

INGLÉS

MÓDULO 3

CEPA SAN BLAS (MANZANARES)

Inglés. Módulo 3

Parte nº1: Take a look around!

Tema I: Wildlife

Contenidos:

Vocabulario: Animals *

Gramática: Comparative, superlative and (not) as _____ as

Gramática: Comparative, superlative and (not) as _____ as

Cuando **comparamos**, nos fijamos en **calidades que van expresadas por adjetivos** (nunca decimos “esta mesa es más mesa que aquella”). Por tanto, al comparar nos fijamos en los adjetivos, que sí se pueden graduar (alto, más alto que, el más alto). Veremos dos puntos dentro de la comparación:

a) Comparativo: comparación entre dos cosas.

b) Superlativo: comparación de una cosa con respecto a varias.

Antes de nada, debemos saber que los distintos grados que puede tener un adjetivo son tres: **neutro, comparativo y superlativo**. Imagina que estamos hablando de la casa de la foto:

Uso	Grado	Adjetivo	Ejemplo
Describimos algo sin compararlo	Neutro	Normal, sin cambios	Large, expensive A large house
Comparamos dos cosas entre sí	Comparativo	adj corto + -ER	Larg ER
		MORE + adj largo	MORE expensive
Comparamos algo con varias cosas	Superlativo	THE + adj corto + -EST	THE larg EST
		THE MOST + adj largo	THE MOST expensive

Comparative form:

Cuando comparamos dos objetos o personas podemos encontrar los siguientes casos:

- La primera es menos... que la segunda (A < B)

- Ambas son iguales (A = B)

- La primera es más... que la segunda (A > B)

En los dos primeros casos utilizaremos el adjetivo en grado neutro como ahora veremos y no hay que hacerle ningún cambio. Veamos las estructuras de estos comparativos:

A) COMPARATIVO DE INFERIORIDAD (A es MENOS... QUE B)

Estructura				
less	+	adjetivo	+	than
Ejemplos				
Ej.1: Nadal is less tall than Pau Gassol				
Ej.2: England is less big than the USA				
Ej.3: I am less pretty than my sister				
Ej.4: You are less intelligent than us				

B) COMPARATIVO DE IGUALDAD (A es IGUAL de ... QUE B)

Estructura				
(not) as	+	adjetivo	+	as
Ejemplos				
Ej.1: I am as tall as my twin brother				
Ej.2: England is not as big as the USA				
Ej.3: I am as pretty as my sister				
Ej.4: I am not as intelligent as Einstein				

C) COMPARATIVO DE SUPERIORIDAD (A es MÁS ... QUE B)

1. Estructura adjetivos cortos		
adjetivo (1 sílaba §)	-ER	THAN
adjetivo (2 sílabas, acaba en -y)	-IER	
Ejemplos		
Ej.1: Pau Gassol is tall ER than Pau Gassol		
Ej.2: The USA is big GER than England		
Ej.3: My sister is prett IER than me		
2. Estructura adjetivos largos		
MORE	adjetivo (2,3,4 sílabas)	THAN

Ejemplos
Ej.4: Mary is more tired than her brother
Ej.5: Helen is more beautiful than Susan
Ej.6: The white house is more expensive than the brown house

Ten en cuenta los siguientes cambios ortográficos:

- Verbos de una sílaba que acaban en consonante-vocal-consonante
-Doblan la última consonante antes de añadir -ER big? bigger
- Verbos de una sílaba que acaban en -e muda
-Añaden tan sólo la -R large? larger
- Verbos de una o dos sílabas que acaban en -y (detrás de consonante)
-Cambian la "y" por "i" antes de añadir -ER happy? happier

Como acabas de ver en estos dos ejemplos, **en inglés hay dos formas de marcar el grado comparativo del adjetivo** (smaller – more expensive); estas maneras dependen de la forma del adjetivo en cuestión.

Para saber más

Además, con este mismo esquema se pueden hacer las expresiones comparativas con un sustantivo, veamos unos ejemplos:

- *Women have more imagination than men.*
- *Hamilton has more money than Alonso.*
- *I have got more brothers than you.*
- *Mary has more problems than us.*

Actividad Nº 1

Write the comparative form:

Ej: small - smaller

1. good - _____
2. larger - _____
3. funny - _____
4. narrow - _____
5. old - _____
6. new - _____
7. dark - _____
8. easy - _____
9. bad - _____
10. intelligent - _____

Actividad nº 2

Complete the sentences using comparative form.

Ej. My flat isn't very big.- I want a bigger flat.

1. My motorbike isn't very fast. I'd like _____.
2. My husband isn't very rich. I need _____.
3. Your computer is old now. You need _____.
4. His camera isn't very good. He needs _____.
5. It isn't very hot today. It was _____ yesterday.
6. This computer is _____ than your computer.
7. Lisa is _____ than George.
8. George is _____ than Lisa.
9. That car is _____ than this car.
10. Your car is _____ than this car.
11. This house is _____ than my house!

Superlative form:

Utilizamos el superlativo cuando un objeto o persona destaca sobre un grupo de objetos o personas y por tanto se convierte en único. Podemos encontrar dos casos:

- a. Algo/alguien es el menos.... (a < B, C, D, E)
- b. Algo/alguien es el más... (A > a, b, c, d)

De nuevo, utilizaremos el grado neutro para el primer caso según la estructura:

A) SUPERLATIVO DE INFERIORIDAD

(A es EL / LA MENOS...)

Estructura		
The	least	adjetivo

Ejemplos
Ej.1: Nadal is less tall than Pau Gassol
Ej.2: England is less big than the USA
Ej.3: I am less pretty than my sister
Ej.4: You are less intelligent than us

B) SUPERLATIVO DE SUPERIORIDAD (A es el / la MÁS ...)

Estructura adjetivos cortos		
the	adjetivo (1 sílaba §)	-EST
	adjetivo (2 sílabas, acaba en -y)	-IEST

Ejemplos
Ej.1: Nadal is the strong EST tennis player in the world
Ej.2: England is the big GEST country in the UK
Ej.3: My sister is the prett IEST girl in the family

Estructura adjetivos largos	
THE MOST	adjetivo (2,3,4 sílabas)
Ejemplos	
Ej.4: Mary is the most clever girl in the class	
Ej.5: Helen is the most beautiful of her sisters	
Ej.6: The white house is the most expensive of the four houses	

Actividad nº 1

Complete the sentences using superlative form.

Lucy is (young) _____ in the class.

That car is (expensive) _____ in the market.

