

## Grammar

### Expressing Purpose - A Expresión de Finalidade

**to... / in order to.... / so as to....**

**so that... / in order that ...**

*I went to school **to study**.*

*Fun ao colexio **estudar***

*I went to school **in order to study**.*

Se usamos **in order to** soa un pouco máis formal e explícito que se usamos só **to** pero os dous son posibles tanto en inglés falado como escrito. Ambos mostran exactamente o mesmo significado cando expresan unha finalidade.

**In order to** úsase normalmente antes dunha forma negativa de infinitivo. Normalmente non se usa **to** nestes casos.

***In order not to** oversleep, I set the alarm for seven o'clock.  
espertador para as sete en punto para non quedar durmido*

*Puxen o*

Tamén podemos usar **so as to** en vez de **in order to** con exactamente o mesmo significado e o mesmo grao de formalidade.

*We moved house last year **so as to** be closer to our children and grandchildren.  
Mudámonos de casa o ano pasado para estar máis cerca dos nosos fillos e netos*

Antes de verbos de estado como **know, seem, appear, understand, have**, etc, é máis común usar **in order to** que **so as to**:

*I followed her around all day **in order to** know whether she had any intention of meeting him  
Seguina todo o día para saber se tiña intención de reunirse con el*

En resumo. **to... / in order to.... / so as to....** Son expresións co mesmo significado e poden usarse indistintamente aínda que con diferentes matices de formalidade.

#### **So that... / in order that ...**

A maneira de expresar frases tales como: '*para que veñas*' é mediante a conxunción **so that + oración**.

*Everything has been arranged so that you can come with us  
Arranxeino todo para que veñas con nós*

**So that** é máis común e menos formal que **in order that**. Van seguidas normalmente de verbos modais.

*He's staying in Australia for nine more months **so that** he can perfect his English.  
He's staying on Australia for nine more months **in order to** perfect his English.*

***In order that you may** pass the exam, we recommend you read through all your notes. (Formal.)  
**In order to** pass the exam, we recommend you read through all your notes. (Less formal.)*

En Inglés coloquial, **that** soe omitirse na construción **so that**. Aínda que non é nada recomendable facelo.

*I'll come early so we can have a good chat before Denise arrives.  
I've bought a video camera so I can film the children as they grow up.*

## Showing Contrast - Relacións Concesivas

**although - though - even though**

**Although**, aínda que; **Even Though**, aínda que, aínda cando, se ben; **Though**, inda que: introducen oración. A diferenza entre o primeiro e o último nexos é que *although* vai ao principio da súa oración e *though* pode ir ou ao principio ou ao final.

*I went out **although** it was raining*

*Saín aínda que estaba chovendo.*

*I went out **even though** it was raining*

*Saín aínda cando estaba chovendo.*

*I went out **though** it was raining*

*Saín aínda que estaba chovendo.*

*I went out. It was raining, **though***

*Saín, aínda que estaba chovendo.*

Despois de **Although** usamos *Suxeito + verbo*

***Although** she smokes 40 cigarettes a day, she is quite fit*

*Aínda que fuma 40 cigarros ao día, está en forma*

***Although** it rained a lot, we enjoyed our holiday.*

*Aínda que choveu un montón, gozamos das nosas vacacións.*

Podemos usar **Though** en vez de **Although**,

*I didn't get the job **though** I had all the necessary qualifications*

*Non conseguín o traballo aínda que cumpría todos os requisitos necesarios.*

En inglés oral soe colocarse **Though** ao final da oración. Isto non é posible con **Although**

*The house isn't very nice. I like the garden, **though***

*A casa non é moi bonita aínda que me gusta o xardín*

*I see him every day. I've never spoken to him, **though**.*

*Véxoo todos os días aínda que nunca falei con el.*

**Even Though**, é unha forma máis forte que **Although**

*Even though I was really tired, I couldn't sleep.*

*Se ben estaba moi canso, non puiden durmir.*

**Atención:**

**"though"** significa *if*, se, na expresión **"as though"**.

*He looked as though he had seen a ghost. = He looked as if he had seen a ghost.*

*Parecía como se vise unha pantasma*



## Showing Time - Relacións Temporais

### When - While - Whenever - As As Soon As

**When**, cando; **while**, mentres que; **whenever**, sempre que; **as**, cando; **as soon as**, tan pronto como: introducen oración.

