

# Vocabulary

## Geographical features

beach – *playa*  
desert – *desierto*  
forest – *bosque*

island – *isla*  
lake – *lago*  
mountain – *montaña*

ocean – *océano*  
river – *río*  
waterfall – *cascada, catarata*

### 1 Encuentra nueve accidentes geográficos en la sopa de letras.

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

### 2 Completa las frases con palabras de la sopa de letras del Ejercicio 1.

- It's difficult to ride a bike up a mountain.
- The ..... is very hot and dry.
- We often go to the ..... in summer and swim in the sea.
- Some of the trees in this ..... are hundreds of years old.
- The Nile is the name of a famous ..... in Egypt.

## Jobs

actress – *actriz*  
architect – *arquitecto/a*  
chef – *jefe/a de cocina, chef*  
engineer – *ingeniero/a*

hairdresser – *peluquero/a*  
inventor – *inventor/a*  
model – *modelo*  
musician – *músico/a*

photographer – *fotógrafo/a*  
pilot – *piloto*  
singer – *cantante*

### 3 Relaciona las profesiones con las fotografías.

singer • hairdresser • musician • *chef* • pilot



*chef*



### 4 Lee las pistas y completa las respuestas con nombres de profesiones.

This person ...

- designs buildings. She's an *architect*.
- designs roads. She's an *engineer*.
- is in films. She's an *actress*.

- takes pictures. He's a *photographer*.
- creates new things. He's an *inventor*.
- is in fashion shows. He's a *model*.

## Weather

lightning – *rayo/s, relámpago/s*

rainy – *lluvioso/a*

snow – *nieve*

sunny – *soleado/a (it's ~: hace sol)*

warm – *cálido/a, templado/a*

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

**5** Escribe las palabras que describan los dibujos. Para algunos dibujos hay más de una palabra.

*warm • rainy • snow • ~~sunny~~ • windy • lightning*

1



*sunny*

2



3



4



## Vehicles

aeroplane – *avión*

ferry – *transbordador, ferry*

helicopter – *helicóptero*

lorry – *camión*

motorbike – *motocicleta, moto*

underground – *metro*

**6** Escribe las palabras debajo de la imagen correspondiente.

*lorry • helicopter • ~~motorbike~~ • ferry • underground • aeroplane*

1



*motorbike*

2



3



4



5



6





# Grammar

## Articles and Quantifiers

### Countable Nouns

a museum /  
an art gallery  
un museo /  
una galería de arte

some / any restaurants  
algunos restaurantes /  
ningún restaurante

many rooms  
muchas habitaciones

a lot of / lots of cars  
muchos coches

How many days ... ?  
¿Cuántos días...?

### Uncountable Nouns

some / any food  
algo / nada de comida

much light  
mucho luz

a lot of / lots of noise  
mucho ruido

How much time ... ?  
¿Cuánto tiempo...?

Utilizamos **the** con nombres contables y no contables.  
There is some popcorn and a drink in this bag.

Hay (algunas) palomitas y una bebida en esta bolsa.

The popcorn is hot, but the drink is cold.

Las palomitas están calientes, pero la bebida está fría.

## 1 Rodea la respuesta correcta.

- We haven't got much / many money to spend.
- Are there **much** / a lot of cafés in the centre of town?
- There isn't **many** / a lot of water in the swimming pool.
- The newsagent sells **much** / many types of magazines.

## 2 Completa las frases con a, an, the, some o any.

- There are some cars in the car park.
- Are there ..... people at the swimming pool?
- Sunny Beach isn't ..... expensive hotel.
- Is there ..... football pitch at your school?
- I live near ..... airport.  
..... airport is very noisy.

## Present Simple / Present Continuous

I **walk** to school every day. (Present Simple)  
Ando / Voy *andando* al colegio todos los días.

I **am walking** to school right now.  
(Present Continuous)

Estoy *andando* al colegio ahora mismo.

No se suele usar el *Present Continuous* con los verbos estáticos:

✓ I like crisps.      ✗ I ~~am liking~~ crisps.

## 3 Rodea la respuesta correcta. Consulta la página 108 si necesitas ayuda.

- We buy / are buying fruit at the market right now.
- Sue **watches** / is watching the news on TV every night.
- Look! It **snows** / is snowing!
- I **don't eat** / am not eating chocolate very often.
- They **are building** / build a new car park in town.

## 4 Ordena las palabras para formar preguntas en Present Simple o Present Continuous. Luego contesta las preguntas.

1. the President of the US / live / where  
Where does the President of the US live?  
He lives in the White House.

