

Unit 2

Words to Learn

Verbs

do homework /du: 'həʊmwɜ:k/ hacer los deberes
 get dressed /get 'drest/ vestirse
 get up /get 'ʌp/ levantarse
 go home /gəʊ 'həʊm/ ir(se) a casa
 go to bed /gəʊ tə 'bed/ acostarse, irse a la cama
 go to school /gəʊ tə 'sku:l/ ir al colegio
 have a shower /hæv ə 'ʃaʊə/ ducharse
 have breakfast /hæv 'brekfəst/ desayunar
 have dinner /hæv 'dɪnə/ cenar
 have lunch /hæv 'lʌntʃ/ comer, almorzar
 read e-mails /ri:d 'i:meɪlz/ leer correos electrónicos
 tidy my room /'taɪdi maɪ ru:m/ ordenar / recoger mi habitación / cuarto
 watch TV /wɒtʃ ti:'vi:/ ver la televisión

Activities

chat online /tʃæt ɒn'laɪn/ chatear online / en Internet
 go shopping /gəʊ 'ʃɒpɪŋ/ ir de compras / tiendas
 go swimming /gəʊ 'swɪmɪŋ/ ir a nadar
 listen to music /lɪsn tə 'mju:zɪk/ escuchar música
 meet friends /mi:t 'frendz/ quedar con amigos
 play computer games /pleɪ kəm'pjʊ:tə geɪmz/ jugar a juegos de ordenador
 play football /pleɪ 'fʊtbɔ:l/ jugar al fútbol
 play the guitar /pleɪ ðə gr'tɑ:/ tocar la guitarra
 read a book /ri:d ə 'bʊk/ leer un libro
 ride a bike /raɪd ə 'baɪk/ montar / ir en bici
 send text messages /send 'tekst mesɪdʒz/ mandar mensajes (de texto)

1 Use the words below to write five sentences about your routines. Write the answers in your notebook.

I	get dressed		
	have dinner		
	get up		
	have breakfast	at	?
	go to bed		
	do homework		

I get dressed at quarter to eight.

2 Copy and complete the sentences with the routines below.

go home • have lunch • read e-mails • watch TV
 tidy my room • have a shower • go to school
 go to bed

- I every afternoon. My favourite programme is *The X Factor*.
- I get up in the morning and I Then, I have breakfast.
- I haven't got clothes or books on my bed. I every day.
- I never at school. I eat at home.
- I always at quarter to nine. My first lesson is at nine o'clock.
- I often from friends in the evening.
- After my last lesson, I usually
- I usually at 10 pm.

3 Copy and complete the sentences. Choose the correct activity in brackets.

- We haven't got a computer, so we never
(**chat online / ride a bike**)
- I often to my friends on my mobile phone.
(**read a book / send text messages**)
- My parents haven't got a car. They to work.
(**go swimming / ride a bike**)
- I often on my iPod. I've got 300 songs on it.
(**listen to music / play the guitar**)
- My sister and I for clothes once a month.
(**go shopping / meet friends**)
- I love sport, so I after school every day.
(**play computer games / play football**)
- Eric is in a band. He
(**plays the guitar / reads a book**)

4 Copy and complete the sentences. Make the sentences true for you.

- I often watch TV
- I get up at
- I often in the afternoon.
- I have lunch
- I never at eleven o'clock at night.
- I usually
- I rarely
- I always in the morning.

Grammar Appendix

El **Present Simple** se usa para expresar:

- rutinas y horarios *I **have** a shower every morning.* (Me ducho todas las mañanas.)
- gustos y opiniones *I **like** my smartphone.* (Me gusta mi smartphone.)
- verdades generales *We **have** dinner in the evening.* (Cenamos por la noche.)

En afirmativa es igual que el infinitivo sin **to**, excepto en la 3ª persona del singular, en la que se añade **-s**. En algunos casos, dependiendo de la terminación del verbo, se añade **-es**:

- si acaba en **ss, sh, ch** y **x**.
miss → misses finish → finishes watch → watches fix → fixes
- si acaba en **o**.
do → does go → goes
- si acaba en **consonante + y**, se cambia la **y** por una **i** antes de añadirle la terminación **-es**.
study → studies

El **Present Simple** suele ir acompañado de las siguientes expresiones temporales: **every day / week / year** (todos/as los días / las semanas / los 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), **in the summer** (en verano), etc. Todas pueden ponerse al principio o al final de la frase, pero se suelen poner al final.

