

## Vocabulary

### Food

apple – *manzana*banana – *plátano*bean – *judía*butter – *mantequilla*cake – *tarta, pastel*carrot – *zanahoria*cheese – *queso*chip – *patata frita*egg – *huevo*fizzy drink – *bebida con gas, refresco*ham – *jamón*hamburger – *hamburguesa*hot dog – *perrito caliente*ice cream – *helado*juice – *zum*lettuce – *lechuga*onion – *cebolla*orange – *naranja*pie – *tarta*potato – *patata*rice – *arroz*soup – *sopa*steak – *filete*tomato – *tomate*turkey – *pavo*

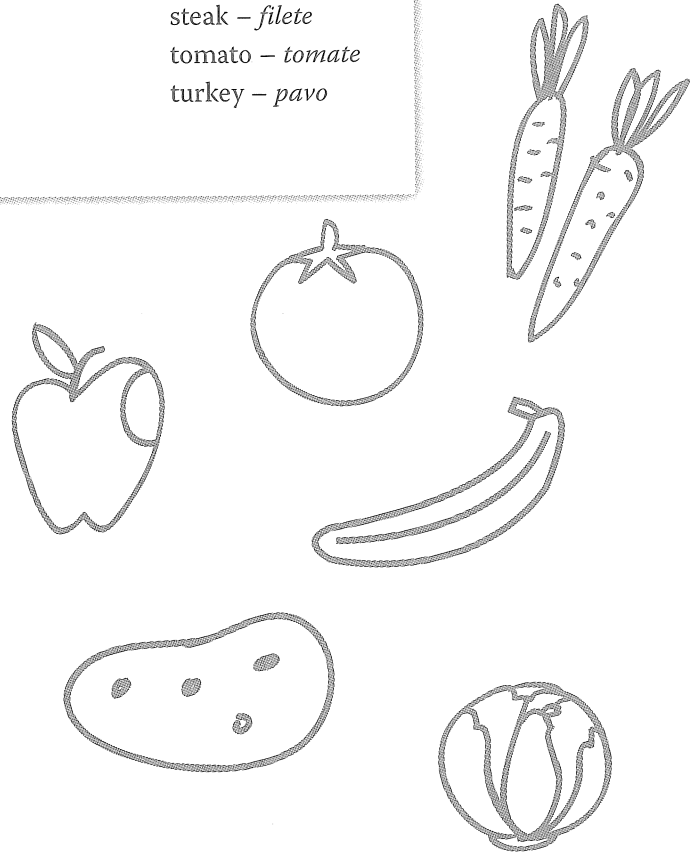
### 1 Relaciona las frutas y verduras de A con los colores de B.

#### A

- lettuce
- carrots
- apples
- potatoes
- bananas
- tomatoes

#### B

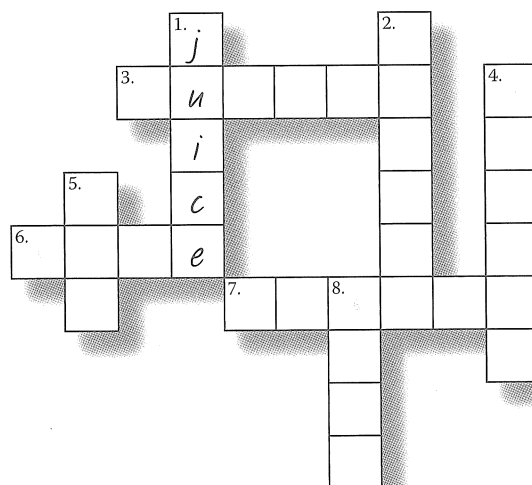
- brown or white
- red, green or yellow
- red
- yellow
- orange
- green



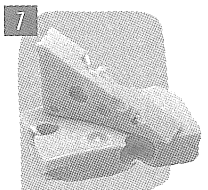
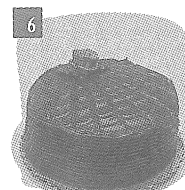
### 2 Rodea la palabra que no encaja en cada grupo.

- soup • pie • cake • ice cream
- onions • beans • chips • lettuce
- hamburgers • eggs • chips • hot dogs
- cheese • ice cream • butter • juice
- turkey • pie • ham • steak
- juice • soup • rice • fizzy drinks

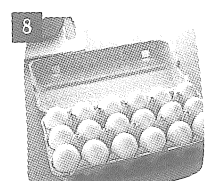
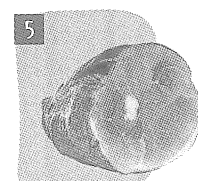
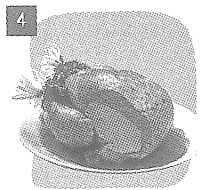
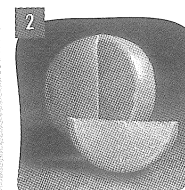
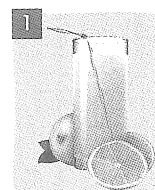
### 3 Completa el crucigrama.



#### Across →



#### Down ↓



## Vocabulary

### Sport

basketball – *baloncesto*

cycling – *ciclismo*

dancing – *baile*

football – *fútbol*

gymnastics – *gimnasia*

karate – *kárate*

rollerblading – *patinaje en línea*

running – *correr*

skateboarding – *montar en monopatin*

skiing – *esquí*

surfing – *surf*

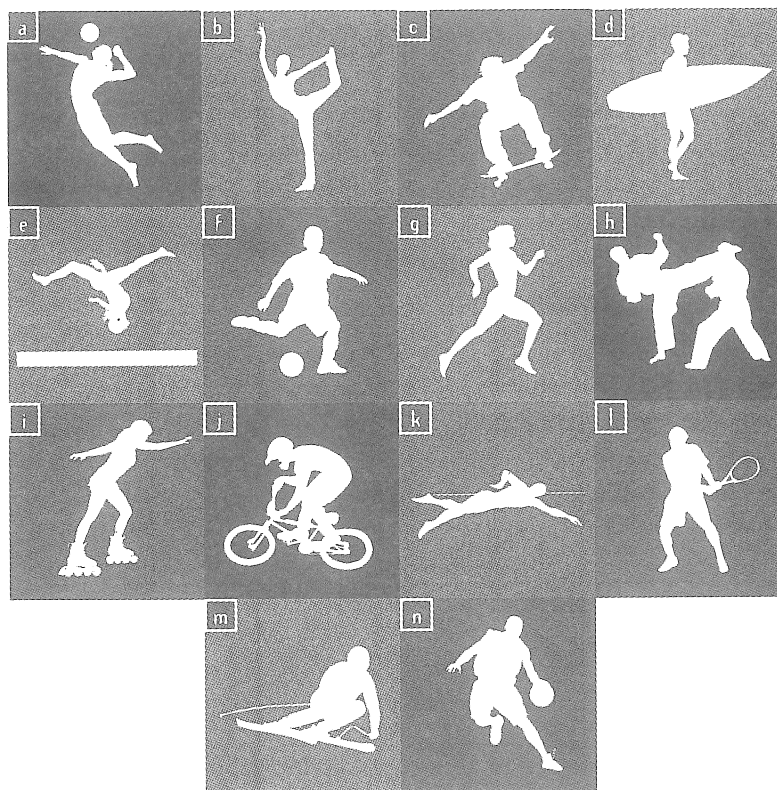
swimming – *natación*

tennis – *tenis*

volleyball – *voleibol, balonvolea*

### 1 Ordena las letras para formar nombres de deportes y relaciónalos con las imágenes.

1. *h rktaae* ..... *karate* .....
2. .... *botfolla* .....
3. .... *tlbkealabs* .....
4. .... *stinen* .....
5. .... *gccliny* .....
6. .... *kignis* .....
7. .... *lelolybval* .....
8. .... *onrerladillgb* .....
9. .... *nsfirgu* .....
10. .... *ysmtsnaicg* .....
11. .... *irgunnn* .....
12. .... *arakenbodigs* .....
13. .... *nsmgiimw* .....
14. .... *nandigc* .....