2. book / which / read / now / you

3. do / your mum / at the moment / what

4. celebrate / people in the US / when / Independence Day



## Comparison of Adjectives

### Comparative

Aeroplanes are **faster than** trains.  
*Los aviones son más rápidos que los trenes.*  
 Tigers are **more dangerous than** cats.  
*Los tigres son más peligrosos que los gatos.*

### Superlative

Bob is **the tallest** boy in my class.  
*Bob es el chico más alto de mi clase.*  
 Anna is **the most talented** girl in my class.  
*Anna es la chica con más talento de mi clase.*

### as ... as

Laura is **as tall as** her brother.  
*Laura es tan alta como su hermano.*

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

The test was **too difficult** for most of the students.  
*El examen fue demasiado difícil para la mayoría de los alumnos.*  
 This belt is **not long enough** for me.  
*Este cinturón no es (lo) bastante / suficientemente largo para mí.*

- 5** Escribe frases con las palabras que se dan y la forma comparativa de los adjetivos. Luego señala (✓) si las frases son verdaderas (T) o falsas (F) según el dibujo. Consulta la página 108 si necesitas ayuda.



- Sarah / fat / Ben  
*Sarah is fatter than Ben.*
- Sarah's drink / hot / Ben's drink
- The chocolate cake / big / the vanilla cake
- Ben's meal / healthy / Sarah's meal

T F

✓

- 6** Completa las frases con la forma superlativa de los adjetivos entre paréntesis.

- This is the most delicious (delicious) meal I have ever eaten!
- That's ..... (big) table in the shop.
- George is ..... (young) boy in my class.
- Game of Thrones* is one of ..... (popular) TV programmes in the world.
- This is ..... (pretty) dress I have seen.

- 7** Rodea la respuesta correcta.

- My brother is **funnier than** / **the funniest** person in our family.
- Snakes are **more dangerous than** / **the most dangerous** frogs.
- Kathy is **calmer than** / **the calmest** her sister.
- Tuscany has got **the most beautiful** / **more beautiful** scenery in Italy.
- This is **more popular than** / **the most popular** song on the album.

- 8** Completa las frases con (not) as ... as y los adjetivos entre paréntesis.

- Owen and Jake are both 1.8 metres.  
 Owen is as tall as (tall) Jake.
- Lisa's dog weighs 20 kilos and her cat weighs 5 kilos. Her cat is ..... (heavy) her dog.
- It's 3°C in Alaska and 6°C in Toronto today.  
 Toronto is ..... (cold) Alaska.

- 9** Completa las frases con too ... o (not) ... enough y los adjetivos entre paréntesis.

- I can't carry this box.  
 It's too heavy (heavy) for me.
- Is this piece of cake ..... (big) or do you want a bigger one?
- It's very noisy here. It's ..... (quiet) to study.
- I'm ..... (tired) to go out tonight. I'm going to stay home.



# 10 Elige la respuesta correcta.

1. An aeroplane is .... a tram.  
a. faster than  
b. as fast as  
c. the fastest
2. Australia is .... island in the world.  
a. larger than  
b. not large enough  
c. the largest
3. A jeep is .... to transport a hundred passengers.  
a. too big  
b. not big enough  
c. big enough
4. Literature is .... subject in my class.  
a. more popular than  
b. as popular as  
c. the most popular
5. A motorbike is .... for transporting a baby.  
a. too dangerous  
b. dangerous enough  
c. not dangerous enough

## Comparison of Adverbs

My parents eat **slowly**.

*Mis padres comen despacio.*

I run **more quickly than** my brother.

*Yo corro más deprisa que mi hermano.*

José doesn't speak English **as well as** Javier.

*José no habla inglés tan bien como Javier.*

## Irregular forms

Adjective	Adverb	Comparative form
fast	fast	faster than
hard	hard	harder than
high	high	higher than
far	far	farther (further) than
good	well	better than
bad	badly	worse than

# 11 Elige la respuesta correcta. Consulta la página 109 si necesitas ayuda.

1. Emily climbed **careful** / **carefully** up the mountain because she didn't want to fall.
2. Lucy danced **more beautifully than** / **more beautiful than** the other girls and she won the competition.
3. Dan worked **more quickly than** / **as quickly as** everyone. He was the first one to finish.
4. Edward didn't do **as badly as** / **worse than** he thought. He got a good mark in the test.

# 12 Completa las frases con la forma adverbial correcta de los adjetivos entre paréntesis.

1. We aren't in a hurry. You don't have to walk **quickly** (quick).
2. I'm afraid I sing ..... (bad) the other students in my class.
3. None of my classmates speaks English ..... (good) I do.
4. I did ..... (bad) in the history exam, so I must do the exam again.
5. My mum explains maths ..... (clear) my dad does, so she often helps me.

## Speaking

# 13 Completa el diálogo con estas expresiones.

*I'd like you to meet • Nice to meet you, Ben  
this is Ben • Pleased to meet you, Mr Lewis*

Mr Lewis: Hello, Ben. I'm Mr Lewis, the football coach here.

Ben: *1. Pleased to meet you, Mr Lewis*

Mr Lewis: I know you played football at your old school. Are you interested in joining the team here?

Ben: Yes, I am. Thank you!

Mr Lewis: *2. ....*  
some of the other boys on the team. Jake, *3. ....*  
He's joining our team.

Jake: *4. ....*  
Welcome to the team!

Ben: Thanks!

# 14 Relaciona las frases de A con las de B para formar diálogos breves. Hay dos frases de más en B.

## A

1. When is the project due?
2. Can I borrow a pen, please?
3. I can't find my calculator.
4. What is the homework?
5. Can you repeat that, please?
6. How do you spell "dictionary"?