*We **go** to the theatre **on Sundays**.* (Vamos al teatro los domingos.)

Con el **Present Simple** se suelen usar los siguientes adverbios de frecuencia:

- always** (siempre) **often** (a menudo) **rarely** (rara vez)
- usually** (normalmente) **sometimes** (a veces, algunas veces) **never** (nunca)

Estos adverbios expresan la frecuencia con la que se hace algo. Se colocan delante del verbo, excepto en el caso del verbo **to be**, que van detrás.

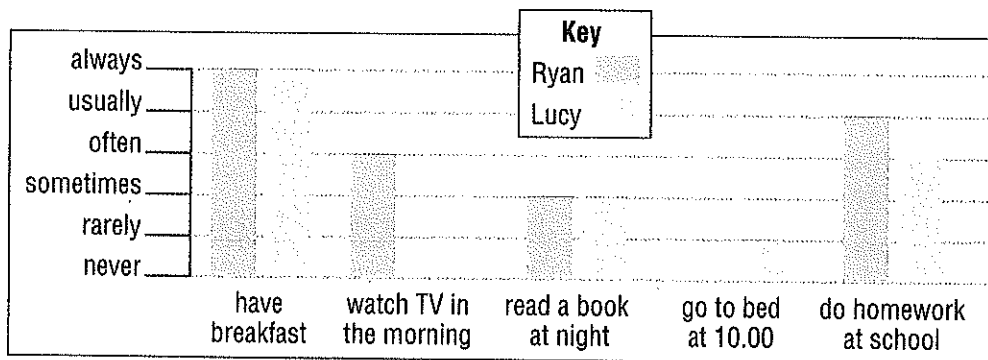
*I **often** play the guitar in the afternoon.* (A menudo toco la guitarra por la tarde.)

*I **am never** late for school.* (Nunca llego tarde al colegio.)

1 Choose the correct answer. Write the answers in your notebook.

- Tom **go** / **goes** to school at half past eight.
- My parents **speak** / **speaks** five languages.
- Linda **study** / **studies** dance at the Royal Ballet School.
- My cat **sleep** / **sleeps** all day.
- We **finish** / **finishes** dinner at 8.00.

2 Look at the chart. Then in your notebook, write sentences with the words below and the correct adverbs of frequency.



- Lucy / go / to bed / at 10.00
- Ryan and Lucy / have / breakfast
- Ryan / watch / TV / in the morning
- Ryan / do / homework / at school
- Ryan and Lucy / read / a book / at night
- Lucy / watch TV / in the morning

3 Choose the correct verb in brackets. Then copy and complete each sentence with the Present Simple affirmative form of the verb.

1. English students usually (study / teach) French at school.
2. A small baby often (eat / talk) 6-12 times a day.
3. Some cats (read / sleep) 20 hours a day.
4. In Australia, the school year (end / start) in January or February and (end / start) in December.
5. In China, students often (have / visit) classes at night.

Check Yourself!

Choose the correct answer. Write the answers in your notebook.

1. She **go** / **goes** to school on Mondays.
2. Our teacher usually **wear** / **wears** black shoes.
3. I **tidy** / **tidies** my room once a week.
4. The school year **always** / **never** starts in September.
5. We **visit** / **visits** my grandmother every week.
6. Small children **usually** / **rarely** read the newspaper.
7. Steve **live** / **lives** in London.
8. You always **have** / **has** a sandwich for lunch.

Answers, see page 167

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

Sally's computer (el ordenador de Sally)

the dog's food (la comida del perro)

London's weather (el clima de Londres)

Si el sustantivo es un plural regular o acaba en **s**, se añade solo **'**; pero si es un plural irregular se añade **'s**.

my parents' room (la habitación de mis padres)

the children's teacher (el profesor de los niños)

Si el nombre propio acaba en **s**, se puede añadir **'** o **'s**.

Charles' / Charles's cat (el gato de Charles)

Con las cosas se usa **of**, no el genitivo sajón.

the door of the car (la puerta del coche)

4 Copy and complete the sentences with the Saxon Genitive form of the words in brackets.

1. (My father) car is black.
2. (The children) schoolbags are on their chairs.
3. (The boys) rooms are big.
4. (Ben) house is on Mulberry Street.
5. (The girl) dog is black.
6. (My parents) names are Jill and Sam.