This house is (big) _____ in the neighbourhood.

Actividad nº 2

Complete the sentences using comparative or superlative form

William Shakespeare is (famous) _____ writer in England.

The elephant is (big) _____ than the lion.

Sergio is (old) _____ than Malcolm.

Our house is (old) _____ in the neighbourhood.

That book is (interesting) _____ than the newspaper.

This cake is (delicious) _____ than that one.

This is (bad) _____ programme in television history.

That picture is (clear) _____ than this one.

Actividad nº 3

Complete the sentences using comparative or superlative form:

Mary's car is (large) _____ than Max's car.

Mary's house is (tall) _____ of all the houses on the block.

Max is (old) _____ than John. Of the three students, Max is (old) _____.

My hair is (long) _____ than your hair. Max's story is (long) _____ story I've ever heard.

Max is (wise) _____ than his brother. Max is (wise) _____ person I know.

Max is (thin) _____ than John. Of all the students in the class, Max is (thin) _____.

My mother is (fat) _____ than your mother. Mary is (fat) _____ person I've ever seen.

This morning is (peaceful) _____ than yesterday morning.

Max's house in the mountains is _____ (peaceful) in the world.

Max is (careful) _____ than Mike. Of all the taxi drivers, Jack is (careful) _____.

Max is (angry) _____ than Mary. Of all of John's victims, Max is (angry) _____.

Mary is (busy) _____ than Max. Mary is _____ (busy) person I've ever met.

John is _____ (generous) than Jack.

John is _____ (generous) of all the people I know.

Health is _____ (important) than money.

Of all the people I know, Max is _____ (important).

My mother's cooking is _____ (bad) than your mother's cooking.

I like my grandmother food but it's sometimes _____ (salty) than my mother food.

Irregular adjectives

Algunos adjetivos forman el grado comparativo y superlativo de forma distinta y son excepciones a las reglas que hemos visto antes. Por eso es muy importante tener esto en cuenta y conocerlo para utilizarlos correctamente. Estos adjetivos son:

ADJETIVO	NEUTRO	COMPARATIVO	SUPERLATIVO
Bueno	good	better than	the best
Malo	bad	worse than	the worst
Viejo (edad)	old	Older than	the oldest
Viejo (orden familiar)	old	eldest than	the eldest
Lejos	far	farther than	the farthest
		further than	the furthest

Actividad nº 4

Choose the correct answer.

1. The _____ day of the week is Saturday.

- a) bebest
- b) best
- c) goodest

2. My cousin is _____ student in his class.

- a) the worst
- b) worse
- c) worst

3. Do you think volleyball is _____ than tennis?

- a) better
- b) best
- c) better than

4. Your football team is _____ than my football team.

- a) bad
- b) best
- c) worse

5. I think summer _____ than winter.

a) is better

b) the best

c) worse

6. My _____ subject is Design and Technology.

a) worst

b) better than

c) worse than

Actividad nº 5

Italian food is (good) _____ than American food.

My dog is (good) _____ dog in the world.

My mother's cooking is (bad) _____ than your mother's cooking.

Of all the students in the class, Max is (bad) _____.

My football team is (good) _____ yours.

Who is the (bad) _____ singer in the World?

Tema II: Yummy

Contenidos:

Vocabulario: describing food*, adjectives.*

Gramática: There was, there were*. Used to*. Imperatives.*

Introducción

En este tema vamos a empezar a usar el pasado. ¿Recuerdas los tiempos verbales en presente que ya hemos visto, presente simple y presente continuo? En pasado también existe un pasado simple y otro continuo, que aprenderemos a utilizar. También hablaremos de viajes, vacaciones y de cómo expresar tu opinión.

Gramática: there was / there were*. Past simple.

Antes de empezar a ver el Pasado Simple en profundidad, hemos de aclarar una cuestión en relación a los verbos. Hasta ahora hemos estado trabajando con tiempos presentes, y por tanto hemos manejado la FORMA BASE de los verbos. La FORMA BASE es igual a decir INFINITIVO SIN TO. Es decir,

- La forma base del verbo TO BE es BE;
- La forma base del verbo TO PLAY es PLAY;
- La forma base del verbo TO GO es GO.

A la hora de estudiar el Pasado Simple verás que hay dos tipos de verbos:

a.- **Regulares** añaden –ED a su forma base para hacer tanto su forma en pasado simple como para participio pasado. Son ejemplos de verbos regulares: PLAY, STUDY, WATCH, TRAVEL, NEED, WANT, etc.

b.- **Irregulares** tienen una forma distinta a la forma base tanto para pasado simple como para participio pasado que tendrás que estudiar. Ejemplos de verbos irregulares: BE, GO, DO, SEE, READ, EAT, WRITE, etc.

Pasado simple:

SIMPLE PAST		
Verb structure	Regular verbs	They add –ed (see spelling changes below)
	Irregular verbs	Second column
	(+)	Subject+ V-ed + Complements Ex.1: “I / He / She was here last summer” Ex.2: “We / You / They were in the same class at school” Ex.3: “I watched TV last night” Ex.4: “Pete played football last weekend” Ex.5: “They went to London two years ago”
Sentence structure	(-)	Subject+ DID + NOT + Verb in bare infinitive + Complements Ex.1: “I / he / she was not here last summer” or wasn’t Ex.2: “We / You / They were not at school yesterday” or weren’t Ex.3: “I did not watch TV last night” or “I didn’t...” Ex.4: “Pete didn’t play football last weekend” or “Tom didn’t...” Ex.5: “They did not go to London two years ago” o “They didn’t”
	(?)	DID + Subject+ Verb in bare infinitive +Complements+? Ex.1: “Was I / he / she here last summer?” Ex.2: “Were we / you / they here last summer?” Ex.3: “Did you watch TV last night?” Ex.4: “Did Pete play football last weekend?” Ex.5: “Did they go to London two years ago?”

