

Grammar

VERBOS MODAIS, PARTE II. (MODALS)

Nesta unidade estúdanse novos verbos modais: **SHOULD**, **OUGHT TO**, **HAD BETTER**, **WOULD RATHER** e revísanse os modais de perfecto: **MUST HAVE + participio**, **COULD**, **MAY**, **MIGHT HAVE + participio**, e **SHOULD HAVE + participio**.

SHOULD

Significa "DEBERÍA", utilízase para dar consellos e a forma negativa é **SHOULDN'T**.

You should study harder →→ Deberías estudar mais.
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Should I go? →→ Debería ir?

You shouldn't be so lazy → Non deberías ser tan vago

OUGHT TO

Significa tamén "DEBERÍA", utilízase igualmente para dar consellos e a forma negativa é **OUGHTN'T TO**.

You ought to study harder →→ Deberías estudar mais.
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You oughtn't to be so lazy → Non deberías ser tan vago.
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Ought I to go? →→ Debería ir?

Grammar

HAD BETTER

Tradúcese por “SERÍA MELLOR” e tamén se utiliz para dar consellos e facer suxestións. A súa forma contracta é “ ‘D BETTER”. Non soe aparecer en interrogativa.

We'd **better** go now →→ Sería mellor que nos fósemos
agora

You'd **better** not go now →Sería mellor que non te foses
agora

WOULD RATHER

Expresa preferencia e tradúcese por "PREFERIRÍA". A súa forma contracta é 'D RATHER

I'd **rather** go now → Eu preferiría irme agora

He'd **rather** not go now → El preferiría non irse agora

Would you **rather** go or stay? → Preferirías irte ou quedar?

Grammar

MUST HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE

Emprégase para indicar certeza sobre un feito pasado ou para indicar unha conclusión lóxica.

CERTEZA PASADO:

She was subjected to physical and verbal abuse. She **must have suffered** a lot.
→→→ Foi sometida a maltrato físico e verbal. Debeu sufrir moito.

CONCLUSIÓN LÓXICA:

He **must have died** because he was very old when I saw him last →→→
Debeu morrer porque era moi maior a última vez que o vin.

COULD/ MAY/ MIGHT HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE

Estes tres modais expresan indistintamente suposición sobre un feito pasado porque realmente non se sabe que aconteceu.

SUPOSICIÓN PASADO:

He didn't turn up. He **could/ may/ might have forgotten** the date →→→
Non se presentou. Pode que esquecese a cita.

COULD HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE ademais pode indicar a posibilidade de ter feito algo no pasado que ao final non se fixo.

POSIBILIDADE PASADO:

I **could have answered** the phone, but I preferred not to do it →→→
Puiden contestar ao teléfono pero preferín non o facer

SHOULD HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE

Poderíase utilizar indistintamente "SHOULD" ou "OUGHT TO" para expresar que non se seguiu un consello no pasado.

CONSELLO PASADO:

You **should have gone/ ought to have gone** to the doctor
Deberías ir ao médico.

Vocabulary

Altogether: completamente
Aware: consciente
Bay: baía
Beef: carne de vaca
Bet (pret, pp. bet): apostar
Breathe (-ed): respirar
Breeding: cría
Chain : cadea
Chart : carta, gráfica
Chemical : químico
Concern (-ed): afectar
Contract (-ed): contraer
Crash : choque
Deadly : mortal
Delighted: encantado
Disease : enfermidade
Disposal : vertedura
Earthquake: terremoto
Exhaust : tubo de escape
Exposure: exposición
Faeces : feces, excrementos
Fatal : mortal
Fever: febre
Fitness: forma física
Flea: pulga
Fume: fume, gas
Fungi: fungos
Fur: pel, pelo de animal
Hazard: perigo
Host: anfitrión
Hurt (pret, pp. hurt): doer, facer dano
Illness: enfermidade (estado ou período)
Immunity: inmunidade
Influenza: flu: gripe
Keep at bay: manter a raia
Legionnaire 's disease: lexiónelose
Onset: chegada
Outraged: indignado, escandalizado
Own up: confesarse culpable de algo
Peeved: molesto
Perpetrator: responsable, autor crime
Poison: veneno

