

1 At School

Vocabulary

School

School Subjects

art – *arte; dibujo*
 computer technology – *informática*
 English – *inglés*
 French – *francés*
 geography – *geografía*
 history – *historia*
 maths – *mates (matemáticas)*
 music – *música*
 science – *ciencia(s)*
 sport – *deporte, educación física*

School Items

atlas – *atlas*
 calculator – *calculadora*
 dictionary – *diccionario*
 globe – *globo terráqueo*
 glue – *pegamento*
 laptop – *ordenador portátil*
 microscope – *microscopio*
 paintbrush – *pincel*
 paints – *pinturas*
 scissors – *tijeras*
 stapler – *grapadora*
 textbook – *libro de texto*



1 Relaciona las asignaturas de A con los artículos escolares de B.

A

1. science
2. geography
3. French
4. maths
5. art

B

- a. glue
- b. atlas
- c. calculator
- d. microscope
- e. dictionary

2 Escribe los nombres de las asignaturas debajo de la fotografía correcta.

computer technology • ~~English~~ • history • music • sport



English

3 Completa el crucigrama.

Across →

1.



4.



6.



7.



Down ↓

1.



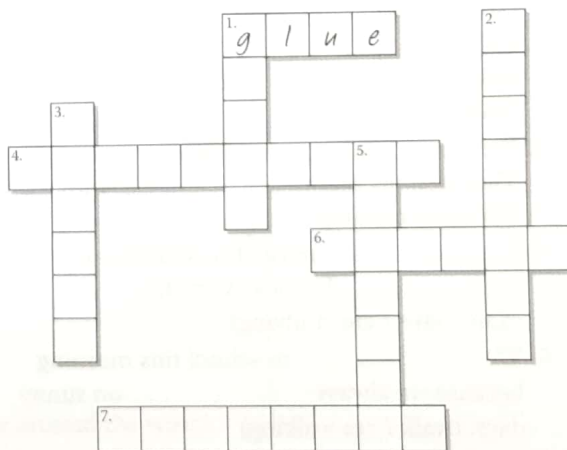
2.



3.



5.



Listening



- 1 Escucha una conversación sobre el colegio y señala (✓) los nombres correctos.

	Darren	Sue
1. Who has got English today?	✓	✓
2. Who is taking the laptop?		
3. Who has got swimming practice in the morning?		
4. Who is taking food to school?		
5. Who is having breakfast now?		



- 2 Vuelve a escuchar la conversación y comprueba las respuestas.

Grammar

Present Simple / Present Continuous

(Present Simple)

Tom **plays** football every day.

Tom juega al fútbol todos los días.

(Present Continuous)

Tom **is playing** football right now.

Tom está jugando al fútbol ahora mismo.

- 3 Elige la respuesta correcta.

- Sam and Ben watch / **are watching** TV right now.
- Look! It snow / **is snowing**!
- Linda **doesn't play** / **isn't playing** tennis every day.
- My friends and I chat / **are chatting** online in the evenings.
- I **am not using** / **don't use** the computer now.
- He **is speaking** / **speaks** several languages.

- 4 Completa las frases con el verbo correcto entre paréntesis.

- They usually talk on the phone, but right now, they are chatting online. (are chatting / talk)
- Colin usually dinner, but today he in a café. (cooks / is eating)
- We camping every summer. This year, my mum with us. (go / isn't coming)
- I music this year, but I lessons every day. (don't have / am studying)
- We to school this morning because we always on sunny days. (walk / are walking)
- Linda to do her homework every day, but she homework right now. (tries / isn't doing)

- 5 Completa las preguntas con las palabras entre paréntesis y el **Present Simple** o el **Present Continuous**.

- Where does Steve work (work) every summer?
- Susie the new microscope now? (use)
- you always (sit) next to Laura?
- What they (do) at the moment?
- When you usually (bring) your atlas to school?

- 6 Relaciona las respuestas con las preguntas del Ejercicio 5.

- They're making dinner.
- He usually gets a job at the swimming pool.
- I bring it on Mondays.
- Yes, she is.
- No, I don't.

- 7 Escribe preguntas con las siguientes palabras y el **Present Simple** o el **Present Continuous**.

- when / you / usually / get up / in the morning
When do you usually get up in the morning?
- you / wear / blue jeans / at the moment
- how many / languages / your friend / speak
- what / your teacher / do / right now
- you / often / go / outside / during school breaks