Check Yourself!

In your notebook, write sentences with the Saxon Genitive and the words below.

1. the students / books / are / new
2. Mike / brother / is / Harry
3. my sister / best friend / is / American
4. my parents / names / are / Jane and Jack
5. Linda / tablet / is / new
6. the teacher / book / is / on the table
7. I / like / Greg / mobile phone
8. Harriet / lives / in / her grandparents / house

Answers, see page 167

Words to Learn

butterfly /'bʌtəflaɪ/ mariposa
 canary /kə'neəri/ canario
 dolphin /'dɒlfɪn/ delfín
 elephant /'elɪfənt/ elefante
 frog /frɒg/ rana
 giraffe /dʒə'reɪf/ jirafa
 horse /hɔːs/ caballo
 lion /'laɪən/ león
 monkey /'mʌŋki/ mono
 mouse /maʊs/ ratón
 panda /'pændə/ panda
 rabbit /'ræbɪt/ conejo
 shark /ʃɑːk/ tiburón
 snake /sneɪk/ serpiente
 tiger /'taɪgə/ tigre
 turtle /'tɜːtl/ tortuga
 whale /weɪl/ ballena
 zebra /'zebrə/ cebra

arm /ɑːm/ brazo
 ear /ɪə/ oreja; oído
 eye /aɪ/ ojo
 finger /'fɪŋgə/ dedo (de la mano)
 foot /fʊt/ pie; pata
 fur /fɜː/ pelo, pelaje; piel
 hair /heə/ pelo
 hand /hænd/ mano
 head /hed/ cabeza
 leg /leg/ pierna, pata
 mouth /maʊθ/ boca
 nose /nəʊz/ nariz
 tail /teɪl/ cola, rabo
 teeth /tiːθ/ dientes
 toe /təʊ/ dedo (del pie)
 wing /wɪŋ/ ala

1 Copy and complete the sentences with the information below.

sometimes green • black and white • bananas
 mammals • lives in the ocean • in the jungle
 a fish • an amphibian • often a pet
 a small mammal

1. Pandas and zebras are They are
2. A shark is It
3. A mouse is It's
4. A frog is It's
5. Monkeys live They like

2 In your notebook, write the names of the animals according to the clues.

1. It's a reptile. It can't walk.
2. It's an insect. It's sometimes orange, yellow or red.
3. They are mammals. They live in the ocean.
4. It's a bird. It's sometimes yellow or green.
5. It's a very big mammal. It's often grey.
6. It's a mammal. People ride it.

3 Copy the sentences. Change the words in bold to make the sentences true.

1. Butterflies have got beautiful **arms**.
2. A tiger's fur is black and **white**.
3. People have usually got **two** toes.
4. Your nose is on your **hair**.
5. **Monkeys** haven't got hands or fingers.
6. A rabbit has got big **eyes**.
7. A lion has got a long **foot**.
8. Giraffes have got teeth in their **legs**.

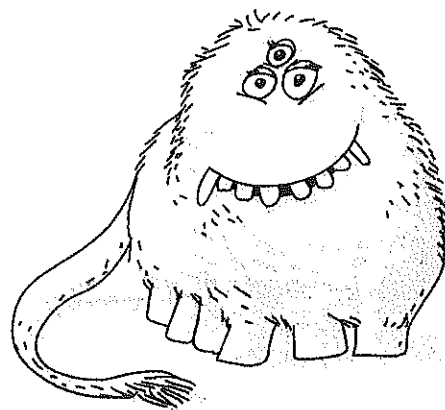
4 In your notebook, write five sentences to describe the animal. Include all the words below.

~~eyes~~ • tail • teeth • legs • ears

~~six~~ • eight • three

~~big~~ • long • short

1. It has got three eyes.



Grammar Appendix

En negativa se pone **do not (don't)** delante del verbo. Para la 3ª persona del singular se utiliza **does not (doesn't)**.

*I **don't send** text messages.* (No mando mensajes de texto.)

*Mike **doesn't read** magazines.* (Mike no lee revistas.)

