



**Ámbito de comunicación TAE-ESA
(LOMCE)**

TOPIC 1: INDIRECT SPEECH

Cuando queremos comunicar o informar de lo que otra persona ha dicho, hay dos maneras de hacerlo: utilizando el estilo directo o el estilo indirecto. Nosotros, en este tema vamos a centrarnos en el estilo indirecto.

Estilo directo: "I'm on my way", said Tom.

Estilo indirecto: Tom said he was on his way.

Generalmente, el estilo indirecto utiliza un "paso atrás" en el tiempo. O sea, que cambiamos el tiempo verbal al pasado y si existe algún complemento circunstancial de tiempo también debemos cambiarlo.

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
Present Simple: —————→	Past Simple:
"He is American," she said.	She said he was American.
"I am happy to see you," Mary said.	Mary said <u>that</u> she was happy to see me.
He asked, " Are you busy <i>tonight</i> ?"	He asked me <u>if</u> I was busy that night.
Present Continuous: —————→	Past Continuous:
"Dan is living in San Francisco," she said.	She said Dan was living in San Francisco.
He said, " I'm making dinner."	He told me <u>that</u> he was making dinner.
"Why are you crying ?" they asked.	They asked me why I was crying .

1. Traduce al castellano los siguientes enunciados directos y su transformación a estilo indirecto.

a. John: "Mary is at home today." >>> John said that Mary was at home that day.

b. Matt: "Frank often reads a book." >>> Matt said that Frank often read a book.

c. Sarah: "I'm watching TV now." >>> Sarah said that she was watching TV then.

d. Matt and Mary: "We clean the windows every Saturday." >>> Matt and Mary said that they cleaned the windows every Saturday.

e. The teacher: "I like classical music." >>> The teacher said that he liked classical music.

2. Ordena las palabras para formar oraciones correctas en estilo indirecto.

a) said / reading / she / that / was / she

b) busy / were / they / said / that / They

c) Olga / that / up / got / said / she / early

d) mother / that / said / My / was / ill / she

e) London / said / Jim / that / was / amazing

3. Intenta ser tú quien ahora construya la oración en estilo indirecto.

Recuerda que la estructura es como si tú contaras a alguien lo que te dijeron, debes cambiar los verbos a pasado simple porque son cosas que se dijeron en un momento anterior a éste en el que los vas a reportar.

a. Olga "I live in Granada" →

b. Marc "Alex is a mechanic" →

c. Mary "I don't have a computer" →

d. Paul "They never arrive on time" →

e. Michael "I don't travel much" →

TIEMPO Y LUGAR

Otros cambios derivados de la distinta situación cuando reportamos las palabras de otras personas están en las expresiones de tiempo y lugar. En esta tabla resumimos las principales expresiones de tiempo y lugar que cambian en estilo indirecto:

DIRECT SPEECH

NOW

TODAY

YESTERDAY

TOMORROW

THIS WEEK

LAST YEAR

NEXT MONTH

HERE

INDIRECT SPEECH

Then/ at that time/ immediately

Yesterday/ that day/ on Tuesday etc.

The day before/ the previous day/ on Monday etc.

The next day/ the following day/ on Wednesday etc.

Last week/ that week

The year before/ the previous year/ in 1990 etc.

The month after/ the following month/ in August etc.

There

4. Completa los huecos con las expresiones temporales o de lugar que faltan. Usa las expresiones que te facilitamos en el siguiente cuadrante.

THE FOLLOWING DAY - THE DAY BEFORE - THAT - THE PREVIOUS WEEK - THAT - THEN

- a) They said, "This is our book."
They said that _____ was their book.
- b) She said, "I went to the cinema yesterday."
She said that he had gone to the cinema _____
- c) He said, "I am writing a test tomorrow."
He said that he was writing a test _____
- d) You said, "I will do this for him."
You said that you would do _____ for him.
- e) She said, "I am not hungry now."
She said that she was not hungry _____
- f) They said, "We were in London last week."
They said that they had been in London _____.

5. Transforma las siguientes oraciones en enunciados indirectos. Te damos el comienzo de cada oración indirecta (John said...) el resto, lo pones tú.

a) John: "I live in here in Madrid"

John said ...

b) John: "He works in a bank"

John said ...

c) John: "Jane doesn't go to work today"

John said ...

d) John: "I don't have a computer"

John said ...

e) John: "The Rolling Stones perform here this week"

John said ...

f) John: "We often meet friends at the park"

John said ...

g) John: "David doesn't have any children"

John said ...

h) John: "I go to the gym very often"

John said ...

6. Cambia el estilo directo de las siguientes frases a indirecto.

Por ejemplo: "He works in a bank." >>> She said he worked in a bank

a) "Julie doesn't like going out much."

b) "I don't have a computer."

c) "They never arrive on time."

d) "We often meet friends in London at the weekend."

e) "David doesn't have any children."

f) "I don't go to the gym very often."

g) "Lucy owns three flats in the city."

h) "I never get up early on Sundays."

i) "Jill meets her boyfriend at the cinema every Friday night."

j) "We don't travel much."

k) "John doesn't live in Japan any more."

l) "They work in Hong Kong."

m) "I have to work until seven or eight pm every night."

n) "I don't want to go to the theatre next weekend."

TOPIC 2: SHOPPING AND ENTERTAINMENT



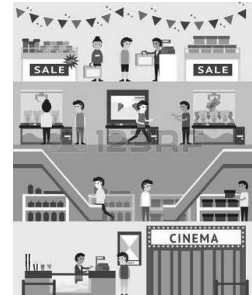
BAKER'S



BOOKSHOP



BUTCHER'S



DEPARTMENT
STORE



CHEMIST'S



FLEA MARKET



GREENGROCER'S



NEWSAGENT'S



SHOE SHOP



GENITIVO SAJÓN ('S) EN NOMBRES DE TIENDAS

Te habrás fijado en que muchos de los nombres de los establecimientos que hemos visto acaban en 's. Es la marca de genitivo sajón. Lo que indica es posesión. Originalmente, la gente hablaba de las tiendas usando estas expresiones: En la tienda del carnicero, en la tienda del panadero... Las expresiones originales eran:

At the butcher's shop
At the baker's shop
At the grocer's shop

Con el tiempo, estas expresiones se fueron simplificando al perder la palabra shop (tienda). Quedando las expresiones actuales butcher's (carnicería), baker's (panadería).

