

GLOSSARY

INTRODUCTION

apple /'æpl/	mazá
bakery /'beɪkəri/	panadaría; pastelería
bathroom /'bɑ:θru:m/	(cuarto de) baño
bedroom /'bedru:m/	dormitorio, cuarto
beef /bi:f/	(carne de) tenreira / vitela / vaca
bookshop /'bʊkʃɒp/	librería
bowl /bəʊl/	cunca
bracelet /'breɪslət/	pulseira, brazaletes
bread /bred/	pan
café /'kæfeɪ/	cafetaría, café
cake /keɪk/	torta, pastel
cereal /'sɛəriəl/	cereal/ais
chair /tʃeə/	cadeira
cheese /tʃi:z/	queixo
chicken /'tʃɪkɪn/	polo
chips /tʃɪps/	patacas fritidas
church /tʃɜ:tʃ/	igreja
cinema /'sɪnəmə/	cine, cinema
cloud /klaʊd/	nube
coat /kəʊt/	abrigo
cold /kəʊld/	frío/a (it's ~: vai frío)
cooker /'kʊkə/	cociña (fogóns e forno)
cool /ku:l/	fresco/a (it's ~: vai fresco)
cup /kʌp/	cunca
cupboard /'kʌbəd/	armario
curtain /'kɜ:tn/	cortina
department store /dɪ'pɑ:tmənt stɔ:/	grandes almacéns
desk /desk/	escritorio
dining room /'daɪnɪŋ ru:m/	comedor
dress /dres/	vestido
dry /draɪ/	seco/a, árido/a
earrings /'ɪərɪŋz/	pendentes
egg /eg/	ovo
fizzy drink /'fɪzi drɪŋk/	bebida / refresco con gas
fog /fɒg/	néboa, brétema
fork /fɔ:k/	garfo
fridge /frɪdʒ/	neveira, frigorífico
glass /glɑ:s/	vaso
glasses /'glɑ:sɪz/	lentes
gloves /glʌvz/	luvas
ham /hæm/	xamón
handbag /'hændbæg/	bolso (de man)
hat /hæt/	sombreiro, chapeu

hospital /'hɒspɪtl/	hospital
hot /hɒt/	caloroso/a, cálido/a; quente (it's ~: vai calor)
hotel /həʊ'tel/	hotel
ice /aɪs/	xeo
ice cream /'aɪs kri:m/	xeadó
jacket /'dʒækɪt/	chaqueta
jeans /dʒi:nz/	(pantalóns) vaqueiros
jewellery /'dʒu:əlri/	xoias, alfaías
juice /dʒu:s/	zume
kitchen /'kɪtʃɪn/	cociña
knife /naɪf/	coitelo
lamb /læm/	(carne de) cordeiro / año
library /'laɪbrəri/	biblioteca
lightning /'laɪtnɪŋ/	raio/s; relampo/s
living room /'lɪvɪŋ ru:m/	cuarto de estar, salón
make-up /'meɪkʌp/	maquillaxe
museum /mju:'zi:əm/	museo
necklace /'nekləs/	colar
onion /'ʌnjən/	cebola
orange /'ɒrɪndʒ/	laranxa
park /pɑ:k/	parque
plate /pleɪt/	prato
port /pɔ:t/	porto
potato /pə'tetəʊ/	pataca
rain /reɪn/	chuvia
ring /rɪŋ/	anel
rug /rʌg/	alfombra
sandals /'sændlɪz/	sandalias
serviette /sɜ:'vi:et/	pano de mesa
shirt /ʃɜ:t/	camisa
shoes /ʃu:z/	zapatos
shopping centre /'ʃɒpɪŋ sentə/	centro comercial
shorts /ʃɔ:ts/	pantalóns curtos
shower /'ʃaʊə/	ducha
sink /sɪŋk/	vertedoiro, pía; lavabo
snow /snəʊ/	neve
socks /sɒks/	calcetíns
sofa /'səʊfə/	sofá
soup /su:p/	sopa
spoon /spu:n/	culler
sports centre /'spɔ:ts sentə/	polideportivo
steak /steɪk/	filete, bisté
storm /stɔ:m/	tormenta, treboada
suit /su:t/	traxe

sun /sʌn/	sol
sunglasses /ˈsʌŋɡləːsɪz/	lentes de sol
supermarket /ˈsuːpəməːkɪt/	supermercado
sweater /ˈswetə/	xersei
table /ˈteɪbl/	mesa
temperature /ˈtemprətʃə/	temperatura
thunder /ˈθʌndə/	trono/s
toast /təʊst/	torrada/s
toilet /ˈtɔɪlət/	baño, aseó, servizo; váter
tomato /təˈmɑːtəʊ/	tomate
train station /ˈtreɪn steɪʃn/	estación de tren
trainers /ˈtreɪnəz/	zapatillas de deporte
trousers /ˈtraʊzəz/	pantalóns
T-shirt /ˈtiːʃt/	camiseta
umbrella /ʌmˈbrelə/	paraugas
warm /wɔːm/	cálido/a, temperado/a; quente (it's ~: vai calor)
watch /wɒtʃ/	reloxo (de pulseira)
wind /wɪnd/	vento

UNIT 1

above ground /əˈbʌv graʊnd/	sobre o nivel do chan
amusement park /əˈmjuːzmənt pɑːk/	parque de atraccións
bank /bæŋk/	banco
bridge /brɪdʒ/	ponte
bus stop /ˈbʌs stɒp/	parada de autobús
car park /ˈkɑː pɑːk/	aparcadoiro
community centre /kəˈmjuːnəti sentə/	centro social
corner /ˈkɔːnə/	recanto
crew /kruː/	equipo
environment /ɪnˈvaɪrənmənt/	medio ambiente / natural
exciting /ɪkˈsaɪtɪŋ/	emocionante
exercise /ˈeksəsaɪz/	facér exercicio
explore /ɪkˈsplɔː/	explorar
factory /ˈfæktəri/	fábrica
go abroad /gəʊ əˈbrɔːd/	ir / marchar ao estranxeiro
go bowling /gəʊ ˈbəʊlɪŋ/	ir xogar aos birlos
go camping /gəʊ ˈkæmpɪŋ/	ir / marchar de cámping / acampada
go ice skating /gəʊ ˈaɪs skeɪtɪŋ/	ir patinar sobre xeo
go out /gəʊ ˈaʊt/	saír
go sightseeing /gəʊ ˈsaɪtsiːɪŋ/	facér turismo
hike /haɪk/	facér sendeirismo, facér unha andaina
join a group /dʒɔɪn ə ˈgruːp/	unirse / xuntarse a un grupo
leave /liːv/	deixar; irse, marcharse
market /ˈmɑːkɪt/	mercado
mayor /meə/	alcalde/sa

memories /ˈmemərɪz/	lembranzas
nearby /nɪəˈbaɪ/	preto, cerca
order pizza /ɔːdə ˈpɪtsə/	pedir pizza
paint /peɪnt/	pintar
pavement /ˈpeɪvmənt/	beirarrúa
playground /ˈpleɪgraʊnd/	zona de xogos, parque infantil
poetry /ˈpəʊətri/	poesía
post office /ˈpəʊst ɒfɪs/	oficina de correos
roundabout /ˈraʊndəbaʊt/	rotonda, glorieta
see a show /siː ə ˈʃəʊ/	ver un espectáculo / programa
sight /saɪt/	lugar de interese turístico; espectáculo
stop sign /ˈstɒp saɪn/	(sinal de) stop
take a trip /teɪk ə ˈtrɪp/	facér unha viaxe
take tours /teɪk ˈtuəz/	facér visitas / excursións
town square /taʊn ˈskweə/	praza (da vila / da cidade)
traffic light /ˈtræfɪk laɪt/	semáforo
zebra crossing /zebrə ˈkrɒsɪŋ/	paso de peóns

UNIT 2

aeroplane /ˈeəəpleɪn/	avión
atlas /ˈætləs/	atlas
boat /bəʊt/	barco; barca
busy /ˈbɪzi/	ateigado/a
calculator /ˈkælkjuleɪtə/	calculadora
compass /ˈkæmpəs/	compás, agulla de marear
dictionary /ˈdɪkʃənri/	dicionario
drive /draɪv/	conducir, guiar; levar / ir en coche
electric bike /ɪˈlektrɪk baɪk/	bici eléctrica
exhibition /eksɪˈbɪʃn/	exposición
feel like /ˈfiːl laɪk/	semellar, parecer (que)
ferry /ˈferi/	transbordador, ferri
flash drive /ˈflæʃ draɪv/	memoria USB
get around /get əˈraʊnd/	moverse / desprazarse (por)
glue /ɡluː/	pegamento, cola
helicopter /ˈhelɪkɒptə/	helicóptero
laptop /ˈlæptɒp/	ordenador portátil
licence /ˈlaɪns/	permiso, licenza
lorry /ˈlɒri/	camión
map /mæp/	mapa; plano
microscope /ˈmaɪkrəskəʊp/	microscopio
minivan /ˈmɪnɪvæn/	monovolume
motorbike /ˈməʊtəbaɪk/	moto
paintbrush /ˈpeɪntbrʌʃ/	pincel
paints /peɪnts/	pinturas
projector /prəˈdʒektə/	proxector
ride /raɪd/	montar / ir (en / a)
sail /seɪl/	navegar; gobernar (un barco)

scissors /'sɪzəz/	tesoiras
scooter /'sku:tə/	scooter, vespa
ship /ʃɪp/	barco
stapler /'steɪplə/	grampadora
tablet /'tæblət/	tableta
take /teɪk/	coller (transporte); levar (a)
taxi /'tæksi/	taxi
textbook /'tekstbʊk/	libro de texto
train /treɪn/	tren
tram /træm/	tranvía
underground /'ʌndəgraʊnd/	metro
up to /'ʌp tu:/	até, deica
wheel /wi:l/	roda
whiteboard /'waɪtbɔ:d/	taboleiro / encerado branco

