

3 Seeing the World

Vocabulary

Adjectives

calm – *tranquilo/a; en calma*

dull – *aburrido/a, soso/a*

frightening – *aterrador/a, espantoso/a*

isolated – *aislado/a, apartado/a*

lively – *animado/a, bullicioso/a*

peaceful – *tranquilo/a*

pleasant – *agradable*

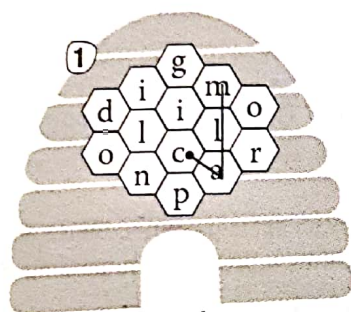
rough – *agitado/a, encrespado/a, picado/a*

safe – *seguro/a; a salvo*

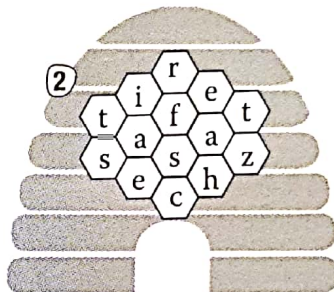
terrible – *espantoso/a, terrible*

wonderful – *maravilloso/a, precioso/a*

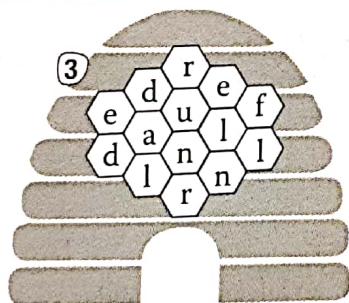
1 Encuentra el contrario de los adjetivos y luego escríbelos debajo de cada uno.



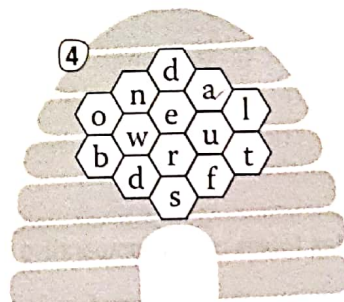
rough
calm



dangerous



lively



terrible

2 Completa las frases con estos adjetivos.

lively • frightening • pleasant • ~~safe~~ • isolated

1. Don't walk in this neighbourhood at night. It's not *safe*.
2. We sat on the beach and read all day. It was very
3. Nobody lives near our farm. It's very
4. The dog tried to bite me. It was very
5. It's very quiet in this village. Let's go somewhere

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

1. People are tired after a **peaceful** holiday.
2. A **lively** place is very quiet.
3. It's dangerous to go swimming in a **rough** sea.
4. A **dull** film is not fun to watch.

T	F
.....	✓
.....	
.....	
.....	

Grammar

Comparative Form

Yellow is **brighter than** black.

El amarillo es más vivo que el negro.

Gold is **more expensive than** silver.

El oro es más caro que la plata.

good – better than *bueno/a – mejor que*

bad – worse than *malo/a – peor que*

1 Completa la tabla. Consulta la página 110 si necesitas ayuda.

Adjective	Comparative Form
1. calm	<i>calmer than</i>
2. safe	
3. happy	
4. isolated	
5. hot	
6. pleasant	

2 Completa las frases con el comparativo de los adjetivos entre paréntesis. Luego señala (✓) las que son verdaderas en tu caso.

- Spiders are more frightening than (frightening) snakes.
- Bread is (tasty) cake.
- The food in Spain is (good) the food in England.
- Dogs are (nice) cats.
- Today, the weather is (bad) yesterday's weather.

3 Completa las frases con el comparativo de estos adjetivos.

~~tall~~ • difficult • expensive • colourful • cold

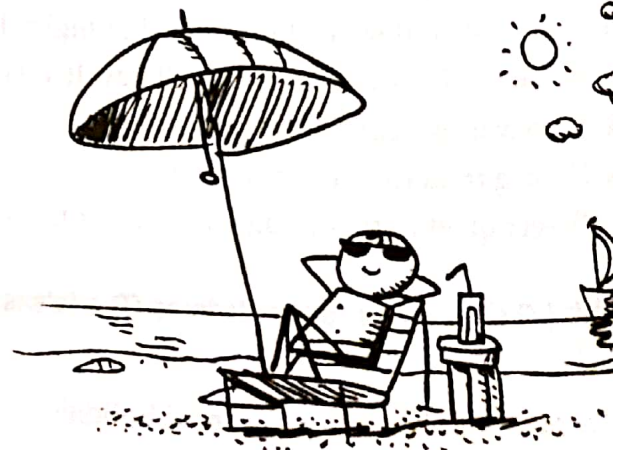
- I am 1.70 metres. My brother is 1.80 metres.
My brother is taller than me.
- The average temperature in July is 25°C. The average temperature in October is 12°C.
October is July.
- The scarf costs €10 and the hat costs €16.
The hat is the scarf.
- I got 100 in my maths exam and 70 in my history exam.
History is maths.
- Pam only wears black and white clothes. Jessica wears red, blue, purple and pink clothes.
Jessica's clothes are Pam's.

4 Escribe frases con estas palabras. Utiliza el comparativo.

- the Mediterranean Sea / is / big / the Black Sea
The Mediterranean Sea is bigger than the Black Sea.
- Mount Everest / is / high / Mount Kilimanjaro
- the Empire State Building / is / modern / the Taj Mahal
- the Eiffel Tower / is / tall / the Statue of Liberty
- people on farms / are / usually / healthy / people in cities
- Switzerland / is / small / Germany

5 Escribe frases con estas palabras. Utiliza el comparativo de los adjetivos entre paréntesis.

- cars / motorbikes (safe / dangerous)
Cars are safer than motorbikes.
Motorbikes are more dangerous than cars.
- a hamburger / a steak (cheap / expensive)
- a cat / a lion (light / heavy)
- an adventure holiday / a beach holiday (exciting / peaceful)



Superlative Form

Black is the darkest colour.

El negro es el color más oscuro.

I think pink is the most beautiful colour.

Creo que el rosa es el color más bonito.

good – the best

bueno/a – el / la / lo mejor

bad – the worst

malo/a – el / la / lo peor

- 6 Completa la tabla. Consulta la página 110 si necesitas ayuda.