Use	Finished actions in the past	Ex. "I lived in Manchester for 5 years"
	Short actions in the past	Ex. "The bomb exploded at 8:00am"
Time expressions	Time expressions go at the end of the sentence as they are complements.	yesterday last night, last weekend, last Monday, last month, last year one day ago, two weeks ago, five minutes ago, half an hour ago In 1997, in the 19th century, in the past From 9 to 12, from Monday to Friday, from April to October For two years, for three weeks, for ten minutes

		<p>Ten en cuenta que AGO se coloca detrás de una cantidad de tiempo determinada y significa 'HACE'. El esquema es el siguiente:</p> <p>Number + Period of Time + AGO</p> <p>Ten seconds ago = hace diez segundos Five hours ago = hace cinco meses Three months ago = hace tres meses Years ago = hace años</p>
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¡¡MUCHO CUIDADO!!! El verbo **TO BE** actúa como su propio auxiliar. Por tanto, es el único verbo que no necesita de DID para las preguntas y negativas, como puedes ver en todos los ejemplos 1 y 2 de la tabla. Además, es irregular y es el único verbo que distingue dos formas en pasado:

- Was para las personas del singular (I / He / She / It), excepto 'You'
- Were para todas las personas del plural (We / You / They)

CAMBIOS EN LA GRAFÍA DE VERBOS REGULARES

Algunos verbos regulares tienen que cambiar la grafía antes de añadir "-ed" para formar el pasado simple:

a. Los verbos que acaban en -E muda (que no suena) sólo añaden -d.

Wave – Wave + D → He waveD goodbye

Smoke – Smoke + D → She smokeD a lot yesterday

b. Verbos de una sílaba que acaban en CVC, es decir, consonante + vocal+ consonante, doblan la última consonante.

Stop – StoppED → She stopPED to have coffee

Beg – BeggED → We beGGED pardon

c. Los verbos que acaban en –Y con una consonante delante, cambian la –Y por –I antes de añadir -ED.

Study – Study + I + ED → He studIED a lot for the exam

Carry – Carry + I + ED → I carrIED all the heavy books

OJO, los verbos que acaban en –X no doblan la última consonante:

Fix – Fixed → The mechanic fixED my car

Mix – MixED → Susan mixED blue and yellow

OJO, los verbos de dos sílabas que acaban en –L doblan la última consonante

Travel – Travelled → I travelLED to Dublin last year

Cancel – CancelLED → BA cancelLED our flight

Tema III: Life events

Contenidos:

Vocabulario: Life events*, action verbs.

Gramática: Past simple irregulars.

Vocabulario: action verbs.

Vamos a ver un pequeño video en el que podéis aprender cómo se dicen ciertas acciones en inglés. Os recomendamos verlo varias veces y repetir la pronunciación a medida que vaya saliendo:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h_le-W2DVgE&gl=ES&hl=es

Para reforzar el aprendizaje de algunas acciones vamos a resolver la siguiente sopa de letras.

Actividad nº 6

Busca y destaca doce acciones que podrás encontrar en esta sopa de letras. Todas ellas aparecen en el vídeo anterior y como pista te damos el nombre de doce objetos muy relacionados con cada una de las acciones:

bed	snow	song	door	disco	mountain
car	restaurant	shop	book	glass	kitchen

A	B	F	D	R	I	V	E	Ñ	Ñ
N	U	V	T	W	E	N	T	Y	H
I	Y	R	F	C	L	I	M	B	C
N	F	D	U	O	T	R	I	I	E
E	R	R	E	O	D	A	N	C	E
A	E	I	G	K	J	P	U	L	L
E	A	N	T	W	E	L	V	E	Y
A	D	K	Q	U	E	S	I	N	G
T	E	V	D	H	A	D	G	H	J
N	S	K	I	H	S	L	E	E	P

Gramática: Irregular verbs past simple

work		miss		try		drink	
walk		cry		dance		drive	
copy		marry		happen		eat	
stay		mix		be		find	
plan		stop		build		get	
carry		play		buy		give	
enjoy		explain		come		go	
rob		travel		do		have	
know		read		say		see	
sell		take		tell		think	
write							

VERBOS IRREGULARES - Como hemos visto anteriormente, los verbos irregulares tienen una forma propia para pasado simple (2ª columna) y participio pasado (3ª columna). Esos verbos tendrás que estudiarlos poco a poco y con constancia. Prueba con 5 ó 10 cada día hasta que acabes la lista que te indicábamos anteriormente.

Actividad nº 1

1. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verb in SIMPLE PAST.

- a. Lisa really _____ (like) eating chocolate ice-creams when she was a child.
- b. Last weekend I _____ (work) at the Barnabeez restaurant.
- c. My school friends and I _____ (go) to Malta last summer.
- d. I _____ (run) for one hour last night.
- e. Fred _____ (take) a lot of pictures on his holiday last summer.
- f. What _____ (you/get) for your birthday?
- g. They _____ (forget) the bread this morning!
- h. Alice _____ (play) tennis this morning.
- i. Where _____ (you/go) last weekend?
- j. I _____ (want) to buy that computer, but it was too expensive.
- k. Why _____ (they /come)?

- l. Paul and Jeannie _____ (stay) at home last night.
- m. Samantha _____ (drive) for an hour.
- n. She _____ (take) three books from the library last week.
- ñ. Lucy _____ (buy) a new dress yesterday.
- o. They _____ (watch) a movie last night.
- p. Ann _____ (go) to the supermarket last month.
- q. He _____ (study) all night but he didn't pass the exam.
- r. Sheila _____ (write) a letter to her mother yesterday.

2. Write the next sentences in negative.

a. I did my homework last night.

I _____ my homework last night.

b. My parents went to Italy for one month.

My parents _____ to Italy for one month.

c. Tommy broke that vase two days ago.

Tommy _____ that vase two days ago.

d. We gave mum a bunch of flowers for her birthday.

We _____ mum a bunch of flowers for her birthday.

3. Order the next words to form interrogative sentences.

a. Susan / sing / on a TV programme?

b. You / like / reggae music?

c. They / drive / all the way to Sweden?

d. Your children / ride / a horse on your last holiday?

