

5 It's a Crime

Vocabulary

Crime

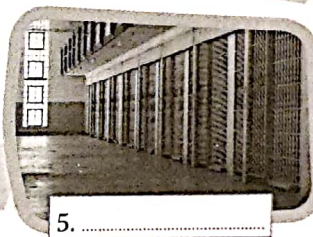
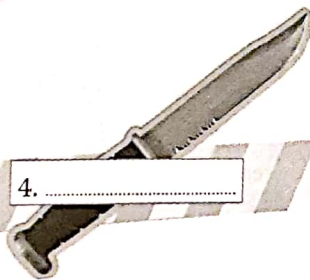
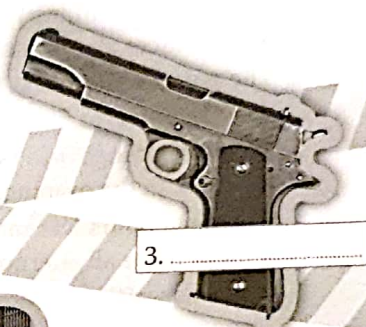
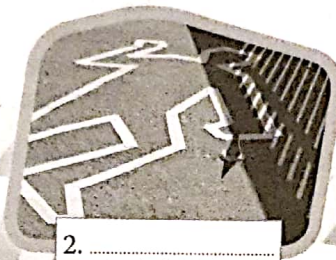
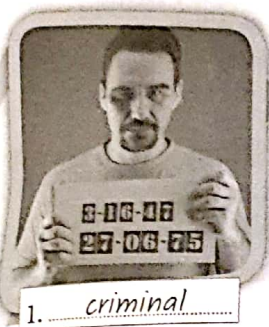
court – tribunal, juzgado
 criminal – criminal
 evidence – pruebas
 fingerprint – huella dactilar / digital

gun – pistola, revólver
 investigate – investigar
 knife – cuchillo
 murder – asesinato

police officer – policía
 prison – prisión, cárcel
 robbery – robo

1 Escribe las palabras debajo de la fotografía correcta.

police officer • fingerprints • court • gun • knife • murder • prison • ~~criminal~~



2 Elige la respuesta correcta.

1. A police officer / criminal stopped him for driving too fast.
2. There were no knives / fingerprints on the cup.
3. There was a robbery / court at the First National Bank yesterday.
4. It's not a real gun / evidence. It's just a toy.

3 Completa los titulares con estas palabras.

investigate • ~~robbery~~ • evidence • murder

1 Bank robbery – two men steal £500,000

2 in hotel room
 Two people dead

3 Police officers school fire

4 Police discover new
 in investigation

Grammar

Past Continuous: Affirmative

I was working	yo estaba trabajando
you were working	tú estabas trabajando
he was working	él estaba trabajando
she was working	ella estaba trabajando
it was working	(ello) estaba trabajando
we were working	nosotros/as estábamos trabajando
you were working	vosotros/as estabais trabajando
they were working	ellos/as estaban trabajando

Past Continuous: Negative

I wasn't working	yo no estaba trabajando
you weren't working	tú no estabas trabajando
he wasn't working	él no estaba trabajando
she wasn't working	ella no estaba trabajando
it wasn't working	(ello) no estaba trabajando
we weren't working	nosotros/as no estábamos trabajando
you weren't working	vosotros/as no estabais trabajando
they weren't working	ellos/as no estaban trabajando

1 Elige la respuesta correcta.

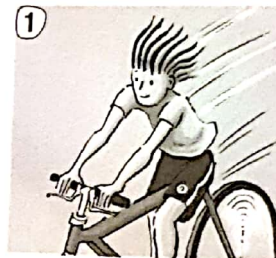
- The man was talking / were talking to the police officer all morning.
- The police officers was looking / were looking for fingerprints all day.
- We were doing / was doing our homework at 8 o'clock in the evening.
- The neighbours was making / were making a lot of noise all afternoon.
- You was waiting / were waiting for me at the wrong place.
- It was raining / were raining all night.

2 Completa las frases con la forma afirmativa del Past Continuous de estos verbos. Consulta la página 110 si necesitas ayuda.

sleep • ~~take~~ • investigate • paint • steal

- A police photographer was in the bank.
She was taking photos.
- The police officers found some fingerprints.
They were investigating a crime.
- The police officer was tired.
He was sleeping in his car.
- The girls had paints.
They were painting graffiti on the walls.
- Ned put £1,000 in his bag.
He was stealing some money.

3 ¿Por qué estaba el policía enfadado con los adolescentes? Mira los dibujos y escribe frases con las palabras de debajo. Utiliza la forma negativa del Past Continuous.



1 wear / a helmet



2 be / quiet



3 play / on the football pitch



4 look / at the cars



5 watch / their dog



6 go / to school

1. He wasn't wearing a helmet.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

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

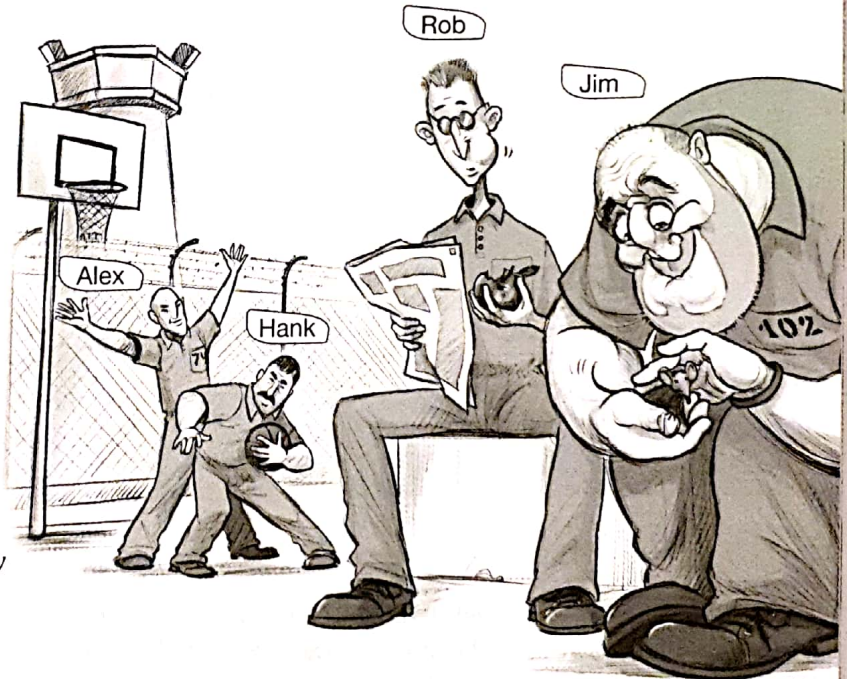
1. I was trying (try) to explain the problem to you, but you weren't listening (not listen) to me.
2. We (not study) yesterday at 8 o'clock because we (take) a break.
3. He (not talk) about you. He (discuss) the news.
4. The baby (not sleep) because everyone (shout) in the house.
5. The guests (not wear) jeans. They (wear) formal clothes.
6. It (rain) heavily early this morning. I (not work) in the garden at 8 o'clock this morning.