Nunca se usa el genitivo ('s) con establecimientos como supermarket, hardware store, petrol station, department store... sencillamente porque no son tiendas (shops) sino que expresan otro tipo de establecimientos: market (mercado), store (almacén), station (estación). Este uso del genitivo podemos verlo en muchos nombres propios de comercios. Por ejemplo:

Un bar que se llama Mario's (bar) > El bar de Mario

Una hamburguesería que se llama Mac Donald's > El restaurante de Mac Donalds

7. Responde a las preguntas sobre dónde podemos comprar los distintos productos.

- a) Where can you buy different types of things in different sections? At the...
- b) Where can you buy food and other products for the home? At the...
- c) Where can you buy old things? At the...
- d) Where do you buy books? At the...
- e) Where do you buy bread and cakes? At the...
- f) Where do you buy fruit and vegetables? At the...
- g) Where do you buy meat? At the...
- h) Where do you buy newspapers and magazines? At the...
- i) Where do you buy medicines, beauty products, and toiletries? At the...
- j) Where do you buy shoes? At the...

8. Completa los huecos con el vocabulario referente a "Shops" que te aparece a continuación:

FLORIST'S	CHEMIST'S	GREENGROCER'S	GROCERY SHOP	BUTCHER'S
DEPARTMENT STORE	BAKERY	BOOKSHOP	FISHMONGER'S	

- a) A shop where medicines are prepared and sold:
- b) A shop in which you can buy meat:
- c) A shop that sells flowers and plants:

- d) A shop that sells fish:
- e) A shop in which you can buy books, newspapers, magazines, calendars...:
- f) A shop that sells fruit and vegetables:
- g) A large shop divided into several different parts. It sells many different items:
- h) A shop in which food is sold:
- i) A place where you can buy bread, cookies and other baked food:

CÓMO HABLAR DE LOS PRECIOS EN INGLÉS

Cuando Olga necesite comprar algún artículo en el próximo apartado, va a tener que expresarse para preguntar por el precio de las cosas y entender las respuestas que le den. Veamos cómo hablar del precio de algo en inglés:

QUESTIONS

SINGULAR	How much is this/it?	¿Cuánto cuesta esto?
PLURAL	How much are these/they?	¿Cuánto cuestan estos?

ANSWERS

- It's £10,75 = It's ten pounds seventy-five Son 10,75 libras
- It's \$25,50 = It's twent-five dollars fifty Son 25,50 dólares
- It's €6,50 = It's six euros fifty Son 6, 50 euros

Para expresar los precios vamos a usar It's + cantidad en libras, dólares, euros etc.

FORMAS DE PAGO



CHEQUE(S)



CASH



COIN(S)



CREDIT CARD(S)
DEBIT CARD(S)



NOTE(S)

9. Mira los artículos y sus precios y completa los huecos del texto. Escribe los números con letras.

Jeans: £22

Shoes: £21.90

Coat: £55.90

Cap: £6.50

Gloves: £5.5

Skirt: £14.90

Umbrella: £9.90

Tie: £6.90

- a) How much _____ the jeans? They _____ pounds.
- b) How much _____ the shoes? They _____ pounds and _____ pence.
- c) How much _____ the coat? It _____ pounds and _____ pence.
- d) How much _____ the cap? It _____ pounds and _____ pence.
- e) How much _____ the gloves? They _____ pounds and _____ pence.
- f) How much _____ the skirt? It _____ pounds and _____ pence.
- g) How much _____ the umbrella? It _____ pounds and _____ pence.
- h) How much _____ the tie? It _____ pounds and _____ pence.

AT THE RESTAURANT

Aquí tienes una colección de expresiones útiles clasificadas por situaciones para que tengas una variedad de opciones en tus diálogos de restaurante:

ENGLISH

Arriving at the restaurant

-Good evening, the name is Hand. I have a table booked for six.

- Good evening, the name is Torres. I have a table booked for six

Booking a table

-I'd like to book a table for two at 8 in the name of Torres, please. -Could we have a table by the window, please?

Ordering food

-Which wine would you recommend? -
Could I see the menu, please?

SPANISH

Al llegar al restaurante

-Buenas noches, el nombre es Hand.
Tengo una mesa reservada para seis.

-Buenas noches. El nombre es Torres.
Tengo una mesa reservada para seis

Reservar una mesa

-Me gustaría reservar una mesa para dos a las 8 a nombre de Torres, por favor.

-¿Podría ser una mesa junto a la ventana, por favor?

Pedir comida

-¿Qué vino me recomienda?

-¿Podría ver la carta, por favor?

10. Relaciona las preguntas de restaurante con sus respuestas escribiendo el número de cada respuesta junta a la letra de las preguntas.

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. Do you have any free tables? | 1. Of course. We have a red from La Rioja. |
| B. Could I have a cup of red wine? | 2. Sure. We have a free table by the window. |
| C. Could we see the menu? | 3. Yes, we'll have a Coke and an orange juice. |
| D. Would you like something for dessert? | 4. Sure. Are you paying in cash or credit card? |
| E. Was everything all right? | 5. No, thanks. I'm fine. |
| F. Anything else? | 6. Yes, thank you. Everything was delicious. |
| G. Could we have the bill? | 7. Yes, I'd like a pie and a black coffee. |
| H. Do you take Master Card? | 8. Here you are. |
| I. Is the tip included? | 9. Yes, madam. The service is included. |
| J. Would you like something to drink? | 10. Sure, sir. You can pay by credit card. |

RESPUESTAS:

A B C D E F G H I J

GOING TO THE MOVIES

Hay películas emocionantes de acción con persecuciones y violencia que se llaman **ACTION MOVIES**. Las que nos provocan miedo o terror se llaman **HORROR MOVIES**. Las hay que nos hacen reír, **COMEDIES**, y las que nos hacen llorar, **DRAMAS**. Las **SCI-FI MOVIES** nos cuentan cómo será el futuro y los avances de la humanidad (ciencia ficción). También hay películas históricas (**HISTORICAL MOVIES**) y las que tratan sobre temas científicos y personajes reales de nuestra sociedad (**DOCUMENTARIES**).

A continuación tienes un breve listado de palabras relacionadas con los tipos de películas y el mundo del cine en general.

RELATED TO MOVIES...**TYPES OF FILMS / MOVIES**

Film/movie: Película

Genre: Género (terror, comedia...)