UNIT 3

actor /'æktə/	actor / actriz
alarm clock /ə'lɑ:m klɒk/	espertador
aloud /ə'laʊd/	en voz alta
artist /'ɑ:tɪst/	artista
astronaut /'æstrənɔ:t/	astronauta
author /'ɔ:θə/	autor/a
back in time /'bæk ɪn taɪm/	de volta a tempo (travel ~: viaxar atrás no tempo)
break /breɪk/	descanso
brown bread /'braʊn bred/	pan integral
businessperson /'bɪznəspɜ:sn/	empresario/a, persoa de negocios
career /kə'riə/	carreira (profesional)
cleaner /'kli:nə/	limpador/a
contest /'kɒntest/	concurso
daughter /'dɔ:tə/	filla
dentist /'dentɪst/	dentista
driver /'draɪvə/	condutor/a
firefighter /'faɪəfaɪtə/	bombeiro/a
food rationing /'fu:d ræʃənɪŋ/	racionamento de víveres
granddaughter /'grændɔ:tə/	neta
grandparent /'grænpəərənt/	avó/oa
grandson /'grænsʌn/	neto
hairdresser /'heədresə/	peiteador/a
husband /'hʌzbənd/	marido, esposo, home
knock /nɒk/	golpear
mechanic /mə'kænik/	mecánico/a
musician /'mjʊ:zɪʃn/	música/a
nephew /'nefju:/	sobriño
niece /ni:s/	sobriña
nurse /nɜ:s/	enfermeiro/a

occasion /ə'keɪʒn/	acontecemento
parent /'peərənt/	pai / nai
pilot /'paɪlət/	piloto
ready-made /'redɪmeɪd/	precociñado/a, preparado/a
salesperson /'seɪlzpɜ:sn/	dependente/a
singer /'sɪŋə/	cantante
son /sʌn/	fillo
stepdaughter /'stepdɔ:tə/	fillastra, enteada
stepfather /'stepfɑ:ðə/	padrasto
stepmother /'stepmʌðə/	madrasta
stepson /'stepsʌn/	fillastro, enteado
tour guide /'tuə gaɪd/	guía turístico/a
waiter /'weɪtə/	camareiro (camarera = waitress)
war /wɔ:/	guerra
wife /waɪf/	muller, esposa

UNIT 4

accident /'æksɪdənt/	accidente
alone /ə'ləʊn/	só / soa
ambulance /'æmbjələns/	ambulancia
arrive /ə'raɪv/	chegar
break a leg /breɪk ə 'leg/	romper unha perna
call for help /kɔ:l fə 'help/	pedir axuda / auxilio
carry /'kæri/	levar (enriba); transportar
climb onto /'klaɪm ɒntə/	subir(se) a
compete /kəm'pi:t/	competir, participar
dangerous /'deɪndʒərəs/	perigoso/a
disease /dɪ'zi:z/	enfermidade, doenza
fall /fɔ:l/	caer
find your way /faɪnd jɔ: 'wei/	atopar o camiño, orientarse
finish line /'fɪnɪʃ laɪn/	(liña de) meta / chegada
first-aid kit /'fɜ:steɪd kɪt/	caixa de urxencias / primeiros auxilios
forget /fə'get/	esquecer(se)
get down /get 'daʊn/	baixar
get lost /get 'lɒst/	perderse
give up /gɪv 'ʌp/	darse por vencido/a; abandonar
hard /hɑ:d/	difícil
hiker /'haɪkə/	excursionista, sendeirista
hold /həʊld/	gardar; suxeitar
hurt /hɜ:t/	mancarse, magoarse
injure /'ɪndʒə/	ferir, lesionar
kill /kɪl/	matar (a)
lie down /laɪ 'daʊn/	deitarse, tombarse
lose /lu:z/	perder
navigate /'nævɪgeɪt/	guiarse / orientarse por; dirixir
parasail /'pærəseɪl/	facar paravelismo / paracaidismo ascensional

post /pəʊst/ **publicar, colgar (Internet)**
 prevent /pri'vent/ **evitar, previr**
 rescue /'reskjʊ:/ **rescatar**
 rocky /'rɒki/ **rochoso/a**
 safe /seɪf/ **seguro/a (stay ~: manterse a salvo)**
 slip /slɪp/ **esvarar, escorregar**
 stand up /stænd 'ʌp/ **manterse / póirse / poñerse de pé; erguerse**
 survive /sə'vaɪv/ **sobrevivir**
 train /treɪn/ **adestrar, prepararse**
 trend /trend/ **tendencia; moda**
 versus /'vɜ:səs/ **contra**
 weather conditions /'weðə kəndɪʃnz/ **estado do tempo**
 win /wɪn/ **gañar**

UNIT 5

believe /bɪ'li:v/ **crer (a)**
 bishop /'bɪʃəp/ **bispo**
 canyon /'kænjən/ **canón**
 climb up /'klaɪm ʌp/ **subir / agatuñar (por); escalar**
 conqueror /'kɒŋkərə/ **conquistador/a**
 countryside /'kʌntrisaɪd/ **campo**
 cry /kraɪ/ **chorar**
 drop /drɒp/ **caer(lle)**
 emperor /'empərə/ **emperador**
 enjoy /ɪn'dʒɔɪ/ **desfrutar / gozar (de); gostar (de)**
 essay /'eseɪ/ **redacción**
 expect /ɪk'spekt/ **esperar, agardar**
 field /fi:ld/ **campo, eido, prado**
 get inside /get ɪn'saɪd/ **entrar**
 grass /grɑ:s/ **herba, céspede**
 ground /graʊnd/ **chan; terra**
 hike /haɪk/ **excursión (a pé), camiñada, andaina**
 humpback whale /'hʌmpbæk weɪl/ **rorcual, balea xibosa**
 hunt /hʌnt/ **caza, cazaría**
 jungle /'dʒʌŋɡl/ **selva, xungla**
 laugh /lɑ:f/ **rir(se)**
 leaf / leaves /li:f / li:vz/ **folla/s**
 let /let/ **permitir, deixar**
 lose /lu:z/ **perder**
 make a mistake /meɪk ə mɪ'steɪk/ **errar, equivocarse, cometer un erro**
 manchineel tree /'mæntʃɪni:l tri:/ **árbore / macela da morte**
 moon /mu:n/ **lúa**
 path /pɑ:θ/ **camiño, sendeiro**
 planet /'plænɪt/ **planeta**
 powerful /'paʊəfl/ **poderoso/a**

rainforest /'reɪnfɔrɪst/ **bosque / selva tropical**
 remember /rɪ'membə/ **lembrar (a)**
 rock /rɒk/ **rocha; pedra**
 run towards /'rʌn təwɔ:dz/ **correr cara a**
 sky /skaɪ/ **ceo**
 smile /smaɪl/ **sorrir**
 star /stɑ:/ **estrela, astro**
 suggest /sə'dʒest/ **propor, suxerir**
 tree /tri:/ **árbore**
 watch out for /'wɒtʃ aʊt fə/ **ter conta de / coidado con**
 wetlands /'wetləndz/ **pantanos, terras pantanosas**
 wild /waɪld/ **salvaxe**

UNIT 6

arrest /ə'rest/ **arrestar (a)**
 be born /bi: 'bɔ:n/ **nacer**
 become independent /bɪkʌm ɪndɪ'pendənt/ **independizarse**
 birth /bɜ:θ/ **nacemento**
 catch /kætʃ/ **coller / atrapar (a)**
 celebrate /'selɪbreɪt/ **celebrar**
 companion /kəm'pænjən/ **acompañante**
 criminal /'krɪmɪnl/ **criminal; delincuente**
 death penalty /'deθ penəlti/ **pena de morte**
 detective /dɪ'tektɪv/ **detective**
 die /daɪ/ **morir**
 disappearance /dɪsə'piərəns/ **desaparición**
 evidence /'evɪdəns/ **proba/s**
 examine /ɪɡ'zæmɪn/ **examinar**
 fall in love /fɔ:l ɪn 'lʌv/ **namorarse**
 fingerprint /'fɪŋɡəprɪnt/ **pegada dixital**
 footprint /'fʊtprɪnt/ **pegada**
 get a job /get ə 'dʒɒb/ **acadar un traballo**
 get divorced /get dɪ'vɔ:st/ **divorciarse**
 get married /get 'mæɪd/ **casar**
 graduate /'grædʒueɪt/ **graduarse**
 grow up /'grəʊ ʌp/ **facerse maior; criarse, crecer**
 have a baby /hæv ə 'beɪbi/ **ter un bebé**
 inherit /ɪn'herɪt/ **herdar**
 investigate /ɪn'vestɪgeɪt/ **investigar; examinar**
 involve /ɪn'vɒlv/ **implicar, involucrar**
 land /lənd/ **terra/s**
 leave school /li:v 'sku:l/ **deixar os estudos**
 move in /'mu:v ɪn/ **instalarse, mudarse**
 murder (n) /'mɜ:də/ **asasinato, homicidio**
 murder (v) /'mɜ:də/ **asasinar / matar a**
 police officer /pə'li:s ɒfɪsə/ **(axente de) policía**
 prison /'prɪzn/ **cadea, cárcere, prisión**

prove /pru:v/	demostrar, probar
punishment /'pʌnɪʃmənt/	castigo
robbery /'rɒbəri/	roubo
security guard /sɪ'kjʊərətɪ ɡɑ:d/	garda de seguridade
separate /'sepəreɪt/	separarse
solve /sɒlv/	resolver
spy /spaɪ/	espía
steal /sti:l/	roubar, furtar
succeed /sək'si:d/	conseguir, acadar, lograr
surname /'s:neɪm/	apelido
trust /trʌst/	fiarse de
weapon /'wepən/	arma
wedding /'wedɪŋ/	voda