Parte nº 2: Body and mind

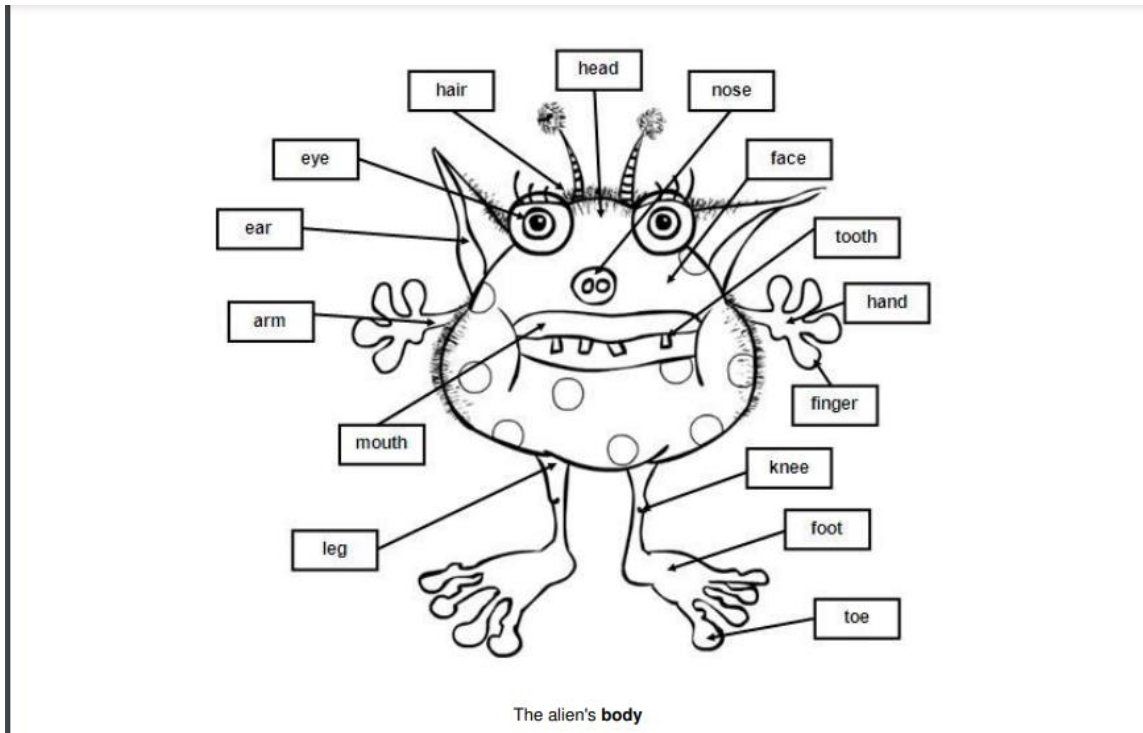
Tema I: My body

Contenidos:

Vocabulario: Body parts.

Gramática: Can / could*.

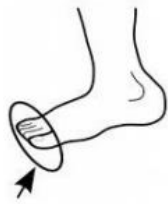
Vocabulario: Las partes del cuerpo (body parts)



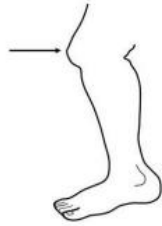
Escribe el significado de cada una de ellas:

Actividad nº 1:

Escribe qué parte del cuerpo señala cada dibujo:



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____



7. _____



8. _____

Curiosidad

Cuando hablamos de las partes del cuerpo y de las prendas de vestir, se utilizan los adjetivos posesivos en vez del artículo.

- *You have your hair curly.*
- *Tienes el pelo rizado.*
- *I wash my face in the morning.*
- *Me lavo la cara por la mañana.*

Gramática: Capacidades y habilidades CAN / COULD

¿Cómo hablar de lo que somos capaces de hacer, de lo que hemos aprendido a hacer?

Can (que tiene otros usos, como el de servir para pedir permiso, por ejemplo) es un verbo modal y se usa para expresar lo que sabemos hacer porque lo hemos aprendido estudiando, *know* es conocimiento-sabiduría acerca de una cosa, no capacidad de realizar una acción.

VERBOS MODALES

En inglés existe un grupo de verbos llamados modales (o defectivos) con el significado de poder, deber, querer. Estos verbos son muy usados en el lenguaje corriente y poseen generalmente sólo el presente y el pasado, presentando una serie de características comunes:

Su infinitivo NUNCA va precedido de TO como en el resto de verbos comunes (to dance, to go, to sleep, to play, etc.).

En su forma negativa e interrogativa se comportan de la misma forma que el verbo auxiliar to be, que hemos visto recientemente.

No toman la "s" en la tercera persona del singular del presente (he / she / it).

Van seguidos de un verbo EN INFINITIVO SIN EL TO:

I can play

I can swim

He can sleep

Can se usa para expresar las habilidades que se pueden adquirir a través del aprendizaje, lo que hemos aprendido a hacer, por eso va seguido de un verbo, de una acción, no de un sustantivo. Veamos los ejemplos:

I can understand German but I can't speak it (yo entiendo alemán, pero no lo hablo)

She can play chess (ella sabe jugar al ajedrez)

I can swim but I can't fly (yo puedo nadar, pero no puedo volar)

Por otra parte, para formar la negativa e interrogativa de can no utilizamos ningún auxiliar. Como hemos visto en el cuadro de los verbos modales, el verbo CAN se comportará en sus formas negativas e interrogativas de la misma forma que el verbo *to be* lo hacía. Por lo tanto, para formar la negativa añadiremos la partícula negativa NOT:

FORMA AFIRMATIVA	FORMA NEGATIVA	FORMA NEGATIVA CONTRAIDA
I can swim	I can not swim	I can't swim
They can play football	They can not play football	They can't play football

En cuanto a la forma interrogativa, invertiremos el orden de verbo y sujeto:

FORMA AFIRMATIVA	FORMA INTERROGATIVA	RESPUESTAS CORTAS	
I can swim	Can I swim?	Yes , I can	No , I can't
They can play football	Can they play football?	Yes , they can	No , they can't
We can swim in the sea	Can we swim in the sea?	Yes , we can	No , we can't

Actividad nº 1

Completa y responde según corresponda con la forma adecuada de can.

- People _____ smile when they are sad.
- Peter _____ speak two languages.
- _____ you play tennis without rackets?.
- His brother _____ play the piano everyday.
- My grandfather _____ ride a horse because he is too old.
- _____ you have soup with a fork? _____.

Actividad nº 2

Escribe las oraciones afirmativas en forma interrogativa.

Tema II: Healthier future

Contenidos:

Vocabulario: healthy habits*.

Gramática: should, must, mustn't

Gramática: must, mustn't

Antes de entrar en materia, vamos a conocer algunas de las normas británicas relativas a pubs (public houses). Lee el siguiente texto con atención:

Age Restrictions

In Britain, if you want to go to a pub, you **don't have to** be over 18 years old. You can go to a pub with the permission of the owner. However, to buy or consume alcohol in a pub you **have to** be at least 18 years old. Some city pubs, clubs and bars, set their own entry age, usually 21 years old. Under 16's can go into pubs (with the permission of the manager) but they **have to** be with an adult (a person at least 18 years old).

- 16 and 17 year olds can drink alcohol (beer, cider or wine) with a table meal and of course, they **have to** be accompanied by an adult. Only the adult can buy alcohol.
- Under age people **mustn't** buy alcohol, it is illegal.

