

Getting Started

Vocabulary

The house

armchair – *sillón*
 bathroom – *cuarto de baño*
 bed – *cama*
 bedroom – *dormitorio, habitación, cuarto*
 chair – *silla*
 clock – *reloj*
 cooker – *cocina (fogones y horno)*
 cupboard – *armario*

curtains – *cortinas*
 desk – *escritorio*
 dining room – *comedor*
 fridge – *frigorífico, nevera*
 kitchen – *cocina*
 lamp – *lámpara*
 living room – *cuarto de estar, salón*
 mirror – *espejo*

picture – *fotografía; imagen; cuadro*
 pillow – *almohada; cojín*
 rug – *alfombra*
 shelf – *estante, balda*
 sink – *fregadero, pila; lavabo*
 table – *mesa*
 toilet – *baño, servicio, váter*

■ Escribe el nombre de cada habitación. Luego ordena las letras para formar palabras y escríbelas al lado de la fotografía correcta.

kitchen • ~~bedroom~~ • living room • dining room

1 bedroom

ebd
lopliw
romrir
malp

a. lamp



b. _____



c. _____



d. _____

2

gru
satiurn
racamhir
flesh

e. _____



f. _____



g. _____



h. _____

3

archi
eprucit
kcocl
betal

i. _____



j. _____

k. _____



l. _____

4

droacpub
firedg
knis
ocokre

m. _____



n. _____



o. _____



p. _____

Adjectives

adventurous – *aventurero/a*

athletic – *atlético/a*

beautiful – *precioso/a, bonito/a; guapa*

big – *grande*

brave – *valiente*

clever – *listo/a, inteligente*

creative – *creativo/a*

curly – *rizado/a*

dark – *oscuro/a; moreno/a*

fat – *gordo/a*

funny – *gracioso/a*

hard-working – *trabajador/a*

honest – *honrado/a, sincero/a*

lazy – *perezoso/a, vago/a*

light – *claro/a*

long – *largo/a*

old – *viejo/a*

short – *corto/a; bajo/a*

shy – *tímido/a*

small – *pequeño/a*

straight – *liso/a*

strong – *fuerte*

tall – *alto/a*

thin – *delgado/a*

ugly – *feo/a*

weak – *débil*

young – *joven*

2 Encuentra nueve adjetivos en la sopa de letras y escríbelos al lado de sus contrarios.

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

1. old *young*
2. straight
3. big
4. beautiful
5. tall
6. hard-working
7. weak
8. dark
9. fat

Animals

butterfly – *mariposa*

chicken – *gallina; pollo*

cow – *vaca*

crocodile – *cocodrilo*

dolphin – *delfín*

elephant – *elefante*

fly – *mosca*

frog – *rana*

giraffe – *jirafa*

horse – *caballo*

lion – *león*

mosquito – *mosquito*

parrot – *loro, papagayo*

rabbit – *conejo*

shark – *tiburón*

snake – *serpiente*

spider – *araña*

tiger – *tigre*

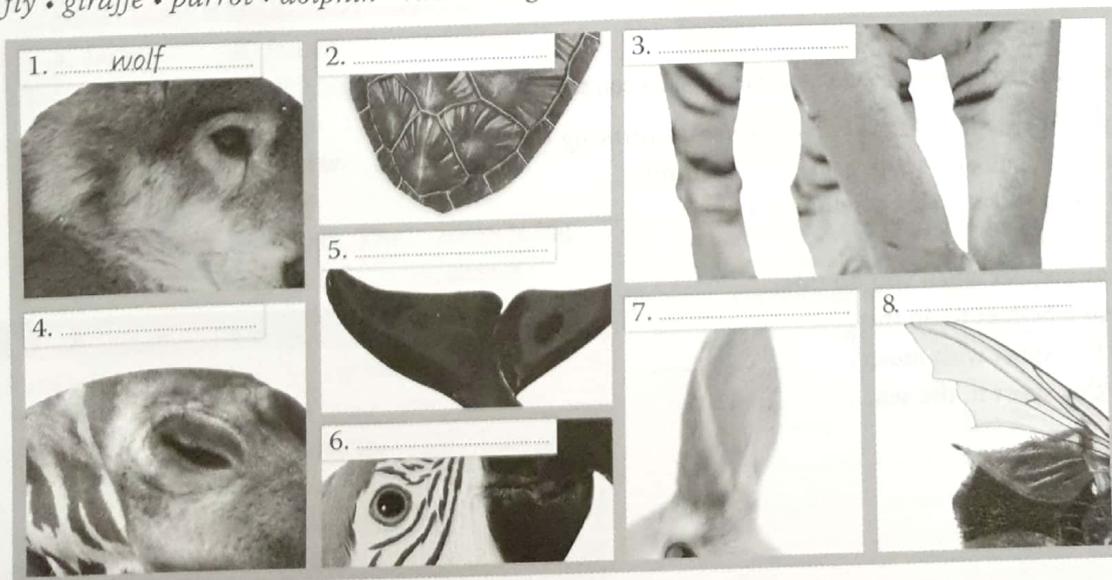
turtle – *tortuga*

whale – *ballena*

wolf – *lobo*

3 Escribe estas palabras al lado de la fotografía correcta.

fly • giraffe • parrot • dolphin • rabbit • tiger • turtle • wolf



4 Elige la respuesta correcta.

1. A shark / crocodile is a fish.
2. A whale / spider is very big.
3. A frog / mosquito is an amphibian.
4. A butterfly / chicken is a bird.

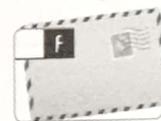
Places around town

amusement park – *parque de atracciones*
 bank – *banco*
 café – *cafetería, café*
 chemist's – *farmacia*
 church – *iglesia*
 cinema – *cine*
 department store – *grandes almacenes*
 hospital – *hospital*

library – *biblioteca*
 museum – *museo*
 police station – *comisaría*
 post office – *oficina de correos*
 restaurant – *restaurante*
 shopping centre – *centro comercial*
 sports centre – *polideportivo*

5 Relaciona los lugares con los dibujos.

1. amusement park
2. bank
3. chemist's
4. post office
5. police station
6. library



Sport

basketball – *baloncesto*
 catch – *coger*
 cycling – *ciclismo*
 dancing – *baile*
 football – *fútbol*
 goggles – *gafas de natación*
 helmet – *casco*
 karate – *kárate*
 rollerblading – *patinaje en línea*

running – *correr*
 skiing – *esquí*
 surfing – *surf*
 swimming – *natación*
 swimming cap – *gorro de natación*
 swimming pool – *piscina*
 tennis – *tenis*
 throw – *lanzar; tirar*
 volleyball – *voleibol, balonvolea*

6 Escribe el nombre del deporte al lado de la descripción correcta.

skiing • cycling • surfing • ~~football~~ • tennis • swimming • dancing

1. Players kick a ball and score goals. *football*
2. Players use a racket to hit a ball over a net.
3. A winter sport.
4. You wear goggles when you do this.
5. You need a helmet to do this.
6. You do this sport with music.
7. You do this sport in the sea.

Grammar

Subject Pronouns		Possessive Adjectives	
I	yo	my	mi, mis
you	tú, usted	your	tu, tus, su, sus (de usted)
he	él	his	su, sus (de él)
she	ella	her	su, sus (de ella)
it	ello	its	su, sus (de cosa o animal)
we	nosotros/as	our	nuestro/a, nuestros/as
you	vosotros/as, ustedes	your	vuestro/a, vuestros/as, su, sus (de ustedes)
they	ellos/as	their	su, sus (de ellos/as)

1 Elige la respuesta correcta.

- I am a doctor. **(My)** / Her name is Jenny.
- Look at the rabbit. **Its** / Their ears are long.
- Hello. What's **our** / your name?
- My family and I live in an old house. **Our** / Their house is small, but we love it.
- John and his friends play basketball. **His** / Their team is very good.

Saxon Genitive

The boy's shoes are blue. (one boy)

Los zapatos del niño son azules.

The boys' shoes aren't green. (two or more boys)

Los zapatos de los niños no son verdes.

Kate's hair is long.

El pelo de Kate es largo.

James' nose isn't big.

La nariz de James no es grande.

The children's feet are big.

Los pies de los niños son grandes.

2 Elige la respuesta correcta.

- new schoolbag is black and yellow.
 a. Tom's b. Toms c. Toms'
- James is my friend. birthday is in May.
 a. Jame's b. James c. James'
- Look at those dogs! The ears are long.
 a. dog's b. dogs c. dogs'
- Jill has got a pet cat. Her eyes are green.
 a. cat's b. cats c. cats'
- Sally and Fay are sisters. The room is big.
 a. sister's b. sisters' c. sisters

to be: Affirmative

I am – I'm	yo soy / estoy
you are – you're	tú eres / estás
he is – he's	él es / está
she is – she's	ella es / está
it is – it's	(ello) es / está
we are – we're	nosotros/as somos / estamos
you are – you're	vosotros/as sois / estáis
they are – they're	ellos/as son / están

3 Completa las frases con la forma afirmativa del verbo to be.

- New York *is* in the US.
- I tall and thin.
- My sister very shy.
- My friends and I good students.
- You and Kim good friends.

to be: Negative

I am not – I'm not	yo no soy / estoy
you are not – you aren't	tú no eres / estás
he is not – he isn't	él no es / está
she is not – she isn't	ella no es / está
it is not – it isn't	(ello) no es / está
we are not – we aren't	nosotros/as no somos / estamos
you are not – you aren't	vosotros/as no sois / estáis
they are not – they aren't	ellos/as no son / están

4 Completa las frases con la forma afirmativa o negativa del verbo to be.

- London *isn't* in the United States.
- A whale a very large animal.
- Adventurous people usually brave.
- Tennis a water sport.
- Apples blue.

to be: Interrogative

Am I ... ?	¿Yo soy / estoy...?
Are you ... ?	¿Tú eres / estás...?
Is he ... ?	¿Él es / está...?
Is she ... ?	¿Ella es / está...?
Is it ... ?	¿(Ello) es / está...?
Are we ... ?	¿Nosotros/as somos / estamos...?
Are you ... ?	¿Vosotros/as sois / estáis...?
Are they ... ?	¿Ellos/as son / están...?