Adjective	Superlative Form
1. calm	<i>the calmest</i>
2. safe	
3. happy	
4. isolated	
5. hot	
6. pleasant	

- 7 Completa las frases con el superlativo de los adjetivos entre paréntesis. Luego incluye el nombre del lugar al que se refieren.

Vatican City • The Pacific • Russia • The Nile
Antarctica

- It is *the smallest* (small) continent in the world. *Antarctica*
- It is (big) country in the world.
- It is (long) river in the world.
- It is (large) ocean in the world.
- It is (tiny) country in the world.

- 8 Completa las frases con el superlativo de estos adjetivos.

~~populated~~ • large • high • expensive • close

- Shanghai is *the most populated* city in the world.
- Mercury is planet to the sun.
- The Dubai Mall is the shopping centre in the world.
- Hong Kong is city in the world.
- Mount Everest is mountain in the world.

- 9 Mira los anuncios de los hoteles y completa las frases con el comparativo o el superlativo de los adjetivos entre paréntesis.

- Jay's Hotel is *the cheapest* (cheap) hotel.
- Blue Sky Hotel is (large) Jay's Hotel.
- Blue Sky Hotel is (new) hotel.
- Hope Hotel is (expensive) Blue Sky Hotel.
- Jay's Hotel is (old) Blue Sky Hotel.

HOPE HOTEL

Opened: 2003

Size: 250 rooms

Price: €200 a night

Rating: ★★★★★



Blue Sky Hotel

Opened: 2012

Size: 300 rooms

Price: €150 a night

Rating: ★★



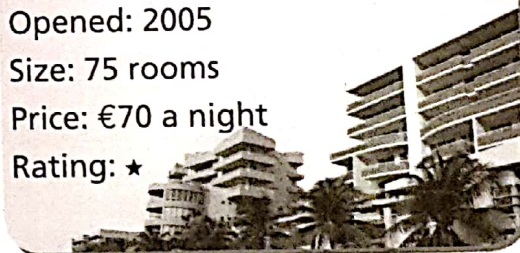
Jay's Hotel

Opened: 2005

Size: 75 rooms

Price: €70 a night

Rating: ★



Listening

- 10 Escucha el programa de televisión *Teens Talking*. Luego señala (✓) si las frases son verdaderas (T) o falsas (F).

- Mandy was on holiday in the Maldives. ☒
- Mandy had diving lessons during her holiday.
- People live on 1,000 islands in the Maldives.
- The tsunami in 2004 was a disaster for the Maldives.
- Mandy travelled to Rangali island by boat.

T	F
✓	

- 11 Vuelve a escuchar el programa y comprueba las respuestas.

Reading

- 1 Lee el folleto de viajes y relaciona los números de A con las descripciones de B.

Amazing Hotels

Do you go on holiday looking for exciting experiences?
Try one of these unusual hotels.

Jumbo Jet Hostel – Sweden

The Jumbo Hostel was once a 747 jumbo jet with 450 seats. Today, it's a 27-room hotel with 76 beds and nine bathrooms. It's more comfortable than a jumbo jet, but it's less mobile than a jet – it doesn't fly anywhere. All the rooms have got a TV and an air-conditioner. The Jumbo Hostel isn't too difficult to find and it's in an ideal location. It's at the entrance to Arlanda Airport in Stockholm, Sweden.



Tree House Hotel – Thailand

Our Jungle House is a holiday resort of tree houses in the Khao Sok National Park – the most spectacular national park in Thailand. Some of the tree houses are as high as nine metres above the ground. Some of them are large enough for three to five people. Imagine waking up every morning to the noise of monkeys or exotic birds in the jungle. The wonderful hotel activities include riding an elephant, kayaking down the river and night safaris.



A

1. 450
2. 27
3. nine
4. three to five

B

- a. the distance in metres of some tree houses from the ground
- b. the number of rooms at the Jumbo Hostel
- c. the number of people some tree houses can have
- d. the number of seats when the Jumbo Hostel was an aeroplane

2 Elige la respuesta correcta.

1. The Jumbo Hostel doesn't move / isn't comfortable.
2. The rooms in the Jumbo Hostel have all got **bathrooms** / TVs.
3. The Jumbo Hostel is **near** / far from the airport.
4. The Khao Sok National Park is / **isn't** more spectacular than other national parks in Thailand.
5. You **can** / can't hear the animals in the jungle from the tree houses.
6. Our Jungle House **organises** / doesn't organise activities for visitors.

Grammar

(not) as ... as

Today is as dull as yesterday.

Hoy es tan aburrido como ayer.

The park is not as lively as the beach.

El parque no está tan animado como la playa.

3 Elige la respuesta correcta.

- The flight from London to Cairo takes five hours and the flight from New York to Vancouver takes five hours. One flight is **as long as** / not as long as the other.
- Ben is 35, but people think he's 25 years old. He is **as young as** / not as young as he looks.
- Pete's car costs €10,000 and Lisa's car costs €10,000. The price of Lisa's car is **as high as** / not as high as the price of Pete's car.
- Belgium is 30,528 square kilometres and Denmark is 43,094 square kilometres. Belgium is **as large as** / not as large as Denmark.

4 Completa las frases con (not) as ... as y los adjetivos entre paréntesis.

- Today's flight is 15 hours. Tomorrow's flight is 10 hours.
Tomorrow's flight is not as long as (long) today's flight.
- The boat trip last week was very rough. The boat trip today was quite comfortable.
The boat trip today was smoother (rough) the boat trip last week.
- This week, the average temperature in London and in Paris was only 2°C.
This week, Paris was colder (cold) London.
- Beijing, China, is larger than Moscow, Russia.
Moscow, Russia, is smaller (big) Beijing, China.

too ... , (not) ... enough

The sea is **too rough** for swimming.
El mar está demasiado agitado para nadar.

He is **tall enough** to play basketball.
Él es lo bastante alto para jugar al baloncesto.

This dress is **not elegant enough** for the party.

Este vestido no es lo bastante elegante para la fiesta.

5 Relaciona A con B.

A

- The jacket is a size too small.
- Ann was in hospital.
- The temperature is 30°C.
- My dad can move that box.

B

- It isn't too heavy for him.
- She isn't well enough to go out.
- It's hot enough to go swimming.
- It isn't big enough for me.

