

GLOSSARY

INTRODUCTION

above /ə'baʊ/ **enriba de, sobre**

April /'eɪprəl/ **abril**

arm /ɑ:m/ **brazo**

August /'ɔ:gəst/ **agosto**

behind /bɪ'hænd/ **detrás de**

between /bɪ'twi:n/ **entre**

black /blæk/ **negro/a**

blue /blu:/ **azul**

book /bʊk/ **libro**

brown /braʊn/ **marrón; castaño/a**

December /dɪ'sembə/ **decembro**

diary /'daɪəri/ **axenda**

ear /ɪə/ **orella**

eight /eɪt/ **oito**

eighteen /eɪ'ti:n/ **dezaioito**

eighteenth /eɪ'ti:nθ/ **décimo oitavo/a**

eighth /eɪtθ/ **oitavo/a**

eightieth /'eɪtiəθ/ **octoxésimo/a**

eighty /'eɪti/ **oitenta**

eleven /ɪ'levn/ **once**

eleventh /ɪ'levnθ/ **décimo primeiro/a**

eye /aɪ/ **ollo**

February /'febrʊəri/ **febreiro**

fifteen /fɪf'ti:n/ **quince**

fifteenth /fɪf'ti:nθ/ **décimo quinto/a**

fifth /fɪfθ/ **quinto/a**

fiftieth /'fɪftiəθ/ **quincuaxésimo/a**

fifty /'fɪfti/ **cincuenta**

first /fɜ:st/ **primeiro/a**

five /faɪv/ **cinco**

five past /'faɪv pa:st/ **e cinco**

foot /fʊt/ **pé**

fortieth /'fɔ:tiəθ/ **cuadraxésimo/a**

forty /'fɔ:ti/ **corenta**

four /fɔ:/ **catro**

fourteen /fɔ:'ti:n/ **catorce**

fourteenth /fɔ:'ti:nθ/ **décimo cuarto/a**

fourth /fɔ:θ/ **cuarto/a**

Friday /'fraɪdeɪ/ **venres, sexta feira**

green /grɪn/ **verde**

grey /greɪ/ **gris**

hair /heə/ **pelo, cabelo**

half past /'hɑ:f pa:st/ **e media**

hand /hænd/ **man**

in /ɪn/ **en, dentro de**

in front of /ɪn 'frʌnt ɒv/ **diantes de**

January /'dʒænjʊəri/ **xaneiro**

July /dʒu'laɪ/ **xullo**

June /dʒu:n/ **xuño**

leg /leg/ **perna**

March /mɑ:tʃ/ **marzo**

marker /'mɑ:kə/ **rotulador**

May /meɪ/ **maio**

Monday /'mʌndeɪ/ **luns, segunda feira**

mouth /maʊθ/ **boca**

next to /'nekst tu:/ **a carón de, xunto a**

nine /naɪn/ **nove**

nineteen /naɪn'ti:n/ **dezanove**

nineteenth /naɪn'ti:nθ/ **décimo noveno/a**

ninetieth /'naɪntiəθ/ **nonaxésimo/a**

ninety /'naɪnti/ **noventa**

ninth /naɪnθ/ **noveno/a**

nose /nəʊz/ **nariz**

notebook /'nəʊtbʊk/ **caderno**

November /nəʊ'vembə/ **novembro**

o'clock /ə'klɒk/ **en punto**

October /ɒk'təʊbə/ **outubro**

on /ɒn/ **sobre, en**

one /wʌn/ **un / unha**

one hundred /wʌn 'hʌndrəd/ **cen**

opposite /'ɒpəzɪt/ **enfrente de, fronte a; contrario/a; oposto/a**

orange /'ɒrɪndʒ/ **laranxa**

pen /pen/ **bolígrafo**

pencil /'pensl/ **lapis**

pencil case /'pensl keɪs/ **estoxo**

pencil sharpener /'pensl ʃɑ:pənə/ **afialapis**

pink /pɪŋk/ **rosa**

purple /'pɜ:pl/ **morado/a**

quarter past /'kwɔ:tə pa:st/ **e cuarto**

quarter to /'kwɔ:tə tu:/ **menos cuarto**

red /red/ **vermello/a**

rubber /'rʌbə/ **goma, borrador**

ruler /'ru:lə/ **regra**

Saturday /'sætədeɪ/ **sábado**

schoolbag /'sku:l bæɡ/ **mochila**

second /'sekənd/ **segundo/a**

September /sep'tembə/ **setembro**

seven /'sevn/ **sete**

seventeen /sevn'ti:n/	dezasete
seventeenth /sevn'ti:nθ/	décimo sétimo/a
seventh /'sevnθ/	sétimo/a
seventieth /'sevntriəθ/	septuaxésimo/a
seventy /'sevnti/	setenta
six /sɪks/	seis
sixteen /sɪks'ti:n/	dezaseis
sixteenth /sɪks'ti:nθ/	décimo sexto/a
sixth /sɪksθ/	sexto/a
sixtieth /'sɪkstɪəθ/	sexaxésimo/a
sixty /'sɪksti/	sesenta
Sunday /'saʊndeɪ/	domingo
teeth /ti:θ/	dentes
ten /ten/	dez
tenth /tenθ/	décimo/a
third /θɜ:d/	terceiro/a
thirteen /θɜ:'ti:n/	trece
thirteenth /θɜ:'ti:nθ/	décimo terceiro/a
thirtieth /'θɜ:tiəθ/	trixésimo/a
thirty /'θɜ:ti/	trinta
three /θri:/	tres
Thursday /'θɜ:zdeɪ/	xoves, quinta feira
Tuesday /'tju:zdeɪ/	martes, terza feira
twelfth /twelfθ/	décimo segundo/a
twelve /twelv/	doce
twentieth /'twentiəθ/	vixésimo/a
twenty /'twenti/	vinte
twenty to /'twenti tu:/	menos vinte
two /tu:/	dous / dúas
under /'ʌndə/	debaixo de
Wednesday /'wenzdeɪ/	mércores, cuarta feira
white /waɪt/	branco/a
yellow /'jeləʊ/	amarelo/a

UNIT 1

amazing /ə'meɪzɪŋ/	incríbel, asombroso/a
aunt /ɑ:nt/	tía
beautiful /'bjʊ:tɪfl/	precioso/a, (moi) bonito/a; guapa
big /bɪg/	grande
brother /'brʌðə/	irmán
celeb (celebrity) /sə'leb (sə'lebrəti)/	afamado/a
children /'tʃɪldrən/	fillos/as; nenos/as
competition /kəmpe'tɪʃn/	concurso
cousin /'kʌzn/	curmán/á
curly /'kɜ:li/	crecho/a, rizado/a
dark /dɑ:k/	escuro/a; moreno/a

fat /fæt/	gordo/a
father /dad /'fɑ:ðə / dæd/	pai / papá
feature /'fi:tʃə/	trazo; accidente
good-looking /gʊd'lʊkɪŋ/	atractivo/a
grandfather /'grænfɑ:ðə/	avó
grandmother /'grænmʌðə/	avoa
left-handed /left'hændɪd/	zurdo/a, manicho/a
light /laɪt/	claro/a; louro/a
long /lɒŋ/	longo/a
lookalike /'lʊkəlaɪk/	dobre
mirror /'mɪrə/	(en) espello
mother /mʌm /'mʌðə / mʌm/	nai / mamá
old /əʊld/	vello/a; antigo/a
prize /praɪz/	premio
right-handed /raɪt'hændɪd/	destro/a
short /ʃɔ:t/	baixo/a; curto/a
sister /'sɪstə/	irmá
small /smɔ:l/	pequeno/a
straight /streɪt/	liso/a
tall /tɔ:l/	alto/a
teen (teenager) /ti:n ('ti:neɪdʒə)/	adolescente
thin /θɪn/	delgado/a, fraco/a
twin /twɪn/	xemelgo/a
ugly /'ʌgli/	feo/a
uncle /'ʌŋkl/	tío
young /jʌŋ/	novo/a; mozo/a

UNIT 2

all over /ɔ:l 'əʊvə/	de todas as partes
art /ɑ:t/	arte
century /'sentʃəri/	século
clothing /'kləʊðɪŋ/	roupa
computer technology /kəm'pjʊ:tə teknɒlədʒi/	informática
do homework /du: 'həʊmwɜ:k/	facen os deberes
drama /'drɑ:mə/	teatro
English /'ɪŋɡlɪʃ/	inglés
exhibit /ɪɡ'zɪbɪt/	exposición
French /frentʃ/	francés
fun /fʌn/	divertimento (have ~: divertirse; be ~: ser divertido/a entretido/a)
geography /dʒɪ'ɒɡrəfi/	xeografía
get dressed /get 'drest/	vestirse
get up /get 'ʌp/	erguerse
go home /gəʊ 'həʊm/	ir á casa
go to bed /gəʊ tə 'bed/	deitarse, ir á cama
go to school /gəʊ tə 'sku:l/	ir ao colexio

have a shower /hæv ə 'ʃaʊə/	ducharse
have breakfast /hæv 'brekfəst/	almorzar
have dinner /hæv 'dɪnə/	cear
have lunch /hæv 'lʌntʃ/	xantar
history /'hɪstri/	historia
inside /ɪn'saɪd/	dentro (de)
literature /'lɪtrətʃə/	literatura
make a snack /meɪk ə 'snæk/	preparar(se) unha lambiscada / a merenda
maths /mæθs/	mates (matemáticas)
model /'mɒdl/	maqueta, modelo a escala
music /'mju:zɪk/	música
quest /kwest/	procura, busca
science /'saɪəns/	ciencia/s
sleep late /'sli:p leɪt/	erguerse tarde
spend /spend/	pasar (tempo); gastar (cartos)
sport /spɔ:t/	educación física
storytelling /'stɔ:ritelɪŋ/	de contacontos
study with friends /'stʌdi wɪð frendz/	estudar con amigos/as
tidy my room /taɪdi maɪ 'ru:m/	arrombar / recoller o meu cuarto
walk /wɔ:k/	paseo
walk the dog /wɔ:k ðə 'dɒg/	pasear / sacar o can
watch TV /wɒtʃ ti:'vi:/	ver a televisión

UNIT 3

apple /'æpl/	mazá
average /'ævərɪdʒ/	normal, corrente; medio/a
banana /bə'nɑ:nə/	plátano
bread /bred/	pan
busy /'bɪzi/	ocupado/a, atarefado/a
cake /keɪk/	torta, pastel
chat online /tʃæt ɒn'lain/	conversar online / en Internet
cheese /tʃi:z/	queixo
chicken /'tʃɪkɪn/	polo
chips /tʃɪps/	patacas fritidas
cook meals /kʊk 'mi:lz/	cociñar, preparar comidas
do sport /du: 'spɔ:t/	practicar / facer deporte
egg /eg/	ovo
fast food /fɑ:st 'fu:d/	comida rápida
fresh /frefʃ/	fresco/a
go shopping /gəʊ 'ʃɒpɪŋ/	ir de compras / tiendas
go to the cinema /gəʊ tə ðə 'sɪnəmə/	ir ao cine
great /gret/	xenial, estupendo/a
ham /hæm/	xamón
hamburger /'hæmbɜ:gə/	hamburguesa

healthy /'helθi/	san / sa, saudábel
juice /dʒu:s/	zume
listen to music /lɪsn tə 'mju:zɪk/	escoitar música
make videos /meɪk 'vɪdɪəʊz/	facen vídeos
meet friends /mi:t 'frendz/	quedar con amigos/as
onion /'ʌnjən/	cebola
orange /'ɒrɪndʒ/	laranxa
pie /paɪ/	pastel, torta
play computer games /pleɪ kəm'pjʊ:tə geɪmz/	xogar a xogos de ordenador
play football /pleɪ 'fʊtbɔ:l/	xogar ao fútbol
play the guitar /pleɪ ðə gr'ta:/	tocar a guitarra
potato /pə'tetəʊ/	pataca
read magazines /ri:d mægə'zi:nz/	ler revistas
rice /raɪs/	arroz
ride a bike /raɪd ə 'baɪk/	montar / ir en bici
salad /'sæləd/	ensalada
screen /skri:n/	pantalla
send messages /send 'mesɪdʒɪz/	mandar mensaxes
show /ʃəʊ/	programa
soup /su:p/	sopa
surf the web /'sɜ:f ðə web/	navegar por Internet
survey /'sɜ:vɪ/	enquisa
tomato /tə'mɑ:təʊ/	tomate