## B

- a. It means schoolwork to do after school or at home.
- b. You can use mine when I'm done with this problem.
- c. Sure, here you are. Do you want the blue one or the black one?
- d. D-I-C-T-I-O-N-A-R-Y.
- e. Yes, of course. But please pay more attention now.
- f. To write a book report.
- g. Next Monday.
- h. Unit 8 begins on page 71.

1 Escribe las palabras en tu idioma.

## Geographical features

beach

desert

forest

island

lake

mountain

ocean

river

waterfall

## Jobs

actress

architect

chef

engineer

hairdresser

inventor

model

musician

photographer

pilot

singer

## Weather

lightning

rainy

snow

sunny

warm

windy

## Vehicles

aeroplane

ferry

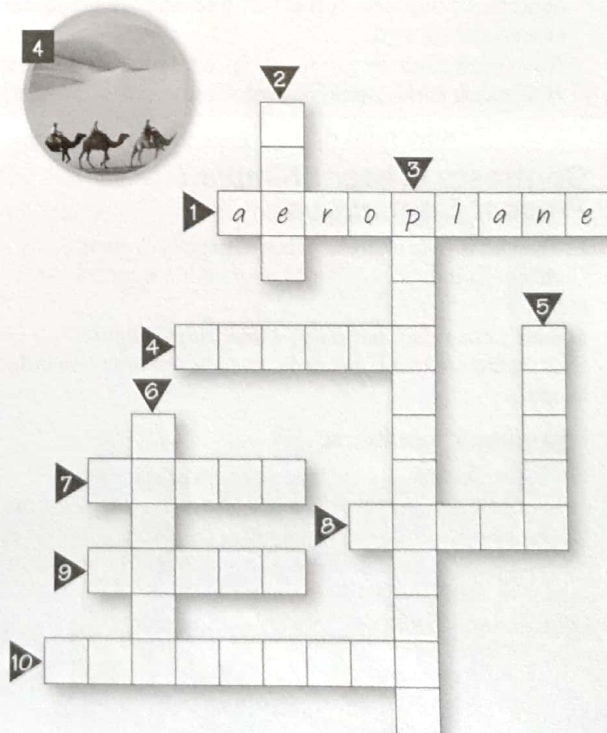
helicopter

lorry

motorbike

underground

2 Completa el crucigrama.





# GRAMMAR APPENDIX

## Artículos y cuantificadores

- **A / an** (un/a) se usa con nombres contables en singular delante de un nombre que no es conocido por el hablante.  
*Sue bought an orange.* (Sue compró una naranja.)
- **The** (el, la, los/as) se usa con nombres contables y no contables delante de un nombre conocido por el hablante.  
*I have got a house. The house has got a garden.* (Tengo una casa. La casa tiene un jardín.)
- **Some** (unos/as, algunos/as, algo de, un poco de) se usa en oraciones afirmativas con nombres contables en plural y no contables. También se usa en interrogativas cuando la pregunta expresa una oferta o petición y se espera una respuesta afirmativa.  
*There are some trees.* (Hay algunos árboles.)  
*Would you like some tea?* (¿Te apetece [un poco de] té?)
- **Any** (ningún/una, nada de, algún/una, algunos/as, algo de) se usa en oraciones negativas e interrogativas con nombres contables en plural y no contables.  
*Is there any milk?* (¿Hay [algo de] leche?)
- **A lot of / lots of** (mucho/a/os/as, un montón de) se usa con nombres contables en plural y no contables.  
*A lot of children study here.* (Muchos niños estudian aquí.)
- **Many** (muchos/as) se usa con nombres contables en plural.  
*Many students live here.* (Muchos estudiantes viven aquí.)
- **Much** (mucho/a) solo se usa con nombres no contables en oraciones negativas e interrogativas.  
*I haven't got much money.* (No tengo mucho dinero.)
- **How many?** (¿Cuántos/as?) solo puede ir con nombres contables en plural.  
*How many chairs are there?* (¿Cuántas sillas hay?)
- **How much?** (¿Cuánto/a?) se usa delante de nombres no contables y también, con el verbo **to be**, para preguntar cuánto cuesta algo.  
*How much flour do you want?* (¿Cuánta harina quieres?)  
*How much is this pen?* (¿Cuánto cuesta este bolígrafo?)

## Contraste Present Simple / Present Continuous

El **Present Simple** expresa hábitos, pero el **Present Continuous** indica lo que está ocurriendo mientras se habla.

*I usually eat salad, but today I'm eating lasagna.* (Normalmente como ensalada, pero hoy estoy comiendo lasaña.)

### 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**.  
*I want to eat pizza.* (Quiero comer pizza.)  
*I don't know the answer.* (No sé la respuesta.)

## El comparativo de los adjetivos

El comparativo de superioridad (más... que) se usa para comparar dos cosas cuando una supera a otra en algún aspecto. Para formarlo hay que fijarse en la longitud del adjetivo (consultar el *Spelling Appendix*, pág. 108).