### Sports verbs

catch – *coger, atrapar*

hit – *golpear*

jump – *saltar*

kick – *dar patadas (a)*

lift – *levantar*

throw – *lanzar; tirar*

### 2 Elige la respuesta correcta.

1. In football, you try to **throw** / **kick** the ball.
2. Don't **jump** / **catch** on the bed.
3. Please help me **catch** / **lift** this box.
4. In tennis, you try to **hit** / **kick** the ball.
5. Try to **lift** / **throw** the ball into the basket.
6. I play games with my dogs. They **catch** / **jump** a ball in their mouth.

# Grammar

## can: Affirmative

I can swim	yo sé nadar
you can swim	tú sabes nadar
he can swim	él sabe nadar
she can swim	ella sabe nadar
it can swim	(ello) sabe nadar
we can swim	nosotros/as sabemos nadar
you can swim	vosotros/as sabéis nadar
they can swim	ellos/as saben nadar

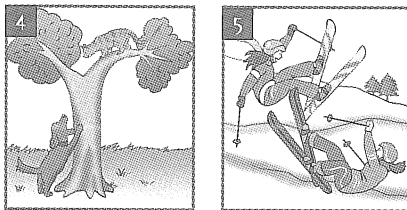
## can: Negative

I can't swim	yo no sé nadar
you can't swim	tú no sabes nadar
he can't swim	él no sabe nadar
she can't swim	ella no sabe nadar
it can't swim	(ello) no sabe nadar
we can't swim	nosotros/as no sabemos nadar
you can't swim	vosotros/as no sabéis nadar
they can't swim	ellos/as no saben nadar

### 1 Elige la respuesta correcta.

1. A dog **can** / can't run.
2. A one-day-old baby **can** / can't talk.
3. Rafael Nadal **can** / can't play tennis.
4. People **can** / can't live without water.
5. Fish **can** / can't walk.

### 2 Completa las frases con **can** o **can't** según los dibujos.



1. The man ..... **can't** ..... open the window.
2. The girl ..... run.
3. The children ..... ride bicycles.
4. The cat ..... climb the tree.
5. The girls ..... ski.

### 3 ¿Qué actividades sabes hacer y cuáles no? Escribe frases con **can** o **can't** y los verbos que se dan.

run • cycle • dance • swim • ski • surf

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....
6. ....

## can: Interrogative

Can I swim?	¿Yo sé nadar?
Can you swim?	¿Tú sabes nadar?
Can he swim?	¿Él sabe nadar?
Can she swim?	¿Ella sabe nadar?
Can it swim?	¿(Ello) sabe nadar?
Can we swim?	¿Nosotros/as sabemos nadar?
Can you swim?	¿Vosotros/as sabéis nadar?
Can they swim?	¿Ellos/as saben nadar?

## Short answers

Yes, I can. / No, I can't.

Yes, he can. / No, he can't.

### 4 Escribe preguntas con estas palabras utilizando **can** o **can't** y luego contéstalas para que sean verdaderas en tu caso.

1. you / play / volleyball  
Can you play volleyball? .....  
Yes, I can. / No, I can't. ....
2. students / wear / shorts / at your school  
.....
3. your parents / speak / English  
.....
4. your best friend / drive / a car  
.....
5. you and your friends / walk / home / from school  
.....

Adverbs of Manner	
Adjectives	Adverbs
quiet – <i>callado/a</i>	quietly – <i>en silencio, sin hacer ruido</i>
careful – <i>cuidadoso/a</i>	carefully – <i>con cuidado, cuidadosamente</i>
Adjectives	Irregular Adverbs
good – <i>bueno/a</i>	well – <i>bien</i>
hard – <i>duro/a, difícil, fuerte</i>	hard – <i>duramente, mucho, fuerte</i>
fast – <i>rápido/a</i>	fast – <i>deprisa, rápidamente</i>

**5** Completa la tabla. Consulta la página 109 si necesitas ayuda.

Adjectives	Adverbs
happy	happily
quick	1. <i>quickly</i>
easy	2.
3.	well
fast	4.
5.	high
bad	6.
beautiful	7.
far	8.
9.	slowly

**6** Completa las frases con el adverbio correcto.

- John can't throw or kick a ball *hard*, but he can run and cycle *quickly*.  
(quickly / hard)
- Emily skis ..... She often falls.  
But she can surf .....  
(well / badly)
- Sam runs ....., but he can hit a ball .....  
(far / slowly)
- Peter can jump ..... and he can throw a basketball ..... into the basket. (easily / high)
- Susan can dance ....., but she can't swim .....  
(fast / beautifully)

**7** Completa las frases con la forma adverbial de los adjetivos entre paréntesis.

- I speak English *well* (good).
- Jane runs ..... (fast).
- My parents work ..... (hard).
- I usually get up late and run ..... (quick) to school.
- My friend solves maths problems ..... (easy).
- They paint ..... (beautiful).

**8** Escribe preguntas con estas palabras. Utiliza *can* y la forma adverbial de los adjetivos que se dan. Luego contesta las preguntas para que sean verdaderas en tu caso.

- you / jump / high  
*Can you jump high?* .....
- your friend / sing / beautiful  
.....
- your parents / run / fast  
.....
- you / read / quick  
.....
- some of your friends / ski / good  
.....

## Listening

**9** Escucha un diálogo sobre un deporte y luego di si las frases son verdaderas (T) o falsas (F).

- The students get homework on sports day.
- Ella often wins sports competitions.
- Mike always chooses basketball.
- Mike's parents are happy with his school marks.
- Mike wants Ella to do his schoolwork.

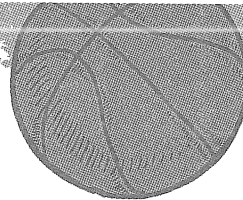
**10** Escucha otra vez y comprueba tus respuestas.



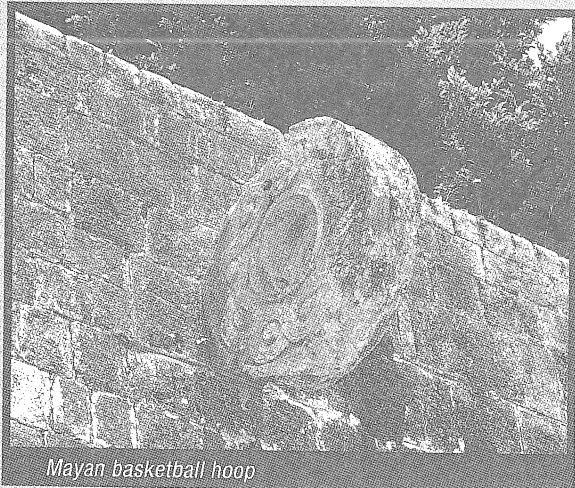
## Reading

Lee el proyecto escolar de Claire sobre la historia del baloncesto y señala (✓) las cosas que menciona.