5 Completa las frases con la forma correcta del *Past Continuous* de los verbos entre paréntesis para que sean verdaderas en tu caso.

1. I (sleep) at 10 o'clock last night.
2. My friends and I (play) computer games all afternoon.
3. The sun (shine) all day yesterday.
4. My parents and I (have) dinner yesterday at 7 o'clock.
5. My phone (ring) all day yesterday.

6 Mira el dibujo y escribe frases con estas palabras utilizando el *Past Continuous* en afirmativa o negativa.

1. Rob / read / a book
Rob wasn't reading a book.
2. Alex and Hank / play / basketball
.....
3. Jim / hold / a cat
.....
4. the men / sit / in a room
.....
5. Rob / eat / an apple
.....



7 Vuelve a mirar el dibujo del Ejercicio 6 y completa las frases con la forma correcta de los verbos. Utiliza el *Past Continuous* en afirmativa o negativa.

stand • run • hold • shout • wear • play

1. Hank was holding the ball.
2. Rob and Jim basketball with Alex and Hank.
3. Alex behind Hank.
4. The mouse on the ground.
5. All the men the same clothes.
6. Jim at the mouse.

Reading

1 Lee el fragmento de una novela policiaca y señala (✓) si las frases son verdaderas (T) o falsas (F).

The Inspiration of Mr Budd

by Dorothy Sayers

Arnold Budd had a hairdressing salon. One day, he saw an advert in the newspaper:

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

WANTED

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

FOR THE MURDER OF EMMA STRICKLAND

William Strickland

- 43 years old
- 1.90 m
- silver-grey hair (may be coloured)
- gold tooth
- no thumb on left hand

REWARD £500

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Suddenly, a man with red hair entered Arnold's salon.

"Good evening, do you colour hair?" the man asked.

"Yes, sir. I do," replied Arnold.

"Good," said the man. "My new girlfriend doesn't like red hair. Can you colour my hair dark brown and cut it?"

"Yes, sir," said Arnold.

The hairdresser put a towel around the man's neck. He saw that the man's natural hair colour wasn't red. It was grey.

While Arnold was cutting the man's hair, he mentioned the latest football game. Then Arnold spoke about the murder in the newspaper.

"I'm sure the killer is already out of the country," he said. The man laughed. Arnold saw that he had a gold tooth. "That doesn't mean anything," he thought. "Many people have got gold teeth."

"Can I see the article?" the man asked.

Arnold gave the man the newspaper and the man took it with his left hand. Arnold was shocked. The man didn't have a thumb!

"I'm ... I'm going to get the hair colour," said the hairdresser.

Arnold was sure this man was the killer. Suddenly he had an idea. He took some bottles of hair colour from the shelf and mixed them. Arnold knew all about mixing hair colours.

"This colour is right for you," he said while he was putting it on the man's hair.

1. Arnold knew about the murder from TV.
2. The man's natural hair colour was grey.
3. The man asked Arnold for red hair.
4. Arnold was clever with hair colour.

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

2 Completa las frases.

1. The man murdered Emma Strickland.
2. The reward for finding William Strickland was
3. Arnold talked to the man about the murder and about a
4. One of the man's teeth was
5. The man didn't have a on his left hand.



Grammar

Past Continuous: Interrogative

Was I working ... ?	¿Yo estaba trabajando...?
Were you working ... ?	¿Tú estabas trabajando...?
Was he working ... ?	¿Él estaba trabajando...?
Was she working ... ?	¿Ella estaba trabajando...?
Was it working ... ?	¿(Ello) estaba trabajando...?
Were we working ... ?	¿Nosotros/as estábamos trabajando...?
Were you working ... ?	¿Vosotros/as estabais trabajando...?
Were they working ... ?	¿Ellos/as estaban trabajando...?

Short answers

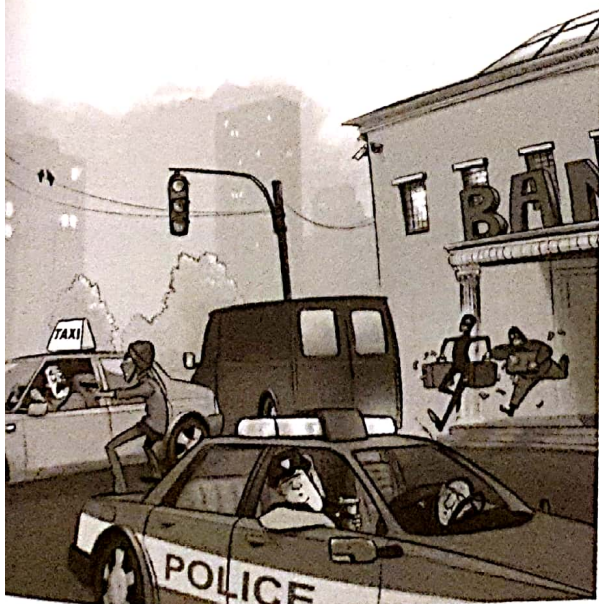
Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.
 Yes, she was. / No, she wasn't.
 Yes, we were. / No, we weren't.

3 Completa las preguntas con la forma correcta de los verbos entre paréntesis y el Past Continuous.

- Were the police officers watching (watch) the criminals?
- two criminals
..... (leave) the bank?
- a criminal
(hold) a gun?
- many people
(sit) in the taxi?
- the taxi driver
..... (help) the criminals?

4 Mira el dibujo y contesta las preguntas del Ejercicio 3.

- No, they weren't.
-
-
-
-



5 Escribe preguntas sobre un delito en un museo con estas palabras y el Past Continuous. Luego relaciona las preguntas con las respuestas.

- what / a young woman / do / at 8.55
What was a young woman doing at 8.55?
 - who / the museum director / phone / at 9.00
.....
 - where / the police officers / look / for evidence / at 9.30
.....
 - why / visitors / stand / outside / at 10.00
.....
- a. They were waiting for the museum to open.
 b. She was jumping out of a window.
 c. They were investigating in the Red Gallery.
 d. He was calling the police.