Short answers

Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
 Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.
 Yes, we are. / No, we aren't.

5 Completa las preguntas con la forma correcta del verbo to be. Luego contéstalas para que sean verdaderas en tu caso.

- *Are* your eyes blue?

- you afraid of spiders?

- your school near your home?

- it cold today?

have got: Affirmative

I have got – I've got	yo tengo
you have got – you've got	tú tienes
he has got – he's got	él tiene
she has got – she's got	ella tiene
it has got – it's got	(ello) tiene
we have got – we've got	nosotros/as tenemos
you have got – you've got	vosotros/as tenéis
they have got – they've got	ellos/as tienen

have got: Negative

I haven't got	yo no tengo
you haven't got	tú no tienes
he hasn't got	él no tiene
she hasn't got	ella no tiene
it hasn't got	(ello) no tiene
we haven't got	nosotros/as no tenemos
you haven't got	vosotros/as no tenéis
they haven't got	ellos/as no tienen

6 Completa las frases con la forma afirmativa o negativa de have got.

- Kim loves animals. She *has got* three goldfish, a cat and two dogs.
- I two sisters, but I any brothers.
- The dog's hair is short. It long hair.

have got: Interrogative

Have I got ... ?	¿Yo tengo...?
Have you got ... ?	¿Tú tienes...?
Has he got ... ?	¿Él tiene...?
Has she got ... ?	¿Ella tiene...?
Has it got ... ?	¿(Ello) tiene...?
Have we got ... ?	¿Nosotros/as tenemos...?
Have you got ... ?	¿Vosotros/as tenéis...?
Have they got ... ?	¿Ellos/as tienen...?

Short answers

Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.

7 Completa las preguntas con la forma correcta de have got. Luego contéstalas para que sean verdaderas en tu caso.

- Have* you *got* pets?
.....
- your best friend
..... curly hair?
.....
- you
a phone?
.....
- your neighbour
..... a dog?
.....

8 Completa las frases con la forma correcta de to be o have got.

- Queen Elizabeth *has got* grey hair.
She (not) dark hair.
- Johnny Depp a singer? No, he (not). He an actor.
- Mariah Carey and Adele singers. They beautiful voices.
- Venus and Serena Williams tennis players. They (not) from Madrid.
- Pau and Marc Gasol (not) straight hair. Their hair curly.

Present Simple: Affirmative

I play	yo juego
you play	tú juegas
he plays	él juega
she plays	ella juega
it plays	(ello) juega
we play	nosotros/as jugamos
you play	vosotros/as jugáis
they play	ellos/as juegan

9 Completa las frases con los verbos entre paréntesis y el Present Simple en afirmativa. Consulta la página 109 si necesitas ayuda.

- We usually *have* (have) breakfast in the kitchen.
- Jill (look) at her hair in the mirror many times a day.
- I (play) basketball at the sports centre twice a week.
- Mike (put) all his books on a shelf above his desk.

Present Simple: Negative

I don't play	yo no juego
you don't play	tú no juegas
he doesn't play	él no juega
she doesn't play	ella no juega
it doesn't play	(ello) no juega
we don't play	nosotros/as no jugamos
you don't play	vosotros/as no jugáis
they don't play	ellos/as no juegan

10 Completa las frases con los verbos entre paréntesis y el Present Simple en afirmativa o negativa.

- Whales *don't live* (not live) on land.
- It (rain) here in the summer.
- We (chat) every night.
- My mum (not work) here.

Present Simple: Interrogative

Do I play ... ?	¿Yo juego...?
Do you play ... ?	¿Tú juegas...?
Does he play ... ?	¿Él juega...?
Does she play ... ?	¿Ella juega...?
Does it play ... ?	¿(Ello) juega...?
Do we play ... ?	¿Nosotros/as jugamos...?
Do you play ... ?	¿Vosotros/as jugáis...?
Do they play ... ?	¿Ellos/as juegan...?

Short answers

Yes, you do. / No, you don't.
Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.

11 Escribe preguntas con estas palabras y el Present Simple. Después contéstalas.

- cows / eat / small animals
Do cows eat small animals?
No, they don't.
- a bar / sell / drinks
.....
- what / you / hit / in tennis
.....
- where / your best friend / live
.....

Present Continuous: Affirmative

I am talking	yo estoy hablando
you are talking	tú estás hablando
he is talking	él está hablando
she is talking	ella está hablando
it is talking	(ello) está hablando
we are talking	nosotros/as estamos hablando
you are talking	vosotros/as estáis hablando
they are talking	ellos/as están hablando

12 Elige la respuesta correcta.

- The swimmers **am wearing** / **is wearing** / **are wearing** goggles.
- The bat **am flying** / **is flying** / **are flying** near the apple tree.
- I **am waiting** / **is waiting** / **are waiting** for the bus now.
- Tom **am buying** / **is buying** / **are buying** a book right now.

Present Continuous: Negative

I'm not talking	yo no estoy hablando
you aren't talking	tú no estás hablando
he isn't talking	él no está hablando
she isn't talking	ella no está hablando
it isn't talking	(ello) no está hablando
we aren't talking	nosotros/as no estamos hablando
you aren't talking	vosotros/as no estáis hablando
they aren't talking	ellos/as no están hablando

13 Completa las frases con los verbos entre paréntesis y la forma afirmativa o negativa del Present Continuous. Consulta la página 109 si necesitas ayuda.

- I *'m not having* (not have) a shower at the moment.
- Shelly (sit) in her bedroom.
- We (not use) the computer right now.
- The boys (watch) TV now.

Present Continuous: Interrogative

Am I talking ... ?	¿Yo estoy hablando...?
Are you talking ... ?	¿Tú estás hablando...?
Is he talking ... ?	¿Él está hablando...?
Is she talking ... ?	¿Ella está hablando...?
Is it talking ... ?	¿(Ello) está hablando...?
Are we talking ... ?	¿Nosotros/as estamos hablando...?
Are you talking ... ?	¿Vosotros/as estáis hablando...?
Are they talking ... ?	¿Ellos/as están hablando...?

Short answers

Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.
Yes, we are. / No, we aren't.

14 Completa las siguientes preguntas con el Present Continuous. Después contéstalas para que sean verdaderas en tu caso.

- Are* you *writing* (write) in English now?
.....
- your best friend
..... (run) right now?
.....
- What your father
..... (do) at the moment?
.....
- Where your classmates
..... (sit) right now?
.....

Speaking

1 Relaciona A con B.

A

1. Are you new here?
2. This is my friend Adam.
3. Is this 06-321789?
4. Can I please speak to Mark?
5. Hi, welcome to our school.

B

- a. Sorry, he isn't here.
- b. Thanks, my name's Jack.
- c. Nice to meet you.
- d. Yes, it is. Who's calling?
- e. Yes, I'm from Oxford.

2 Completa los diálogos con frases del Ejercicio 1.

DIALOGUE 1

Dan: Hi, I'm Dan. Welcome to our school.

Jack: ^{1.} *Thanks, my name's Jack.*

DIALOGUE 2

Amy: Brian, this is my friend David.

Brian: Hi, David. ^{2.}

^{3.}

David: Yes, I'm from Manchester.

DIALOGUE 3

Ronny: Hello, Mrs Devon. This is Ronny.

^{4.}

Mrs Devon: ^{5.}

Call again later, Ronny.

3 ¿Qué frases suelen decir las los estudiantes (S) y cuáles los profesores (T)?

- T 1. Listen carefully.
- 2. Can you explain this to me, please?
- 3. Where is your homework?
- 4. I'm sorry I'm late.
- 5. Can you spell this word?
- 6. Can I borrow a ruler, please?
- 7. Who knows the answer to this question?
- 8. When is the English exam?
- 9. What page are we on?

4 Completa los diálogos con preguntas del Ejercicio 3.

A: ^{1.} *When is the English exam?*

B: On Friday at 10.30.

A: ^{2.}

B: Yes, you can. Take one from the cupboard.

A: ^{3.}

B: I left it at home.

A: ^{4.}

B: We're on page 56.

A: ^{5.}

B: Sure. It's C-L-E-V-E-R.

A: ^{6.}

B: I do. It's a small insect.



Escribe las palabras y expresiones en tu idioma.

The house

armchair	curtains	picture
bathroom	desk	pillow
bed	dining room	rug
bedroom	fridge	shelf
chair	kitchen	sink
clock	lamp	table
cooker	living room	toilet
cupboard	mirror	

Adjectives

adventurous	fat	shy
athletic	funny	small
beautiful	hard-working	straight
big	honest	strong
brave	lazy	tall
clever	light	thin
creative	long	ugly
curly	old	weak
dark	short	young

Animals

butterfly	frog	shark
chicken	giraffe	snake
cow	horse	spider
crocodile	lion	tiger
dolphin	mosquito	turtle
elephant	parrot	whale
fly	rabbit	wolf

Places around town

amusement park	cinema	police station
bank	department store	post office
café	hospital	restaurant
chemist's	library	shopping centre
church	museum	sports centre

Sport

basketball	helmet	swimming
catch	karate	swimming cap
cycling	rollerblading	swimming pool
dancing	running	tennis
football	skiing	throw
goggles	surfing	volleyball

Los pronombres personales sujeto

Hacen de sujeto y nunca pueden faltar para que la oración sea correcta y tenga sentido. Recuerda que *I* siempre se escribe en mayúscula y que *it* (que se refiere a cosas o animales) no se suele traducir.