UNIT 4

action /'ækʃn/	acción
adventure /əd'ventʃə/	aventuras
animated /'ænɪmeɪtɪd/	animación, debuxos animados
bakery /'beɪkəri/	panadaría; pastalaría
beast /bi:st/	besta
bookshop /'bʊkʃɒp/	librería
café /'kæfeɪ/	cafetaría, café
catch /kætʃ/	coller, atrapar
chemist's /'kemɪsts/	farmacia
church /tʃɜ:tʃ/	igreja
cinema /'sɪnəmə/	cine, cinema
collect /kə'lekt/	reunir, xuntar
comedy /'kɒmədi/	comedia
crime /kraɪm/	policial
department store /dɪ'pɑ:tmənt stɔ:/	grandes almacéns
documentary /'dɒkjʊ'mentri/	documental
drama /'dra:mə/	drama
fantasy /'fæntəsi/	ficción, fantasía
horror /'hɒrə/	terror
hospital /'hɒspɪtl/	hospital

hotel /həʊ'tel/	hotel
library /'laɪbrəri/	biblioteca
look for /'lʊk fə:/	procurar, buscar
miss /mɪs/	perder (Don't ~ it!: Non o / a perdas!)
museum /mju:'zi:əm/	museo
musical /'mju:zɪkl/	musical
painting /'peɪntɪŋ/	cadro, pintura
park /pɑ:k/	parque
play /pleɪ/	interpretar a; xogar a; tocar
police station /pə'li:s steɪʃn/	comisaría de policía
port /pɔ:t/	porto
quay /ki:/	peirao
restaurant /'restrɒnt/	restaurante
romance /rəʊ'mæns/	romántico/a
science-fiction /'saɪənsfɪkʃn/	ficción científica
shopping centre /'ʃɒpɪŋ sentə/	centro comercial
show /ʃəʊ/	emitir; proxectar, dar
sports centre /'spɔ:ts sentə/	polideportivo
supermarket /'su:pəmə:kɪt/	supermercado
train station /'treɪn steɪʃn/	estación de tren
western /'westən/	película do Oeste

UNIT 5

amusement park /ə'mju:zmənt pɑ:k/	parque de atraccións
ancient /'eɪnfənt/	antigo/a
bathroom /'bɑ:θru:m/	(cuarto de) baño
beach /bi:tʃ/	praia
become /bɪ'kʌm/	volverse; converterse en
bed /bed/	cama
bedroom /'bedru:m/	dormitorio, cuarto
chair /tʃeə/	cadeira
coast /kəʊst/	costa
colourful /'kʌləfl/	colorido/a; de cores vivas
comfortable /'kʌmfətəbl/	cómodo/a
cooker /'kʊkə/	cociña (fogóns e forno)
cupboard /'kʌbəd/	armario
curtain /'kɜ:tn/	cortina
desert /'dezət/	deserto
desk /desk/	escritorio
dining room /'daɪnɪŋ ru:m/	comedor
flat /flæt/	apartamento, piso
forest /'fɒrɪst/	bosque
fridge /frɪdʒ/	neveira, frigorífico
garage /'gæɹɑ:ʒ/	garaxe
garden /'gɑ:dn/	xardín
guest /gest/	hóspede

hill /hɪl/	outeiro
island /'aɪlənd/	illa
kitchen /'kɪtʃɪn/	cociña
lake /leɪk/	lago
large /la:dʒ/	grande
living room /'lɪvɪŋ ru:m/	cuarto de estar / salón
location /ləʊ'keɪʃn/	emprazamento
mountain /'maʊntən/	montaña
newsletter /'nju:zletə/	boletín informativo
ocean /'əʊʃn/	océano
outdoor /'aʊtdɔ:/	ao aire / ar libre
price /praɪs/	prezo
ride /raɪd/	atracción
river /'rɪvə/	río
rug /rʌg/	alfombra
salty /'sɔ:ltɪ/	salgado/a
sand dune /'sænd dju:n/	duna
several /'sevrəl/	varios/as
shelf /ʃelf/	andel, estante
shower /'ʃəʊə/	ducha
sink /sɪŋk/	lavabo; vertedoiro, pía
sofa /'səʊfə/	sofá
table /'teɪbl/	mesa
toilet /'tɔɪlət/	baño, aseo, servizo; váter
underground /ʌndə'graʊnd/	baixo terra
unusual /ʌn'ju:zuəl/	inusual, pouco común
valley /'væli/	val
volcano /vɒl'keɪnəʊ/	volcán
waterfall /'wɔ:təfɔ:l/	fervenza, catarata

UNIT 6

advertiser /'ædvətaɪzə/	anunciante, anunciador/a
advice /əd'vaɪs/	consello/s
basketball /'bɑ:skɪtbɔ:l/	baloncesto
boots /bu:ts/	botas
break a record /breɪk ə 'rekɔ:d/	superar unha marca
catch /kætʃ/	coller, atrapar
champion /'tʃæmpiən/	campión/oa
climbing /'klaɪmɪŋ/	escalada
coat /kəʊt/	abrigo
competitor /kəm'petɪtə/	competidor/a; concursante
cycling /'saɪklɪŋ/	ciclismo
dancing /'da:nsɪŋ/	baile
details /'di:teɪlz/	datos, información
dress /dres/	vestido
enter /'entə/	participar en

fashion /'fæʃn/	moda
football /'fʊtbɔ:l/	fútbol
gymnastics /dʒɪm'næstɪks/	ximnasia
hat /hæt/	sombreiro, chapeu; pucho
hit /hɪt/	golpear
jacket /'dʒækɪt/	chaqueta
jeans /dʒi:nz/	(pantalóns) vaqueiros
judo /'dʒu:dəʊ/	judo
jump /dʒʌmp/	saltar, brincar
kick /kɪk/	dar unha patada / patadas (a)
land /lænd/	chan, terra
race /reɪs/	carreira
running /'rʌnɪŋ/	correr
sandals /'sændlɪz/	sandalias
shirt /ʃɜ:t/	camisa
shoes /ʃu:z/	zapatos
shorts /ʃɔ:ts/	pantalóns curtos
silver /'sɪlvə/	prata
skateboarding /'skɜ:tbo:dɪŋ/	patinaxe en monopatín
skiing /'ski:ɪŋ/	esquí
skirt /skɜ:t/	saia
snowboarding /'snəʊbo:dɪŋ/	snowboard
sock /sɒk/	calcetín, peúgo
success /sək'ses/	éxito
sweater /'swetə/	xersei
swimming /'swɪmɪŋ/	natación
swimsuit /'swɪmsu:t/	traxe de baño
tennis /'tenɪs/	tenis
throw /θrəʊ/	lanzar, guindar, tirar
trainers /'treɪnəz/	zapatillas de deporte
trousers /'traʊzəz/	pantalóns
T-shirt /'ti:ʃɜ:t/	camiseta
underwear /'ʌndəweə/	roupa interior

UNIT 7

amphibian /æm'fɪbɪən/	anfíbio
bee /bi:/	abella
bird /bɜ:d/	ave; paxaro
butterfly /'bʌtəflaɪ/	bolboreta
chemical /'kemɪkl/	substancia química
cloud /klaʊd/	nube
cold /kəʊld/	frío/a (it's ~: vai frío; she's ~: ten frío)
cool /ku:l/	fresco/a (it's ~: vai fresco)
cow /kaʊ/	vaca
cut down /kʌt 'daʊn/	cortar, tallar
danger /'deɪndʒə/	perigo

dry /draɪ/	seco/a, árido/a (she's ~: ten sede)
duck /dʌk/	parrulo
elephant /'elɪfənt/	elefante
fish /fɪʃ/	peixe/s
fog /fɒg/	néboa
frog /frɒg/	ra
get started /get 'stɑ:tɪd/	comezar
horse /hɔ:s/	cabalo
hot /hɒt/	caloroso/a, cálido/a; quente (it's ~: vai calor; she's ~: ten calor)
ice /aɪs/	xeo
(be) in the sun /bi: ɪn ðə 'sʌn/	(estar) ao sol
insect /'ɪnsɛkt/	insecto
lightning /'laɪtnɪŋ/	raio/s; relampo/s
lion /'laɪən/	león
lose /lu:z/	perder
mammal /'mæml/	mamífero
mouse / mice /maʊs / maɪs/	rato / ratos
pig /pɪg/	porco
rabbit /'ræbɪt/	coello
rain /reɪn/	choiva
reptile /'reptɪl/	réptil
shark /ʃɑ:k/	quenlla
sheep /ʃi:p/	ovella/s
sleepy /'sli:pi/	somnolento/a (be / feel ~: ter sono)
snake /sneɪk/	serpe
snow /snəʊ/	neve
spider /'spaɪdə/	araña
storm /stɔ:m/	treboada
sun /sʌn/	sol
temperature /'temprətʃə/	temperatura
thunder /'θʌndə/	trono/s
tiger /'taɪgə/	tigre
turtle /'tɜ:tl/	tartaruga (mariña)
warm /wɔ:m/	cálido/a, temperado/a
wet /wet/	chuvioso/a; mollado/a; húmido/a
whale /weɪl/	balea
wind /wɪnd/	vento

UNIT 8

adventurous /əd'ventʃərəs/	aventureiro/a
athletic /æθ'letɪk/	deportista
become /bɪ'kʌm/	chegar a ser, facerse; converterse en; volverse
begin /bɪ'gɪn/	comezar
brave /breɪv/	valente, afouto/a
build /bɪld/	construír

clever /'kleɪvə/ intelixente, espelido/a
confident /'kɒnfɪdənt/ seguro/a de si mesmo/a, confiado/a
create /kri:'eɪt/ crear
creative /kri:'eɪtɪv/ creativo/a
destroy /dɪ'strɔɪ/ destruír, esnaquizar
disappear /dɪsə'piə/ desaparecer
discover /dɪ'skʌvə/ descubrir
empire /'empaɪə/ imperio
end /end/ rematar, acabar
fly /flaɪ/ voar, pilotar
friendly /'frendli/ simpático/a
funny /'fʌni/ gracioso/a
generous /'dʒenərəs/ xeneroso/a
happen /'hæpən/ ocorrer, pasar
hard-working /'hɑ:dwɜ:kɪŋ/ traballador/a
hold /həʊld/ coller
honest /'ɒnɪst/ honrado/a; sincero/a
ill /ɪl/ enfermo/a, doente
invent /ɪn'vent/ inventar
kind /kaɪnd/ amábel, atento/a
lazy /'leɪzi/ laczán/ana, preguiceiro/a
nice /naɪs/ bo/a; agradábel, curro/a; bonito/a
protect /prə'tekt/ protexer
receive /rɪ'si:v/ recibir
return /rɪ'tɜ:n/ volver
save /serv/ salvar (a)
shy /ʃaɪ/ tímido/a, apoucado/a
square kilometres /skweə 'kɪləmi:təz/ quilómetros cadrados
strong /strɒŋ/ forte
weak /wi:k/ débil, feble

hairband /'heəbənd/ cinta / fita para o pelo, diadema
handbag /'hændbæg/ bolso (de man)
ice cream /'aɪs kri:m/ xeadó
jewellery /'dʒu:əlri/ xoias, alfaías
knife /naɪf/ coitelo
lady /'leɪdi/ señora, dona, dama
lamb /læm/ (carne de) año
leggings /'legɪŋz/ mallas
lord /lɔ:d/ señor
make-up /'meɪkʌp/ maquillaxe
mushroom /'mʌʃrʊm/ cogomelo
necklace /'nekləs/ colar
performance /pə'fɔ:məns/ actuación, representación
plate /pleɪt/ prato
pork /pɔ:k/ (carne de) porco
put on /'pʊt ɒn/ presentar; representar
ring /rɪŋ/ anel
sausage /'sɒsɪdʒ/ salchicha
scarf /skɑ:f/ bufanda; pano
serviette /sɜ:vɪ'et/ pano de mesa
spoon /spu:n/ culler
steak /steɪk/ filete, bisté
suit /su:t/ traxe
sunglasses /'sʌŋglɑ:sɪz/ lentes de sol
taster /'teɪstə/ catador/a
toast /təʊst/ torrada/s
try /traɪ/ probar; intentar, tratar de
umbrella /ʌm'brelə/ paraugas
village /'vɪlɪdʒ/ vila, aldea
Yuck! /jʌk/ Que noxo!

