

Introduction

Words to Learn

Months

- January /'dʒænjuəri/ enero
February /'februəri/ febrero
March /mɑ:tʃ/ marzo
April /'eɪprəl/ abril
May /meɪ/ mayo
June /dʒu:n/ junio
July /dʒu:'laɪ/ julio
August /'ɔ:gəst/ agosto
September /sep'tembə/ septiembre
October /ɒk'təʊbə/ octubre
November /nəʊ'vembə/ noviembre
* December /dɪ'sembə/ diciembre

Colors

- black /blæk/ negro/a
blue /blu:/ azul
brown /braʊn/ marrón; castaño/a
green /grɪn/ verde
grey /greɪ/ gris
orange /'ɒrɪndʒ/ naranja
pink /pɪŋk/ rosa
purple /'pɜ:pəl/ morado/a
red /red/ rojo/a
white /waɪt/ blanco/a
yellow /'jeləʊ/ amarillo/a

Stationery

- book /bʊk/ libro
notebook /'nəʊtbʊk/ cuaderno
pen /pen/ bolígrafo
pencil /'pensl/ lápiz
pencil case /'pensl keɪs/ estuche
rubber /'rʌbə/ goma, borrador
ruler /'ru:lə/ regla
schoolbag /'sku:l bæɡ/ mochila
tablet /'tæblət/ tableta

Numbers

- one /wʌn/ uno
two /tu:/ dos
three /θri:/ tres

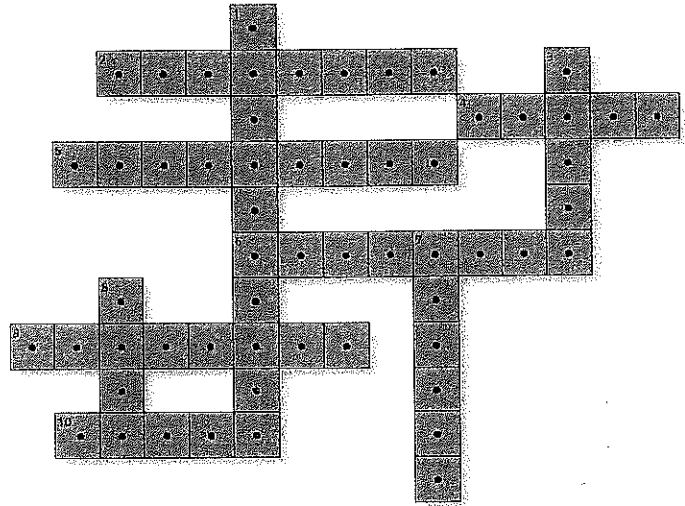
- four /fɔ:/ cuatro
five /faɪv/ cinco
six /sɪks/ seis
seven /'sevn/ siete
eight /ert/ ocho
nine /naɪm/ nueve
ten /ten/ diez
eleven /r'levn/ once
twelve /twelv/ doce
thirteen /θɜ:'tɪn/ trece
fourteen /fɔ:'tɪn/ catorce
fifteen /fɪf'tɪn/ quince
sixteen /sɪks'tɪn/ dieciséis
seventeen /sevn'tɪn/ diecisiete
eighteen /eɪ'tɪn/ dieciocho
nineteen /naɪn'tɪn/ diecinueve
twenty /'twenti/ veinte
thirty /'θɜ:ti/ treinta
forty /'fɔ:ti/ cuarenta
fifty /'fɪfti/ cincuenta
sixty /'sɪksti/ sesenta
seventy /'sevn'ti/ setenta
eighty /'eɪti/ ochenta
ninety /'naɪnti/ noventa
one hundred /wʌn 'hʌndrəd/ cien