I have got a new notebook. It is blue.
(Tengo un cuaderno nuevo. Es azul.)

Los adjetivos posesivos

Indican de quién es algo. Siempre van delante del sustantivo que indica lo que se posee, sin importar el género ni el número: *my class*, *my books* (mi clase, mis libros). En la 3ª persona del singular hay tres formas, dependiendo de si el poseedor es de género masculino (*his*), femenino (*her*) o neutro (*its*).

Los pronombres posesivos

Sustituyen al sustantivo que indica lo que se posee y concuerdan con el poseedor. Al traducirlos, se pueden acompañar estos pronombres con el artículo determinado. En la 3ª persona del singular hay dos formas: masculina (*his*) y femenina (*hers*).

The green book isn't mine. It's hers.
(El libro verde no es (el) mío. Es (el) suyo.)

El genitivo sajón

- Se emplea para indicar posesión y se usa con personas, animales o países. Para formarlo, añadimos un apóstrofo (') y una *s*.

Paul's house (la casa de Paul)
the horse's legs (las patas del caballo)
Germany's cities (las ciudades de Alemania)

- Si el sustantivo es un plural regular o acaba en *s*, se añade solo *'*, pero si es un plural irregular se añade *'s*.
your brothers' teacher (el profesor de tus hermanos)
the children's toys (los juguetes de los niños)
- Si el nombre propio acaba en *s*, se puede añadir *'* o *'s*.
Charles' / Charles's car (el coche de Charles)
- Con las cosas se usa *of*, no el genitivo sajón.
the colour of the dress (el color del vestido)

El verbo *to be*

Significa principalmente "ser" o "estar". Se usa para dar definiciones, hablar de hechos generales, sentimientos o estados, decir la edad, la profesión, la nacionalidad, el precio, las medidas y también para hablar del tiempo atmosférico.

I'm very calm. (Estoy muy tranquilo.)
You aren't old. (No sois viejos.)
Is she from Italy? Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.
(¿Ella es de Italia? Sí. / No.)

El verbo *have got*

Significa "tener". Expresa lo que poseemos o las características de alguien o algo.

We have got a ball. (Tenemos una pelota.)
I haven't got boots. (No tengo botas.)
Has he got an apple? Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.
(¿Él tiene una manzana? Sí. / No.)

El Present Simple

Se usa para hablar de verdades generales, hacer descripciones, comentar hechos habituales o cotidianos, expresar gustos y opiniones, y también para hablar de programas y horarios.

- Afirmativa:** es como la forma base del verbo (infinitivo sin *to*) en todas las personas menos en la 3ª del singular, en la que se añade *-s* (consultar el *Spelling Appendix*, pág. 109).
He walks the dog. (Él pasea al perro.)
- Negativa:** sujeto + *do / does + not (n't)* + verbo en la forma base.
Ann doesn't play the guitar. (Ann no toca la guitarra.)
- Interrogativa:** *Do / Does + sujeto + verbo.*
Do you study with friends? (¿Estudias con amigos?)
- Respuestas breves:** se pone el pronombre personal sujeto + *do / does* o *don't / doesn't*.
Does she watch TV? Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't. (¿Ella ve la televisión? Sí. / No.)
- Se suelen usar las siguientes **expresiones temporales:** *every day / year* (todos los días / años), *once / twice a year* (una / dos veces al año), *on* + día de la semana en plural, *at night* (por la noche), *in the morning* (por la mañana), etc. Todas pueden ir al principio o al final de la frase, pero se suelen poner al final.
I play football on Mondays. (Juego al fútbol los lunes.)
- También se utilizan estos **adverbios de frecuencia:** *always* (siempre), *usually* (normalmente), *often* (a menudo), *sometimes* (algunas veces), *rarely* (rara vez), *never* (nunca), etc. Se colocan delante del verbo, pero si acompañan al verbo *to be* se sitúan detrás.
I never talk on the phone. (Nunca hablo por teléfono.)

El Present Continuous

Expresa lo que está ocurriendo en el momento de hablar o en el periodo de tiempo presente.

- Afirmativa:** sujeto + *am / is / are* + un verbo terminado en *-ing* (consultar el *Spelling Appendix*, pág. 109).
They are visiting the city. (Están visitando la ciudad.)
- Negativa:** sujeto + *am / is / are* + la partícula *not* o la contracción *n't* (que se puede añadir a *is* y a *are*, pero no a *am*) + un verbo terminado en *-ing*.
I am not playing cards.
(No estoy jugando a las cartas.)
- Interrogativa:** *Am / Is / Are* + sujeto + un verbo terminado en *-ing*.
Is he sleeping at home? (¿Él está durmiendo en casa?)
- Respuestas breves:** se pone el pronombre personal sujeto + el verbo *to be*, sin contraer en afirmativa o contraído en negativa.
Are you walking in the forest? Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
(¿Estás andando por el bosque? Sí. / No.)
- Se suelen usar las siguientes **expresiones temporales:** *now* (ahora), *at the moment* (en este momento), *right now* (justo ahora, ahora mismo), *today* (hoy), *these days* (hoy en día), *this week* (esta semana), etc. Todas pueden ir al principio o al final de la frase, pero se suelen poner al final.
I am buying a ticket now.
(Estoy comprando una entrada ahora.)

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 | B |
|--------------|---------------------|
| 1. science | a. glue |
| 2. geography | b. atlas |
| 3. French | c. calculator |
| 4. maths | d. microscope |
| 5. art | e. dictionary |

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

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



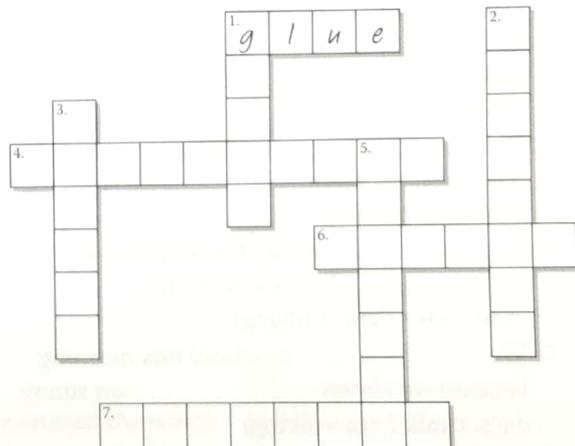
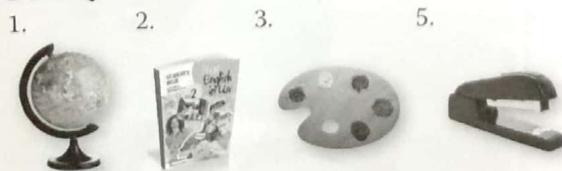
English

3 Completa el crucigrama.

Across →



Down ↓



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 (use) the new microscope now?
- 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

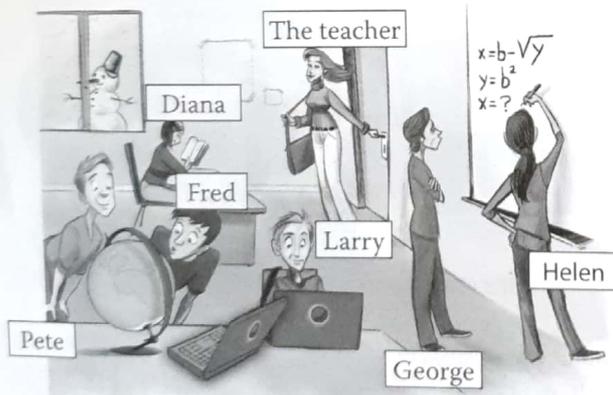
There is **some** water.
Hay (algo de / un poco de) agua.

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**.



- *There is* a globe in the classroom.
- maths problems on the board.
- a cupboard next to the door.
- any paper on Larry's desk.
- 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.

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

4 Utiliza la tabla para escribir frases sobre el dibujo.

There is	a	glue
There are	some	paper
There isn't	any	books
There aren't	many	paintbrushes
	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

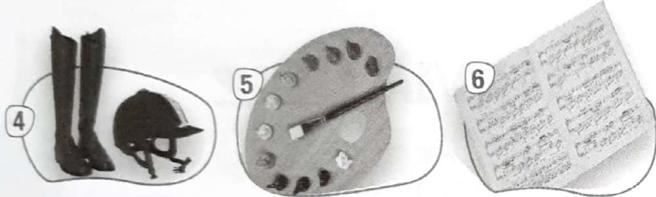
Activities

- 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?

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

A: ¹ Do you want to go horse-riding?

A: ³

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

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

A: ²

A: ⁴

B: I love painting pictures.