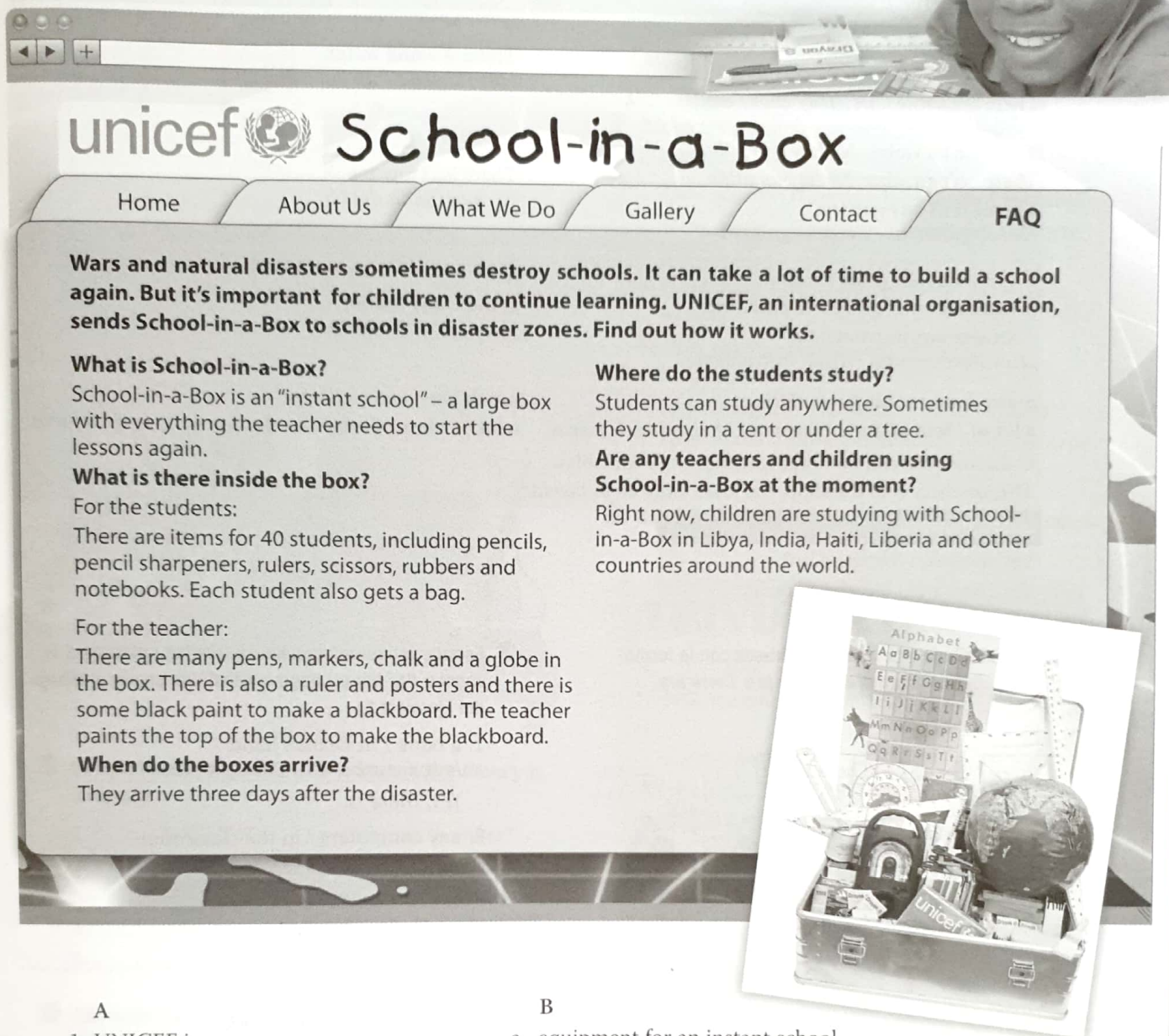
- 8 Contesta las preguntas del Ejercicio 7 para que sean verdaderas en tu caso.

-
-
-
-
-



Reading

9 Lee la página de preguntas frecuentes. Luego relaciona A con B para formar frases.



unicef School-in-a-Box

Home About Us What We Do Gallery Contact **FAQ**

Wars and natural disasters sometimes destroy schools. It can take a lot of time to build a school again. But it's important for children to continue learning. UNICEF, an international organisation, sends School-in-a-Box to schools in disaster zones. Find out how it works.

What is School-in-a-Box?
School-in-a-Box is an "instant school" – a large box with everything the teacher needs to start the lessons again.

What is there inside the box?
For the students:
There are items for 40 students, including pencils, pencil sharpeners, rulers, scissors, rubbers and notebooks. Each student also gets a bag.

For the teacher:
There are many pens, markers, chalk and a globe in the box. There is also a ruler and posters and there is some black paint to make a blackboard. The teacher paints the top of the box to make the blackboard.

When do the boxes arrive?
They arrive three days after the disaster.

Where do the students study?
Students can study anywhere. Sometimes they study in a tent or under a tree.

Are any teachers and children using School-in-a-Box at the moment?
Right now, children are studying with School-in-a-Box in Libya, India, Haiti, Liberia and other countries around the world.

A

1. UNICEF is
2. School-in-a-Box is
3. Every student gets
4. The posters are for
5. Teachers make a blackboard with

B

- a. equipment for an instant school.
- b. the teachers.
- c. black paint.
- d. an organisation.
- e. a bag.

10 Señala (✓) si las frases son verdaderas (T) o falsas (F).

1. People use School-in-a-Box in disaster zones.
2. One School-in-a-Box has got items for 100 students.
3. School-in-a-Box arrives on the day of a disaster.
4. People sometimes use School-in-a-Box outside.
5. Students use School-in-a-Box in different countries around the world.

T	F
✓
.....
.....
.....
.....

Grammar

There is / There are, Articles and Quantifiers

Countable Nouns

There is **a** drill. *Hay una taladradora.*
 There is **an** alarm clock. *Hay un despertador.*
 There are **some** CDs. *Hay unos / algunos CD.*

There isn't **a** violin. *No hay un violín.*
 There isn't **an** atlas. *No hay un atlas.*
 There aren't **any** guitars. *No hay guitarras / ninguna guitarra.*

Is there **a** book? *¿Hay un libro?*
 Is there **an** iron? *¿Hay una plancha?*
 Are there **any** instruments?
¿Hay instrumentos / algún instrumento?

many dancers *muchos bailarines*
a lot of / lots of games *muchos / un montón de juegos*
 Utilizamos **the** con nombres contables y no contables.
The jewellery is in **the** shop. *Las joyas están en la tienda.*

Short answers

Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.
 Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.

Uncountable Nouns

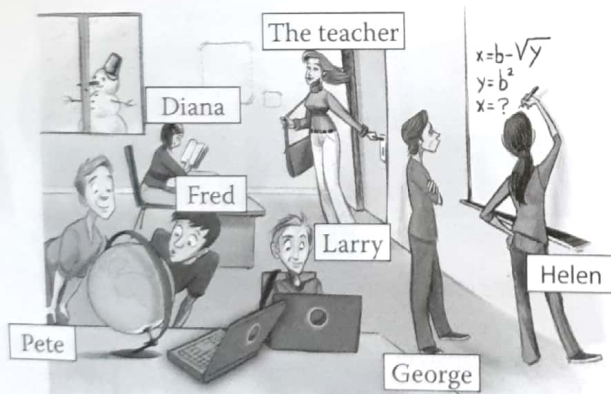
There is **some** water.
Hay (algo de / un poco de) agua.

There isn't **any** tea.
No hay (nada de) té.

Is there **any** money?
¿Hay (algo de) dinero?

much time *mucho tiempo*
a lot of / lots of food *mucha / un montón de comida*

1 Mira el dibujo y completa las frases con la forma afirmativa o negativa de **There is** o **There are**.



1. There is a globe in the classroom.
2. There are maths problems on the board.
3. There is a cupboard next to the door.
4. There is any paper on Larry's desk.
5. There are many teachers in the classroom.