Ordinal Numbers

- first /fɜ:st/ primero/a
second /'sekənd/ segundo/a
third /θɜ:d/ tercero/a
fourth /fɔ:θ/ cuarto/a
fifth /fɪfθ/ quinto/a
sixth /sɪksθ/ sexto/a
seventh /'sevnθ/ séptimo/a
eighth /eɪtθ/ octavo/a
ninth /naɪnθ/ noveno/a
tenth /tenθ/ décimo/a
eleventh /r'levnθ/ decimoprimer/a
twelfth /twelfθ/ decimosegundo/a
thirteenth /θɜ:'tɪnθ/ decimotercero/a
fourteenth /fɔ:'tɪnθ/ decimocuarto/a
fifteenth /fɪf'tɪnθ/ decimoquinto/a

sixteenth /siks'ti:nθ/ decimosexto/a
 seventeenth /sevn'ti:nθ/ decimoséptimo/a
 eighteenth /eɪ'ti:nθ/ decimooctavo/a
 nineteenth /naɪn'ti:nθ/ decimonoveno/a
 twentieth /'twentiθ/ vigésimo/a
 twenty-eighth /twenti'eɪθ/ vigesimooctavo/a
 thirtieth /'θɜ:tɪθ/ trigésimo/a
 fortieth /'fɔ:tiθ/ cuatragésimo/a
 fiftieth /'fɪftiθ/ quincuagésimo/a
 sixtieth /'sɪkstɪθ/ sexagésimo/a
 seventieth /'sevn'tiθ/ septuagésimo/a
 eightieth /'eɪtiθ/ octogésimo/a
 ninetieth /'naɪntiθ/ nonagésimo/a

2 Copy and complete the puzzle. Write the answers in your notebook.



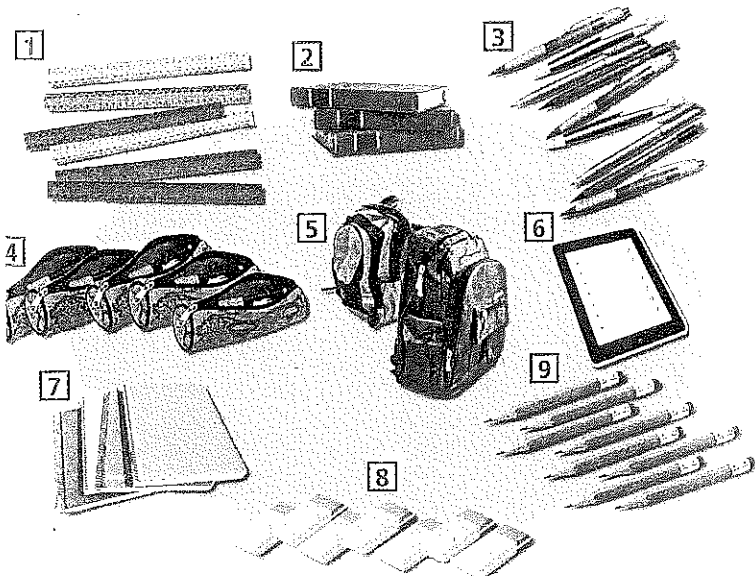
Across →

2. the eleventh month of the year
4. 3rd
5. 15th
6. the day after Wednesday
9. nine + five = ...
10. October is the ... month of the year.

Down ↓

1. 70th
3. forty-two + eighteen = ...
7. the day after Saturday
8. the sixth month of the year

1 Look at the pictures. In your notebook, write the correct number and school item.



1. six rulers

3 Copy and complete the sentences.

1. A banana is the colour
2. The second month of the year is
3. A panda is and white.
4. ninety-three + seven =
5. My notebooks are in my
6. The day of the month is 30th April.
7. is the sixteenth day of the third month.
8. The day after Friday is
9. twelve + fifty-eight =
10. My pen, pencil and rubber are in my

Monday – lunes Friday – viernes
 Tuesday – martes Saturday – sábado
 Wednesday – miércoles Sunday – domingo
 Thursday – jueves

Añade las letras que faltan. Luego escribe abajo los días de la semana en el orden correcto.

- a. F r i d a y e. T.....r.....d.....
 b.un....a.... f. T.....s.....d.....
 c. S.....ur.....y g. W.....d.....d.....y
 d. M.....ay