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 _____	geography _____	music _____
computer technology _____	history _____	science _____
English _____	maths _____	sport _____
French _____		

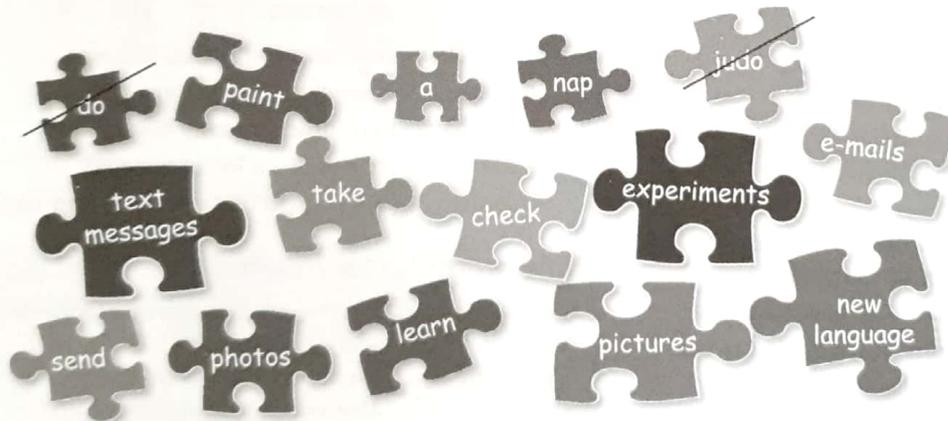
School items

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



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.)

Elige la respuesta correcta.

1. Listen! He calls / is calling you.
2. I usually take a nap / am taking a nap in the afternoon.
3. Are they studying / Do they study now?
4. 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.

Elige la respuesta correcta.

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

Artículos y cuantificadores

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

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

Elige la respuesta correcta.

1. Are there any / some students in here?
2. Some / Any teachers haven't got laptops.
3. We haven't got much / many books today.
4. Have you got much / a lot of friends?
5. 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.

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

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

1. How much time have we got?
2. hours do you study every day?
3. money do you need?
4. 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.

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

3 Elige la respuesta correcta para formar expresiones.

- improve **your marks** / the time
- survive an accident / a car
- save English / the animals
- steal money / an e-mail
- reach the music / hotel

Listening

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

- Jeff found the stories **on the Internet** / in a newspaper.
- Daniel was from / on holiday in Edinburgh.
- The small boy was in a canal / river.
- The small boy knew / didn't know how to swim.
- 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

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



Grammar

Past Simple: Affirmative

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

Past Simple: Negative

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

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.

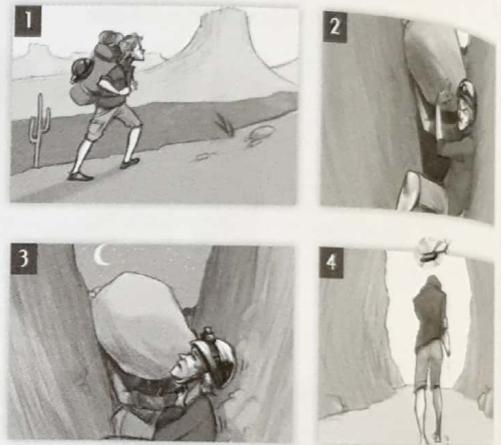
2 Completa la tabla. Consulta las páginas 111-112 si necesitas ayuda.

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 Skyllberg (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.

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 relacionálas con las respuestas. 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

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*.

1. My mum *used to volunteer* (volunteer) at a hospital.
2. I (not cross) the street alone.
3. All my friends (live) near me.
4. Our town (not have) a big shopping centre.
5. 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:**

1. *Did* you and your friends *use to listen* (listen) to pop music?
2. your school (have) computers?
3. your mum (use) a cooker?
4. you (do) your homework at a desk?
5. you (see) cars on the streets?

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

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

6 Elige la respuesta correcta.

1. My hamsters **used to** / **didn't use to** wake me every night, but now I rarely hear them.
2. Mountain climbers **used to** / **didn't use to** have GPS tracking devices in the 1960s.
3. I **used to** / **didn't use to** watch the fashion channel on TV because I wanted to become a fashion designer.
4. **You used to** / **Did you use to** have a pet iguana?
5. **Did I use to** / **I used to** love science lessons because I had an amazing teacher.
6. My family and I **used to** / **didn't use to** do any sport together before we started skiing.
7. **Did your parents use to** / **Your parents didn't use to** be athletes when they were younger?
8. 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.

1. I *used* to dream about sailing across the ocean with my family.
2. Amanda use to volunteer at the animal hospital, but now she helps the vets twice a week.
3. you use to have very long hair?
4. My baby brother used bite me when he got angry!
5. Did Adam to spend hours on the Internet every day in the past?
6. 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*

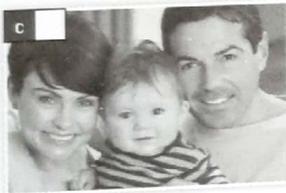
grow up – *crecer, criarse*

have a child – *tener un/la 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.

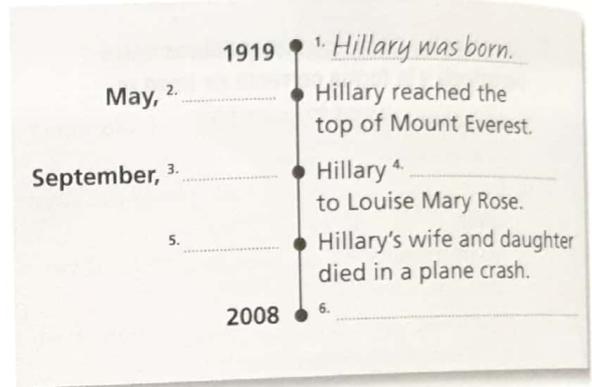
~~was born~~ • *died* • *grew up* • *go to university*
got a job • *got married*

1. He was born in 1835.
2. He in Missouri in the USA.
3. He left school at age 15 and didn't
4. He with a local newspaper.
5. He to Olivia Langdon when he was 34 years old.
6. He 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)

- Jenna **volunteers** / **improves** at the animal hospital on Saturdays.
- Pablo Picasso **was born** / **died** at the age of 91.
- Technology **is pulling** / **is developing** very fast.
- Camels can **survive** / **freeze** without water for about two weeks.
- 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

- When was your daughter ?
- I want to at a bank.
- People sometimes a different city.
- When people fall in love, they often
- 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)

- Mark Zuckerberg (create) Facebook.
- The Beatles (not record) the album *Thriller*. Michael Jackson made it.
- William Shakespeare (write) *Romeo and Juliet*?
- The architect Antoni Gaudí (design) the Sagrada Família.
- Walt Disney (die) in 1966.
- When the Egyptians (build) the pyramids?
- 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)

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

1 Escribe las palabras y expresiones en tu idioma.

Verbs

bite	_____	pull	_____
cross	_____	reach	_____
develop	_____	save	_____
fight	_____	steal	_____
freeze	_____	survive	_____
improve	_____	volunteer	_____

Life events

(be) born	_____	get divorced	_____	grow up	_____
die	_____	get married	_____	have a child	_____
fall in love	_____	go to university	_____	move to	_____
get a job	_____	graduate from	_____		

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 _____ our dog's life.
- I _____ in a hospital.
- Did the thief _____ your bag?
- Be careful when you _____ the street.
- My sister and I always _____, 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.

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*

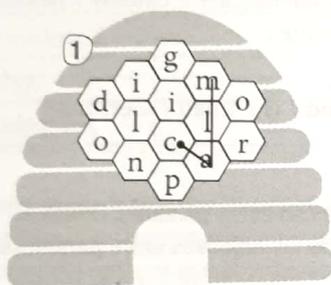
rough – *agitado/a, encrespado/a, picado/a*

safe – *seguro/a; a salvo*

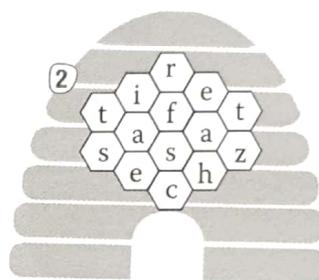
terrible – *espantoso/a, terrible*

wonderful – *maravilloso/a, precioso/a*

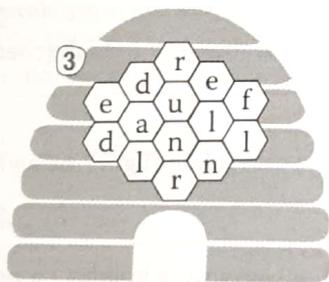
1 Encuentra el contrario de los adjetivos y luego escríbelos debajo de cada uno.



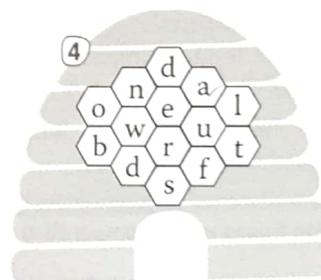
rough
calm



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

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

	T	F
1. Mandy was on holiday in the Maldive Islands.	✓	
2. Mandy had diving lessons during her holiday.		
3. People live on 1,000 islands in the Maldives.		
4. The tsunami in 2004 was a disaster for the Maldives.		
5. Mandy travelled to Rangali island by boat.		

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 (rough) the boat trip last week.
- This week, the average temperature in London and in Paris was only 2°C.
 This week, Paris was (cold) London.
- Beijing, China, is larger than Moscow, Russia.
 Moscow, Russia, is (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.



