



# C.E.P.A. “Plus Ultra”

## Unit 6 Spider Man



Grammar: Present Simple, Frequency adverbs, frequency expressions, time prepositions and imperative.

Vocabulary: The time. (Revision of verbs)

C.E.P.A. “Plus Ultra”

# DAILY ROUTINES. LAS RUTINAS DIARIAS.

1. Read the daily routines and complete the table with the correct verb. Lee las rutinas diarias y completa la tabla con el verbo correcto.

do homework  
finish classes  
get to work  
get up  
get home/ arrive home

go out  
go swimming  
go to bed/ go to sleep  
go to school  
go to the gym

go to work  
have a shower  
have breakfast  
have dinner  
have lunch  
leave home

leave work/ go home  
wake up  
watch TV  
work

|   |   |   |  |   |
|---|---|---|--|---|
|    |    |    |    |    |
|   |   |   |   |    |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

2. Translate these expressions from Spanish into English. Traduce estas expresiones del español al inglés.

acabar las clases  
cenar  
comer/ almorzar  
desayunar  
despertarse  
 ducharse  
estudiar  
hacer deberes  
ir a casa



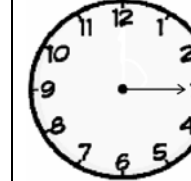
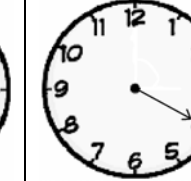
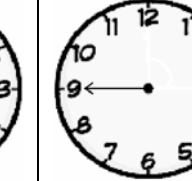
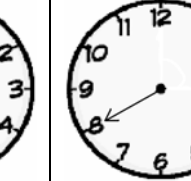
ir a la cama  
ir a dormir  
ir a nadar  
ir al colegio  
ir al gimnasio  
ir al trabajo  
irse de casa  
levantarse de la cama  
llegar a casa

llegar al trabajo  
 salir  
 salir de casa  
 salir del colegio

salir del trabajo  
 trabajar  
 ver la tele

## The time. La hora.

Mira los relojes. No tienen aguja horaria, sino sólo minuterero. Para decir la hora completa debemos insertar la hora donde aparecen puntos suspensivos.

|   |   |   |   |  |   |
|---|---|---|---|--|---|
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ... o'clock   | half past ...   | quarter past...   | twenty past ...   | quarter to...  | twenty to...  |

**3. Complete the time in the digital clock. Use the pictures to help you.** Completa las horas del reloj digital. Utiliza las imágenes para ayudarte.

3:\_\_: Half past three.

3:\_\_: Ten past three.

3:\_\_: Quarter past three.

3:\_\_: Three o'clock.

3:\_\_: Quarter to four.

3:\_\_: Twenty to four.

**4. What time is it? / What's the time? Write the time.** ¿Qué hora es? Escribe la hora.

1:05. It's five past one.

6:35.

2:10. It's ...

7:40.

3:15.

8:45.

4:20.

9:50.

5:25.

10:55.

6:30.

12:00.

**5. Look at the school timetable. What time are the classes?** Mira el horario escolar. ¿A qué hora son las clases?

16:00. Maths

The Maths class is at four o'clock.

16:55. Geography

17:50. History

18:45. Spanish

19:40. Science

20:35. English

**6. Telling the time and timetables. Read and complete the rules. Then translate.** Decir la hora y los horarios. Lee y completa las reglas. Después traduce.

We use ..... to tell the time. It means ..... in Spanish.

We use ..... to tell timetables. It means ..... in Spanish.

## **EXPRESSING GENERAL TRUTHS, HABITS, ROUTINES: PRESENT SIMPLE.**

### **EXPRESAR VERDADES GENERALES, HÁBITOS, RUTINAS: EL PRESENTE SIMPLE.**

#### **- Uso**

El *present simple* es el tiempo verbal del inglés que se emplea para:

- Expresar hechos o verdades generales:

*My dog eats bones.* Mi perro come huesos.

*I live in Spain.* Vivo en España.

- Hablar de hábitos y rutinas, personales o generales. En este caso, en la oración suelen aparecer expresiones de frecuencia, como *usually, always, everyday*, que veremos a continuación.

*He is always late!* ¡Siempre llega tarde!

*I usually get up at eight o'clock everyday.* Normalmente me levanto a las 8 en punto todos los días.

*The bus sometimes arrives before twelve o'clock.* A veces el autobús llega antes de las 12 en punto.