2 Escribe preguntas con las siguientes palabras e **is there** o **Are there**. Luego contéstalas según el dibujo del Ejercicio 1.

1. a book / in Diana's hand
Is there a book in Diana's hand?
Yes, there is.

2. any computers / in the classroom

3. any / snow / outside

4. an atlas / on Larry's desk

5. any notebooks / on the floor

3 Elige la respuesta correcta.

- 1 We're learning about a / an / the sun.
- 2 I haven't got **any** / a / many glue.
- 3 We haven't got a / a lot of / **some** time.
- 4 I want to buy **much** / some / an umbrellas.
- 5 Are you at the shop? I need **the** / lots of / a new calculator.
- 6 I haven't got **many** / some / much money.
- 7 There are **many** / any / much red notebooks.
- 8 I need **many** / lots of / much paper for my art project.

4 Utiliza la tabla para escribir frases sobre el dibujo.

	a	glue
There is	some	paper
There are	any	books
There isn't	many	paintbrushes
There aren't	much	stapler
	a lot of	pens
		water

1. *There is some glue.*
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.



5 Completa las preguntas con *Is there* o *Are there* y *a*, *an* o *any*.

1. *Is there a* paintbrush in water?
2. pencils on the table?
3. money on the table?
4. pens near the scissors?
5. atlas on the table?

6 Contesta las preguntas del Ejercicio 5 según el dibujo del Ejercicio 4.

1. *Yes, there is.*
2.
3.
4.
5.

How many / How much

Utilizamos *How many* con nombres contables y *How much* con no contables.

How many songs are there?

¿Cuántas canciones hay?

How much time is there? ¿Cuánto tiempo hay?

7 Rodea las palabras correctas para hacer preguntas.

1. *How many* (*How much*) blue paint is there?
2. *How many* / *How much* countries are there in Africa?
3. *How many* / *How much* does a blue whale weigh?
4. *How many* / *How much* plays did Shakespeare write?
5. *How many* / *How much* is 20 times 3,000?
6. *How many* / *How much* hours does this type of battery work?

8 Completa las preguntas con *How many* o *How much*.

TRIVIA QUIZ

1. *How many* pence are there in a British pound?
2. does an elephant weigh?
3. seconds are there in a day?
4. water does the human body contain?
5. rain does London get in a year?



9 Relaciona las preguntas del Ejercicio 8 con las siguientes respuestas. Luego compruébalas.

- a. 86,400
- b. about 590 mm
- c. 100
- d. between 2,250 and 6,350 kg
- e. about 60% of its weight

Answers: 1. c 2. d 3. a 4. e 5. b

Vocabulary

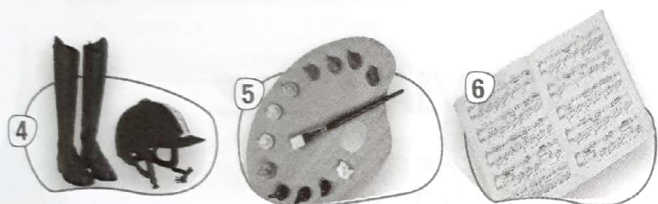
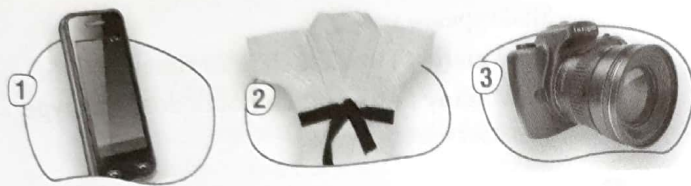
Activities

check e-mails – *mirar el correo electrónico*
do experiments – *hacer experimentos*
do judo – *hacer judo*
go horse-riding – *ir a montar a caballo; hacer equitación*
learn a new language – *aprender un idioma nuevo*
paint pictures – *pintar cuadros*

perform in a band – *tocar en un grupo*
play the piano – *tocar el piano*
send text messages – *mandar mensajes (de texto)*
take a nap – *echarse la / una siesta*
take photos – *hacer fotos*

1 Escribe las actividades debajo de la fotografía correcta.

~~go horse-riding~~ • send text messages • paint pictures
take photos • play the piano • do judo



~~go horse-riding~~

2 Relaciona A con B para formar nombres de actividades y utilízalos para completar las frases.

- | A | B |
|------------|-------------------------|
| 1. do | a. a new language |
| 2. perform | b. e-mails |
| 3. learn | c. in a band |
| 4. take | d. a nap |
| 5. check | !..... e. experiments |

- Pam speaks French and Russian and now she wants to
- We sometimes do experiments in our science lessons.
- Jenna plays the guitar and she hopes to one day.
- Jim and Emma are tired. They want to
- I listen to music, and play games on my mobile phone.

Listening

3 Los alumnos del Instituto de Ciencia y Tecnología están visitando el Salón de la Ciencia de Nueva York. Escucha la visita guiada y señala (✓) las actividades que se mencionan.

- ✓ 1. using microscopes
- 2. doing experiments
- 3. checking e-mails
- 4. painting pictures
- 5. taking photos

4 Vuelve a escuchar la visita guiada y comprueba las respuestas.

5 Los alumnos del Instituto de Artes y Letras están visitando el Museo del Louvre. Escucha la visita guiada y elige la respuesta correcta.

- Every year, about 8,500,000 / 85,000,000 people visit the Louvre Museum.
- Leonardo da Vinci was an English / Italian artist.
- The *Mona Lisa* isn't a big / small painting.
- Mona Lisa is wearing a shirt / dress.
- The museum tour guide thinks Mona Lisa is smiling / sad.

Speaking

Escribe el diálogo en tu idioma.

- In this picture, we're near the Vatican.
- I can see a man with a camera. Who is he?
- That's my dad.
- There's a teenager in a black jacket. He looks like Justin Bieber!

Writing

- 6 Lee la descripción de una fotografía y complétala con la frase de apertura y de cierre más apropiada.

1.
There are eight people in the photo – my parents, my grandparents,
my brother and I. Everyone is smiling because we're having a great time.
2.

Opening sentence:

- a You are in this photo from my 12th birthday party.
b My favourite photo is from my 12th birthday party.

Closing sentence:

- c My grandfather is sleeping in the photo.
d It's a great photo of a great day.

