

Inglés técnico. Repaso gramatical bloque 1

Datos de la actividad

Número actividad	1
Docente	Rocío Serrano Rudilla
Lengua de docencia	Castellano/inglés

Descripción de la actividad

Selección de ejercicios de repaso y refuerzo de la gramática vista en el bloque n.º 1.

Resultados de aprendizaje

RA1. Comunicar un proyecto original en lengua inglesa.

Contenidos de la actividad

En la presente actividad se repasan los siguientes contenidos:

1. Diferencia entre *present simple* y *continuous*
2. Comparativos y superlativos
3. Modals: obligación, prohibición, permiso y necesidad
(*must/mustn't/don't have to/needn't/can/can't*)

Contenidos**ODS**

	<p>Objetivo 4: Garantizar una educación inclusiva, equitativa y de calidad y promover oportunidades de aprendizaje durante toda la vida de todos</p> <p>La educación de calidad es clave para alcanzar el desarrollo sostenible. Por eso, la oportunidad de perfeccionar las competencias en una lengua vehicular como es la inglesa supone un impulso para mejorar las condiciones laborales y de vida.</p>
	<p>ODS 8: Trabajo decente y crecimiento económico Promover el crecimiento económico inclusivo y sostenible, el empleo y el trabajo decente para todos</p> <p>El dominio de una lengua extranjera, especialmente una <i>lingua franca</i> en tantos ámbitos profesionales como es el inglés, es fundamental para acceder a puestos de trabajo decentes, maximizar las posibilidades de éxito y crecimiento de las iniciativas de emprendimiento, y lograr el empleo pleno y productivo.</p>

Ejercicio 1

Rellene los huecos con el *present simple* o *continuous* de los verbos entre paréntesis

- Julie _____ (read) in the garden.
- What _____ (we / have) for dinner tonight?
- She _____ (have) two daughters.
- I _____ (stay) in Spain for two weeks this summer.
- He often _____ (come) over for dinner.
- The class _____ (begin) at nine every day.
- What _____ (you / eat) at the moment?
- What _____ (Susie / do) tomorrow?
- I _____ (not / work) on Sundays.
- She _____ (not / study) now, she _____ (watch) TV.
- How often _____ (you / go) to restaurants?
- I _____ (not / go) on holiday this summer.



13. I'm sorry, I _____ (not / understand).
14. She _____ (work) as a waitress for a month.
15. She _____ (take) a salsa dancing class every Tuesday.
16. It _____ (be) cold here in winter.
17. Take your umbrella, it _____ (rain).
18. This cake _____ (taste) delicious.
19. The bag _____ (belong) to Jack.
20. When _____ (you / arrive) tonight?
21. María _____ (work) for a TV station.
22. At the moment she _____ (travel) in the Sahara Desert.
23. Dan _____ (love) wild animals.
24. He _____ (not visit) Alaska at the moment.
25. Marta _____ (not live) in Africa.
26. She _____ (stay) in Africa at the moment.
27. Dad usually _____ (cook) dinner.
28. My parents _____ (go) to Italy every year.
29. My sister _____ (walk) to school every day.
30. We _____ (have) lunch now.

Ejercicio 2

Rodee la opción correcta

- My sister is *older* / *the oldest* than me.
- Driving is *dangerouser* / *more dangerous* than flying.
- This is *the worse* / *worst* holiday of my life. I want to go home!
- I've got long hair, but Anna's hair is *more long* / *longer*.
- You are *the more* / *most* intelligent person in the class.
- It's the *most funny* / *funniest* film that I've got on DVD.



Ejercicio 3

Complete con la opción correcta del comparativo

- Skydiving is _____ (scary) surfing.
- The rides at Universal Studios are _____ (exciting) the rides at Disney World.
- English is _____ (good) History.
- Norway is _____ (expensive) England.
- PE is _____ (easy) Science.
- My bedroom is _____ (small) my sister's bedroom.
- Reading books is _____ (interesting) watching TV.
- Watching TV is _____ (cheap) going to the cinema.
- Playing computer games is _____ (boring) playing football.
- Motorbikes are _____ (fast) trams.