- ✓ 1. the history of basketball baskets
- ..... 2. ancient basketball courts
- ..... 3. ancient basketball shoes
- ..... 4. modern basketballs
- ..... 5. Naismith's rules



## The History of Basketball by Claire Goss

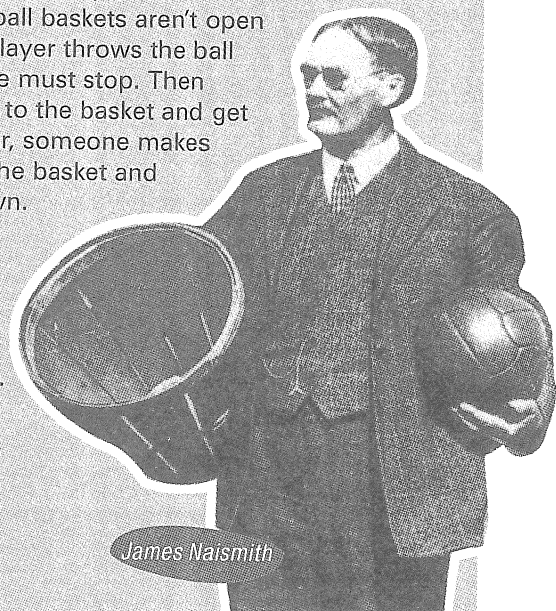


Mayan basketball hoop

Basketball comes from an ancient Aztec and Mayan sport. To play Aztec and Mayan basketball, you must get a four-kilo ball into a hoop. But you mustn't use your hands. You should use your legs and other parts of your body. At the end of the game, the winning team takes the losing team's clothes. Then they kill the captain of the losing team.

It's 1891 and James Naismith is a sports teacher at a school in Massachusetts, USA. The athletes at Naismith's school are bored during the cold winters because they can't go outside. Naismith invents basketball and then they can play inside in bad weather. His first basketball baskets aren't open at the bottom. When a player throws the ball into the basket, the game must stop. Then someone must climb up to the basket and get the ball. A few years later, someone makes a hole in the bottom of the basket and then the ball can fall down. It's the first modern basketball basket.

Today basketball players must still follow Naismith's 13 basic rules.



James Naismith

2 Lee otra vez el texto y completa las frases.

1. The Mayan basketball weighs four kilos.
2. After an ancient basketball game, the players on the losing team haven't got their ..... and they haven't got a .....
3. James Naismith comes from .....
4. Basketball is good for Naismith's students because they can play ..... in winter.
5. The original basketball baskets haven't got a ..... so the ball can't .....



# Grammar

## must: Affirmative

I must run	yo debo correr
you must run	tú debes correr
he must run	él debe correr
she must run	ella debe correr
it must run	(ello) debe correr
we must run	nosotros/as debemos correr
you must run	vosotros/as debéis correr
they must run	ellos/as deben correr

## must: Negative

I mustn't run	yo no debo correr
you mustn't run	tú no debes correr
he mustn't run	él no debe correr
she mustn't run	ella no debe correr
it mustn't run	(ello) no debe correr
we mustn't run	nosotros/as no debemos correr
you mustn't run	vosotros/as no debéis correr
they mustn't run	ellos/as no deben correr

### 3 Completa las frases sobre deportes con **must** o **mustn't**.

- In basketball, the players ..... **must** ..... catch and throw the ball. They ..... **mustn't** ..... kick it.
- In many schools around the world, students ..... do sport two or three times a week and they ..... forget to wear trainers.
- You ..... know the rules for cycling and you ..... ride on the correct side of the road.
- In karate, you ..... wear shoes, but you ..... wear special clothes.
- In golf, you ..... hit the ball into a hole. You ..... throw it.

## should: Affirmative

I should jump	yo debería saltar
you should jump	tú deberías saltar
he should jump	él debería saltar
she should jump	ella debería saltar
it should jump	(ello) debería saltar
we should jump	nosotros/as deberíamos saltar
you should jump	vosotros/as deberíais saltar
they should jump	ellos/as deberían saltar

## should: Negative

I shouldn't jump	yo no debería saltar
you shouldn't jump	tú no deberías saltar
he shouldn't jump	él no debería saltar
she shouldn't jump	ella no debería saltar
it shouldn't jump	(ello) no debería saltar
we shouldn't jump	nosotros/as no deberíamos saltar
you shouldn't jump	vosotros/as no deberíais saltar
they shouldn't jump	ellos/as no deberían saltar

### 4 Completa las frases con **should** o **shouldn't**.

- You ..... **should** ..... have breakfast.
- Children ..... watch 10 hours of TV a day.
- I ate too much. I ..... eat any more.
- Hurry! We ..... leave now.

## should: Interrogative

Should I jump?	¿Yo debería saltar?
Should you jump?	¿Tú deberías saltar?
Should he jump?	¿Él debería saltar?
Should she jump?	¿Ella debería saltar?
Should it jump?	¿(Ello) debería saltar?
Should we jump?	¿Nosotros/as deberíamos saltar?
Should you jump?	¿Vosotros/as deberíais saltar?
Should they jump?	¿Ellos/as deberían saltar?

## Short answers

Yes, I should. / No, I shouldn't.

### 5 Escribe preguntas sobre un día del deporte escolar utilizando **should** y las palabras que se dan. Luego contesta las preguntas.

the students	wear comfortable clothes
	drink water during breaks
	wear sandals
	eat a big lunch

- Should the students wear comfortable clothes?  
Yes, they should.
- .....
- .....
- .....

### 6 Elige la respuesta correcta.

- Runners **must** / can wear trainers.
- Eva can / **should** dance well.
- You can't / **shouldn't** have a big meal before doing sport.
- You **should** / **must** try surfing. It's fun.
- Can** / **Should** we bring a bottle of water?  
Is it a good idea?

# Vocabulary

## Sports venues and equipment

bicycle – *bicicleta, bici*  
 football pitch – *campo de fútbol*  
 goal – *portería*  
 goggles – *gafas de natación / baño*  
 helmet – *casco*  
 net – *red*  
 racket – *raqueta*

rollerblades – *patines (de ruedas) en línea*  
 skateboard – *monopatín*  
 surfboard – *tabla de surf*  
 swimming cap – *gorro de natación / baño*  
 swimming pool – *piscina*  
 tennis court – *cancha / pista de tenis*

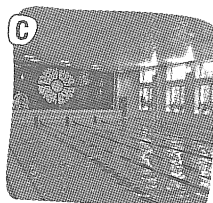
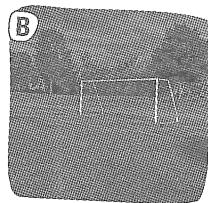
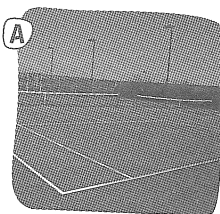
1 Relaciona las palabras de A con las de B para formar nombres de lugares donde se practica deporte y luego escríbelos debajo de las fotografías.

A

1. swimming
2. tennis
3. football

B

- a. pitch
- b. court
- c. pool



swimming pool

2 Relaciona los dibujos con los nombres de la equipación deportiva y escribe una X al lado de la equipación que no aparece en el dibujo.

- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| ..... a. net        | ..... f. swimming cap |
| ..... b. racket     | ..... g. goal         |
| ..... c. goggles    | ..... h. surfboard    |
| ..... d. helmet     | ..... i. rollerblades |
| ..... e. skateboard | ..... j. bicycle      |



## Listening



3 Escucha a Mia y Luke hablar sobre un deporte que se llama *sepak takraw* y luego completa la tabla.

Where you play it:	on a <sup>1</sup> ..... <i>court</i> ..... with a <sup>2</sup> .....
Number of players on each team:	<sup>3</sup> .....
Rules:	You must hit the ball <sup>4</sup> .....
	You mustn't touch the ball with your <sup>5</sup> ..... or your <sup>6</sup> .....
Equipment:	a <sup>7</sup> ..... and <sup>8</sup> .....



4 Escucha otra vez y comprueba las respuestas.

## Speaking

Escribe el diálogo en tu idioma.

A: What are the rules of the game?