6 Escribe frases con estas palabras y la forma correcta del Past Continuous.

- the dog / bark / all night /
The dog was barking all night.
- you / walk / to school / yesterday / at 7 o'clock / ?
.....
- I / not laugh / at you /
.....
- Ann and Tom / sit / in this café /
an hour ago /
.....
- Andy / not talk / to anyone / at the party /
.....
- what / your parents / discuss / with you / ?
.....
- the robbers / wear / masks / ?
.....

Listening

7 Escucha el final del relato *The Inspiration of Mr Budd* y elige la respuesta correcta.

- Arnold Budd wanted William Strickland's hair to change from brown to green / green to brown.
- A police officer sent a message to ships arriving in London / leaving London.
- On the ship, Strickland didn't want to leave / go to his cabin.
- A police officer from England / Belgium found Strickland on the ship.
- Arnold Budd became famous and moved to a new house / hairdressing salon.



8 Vuelve a escuchar el final del relato y comprueba las respuestas.

Vocabulary

People and crime

detective – *detective*
 judge – *juez/a*
 lawyer – *abogado/a*
 prisoner – *detenido/a; acusado/a; preso/a, reo/a*
 security guard – *guarda jurado/a, guardia de seguridad*

suspect – *sospechoso/a*
 thief – *ladrón/ona*
 victim – *víctima*
 witness – *testigo*

1 Escribe las palabras al lado de la persona correcta.

judge • lawyer • suspect • witness
 security guard • thief



- | | |
|-------------------|----------|
| 1. <u>witness</u> | 4. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 6. _____ |

2 Escribe estas palabras al lado de la frase correspondiente.

judge • detective • ~~prisoner~~ • victim • witness

- I am in prison because I murdered a man. prisoner
- I investigate crimes. _____
- Someone stole my car. _____
- I saw him kill that woman. _____
- You will go to prison for 10 years. _____



Listening



3 Escucha tres escenas de diferentes casos judiciales. Luego relaciona A con B para formar frases.

A

- Mrs Brown
- The man in Scene 1
- Bob Victory
- Dr Cathy Pelham
- George Long
- The judge in Scene 3

B

- was wearing a long dirty coat.
- is a fingerprint expert.
- killed his brother.
- was in a car.
- sent a man to prison for 30 years.
- stole computers with two others.



4 Vuelve a escuchar las escenas y comprueba las respuestas.

Speaking

Escribe el diálogo en tu idioma.

Detective: What were you doing on Maple Road at 10 o'clock last night?

1. _____

Witness: I was waiting at a bus stop.

2. _____

Detective: What happened?

3. _____

Witness: Two men ran out of the shop, got in a car and drove away.

4. _____

Detective: Can you describe the men?

5. _____

Witness: One man had blond hair. I think the other man had brown hair.

6. _____

Writing

5 Elige el conector temporal correcto.

1. I saw children painting graffiti **while** / a few minutes later I was walking home.
2. **While** / **When** I arrived at court, the judge wasn't sitting in his chair.
3. I was doing my homework. **Suddenly** / **The next day**, I heard a loud noise.
4. We looked around. **A minute later** / **When**, we found the gun.
5. A lot of people were shopping at the supermarket **this morning** / **suddenly**.

6 Completa el texto sobre un robo con la información del cuadro.

1. What was the incident?	There was a robbery.
2. When did it happen?	last night
3. Where did it happen?	at home
4. What happened first?	heard loud noise in living room
5. What happened next?	saw two men with guns
6. What happened after that?	called police station
7. What happened in the end?	Police came and caught the men.

Last ^{1.} night, there was a robbery at ^{2.} at home.
 I was watching TV in my bedroom. Suddenly, I heard a loud noise
 in the ^{3.} living room. Then, I saw two men with
^{4.} guns. I was very frightened so I ^{5.} called the
 the police station. Finally, the police came and ^{6.} caught
 the men.



7 Copia y completa el cuadro del Ejercicio 6 sobre un suceso real o imaginario. Luego escribe un relato sobre el suceso incluyendo la información del cuadro.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



WAY to ENGLISH

Following Rules

Completa los diálogos.

is it possible to • is it alright if • *I'm afraid*
 it's prohibited

A: Can I eat my sandwich here?

B: No, ^{1.} I'm afraid you can't.

A: Is smoking allowed here?

B: No, ^{2.} it's prohibited. Look at the sign.

A: Excuse me, ^{3.} I want to know I play football here?

B: No, it isn't permitted.

A: ^{4.} Can I turn left here?

B: Absolutely not! It's against the law.

Vocabulary 20 points

- 1** Relaciona las palabras de A con las definiciones de B. (10 points)

A

1. prisoner
2. witness
3. suspect
4. thief
5. judge

B

- a. This person steals things.
- b. This person sees a crime.
- c. The police think this person is a criminal.
- d. This person makes the final decision in court.
- e. This person is a criminal in prison.

- 2** Completa las frases con estas palabras. (10 points)

robbery • knife • victim • evidence • lawyer

1. The woman used a to protect herself.
2. There was a at the jewellery shop last night.
3. My believes I'm innocent.
4. The murder was a young man.
5. The police haven't got any to prove he killed her.

Grammar 30 points

- 3** ¿Qué estaban haciendo estas personas durante el robo al banco? Completa las frases con la forma correcta del *Past Continuous* de los verbos entre paréntesis. (10 points)

1. The robbers (shout) at everyone.
2. The bank manager (put) money in bags.
3. People (sit) on the floor.
4. People (not talk).
5. Some women (cry).

- 4** Completa las preguntas con la forma correcta del *Past Continuous* de los verbos entre paréntesis. (10 points)

1. you (sleep) all day yesterday?
2. Why your parents (talk) to a police officer yesterday afternoon?
3. Who she (have) dinner with last night at 8 o'clock?
4. Where you and your friends (sit) at the concert last night?
5. it (snow) yesterday morning in Switzerland?

- 5** Escribe frases con estas palabras y el *Past Continuous*. (10 points)

1. I / not walk / my dog / at 3 o'clock in the afternoon / .

.....

2. thieves / rob / the shop / at midnight / .

.....

3. why / Jill / shout / at you / ?

.....

4. a detective / standing / outside the house / all night / .

.....

5. Steve / wait / for you / after work / ?

.....