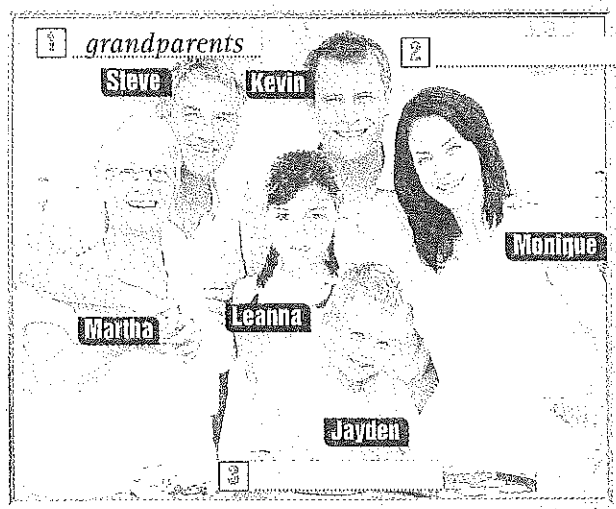
1. _____ 4. _____
 2. _____ 5. Friday
 3. _____ 6. _____
 7. _____

Escribe los cumpleaños con palabras.

- Plácido Domingo – 21.1
 the twenty-first of January
- Leonardo da Vinci – 15.4
 the of
- J.K. Rowling – 31.7
 the of
- Barack Obama – 4.8
 the of
- Miley Cyrus – 23.11
 the of

brother – hermano mother – madre
 children – niños/as; hijos/as mum – mamá
 dad – papá parents – padres
 father – padre sister – hermana
 grandparents – abuelos

Escribe estas palabras en el lugar correcto de la fotografía. Luego elige la respuesta correcta.
 parents • children • grandparents



- Monique is Leanna's ...
 (a) mother b. father
- Leanna is Jayden's ...
 a. mum b. sister
- Kevin is Leanna and Jayden's ...
 a. dad b. mum
- Martha and Steve are Kevin's ...
 a. parents b. grandparents
- Jayden is Leanna's ...
 a. sister b. brother

Grammar Appendix

BEING / BEING

Significa principalmente "ser" o "estar". Se utiliza para describir cosas, expresar hechos generales e indicar la edad. En la conversación, **am**, **is** y **are** se suelen contraer con el pronombre personal sujeto.

I'm in Year 8. (Estoy en octavo.)

En negativa se añade la partícula **not** a todas las formas del verbo **to be** o la contracción **n't** a **is** y **are** (**isn't** y **aren't**), pero no a **am**.

I'm not at school. (No estoy en el colegio.)

Laura isn't in my class. (Laura no está en mi clase.)

My notebooks aren't in my schoolbag. (Mis cuadernos no están en mi mochila.)

En interrogativa se invierte el orden del sujeto y el verbo. Las respuestas breves se forman con el pronombre personal sujeto y el verbo **to be**, sin contraer en afirmativa o contraído en negativa.

Is your teacher in the classroom? Yes, she is. / No, she isn't. (¿Tu profesora está en la clase? Sí. / No.)

1 Match A to B. Write the answers in your notebook.

A	B
1. Anne	a. we
2. the pen	b. he
3. Paul	c. they
4. Mick and I	d. you
5. the books	e. she
6. you and Steve	f. it

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

- The teacher **am / is / are** in the classroom.
- We **am / is / are** at school now.
- It **am / is / are** 9.00 in the morning.
- Mandy and I **am / is / are** good students.
- I **am / is / are** in Year 8.
- You **am / is / are** my friend.
- Steve **am / is / are** in my class.
- The cats **am / is / are** black.

3 Copy and complete the sentences with the correct form of **to be**.

- My schoolbag green.
- We (not) friends.
- I in the football team.
- Alex and Tom in my class.
- My teacher (not) Mr Smith.
- I (not) 15 years old.
- Your pencil under the desk.
- Lisa (not) at school today.

4 Copy and complete the questions with the correct form of **to be**.

- your birthday in January?
- you and your friends at school?
- it Monday today?
- you 12 years old?
- your pencil case in your schoolbag?
- your schoolbag black?

5 In your notebook, answer the questions in Exercise 4. Make the answers true for you.

Check Yourself!

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

- The pencils **am not / isn't / are** on my desk.
- Jack **am / isn't / are** 18 years old.
- Teachers **am / are / aren't** usually children.
- Am / Is / Are** the boys at school today?
- I **am not / is / are not** at home now.
- Am / Is / Are** your pencil case blue?
- Yes, I **am / am not / is** in the classroom.
- Monday **is / isn't / are** the first day of the week.

► Answers, see page 167

10. Interrogative Particles

Las partículas interrogativas aparecen solo en preguntas que no pueden contestarse con un "sí" o un "no".