A los adjetivos cortos se les añade **-er** y detrás se pone **than**. Si el adjetivo es largo, la comparativa se forma con **more** + adj. + **than**. Y el de igualdad ((no) tan... como) se forma con **(not) as** + adj. + **as**.

*The red dress is cheaper than the blue one.*

(El vestido rojo es más barato que el azul.)

*My trainers are more comfortable than yours.*

(Mis deportivas son más cómodas que las tuyas.)

*Tim is not as tall as you.* (Tim no es tan alto como tú.)

## El superlativo de los adjetivos

Se usa para comparar más de dos cosas y decir que una destaca sobre las demás (el / la / lo más...). También hay que tener en cuenta la longitud del adjetivo para formarlo (consultar el *Spelling Appendix*, pág. 108). Si el adjetivo es corto, se pone delante **the** y se le añade **-est**. Si es largo, se forma con **the most** + adj. El superlativo puede ir seguido de las preposiciones **in**, **of** y **on**.

*Paul is the strongest boy in the class.*

(Paul es el chico más fuerte de la clase.)

*This is the most elegant shirt of the season.*

(Esta es la camisa más elegante de la temporada.)

Las formas comparativa y superlativa de los adjetivos irregulares hay que aprenderlas de memoria.

## too ... / (not) ... enough

- **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** + adj. + **enough** significa "no (lo) bastante" o "no (lo) suficientemente".  
*This place is not peaceful enough to study in.* (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.)

## El comparativo de los adverbios

- Los adverbios de modo describen la forma en que se realiza la acción (consultar el *Spelling Appendix*, pág. 109). El comparativo de los adverbios se usa para comparar dos acciones y se forma así: **more** + adv. + **than**.  
*You listened to it more carefully than I did.* (Lo escuchaste con más atención que yo.)
- Con **as** + adv. + **as** se indica que dos acciones se realizan de la misma forma.  
*We ran as fast as you.* (Corrimos tan deprisa como tú.)



## Vocabulary

### Journeys

dream come true – *sueño hecho realidad*  
 explore – *explorar*  
 feel lonely – *sentirse solo/a*  
 journey – *viaje; trayecto*  
 on (one's) own – *solo/a, sin ayuda*  
 on the way – *de / en el camino*

overcome obstacles – *superar obstáculos*  
 reach (one's) destination – *llegar a su destino*  
 run out of – *quedarse sin*  
 set off – *salir; ir*  
 survive – *sobrevivir*

### Relaciona A con B.

#### A

- I was so thirsty.
- Grandma lives by herself.
- They were hoping to travel to China one day.
- There was a train accident.
- Last year, we went to South Africa.
- The ship left the port early this morning.

#### B

- She sometimes **feels lonely**.
- We stopped in Kenya **on the way**.
- It **set off** at 6.30 am.
- I **ran out of** water.
- Luckily, all the passengers **survived**.
- Last spring, they went there and their dream came true.

### Rodea la respuesta correcta.

- Dan hiked in the mountains for two months. He often reached his destination / felt lonely.
- We **ran out of** / **set off** water on the third day of our hike.
- Visiting Paris was a **dream come true** / journey.
- Are you going to travel **on your own** / **on the way**?
- Captain Cook **survived** / **explored** the island of Hawaii.

### Completa las frases con estas palabras y expresiones.

- explore • journey • reached our destination • on your own • overcame all the obstacles • set off*
- I haven't got any time to help you today. I'm sure you can do the project on your own.
  - The captain of the ship had many difficulties, but he .....
  - How did you ..... from the hotel to the museum – by bus or on foot?
  - We hiked in the mountains for five days before we finally .....
  - Last year, they travelled to Brazil to ..... the Amazon Rainforest.
  - I hope you enjoy kayaking. It's a long ..... down the river.





## Grammar

### Past Simple: Affirmative

I walked	yo anduve
you walked	tú anduviste
he walked	él anduvo
she walked	ella anduvo
it walked	(ello) anduvo
we walked	nosotros/as anduvimos
you walked	vosotros/as anduvisteis
they walked	ellos/as anduvieron

### Past Simple: Negative

I didn't walk	yo no anduve
you didn't walk	tú no anduviste
he didn't walk	él no anduvo
she didn't walk	ella no anduvo
it didn't walk	(ello) no anduvo
we didn't walk	nosotros/as no anduvimos
you didn't walk	vosotros/as no anduvisteis
they didn't walk	ellos/as no anduvieron

- 1 Completa la tabla con el **Past Simple** de los verbos que se dan. Consulta la página 109 y la lista de verbos irregulares, en las páginas 110-111, si necesitas ayuda.

Base Form	Past Simple
1. go	went
2. travel	
3. eat	
4. come	
5. have	
6. do	

- 2 Completa las frases con el **Past Simple** de los verbos entre paréntesis.

- Sheila MacDonald *climbed* (climb) Mount Kilimanjaro in 1927.
- Amelia Earhart *.....* (fly) across the Atlantic Ocean on her own in 1932.
- Neil Armstrong *.....* (become) the first person to land on the moon in July 1969.
- David Livingstone *.....* (sail) from Europe to Africa in 1840.
- Thousands of people *.....* (go) to California in 1849 to look for gold.