UNIT 7

afraid /ə'freɪd/	asustado/a (<i>be ~ to / of</i> : ter medo de)
angry /'æŋɡri/	enfadado/a, anoxado/a (<i>get ~</i> : enfadarse, anoxarse)
boring /'bɔ:ɪŋ/	aburrido/a, aborrecido/a
calm /kɑ:m/	tranquilo/a
careful /'keəfʊl/	prudente, asisado/a, coidadoso/a (<i>be ~</i> : ter coidado)
choice /tʃɔɪs/	elección, escolla
counsellor /'kaʊnsələ/	conselleiro/a, asesor/a
difficult /'dɪfɪkəlt/	difícil, complicado/a
educated /'edʒukertɪd/	culto/a
famous /'feɪməs/	famoso/a
frightening /'fraɪtɪŋ/	arrepiente, espantoso/a
hope /həʊp/	agardar, esperar
horrible /'hɒrəbl/	horribel
huge /hju:dʒ/	enorme, xigantesco/a
hungry /'hʌŋɡri/	famento/a, esfameado/a (<i>be ~</i> : ter fame)
interesting /'ɪntrəstɪŋ/	interesante
look /lʊk/	aparencia, aspecto, pinta
lucky /'lʌki/	afortunado/a (<i>be ~</i> : ter sorte)
modern /'mɒdn/	moderno/a; actual
narrow /'nærəʊ/	estreito/a
neighbour /'neɪbə/	veciño/a
nervous /'nɜ:vəs/	nervioso/a
noisy /'nɔɪzi/	ruidoso/a
normal /'nɔ:ml/	normal, habitual
old-fashioned /əʊld'fæʃnd/	anticuado/a, pasado/a de moda
polite /pə'laɪt/	educado/a
present /'preznt/	actual
pretty /'prɪti/	bonito/a, fermoso/a; guapa
provider /prə'vaɪdə/	provedor/a
quick /kwɪk/	rápido/a, veloz

quiet /'kwaɪət/	tranquilo/a; silandeiro/a; calado/a
research /rɪ'sɜ:tʃ/	investigación, pescuda (<i>do ~ on</i> : investigar/pescudar sobre)
rude /ru:d/	maleducado/a (<i>be ~</i> : ser de mala educación)
shock /ʃɒk/	sobresaltar, asustar
simple /'sɪmpl/	fácil, doado/a, sinxelo/a
site /saɪt/	páxina / sitio web
slow /sləʊ/	lento/a, vagaroso/a
thick /θɪk/	groso/a; mesto/a, testo/a
thin /θɪn/	fino/a; delgado/a, fraco/a
thirsty /'θɜ:sti/	sedento/a (<i>be ~</i> : ter sede)
tiny /'taɪni/	minúsculo/a, diminuto/a
trendy /'trendi/	moderno/a, de moda
unique /ju'ni:k/	único/a, senlleiro/a, excepcional
upload /ʌp'ləʊd/	subir (a Internet)
wide /waɪd/	ancho/a, largo/a
wonderful /'wʌndəfʊl/	marabilloso/a
worried /'wʌrɪd/	preocupado/a

UNIT 8

agree /ə'ɡri:/	estar / pórse de acordo
average /'ævərɪdʒ/	medio/a, moda
awareness /ə'weənəs/	concienciación
borrow /'bɒrəʊ/	coller emprastado/a
bring /brɪŋ/	traer; levar (<i>~ attention to</i> : facer fincapé en)
charity /'tʃærəti/	organización benéfica
clean up /'kli:n ʌp/	limpar
collect /kə'lekt/	recolle; coleccionar; recadar
damage /'dæmɪdʒ/	danar, prexudicar, estragar
disagree /dɪsə'ɡri:/	non estar de acordo
donate /dəʊ'neɪt/	doar
endanger /ɪn'deɪndʒə/	pór en perigo
finish /'fɪnɪʃ/	rematar, acabar
garbage /'ɡɑ:bɪdʒ/	lixo; desperdicios, refugos
glass /ɡlɑ:s/	vidro
hear /hɪə/	oír, ouvir; escoitar (<i>~ about</i> : saber / oír falar de)
keep /ki:p/	conservar; manter(se); quedar con
kindness /'kaɪndnəs/	amabilidade
lend /lend/	emprestar, deixar
neighbourhood /'neɪbəhʊd/	veciñanza, barrio
peacefully /'pi:sfəli/	pacíficamente
pick up /pɪk ʌp/	recolle, coller
plant /plɑ:nt/	sementar, plantar
pollute /pə'lut/	contaminar
poor /pɔ:/	pobre
preserve /prɪ'zɜ:v/	preservar, conservar
promise /'prɒmɪs/	prometer

recycle /ri:'saɪkl/	reciclar
reduce /rɪ'dju:s/	reducir
repair /rɪ'peə/	arranxar
return /rɪ'tɜ:n/	devolver; volver
reuse /ri:'ju:z/	volver usar
rubbish collection truck /rʌbɪʃ kə'leɪʃn trʌk/	camión de recollida do lixo
sell /sel/	vender
sort /sɔ:t/	clasificar
successful /sək'sesfl/	exitoso/a (become ~: ter éxito)
throw out /θrəʊ aʊt/	tirar
turn off /tɜ:n 'ɒf/	apagar
turn on /tɜ:n 'ɒn/	prender, acender
vegetable garden /'vedʒtəbl ɡɑ:dn/	horta
volunteer /vɒləntiə/	traballar como voluntario/a; ofrecerse voluntario/a
waste /weɪst/	malgastar, desbaldir; desperdiciar

UNIT 9

air conditioner /'eə kəndɪfəʃənə/	aire acondicionado
brush /brʌʃ/	cepillo
charger /'tʃɑ:dʒə/	cargador
code /kəʊd/	programar, codificar
deliver /dɪ'lɪvə/	repartir, levar
entertainment /entə'teɪnmənt/	divertimento; entretemento
everyday /'evrɪdeɪ/	cotián/á
external hard drive /ekstɜ:nl 'hɑ:d draɪv/	disco duro externo
extract /ek'strækt/	sacar, tirar, extraer
file /faɪl/	archivo; carpeta, cartafol
fold /fəʊld/	dobrar, pregar
hairdryer /'heədraɪə/	secador do pelo
helpful /'helpfl/	útil
houseplant /'haʊsplɑ:nt/	planta de interior
install /ɪn'stɔ:l/	instalar
kettle /'ketl/	fervechoiro (de auga)
key /ki:/	chave
keyboard /'ki:bɔ:d/	teclado
lamp /læmp/	lámpada
mask /mæ'skɑ:rə/	rímmel
memory card /'meməri kɑ:d/	tarxeta de memoria
microwave /'maɪkrəweɪv/	microondas
monitor /'mɒnɪtə/	monitor
mouse /maʊs/	rato
package /'pækɪdʒ/	paquete
part /pɑ:t/	peza
pillow /'pɪləʊ/	almofada
printer /'prɪntə/	impresora

record /rɪ'kɔ:d/	gravar
rubbish bin /'rʌbɪʃ bɪn/	cubo do lixo
screen /skri:n/	pantalla
shampoo /ʃæm'pu:/	xampú
soap /səʊp/	xabón
speakers /'spi:kəz/	altofalantes
store /stɔ:/	gardar, almacenar
stream /stri:m/	transmitir (en directo)
toothbrush /'tu:θbrʌʃ/	cepillo de dentes
toothpaste /'tu:θpeɪst/	pasta de dentes, dentífrico
touchscreen /'tʌtʃskri:n/	pantalla táctil
towel /'taʊəl/	toalla
transfer /træns'fɜ:/	pasar, transferir
video game /'vɪdɪəʊ geɪm/	videoxogo
washing machine /'wɒʃɪŋ məʃi:n/	lavadora
Wi-Fi /'waɪfaɪ/	wifi
wildlife /'waɪldlaɪf/	flora e fauna (~ organisation: organización para a protección da natureza)

SPEAKING GLOSSARY

Greetings and introductions

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

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

This is ... /'ðɪs ɪz/ **Este/a é...**

Nice to meet you, ... /naɪs tə 'mi:t ju:/

Encantado/a de coñecerte, ...

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

I'm from ... /aɪm frɒm/ **Son de...**

Pleased to meet you, ... /plɪzɪd tə 'mi:t ju:/

Encantado/a de coñecelo/a, ...

Welcome to our school. /'welkəm tu: əvə sku:l/

Benvido/a ao noso colexio.

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

Gustaríame que coñecesese a...

Classroom language

How do you spell ... ? /hau du: ju: 'spel/

Como soletreas / se soletrea...?

What page are we on? /wɒt 'peɪdʒ ɑ: wi: ɒn/

En que páxina estamos?

When's the ... exam? /wenz ði: '... ɪgzæm/

Cando é o exame de...?

Who knows the answer? /hu: nəʊz ði: 'ɑ:nsə/

Quen sabe a resposta?

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

Podo collerche emprastado/a un/ha...?

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

Giving information

Where can I get ... ? /'weə kæn aɪ get/

Onde podo conseguir / mercar...?

Try ... There are some ... there. /traɪ '... ðeə ɑ: sʌm '... ðeə/

Proba... Hai algúns/nhas... alí.

Which do you recommend? /wɪtʃ du: ju: rekə'mend/

Cal me recomendas?

Is it hard to find? /ɪz ɪt 'hɑ:d tə faɪnd/

Custa / É difícil atopalo/a?

No, not at all, it's ... You can't miss it. /nəʊ nɒt æt 'ɔ:l, ɪts ...

ju: 'kɑ:nt mɪs ɪt/ **Non, para nada, está... Non ten perda.**

Talking about trips

How often do you take trips? /hau ɒftən du: ju: teɪk 'trɪps/

Con que frecuencia fas viaxes?

Where do you usually go? /weə du: ju: u:ʒuəli 'gəʊ/

A onde adoitas ir / vas polo xeral?

What do you do on your trips? /wɒt du: ju: 'du: ɒn jɔ: trɪps/

Que fas nas viaxes?

Who do you go with? /hu: du: ju: 'gəʊ wɪð/ **Con quen vas?**

Where do you stay? /weə du: ju: 'steɪ/ **Onde vos aloxades?**

Choosing school items

What are you doing? /wɒt ɑ: ju: 'du:ɪŋ/ **Que estás a facer?**

What are you looking for? /wɒt ɑ: ju: 'lʊkɪŋ fɔ:/

Que estás a procurar?

How much is it? /hau 'mʌtʃ ɪz ɪt/ **Canto é / custa?**

Why don't you get that? /waɪ dəʊnt ju: 'get ðæt/

Por que non mercas ese/a?

How about this one? /hau əbaʊt 'ðɪs wʌn/

Que che parece este/a?

What's the item number? /wɒts ði: 'aɪtəm nʌmbə/

Cal é o número do artigo?

What else do you need? /wɒt 'els du: ju: ni:d/

Que máis precisas?