Vocabulary

Rabies: rabia (enfermidade)

Realize (-ed): darse conta

Ringworm : tiña

Safety : seguridade

Sewage: augas residuais

Small pox: varíola

Spoil (pret., pp. spoilt): estragar

Spread (pret., pp. spread): estenderse, propagarse

Stroke: derramo cerebral

Tick: carracha

Tie (-ed): atar, anoar

Unaware: non consciente

Vaccine : vacina

Vermin: animalias, bichos

Waste: desperdicio

Writing: a biography

Unha biografía contén os datos mais significativos da vida dunha persoa. Adóitanse escribir biografías de personalidades relevantes: actores, cantantes, escritores, deportistas, personaxes históricos, etc. Estas son algunhas indicacións útiles:

- * Busca calquera dato relevante da vida do personaxe cuxa biografía vas escribir. Son datos fundamentais a data e o lugar de nacemento, logros persoais e profesionais, outras personalidades coas que se desenvolveu, e data e lugar da súa morte (se o personaxe faleceu).
- * Conta o desenvolvemento da súa vida en etapas cronolóxicas: nenez, adolescencia, xuventude e madurez. Para iso utiliza sempre o pasado.
- * Se o personaxe aínda vive, usa o perfecto para describir os seus logros.

EXEMPLO:

BASIC DATA

Celebrity: Queen Elizabeth I, the Virgin Queen.

Date and place of birth: 7th September 1533; England.

Family: father King Henry VIII; mother Anne Boleyn; she never married.

Childhood: not happy; mother beheaded; away from her father.

Physical description: elegant, not beautiful, thin, medium height, red hair, expressive eyes, lovely hands.

Likes: dancing, hunting and riding horses.

Dislikes: spending money.

Achievements: She became Queen in 1558: Elizabethan Age; defeat of the Spanish Armada; colonisation

Problems: Catholics; her cousin Mary Stuart (beheaded in 1587).

Contemporary celebrities: Shakespeare, Marlowe, Bacon.

Date and place of death: 1603; England / Illness: smallpox.





BIOGRAPHY

Queen Elizabeth I was born in England on 7th September 1533. She was the daughter that King Henry VIII had with Anne Boleyn. Her childhood was not happy because her mother was beheaded when she was only two years old, and she spent most of her early life away from her father. She never married that's why she was also known as the Virgin Queen.



She wasn't beautiful but she was elegant. She was thin, medium height and red-haired with expressive eyes and lovely hands. Like her father, she loved dancing, hunting and riding horses. Unlike her father, she didn't like spending money.

Elizabeth became Queen at the age of 25. Her reign was so important in history that it was called the Elizabethan Age. Among her achievements we can mention the defeat of the Spanish Armada and the foundation of the colony of Virginia. Her time was also rich in learning. In fact it was the age of great writers and thinkers such as Shakespeare, Marlowe and Bacon.

But Elizabeth also had to face several problems. On the one hand, there were many problems with Catholics because she had re-established the Church of England and the country became Protestant again. On the other hand, her cousin Mary Stuart, also known as Mary Queen of Scots, claimed the English throne supported by Catholics. In 1587 Mary was accused of treason and beheaded.

Elizabeth caught smallpox and although doctors saved her life small pox scars remained on her face all her life. Some years later in 1603 she died.

Choose a celebrity or an historical personality you admire. Think of the most interesting facts about his/her life and write a similar biography. You could use an encyclopaedia to find out more information.



Harrison Ford



Winston Churchill



Queen Victoria



Henry VIII



Madonna

EXEMPLO:

Madonna was born on 16 August 1958 in Michigan. Her full name was Madonna Louise Veronica Ciccone.

She has a huge IQ and reportedly enjoys chess.