- 3 Completa las frases con el **Past Simple** de los verbos entre paréntesis.

- The explorer *went* (go) around the world twice.
- The plane *.....* (not arrive) on time last night.
- .....* your parents (go) to the pool yesterday?
- The tour group *.....* (not see) any tigers in the jungle.
- What *.....* you (eat) at the restaurant?
- Jessica *.....* (meet) some interesting people on her journey.

- 4 Mira las cosas que Tom hizo y no hizo en su viaje a Chile el año pasado. Escribe frases en **Past Simple** en afirmativa o negativa.

Swim in the ocean ✓  
 Hike in the mountains ✓  
 Learn a new language ✗  
 Travel on his own ✓  
 Stay in a hotel ✗

*Tom swam in the ocean.*

### Past Simple: Interrogative

Did I walk ... ?	¿Yo anduve...?
Did you walk ... ?	¿Tú anduviste...?
Did he walk ... ?	¿Él anduvo...?
Did she walk ... ?	¿Ella anduvo...?
Did it walk ... ?	¿(Ello) anduvo...?
Did we walk ... ?	¿Nosotros/as anduvimos...?
Did you walk ... ?	¿Vosotros/as anduvisteis...?
Did they walk ... ?	¿Ellos/as anduvieron...?

### Short answers

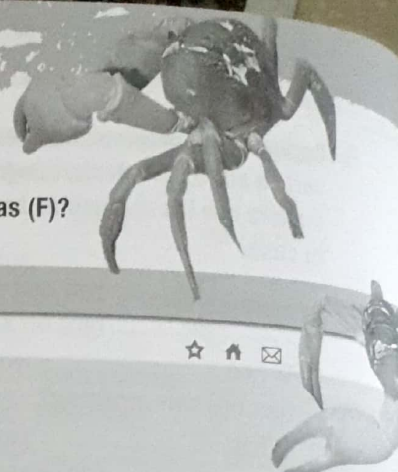
Yes, she did. / No, she didn't.  
 Yes, we did. / No, we didn't.





## Reading

Lee la entrada de blog y la ficha de Evie. ¿Las frases son verdaderas (T) o falsas (F)?



Christmas Island

EVIE'S BLOG GALLERY CONTACT

# Always on the Go

I had a great time with my Aunt Rose at her house on Christmas Island last week. I arrived late at night and got such a surprise in the morning! When I looked out of the window, the whole garden was moving! Also, the grass wasn't green – it was red – and so was the street. I thought I was dreaming.

"What's happening?" I asked Aunt Rose when I went downstairs. She laughed and explained, "It's crab season! Look! There are even a couple here in the kitchen. They're everywhere!"


So, what was happening on Christmas Island? About 120 million crabs were making their way from the forests to the sea to lay their eggs there.

According to Aunt Rose, the crabs make this journey every year in December and January. However, it's not an easy journey. First of all, the sun is very hot and this can be dangerous. Second, cars run over about one million crabs each year.

Fortunately, many of the crabs overcome these obstacles and reach the sea. There, they lay eggs and begin the journey back to the forests – first the males, then the females and finally the newborn baby crabs.

One afternoon, I saw some people filling buckets with baby crabs. I was sure they were catching them for dinner, but they weren't. It turned out the people were actually helping the crabs get out of the holes in the road. Clearly, the crabs of Christmas Island are special to its residents.

Colour	red, orange or purple
Length	about 12 centimetres
Home	underground, to escape the heat
Food	leaves and flowers
Enemies	the yellow crazy ant




- T 1. The street was red.  
..... 2. There were crabs in Aunt Rose's house.  
..... 3. The crabs lay their eggs in the forest.  
..... 4. December is a hot month on Christmas Island.  
..... 5. The male and female crabs return to the forest together.


### 2 Contesta las preguntas.

1. Where were the crabs going?  
They were going to the sea.
2. What two things make the journey difficult and dangerous?  
.....
3. What were the people with buckets doing?  
.....
4. How do crabs escape the heat?  
.....
5. What do they eat?  
.....

## Listening

 **3** Escucha una conversación sobre un artículo en un periódico y di si las frases son verdaderas (T) o falsas (F).

- F 1. The lady saw an emperor penguin in Antarctica.  
..... 2. The penguin got lost at sea.  
..... 3. It got confused and ate snow.  
..... 4. Happy Feet is the name of a zoo.  
..... 5. The penguin is no longer in the zoo.

 **4** Escucha de nuevo y comprueba tus respuestas.





# Grammar

## Past Continuous: Affirmative

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

## Past Continuous: Negative

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

- 5** ¿Qué estaba pasando ayer en el avión? Mira los dibujos y completa las frases con el **Past Continuous** en afirmativa o negativa de los verbos entre paréntesis. Consulta la página 109 si necesitas ayuda.



- ① The passengers were having (have) lunch at 1.00. They weren't drinking (drink) wine.



- ② At 2.00, Mrs Stone was reading (read) a book. Mr Stone was watching (watch) a film.