1 Escribe las palabras y expresiones en tu idioma.

Crime

court
criminal
evidence
fingerprint

gun
investigate
knife
murder

police officer
prison
robbery

People and crime

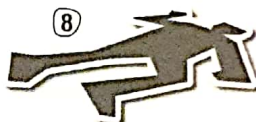
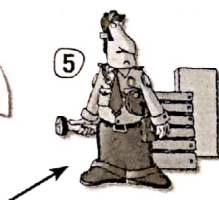
detective
judge
lawyer

prisoner
security guard
suspect

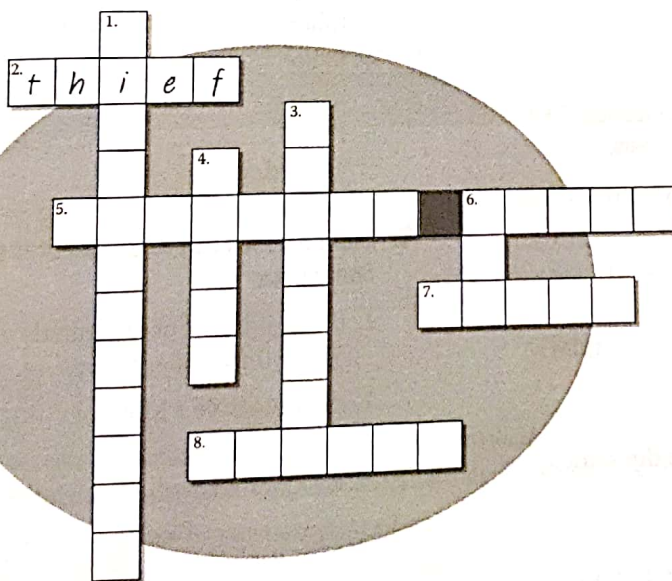
thief
victim
witness

2 Completa el crucigrama utilizando las pistas que se dan.

Across →



Down ↓



3 Rodea seis palabras relacionadas con el mundo del crimen y completa las frases.

robbery evidence witness thief lawyer security guard

- The checked people's bags at the airport.
- The detective didn't find any of a crime.
- There was a robbery at our shop last night.

- The stole my mobile phone from my bag.
- The saw a man kill the victim.
- A works in a court.

GRAMMAR APPENDIX

El Past Continuous

Se usa para expresar lo que estaba ocurriendo en el pasado y también para describir dos o más acciones prolongadas y simultáneas en el pasado, unidas por *while* o *as*.

- **Afirmativa:** sujeto + *was / were* + un verbo terminado en *-ing* (consultar el *Spelling Appendix*, pág. 110).
I was flying in a helicopter.
(Estaba volando en un helicóptero.)
- **Negativa:** sujeto + *was / were* + la partícula *not* o la contracción *n't* + un verbo terminado en *-ing*.
They weren't waiting for you.
(No estaban esperándote.)
- **Interrogativa:** *Was / Were* + sujeto + un verbo terminado en *-ing*.
Were you riding a motorbike?
(¿Estabas montando en moto?)
- **Respuestas breves:** se pone el pronombre personal sujeto + *was / were*, sin contraer en afirmativa o contraído en negativa.
Was he reading the travel guide? Yes, he was. / No, he wasn't.
(¿Él estaba leyendo la guía de viajes? Sí. / No.)
- Con el *Past Continuous* se suelen usar estas expresiones temporales: las que llevan *ago* (hace) al final de la expresión, *at* + una hora, *last night* (anoche), *yesterday morning / afternoon* (ayer por la mañana / tarde), etc. Pueden ir al principio o al final de la frase, pero se suelen poner al final.
She was travelling to Italy last night.
(Ella estaba viajando a Italia anoche.)

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

1. I wasn't watching (not watch) TV last night at 9 o'clock.
2. We (sleep) at midnight.
3. The children (play) games all evening.
4. The people in the room (talk) at the same time.
5. I'm sorry, but I (not listen) to you.
6. We (discuss) our holiday plans.
7. I (try) to concentrate, but it was very hard.

2 Escribe preguntas con estas palabras y el *Past Continuous*. Luego completa las respuestas breves.

1. Tom / send a text message
Q: Was Tom sending a text message?

A: No, he wasn't.

2. people / swim in the sea
Q:

A: Yes,

3. you / listen to the news
Q:

A: No,

4. your sister / wear a dress
Q:

A: No,

5. it / rain heavily
Q:

A: Yes,

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

1. They were waiting (wait) for you an hour ago.
2. you (sit) with your friends?
3. My parents and I (plan) my birthday party.
4. Who the detective (talk) to?
5. I (lie) in bed all day yesterday.

4 Escribe frases con estas palabras y el *Past Continuous*.

1. the children / play / quietly / all afternoon / .
The children were playing quietly all afternoon.
2. the detective / look for / fingerprints / ?
.....
3. we / not wear / warm clothes / .
.....
4. why / they / carry / umbrellas / ?
.....
5. I / buy / gifts / in the shop / yesterday morning / .
.....
.....

6 Going Green

Vocabulary

Vehicles

aeroplane – avión

cruise ship – crucero

ferry – transbordador; ferry

helicopter – helicóptero

lorry – camión

minivan – monovolumen

motorbike – motocicleta, moto

motorboat – (lancha) motora

underground – metro

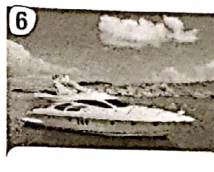
yacht – yate

1 Encuentra siete medios de transporte en la sopa de letras y escribe las palabras debajo de la fotografía correcta.

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



lorry



2 Completa los nombres de los medios de transporte del cuadro.

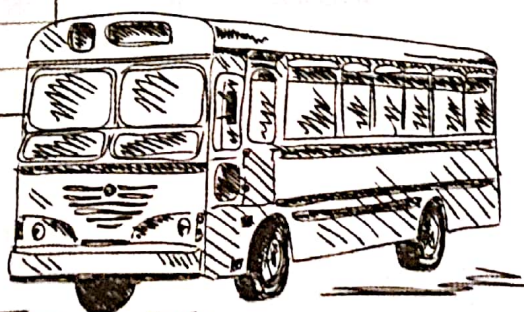
Sea Vehicles	Air Vehicles	Land Vehicles
1. <u>y</u> a <u>c</u> h <u>t</u>	5. he <u>l</u> i <u>c</u> o <u>p</u> t <u>e</u> r	7. <u>m</u> i <u>n</u> i <u>v</u> a <u>n</u>
2. m <u>o</u> t <u>o</u> r <u>b</u> ...a...	6. a <u>e</u> r <u>o</u> p <u>l</u> a <u>n</u> e	8. <u>f</u> e <u>r</u> r <u>y</u>
3. c <u>r</u> u <u>i</u> s <u>e</u> s <u>h</u> i <u>p</u>		9. m <u>o</u> t <u>o</u> r <u>b</u> i <u>k</u> e
4. <u>f</u> e <u>r</u> r <u>y</u>		10. <u>u</u> n <u>d</u> e <u>r</u> g <u>r</u> o <u>u</u> n <u>d</u>

Listening

3 Escucha un programa de radio sobre transporte y contaminación.

¿Cuánta contaminación producen los siguientes medios de transporte? Completa la tabla.