Drunkenness

People who are drunk **mustn't** buy alcohol. The pub **mustn't** sell alcohol to them. It is also illegal to drink alcohol in some designated areas, such as city centres.

Drink Driving

It is well known that drivers in Britain **mustn't** drink alcohol. Most people do not drink any alcohol if they are driving. Some pubs offer free, non-alcoholic drinks to 'designated drivers'.

Smoking

Since July 1st 2007, you **mustn't** smoke in any pubs, bars or restaurants. Some pubs have special smoking areas outside which have to meet strict guidelines on enclosures. People under 18 **mustn't** buy tobacco and people under 16 **mustn't** smoke, it is illegal too.

Actividad nº 1

Read the text and say if the next sentences are true or false.

a. You have to be 18 years old to go into a pub in Britain.

Verdadero Falso

b. You can buy or consume alcohol in a pub if you are less than 18 years old.

Verdadero Falso

c. Under 16's can go into pubs with an adult.

Verdadero Falso

d. 16's and 17's mustn't drink any alcohol.

Verdadero Falso

e. Drivers mustn't drink alcohol.

Verdadero Falso

f. People under 18 mustn't smoke.

Verdadero Falso

Modal Verbs: obligation and prohibition

The modal verbs include **can, must, may, might, will, would, should**. They are used with other verbs to express ability, obligation, possibility, and so on.

Modal verbs are unlike other verbs

1. They do not change their form (spelling)
2. They have no infinitive or participle (past/present).

3. Modals are auxiliary verbs. They do not need an additional auxiliary in negatives or questions. For example: *Must I come?* or: He *shouldn't smoke*.

Prohibition, Obligation, No obligation

To express prohibition, obligation and no obligation we usually use modal verbs.

1. Obligation

Have to and must are both used to express obligation. There is a slight difference between the way they are used.

o **Have to** shows us that the obligation comes from somebody else. It's a law or a rule and the speaker can't change it.

Do you have to wear a uniform at your school?

John can't come because he has to work tomorrow.

In Britain you have to buy a TV licence every year.

o **Must** shows us that the obligation comes from the speaker. It isn't a law or a rule.

I must call my dad tonight.

You must hand in your homework on Tuesday or your mark will be zero.

You must come and visit us the next time you come to London.

2. Prohibition

Mustn't is used to show that something is prohibited – it is not allowed.

You mustn't speak when the teacher is speaking.

3. No obligation

We use **don't have to** to show that there is no obligation. You can do something if you want to but it's not compulsory.

You don't have to wear a tie in our office. You can wear a tie if you want to but it's OK if you don't.

It'll be nice if you do but you don't have to come with me if you don't want to.

You don't have to dress up for the party. Wear whatever you feel comfortable in.

Actividad nº 2

Complete these sentences with **mustn't** or **don't/doesn't have to**.

1. It is forbidden. You _____ do that.
2. You _____ ask my permission. You can do what you want.
3. You _____ speak to the driver when the bus is moving. It's dangerous.
4. You _____ park here. There is a double yellow line.
5. Pay me back when you can. You _____ do it immediately.
6. It's optional. We _____ go if you don't want to.
7. I'll tell you a secret. You _____ tell anybody else. Promise?
8. Be on time. You _____ be late or we will leave without you.
9. He's a millionaire. He _____ work but he does because he enjoys it.
10. I like Saturdays because I _____ go to work.
11. This is very important. You _____ forget what I said.
12. It's very informal here. You _____ wear a tie unless you want to.
13. In athletics, you _____ start before the gun is fired.

Actividad nº 3

Complete these sentences with **must**, **mustn't** or **the correct or the correct form of have to**.

- 1.- At our school we _____ wear a uniform.
- 2.- You _____ cross the roads without looking. It's dangerous.
- 3.- You _____ turn on the central heating. It's automatic.
- 4.- The exams are next week. I _____ work harder.

- 5.- You _____ forget your umbrella. It's going to rain.
- 6.- Students _____ listen to the teacher or they won't understand.
- 7.- You _____ cross the road when the red light is showing.
- 8.- We _____ leave now or we'll miss the plane.
- 9.- Soldiers _____ obey orders.
- 10.- Sorry, I _____ go now. I don't want to be late.
- 11.- Shop assistants _____ deal with the public.
- 12.- You _____ come with us if you don't want to.
- 13.- I was late this morning because I _____ wait a long time for the bus.
- 14.- In Spain, teachers _____ wear uniforms.
- 15.- You _____ take food in your room.
- 16.- You _____ use the elevators in case of fire.
- 17.- I _____ wear glasses because I can't see very well.
- 18.- You _____ read this book. It's really good.
- 19.- You _____ go shopping today. We don't need anything.
- 20.- You _____ a mobile phone in class.
- 21.- We _____ feed the animals. It's forbidden.
- 22.- We _____ book the tickets before it's too late.
- 23.- In Spain, teachers _____ work on Saturdays.
- 24.- In Britain you _____ drive on the left.
- 25.- Every player in a football team _____ have a number.
- 26.- You _____ forget his birthday again.
- 27.- Doctors sometimes _____ work at the weekend.
- 28.- Nowadays in Spain pupils _____ learn Latin at school.
- 29.- You _____ smoke on public places.

30.- My wife _____ go to work today. It's a holiday.

31.- You _____ shout. I can hear you.

32.- We _____ be quiet in the library.

33.- You _____ use a computer on the plane.

34.- She _____ come to the dentist's with me.

Tema III: Get well!

Contenidos:

Vocabulario: Illness
Gramática: Have to / don't have to

Vocabulario: Illness

accident	cold	home remedy	relax
ambulance	contagious	illness	runny nose
aspirin	cough	infection	sneeze
bandage	dentist	insomnia	sore
bleed	diabetes	insurance	sickness
blood	diet	medical	sprain
blood pressure	disease	nurse	stitches
bone	doctor	operation	stomachache
broken	emergency	operate	stress
bruise	exercise	overweight	sunburn
burn	fever	pain	temperature
cancer	first aid	patient	thermometer
cavity	flu	phobia	toothache
check-up	headache	pill	underweight
clinic	heart attack	prescription	virus
			vitamin
			weight
			x-ray

Escribe aquí los significados de las palabras que sean nuevas para ti:

Actividad nº 1

Answer these fourteen questions to score your vocabulary knowledge.