*The film starts at ten to eleven.* La película empieza las once menos diez.

#### **- Forma**

El presente simple es el tiempo verbal con la estructura más sencilla del inglés porque se conjuga con el Sujeto y la forma base del verbo (infinitivo sin *to* o la forma que aparece en el diccionario) excepto en el caso de los verbos *to be* y *have got* y cuando el Sujeto es la 3ª persona del singular:

| <b>Present simple: affirmative</b> |              |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| <b>I</b> play                      | Juego        |
| <b>you</b> play                    | Juegas       |
| <b>he</b> plays                    | Juega (él)   |
| <b>she</b> plays                   | Juega (ella) |
| <b>it</b> plays                    | Juega (ello) |
| <b>we</b> play                     | Jugamos      |
| <b>you</b> play                    | Jugáis       |
| <b>they</b> play                   | Juegan       |

La única dificultad, por tanto, reside en recordar añadir la terminación de la 3ª persona del singular. En el modo afirmativo, como regla general se añade simplemente la terminación -s, aunque existen algunas excepciones:

1.- Cuando el verbo acaba ya en -s, o en una letra cuya pronunciación es similar (-z, -sh, -ch, -x), se añade -es:

*watch* → *watches* (mirar)      *mix* → *mixes* (mezclar)

2.- Cuando el verbo acaba en -o, también se añade -es:

*go* → *goes* (ir)      *do* → *does* (hacer)

3.- Cuando el verbo acaba en -y, y a ésta le precede una consonante, tenemos que cambiar la y por i, para a continuación añadir -es:

*fly* → *flies* (volar)      *study* → *studies* (estudiar)

Observa que estas reglas ortográficas son las mismas que se aplican para formar el plural, por lo que si ya te las has aprendido tendrás mucho ganado.

## 7. WRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES IN THE THIRD SINGULAR PERSON. ESCRIBE LAS SIGUIENTES ORACIONES EN TERCERA PERSONA DEL SINGULAR

1. I go to the cinema  
My friend \_\_\_\_\_
2. You wash your face every day  
He \_\_\_\_\_
3. We study English and Science  
Mary \_\_\_\_\_
4. They never watch TV  
Rachel's brother \_\_\_\_\_
5. My friends always do their homework  
He \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Alice and Paul play football at the weekend  
Peter \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 We usually pass our exams  
She \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 My parents often fly to New York  
My sister \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 I relax in front of the TV  
The teacher's husband \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 We leave home at eight o'clock  
He \_\_\_\_\_

8. Complete these sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets. Completa estas oraciones con la forma correcta del verbo entre paréntesis.

1. Andrew ..... in a salsa club. (dance)

2. I ..... interested in climbing. (be)
3. Julia ..... her homework in her bedroom. (do)
4. Jessica ..... swimming to the sports centre on Mondays and Wednesdays. (go)
5. Jonathan and Rachel ..... to music on their CD players. (listen)
6. Jordan ..... three children, two girls and a boy. (have got)
7. My brother and sister ..... in the winter. (ski)
8. My children ..... home from school. (ride)
9. My father ..... very fast. (run)
10. People in the Netherlands ..... Dutch and English. (speak)
11. Peter ..... football every Thursday. (play)
12. Rebecca ..... a new pet. (have got)
13. Sean ..... very good at dancing salsa. (be)
14. You ..... very well. (sing)

La forma negativa del *present simple* se forma situando un verbo auxiliar\* *doesn't* para la 3ª persona del singular, y *don't* para el resto de los sujetos, entre el Sujeto y el verbo, y el verbo en su forma base en todos los casos.

| Present simple: negative |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| no juego                 | I <b>don't</b> play     |
| no juegas                | you <b>don't</b> play   |
| no juega (él)            | he <b>doesn't</b> play  |
| no juega (ella)          | she <b>doesn't</b> play |
| no juega (ello)          | it <b>doesn't</b> play  |
| no jugamos               | we <b>don't</b> play    |
| no jugáis                | you <b>don't</b> play   |
| no juegan                | they <b>don't</b> play  |

No olvides que en la tercera persona del singular no se añade la terminación en la negativa, sino que simplemente usamos en infinitivo sin *to*.

**9. Write the sentences in exercise 8 in the negative form.** Escribe las oraciones del ejercicio 8 en forma negativa.

**10. Complete the sentences with the negative form of the verbs in brackets.** Completa las oraciones con la forma negativa de los verbos entre paréntesis.