A: <sup>1</sup>.....

B: You must hit the ball over the net.

B: <sup>2</sup>.....

A: How many people can play it?

A: <sup>3</sup>.....

B: There are four to six players on each team.

B: <sup>4</sup>.....

A: Where do you play it?

A: <sup>5</sup>.....

B: On a court, inside or outside.

B: <sup>6</sup>.....



## Writing

### 5 Escribe las palabras en el orden correcto para formar frases.

1. run / doesn't / quickly / Steve / .

*Steve doesn't run quickly.*

2. try / you / harder / should / .

3. ball / the / throw / .

4. the ball / can't / we / find / .

### 6 Mira el cuadro y utiliza la información sobre balonmano para completar la descripción.

Sport:	handball
Number of players:	two teams, with seven players in each team
Where you play it:	a handball court
Equipment:	a ball, two goals
Things you can do:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• catch and throw the ball with your hands</li> <li>• hold the ball for up to 3 seconds</li> </ul>
Things you mustn't do:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• run far with the ball</li> <li>• take the ball from a player's hands</li> </ul>
To receive points:	throw the ball into the goal

Handball is an exciting sport. There are <sup>1</sup> *two* teams in handball and there are <sup>2</sup> players in each team. To play handball, you must have a <sup>3</sup> and two <sup>4</sup> . You can catch and throw the ball with your <sup>5</sup> , but you <sup>6</sup> run far with the ball. To receive points, players must <sup>7</sup> the ball into the goal.

EXTRA

### 7 Copia el cuadro del ejercicio 6 y complétalo con información sobre otro deporte. Luego utilízala para escribir una descripción.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



WAY to  
ENGLISH

### Giving Directions

Completa el diálogo con estas expresiones.

Then what • It's opposite • Do you know • How do I get

A: Excuse me. <sup>1</sup> *Do you know* where the football pitch is?

B: Yes. It's on High Street.

A: <sup>2</sup> to High Street?

B: Go straight on Green Street until you reach High Street.

A: <sup>3</sup> ?

B: Turn left on High Street. You can't miss the football pitch.

<sup>4</sup> the school.

# CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

## Vocabulary 20 points

1 Completa el cuadro sobre algunos deportes. (10 points)

Sport	Description
1. c .....	You ride a bike and wear a 2. h .....
tennis	You hit a ball with a 3. r .....
4. s .....	You usually do this on a mountain.
surfing	You ride on a 5. s .....
6. a ... ci .....	You do this to music.
basketball	You 7. t ... a ball into a basket.
volleyball	You 8. h ... a ball with your hands.
football	You 9. k ... a ball into a 10. g .....

2 Relaciona A con B para formar frases sobre deportes. (10 points)

### A

- In football,
- In basketball,
- In tennis,
- In karate,
- In surfing,

### B

- a. you must hit the ball hard.
- b. you must kick the ball.
- c. you must swim.
- d. you must throw and catch the ball.
- e. you can kick and throw your partner.

## Grammar 30 points

3 Completa las frases con *can* o *can't*. (5 points)

- There's a nice tennis court next to the school. We ..... play tennis there.
- The boys ..... go skiing because there isn't any snow.
- I ..... dive, but I swim well.
- ..... you see our car?
- Lisa ..... do karate. She often wins competitions.

4 Completa las frases con estos adverbios de modo. (10 points)

*slowly • hard • high • fast • well*

- He's very short. He can't jump .....
- They're professional dancers. They can dance .....
- The road is dangerous. Don't drive .....
- He's very tired because he works .....
- Please speak ..... I can't understand you.

5 Completa las frases con *must* o *mustn't*. (5 points)

- You've got a test tomorrow morning. You ..... go to bed early.
- I need some books for school. I ..... go shopping.
- You ..... drive when you're very tired.
- I ..... be late for school.
- We ..... study hard to get good marks.

6 Escribe frases con estas palabras y la forma correcta de *should*. (10 points)

- I / take / an umbrella / ?  
.....
- you / eat / chocolate / every day / .  
.....
- rollerbladers / wear / helmets / .  
.....
- what / I / wear / on sports day / ?  
.....
- players / be / late / for practice / .  
.....



1 Escribe las palabras en tu idioma.

### Sport

basketball

cycling

dancing

football

gymnastics

karate

rollerblading

running

skateboarding

skiing

surfing

swimming

tennis

volleyball

### Sports verbs

catch

hit

jump

kick

lift

throw

### Sports venues

football pitch

swimming pool

tennis court

### Sports equipment

bicycle

goal

goggles

helmet

net

racket

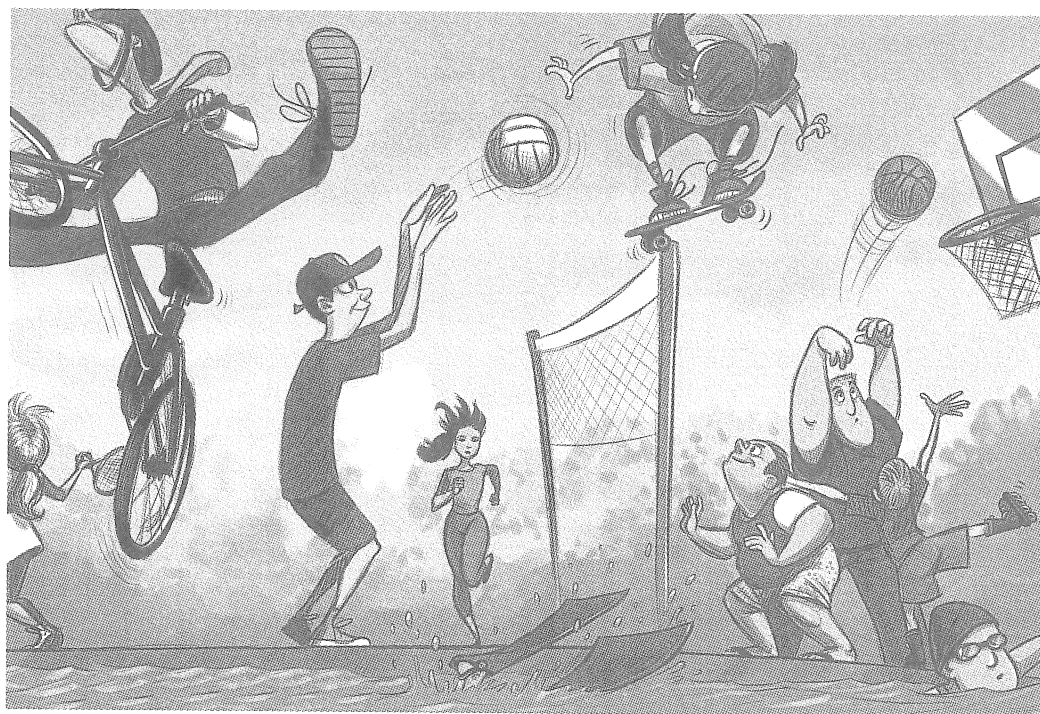
rollerblades

skateboard

surfboard

swimming cap

2 Juega a un juego de memoria. Mira el dibujo durante dos minutos y luego tápalo.  
¿Cuántas actividades recuerdas? Haz una lista en el cuaderno.



3 Ordena las letras para formar nombres de equipación deportiva. Luego relaciona cada equipación con el deporte correcto. Algunas palabras se pueden utilizar más de una vez.

1. kaetrc ..... racket
2. legggso .....
3. melthe .....
4. lycicbe .....
5. etn .....
6. bfdrsuaro .....