6 Mira los carteles. Después completa las frases con las palabras entre paréntesis y too ... o (not) ... enough.

1 **BABY POOL FOR CHILDREN UNDER FOUR ONLY!**



3 **Breakfast 7.30 - 9.30**

4 **1st floor rooms - €100
2nd floor rooms - €175**

- Paul is ten. Paul is too old (old) for the baby pool.
- You can't go swimming today. The sea is too calm (calm) to go swimming today.
- It's 9.00 am. It's too early (early) to have the hotel breakfast.
- Let's stay on the first floor. The rooms on the second floor are too expensive (expensive).

7 Elige la respuesta correcta.

- We don't like that restaurant. The food is **too tasty** / tasty enough / **(not tasty enough)**.
- Do you want to sleep here? It's **too late** / late enough / not late enough to walk home.
- I think Paris is **as popular as** / too popular / popular enough London for tourists in the summer.
- I didn't enjoy my holiday because it was **as unusual as** / not as unusual as / not unusual enough my holiday last year.
- Peter studied **too hard** / hard enough / not hard enough to get good marks.

Vocabulary

Geography

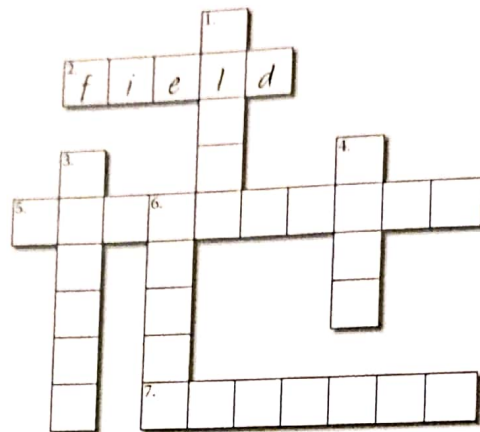
canyon – cañón
cliff – acantilado
east – este
field – campo

glacier – glaciar
ground – suelo, tierra
harbour – puerto
north – norte

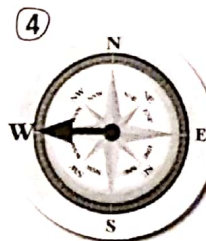
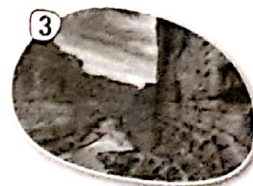
rainforest – selva tropical
south – sur
west – oeste

Completa el crucigrama.

Across →



Down ↓



2 Completa las frases con estas palabras.

east • south • cliff • ground • glaciers • rainforest

- Spain is south of France.
- You can only find glaciers in cold climates.
- In the morning, the sun is in the east.
- My phone doesn't work because I dropped it on the ground.
- Be careful! Don't fall off the cliff.
- You can see many interesting animals in the rainforest.

Listening

3 Escucha descripciones de fotografías y completa las frases con estas palabras.

snow • France • jeep safari • dark places
holiday photos • beach

- Ann has got holiday photos on her mobile phone.
- The beach was in the Turkish mountains.
- The Taurus Mountains sometimes get snow.
- Bodrum is on the coast.
- Last year, Ann was in France.
- Ann doesn't like jeep safaris.

4 Vuelve a escuchar las descripciones y completa las respuestas.

Speaking

Escribe el diálogo en tu idioma.

- What kind of holiday do you want?
.....
- I want a relaxing holiday.
.....
- Where do you want to go?
.....
- To an isolated island.
.....
- What do you want to do there?
.....
- Go swimming in the sea.
.....
- When do you want to go?
.....
- In the summer.
.....

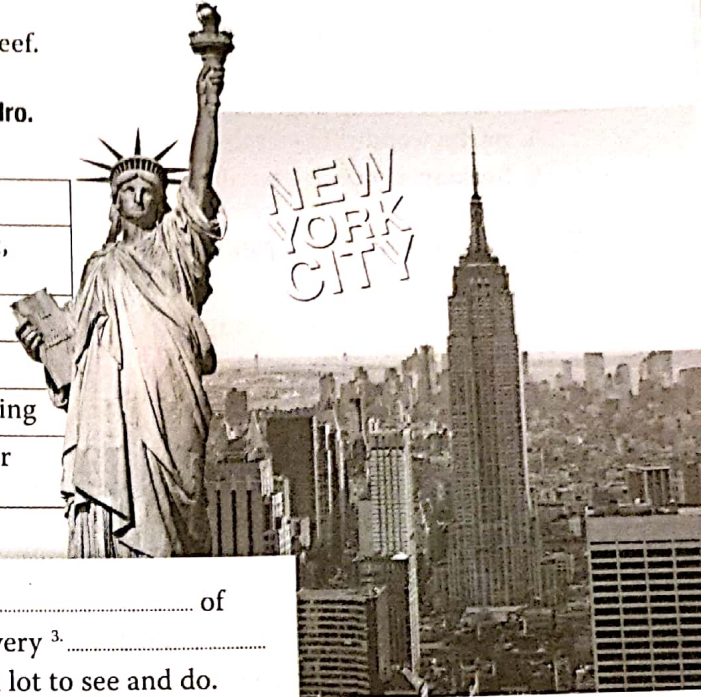
Writing

5 Ordena las frases para formar un párrafo sobre la isla de Bonaire.

- a. I really recommend visiting this beautiful island.
- b. Bonaire is a small island in the Caribbean.
- c. Tourists can swim in the sea or sit near the pool.
- d. It's an ideal destination for a summer holiday.
- e. They can also go diving and see the beautiful coral reef.

6 Completa el texto sobre Nueva York con la información del cuadro.

Name of place:	New York City
Where it is:	south of the state of New York, United States
General information:	very popular city to visit
Description of the place:	lively, wonderful
Things to see and do:	museums, restaurants, shopping
Opinion of the place:	perfect holiday destination for everyone



I want to visit ¹ New York City one day. It is in the ² of the state of New York in the United States and it is a very ³ holiday destination. New York City offers its visitors a lot to see and do. There are a lot of great ⁴ to try new food and over a hundred interesting ⁵ You can do your ⁶ in many of the fashionable shops. You won't be bored in New York City. It's lively and it's a ⁷ place to walk around. It's the perfect holiday destination for everyone.