1. Which of the following things can an 'ambulance' do?

- a) help you to fall asleep
- b) help you to lose weight
- c) make you sick
- d) take you to a hospital

2. In which of the following situations should you use a 'bandage'?

- a) when you can't sleep well
- b) when you don't eat enough
- c) when you are afraid of something
- d) when you cut your finger

3. In which of the following situations might you get a 'bruise'?

- a) when get too close to a fire
- b) when you have a cold
- c) when somebody hits you
- d) when you have to pay the doctor

4. Which of the following things can be 'contagious'?

- a) an ache
- b) a clinic
- c) a flu
- d) a sprain

5. How does your body feel if you have 'fever'?

- a) too hot
- b) hungry

c) too heavy

d) healthy

6. Which of the following words best describes a 'flu'?

a) diet

b) illness

c) clinic

d) insurance

7. Which of the following things can a 'home remedy' do?

a) help you to relax

b) take you home

c) help you to feel better

d) make you afraid

8. Which of the following activities CAN'T you do if you have 'insomnia'?

a) sleep

b) breathe well

c) lose weight

d) exercise

9. Who is the best person to see if you need an 'operation'?

a) a friend

b) a patient

c) a dentist

d) a surgeon

10. Which of the following things should you do if you are 'overweight'?

a) go on a diet

- b) eat more food
- c) try to relax
- d) get an x-ray

11. Which of the following words best describes a 'pill'?

- a) dangerous
- b) small
- c) painful
- d) hot

12. What should you take if you get a 'prescription'?

- a) a virus
- b) a home remedy
- c) medicine
- d) an x-ray

13. In which of the following situations do most people feel 'stress'?

- a) when they take a test
- b) when they sleep
- c) when they watch too much TV
- d) when they sneeze

14. When do many people use a 'thermometer'?

- a) when they take a vitamin pill
- b) when they have a fever
- c) when they relax
- d) when they eat dinner

Gramática: have to / don't have to

Teoría y ejercicios en el Tema II.

Parte nº 3 Looking forward

Tema I: Let's celebrate

Contenidos:

Vocabulario: Festivities*, making arrangements*.

Gramática: Present simple and Present continuous with future

Gramática: Present simple and Present continuous with future meaning

Present simple with future meaning

1. USE: The Present Simple with future meaning is used in the following situations:

- Official timetable.

Example: *The train leaves at 11:00 am.*

- Formal appointments.

Example: *My appointment with the doctor is tomorrow*

2. FORM:

(+) SUBJECT + VERB (3rd person singular => -s/-es) + COMPLEMENTS

Example: *The train leaves at 11:00 am.*

(-) SUBJECT + DON'T/DOESN'T + VERB + COMPLEMENTS

Example: *The train doesn't leave at 11:00 am.*

(?) DO/DOES + SUBJECT + VERB + COMPLEMENTS + ?

Example: *Does the train leave at 11:00 am.?*

SHORT ANSWERS

(+) YES, + SUBJECT + DO/DOES

Example: *Yes, it does*

(-) NO, + SUBJECT + DON'T/DOESN'T

Example: *No, it doesn't*

3. SHORT FORMS

DO NOT= DON'T

DOES NOT = DOESN'T

4. TIME EXPRESSIONS

Time expressions go in the end of the sentence, they are complements.

Examples: **Tonight, tomorrow, next Sunday, next weekend, next summer, next year**, etc.

Note

Some verbs add -ES instead of -S when the subject is third person singular. This is due to phonetical reasons.

a. DO, GO add -ES → She goes, He does

b. Verbs ending in s or a sound similar to s add -ES

-ss miss – missES → She missES, He passES.

-sh wash – washES → He washES, She wishes

-ch watch – watchES → She watchES, He catchES

c. Verbs ending in consonant + y add -ies

Study – study + i + es → I study English, she studIES with me

Carry – carry + i + es → I carry boxes, he carrIES bags

Present continuous with future meaning

1. USE: We use the Present Continuous with future meaning in the following situations:

- Specific plans near in time.

Example: *I'm watching a film in the cinema tonight.*

- Dates.

Example: *I am visiting the doctor this evening at 8:00 pm.*

2. FORM

(+) SUBJECT + AM/IS/ARE + VERB-ING + COMPLEMENTS

Example: *Mary is going to a party tonight.*

(-) SUBJECT + AM NOT/ISN'T/AREN'T + VERB-ING + COMPLEMENTS

Example: *Mary isn't going to a party tonight.*

(?) AM/IS/ARE + SUBJECT + VERB-ING + COMPLEMENTS + ?

Example: *Is Mary going to a party tonight?*

SHORT ANSWERS

(+) YES, + SUBJECT + AM/IS/ARE

Example: *Yes, she is*

(-) NO, + SUBJECT + AM NOT/ISN'T/AREN'T

Example: *No, she isn't*

3. SHORT FORMS

AM = 'M ARE = 'RE IS = 'S

AM NOT = 'M NOT ARE NOT = AREN'T IS NOT = ISN'T

4. TIME EXPRESSIONS

Time expressions go in the end of the sentence as they are complements.

Examples: **Tonight, tomorrow, next Sunday, next weekend, next summer, next year**, etc.

Note

Some verbs suffer changes when they add -ING.

a. When verbs end in silent e, the e drops out.

Come – Come + ING → He is comING by car.

Smoke – Smoke + ING → She is smokING a cigar.

Write – Write + ING → I am writING a postcard.

b. Verbs ending in consonant + vowel + consonant double the last consonant.

Sit – SittING → She is sitting on a chair.

Swim – SwimmING → I am swimming in the sea.

WATCH OUT, verbs ending in -X don't double the last consonant.

Fix – Fixing → The mechanic is fixING my car.

Mix – Mixing → The baby is mixING colours.

c. One syllable verbs ending in -IE change -IE by -Y before adding -ING.

Lie – Lie + y + ING → I am not lyING to you!

Die - Die + y + ING → The fish is dyING out of water.

Actividad nº 1

Complete the conversation with the verbs in the box in the Present Simple or Present Continuous. Some verbs are used twice. Both verbal tenses have future meaning.

Take start leave go do depart get come

The Big Day

A Have you heard of Brad and Mimi?

B Brad and Mimi? What's happened?

A They _____ married on Saturday.

B You're joking. I didn't know that Mimi fancied Brad. When _____ the wedding _____ place?

A It _____ place on Saturday. Didn't you listen to me?

B Of course I did. But what time _____ it _____ ?

A The wedding ceremony _____ at 11 o'clock in the All Saints church.

B _____ you _____ ?

A Yes, I am. They've invited me.

B Do you think I could join you?