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

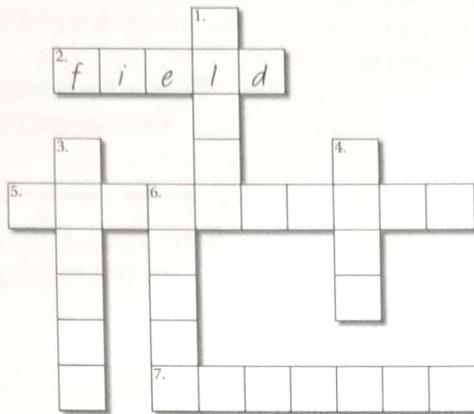
canyon – cañón
 cliff – acantilado
 east – este
 field – campo

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

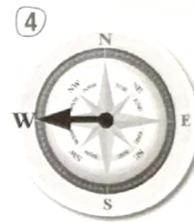
rainforest – selva tropical
 south – sur
 west – oeste

1 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 in cold climates.
- In the morning, the sun is in the
- My phone doesn't work because I dropped it on the
- Be careful! Don't fall off the
- You can see many interesting animals in the

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 was in the Turkish mountains.
- The Taurus Mountains sometimes get
- Bodrum is on the
- Last year, Ann was in
- Ann doesn't like

4 Vuelve a escuchar las descripciones y comprueba 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.

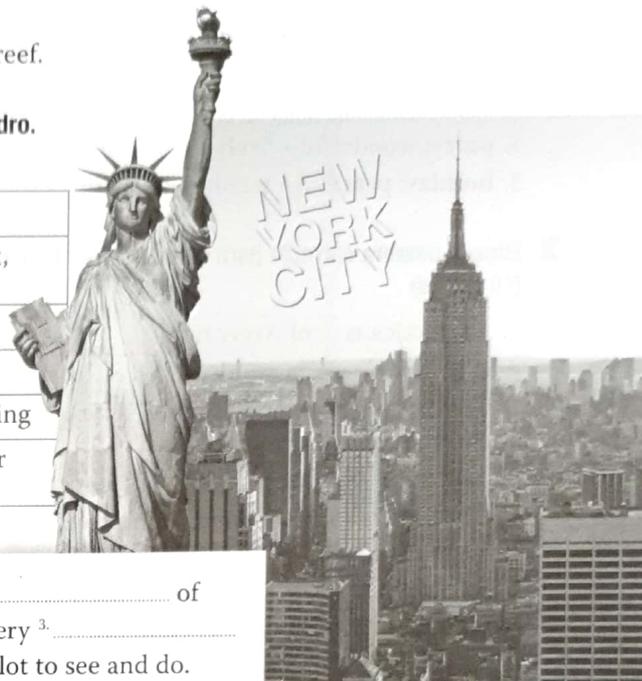
Writing

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.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

WAY to ENGLISH

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

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.

1

t	b	r
u	o	a
r	g	h

2

r	l	c
k	i	f
n	f	e

3

r	e	i
b	l	c
g	a	f

4

n	o	d
c	y	n
g	a	i

5

d	s	h
l	e	o
l	i	f

6

c	g	e
r	n	d
o	u	t

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.

Getting Started

Vocabulary

The house

armchair – *sillón*
 bathroom – *cuarto de baño*
 bed – *cama*
 bedroom – *dormitorio, habitación, cuarto*
 chair – *silla*
 clock – *reloj*
 cooker – *cocina (fogones y horno)*
 cupboard – *armario*

curtains – *cortinas*
 desk – *escritorio*
 dining room – *comedor*
 fridge – *frigorífico, nevera*
 kitchen – *cocina*
 lamp – *lámpara*
 living room – *cuarto de estar, salón*
 mirror – *espejo*

picture – *fotografía; imagen; cuadro*
 pillow – *almohada; cojín*
 rug – *alfombra*
 shelf – *estante, balda*
 sink – *fregadero, pila; lavabo*
 table – *mesa*
 toilet – *baño, servicio, váter*

■ Escribe el nombre de cada habitación. Luego ordena las letras para formar palabras y escríbelas al lado de la fotografía correcta.

kitchen • ~~bedroom~~ • living room • dining room

1 bedroom

ebd
lopliw
romrir
malp

a. lamp



b. _____



c. _____



d. _____

2

gru
satiurn
racamhir
flesh

e. _____



f. _____



g. _____



h. _____

3

archi
eprucit
kcocl
betal

i. _____



j. _____

k. _____



l. _____

4

droacpub
firedg
knis
ocokre

m. _____



n. _____



o. _____



p. _____

Adjectives

adventurous – *aventurero/a*

athletic – *atlético/a*

beautiful – *precioso/a, bonito/a; guapa*

big – *grande*

brave – *valiente*

clever – *listo/a, inteligente*

creative – *creativo/a*

curly – *rizado/a*

dark – *oscuro/a; moreno/a*

fat – *gordo/a*

funny – *gracioso/a*

hard-working – *trabajador/a*

honest – *honrado/a, sincero/a*

lazy – *perezoso/a, vago/a*

light – *claro/a*

long – *largo/a*

old – *viejo/a*

short – *corto/a; bajo/a*

shy – *tímido/a*

small – *pequeño/a*

straight – *liso/a*

strong – *fuerte*

tall – *alto/a*

thin – *delgado/a*

ugly – *feo/a*

weak – *débil*

young – *joven*

2 Encuentra nueve adjetivos en la sopa de letras y escríbelos al lado de sus contrarios.

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

1. old *young*
2. straight
3. big
4. beautiful
5. tall
6. hard-working
7. weak
8. dark
9. fat

Animals

butterfly – *mariposa*

chicken – *gallina; pollo*

cow – *vaca*

crocodile – *cocodrilo*

dolphin – *delfín*

elephant – *elefante*

fly – *mosca*

frog – *rana*

giraffe – *jirafa*

horse – *caballo*

lion – *león*

mosquito – *mosquito*

parrot – *loro, papagayo*

rabbit – *conejo*

shark – *tiburón*

snake – *serpiente*

spider – *araña*

tiger – *tigre*

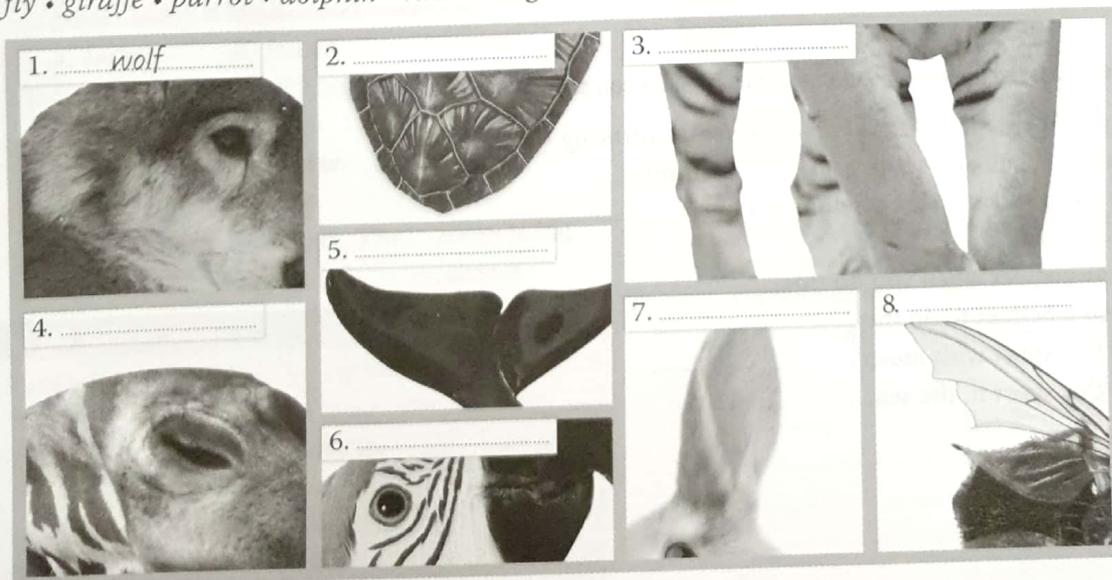
turtle – *tortuga*

whale – *ballena*

wolf – *lobo*

3 Escribe estas palabras al lado de la fotografía correcta.

fly • giraffe • parrot • dolphin • rabbit • tiger • turtle • wolf



4 Elige la respuesta correcta.

1. A shark / crocodile is a fish.
2. A whale / spider is very big.
3. A frog / mosquito is an amphibian.
4. A butterfly / chicken is a bird.

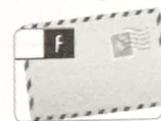
Places around town

amusement park – *parque de atracciones*
 bank – *banco*
 café – *cafetería, café*
 chemist's – *farmacia*
 church – *iglesia*
 cinema – *cine*
 department store – *grandes almacenes*
 hospital – *hospital*

library – *biblioteca*
 museum – *museo*
 police station – *comisaría*
 post office – *oficina de correos*
 restaurant – *restaurante*
 shopping centre – *centro comercial*
 sports centre – *polideportivo*

5 Relaciona los lugares con los dibujos.

1. amusement park
2. bank
3. chemist's
4. post office
5. police station
6. library



Sport

basketball – *baloncesto*
 catch – *coger*
 cycling – *ciclismo*
 dancing – *baile*
 football – *fútbol*
 goggles – *gafas de natación*
 helmet – *casco*
 karate – *kárate*
 rollerblading – *patinaje en línea*

running – *correr*
 skiing – *esquí*
 surfing – *surf*
 swimming – *natación*
 swimming cap – *gorro de natación*
 swimming pool – *piscina*
 tennis – *tenis*
 throw – *lanzar; tirar*
 volleyball – *voleibol, balonvolea*

6 Escribe el nombre del deporte al lado de la descripción correcta.

skiing • cycling • surfing • ~~football~~ • tennis • swimming • dancing

1. Players kick a ball and score goals. *football*
2. Players use a racket to hit a ball over a net.
3. A winter sport.
4. You wear goggles when you do this.
5. You need a helmet to do this.
6. You do this sport with music.
7. You do this sport in the sea.