*I blushed **when** I saw her*

*The fire started **while** I was sleeping*

***As** I arrived to the airport my flight was cancelled*

*I'll phone you **as soon as** I get home*

*Púxenme vermello cando a vin.*

*O lume comezou mentres que eu estaba durmindo.*

*Cando cheguei ao aeroporto o meu voo foi cancelado.*

*Chamareite tan pronto como chegue á casa.*

**AFTER** despois de; **BEFORE** antes de; **SINCE** desde introducen oración ou sintagma.

*I'll see you after the exam*

*I saw their mother before they did the entrance exam*

*I haven't seen them since they did the entrance exam*

*Vereite despois do exame.*

*Vin a súa nai antes de que fixesen o exame de ingreso.*

*Non os vin desde que fixeron o exame de ingreso.*

### Dous breves comentarios acerca das cláusulas adverbiais de tempo ...

É conveniente que aprendas a distinguir entre cláusulas adverbiais e principais nunha oración. A **cláusula principal**, *Main Clause*, contén a información máis importante da oración mentres que a **cláusula adverbial**, *Adverbial Clause*, complementa esa información.

Pola súa parte, a cláusula adverbial soe ir precedida por **before**, *antes*, *antes de que*, **when**, *cando*, **after**, *despois*, *despois de que*,.....

*When a couple gets married, they often receive gifts.*  
*Adverbial Clause Main Clause*

### Inversión de ambas cláusulas nunha oración

Con leves modificacións no texto, a cláusula adverbial pode usarse **diantes da cláusula principal** ou **detrás** dela. Se vai situada diante, debe agregarse **sempre unha coma** de separación.

En cambio, se se atopa despois da cláusula principal **non leva coma**. Observa ambos exemplos comparados:

*When a couple gets married, they often receive gifts.*  
*Adverbial Clause Main Clause*

*A couple often receives gifts when they get married*  
*Main Clause Adverbial Clause*

## Using English - Make & Do

Ambos verbos significan "facer". Aínda que non hai regras claras adóitase utilizar **do** cando fallamos sobre unha actividade sen dicir exactamente qué é ou cando se fala sobre o traballo. Utilízase **make** cando implica unha idea de creación ou construción.

*What are you doing?*

*She hates doing the washing up.*

*She makes nice cakes.*

*Que fas?*

*Odia fregar os pratos*

*Fai uns bos pasteis*

En caso de dúbida consulta o dicionario. Aquí tes algúns dos exemplos máis comúns:

Make	an appointment: a bed: a bet: a cake: a decision an effort an excuse a film: love a meal: a mistake money: a noise an offer a speech	Facer	unha cita unha cama unha aposta un pastel tomar decisión un esforzo unha excusa unha película o amor unha comida un erro diñeiro ruído unha oferta un discurso
Do	your best business the clearing the cooking an exam exercise a favour good your hair harm the housework the ironing your job sport the washing-up homework	Facer	todo o posible negocios a limpeza cociñar un exame exercicio un favor o ben amañar o pelo dano a casa pasar o ferro o teu traballo deporte fregar pratos os deberes

## Learning Vocabulary: Outras preposicións

Ademais das preposicións de lugar e movemento, quincena 9, e das preposicións de tempo, quincena 10, quedan por revisar outras preposicións que se poden clasificar en simples, táboa superior, e compostas, táboa inferior.