A Why not? I'm sure the church is going to be full. But I _____ early in the morning, because my dad _____ to work by car on Saturday and he can take me to the All Saints.

B If your dad doesn't mind...

A No problem. The more, the merrier, he always says. By the way, _____ you _____ anything tomorrow morning? We could buy some present for them.

B Good idea. We can get the bus to the Macy's Shopping Gallery. It _____ at 9.35.

A All right. See you at the bus stop. Bye.

B Bye-bye.

Actividad nº 4

Use the verbs in brackets to complete sentences in the present simple or continuous.

1. I _____ Peter tonight. He _____ us to a restaurant. (meet, take)

2. The ferry _____ at 9.00 from Dover and _____ at 10.45 in Calais. (leave, land)

3. My parents _____ their wedding anniversary next Sunday. They _____ to Paris. (celebrate, go)

4. I _____ a lecture this afternoon. And I _____ tomorrow either. (give, teach)

5. How _____ to the party tonight? _____ a bus? (get, catch)

Tema II: On board

Contenidos:

Vocabulario: Travel accessories, holiday activities.

Gramática: Future with be going to.

Vocabulario: Travel accessories and holiday activities.

airport	entrance	
airport terminal	exchange rate	
arrive	exit	pickpocket
arrival	ferry	postcard
back pack	foreign currency	resort
baggage	gate number	sight
book	gift shop	sightsee
border	guide book	souvenir
budget	hostel	suitcase
check-in	hotel	sign
check-out	information desk	take photos
cruise ship	international	ticket
culture	jet lag	tourist
custom	landmark	tour group
customs	leave	tour guide
depart	lost-and-found	transportation
departure	location	travel agency
destination	luggage	trip
domestic	map	view
duty free	pack	visit
eco-tourism	passport	visa
embassy	phrase book	

Escribe aquí el vocabulario que sea nuevo para ti:

Actividad nº 1

1. Order the letters of the words below to form correct words related to holidays and trips. The first letter of each word is underlined.

1. We arrived at the _____ (tirpaor) and got on a plane.
2. Did you carry your _____ (eaggbag) onto the train?
3. When did you _____ (kchec-ni) at the hotel?
4. What do you know about the _____ (rultuce) of Japan?
5. Let's hurry! The airplane will _____ (tepadr) soon!
6. I want to buy some things at the _____ (ifgt psho).
7. He stayed at a very nice 5-star _____ (eholt).
8. Thomas really likes _____ (nteirnatiolna) travel.
9. When will you leave (elaev)?
10. Of course, we took a _____ (pam), so we didn't get lost.
11. Jenny had to show her _____ (ppoassrt) at the airport.
12. She wants to buy a _____ (osctarpd) and send it to her friend.

13. My father bought some _____ (siovuenrs) to remember his time in Paris.

14. I forgot to bring my train _____ (ckiett), so I couldn't get on the train.

15. There were many _____ (sstoiurt) taking pictures with their cameras.

16. We flew to New Zealand to _____ (tivsi) our relatives.

Actividad nº 2

Question: Which 4 words below are kinds of people?

Gramática: future with be going to

FUTURE WITH BE GOING TO

1. USE: We use be going to to talk about:

- Plans.

Example: *She is going to have a baby next winter.*

- Intentions.

Example: *I am going to buy a car next year* (I am saving money to buy a new car)

- Predictions based on an evidence.

Example: *I am going to pass the exam* (I am studying a lot and I am sure of it)

2. FORM

(+) SUBJECT + AM/IS/ARE + GOING TO + VERB (bare infinitive) + COMPLEMENTS

Example: *Mary is going to have a baby.*

(-) SUBJECT + AM NOT/ISN'T/AREN'T + GOING TO + VERB (bare infinitive) + COMPLEMENTS

Example: *Mary isn't going to have a baby.*

(?) AM/IS/ARE + SUBJECT + GOING TO + VERB + COMPLEMENTS + ?

Example: *Is Mary going to have a baby?*

SHORT ANSWERS

(+) YES, + SUBJECT + AM/IS/ARE

Example: *Yes, she is*

(-) NO, + SUBJECT + AM NOT/ISN'T/AREN'T

Example: *No, she isn't*

3. SHORT FORMS

AM = 'M ARE = 'RE IS = 'S

AM NOT = 'M NOT ARE NOT = AREN'T IS NOT = ISN'T

4. TIME EXPRESSIONS

Time expressions go in the end of the sentence as they are complements.

Examples: **Tonight, tomorrow, next Sunday, next weekend, next summer, next year, etc.**

Tema III: Be Green

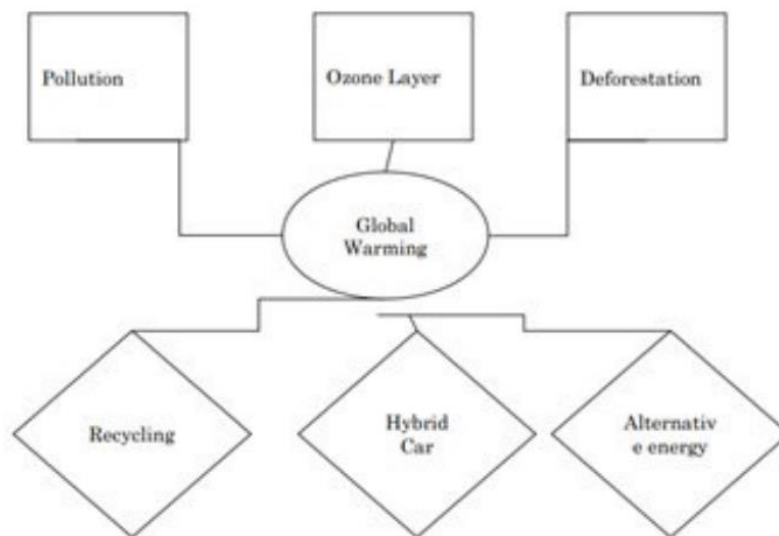
Contenidos:

Vocabulario: vocabulary related to the environment, pollution and environmental issues.

Gramática: Future with will/won't.

Vocabulario: vocabulary related to the environment, pollution and environmental issues.

Try to explain the terms in the diagram below. Why are the words divided into two groups – those in squares and those in diamonds?



Escribe aquí el significado de las palabras que sean nuevas para ti:

READING: How much do you know Environmental Problems that face the world today? Read the next text and answer the questions.

