There are **much / any / many** good films at the cinema.
- There are **any / much / a lot of** people in the shop.

3 Complete the questions with *How much* or *How many*. Then answer the questions to make them true for you.

1. pillows are there on your bed?
.....
2. time does it take you to get to school?
.....
3. mirrors are there in your house?
.....
4. students are there in your class?
.....
5. does a hamburger cost?
.....
6. books do you read every year?
.....

O Present Simple

Úsase para falar de verdades xerais, facer descricións, comentar feitos habituais ou cotiáns, expresar gustos e opinións, e tamén para falar de programas e horarios.

- **Afirmativa:** suxeito + verbo na forma base (infinitivo sen **to**) en todas as persoas menos na 3ª do singular, na que se engade **-s**.
I meet my friends every weekend.
(Quedo cos meus amigos todas as fins de semana.)
Nos seguintes casos, engádese **-es** no canto de **-s**:
- Se remata en **ss, sh, ch** e **x**: *pass - passes, wash - washes, watch - watches, mix - mixes*
- Se remata en **o**: *do - does, go - goes*
- Se remata en **consoante + y**, cámbiase o **y** por un **i**: *study - studies, carry - carries*
- **Negativa:** suxeito + **do / does + not** ou **n't** + verbo na forma base.
He doesn't speak German.
(El non fala alemán.)
- **Interrogativa: Do / Does** + suxeito + verbo na forma base.
Do you sing in a band?
(Cantas nun grupo?)
Se a pregunta ten unha partícula interrogativa,ponse esta primeiro, antes de **do / does**.
When do you visit your grandparents?
(Cando visitas os teus avós?)
- **Respostas curtas:**ponse o pronome persoal suxeito + **do / does** ou **don't / doesn't**.
Does she play football? Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.
(Ela xoga ao fútbol? Xoga. Si. / Non.)
- Co *Present Simple* adoitan empregarse as seguintes **expresións temporais**: **every day / week / year** (todos/as os/as días / semanas / anos), **once / twice a year** (unha vez / dúas veces ao ano), **on** + día da semana en plural, **at night** (pola noite), **in the morning** (pola mañá), **in the summer** (no verán), etc. Todas poden ir ao comezo ou ao final da frase, mais adoitan poñerse ao final.
We go to the mountains in the summer.
(Imos ás montañas no verán.)
- O *Present Simple* tamén adoita empregarse con estes **adverbios de frecuencia**: **always** (sempre), **usually** (polo xeral), **often** (a miúdo), **sometimes** (algunhas veces, ás veces), **rarely** (rara vez) e **never** (nunca, xamais). Estes colócanse diante do verbo, mais se acompañan ao verbo **to be** sitúanse detrás.
She often plays cards.
(Ela a miúdo xoga ás cartas.)
Their car is always clean.
(O seu coche sempre está limpo.)

1 Choose the correct answers.

1. I **watch** / **watches** a film every Friday night.
2. The teacher **don't give** / **doesn't give** homework every day.
3. The black scissors **cut** / **cuts** well.
4. Sam always **bring** / **brings** a dictionary to school.
5. The students **don't use** / **doesn't use** calculators in every maths lesson.

2 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple.

1. Jason and Simon usually (do) homework after dinner.
2. The baby (not cry) every night.
3. Linda (not work) on Saturdays and Sundays.
4. I always (bring) scissors to school.
5. Peter (go) to bed at 10:30 every night.
6. I (drink) milk every morning.

3 Write questions with the words below. Use the Present Simple.

1. you / keep / your homework / in a folder
.....
2. when / the concert / begin
.....
3. what / the students / do / in art lessons
.....
4. Lisa / use / a hairdryer / in winter
.....
5. the children / go / to the cinema / in summer
.....

4 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple. Then match the sentences to the questions in Exercise 3.

- a. They (make) things with paper and glue.
- b. No, I (do) all my work in notebooks.
- c. No, she (not need) it.
- d. No, they (prefer) the beach.
- e. It (start) at 9:00 pm.

UNIT 2

0 Present Continuous

- **Afirmativa:** suxeito + **am / is / are** + verbo rematado en **-ing**.

*I **am reading** a great book.*
(Estou a ler un libro moi bo.)

Nos seguintes casos, cómpre reparar nestas regras ortográficas para engadir **-ing**:

- Se remata en **e** mudo, perde o **e**: *live - living*
- Se é de 1 sílaba e remata en **1 vogal + 1 consoante** que non sexa **w, x** ou **y**, dóbrase esta consoante:
run - running
- Se é de 2 sílabas, ten o acento na última e remata en **1 vogal + 1 consoante** que non sexa **w, x** ou **y**, dóbrase a última consoante: *refer - referring*
- Se remata en **ie**, cámbiase **ie** por un **y**: *lie - lying*

- **Negativa:** suxeito + **am / is / are** + a partícula **not** ou a contracción **n't** (que se pode engadir a **is** e a **are**, mais non a **am**) + verbo rematado en **-ing**.

Na conversa adoita usarse a forma contraída.

*She **isn't eating** at a restaurant.*

(Ela non está a comer nun restaurante.)

- **Interrogativa:** **Am / Is / Are** + suxeito + verbo rematado en **-ing**.

***Are you watching** a film?*

(Estás a ver unha película?)

Se a pregunta ten unha partícula interrogativa,ponse esta primeiro, antes de **am / is / are**.

What is she doing?

(Que está a facer ela?)

- **Respostas curtas:**ponse o pronome persoal suxeito + **am / is / are** ou **'m not / isn't / aren't**.

***Is your father cooking?** Yes, he **is**. / No, he **isn't**.*

(Teu pai está a cociñar? Está. Si. / Non.)

Usos

Dicir o que está a ocorrer no momento de falar	<i>I am riding my bike.</i> (Estou a montar en bici.)
Expresar unha acción temporal	<i>People are talking about the news.</i> (A xente está a falar das noticias.)
Descrivir fotos	<i>In the picture, the man is reading a book.</i> (Na foto, o home está a ler un libro.)

- Co *Present Continuous* adoitan empregarse as seguintes **expresións temporais**: **now** (agora), **at the moment** (neste momento), **right now** (xusto agora, agora mesmo), **today** (hoxe), **these days** (hoxe en día), **this week** (esta semana), etc. Todas poden ir ao comezo ou ao final da frase, mais adoitan pórse ao final.
*We **are buying** the train tickets **at the moment**.*
(Estamos a mercar os billetes de tren neste momento.)

1 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Continuous.

1. Judy (not work) on her science project today.
2. I (read) an amazing book at the moment.
3. We (explore) the museum at the moment.
4. You (drive) very fast – it's dangerous!
5. Peter and Linda (not cook) today. They are going to a restaurant.

2 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Continuous. Then choose the correct answer.

1. Jane (draw) a picture with **pencils / onions** right now.
2. Ben (see) a show at the **hospital / theatre** right now.
3. The boys (go) camping in the **bedroom / forest** today.
4. I (buy) **meat / socks** for the barbeque right now.
5. We (exercise) at the **department store / sports centre** at the moment.

3 Write questions with the words below. Use the Present Continuous. Then match the questions to the answers.

1. you / hang out / with friends / at the moment
.....
2. what / you / do / right now
.....
3. who / Henry / talk to / now
.....
4. the children / do / a puzzle
.....
5. I / draw the picture / well
.....

- a. He's on the phone with Alex.
..... b. Yes, they are.
..... c. No, I'm doing my homework.
..... d. Yes, the colours are beautiful.
..... e. I'm baking biscuits.

Contraste Present Simple / Present Continuous

- O *Present Simple* expresa hábitos, mentres que o *Present Continuous* sinala o que está a ocorrer no momento de falar.
*I usually **eat** vegetables, but today I'm **eating** meat.*
(Polo xeral como verduras, mais hoxe estou a comer carne.)
- Adóitase empregar o *Present Simple* para contar o que ocorre nunha historia ou nunha película.
*The girl **finds** a box and **opens** it.*
(A rapaza atopa unha caixa e ábrea.)
- O *Present Continuous* adoita empregarse para describir fotos, pois fálase da escena coma se fose algo que está a ocorrer nese momento.
*In these pictures, I **am learning** to surf.*
(Nestas fotografías, estou a aprender a facer surf.)

Os verbos estáticos

Os verbos estáticos empréganse para expresar gustos, sentimentos e desexos, actividades da mente, posesión e percepción. Refírense a estados no canto de a accións, polo que non se adoitan empregar co *Present Continuous*.