Movie Star: Estrella del cine

Plot: Argumento de la película

Scene: Escena

Cast: Reparto de actores

Character: Personaje

Cinema: Cine

Director: Director/a

Screen: Pantalla de cine.

Biography: biografía

Documentary: Documental

Cartoon: Dibujos animados

Comedy: Película de comedia, divertida

Drama: Película triste que da ganas de llorar

Action film: Película de acción

Entertainment: Entretenimiento, ocio

Horror film: Película de terror

Sci-fi: Ciencia-ficción

Animated film: película de dibujos animados

Romantic film: película romántica, de amor

Romantic comedy: comedia romántica

Thriller: película de suspense

Adventure film: Película de aventuras

War film: película referente a guerras

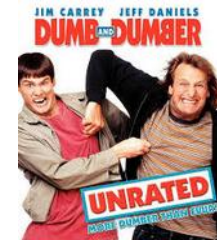
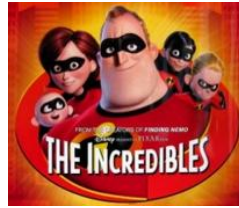
Western: película del oeste, de vaqueros

11. What's wrong with that?

Indica cual es la película que no corresponde al género de los siguientes grupos.

- a. Finding Nemo – Ratatouille – Bourne Supremacy – Toy Story
- b. Pretty woman – Psicosis – Four weddings and a funeral – Bridget Jones's diary
- c. Cabaret – Mamma Mia – Moulin rouge – Pirates from caribbean
- d. Thin Red Line - Noah's notebook – Pearl Harbour – Out of Africa

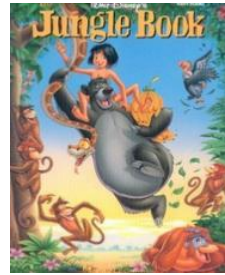
12. Da nombre en inglés a las imágenes según el tipo de película que sea.



A)



B)



C)



D)



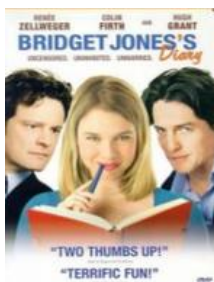
E)



F)



G)



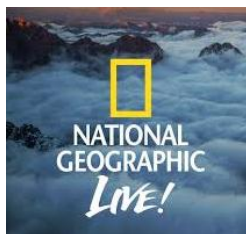
H)



I)



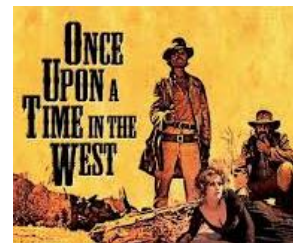
J)



K)



L)

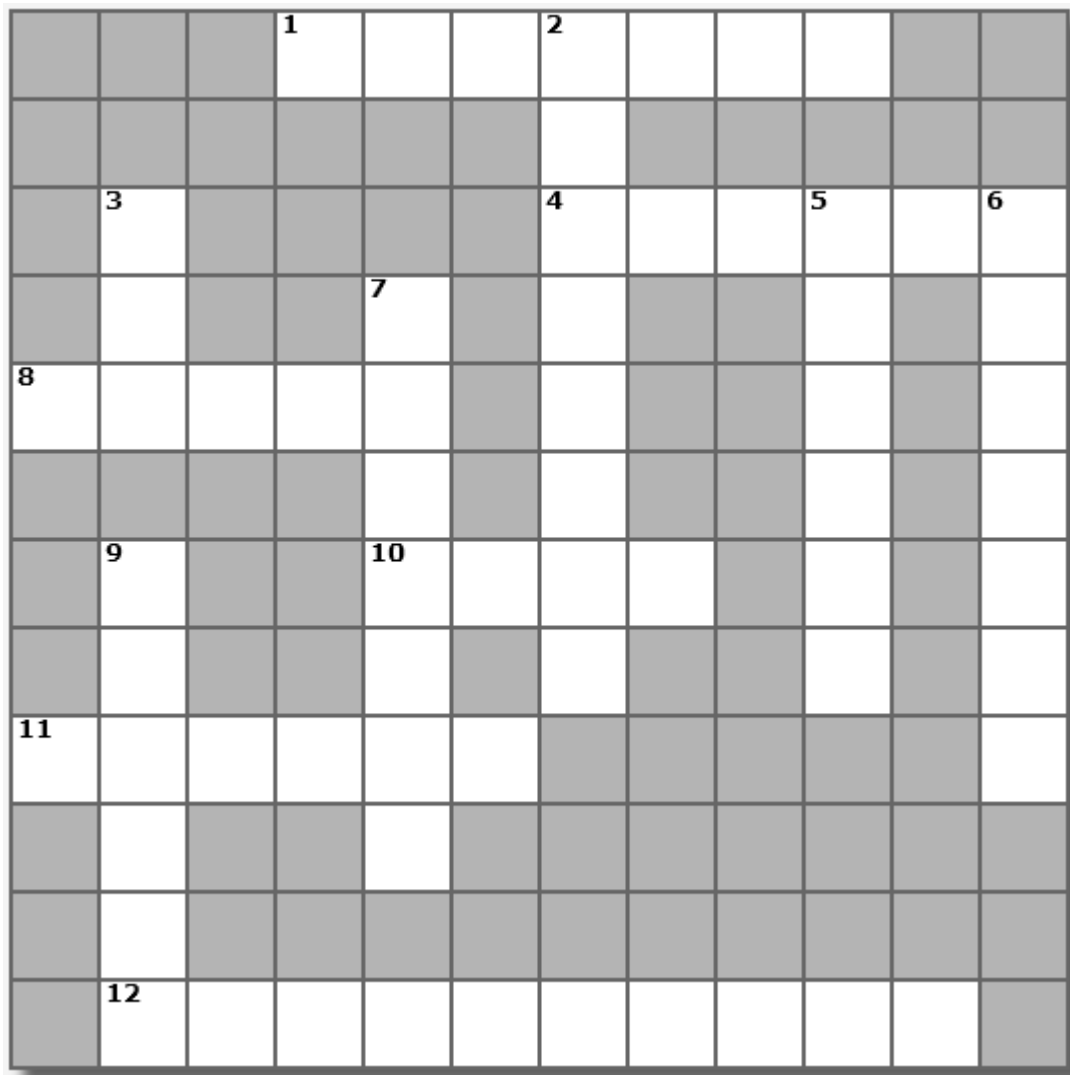


M)

N)

O)

13. Crossword: Types of film



CLUES ACROSS

- 1. A cowboy film
- 4. Funny film about love
- 8. A serious film
- 10. A film aimed at Young adults
- 11. A scary film
- 12. Film aimed at a female audience

CLUES DOWN

- 2. Exciting, suspenseful film
- 3. Film with battles and fighting
- 5. A film that is intentionally funny
- 6. A film with lots of singing and dancing
- 7. A film with animated characters
- 9. A film based on a person's life

A VISIT TO THE DOCTOR

A continuación, te presentamos una batería de expresiones frecuentes en el médico:

QUESTIONS WE MAY BE ASKED BY THE DOCTOR

Opening questions

What seems to be the problem?
How can I help you today?
I gather you are not feeling well.
What can I do for you, Mr...?