- |                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| ..... a. surfing    | ..... d. swimming |
| ! b. tennis         | ..... e. cycling  |
| ..... c. volleyball |                   |

# GRAMMAR APPENDIX

## can

Expresa habilidad o capacidad para hacer algo (saber), posibilidad de hacer algo (poder) y también se usa para pedir permiso o favores (poder).

- **Afirmativa:** sujeto + *can* + verbo en la forma base. Como es un verbo modal, no se añade -s en la 3ª persona del singular.

*I can play volleyball.*  
(Sé jugar al voleibol.)

- **Negativa:** sujeto + *cannot* o la contracción *can't* + verbo en la forma base.

*My brother can't ride a bike.*  
(Mi hermano no sabe / puede montar en bici.)

- **Interrogativa:** *Can* + sujeto + verbo en la forma base.

*Can you throw me the ball?*  
(¿Puedes lanzarme la pelota?)

- **Respuestas breves:** se pone el pronombre personal sujeto + *can* o *can't*.

*Can they run fast? Yes, they can. / No, they can't.*  
(¿Pueden correr deprisa? Sí. / No.)

### Completa las frases con *can* o *can't*.

1. Dogs ..... *can't* ..... ride a bike.
2. Elephants ..... fly.
3. Children ..... drive cars.
4. .... he run fast?
5. Basketball players ..... jump high.

## Los adverbios de modo

- Los adverbios de modo modifican a los verbos, ya que describen la forma en que se realiza la acción. Con ellos se responde a las preguntas que comienzan por *How ...?* (¿Cómo...?).
- La mayoría son regulares y se forman añadiendo la terminación *-ly* al adjetivo correspondiente (consultar el *Spelling Appendix*, pág. 109). Pero también hay adverbios irregulares, como los tres últimos del cuadro de la pág. 53.

*He lifts weights easily.*  
(Él levanta pesas con facilidad.)  
*She runs fast.*  
(Ella corre deprisa.)

### 2 Completa las frases con la forma adverbial de los adjetivos entre paréntesis.

1. She performed ..... *badly* ..... (bad).
2. Don't kick the ball ..... (hard).
3. Gina runs ..... (quick).
4. He doesn't behave ..... (good).
5. We must walk ..... (far).

## must

En afirmativa significa "deber" y expresa la obligación o la necesidad grande de hacer algo.

En negativa, en cambio, expresa prohibición, que algo no está permitido o que no se debe hacer porque no es conveniente o correcto.

Además, tanto en afirmativa como en negativa, también puede utilizarse para dar consejos.

- **Afirmativa:** sujeto + *must* + verbo en la forma base. Como también es un verbo modal, no se añade -s en la 3ª persona del singular.

*You must study hard for the exam.*  
(Debes estudiar mucho para el examen.)

- **Negativa:** sujeto + *mustn't* + verbo en la forma base.

*You mustn't kick the basketball.*  
(No debes darle patadas al balón de baloncesto.)

### 3 Completa las frases con *must* o *mustn't*.

1. You ..... *mustn't* ..... swim alone.
2. People ..... text and drive.
3. We ..... talk quietly in the library.
4. A cyclist ..... wear a helmet.
5. You ..... throw a ball in the house.

## should

Se usa para dar consejos y también para decir lo que se debería o no hacer.

- **Afirmativa:** sujeto + *should* + verbo en la forma base. Tampoco se añade -s en la 3ª persona del singular.

*You should eat more.* (Deberías comer más.)

- **Negativa:** sujeto + *shouldn't* + verbo en la forma base.

*Ships shouldn't sail on Friday.*  
(Los barcos no deberían zarpar en viernes.)

- **Interrogativa:** *Should* + sujeto + verbo en la forma base.

*Should I be sad?* (¿Debería estar triste?)

- **Respuestas breves:** se pone el pronombre personal sujeto + *should* o *shouldn't*.

*Should I run? Yes, you should. / No, you shouldn't.*  
(¿Debería correr? Sí. / No.)

### 4 Completa las frases con *should* o *shouldn't*.

1. You ..... *shouldn't* ..... run after a big meal.
2. I ..... practise, but I'm very tired.
3. He ..... play tennis. It's fun.
4. You ..... hit other children.
5. He ..... take a jacket. It's cold out.

## El imperativo

Al hablar de normas o reglas (como por ejemplo las reglas de un juego o deporte), se suele usar el modo imperativo. También se usa para dar órdenes o instrucciones. Recuerda que en las frases en imperativo no hay sujeto.

*Use a helmet.* (Usa casco.)

*Come here now!* (¡Ven aquí ahora!)

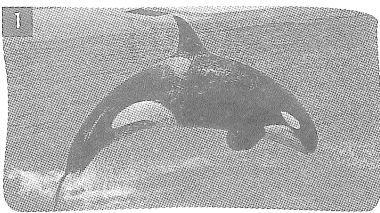
## Vocabulary

## Adjectives

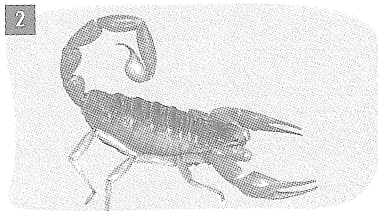
amazing – *asombroso/a, increíble*  
 colourful – *colorido/a, de colores vivos*  
 dangerous – *peligroso/a*  
 domesticated – *domesticado/a*  
 heavy – *pesado/a*  
 huge – *enorme, inmenso/a*

interesting – *interesante*  
 ordinary – *normal, corriente*  
 tiny – *diminuto/a, minúsculo/a*  
 unusual – *inusual, poco común*  
 wild – *salvaje*

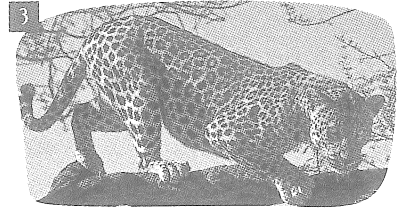
## Elige el adjetivo correcto.



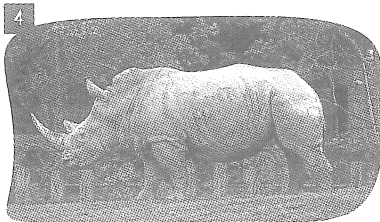
tiny / huge / domesticated



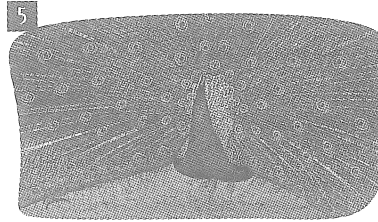
dangerous / heavy / amazing



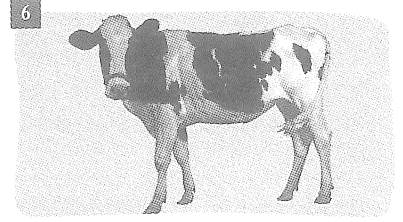
wild / domesticated / ordinary



colourful / tiny / heavy



colourful / ordinary / tiny



unusual / interesting / domesticated

## Animals

butterfly – *mariposa*  
 crocodile – *cocodrilo*  
 dolphin – *delfín*  
 elephant – *elefante*

gorilla – *gorila*  
 horse – *caballo*  
 lion – *león*  
 mosquito – *mosquito*

pig – *cerdo*  
 rabbit – *conejo*  
 rat – *rata*  
 sheep – *oveja/s*

tiger – *tigre*  
 turtle – *tortuga (marina)*  
 zebra – *cebra*

## 2 Rodea la palabra que no encaja en cada grupo.

1. butterfly • mosquito • rabbit
2. horse • rat • sheep
3. lion • tiger • dolphin
4. elephant • turtle • crocodile
5. pig • zebra • gorilla





# Grammar

## Comparative Adjectives – Short Adjectives

long – longer than	<i>largo/a – más largo/a que</i>
big – bigger than	<i>grande – más grande que</i>
rare – rarer than	<i>raro/a – más raro/a que</i>
ugly – uglier than	<i>feo/a – más feo/a que</i>

## Irregular Adjectives

good – better than	<i>bueno/a – mejor que</i>
bad – worse than	<i>malo/a – peor que</i>

- 1** Completa la tabla. Consulta la página 109 si necesitas ayuda.