Global Warming

Scientists say the temperature of the earth could rise by 3°C over the next 50 years. This may cause drought in some parts of the world, and floods in others, as ice at the North and South poles begins to melt and sea levels rise. Global warming is caused by the greenhouse effect. Normally, heat from the sun warms the earth and then escapes back into space. But carbon dioxide and other gases in the atmosphere trap the sun's heat, and this is slowly making the earth warmer.

The Ozone Layer

The Ozone layer is a layer of gas high above the surface of the earth that helps to protect it from the sun's ultraviolet radiation, which can damage our skins and cause cancer. Scientists have recently discovered holes in the Ozone Layer, caused by substances called CFCs (chlorofluorocarbons) CFCs are used in refrigerators, aerosol cans and in the manufacture of some plastic products. Some companies now make aerosols that do not contain CFCs, and these are often marked "Ozone Friendly".

Deforestation

Rainforests help to control global warming because they absorb carbon dioxide. In recent years, large areas have been destroyed, as the trees are cut down for wood or burned to clear the land for farming. The burning releases large amounts of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. Many rainforests grow on poor soils, and when they are cut down or burned, the soil is washed away in the tropical rains, so that the area may turn to desert. Many plant and animal species that live there could become extinct.

Pollution

Factories, power stations and motor vehicles pump large quantities of carbon dioxide and other gases into the air. This is a major cause of the greenhouse effect. A lot of petrol contains lead, which is very poisonous and can cause brain damage in children. Most cars use unleaded petrol today and hybrid cars use batteries and petrol to use less petrol. Some poisonous gases dissolve in water in the atmosphere and then fall to the earth as acid rain. Acid rain also damages trees and buildings, and can kill fish in lakes and rivers. Rivers can also be polluted by industrial waste

from factories and chemical fertilizers and pesticides used by farmers.

Alternative Energy

Most of the energy we use today comes from coal, oil and gas. But these will not last for ever, and burning them is slowly harming the atmosphere. We need to look for other ways of supplying energy. Solar Power is a way of using the sun's energy as heat or to make electricity. We can also use wind-power by building modern windmills that spin in the wind. There are several types of water-power: river water in mountainous areas can be used to generate hydroelectric power, and we can also create electricity from sea water flowing in and out with the tides.

Recycling

Recycling is the processing of used objects and materials so that they can be used again. About 60% of rubbish from homes and factories contain materials that could be recycled. Recycling saves energy and raw materials, and also reduces damage to the countryside. Glass, paper and aluminium cans can all be recycled very easily. Many towns have special bins for bottles and cans where people can leave their empty bottles and cans for recycling. A lot of paper bags, writing paper and greeting cards are now produced on recycled paper.

Actividad nº 1

A partir del párrafo anterior, complete las palabras que faltan

1. What are CFCs and how do they affect the environment?

2. What alternative forms of energy are mentioned in the text?

_____, _____ and

3. What is the Ozone Layer? What does it do?

4. How are forests good for the environment?

5. What is acid rain?

6. What is recycling? How does it help the environment?

Gramática: Future will/won't

1. USE: The future with will is used to talk about:

- Decisions taken at the moment of speaking, in other words, spontaneous decisions.

Example: *Oh, what a mess in here! Come on, I'll help you sort the files.*

- Opinions, wishes, uncertainty and suppositions about the future.

Example: *You won't finish it in just one day.*

It will rain tomorrow anyway.

- Promises.

Example: *I will do it tomorrow.*

- Conditionals.

Example: *If I need help, I will tell you.*

2. FORM:

(+) SUBJECT + WILL + VERB (bare infinitive) + COMPLEMENTS

Example: *Paul will pass his English exam.*

(-) SUBJECT + WILL NOT + VERB (bare infinitive) + COMPLEMENTS

Example: *Paul will not pass his English exam.*

(?) WILL + SUBJECT + VERB + COMPLEMENTS + ?

Example: *Will Paul pass his English exam?*

SHORT ANSWERS

(+) YES, + SUBJECT + WILL

Example: Yes, he will

(-) NO, + SUBJECT + WON'T

Example: No, he won't

3. SHORT FORMS

WILL = 'LL

WILL NOT = WON'T / 'LL NOT

4. TIME EXPRESSIONS

Time expressions go in the end of the sentence, they are complements.

Examples: **Tonight, tomorrow, next Sunday, next weekend, next summer, next year, etc.**

Note

WILL, entre otros, pertenece al grupo de los verbos modales.

Características de los verbos modales:

- son verbos auxiliares (es decir, no pueden ir nunca solos)
- no tienen significado (por eso mismo no pueden ir nunca solos)
- siempre acompañan a un verbo principal (que será quien lleve el significado)
- son invariables (es decir, no añaden “-s” en 3ª persona de singular – he, etc.)
- siempre van seguidos de infinitivo sin “to”. Es decir,
 - no añade “-s” de 3ª persona singular
 - no añade “-ing”
 - no añade “-ed” de pasado si es regular
 - no se pone en pasado simple (segunda columna) si es irregular
 - no lleva “to” delante
 - tampoco va seguido nunca de “to”

Actividad nº 1

Choose the best option, will or be going to

1. 'I haven't got my phone.' 'That's OK. _____ you mine.'

- I'll lend
- I'm going to lend

2. It's Julia's birthday next week, so _____ her some flowers.

- We'll buy
- We are going to buy

3. Will you lend me £10? I promise _____ it back to you tomorrow.

- I'll give
- I'm going to give

4. _____ a barbecue tomorrow. It's all planned, so I hope it won't rain.

- We'll have
- We're going to have

5. 'Jim's starting university tomorrow.' 'What _____ study?'

- will he
- is he going to

6. You _____ that film. It's very frightening. Let's choose another one.

- won't like
- aren't going to like

7. Do you think they _____ the presents we got for them?

- will like
- are going to like

8. Look! The coach _____! Run or we'll miss it.

- will leave

· is going to leave

Actividad nº 2

Fill in the gaps using **will or be going to**:

1- A: Did you buy bread?

B: Oh, no! I forgot to buy it. I _____ go back to buy some.

2- A: Why have you put on your coat?

B: I _____ take dog out.

3- If I meet him, I _____ tell him the good news.

4- The phone is ringing. I _____ answer it.

5- I've bought a new book. Tonight I _____ stay at home and start reading it.

6- What _____ happen to her children if she doesn't find a job?

7- What _____ do tomorrow? _____ see the doctor?

8- I am so tired. I need some rest. I think I _____ take a week off.

9- A: Coffee or tea?

B: I _____ have coffee, please.

10- A: Where are you going?

B: I _____ do some shopping.