Questions about the symptoms

Where is the pain?
Where does it hurt?
Have you had a temperature?
Have you had a fever?
Any difficulty with eating?

Expressing our symptoms

I have an awful sore throat.
I'm a bit under the weather.
My stomach aches.
I have a cold.
I have a headache.
I ache all over.

PREGUNTAS QUE NOS PUEDE HACER EL MÉDICO

Preguntas de apertura

¿Cuál parece ser el problema?
¿Cómo le puedo ayudar hoy?
Deduzco que no se siente bien.
¿Qué puedo hacer por usted, Sr...?

Preguntas sobre los síntomas

¿Dónde está el dolor?
¿Dónde le duele?
¿Ha tenido calentura?
¿Ha tenido fiebre?
¿Alguna dificultad al comer?

Expresar nuestros síntomas

Tengo un terrible dolor de garganta.
Me siento un poco pachucho.
Me duele el estómago.
Estoy resfriado.
Tengo dolor de cabeza.
Me duele todo.

14. Vamos a ver si eres capaz de adivinar las palabras que faltan en el siguiente texto. Tienes que escribir las palabras del recuadro junto a sus definiciones.

COUGH	DIZZY	HOME REMEDIES	SYMPTOM	FEVER
PAIN	APPOINTMENT	DEHYDRATED		

- Cuando tenemos una cita o hemos quedado con alguien a una hora y en un lugar determinado:
- Expulsar aire con fuerza por la boca de manera involuntaria:
- Cuando sentimos que nos falta el equilibrio y nos mareamos
- Cuando perdemos líquidos por falta de agua, fiebre o diarrea:

- e. Temperatura corporal anormalmente alta:
- f. Cosas que tomamos en casa para remediar los síntomas de una enfermedad y que no son medicinas:
- g. Algo que sentimos como consecuencia de una enfermedad (dolor de cabeza, goteo de la nariz, tos...):
- h. Sensación incómoda producida por un golpe, una quemadura, una inflamación, etc:

15. En este ejercicio te damos algunos remedios y consejos a seguir para tratar los síntomas más frecuentes. Debes indicar para qué dolencias se aconsejan.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Take an aspirine. | <input type="checkbox"/> Fever |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Runny nose |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Sore throat |
| 2. Use expectorant. | <input type="checkbox"/> Nosebleed |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Cough |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Nausea |
| 3. Rest your voice, drink water | <input type="checkbox"/> Hoarseness |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Headache |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Cold |
| 4. Have a chicken soup and lots of liquids. | <input type="checkbox"/> Headache |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Cold |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Stuffy nose |
| 5. Don't drink caffeine, tea or alcohol.
Take an antacid. | <input type="checkbox"/> Fever |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Nausea |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Heartburn |

TOPIC 3: HOLIDAY PLANS

PARTÍCULAS INTERROGATIVAS

Estas son algunas de las partículas interrogativas más usadas en inglés:

WHO Qué Quienes	Who is your favourite actor? <i>¿Quién es tu actor favorito?</i> Who won the last election for president? <i>¿Quién ganó las últimas elecciones a presidente?</i>
WHOSE De quién De quienes	Whose car is this? <i>¿De quién es este coche?</i> Whose book is this? <i>¿De quién es este libro?</i>
WHAT Qué Cuál Cuáles	What is your name? <i>¿Cuál es tu nombre?</i> What is your job? <i>¿Cuál es tu profesión?</i>
WHICH Qué Cuál	Which bus did you take? <i>¿Qué autobús cogiste?</i> Which city is the largest in the world? <i>¿Cuál es la ciudad más grande del mundo?</i>
WHERE Dónde A dónde	Where are you going? <i>¿A dónde vas?</i> Where is the train station? <i>¿Dónde está la estación de tren?</i>
WHEN Cuándo	When is your birthday? <i>¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?</i> When are they coming? <i>¿Cuándo van a venir?</i>
WHY Por qué (causa)	Why are you so nervous? <i>¿Por qué estás tan nervioso?</i> Why is it important to learn English? <i>¿Por qué es importante aprender inglés?</i>
HOW Cómo	How are you? <i>¿Cómo estás?</i> How is Olga travelling? <i>¿Cómo va a viajar Olga?</i>

16. Lee las preguntas que aparecen abajo y completa las palabras que faltan. Luego escucha y comprueba las respuestas.

_____ is your mum? She's fine, thank you!

_____ 's his name? His name is Bond, James Bond.

_____ is Spring? Spring is in March.

_____ are they? They're at home.

_____ is your favourite colour? Green is my favourite colour.

_____ 's she? Her name's Mary

_____ are you so happy? Because it's my birthday!

17. La parte subrayada de cada frase es la respuesta. ¿Cuál es la pregunta? Escríbela en tu cuaderno y comprueba tu respuesta abajo.

Example: Madrid is in Spain. → Where is Madrid?

a. Christmas is in December.

b. Beatriz and Pablo are my friends.

c. The Mediterranean is a sea.

d. Peter is at the cinema.

e. Maths is my favourite subject at school.

f. Kate is in the bathroom.

g. I'm late because of traffic.