Adjective	Comparative
funny	1. <i>funnier than</i>
short	2.
good	3.
fat	4.
wide	5.
bad	6.
small	7.
nice	8.

- 2** Completa las frases con el comparativo de los adjetivos entre paréntesis. Luego señala (✓) si las frases son verdaderas (T) o falsas (F) en tu caso.

	T	F
1. My hair is <i>longer than</i> (long) my best friend's hair.	.....	.....
2. My marks in maths are ..... (good) my marks in English.	.....	.....
3. My father is ..... (old) my mother.	.....	.....
4. I think rollerblading is ..... (easy) skiing.	.....	.....
5. My room is ..... (big) my friend's room.	.....	.....

## Comparative Adjectives – Long Adjectives

dangerous – more dangerous than	<i>peligroso/a – más peligroso/a que</i>
important – more important than	<i>importante – más importante que</i>

- 3** Completa las frases con el comparativo de los adjetivos entre paréntesis para comparar animales.

1. A dolphin is *more intelligent than* (intelligent) a pig.
2. Zebras are ..... (exotic) horses.
3. A crocodile is ..... (dangerous) a sheep.
4. A cow is ..... (domesticated) an elephant.
5. A butterfly is ..... (colourful) a mosquito.

- 4** Completa la tabla con estos adjetivos.

*tiny • nice • unusual • difficult • pretty  
adventurous • thin • beautiful*

adjective + -er + than ...	more + adjective + than ...
<i>tinier than</i>	

- 5** Elige el adjetivo correcto y completa las frases con el comparativo.

1. My brother is 14. My sister is 17. My sister is *older than* (old / young) my brother.
2. I got a 70 in my history test and a 90 in my maths test. My history mark is ..... (good / bad) my maths mark.
3. My cat likes being alone, but my dog loves people. My dog is ..... (friendly / shy) my cat.
4. Sue is 1.8 metres tall. Lisa is 1.9 metres tall. Sue is ..... (tall / short) Lisa.
5. Pigs live on farms. Tigers live in rain forests. Pigs are ..... (domesticated / wild) tigers.







## ROBOTIC ANIMALS

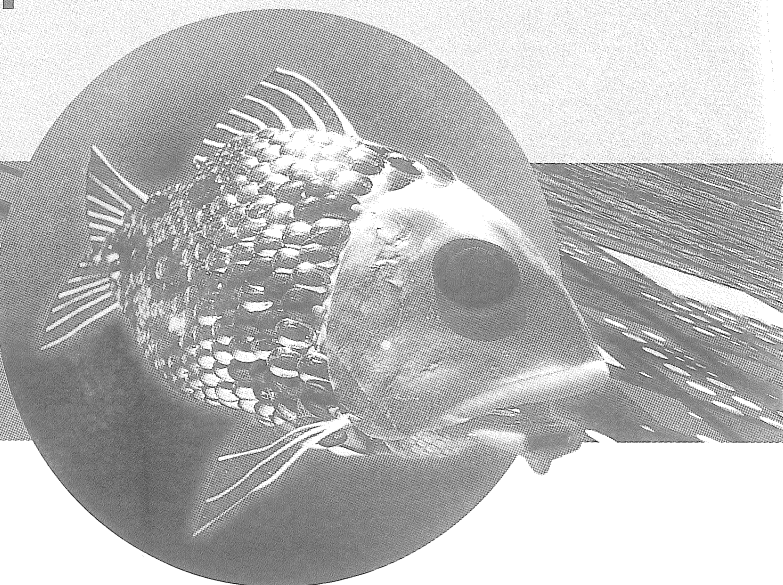
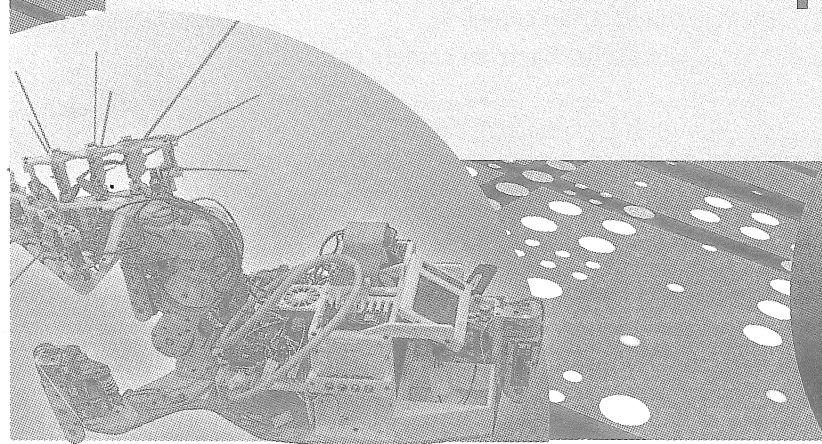
Animals are amazing creatures. That's why scientists are using them as models for new robots.

### The Robotic Rat

It's difficult to see at night, so many nocturnal animals use touch to move around. Rats, for example, feel things with the whiskers on their face. These whiskers are more sensitive than people's fingers. Scratchbot, the robotic rat, has got sensors similar to a rat's whiskers. It can find things in the dark. Scientists want to use Scratchbot to rescue people from fires and other emergencies.

### The Robotic Fish

Fish are the fastest creatures in the ocean. They can move quickly and easily through water. So scientists in the UK are copying the fish's body to make special robots. These robots are about 1.5 metres long. They are bigger than the average fish, but they look and move like real fish. The plan is to use the robotic fish to detect pollution in the world's oceans, rivers and lakes.



1 Lee el artículo de revista y contesta las preguntas.  
¿Qué animal o robot...?

1. has got sensors

Scratchbot

2. is from Britain

3. can't see well at night

4. lives in the ocean

5. sleeps during the day and is awake at night

6. is more than 100 centimetres long

2 Busca la siguiente información sobre cada robot.

1. what it can do

Scratchbot: *find things in the dark*

The robotic fish:

2. how it can help people in the future

Scratchbot:

The robotic fish:

## Grammar

## Superlative Adjectives – Short Adjectives

long – the longest	<i>largo/a – el / la / lo más largo/a</i>
big – the biggest	<i>grande – el / la / lo más grande</i>
rare – the rarest	<i>raro/a – el / la / lo más raro/a</i>
ugly – the ugliest	<i>feo/a – el / la / lo más feo/a</i>

## Superlative Adjectives – Long Adjectives

dangerous – the most dangerous	<i>peligroso/a – el / la / lo más peligroso/a</i>
important – the most important	<i>importante – el / la / lo más importante</i>

## Irregular Adjectives

good – the best	<i>bueno/a – el / la / lo mejor</i>
bad – the worst	<i>malo/a – el / la / lo peor</i>

**3** Completa las frases con el superlativo de los adjetivos entre paréntesis. Consulta la página 109 si necesitas ayuda.

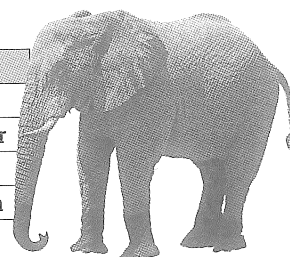
- Cheetahs are *the fastest* (fast) animals in the world.
- Whales are ..... (large) animals in the sea.
- Horses are ..... (expensive) pets.
- Dogs are ..... (easy) pets to train.
- Lions are ..... (dangerous) animals.