- 7 Mira el dibujo de la familia de Max y completa la descripción.

At Home in the Evening

This is a picture of my ^{1.} family at home in the evening.
My mother is ^{2.} next to my brother Adam. She is
helping with his ^{3.} on the Internet. My sister Clara
loves animals. She's ^{4.} with our ^{5.} Blackie.
My father usually prepares dinner because he likes cooking.
He is making a ^{6.}. I often help my dad make dinner,
but in the picture I'm not helping him because I'm ^{7.}
a sandwich. This isn't an exciting picture, but I love it. It tells the
true story of my ^{8.}.



- EXTRA 8 Describe la siguiente fotografía de la familia de Max. Explica qué está haciendo cada miembro de la familia.



.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



Talking About Activities

Completa los diálogos sobre actividades extraescolares con las siguientes preguntas.

Do you enjoy performing in the band?
What's your favourite activity?

A: ^{1.} Do you want to go horse-riding?

B: No, thanks! I don't like big animals.

A: ^{2.}

B: I love painting pictures.

Do you prefer learning French or German?
Do you want to go horse-riding?

A: ^{3.}

B: I like them both. I'm good at languages.

A: ^{4.}

B: I really like performing in concerts, but
I hate playing the piano at home.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Vocabulary 20 points

- 1 ¿Qué necesitas para hacer estas actividades?
Relaciona las actividades de A con los artículos de B. (8 points)

A

1. check e-mails
2. paint a picture
3. learn a new language
4. do experiments

B

- ... a. paintbrushes
- ... b. dictionary
- ... c. laptop
- ... d. microscope

- 2 Elige la respuesta correcta. (12 points)

1. You can use a **calculator** / **globe** to check your answers in maths.
2. We've got **paints** in our art / **science** class.
3. You need **glue** / **scissors** to cut paper.
4. The **geography** / **sport** teacher has got an atlas.
5. I use a **paintbrush** / **stapler** to put pieces of paper together.
6. You **take a nap** / **take photos** when you're tired.

Grammar 30 points

- 3 Completa las frases con los verbos entre paréntesis y el **Present Simple** o el **Present Continuous**. (10 points)

1. They (sit) in the classroom right now.
2. your school (give) you lunch every day?
3. Vicky (not paint) a picture at the moment.
4. you (take) a photo of me?
5. they (walk) to school every morning?

- 4 Elige la respuesta correcta. (10 points)

I'm Zack from the USA. I usually ¹ **bring** / **am bringing** lunch to school in a lunchbox. I ² **have** / **am having** sandwiches and fruit every day. Right now, I ³ **make** / **am making** my sandwiches.

I'm Carlos from Puerto Rico. My school ⁴ **gives** / **is giving** us breakfast and lunch every day, so we ⁵ **don't take** / **aren't taking** food to school. This morning, they ⁶ **cook** / **are cooking** eggs for our breakfast.

My name is Jenny and I'm from Scotland. We always ⁷ **go** / **are going** to the school dining room for lunch. My friends and I usually ⁸ **eat** / **are eating** in the dining room, but today we ⁹ **sit** / **are sitting** outside. My mum always ¹⁰ **tells** / **is telling** me to choose a healthy lunch.

- 5 Elige la respuesta correcta. (10 points)

1. There is a / **an** orange stapler on the desk.
2. Are there **some** / **any** paintbrushes in this classroom?
3. **How much** / **How many** subjects are you studying this year?
4. We have got **some** / **any** maths homework.
5. **There is** / **There are** a computer shop on Oak Lane. It's not far.
6. **How much** / **How many** paint do you want?
7. **There is** / **There are** some notebooks on the table.
8. Where is **the** / **a** art classroom?
9. Have you got **any** / **a** new dictionary?
10. **Is there** / **Are there** any food in your bag?

1 Escribe las palabras y expresiones en tu idioma.

School subjects

art _____
computer technology _____
English _____
French _____

geography _____
history _____
maths _____

music _____
science _____
sport _____

School items

atlas _____
calculator _____
dictionary _____
globe _____
glue _____
laptop _____
microscope _____
paintbrush _____
paints _____
scissors _____
stapler _____
textbook _____

Activities

check e-mails _____
do experiments _____
do judo _____
go horse-riding _____
learn a new language _____
paint pictures _____
perform in a band _____
play the piano _____
send text messages _____
take a nap _____
take photos _____

2 Encuentra ocho actividades. Algunas palabras tendrás que utilizarlas más de una vez.



- 1 do judo
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8

3 Encuentra ocho artículos escolares en la sopa de letras y luego escríbelos al lado de la fotografía correcta.

m	i	c	r	o	s	c	o	p	e
l	u	a	o	u	c	t	y	a	e
a	e	l	b	a	i	e	o	i	v
p	v	c	l	o	s	x	u	n	o
t	a	u	s	w	s	t	b	t	l
o	g	l	g	l	o	b	e	b	i
p	i	a	o	b	r	o	o	r	i
k	a	t	l	a	s	o	j	u	m
o	n	o	e	l	e	k	h	s	a
n	w	r	s	i	t	m	i	h	r



1



2



3



4 microscope



5



6



7



8

GRAMMAR APPENDIX

Contraste Present Simple / Present Continuous

El *Present Simple* expresa hábitos, mientras que el *Present Continuous* indica lo que está ocurriendo en el momento de hablar.

I usually study at home, but today I'm studying at my friend's house. (Normalmente estudio en casa, pero hoy estoy estudiando en casa de mi amigo.)

Los verbos "estáticos"

Los verbos estáticos se utilizan para expresar gustos, sentimientos y deseos, actividades de la mente, posesión y percepción. Se refieren a estados en lugar de a acciones, por lo que no se suelen utilizar con el *Present Continuous*.

She likes the new film. (A ella le gusta la película nueva.)

1 Elige la respuesta correcta.

- Listen! He calls / **is calling** you.
- I usually take a nap / **am taking** a nap in the afternoon.
- Are they studying / **Do they study** now?
- She doesn't speak / **isn't speaking** French.