1. Barnaby ..... in the Atlantic. He prefers the Mediterranean. (dive)
2. I ..... a son, but a daughter. (have got)
3. I ..... e-mails from home. I never work there. (write)
4. I'm tired. My baby ..... at night. (sleep)
5. My boss ..... the guitar. He plays the piano. (play)

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\* Un verbo auxiliar es un verbo que se necesita para formar un tiempo verbal en afirmativa, negativa o interrogativa. No añade ningún significado, pero es obligatorio gramaticalmente. Los verbos *to be* y *have got* en presente simple son excepcionales porque no necesitan auxiliares. En el presente simple el auxiliar es *do*, mientras que, como vimos en la unidad anterior, el auxiliar del presente continuo es *be*.

6. My grandparents ..... at night. Their eyes are too tired. (read)
7. My husband and I ..... to work. We catch the bus. (walk)
8. My uncle ..... portraits, he paints landscapes. (paint)
9. My wife ..... at home. I am the family cook. (cook)
10. People ..... in airports. It's forbidden. (smoke)
11. Ralph is vegetarian. He ..... meat. (eat)
12. The postman ..... a letter for you. It's for me. (have got)
13. Tim ..... my boss. He's my workmate. (be)
14. We ..... tired. We can go for a walk. (be)
15. Zack ..... . He hasn't got a licence. (drive)

La interrogativa del *present simple* se forma situando un verbo auxiliar *does* para la 3ª persona del singular, y *do* para el resto de los sujetos, antes del Sujeto y del verbo en su forma base. Las respuestas breves siguen la regla mnemotécnica de las 3 palabras, es decir, el auxiliar *do* sólo se contrae en la forma negativa.

| Present simple: <i>yes/ no</i> questions |         |            |                    | Short answers          |                          |
|--|---------|------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Auxiliary <i>do</i>                      | Subject | verb       | complements        | Affirmative            | Negative                 |
| Do                                       | I       | get home   | early?<br>at home? | Yes, I <b>do</b> .     | No, I <b>don't</b> .     |
| Do                                       | you     | get up     |                    | Yes, you <b>do</b> .   | No, you <b>don't</b> .   |
| Does                                     | he      | go to bed  |                    | Yes, he <b>does</b> .  | No, he <b>doesn't</b> .  |
| Does                                     | she     | have lunch |                    | Yes, she <b>does</b> . | No, she <b>doesn't</b> . |
| Does                                     | it      | wake up    |                    | Yes, it <b>does</b> .  | No, it <b>doesn't</b> .  |
| Do                                       | we      | work       |                    | Yes, we <b>do</b> .    | No, we <b>don't</b> .    |
| Do                                       | you     | ...        |                    | Yes, you <b>do</b> .   | No, you <b>don't</b> .   |
| Do                                       | they    |            |                    | Yes, they <b>do</b> .  | No, they <b>don't</b> .  |

**11. Write the sentences in exercise 8 in the interrogative form.** Escribe las oraciones del ejercicio 8 en forma interrogativa.

**12. Complete the sentences with the interrogative form of the verbs in brackets.** Completa las oraciones con la forma interrogativa de los verbos entre paréntesis.

1. .... ? (penguins / fly)
2. .... ? (your husband / smoke)
3. .... after lunch? (people in England / sleep)
4. .... any foreign friends? (your children / have got)
5. .... any homework in the afternoon? (you / do)
6. .... any questions? (he / have got)
7. .... at home? (your parents / be)
8. .... breakfast in the morning? (you / have)
9. .... English at school? (you / study)
10. .... home from work? (you / drive)
11. .... in the shower? (your wife / sing)
12. .... interested in art? (your son / be)

13. .... letters or e-mails? (your boss / write)
14. .... pasta? (your mum / cook )
15. .... to English lessons? (your daughter / go)

**13. Write the affirmative and negative short answers for the sentences in exercise 6.** Escribe las respuestas breves afirmativas y negativas para las oraciones del ejercicio 6.