UNIT 9

accessories /ək'sesəriz/ complementos
beef /bi:f/ (carne de) tenreira / vitela / vaca
bowl /bəʊl/ cunca
bracelet /'breɪslət/ pulseira, brazaletes
cap /kæp/ pucho; sombreiro, chapeu
cereal /'sɪəriəl/ cereal/ais
costume /'kɒstju:m/ disfrace
cup /kʌp/ cunca
earrings /'ɛərɪŋz/ pendentes
fizzy drink /'fɪzi drɪŋk/ bebida / refresco con gas
fork /fɔ:k/ garfo
glass /glɑ:s/ vaso
glasses /'glɑ:sɪz/ lentes
gloves /glʌvz/ luvas

SPEAKING GLOSSARY

Greetings and introductions

What's your name? /wɒts jɔ: 'neim/ **Como te chamas?**

My name is ... /maɪ 'neim ɪz/ **Chámome...**

Nice to meet you. /naɪs tə 'mi:t ju:/ **Encantado/a de coñecerte.**

Are you a new student? /ɑ: ju: ə nju: 'stju:dənt/ **Es un/ha estudante novo/a?**

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

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

What year are you in? /wɒt 'jiə ɑ: ju: ɪn/ **En que curso estás?**

I'm in Year ... /aɪm ɪn 'jiə/ **Estou en... (curso).**

Who's your teacher? /hu:z jɔ: 'ti:tʃə/ **Quen é o teu profesor/a?**

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

Classroom language

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

How do you spell ... ? /haʊ du: ju: 'spel/ **Como se soletrea...?**

What's the homework? /wɒts ðə 'həʊmwɜ:k/ **Que deberes hai?, Cales son os deberes?**

When is the exam? /wen ɪz ði ɪg'zæm/ **Cando é o exame?**

What's the correct answer? /wɒts ðə kə'rekt 'ɑ:nsə/ **Cal é a resposta correcta?**

Can you help me, please? /kæn ju: 'help mi: pli:z/ **Pódesme axudar, por favor?**

Describing people

Is he / she ... ? /ɪz hi: / ʃi:/ **El / Ela é...?, El / Ela está...?**

Has he / she got ... ? /hæz hi: / ʃi: gɒt/ **El / Ela ten...?**

Talking about photographs

Is ... in the picture? /ɪz ... ɪn ðə 'pɪktʃə/ **Está... na fotografía?**

Yes, ... is. /'jes ... ɪz/ **Está. Si.**

Who's the ... with the ... ? /hu:z ðə '... wɪð ðə/ **Quen é o / a... co / coa...?**

That's ... /ðætʃ/ **Ese/a é...**

Are they ... ? /'ɑ: ðeɪ/ **Son...?, Están...?**

Who's the ... to ... ? /hu:z ðə '... tə/ **Quen é o / a... a...?**

... with the ... /wɪð ðə '.../ **... co / coa...**

Talking about routines

... gets up at ... /'gets ʌp ət/ **... érguese á / ás...**

... has breakfast from ... to ... /hæz 'brekfəst frɒm ... tu:/ **... almorza de... a...**

... goes to school at ... /'gəʊz tə sku:l ət/ **... vai ao colexio á / ás...**

... has lunch / dinner from ... to ... /hæz 'lʌntʃ / 'dɪnə frɒm ... tu:/ **... xanta / cea de... a...**

... walks the dog from ... to ... /wɔ:ks ðə 'dɒg frɒm ... tu:/ **... pasea o can de... a...**

... tidies his / her room from ... to ... /taɪdɪz hɪz / hə 'ru:m frɒm ... tu:/ **... arromba o seu cuarto de... a...**

... does homework from ... to ... /dʌz 'həʊmwɜ:k frɒm ... tu:/ **... fai os deberes de... a...**

... watches TV from ... to ... /wɒtʃs ti: 'vi: frɒm ... tu:/ **... ve a televisión de... a...**

... goes to bed at ... /gəʊz tə 'bed ət/ **... déitase / vai para a cama á / ás...**

That's true. /ðætʃ 'tru:/ **Iso é certo, verdade.**

That's false. /ðætʃ 'fɒls/ **Iso é falso.**

Describing your school day

On ... , I get up at ... /ɒn ... aɪ 'get ʌp ət/ **Os... , érgome á / ás...**

First, I ... and then, I ... /'fɜ:st aɪ ... ænd ðen aɪ/ **Primeiro, ... e logo, ...**

I go to school at ... /aɪ gəʊ tə 'sku:l ət/ **Vou ao colexio á / ás...**

I study ... and ... /aɪ 'stʌdi ... ænd/ **Estudo... e...**

I've also got lessons in ... and ... on ... /aɪv 'ɔ:lsəʊ gɒt lesənz ɪn ... ænd ... ɒn/ **Tamén teño clases de... e de... os...**

My favourite subject on this day is ... /maɪ 'feɪvərɪt sʌbdʒekt ɒn ðɪs deɪ ɪz/ **A miña materia preferida este día é...**

Talking about activities

Do you do any after-school activities? /du: ju: du: eni
'ɑ:ftəsku:l æktivɪtɪz/ **Fas algunha actividade extraescolar?**

What activities do you do? /wɒt æk'tɪvɪtɪz du: ju: du:/
Que actividades fas?

How often do you ... ? /haʊ 'ɒfn du: ju:/
Ti con que frecuencia...?

When do you ... ? /'wen du: ju:/ **Ti cando...?**

Where do you ... ? /'weə du: ju:/ **Ti onde...?**

Do you enjoy it? /du: ju: ɪn'dʒɔɪ ɪt/ **Gústache?**

Talking about likes and dislikes

What's your favourite food? /wɒts jɔ: 'feɪvərɪt fʊd/
Cal é a túa comida preferida?

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

I like ... /aɪ 'laɪk/ **Gústa(n)me...**

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

No, I don't like ... /nəʊ aɪ 'dəʊnt laɪk/ **Non, non me gusta/n...**

How about ... ? /haʊ ə'baʊt/ **E...?**

I don't mind ... , but I hate ... /aɪ dəʊnt maɪnd ... bət aɪ 'heɪt/
Non me importa/n / amola/n..., pero aborrezco...

Of course. Everyone likes ... /ɒv 'kɔ:s 'evriwʌn laɪks/
Por supuesto. A todo o mundo gústa(n)lle...

Ordering a meal

Can I take your order? /kæn aɪ teɪk jɔ: 'ɔ:də/
Que vai pedir / querer?

Have you got any ... ? /hæv ju: 'gɒt eni/ **Ten(ñen)...?**

Oh, no. I'm sorry, we haven't. /əʊ 'nəʊ aɪm 'sɒri wi: hævnt/
Ah, non. Síntoo, non temos.

I'd like ... and ... /aɪd 'laɪk ... ænd/ **Quería... e...**

I'll have ... /aɪl 'hæv/ **Tomarei...**

Would you like anything to drink? /wʊd ju: laɪk enɪθɪŋ tə
'drɪŋk/ **Gustaríalle tomar / beber algo?**

Yes. ... , please. /'jes '... pli:z/ **Gustaríame, si. ... , por favor.**

Anything else? /enɪθɪŋ 'els/ **Algo máis?**

No, thanks. /'nəʊ θæŋks/ **Non, grazas.**

Talking about a film

Do you want to go to the cinema this weekend? /du: ju:
wɒnt tə ɡəʊ tə ðə 'sɪnəmə ðɪs wɪkend/ **Queres ir ao
cinema esta fin de semana?**

What type of film is it? /wɒt taɪp əv 'fɪlm ɪz ɪt/ **Que tipo /
clase de película é?**

Who's in it? /'hu:z ɪn ɪt/ **Quen actúa?**

Is it getting good reviews? /ɪz ɪt ɡetɪŋ 'ɡʊd rɪvju:z/
Está a ter boas críticas?

Where is the film showing? /'weə ɪz ðə fɪlm ʃəʊɪŋ/
Onde dan / botan a película?

It's (a / an) ... film. /ɪts (ə / ən) '... fɪlm/
É (unha película de)...

It's showing at ... /ɪts 'ʃəʊɪŋ æt/ **Dana / Bótana en...**

Yes, I want to see ... /jes aɪ 'wɒnt tə si:/ **Si, quero ver...**

The reviews are ... /ðə rɪ'vju:z ɑ:/ **As críticas son...**

Giving directions

I'm looking for ... /aɪm 'lʊkɪŋ fɔ:/ **Estou a procurar...**

Turn left / right. /tɜ:n 'left / 'raɪt/ **Xira / Torce / Vira á
esquerda / dereita.**

How do I get to ... ? /haʊ du: aɪ 'ɡet tu:/
Como chego / vou a...?

Pass ... /pɑ:s/ **Pasa...**

It's opposite ... /ɪts 'ɒpəzɪt/ **Está enfrente de / fronte a...**

Which way do I turn? /wɪtʃ weɪ du: aɪ 'tɜ:n/
Cara a onde xiro / torzo?

Walk up ... /'wɔ:k ʌp/ **Sube andando por...**

Go straight down this road. /ɡəʊ 'streɪt daʊn ðɪs rəʊd/
Baixa recto por esta rúa.

Describing pictures

Is there ... ? /ɪz ðeə/ **Hai...?**

Are there any ... ? /ɑ: ðeə 'eni/ **Hai algún/ha...?**

Are the ... ? /'ɑ: ðə/ **Están...?**

Is it picture A / B? /ɪz ɪt 'pɪktʃə eɪ / bi:/ **É a fotografía A / B?**

Yes, there are. / No, there aren't. /jes ðeə 'ɑ: / nəʊ ðeə 'ɑ:nt/
Si. / Non.

Yes, it is. Now it's my turn. /jes ɪt 'ɪz 'naʊ ɪts maɪ tɜ:n/
Si. Agora é a miña quenda / tócame a min.

Yes, there is. / No, there isn't. /jes ðeə 'ɪz / nəʊ ðeə 'ɪznt/
Si. / Non.

Talking about abilities

Can (you) jump high? /kæn ju: dʒʌmp 'haɪ/
(Podes / Sabes) brincar alto?

Yes, (I) can. /'jes aɪ kæn/ **Podo. Si.**

No, (I) can't. /'nəʊ aɪ kɑːnt/ **Non.**

Can (you) hit a ball hard? /kæn ju: hɪt ə bɔːl 'hɑːd/
(Podes / Sabes) golpear forte unha pelota?

Can (you) skateboard easily? /kæn ju: skeɪtbɔːd 'iːzəli/
(Podes / Sabes) montar en monopatín con facilidade?

Can (you) dance beautifully? /kæn ju: dɑːns 'bjʊːtɪfli/
(Podes / Sabes) bailar marabillosamente / á perfección?

Can (you) run fast? /kæn ju: rʌn 'fɑːst/ **(Podes / Sabes) correr rápido?**

Can (you) swim quickly? /kæn ju: swɪm 'kwɪkli/
(Podes / Sabes) nadar rápido?

Can (you) play football well? /kæn ju: pleɪ fʊtbɔːl 'wel/
(Sabes) xogar ben ao fútbol?

Explaining rules

I'm entering a competition. /aɪm 'entərɪŋ ə kɒmpə'tɪʃn/
Vou participar nun concurso.

What's the competition? /wɒts ðə kɒmpə'tɪʃn/
De que é o concurso?

It's a ... /'ɪts ə/ **É un/ha...**

How do you register? /haʊ du: ju: 'redʒɪstə/
Como te inscribes?

The last day is ... /ðə 'lɑːst deɪ ɪz/ **O derradeiro día é...**

What do you do in the competition? /wɒt du: ju: 'du: ɪn ðə kɒmpə'tɪʃn/
Que fas / se fai no concurso?

First, you must ... Then, you must ... /'fɜːst ju: mʌst ... 'ðen ju: mʌst/
Primeiro, tes que... Logo, tes que...

Is there a prize? /ɪz ðeə ə 'praɪz/ **Hai (un) premio?**

Talking about the weather

Where were you last week? /weə 'wɜː ju: lɑːst wɪk/
Onde estiveches a semana pasada?

I was in ... /aɪ wɒz 'ɪn/ **Estiven en...**

How was the weather? /haʊ wɒz ðə weðə/
Que tal foi o tempo?, Que tempo fixo?

It was ... /ɪt 'wɒz/ **Foi... , Fixo...**

What was the temperature? /wɒt wɒz ðə 'temprətʃə/
Que temperatura fixo?

It was about ... /ɪt wɒz ə'baʊt/ **Fixo uns...**

Was it (snowy)? /'wɒz ɪt 'snəʊi/ **(Nevou)?**

Were you ... ? /'wɜː ju:/ **Tiveches...**

Expressing opinions

What about ... ? /wɒt ə'baʊt/ **Que hai de...?, Que che parece/n...?**

... are nice, aren't they? /ɑː naɪs 'ɑːnt ðeɪ/ ... **son bonitos/as, non é?**

Do you prefer ... or ... ? /du: ju: prɪfɜː '... ɔː/ **Prefires... ou...?**

What do you think of ... ? /wɒt du: ju: 'θɪŋk ɒv/
Que opinas de...?

I prefer ... /aɪ prɪ'fɜː/ **Prefiro...**

In my opinion, ... /ɪn 'maɪ əpɪnjən/ **Na miña opinión, ...**

I don't like ... /aɪ 'dəʊnt laɪk/ **Non me gusta/n...**

I think ... /aɪ 'θɪŋk/ **Coido que...**

Yes, but ... /'jes bʌt/ **Si, mais...**

I really like ... /aɪ 'rɪəli laɪk/ **Gústa(n)me moito...**

Describing past events

I helped ... with ... last week. /aɪ helpt '... wɪð ... lɑːst wɪk/
Axudei a... con... a semana pasada.