There is / There are

- Afirmativa:** *There is* va seguido de nombres contables en singular o no contables. *There are* va seguido de nombres contables en plural. Ambos se traducen como "Hay".
- Negativa:** *There is / There are* + la partícula *not* (*There is not / There are not*) o la contracción *n't* (*There isn't / There aren't*).
- Interrogativa:** las preguntas empiezan por *Is / Are + there*.
- Respuestas breves:** se vuelve al orden normal y en la negativa se usan las formas contraídas.

2 Elige la respuesta correcta.

- There is** / There are a cat in the classroom.
- There aren't / **Are there** any paints in here?
- There isn't / **There aren't** any pens in my bag.
- There is / **Is there** an atlas in your house?

Artículos y cuantificadores

a / an	Con nombres contables en singular. Se usan delante de un nombre que no es conocido por el hablante.
un/a	a picture, an orange pero a uniform
the	Con nombres contables y no contables. Se usa delante de un nombre que es conocido por el hablante.
el, la, los/as	I have got a house. The house has got a garden.



Frases afirmativas: con nombres contables en plural y no contables. Frases interrogativas: cuando la pregunta expresa una oferta o petición y se espera que la respuesta sea afirmativa.	
some	unos/as algunos/as algo de un poco de (o no se traduce)
	There are some trees. We've got some fruit. Would you like some ice?
Frases negativas e interrogativas: con nombres contables en plural y no contables.	
any	ningún/una nada de (o no se traduce)
	I haven't got any sisters. She hasn't got any ice.
	algún/una algunos/as algo de (o no se traduce)
	Are there any biscuits? Have you got any water?
Con nombres contables en plural y no contables.	
a lot of / lots of	mucho/a/os/as un montón de
	A lot of kids study here. I have got a lot of fruit. Lots of people enjoy it.
many	Con nombres contables en plural. muchos/as
	Many girls play football.
much	Frases negativas e interrogativas: con nombres no contables.
	mucho/a
	It hasn't got much ice. Was there much smoke?

3 Elige la respuesta correcta.

- Are there **any** / **some** students in here?
- Some** / **Any** teachers haven't got laptops.
- We haven't got **much** / **many** books today.
- Have you got **much** / **a lot of** friends?
- Is there a / **an** English dictionary in your bag?

How many / How much

Usamos *How many* y *How much* para preguntar por la cantidad de algo.

How many ...? ¿Cuántos/as...?	Nombres contables en plural. <i>How many</i> rooms are there?
How much ...? ¿Cuánto/a...?	Nombres no contables. Cuando va con el verbo <i>to be</i> sirve para preguntar el precio de algo. <i>How much</i> water do you need? <i>How much</i> is it?

4 Completa las preguntas con *How many* o *How much*

- How much* time have we got?
- hours do you study every day?
- money do you need?
- children are there in the class?

Vocabulary

Verbs

bite – *morder (a)*

cross – *cruzar, atravesar*

develop – *desarrollar*

fight – *pelear / luchar (contra)*

freeze – *helar(se), congelar(se)*

improve – *mejorar*

pull – *tirar (de)*

reach – *alcanzar, llegar a*

save – *salvar / rescatar (a)*

steal – *robar*

survive – *sobrevivir (a)*

volunteer – *hacer voluntariado, ser voluntario/a*

1 Mira las fotografías y completa las frases con estos verbos.

survive • reach • develop • bite • freeze



Linda can't
reach it.



They
new medicines here.



These lakes sometimes
.....



Don't worry. He doesn't
.....



Can he ?

2 Elige el verbo correcto.

1. Always look left and right before you save / **cross** the street.
2. Do a lot of puzzles to improve / volunteer your memory.
3. We fight / volunteer at the animal clinic once a week.
4. The thief took my money, but he didn't improve / steal my iPhone.
5. Don't fight / cross with your brother.
6. The doctors are trying to save / pull his life.
7. Babies sometimes pull / steal their mothers' hair.

3 Elige la respuesta correcta para formar expresiones.

1. improve **your marks** / the time
2. survive an accident / a car
3. save English / the animals
4. steal money / an e-mail
5. reach the music / hotel

Listening

4 Escucha el primer diálogo sobre una noticia y elige la respuesta correcta.

1. Jeff found the stories **on the Internet** / in a newspaper.
2. Daniel was from / on holiday in Edinburgh.
3. The small boy was in a canal / river.
4. The small boy knew / didn't know how to swim.
5. Daniel jumped / didn't jump into the water to save the boy.

5 Escucha el segundo diálogo sobre otra noticia y completa las frases con las siguientes palabras. Hay más palabras de las necesarias.

two • bit • river • hit • three • ~~lake~~

1. Malcolm went swimming in a lake in Florida.
2. The alligator was about metres long.
3. Malcolm the alligator and the alligator swam away.
4. The alligator Malcolm's ear.



Grammar

Past Simple: Affirmative

I talked	yo hablé
you talked	tú hablaste
he talked	él habló
she talked	ella habló
it talked	(ello) habló
we talked	nosotros/as hablamos
you talked	vosotros/as hablasteis
they talked	ellos/as hablaron

- 1 Completa las frases con la forma afirmativa del **Past Simple** de estos verbos. Consulta la página 109 si necesitas ayuda.

study • move • ~~watch~~ • plan • play

- Last night, my friends and I *watched* a great film on TV.
- They to London last year.
- My parents our holiday last summer.
- He football yesterday afternoon.
- We for the test last night.

- 2 Completa la tabla. Consulta las páginas 111-112 si necesitas ayuda.

Base Form	Past Simple
do	1. <i>did</i>
eat	2.
find	3.
4.	went
see	5.
6.	came

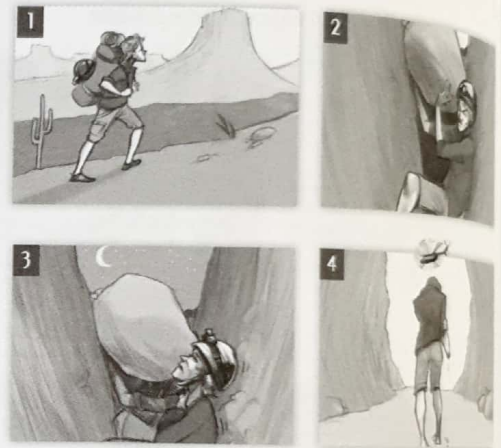
- 3 Completa las frases con la forma afirmativa del **Past Simple** de los verbos entre paréntesis.

- Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese explorer, *sailed* (sail) from Portugal in 1497. He (discover) India in 1498.
- Ray Tomlinson (develop) e-mail in 1971. He (send) an e-mail to his friends to tell them.
- Peter Skjellberg (survive) for two months in his car after a snowstorm. He (eat) snow to stay alive!
- In Australia, a family dog called River (bite) a snake and (save) two young girls.
- In 2000, Prince William (volunteer) in Chile. He (teach) English in schools.

Past Simple: Negative

I didn't talk	yo no hablé
you didn't talk	tú no hablaste
he didn't talk	él no habló
she didn't talk	ella no habló
it didn't talk	(ello) no habló
we didn't talk	nosotros/as no hablamos
you didn't talk	vosotros/as no hablasteis
they didn't talk	ellos/as no hablaron

- 4 Mira los dibujos. Luego completa las frases con la forma correcta del **Past Simple** de los verbos entre paréntesis para averiguar qué pasó.



- On 26th April 2003, Aron Ralston *went* (go) hiking in Bluejohn Canyon in the USA.
- A 360-kilogram stone (fall) on his arm.
- Ralston (wait) for many hours, but people (not come) to help him.
- He (be) hungry and thirsty because he (not have) much food or water.
- His condition (not improve) and he (not know) how to escape.
- After five days, he (use) his knife to cut off his arm!
- With only one arm, Ralston (climb) out of the canyon and (survive) his terrible accident!

5 Escribe frases con estas palabras y la forma correcta del **Past Simple**.

1. Mike / not hear / the news / last week
Mike didn't hear the news last week.
2. we / volunteer / at the hospital / on Saturday
3. the basketball team / not lose / the game
4. my friend / take / my pen
5. my parents / not demonstrate / in the park / last night
6. our dog / bite / our neighbour's cat / yesterday
7. Mum / stop / the car / suddenly

Past Simple: Interrogative

Did I talk ... ?	¿Yo hablé...?
Did you talk ... ?	¿Tú hablaste...?
Did he talk ... ?	¿Él habló...?
Did she talk ... ?	¿Ella habló...?
Did it talk ... ?	¿(Ello) habló...?
Did we talk ... ?	¿Nosotros/as hablamos...?
Did you talk ... ?	¿Vosotros/as hablasteis...?
Did they talk ... ?	¿Ellos/as hablaron...?

Short answers

Yes, he did. / No, he didn't.
Yes, we did. / No, we didn't.

6 Escribe preguntas con estas palabras y el **Past Simple**.

1. you / read / the newspaper / last night
Did you read the newspaper last night?
2. you and your parents / fight / last week
3. you and your friends / meet / last weekend
4. you / improve / your marks / last year
5. you / have / breakfast / yesterday

7 Contesta las preguntas del Ejercicio 6 para que sean verdaderas en tu caso.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

8 Completa las preguntas con los verbos entre paréntesis y el **Past Simple**. Luego relaciona las respuestas con las preguntas. Comprueba las respuestas al final de este ejercicio.

1. When *did* Columbus *discover* (discover) America?
2. When Prince William (learn) to fly?
3. Where the *Titanic* (go) down?
4. How many people the hurricane in Haiti (kill) in 2008?
5. Where The Beatles (perform) in 1964?
6. What Buzz Aldrin (become)?
..... a. about 800
..... b. in the Atlantic Ocean
..... c. an astronaut
..... d. in 1492
..... e. in the USA
..... f. in 2008

Answers: 1. d 2. f 3. b 4. a 5. e 6. c

9 Completa las frases con la forma correcta del **Past Simple** de los verbos entre paréntesis.

1. I'm afraid of dogs because a dog *bite* (bite) me last year.
2. you (hear) about the fire last night?
3. My parents (not allow) me to go to the concert last year.
4. It (snow) in London last week.
5. Where you and your friends (volunteer) last year?
6. The animals (not survive) the cold last winter.
7. In 59 BC, the Romans (create) the first newspaper.
8. Thousands of years ago, many people (not know) how to read and write.

Reading

1 Lee los artículos y completa la tabla sobre los adolescentes.

TEENAGERS IN THE NEWS

FASHION

8th February, 2009

K-9 KOUTURE WINS COMPETITION IN WASHINGTON, DC

The business world used to be a place only for adults, but last Thursday, Jada Nicome (16) won an important business competition for young people in the Washington DC area. Jada designs, makes and sells modern dog fashions online. She calls her dog boutique K-9 Kouture. It all started because Jada wanted to keep Niko, her small dog, warm in winter. She designed and made clothes for him. She also discovered there weren't a lot of fashionable warm pet clothes for sale, but many pet owners wanted them. So Jada began selling her fashion items on the Internet.



Daily News

23rd May, 2010

Teen Climbs Everest

Yesterday, 13-year-old Jordan Romero of California, USA, reached the top of Mount Everest – the highest mountain in the world. It was Jordan's dream to climb Everest, so his father trained him for the difficult climb. Jordan and his team (including his father and stepmother) started from the northeast side of the mountain in Tibet. There was a GPS tracking device and a satellite phone in their equipment. At the top of Everest, Jordan phoned his mother and said, "Mom, it's your son calling from the top of the world."



Name	Age	From	What he / she did	Year
Jada Nicome				

2 Completa las frases.

1. K-9 Kouture is a *dog boutique*
2. Many pet owners wanted
3. You can buy Jada's dog clothes on
4. Jordan climbed with his and
5. Jordan used a satellite phone to call

Grammar

used to**Affirmative**

I used to live in France.

*Yo solía vivir / vivía en Francia.***Negative**

He didn't use to live in France.

*Él no solía vivir / vivía en Francia.***Interrogative**

Did you use to live in France?

*¿Tú solías vivir / vivías en Francia?***Short answers**

Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

Yes, they did. / No, they didn't.

3 Completa las frases con las palabras entre paréntesis y la forma correcta de *used to*.

- My mum used to volunteer (volunteer) at a hospital.
- I (not cross) the street alone.
- All my friends (live) near me.
- Our town (not have) a big shopping centre.
- My sister (take) clothes from me.