*She **likes** my house.* (A ela gústalle a miña casa.)
*I **don't understand** you.* (Non te entendo.)

1 Choose the correct answers.

1. Our team never **wins** / **is winning** the football competition.
2. My sisters **clean** / **are cleaning** their room right now.
3. We **don't enjoy** / **aren't enjoying** the show.
Let's leave.
4. The number 7 bus always **turns** / **is turning** right at George Street.
5. My friends **don't train** / **aren't training** at the sports centre on Wednesdays.
6. Please be quiet. Dad **rests** / **is resting**.

2 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous.

1. I (eat) dinner right now.
2. Julia and Phil (not hang out) at the moment.
3. My parents (have) a barbeque right now.
4. Gloria and her family (go) camping every summer.
5. Greg loves ice skating and he never (fall).
6. Our basketball team (not lose) many competitions.

3 Write questions with the words below. Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous. Then answer the questions so they are true for you.

1. you / have a birthday party / every year

.....
.....

2. you / talk / to a friend / right now

.....
.....

3. your mother / work / at the moment

.....
.....

4. you / usually / take the bus / to school

.....
.....

5. you and your friends / often / go bowling

.....
.....

4 Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets. Make any necessary changes.

1. Jackie always wears a hat in the sun. (at the moment)

.....
.....

2. I am lying down on the sofa now. (in the evenings)

.....
.....

3. We aren't hiking today. (in winter)

.....
.....

4. You don't exercise every day. (at the moment)

.....
.....

5. This event happens every spring. (right now)

.....
.....

UNIT 3

O Past Simple en afirmativa

- **Afirmativa:** suxeito + verbo rematado en **-ed** no caso dos verbos regulares, que é o mesmo en todas as persoas.

Os verbos irregulares non seguen ningunha regra e, por iso, cómpre aprender de memoria as súas formas de pasado. Podes consultar a listaxe das páxs. 30-31.

He **cleaned** the floor.

(El limpou o chan.)

They **heard** some noises.

(Oíron (algúns) ruídos.)

Nos seguintes casos, cómpre reparar nestas regras ortográficas para engadir **-ed**:

- Se é de 1 sílaba e remata en **1 vogal + 1 consoante** que non sexa **w, x** ou **y**, dóbrase esta consoante:
stop - stopped plan - planned

- Se é de 2 sílabas, ten o acento na última e remata en **1 vogal + 1 consoante** que non sexa **w, x** ou **y**, dóbrase a última consoante:

prefer - preferred permit - permitted

- Se remata en **consoante + y**, cámbiase o **y** por un **i**:
worry - worried try - tried

- Se remata en **e mudo**, só se engade **-d**:
bake - baked live - lived

Usos

Expresar accións pasadas	<i>I read your message.</i> (Lin a túa mensaxe.)
Dicir o que se fixo nun momento concreto	<i>The train left at 1 pm.</i> (O tren saíu ás 13 h.)
Contar accións pasadas consecutivas	<i>I had dinner and went to bed.</i> (Ceei e deiteime.)
Contar como eran as cousas noutro tempo	<i>In the past, people wrote letters.</i> (No pasado, a xente escribía cartas.)

- Co *Past Simple* adoitan empregarse estas **expresións temporais**: as que levan **ago** (hai) ao final da expresión, **last night / week / month / year** (esta noite, a semana pasada, o mes / ano pasado), **at** + unha hora, **on** + un día da semana ou unha data, **in** + un ano, **in the past** (no pasado), **yesterday** (onte), etc.
Todas poden ir ao comezo ou ao final da frase, mais adoitan pórse ao final.
*I **finished** school in 2018.*
(Rematei o colexio en 2018.)
- O pasado de **have got** en afirmativa é **had** (sen **got**).
✓ *We **had** an exam yesterday.*
✗ *We ~~had got~~ an exam yesterday.*
(Tivemos un exame onte.)

1 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple affirmative.

1. Jason (join) the drama club last month.
2. The baby (cry) because it was hungry.
3. Brazil (play) football against Germany last night.
4. I (finish) the history project yesterday.
5. My parents (fly) to London last weekend.
6. Lucy (plan) a trip to Norway.
7. You (run) 10 kilometres last week.
8. Paul (go) home five minutes ago.

O Past Simple en negativa

- **Negativa:** suxeito + **did not** ou **didn't** + verbo na forma base.
*She **didn't** help me.*
(Ela non me axudou.)
- O pasado de **have got** en negativa é **didn't have**.
*We **didn't have** an exam yesterday.*
(Non tivemos un exame onte.)

2 Write negative sentences with the correct form of the verbs in bold and the words in brackets. Use the Past Simple negative.

1. We **ate** Chinese food for dinner yesterday.
(Indian)
.....
2. Sophie **liked** the trendy clothes. (old-fashioned)
.....
3. The children **hiked** around the lake.
(their parents)
.....
4. Dave **suggested** a fantasy film. (horror)
.....
5. The teacher **wrote** the questions on the whiteboard. (answers)
.....

O Past Simple en interrogativa

- **Interrogativa:** **Did** + suxeito + verbo na forma base.
Did you bring your coat?
(Trouxeches o teu abrigo?)
Se a pregunta ten unha partícula interrogativa, ponse esta primeiro, antes de **did**.
When did you arrive?
(Cando chegaches?)
- **Respostas curtas:** ponse o pronome persoal suxeito + **did** ou **didn't**.
Did he open the door? Yes, he **did**. / No, he **didn't**.
(El abriu a porta? Abriu. Si. / Non.)
- O pasado de **have got** en interrogativa fórmase con **Did** + suxeito + **have**.
Did you have an exam yesterday?
(Tiveches un exame onte?)

3 Complete the questions with the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple. Then answer the questions. Make the answers true for you.

- you (read) any interesting books in the last month?
.....
- What difficult task you (complete) in the last year?
.....
- your family (eat) dinner together last night?
.....
- Where you (live) when you were young?
.....
- you (finish) all your homework yesterday?
.....
- you (watch) a frightening film last month?
.....

There was / There were

	Contábeis	Non contábeis
Afirmativa	There was a car. (Había un coche.) There were pens. (Había bolígrafos.)	There was milk. (Había leite.)
Negativa	There wasn't a dog. (Non había un can.) There weren't birds. (Non había paxaros.)	There wasn't coffee. (Non había café.)
Interrogativa	Was there a bike? (Había unha bici?) Were there kids? (Había nenos?)	Was there salt? (Había sal?)
Respostas breves	Yes, there was . / No, there wasn't . (Había. Si. / Non.) Yes, there were . / No, there weren't . (Había. Si. / Non.)	

- **Afirmativa:** **There was** vai seguido de nomes contábeis en singular ou non contábeis. **There were** vai seguido de nomes contábeis en plural. Son as formas de pasado de **There is** e **There are**, polo tanto, significan "Había" ou "Houbo".
- **Negativa:** **There was / There were** + a partícula **not** (**There was not / There were not**) ou a contracción **n't** (**There wasn't / There weren't**).
- **Interrogativa:** **Was / Were** + **there**.
- **Respostas curtas:** ponse **there** + **was / were** en afirmativa e **there** + **wasn't / weren't** en negativa.

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of **there was** or **there were**.

- only one waiter in the restaurant. He was very hard-working.
- any salespeople in the shop. It was empty!
- a great film on TV last night. I enjoyed it a lot!
- any cheese in the fridge so I made a sandwich with ham.
- two pencils in my schoolbag, but I can't find them now!

2 Complete the questions with *Was there* or *Were there*. Then answer the questions.

1. any clouds yesterday?
.....
2. chicken for dinner last night?
.....
3. a lot of people in your house last weekend?
.....
4. a lot of snow last winter?
.....

UNIT 4

O comparativo dos adxectivos

Para comparar cousas, animais, persoas, etc., empréganse os adxectivos en grao comparativo.

- O comparativo de **superioridad** (máis... que) úsase para comparar cousas, animais, persoas, etc., cando un supera ao outro nalgún aspecto. Para formalo cómpre reparar na lonxitude do adxectivo:

- Se ten 1 sílaba, ou 2 e remata en **y**, o adxectivo considérase curto e engádeselle a terminación **-er**. Detrás ponse a partícula **than**.

*These books are **cheaper than** those notebooks.*
(Estes libros son máis baratos que eses cadernos.)