I believe you. /aɪ brɪ'li:v ju:/ **Créote.**

I participated in ... last week. /aɪ pɑːtɪsɪpeɪtɪd ɪn '... lɑːst wɪk/
Participei en... a semana pasada.

I think that's false. /aɪ θɪŋk ðæts 'fɔːls/ **Creo que iso é falso.**

You're right. /juə 'raɪt/ **Tes razón.**

You're wrong. /juə 'rɒŋ/ **Estás errado/a.**

Asking for information

Can you recommend an exhibition? /kæn ju: rekə'mend æn eksɪ'bɪʃn/
Podes recomendarme unha exposición?

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

It's on the ... floor. /ɪts ɒn ðə '... flɔː/ **Está na planta / no andar... / ... planta / andar.**

Is there a café in the museum? /ɪz ðeə ə 'kæfeɪ ɪn ðə mjuːziəm/
Hai cafetaría no museo?

Yes, there is. /jes ðeə 'ɪz/ **Hai. Si.**

How do I get there? /haʊ du: aɪ 'get ðeə/ **Como chego / vou alí?**

You can go in the lift or take the stairs. /ju: kæn ɡəʊ ɪn ðə 'lɪft ɔː teɪk ðə steəz/
Podes coller o ascensor ou usar as escaleiras.

Talking about events

What type of event are you going to participate in? /wɒt taɪp əv ɪ'vent ɑ: ju: gəʊɪŋ tə pɑ:tɪsɪpeɪt ɪn/ **En que tipo de acto vas participar?**

Where is it going to take place? /'weə ɪz ɪt gəʊɪŋ tə teɪk pleɪs/ **Onde vai ter lugar / se vai celebrar?**

When is it going to be? /'wen ɪz ɪt gəʊɪŋ tə bi:/ **Cando vai ser?**

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

What are you going to wear? /'wɒt ɑ: ju: gəʊɪŋ tə weə/ **Que vas poñer / levar posto?**

Talking about plans

What food are you having? /wɒt 'fu:d ɑ: ju: hævɪŋ/ **Que ides comer?**

What's the occasion? /wɒts ði ə'keɪʒn/ **Que se festexa / celebra?**

What about drinks? /wɒt əbaʊt 'drɪŋks/ **Que hai da/s bebida/s?**

Where are you having ... ? /'weə ɑ: ju: hævɪŋ/ **Onde fas / celebras...?**

Who are you inviting? /hu: ɑ: ju: ɪn'vaɪtɪŋ/ **A quen vas convidar?**

INTRODUCTION

Os pronomes persoais suxeito

I	eu
you	ti, vostede
he	el
she	ela
it	iso
we	nós
you	vós
they	eles/as

- Fan de suxeito e nunca poden faltar para que a oración sexa correcta e teña sentido.
*I have got a new schoolbag. **It** is red.*
(Teño unha mochila nova. É vermella.)
*Eva is Italian. **She** is thirteen.* (Eva é italiana. Ten trece anos.)
- Lembra que **I** sempre se escribe con maiúscula e que **it** (que se refire a cousas ou animais) non se adoita traducir.

O plural dos substantivos

O plural regular

- Fórmase engadindo un **-s** ao substantivo singular.
book - books pencil - pencils computer - computers
- Se remata en **s, x, z, sh** ou **ch**, engádese **-es**.
bus - buses box - boxes
- A algúns substantivos rematados en **o** engádeselles **-es**.
tomato - tomatoes (pero *piano - pianos*)
- Se remata en **consoante + y**, cámbiase o **y** por **i** antes de engadir **-es**.
country - countries dictionary - dictionaries
- Mais se remata en **vogal + y**, só se engade **-s**.
day - days boy - boys
- Nos máis dos rematados en **f** ou **fe**, cámbianse estas letras por un **v** antes de engadir **-es**.
shelf - shelves knife - knives

O plural irregular

- O plural dalgúns substantivos fórmase sen seguir ningunha regra, de maneira que cómpre aprendelos de memoria.
child (neno/a) - **children** (nenos/as)
man (home) - **men** (homes)
woman (muller) - **women** (mulleres)
person (persoa) - **people** (persoas)
foot (pé) - **feet** (pés)
mouse (rato) - **mice** (ratos)
sheep (ovella) - **sheep** (ovellas)

this, that, these, those

this	este / esta / isto
that	ese / esa / iso ou aquel / aquela / aquilo
Refírense a nomes contábeis en singular e a nomes non contábeis.	
these	estes / estas
those	eses / esas ou aqueles / aquelas
Só para nomes contábeis en plural.	

- Indican se o substantivo ao que se refiren está preto ou lonxe do falante.
- Cando son pronomes, van sós.
***This** is my hand.* (Esta é a miña man.)
***That** is her brother.* (Ese é o seu irmán.)
***These** are my markers.* (Estes son os meus rotuladores.)
***Those** are her pens.* (Aqueles son os seus bolígrafos.)
- Funcionan como adxectivos cando van diante dun substantivo. Neste caso, **this** e **that** só se traducen como "este/a", "ese/a" ou "aquel/aquela", nunca como "isto", "iso" ou "aquilo".
***This** colour is nice.* (Esta cor é bonita.)
***That** girl is tall.* (Esa rapaza é alta.)
***These** books are new.* (Estes libros son novos.)
***Those** chairs are red.* (Aqueles cadeiras son vermellas.)

As partículas interrogativas

Who ... ? Quen...?	Who is her sister? (Quen é a súa irmá?)
What ... ? Que...?, Cal/es...?	What is your favourite city? (Cal é a túa cidade favorita?)
When ... ? Cando...?	When is his birthday? (Cando é o seu aniversario?)
Where ... ? Onde...?	Where is the dictionary? (Onde está o dicionario?)
Why ... ? Por que...?	Why are you at school? (Por que estás no colexio?)

- Empréganse ao comezo das preguntas que non se poden responder cun "Si" ou un "Non".

1 Choose the correct subject pronoun.

- 1 Sandra = **you** / **she** / **he**
- 2 the cat = **it** / **they** / **we**
- 3 Betty and Dean = **I** / **we** / **they**
- 4 Mr Jones = **he** / **we** / **it**
- 5 my books = **they** / **it** / **you**
- 6 you and I = **she** / **we** / **I**
- 7 the man = **you** / **they** / **he**
- 8 you and your friend = **you** / **she** / **he**

2 Replace the bold word in each sentence with a subject pronoun below.

she • it • you • they • we • he

- 1 **Carlos** is 12 years old.
- 2 **The marker** is yellow.
- 3 **The boys** are here.
- 4 **Sandra** is opposite the school.
- 5 **James and I** are Australian.
- 6 **You and Tammy** are friends.

3 Circle the plural word in each group.

- 1 class • girl • pens • diary
- 2 teeth • eye • ball • school
- 3 bus • leg • rubber • babies
- 4 year • friend • women • mouth
- 5 month • noses • ruler • child

4 Complete the chart below.

Singular	Plural
One dog	1 Two
One person	2 Ten
One family	3 Three
One pen	4 Eight
One foot	5 Two
One box	6 Four
One house	7 Six

5 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 **Those** / **That** / **These** is my pencil case.
- 2 **These** / **This** / **That** markers are red.
- 3 **That** / **Those** / **This** birds are big.
- 4 **This** / **These** / **Those** is my house.
- 5 **That** / **This** / **These** students are from France.
- 6 **Those** / **These** / **That** is my friend, Meg.
- 7 **This** / **Those** / **These** is the homework for Monday.
- 8 **That** / **Those** / **These** picture is black and white.

6 Choose the correct answer for each question.

Pay attention to the words in bold.

- 1 **When** is the exam?
a 5th June b in the class c It's in history
- 2 **Where** is Gina?
a my friend b at school c 12 years old
- 3 **Why** is that man in the class?
a on Wednesday
b Mr González
c He is the new teacher
- 4 **Who** is your best friend?
a Harry b from Italy c at Jen's house
- 5 **What** is the first lesson?
a in room 4 b at 8.30 c English

7 Complete the questions in A with *Who*, *What*, *Where*, *When* or *Why*. Then match the questions in A to the answers in B.

A

- 1 is Dublin?
- 2 is the first day of school?
- 3 is your teacher?
- 4 are the students at home?
- 5 is your favourite colour?

B

-a yellow
.....b 1st September
.....c in Ireland
.....d Mrs Walters
.....e because it's Sunday

UNIT 1

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 úsanse máis na conversa.
He is my friend. (El é o meu amigo.)
- **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 teacher. (Non son (unha) profesora.)
- **Interrogativa:** **Am / Is / Are** + suxeito.
Are your books new? (Os teus libros son novos?)
- **Respostas curtas:**ponse o pronome persoal suxeito + **am / is / are** ou **'m not / isn't / aren't**.
Is this your diary? Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.
(Esta é a túa agenda? É. Si. / Non.)

Usos	
Definicións e feitos xerais	<i>Bristol is in England.</i> (Bristol está en Inglaterra.)
Sentimentos e estados	<i>We are very happy.</i> (Estamos moi ledos.)
Idade	<i>She is twelve years old.</i> (Ela ten doce anos.)
Profesións, relixións e nacionalidades	<i>He is an actor.</i> (El é (un) actor.)
Prezos	<i>How much is it? It's five euros.</i> (Canto é? Son cinco euros.)
Medidas	<i>It's two metres long.</i> (Mide dous metros de longo.)
Tempo atmosférico	<i>It is cold.</i> (Vai frío.)

O verbo *have got*

Significa “ter”. Expressa o que posuímos ou os trazos de alguén ou algo cando o describimos.

- **Afirmativa:** suxeito + **have ('ve) got** ou **has ('s) got**.
I have got a cat. (Teño un gato.)
- **Negativa:** suxeito + **have / has** + **not** ou **n't** + **got**.
Dan hasn't got a pencil. (Dan non ten (un) lapis.)
- **Interrogativa:** **Have / Has** + suxeito + **got**.
Have you got a mobile phone? (Tes (un) teléfono móbil?)
- **Respostas curtas:**ponse o pronome persoal suxeito + **have / has** ou **haven't / hasn't** (sen **got**).
Has he got a red pen? Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.
(El ten un bolígrafo vermello? Ten. Si. / Non.)

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

- 1 Lola and I in the classroom.
- 2 My eyes (not) blue.
- 3 the students at school?
- 4 January the first month of the year.
- 5 I (not) in Year 7.
- 6 Susan tall?
- 7 My schoolbag (not) in the classroom.
- 8 you thin?

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have got*.

- 1 My friend a small dog.
- 2 I (not) a pencil case.
- 3 You and I an exam tomorrow.
- 4 Mrs Hurley (not) dark hair.
- 5 Nathan and Phil (not) green eyes.

3 Write questions with the words below and *have got*.

- 1 the woman / brown hair
.....
- 2 you / a cat
.....
- 3 the girl / a mobile phone
.....
- 4 you and your family / a white car
.....
- 5 I / your pencil
.....

4 Complete the sentences with the words below.

am not • hasn't got • isn't • are • have got • aren't

- 1 Zach short. He is 1.79 metres.
- 2 We homework for tomorrow.
- 3 you from Italy?
- 4 The students at school today.
It's Christmas.
- 5 Emily a pencil. It's at home.
- 6 I 16 years old.

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 animal ou cousa]
our	o noso..., a nosa..., os nosos..., as nosas...
your	o voso..., a vosa..., os vossos..., as vosas...; o seu..., a súa..., os seus..., as súas... [de vostedes]
their	o seu..., a súa..., os seus..., as súas... [deles]

- 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, segundo o posuidor sexa de xénero masculino (**his**), feminino (**her**) ou neutro (**its**).

O xenitivo saxón

- Emprégase para indicar posesión e úsase con persoas, animais ou países. Para formalo, engádense un apóstrofo (') e un **s**.
the boy's hair (o pelo do neno)
the cat's legs (as patas do gato)
Germany's food (a comida de Alemaña)
- Se o substantivo é un plural regular ou acaba en **s**, engádese só ', mais se é un plural irregular engádese '**s**.
the girls' school (o colexio das nenas)
the women's photo (a foto das mulleres)
- Se o nome propio remata en **s**, pódese engadir ' ou '**s**.
James' / James's car (o coche de James)
- Coas cousas emprégase **of**, non o xenitivo saxón.
the colour of the pencil (a cor do lapis)

1 Choose the correct possessive adjective.

- 1 My mother has got two sisters. **Our** / **Their** / **His** names are Serena and Betty.
- 2 This bird has got a green body, but **her** / **my** / **its** head is blue.
- 3 You haven't got light hair. **Your** / **Our** / **Their** hair is dark.
- 4 Lucy has got a red schoolbag. **His** / **Her** / **Their** pencil case is also red.
- 5 My cousin and I have got birthdays in March. **Its** / **Your** / **Our** birthdays are 9th March and 21st March.