4 Ted le pregunta a su abuela cómo eran las cosas cuando ella era pequeña. Completa las preguntas con la forma correcta de *used to* y los verbos entre paréntesis.**Ted's questions:**

- Did you and your friends use to listen (listen) to pop music?
- your school (have) computers?
- your mum (use) a cooker?
- you (do) your homework at a desk?
- you (see) cars on the streets?

**5 Relaciona las preguntas de Ted del Ejercicio 4 con las respuestas de su abuela.****Grandmother's answers:**

- No, it didn't. We found information in an encyclopedia, not on the Internet.
- Yes, she did, and she made us hot meals every day.
- Yes, we did, but they were expensive, so many people travelled by bus.
- No, I didn't. I did my homework on the kitchen table.
- Yes, we did. I loved Elvis Presley!

6 Elige la respuesta correcta.

- My hamsters used to / didn't use to wake me every night, but now I rarely hear them.
- Mountain climbers used to / didn't use to have GPS tracking devices in the 1960s.
- I used to / didn't use to watch the fashion channel on TV because I wanted to become a fashion designer.
- You used to / Did you use to have a pet iguana?
- Did I use to / I used to love science lessons because I had an amazing teacher.
- My family and I used to / didn't use to do any sport together before we started skiing.
- Did your parents use to / Your parents didn't use to be athletes when they were younger?
- My mum used to / didn't use to shop for clothes on the Internet, but now she loves buying online.

7 Completa las frases con una sola palabra.

- I used to dream about sailing across the ocean with my family.
- Amanda use to volunteer at the animal hospital, but now she helps the vets twice a week.
- you use to have very long hair?
- My baby brother used bite me when he got angry!
- Did Adam to spend hours on the Internet every day in the past?
- We didn't to live in Washington, DC. We moved here only two years ago.

Vocabulary

Life events

(be) born – *nacer*

die – *morir*

fall in love – *enamorarse*

get a job – *conseguir un trabajo*

get divorced – *divorciarse*

get married – *casarse*

go to university – *ir a la universidad*

graduate from – *graduarse en*

grow up – *crecer, criarse*

have a child – *tener un/a hijo/a*

move to – *mudarse a*

1 Relaciona las frases con las fotografías.

1. He graduated from university last summer.
2. They met and fell in love in 1996.
3. We moved to Australia in 2012.
4. They got divorced last year.
5. My cousin had a child last year.



2 Completa las frases sobre Mark Twain con estas palabras y expresiones.

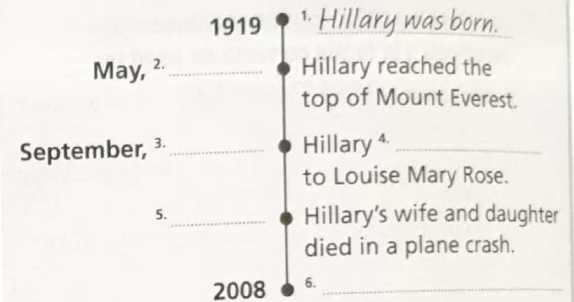
~~was born~~ • *died* • *grew up* • *go to university*
got a job • *got married*

1. He was born in 1835.
2. He grew up in Missouri in the USA.
3. He left school at age 15 and didn't go to university.
4. He got a job with a local newspaper.
5. He got married to Olivia Langdon when he was 34 years old.
6. He died in 1910.

Listening



3 Escucha la biografía de Sir Edmund Hillary y completa la cronología en tu cuaderno.



4 Vuelve a escuchar la biografía y comprueba las respuestas.

Speaking

Escribe el diálogo en tu idioma.

1. When was Whitney Houston born?
2. She was born on 9th August, 1963.
3. When did she get married?
4. She got married to Bobby Brown in 1992.
5. Did they have children?
6. They had a daughter – Bobbi Kristina.
7. When did Whitney Houston die?
8. She died on 11th February, 2012. She was 48 years old.



Writing

5 Rodea los conectores de secuencia en el párrafo.



John Lennon

John Lennon was born in 1940. When he was 16, he got his first guitar. He loved music and wanted to make music. ¹**(First)** / **Then**, he formed a band with some friends. They called it The Quarrymen.

²**Next** / **Finally**, Paul McCartney and George Harrison joined the band. ³**Finally** / **Then**, The Quarrymen became The Beatles – the most popular band in history. ⁴**After that** / **First**, The Beatles separated, but Lennon continued making music. ⁵**First** / **Finally**, on 8th December, 1980 a man called Mark David Chapman shot and killed Lennon.

6 Mira la ficha y completa la biografía de Florence Nightingale.



Life Events

Name: Florence Nightingale

Born in: Florence, Italy

Born on: 12th May, 1820

Education: trained to be a nurse

Jobs: hospital in London (1853), army hospital in Turkey during Crimean War (1854-56)

Created: school for nurses in London (1860)

Died: 13th August, 1910

Florence Nightingale was born in ¹..... *Florence, Italy*..... on ²..... . From a young age, she wanted to help people. First, she learned how to be a ³..... . Then, she worked in a hospital in ⁴..... . During the Crimean War, Nightingale travelled to Turkey. She worked in an ⁵..... there. After that, Nightingale returned to London and created a ⁶..... . Finally, Nightingale ⁷..... on 13th August, 1910.

EXTRA

7 Copia y completa la ficha del Ejercicio 6 con información de otra persona famosa. Luego escribe su biografía incluyendo la información de tu ficha.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



WAY to ENGLISH

Making Recommendations

Ordena las frases para formar un diálogo.

- a. I like adventure books and I love biographies.
- ! b. Can you recommend a book for me to read?
- c. It's about two naturalists. They work with dangerous animals like crocodiles and snakes and they have amazing adventures.
- d. That sounds interesting. Thanks!
- e. Then you must read *Crocodile Hunter*. I think it's an amazing book.
- f. Sure. What types of books do you like?
- g. What's it about?

Vocabulary 20 points

1 Elige la respuesta correcta. (10 points)

1. Jenna **volunteers** / **improves** at the animal hospital on Saturdays.
2. Pablo Picasso **was born** / **died** at the age of 91.
3. Technology is **pulling** / **is developing** very fast.
4. Camels can **survive** / **freeze** without water for about two weeks.
5. I hope we **reach** / **cross** the hotel soon.