About	Sobre	A lesson about nature
Against	Contra	Against a political party
Besides	Ademais de	Who else besides you?
Despite	A pesar de	Despite our differences
Like	Como	Like a slave
With	Con	With pleasure
Without	Sen	Without hesitation

### Compound or phrasal prepositions

Unha preposición non é sempre unha única palabra. Hai un número de preposicións de uso frecuente que están compostas por un grupo de dúas ou máis palabras. Esas preposicións chámanse preposicións compostas ou *phrasal prepositions*. A lista seguinte inclúe as preposicións compostas de uso máis común..

.According To	Segundo	According to scientists
Apart From	Á parte de	Quite apart from that
Because Of	A causa de	Because of the rain
By means of	Por medio de	By means of a lawyer
Contrary to	Contrario a	Contrary to what I had thought
For the sake of	Por motivo de	For the sake of peace
In (with)regard to	Con respecto a	With regard to your phone call
In Addition To	Ademais	In addition to the food
In case of	En caso de	In case of fire. Ring the bell
In Favour Of	A favor de	In favour of the country
In front of	Diante de	In front of the window
In spite of	A pesar de	In spite of the rain, we went out
Instead Of	En vez de	Instead of fish
On account of	A causa de	It's all on account of the war
On Behalf Of	En nome de	On behalf of my wife
Out of	de, fóra de, etc	We looked out of a window
Owing To	Debido a	Owing to his behaviour

## Writing: Comparison & Contrast Essay

Escribir unha composición de comparación ou contraste implica comparar ou contrastar dous tópicos. Unha comparación mostra cómo dúas cousas se parecen, polo contrario, cando contrastamos mostramos as diferenzas. Ao escribir este tipo de composicións debemos seguir os seguintes pasos:

### Elixir un Tema: *Choosing a Topic*

Cando elixas o tema asegúrate de que non son dous tópicos que non se parecen en absoluto. Debes empezar con temas que teñen certa similitude. Por exemplo, podemos comparar ou contrastar, dúas películas, dous actores, dous medios de transporte, etc.

### Remuíño de Ideas: *Brainstorming*

O primeiro que tes que facer é escribir nun folio todo o que se che ocorra sobre cada tema e logo buscar similitudes ou diferenzas entre ambos. A partir de aquí constrúe a túa composición.

### Organización da Composición: *Organizing the Essay*

- *A introdución: primeiro parágrafo:*

Na introdución debes mencionar os dous temas que se van comparar ou contrastar tratando de captar a atención do lector cunha afirmación xeral. Podes escribir unha pequena anécdota real ou imaxinaria que toque os dous temas, empezar cunha pregunta ou facer unha afirmación que poida xerar certa polémica.

- *O corpo: segundo e terceiro parágrafo*

Utiliza os parágrafos segundo e terceiro para expoñer os contrastes ou similitudes dos dous tópicos que esteas tratando. Organízao construíndo distintas frases nas que se contrasten os argumentos. Enlaza esta frase cos conectores de transición

- *A Conclusión:*

Na conclusión da túa composición debes incluír unha frase que resuma o exposto anteriormente ou presentar unha conclusión. En algúns casos podemos facer unha volta ao principio pero presentando a introdución con diferentes palabras. Debemos cerrar cunha frase que chame a atención ou conclusión interesante que cale no lector

Cando escribas asegúrate de que mantés unha estrutura clara, como a exposta anteriormente, diferenza a información en parágrafos, dá detalles ou exemplos para apoiar as similitudes ou diferenzas que estás contrastando.

Fíxate no exemplo da páxina seguinte que compara dúas cidades: Washington e París.

## TWO CITIES

It is difficult to imagine that a large, old city and a new, small one could be similar at all. **However**, anyone who has seen Paris and Washington knows that this is possible. The two cities differ in age and population, **but** they share many similarities.

Of course, Paris is the older city. It is over 2000 years old. Washington, **in contrast**, is very young. It is about 200 years old. The population of Paris (2,000,000) is also much larger than Washington's population (638,000).