2 Match the sentences in A to the ones in B.

A

- 1 Anna has got a good English teacher.
- 2 I've got three brothers.
- 3 Jo has got a small dog.
- 4 My father and I look similar.
- 5 You are a great student.

B

- ...a Its eyes are big and brown.
- ...b His name is Mr Connor.
- ...c Our hair is black and our eyes are green.
- ...d Your marks are 9s and 10s.
- ...e Their names are Alan, Ed and Roy.

3 Complete the sentences with the saxon genitive form of the words in brackets.

- 1 (Amanda) mother is thin.
- 2 Is this (the children) game?
- 3 Alice and Grace are (my sisters) names.
- 4 (the woman) eyes are blue.
- 5 Have you got (Matt) notebook?
- 6 (the babies) feet are small.

4 Write questions with the words below and the saxon genitive. Use the correct form of *to be*.

- 1 your brother / hair / light
.....
- 2 your cousins / eyes / brown
.....
- 3 Nina / books / at home
.....
- 4 the teachers / room / here
.....

5 Complete the answers below to the questions in Exercise 4. Use possessive adjectives.

- 1 Yes, hair is light.
- 2 Yes, eyes are brown.
- 3 No, books are at school.
- 4 No, room is opposite Class 8.

UNIT 2

O Present Simple en afirmativa

- **Afirmativa:** suxeito + verbo na forma base (infinitivo sen **to**) en todas as persoas agás na 3ª persoa do singular, na que se engade **-s**.

*She **listens** to music every day.*

(Ela escoita música todos os días.)

Nos seguintes casos, engádese **-es** no canto de **-s**:

- Se remata en **ss, sh, ch** e **x**:

pass - passes wash - washes 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

Usos

Verdades xerais e descrições	<i>The sun sets in the west.</i> (O sol ponse polo oeste.)
Feitos habituais ou cotiáns	<i>I walk to school every day.</i> (Camiño ao colexio todos os días.)
Gustos e opinións	<i>She likes sport.</i> (A ela gústalle o deporte.)
Programas e horarios	<i>The class starts at 9.00 am.</i> (A clase comeza ás 9.00.)

1 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Jacob **tidies** / **tidy** his room after school.
- 2 I always **washes** / **wash** my face in the morning.
- 3 My friend and I **talk** / **talks** on the phone every night.
- 4 Rachel's sister **sleeps** / **sleep** late on Sundays.
- 5 Lee and Tony **sits** / **sit** together in class.
- 6 The boys' mother **make** / **makes** a snack for them every afternoon.

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

- 1 Michael (study) with friends on Mondays.
- 2 My brother and I (have) breakfast together every morning.
- 3 Rosa (eat) a sandwich every day.
- 4 The students (write) the answers in their notebooks.
- 5 My grandmother's cat (go) outside every morning.

3 Look at Gary's and Claire's timetables of a typical Wednesday and complete the sentences below. Use the Present Simple affirmative.

Gary's Timetable Wednesday		Claire's Timetable Wednesday	
7.00 am	get up	7.00 am	get up
7.30 am	have a shower	7.30 am	have breakfast
8.10 am	go to school	7.50 am	go to school
1.00 pm	have lunch	1.00 pm	have lunch
3.45 pm	go home	3.30 pm	go home
4.15 pm	make a snack	4.00 pm	walk the dog
4.30 pm	do homework	4.30 pm	do homework
6.30 pm	have dinner	6.30 pm	have dinner
7.30 pm	watch TV	7.30 pm	have a shower
9.30 pm	tidy my room	8.00 pm	watch TV
10.00 pm	go to bed	10.00 pm	go to bed

- 1 Gary and Claire at 7.00 am.
- 2 Claire before school.
- 3 Gary and Claire at 1.00 pm.
- 4 Gary at 4.15 pm.
- 5 Gary and Claire at 4.30 pm.
- 6 Claire at 8.00 pm.
- 7 Gary at 9.30 pm.
- 8 Gary and Claire at 10.00 pm.

4 Write sentences with the words below. Use the Present Simple affirmative.

- 1 my sister / read / books / at night
.....
- 2 Cindy's cousins / live / in Portugal
.....
- 3 Jesse / finish / his homework / at 7.30
.....
- 4 my mother and father / speak / French
.....
- 5 the baby / cry / at night
.....
- 6 I / call / my grandfather / every Saturday
.....

Os adverbios de frecuencia

- Co *Present Simple* adoitan empregarse os seguintes adverbios de frecuencia:

always	sempre
usually	polo xeral
often	a miúdo
sometimes	algunhas veces, ás veces
rarely	ao raro, rara vez
never	nunca, xamais

- Estes adverbios expresan a frecuencia coa que se fai algo. Colócanse diante do verbo, mais se acompañan ao verbo **to be**, sitúanse detrás.
*I **rarely** watch TV.* (Rara vez vexo a televisión.)
*He is **usually** at our house.* (El está polo xeral na nosa casa.)
*I **always** exercise in the morning.* (Sempre fago exercicio pola mañá.)

As expresións temporais

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 / 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 Cornwall **in the summer**.*

(Imos a Cornwall no verán.)

1 Match the sentences in A to the sentences in B.

A

- Charles rarely has breakfast at home.
- My mother sometimes works late.
- Sharon never has a shower in the morning.
- Adam always studies English after school.
- Steve's father often goes to bed late.

B

- She comes home at 8.30 pm twice a week.
- He prefers to eat at school.
- He sleeps from 1.00 am three or four times a week.
- She hasn't got time before school.
- He learns every afternoon.

2 Choose the correct answer.

- Children **never** / **usually** learn maths at school.
- People **rarely** / **always** work at Christmas.
- Teachers **often** / **never** give homework.
- People **always** / **sometimes** have a shower in the morning.
- Halloween is **rarely** / **never** in July.
- January is **always** / **usually** the first month of the year.

3 Replace the bold words in each sentence with a phrase below.

twice a day • once a year • in the evening
at the weekend • once a week • in the morning

- The students learn geography **on Mondays**.
.....
- Isabella watches TV **at 7 pm**.
- My family and I have lunch together **on Saturdays and Sundays**.
- I visit my Aunt Rita in Canada **every summer**.
.....
- The girls have a shower **at 7.15 am**.
.....
- Jerry walks the dog **at 8.30 am and at 7.30 pm**.
.....

4 Complete the sentences with the words below.

never • three times a day • always • twice a year
at night

- My friend gets amazing marks because he
..... studies for exams.
- Kimmy sees her cousins in December and in June.
She sees them
- Andrew has lunch at school.
He eats at home.
- My grandfather eats
He has breakfast, lunch and dinner, and no snacks.
- My mother and father go for walks after dinner.
They walk

UNIT 3

O Present Simple en negativa e interrogativa

- **Negativa:** suxeito + **do / does** + **not** ou **n't** + verbo na forma base.
*My friend **doesn't** play the guitar.*
(A miña amiga non toca a guitarra.)
- **Interrogativa:** **Do / Does** + suxeito + verbo na forma base.
Se a pregunta ten unha partícula interrogativa, ponse esta primeiro, antes de **do / does**.
Do you study with friends? (Estudas con amigos?)
When do you go to piano lessons?
(Cando vas a clases de piano?)
- **Respostas curtas:** ponse o pronome persoal suxeito + **do / does** ou **don't / doesn't**.
Does she like ham? Yes, she **does**. / No, she **doesn't**.
(A ela gústalle o xamón? Gústalle. Si. / Non.)

1 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple negative.

- 1 My friends and I (chat) online.
- 2 I (ride) a bike to school.
- 3 Nick (play) the guitar.
- 4 You and Dean (watch) TV every day.
- 5 The lesson (start) at 9 am.
- 6 Ryan (live) in the UK.

2 Change the words in bold to make negative sentences. Use the words in brackets and the Present Simple negative.

- 1 I go shopping with my **friends**. (my family)
I don't go shopping with my family.
- 2 Dad usually gets up at **6.00**. (7.00)
.....
- 3 The boys do sport on **Thursdays**. (Wednesdays)
.....
- 4 You often read **books**. (magazines)
.....
- 5 Mark tidies his room in the **evening**. (afternoon)
.....
- 6 We study **French** on Mondays. (English)
.....

3 Complete the questions below with do or does.

- 1 you want to come to the party?
- 2 Where Josh make videos?
- 3 your sister drive?
- 4 When the children do their homework?
- 5 Martin's friend play football?
- 6 How Robert and Jack go to school?
- 7 What Mr Garcia teach?
- 8 you and Jay do school projects together?

4 Write questions with the words in the chart. Add a time expression or adverb of frequency from the list below to each question.

at the weekend • often • every day • twice a week
usually • sometimes

Do Does	you	play computer games
	you and your friends	do sport
	your mother	surf the web
	you and your family	ride a bike
	your father	go to the cinema
		listen to music

- 1 *Do you often listen to music?*
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

5 Answer the questions in Exercise 4. Make the answers true for you.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

Repaso do Present Simple

Mark **walks** his dog every morning.
(Mark pasea o seu can todas as mañás.)

We **don't go** to school on Saturdays.
(Non imos ao colexio os sábados.)

Do you often listen to music?
(Escoitas música a miúdo?)

1 Complete the sentences with the words in brackets. Use the correct form of the Present Simple.

- 1 My sisters (not eat) chicken.
- 2 My friends and I (have) lunch together.
- 3 Nigel (often / buy) fast food.
- 4 Mia's father (cook) meals on Fridays.
- 5 They (never / put) onions in their salad.
- 6 Bill (not watch) cooking programmes on TV.

2 Look at the results of a survey of 10 teens. Then complete the sentences below. Use the correct form of the Present Simple.

Do you ... ?	Yes	No
1 like chocolate cake	9	1
2 eat chicken	8	2
3 drink orange juice	6	4
4 put tomatoes in your salad	9	1
5 hate chips	1	9
6 have breakfast at school	1	9

- 1 One teen chocolate cake.
- 2 Eight teens chicken.
- 3 Four teens orange juice.
- 4 Nine teens tomatoes in their salad.
- 5 One teen chips.
- 6 Nine teens breakfast at school.

3 Complete the questions below about the survey in Exercise 2. Use the Present Simple. Then answer the questions.

- 1 Q: nine of the teens like chocolate cake?
A:
- 2 Q: all of the teens eat chicken?
A:
- 3 Q: What six of the teens drink?
A:
- 4 Q: What one of the teens never put in his or her salad?
A:
- 5 Q: nine of the teens hate chips?
A:
- 6 Q: Where one of the teens have breakfast?
A:

4 Write sentences with the words below. Use the correct form of the Present Simple.

- 1 you / have / breakfast / every morning / ?
.....
- 2 my friend / always / make / a snack / after school / .
.....
- 3 my family and I / not / watch / cooking shows / .
.....
- 4 your brother / cook / meals / ?
.....
- 5 I / never / order / onions / on my hamburger / .
.....
- 6 my father / not / eat chicken / .
.....
- 7 the students / learn maths / on Thursdays / ?
.....
- 8 I / not / play / the guitar / .
.....

UNIT 4

O Present Continuous

- **Afirmativa:** suxeito + **am / is / are** + verbo rematado en **-ing**.
*They **are speaking** on the phone.* (Están a falar por teléfono.)
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 derradeira e remata en **1 vogal + 1 consoante** (que non sexa **w, x** ou **y**), dóbrase a derradeira consoante: **refer - referring**
- Se remata en **ie**, cambia **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**, pero non a **am**) + verbo rematado en **-ing**. Na conversa adoita empregarse a forma contraída.
*He **isn't writing** a letter.* (El non está a escribir unha carta.)
- **Interrogativa:** **Am / Is / Are** + suxeito + verbo rematado en **-ing**. Se a pregunta ten unha partícula interrogativa, ponse esta primeiro, antes de **am / is / are**.
***Are you cleaning** the house?* (Estás a limpar a casa?)
***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**.
***Are they eating**?* Yes, they **are**. / No, they **aren't**.
(Están a comer? Están. Si. / Non.)

Usos	
Dicir o que está a ocorrer no momento de falar	<i>He is watching TV.</i> (El está a ver a tele.)
Expresar unha acción temporal	<i>People are talking about the news.</i> (A xente está a falar das noticias.)
Describir 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 / intre), **right now** (agora mesmo, arestora), **today** (hoxe), **these days** (hoxe en día), **this week** (esta semana), etc. Todas poden ir ao comezo ou ao final da frase, mais adóitanse pór ao final.
*We **are working** extra hours **this week**.*
(Esta semana estamos a traballar horas extra.)