Nos seguintes casos, o adxectivo cambia ao lle engadir **-er**:

- Se ten 1 sílaba e remata en **1 vogal + 1 consoante** que non sexa **w, x** ou **y**, dóbrase esa consoante: *thin - thinner*
- Se remata en **consonante + y**, cámbiase o **y** por un **i**:
lucky - luckier, dry - drier
- Se remata en **e mudo**, só se engade **-r**:
nice - nicer

- Se ten 2 sílabas ou máis, o adxectivo considérase longo e o comparativo fórmase con **more +** adxectivo + **than**.

*She is **more famous than** her brother.*
(Ela é máis famosa có seu irmán.)

Os adxectivos irregulares

Ao non seguir regra ningunha, cómpre aprender a súa forma comparativa de memoria.

Adxectivo	Comparativo
good (bo/a)	better
bad (malo/mao / mala/má)	worse
far (lonxano/a)	farther / further
little (pouco/a)	less

1 Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.

- Jason is (nervous) Ben.
- My sister's class is (noisy) our class.
- Sara found €50 on the road. She is (lucky) me.
- Our new car is (good) our old car.
- My bedroom is (small) my friend's bedroom.
- The geography exam was (difficult) the history exam.

2 Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the correct adjective in brackets.

- I walk to school in five minutes, but I can't walk to the library. The library is my school. (close / far)
- Julia is happy to wait, but Jason doesn't want to wait. Julia is Jason. (patient / jealous)
- My friend's dog is tiny. It is a cat. (thirsty / small)
- My old school was huge. It was my new school. (big / hungry)
- My big sister always does things for me. She is my little sister. (helpful / bad)
- I love talking to Patrick. He is Sam. (boring / interesting)

3 Write sentences with the words below and the verb *to be*. Use the comparative form of the adjectives.

- John / upset / Max
.....
- Lisa / rude / Ben
.....
- My brother / selfish / my sister
.....
- this classroom / quiet / the library
.....
- my mother / nervous / my father
.....
- this hamburger / good / a steak
.....

4 Write sentences comparing the items below. Use the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.

- amusement park / museum (exciting)
.....
- maths / English (difficult)
.....
- winter / summer (nice)
.....
- horror film / romance film (interesting)
.....

Os pronomes posesivos

mine	meu/miña, meus/miñas
yours	teu/túa, teus/túas, seu/súa, seus/as (de vostede)
his	seu/súa, seus/súas (del)
hers	seu/súa, seus/súas (dela)
ours	noso/a, nosos/as
yours	voso/a, vosos/as, seu/súa, seus/súas (de vostedes)
theirs	seu/súa, seus/súas (deles/as)

- Substitúen o substantivo que sinala o que se posúe e concordan co posuidor.
*This maths book is **yours**.*
(Este libro de matemáticas é teu.)
- Ao traducilos, poden acompañarse estes pronomes co artigo determinado.
*Those pencils aren't **mine**. They're **hers**.*
(Esas lapis non son (os) meus. Son (os) seus [dela].)
- Na 3ª persoa do singular hai dúas formas: masculina (**his**) e feminina (**hers**). Non hai forma neutra.

1 Choose the correct answers.

1. My grandfather opened this factory in 1982. The building is **theirs** / **hers** / **his**.
2. My aunt and uncle bought the house on the corner. It's **theirs** / **mine** / **ours** now.
3. Did you and your brother ride these bikes to the playground? Are they **ours** / **yours** / **his**?
4. I found a beautiful mirror on the street. It's **mine** / **hers** / **theirs** now.
5. Did Lucy draw this picture? Is it **yours** / **ours** / **hers**?
6. My family lives in a small house. This house is bigger than **his** / **ours** / **theirs**.

2 Replace the words in bold with the possessive pronouns below.

mine • theirs • his • hers • yours

1. The blue sweater is **Sam's**.
2. That marker is **my marker**.
3. This poster is **Simon and Lucy's project**.
4. Is this hamburger **your hamburger**?
5. This chair is **Mrs Peter's**.

3 Complete the sentences with the possessive pronouns below.

ours • mine • his • yours • hers

1. Dan forgot his lunch in the classroom. This salad is
2. These shoes are similar to my shoes but they aren't
3. Tammy left her schoolwork on my desk. These notebooks and books are
4. We won the competition and now the €100 prize is
5. Is this phone charger ? Can I use it please?

4 Complete the mini-dialogues with the possessive pronouns below. Use one of the words twice.

hers • theirs • ours • mine

1. **A:** I saw your parents enter that house yesterday.
B: Yes, we live there. That house is
2. **A:** Can you give this jacket to Julia?
B: Why? Is it ?
3. **A:** Did you leave this bag at the bus stop?
B: Yes, the bag is Thank you.
4. **A:** Do you work in this restaurant? Can we sit at this table please?
B: No, do you see those women? The table is
5. **A:** Is this your dog?
B: Yes, he's I was so worried about him.

UNIT 5

can

Can expresa habilidade ou capacidade para facer algo (saber) e posibilidade (poder), e tamén se usa para pedir permiso ou favores (poder).

- **Afirmativa:** suxeito + **can** + verbo na forma base. Como é un verbo modal, non se engade **-s** na 3ª persoa do singular.
*She **can swim** very well.*
(Ela sabe nadar moi ben.)
*I **can go** to the park later.*
(Podo ir ao parque logo.)
- **Negativa:** suxeito + **cannot** ou **can't** + verbo na forma base.
*I **can't visit** my grandparents this week.*
(Non podo visitar os meus avós esta semana.)
- **Interrogativa:** **Can** + suxeito + verbo na forma base.
***Can** you **open** the door?*
(Podes abrir a porta?)
- **Respostas curtas:**ponse o pronome persoal suxeito + **can** ou **can't**.
***Can** you **speak** Italian? Yes, I **can**. / No, I **can't**.*
(Sabes falar italiano? Sei. Si. / Non.)

could

Could expresa habilidade ou capacidade e posibilidade no pasado.

- **Afirmativa:** suxeito + **could** + verbo na forma base. Como é un verbo modal, non se engade **-s** na 3ª persoa do singular.
*He **could ice-skate** when he was three years old.*
(El sabía patinar sobre xeo cando tiña tres anos.)
- **Negativa:** suxeito + **could not** ou **couldn't** (a forma máis habitual é a segunda) + verbo na forma base.
*I **couldn't catch** the train this morning.*
(Non puiden coller o tren esta mañá.)
- **Interrogativa:** **Could** + suxeito + verbo na forma base.
***Could** he **run** a marathon in the past?*
(El podía correr un maratón no pasado?)
- **Respostas curtas:**ponse o pronome persoal suxeito + **could** ou **couldn't**.
***Could** you **read** when you were four years old? Yes, I **could**. / No, I **couldn't**.*
(Sabías ler cando tiñas catro anos? Sabía. Si. / Non.)

1 Complete the sentences with **can** or **can't**.

- Children drive cars.
- Trees grow without water.
- A nurse work in a hospital.
- You buy bread at a bakery.
- A musician play an instrument.
- Two-year-old children read.

2 Write questions with the words below. Use **can**. Then answer the questions so they are true for you.

- your mother / play the piano

.....

- you / draw / beautiful pictures

.....

- your friend / cook well

.....

- you / swim / for one kilometre

.....

3 Complete the questions with **could** or **couldn't**.

- Lisa ski when she was six years old because her father taught her.
- Dave was afraid of water, so he swim.
- I speak Italian when I was young because we lived in Italy for two years.
- The students didn't understand the instructions, so they do the project.
- We go camping last weekend because the weather was terrible.

4 Write questions with the words below. Use **could**. Then answer the questions.

- you / bake biscuits / when you were eight years old

.....

- you / read a book in English / two years ago

.....

- your parents / use / mobile phones / when they were 20 years old

.....