7 Completa el cuadro del Ejercicio 6 con información sobre un destino diferente. Luego escribe un artículo sobre el destino incluyendo la información del cuadro.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



Giving Directions

Completa los diálogos con estas frases.

No, it isn't. • Take the second exit on the right.
~~Should I take the A21?~~
 There's a petrol station in about 500 metres.

- A: ¹ Should I take the A21?
 B: No, stay on the M25.
 A: Which exit do we need?
 B: ²
 A: Is this the fastest way?
 B: ³
 A: We must get petrol.
 B: No problem. ⁴

Vocabulary 20 points

1 Rodea los dos adjetivos que describen las palabras que están en negrita. (10 points)

1. sea: calm • rough • dull
2. city: lively • safe • calm
3. road: isolated • safe • dull
4. party: wonderful • lively • frightening
5. holiday: peaceful • terrible • isolated

2 Elige la palabra correcta para completar las frases. (10 points)

1. Antarctica is ... of Argentina.
a. north b. south c. east
2. There are a lot of apples on the trees, but there aren't many on the
a. glacier b. ground c. canyon
3. The weather isn't hot and it isn't cold. It's very
a. pleasant b. peaceful c. lively
4. There are a lot of different animals in a
a. field b. canyon c. rainforest
5. Liz doesn't like noisy places. She prefers places.
a. peaceful b. terrible c. rough

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

1. The cheetah is (fast)
animal in the world.
2. The Mona Lisa is
(famous) painting in the world.
3. Yesterday was (bad)
day of my life.
4. Monday is (busy) day
of the week for me.
5. This is (isolated)
beach in the area.

5 Elige la respuesta correcta. (10 points)

1. Jim and Peter are the same height. Jim is
as tall as / tall enough Peter.
2. You mustn't dive off this cliff. It is too safe /
not safe enough.
3. We can't go sailing today. The sea is
not rough enough / too rough.
4. You can do this puzzle. You are too clever /
clever enough to solve it.
5. Calculators are small. They are as large as /
not as large as laptops.

Grammar 30 points

3 Escribe frases con estas palabras utilizando el comparativo de los adjetivos y el verbo to be en afirmativa. (10 points)

1. trains / slow / aeroplanes
.....
2. an orange / sweet / a lemon
.....
3. sharks / frightening / dolphins
.....
4. a steak / expensive / a hamburger
.....
5. a lake / calm / the sea
.....

1 Escribe las palabras en tu idioma.

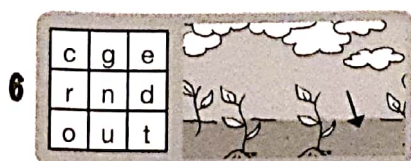
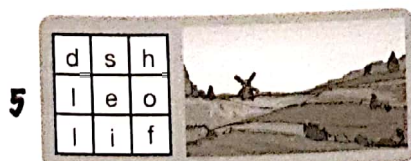
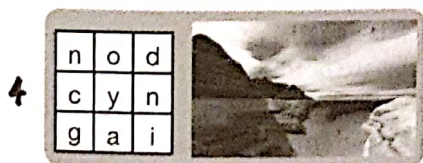
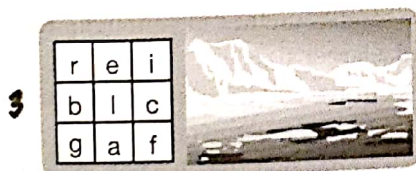
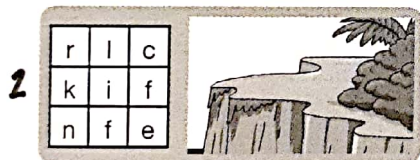
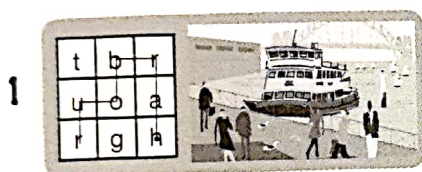
Adjectives

calm
dull
frightening
isolated
lively
peaceful
pleasant
rough
safe
terrible
wonderful

Geography

canyon
cliff
east
field
glacier
ground
harbour
north
rainforest
south
west

2 Descubre la palabra oculta que hay al lado de cada dibujo.



3 Rodea seis adjetivos y escríbelos debajo del dibujo correcto.

rough lively frightening isolated calm dull



rough



GRAMMAR APPENDIX

El comparativo de los adjetivos

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. 110). Detrás se pone la partícula **than**.

The silver ring is cheaper than the gold one.
(El anillo de plata es más barato que el de oro.)

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

Villages are more peaceful than cities.

(Los pueblos son más tranquilos que las ciudades.)

Algunos adjetivos son irregulares y no siguen ninguna de estas reglas, así que hay que aprenderlos de memoria.

good - better bad - worse

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

1. His phone is *more expensive than* (expensive) my phone.
2. Today is (nice) yesterday.
3. Dogs are (friendly) cats.
4. Italian food is (delicious) British food.

El superlativo de los adjetivos

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 forest is the most pleasant place I know.
(Este bosque es el lugar más agradable que conozco.)

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.)

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

1. That was *the best* (good) meal of the week.
2. Is this (expensive) hotel in the city?
3. Let's buy (comfortable) sofa in the shop.
4. It is (hot) day of the summer.

(not) as ... as / too ... / (not) ... enough

- El comparativo de igualdad ((no) tan... como) se forma con **(not) as** + adjetivo + **as**.
This table is as heavy as an elephant.
(Esta mesa es tan pesada como un elefante.)
Mount Aneto is not as high as Mount Everest.
(El Aneto no es tan alto como el Everest.)
- **Too** (demasiado) va delante del adjetivo e indica que la cualidad expresada por este es excesiva.
These earrings are too expensive for me.
(Estos pendientes son demasiado caros para mí.)
- En cambio, **enough** se pone detrás del adjetivo y significa "(lo) bastante" o "(lo) suficientemente".
This pub is lively enough for us. (Este bar es (lo) bastante / suficientemente animado para nosotros.)
Y **not** + adjetivo + **enough** significa "no (lo) bastante" o "no (lo) suficientemente".
This place is not peaceful enough to study.
(Este lugar no es (lo) bastante tranquilo para estudiar.)
I didn't feel full enough after the meal. (No me sentí (lo) suficientemente lleno después de la comida.)