Talking about a photo

Who's in the photo? /hu:z ɪn ðə 'fəʊtəʊ/ **Quen sae na foto?**

What are they doing? /wɒt ɑ: ðeɪ 'du:ɪŋ/ **Que están a facer?**

Where are they? /weə 'ɑ: ðeɪ/ **Onde están?**

Do they look happy? /du: ðeɪ lʊk 'hæpi/ **Semellan felices?**

What else can you see? /wɒt 'els kæn ju: si:/ **Que máis ves / podes ver?**

Talking about a TV programme

Was there anything good on TV last night? /wɒz ðə ɛnɪθɪŋ
gʊd ɒn tiːviː lɑːst naɪt/ **Deron / Botaron algo bo na tele
esta noite?**

Was it a ... ? /'wɒz ɪt ə/ **Era un/ha...?**

What was it about? /wɒt wɒz ɪt ə'baʊt/ **De que ía / trataba?**

Were there any famous actors in it? /wɜː ðə ɛni feɪməs
'æktəz ɪn ɪt/ **Saía algún actor/actriz famoso/a?**

What was your favourite scene? /wɒt wɒz jɔː 'feɪvərɪt siːn/
Cal foi a túa escena preferida?

Getting information

What do you know about the community centre? /wɒt
duː juː nəʊ əbaʊt ðə kə'mjuːnəti sentə/ **Que sabes sobre
o centro social?**

What do you do there? /wɒt də juː 'duː ðə/
Que fas / se fai alí?

... isn't for me. What else is there? /'ɪznt fə miː wɒt 'els
ɪz ðə/ **... non é para min. Que máis hai alí?**

Maybe you'd like that? /meɪbiː juːd 'laɪk ðæt/
Se cadra / Talvez che gustaría iso?

I don't really like ... /aɪ dəʊnt rɪəli laɪk '.../
Non me gusta/n moito...

I think I'd prefer a class. /aɪ θɪŋk aɪd prɪfəː ə 'klɑːs/
Coido que preferiría unha clase.

Any suggestions? /eni sə'dʒestʃənz/ **Algunha suxestión?**

How about a ... class? /haʊ əbaʊt ə '... klɑːs/
Que tal / che parece unha clase de...?

I hear ... /aɪ 'hɪə/ **Oín / Entendín que...**

That's not a bad idea! /ðæts nɒt ə bəd aɪ'dɪə/
Esa non é unha mala idea!

I'd like to try something new. /aɪd laɪk tə traɪ sʌmθɪŋ 'njuː/
Gustaríame probar algo novo.

When is the class? /wen ɪz ðə 'klɑːs/ **Cando é a clase?**

I think it's on ... /aɪ 'θɪŋk ɪts ɒn/ **Coido / Penso que é os...**

Talking about the past

Here's something you probably didn't know. /hɪəz sʌmθɪŋ
juː prɒbəbli dɪdnt 'nəʊ/ **Isto é algo que probabelmente non
sabías.**

I believe you. /aɪ brɪ'liːv juː/ **Créote.**

That's right. /ðæts 'raɪt/ **Así é., Exacto.**

Well, here's something else. /wel hɪəz sʌmθɪŋ 'els/
Ben, outra cousa máis.

I can't believe that. /aɪ kɑːnt brɪ'liːv ðæt/ **Iso non o creo / podo
crer.**

Really? What happened? /'rɪəli wɒt 'hæpənd/ **De verdade?
Que pasou?**

Asking about the past

Where did you (live)? /'weə dɪd juː lɪv/ **Onde (vivías)?**

What ... did you (live on)? /wɒt '... dɪd juː lɪv ɒn/
(En) que... (vivías)?

How many ... were there? /haʊ meni '... wə ðə/
Cantos/as... había?

Was there ... ? /'wəz ðə/ **Había...?**

What was your favourite ... ? /wɒt wəz jɔː 'feɪvərɪt/
Cal era o teu... favorito/a?

Comparing and contrasting pictures

What are the pictures of? /wɒt ɑː ðə 'pɪktʃəz ɒv/
De que son as fotos?

Both pictures are of ... /'bəʊθ pɪktʃəz ɑː ɒv/ **Ambas as dúas
fotos son de...**

Can you describe them? /kæn juː dɪ'skraɪb ðəm/
Podes describilas?

It's ... in the first picture and it's also ... in the second
picture. /ɪts ... ɪn ðə 'fɜːst pɪktʃə ənd ɪts əːlsəʊ ... ɪn ðə
sekənd pɪktʃə/ **É... na primeira foto e é tamén... na
segunda foto.**

What are the differences? /wɒt ɑː ðə 'dɪfrənsɪz/
Cales son as diferenzas?, Que diferenzas hai?

There's a ... in the first picture, but in the second picture,
there's a ... /ðeəz ə ... ɪn ðə 'fɜːst pɪktʃə bʌt ɪn ðə sekənd
pɪktʃə ðeəz ə/ **Hai un/ha... na primeira foto, mais na
segunda foto hai un/ha...**

Are they pictures of the same place? /ɑː ðeɪ 'pɪktʃəz ɒv ðə
seɪm pleɪs/ **Son fotos do mesmo sitio?**

Describing the past

Were you sleeping at ... last night? /wə ju: slɪpɪŋ æt '... lɑ:st naɪt/ **Estabas a dormir esta noite ás...?**

What were you doing last ... at ... ? /wɒt wə ju: 'du:ɪŋ lɑ:st ... æt/ **Que estabas a facer o... pasado ás...?**

Who were you sitting next to in your ... lesson yesterday? /hu: wə ju: sɪtɪŋ nekst tu: ɪn jɔ: '... lesn jɛstədəɪ/ **A carón de / Con quen estabas sentado na... clase de onte?**

What was your ... wearing yesterday? /wɒt wɒz jɔ: '... weərɪŋ jɛstədəɪ/ **Que levaba posto o teu... onte?**

Was ... talking to you ... ago? /wɒz '... tɔ:kiŋ tu: ju: ... əgəʊ/ **Estaba... a falar contigo hai...?**

Comparing abilities

Can you ... well? /kæn ju: '... wel/ **Sabes / Podes... ben?**

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

No, I can't. /nəʊ aɪ 'kɑ:nt/ **Non.**

Could you ... well five years ago? /kʊd ju: '... wel faɪv jɪəz əgəʊ/ **Sabías / Podías... ben hai cinco anos?**

Yes, I could. /jes aɪ 'kʊd/ **Podía. Sabía. Si.**

No, I couldn't. /nəʊ aɪ 'kʊdnt/ **Non.**

Talking about a book

Can you recommend a book for me? /kæn ju: rekəmənd ə 'bʊk fə mi:/ **Recoméndasme / Podes recomendarme un libro?**

What kind of books do you like? /wɒt kaɪnd ðv 'bʊks du: ju: laɪk/ **Que tipo de libros che gustan?**

I usually read ... /aɪ 'ju:ʒuəli ri:d/ **Polo xeral leo... .**

You should read ... /ju: ʃəd 'ri:d/ **Deberías ler... .**

What's it about? /wɒts ɪt ə'baʊt/ **Sobre que trata?, De que vai?**

It's about ... /ɪts ə'baʊt/ **Trata sobre... , Vai de... .**

Who are the main characters? /hu: ɑ: ðə meɪn 'kærəktəz/ **Quen son os / as protagonistas?**

The main characters are ... /ðə meɪn 'kærəktəz ɑ:/ **Os / As protagonistas son... .**

Comparing people

She isn't ... and she isn't ... /ʃi: ɪznt '... ænd ʃi: ɪznt/ **Ela non é... e non é... .**

She is ... than ... , but she is ... than ... /ʃi: ɪz '... ðæn ... bʌt ʃi: ɪz '... ðæn/ **Ela é... que... , pero é... que... .**

Her hair is ... than ... /hɜ: 'heə ɪz '... ðæn/ **O seu pelo é... que... .**

Her clothes are ... than ... /hɜ: 'kləʊðz ɑ: '... ðæn/ **A súa roupa é... que... .**

She is ... than all the other celebrities in the photos. /ʃi: ɪz '... ðæn ɔ:l ði: əðə sɪ'lebrɪtɪz ɪn ðə fəʊtəʊz/ **Ela é... que todas as outras famosas das fotos.**

Doing a survey

What makes you nervous? /wɒt meɪks ju: 'neɪvəs/ **Que che pon nervioso/a?**

How often do you get angry? /haʊ 'ɒfən du: ju: get æŋɡrɪ/ **Con que frecuencia te enfadas?**

Do you enjoy noisy parties? /du: ju: ɪn'dʒɔɪ nɔɪzi pɑ:tɪz/ **Gozas de / Gústanche as festas ruidosas?**

What helps you to feel calm? /wɒt helps ju: tə fi:l 'kɑ:m/ **Que che axuda / serve para estar tranquilo/a?**

What do you do when people are rude to you? /wɒt du: ju: du: wen pi:pl ɑ: 'ru:d tə ju:/ **Que fas cando a xente é maleducada contigo?**

Asking for help

Would you mind ... ? /wʊd ju: 'maɪnd/ **Importaríache...?**

I'd be happy to help. What's the problem? /aɪd bi: 'hæpi tə help wɒts ðə 'prɒbləm/ **Estaría encantado/a de axudar. Cal é o problema?**

Can you ... ? /kæn ju:/ **Podes...?**

Certainly. /'sɜ:tnli/ **Xaora / Por suposto., Claro / Abofé (que si).**

Could you help me with ... ? /kʊd ju: 'help mi: wɪð/ **Poderías axudarme con...?**

Of course. How can I help? /ɒv 'kɔ:s haʊ kæn aɪ 'help/ **Xaora / Por suposto. Como / En que podo axudar?**

I need some help ... /aɪ 'ni:d sʌm help/ **Preciso (algo de) axuda... .**

No problem. /nəʊ 'prɒbləm/ **Claro., Non hai problema.**

Thanks. /θæŋks/ **Grazas.**

Describing a city

Are you having a good time? /ɑ: ju: hæviŋ ə 'gʊd taɪm/

Estalo pasando ben?, Estás divertíndote?