**Although** these important differences exist, the cities are strikingly similar. **First**, both cities are the political centres of their countries. The president of France lives in the heart of Paris, in the Elysee Palace. **Likewise**, the president of the United States lives in the heart of Washington, in the White House. The French National Assembly meets in Paris, in the Palais Bourbon. The Congress of the United States has its meeting place in Washington, in the Capitol Building. **Second**, the two cities look similar. L'Enfant, the French engineer who designed Washington, was greatly influenced by the layout of Paris. For this reason, many of the buildings and monuments in Washington are symmetrically located in view of another, just **as** they are in Paris. **Both** cities are also the sites of magnificent monuments; important historical landmarks; fine museums; beautiful parks; and board, tree-lined avenues. **Finally**, tourism is as important for Washington as it is for Paris. Every year, millions of tourists from all over the world flock these cities.

**In conclusion**, Paris and Washington share numerous similarities. Besides being political and tourist centres, the cities have similar look.

As palabras en vermello son conectores de transición.

Revisa a estrutura do texto que acabas de ler

*I - Introduction*

*II- Differences*

- *Topic sentence*
- *Differences (age, population)*

*III- Similarities*

- *Topic sentence*
- *similarities (political centers, symmetrical layout, museums, parks, etc., tourist centres)*

*IV- Conclusion (main idea in the first paragraph is restated)*



Cales son as diferenzas entre **although** e **in spite of**. Significan o mesmo?

Teñen un significado parecido. Serven para indicar algo inesperado ou sorprendente. Sóense traducir por : *aínda que*, *a pesar de*, etc. Pero a diferenza de uso é que **although**, **though** e **even though** son todas preposicións. Así a súa construción implica:

**despite** + nome

**in spite of** + nome

**although** + cláusula

**though** + cláusula

**even though** + clausula

Our new neighbours are quite nice, **though** their dog is a bit of a nuisance.'

os nosos veciños son agradables, *aínda que o seu can é un fastío*.

She insisted on keeping her coat on, **although** it was extremely warm in the house.

*Insistiu en manter posto o abrigo, aínda que facía moito calor na casa.*

I managed to get good results in my exams, **even though** I went out four times a week

*Amañeime para sacar bos resultados nos exames, aínda cando saía catro veces á semana.*

Por outra parte, **despite** é máis formal que **in spite of**, pero polo que se refire a significado apenas hai diferenzas entre ambas formas.

'**Despite** the appalling weather, they succeeded in walking to the top of Ben Nevis.'

*A pesar do tempo horroroso, conseguiron chegar camiñando ao cumio do Ben Nevis*

They decided to get married **in spite of** the huge differences in their ages.

*Decidiron casar a pesar da enorme diferenza de idade*

Para resumir, **despite** e **although**: teñen significados parecidos pero requiren formas sintácticas distintas.

**Although** it was raining heavily, we finished the game of football.

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*Aínda que chovía con forza, terminamos o partido de fútbol*

We finished the game of football **in spite of** the heavy rain.

*Terminamos el partido de fútbol a malia á chuvia.*

**Despite** his strong Welsh accent, we understood most of what he was saying.

*A pesar do seu forte acento galés, entendemos a meirande parte do que estaba dicindo*

**Even though** he had a strong Welsh accent, we understood most of what he was saying.

*Aínda cando tiña un forte acento galés, entendemos a meirande parte do que estaba dicindo*



A veces confúndese o uso de **to** e **for** ao expresar a finalidade. Cando se debe usar **for** e cando **to**?