- ③ At midnight, most of the passengers were sleeping (sleep). They were playing (play) computer games.



## Past Continuous: Interrogative

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

## Short answers

Yes, she was. / No, she wasn't.

Yes, we were. / No, we weren't.

- 6** Completa las preguntas con el **Past Continuous** de los verbos entre paréntesis.

1. Was it raining (rain) in your town two hours ago?
2. Were you and your friends traveling (travel) on a train yesterday afternoon?
3. Were your best friend wearing (wear) jeans yesterday?
4. Were your parents having (have) breakfast at 7 o'clock this morning?

- 7** Contesta las preguntas del Ejercicio 6 de manera que las respuestas sean verdaderas en tu caso.

1. Yes, it was raining.
2. Yes, we were traveling.
3. Yes, he was wearing jeans.
4. Yes, they were having breakfast.

- 8** Completa las frases con el **Past Continuous** de los verbos entre paréntesis.

1. Were you hiking (hike) an hour ago?
2. Katy wasn't reading (not read) a book at midnight.
3. Gina and I were playing (play) computer games all day yesterday.
4. I was exploring (explore) the city for hours last night.
5. What was Sam doing (do) all day?



## Vocabulary



### Feelings

annoyed – *enfadado/a, molesto/a*  
 cheerful – *alegre, jovial*  
 confused – *confuso/a, confundido/a, desconcertado/a*  
 delighted – *encantado/a*  
 energetic – *enérgico/a*

enthusiastic – *entusiasta, entusiasmado/a*  
 miserable – *triste; con el ánimo por los suelos*  
 shocked – *sorprendido/a, estupefacto/a*  
 thrilled – *entusiasmado/a, contentísimo/a*  
 upset – *disgustado/a, molesto/a*

### 1 Escribe estas palabras en la columna correspondiente.

*enthusiastic* • annoyed • shocked • upset • confused  
 cheerful • miserable • delighted • energetic • thrilled

	
<i>enthusiastic</i>	



## Listening

### 2 Completa las frases con estas palabras. Hay más palabras de las que necesitas.

annoyed • ~~shocked~~ • confused • miserable  
 energetic • thrilled

- We were *shocked* to hear the terrible news about the car accident.
- The children were running around the playground for hours while I was sitting on a bench. They are always so .....
- I was ..... with Dan when he broke my headphones.
- Jane was ..... when her friends invited her to New Zealand and sent her a plane ticket.

### 3 Escucha el diálogo y elige la respuesta correcta.

- Tom's father couldn't find / (start) the car.
- Tom didn't meet Charlie in Paris because Tom / Charlie got confused.
- Somebody stole Tom's phone / camera.
- Tom was annoyed on the train because of the music / people.
- Tom didn't eat / sleep on the train.

### 4 Escucha de nuevo y comprueba tus respuestas.

## Speaking

Escribe el diálogo en tu idioma.

A: Hi, Sue, where did you go last week?

A: 1. ....

B: I went to Amsterdam.

B: 2. ....

A: Amsterdam? Great! Who did you go with?

A: 3. ....

B: With my friend Jill. We had a wonderful time, but the last day was terrible.

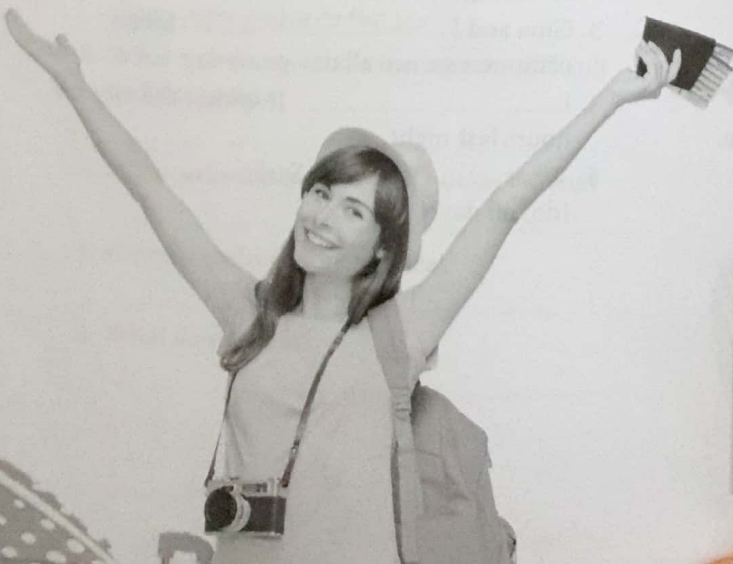
B: 4. ....

A: Why? What happened?

A: 5. ....

B: While we were having lunch in a restaurant, someone stole our bags.

B: 6. ....



## Writing

### 5 Lee las frases de una narración y numéralas en el orden correcto.

- ..... a. After that, Amy closed her suitcase and took a taxi to the airport.
- ..... b. On the way to the airport, she heard a noise from her suitcase.
- ..... c. Yesterday afternoon, Amy was getting ready to go on a trip.
- ..... d. While Amy wasn't looking, her cat jumped into her suitcase.
- ..... e. First of all, she put an empty suitcase on her bed.
- ..... f. In the end, the taxi driver took Amy and her cat home.
- ..... g. Then, she put her clothes into the suitcase.
- ..... h. Amy quickly opened her suitcase and her cat jumped out.