**4** Contesta estas preguntas sobre ti.

- Who is the youngest person in your family?  
.....
- What's the most exciting to play – football, basketball or computer games?  
.....
- Which day of the week do you think is the best day?  
.....
- Who is your tallest friend?  
.....
- Which school subject is the easiest for you – maths, history or English?  
.....

**5** Mira la información de la tabla sobre tres animales. Luego elige la respuesta correcta.

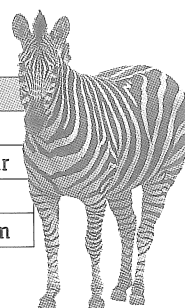
ELEPHANT	
WEIGHT	3,600 kg
SPEED	25 km/hour
LIVE FOR	50 years
TAIL	about 1.2 m



CAMEL	
WEIGHT	600 kg
SPEED	40 km/hour
LIVE FOR	45 years
TAIL	about 50 cm



ZEBRA	
WEIGHT	450 kg
SPEED	65 km/hour
LIVE FOR	25 years
TAIL	about 50 cm



- The elephant is the heavier / **heaviest** animal.
- The elephant is slower than / as slow as the camel.
- The zebra is as fast as / the fastest of the animals.
- A camel's life is shorter than / not as short as a zebra's life.
- A zebra's tail is longer than / as long as a camel's tail.

**6** Compara estas personas, animales y cosas utilizando el comparativo o superlativo de los adjetivos entre paréntesis.

- car • bicycle • plane (fast)  
A car *is faster than a bicycle*, but *a plane is the fastest of the three*.
- mouse • cat • mosquito (small)  
A mouse is .....  
but .....
- child • baby • parent (old)  
A child is .....  
but .....
- spring • summer • winter (cold)  
Spring is .....  
but .....
- phone • book • car (expensive)  
A phone is .....  
but .....

# Vocabulary

## Animal groups

amphibian – *anfibio*  
bird – *ave; pájaro*  
fish – *pez / peces*  
insect – *insecto*  
mammal – *mamífero*  
reptile – *reptil*

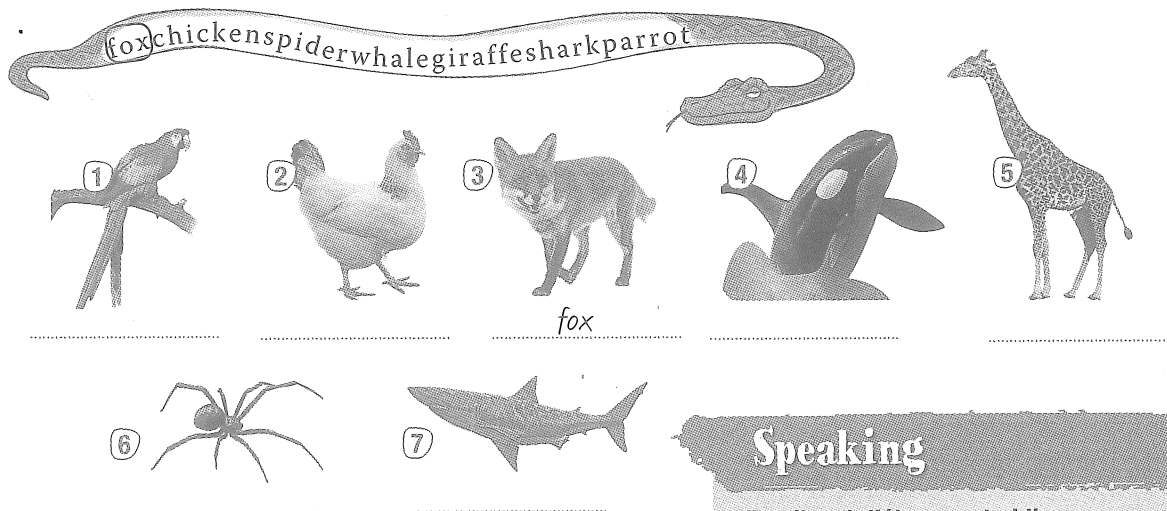
## Animals

chicken – *gallina; pollo*    parrot – *loro, papagayo*  
cow – *vaca*    shark – *tiburón*  
fly – *mosca*    snake – *serpiente*  
fox – *zorro*    spider – *araña*  
frog – *rana*    whale – *ballena*  
giraffe – *jirafa*    wolf – *lobo*  
iguana – *iguana*

1 ¿Qué tipos de animales son estos? Señala (✓) la columna correcta.

	Amphibians	Birds	Fish	Insects	Mammals	Reptiles
1. wolf					✓	
2. iguana						
3. fly						
4. frog						
5. snake						
6. parrot						
7. cow						
8. shark						

2 Encuentra los nombres de siete animales y luego escríbelos debajo de la fotografía correcta.



## Listening

3 Escucha un diálogo sobre animales y elige la respuesta correcta.

- Bats are mammals / birds.
- Bats prefer cold / warm weather.
- In one hour, some bats can catch 120 / 1,200 insects.
- The vampire bat drinks the blood of animals / people.
- Scientists use a chemical in a vampire bat's mouth / wing to make medicine.

4 Escucha otra vez y comprueba tus respuestas.

## Speaking

Escribe el diálogo en tu idioma.

- A: What type of animal is it?  
A: 1. ....  
B: It's a mammal and it belongs to the cat family.  
B: 2. ....  
A: Where does it live?  
A: 3. ....  
B: In Asia.  
B: 4. ....  
A: What does it look like?  
A: 5. ....  
B: It's black and orange.  
B: 6. ....



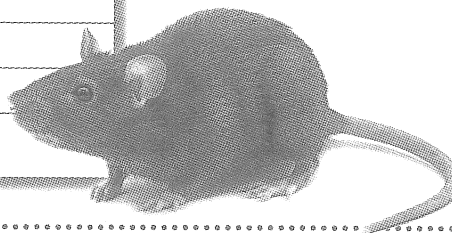
## Writing

### 5 Escribe las palabras en el orden correcto para formar frases.

- flies / tiny / insects / are / .  
*Flies are tiny insects.*
- are / animals / domesticated / sheep / .
- as / a frog / as / isn't / big / a shark / .
- animals / aren't / aggressive / cows / .
- unusual / is / a zebra / than / more / a dog / .

### 6 Completa el informe sobre la rata con los datos del cuadro.

Animal:	rat
Size:	from about 13 to 47 centimetres long
Colour:	brown, grey, black or white
Lives:	all over the world
Eats:	fruit, vegetables and meat
Interesting facts:	swims very well, can kill small animals



Rats are not big mammals. They are usually about <sup>1</sup>..... /3..... to  
<sup>2</sup>..... cm long. They have got different colours. Some rats are  
<sup>3</sup>....., some are <sup>4</sup>..... and some are <sup>5</sup>.....  
 or <sup>6</sup>.....  
 They live in all parts of the <sup>7</sup>..... They usually eat <sup>8</sup>.....,  
<sup>9</sup>..... and <sup>10</sup>..... They <sup>11</sup>..... well and can  
<sup>12</sup>..... small animals. They are small, but people are often afraid of them.

**EXTRA 7** Copia la tabla del ejercicio anterior y rellena la columna derecha con información sobre otro animal. Luego utiliza esta información para escribir un informe sobre ese animal.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



## WAY to ENGLISH

### Buying a Ticket

Relaciona las preguntas de A con las respuestas de B.

A

- How much are the tickets?
- How many tickets would you like?
- What time does the zoo close?
- Is there a special price for families?