- people / fly / in aeroplanes / 200 years ago

.....

must / mustn't

- **Afirmativa:** suxeito + **must** + verbo na forma base. Expressa a obriga e a necesidade ou conveniencia de facer algo, e significa "deber". Amais, pódese empregar para dar consellos e mesmo para recomendar algo (neste caso adóitase traducir por "ter que". Como é un verbo modal, non se engade **-s** na 3ª persoa do singular.
*He **must work** on his project.*
(El debe traballar no seu proxecto.)
- **Negativa:** suxeito + **must not** ou **mustn't** (a forma máis habitual é a segunda) + verbo na forma base. Expressa prohibición, que algo non está permitido, e tamén que algo non se debe facer porque non convén ou non é correcto. Amais, pódese empregar para dar consellos.
*You **mustn't use** your phone while driving.*
(Non debes usar o teléfono mentres conduces.)
[está prohibido]
*You **mustn't tell** him my secret.*
(Non debes contarlle o meu segredo.)
[non é correcto]
- **Interrogativa:** **Must** + suxeito + verbo na forma base. Neste caso, **must** expresa obriga ou necesidade, malia que este verbo modal non adoita empregarse na forma interrogativa.
***Must** he **do** the test?*
(El debe facer o exame?)
- **Respostas curtas:**ponse o pronome persoal suxeito + **must**.
***Must** I **clean** this? Yes, you **must**.*
(Debo limpar isto? Debes, si.)

should

Should emprégase para dar ou pedir consellos e para dicir o que se debería ou non facer.

- **Afirmativa:** suxeito + **should** + verbo na forma base. Como é un verbo modal, non se engade **-s** na 3ª persoa do singular.
*She **should study** more.*
(Ela debería estudar máis.)
- **Negativa:** suxeito + **should not** ou **shouldn't** (a forma máis habitual é a segunda) + verbo na forma base.
*You **shouldn't eat** junk food.*
(Non deberías comer comida lixo.)
- **Interrogativa:** **Should** + suxeito + verbo na forma base.
***Should** we **wait** in the waiting room?*
(Deberíamos agardar na sala de espera?)
- **Respostas curtas:**ponse o pronome persoal suxeito + **should** ou **shouldn't**.
***Should** I **leave** now? Yes, you **should**. / No, you **shouldn't**.*
(Debería marchar agora? Deberías. Si. / Non.)

1 Complete the sentences with *must* or *mustn't*.

1. You make noise in the library.
2. There isn't any food in the fridge. My parents go shopping today.
3. Sarah wants to be a doctor, so she study hard in school.
4. When the traffic lights are red, drivers stop.
5. My sister is getting married at five o'clock. I be late.

2 Write sentences with the words below. Use the correct form of *should*.

1. children / help / their parents / .
.....
2. I / leave school / after grade ten / ?
.....
3. you / not go to bed / very late / .
.....
4. Sam / get a job / in a bookshop / .
.....
5. Brenda / buy a gift / for her grandmother's birthday / .
.....
.....

3 Choose the correct answers.

1. We live on the same street. My mother **must** / **can** / **should** drive us home.
2. **Should** / **Must** / **Could** I buy the big scissors or the small scissors?
3. I **couldn't** / **mustn't** / **shouldn't** ride my bike to school because there was heavy fog.
4. My nephew **couldn't** / **shouldn't** / **can't** drive. He is only 13 years old.
5. You **shouldn't** / **can't** / **couldn't** be rude to your stepmother.
6. Christopher wants to get 100% on the exam. He **couldn't** / **shouldn't** / **mustn't** make any mistakes!
7. You like reading. You **should** / **must** / **could** join our book club.
8. The sea can be dangerous. You **can** / **could** / **must** learn to swim.

UNIT 6

O Past Continuous en afirmativa

- **Afirmativa:** suxeito + **was / were** + verbo rematado en **-ing**.
*I **was swimming** in the sea.*
 (Eu estaba a nadar no mar.)
 As regras ortográficas para engadir **-ing** están na páxina 15.

Usos

Expresar o que estaba a ocorrer no pasado	<i>I was reading a book.</i> (Eu estaba a ler un libro.)
Descibir dúas ou máis accións prolongadas e simultáneas no pasado, unidas por while ou as	<i>They were cooking while / as we were cleaning the house.</i> (Estaban a cociñar mentres estábamos a limpar a casa.)

- Adoitan empregarse estas **expresións temporais**: as que levan **ago** (hai) ao final da expresión, **at** + unha hora, **yesterday morning / afternoon** (onte pola mañá / tarde), **last night** (esta noite), **all day** (todo o día), etc.
 Todas poden ir ao comezo ou ao final da frase, mais adoitan pórse ao final.
***They were studying** for the test **yesterday afternoon**.*
 (Estiveron a estudar para o exame onte pola tarde.)

1 Choose the correct verb in brackets to complete the sentences. Use the Past Continuous affirmative.

1. It all morning yesterday, so I stayed inside. (fall / snow)
2. The police officers Jeremy at 10 am yesterday. (solve / arrest)
3. I the department store at 4 pm yesterday. (leave / catch)
4. The witnesses to the detective last Thursday. (talk / steal)
5. The police officer the criminal all night (prove / chase)
6. Last night, the criminals a robbery. (plan / shoot)

2 Match A to B to make sentences. Then complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Continuous affirmative.

A

1. At 11 pm, the criminals (steal)
2. Ten minutes ago, Silvia (listen)
3. Yesterday, John and Oliver (hike)
4. An hour ago, I (shop)
5. At eight o'clock, the police officer (arrest)

B

- a. the criminal.
- b. on the internet.
- c. a famous painting.
- d. to a podcast.
- e. in the forest.

3 Write sentences with the words in the chart below. Use the Past Continuous affirmative.

the witness	chase	bikes
we	solve	a car
my friend	steal	some bad men
the children	watch	a robbery
a criminal	drive	the TV
police officers	ride	a murder

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

0 Past Continuous en negativa e interrogativa

- **Negativa:** suxeito + **was / were** + **not** ou **n't** + verbo rematado en **-ing**.
We **weren't watching** a film.
(Non estábamos a ver unha película.)
- **Interrogativa:** **Was / Were** + suxeito + verbo rematado en **-ing**.
Was he sleeping?
(El estaba a durmir?)
Se a pregunta ten unha partícula interrogativa, ponse esta primeiro, antes de **was / were**.
What were you doing in the park?
(Que estabas a facer no parque?)
- **Respostas curtas:** ponse o pronome persoal suxeito + **was / were** ou **wasn't / weren't**.
Were you working on your project? Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.
(Estabas a traballar no teu proxecto? Estaba. Si. / Non.)

1 Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the Past Continuous negative.

1. The hurricane (not move) fast yesterday.
2. The firefighters (not sleep) at 10.00 last night.
3. The children (not play) in the playground yesterday afternoon.
4. The tourists (not visit) the museum an hour ago.
5. Sonia (not listen) to the radio at five o'clock yesterday.
6. Dave (not ski) during the avalanche.

2 Write words in the correct order to make sentences. Use the Past Continuous affirmative or negative.

1. her bike / Judy / at 10.00 pm / not ride
.....
2. my homework / do / an hour ago / I
.....
3. at 3.00 pm / Tom / in front of the school / not wait
.....
4. do puzzles / Sam and Fred / all afternoon
.....
5. last night / my parents and I / see a show
.....

3 Write questions with the words below. Use the Past Continuous. Then match the questions to the answers.

1. they / watch / the news / at 5.30 pm
.....
.....
 2. Brett / walk / home / during the blizzard
.....
.....
 3. who / John / talk to / an hour ago
.....
.....
 4. why / police officers / stand / in your garden / at 8 am
.....
.....
 5. Julia / help / you / with your homework / at 5 pm
.....
.....
 6. what / the children / do / last night
.....
.....
- a. No, he wasn't.
..... b. They were hanging out at Tom's house.
..... c. He was talking to Sam.
..... d. There was a robbery at my house.
..... e. Yes, she was.
..... f. Yes, they were.

4 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the affirmative, negative, or interrogative form of the Past Continuous.

1. Henry and I didn't go to the party last night because we (watch) a film.
2. The drought is a big problem. The farmers (talk) about it all morning.
3. Danny (hike) in the forest yesterday?
4. The blizzard was dangerous, so the aeroplanes (fly).
5. What book you (read) in English class yesterday?

UNIT 7

be going to

Significa "ir" (en presente) + infinitivo.

- **Afirmativa:** suxeito + **am / is / are** + **going to** + verbo na forma base.
We are going to adopt a dog.
(Imos adoptar un can.)
- **Negativa:** suxeito + **am / is / are** + **not** ou **n't** + **going to** + verbo na forma base.
I'm not going to participate in the competition.
(Non vou participar na competición.)
- **Interrogativa:** **Am / Is / Are** + suxeito + **going to** + verbo na forma base.
Is she going to look for a new job?
(Ela vai procurar un traballo novo?)
- **Respostas curtas:**ponse o pronome persoal suxeito + **am / is / are** ou **'m not / isn't / aren't**.
Are you going to arrive tomorrow? Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
(Vas chegar mañá? Vou. Si. / No.)