Al igual que en el caso de los verbos *to be* y *have got*, las palabras interrogativas de tipo *wh-* se sitúan al comienzo de la oración, dejando las preposiciones para la última posición:

| Present simple: <i>Wh-</i> questions                                   |                        |                        |   |                   |   |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|---|-------------------|---|
| <i>Wh-</i> word  | auxiliary<br><i>do</i> | Subject                | verb  | other             |   |
| What*<br>Who*<br>Where<br>When<br>How<br>Why<br>What time<br>How often | do                     | I<br>you<br>we<br>they | get home<br>get up<br>go to bed<br>have lunch<br>wake up<br>work<br>... | on Mondays<br>... | ? |
|  | does                   | he<br>she<br>it        | ...   |                   |   |
| Where  | do                     | you                    | come  | from              | ? |
| Who  | does                   | she                    | live  | with              | ? |

*How often* sirve para preguntar 'con qué frecuencia' se realiza una acción o hábito.

**14. Write the questions for the underlined information in these answers.** Escribe las preguntas para la información subrayada en estas respuestas.

1. Ali comes from Morocco.
2. I buy my food at the supermarket.
3. I study at Plus Ultra School.
4. Mary lives in New York.
5. My daughter does her homework in the afternoon.
6. My family eats lasagne on Sundays.
7. Nathan and Matthew are from Brazil.
8. Parker climbs small hills.
9. Sharon goes to school in the evening.
10. They arrive late everyday because they miss the bus.
11. They study English on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
12. We go swimming on Saturdays and Tuesdays.
13. We like eating sweets and crisps at the cinema.

\* Cuando *who* y *what* actúan como Sujeto, no se utiliza el auxiliar *do/ does*. *What brings happiness? Who calls you every night?*



14. I think good health and love bring happiness.

15. We wake up at six o'clock every day!

**15. MAKE NEGATIVE SENTENCES. ESCRIBE ORACIONES NEGATIVAS.**

1. I eat potatoes every day. \_\_\_\_\_
2. She drives very well \_\_\_\_\_
3. My parents read poems \_\_\_\_\_
4. John's mother cooks in the kitchen \_\_\_\_\_
5. They usually go to the gym \_\_\_\_\_
6. Kate always studies in the morning \_\_\_\_\_
7. My daughter's friend speaks French \_\_\_\_\_
8. Our band often plays the guitar \_\_\_\_\_
9. We sometimes watch TV \_\_\_\_\_
10. She washes her hair twice a week \_\_\_\_\_

**16. MAKE INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES. ESCRIBE ORACIONES INTERROGATIVAS.**

1. **Where** \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
I live in London
2. **How often** \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
Peter uses the computer five days a week
3. **When** \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
Kate's children do sports on Friday
4. **What sort of** \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
She likes pop music
5. **How many** \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
I buy five apples a day
6. **How much** \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
Your cousin buys two litres of milk every day
7. **How** \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
She cooks very well
8. **Where** \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
Michael and Laura work in a restaurant
9. **How often** \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
Our friend's mother brushes her teeth twice a day
10. **What time** \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
He leaves home at half past one p.m.

**17. ORDENA LAS SIGUIENTES ORACIONES. ORDER THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES**

1. Peter/are/and/never/ late/Simon  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. often/she/does/shopping/how/go?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. her/is/nice/always/very/sister  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. for/he/have/does/breakfast/what?  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. doesn't/Mike/usually/do/in/morning/homework/the/his

6 often/wash/do/they/car/their?

7 many/buy/Alex/jeans/does/how/year/a?

8 students/sometimes/the/bored/are

9 has/never/shower/afternoon/in/she/a/the

10 Mark/time/does/up/usually/what/get

## TIME PREPOSITIONS (PREPOSICIONES DE TIEMPO)

En inglés, hay tres preposiciones básicas para expresar cuándo sucede algo en relación con otra acción. El uso de estas tres preposiciones implica unas reglas básicas que tenemos que aprender:

| in  | at   | on  |
|---|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Meses del año (in January, in March, in June)</li><li>• Años y siglos (in 1980, in 2012, in 1654, the 18th century)</li><li>• Partes del día (in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening) Excepción: at night</li><li>• Estaciones del año (in spring, in summer, in winter, in autumn)</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Horas (at 7 o'clock, at half past nine)</li><li>• Períodos vacacionales que ocupan más de un día: at the weekend, at Christmas, at Easter</li><li>• Expresiones: at noon /midday/ night, at lunch time</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Días de la semana (on Friday, on Tuesday)</li><li>• Fechas (on 1st March, on 23rd June)</li></ul> |