3 Elige la respuesta correcta.

1. These sandals are not big enough / too big.
I need a larger size.
2. I am as brave as / not as brave as you are.
I don't want to go scuba diving.
3. Let's sit under that tree. It's hot enough / too hot to sit in the sun.
4. Jack is as tall as / not as tall as his mother.
They are both 1.65 m tall.
5. I live near my school. It is near enough / not near enough to walk there.

Vocabulary

The weather

cloudy – nublado/a

cold – frío/a

cool – fresco/a

hot – caluroso/a, cálido/a (it's ~: hace calor)

rain – lluvia

snow – nieve

stormy – tormentoso/a (it's ~: hay tormenta)

sunny – soleado/a (it's ~: hace sol)

warm – cálido/a, templado/a

windy – ventoso/a, de mucho viento (it's ~: hace viento)

1 Escribe las palabras en el lugar correcto.

cold • warm • cloudy • stormy • ~~rain~~ • hot • sunny • cool

1. London, England
12°
rain

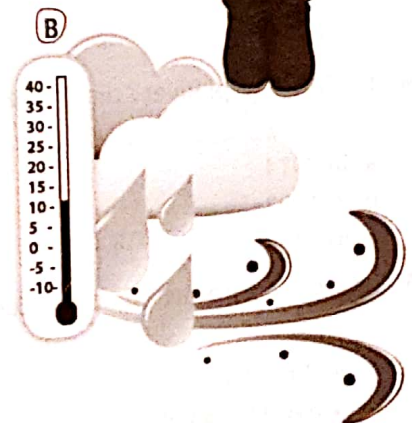
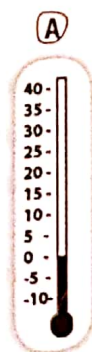
2. Helsinki, Finland
2°

3. Mexico City, Mexico
20°

4. Cairo, Egypt
35°

2 Señala (✓) si las palabras relacionadas con el tiempo se refieren al dibujo A o B.

	A	B
1. cold	✓	
2. rain		
3. cloudy		
4. snow		
5. cool		
6. windy		



3 Elige la respuesta correcta.

- It's great to go windsurfing on cloudy / windy / stormy days.
- It's hot and warm / sunny / cool in the Sahara Desert.
- Look at the rain / snow / warm outside. You should take an umbrella.
- The weather is terrible. What a stormy / sunny / cool week!

Grammar

Subject Questions

Who is sitting on the beach?

¿Quién está (sentado) en la playa?

The boys are sitting on the beach.

Los niños están (sentados) en la playa.

Object Questions

Who are they talking to?

¿Con quién están hablando?

They're talking to their mother.

Están hablando con su madre.

- 1 Escribe las palabras en el orden correcto para formar preguntas. Luego pon a prueba tus conocimientos y rodea la respuesta correcta. Comprueba las respuestas al final de este ejercicio.

Trivia Quiz

- built / in the world / the tallest snowman / who / ?
Who built the tallest snowman in the world?
a. people in Hamar, Norway
b. people in Omsk, Siberia
c. people in Bethel, Maine, USA
- the most sun / in the world / what place / gets / ?
a. Yuma, Arizona, USA
b. Costa Blanca, Alicante, Spain
c. Manchester, England
- 92 people / what / in Bangladesh / killed / on 14th April, 1986 / ?
a. a typhoon
b. ice balls
c. a tornado
- the Mississippi River / did / freeze / when / ?
a. in 2014
b. in 1902
c. in 1899
- how often / storms / start / on Earth / do / ?
a. all the time
b. about once a day
c. once a week

- 2 Completa las preguntas según las palabras en negrita de las respuestas.

- Who takes *the bus to school* ?
My friends take the bus to school.
- How often do you ?
We learn English **three times a week**.
- What do you ?
I wear a jacket on cool mornings.
- What is ?
Rain is making that sound.
- What are you ?
I'm reading about **life in the desert**.
- Who is Lisa ?
Lisa is calling you.

- 3 Completa el diálogo. Presta atención a las palabras en negrita.

Brian: Where do ¹ *you live*

Anders: I live in Swedish Lapland.

Brian: Who do ²

Anders: I live with **my parents and my sister**, Nina.

Brian: What ³
everyday life in Lapland special?

Anders: **The eight seasons** make everyday life in Lapland special!

Brian: *Eight* seasons? We only have four seasons.

Anders: Yes, but there can be a difference of 70°C between summer and winter in Lapland. So we see lots of other changes during the year.

Brian: What is ⁴

Anders: **Spring-winter** is my favourite season.

Brian: When is ⁵

Anders: Spring-winter is **during March and April**.

Brian: Where do ⁶

Anders: I ride my snowmobile **over the sea ice**.

Brian: Who ⁷
with you?

Anders: My sister and friends go with me.

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

Reading

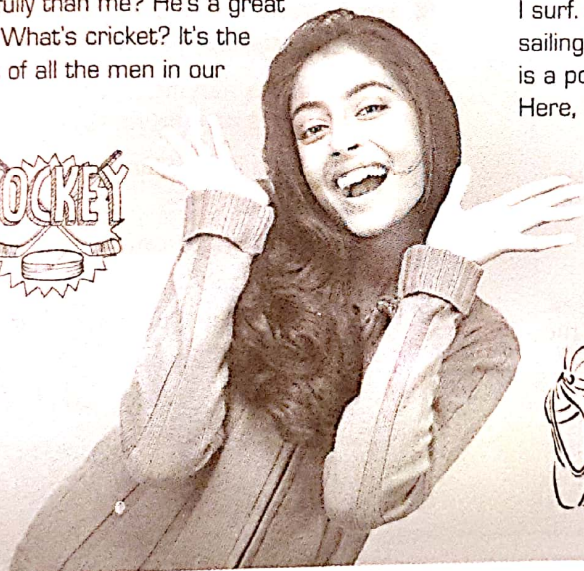
4 Lee el artículo de revista y señala (✓) si las frases son verdaderas (T) o falsas (F).

SPOTLIGHT
ON TEENS

Here are this month's entries
about life in different countries.