Ejercicio 4

Complete con la opción correcta del comparativo o el superlativo

- Waialeale in Hawaii is _____ than Quibdo in Colombia, but Cherrapunji in India is _____ place. (large)
- The Amazon is _____ than the Mississippi, but the Nile is _____ river in the world. (long)
- Kebili in Tunisia is _____ than Hamidiyeh in Iran, but Death Valley, in California, is _____ place. (hot)
- Northice in Greenland is _____ than Snag in Canada, but Oymyakon in Siberia is _____ place. (cold)
- Ireland is _____ than Norway, but Scotland is _____



- _____ place. (cloudy)
- Sudan is _____ than Algeria, but Arizona is _____ place. (sunny)
 - In my country, autumn is _____ than winter, but spring is _____ season! (good)

Ejercicio 5

Ben describe las cosas que debe hacer y no hacer en su oficina.

- I must update my calendar all the time.
- I don't have to back up files every day—that's automatic.
- I have to log in with my username and password.
- I can use Excel, but my colleague can't.
- I can't access some websites.
- I musn't eat food at my desk or put drinks on the computer.

Basándose en la lista de Ben, escriba una lista de al menos diez aspectos relacionados con el uso del ordenador en su lugar de trabajo o estudio, utilizando los verbos modales que hemos visto.

Ejercicio 6

Complete las siguientes oraciones rellenando los huecos con el modal correcto.

Must vs. mustn't

- 1) She is ill, so she _____ see a doctor.
- 2) It is raining. You _____ take your umbrella.
- 3) You _____ throw litter on the stairs.
- 4) This is a secret. You _____ tell anybody.
- 5) You _____ make noise in the library.
- 6) We _____ hurry or we will miss the bus.



- 7) You _____ eat fruit and vegetables.
- 8) The baby is sleeping. You _____ shout.
- 9) You _____ be friendly to everybody.
- 10) You _____ walk on the grass.
- 11) You _____ take notes during the lessons.
- 12) You _____ speak loudly in hospitals.

have to, has to, don't have to, or doesn't have to

1. When you make pizza, you _____ add some pizza sauce.
2. You also _____ add some cheese on top of the pizza.
3. You _____ include peppers on your pizza, but you can if you want to.
4. A good pizza _____ taste good.
5. So, you _____ choose the pizza toppings that you like best.
6. Personally, I love tomatoes, so I always _____ have tomatoes on my pizza!
7. You _____ make your own pizza, you can buy a pizza from a pizza shop if you want to.
8. Pizza tastes best when it's hot, but you _____ eat hot pizza. You can eat it cold too.

Mustn't vs. Don't/doesn't have to

- 1) It is forbidden. You _____ do that.
- 2) You _____ ask my permission. You can do what you want.
- 3) You _____ speak to the driver when the bus is moving. It's dangerous.
- 4) Help yourself to anything you want. You _____ ask.
- 5) You _____ park here. There is a double yellow line.
- 6) Pay me back when you can. You _____ do it immediately.

7) It's optional. We _____ go if you don't want to.

8) I'll tell you a secret. You _____ tell anybody else. Promise?

Ejercicio 7

Basándose en la información proporcionada en el apartado de vocabulario titulado «Collocations», encuentre las *collocations* que se forman con estos términos:

give	money
keep	a PIN
access	databases
enter	presentations
transfer	records

Ejercicio 8

Basándose en la información suministrada en el apartado de vocabulario titulado «Collocations», utilice las *collocations* de la lista para completar las siguientes oraciones.

- Thanks to Wi-Fi, it's now easy to _____ from cafés, hotels, parks and many other public places.
- Online banking lets you _____ between your accounts easily and securely.
- Skype is a technology that enables users to _____ over the Internet for free.
- In many universities, students are encouraged to _____ using PowerPoint in order to make their talks more visually attractive.
- The Web has revolutionized the way people _____ —with sites such as Google and Wikipedia, you can find the information you need in seconds.
- Cookies allow a website to _____ on a user's

machine and later retrieve it when you visit the website again, it remembers your preferences.

- With the latest mobile phones, you can _____ with multimedia attachments—pictures, audio, and video.

Competencias

CT1: Dominar la comunicación en diferentes lenguas para expresar y entender mensajes en distintos contextos y situaciones personales, sociales y profesionales.