Who is he? *He's my friend.* (¿Quién es? Es mi amigo.)

What is that? *It's a tablet.* (¿Qué es eso? Es una tableta.)

Where are your books? *They're on my desk.* (¿Dónde están tus libros? Están sobre mi escritorio.)

When is the first lesson? *It's at 9.00.* (¿Cuándo es la primera clase? Es a las 9:00.)

Why are they at school? *Because it's Monday.* (¿Por qué están en el colegio? Porque es lunes.)

6 Copy and complete the questions with *Who*, *What*, *Where*, *When* or *Why*. Then match the questions to the answers. Write the answers in your notebook.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. is New York? | a. David. |
| 2. is your best friend? | b. It's ruler. |
| 3. is Christmas? | c. Because it's Saturday. |
| 4. are the students at home? | d. In the USA. |
| 5. is this word in English? | e. 25th December. |

Check Yourself!

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Where / Why is my notebook? | 5. When / What is the geography lesson? |
| 2. When / Who is the maths teacher? | 6. Who / Why is your pencil in your schoolbag? |
| 3. Why / What is your name? | 7. Where / When is your birthday? |
| 4. Where / When is the English room? | 8. What / Who is the first lesson? |

Answers, see page 167

11. Demonstrative Pronouns

This – este, esta, esto

That – ese, esa, eso o aquel, aquella, aquello

These – estos, estas

Those – esos, esas o aquellos, aquellas

Indican si el sustantivo al que se refieren está cerca o lejos del hablante. Concuerdan con el sustantivo solo en número (singular / plural), mientras que en castellano también concuerdan en género (masculino / femenino).

Cuando son pronombres van solos.

That is my schoolbag. (Aquella es mi mochila.)

These are your pens. (Estos son tus bolígrafos.)

Funcionan como adjetivos cuando van delante de un sustantivo. En este caso, **this** y **that** no conservan los significados de "esto", "eso" o "aquello".

This book is good. (Este libro es bueno.)

Those students are in Year 9. (Esos alumnos están en noveno.)

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

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. This / These is my book. | 4. These / This pens are green. |
| 2. That / Those students are in Year 7. | 5. Those / That is my teacher. |
| 3. That / These school is for girls. | 6. This / Those are my friends. |

Reading and Writing

Lee el texto. Luego relaciona A con B para formar frases sobre el texto.

Who Is It?

This man has got white hair and he looks old, but he is young. His name is Benjamin and he's an extraordinary child in the film, *The Curious Case of Benjamin Button*. Benjamin is an ugly baby and he looks old. But at age 20, he is a good-looking man. Brad Pitt is Benjamin in the film.

A

1. Benjamin is
2. Benjamin isn't
3. At 20, Benjamin is
4. In the film, Brad Pitt is

B

- a. a good-looking baby.
- b. Benjamin.
- c. good-looking.
- d. a child in a film.



Rodea los adjetivos en estas frases. Luego completa la tabla.

1. Rafael Nadal is my favourite celebrity.
2. He is good-looking.
3. He's tall and athletic.
4. He's got black hair and brown eyes.
5. He's fantastic!

Completa las frases sobre tu persona famosa favorita y rodea el pronombre correcto.

1. is my favourite celebrity.
2. He / She is
3. He / She is and
4. He / She has got hair and eyes.

Adjectives before a noun	Adjectives after a noun or a pronoun
favourite	

Words to Learn

Countries

China /'tʃaɪnə/ China
 Ecuador /'ekwədɔː/ Ecuador
 England /'ɪŋɡlənd/ Inglaterra
 France /frɑːns/ Francia
 Ireland /'aɪələnd/ Irlanda
 Morocco /mə'rɒkəʊ/ Marruecos
 Romania /rə'meɪniə/ Rumanía
 Russia /'rʌʃə/ Rusia
 Scotland /'skɒtlənd/ Escocia
 Spain /speɪn/ España
 Wales /weɪlz/ Gales

Nationalities

Chinese /tʃaɪ'niːz/ chino/a
 Ecuadorian /ekwə'dɔːriən/ ecuatoriano/a
 English /'ɪŋɡlɪʃ/ inglés/esa
 French /frentʃ/ francés/esa
 Irish /'aɪrɪʃ/ irlandés/esa
 Moroccan /mə'rɒkən/ marroquí
 Romanian /rə'meɪniən/ rumano/a
 Russian /'rʌʃn/ ruso/a
 Scottish /'skɒtɪʃ/ escocés/esa
 Spanish /'spæɪnɪʃ/ español/a
 Welsh /welʃ/ galés/esa