1 Complete the sentences below with the Present Continuous affirmative form of the verbs in brackets. Then choose the correct answer.

- I (buy) bread and cake at the **hospital / bakery / library** right now.
- We (see) a film at the **cinema / chemist's / train station** at the moment.
- Right now, Melanie (look) at the boats at the **department store / port / café**.
- My friends and I (ride) our bikes in the **park / bookshop / museum** now.
- Uncle Stuart (stay) at a **hotel / shopping centre / sports centre** in London this week.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Continuous affirmative or negative.

- You and George (go) to school today. It's Sunday.
- Mum (buy) potatoes at the supermarket now because she wants to make chips.
- Janet (do) her homework now. She and her friends are at the shopping centre.
- I (chat) online with Annie right now. We are talking on the phone.
- The boys (study) now because they've got a big exam tomorrow.

3 Write questions with the words below. Use the Present Continuous. Then answer the questions.

- you / eat / right now

.....
.....

- what / your mother / do / at the moment

.....
.....

- who / you / sit / next to / at the moment

.....
.....

- your teacher / talk / right now

.....
.....

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 **study** at home, but today I'm **studying** at my friend's house.*
(Polo xeral estudo na casa, mais hoxe estou a estudar na casa do meu amigo.)

1 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Sarah watches films **at the weekend** / **at the moment**.
- 2 Alan and his uncle are visiting a museum **once a year** / **today**.
- 3 Do your mother and father go to a restaurant **every week** / **now**?
- 4 I am reading about a new action film **right now** / **on Sundays**.
- 5 Jake's brother isn't playing football **once a week** / **today**.
- 6 Wendy and her friends walk to the sports centre **at the moment** / **in the afternoon**.

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

- 1 Maria never (do) sport at night.
- 2 your mother (drive) you to the cinema now?
- 3 The girls (not visit) their grandmother this week.
- 4 You usually (study) at the library.
- 5 Ralph and I (not ride) our bikes at the weekend.
- 6 you often (buy) popcorn at the cinema?
- 7 I (wait) at the train station at the moment.
- 8 The teacher (show) the students a documentary right now.

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

- 1 you / usually / have breakfast / at a café
.....
- 2 Angela / work / at the bakery / today
.....
- 3 Mr Mills / teach / geography / on Sundays
.....
- 4 you / send / a message / to Alex / now
.....
- 5 Jeff / help / his friend / at the moment
.....
- 6 your sister / watch / TV / in the evening
.....

4 Match the questions in Exercise 3 to the answers below.

- a Yes, I am.
..... b No, he doesn't.
..... c No, she isn't.
..... d Yes, he is.
..... e No, I don't.
..... f Yes, she does.

5 Change the words in bold to the words in brackets and rewrite the sentences so they are correct. Use the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

- 1 Paul is tidying his room **right now**. (twice a week)
Paul tidies his room twice a week.
- 2 Do **your cousins** visit every year? (your grandfather)
.....
- 3 I cook chicken **on Fridays**. (now)
.....
- 4 Is **he** playing computer games at the moment? (you)
.....
- 5 Sammy isn't making a snack **at the moment**. (in the afternoon)
.....

UNIT 5

There is / There are

	Contábeis	Non contábeis
Afirmativa	There is a house. (Hai unha casa.) There are rooms. (Hai cuartos.)	There is water. (Hai auga.)
Negativa	There isn't a toilet. (Non hai un baño.) There aren't beds. (Non hai camas.)	There isn't juice. (Non hai zume.)
Interrogativa	Is there a fridge? (Hai unha neveira?) Are there tables? (Hai mesas?)	Is there money? (Hai cartos?)
Respostas curtas	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 os dous poden traducirse 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.

1 Complete the sentences with *There is* or *There are*.

- two beds in this room.
- one chair near the table.
- curtains on the window.
- three bikes in the garage.
- one toilet in our flat.
- a rug on the floor.

2 Complete the sentences with *there is*, *there isn't*, *there are* or *there aren't*.

- two pies in the cooker.
We can eat them.
- I'm sorry. a TV in this hotel room.
- one sofa in the living room.
Three people can sit on it.

- I want to make chips, but potatoes in the cupboard.
- Look! four bathrooms in this holiday home.
- Daniel does his homework in the dining room because a desk in his room.

3 Write questions with *Is there* or *Are there* and the words below. Then answer the questions.

- a shelf / above your desk

.....

.....

- cupboards / in your kitchen

.....

.....

- one shower / in your home

.....

.....

- six chairs / in your bedroom

.....

.....

- two sinks / in your bathroom

.....

.....

- a picture / above your bed

.....

.....

4 Choose the correct answer.

- There aren't** / **There isn't** / **There is** apples in the fridge, but there are oranges.
- Are there** / **There are** / **Is there** a rug in your bedroom?
- Are there** / **There is** / **There are** one car in the garage.
- There is** / **There isn't** / **Are there** windows in the toilet?
- Are there** / **There is** / **There are** five bedrooms in my cousin's house.
- I watch TV in the living room because **there isn't** / **is there** / **there is** a TV in my room.
- This is a great hotel room. **There is** / **There isn't** / **Is there** a big bed and a nice bathroom.
- There are** / **Are there** / **There aren't** flowers in your garden?

Artigos e cuantificadores

the	Con nomes contábeis e non contábeis. Emprégase diante dun nome que é coñecido polo falante.	
	o, a, os/as	<i>I have got a house. The house is very big.</i> (Teño unha casa. A casa é moi grande.)
a / an	Con nomes contábeis en singular. Empréganse diante dun nome que non é coñecido polo falante.	
	un/ha	<i>a shelf, an armchair</i> mais <i>a uniform</i>
some	Frases afirmativas: Con nomes contábeis en plural e non contábeis.	
	uns/has algúns/has algo de un pouco de (ou non se traduce)	<i>There are some books.</i> (Hai algúns libros.) <i>I've got some fruit.</i> (Teño algo de froita.)
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 doctors.</i> (Non hai ningún médico.) <i>I haven't got any chocolate.</i> (Non teño chocolate.)
	algún/nha algúns/has algo de (ou non se traduce)	<i>Do you know any songs?</i> (Coñeces algunha canción?) <i>Have you got any milk?</i> (Tes leite?)

1 Complete the chart with the words below and **a, an** or **some**.

~~hill~~ • ~~time~~ • man • country • money • person
water • island • homework

Countable Nouns	
Singular	Plural
1 <i>a hill</i>	<i>some hills</i>
2	
3	
4	
5	

Uncountable Nouns
6 <i>some time</i>
7
8
9

2 Choose the correct answer.

- There aren't **any** / **some** / **the** houses on this island.
- Do you live near **some** / **an** / **a** beach?
- This website has got **a** / **any** / **some** information about volcanoes in Africa.
- Look! There is **the** / **an** / **a** orange fish in the lake.
- The** / **A** / **Any** sand on Elafonissi Beach in Greece is pink.
- Is there **an** / **any** / **the** water in this desert?

3 Complete the sentences with **a, an, the, some** or **any**.

- Canada has got amazing waterfalls.
- We always travel to France in spring.
- This town is in beautiful valley.
- Are there people on the hill?
- I've got interesting book about the River Nile.
- There aren't any active volcanoes in UK.
- There is ice cream shop near the beach.
- This desert hasn't got sand.

4 Write sentences with the words below. Use the correct form of **there is** or **there are** and add **a, an, some** or **any**.

- there is / excellent / hotel / on that island / .
.....

- there are / not / towns / near this volcano / .
.....

- there is / forest / near your flat / ?
.....

- there are / beautiful / mountains / in Ireland / .
.....

- there are / boats / on the lake / ?
.....

- there is / not / bird / in that tree / .
.....

UNIT 6

can

Este verbo modal significa “saber” ou “poder”.

- **Afirmativa:** suxeito + **can** + verbo na forma base.
Como é un verbo modal, non se engade **-s** na 3ª persoa do singular.
*I **can jump** from here.*
(Sei / Podo brincar desde aquí.)
- **Negativa:** suxeito + **cannot** ou a contracción **can't** + verbo na forma base.
*My brother **can't ride** a bike.*
(O meu irmán non sabe / pode montar en bici.)
- **Interrogativa:** **Can** + suxeito + verbo na forma base.
***Can you repair** my computer?*
(Podes arranxarme o ordenador?)
- **Respostas curtas:**ponse o pronome persoal suxeito + **can** ou **can't**.
***Can you swim?** Yes, I **can**. / No, I **can't**.*
(Sabes nadar? Sei. Si. / Non.)

Usos

Habilidade ou capacidade para facer algo: “saber”	<i>We can speak English.</i> (Sabemos falar inglés.)
Posibilidade de facer algo: “poder”	<i>I can call her now.</i> (Podo chamala agora.)
Solicitude de permiso ou favores: “poder”	<i>Can you close the door?</i> (Podes pechar a porta?)

1 Write sentences with the words below and can.

1 my dog / catch / a ball / .

.....

2 you / climb / this mountain / ?

.....

3 we / not play / tennis / in the garden / .

.....

4 your friend / snowboard / ?

.....

5 my brother / run / 10 kilometres / .

.....

6 I / not swim / .

.....

Os adverbios de modo

Adxectivo		Adverbio de modo	
bad	malo/a	badly	mal
slow	lento/a	slowly	amodo
quick	rápido/a	quickly	ás présas, rapidamente
careful	coidadoso/a	carefully	con coidado, coidadosamente
quiet	calado/a	quietly	en silencio, sen facer ruído
clear	claro/a	clearly	con claridade, claramente
generous	xeneroso/a	generously	xenerosamente
regular	habitual, regular	regularly	habitualmente, regularmente
easy	doado/a, fácil	easily	con facilidade, facilmente
good	bo/a	well	ben
hard	duro/a, difícil	hard	arreo, moito; forte
fast	rápido/a	fast	ás présas, rapidamente
high	alto/a	high	a grande altura, alto
far	lonxano/a	far	lonxe

- Os adverbios de modo modifican os verbos pois describen a maneira en que se realiza a acción. Adoitan ir detrás do verbo. Con eles respóndese ás preguntas que comezan por **How ... ?** (Como...?).
- A maioría son regulares e fórmanse engadindo a terminación **-ly** ao adxectivo correspondente.
*They come **regularly**.* (Eles veñen polo xeral / regularmente.)
*He walks **quietly**.* (El anda sen facer ruído.)
Mais tamén hai adverbios irregulares, como os cinco derradeiros da táboa anterior.
*She lives **far** from school.* (Ela vive lonxe do colexio.)

2 Choose the correct answer. Then complete the sentences with the adverb form of the adjective in brackets.

- 1 It is hard for Ken's grandfather to walk. He **can** / **can't** walk (quick).
- 2 My brother is only four years old, but he **can't** / **can** skateboard very (good).
- 3 Mona always wins dance competitions. She **can** / **can't** dance (beautiful).
- 4 Rachel isn't in the swimming team because she **can't** / **can** swim (fast).
- 5 These questions aren't hard. You **can't** / **can** answer them (easy).

must / mustn't

Este verbo modal en **afirmativa** significa "deber" e expresa a obriga ou a necesidade de facer algo.

En **negativa**, en troques, ten un significado enteiramente distinto: expresa prohibición, que algo non está permitido ou que non se debe facer porque non convén ou non é correcto.

Ademais, tamén pode empregarse tanto en afirmativa como en negativa para dar consellos.

- **Afirmativa:** suxeito + **must** + verbo en forma base. Como tamén é un verbo modal, non se engade **-s** na 3ª persoa do singular.

*You **must study** for the test.*

(Debes estudar para o exame.)

- **Negativa:** suxeito + **must not** ou a contracción **mustn't** (a forma máis habitual é a segunda) + verbo na forma base.

*You **mustn't eat** at the library.*

(Non debes comer na biblioteca.) [está prohibido]

*You **mustn't lie** to the teacher.*

(Non debes mentirlle ao profesor.) [non é correcto]

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

- 1 Carl's trainers are old. He buy new ones.
- 2 Players kick the ball in basketball.
- 3 In a marathon, people run a long distance.
- 4 You have a bike to go cycling.
- 5 People wear shoes in judo.
- 6 You know the rules before you enter a competition.
- 7 We be late for the football game.
- 8 Children go cycling on the road at night. It's very dangerous.

2 Write sentences with the words below and *must* or *mustn't*.

- 1 you / wear / a coat / in the winter / in Canada

.....

- 2 you / talk / during the lesson

.....

- 3 dancers / move / their feet / quickly

.....

- 4 you / play / football / in the house

.....

- 5 children / do / their homework

.....