**18 Fill in: in, at or on. Completa con at, in, on.**

|                                |                                       |                          |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. _____ the morning           | 6. _____ 20.30                        | 11. _____ a summer       |
| 2. _____ Thursday              | 7. _____ Easter                       | 12. _____ July           |
| 3. _____ noon                  | 8. _____ the 21 <sup>st</sup> century | 13. _____ Saturday night |
| 4. _____ April 1 <sup>st</sup> | 9. _____ November                     | 14. _____ 1980           |
| 5. _____ Friday morning        | 10. _____ winter                      | 15. _____ seven.         |

**19 Fill in with the time prepositions. Completa con las preposiciones de tiempo.**

My birthday is \_\_\_\_\_ the 16th of July. I always get up \_\_\_\_\_ 9 o'clock \_\_\_\_\_ the morning and have some champagne for breakfast. Then \_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon I meet my friends to buy food for the

party. My birthday party usually starts \_\_\_\_\_ 8 o'clock \_\_\_\_\_ the evening and it doesn't stop until very late \_\_\_\_\_ night.

**20 Complete the sentences. Use in, at or on.**

- 1 I like going shopping \_\_\_\_\_ Saturday mornings.
- 2 We usually have lunch \_\_\_\_\_ half past one.
- 3 Do you go into town \_\_\_\_\_ the weekend?
- 4 He often has a shower \_\_\_\_\_ the morning.
- 5 The film takes place \_\_\_\_\_ the 16<sup>th</sup> century.
- 6 We are visiting our friends in London \_\_\_\_\_ Easter.
- 7 They never stay at home \_\_\_\_\_ Sunday.

**21. Translate these sentences into English. Traduce estas oraciones al inglés.**

1. - ¿A qué hora te despiertas? – A las ocho menos diez. Pero me levanto a las ocho y cinco.
2. Llego a casa a las diez y media, ceno a las once menos cuarto y me acuesto a las doce menos veinte.
3. Frank sale de casa a las ocho y veinte, pero llega al trabajo a las nueve menos diez.
4. A las seis y media me levanto, me ducho y me voy de casa. Llego al colegio a las siete y media.
5. Trabajo desde las diez menos veinte hasta la una y media, como y vuelvo a casa. Por la tarde trabajo de cuatro y media a ocho y cuarto.

**ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY. ADVERBIOS DE FRECUENCIA.**

- **Meaning: complete the translations looking at the table.** Significado: completa las traducciones mirando la tabla.

|        |         |       |           |             |       |
|--------|---------|-------|-----------|-------------|-------|
| ++++   | +++     | ++    | +         | --          | ---   |
| Always | Usually | Often | Sometimes | Hardly ever | Never |

A menudo      A veces      Casi nunca      Normalmente      Nunca      Siempre

- **Use: position in the sentence. Look at the examples and complete the rules.** Uso: posición en la oración. Mira los ejemplos y completa las normas.

Con el verbo *to be* los adverbios de frecuencia se sitúan ..... del verbo. Esto permite que se mantenga la forma ..... del verbo. Con el resto de los verbos, los adverbios de frecuencia se colocan ..... el Sujeto y el verbo.

*Do they always go to bed at eleven o'clock?  
 He doesn't usually work in the evening.  
 He's always tired.  
 He's never got an excuse.  
 Is it usually hungry?*

*Janet and Lewis don't often argue.  
 They aren't often late.  
 We haven't usually got any visits.  
 We often have lunch at twelve o'clock.*

**22. Rewrite the complete sentence using the adverb in brackets in its correct position.** Reescribe la oración completa utilizando el verbo que está entre paréntesis en su posición correcta.

Example: I play tennis on Sundays. (often) Answer: I often play tennis on Sundays.

- a. Ann and Alice are hungry. (often)
- b. I take milk in my coffee. (sometimes)
- c. James is very happy. He gets angry. (never)
- d. My father listens to music on his MP3 player. (often)
- e. My grandmother takes her dog for a walk in the evening. (always)
- f. My parents read the same book. (sometimes)
- g. They watch TV in the afternoon. (not often)
- h. Tom is very moody. He is not very friendly. (not often)
- i. Walter helps his father in the kitchen. (usually)

**OTHER TIME AND FREQUENCY EXPRESSIONS. OTRAS EXPRESIONES DE TIEMPO Y DE FRECUENCIA.**

Al contrario que los adverbios de frecuencia, las siguientes expresiones aparecen al comienzo o final de la oración.