Family

aunt /ɑːnt/ tía
 brother /'brʌðə/ hermano
 children /'tʃɪldrən/ niños/as; hijos/as
 cousin /'kʌzn/ primo/a
 daughter /'dɔːtə/ hija
 father /'fɑːðə/ padre
 grandfather /'grænfɑːðə/ abuelo
 grandmother /'grænmaðə/ abuela
 grandparent /'grænpɛərənt/ abuelo/a
 mother /'mʌðə/ madre
 parent /'peərənt/ padre / madre
 sister /'sɪstə/ hermana
 son /sɒn/ hijo
 uncle /'ʌŋkl/ tío

- 1 Unscramble the names of the countries. Then match them to the nationalities below. Write the answers in your notebook.

Countries

1 Inedang	5 inspa	9 ocomroc
2 sweal	6 dcltsaon	10 ainomar
3 icanh	7 raceudo	11 cenraf
4 dreinal	8 suarsi	

Nationalities

a Moroccan	e French	i Spanish
b Russian	f Romanian	j English
c Welsh	g Chinese	k Ecuadorian
d Scottish	h Irish	

- 2 In your notebook, match A to B to make sentences.

A

- Your mother and father are your
- The son of your mother is your
- The parents of your mother are your
- The brother of your father is your
- The daughter of your mother is your
- The children of your aunt are your
- The sister of your father is your

B

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| a. uncle. | e. parents. |
| b. sister. | f. cousins. |
| c. grandparents. | g. brother. |
| d. aunt. | |

- 3 Copy and complete the sentences. Make them true for you.

- My parents are and
- My father brother/s.
- My mother sister/s.
- My uncle and aunt son/s.
- I sister/s.
- I brother/s.

Grammar Appendix

El verbo **have got** significa "tener". Expresa lo que poseemos o las características de alguien o algo cuando lo describimos.

Se usa **have got** con **I, you, we** y **they**, pero **has got** con **he, she** e **it**.

We have got Tuenti accounts. (Tenemos cuentas de Tuenti.)

Romania has got a blue, yellow and red flag. (Rumanía tiene una bandera azul, amarilla y roja.)

En negativa se añade la partícula **not** o la contracción **n't** (**haven't** / **hasn't**). Se usan más las formas contraídas.

Daniel hasn't got a middle name. (Daniel no tiene segundo nombre.)

En interrogativa se pone **Have** / **Has** + el sujeto + **got**. En las respuestas breves se pone el pronombre personal sujeto y **have** / **haven't** o **has** / **hasn't**, sin **got**.

Have you got friends on Facebook? Yes, I have. (¿Tienes amigos en Facebook? Sí.)

Has Ann got a brother? No, she hasn't. (¿Ann tiene un hermano? No.)

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

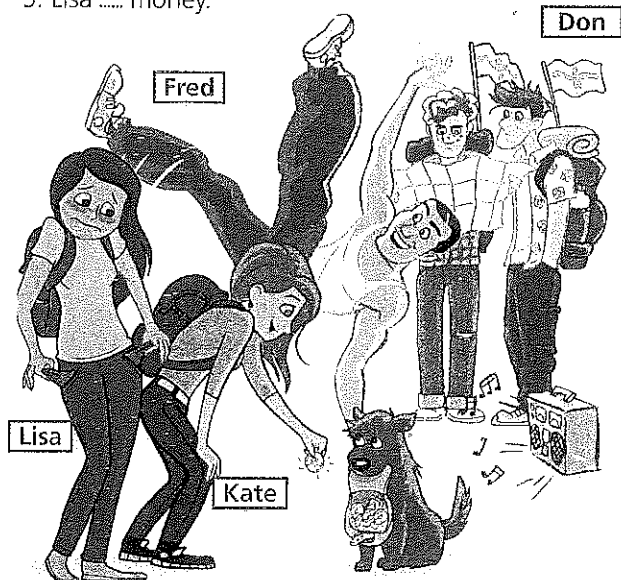
1. Alice **have got** / **has got** a tablet.
2. The boys **have got** / **has got** notebooks.
3. We **have got** / **has got** homework tonight.
4. Tom **have got** / **has got** money from China.
5. My friends **have got** / **has got** phones.