- 6 you / throw / your clothes / on the floor

.....

- 7 students / use their phones / in class

.....

3 Complete the sentences with the verbs below and *must* or *mustn't*.

hit • go • climb • win • wear • be

- 1 You jeans to school. It isn't the uniform.
- 2 Players the ball in tennis.
- 3 You the competition to get the prize.
- 4 People swimming after they eat a big meal.
- 5 You an amazing athlete to compete in the Olympics.
- 6 You high to get to the top of the mountain.

UNIT 7

O verbo *to be* en pasado

Emprégase para describir ou contar feitos pasados.

- **Afirmativa:** suxeito + **was** / **were**. Emprégase **was** para a 1ª e 3ª persoa do singular e **were** para as demais.
*The shoes **were** very old.*
(Os zapatos eran moi vellos.)
- **Negativa:** suxeito + **was** / **were** + a partícula **not** ou a contracción **n't**. Na conversa adoita empregarse a forma contraída.
*The film **wasn't** very interesting.*
(A película non foi moi interesante.)
- **Interrogativa:** **Was** / **Were** + suxeito..
***Was** the president at the meeting?*
(O presidente estaba na reunión?)
- **Respostas curtas:**ponse o pronome persoal suxeito + **was** / **were** ou **wasn't** / **weren't**.
***Were** you at the beach? Yes, I **was**. / No, I **wasn't**.*
(Estiveches na praia? Estiven. Si. / Non.)
- Para sinalar en que momento ocorreu a acción, as oracións en pasado adoitan levar as seguintes **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), **yesterday** (onte), **in the past** (no pasado), **at** + unha hora, **in** + un ano, **on** + un día da semana ou unha data, etc.
Todas poden ir ao comezo ou ao final da frase, mais adoitan pórse ao final.
*Two weeks **ago**, we **were** at your house.*
(Hai dúas semanas estivemos na túa casa.)
*They **weren't** at the park **yesterday**.*
(Non estiveron no parque onte.)

1 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 The weather **was** / **were** beautiful yesterday.
- 2 I **were** / **was** at Tiffany's house last night.
- 3 They **was** / **were** here ten minutes ago.
- 4 The cat **was** / **were** outside during the rain.
- 5 Jay and his family **was** / **were** in Turkey last month.
- 6 The children **were** / **was** happy to see snow.

2 Complete the sentences with *was*, *were*, *wasn't* or *weren't*.

- 1 It very cold and rainy last night.
Now the roads are icy.
- 2 Ally's birthday last week. It is today.
- 3 We at the party last night. How was it?
- 4 The table in the garden wet after the rain.
- 5 People at the beach yesterday because it was windy and cold.
- 6 Mr and Mrs White on holiday last week. Now they're home.
- 7 I outside in the sun yesterday.
Now my face is red!

3 Write questions with the words below and *was* or *were*. Then answer the questions so they are true for you.

- 1 where / you / two hours ago

.....
.....

- 2 how / the weather / last week

.....
.....

- 3 you and your family / at home / last weekend

.....
.....

- 4 your father / at work / last Monday

.....
.....

- 5 what / your first lesson / yesterday

.....
.....

There was / There were

	Contábeis	Non contábeis
Afirmativa	There was a car. (Había un coche.) There were pencils. (Había lapis.)	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 water. (Non había auga.)
Interrogativa	Was there a bike? (Había unha bici?) Were there windows? (Había ventás?)	Was there juice? (Había zume?)
Respostas curtas	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 do pasado de **There is** e **There are** e, 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 Choose the correct answer.

- There was** / **There were** a horse on the hill.
- There were** / **There weren't** any turtles in the lake.
- There wasn't** / **There were** some beautiful birds at the park.
- There wasn't** / **There weren't** any rain last night.
- There were** / **There was** two white tigers at the zoo.
- There wasn't** / **There was** a butterfly outside my window a minute ago. Now it's not there.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *There was* or *There were*.

- a big snake under our house.
- (not) any sheep at the farm.
- thunder last night, but no rain.
- sharks near the beach.
- (not) a zoo in this town ten years ago.
- (not) any reptiles at the safari park.

3 Write questions with the words below. Use *was there* or *were there*.

- a bee / on my shirt / a minute ago
.....
- any / mice / in the garage / last night
.....
- any lions / at the zoo / yesterday
.....
- any / ice / on the roads / last week
.....
- a whale / near the coast / on Saturday
.....
- any fog / last night
.....

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

- a rabbit outside our house an hour ago. I've got a picture of it on my phone.
- some cows near the road five minutes ago, but now they're moving to that hill.
- any horses in the park?
- any snow at Christmas last year.
- lightning five seconds ago. Now we're waiting for the thunder.
- a butterfly inside that flower?
- any books about rattlesnakes at the library, so I'm doing my project about cobras.
- any fish in the river?

UNIT 8

O Past Simple en afirmativa (verbos regulares)

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

*I **visited** my aunt and uncle.*

(Visitei os meus tíos.)

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 derradeira e remata en **1 vogal + 1 consoante** (que non sexa **w, x** ou **y**), dóbrase a derradeira 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, engade só o **-d**:

bake - baked live - lived

Usos

Expresar accións pasadas	<i>I participated in a competition.</i> (Participei nunha competición.)
Dicir o que se fixo nun momento concreto	<i>We watched TV yesterday.</i> (Vimos a televisión onte.)
Contar accións pasadas consecutivas	<i>I arrived home and prepared lunch.</i> (Cheguei á casa e preparei o xantar.)
Contar como eran as cousas noutro tempo	<i>In the past, only men voted.</i> (No pasado, só os homes votaban.)

- 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.

Poden ir ao comezo ou ao final da frase, mais adoitan pórse ao final.

*The arts course **started** ten days **ago**.*

(O curso de arte comezou hai dez días.)

1 Complete the chart.

Base form	Past Simple affirmative form
help	1
tidy	2
live	3
plan	4
play	5
dance	6
try	7

2 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets.

Use the Past Simple affirmative.

- Max (walk) the dog one hour ago.
- Aunt Jill and Uncle Bob (stay) at our house last summer.
- I (hate) that film. It was terrible.
- You (start) your homework two hours ago.
- The baby (cry) for three hours last night.
- The new shopping centre (open) a month ago.
- My mother (participate) in a marathon last Sunday.

3 Write the words in the correct order to make sentences.

Use the Past Simple affirmative.

- we / to Portugal / travel / last year
.....
- I / last night / study / for the exam
.....
- stop / the rain / two hours ago
.....
- cook / chicken / last Saturday / she
.....
- his grandfather / ten years ago / die
.....
- help / my friend / I / yesterday
.....

O Past Simple en afirmativa (verbos irregulares)

Os verbos irregulares non seguen regra ningunha e, por iso, cómpre aprender de memoria as súas formas de pasado. Nas páxinas 31-32 hai unha listaxe, e estes son algúns dos máis comúns:

see	saw	ver
hear	heard	oír, ouvir
read	read	ler
go	went	ir
begin	began	comezar
have	had	ter

- O pasado de **have got** en afirmativa é **had** (sen "got").
*I **had** a cat when I was young.*
(Tiña un gato cando era novo.)

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

- Marcus (have) lunch with his grandfather last Sunday.
- Beth (write) a song in music lesson yesterday.
- They (eat) hamburgers at the restaurant last night.
- Our lesson (begin) 15 minutes ago.
- My cousin and I (fly) to Germany last winter.
- My sister (build) a snowman with her friends an hour ago.

2 Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the Past Simple affirmative.

become • fall • do • drink • go • buy

- Stan his homework at the library yesterday.
- I new boots two weeks ago.
- Mum and Dad to the supermarket an hour ago.
- Charlotte six cups of water before the dance competition.
- The singer famous in 2018.
- The eggs on the floor. Now we can't make the cake.

3 Change the words in bold to the words in brackets and rewrite the sentences so they are correct. Use the Past Simple affirmative.

- Andrew takes food to school **three times a week**. (yesterday)
.....
- I give food to my dog **once a day**. (20 minutes ago)
.....
- My friends and I see a film **every weekend**. (last night)
.....
- The boys make a snack **every afternoon**. (two hours ago)
.....
- The bus leaves at 7.15 **on Mondays**. (yesterday)
.....
- We put our bikes in the garage **every winter**. (last night)
.....

4 Complete the sentences with the regular and irregular verbs below. Use the Past Simple affirmative.

eat • receive • call • end • build • tidy

- the scientist / a big prize / in 2017
.....
- you / your room / two days ago
.....
- Greg / these shelves / last year
.....
- I / my friend / last night
.....
- school / at one o'clock / yesterday
.....
- we / chicken and rice / last night
.....

UNIT 9

be going to

Significa “ir” + infinitivo. Emprégase para falar de intencións, plans ou decisións.

- **Afirmativa:** suxeito + **am / is / are** + **going to** + verbo na forma base.
We are going to rent a car.
(Imos alugar un coche.)
- **Negativa:** suxeito + **am / is / are** + **not** ou **n’t** (que se pode engadir a **is** e a **are**, mais non a **am**) + **going to** + verbo na forma base.
I’m not going to study medicine.
(Non vou estudar medicina.)
- **Interrogativa:** **Am / Is / Are** + suxeito + **going to** + verbo na forma base.
Is he going to work at the new restaurant?
(El vai traballar no restaurante novo?)
- **Respostas curtas:**ponse o pronome persoal suxeito + **am / is / are** ou **’m not / isn’t / aren’t**.
Are you going to wear jeans? Yes, I am. / No, I’m not.
(Vas levar / poñer vaqueiros? Vou. Si. / Non.)
- Co **be going to** adoitan empregarse as seguintes **expresións temporais:** **later** (máis tarde, logo), **soon** (axiña, pronto, nun 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 ao final da frase, mais adoitan pórse ao final.
I am going to start dance classes next week.
(Vou comezar clases de baile a semana vindeira.)
On Saturday, we’re going to go to the cinema.
(O sábado imos ir ao cine.)

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

- 1 We (have) a birthday party for my mother next week.
- 2 Michelle (not bring) drinks to the picnic.
- 3 I (meet) you outside the festival at 7.00.
- 4 The teachers (wear) costumes to school tomorrow.
- 5 You and Josh (not visit) your cousins next month.

2 Write sentences with the words below. Use the correct form of *be going to*.

- 1 my aunt / go / to a concert / next week
.....
- 2 they / not see / a film / at six o’clock
.....
- 3 I / buy / a new suit / for the party
.....
- 4 the festival / not start / at five o’clock
.....
- 5 people / not take / pictures / at the show
.....
- 6 Dave and I / walk / to the carnival / later
.....
- 7 the event / not be / tomorrow night
.....

3 Write questions with the words in the chart. Use *be going to*.

you	have a party	next week
your father	cook dinner	tomorrow
you and your family	go to a festival	later
your friend	see a film	at the weekend

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

4 Answer the questions in Exercise 3. Make the answers true for you.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

O Present Continuous con valor de futuro

- O *Present Continuous* (como xa se viu na unidade 4) emprégase para expresar o que está a acontecer no momento de falar. Fórmase con **to be** + un verbo rematado en **-ing**, e deben seguirse unhas regras ortográficas para engadir axeitadamente esta terminación (*It's raining*, *She is living*, etc.).
- Pero, ademais, o *Present Continuous* ten valor de futuro porque se emprega para anunciar accións fixadas de antemán que ocorrerán no futuro.
I am having lunch with him tomorrow.
(Como / Comerei con el mañá.)
- A diferenza co *Present Continuous* normal está en que o que ten valor de futuro debe levar unha **expresión temporal** de futuro que sinala 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, **next week** / **month** (a semana / o mes vindeiro/a / que vén), **tomorrow** (mañá), **in ten minutes** (en dez minutos), etc.
The museum is closing in one hour.
(O museo pecha / pechará dentro de unha hora.)
- A diferenza con **be going to** é que non se trata só dunha intención, senón de algo que vai ocorrer con certa certeza porque se fixou de antemán. Con este valor empréganse principalmente os verbos de movemento.
My grandparents are visiting us next Sunday.
(Os meus avós visitannos / visitaranos o vindeiro domingo.)
[é seguro]

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

- 1 Jessica (have) a picnic with her friends tomorrow.
- 2 My mother (not cook) sausages for dinner tonight.
- 3 We (fly) to England next week.
- 4 You (not sit) at this table at the wedding tomorrow.
- 5 Mrs Reid (not wear) a costume to school on Monday.
- 6 The children (bring) fizzy drinks to the party later.

2 Look at Rachel's diary for next week. Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the Present Continuous with future meaning, affirmative or negative.