Type of transport	Pounds of CO ₂ per mile per passenger
1. car	1.1
2. bus	
3. ferry	
4. aeroplane	
5. motorbike	
6. train	



4 Vuelve a escuchar el programa y comprueba las respuestas.

Grammar

will: Affirmative

I will swim	yo nadaré
you will swim	tú nadarás
he will swim	él nadará
she will swim	ella nadará
it will swim	(ello) nadará
we will swim	nosotros/as nadaremos
you will swim	vosotros/as nadaréis
they will swim	ellos/as nadarán

1 Completa las frases con will y la forma afirmativa correcta de los verbos entre paréntesis.

- The bus will arrive (arrive) soon.
- You will have (have) fun tonight.
- It will snow (snow) tomorrow.
- Mum will like (like) this present.
- He will be (be) famous.
- Don't worry. They will call (call) soon.

will: Negative

I won't swim	yo no nadaré
you won't swim	tú no nadarás
he won't swim	él no nadará
she won't swim	ella no nadará
it won't swim	(ello) no nadará
we won't swim	nosotros/as no nadaremos
you won't swim	vosotros/as no nadaréis
they won't swim	ellos/as no nadarán

2 Completa las frases con la forma negativa de will y los verbos entre paréntesis.

- Dad won't enjoy (not enjoy) the helicopter ride.
- There won't be (not be) any tickets in an hour.
- Don't worry. You won't fail (not fail) the test.
- He won't recognise (not recognise) us with these clothes.
- They won't find (not find) the street without a map.
- Talk to the teacher. She won't shout (not shout) at you.

3 Completa las frases con la forma correcta de will y los verbos entre paréntesis. Luego relaciona las frases de A con las de B.

A

- Maybe we will take (take) a train to the airport.
- Mum won't be (not be) happy to see her kitchen like this.
- Don't worry. We won't miss (not miss) the bus.
- I'm sure Nick will come (come) to the party tonight.

B

- She won't let (not let) us cook in here again.
- Then we won't need (not need) the car.
- He won't stay (not stay) at home.
- We will arrive (arrive) at school on time.

will: Interrogative

Will I swim ... ?	¿Yo nadaré...?
Will you swim ... ?	¿Tú nadarás...?
Will he swim ... ?	¿Él nadará...?
Will she swim ... ?	¿Ella nadará...?
Will it swim ... ?	¿(Ello) nadará...?
Will we swim ... ?	¿Nosotros/as nadaremos...?
Will you swim ... ?	¿Vosotros/as nadaréis...?
Will they swim ... ?	¿Ellos/as nadarán...?

Short answers

Yes, he will. / No, he won't.
Yes, they will. / No, they won't.

4 Escribe preguntas con estas palabras utilizando will. Luego completa las respuestas breves.

- it / be / cold / tomorrow
Will it be cold tomorrow ?
No, it won't .
- our team / win the match / next week
Will our team win the match next week ?
Yes, it will .
- these shoes / fit me
Will these shoes fit me ?
Yes, they will .
- he / finish / the marathon
Will he finish the marathon ?
No, he won't .
- the judge / send him / to prison
Will the judge send him to prison ?
Yes, he will .

be going to: Affirmative

I am going to play	yo voy a jugar
he is going to play	él va a jugar
we are going to play	nosotros/as vamos a jugar

5 Completa las frases con los verbos entre paréntesis y *be going to* en afirmativa.

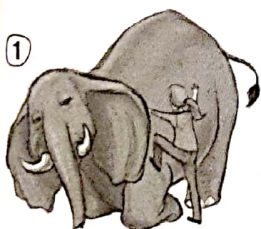
- Adam is going to fly (fly) in a helicopter tomorrow.
- We are going to take (take) a taxi to the beach this afternoon.
- I am going to visit (visit) my aunt and uncle in Leeds in July.
- Amy is going to ride (ride) her bicycle to the cinema tonight.

be going to: Negative

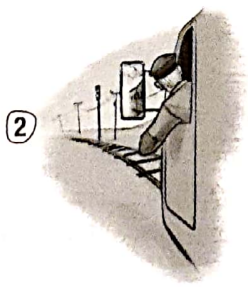
I'm not going to play	yo no voy a jugar
he isn't going to play	él no va a jugar
we aren't going to play	nosotros/as no vamos a jugar

6 Completa las frases con *be going to* y los verbos entre paréntesis.

- I am not going to visit (not visit) my grandparents at the weekend.
- We are not going to travel (not travel) by aeroplane next summer.
- They are not going to buy (not buy) a car next month.
- He is not going to take (not take) a camera.

7 Escribe frases sobre los dibujos con las palabras de debajo y *be going to* en afirmativa o negativa.

Sue / ride / an elephant
Sue is going to ride an elephant.



Brian / take / a bus
Brian is going to take a bus.



John and Mary / ride / bikes / around town
John and Mary are going to ride bikes around town.



the Clarks / go skiing / on their holiday
The Clarks are going to go skiing on their holiday.

be going to: Interrogative

Am I going to play ... ?	¿Yo voy a jugar...?
Is he going to play ... ?	¿Él va a jugar...?
Are we going to play ... ?	¿Nosotros/as vamos a jugar...?

Short answers

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

8 Escribe preguntas sobre los planes de los Hilton para el sábado utilizando *be going to*. Luego mira su agenda y contesta las preguntas.

8.00:	Dad: wash jeep
10.00:	Mum and Zoe: go shopping
5.00:	Tom: have guitar lesson
9.00:	Mum and Dad: meet friends

- Dad / wash / the jeep / at 8.00
Is Dad going to wash the jeep at 8.00?
Yes, he is.
- Mum and Zoe / be / at home / at 10.00
Are Mum and Zoe going to be at home at 10.00?
Yes, they are.
- Tom / play / football / at 5.00
Is Tom going to play football at 5.00?
Yes, he is.
- Mum and Dad / meet / friends / at 9.00
Are Mum and Dad going to meet friends at 9.00?
Yes, they are.

Present Continuous with future meaning

We are flying to Rome next Tuesday.
 Volamos a Roma el próximo martes.

9 Vuelve a mirar la agenda de los Hilton del Ejercicio 8 y completa las frases con los verbos entre paréntesis. Utiliza el *Present Continuous* con valor de futuro en afirmativa o negativa.