Usos

Falar de intencións, plans ou decisións	<i>He's going to visit his uncle.</i> (El vai visitar o seu tío.)
---	--

Expresar o que vai ocorrer pois vense indicios diso	<i>Look at those clouds. It's going to rain.</i> (Mira esas nubes. Vai chover.)
---	--

- Con **be going to** adoitan empregarse as seguintes **expresións temporais**: **later** (máis tarde, logo), **soon** (axiña, pronto, dentro dun pouco), **this afternoon / evening** (esta tarde / noite), **in** + un ano, **tonight** (esta noite), **tomorrow** (mañá), **next week / month / year** (a semana / o mes / o ano que vén / vindeiro/a), **in the future** (no futuro), **on** + un día da semana ou unha data, etc. Todas poden ir ao comezo ou final da frase, mais adoitan pórse ao final.
They are going to buy a new bike tomorrow.
(Van mercar unha bici nova mañá.)

1 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use **be going to**.

1. Mike (spend) €20 at the amusement park tomorrow.
2. It's a cold day. I (wear) a scarf.
3. Gemma and her friends (meet) outside the cinema.
4. It's a big project. Linda (not finish) it today.
5. The students (not go) to the café. They've got lots of homework.

2 Choose the correct verbs in brackets to complete the sentences. Use **be going to**.

1. Dave his old gloves to his little sister. (read / give)
2. We lunch at the food market tomorrow. (study / eat)
3. My mother a new handbag. Her old one is still good. (not buy / not drink)
4. I earrings for my friend for her birthday. (spend / buy)
5. It's freezing outside. I shorts today. (not wear / not steal)
6. Tina and Ben to England this summer. (not rest / not travel)

3 Complete the questions with the verbs in brackets. Use **be going to**. Then match the questions to the answers.

1. Tina (bring) sausages to the barbecue?
 2. your friends (meet) you for lunch?
 3. Those trousers are big. you (wear) a belt with them?
 4. When you (buy) sunglasses?
 5. What present you (give) Katie for her birthday?
- a. No, they aren't.
..... b. A bracelet.
..... c. Yes, I am.
..... d. Yes, she is.
..... e. On Saturday.

4 Write two affirmative, two negative and two interrogative sentences with the words in the chart. Use **be going to**.

I	buy	necklaces	this afternoon
my friends	wear	jewellery	on Friday
Sally	like	a wallet	tomorrow
the students	make	a film	to the party
you	watch	the trip	at the cinema
Simon		earrings	next week

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

0 Present Continuous con valor de futuro

- O *Present Continuous* (como xa se viu na unidade 2) emprégase para expresar o que está a ocorrer no momento de falar. Fórmase con **am / is / are** + un verbo rematado en **-ing**, e deben seguirse unhas regras ortográficas para engadir axeitadamente esa terminación (*She's sleeping*, *We are sitting*, etc.).
- Pero, ademais, o *Present Continuous* ten valor de futuro cando se emprega para anunciar accións fixadas con adianto que ocorrerán no futuro.
I am painting my house next week.
(Pintarei a miña casa a vindeira semana.)
- A diferenza co *Present Continuous* normal está en que o que ten valor de futuro debe levar unha **expresión temporal** de futuro que sinale cando vai ocorrer a acción: **at** + unha hora, **this afternoon / evening** (esta tarde / noite), **on** + un día da semana ou unha data, **in** + un mes, **tomorrow** (mañá), **next week / month** (a semana / o mes que vén / vindeiro/a), **in ten minutes** (en dez minutos), **later** (máis tarde, logo), **soon** (axiña, pronto, nun pouco), etc.
The plane is leaving in ten minutes.
(O avión sae / sairá en dez minutos.)
- A diferenza con **be going to** é que non se trata só dunha intención, senón de algo que vai ocorrer con toda seguridade porque se fixou de antemán. Con este valor empréganse principalmente os verbos de movemento.
We are travelling to Argentina next summer.
(Viaxaremos á Arxentina o verán que vén.)
[é seguro]

1 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Continuous with future meaning.

1. My brother (clean) his bedroom later.
2. I (swim) in the stream in an hour.
3. The birds (fly) to Africa soon.
4. He (not play) the piano in the concert tonight.
5. My parents (not watch) TV tonight. They're seeing a show.
6. Tina (visit) her grandparents tomorrow.

2 Write questions with the words below. Use the Present Continuous with future meaning. Then answer the questions so they are true for you.

1. you / meet / a friend / later today

.....
.....

2. what / you / do / next weekend

.....
.....

3. what / your family / eat / for dinner / tonight

.....
.....

4. you / exercise / tomorrow

.....
.....

5. how / you / celebrate / your next birthday

.....
.....

3 Match A to B to make mini-dialogues. Then complete the mini-dialogues with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Continuous with future meaning.

A

1. you (run) on the beach this afternoon?
2. Anthony (work) in the garden tomorrow?
3. When the students (study) about the stars?
4. Where you and your friends (eat) lunch?
5. When Lisa (go) to Italy?

B

- a. She (fly) this weekend.
- b. No, I (exercise) at the sports centre instead.
- c. The science teacher (teach) them astronomy next month.
- d. We (have) a picnic in the park.
- e. Yes, he (cut) the grass.

UNIT 8

will

- **Afirmativa:** suxeito + **will** + verbo na forma base.
É o mesmo en todas as persoas.
*I **will be** at the office all day.*
(Estarei na oficina todo o día.)
- **Negativa:** suxeito + **will not** ou **won't** + verbo na forma base.
*We **won't leave** you alone.*
(Non vos deixaremos sós.)
- **Interrogativa:** **Will** + suxeito + verbo na forma base.
***Will** you **travel** in first class?*
(Viaxará en primeira clase?)
- **Respostas curtas:**ponse o pronome persoal suxeito + **will** ou **won't**.
***Will** the elections **be** in April? Yes, they **will**. / No, they **won't**.*
(As eleccións serán en abril? Serán. Si. / Non.)

Usos

Anunciar accións ou feitos futuros	<i>They will come later.</i> (Virán logo.)
Predicir o que se cre que ocorrerá	<i>I think you will pass the test.</i> (Coido que aprobarás o exame.)
Expresar decisións súbitas	<i>I like it. I'll get it!</i> (Gústame. Comprareino!)

- Con **will** adoitan empregarse as mesmas **expresións temporais** que con **be going to**.
Todas poden ir ao comezo ou ao final da frase, mais adoitan pórse ao final.
*I **will invite** my friends **next week**.*
(Convidarei os meus amigos a semana que vén.)

1 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use **will**.

1. In twenty years, restaurants
(send) meals to people's homes by drone.
2. One day, we (click) on links
with our fingers in the air.
3. In the future, we (download)
films or games from the internet in one second.
4. In five years, gadgets (turn on)
when you walk into a room.
5. In the future, babies (know)
how to code.

2 Write questions with the words below. Use **will**. Then match the questions to the answers.

1. people / use / printers / in the future
.....
.....
 2. people / drive / cars / in the future
.....
.....
 3. children / write / their own computer programs /
in twenty years
.....
.....
 4. when / people / live / on other planets
.....
.....
 5. how / gadgets / change / in the next twenty years
.....
.....
- a. They will become smaller and faster.
..... b. Yes, young children will learn how to code at school.
..... c. In fifty years.
..... d. No, they won't.
..... e. No, special drones will move them from place to place.

3 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the correct form of **will**.

1. When you
(cook) dinner for me again?
2. The children (not enjoy) the film.
3. Linda (work) with animals when
she grows up.
4. When your family
..... (move) to Paris?
5. Jason (not like) these old-fashioned
headphones.

O primeiro condicional

Emprégase para dicir o que ocorrerá se se cumpre a condición sinalada.

As oracións condicionais están compostas dunha oración subordinada, que expresa a condición, e unha oración principal, que expresa o resultado.

Condición: *if* + *Present Simple*

Resultado: *will* + forma base do verbo

Se a condición vai primeiro, ponse unha vírgula entre entre a oración subordinada e a principal.

• Afirmativa:

If I have time, I will cook dinner.

(Se teño tempo, farei a cea.)

I will cook dinner if I have time.

(Farei a cea se teño tempo.)

• Negativa:

pódese negar o verbo da condición, o do resultado ou ambos os dous.

If you don't come, I will be sad.

(Se non vés, estarei triste.)

If you come, I won't be sad.