Monday	7.00 pm, homework with Claire
Tuesday	5.00 pm, basketball practise
Wednesday	
Thursday	8.00 am, class trip to Park Zoo
Friday	8.30 pm, cinema with Mum
Saturday	2.00 pm, party at Jake's house
Sunday	8.00 pm, pizza at Brenda's house

eat • have • go • see • play • do

- 1 Rachel and Claire homework on Monday evening.
- 2 Rachel basketball on Wednesday.
- 3 Rachel to a museum with her class on Thursday.
- 4 Rachel and her mother a film on Friday.
- 5 Jake a party on Saturday afternoon.
- 6 Rachel and Brenda hamburgers on Sunday night.

3 Write questions with the words below. Use the Present Continuous with future meaning.

- 1 you / go / to / a party / this weekend
.....
- 2 what / you and your family / have for dinner / tonight
.....
- 3 your friend / come / to your house / later
.....
- 4 you / leave / school / in an hour
.....
- 5 what time / your father / get up / tomorrow morning
.....

4 Answer the questions in Exercise 3. Make the answers true for you.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

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, bater
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/	trabar, morder
bleed /bli:d/	bled /bled/	bled /bled/	sangrar
blow /bləʊ/	blew /blu:/	blown /bləʊn/	soprar
break /breɪk/	broke /brəʊk/	broken /'brəʊkən/	crebar, romper, rachar
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/	mercar, comprar
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
do /du:/	did /dɪd/	done /dʌn/	facér
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/	atopar, achar, encontrar
fly /flaɪ/	flew /flu:/	flown /fləʊn/	voar
forget /fə'get/	forgot /fə'gɒt/	forgotten /fə'gɒtən/	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/hʌŋ/	hanged/hung /hæŋd/hʌŋ/	pendurar, colgar
have /hæv/	had /hæd/	had /hæd/	ter; haber
hear /hɪə/	heard /hɜ:d/	heard /hɜ:d/	oír, ouvir
hide /haɪd/	hid /hɪd/	hidden /'hɪdn/	acocharse, agocharse
hit /hɪt/	hit /hɪt/	hit /hɪt/	golpear, bater, pegar
hold /həʊld/	held /held/	held /held/	suxeitar, soste, termar de
hurt /hɜ:t/	hurt /hɜ:t/	hurt /hɜ:t/	ferir, facer dano, mancar; doer
keep /ki:p/	kept /kept/	kept /kept/	gardar, manter
know /nəʊ/	knew /nju:/	known /nəʊn/	saber, coñecer
lay /leɪ/	laid /leɪd/	laid /leɪd/	poñer, pór; 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

BASE FORM (V1)	PAST SIMPLE (V2)	PAST PARTICIPLE (V3)	GALEGO
leave /li:v/	left /left/	left /left/	deixar; irse, marchar, saír
lend /lend/	lent /lent/	lent /lent/	emprestar
let /let/	let /let/	let /let/	permitir, deixar
lie /lai/	lay /lei/	lain /lem/	tombarse, deitarse, botarse
lie /lai/ (regular verb)	lied /laɪd/	lied /laɪd/	mentir
light /laɪt/	lit /lɪt/	lit /lɪt/	acender, prender
lose /lu:z/	lost /lɒst/	lost /lɒst/	perder
make /meɪk/	made /meɪd/	made /meɪd/	facer, fabricar
mean /mi:n/	meant /ment/	meant /ment/	significar, querer dicir
meet /mi:t/	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 /ri:d/	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, erguerse
run /rʌn/	ran /ræn/	run /rʌn/	correr
say /sei/	said /sed/	said /sed/	dicir
see /si:/	saw /sɔ:/	seen /si:n/	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, escintilar
shoot /ʃu:t/	shot /ʃɒt/	shot /ʃɒt/	disparar
show /ʃəʊ/	showed /ʃəʊd/	shown /ʃəʊn/	amosar, 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 /sli:p/	slept /slept/	slept /slept/	durmir
smell /smel/	smelt/smelled /smelt/smeld/	smelt/smelled /smelt/smeld/	ulir, cheirar
speak /spi:k/	spoke /spəʊk/	spoken /'spəʊkən/	falar
spell /spel/	spelt/spelled /spelt/speld/	spelt/spelled /spelt/speld/	soletrear
spend /spend/	spent /spent/	spent /spent/	gastar; pasar (tempo)
stand /stænd/	stood /stʊd/	stood /stʊd/	estar a pé
steal /sti:l/	stole /stəʊl/	stolen /'stəʊlən/	roubar
stick /stɪk/	stuck /stʌk/	stuck /stʌk/	apegar, pegar
sting /stɪŋ/	stung /stʌŋ/	stung /stʌŋ/	picar (insecto)
sweep /swi:p/	swept /swept/	swept /swept/	varrer
swim /swɪm/	swam /swæm/	swum /swʌm/	nadar
take /teɪk/	took /tʊk/	taken /'teɪkən/	coller; levar
teach /ti:tʃ/	taught /tɔ:t/	taught /tɔ:t/	aprender, ensinar
tear /teə/	tore /tɔ:/	torn /tɔ:n/	romper, rachar, esgazar
tell /tel/	told /təʊld/	told /təʊld/	dicir, contar
think /θɪŋk/	thought /θɔ:t/	thought /θɔ:t/	coidar, pensar
throw /θrəʊ/	threw /θru:/	thrown /θrəʊn/	tirar; 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 /wɔ:/	worn /wɔ:n/	levar posto, poñer, vestir
win /wɪn/	won /wʌn/	won /wʌn/	gañar
write /raɪt/	wrote /rəʊt/	written /'rɪtn/	escribir

TRANSLATION EXERCISES

Unit 1

1. Os nenos non están gordos.

.....

2. Teño ollos grandes.

.....

3. A túa irmá é alta?

.....

4. O pelo do meu amigo é longo.

.....

5. El ten irmáns e irmás?

.....

Unit 2

1. Ela almorza ás seis e media.

.....

2. Ás veces estudan francés.

.....

3. El pasea o can todos os días.

.....

4. Os nenos sempre fan os deberes.

.....

5. Vexo a televisión unha vez á semana.

.....

Unit 3

1. Ela navega por Internet todos os días.

.....

2. As rapazas non tocan a guitarra.

.....

3. Xogas a xogos de ordenador?

.....

4. El non vai ao cinema.

.....

5. Cando queda o teu irmán cos seus amigos?

.....

Unit 4

1. Hoxe non estamos a xogar ao fútbol no polideportivo.

.....

2. As miñas amigas nunca ven documentais.

.....

3. O teu pai vai ao supermercado os mércores?

.....

4. El está a estudar na biblioteca agora?

.....

5. Ela ás veces merca pan na panadaría.

.....

Unit 5

1. Non hai unha ducha neste cuarto de baño.

.....

2. Hai ferverzas neste río.

.....

3. Hai unha mesa na cociña?

.....

4. Hai dous sofás no noso salón.

.....

5. Non hai ningunha praia preto do meu piso.

.....

Unit 6

1. Ela pode ir correr hoxe.

.....

2. Xogo mal ao fútbol.

.....

3. Cómpre que poñas pantalóns curtos e zapatillas de deporte.

.....

.....

4. El non pode atopar a súa chaqueta.

.....

5. Non deben tirar a pelota dentro da casa.

.....

Unit 7

1. O tempo foi fresco a semana pasada.

.....

2. Había tartarugas mariñas na casa de réptiles.

.....

3. Había neve esta noite pasada?

.....

4. Non había parrulos no zoo.

.....

5. Os tigres eran laranxas?

.....

Unit 8

1. O noso can era moi lacazán.

.....

2. O meu irmán voou a Alemaña o ano pasado.

.....

3. O coello listo desapareceu detrás dunha árbore.

.....

4. A miña avoa era aventureira.

.....

5. El escribiulle unha mensaxe bonita ao seu amigo.

.....

Unit 9

1. Esta noite tomaremos salchichas para cear.

.....

2. El vai mercar un traxe para o acontecemento?

.....

3. A festa non vai ser na miña casa.

.....

4. Irás andando ao festival logo?

.....

5. Non vou comer cereais mañá pola mañá.

.....

ANTES DE ESCRIBIRMOS

Brainstorming

- Ten conta que comprendes o tema sobre o que vas escribir.
- Fai unha listaxe de ideas relacionadas con ese tema e apunta todas as que se che ocorran sen preocupáreste pola gramática nin a ortografía.
- Logo, le esa listaxe de ideas e elixe as importantes.

ESCRIBE UN TEXTO

Writing a paragraph

Un texto divídese en tres partes:

- A **introdución**, limiar ou primeira oración (*opening sentence*), que presenta o tema.
- O **desenvolvemento** ou corpo do texto (*body of paragraph*), que amplía a idea principal con información importante.
- A **conclusión** ou derradeira oración (*closing sentence*), que resume o tema e repite a idea principal 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

REPASA O ESCRITO

Checking your work

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 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), cor (c).
She's got a beautiful, tiny, black kitten.
o s c

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 póñense 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 puntuación

(Punctuation)

- O punto (.) vai ao final das oracións afirmativas e negativas.
He has got a sandwich. He hasn't got a salad.
- O sinal de interrogación (?) ponse ao final das preguntas.
Have you got a red car?
- O sinal de exclamación (!) ponse ao final da frase e serve para expresar unha emoción ou un sentimento e para facer fincapé en algo.
Wow! You've got blue rice!
- 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 strawberries.
- O apóstrofo (') serve para indicar pertenza e tamén para xuntar dúas palabras contraéndooas.
These aren't my shoes. They are Tom's.

As preposicións de tempo

(Prepositions of time)

Úsanse diferentes 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 importante que saibas empregar a correcta en cada caso. Préstalles 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 maiúsculas

(Capital letters)

Escribíense con maiúscula:

- os nomes e títulos das persoas:
Albert Anderson, Ms Kate Simmons, Dr Belman
- os nomes de lugares como cidades, países, continentes, edificios con sona, 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
Avatar
Say a Prayer
Easter, Christmas
SimCity

As conxuncións

(Linking words)

Son palabras que unen dúas ou máis ideas.

- **and** (e) une dúas oracións ou ideas.
*The table is black **and** the chairs are brown.*
- **but** (pero, mais) contrasta dúas ideas.
*I like the chairs, **but** I don't like the table.*
- **because** (porque) expresa a razón ou causa de algo.
*I like the chairs **because** they are comfortable.*
- **so** (así que) expresa o resultado do que se dixo anteriormente.
*I forgot my notebook, **so** my teacher was angry.*

Os conectores de secuencia

(Connectors of sequence)

Cando contamos unha serie de feitos empregamos estas palabras para amosar a orde en que ocorreron:

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

First indica o primeiro que ocorreu e **finally** o derradeiro.

*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. **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)

Serven para facer referencia aos substantivos amentados con anterioridade e, dese xeito, non repetir os nomes de cousas, persoas, etc.

*Our cousins live in Rome. We visit **them** every summer.*

*Lucy has got a pink notebook. She can't find **her** notebook.*

SER ou ESTAR Presente	TO BE Present Simple	SER ou ESTAR Pasado	TO BE Past Simple
eu son / estou ti es / estás el, ela é / está nós somos / estamos vós sodes / estades eles, elas son / están	I am you are he, she, it is we are you are they are	eu era, fun / estaba, estiven ti eras, fuches / estabas, estiveches el, ela era, foi / estaba, estivo nós eramos, fomos / estabamos, estivemos vós erades, fostes / estabades, estivestes eles, elas eran, foron / estaban, estiveron	I was you were he, she, it was we were you were they were

Notas	<p>1.- O verbo to be é un verbo auxiliar, polo que para facer a súa negativa abonda con engadirlle not. Para a interrogativa, poñeremos o verbo diante do suxeito.</p> <p>2.- Traducirémolo por “ser” ou “estar” segundo o contexto. Ademais empregaremos este verbo para dicir a idade dunha persoa: <i>I am twelve years old</i>. (Teño doce anos.)</p>
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	TER Presente	TO HAVE GOT Present Simple
	eu teño ti tes el, ela ten nós temos vós tedes / tendes eles, elas teñen	I have got you have got he, she, it has got we have got you have got they have got
Notas	<p>1.- O verbo have é un verbo auxiliar, polo que para facer a súa negativa abonda con engadirlle not. Para a interrogativa, poñeremos o verbo have / has / had diante do suxeito, seguido de got.</p> <p>2.- Nunca se pode utilizar o verbo have got para referirmonos á idade dunha persoa. Para iso, empregaremos o verbo to be.</p>	

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: <i>BE GOING TO</i> 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: <i>WILL</i>	
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 SIMPLE	PRETÉRITO PERFECTO
eu xogaba ti xogabas el, ela xogaba nós xogabamos vós xogabades eles, elas xogaban	I played you played he, she, it played we played you played they played	eu xoguei ti xogaches el, ela xogou nós xogamos vós xogastes eles, elas xogaron