What time is it there? /wɒt taɪm ɪz ɪt 'ðeə/ **Que hora é alí?**

What's ... like? /wɒts '... laɪk/ **Como é...?**

It's a / an ... city. /ɪts ə/ən '... sɪti/ **É unha cidade... .**

What else do you like about the city? /wɒt 'els du: ju: laɪk əbaʊt ðə sɪti/ **Que máis che gusta da cidade?**

There are a lot of /ðeə ɑ: ə 'lɒt ɒv/ **Hai moitos/as... .**

Like what? /laɪk 'wɒt/ **Como que / cales?**

So how are you getting around? /səʊ haʊ ɑ: ju: getɪŋ ə'raʊnd/ **E como te estás a mover / a desprazar?**

Mostly /'məʊstli/ **Principalmente... .**

Asking for information

Could you tell me more about it? /kʊd ju: tel mi: 'mɔ: əbaʊt ɪt/ **Poderíasme contar máis sobre iso?**

What condition is it in? /wɒt 'kəndɪʃən ɪz ɪt ɪn/ **En que condicións está?**

Why are you selling it? /waɪ ɑ: ju: 'selɪŋ ɪt/ **Por que o vendes?**

How much do you want for it? /haʊ mʌʃ du: ju: 'wɒnt fə ɪt/ **Canto queres por iso?**

Can I come and see it? /kæn aɪ kʌm ænd 'si: ɪt/ **Podo ir velo?**

Is ... good for you? /ɪz '... gʊd fə: ju:/ **... vaiche / vénche ben?**

Describing items

When do you use this item? /wen du: ju: 'ju:z ðɪs aɪtəm/ **Cando empregas este artigo?**

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

Does it use electricity? /dʌz ɪt ju:z ɪlek'trɪsɪti/ **Utiliza / Consome electricidade?**

What does it do? /wɒt dʌz ɪt 'du:/ **Que fai?**

GRAMMAR APPENDIX

INTRODUCTION

Os adxectivos posesivos

my	o meu..., a miña..., os meus..., as miñas...
your	o teu..., a túa..., os teus..., as túas...; o seu..., a súa..., os seus..., as súas... [de vostede]
his	o seu..., a súa..., os seus..., as súas... [del]
her	o seu..., a súa..., os seus..., as súas... [dela]
its	o seu..., a súa..., os seus..., as súas... [de 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**).

1 Complete the sentences with the correct possessive adjectives.

- 1 Celia has got long hair. hair is dark.
- 2 I love chocolate cake. mother also loves it.
- 3 Rob and Sam are my friends. house is near my house.
- 4 I've got a cat. eyes are green.
- 5 You are in my class. What's name?
- 6 We've got a big family. house is big, too.

O xenitivo saxón

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

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

- 1 Her necklace is beautiful. (Hannah)
.....
- 2 Its name is Max. (the dog)
.....
- 3 Their project is excellent. (the students)
.....
- 4 His sunglasses are in the kitchen. (Lewis)
.....
- 5 Their sandwiches are on the table. (the children)
.....

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

Usos

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

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

- Mum in the bathroom.
- you at home?
- I (not) at the sports centre.
- Alice and Molly here.
- Mr Robson in his office?
- Erin and I (not) at the shopping centre.
- her hair brown or black?
- Purple my favourite colour.

O verbo *have got*

Significa "ter". Expresa o que posuímos ou os trazos de alguén ou algo cando o describimos.

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

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

- Heidi / green eyes / ?
.....
- I / a new handbag / .
.....
- we / not / eggs / .
.....
- you / a computer / in your room / ?
.....
- our flat / a small kitchen / .
.....
- Elliot / not / a coat / .
.....

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

- A:** Holly at home?
B: No, she basketball practice today.
- A:** Where you?
B: I at the shopping centre.

- A:** you an extra pen?
B: Yes, I three pens.
- A:** It cold. The temperature is 28°C.
B: Good, because I a jacket.

There is / There are

	Contábeis	Non contábeis
Afirmativa	There is a car. (Hai un coche.) There are pencils. (Hai lapis.)	There is milk. (Hai leite.)
Negativa	There isn't a dog. (Non hai un can.) There aren't birds. (Non hai paxaros.)	There isn't coffee. (Non hai café.)
Interrogativa	Is there a bike? (Hai unha bici?) Are there windows? (Hai ventás?)	Is there salt? (Hai sal?)
Respostas 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.

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

- a sports centre near my house. I go there three times a week.
- a supermarket in this area?
- two beautiful parks in my town. I like going for walks there.
- The flat has got a big kitchen, but a dining room.
- cups on the table?
- There is juice, but fizzy drinks.

UNIT 1

Artigos e cuantificadores, *How much / How many*

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

1 Choose the correct answer.

- There is **an** / **a** / **some** bus stop near my house.
- Look at **a** / **many** / **the** traffic light. It's red.
- There is **an** / **a** / **the** apple in your bag.
- My mum buys **many** / **some** / **a** fruit at the market every week.
- There are **the** / **many** / **much** people in the town square.
- My street hasn't got **any** / **much** / **some** roundabouts.
- We haven't got **any** / **some** / **much** water – only half a litre.

2 Complete the sentences with the words below.

many • a • an • some • the • any • much

- There isn't amusement park in this city.
- My brother works in factory.
- people visit London every day.
- There aren't spaces in the car park.
- zebra crossing is over there.
- She hasn't got jewellery – only one necklace and two rings.
- Are you hungry? I want pizza.

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

- houses are there on your road?
.....
- does an ice cream cost at your local shop?
.....
- classrooms are there in your school?
.....
- students are there in your class?
.....
- time does it take to go from your house to school?
.....
- water do you drink every day?
.....

O Present Simple

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

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

*I **meet** my friends every weekend.*

(Quedo cos meus amigos todas as fins de semana.)

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

- Se remata en **ss, sh, ch** e **x**: *pass - passes, wash - washes, watch - watches, mix - mixes*

- Se remata en **o**: *do - does, go - goes*

- Se remata en **consoante** + **y**, cámbiase o **y** por un **i**:
study - studies, carry - carries

- **Negativa:** suxeito + **do / does** + **not** ou **n't** + verbo na forma base.

*He **doesn't speak** German.* (El non fala alemán.)

- **Interrogativa:** **Do / Does** + suxeito + verbo na forma base.
*Do you **sing** in a band?* (Cantas nun grupo?)

Se a pregunta ten unha partícula interrogativa,ponse esta primeiro, antes de **do / does**.

*When do you **visit** your grandparents?*

(Cando visitas os teus avós?)

- **Respostas curtas:**ponse o pronome persoal suxeito + **do / does** ou **don't / doesn't**.

*Does she **play** football? Yes, she **does**. / No, she **doesn't**.*

(Ela xoga ao fútbol? Xoga. Si. / Non.)

- Co **Present Simple** adoitan empregarse as seguintes **expresións temporais**: **every day / week / year** (todos/as os/as días / semanas / anos), **once / twice a year** (unha / dúas veces ao ano), **on** + día da semana en plural, **at night** (pola noite), **in the morning** (pola mañá), **in the summer** (no verán), etc.

Todas poden ir ao comezo ou ao final da frase, mais adoitan poñerse ao final.

*We **go** to the mountains **in the summer**.*

(Imos ás montañas no verán.)

- O **Present Simple** tamén adoita empregarse con estes **adverbios de frecuencia**: **always** (sempre), **usually** (polo xeral, normalmente), **often** (a miúdo), **sometimes** (algunhas veces, ás veces), **rarely** (ao raro, rara vez) e **never** (xamais, nunca). Estes colócanse diante do verbo, mais se acompañan ao verbo **to be**, sitúanse detrás.

*She **often plays** cards.* (Ela a miúdo xoga ás cartas.)

*Their car **is always** clean.* (O seu coche sempre está limpo.)

1 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Katie **paint** / **paints** pictures in her art lesson every week.
- 2 Sally and John **live** / **lives** in Australia.
- 3 My friends **don't go** / **doesn't go** camping every summer.
- 4 We always **explore** / **explores** new places when we are on holiday.
- 5 Jenny **don't usually order** / **doesn't usually order** pizza.

2 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets.

Use the **Present Simple**.

- 1 The art students sometimes (go) to museums.
- 2 Jane (exercise) every morning.
- 3 Ethan and I (not work) on Saturday afternoon.
- 4 My brother and I often (watch) TV after school.
- 5 Tina usually (not go out) in the evenings during the week.
- 6 Kevin often (study) with me.

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

- 1 Kelly and Paul / go abroad / every summer
.....
- 2 what / Sam / usually / do / on holiday
.....
- 3 Mark / enjoy / playing football
.....
- 4 when / the tour / begin
.....
- 5 who / you / often / see / on Sundays
.....

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

not travel • start • take • not like • meet

- a No, he sport.
- b I usually my friends Gary and Toby.
- c No, they usually in August.
- d He tours of historical sights.
- e It at 10.30 am.

UNIT 2

O Present Continuous

- **Afirmativa:** suxeito + **am / is / are** + verbo rematado en **-ing**.
I am reading a great book. (Estou a ler un libro moi bo.)
 Nos seguintes casos, cómpre reparar nestas regras ortográficas para engadir **-ing**:
 - Se remata en **e** mudo, perde o **e**: *live - living*
 - Se é de 1 sílaba e remata en **1 vogal + 1 consoante** que non sexa **w, x** ou **y**, dóbrase esta consoante: *run - running*
 - Se é de 2 sílabas, ten o acento na 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**, cámbiase **ie** por un **y**: *lie - lying*
- **Negativa:** suxeito + **am / is / are** + a partícula **not** ou a contracción **n't** (que se pode engadir a **is** e a **are**, mais non a **am**) + verbo rematado en **-ing**. Na conversa adoita empregarse a forma contraída.
She isn't eating at a restaurant.
 (Ela non está a comer nun restaurante.)
- **Interrogativa: Am / Is / Are** + suxeito + verbo rematado en **-ing**.
Are you watching a film? (Estades a ver unha película?)
 Se a pregunta ten unha partícula interrogativa, ponse esta primeiro, antes de **am / is / are**.
What is she doing? (Que está a facer ela?)
- **Respostas curtas:** ponse o pronome persoal suxeito + **am / is / are** ou **'m not / isn't / aren't**.
Is your father cooking? Yes, he **is**. / No, he **isn't**.
 (Teu pai está a cociñar? Está. Si. / Non.)

Usos

Dicir o que está a ocorrer no momento de falar	<i>I am riding my bike.</i> (Estou a montar en bici.)
Expresar unha acción temporal	<i>People are talking about the news.</i> (A xente está a falar das noticias.)
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 adoitan poñerse ao final.
We are buying the train tickets at the moment.
 (Estamos a mercar os billetes de tren neste momento.)

- 1** Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Continuous. Then choose the correct answer.

- I (save) my homework on a **calculator / flash drive** at the moment.
- The boys (not play) **computer games / textbooks** because they are at basketball practice.
- We (look) at a flower petal through a **projector / microscope** now.
- I (not take) my **scissors / compass** to school today. I haven't got a maths lesson.
- Tony (not have) **lunch / juice** right now. He's in a lesson.