- Dad isn't going (go) shopping with Mum.
- Mum and Zoe are going to volunteer (volunteer) at the clinic.
- Tom is going to have (have) a guitar lesson at 5.00.
- Mum and Dad are going to watch (watch) a film at 9.00.

Reading

- Lee una entrada de blog sobre transporte ecológico. Luego relaciona las cifras de A con las descripciones de B.

GREEN WHEELS >>>

>>> The blog about transport and a greener future

The 3D Express Coach

Cars cause air pollution. If fewer people drove cars, the air would be cleaner. If more people drive cars in the future, pollution will increase. So what do you do in a huge country like China? China has got the largest population in the world. There are already about 200 million cars, lorries, buses and motorbikes on the roads in China. That number will probably increase to about a billion (1,000,000,000) by the year 2050.

Electric vehicles are one possible solution to this problem, and China already produces millions of electric bicycles. But electric bikes can't replace public transport like trains and buses. In order to do that, you need the 3D Express Coach. What is it? It's a giant bus. It runs on electric and solar power, and it travels over traffic – not in it.

The 3D Express Coach will be 6 metres wide and 4.5 metres tall, and it will have room for more than a thousand people! It will save up to 860 tons of fuel a year.



3D EXPRESS COACH	VS	LONDON DOUBLE-DECKER BUS
> Passengers: 1,400		> Passengers: 128
> Speed: 60 km/hour		> Speed: 15 km/hour in traffic
> Fuel: electricity and solar power		> Fuel: diesel

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>A</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 200 million 4.5 860 1,400 15 | <p>B</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the height in metres of the 3D Express Coach the speed in kilometres per hour of a London double-decker bus in traffic the number of passengers on a 3D Express Coach the number of vehicles on the roads in China today the 3D Express Coach will save this many tons of fuel every year |
|--|---|

2 Elige la respuesta correcta.

- According to the text, China has got more than any other country in the world.
 - cars
 - ☒ people
 - roads
- Electric vehicles can help solve the problem in China.
 - pollution
 - public transport
 - population
- The 3D Express Coach doesn't travel
 - on solar power
 - in cities
 - in traffic
- The 3D Express Coach is than a London double-decker bus.
 - slower
 - faster
 - smaller
- A London double-decker bus uses
 - diesel
 - electricity
 - solar power

First Conditional

If it snows, we'll ski at the weekend.

Si nieva, esquicaremos el fin de semana.

They'll have a picnic if it's sunny.

Tendrán pícnic si hace sol.

3 Relaciona A con B para formar frases con el primer condicional.

A

1. If I ride my bike,
2. The ticket will be cheap
3. If Paul drives fast,
4. Janet will come to the party
5. If the boys arrive soon,

B

- a. he'll have an accident.
- b. if we invite her.
- c. we'll all go to the park.
- !** d. I'll wear a helmet.
- e. if we buy it today.

4 Elige la respuesta correcta.

1. If you take care of the environment, the world is **(will be)** a better place.
2. If we use solar energy, we **save / will save** a lot of electricity.
3. If he **prints / will print** all the material, he will use a lot of paper.
4. You will produce less carbon if you **will use / use** public transport.
5. Linda **buys / will buy** an electric car if she gets enough money.

5 Completa las frases con la forma correcta de los verbos entre paréntesis. Utiliza el primer condicional.

1. If you *drink* (drink) some water, you will feel better.
2. My mum (be) angry if I spend a lot of money.
3. If you don't water the flowers, they (not grow).
4. If she (not wear) a coat, she will be cold.
5. Glaciers (melt) if the weather gets warmer.

Second Conditional

If you told your mother, she would understand.

Si se lo dijeras a tu madre, lo entendería.

I wouldn't eat that if I were you.

Yo no me comería eso si fuera tú.

6 Relaciona A con B para formar frases con el segundo condicional.

A

1. If we lived in China,
2. If my mum had a car,
3. The air would be cleaner
4. If I were you,
5. Lynn would be happier

B

- a. I would ask a friend for help.
- .../ b. we would speak Chinese.
- c. if she listened to our advice.
- d. she would drive to work.
- e. if people thought about the environment.

7 Completa las frases con los verbos entre paréntesis. Utiliza el segundo condicional.

1. We would take (take) the bus if it stopped near our school.
2. If Mum (not print) all her material, she would save paper.
3. If it were my decision, I (choose) to live in the forest.
4. I would clean the forests and the beaches if I (be) a politician.

8 Completa el diálogo con los verbos entre paréntesis. Utiliza el segundo condicional.

Jim: There's a lot of traffic in the mornings.
I'm always late for school.

Sue: If I ^{1.} were (be) you,
I would walk to school.

Jim: That will take me 40 minutes!

Sue: That's not a lot. If you got up 20 minutes earlier, you ²

3. _____ (get) some exercise if you did that.

Jim: If I ⁴ (want) to do sport, I would play basketball with my friends.

Sue: Well, you can do that, too.

Jim: I guess you're right, Sue. Maybe I'll walk to school tomorrow.

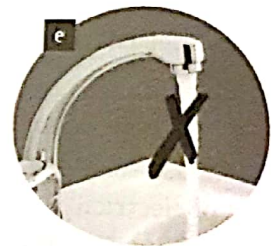
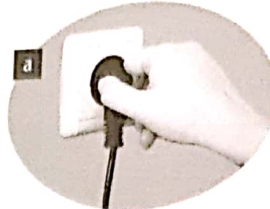
Vocabulary

Verbs

clean up – limpiar
damage – dañar, perjudicar
destroy – destruir, destrozar
pick up – coger, recoger
plant – plantar

protect – proteger
recycle – reciclar
throw out – tirar
unplug – desenchufar, desconectar
waste – derrochar

1 Relaciona los carteles con las fotografías.



2 Elige la respuesta correcta.

1. You can protect / unplug the environment.
2. You can pick up / clean up a river.
3. You can damage / throw out rubbish.
4. You can destroy / waste forests.
5. You can plant / clean up trees.

Listening

3 Escucha a Pauline y Jack hablar de sus planes para el Día del Medio Ambiente en el colegio. Luego señala (✓) si las frases son verdaderas (T) o falsas (F).

1. Pauline is going to the park with Lauren, Mike and Susan.
2. If it doesn't rain, Pauline and her friends will plant trees.
3. Jack is going to volunteer at the recycling centre with Charles.
4. Jack is going to sell clothes.
5. Pauline's aunt suggested taking the old clothes to the recycling centre.

T F

✓

.....

.....

.....

.....

4 Vuelve a escuchar la conversación y comprueba las respuestas.

Speaking

Escribe el diálogo en tu idioma.

