

Summary writing:

A continuación tes algúns consellos para realizar o resume dun texto . Lembra que este é un dos exercicios máis importantes na proba de selectividade.

1. Reduce o texto de tal forma que todos os temas importantes estean incluídos no resume. Omite os exemplos, as opinións, avaliacións, interpretacións, etc.
2. Le o título coidadosamente. É importante. A continuación fai unha lectura rápida do texto para saber cal é o tema principal.
3. Volve a ler o texto outra vez para entender máis detalles. Agora deberías ter unha idea xeral de todos os contidos.
4. Escribe notas (usa as palabras clave). Subliña as palabras importantes no texto.
5. Constrúe frases coa axuda das palabras claves que anotaches. Estas frases deberían reflectir os contidos principais do texto.
6. Une as frases empregando os conectores apropiados. A primeira frase debe describir o tema principal do texto.
7. Emprega o simple present ou o simple past. Escribe frases en estilo indirecto.
8. As veces terás que cambiar a persoa.
9. Revisa o teu resumo. Ollo cos erros gramaticais.

Vocabulario.

Abaixo te unha serie de frases que poden ser útiles para resumir textos. So necesitas substituír as palabras en vermello.

The text

The story is about **two teenagers**.

The action takes place **in London**.

The text is divided into **5 parts**.



The characters

The main characters are **Peter and Mary**.

I think **Peter** is **brave** because he rescues Mary.

In line 27 he says ...

In my opinion **Mandy** shouldn't **have gone out alone**.

The characters in the story **change**.

At first Peter is **helpless**. Later he becomes **brave**.

Summarizing the text

The main point is that **Peter likes Mandy**.

The difficult thing is that **Mandy doesn't see this**.

The turning point in the story is when **Mandy falls off the tree**.

On the one hand **Mandy likes Peter**, on the other hand **she doesn't like his friends**.

That's why ...

My opinion

I think that the story is **nice**.

My point of view is that ...

My first impression was ...

I like/don't like the story/poem/song.

I thought that the story would end like that.

The ending of the story didn't surprise me.

I think that this only happens in films.

I must admit that ...

The message of the story is ...

Grammar: Going to or will

Cando queremos falar sobre acontecementos que nos cremos que serán verdade no futuro, usamos a forma **“will”**

- The President will serve for four years.
- The boss won't be very happy.
- I'm sure you'll like her.
- I'm certain he'll do a good job.

Se non estamos seguros sobre o que acontecerá, usamos **“will”** con expresións tales como *'probably', 'possibly', 'I think', 'I hope'*.

- I hope you'll visit me in my home one day.
- She'll probably be a great success.
- I'll possibly come but I may not get back in time.
- I think we'll get on well.

Se, polo contrario, estamos facendo unha predición baseada en evidencias demostradas por unha situación presente, usamos **'going to'**.

- Not a cloud in the sky. It's going to be another warm day.
- Look at the queue. We're not going to get in for hours.
- The traffic is terrible. We're going to miss our flight.
- Be careful! You're going to spill your coffee.

No momento de tomar unha decisión usamos **'will'**. Unha vez tomada a decisión, para falar dela usamos **'going to'**.

- I'll call Jenny to let her know. Sarah, I need Jenny's number. I'm going to call her about the meeting.
- I'll come and have a drink with you but I must let Harry know. Harry, I'm going to have a drink with Simon.

Will be doing

Usamos **'will be doing'** para falar algo que estará pasando nun momento determinado do futuro.

- This time next week, I'll be sitting on the beach in Barbados.
- I'll be thinking about you all back in the office – and I'll be laughing.
- We'll be enjoying ourselves too, boss. We won't be doing any work while you are not here.

Podemos usar **'will be doing'** para falar de acontecementos futuros que xa están decididos ou determinados.

- I'll be visiting your country on a regular basis. In fact, I'm going to be coming next month.
- He'll be looking after the factory until we can appoint a new manager.
- They'll be thinking about this very carefully over the next few months.

Podemos **usar 'will be doing'** para predicir o que está pasando noutro lugar neste momento.

- Try phoning his hotel. He'll probably still be having breakfast.
- They'll be deciding who gets the contract at this very moment. I'm very nervous.
- She's not in her office. She'll be having lunch in the canteen.

Usamos **'will be doing'** para preguntar dun xeito educado, e sen presionar, sobre plans futuros.