2 Copy and complete the sentences with the correct affirmative or negative form of *have got*.

1. Beth my tablet.
2. I (not) a pencil today.
3. January 31 days.
4. The girls a website.
5. The cat (not) your book.

3 Look at the picture. Then copy and complete the sentences with the correct affirmative or negative form of *have got*.

1. Fred a dog.
2. The dog food.
3. The girls schoolbags.
4. The boys Spanish flags.
5. Lisa money.



4 Copy and complete the questions with the correct form of *Have got*. Then look at the picture in Exercise 3 again and answer the questions.

1. Fred a schoolbag?
2. the boys a book?
3. the dog money?
4. Kate and Lisa flags?
5. Don a bag?

5 Write questions in your notebook with *Have got* or *Has got* and the words below. Then answer the questions.

1. you / a pencil / in your schoolbag
2. your partner / a ruler / on his/her desk
3. your mobile phone / a camera
4. your friends / a website
5. your teacher / your notebook

Check Yourself!

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

1. Alex **haven't got** / **hasn't got** a rubber.
2. Dan and Sue **has got** / **have got** €2,000.
3. The boys **hasn't got** / **haven't got** books.
4. She **has got** / **have got** my pen.
5. Schools **have got** / **haven't got** teachers.
6. **Have** / **Has** we got homework?
7. A week **has got** / **hasn't got** eight days.
8. **Have** / **Has** he got an e-mail address?

✦ **Answers, see page 167**



Personal Pronouns

my	mi, mis
your	tu, tus, su, sus (de usted)
his	su, sus (de él)
her	su, sus (de ella)
its	su, sus (de cosa o animal)
our	nuestro/a, nuestros/as
your	vuestro/a, vuestros/as, su, sus (de ustedes)
their	su, sus (de ellos/as)

Indican de quién es algo.

Siempre van delante del sustantivo que indica la cosa poseída, sin importar el género ni el número que esta tenga: **our car** (nuestro coche) – **our bikes** (nuestras bicis).

En la 3ª persona del singular hay tres formas, dependiendo de si el poseedor es de género masculino (**his**), femenino (**her**) o neutro (**its**).

His father is Chinese. (Su [de él] padre es chino.)

Her surname is Green. (Su [de ella] apellido es Green.)

6 Copy and complete the chart.

Personal Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives
1. I	
2. you	
3. he	
4. she	
5. it	
6. we	
7. they	

8 Complete the text with the correct possessive adjectives. Write the answers in your notebook.




COMMENTS


Like

KIRA'S BLOG

¹ name is Kira and I'm 12 years old. I have got a good friend.
² name is Frank. Frank and I are from Ireland, but ³ other friends are not from Ireland. We have got three friends from different countries. ⁴ names are Yousef, Maria and Tom. Yousef is from Morocco. Morocco is in North Africa and ⁵ capital is Rabat. Marie is Ecuadorian. ⁶ family are from Quito, the capital of Ecuador. Tom is Scottish. He has got two dogs. ⁷ names are Pongo and Mitch, and they are Scottish Terriers.

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

- Ellen has got a friend from China. **Her / His / Its** friend is nice.
- Max and Martin are in Class 8B. **His / Their / Your** teacher is Mr Burton.
- The USA hasn't got euros. **Its / My / Your** money is dollars.
- We've got a new English teacher. **Their / Her / Our** teacher is from Scotland.
- I'm 13 years old. **Our / My / Their** birthday is in May.
- Mr McEwan is from Scotland. **Her / Its / His** name is Scottish, too.
- Your / Our / My** name is Russian. Are you from Russia?

Check Yourself!

Copy and complete the sentences with the correct possessive adjectives.

- We've got a new house. house is big.
- I've got a mobile phone. phone is red.
- The dog has got a ball. ball is red.
- Boris is Russian. English isn't very good.
- You haven't got a pen. Is this pen?
- Jake and Sue have got a new car. car is yellow.
- Amber is from France. nationality is French.
- We haven't got an English lesson today. teacher isn't here.