Kala:

I live in Kochi in India. It's always hot here and it rains heavily. The daytime temperature is over 30°C, and at night the temperature doesn't go lower than 20°C. The monsoon rains begin in June. When rain floods the streets, we don't go to school. I go to a girls' school and my brother goes to a boys' school. School isn't easy, but I love dancing and I play a lot of hockey. In fact, I play hockey as well as my brother. What does my brother do more successfully than me? He's a great cricket player! What's cricket? It's the favourite sport of all the men in our family.



Tina:

I live in Sydney, Australia. It's a beautiful city with many beaches. What do people do here in their free time? Water sports, of course. I love hanging out at the beach with my friends. I swim better than I surf. Sometimes, I also go sailing. Who takes me sailing? My brother. He's got his own boat. Sailing is a popular sport, especially in the summer. Here, summer is in December and January.



1. Tina rarely goes to the beach.
2. Australians need summer clothes at Christmas.
3. Tina can't swim.
4. Kala lives in a dry country.
5. Kala and her brother don't go to the same school.

T	F
.....	✓
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	

5 Relaciona las personas, los lugares y los fenómenos de B con las descripciones de A.

A

1. It's got a lot of beaches.
2. He's got a boat.
3. It's never cold there.
4. It starts in June.
5. He plays cricket well.

B

- a. Tina's brother
- b. Kala's brother
- c. the Indian monsoon
- ! d. Sydney, Australia
- e. Kochi, India

Grammar

Adverbs

I run slowly.

Yo corro despacio.

I run fast.

Yo corro deprisa.

Irregular Forms

Adjectives	Adverbs
fast	fast
hard	hard
high	high
far	far
good	well
bad	badly

- 1 Escribe la forma adverbial de estos adjetivos.
Consulta la página 110 si necesitas ayuda.

- loud loudly
- hard
- nice
- happy
- beautiful
- good

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

- I sing quietly (quiet).
- Paul dances (bad).
- We walked (careful) in the snow.
- Emily painted the picture (easy).
- My baby sister plays (noisy)!
- Do you surf (good)?

Comparative Form

I run more slowly than you.

Yo corro más despacio que tú.

I run faster than you.

Yo corro más deprisa que tú.

Irregular Forms

Adverbs	Comparative form
fast	faster than
hard	harder than
high	higher than
far	farther (further) than
well	better than
badly	worse than

- 3 Completa las frases con la forma adverbial comparativa de los adjetivos entre paréntesis.

- Rachel finished the exam more quickly than (quick) the other students.
- I play football (good) my friends.
- My grandmother dresses (nice) my mother.
- Tom ran (fast) me in the race.
- You sing (beautiful) most pop stars.
- Amy works (hard) David.

as ... as

I run as slowly as my brother.

Yo corro tan despacio como mi hermano.

I run as fast as my brother.

Yo corro tan deprisa como mi hermano.

- 4 Escribe frases con as ... as y estas palabras. Utiliza la forma comparativa de los adjetivos.

- the bus / is moving / slow / that bicycle
The bus is moving as slowly as that bicycle.
- Beth / can jump / far / her brother
- we / didn't wait / calm / you / did
- the boys / slept / peaceful / babies
- I / don't speak French / good / Mandy

- 5 Elige la respuesta correcta.

- The baby is sleeping in his bed.
a. quietly
b. more quietly than
- Kate did the project her friends and got the best mark in the class.
a. more successfully than
b. as successfully as
- My father is a very careful driver. He drives my mother!
a. carefully
b. more carefully than
- I don't understand what you're saying.
Please speak !
a. clearly
b. more clearly than
- Pam finished reading the book yesterday, but I'm still reading it. I don't read Pam.
a. quickly
b. as quickly as

6 Las palabras en **negrita** están en las frases incorrectas. Escríbelas al lado de las frases correctas.

1. My parents are talking **more bravely than** in the kitchen. *noisily*
2. Alice is lying **faster than** on the sofa.
3. Charlotte is dancing **as seriously as** her partner because she loves dancing.
4. In slalom skiing, athletes move **lazily** in snowboarding.
5. I jumped off the cliff **noisily** you did because I wasn't frightened.
6. Ron is an excellent student like his brothers and he studies **more happily than** them.

7 Mira la información del cuadro y completa las frases con las expresiones correctas.

1. **SALLY:** studies for an hour every evening
PAM: studies for three hours every evening

2. **MIKE:** swims 100 metres in three minutes
BEN: swims 100 metres in five minutes

3. **ERIC:** jumps 1.2 metres high
ED: jumps 1.2 metres high

4. **JANET:** rides 12 kilometres a day on her bike
JOHN: rides 6 kilometres a day on his bike

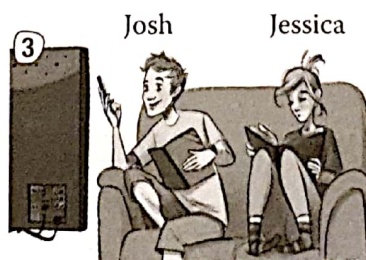
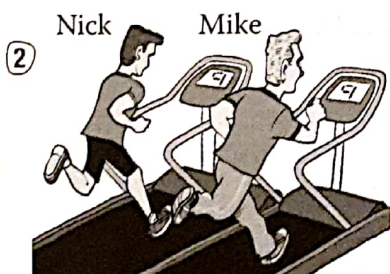
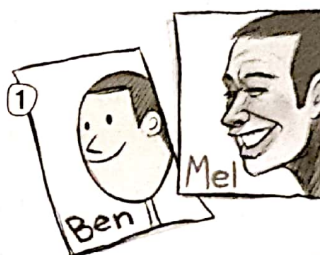
as high as • ~~more seriously than~~ • farther than
as fast as

1. Pam studies *more seriously than* Sally.
2. Ben doesn't swim Mike.
3. Ed jumps Eric.
4. Janet travels John on her bike every day.

8 Mira los dibujos y completa las frases con la forma adverbial correcta de estos adjetivos.

~~beautiful~~ • hard • easy • fast

1. Ben doesn't draw *as beautifully as* Mel.
2. Nick is running Mike.
3. Jessica is studying Josh.
4. Cats climb trees dogs.