- Will you be eating with us this evening?
- Will you be needing anything else?
- Will they be joining us for dinner?

Will have done

Usamos **'will have done'** para falar do que teremos acadado nun determinado momento do futuro.

- We'll have been in these offices for eight years next month.
- She'll have visited ten countries in twelve days by the time she gets back.
- I'll have finished this project by Friday.

Se queremos enfatizar a continuidade desta actividade, podemos empregar a forma continúa.

- I'll **have been working** here for 35 years by the time I retire.
- She'll have been driving for more than fifteen hours straight by the time she gets here.
- They'll have been working with us for 15 years by the end of this year.

Tamén podemos usar **'will have done'** para predecir o que pensamos que xa sucedeu noutro lugar neste momento do presente.

- He'll have already read the report by now. Too late to change it.
- She'll have boarded her plane. It's too late to contact her.
- They'll have decided by now. We should hear the result today or tomorrow.

“Quantifiers”. Os cuantificadores. BOTH / ALL / EVERY / EACH

As veces confúndense os usos das seguintes palabras. Por iso, e a modo de exemplo, comentaremos aquí algúns casos. Presta atención cando uses algúns dos cuantificadores que figuran agrupados nos tres pares seguintes:

1. BOTH / ALL

Non os confundas. Mentres que **both** fai referencia a dúas cousas, dúas persoas, etc, **all** fai referencia a tres ou máis elementos. Fixate nos exemplos.

There were trees on both sides of the road.

(Había árbores a ambos lados da estrada).

There were trees on all sides of the road.

(Había árbores por todas partes na carretera).

2. ALL / EVERY

Moitos confundes estas dúas expresións. Mentras **all** pode empregarse diante dun sustantivo en plural, **every** só pode utilizarse diante dun sustantivo en singular. Fixate nos dous refráns.

All roads lead to Rome.

(Todos os camiños conducen a Roma).

Every man has his price.

(Todo home ten o seu prezo).

3. EVERY / EACH

Son probablemente os dous que máis adoitan confundirse. Mentres que **each** pode empregarse para referirse a dúas o máis persoas ou cousas, etc, **every** só pode empregarse para facer referencia a tres ou máis elementos.

Helen was carrying two cases, one in each hand.

(Elena levaba dúas maletas, unha en cada man).

Each / Every star in the sky has a name.

(Cada/Toda estrela do firmamento ten o seu nome).

Podemos usar un infinitivo con *to* despois dun adxectivo?

O uso do infinitivo con *to* despois dun adxectivo é unha das construcións típicas da lingua inglesa presa atención aos diferentes exemplos que che presentamos

THE INFINITIVE AFTER ADJECTIVES. This article will help you use the infinitive structures. Let's see how to do it...

Jim doesn't speak very clearly.

A. It is difficult to understand him.

B. He is difficult to understand. (É difícil de entender)

Sentences A and B have the same meaning. But note that we say *He is difficult to understand*, not *He is difficult to understand him*.

You can use the structure in sentence B after **difficult, easy, impossible, hard** and after a few other adjectives. Let's see some examples:

- Your writing is almost **impossible to read**, not ...to read it.

(= It is almost impossible to read your writing) (É case imposible entenderche a letra)

- Do you think this water is **safe to drink**?, not ...to drink it?

(Pensas que é seguro beber esta auga)

- Adolfo is **very interesting to talk** to, not ...to talk to him.

(Adolfo é unha persoa interesante coa que falar)

You can also use this structure with an *adjective + noun*:

- This is a **very difficult question to answer**, not ...to answer it.

- Adolfo is **an interesting person to talk** to.

- I enjoyed the soccer game. It was **an exciting game to watch** on TV.

THE FIRST, THE SECOND, THE THIRD...

We use the infinitive after **the first, the second, the third**, etc., and also after **the next** and **the last**:

- Who was **the first** person **to reach** the South Pole?

- If I have any more news, you'll be **the first to know**.

- **The next** plane **to arrive** at gate 15 will be Flight 566 from Bariloche.

- Who was **the last** person **to leave** OM Personal building last night?

"FEELING" ADJECTIVES

You can use the infinitive after a number of adjectives to say how someone feels about something. Let's see these examples:

- I was **sorry to hear** that your father is ill.
- Was Tom **surprised to see** you when you visited him?
- I was **delighted to get** your letter last week.