Grammar

Subject Pronouns		Possessive Adjectives	
I	yo	my	mi, mis
you	tú, usted	your	tu, tus, su, sus (de usted)
he	él	his	su, sus (de él)
she	ella	her	su, sus (de ella)
it	ello	its	su, sus (de cosa o animal)
we	nosotros/as	our	nuestro/a, nuestros/as
you	vosotros/as, ustedes	your	vuestro/a, vuestros/as, su, sus (de ustedes)
they	ellos/as	their	su, sus (de ellos/as)

1 Elige la respuesta correcta.

- I am a doctor. **(My)** / Her name is Jenny.
- Look at the rabbit. **Its** / Their ears are long.
- Hello. What's **our** / your name?
- My family and I live in an old house. **Our** / Their house is small, but we love it.
- John and his friends play basketball. **His** / Their team is very good.

Saxon Genitive

The boy's shoes are blue. (one boy)
Los zapatos del niño son azules.
 The boys' shoes aren't green. (two or more boys)
Los zapatos de los niños no son verdes.
 Kate's hair is long.
El pelo de Kate es largo.
 James' nose isn't big.
La nariz de James no es grande.
 The children's feet are big.
Los pies de los niños son grandes.

2 Elige la respuesta correcta.

- new schoolbag is black and yellow.
 (a.) Tom's b. Toms c. Toms'
- James is my friend. birthday is in May.
 a. Jame's b. James c. James'
- Look at those dogs! The ears are long.
 a. dog's b. dogs c. dogs'
- Jill has got a pet cat. Her eyes are green.
 a. cat's b. cats c. cats'
- Sally and Fay are sisters. The room is big.
 a. sister's b. sisters' c. sisters

to be: Affirmative

I am – I'm	yo soy / estoy
you are – you're	tú eres / estás
he is – he's	él es / está
she is – she's	ella es / está
it is – it's	(ello) es / está
we are – we're	nosotros/as somos / estamos
you are – you're	vosotros/as sois / estáis
they are – they're	ellos/as son / están

3 Completa las frases con la forma afirmativa del verbo to be.

- New York *is* in the US.
- I tall and thin.
- My sister very shy.
- My friends and I good students.
- You and Kim good friends.

to be: Negative

I am not – I'm not	yo no soy / estoy
you are not – you aren't	tú no eres / estás
he is not – he isn't	él no es / está
she is not – she isn't	ella no es / está
it is not – it isn't	(ello) no es / está
we are not – we aren't	nosotros/as no somos / estamos
you are not – you aren't	vosotros/as no sois / estáis
they are not – they aren't	ellos/as no son / están

4 Completa las frases con la forma afirmativa o negativa del verbo to be.

- London *isn't* in the United States.
- A whale a very large animal.
- Adventurous people usually brave.
- Tennis a water sport.
- Apples blue.

to be: Interrogative

Am I ... ?	¿Yo soy / estoy...?
Are you ... ?	¿Tú eres / estás...?
Is he ... ?	¿Él es / está...?
Is she ... ?	¿Ella es / está...?
Is it ... ?	¿(Ello) es / está...?
Are we ... ?	¿Nosotros/as somos / estamos...?
Are you ... ?	¿Vosotros/as sois / estáis...?
Are they ... ?	¿Ellos/as son / están...?

Short answers

Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
 Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.
 Yes, we are. / No, we aren't.

5 Completa las preguntas con la forma correcta del verbo to be. Luego contéstalas para que sean verdaderas en tu caso.

- *Are* your eyes blue?
- you afraid of spiders?
- your school near your home?
- it cold today?

have got: Affirmative

I have got – I've got	yo tengo
you have got – you've got	tú tienes
he has got – he's got	él tiene
she has got – she's got	ella tiene
it has got – it's got	(ello) tiene
we have got – we've got	nosotros/as tenemos
you have got – you've got	vosotros/as tenéis
they have got – they've got	ellos/as tienen

have got: Negative

I haven't got	yo no tengo
you haven't got	tú no tienes
he hasn't got	él no tiene
she hasn't got	ella no tiene
it hasn't got	(ello) no tiene
we haven't got	nosotros/as no tenemos
you haven't got	vosotros/as no tenéis
they haven't got	ellos/as no tienen

6 Completa las frases con la forma afirmativa o negativa de have got.

- Kim loves animals. She has got three goldfish, a cat and two dogs.
- I two sisters, but I any brothers.
- The dog's hair is short. It long hair.

have got: Interrogative

Have I got ... ?	¿Yo tengo...?
Have you got ... ?	¿Tú tienes...?
Has he got ... ?	¿Él tiene...?
Has she got ... ?	¿Ella tiene...?
Has it got ... ?	¿(Ello) tiene...?
Have we got ... ?	¿Nosotros/as tenemos...?
Have you got ... ?	¿Vosotros/as tenéis...?
Have they got ... ?	¿Ellos/as tienen...?

Short answers

Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.

7 Completa las preguntas con la forma correcta de have got. Luego contéstalas para que sean verdaderas en tu caso.

- Have you got pets?
.....
- your best friend
..... curly hair?
.....
- you
a phone?
.....
- your neighbour
..... a dog?
.....

8 Completa las frases con la forma correcta de to be o have got.

- Queen Elizabeth has got grey hair.
She (not) dark hair.
- Johnny Depp a singer? No, he (not). He an actor.
- Mariah Carey and Adele singers. They beautiful voices.
- Venus and Serena Williams tennis players. They (not) from Madrid.
- Pau and Marc Gasol (not) straight hair. Their hair curly.

Present Simple: Affirmative

I play	yo juego
you play	tú juegas
he plays	él juega
she plays	ella juega
it plays	(ello) juega
we play	nosotros/as jugamos
you play	vosotros/as jugáis
they play	ellos/as juegan

9 Completa las frases con los verbos entre paréntesis y el Present Simple en afirmativa. Consulta la página 109 si necesitas ayuda.

- We usually have (have) breakfast in the kitchen.
- Jill (look) at her hair in the mirror many times a day.
- I (play) basketball at the sports centre twice a week.
- Mike (put) all his books on a shelf above his desk.

Present Simple: Negative

I don't play	yo no juego
you don't play	tú no juegas
he doesn't play	él no juega
she doesn't play	ella no juega
it doesn't play	(ello) no juega
we don't play	nosotros/as no jugamos
you don't play	vosotros/as no jugáis
they don't play	ellos/as no juegan

10 Completa las frases con los verbos entre paréntesis y el Present Simple en afirmativa o negativa.

- Whales don't live (not live) on land.
- It (rain) here in the summer.
- We (chat) every night.
- My mum (not work) here.

Present Simple: Interrogative

Do I play ... ?	¿Yo juego...?
Do you play ... ?	¿Tú juegas...?
Does he play ... ?	¿Él juega...?
Does she play ... ?	¿Ella juega...?
Does it play ... ?	¿(Ello) juega...?
Do we play ... ?	¿Nosotros/as jugamos...?
Do you play ... ?	¿Vosotros/as jugáis...?
Do they play ... ?	¿Ellos/as juegan...?

Short answers

Yes, you do. / No, you don't.
Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.

11 Escribe preguntas con estas palabras y el Present Simple. Después contéstalas.

- cows / eat / small animals
Do cows eat small animals?
No, they don't.
- a bar / sell / drinks
.....
- what / you / hit / in tennis
.....
- where / your best friend / live
.....

Present Continuous: Affirmative

I am talking	yo estoy hablando
you are talking	tú estás hablando
he is talking	él está hablando
she is talking	ella está hablando
it is talking	(ello) está hablando
we are talking	nosotros/as estamos hablando
you are talking	vosotros/as estáis hablando
they are talking	ellos/as están hablando

12 Elige la respuesta correcta.

- The swimmers **am wearing** / is wearing / **are wearing** goggles.
- The bat **am flying** / is flying / are flying near the apple tree.
- I **am waiting** / is waiting / are waiting for the bus now.
- Tom **am buying** / is buying / are buying a book right now.

Present Continuous: Negative

I'm not talking	yo no estoy hablando
you aren't talking	tú no estás hablando
he isn't talking	él no está hablando
she isn't talking	ella no está hablando
it isn't talking	(ello) no está hablando
we aren't talking	nosotros/as no estamos hablando
you aren't talking	vosotros/as no estáis hablando
they aren't talking	ellos/as no están hablando

13 Completa las frases con los verbos entre paréntesis y la forma afirmativa o negativa del Present Continuous. Consulta la página 109 si necesitas ayuda.

- I *'m not having* (not have) a shower at the moment.
- Shelly (sit) in her bedroom.
- We (not use) the computer right now.
- The boys (watch) TV now.

Present Continuous: Interrogative

Am I talking ... ?	¿Yo estoy hablando...?
Are you talking ... ?	¿Tú estás hablando...?
Is he talking ... ?	¿Él está hablando...?
Is she talking ... ?	¿Ella está hablando...?
Is it talking ... ?	¿(Ello) está hablando...?
Are we talking ... ?	¿Nosotros/as estamos hablando...?
Are you talking ... ?	¿Vosotros/as estáis hablando...?
Are they talking ... ?	¿Ellos/as están hablando...?

Short answers

Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.
Yes, we are. / No, we aren't.

14 Completa las siguientes preguntas con el Present Continuous. Después contéstalas para que sean verdaderas en tu caso.

- Are* you *writing* (write) in English now?
.....
- your best friend
..... (run) right now?
.....
- What your father
..... (do) at the moment?
.....
- Where your classmates
..... (sit) right now?
.....

Speaking

1 Relaciona A con B.

A

1. Are you new here?
2. This is my friend Adam.
3. Is this 06-321789?
4. Can I please speak to Mark?
5. Hi, welcome to our school.

B

- a. Sorry, he isn't here.
- b. Thanks, my name's Jack.
- c. Nice to meet you.
- d. Yes, it is. Who's calling?
- e. Yes, I'm from Oxford.