Listening

9 Escucha una conversación telefónica y señala (✓) los nombres correctos.

	Marko	Raina	Mum
1. Who doesn't know where Mum is?		✓	
2. Who has got a lot of meetings this week?			
3. Who starts school at one o'clock?			
4. Who usually has lunch together?			
5. Who usually hangs out with friends at the weekend?			
6. Who wants to come home for the weekend?			

10 Vuelve a escuchar la conversación y comprueba las respuestas.

Vocabulary

The family

aunt – *tía*
cousin – *primo/a*
daughter – *hija*
granddaughter – *nieta*

grandfather – *abuelo*
grandmother – *abuela*
grandson – *nieto*
husband – *marido, esposo*

nephew – *sobrino*
niece – *sobrina*
parents – *padres*
son – *hijo*

uncle – *tío*
wife – *mujer, esposa*

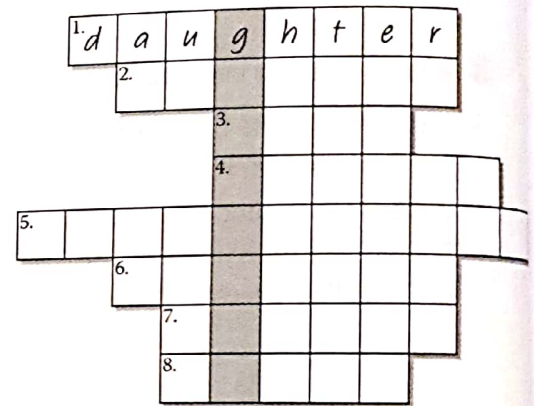
1 Relaciona A con B para formar parejas de palabras de género masculino y femenino.

- | A | B |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. aunt | a. son |
| 2. niece | b. grandson |
| 3. daughter | c. husband |
| 4. wife | d. nephew |
| 5. grandmother | e. uncle |
| 6. granddaughter | f. grandfather |



2 Elige la respuesta correcta. Luego escribe las palabras y descubre la que está oculta.

- I've got two children – a son and a daughter / niece.
- Robert is our son. We're his cousins / parents.
- I'm a woman and you're my niece. I'm your wife / aunt.
- My sister has got a son. He's my husband / nephew.
- I'm Sally's mother's mother. I'm Sally's grandmother / grandfather.
- I'm Mrs Adams. Mr Adams is my husband / cousin.
- My dad's sister has got a son. He's my cousin / nephew.
- You're my dad's brother. You're my son / uncle.



The hidden word is

Listening

3 Escucha una entrevista en la radio y elige las DOS respuestas correctas.

- Sam lives in
a. a big city
☒ b. Alaska
☒ c. Fairbanks
- According to Sam, it's in the winter.
a. dark
b. snowy
c. warm
- Some of Sam's hobbies are
a. playing computer games
b. doing outdoor sports
c. cooking
- speak Yupik.
a. Eskimos
b. Sam and his friends
c. Sam's aunt and uncle

4 Vuelve a escuchar la entrevista y comprueba las respuestas.

Speaking

Escribe las preguntas en tu idioma.

- What are your favourite school subjects?
.....
- What after-school activities do you do?
.....
- How often do you do judo?
.....
- How many brothers and sisters have you got?
.....

Writing

5 Elige la respuesta correcta.

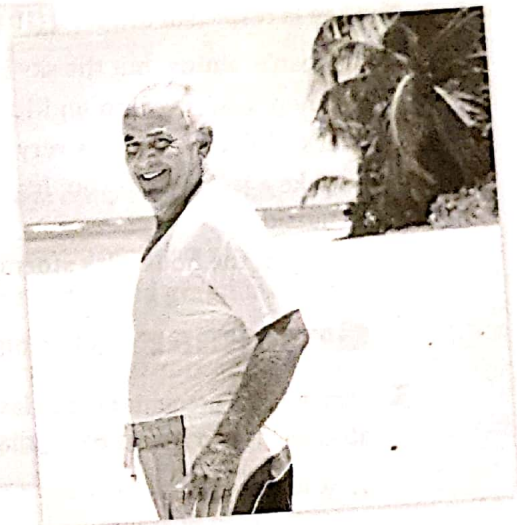
1. Jason swims better than me **(because)** / so he has swimming lessons.
2. I don't like thunder **but** / and I don't like lightning.
3. My grandparents are coming soon **or** / so I can't go out with you.
4. You can use my umbrella, **but** / so please bring it back.
5. Do you prefer a hot climate **or** / because a cold climate?

6 Mira la ficha y completa el texto.

Name: Leon Brown
 Age: 74
 From: Brighton, England
 Family members: three children, five grandchildren
 Summer Activity: swimming in the sea
 Winter Activity: holiday in a warmer place

My Grandfather

My grandfather's name is Leon Brown. He is ^{1.} 74 years old, but he looks much younger! He lives in ^{2.} with my uncle, Mark. My grandfather has got ^{3.} children and ^{4.} grandchildren. In the summer, he often goes to the beach ^{5.} he enjoys swimming in the sea. In the winter, it is usually cold in England ^{6.} my grandfather goes on holiday to a ^{7.}. He often travels to Tenerife ^{8.} Gran Canaria. It's never cold there in the winter. My grandfather enjoys living in Brighton. He's happy when he's near the beach.



EXTRA 7 Copia y completa con tus datos la ficha del Ejercicio 6. Luego escribe un perfil personal con esos datos.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



WAY to ENGLISH

Describing Homes

Completa el diálogo.

- three bedrooms and two bathrooms
 your address • in a flat • Yes, we have • a garden
- A: Do you live in a house or a flat?
 B: I live ^{1.} in a flat
 A: What's ^{2.}?
 B: It's 24 Abigail Mansions, in Porter Street.
 A: Have you got ^{3.}?
 B: ^{4.} – a small one.
 A: How many rooms have you got?
 B: We've got ^{5.}

Vocabulary 20 points

1 Completa las frases con estas palabras. (10 points)

*cousins • uncle • husband • parents
grandsons*

1. My aren't at home. Dad's at the library and Mum's at work.
2. My grandfather has got two - my brother, Tom, and me.
3. Jim and Lisa are and wife.
4. My dad's older brother is my favourite
5. We're because our mothers are sisters.

2 Elige la respuesta correcta. (10 points)

1. It isn't raining, but the sky is **cloudy** / **sunny**.
2. There's **snow** / **rain** on Mt Fuji all year.
3. It's 37°C today. That's very **windy** / **hot**.
4. Take a jacket with you. It's **cool** / **warm** outside.
5. Stay in the house. It's **stormy** / **warm** today.