STRUCTURE "IT IS NICE OF SOMEONE TO DO SOMETHING"

This structure is possible after a number of adjectives, including: **nice, kind, mean, stupid, silly, clever, polite, careless, generous, foolish.**

- It was **nice of you to take** me to the airport.
- It was **careless of Luciana to leave** the door unlocked when he went out.
- It's **stupid of him to give up** his job when he needs the money.
- It was **very clever of Sebastian to start** the OM COMPANY business course.

Exercise:

There are some other adjectives you can use in this way. Why don't you try and complete these sentences? Use the words **in blue** to complete them.

1. **glad / hear**

Thanks for your letter. I'm that you're doing so well.

2. **astonished / find**

When I arrived, I was a complete stranger at home.

3. **happy / see**

Hello!! I'm so glad you could come. I'm you here again.

4. **sorry / hear**

I'm that your mother is ill. I hope she gets better soon.

Answers:

1: glad to hear, 2. astonished to find, 3. happy to see, 4. sorry to hear

Cal é a diferenza entre SO e SUCH?

SO (tan, así, entón) e **SUCH** (semellante, tal, tan, tanto), poden confundir a máis dun. Vamos tentar explicar as súas diferenzas e como se empregan

Observa estes exemplos:

- **I didn't enjoy the book. The story was so stupid!!**
(Non disfrutei do libro. ¡¡A historia era tan tonta!!)
- **I didn't enjoy the book. It was such a stupid story!!**
(Non disfrutei do libro. ¡¡Era unha historia tan tonta!!)

Agora, de acordo con esta breve experiencia, transformemos o que acabas de observar nunha regra gramatical :

- 1. CON ADXETIVO SEN SUSTANTIVO USASE "SO":**
Exemplos: **so stupid** (tan tonta).
- 2. CON ADXETIVO E SUSTANTIVO USASE "SUCH":**
Exemplos: **such a stupid story** (unha historia tan tonta).

Tamén podes usar SO cun adverbio sen sustantivo. Por exemplo:

- **Mirta's difficult to understand because she speaks so quickly.**
(É difícil entenderlle a Mirta porque fala tan rápidamente)

PARTE II

Tanto **SO** como **SUCH** reforzan o significado dun adxetivo. Observa:

- **It's a beautiful day, isn't it? It's so warm. (= really warm)**
(É un día fermoso, ¿non si? Está tan cálido. (= realmente cálido))
- **We enjoyed our vacation. We had such a good time. (= a really good time)**
(Disfrutamos as nosas vacacións. Pasámolo tan ben. (= realmente moi ben))

Agora, compara **SO** e **SUCH** nestas dúas oracións (é lembra a regra gramatical da PARTE I):

- **I like Miguel and Victoria. They are so nice.**
(Gústanme Miguel e Victoria. Son tan agradables)
- **I like Miguel and Victoria. They are such nice people. (not ~~so nice people~~)**
(Gustanme Miguel e Victoria. Son personas tan agradables)

Con frecuencia dicimos **SO ... THAT** (tan ... que) y **SUCH ... THAT** (tal ... que):

- **I was so tired that I went to bed at seven o'clock.**
(Estaba tan canso/a que fun durmir ás 7 da tarde)
- **Manuel worked so hard that he made himself sick.**
(Manuel traballou tanto que terminou enfermado)
- **It was such beautiful weather that we spent the whole day in the park.**
(O tempo estaba tan bo que pasamos todo o día no parque)

- **The book was so good that I couldn't put it down.**
(O libro era tan bo que non puiden deixar de lelo)
It was such a good book that I couldn't put it down.
(Era un libro tan bo que non puiden deixar de lelo)

Aos efectos de otorgar un tono máis coloquial ou conversacional, podes omitir o pronome relativo **that** (*que*) en todas as oracións anteriores. Algúns exemplos:

- **I was so tired ~~that~~ I went to bed at seven o'clock.**
(Estaba tan canso/a que fun durmir ás 7 da tarde)
- **Manuel worked so hard ~~that~~ he made himself sick.**
(Manuel traballou tanto que terminou enfermándose)
- **The book was so good ~~that~~ I couldn't put it down.**
(Ó libro era tan bo que non puiden deixar de lelo)

PARTE III

Observa como nestas oracións **SO** e **SUCH** empréganse de modo diferente:

- **I expected the weather to be much cooler. I didn't expect it to be so warm.**
(= as warm as it is)
(Esperaba que o tempo estivese moito máis fresco. Non esperaba que estivese tan cálido) (= tan cálido como está hoxe)
- **I'm tired because I got up at 6 o'clock. I don't usually get up so early.**
(= as early as 6 o'clock)
(Estou canso/a porque me ergín ás 6. Normalmente no me ergo tan cedo) (= tan cedo como as 6 da mañá)
- **Hurry up! Don't walk so slowly. (= as slowly as you are walking)**
(¡¡Apara!! No camiñes tan despacio) (= tan despacio como o estás facendo)

PARTE IV

Finalmente, é importante que aprendas como varían algunhas expresions comúns según se empregue **SO** ou **SUCH**. Por exemplo, dicimos:

SO LONG (tanto tempo) pero **SUCH A LONG TIME** (tanto tempo)
SO FAR (tan lonxe) pero **SUCH A LONG WAY** (tan lonxe)
SO MANY (tantos) y **SO MUCH** (tanto) pero **SUCH A LOT OF** (tanto/s)

Dous exemplos:

- **I haven't seen him for so long that I've forgotten what he looks like.**
I haven't seen him for such a long time ...
(Fai tanto tempo que non o vexo que xa me esquecín de cómo é)
- **I didn't know Maria lived so far from the city.**
I didn't know Maria lived such a long way from the city.
(Non sabía que María vivía tan lonxe da cidade)
- **How did my teacher to get so many tutorials in such a short time?**
(¿Cómo fixo o meu profesor para preparar tantos tutoriais en tan pouco tempo?)
Well, there is so much effort and such a dedication here, my dear friend !!
(Pois, hai tanto esforzo e tal dedicación e aquí, queida/o amiga/o !!)

Will sempre indica futuro?

Os antigos textos de gramática normalmente referíanse a “will” como a forma para expresar futuro e isto levou a moitas confusións.

É importante lembrar que cando falamos do futuro non sempre usamos “will” e que cando usamos “will” non sempre nos estamos a referir ao futuro.

Nestes exemplos 'will' estase a referir claramente ao futuro.

- *If I speak to her, I'll tell her about it.*
- *I'll probably visit Sue when I go to Oxford.*
- *Next birthday she'll be 32. Or so she says.*

Nestes exemplos, sen embargo, 'will' estase a referir a acontecementos do presente.

- *The car won't start.*
- *If that's the phone, I'll get it.*
- *Will you have another cup of coffee?*

Cando usamos 'will' para referirnos ao presente, a idea que se expresa e normalmente a de expresar desexo.

- *My baby won't stop crying. I've tried everything and I'm really exhausted.*
- *I am the boss. You will do as I say.*
- *I need quiet to write this but he will keep on talking to me. I wish he would leave me alone.*

Usamos 'will' para peticións, pedidos, invitacións, ofrecementos, etc.

- *Will you give me a hand?*
- *Will you please take a seat?*
- *Will you have some cake?*
- *I'll help you.*

Usamos 'will' para facer promesas ou ameazas.

- *I'll do it at once.*
- *I'll phone him back immediately.*
- *I won't forget this.*
- *I'll get my own back some day.*

Usamos 'will' para describir hábitos.

- *A cat will always find a warm place to sleep.*
- *My car won't go any faster than this.*

Usamos 'will' para deducións

- *I expect he'll want us to get on with it.*
- *The phone's ringing. That will be Mark.*

En todos estos exemplos que acabamos de ver con 'will', todos teñen que ver co presente ou son atemporais.

Exercises:



Mix and match these requests and offers

Will you send me a copy as

Will you have some more

You cooked so we'll

Will you call me as soon as you

If you wait a minute I'll

It's hot in here, will you

My plane arrives late. Will you

Thanks for the cash, I'll pay

The car needs a service. Will you

That bag looks heavy,

drop it off at the garage?

you back tomorrow.

pick me up at the airport?

coffee?

soon as possible, please?

have some news?

give you a hand.

wash up.

I'll take it.

open the window?

Answers:

Will you send me a copy as soon as possible, please?
Will you have some more coffee?
You cooked so we'll wash up.
Will you call me as soon as you have some news?
If you wait a minute I'll give you a hand.
It's hot in here, will you open the window?
My plane arrives late. Will you pick me up at the airport?
Thanks for the cash, I'll pay you back tomorrow.
The car needs a service. Will you drop it off at the garage?
That bag looks heavy, I'll take it.