- 2** Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the Present Continuous.

not work • write • not talk • look • put

- The teacher on the whiteboard at the moment.
- We the tablets in the cupboard right now.
- My laptop at the moment.
- I at a map of Europe now.
- I to my friend right now.

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

- 1 you / explore / the city / now

.....

- 2 what / your friend / do / right now

.....

- 3 your parents / work / at the moment

.....

- 4 your teacher / use / the projector / right now

.....

- 5 who / speak / at the moment

.....

.... a Ms Larson.

.... d Yes, he is.

.... b No, they aren't.

.... e She's exercising.

.... c Yes, I am.

Contraste Present Simple / Present Continuous

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

Os verbos estáticos

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

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

1 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Adam **drives** / **is driving** a lorry at the moment.
- 2 Jenny never **takes** / **is taking** a taxi to school.
- 3 Tom **doesn't go** / **isn't going** abroad every year.
- 4 The girls **walk** / **are walking** to school together every morning.
- 5 My brother and I **don't ride** / **aren't riding** our bikes right now.
- 6 I **talk** / **am talking** to Ben at the moment.

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

- 1 Joanna (visit) her grandma right now.
- 2 My dad (sail) in his boat every summer.
- 3 Kevin and Tony (not play) basketball at the moment.
- 4 Peter and his sister always (travel) around town on the tram.
- 5 I (not meet) my friends right now.
- 6 Paul usually (not run) in the morning.

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

- 1 how / you / usually / get / to school

.....
.....

- 2 your mum / drive / to work / today

.....
.....

- 3 you and your friend / chat / right now

.....
.....

- 4 your English teacher / always / give / homework

.....
.....

- 5 what app / you / often / use

.....
.....

- 6 what / you / have / for lunch / today

.....
.....

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

- 1 My friends don't go out every night. (right now)

.....
.....

- 2 Nick is shopping at the market at the moment. (often)

.....
.....

- 3 Is your mum cooking at the moment? (every day)

.....
.....

- 4 I usually take the tram to school. (now)

.....
.....

- 5 Josh doesn't exercise every day. (at the moment)

.....
.....

UNIT 3

<i>There was / There were</i>		
	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 coffee. (Non había café.)
Interrogativa	Was there a bike? (Había unha bici?) Were there windows? (Había ventás?)	Was there salt? (Había sal?)
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 de **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.

- 1 It was cold yesterday. **There wasn't / There weren't** any people on the beach.
- 2 **There was / There were** three cats in my garden yesterday morning.
- 3 **There was / There were** a football match on TV last night.
- 4 **There wasn't / There weren't** any pizza at the party yesterday afternoon.
- 5 **There wasn't / There weren't** any juice in the fridge.

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

- 1 any cars in the car park.
It was empty.
- 2 a documentary on TV
last Saturday. It was excellent.

- 3 a stapler on my desk,
but now it's not there.
- 4 some funny pictures
in the magazine.
- 5 any music at my
grandparents' party last week.

3 Complete the questions with *Was there* or *Were there*. Then answer the questions so they are true for you.

- 1 any ice cream for dessert
yesterday?
.....
- 2 eggs for breakfast this
morning?
.....
- 3 rain last night?
.....
- 4 any homework yesterday?
.....
- 5 any friends at your house
last weekend?
.....

4 Write affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences with the words in the chart below. Use the correct form of *there was* or *there were*.

a snake	on TV	last week
any good films	in the town square	last night
many people	in Florida	yesterday
a terrible hurricane	for dinner	on Monday
any ships	in the park	two weeks ago
any beef	in the port	several years ago

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

O Past Simple en afirmativa

- **Afirmativa:** suxeito + verbo rematado en **-ed** no caso dos verbos regulares, que é o mesmo en todas as persoas. Os verbos irregulares non seguen regra ningunha e, por iso, cómpre aprender de memoria as súas formas de pasado. Podes consultar a listaxe das páxinas 31-32.

He **cleaned** the floor. (El limpou o chan.)

They **heard** some noises. (Oíron (algúns) rúidos.)

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 a derradeira 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**, só se engade **-d**:

bake - baked **live - lived**

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

- Co *Past Simple* adoitan empregarse estas **expresións temporais**: as que levan **ago** (hai) ao final da expresión, **last night / week / month / year** (esta noite, a semana pasada, o mes / ano pasado), **at** + unha hora, **on** + un día da semana ou unha data, **in** + un ano, **in the past** (no pasado), **yesterday** (onte), etc.

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

*I **finished** school in 2018.*

(Rematei o colexio en 2018.)

- O pasado de **have got** en afirmativa é **had** (sen **got**).

✓ *We **had** an exam yesterday.* X *We ~~had got~~ an exam yesterday.*
(Tivemos un exame onte.)

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

- 1 Mark is an artist. He (paint) this beautiful picture.
- 2 I (go) to the dentist yesterday.
- 3 Tony (start) playing the guitar three years ago.
- 4 The baby (cry) last night.
- 5 My sister and I (clean) our rooms yesterday afternoon.
- 6 Mike (run) a marathon two weeks ago.

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

take • drive • fly • write • buy • play

- 1 Scott and Nick tennis together two hours ago.
- 2 I a new coat last week.
- 3 Three helicopters over our house an hour ago.
- 4 Jenny the train yesterday evening.
- 5 My favourite author a new book.
- 6 My mum me home from school yesterday.

3 Write the words in the correct order to make sentences. Use the Past Simple affirmative.

- 1 walk / yesterday / Paul / to school
.....
- 2 last week / the new restaurant / open
.....
- 3 the film / five minutes ago / begin
.....
- 4 drink / I / three cups of coffee / this morning
.....
- 5 dinner together / Jessica and her grandfather / last night / have
.....
- 6 last night / watch / a very good film / we
.....

UNIT 4

O Past Simple en negativa

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

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

- I **left** my phone here yesterday. (umbrella)
.....
- Gary **broke** his leg. (arm)
.....
- They **sailed** on the St Lawrence River. (River Thames)
.....
- I **bought** a laptop. (tablet)
.....
- We **took** the underground. (tram)
.....
- Leslie's parents **hiked** in the mountains. (grandparents)
.....

2 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple affirmative or negative.

- Zoe (not call) for help.
- I (make) a pizza last night.
- You (not walk) the dog this afternoon.
- She (not have) a shower this morning.
- Uncle Zack (drive) me to the airport.
- I (tidy) my room yesterday.

3 Write the words in the correct order to make sentences. Use the Past Simple affirmative or negative.

- not clean / yesterday / the windows / the cleaner
.....
- to the church / take / in the morning / the tourists / the tour guide
.....
- after 10 minutes / get / the ambulance / there
.....
- a first-aid kit / not take / yesterday / the climbers
.....
- in / wait / we / a safe place
.....
- favourite song / not sing / the singer / my
.....

4 Write sentences with the words in the chart so they are true for you. Use the Past Simple affirmative or negative.

I				
our maths teacher		give	my arm	last year
my friend	(not)	go	an accident	two months ago
my grandparents		break	us	this year
my family		have	dinner together	yesterday
		visit	abroad	last weekend
			homework	last summer

-
-
-
-
-
-

O Past Simple en interrogativa

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

1 Write questions with the words below. Then match the questions to the answers.

1 they / stand up / when the president came in

2 you / find / your way / easily

3 when / your niece / arrive

4 he / forget / your birthday

5 where / she / get lost

6 what / they / buy

..... a On Monday.

..... b Some paints and paintbrushes.

..... c Yes, they did.

..... d In the forest.

..... e Yes, he did.

..... f No, we didn't.

2 Write questions for the answers in bold to complete the dialogue. Use the Past Simple.

- 1 A:
B: I flew to Ethiopia **on 15th January**.
- 2 A:
B: I went to Ethiopia **to teach children there**.
- 3 A:
B: I stayed **in a little village**.
- 4 A:
B: **Yes**, I worked with two other students.
- 5 A:
B: **Yes**, I worked hard, but I had a good time.

3 Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the Past Simple.

win • not hurt • rescue • talk • not compete • carry

- 1 Matt in the race because he was ill.
- 2 Janet the tennis game?
- 3 The firefighters the family.
- 4 you all these bags?
- 5 What you and Eve about?
- 6 The runner fell, but he his leg.

4 Complete the questions with the verbs in brackets. Then answer the questions.

- 1 What you (do) after school yesterday?
- 2 you (use) an atlas in your last geography lesson?
- 3 you (go) to the hairdresser last month?
- 4 What time you (arrive) home from school yesterday?
- 5 you (take) a trip last year?
- 6 What you (have) for dinner last night?

UNIT 5

O Past Continuous en afirmativa

- **Afirmativa:** suxeito + **was / were** + verbo rematado en **-ing**.
I was swimming in the sea. (Eu estaba a nadar no mar.)

As regras ortográficas para engadir **-ing** están na páxina 15.

Usos

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

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

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

- Chris and I in the countryside at 2.00. (hike / compete)
- I birds all morning. (win / watch)
- The girls on the grass. (lie / carry)
- Frank the mountain at 8.00. (arrive / climb)
- The cat in a tree all night. (train / sit)
- Dad and Mum the house at 5.00. (clean / lose)

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

A

- At midnight, I (look)
- At 4.00, we (walk)
- Leaves (fall)
- At 9.00, Dad (cut)
- Beth (hold)

B

- a across the field. d from the trees.
 b the grass. e a snake.
 c at the stars.

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

I	write	computer games
the students	listen	to music
my sister	surf	a video
my parents	sleep	messages
my friend	play	the web
the cat	make	under the sofa

-
-
-
-
-
-

4 Complete the text with the verbs below. Use the Past Continuous affirmative.

eat • shine • sit • tell • have

A Beautiful Saturday Morning

It was a beautiful day. The sun ¹ and the sky was blue. At 10.00, my friends and I ² a picnic in the countryside. We ³ on the grass under a big tree and we ⁴ our sandwiches. Amy ⁵ us some stories about her adventures in the rainforest. Did those things really happen to her? I'm not so sure, but we were all fascinated.

O Past Continuous en negativa e interrogativa

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

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

enjoy • hike • listen • hold • cry • take

- 1 The children the show.
- 2 The baby was sleeping. She
- 3 I gave you instructions, but you
- 4 The tourists a tour at 9.00.
- 5 Bob in the countryside in the afternoon.
- 6 I her hand.