A: Where are you going?

A: 1.

B: To the forest.

B: 2.

A: What are you going to do?

A: 3.

B: We're going to clean up the forest.

B: 4.

A: Who is doing the project with you?

A: 5.

B: All the students in my class.

B: 6.

A: Do you think it'll be difficult?

A: 7.

B: Yes, it will. But if everybody comes, it won't take all day.

B: 8.

Writing

5 Relaciona A con B y escribe frases con las conjunciones y locuciones consecutivas *so*, *as a result* o *for this reason*.

A

1. People will cut down more rainforests.
2. There will be too many people on Earth.
3. People will use electric cars.
4. It won't get dark.

B

- a. People will wear sunglasses at night.
- b. Their carbon footprint will be smaller.
- c. People will build cities on other planets.
- d. Many animals and plants will disappear.

1. *People will cut down more rainforests, so many animals and plants will disappear.*
2.
3.
4.

6 Elige las respuestas para hacer predicciones sobre cómo será la vida en el año 2050.

When: 2050

Where people will live: on Earth / on the moon / underwater

What transport people will use: cars / aeroplanes / submarines

What people will do: go to school and work / build new robots and planets / have parties

What clothes people will wear: jeans and T-shirts / clothes from paper / clothes from gold

How people will feel about life: happy and lucky / sad / excited

7 Completa las predicciones con información de la tabla del Ejercicio 6.

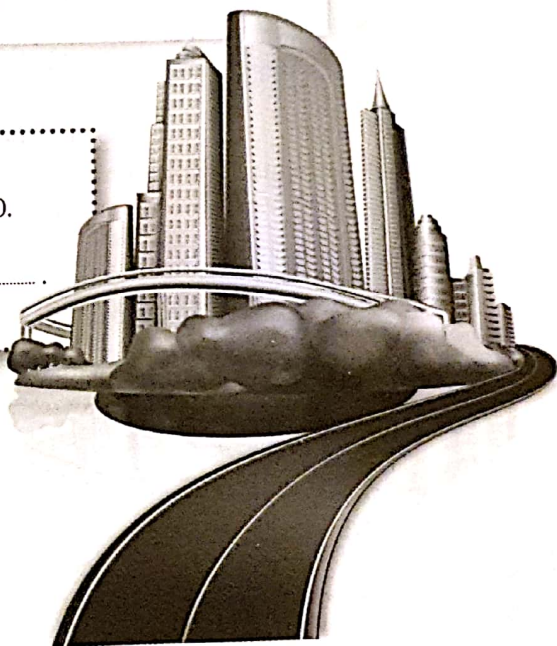
Life in the Future

I think people will live ¹ in the year 2050.

People will travel in ² They will

³ They'll wear ⁴

I think people will feel ⁵ about life.



8 Copia y completa la tabla del Ejercicio 6 sobre un año diferente. Luego escribe una predicción sobre ese año.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



Getting Information

Mira el panel de información de vuelos y completa el diálogo.

Flight	Destination	Departure	Terminal	Gate	Boarding time	Status
YL233	Moscow	6.50	1	1A	6.00	on time

A: Excuse me, when does the flight to Moscow leave?

B: Let's see. That's flight number ¹ *YL233*. It leaves at ²

A: Which gate does it leave from?

B: ³ That's in terminal ⁴

Vocabulary 20 points

1 Elige la respuesta correcta. (10 points)

- How many trees did you plant / clean up / recycle?
- We are going sailing on a ferry / yacht / lorry.
- It's important not to unplug / waste / recycle food.
- Mrs Green drives a lorry / minivan / motorbike because she's got six children.
- Please protect / throw out / clean up the kitchen. It's a mess.

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

recycle • unplug • pick up • ferry • cruise ship

- Don't the computer because I'm using it.
- I took my car across the river by
- Please the books from the floor.
- You can those newspapers.
- My parents are going on a to celebrate their anniversary.

Grammar 30 points

3 Completa las frases con estos verbos y la forma correcta de *will*. (6 points)

not get • be • rain

- Look at the clouds. I think it
- I a good mark in my test because I didn't study for it.
- it wet this weekend?

4 Elige la respuesta correcta. (8 points)

- I am leaving / is leaving / are leaving soon.
- Eva and I am going to meet / is going to meet / are going to meet her friend later.
- Are they playing / They are playing / He is playing football tonight?
- We isn't going to study / aren't going to study / are going to study tomorrow because we are going on a trip.

5 Completa las frases con la forma correcta de los verbos entre paréntesis. Utiliza el primer condicional. (8 points)

- If the phone (ring), I'll answer it.
- You (catch) the bus if you leave now.
- If it (not rain), we'll go to the beach.
- They (come) to your party if you invite them.

6 Completa las frases con la forma correcta de los verbos entre paréntesis. Utiliza el segundo condicional. (8 points)

- If I (leave) early, I wouldn't be late.
- If we used bikes, the air (be) cleaner.
- Jack's marks (improve) if he studied.
- I would walk if it (not be) so far.

1 Escribe las palabras y expresiones en tu idioma.

Vehicles

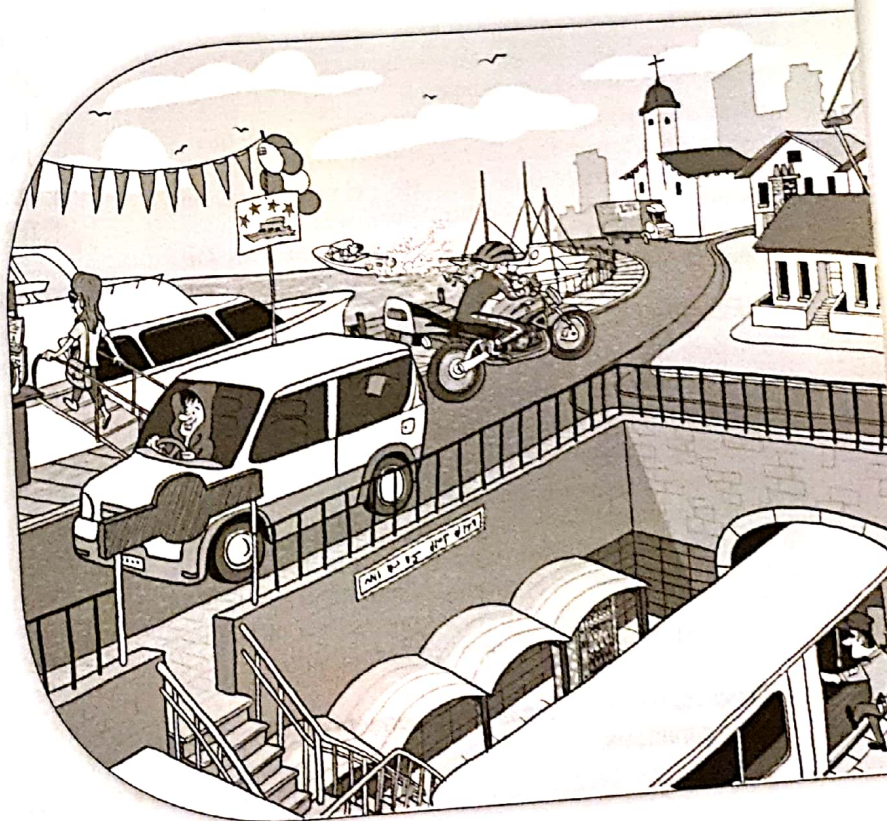
aeroplane
cruise ship
ferry
helicopter
lorry
minivan
motorbike
motorboat
underground
yacht