✦ Answers, see page 167

Reading and Writing

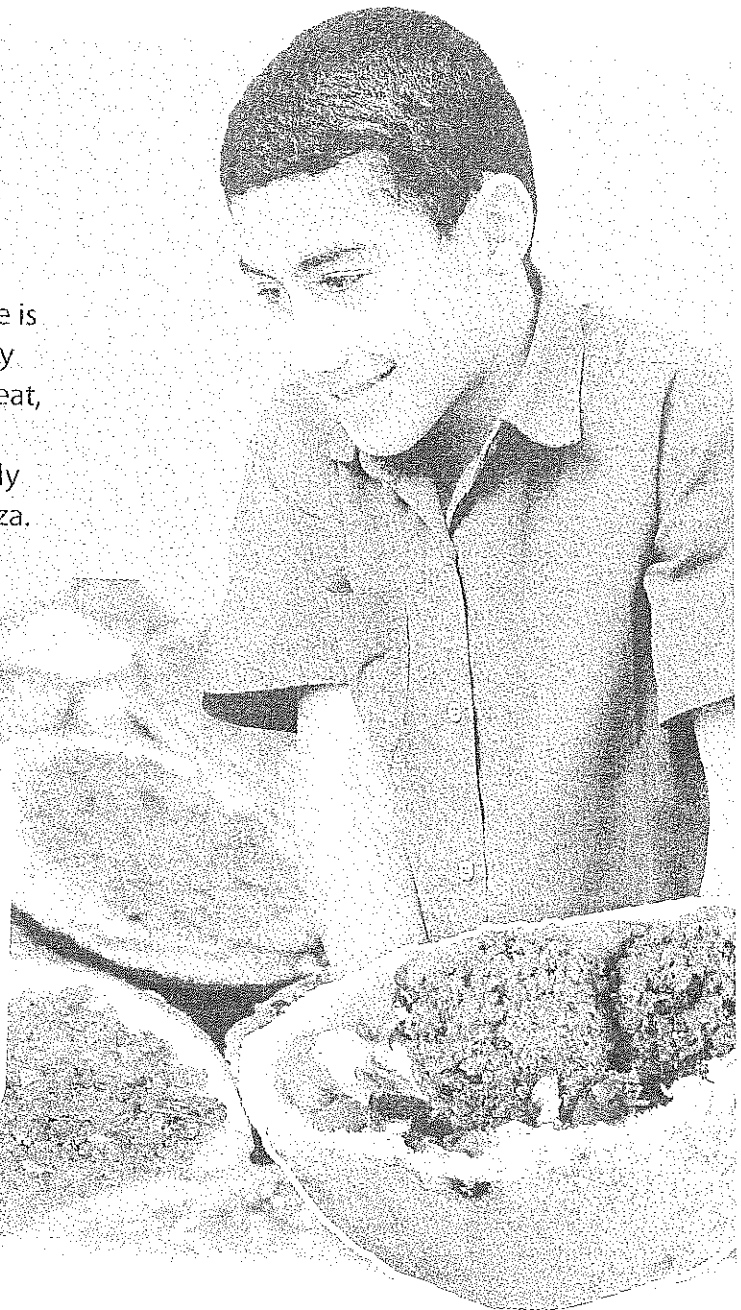
Lee el texto. Luego señala con un (✓) si la frase es T (verdadera) o F (falsa).

Nabil from Lebanon

My name's Nabil and I'm from Lebanon. There is some great food in my country. Humus is very popular in Lebanon. We usually eat it with meat, beans and pitta bread. It's delicious! Falafel is also popular. It's great with pitta bread, too. My favourite food is man'oushe. It's similar to pizza. What food is popular in your country?

1. Nabil is Japanese.
2. Humus is popular with meat and beans.
3. Pitta bread is good with falafel and with humus.
4. Falafel is Nabil's favourite food.
5. Man'oushe is a cake.

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



2. Añade los signos de puntuación que faltan.

1. What nationality are you?
2. Delicious
3. I like rice with chicken vegetables and beans
4. The restaurant has got an Italian chef
5. Where are you from

3. Completa el párrafo sobre una comida popular en tu país.

My name's and I'm from
 is a popular food
 in my country. We usually eat it with
 is also
 popular. It's great with