18. Relaciona las preguntas con las respuestas. Escribe el número de cada pregunta junto a su respuesta.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Where are you from? | <input type="checkbox"/> I live near the school |
| 2. What's your name, please? | <input type="checkbox"/> I'm a chef |
| 3. How do you spell that? | <input type="checkbox"/> Nice to meet you! |
| 4. How are you? | <input type="checkbox"/> My home phone number is 954454565 |
| 5. Hello, my name's Alison | <input type="checkbox"/> I'm fine, thank you. And you? |
| 6. Are you Irish? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, I am |
| 7. What's your address? | <input type="checkbox"/> A - E - N - G - U - S |
| 8. What's your telephone number? | <input type="checkbox"/> My name's AENGUS |
| 9. How old are you? | <input type="checkbox"/> I'm single |
| 10. Are you married or single? | <input type="checkbox"/> I'm from New York. |
| 11. What do you do? | <input type="checkbox"/> I'm 9 years old |

EL TIEMPO DE FUTURO

En inglés, el futuro se expresa de varias formas, dependiendo del tipo de acciones que queramos expresar (una predicción, una promesa, un plan, una intención...de futuro). Ya conocemos que el presente simple y el presente continuo pueden expresar futuro. Otras formas son el uso del verbo modal WILL y la estructura be + going to + infinitivo. En este apartado, vas a aprender a usarlos correctamente y a expresar acciones de futuro de estas distintas maneras. Fíjate:

- **Predicción:** It will rain next weekend > *Lloverá el fin de semana.*
- **Acción programada:** The bus leaves at 14:00 pm. > *El tren sale a las 14:00 pm.*
- **Plan:** I am flying to Rome tomorrow > *Voy a volar a Roma mañana.*
- **Intención:** I am going to buy a plan ticket > *Voy a comprar un billete de avión.*

Cuándo y cómo usar **WILL**

- * **Decisiones recientes:** decidimos que vamos a hacer algo justo en el momento en el que estamos hablando.
- * **Predicciones:** creemos que algo ocurrirá o no ocurrirá en el futuro.
- * **Promesas:** nos comprometemos a hacer algo en el futuro, asegurando que es nuestra intención cumplirlo.

AFIRMATIVA		NEGATIVA		INTERROGATIVA		
I	Will + Verbo infinitivo	I	Won't + verbo infinitivo	Will	I	Verbo + ? infinitivo
You		You			You	
He/She/It		He/She/It			He/She/It	
We		We			We	
You		You			You	
They		They			They	

* Recuerda: el verbo principal de la estructura del futuro con will siempre aparece en Infinitivo

Cuando y como usar **BE GOING TO**

- * **Intenciones:** hablamos de nuestros planes y nuestras intenciones de futuro próximo.
- * **Predicciones:** cuando creemos que algo ocurrirá o no ocurrirá en el futuro, teniendo evidencias que nos indican que va o no a suceder algo.

AFIRMATIVA		NEGATIVA		INTERROGATIVA		
I	am going to + vb	I	am not going to + vb	Am	I	going to + vb + ?
You	are going to + vb	You	aren't going to + vb	Are	You	
He	Is going to + vb	He	isn't going to + vb	Is	He	
She		She			She	
It		It			It	
We	are going to + vb	We	aren't going to + vb	Are	We	
You		You			You	
They		They			They	

* Recuerda: el verbo principal de la estructura "be going to" siempre aparece en Infinitivo

19. Rellena los huecos con la forma correcta del “BE GOING TO”:

- a. I _____ (travel) to England next week.
- b. They _____ (phone) the police.
- c. _____ you _____ (cook) today?
- d. She _____ (help) her sister.
- e. _____ he _____ (watch) his favourite tv programme?
- f. We _____ (study) for the exam tonight.

Otras maneras de expresar futuro son:

PRESENT SIMPLE

- Se usa el presente para expresar futuro en oraciones que expresan **acciones futuras que están programadas de antemano**. Sujetas a un horario o calendario preestablecido.
- Suele ir acompañado de expresiones temporales de futuro.
Algunos EJEMPLOS son:
 - The train **leaves** Sevilla at 9:00 pm.
 - *El tren sale de Sevilla a las 9:00 pm.*
 - I **start** work next week.
 - *Empiezo a trabajar la semana que viene.*

20. Completa este ejercicio en que debes usar el presente simple de los verbos.

Fíjate en que son acciones sujetas a un horario programado.

- a) What time _____ (the train to Oxford/leave)?
- b) The film _____ at quarter to nine. (start)
- c) We _____ lessons at 11:00.
- d) When _____ (the documentary/finish)?
- e) The documentary _____ at half past nine.
- f) What time _____ (we/have/the Geography test)?

21. Completa las oraciones en futuro con presente simple o futuro con Will.

- A. I _____ (call) you when I arrive at my hotel.
- B. He _____ (call) you as soon as he's on the bus.
- C. Let's eat dinner when John _____ (get) here.
- D. I think Julie _____ (not be) late for dinner tomorrow evening.
- E. _____ the bus _____ (leave) the station at 15:00 pm.?
- F. Tomorrow _____ (be) Saturday.
- G. I _____ (not get) up early tomorrow morning. It is Sunday.
- H. The concert _____ (start) at 10:30 pm.
- I. She _____ medicine when she finishes Bachiller.
- J. My parents _____ (arrive) this evening.

PRES. CONTINUO

- Se usa el presente continuo para expresar futuro en oraciones que expresan **planes o acuerdos de futuro**.
- Suele ir acompañado de expresiones temporales de futuro.
Algunos EJEMPLOS son:
 - Olga **is flying** to Spain at Easter.
 - *Olga va a volar a España en Semana Santa.*
 - I **am meeting** Olga at the airport.
 - *Voy a reunirme con Olga en el aeropuerto.*

22. Completa este ejercicio en que debes usar el presente simple de los verbos.

Fíjate en que son acciones sujetas a un horario programado.

- a) What _____ (do) tomorrow afternoon? I _____ (visit) my aunt.
- b) We _____ (not/go) to the shopping centre on Saturday, we _____ (play) tennis instead.
- c) Where _____ (Jane/go) on Saturday evening? She _____ (not/go) anywhere. She _____ (study) for an exam.
- d) What _____ (do) this afternoon? They _____ (take) their driving test.

e) How _____ (travel) to England next week? He _____ (travel) by plane, of course!

f) What _____ (cook) for our birthday tomorrow? She _____ (cook) a delicious chocolate and cream cake.

TOPIC 4: WHY DON'T YOU LEARN SOME MODALS?

¿Sabrías interpretar el título del tema? Si lo traduces directamente al castellano, su sentido queda bastante claro: "*¿Por qué no aprendemos algunos modales?*".