En interrogativa se pone **Do** al comienzo de la oración. Para la 3ª persona del singular se utiliza **Does**.

En este último caso, como **does** ya expresa que es 3ª persona del singular, no se añade **-s** al verbo principal. En las respuestas breves se pone el pronombre personal sujeto y **do / does** si son afirmativas o **don't / doesn't** si son negativas.

Si la pregunta tiene una partícula interrogativa, se pone esta primero, antes de **do / does**.

***Does** Cathy ride a bike? Yes, she **does**. / No, she **doesn't**.* (¿Cathy monta en bici? Sí. / No.)

***Where do** you go on Sundays? (¿Adónde vas los domingos?)*

1 Choose the correct answer. Write the answers in your notebook.

- Giraffes
a. don't swim
b. doesn't swim
- The brown tree snake at night.
a. don't sleep
b. doesn't sleep
- Tigers in the USA.
a. don't live
b. doesn't live
- Zebras meat.
a. don't eat
b. doesn't eat
- A canary
a. don't talk
b. doesn't talk

2 Copy and complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the negative form of the Present Simple.

- My cat (like) dogs.
- Angela hates animals. She (want) a pet.
- Elephants eat plants. They (eat) other animals.
- A Siberian tiger (weigh) 100 kilos. It weighs about 300 kilos.
- On Sundays, we (go) to school.
- Blue whales (live) on land.

3 In your notebook, write sentences with the words below and the Present Simple negative.

- I / not wear / jeans / at school
- Andy / not like / dogs
- the teacher / not use / a tablet
- they / not watch / TV / every day
- my grandmother / not understand / the Internet

4 In your notebook, change the words in bold to make negative sentences. Use the words in brackets.

- The blue whale lives for **40 years**. (60 years)
- My mother makes pizza **on Fridays**.
(on Sundays)
- We study **English** on Wednesdays. (French)
- Dad goes to work **every morning**.
(every afternoon)
- I get up at **7.00**. (8.00)

5 Copy and complete the questions with Do or Does and the verbs in brackets.

- you (study) French at school?
- your brother or sister (go) to your school?
- your teacher (live) on your street?
- your parents (work) at home?
- you (like) pop music?

6 In your notebook, answer the questions in Exercise 5. Make the answers true for you.

7 In your notebook, write questions with the words below. Use the Present Simple.

- who / Mr Green / teach
- when / the TV programme / start
- where / you / go / to / school
- what / elephants / eat
- how / you / study for tests
- why / Rachel / need / a new mobile phone

8 In your notebook, write questions with the words below and *Who, What, Where* or *When*. Then choose the correct answer for you or write a different answer.

1. your best friend / like

What does your best friend like?

- a. cats or dogs
- b. snakes or frogs
- c. birds

2. you / have / lunch / on Sundays

- a. at home
- b. at school
- c. at a restaurant

3. you / do / homework

- a. in the morning
- b. in the afternoon
- c. in the evening

4. you / usually / see / at the weekend

- a. family
- b. friends
- c. family and friends

5. your English teacher / use / in the classroom

- a. the board
- b. a computer
- c. a and b are correct

9 Choose the correct answer. Write the answers in your notebook.

1. The cicada insect **don't live** / **lives** for up to 17 years.
2. **Do** / **Does** horses like apples?
3. About 300 white lions **exists** / **exist** in the world.
4. Does a mouse **swim** / **swims**?
5. A zebra **kill** / **doesn't kill** other animals for food.
6. Giraffes **don't eat** / **doesn't eat** meat.

10 In your notebook, write sentences with the words below. Use the Present Simple.

1. elephants / work / for people / in Thailand /
2. where / snakes / sleep / ?
3. a rabbit / not see / colours /
4. a turtle / swim / underwater / ?
5. a baby Japanese monkey / often / ride / on its mother /
6. what / your canary / eat / ?
7. pandas / not live / in Mexico /
8. a horse / run / fast /

11 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Write the answers in your notebook.

Jill: I've got a pet mouse in my room. ¹..... you (want) to see it?

Ben: Sure. Oh, it's very small.

Jill: Yes. It ²..... (weigh) about 15 grams.

Ben: ³..... it (stay) in your room all day?

Jill: No. My brothers sometimes ⁴..... (take) it and ⁵..... (walk) around their room.