B

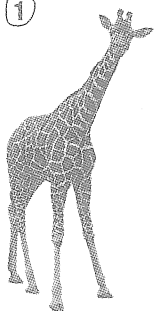
- At 8.00 in the evening.
- Two tickets for adults and two tickets for children.
- No, there isn't.
- They're \$15 for adults and \$10 for children.

# CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

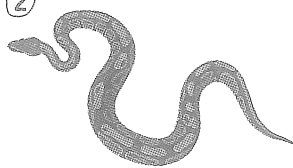
## Vocabulary 20 points

1 Escribe el nombre de cada animal. (6 points)

1



2



3



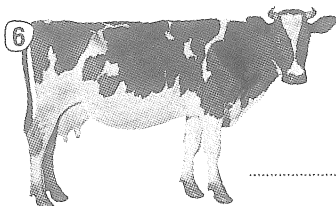
4



5



6



2 Rodea la respuesta incorrecta. (4 points)

1. A butterfly / bird / fly is an insect.
2. A pig / sheep / rat usually lives on a farm.
3. Parrots / Chickens / Iguanas are unusual.
4. Iguanas / Frogs / Snakes are reptiles.

3 Escribe cinco frases verdaderas sobre los animales con estas palabras. (10 points)

Sheep		elephants		colourful.
Whales		crocodiles		tiny.
Sharks	and	pigs	are	huge.
Parrots		flies		domesticated.
Mosquitoes		butterflies		very dangerous.

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....

## Grammar 30 points

4 Escribe frases con estas palabras utilizando el comparativo de los adjetivos. (10 points)

1. dogs / are / domesticated / wolves

2. a / fly / is / noisy / a butterfly

3. our cat / is / fat / our dog

4. some spiders / are / dangerous / others

5. my dog / is / strong / me

5 Lee la primera frase y completa la segunda para que tenga el mismo significado. Utiliza el adjetivo de la primera frase y (not) as ... as. (10 points)

1. a. Our pet rabbit is heavier than our cat.  
b. Our cat .....
2. a. The dog is faster than the fox.  
b. The fox .....
3. a. The giraffe and the tree are five metres tall.  
b. The giraffe .....
4. a. The gorilla's arms are longer than its legs  
b. The gorilla's legs .....
5. a. Both the parrots and the lovebirds are very colourful.  
b. The parrots .....

6 Completa las frases con el superlativo de los adjetivos entre paréntesis. (10 points)

1. I think chimpanzees are ..... (funny) animals in the world.
2. Is that parrot ..... (colourful) bird in the pet shop?
3. The elephant is ..... (heavy) land animal.
4. Dogs are ..... (popular) pet in the USA.
5. The blue whale is ..... (big) animal on Earth.



Escribe las palabras en tu idioma.

### Adjectives

amazing

colourful

dangerous

domesticated

heavy

huge

interesting

ordinary

tiny

unusual

wild

### Animal groups

amphibian

bird

fish

insect

mammal

reptile

### Animals

butterfly

chicken

cow

crocodile

dolphin

elephant

fly

fox

frog

giraffe

gorilla

horse

iguana

lion

mosquito

parrot

pig

rabbit

rat

shark

sheep

snake

spider

tiger

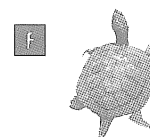
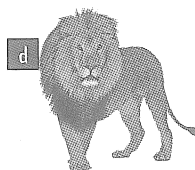
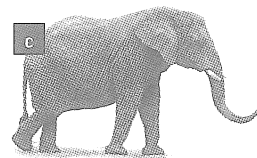
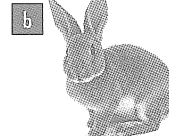
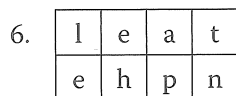
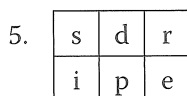
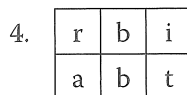
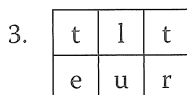
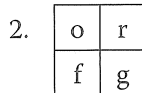
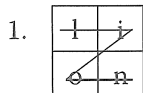
turtle

whale

wolf

zebra

2 Utiliza las letras para formar nombres de animales y luego escríbelos debajo de la fotografía correcta.



lion

3 Añade las vocales que faltan para formar adjetivos.

1. a m a z i n g

2. h v y

3. r d n r y

4. n t r s t n g

5. n s l

6. d n g r s

## El comparativo

El comparativo de **superioridad** (más... que) se usa para comparar dos cosas, animales o personas cuando una supera a la otra en algún aspecto.

Para formarlo hay que fijarse en la longitud del adjetivo:

1. Si tiene 1 sílaba, o 2 y termina en *y*, el adjetivo se considera corto y se le añade la terminación *-er* (consultar el *Spelling Appendix*, pág. 109). Detrás se pone la partícula *than*.

*A crocodile is bigger than a lizard.*

(Un cocodrilo es más grande que un lagarto.)

2. Si tiene 2 sílabas o más, el adjetivo se considera largo y la comparativa se forma con *more* + adjetivo + *than*.

*Wolves are more dangerous than zebras.*

(Los lobos son más peligrosos que las cebras.)

3. Algunos adjetivos son irregulares y no siguen ninguna de estas reglas, así que hay que aprenderlos de memoria.  
*good - better bad - worse*

### 1 Completa la tabla formando el comparativo de cada adjetivo.

Adjective	Comparative
tall	1. <i>taller than</i>
curly	2. ....
thin	3. ....
interesting	4. ....
young	5. ....
good	6. ....
bad	7. ....
nice	8. ....
friendly	9. ....
amazing	10. ....

### 2 Completa las frases con el comparativo de los adjetivos entre paréntesis.

- Rollerblading is *more exciting than* (exciting) volleyball.
- My coat is ..... (warm) my jacket.
- My neighbour's dog is ..... (dangerous) our dog.
- An elephant is ..... (heavy) a tiger.
- The weather in Los Angeles is ..... (hot) in London.

## (not) as ... as

El comparativo de **igualdad** ((no) tan... como) se forma usando *(not) as* + adjetivo + *as*.

*Mosquitoes aren't as colourful as butterflies.*

(Los mosquitos no son tan coloridos como las mariposas.)

### 3 Escribe frases con estas palabras utilizando (not) as ... as y haz que sean verdaderas en tu caso.

- my / mother / is / tall / my / father  
*My mother is not as tall as my father.*
- I / am / adventurous / my best friend  
.....
- my room / is / tidy / my friend's room  
.....
- my clothes / are / trendy / my friend's clothes  
.....
- this year / I / am / busy / last year  
.....

## El superlativo

Se usa para comparar más de dos cosas, animales o personas y decir que una destaca sobre las demás (el / la / lo más...). También hay que tener en cuenta la longitud del adjetivo:

1. Si es corto, se pone delante *the* y se le añade la terminación *-est* según las mismas reglas que para formar el comparativo con *-er*.

*This is the cheapest necklace in the shop.*

(Este es el collar más barato de la tienda.)

2. Si es largo, se pone delante *the most*.

*This is the most pleasant place I know.*

(Este es el lugar más agradable que conozco.)

3. La forma superlativa de los adjetivos irregulares también hay que aprenderla de memoria.

*good - the best bad - the worst*

El superlativo puede ir seguido de las preposiciones *in*, *of* y *on*.

*Spring is the most colourful season of the year.*

(La primavera es la estación más colorida del año.)

### 4 Completa las frases con el superlativo de los adjetivos entre paréntesis.

- Sydney is *the largest* (large) city in Australia.
- Which film was ..... (bad) film of the year?
- August is usually ..... (hot) month of the year.
- Who is ..... (famous) actor in the world?
- This is ..... (good) ice cream in the shop.