Deberías tener en cuenta dos cosas para entender bien el sentido de la pregunta. En primer lugar, aunque se pregunte *por qué*, el hablante no está pidiendo que le explique la causa para aprender los modales. Es una fórmula para hacer **sugerencias**.

Por otro lado, no debes interpretar la palabra "modales" como algo para referirse al comportamiento de una persona ni a su buena o mala educación. Se trata, como seguramente ya sabes, de un tipo de verbos en inglés que sirven para indicar habilidad, posibilidad, permiso... nos estamos refiriendo a **los verbos modales**, como CAN, COULD, MUST, SHOULD etc.

MAKING SUGGESTIONS

Hacer sugerencias

Cuando queremos hacer alguna sugerencia a los demás, utilizamos ciertas fórmulas y estructuras particulares. En castellano, por ejemplo, decimos: *¿Por qué no vamos a...? ¿Qué tal si...? ¿Nos vamos a...? ¡Vamos a...! ¿Y si...?*

En inglés, las estructuras equivalentes a estas expresiones son las siguientes. Pueden ir seguidas de infinitivo o gerundio (-ing):

ENGLISH	SPANISH
I think we should talk to him.	Tendríamos hablar con él.
What about buying her a new coat?	¿Qué tal si compramos un nuevo abrigo?
How about going to the cinema?	¿Y si vamos al cine?
Why don't we speak English in class?	¿Por qué no hablamos inglés en clase?
Shall we meet tonight?	¿Quedamos esta noche?
Let's have something to eat.	Vamos a tomar algo de comer.

ACCEPTING/REFUSING SUGGESTIONS

Aceptar/rechazar sugerencias

A continuación te ofrecemos un pequeño resumen sobre cómo aceptar y/o rechazar sugerencias:

ACCEPTING SUGGESTIONS	
Aceptar sugerencias	
ENGLISH	SPANISH
That's a good/great/fantastic... Idea	Es una idea buena/gran/fantástica idea.
Good idea	Buena idea.
Yeah, Why not?	¿Por qué no?
I'd love to.	Me encantaría.
Yes, Let's....	Sí, vamos a...

REFUSING SUGGESTIONS	
Rechazar sugerencias	
ENGLISH	SPANISH
Sorry, I don't think that's a good idea	Lo siento. No creo que sea buena idea.
I'm afraid not because....	Me temo que no porque...
I'd love to but....	Me encantaría, pero...
Well, I'd rather...	Bueno, yo preferiría...
I don't feel like it.	No me apetece.
I don't like your idea because...	No me gusta tu idea porque...

23. Elige la respuesta correcta.

1. Why go to a museum?

- a. don't we
- b. don't we to
- c. c. don't

2. Let's... for a meal.

- a. to go out
- b. going out
- c. go out

3. How about... friends this weekend?

- a. to visit
- b. visiting
- c. c. visit

4. What about to the shopping centre and buy some clothes?

- a. going
- b. go
- c. To go

5. Why don't you the doctor?

- a. visiting
- b. visit
- c. c. visits

EXPRESSING PERMISSION

Expresar permiso

Cuando hablamos de expresar nos referimos a distintas formas de darlo, pedirlo o simplemente hablar de ello. Fíjate en estos ejemplos:

ENGLISH

*My teacher says I **can't** use my mobile phone.*

***May** I use your phone, please?*

*Olga **can** go topless.*

*Pets **can't** get on a bus.*

SPANISH

*Mi profe dice que **no puedo** usar el móvil*

*¿**Podría** usar su teléfono, por favor?*

*Olga **puede** ir en topless.*

*Las mascotas **no pueden** montarse en bus.*

A continuación vamos a detenernos en cada una de las formas para hablar de lo que está permitido, pedir y dar permiso.

HABLAR DE PERMISO

CAN / CAN'T.

- He/She **can take** my umbrella > Puede coger mi sombrilla.
- You **can work** in groups to do this task > Podéis trabajar en grupo para hacer esta tarea.

BE + ALLOWED TO +INFINITIVO (estar + permitido + infinitivo):.

- I **am not allowed to go** to the disco > No me está permitido ir a la discoteca.
- Students **are not allowed to eat** in the classroom > A los alumnos no les está permitido comer en clase.

PEDIR PERMISO

Para pedir permiso podemos utilizar el modal **CAN**. Sin embargo, podemos usar también **MAY** (más formal) o **COULD** (más educado)..

- *Can I arrive home at 10:00 tonight, please?*

¿Puedo llegar a casa a las 10:00 hoy, por favor?

- *May I come in? > ¿Podría pasar?*

- *Could we have another piece of cake?*

¿Podríamos tomar otro trozo de tarta?

DAR PERMISO

Podemos utilizar **CAN** o **MAY** (más formal) para dar permiso, pero nunca utilizamos 'could':

- *You can arrive later today*

Puedes llegar más tarde hoy.

- *You may ask me for help in case of troubles*

Pueden pedirme ayuda en caso de tener dificultades.

24. Completa las siguientes oraciones usando CAN o CAN'T

- I'm sorry but you _____ park here. There is a double yellow line.
- You _____ drive down this street. It's one-way.
- In the UK, you _____ drink beer until you are 18.
- In the UK, you _____ drive when you are 17.
- European citizens _____ travel to other European countries without a passport.
- You _____ go out until late today. It's your birthday.
- You _____ smoke in public places in Spain.
- Taxis _____ use the bus lanes in the city centre.

EXPRESSING POSSIBILITY

Expresar posibilidad

Ya hemos visto en el vídeo que utilizamos diferentes modales para expresar probabilidad: MUST, COULD, MAY, MIGHT O CAN. Aunque, como todos los verbos modales, sirven para expresar más de un significado (por ejemplo, can se usa para posibilidad, habilidad, permiso...) en este tema nos vamos a centrar en su uso para expresar posibilidad o probabilidad.

MUST / CAN'T

Para indicar que algo es muy probable, que **estamos muy seguros** de que algo es verdad. Si estamos seguros de lo contrario, usamos **can't**.

- We **must** be under 0º C. There's ice on the road.

Debemos estar por debajo de 0º C. Hay hielo en la calzada.

- The beach **can't** be too far

La playa no puede estar lejos.

MAY / MIGHT / COULD

Para indicar que algo es **moderadamente probable**.

- Paul **may** be on the beach

Puede que Paul esté en la playa.

- Paul **could** be on the beach

Paul podría estar en la playa.

- Paul **might** be on the beach

Podría ser que Paul esté en la playa.