2 Completa las frases con estas palabras y expresiones. (10 points)

*get a job • born • grew up • move to
get married*

1. When was your daughter ?
2. I want to at a bank.
3. People sometimes a different city.
4. When people fall in love, they often
5. I speak Italian because I in Rome.

Grammar 30 points

3 Completa la tabla. (10 points)

Base Form	Past Simple
do	1.
run	2.
3.	ate
study	4.
5.	bought

4 Completa las frases con la forma correcta del Past Simple de los verbos entre paréntesis. (14 points)

1. Mark Zuckerberg (create) Facebook.
2. The Beatles (not record) the album *Thriller*. Michael Jackson made it.
3. William Shakespeare (write) *Romeo and Juliet*?
4. The architect Antoni Gaudí (design) the Sagrada Família.
5. Walt Disney (die) in 1966.
6. When the Egyptians (build) the pyramids?
7. Marco Polo (not travel) to America. He sailed to China.

5 Completa las frases con los verbos entre paréntesis y la forma correcta de *used to*. (6 points)

1. Kate (volunteer) at a school.
2. Adam (not like) fish, but now he loves it.
3. you (have) long hair?
4. I (not speak) French, but I took many lessons.
5. We (live) near the beach.
6. Sara (work) in London?

1 Escribe las palabras y expresiones en tu idioma.

Verbs

bite _____
cross _____
develop _____
fight _____
freeze _____
improve _____

pull _____
reach _____
save _____
steal _____
survive _____
volunteer _____

Life events

(be) born _____
die _____
fall in love _____
get a job _____

get divorced _____
get married _____
go to university _____
graduate from _____

grow up _____
have a child _____
move to _____

2 Rodea seis expresiones y escríbelas debajo del dibujo correcto.

get divorced fall in love have a child get married graduate from get a job



get divorced

3 Encuentra ocho verbos en la sopa de letras y luego utiliza seis de ellos para completar las frases.

b	t	f	i	g	h	t	d	e	g	i	r	a	m
i	s	u	r	v	i	v	e	b	s	t	e	a	l
t	e	s	a	e	l	p	v	y	s	s	i	m	i
e	c	p	o	s	h	r	e	o	u	s	o	m	u
l	e	e	m	p	v	o	l	u	n	t	e	e	r
b	s	a	v	e	y	m	o	c	r	o	s	s	c
m	e	r	t	u	o	i	p	a	r	i	u	s	h

- The dog doesn't bite.
- The vet is trying to save our dog's life.
- I survived in a hospital.
- Did the thief steal your bag?
- Be careful when you cross the street.
- My sister and I always fight, but I still love her.

El Past Simple

Se usa para expresar acciones pasadas, decir qué se hizo en un momento concreto, hablar de acciones pasadas consecutivas y contar cómo eran las cosas en otro tiempo.

- **Afirmativa:** se forma añadiendo **-ed** a los verbos regulares (consultar el *Spelling Appendix*, pág. 109) y es igual en todas las personas. Los verbos irregulares no siguen ninguna regla y, por eso, hay que aprender de memoria sus formas de pasado. Puedes ver una lista en las páginas 111-112.
I worked hard yesterday. (Trabajé mucho ayer.)
- **Negativa:** sujeto + **did not** o **didn't** + un verbo en la forma base.
He didn't get the job on Monday.
(Él no consiguió el trabajo el lunes.)
- **Interrogativa:** **Did** + sujeto + un verbo en la forma base.
Did you meet your cousin on Sunday?
(¿Te encontraste con tu primo el domingo?)
- **Respuestas breves:** se pone el pronombre personal sujeto + **did** o **didn't**.
Did he study in Germany? Yes, he did. / No, he didn't.
(¿Él estudió en Alemania? Sí. / No.)
- Con el **Past Simple** se suelen usar estas **expresiones temporales:** las que llevan **ago** (hace) al final de la expresión, **last night / week / year** (anoche, la semana pasada, el año pasado), **at** + una hora, **on** + un día o una fecha, **in** + un año, **in the past** (en el pasado), **yesterday** (ayer), etc. Pueden ir al principio o al final de la frase, pero se suelen poner al final.
She became very famous many years ago.
(Ella llegó a ser muy famosa hace muchos años.)

1 Escribe frases con estas palabras utilizando el Past Simple en afirmativa.

1. they / get married / in 2007
They got married in 2007.
2. we / move / to / London / three years ago
.....
3. I / study / medicine / last year
.....
4. my friends and I / see / a film / last night
.....

2 Completa las frases con la forma correcta del Past Simple de los verbos entre paréntesis.

1. *Did* she *get* (get) the job yesterday?
2. Lucy (not go) to university last year.
3. What you and your friends (do) last weekend?
4. I (not recognise) you at first.
5. They (fall) in love immediately.

used to

Used to expresa hechos o estados que eran habituales en otro tiempo y luego dejaron de serlo. Solo tiene la forma de pasado y va seguido de otro verbo en la forma base. Se traduce como el pretérito imperfecto del verbo "soler" o del verbo que lo sigue.

- **Afirmativa:** sujeto + **used to** + un verbo en la forma base.
We used to go to the swimming pool every day.
(Solíamos ir / Íbamos a la piscina todos los días.)
- **Negativa:** sujeto + **did not / didn't** + **use to** (sin "d") + un verbo en la forma base.
He didn't use to buy vegetables.
(No solía comprar / compraba verduras.)
- **Interrogativa:** **Did** + sujeto + **use to** (sin "d") + un verbo en la forma base.
Did you use to play tennis on Sundays?
(¿Solías jugar / Jugabas al tenis los domingos?)
- **Respuestas breves:** se pone el pronombre personal sujeto + **did** o **didn't**.
Did she use to travel abroad? Yes, she did. / No, she didn't. (¿Solía viajar / Viajaba al extranjero? Sí. / No.)

3 Completa las frases con los verbos entre paréntesis y la forma correcta de **used to**.

1. Joey *used to live* (live) on a boat on the river.
2. My parents (not have) smartphones.
3. you (buy) all your clothes in this shop?
4. We (love) this amusement park, but it's not a nice place now.
5. It (not take) a long time to drive to school, but there are more cars on the roads today.