Madonna won a dance scholarship to Michigan University, but dropped out and went to New York.

Madonna struggled for a while in various dance troupes and bands, and was briefly a backing vocalist/dancer to French disco star Patrick Hernandez.

Madonna's debut album, titled *Madonna*, was released in 1983, and although it sold 3 million copies it was with her next album, *Like a Virgin* that she made most impact. Her music continued to be a critical and commercial success and in the past 20 years, Madonna has sold more than 250m records. Madonna has been a hugely successful singer, but she is a woman of many talents. Her photo-book, *Sex* was a great commercial success although heavily criticized by many critics. Madonna has also appeared in a variety of films including *Desperately Seeking Susan* (1985), *In Bed with Madonna* (1991) and *Evita* (1996). Up until recently Madonna ran the record company Maverick, which (after a dispute) she sold to Warner Music.

Madonna's music continues to prove popular. In May 2008, Madonna had her tenth number one album in the UK with *Hard Candy*.

Madonna married Guy Ritchie, having divorced Sean Penn. She has two children: Lourdes, fathered by personal trainer Carlos Leon, and Rocco with Guy Ritchie. However, in October 2008 Madonna and Guy Ritchie announced that were getting divorced.

Pronunciation

▪ O ton

Baséase no ton ascendente ou descendente co que se pronuncia a oración. O ton depende de se a oración é unha aseveración, unha exclamación, ou unha pregunta.

▪ Oracións Declarativas

As aseveracións neutras teñen un ton descendente

It's starting to ↘ rain

▪ Oracións Exclamativas

Adoitan ter un ton descendente

What a difficult ↘ exam!

▪ Oracións Interrogativas

Nas interrogativas introducidas por unha "WH-question" úsase o ton descendente. Só se aplica un ton ascendente se se pretende mostrar cortesía.

Where are my ↘ glasses?

What's the ↗ time?

As chamadas "yes-no questions" pronúncianse cun ton ascendente.

Did you phone ↗ Paul?

As "questions tags" cando expresan realmente dúbida pronúncianse con ton ascendente, se só pretenden buscar confirmación do dito ou se emiten como retrousos da conversa pronúncianse con ton descendente.

It's ten o'clock, ↘ isn't it?

She's very pretty, ↘ isn't she?

FAQ: Que forma dos verbos modais é a mellor para dar consellos?

Úsase “had better” (co infinitivo sen “to”) para dar consellos sobre situacións específicas (non xenéricas)

- You'd better tell her everything
- I'd better get back to work
- We'd better meet early

A forma negativa é “had better not”.

- You'd better not say anything
- I'd better not come.
- We'd better not miss the start of his presentation.

Se falamos sobre situacións de tipo xeral debemos usar “should” ou “ought to” indistintamente.

- You should brush your teeth before you go to bed.
- He ought to dress more appropriately for the office.

“Should” e “ought to” pódense usar tamén con situacións específicas

- I should get back to work.
- We ought to meet early.

As formas negativas son “shouldn't e “oughtn't to”

- I shouldn't listen to negative people.
- You oughtn't say anything.

FAQ: Hai algunha norma que indique como escribir as palabras compostas?

The two parts may be written in a number of ways :

1. as one word.

Example: **policeman**, **boyfriend**

2. as two words joined with a hyphen.

Example: **dining-table**

3. as two separate words.

Example: **fish tank**.

There are no clear rules about this - so write the common compounds that you know well as one word, and the others as two words.

TRUCO

Stress is important in pronunciation, as it distinguishes between a compound noun (e.g. **greenhouse**) and an adjective with a noun (e.g. **green house**).

In compound nouns, the stress usually falls on the first syllable:

a '**greenhouse** = place where we grow plants (compound noun)

a **green** '**house** = house painted green (adjective and noun)

a '**bluebird** = type of bird (compound noun) blue North American songbird

a **blue** '**bird** = any bird with blue feathers (adjective and noun)