

## Inglés técnico. Solucionario repaso gramatical bloque 1

## Datos de la actividad

Número actividad	1
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Lengua de docencia	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><b>Objetivo 4: Garantizar una educación inclusiva, equitativa y de calidad y promover oportunidades de aprendizaje durante toda la vida de todos</b></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><b>ODS 8: Trabajo decente y crecimiento económico Promover el crecimiento económico inclusivo y sostenible, el empleo y el trabajo decente para todos</b></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

1. Julie **is reading** (read) in the garden.
2. What **are we having** (we / have) for dinner tonight?
3. She **has** (have) two daughters.
4. I **am staying** (stay) in Spain for two weeks this summer.
5. He often **comes** (come) over for dinner.
6. The class **begins** (begin) at nine every day.
7. What **are you eating** (you / eat) at the moment?
8. What **is Susie doing** (Susie / do) tomorrow?
9. I **don't work** (not / work) on Sundays.
10. She **isn't studying** (not / study) now, she **is watching** (watch) TV.
11. How often **do you go** (you / go) to restaurants?
12. I **am not going** (not / go) on holiday this summer.
13. I'm sorry, I **don't understand** (not / understand).



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

## Ejercicio 2

Rodee la opción correcta

- My sister is **older** / *the oldest* than me.
- Driving is *dangerous* / **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 **scarier than** (scary) surfing.
- The rides at Universal Studios are **more exciting than** (exciting) the rides at Disney World.
- English is **better than** (good) History.
- Norway is **more expensive than** (expensive) England.
- PE is **easier than** (easy) Science.
- My bedroom is **smaller than** (small) my sister's bedroom.
- Reading books is **more interesting** (interesting) watching TV.
- Watching TV is **cheaper than** (cheap) going to the cinema.
- Playing computer games is **more boring than** (boring) playing football.
- Motorbikes are **faster than** (fast) trams.

### Ejercicio 4

Complete con la opción correcta del comparativo o el superlativo

- Waialeale in Hawaii is **larger** than Quibdo in Colombia, but Cherrapunji in India is **the largest** place. (large)
- The Amazon is **longer** than the Mississippi, but the Nile is **the longest** river in the world. (long)
- Kebili in Tunisia is **hotter** than Hamidiyeh in Iran, but Death Valley, in California, is **the hottest** place. (hot)
- Northice in Greenland is **colder** than Snag in Canada, but Oymyakon in Siberia is **the coldest** place. (cold)
- Ireland is **cloudier** than Norway, but Scotland is **the cloudiest** place. (cloudy)
- Sudan is **sunnier** than Algeria, but Arizona is **the sunniest** place. (sunny)



- In my country, autumn is **better** than winter, but spring is **the best** 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 en el bloque.

### **Ejercicio libre. Soluciones de ejemplo:**

I have to update my calendar all the time—it's not automatic.

I don't have to use Excel at work.

I can access all websites at work.

I must tidy up my desk—I can't stand clutter!

I can eat food at my desk, but I don't have to. I can eat lunch in the canteen.

...

### Ejercicio 6

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

*Must vs. mustn't*

1) She is ill, so she **must** see a doctor.

- 2) It is raining. You **must** take your umbrella.
- 3) You **mustn't** throw litter on the stairs.
- 4) This is a secret. You **mustn't** tell anybody.
- 5) You **mustn't** make noise in the library.
- 6) We **must** hurry or we will miss the bus.
- 7) You **must** eat fruit and vegetables.
- 8) The baby is sleeping. You **mustn't** shout.
- 9) You **must** be friendly to everybody.
- 10) You **mustn't** walk on the grass.
- 11) You **must** take notes during the lessons.
- 12) You **mustn't** speak loudly in hospitals.

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

1. When you make pizza, you **have to** add some pizza sauce.
2. You also **have to** add some cheese on top of the pizza.
3. You **don't have to** include peppers on your pizza, but you can if you want to.
4. A good pizza **has to** taste good.
5. So, you **have to** choose the pizza toppings that you like best.
6. Personally, I love tomatoes, so I always **have to** have tomatoes on my pizza!
7. You **don't have to** 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 **don't have to** eat hot pizza. You can eat it cold too.

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

- 1) It is forbidden. You **mustn't** do that.
- 2) You **don't have to** ask my permission. You can do what you want.

- 3) You **mustn't** speak to the driver when the bus is moving. It's dangerous.
- 4) Help yourself to anything you want. You **don't have to** ask.
- 5) You **mustn't** park here. There is a double yellow line.
- 6) Pay me back when you can. You **don't have to** do it immediately.
- 7) It's optional. We **don't have to** go if you don't want to.
- 8) I'll tell you a secret. You **mustn't** tell anybody else. Promise?

### Ejercicio 7

Basándose en la información suministrada 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

Give presentations

Keep records

Access databases

Enter a PIN

Transfer money

### 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 **access the internet** from cafés, hotels, parks and many other public places.

- Online banking lets you **transfer money** between your accounts easily and securely.
- Skype is a technology that enables users to **make calls** over the Internet for free.
- In many universities, students are encouraged to **give presentations** using PowerPoint in order to make their talks more visually attractive.
- The Web has revolutionized the way people **do research** — with sites such as Google and Wikipedia, you can find the information you need in seconds.
- Cookies allow a website to **store information** 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 **send texts** 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.