(Se vés, non estarei triste.)

If you don't come, I won't be sad.

(Se non vés, non estarei triste.)

• Interrogativa:

Will + suxeito + resto do predicado da oración principal + oración subordinada.

Will you go to work tomorrow if you are ill?

(Irás traballar mañá se estás doente?)

• Respostas curtas:

ponse o pronome persoal suxeito + *will* ou *won't*.

Will you send it to me if I give you my address?

Yes, I **will**. / No, I **won't**. (Mandarasma se che dou o meu enderezo? Mandarei. Si. / Non.)

1 Choose the correct answers.

- There won't be any shade if you **will cut down** / **cut down** those trees.
- If we don't stop using plastic, we **pollute** / **will pollute** our world.
- If the IT technician fixes my laptop, I **buy** / **won't buy** a new computer.
- Birds **visit** / **will visit** our garden if we plant more trees.
- If Kate **browses** / **will browse** this website, she will learn about climate change.
- If we all donate money, the school **builds** / **will build** new classrooms.

2 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the First Conditional.

- The fish (die) if we don't clean up the river.
- The park will be cleaner if people (pick up) their rubbish.
- If we (not recycle) paper, the paper companies will cut down more trees.
- If that businessperson (build) a factory here, it will endanger the environment.
- Julia (not learn) about earthquakes if she doesn't go to school today.

3 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the First Conditional. Then match A to B.

A

- If Tom (buy) a new computer,
- If you (not bring) water on the trip,
- Sam's mother (be) angry
- I (not understand) the homework
- John (win) the competition
- If you (turn on) the TV now,

B

- a. you will be thirsty.
- b. if he trains well.
- c. if he doesn't tidy his room.
- d. he will get one with a big screen.
- e. you will see the five o'clock news.
- f. if I don't go to class.

4 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the First Conditional. Then choose the correct answers.

- You (learn) about melting glaciers if you **browse** / **will browse** this website.
- If we **don't turn off** / **won't turn off** our gadgets, we (waste) electricity.
- If Linda (use up) the paper, she **buys** / **will buy** more tomorrow.
- I (receive) a fashion brochure if I **click** / **will click** on this link.
- If you **use** / **will use** these headphones, the music (sound) amazing.
- Daniel **falls** / **will fall** if he (not fix) his bike.

Irregular Verb List

BASE FORM (V1)	PAST SIMPLE (V2)	PAST PARTICIPLE (V3)	GALEGO
be /bi:/	was/were /wɒz/wɜ:/	been /bi:n/	ser, estar
beat /bi:t/	beat /bi:t/	beaten /'bi:tən/	golpear
become /br'kʌm/	became /br'keɪm/	become /br'kʌm/	chegar a ser, converterse
begin /br'gɪn/	began /br'gæn/	begun /br'gʌn/	comezar, empezar
bend /bend/	bent /bent/	bent /bent/	dobrar(se)
bet /bet/	bet /bet/	bet /bet/	apostar
bite /baɪt/	bit /bɪt/	bitten /'bɪtən/	morder, trabar
bleed /bli:d/	bled /bled/	bled /bled/	sangrar
blow /bləʊ/	blew /blu:/	blown /bləʊn/	soprar
break /breɪk/	broke /brəʊk/	broken /'brəʊkən/	romper
bring /brɪŋ/	brought /brɔ:t/	brought /brɔ:t/	traer
build /bɪld/	built /bɪlt/	built /bɪlt/	construír
burn /bɜ:n/	burnt/burned /bɜ:nt/bɜ:nd/	burnt/burned /bɜ:nt/bɜ:nd/	queimar
buy /baɪ/	bought /bɔ:t/	bought /bɔ:t/	comprar, mercar
catch /kætʃ/	caught /kɔ:t/	caught /kɔ:t/	coller, agarrar
choose /tʃu:z/	chose /tʃəʊz/	chosen /'tʃəʊzn/	elixir
come /kʌm/	came /keɪm/	come /kʌm/	vir
cost /kɒst/	cost /kɒst/	cost /kɒst/	custar
cut /kʌt/	cut /kʌt/	cut /kʌt/	cortar
dig /dɪg/	dug /dʌg/	dug /dʌg/	cavar, schar
do /du:/	did /dɪd/	done /dʌn/	facar
draw /drɔ:/	drew /dru:/	drawn /drɔ:n/	debuxar
dream /dri:m/	dreamt/dreamed /dremt/dri:md/	dreamt/dreamed /dremt/dri:md/	soñar
drink /drɪŋk/	drank /dræŋk/	drunk /drʌŋk/	beber
drive /draɪv/	drove /drəʊv/	driven /'drɪvn/	conducir
eat /i:t/	ate /eɪt/	eaten /'i:tən/	comer
fall /fɔ:l/	fell /fel/	fallen /'fɔ:lən/	caer
feed /fi:d/	fed /fed/	fed /fed/	alimentar
feel /fi:l/	felt /felt/	felt /felt/	sentir(se)
fight /faɪt/	fought /fɔ:t/	fought /fɔ:t/	loitar, pelexar
find /faɪnd/	found /faʊnd/	found /faʊnd/	encontrar, atopar
fly /flaɪ/	flew /flu:/	flown /fləʊn/	voar
forget /fə'get/	forgot /fə'gɒt/	forgotten /fə'gɒtn/	esquecer
forgive /fə'gɪv/	forgave /fə'geɪv/	forgiven /fə'gɪvn/	perdoar
freeze /fri:z/	froze /frəʊz/	frozen /'frəʊzn/	conxelar(se)
get /get/	got /gɒt/	got /gɒt/	conseguir; chegar
give /gɪv/	gave /geɪv/	given /'gɪvn/	dar
go /gəʊ/	went /went/	gone /gɒn/	ir
grow /grəʊ/	grew /gru:/	grown /grəʊn/	crecer; cultivar
hang /hæŋ/	hanged/hung /hæŋd/hæŋ/	hanged/hung /hæŋd/hæŋ/	pendurar, colgar
have /hæv/	had /hæd/	had /hæd/	ter
hear /hɪə/	heard /hɜ:d/	heard /hɜ:d/	oír, ouvir
hide /haɪd/	hid /hɪd/	hidden /'hɪdn/	esconder(se), agochar(se)
hit /hɪt/	hit /hɪt/	hit /hɪt/	golpear, pegar
hold /həʊld/	held /held/	held /held/	suxear
hurt /hɜ:t/	hurt /hɜ:t/	hurt /hɜ:t/	ferir, facar dano; doer
keep /ki:p/	kept /kept/	kept /kept/	gardar, manter
know /nəʊ/	knew /nju:/	known /nəʊn/	saber, coñecer
lay /leɪ/	laid /leɪd/	laid /leɪd/	pór, poñer; estender
lead /li:d/	led /led/	led /led/	guiar, conducir
learn /lɜ:n/	learnt/learned /lɜ:nt/lɜ:nd/	learnt/learned /lɜ:nt/lɜ:nd/	aprender
leave /li:v/	left /left/	left /left/	deixar; irse, saír, marchar