***May** y **might** tanto en afirmativa como en negativa para expresar probabilidad.

***Could**, nunca se usa en negativa para expresar probabilidad.

25. Escoge la opción correcta, según el grado de certeza expresado con los signos positivos:

++++ gran certeza

+++ alta certeza

++ certeza moderada

+ poca certeza

1. He visit his grandparents next week (+++)

May

Might

Can

2. She must be our new English teacher. She has got a dictionary and a CD player (++++)

May

Must

Can't

3. Where is my pet, Chuli? It's my dog. – It be in the park. There are a lot of dogs there. (++)

Could

Must

Might

4. It be the end of the story. It's too sad (++++)

May

Might

Can't

5. Don't forget your keys! I be sleeping when you arrive. (+++)

Can't

Might

May

26. Lee este texto donde varias personas hablan en el supermercado. Van a organizar una barbacoa y están comprando los preparativos.

Helen: Wow! there are many shoppers at the supermarket today.

Sam: It will take us a lot of time to do the shopping so we should distribute the things in the shopping list among the four of us.

Bridget: Ok. Can I buy the fruit? What's your favourite fruit?

Sam: We prefer fruit that is easy to eat: why don't you buy grapes and bananas?

Helen: I will buy the meat for the barbecue now. I will buy some sausages and hamburgers for the children too.

Sam: We need to buy some crisps, snacks and sweets. I will look for the bread too.

Bridget: I am in charge of the drinks. I will ask a shop assistant for the aisle of the drinks.

Helen: Don't forget the plastic tableware. There aren't enough dishes or glasses for everybody.

Bridget: Excuse me, where can I find the ketchup and mustard, please?

Shop Assistant: Oh, they are in the third aisle, next to the crisps.

At the counter: Will you pay in cash or by credit card? It's 105 euros.

Sam: I will pay in cash. Thank you.

27. Pasa estas oraciones de estilo directo al indirecto. Para ello debes prestar atención a estos aspectos:

- * Modalidad de la oración
- * El Sujeto es quién lo dijo y el verbo principal es un verbo de habla (*said*)
- * Orden de las palabras
- * Cambios necesarios

Por ejemplo: I need to buy some onions. -> She said she needed to buy some onions.

- a. "We prefer fruit that is easy to eat".
- b. "I am in charge of the drinks".
- c. "I don't have any credit card".
- d. "There aren't enough dishes for everybody".

28. Permisos. En el supermercado se presentan algunas oraciones cuya finalidad es pedir permiso para hacer algo. Complétalas utilizando el vocabulario adecuado que inventes en cada estructura.

- a. (to a friend) Helen, can I _____ some alcoholic drinks to your barbecue?
- b. (to a shop assistant) Excuse me, could you _____ me some oranges, please?
- c. (at the checkout) Could I possibly _____ by credit card?
- d. (at the checkout) Can I _____ two extra bags, please?

29. Responde a las siguientes preguntas según la información del texto.

- a. What is Sam's favourite fruit?
- b. What will Helen buy for the barbecue?

c. What does Sam need to buy?

d. How will Sam pay? Why?

30. Posibilidad. Durante la organización de la barbacoa, la dueña de la casa donde se va a celebrar, intenta pensar en todas las posibilidades para hacer el día ameno. Elabora una oración que exprese posibilidad para cada idea que se le ocurre, con estructuras variadas.

Por ejemplo: It will be very sun. We may need to use sunshades.

RESPUESTAS

ACTIVIDAD 1

1. John: "Mary está en casa hoy" >>> John dijo que Mary estaba en casa ese día.
2. Matt: "Frank lee un libro a menudo" >>> Matt dijo que Frank leía un libro a menudo.
3. Sarah: "Estoy viendo la TV ahora" >>> Sarah dijo que estaba viendo la TV entonces
4. Matt y Mary: "Limpiamos las ventanas cada sábado" >>> Matt y Mary dijeron que limpiaban las ventanas cada sábado.
5. El profesor: "Me gusta la música clásica." >>> El profesor dijo que le gustaba la música clásica.

ACTIVIDAD 2

- a) She said that she was reading
- b) They said that they were busy
- c) Olga said that she got up early
- d) My mother said that she was ill
- e) Jim said that London was amazing

ACTIVIDAD 3

- a. Olga said that she lived in Cordoba
- b. Olga said that Alex was a mechanic
- c. Mary said that she didn't have a computer
- d. Jim said that they never arrived on time
- e. Mary said that she didn't travel much

ACTIVIDAD 4

- a) that
- b) the day before
- c) the following day
- d) that
- e) then
- f) the previous week

ACTIVIDAD 5

- a) John said that he lived there in Madrid
- b) John said that he worked in a bank
- c) John said that Jane didn't go to work that day
- d) John said that he didn't have a computer
- e) John said that The Rolling Stones performed there that week
- f) John said that they often met friends at the park
- g) John said that David didn't have any children
- h) John said he went to the gym very often

ACTIVIDAD 6

- a. She said Julie didn't like going out much.
- b. She said that she didn't have a computer.
- c. She said they never arrived on time.
- d. She said they often met friends in London at the weekend.
- e. She said David didn't have any children.
- f. She said she didn't go to the gym very often.
- g. She said Lucy owned three flats in the city.
- h. She said she never got up early on Sundays.
- i. She said Jill met her boyfriend at the cinema every Friday night.
- j. She said they didn't travel much.
- k. She said John didn't live in Japan any more.
- l. She said that they worked in Hong Kong
- m. She said that she had to work until seven or eight pm every night
- n. She said that she didn't want to go to the theatre next weekend

ACTIVIDAD 7

1. Where can you buy different types of things in different sections? At the department store
2. Where can you buy food and other products for the home? At the supermarket

3. Where can you buy old things? At the flea market
4. Where do you buy books? At the bookshop
5. Where do you buy bread and cakes? At the baker's
6. Where do you buy fruit and vegetables? At the greengrocer's
7. Where do you buy meat? At the butcher's
8. Where do you buy newspapers and magazines? At the newsagent's
9. Where do you buy sells medicines, beauty products, and toiletries? At the chemist's
10. Where do you buy shoes? At the shoe shop

ACTIVIDAD 8

1. A shop where medicines are prepared and sold: Chemist's
2. A shop in which you can buy meat: Butcher's
3. A shop that sells flowers and plants: Florist's
4. A shop that sells fish: Fishmonger's
5. A shop in which you can buy books, newspapers, magazines, calendars....: Bookshop
6. A shop that sells fruit and vegetables: Greengrocer's
8. A large shop divided into several different parts. It sells many different items: Department store
9. A shop in which food is sold: Grocery shop
10. A place where you can buy bread, cookies and other baked food: Bakery

ACTIVIDAD 9

- a. How much are the jeans? They are twenty two pounds
- b. How much are the shoes? They are twenty one pounds and ninety pence.
- c. How much is the coat? It is fifty five pounds and ninety pence.
- d. How much is the cap? It is six pounds and fifty pence.
- e. How much are the gloves? They are five pounds and fifty pence.
- f. How much is the skirt? It is fourteen pounds and ninety pence.
- g. How much is the umbrella? It is nine pounds and ninety pence.
- h. How much is the tie? It is six pounds and ninety pence.