**23. Read and complete the table. Pay attention to the prepositions.** Lee y completa la tabla. Presta atención a las preposiciones.

At midnight  
At night

At noon  
In the afternoon

In the evening  
In the morning

| Por la mañana   | A mediodía<br>(12 en punto)   | Por la tarde<br>(entre las 12 y las 5)  | Por la tarde o por la noche   | Por la noche<br>(mientras dormimos)   | A medianoche  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |

**24. Write the English expressions next to their Spanish meaning.** Escribe las expresiones en inglés junto a su significado en español.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| At weekends   | Every Sunday                            |
| Every week  | Four times a month                      |
| In January, March, April, June, August and December | On Mondays                              |
| On Tuesdays and on Thursdays                        | On Wednesday, on Friday and on Saturday |

|                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| Once a week        | Six times a year |
| Three times a week | Twice a week     |

Cuatro veces al mes  
 Dos veces por semana  
 En enero, marzo, abril, junio, agosto y diciembre  
 Los fines de semana  
 Los lunes  
 Los martes y los jueves  
 Los miércoles, los viernes y los sábados  
 Seis veces al año  
 Todas las semanas  
 Todos los domingos  
 Tres veces por semana  
 Una vez a la semana

**25.Translate these sentences. Traduce estas oraciones.**

¿Qué hora es? (2 formas)  
 Son las ocho menos cuarto.  
 La película empieza a las cinco y veinte.  
 Suelo llegar a casa a las once menos veinticinco todos los días.  
 Casi nunca veo la tele.

**IMPERATIVO**

Es un verbo usado para:

- Dar órdenes: Sit down, please! Siéntate, por favor!
- Dar instrucciones: Press this button. Pulsa este botón.
- Dar direcciones: Take the first on the left. Toma la primera a la izquierda.
- Dar consejo: Don't drink alcohol! No bebas alcohol! Don't eat heavy meals! No comas comidas pesadas!
- Hacer una advertencia: Look out! Cuidado! Don't cross! No cruces!
- Pedir algo: Please take a seat. Por favor, toma asiento Please wait here. Por favor, espera aquí.

Para hacer el imperativo en inglés, se usa el verbo en infinitivo sin “to” y sin el sujeto. (El sujeto cuando se incluye, normalmente figura al final de la frase.)

**Ejemplos:**

**Come here, John!** / ¡Ven aquí, John!

**Come here!** / ¡Ven aquí!

**Sit down!** / ¡Siéntate!

Para hacer la forma negativa del imperativo en ingles, ponemos "do not" or "don't" delante del verbo.

**Ejemplos:**

- Don't smoke!
- Do not listen to music in the classroom!

Si queremos incluirnos a nosotros mismos en el imperativo, usamos "let's" delante del verbo. La forma negativa de "let's" es "let's not".

**Ejemplos:**

- Let's stop now.
- Let's have lunch.
- Let's not run.
- Let's not smoke

**26. Write the opposite imperative form. Escribe el opuesto de las formas en imperativo.**

- Stand up!:
- Turn on the light!:
- Open the window!:
- Don't be sad!:
- Start work!:

**27. Write a piece of advice for each sentence. Escribe el consejo correspondiente a cada frase.**

- I'm hungry:
- I'm tired:
- I'm ill:
- I've got an exam:
- I'm fat:
- I'm bored:
- I'm nervous:
- I don't like fish:
- I am very bad at Maths:

**READING**

**A WEEK IN ROBERT'S LIFE**

Robert is 25 and he is a student. He usually gets up at eight o'clock. He never has breakfast but at quarter to eleven a.m. he has a Coke and a sandwich in a bar. He goes to school by bus. He starts his classes at a quarter past nine and he is sometimes late. He is happy at school and he has many friends. He finishes school at half past twelve and he gets home



at about two o'clock. His mother always cooks lunch but he has lunch alone. In the afternoon he usually watches TV for two hours and then he does his homework. At ten past seven he goes to the gym and goes swimming for an hour. He has a shower there and then he goes home. He has dinner with his family and he goes to his bedroom. He listens to music, plays computer games or chats on the Internet. He loves his room, it is quiet and relaxing. On Saturdays, he is usually at home but at 10 in the evening he meets his friends and they often go to the disco. He dances a lot, he is very good at dancing. He arrives home at nine o'clock in the morning on Sunday morning and he goes to bed. On Sundays he gets up at three o'clock in the afternoon. He is tired but happy.