BASE FORM (V1)	PAST SIMPLE (V2)	PAST PARTICIPLE (V3)	GALEGO
lend /lend/	lent /lent/	lent /lent/	prestar, emprestar
let /let/	let /let/	let /let/	permitir, deixar
lie /laɪ/	lay /leɪ/	lain /leɪn/	tombarse, botarse
lie /laɪ/ (regular verb)	lied /laɪd/	lied /laɪd/	mentir
light /laɪt/	lit /lɪt/	lit /lɪt/	acender
lose /luːz/	lost /lɒst/	lost /lɒst/	perder
make /meɪk/	made /meɪd/	made /meɪd/	facér, fabricar
mean /miːn/	meant /ment/	meant /ment/	significar, querer dicir
meet /miːt/	met /met/	met /met/	coñecer a; quedar con
overcome /əʊvə'kʌm/	overcame /əʊvə'keɪm/	overcome /əʊvə'kʌm/	superar
pay /peɪ/	paid /peɪd/	paid /peɪd/	pagar
put /pʊt/	put /pʊt/	put /pʊt/	poñer, pór
quit /kwɪt/	quit/quitted /kwɪt/'kwɪtɪd/	quit/quitted /kwɪt/'kwɪtɪd/	deixar (de)
read /riːd/	read /red/	read /red/	ler
ride /raɪd/	rode /rəʊd/	ridden /'rɪdn/	montar
ring /rɪŋ/	rang /ræŋ/	rung /rʌŋ/	chamar (por teléfono)
rise /raɪz/	rose /rəʊz/	risen /'rɪzn/	elevarse, alzarse
run /rʌn/	ran /ræn/	run /rʌn/	correr
say /seɪ/	said /sed/	said /sed/	dicir
see /siː/	saw /sɔː/	seen /siːn/	ver
sell /sel/	sold /səʊld/	sold /səʊld/	vender
send /send/	sent /sent/	sent /sent/	enviar
set /set/	set /set/	set /set/	colocar
shake /ʃeɪk/	shook /ʃʊk/	shaken /'ʃeɪkən/	axitar
shine /ʃaɪn/	shone /ʃɒn/	shone /ʃɒn/	brillar
shoot /ʃuːt/	shot /ʃɒt/	shot /ʃɒt/	disparar
show /ʃəʊ/	showed /ʃəʊd/	shown /ʃəʊn/	mostrar, ensinar
shut /ʃʌt/	shut /ʃʌt/	shut /ʃʌt/	pechar
sing /sɪŋ/	sang /sæŋ/	sung /sʌŋ/	cantar
sink /sɪŋk/	sank /sæŋk/	sunk /sʌŋk/	afundir
sit /sɪt/	sat /sæt/	sat /sæt/	sentar
sleep /sliːp/	slept /slept/	slept /slept/	durmir
smell /smel/	smelt/smelled /smelt/smeld/	smelt/smelled /smelt/smeld/	cheirar, ulir
speak /spiːk/	spoke /spəʊk/	spoken /'spəʊkən/	falar
spell /spel/	spelt/spelled /spelt/speld/	spelt/spelled /spelt/speld/	soletrear, deletrear
spend /spend/	spent /spent/	spent /spent/	gastar; pasar (tempo)
stand /stænd/	stood /stʊd/	stood /stʊd/	estar de pé
steal /stiːl/	stole /stəʊl/	stolen /'stəʊlən/	roubar
stick /stɪk/	stuck /stʌk/	stuck /stʌk/	pegar
sting /stɪŋ/	stung /stʌŋ/	stung /stʌŋ/	picar (insecto)
sweep /swiːp/	swept /swept/	swept /swept/	varrer
swim /swɪm/	swam /swæm/	swum /swʌm/	nadar
take /teɪk/	took /tʊk/	taken /'teɪkən/	coller; levar
teach /tiːtʃ/	taught /tɔːt/	taught /tɔːt/	ensinar
tear /teə/	tore /tɔː/	torn /tɔːn/	romper, esgazar
tell /tel/	told /təʊld/	told /təʊld/	dicir, contar
think /θɪŋk/	thought /θɔːt/	thought /θɔːt/	pensar
throw /θrəʊ/	threw /θruː/	thrown /θrəʊn/	tirar; lanzar, guindar
understand /ʌnde'stænd/	understood /ʌnde'stʊd/	understood /ʌnde'stʊd/	comprender, entender
wake up /weɪk 'ʌp/	woke up /wəʊk 'ʌp/	woken up /wəʊkən 'ʌp/	espertar
wear /weə/	wore /wɔː/	worn /wɔːn/	levar posto; poñerse, vestir
win /wɪn/	won /wʌn/	won /wʌn/	gañar
write /raɪt/	wrote /rəʊt/	written /'rɪtn/	escribir

Translation Exercises

Unit 1

1. Hai moitos espellos na miña casa.

.....

2. Hai unha lámpada no teu cuarto.

.....

3. Cantos alumnos hai na túa clase?

.....

4. Hai algúns lapis no meu pupitre.

.....

5. Non hai moito xabón no baño.

.....

Unit 2

1. Jane estase apuntando a un club agora mesmo.

.....

2. As nenas van de acampada todo os veráns.

.....

3. Os nenos están a gañar neste momento?

.....

4. Fago exercicio todos os días.

.....

5. Vas patinar sobre xeo no inverno?

.....

Unit 3

1. O avogado rematou de ler a carta.

.....

2. Había moitos coches antigos?

.....

3. Había tres camareiros na festa.

.....

4. Tom adoitaba ser programador informático.

.....

5. O mecánico non descansou o sábado.

.....

Unit 4

1. A bici vermella é miña.

.....

2. Evelyn é máis paciente que Sally.

.....

3. Eu son máis tranquila que a miña mellor amiga.

.....

4. Este xersei non é teu.

.....

5. Zac é mellor estudante có seu irmán.

.....

Unit 5

1. Os meus avós casaron en Escocia.

.....

2. Deberías ser educado co teu padraστο.

.....

3. Os meus pais separáronse, mais non se divorciaron.

.....

4. Non debes esquecer o aniversario do teu sobriño.

.....

5. Non puiden conseguir un traballo no verán.

.....

Unit 6

1. A axente de policía estaba a arrestar o delincente ás 9 da mañá.

.....

2. El estaba a comer no restaurante hai unha hora?

.....

3. Que estabades a facer durante o asolagamento?

.....

4. Os nenos ían andando á casa durante a tormenta de neve.

.....

5. Tim non estaba a soste unha arma durante o roubo.

.....

Unit 7

1. Ela porase alfaías para a festa mañá?
.....
2. Mercarei unha carteira logo.
.....
3. Sam non vai traballar no xardín o martes.
.....
4. Irás andando ao regato pronto?
.....
5. Imos ir de acampada ao campo a fin de semana
que vén.
.....

Unit 8

1. Haberá aparellos interesantes no futuro.
.....
2. De reutilizarmos bolsas de plástico,
desaproveitaremos menos.
.....
3. No futuro, as fábricas non contaminarán o aire.
.....
4. Se non fas clic sobre a ligazón, o arquivo non se
abrirá.
.....
5. De tarmos o bosque, os paxaros morrerán.
.....

ANTES DE ESCRIBIR

Brainstorming

- Repara en que comprendes o tema sobre o que vas escribir.
- Fai unha listaxe de ideas relacionadas con ese tema e anota todas as que se che ocorran sen preocuparte pola gramática nin a ortografía.
- Logo le esa listaxe de ideas e elixe as importantes.

ORGANIZACIÓN DO TEXTO

Paragraph structure

Un parágrafo ten tres partes:

- A primeira oración (*opening sentence*), que presenta a idea principal.
- O corpo do parágrafo (*body of paragraph*), que amplía a idea principal con información importante.
- A derradeira oración (*closing sentence*), que resume a idea principal e a repite con outras palabras.

Dan is my best friend.	opening sentence
He's from Australia. He's tall and he's got short blond hair and blue eyes. He's strong and athletic. We both love sport.	body of paragraph
We always have a great time together.	closing sentence

Text organisation

Un texto divídese en parágrafos. Cada parágrafo ten unha función diferente:

- O primeiro parágrafo (*opening*) introduce o tema.
- O corpo do texto (*body*) desenvolve o tema e subministra máis información.
- O derradeiro parágrafo (*closing*) resume o tema e expón unha conclusión.

My favourite actress is Jennifer Lawrence. I first saw her in the film *The Hunger Games* and I thought she was great.

opening

Jennifer Lawrence was born in Louisville, Kentucky, USA on 15th August, 1990. When she was 14 years old, she decided to be an actress. She started her acting career in the television comedy series *The Bill Engvall Show*. After that, she appeared in several films and received awards for her performance. After Lawrence starred in the film *Winter's Bone*, she became famous. In March 2011, Lawrence received the part of Katniss Everdeen in the film *The Hunger Games*. At age 22, she received the Academy Award for her performance in the romantic comedy *Silver Linings Playbook*. Later, she also received Golden Globe awards for her roles in the films *American Hustle* (2013) and *Joy* (2015).

body

I think Jennifer Lawrence is a fantastic actress. She is a real star and I am sure she will win many more awards for her acting.

closing

REPASA O QUE ESCRIBICHES

Checking your writing

As maiúsculas (Capital letters)

Escríbense con maiúscula:

- os nomes e títulos das persoas: *Albert Anderson, Ms Kate Simmons, Dr Belman*
- os nomes de lugares como cidades, países, continentes, edificios famosos, museos, etc.: *Paris, Italy, Europe, Buckingham Palace, the Metropolitan Museum*
- as nacionalidades: *Japanese, French, Swedish*
- os días: *Sunday, Monday, Wednesday*
- os meses: *June, May, February*
- a primeira palabra dunha oración: *My name is Melanie.*
- o pronome persoal I: *I am British.*
- os idiomas: *English, Thai, German*
- as palabras importantes dos títulos de libros e películas, cancións, festividades e videoxogos:
The Lord of the Rings Easter, Christmas
Avatar SimCity
Say a Prayer

A puntuación (Punctuation)

- O punto (.) vai ao final das oración afirmativas e negativas.
He has got a sandwich. He hasn't got a salad.
- A coma ou vírgula (,) úsase para separar palabras ou ideas. Polo xeral non se pon diante de **and**.
I've got lemons, onions, apples and mushrooms.
- O signo de interrogación (?) ponse ao final das preguntas.
Have you got a red car?
- O signo de exclamación (!) tamén se pon ao final da frase e serve para expresar unha emoción ou un sentimento de asombro e para facer fincapé en algo.
Wow! I love that shirt!
- O apóstrofo (') serve para indicar posesión e tamén para unir dúas palabras contraéndoas.
These aren't my shoes. They are Tom's.
- As comiñas (") úsanse para escribir o que a xente dixo citando as súas palabras exactas, e ponse unha vírgula entre a cita e o emisor.
En inglés, a vírgula vai dentro das comiñas ("... new schoolbag," he said), mentres que en galego vai fóra ("... mochila nueva", dixo).
"I've got a new schoolbag," he said.