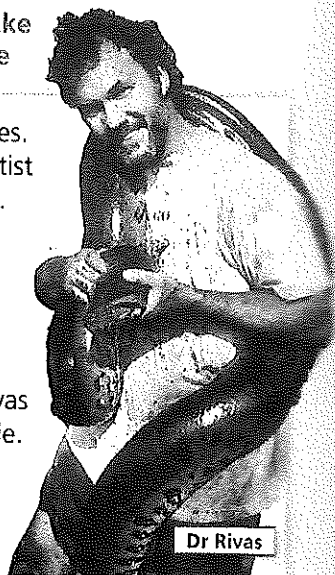
Ben: What ⁶..... your parents (think) of the mouse?

Jill: They ⁷..... (not want) the mouse in their room. Dad ⁸..... (not like) it.

12 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs below. Use the Present Simple. Write the answers in your notebook.

write • want • love • take
go • not study • not like

People ¹..... usually snakes. But Dr Jesús Rivas, a scientist from Venezuela, ²..... them. Dr Rivas ³..... books about anacondas. Venezuela has got many anacondas and Dr Rivas and his wife, Sarah, often ⁴..... to the jungle to find them. Dr Rivas ⁵..... the snakes in the jungle. He ⁶..... them home to his laboratory. ⁷..... you to study anacondas, too?



Check Yourself!

Choose the correct answer. Write the answers in your notebook.

1. Nigel and George usually **ride** / **rides** a bike on Saturdays.
2. **Do** / **Does** she want to come to the party?
3. My mum **don't like** / **doesn't like** snakes.
4. Where **do** / **does** you go to school?
5. Fish **don't walk** / **doesn't walk**.
6. My cat never **sleep** / **sleeps** in my bed.
7. **Do** / **Does** you sometimes help at the zoo?
8. What **do** / **does** your canary eat?

Answers, see page 15

Reading

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

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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?

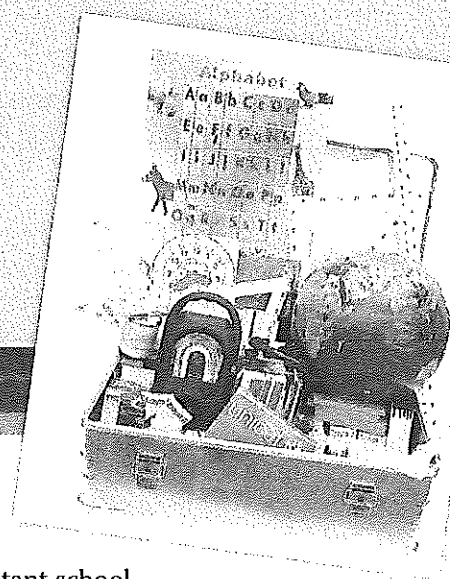
They arrive three days after the disaster.

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

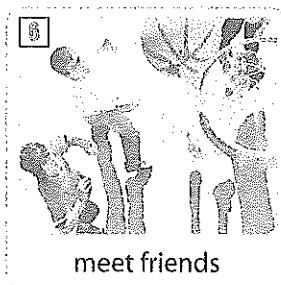
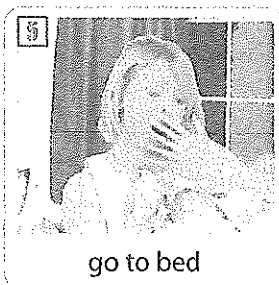
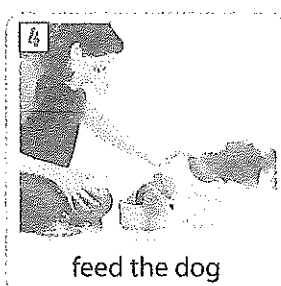
- a. equipment for an instant school.
- b. the teachers.
- c. black paint.
- d. an organisation.
- e. a bag.

Vocabulary

Routines

clean your room – *limpiar tu cuarto*
do homework – *hacer los deberes*
do sport – *practicar deporte*
feed the dog – *dar de comer al perro*
get up – *levantarse*
go to bed – *acostarse, irse a la cama*
go to school – *ir al colegio*
have a shower – *ducharse*
have breakfast – *desayunar*
meet friends – *quedar con amigos/as*
walk the dog – *pasear al perro*
watch TV – *ver la televisión*

Encuentra las dos expresiones que están debajo de fotografías incorrectas y rodéalas.