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

- 1 laugh / my funny stories / my friends / at
.....
- 2 his motorbike / Les / at midnight / not ride
.....
- 3 yesterday morning / not train / the athletes / for the competition
.....
- 4 the hill / at 6.00 am / I / climb up
.....
- 5 talk / her new book / the author / about
.....
- 6 at 4.00 / you / at the corner / not wait
.....

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

- 1 they / work / in the field / at 5.00 am
.....
- 2 you / sit / on the grass
.....
- 3 where / you / hike
.....
- 4 why / Jennifer / cry
.....
- 5 Mum / hold / her handbag
.....
- 6 who / Mr Evans / talk to
.....

- a In the rainforest.
- b Yes, she was.
- c His daughter.
- d Yes, they were.
- e She was watching a sad film.
- f No, I wasn't.

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

- 1 The people (laugh). They didn't think the comedian was funny.
- 2 What Kelly (wear) yesterday?
- 3 Sid didn't get up. He (lie) in bed all morning.
- 4 you (ride) your electric bike at 3.00?
- 5 I (use) any paints – just a pencil.
- 6 Cathy and I (hike) in the canyon. It was beautiful.

UNIT 6

can

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

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

could

Could expresa habilidade ou capacidade e posibilidade no pasado.

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

1 Complete the sentences with **can** or **can't** so they are true for you.

- I climb up a tree.
- My friend play football well.
- I cook a meal.
- My English teacher speak Italian.
- I sail a boat.
- I make videos.

2 Write questions with the words below and **can**. Then answer the questions.

- 1 monkeys / fly

.....
.....

- 2 an elephant / jump

.....
.....

- 3 dogs / swim

.....
.....

- 4 a snake / kill / a mouse

.....
.....

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

- We go for a hike on Saturday because it was raining.
- I swim when I was three years old because my dad taught me.
- Carl move in because the flat wasn't ready.
- Sean is very musical. He play the piano when he was four years old.
- We go to the museum because it was closed.

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

- 1 people / drive / cars / in the 15th century

.....
.....

- 2 your grandparents / watch / TV / when they were 20 years old

.....
.....

- 3 you / use / a mobile phone / when you were four years old

.....
.....

- 4 people / see / films in the cinema / in 1960

.....
.....

must / mustn't

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

should

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

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

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

- 1 The lesson starts at 9.00. We be late.
- 2 Professional athletes train every day.
- 3 Detectives look for evidence.
- 4 We make any mistakes.
- 5 You drive a car without a licence.
- 6 We haven't got any fruit. I go to the market today.

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

- 1 I / wear / this dress / to the party / ?
.....
- 2 you / not leave / school / before age 18 / .
.....
- 3 they / take / a first-aid kit / .
.....
- 4 he / try / to get a job / .
.....
- 5 how / we / solve / this problem / ?
.....
- 6 you / not swim / here / .
.....

3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 I **can** / **could** / **must** go home now. It's late.
- 2 The police **shouldn't** / **couldn't** / **mustn't** find any evidence.
- 3 You're tired. You **should** / **could** / **must** lie down and rest.
- 4 I **mustn't** / **can't** / **shouldn't** see Kim. Where is she?
- 5 **Can** / **Could** / **Should** I move in with Leroy? What do you think?
- 6 You **mustn't** / **couldn't** / **must** ride an electric bike. You're only 12!
- 7 I **should** / **can** / **must** run 10 km in 50 minutes.
- 8 **Could** / **Should** / **Can** you do a triathlon when you were young?

UNIT 7

O comparativo dos adxectivos

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

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

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

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

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

- Se ten 1 sílaba e remata en **1 vogal + 1 consoante** que non sexa **w, x** ou **y**, dóbrase esa consoante:
thin - thinner

- Se remata en **consoante + y**, cámbiase o **y** por un **i**:
lucky - luckier, dry - drier

- Se remata en **e** mudo, só se engade **-r**: *nice - nicer*

- Se ten 2 sílabas ou máis, o adxectivo considérase longo e o comparativo fórmase con **more** + adxectivo + **than**.
*She is **more famous than** her brother.*
(Ela é máis famosa có seu irmán.)

Os adxectivos irregulares

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

Adxectivo	Comparativo
good (bo/a)	better (mellor)
bad (malo/a; mao/ma)	worse (peor)
far (lonxano/a)	farther / further (máis lonxano/a)
little (pouco/a)	less (menos)

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

- The weather in Sweden is
(cold) the weather in Greece.
- My father is usually (calm)
my mother.
- This article is (interesting)
the other one.
- The streets in the modern parts of town are
..... (wide) the streets in the
old part of town.
- I think physics is (difficult)
biology.
- Comedies are (funny)
action films.

2 Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives below.

athletic • confident • safe • creative • dark • big

- Derek's hair is black and his sister's is brown. Derek's hair is his sister's.
- My father runs and exercises at the gym, but I prefer watching sport on TV. My father is me.
- Riding a bicycle is riding a motorbike.
- Whales are sharks.
- Artists are usually salespeople.
- Mia isn't shy, but her brother is. Mia is her brother.

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

- Carrie / careful / Ron

.....

- the yellow curtains / long / the white curtains

.....

- my friend / clever / me

.....

- I / quiet / you

.....

- dolphins / intelligent / turtles

.....

- Mrs Parker / kind / Ms Burke

.....

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

exciting • hot • interesting • beautiful

- winter / summer

.....

- a butterfly / a spider

.....

- football / basketball

.....

- science-fiction films / crime films

.....

Os pronomes posesivos

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

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

1 Choose the correct answer.

- Did Mr and Mrs Peters buy this house? Is it **ours** / **his** / **theirs**?
- Did you paint this picture? Is it **mine** / **yours** / **hers**?
- I bought the ham sandwich for Sandra. It's **hers** / **his** / **mine**.
- The fingerprints on the desk are not the criminal's, but the fingerprints on the door are **yours** / **his** / **ours**.
- My husband and I bought this company. It's **ours** / **theirs** / **yours** now.
- My sister gave me her bicycle, so now it's **yours** / **mine** / **hers**.

2 Complete the sentences with the possessive pronouns below.

ours • hers • mine • his • yours

- This phone isn't I think it's Tammy's.
- Are these steaks? Did you and Harold order them?
- Celia left her handbag on the chair. It's
- Vivian's boyfriend bought a scooter. The blue scooter is
- We're using these paintbrushes, but they aren't

3 Replace the words in bold with possessive pronouns.

- The horses are **Greg's**.
- The electric bike is **my electric bike**.
- This room is **the teachers' room**.
- This dog is **my dog and my sister's**.
- This boat is **Ms Harrison's**.

4 Complete the mini-dialogues with the correct possessive pronouns.

- A:** Can you give the glue to Susan?
B: Why? Is it ..?
- A:** Is this your flash drive?
B: Yes, it's ..
- A:** Have you and Kay got sandwiches?
B: Yes, these sandwiches are ..
- A:** Has Richard got a motorbike?
B: Yes, the red motorbike is ..
- A:** Are there water bottles for the students?
B: Yes, the bottles on the table are ..

Significa "ir" + infinitivo.

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

Falar de intencións,
plans ou decisións

He's going to visit his uncle.
(El vai visitar o seu tío.)

Expresar o que vai
ocorrer porque se
ven indícios disso

*Look at those clouds. It's **going to rain**.*
(Mira esas nubes. Vai chover.)

- Con ***be going to*** adoitan empregar 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.
*They ***are going to buy*** a new bike ***tomorrow***.*
(Van mercar unha bici nova mañá.)

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

- 1 I these old computers next week. (finish / repair)
- 2 Larry his electric bike. (sell / volunteer)
- 3 We this rug. (not keep / not hear)
- 4 My parents money from the bank. (promise / borrow)
- 5 I this necklace. (not buy / not carry)

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

- 1** you (celebrate) your birthday with your family?
 - 2** When Max (arrive)?
 - 3** Carol (compete) in the race tomorrow?
 - 4** your parents (drive) to London on Sunday?
 - 5** What show you (see) tonight?
 - 6** How many pizzas Dad (order)?
- **a** Four.
- **b** No, she isn't.
- **c** *Mamma Mia*.
- **d** Yes, I am.
- **e** On Tuesday.
- **f** Yes, they are.

3 Complete the sentences with the verbs below.
Use *be going to*.

not ride • buy • not take • investigate • have

- 1 We lamb for dinner tonight.
- 2 I a new dining room table.
- 3 Rick and I a trip this year.
- 4 He his scooter to work because it's raining.
- 5 Detective Wilson this crime?

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

I the teacher Dean and I the boys Mum you	return explore hike volunteer drive join	the city to the shopping centre our tests in the canyon a group at the animal shelter	tomorrow next month this afternoon on Saturday morning this week today
--	---	--	--

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

O Present Continuous con valor de futuro

- O *Present Continuous* (como xa se viu na unidade 2) emprégase para expresar o que está a acontecer no momento de falar. Fórmase con **am / is / are** + un verbo rematado en **-ing**, e deben seguirse unhas regras ortográficas para engadir axeitadamente esta terminación (*She's sleeping*, *We are sitting*, etc.).
- Pero, ademais, o *Present Continuous* ten valor de futuro cando se emprega para anunciar accións fixadas de antemán que ocorrerán no futuro vindeiro.
I am painting my house next week.
(Pinto / Pintarei a miña casa a semana vindeira.)
- 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, **tomorrow** (mañá), **next week / month** (a semana / o mes vindeiro/a / que vén), **in ten minutes** (en dez minutos), **later** (máis tarde, logo), **soon** (axiña, pronto, nun pouco), etc.
The plane is leaving in ten minutes.
(O avión sae / sairá dentro de dez minutos.)
- 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.
We are travelling to Argentina next summer.
(Viaxamos / Viaxaremos á Arxentina o verán que vén.)
[é seguro]

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

not go • arrive • meet • not take • leave
not play

- I Dennis in the town square in 15 minutes.
- The girls basketball this afternoon.
- Carla the house at 10.00.
- Your cousin in Rome tomorrow afternoon.
- Dad and Mum out this evening.
- I my brother to the park tomorrow.

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

- what / you and your friends / do / this weekend

.....
.....

- your best friend / come / to your house / today

.....
.....