**28. Write True (T) or False (F) and correct the false statements. (Di si las siguientes oraciones son verdaderas o falsas y corrige las que sean falsas.)**

- 1.- Robert doesn't have breakfast at home
- 2.- He drives to school
- 3.- He has lunch with his family
- 4.- He has a shower in the evening
- 5.- He does his homework and then he goes to the gym
- 6.- He watches TV in the evening
- 7.- He never goes to the disco
- 8.- He doesn't like dancing
- 9.- On Sunday morning he stays in bed
- 10.- On Sundays he is tired because he gets up early.

**WRITING**

**29. Tell your diary routine using the verbs and the frequency adverbs studied in the unit. (Cuenta tu rutina diaria usando los verbos y los adverbios de frecuencia vistos en la unidad).**

**Verbos:** Get to work, get up, get/arrive home, go to bed/sleep, go to work/school, have a shower, have breakfast, have dinner, have lunch, leave home, leave work/go home, wake up, watch TV and work.

**Adverbios de frecuencia:** Always, usually, often, sometimes, hardly ever, never.

**30. Look at Charles' diary and tell about his routine. (Observa la agenda de Carlos y cuenta su rutina).**

|         | MONDAY   | TUESDAY  | WEDNESDAY  | THURSDAY   | FRIDAY   | SATURDAY  | SUNDAY   |
|---------|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| MORNING | -Get up at 8 o'clock<br>-Have breakfast at 8:30<br><br>-Go to school | -Get up at 8 o'clock<br>-Have breakfast at 8:30<br><br>-Go to school | -Get up at 8 o'clock<br>-Have breakfast at 8:30<br><br>-Go to school | -Get up at 8 o'clock<br>-Have breakfast at 8:30<br><br>-Go to school | -Get up at 8 o'clock<br>-Have breakfast at 8:30<br><br>-Go to school | -Get up at 9:30<br>-Have breakfast at ten o'clock | -Get up at ten o'clock<br>-Have breakfast at 10:30<br>-Play football with my friends |

|           |   |                                |                                |                                |  |                                     |                                       |
|-----------|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| AFTERNOON |   | Go to the gym                  |                                | Go to the gym                  |  |                                     |                                       |
| EVENING   | -Have a shower<br>-Do homework<br>-Watch TV | -Have a shower<br>-Do homework | -Have a shower<br>-Do homework | -Have a shower<br>-Do homework | -Have a shower<br>-Have dinner with my friends | -Have a shower<br>-Go to the cinema | -Have a shower<br>-Watch TV           |
| NIGHT     | Go to bed at 10 o'clock                     | Go to bed at 10 o'clock        | Go to bed at 10 o'clock        | Go to bed at 10 o'clock        | Go out with my friends                         | Go out with my friends              | Relax and go to bed at eleven o'clock |

Charles usually gets up at 8, but .....

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## LISTENING      MICHAEL BUBLÉ SPIDER MAN

Listen to the song and complete with the following words. Escucha y completa.

reward   flies   thieves   thread   wealth   web

Spider-Man, Spider-Man,  
Does whatever a spider can  
Spins \_\_\_\_\_, any size,  
Catches \_\_\_\_\_ just like \_\_\_\_\_  
Look Out!  
Here comes the Spider-Man.  
Is he strong?  
Listen bud,  
He's got radioactive blood.  
Can he swing from a \_\_\_\_\_?  
Take a look overhead  
Hey, there  
There goes the Spider-Man.  
In the chill of night  
At the scene of a crime  
Like a streak of light  
He arrives just in time.  
Spider-Man, Spider-Man  
Friendly neighbourhood Spider-Man  
Wealth and fame  
He's ignored  
Action is his reward.  
Look Out!  
Here comes the Spider-Man.

Man, Spider-Man  
Friendly neighbourhood Spider-Man  
\_\_\_\_\_ and fame  
He's ignored  
Action is his \_\_\_\_\_.  
Look Out!  
Here comes the Spider-Man.  
In the chill of night  
At the scene of a crime  
Like a streak of light  
He arrives just in time.



### FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITY

**WRITING:** Create a superhero. Write a short composition (50-70 words) answering these questions:

- What is his / her name?
- Where does he / she live?
- How does he / she get his superpowers?
- What are they?
- What does he / she look like?
- What can he / she do?
- Has he / she got any enemies?