2 Completa los diálogos con frases del Ejercicio 1.

DIALOGUE 1

Dan: Hi, I'm Dan. Welcome to our school.

Jack: ^{1.} *Thanks, my name's Jack.*

DIALOGUE 2

Amy: Brian, this is my friend David.

Brian: Hi, David. ^{2.}

^{3.}

David: Yes, I'm from Manchester.

DIALOGUE 3

Ronny: Hello, Mrs Devon. This is Ronny.

^{4.}

Mrs Devon: ^{5.}

Call again later, Ronny.

3 ¿Qué frases suelen decir las los estudiantes (S) y cuáles los profesores (T)?

- T 1. Listen carefully.
- 2. Can you explain this to me, please?
- 3. Where is your homework?
- 4. I'm sorry I'm late.
- 5. Can you spell this word?
- 6. Can I borrow a ruler, please?
- 7. Who knows the answer to this question?
- 8. When is the English exam?
- 9. What page are we on?

4 Completa los diálogos con preguntas del Ejercicio 3.

A: ^{1.} *When is the English exam?*

B: On Friday at 10.30.

A: ^{2.}

B: Yes, you can. Take one from the cupboard.

A: ^{3.}

B: I left it at home.

A: ^{4.}

B: We're on page 56.

A: ^{5.}

B: Sure. It's C-L-E-V-E-R.

A: ^{6.}

B: I do. It's a small insect.



Escribe las palabras y expresiones en tu idioma.

The house

armchair	curtains	picture
bathroom	desk	pillow
bed	dining room	rug
bedroom	fridge	shelf
chair	kitchen	sink
clock	lamp	table
cooker	living room	toilet
cupboard	mirror	

Adjectives

adventurous	fat	shy
athletic	funny	small
beautiful	hard-working	straight
big	honest	strong
brave	lazy	tall
clever	light	thin
creative	long	ugly
curly	old	weak
dark	short	young

Animals

butterfly	frog	shark
chicken	giraffe	snake
cow	horse	spider
crocodile	lion	tiger
dolphin	mosquito	turtle
elephant	parrot	whale
fly	rabbit	wolf

Places around town

amusement park	cinema	police station
bank	department store	post office
café	hospital	restaurant
chemist's	library	shopping centre
church	museum	sports centre

Sport

basketball	helmet	swimming
catch	karate	swimming cap
cycling	rollerblading	swimming pool
dancing	running	tennis
football	skiing	throw
goggles	surfing	volleyball

Los pronombres personales sujeto

Hacen de sujeto y nunca pueden faltar para que la oración sea correcta y tenga sentido. Recuerda que *I* siempre se escribe en mayúscula y que *it* (que se refiere a cosas o animales) no se suele traducir.

I have got a new notebook. It is blue.
(Tengo un cuaderno nuevo. Es azul.)

Los adjetivos posesivos

Indican de quién es algo. Siempre van delante del sustantivo que indica lo que se posee, sin importar el género ni el número: *my class*, *my books* (mi clase, mis libros). En la 3ª persona del singular hay tres formas, dependiendo de si el poseedor es de género masculino (*his*), femenino (*her*) o neutro (*its*).

Los pronombres posesivos

Sustituyen al sustantivo que indica lo que se posee y concuerdan con el poseedor. Al traducirlos, se pueden acompañar estos pronombres con el artículo determinado. En la 3ª persona del singular hay dos formas: masculina (*his*) y femenina (*hers*).

The green book isn't mine. It's hers.
(El libro verde no es (el) mío. Es (el) suyo.)

El genitivo sajón

- Se emplea para indicar posesión y se usa con personas, animales o países. Para formarlo, añadimos un apóstrofo (') y una *s*.

Paul's house (la casa de Paul)
the horse's legs (las patas del caballo)
Germany's cities (las ciudades de Alemania)

- Si el sustantivo es un plural regular o acaba en *s*, se añade solo *'*, pero si es un plural irregular se añade *'s*.
your brothers' teacher (el profesor de tus hermanos)
the children's toys (los juguetes de los niños)
- Si el nombre propio acaba en *s*, se puede añadir *'* o *'s*.
Charles' / Charles's car (el coche de Charles)
- Con las cosas se usa *of*, no el genitivo sajón.
the colour of the dress (el color del vestido)

El verbo *to be*

Significa principalmente "ser" o "estar". Se usa para dar definiciones, hablar de hechos generales, sentimientos o estados, decir la edad, la profesión, la nacionalidad, el precio, las medidas y también para hablar del tiempo atmosférico.

I'm very calm. (Estoy muy tranquilo.)
You aren't old. (No sois viejos.)
Is she from Italy? Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.
(¿Ella es de Italia? Sí. / No.)

El verbo *have got*

Significa "tener". Expresa lo que poseemos o las características de alguien o algo.

We have got a ball. (Tenemos una pelota.)
I haven't got boots. (No tengo botas.)
Has he got an apple? Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.
(¿Él tiene una manzana? Sí. / No.)

El Present Simple

Se usa para hablar de verdades generales, hacer descripciones, comentar hechos habituales o cotidianos, expresar gustos y opiniones, y también para hablar de programas y horarios.

- Afirmativa:** es como la forma base del verbo (infinitivo sin *to*) en todas las personas menos en la 3ª del singular, en la que se añade *-s* (consultar el *Spelling Appendix*, pág. 109).
He walks the dog. (Él pasea al perro.)
- Negativa:** sujeto + *do / does + not (n't)* + verbo en la forma base.
Ann doesn't play the guitar. (Ann no toca la guitarra.)
- Interrogativa:** *Do / Does + sujeto + verbo.*
Do you study with friends? (¿Estudias con amigos?)
- Respuestas breves:** se pone el pronombre personal sujeto + *do / does* o *don't / doesn't*.
Does she watch TV? Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't. (¿Ella ve la televisión? Sí. / No.)
- Se suelen usar las siguientes expresiones temporales: *every day / year* (todos los días / años), *once / twice a year* (una / dos veces al año), *on* + día de la semana en plural, *at night* (por la noche), *in the morning* (por la mañana), etc. Todas pueden ir al principio o al final de la frase, pero se suelen poner al final.
I play football on Mondays. (Juego al fútbol los lunes.)
- También se utilizan estos adverbios de frecuencia: *always* (siempre), *usually* (normalmente), *often* (a menudo), *sometimes* (algunas veces), *rarely* (rara vez), *never* (nunca), etc. Se colocan delante del verbo, pero si acompañan al verbo *to be* se sitúan detrás.
I never talk on the phone. (Nunca hablo por teléfono.)

El Present Continuous

Expresa lo que está ocurriendo en el momento de hablar o en el periodo de tiempo presente.

- Afirmativa:** sujeto + *am / is / are* + un verbo terminado en *-ing* (consultar el *Spelling Appendix*, pág. 109).
They are visiting the city. (Están visitando la ciudad.)
- Negativa:** sujeto + *am / is / are* + la partícula *not* o la contracción *n't* (que se puede añadir a *is* y a *are*, pero no a *am*) + un verbo terminado en *-ing*.
I am not playing cards.
(No estoy jugando a las cartas.)
- Interrogativa:** *Am / Is / Are* + sujeto + un verbo terminado en *-ing*.
Is he sleeping at home? (¿Él está durmiendo en casa?)
- Respuestas breves:** se pone el pronombre personal sujeto + el verbo *to be*, sin contraer en afirmativa o contraído en negativa.
Are you walking in the forest? Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
(¿Estás andando por el bosque? Sí. / No.)
- Se suelen usar las siguientes expresiones temporales: *now* (ahora), *at the moment* (en este momento), *right now* (justo ahora, ahora mismo), *today* (hoy), *these days* (hoy en día), *this week* (esta semana), etc. Todas pueden ir al principio o al final de la frase, pero se suelen poner al final.
I am buying a ticket now.
(Estoy comprando una entrada ahora.)

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 | B |
|--------------|---------------------|
| 1. science | a. glue |
| 2. geography | b. atlas |
| 3. French | c. calculator |
| 4. maths | d. microscope |
| 5. art | e. dictionary |

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

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



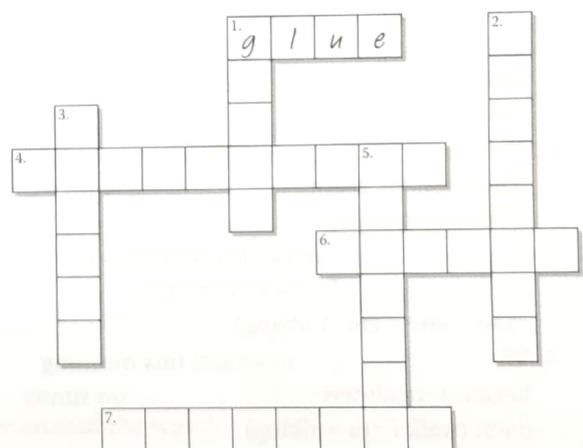
English

3 Completa el crucigrama.

Across →



Down ↓



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.

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

4 Completa las frases con el verbo correcto entre paréntesis.

1. They usually talk on the phone, but right now, they are chatting online. (are chatting / talk)
2. Colin usually _____ dinner, but today he _____ in a café. (cooks / is eating)
3. We _____ camping every summer. This year, my mum _____ with us. (go / isn't coming)
4. I _____ music this year, but I _____ lessons every day. (don't have / am studying)
5. We _____ to school this morning because we always _____ on sunny days. (walk / are walking)
6. 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.