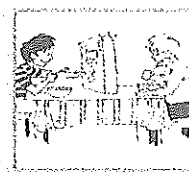


Mira los dibujos de las rutinas de Tom y Ed. Luego completa la tabla con estas expresiones.

go to school • watch TV • have breakfast • ~~get up~~
do homework • walk the dog



7.00



7.30



8.00



4.00



5.00



6.30

Tom and Ed's Timetable			
7.00	get up	4.00	
7.30		5.00	
8.00		6.30	

Dialogue: Talking about Routines

Escribe el diálogo en tu idioma.

Carl: When do you get up on Sundays?

Carl: 1

Sue: I usually get up at ten o'clock on Sundays.

Sue: 2

Carl: What do you do in the morning?

Carl: 3

Sue: I walk the dog. Then I have breakfast.

Sue: 4

Carl: How often do you walk the dog?

Carl: 5

Sue: I walk the dog twice a day.

Sue: 6

Carl: When do you feed him?

Carl: 7

Sue: I always feed him in the morning and in the evening.

Sue: 8

Lee el texto. Luego relaciona las horas y las expresiones temporales de A con las explicaciones de B.

The Dog-Walker

Greg is a dog-walker. He gets up at 6.00 in the morning. At 6.30, he goes to his clients' homes and takes their dogs to the park. He walks the dogs at night, too. Greg walks dogs on Monday, Wednesday and Friday every week of the year, but he doesn't walk dogs at the weekend. It's usually very cold in January and February. Greg hates it! He likes walking dogs in June and July.

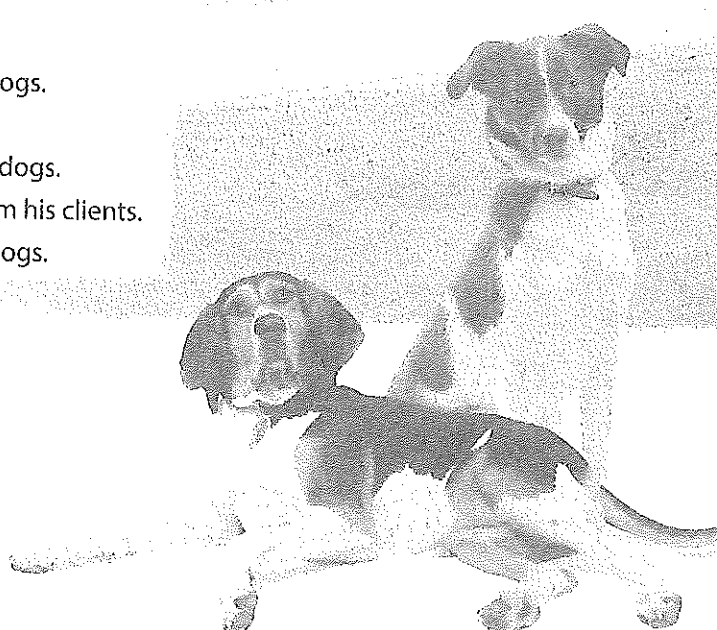


A

1. 6.00 in the morning
2. 6.30 in the morning
3. at the weekend
4. in January
5. in July

B

- a. Greg doesn't walk the dogs.
1. b. Greg gets up.
- c. Greg hates walking the dogs.
- d. Greg takes the dogs from his clients.
- e. Greg likes walking the dogs.



Completa las frases con *in*, *on* o *at*.

1. Jane starts school *at* 8 o'clock.
2. My pig usually eats the morning.
3. What time do you go to bed night?
4. I play tennis Tuesdays.
5. They do their homework the afternoon.
6. Brad never goes to work the weekend.

Completa el texto sobre Lucy, una chica que se dedica a lavar mascotas. Utiliza estas palabras.

Friday • the morning • ~~pet-washer~~ • the weekend • in • the evening • November

Lucy is a ¹ *pet-washer* She washes people's dogs and cats.

Lucy starts work at 10.00 in ² and finishes work at 6.00

..... Lucy works on Monday, Wednesday and

..... She doesn't work at ⁵

Lucy works from January to ⁶ She doesn't work December.