Grammar 30 points

3 Completa las preguntas según las respuestas. Presta atención a las palabras en negrita. (10 points)

1. What do ?
Australians speak **English**.
2. Who ?
Dad washes the car.
3. How often does ?
It snows here **two or three times** a year.
4. What is ?
Birds are making those sounds.
5. Who did ?
I described **my nephew**.

4 Completa la tabla. (10 points)

Adjective	Adverb	Comparative Form
1.	easily	more easily than
2. fast		faster than
3. terrible	terribly	
4.	badly	worse than
5. clear		more clearly than

5 Elige la respuesta correcta. (10 points)

1. Europe gets a lot of rain. In Europe, it rains **heavily** / **more heavily than** it does in Africa.
2. The snow is falling **quietly** / **as quietly as**.
3. Please drive **as slowly as** / **more slowly than** you did yesterday. You drove too fast!
4. Kate and Kim are two wonderful dancers. Kate dances **well** / **as well as** Kim.
5. I'm a terrible singer. I sing **badly** / **more badly than**!

■ Escribe las palabras en tu idioma.

The weather

cloudy

cold

cool

hot

rain

snow

stormy

sunny

warm

windy

The family

aunt

cousin

daughter

granddaughter

grandfather

grandmother

grandson

husband

nephew

niece

parents

son

uncle

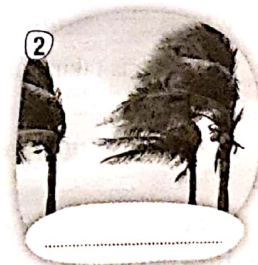
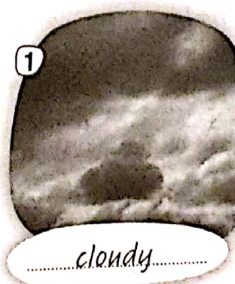
wife

2 Encuentra nueve palabras relacionadas con la familia en la sopa de letras y luego completa las frases.

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

1. Your father is your mother's husband.
2. Your grandmother and grandfather are your
3. The children of your aunts and uncles are your
4. Your son's sister is your
5. Your sister's son is your
6. Your sister's daughter is your
7. Your daughter's son is your
8. Your uncle's wife is your
9. Your father's brother is your

3 Rodea cinco palabras relacionadas con el tiempo y luego escríbelas debajo de la fotografía correcta.



Subject / Object Questions

Las partículas interrogativas *who*, *what*, *which*, *where*, *when*, *why* y *how often* se utilizan para hacer preguntas sobre el sujeto, el complemento directo o el complemento circunstancial de la oración.

- Para pedir información sobre el sujeto utilizamos *who* o *what*. El orden de las palabras en la pregunta es igual que el de una frase afirmativa y siempre se pone el verbo en la 3ª persona del singular, pero la respuesta puede ir en singular o en plural.

Who works in this company? He works in this company. (¿Quién trabaja en esta empresa? Él trabaja en esta empresa.)

What makes you feel happy? Babies make me feel happy. (¿Qué te hace sentir feliz? Los bebés me hacen sentir feliz.)

- Para pedir información sobre el complemento directo utilizamos *who*, *what* o *which*. El orden de las palabras en la pregunta es igual que el de una frase interrogativa, así que siempre hay que invertir el orden sujeto-verbo o emplear *do*, *does* o *did*.

What do you prefer? (¿Qué prefieres?)

Which sport do you play? (¿A qué deporte juegas?)

Cuando el verbo rige una preposición, esta se pone al final de la pregunta.

Who did you play baseball with?

(¿Con quién jugaste al béisbol?)

- Para pedir información sobre el complemento circunstancial (lugar, tiempo, causa o frecuencia) utilizamos *where*, *when*, *why* o *how often*. El orden de las palabras en la pregunta es igual que el de una frase interrogativa, así que hay que invertir el orden sujeto-verbo o emplear *do*, *does* o *did*.

Where does she have lunch? (¿Dónde come ella?)

When did they arrive? (¿Cuándo llegaron?)

Why is Beth crying? (¿Por qué está llorando Beth?)

How often does it rain? (¿Con qué frecuencia llueve?)

1 Completa las preguntas según las palabras en negrita de las respuestas.

- Who is taking us to the film?
My mum is taking us to the film.
- Where do _____?
I go to my grandparents' house on Sundays.
- What is _____?
A cat is sitting on the garden table.
- How often does _____?
Bus number 24 comes every 20 minutes.
- Who are _____?
They are talking to their teacher.

Los adverbios de modo

- Los adverbios de modo describen la forma en que se realiza la acción. Con ellos se responde a las preguntas que empiezan con *How ... ?* (¿Cómo...?).
- La mayoría son regulares y se forman añadiendo la terminación *-ly* al adjetivo correspondiente (consultar el *Spelling Appendix*, pág. 110). Pero también hay adverbios irregulares, como los de la pág. 46.
They eat slowly. (Comen despacio.)
She sings very well. (Ella canta muy bien.)

El comparativo de los adverbios

- Sirve para comparar dos acciones y se forma así:
more + adverbio + than.
You listened to it more carefully than I did.
(Lo escuchaste con más atención que yo.)
- Con *as + adverbio + as* se indica que dos acciones se realizan de la misma forma.
We ran as fast as you. (Corrimos tan deprisa como tú.)

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

- It's snowing quietly (quiet) outside.
- Jason always works hard (hard).
- Please talk to your brother nice (nice).
- The students are leaving the classroom happy (happy).
- People are walking fast (fast) in the rain.

3 Completa las frases con la forma adverbial comparativa de los adjetivos entre paréntesis.

- Lisa runs slower than (slow) her sister.
- I sing well (good) I dance.
- Frogs jump high (high) cats.
- Daniel always drives carefully (careful) his friends.
- The train travels far (far) the bus.

4 Elige la respuesta correcta.

- I speak English well / as well as you do.
- You paint terribly / as terribly as.
- Rachel finished the race easily / as easily as all of the boys.
- My mum hates skiing. She skis very badly / worse than.
- Mr White is the best teacher. He explains things more clearly than / as clearly as all the other teachers.