### **for + noun or to + infinitive**

Para falar do propósito dunha acción, usamos unha construción de **for + nome** ou unha estrutura de **to + infinitivo**. Compara as seguintes oracións:

*We stopped off at the Goose for a drink and then we carried on to embassy for dinner.*  
*Paramos no Goose para tomar algo e logo seguimos á embaixada para a cea*

*I'm going to Brussels next week for an interview. I hope to work for the UN.*  
*Vou a Bruxelas a próxima semana para unha entrevista. Espero traballar para as Nacións U..*

*Do you want to have a drink at the Goose before we go on to dine with the ambassador?*  
*Queres tomar unha copa no Goose antes de ir cear co embaixador*

*I've come to Dublin to attend a seminar and to meet the new members of the faculty. But now I'm leaving for Rome.*  
*Vin a Dublín para asistir a un seminario e para coñecer os novos membros da facultade. Pero agora vou para Roma.*

### **for + -ing**

Para falar da finalidade de algo, usamos unha construción de **for + ing**.

*These paracetamols are good for getting rid of headaches.*  
*Are they suitable for backache too?*  
*Estes paracetamois son bos para librarte da dor de cabeza*  
*Son tamén adecuados para a dor de costas?*

*What are these two knives used for?*  
*This one is for cutting bread and that one is just for slicing meat.*  
*Para que se usan estes coitelos.*  
*Este para cortar o pan e o outro para tallar a carne.*

### **What .....For?**

Fíxate que **What .....For?** pode usarse en preguntas para falar tanto da finalidade de accións como de cousas.

*What are these two buttons for?*  
*The blue one is for gaining access to the main menu and the green one is for quitting teletext*  
*Para que son estes botóns?*  
*O azul é para acceder ao menú principal e o verde é para abandonar o teletexto.*

## make or do?

It is not easy to tell the differences between the verbs **to do** and **to make**.  
Do you '**make** an exam' or do you '**do** an exam'?

### do

You **do** an exam. But there are no easy rules to follow. We always use **do** to describe indefinite activities, often with **what, thing, anything, nothing**, etc and generally speaking we also use **do** to talk about duties, jobs or (leisure) activities. Look at the following examples:

- 'What shall we **do** now?' 'You can **do** what you like. I'm going home!'
- 'He didn't **do** anything. He just sat there.'
- 'You expect me to **do** everything around the house. Well, I'm fed up!'
- 'I **did** all my homework last night so tonight I'm going to **do** the housework.'
- 'I **did** a lot of research and I think I did a good job on that essay. I **did** my best anyway.'
- 'I intend to **do** lots of walking on holiday this year, and perhaps some bird-watching too.'

### make

We tend to use **make** when we are talking about constructing, creating or performing something. Study the following examples:

- 'I **made** three suggestions and left it to him to **make** the final decision.'
- 'I've **made** all the arrangements for the trip and I've **made** a great effort to get it all right.'
- 'I'm afraid I'm going to have to **make** my excuses and leave.'
- 'I have to **make** three phone calls.'



## Exercise: make or do?

Test your knowledge of **make** and **do** now by writing what you think is the correct box in the examples that follow. It is not always as easy as the above examples suggest. It is often simply a matter of usage, of learning and knowing which of these two verbs collocate with which nouns. Best of luck! The first two examples are done for you.

1	make	do	the cleaning and the cooking	<b>do</b> the cleaning and the cooking
2	make	do	a lasting impression (on someone)	<b>make</b> a lasting impression (on someone)
3	make	do	the shopping and the washing-up	
4	make	do	some serious work	
5	make	do	a lot of damage (to something)	
6	make	do	an announcement or a speech	
7	make	do	an application (e.g. for a driving test)	
8	make	do	a sound or a noise	
9	make	do	one's hair or one's teeth	
10	make	do	a lot of harm rather than good	
11	make	do	business (with somebody)	
12	make	do	(somebody) a favour	
13	make	do	love, not war	
14	make	do	a mess, a profit or a fortune	
15	make	do	fun of someone or a fool of someone	
16	make	do	amends for one's behaviour	

Now **look here** for the answers to see how many you got right.