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

6 Relaciona las respuestas con las preguntas del Ejercicio 5.

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

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

1. when / you / usually / get up / in the morning
When do you usually get up in the morning?
2. you / wear / blue jeans / at the moment

3. how many / languages / your friend / speak

4. what / your teacher / do / right now

5. you / often / go / outside / during school breaks

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

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



Reading



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



- 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

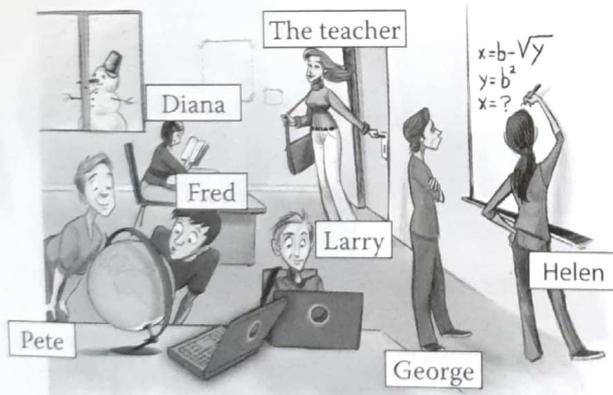
There is **some** water.
Hay (algo de / un poco de) agua.

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**.



- *There is* a globe in the classroom.
- maths problems on the board.
- a cupboard next to the door.
- any paper on Larry's desk.
- 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.

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

4 Utiliza la tabla para escribir frases sobre el dibujo.

There is	a	glue
There are	some	paper
There isn't	any	books
There aren't	many	paintbrushes
	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

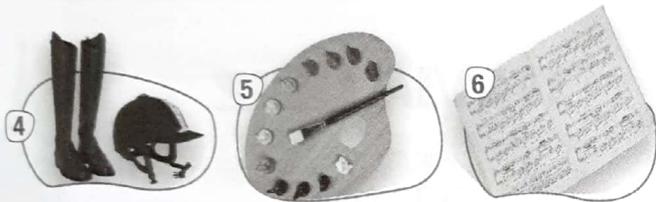
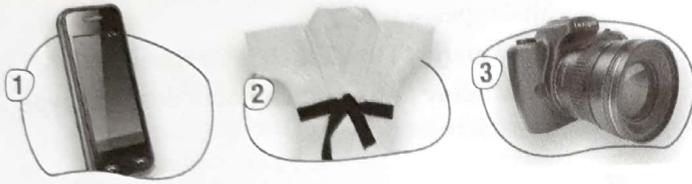
Activities

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?

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

A: ¹ Do you want to go horse-riding?

A: ³

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

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

A: ²

A: ⁴

B: I love painting pictures.

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 _____	geography _____	music _____
computer technology _____	history _____	science _____
English _____	maths _____	sport _____
French _____		

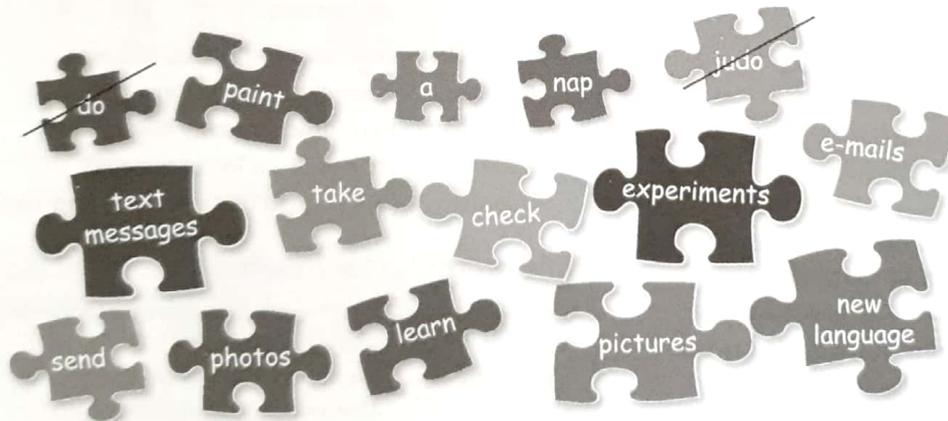
School items

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 acciones, por lo que no se suelen utilizar con el *Present Continuous*.

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

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.

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

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

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

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.

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

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.

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

3 Elige la respuesta correcta para formar expresiones.

- improve **your marks** / the time
- survive **an accident** / a car
- save **English** / the animals
- steal **money** / an e-mail
- reach the **music** / hotel

Listening

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

- Jeff found the stories **on the Internet** / in a newspaper.
- Daniel was **from** / on holiday in Edinburgh.
- The small boy was in a **canal** / river.
- The small boy **knew** / didn't know how to swim.
- 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~~

- Malcolm went swimming in a **lake** in Florida.
- The alligator was about metres long.
- Malcolm the alligator and the alligator swam away.
- The alligator Malcolm's ear.



Grammar

Past Simple: Affirmative

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

Past Simple: Negative

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

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.

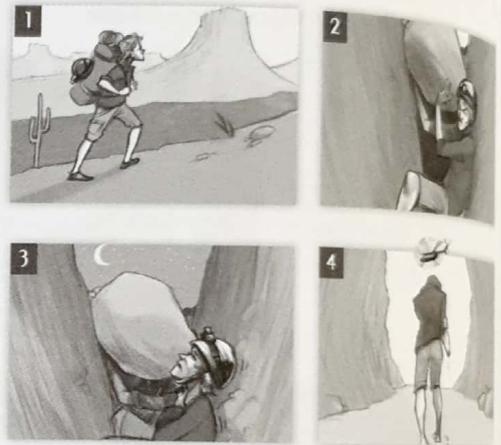
2 Completa la tabla. Consulta las páginas 111-112 si necesitas ayuda.

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 Skyllberg (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.

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 relacionálas con las respuestas. 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.

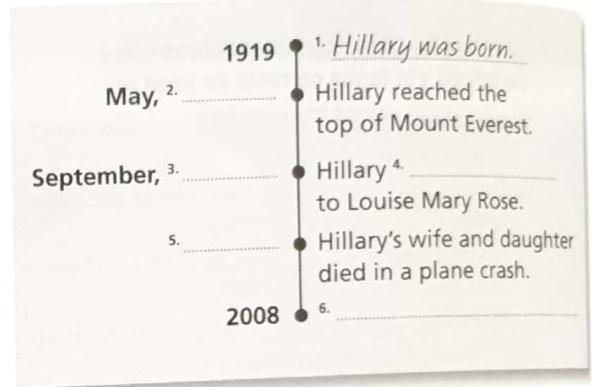
~~was born~~ • ~~died~~ • *grew up* • *go to university*
got a job • *got married*

1. He was born in 1835.
2. He in Missouri in the USA.
3. He left school at age 15 and didn't
4. He with a local newspaper.
5. He to Olivia Langdon when he was 34 years old.
6. He 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)

- Jenna **volunteers** / **improves** at the animal hospital on Saturdays.
- Pablo Picasso **was born** / **died** at the age of 91.
- Technology **is pulling** / **is developing** very fast.
- Camels can **survive** / **freeze** without water for about two weeks.
- 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

- When was your daughter ?
- I want to at a bank.
- People sometimes a different city.
- When people fall in love, they often
- 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)

- Mark Zuckerberg (create) Facebook.
- The Beatles (not record) the album *Thriller*. Michael Jackson made it.
- William Shakespeare (write) *Romeo and Juliet*?
- The architect Antoni Gaudí (design) the Sagrada Família.
- Walt Disney (die) in 1966.
- When the Egyptians (build) the pyramids?
- 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)

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

1 Escribe las palabras y expresiones en tu idioma.

Verbs

bite	_____	pull	_____
cross	_____	reach	_____
develop	_____	save	_____
fight	_____	steal	_____
freeze	_____	survive	_____
improve	_____	volunteer	_____

Life events

(be) born	_____	get divorced	_____	grow up	_____
die	_____	get married	_____	have a child	_____
fall in love	_____	go to university	_____	move to	_____
get a job	_____	graduate from	_____		

2 Rodea seis expresiones y escribelas 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 _____ our dog's life.
- I _____ in a hospital.
- Did the thief _____ your bag?
- Be careful when you _____ the street.
- My sister and I always _____, 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.

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*

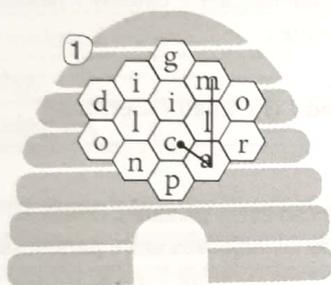
rough – *agitado/a, encrespado/a, picado/a*

safe – *seguro/a; a salvo*

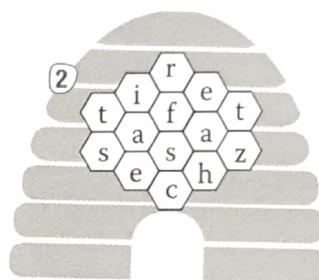
terrible – *espantoso/a, terrible*

wonderful – *maravilloso/a, precioso/a*

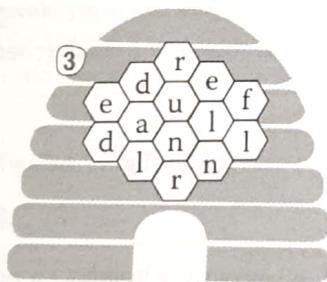
1 Encuentra el contrario de los adjetivos y luego escríbelos debajo de cada uno.



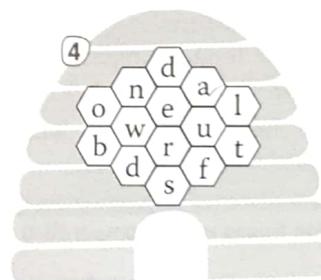
rough
calm



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
.....	✓
.....
.....
.....