### 6 Completa la narración con la información que se da.

Last month, Katie went on holiday with <sup>1.</sup> Juliet. They were very excited because they were going skiing. They stayed at a <sup>2.</sup> ..... in Chamonix, France. At first, they had a great time – there was lots of snow and the skiing was fantastic. Then, Katie fell and broke her <sup>3.</sup> .....! In the end, Katie and Juliet went back home. They were really upset because the trip was expensive – a three-day ski pass costs <sup>4.</sup> .....!


1

<b>Juliet Blake</b>			
Destination: Paris			
661	48	20-F	
Flight	Gate	Seat	
3 January 2016			

<b>Katie Smith</b>			
Destination: Paris			
661	48	20-G	
Flight	Gate	Seat	
3 January 2016			

2

Chamonix Youth Hostel France 	
1 room – 1 day	
TOTAL CHARGE	€30

3

Hôpital St Martin	
Katie Smith	
4/1/2016	
broken left leg	

4

Mt Chamonix	
SKI PASS	
3-5 January 2016	
€55	
	

### EXTRA 7 Escribe una narración sobre algo extraño que te pasó durante unas vacaciones. Incluye dónde estabas, con quién estabas, qué ocurrió, cómo te sentiste y qué pasó al final.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



### Booking a Flight

Relaciona las preguntas de A con las respuestas de B.

A

1. Where would you like to fly?
2. What time does the flight depart?
3. What is the luggage allowance for the flight?
4. Would you like economy or business class?
5. When would you like to travel?

B

- ..... a. On 7th September.
- ..... b. At ten in the morning.
- ..... c. Economy class, please.
- ..... d. It's 23 kilos per person.
- ..... e. To New York City.



## Vocabulary 20 points

### 1 Rodea la respuesta correcta. (10 points)

1. I was really annoyed / energetic because John forgot to phone me.
2. Are you going to the party? Please buy a cake **on the way** / on your own.
3. Sam and Daisy **ran out of** / set off petrol.
4. I'm **delighted** / upset that I won first prize!
5. My friends went away for the summer. I feel **lonely** / am shocked.

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

*confused • thrilled • reached their destination  
overcame many obstacles • miserable*

1. I was really ..... when my best friend didn't speak to me for a week.
2. The tourists were delighted when they finally .....
3. My dad ..... in his life.
4. Brad was ..... to hear that his favourite band was playing in town.
5. I looked at the map, but I didn't know where I was. I was so .....

## Grammar 30 points

### 3 Escribe frases con estas palabras y el Past Simple. (10 points)

1. Adam / go / to China / last year / ?  
.....
2. I / meet / Leslie / at the airport / yesterday / .  
.....
3. the train / not reach / its destination / .  
.....
4. the dog / survive / the long journey / ?  
.....
5. Dan / not look / cheerful at his party / .  
.....

### 4 Completa las frases con la forma correcta de used to y los verbos entre paréntesis. (10 points)

1. The boys ..... (travel) on the train at 8 o'clock every morning.
2. You ..... (not like) me!
3. Our teacher ..... (read) us stories.
4. We ..... (not walk) to school.
5. .... you ..... (play) football with Jack?

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

1. I / ride / my bike / at 3 o'clock / .  
.....
2. we / cook / supper / in the kitchen / .  
.....
3. what / you / do / five minutes ago / ?  
.....
4. Mike / not drive / the car / .  
.....
5. it / snow / last night / .  
.....

1 Escribe las palabras y expresiones en tu idioma.

### Journeys

dream come true

explore

feel lonely

journey

on (one's) own

on the way

overcome obstacles

reach (one's) destination

run out of

set off

survive

### Feelings

annoyed

cheerful

confused

delighted

energetic

enthusiastic

miserable

shocked

thrilled

upset

2 Descifra el código y luego utilízalo para averiguar información sobre el famoso viaje de Charles Lindbergh en 1927.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m

h j l n p r t

n o p q r s t u v w x y z

v x z b d f

1 Ol msld vu opz vdu pu h zthss wshul.

He flew on his own in a small plane.

2 Ol thkl h uvu-zavw qvbyulf.

3 Ol thkl opz dhf hjyzz aol Hashuapj Vjlhu.

4 Ol zbycpcl kpmmpjbsaplz.

5 Opz kylht jhtl aybl.

3 Encuentra ocho sentimientos. ¿Cuál describe mejor cada cara?

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





## APPENDIX

### El Past Simple

Expresa acciones pasadas y sirve para decir qué se hizo en un momento concreto, para contar acciones pasadas consecutivas o para hablar de cómo eran las cosas en otro tiempo.