### Answers

**do** the cleaning and the cooking  
**make** a lasting impression (on someone)  
**do** the shopping and the washing-up  
**do** some serious work  
**do** a lot of damage (to something)  
**make** an announcement  
**make** an application (e.g. for a driving test)  
**make** a sound or a noise  
**do** one's hair or one's teeth  
**do** a lot of harm rather than good  
**do** business (with somebody)  
**do** (somebody) a favour  
**make** love, not war  
**make** a mess, a profit or a fortune  
**make** fun of someone or a fool of someone  
**make** amends for one's behaviour

## Vocabulary for a Comparison and Contrast Essay

A Continuación tes unha serie de vocabulario que che pode ser útil para redactar unha composición de comparación ou contraste.

### Words that show comparison

Like  
Just as  
Equally  
Similarly  
In the same way  
As

### Words that show contrast

But  
However  
Yet  
Although  
In contrast  
In spite of  
Despite  
Instead  
On the other hand  
On the contrary

### **Using "both" for similarities:**

When two things or people have something in common, we often use "*both*" to compare them. *Both* is grammatically plural, so it requires plural verb form.

*Jackie has long hair. Irma has long hair. (Both Jackie and Irma have long hair) or (Jackie and Irma both have long hair.)*

### **Using "but" for differences:**

When we want to show that two things are different or contrasting, we often use *but* to show the contrast. Notice the punctuation used with *but*.

*Diego's hair is long, but Jason's hair is short.*

### Showing contrast: On the other hand

Sue likes dogs. Her sister hates them. (Sue loves dogs. Her sister, on the other hand, hates them)

### Comparatives to show contrast:

Christian is taller **than** Alexandra.

### Transitions showing Contrast: However

However expresses contrast. It can connect two paragraphs or two sentences. Notice the punctuation used with different positions of however.

ITHS is a small school. However, it has too many teachers.

ITHS is a small school; however, it has too many teachers.

ITHS is a small school. It has too many teachers, however.

### Using "neither" for similarities:

When two people or things have something negative in common, we often use *neither*. In the following examples, *neither* is the subject of the sentence. It is grammatically singular and takes a singular verb form.

Student A doesn't have an ipod.

Student B doesn't have an ipod.

Neither of the students has an ipod.

Neither student has an ipod.

### Comparing with **as....as**:

Kim is as tall as Joel.

Blanca is as fast as Carlos.

### Showing contrast with **although**

Contrast can be shown by using although. It can be used at the beginning of a sentence or at the end.

Although he is very young, he is the richest person in the world.

He is the richest person in the world although he is very young.

## Que diferenza hai entre Whereas e However?

**However**, ven a significar , en galego , : *sen embargo, non obstante, nembargante*.

**Whereas**, traduciríase por : *mentres que*,

Quizás ao traducilas comprenderás melloro seu uso, de todos os xeitos, achegámosche unha serie de exemplos e unha explicación máis detallada por si queres afondar no seu uso .

*She wants a girl whereas her husband wants a boy*  
*Ela quere unha nena mentres que os eu marido quere un neno.*

*He is incompetent, however he got the job anyway*  
*É un incompetente, sen embargo conseguiu o traballo.*

**while / whereas** to link two ideas that contrast with each other:

Note that while does not always refer to time. It is also used to balance two ideas that contrast with, but do not contradict, each other. In this sense, it is similar to whereas. Consider the following:

- *'While I like all types of fish, my girlfriend always chooses meat dishes when we go out to eat.'*
- *'Some married couples argue all time, whereas others never do.'*
- *'We would always choose somewhere in the mountains for a holiday, while our children always want the seaside.'*

Note that whilst we would use while or whereas within sentences to contrast two ideas, across sentences we would need to use 'however' or 'on the other hand'. Compare the following:

- *'In the UK the hottest month of the year is usually July, whereas in southern Europe the hottest period is usually in August.'*
- *'In the UK the hottest month of the year is usually July. On the other hand, in southern Europe the hottest period is usually in August.'*
- *'Britain secured only one gold medal in Atlanta four years ago, while at Sydney 2000 we ended up with eleven.'*
- *'Britain secured only one gold medal in Atlanta four years ago. At Sydney 2000, however, we ended up with elev*