Verbs

clean up
damage
destroy
pick up
plant
protect
recycle
throw out
unplug
waste

2 Mira el dibujo y corrige las palabras que están en negrita.

1. The man is driving a car.
..... *minivan*
2. The woman with sunglasses is getting on a **cruise ship**.
.....
3. The **ferry** is leaving the harbour.
4. The woman with the helmet is riding a **lorry**.
5. There is a **helicopter** next to the church.
6. The police officer is going on the **bus**.



3 Relaciona los verbos de A con los sustantivos de B.

- A
1. clean up
 2. plant
 3. recycle
 4. waste
 5. unplug
 6. protect

- B
- a. the computer
 - b. plastic bottles
 - c. trees
 - d. animals
 - e. the house
 - f. water

GRAMMAR APPENDIX

El futuro con will

Sirve para anunciar acciones o hechos futuros, predecir lo que se cree que ocurrirá y expresar decisiones repentinas.

- **Afirmativa:** sujeto + *will* ('ll) + verbo en la forma base.
We will win the match. (Ganaremos el partido.)
- **Negativa:** sujeto + *will* + la partícula *not* (o la contracción *won't*) + verbo en la forma base.
They won't score another goal. (No meterán otro gol.)
- **Interrogativa:** *Will* + sujeto + verbo en la forma base.
En las respuestas breves, se pone el pronombre personal sujeto + *will* o *won't*.
Will the glaciers melt? Yes, they will. / No, they won't.
(¿Se derretirán los glaciares? Sí. / No.)

El futuro con be going to

Significa "ir a" + infinitivo. Sirve para hablar de intenciones, planes o decisiones y para decir lo que va a suceder porque se ven indicios.

- **Afirmativa:** sujeto + *to be* en presente + *going to* + verbo en la forma base.
They are going to go to Italy. (Van a ir a Italia.)
- **Negativa:** sujeto + *to be* en presente + *not* (*n't*) + *going to* + verbo en la forma base.
They aren't going to win the championship.
(No van a ganar el campeonato.)
- **Interrogativa:** *to be* en presente + sujeto + *going to* + verbo en la forma base. En las respuestas breves, se pone el pronombre personal sujeto + el verbo *to be*, sin contraer en afirmativa o contraído en negativa.
Are you going to do judo next year? Yes, I am. / No, I'm not. (¿Vas a hacer judo el año que viene? Sí. / No.)

El Present Continuous con valor de futuro

Sirve para anunciar acciones fijadas con antelación o planes concretos que ocurrirán en el futuro cercano.

We're playing a tennis match on Saturday.
(Jugamos / Juguemos un partido de tenis el sábado.)

Expresiones temporales de futuro

Se suelen usar estas: *later* (más tarde, luego), *soon* (pronto, dentro de poco), *tomorrow* (mañana), *next month* (el mes que viene / próximo), *in two hours* (dentro de dos horas), *on* + un día de la semana, etc. Todas pueden ir al principio o al final de la frase, pero se suelen poner al final.

1 Completa las frases con la forma correcta de los verbos entre paréntesis.

will

1. He *will like* (like) the birthday present.
2. She (not forget) your phone.
3. it (rain) later?

be going to

4. We (leave) tomorrow.
5. I (not buy) anything here.
6. Dan (meet) us?

Present Continuous with future meaning

7. My parents (fly) home tonight.
8. I (not go) to school later.
9. he (arrive) soon?

El primer condicional

Se usa para hablar de acciones que ocurrirán si se cumple la condición señalada.

- **Afirmativa:** la condición (oración subordinada) se expresa con *if* + *Present Simple*, y el resultado (oración principal) suele ir en futuro con *will*.
He will break the record if he runs faster.
(Él batirá el récord si corre más deprisa.)
Si la condición va primero, se pone una coma entre la oración principal y la subordinada.
If he runs faster, he will break the record.
(Si él corre más deprisa, batirá el récord.)
- **Negativa:** se puede negar el verbo en presente, el verbo en futuro o ambos.
If he doesn't go, I won't be sad.
(Si él no va, no estaré triste.)

2 Completa las frases con la forma correcta de los verbos entre paréntesis. Utiliza el primer condicional.

1. If I buy a motorbike, my parents *won't be* (not be) very happy.
2. We (miss) the concert if we don't leave now.
3. If Sam (not apologise) to me, I won't speak to him.
4. We will get lost if we (not have) a GPS.

El segundo condicional

Se usa para hablar de acciones hipotéticas referidas al presente (es decir, que es poco probable que ocurran) y también para dar consejos.

- **Afirmativa:** la condición se forma con *if* + *Past Simple*, y el resultado con *would* (o la contracción *'d*) + el verbo en la forma base.
If we picked up the rubbish, the park would be clean.
(Si recogiéramos la basura, el parque estaría limpio.)
Si el verbo de la condición es *to be*, se suele usar *were* en todas las personas del singular y del plural.
If he were faster, he would win the race.
(Si él fuera más rápido, ganaría la carrera.)
Para dar consejos se emplea la fórmula *If I were*.
If I were you, I'd leave. (Si yo fuera tú, me iría.)
- **Negativa:** se puede negar el verbo en presente, el verbo en futuro o ambos.
If I didn't have a car, I wouldn't rent one.
(Si yo no tuviera coche, no alquilaría uno.)

3 Completa las frases con la forma correcta de los verbos entre paréntesis. Utiliza el segundo condicional.

1. If we *needed* (need) a car, we would buy one.
2. If you went to bed at a normal time, you (not feel) so tired.
3. I wouldn't listen to Sam if I (be) you.
4. They (love) it if you visited them.