- you and your family / go / abroad / next summer

.....
.....

- your maths teacher / give / your class / a test / next week

.....
.....

- what / you / have / for dinner / tonight

.....
.....

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

A

- Where the tourists (go) tonight?
- What you (cook) for dinner tomorrow?
- Jeremy (fly) to Moscow on Monday?
- Where the students (volunteer) next week?
- Dr Gardener (work) at the hospital next Thursday?

B

- I (make) Chinese food.
- At the beach. They (participate) in a clean-up.
- The tour guide (take) them on a ghost tour.
- No, she (give) a lecture at a convention.
- No, he (travel) by train.

UNIT 9

will

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

Usos

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

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

1 Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use will.

damage • not be • agree • not make • have • lend

- I'm afraid the storm the trees.
- I'm going to do this project, but it easy.
- Don't worry. I you the money.
- You fun playing this video game.
- I'm sure my parents with me.
- She any mistakes.

2 Write questions with the words below. Use will.

Then match the questions to the answers.

- 1 people / live / on other planets / in the next century

- 2 there / be / more crime / in the future

- 3 Julia / finish / the race

- 4 what / happen / to these animals

- 5 when / the temperature / go down

- a We will take them to a shelter. d On Wednesday.
.... b Yes, she will. e Yes, there will.
.... c No, they won't.

3 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets.

Use the correct form of **will**.

- When you (be) home?
- I'm sure you (enjoy) the concert.
- They (not get) divorced.
- This work (not endanger) the animals.
- I think he (return) next month.

4 Write two affirmative, two negative and two interrogative sentences with the words in the chart below. Use will.

I	solve	the test
the detective	win	the crime
the students	rescue	the race
the lion	kill	the way
you	pass	the antelope
the firefighter	find	the child

-
-
-
-
-
-

O primeiro condicional

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

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

Condición: *if* + *Present Simple*

Resultado: *will* + forma base do verbo

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

• Afirmativa:

If I have time, I will cook dinner.

(Se teño tempo, farei a cea.)

I will cook dinner if I have time.

(Farei a cea se teño tempo.)

• Negativa:

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

If you don't come, I will be sad. (Se non vés, estarei triste.)

If you come, I won't be sad. (Se vés, non estarei triste.)

If you don't come, I won't be sad. (Se non vés, non estarei triste.)

• Interrogativa:

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

Will you go to work tomorrow if you are ill?

(Irás traballar mañá se estás enferma?)

• Respostas curtas:

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

Will you send it to me if I give you my address? Yes, I will. / No, I won't. (Mandarasmo se che dou o meu enderezo? Mandarei. Si. / Non.)

1 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 If I have Wi-Fi, I **send** / **will send** you a message.
- 2 If you **buy** / **will buy** some houseplants, the room will look pretty.
- 3 You won't hear the music if you **don't turn on** / **won't turn on** the speakers.
- 4 I **transfer** / **will transfer** these files to you if you need them.
- 5 If she doesn't use soap, her hands **don't be** / **won't be** clean.
- 6 If you **are** / **will be** hungry, I'll make you a sandwich.

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

- 1 If my mum (get) a job in London, we will move there.
- 2 If I need help with my project, I (phone) you.
- 3 We will stay home if it (rain).
- 4 If you don't wear a coat, you (be) cold.
- 5 The dog (feel) frightened if there is thunder.
- 6 Tyler won't get a good job if he (not graduate).

3 Match A to B. Then complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the First Conditional.

A

- 1 I (not make) a mistake
- 2 I (watch) the documentary
- 3 If you (not use) a microscope,
- 4 If Molly (not save) her work,
- 5 If Noah (arrive) by 9.00,
- 6 Maya (be) happy

B

- a she will lose it.
- b I will wait for him.
- c if it is interesting.
- d if I am careful.
- e if you come to her birthday party.
- f you won't see it.

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

- 1 If you (study) hard, you (pass) the exam.
- 2 Maisy (feel) better if she (take) this medicine.
- 3 If it (be) warm, we (go) to the beach.
- 4 If Owen (not repair) the computer, I (take) it to a technician.
- 5 You (fall) if you (not be) careful.

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 /bit/	beat /bit/	beaten /'bi:tɪn/	golpear, bater
become /bɪ'kʌm/	became /bɪ'keɪm/	become /bɪ'kʌm/	chegar a ser, converterse
begin /bɪ'gɪn/	began /bɪ'gæn/	begun /bɪ'gʌn/	comezar, empezar
bend /bend/	bent /bent/	bent /bent/	dobrar(se)
bet /bet/	bet /bet/	bet /bet/	apostar
bite /baɪt/	bit /bɪt/	bitten /'bɪtɪn/	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, sachar
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:tɪn/	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'gɒtɪn/	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 /lein/	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. Con que frecuencia fas exercicio?
.....
2. Hai unha parada de autobús preto da miña casa.
.....
3. Hai algún aparcadoiro de coches preto do mercado?
.....
4. Saio cos meus amigos todos os sábados.
.....
5. Amy a miúdo vai patinar sobre xeo en inverno.
.....

Unit 2

1. O pai de Sam non está a conducir o seu camiión hoxe.
.....
2. Que tipo de pinturas estás a usar?
.....
3. Estou a voar nun helicóptero agora.
.....
4. O meu irmán polo xeral vai na súa vespa ao traballo.
.....
5. Polo xeral non collemos un taxi porque é caro.
.....

Unit 3

1. Había un dependente na tenda.
.....
2. A miña filla foi ao dentista.
.....
3. A cantante cantou unha canción preciosa.
.....
4. Había algún músico na festa?
.....
5. Os avós de Adam levárono a Nova York.
.....

Unit 4

1. A que hora chegaron os teus pais esta noite?
.....
2. A bombeira rescatou a familia.
.....
3. Non collín unha caixa de primeiros auxilios.
.....
4. O vaso caeulle da man.
.....
5. Mancácheste cando esvaraches?
.....

Unit 5

1. As mulleres estaban a escalar a montaña?
.....
2. O can estaba a correr cara ao gato.
.....
3. A película era divertida e todas as persoas estaban a rir.
.....
4. As follas estaban a caer das árbores.
.....
5. Os nenos non estaban a andar polo camiño.
.....

Unit 6

1. O detective debe atopar máis probas.
.....
2. Deberían examinar o chan para procurar pegadas.
.....
3. Podemos festexar o teu aniversario o sábado.
.....
4. Bill e Amy non puideron casar o ano pasado.
.....
5. Os axentes de policía non poden atopar a arma.
.....

Unit 7

1. Os zapatos marróns están máis anticuados que os zapatos negros.

.....

2. El é máis ruidoso que os outros rapaces.

.....

3. O exercicio un é máis doado que o exercicio dous.

.....

4. O piso deles é máis moderno que o noso.

.....

5. A túa roupa está máis de moda que a miña.

.....

Unit 8

1. Os estudantes van limpar o bosque a semana que vén.

.....

2. Ides doar estes ordenadores vellos?

.....

3. Que levarás á festa o sábado?

.....

4. Ela non vai rematar o proxecto hoxe.

.....

5. Non plantarei as árbores mañá.

.....

Unit 9

1. Ela gravará esta canción?

.....

2. Cando me devolverás o secador de pelo?

.....

3. Se el non arranxa a lavadora, mercaremos unha nova.

.....

4. Creo que gardarei os arquivos nun disco duro externo.

.....

5. Se recibo o programa, instalareino hoxe.

.....

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.

ORGANIZACIÓN DO TEXTO

Paragraph structure

Un parágrafo ten tres partes:

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

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

Text organisation

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

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

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

opening

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

body

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

closing

REPASA O ESCRITO

Checking your writing

A orde das palabras: suxeito – verbo

(Word order: subject – verb)

- O suxeito da oración ponse diante do verbo.

He is your friend.
s v

We like holidays.
s v

- Nas preguntas, o suxeito vai detrás do verbo ou entre o auxiliar e o verbo principal.

Is he your friend?
v s

Do you like holidays?
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 pónense diante dun adxectivo ou doutro adverbio.

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

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

He rarely watches TV in the evening.
adv v

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

Summer is always fun.
v adv

A orde das palabras: as expresións temporais

(Word order: time expressions)

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

We drove to the lake yesterday.
time expr

- Se van ao comezo, sepáranse da oración principal cunha vírgula.

Yesterday, we drove to the lake.
time expr

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. Préstalle atención a estes exemplos:

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

As maiúsculas

(Capital letters)

Escríbense con maiúscula:

- os nomes e títulos das persoas:
Albert Anderson, Ms Kate Simmons, Dr Belman
- os nomes de lugares como cidades, países, continentes, edificios 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 blanket is black **and** the pillows are pink.*

- **or** (ou) une dúas ideas distintas.

*We walk to school **or** we go on a bus.*

- **but** (pero, mais) contrasta dúas ideas.

*I like the pillows, **but** I don't like the blanket.*

- **so** (así que) expresa o resultado do que se dixo anteriormente.

*I forgot my textbook, **so** my teacher will be angry.*

A puntuación

(Punctuation)

- O punto (.) vai ao final das oracións afirmativas e negativas.

He has got a sandwich. He hasn't got a salad.

- A coma ou vírgula (,) úsase para separar palabras ou ideas. Polo xeral non se pon diante de **and**.

I've got lemons, onions, apples and strawberries.

- 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 de abraio e para facer fincapé en algo.

Wow! You've got blue rice!

- O apóstrofo (') serve para indicar pertenza e tamén para xuntar dúas palabras contraéndoas.

These aren't my shoes. They are Tom's.

- As comiñas ou aspas (" ") empréganse para escribir o que a xente dixo citando as súas palabras exactas, e ponse unha vírgula entre a cita e o emisor.

En inglés, a vírgula vai dentro das comiñas ou aspas ("... with me," he said), mentres que en galego vai fóra ("... comigo", dixo).

"Please come with me," he said.

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)
- **after that** (logo, despois [diso])
- **finally** (finalmente, para rematar)

First sinala 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** / **After that**, 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 e os pronomes

(Referencing)

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

*Holly is a salesperson. **She** works at a department store.*

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

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

Os sinónimos

(Synonyms)

Ao escribir, adoitan empregarse sinónimos co obxectivo de evitar a repetición de palabras ou para facer máis interesante o texto.

*The exam was **hard**.*

*Yes, it was quite **difficult**.*

CADROS RESUMO

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