A orde das palabras: suxeito – verbo (Word order: subject – verb)

- O suxeito da oración ponse diante do verbo.
He is your friend. We like holidays.
s v s v
- Nas preguntas, o suxeito vai detrás do verbo ou entre o auxiliar e o verbo principal.
Is he your friend? Do you like holidays?
v s aux s v

A orde das palabras: os adxectivos (Word order: adjectives)

- Polo xeral van diante dos substantivos.
clever students long hair
adj n adj n
E tamén van detrás do verbo **to be**.
The students are clever. My hair is long.
v adj v adj
- Se hai varios adxectivos, adoitan ir nesta orde: opinión (o), tamaño (s), idade (a), cor (c).
She's got a beautiful, tiny, young, black kitten.
o s a c

As preposicións de tempo (Prepositions of time)

Úsanse distintas preposicións diante das horas e os períodos de festa, os días e as datas, os meses, as estacións, os anos e as partes do día. É moi relevante que saibas empregar a correcta en cada un dos casos. Préstalle atención a estes exemplos:

- **at** horas: *at four o'clock*
festividades: *at Christmas*
- **on** días da semana: *on Tuesday*
datas: *on 12th June*
on Christmas Day
- **in** meses: *in March*
estacións: *in summer*
anos: *in 2015*
partes do día: *in the morning*
Excepcións: *at the weekend*
at night

As preposicións (Prepositions)

As preposicións acompañan un substantivo, pronomes ou sintagma nominal e a súa función varía segundo o que se queira expresar: poden servir para amosar dirección, posición ou tempo, así como para introducir un complemento.

É difícil aprender a utilizar as preposicións axeitadamente nun idioma estranxeiro.

Moitos substantivos, verbos e adxectivos empréganse con determinadas preposicións, mais ás veces non se pode saber cal é a preposición axeitada e cómpre aprender as expresións de memoria.

*He is coming **at** 3 o'clock.*
*We are standing **at** the door.*
*She was born **on** 9th July.*
*The books are **on** the table.*
*The shop is open **from** Monday **to** Friday.*
*We drove **from** London **to** Paris.*
*We travelled **by** train.*
*I do my homework **in** the afternoon.*
*My friend lives **in** England.*

A orde das palabras: os adverbios (Word order: adverbs)

- **Adverbs of manner:** os adverbios de modo van detrás do verbo.

You sing beautifully.
v adv

- **Adverbs of degree:** os adverbios de cantidade ou de grao pónense diante dun adxectivo ou doutro adverbio.

She is very tall. *You sing quite nicely.*
adv adj adverb of degree adverb of manner

- **Adverbs of frequency:** os adverbios de frecuencia adoitan ir diante do verbo.

He rarely watches TV in the evening.
adv v

Mais, se o verbo é **to be**, o adverbio vai detrás.

Summer is always fun.
v adv

A orde das palabras: as expresións temporais (Word order: time expressions)

As expresións temporais poden ir ao comezo ou ao final da frase, malia que é máis habitual poñelas ao final.

We drove to the lake yesterday.
time expr

De iren ao comezo, sepáranse da oración principal cunha vírgula.

Yesterday, we drove to the lake.
time expr

As conxuncións (Linking words)

Son palabras que unen dúas ou máis ideas.

- **and**(e) une dúas oracións ou ideas.
*The blanket is black **and** the pillows are pink.*
- **but**(pero, mais) contrasta dúas ideas.
*I like the pillows, **but** I don't like the blanket.*
- **or**(ou) une dúas ideas distintas e dá alternativas.
*We walk to school **or** we go on a bus.*
- **because**(porque) expresa a razón ou causa de algo.
*I like the pillows **because** pink is a happy colour.*
- **so**(así / de maneira que) expresa o resultado do que se dixo con anterioridade.
*I forgot my textbook, **so** my teacher will be angry.*

Os conectores de secuencia (Connectors of sequence)

Ao contarmos unha serie de feitos usamos estas palabras para amosar a orde en que ocorreron:

- **first**(primeiro, en primeiro lugar)
- **then**(logo, entón)
- **next**(a continuación, deseguido)
- **after that**(despois diso)
- **finally**(finalmente, para rematar)

First sinala o primeiro que pasou e **finally** o último.

*Thursday was a great day. **First**, I got 100% in my English test. **Then**, Greg invited me to a party. **Next**, my class won the football match. **After that**, we all went for a walk. **Finally**, in the evening, my parents and I went to a Chinese restaurant for dinner. Thursday was a special day.*

Os adxectivos posesivos e os pronomes (Referencing)

Os adxectivos posesivos e os pronomes persoais suxeito e obxecto serven para facer referencia ao amentado con anterioridade e non repetilo.

*People walked in the streets and looked for places to charge **their** phones.*
*There was a flood last year. **It** destroyed many houses.*
*I told you about the fire, but you didn't hear **me**.*

O imperativo (Imperatives)

Ao falarmos de normas ou regras (como por exemplo as regras dun xogo ou deporte), adóitase empregar o modo imperativo. Tamén se emprega para dar ordes, instrucións ou facer suxestións. Lembra que nas frases en imperativo non hai suxeito.

***Bring** your jacket. **Come** here now!*
(Leva a túa chaqueta.) (Ven aquí agora!)

Cadros Resumo

TEMPOS VERBAIS	TENSES	OUTRAS EQUIVALENCIAS
PRESENTE	PRESENT SIMPLE	
eu xogo ti xogas el, ela xoga nós xogamos vós xogades eles, elas xogan	I play you play he, she, it plays we play you play they play	
PERÍFRASE	PRESENT CONTINUOUS	FUTURO: PERÍFRASE
eu estou a xogar / xogando ti estás a xogar / xogando el, ela está a xogar / xogando nós estamos a xogar / xogando vós estades a xogar / xogando eles, elas están a xogar / xogando	I am playing you are playing he, she, it is playing we are playing you are playing they are playing	eu vou xogar ti vas xogar el, ela vai xogar nós imos xogar vós ides xogar eles, elas van xogar
	FUTURE: BE GOING TO I am going to play you are going to play he, she, it is going to play we are going to play you are going to play they are going to play	
FUTURO	FUTURO: WILL	
eu xogarei ti xogarás el, ela xogará nós xogaremos vós xogaredes eles, elas xogarán	I will play you will play he, she, it will play we will play you will play they will play	
PRETÉRITO IMPERFECTO	PAST CONTINUOUS	PERÍFRASE
eu xogaba ti xogabas el, ela xogaba nós xogabamos vós xogabades eles, elas xogaban	I was playing you were playing he, she, it was playing we were playing you were playing they were playing	eu estaba a xogar ti estabas a xogar el, ela estaba a xogar nós estabamos a xogar vós estabades a xogar eles, elas estaban a xogar
	PAST SIMPLE I played you played he, she, it played we played you played they played	
PRETÉRITO PERFECTO	PRESENT PERFECT	PERÍFRASE
eu xoguei ti xogaches el, ela xogou nós xogamos vós xogastes eles, elas xogaron	I have played you have played he, she, it has played we have played you have played they have played	eu teño xogado ti tes xogado el, ela ten xogado nós temos xogado vós tedes xogado eles, elas teñen xogado