ACTIVIDAD 10

A - 2 B - 1 C - 8 D - 7 E - 6 F - 5 G - 4 H - 10 I - 9 J - 3

ACTIVIDAD 11

- a. Bourne Supremacy
- b. Psicosis
- c. Pirates from caribbean
- d. Thin red line

ACTIVIDAD 12

- a) Action film b) Animated film c) Comedy d) Adventure film
- e) Cartoons f) Drama film g) Horror film h) Romantic film
- i) Musical j) Romantic comedy k) Science fiction film l) Thriller m) Documentary film n) War film o) Western

ACTIVIDAD 13

Clues across	Clues Down
1. Western	2. Thriller
4. Romcom	3. War
8. Drama	5. Comedy
10. Teen	6. Musical
11. Horror	7. Cartoon
12. Chickflick	9. Biopic

ACTIVIDAD 14

- A) Appointment b) cough c) dizzy
- c) dehydrated d) fever e) Home remedies
- f) symptom g) pain

ACTIVIDAD 15

- 1. Fever 2. Cough 3. Hoarseness 4. Cold 5. Heartburn

ACTIVIDAD 16

How What When Where Which Who Why

ACTIVIDAD 17

- a. When is Christmas? Christmas is in December.
- b. Who are Beatriz and Pablo? Beatriz and Pablo are my friends.
- c. What is the Mediterranean? The Mediterranean is a sea.
- d. Where is Peter? Peter is at the cinema.
- e. Which is your favourite subject at school? Maths is my favourite subject at school.
- f. Who is in the bathroom? Kate is in the bathroom.
- g. Why are you late? I'm late because of traffic.

ACTIVIDAD 18

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Where are you from? | I'm from New York. |
| 2. What's your name, please? | My name's AENGUS |
| 3. How do you spell that? | A - E - N - G - U - S |
| 4. How are you? | I'm fine, thank you. And you? |
| 5. Hello, my name's Alison | Nice to meet you! |
| 6. Are you Irish? | Yes, I am |
| 7. What's your address? | I live near the school |
| 8. What's your telephone number? | My home phone number is 954454565 |
| 9. How old are you? | I'm 9 years old |
| 10. Are you married or single? | I'm single |
| 11. What do you do? | I'm a chef |

ACTIVIDAD 19

1. I am going to travel to England next week.
2. They are going to phone the police.
3. Are you going to cook today?
4. She is going to help her sister.
5. Is he going to watch his favourite tv programme?

6. We are going to study for the exam tonight.

ACTIVIDAD 20

- a. What time does the train to Oxford leave?
- b. The film starts at quarter to nine.
- c. We have lessons at 11:00
- d. When does the documentary finish?
- e. The documentary finishes at half past nine.
- f. What time do we have the Geography test?

ACTIVIDAD 21

- a. I will call (call) you when I arrive at my hotel.
- b. He will call (call) you as soon as he's on the bus.
- c. Let's eat dinner when John gets (get) here.
- d. I think Julie won't be (be) late for dinner tomorrow evening.
- e. Does the bus leave (leave) the station at 15:00 pm.?
- f. Tomorrow is (be) Saturday.
- g. I won't get (get) up early tomorrow morning. It is Sunday.
- h. The concert starts (start) at 10:30 pm.
- i. She will study medicine when she finishes Bachiller.
- j. My parents arrive (arrive) this evening.

ACTIVIDAD 22

- a) What are you doing tomorrow afternoon? I'm visiting my aunt.
- b) We aren't going to the shopping centre on Saturday, we are playing tennis instead.
- c) Where is Jane going on Saturday evening? She isn't going anywhere. She is studying for an exam.

- d) What are they doing this afternoon? They are taking their driving test.
- e) How is he travelling to England next week? He is travelling by plane, of course!
- f) What is she cooking for our birthday tomorrow? She is cooking a delicious chocolate and cream cake.

ACTIVIDAD 23

1. a 2. c 3. b 4. a 5. b

ACTIVIDAD 24

- a. I'm sorry but you can't park here. There is a double yellow line.
- b. You can drive down this street. It's one-way.
- c. In the UK, you can't drink beer until you are 18.
- d. In the UK, you can drive when you are 17.
- e. European citizens can travel to other European countries without a passport.
- f. You can go out until late today. It's your birthday.
- g. You can't smoke in public places in Spain.
- h. Taxis can use the bus lanes in the city centre.

ACTIVIDAD 25

1. May 2. Must 3. Could 4. Can't 5. May

ACTIVIDAD 27

- e. She said that she preferred fruit that was easy to eat
- f. He said that he was in charge of the drinks
- g. He said that he didn't have any credit card
- h. She said that there weren't enough dishes for everybody

ACTIVIDAD 28

- e. (to a friend) Helen, can I bring some alcoholic drinks to your barbecue?
- f. (to a shop assistant) Excuse me, could you give me some oranges, please?
- g. (at the checkout) Could I possibly to pay by credit card?
- h. (at the checkout) Can I take two extra bags, please?

ACTIVIDAD 29

- e. He prefers fruit that is easy to eat like grapes or bananas
- f. Helen will buy meat for the barbecue and she will buy some hamburguers for the children too.
- g. Sam need to buy crips, snacks and sweets.
- h. Sam will pay in cash because he doesn't have any credit card.

ACTIVIDAD 30

Respuesta libre. Algunas sugerencias pueden ser:

- It will be too hot, we could take a bath in the swimmingpool.
- If there is someone who has allergic problems with the meals, we need to ask them.