- **Afirmativa:** se forma añadiendo **-ed** a los verbos regulares y es igual en todas las personas (consultar el *Spelling Appendix*, pág. 109). Los verbos irregulares no siguen ninguna regla y por eso hay que aprenderlos de memoria (ver págs. 110-111).  
*I visited Larry last night.* (Visité a Larry anoche.)
- **Negativa:** sujeto + **did not** o **didn't** + verbo en la forma base.  
*She didn't go there.* (Ella no fue allí.)
- **Interrogativa:** **Did** + sujeto + verbo en la forma base.  
*Did you call her yesterday?* (¿La llamaste ayer?)
- **Respuestas breves:** se pone el pronombre personal sujeto + **did** o **didn't**.  
*Did she go to the party? Yes, she did. / No, she didn't.* (¿Ella fue a la fiesta? 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** (anoche, la semana pasada), **at** + una hora, **on** + un día / 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.  
*Three days ago, they called me.* (Me llamaron hace tres días.)

### 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** + 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") + verbo en la forma base.  
*He didn't use to buy vegetables.* (No solía comprar / compraba verduras.)
- **Interrogativa:** **Did** + sujeto + **use to** (sin "d") + 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.)

### ■ Escribe frases con estas palabras y el Past Simple o used to.

1. I / watch / a great film / last night / .  
*I watched a great film last night.*
2. you / meet / Dan / yesterday / ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. we / not play / basketball / in the past / .  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Sandra / buy / a new dress / last weekend / .  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Luke / enjoy / rock concerts / ?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### El Past Continuous

Expresa acciones que estaban ocurriendo en el pasado. Unidas por **while** o **as**, sirve para describir dos o más acciones simultáneas en el pasado.

- **Afirmativa:** sujeto + **was / were** + un verbo terminado en **-ing** (consultar el *Spelling Appendix*, pág. 109).  
*I was cooking in the kitchen.* (Estaba cocinando en la cocina.)
- **Negativa:** sujeto + **was / were** + la partícula **not** o la contracción **n't** + un verbo terminado en **-ing**.  
*They weren't playing tennis.* (No estaban jugando al tenis.)
- **Interrogativa:** **Was / Were** + sujeto + un verbo terminado en **-ing**.  
*Was Sue eating?* (¿Sue estaba comiendo?)
- **Respuestas breves:** se pone el pronombre personal sujeto + **was / were**, sin contraer en afirmativa o contraído con **not** en negativa.  
*Was it raining yesterday? Yes, it was. / No, it wasn't.* (¿Estuvo lloviendo ayer? Sí. / No.)
- Con el **Past Continuous** se suelen usar las siguientes **expresiones temporales:** las que llevan **ago** (hace) al final de la expresión, **at** + una hora, **yesterday morning / afternoon** (ayer por la mañana / tarde), **last night** (anoche), etc. Pueden ir al principio o al final de la frase, pero se suelen poner al final.  
*They were watching a match yesterday at six.* (Estaban viendo un partido ayer a las seis.)

### 2 Completa las frases con el Past Continuous de los verbos entre paréntesis.

1. I was studying (study) yesterday at 5.00.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (bake) at 8.00?
3. My friends \_\_\_\_\_ (not talk) to you!
4. Sue \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) to Rome at 12.00.
5. Where \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ (go) this morning?

## Vocabulary

### Achievements

appear on television – *salir en televisión*  
 compose songs – *componer canciones*  
 do charity work – *trabajar en obras benéficas*  
 donate money – *donar dinero*  
 earn a lot of money – *ganar mucho dinero*

perform on stage – *interpretar / tocar / cantar sobre el escenario*  
 represent his / her country – *representar a su país*  
 save the environment – *proteger el medio ambiente*  
 take part in international competitions – *participar en competiciones internacionales*

### 1 Relaciona A con B para formar expresiones.

- | A            | B                        |
|--------------|--------------------------|
| 1. represent | ..... a. the environment |
| 2. earn      | ..... b. charity work    |
| 3. save      | ..... c. your country    |
| 4. perform   | ..... d. a lot of money  |
| 5. do        | ..... e. on stage        |

### 2 Completa las expresiones según las fotografías.



### 3 Completa las frases con estas expresiones.

save the environment • donates money • has taken part in international competitions  
 earns a lot of money • appeared on television • represented

1. Edurne ..... represented ..... Spain in the 2015 Eurovision Song Contest.
2. Rafael Nadal ..... . He has won Wimbledon and the Australian Open.
3. The first time Adele ..... was in 2007.
4. The organisation Greenpeace does many projects to ..... by cleaning up the ocean and helping animals.
5. The singer Bono, of the popular band U2, ..... by giving concerts. Bono wants to make the world a better place, so he often ..... to help people in poor countries.



## Listening

1 Escucha a dos personas hablando y contesta las preguntas.

- Who has Lily chosen to talk about?  
*Sir Richard Branson*
- Why did Lily choose to talk about this person?

2 Escucha una presentación en clase. ¿Las frases son verdaderas (T) o falsas (F)?

- F
- Branson was a good student at school.
  - Branson started his first company in 1972.
  - Branson has flown to space.
  - Branson has helped to fight global warming.
  - Branson has flown in a hot-air balloon over the Arctic Ocean.



## Grammar

### Present Perfect Simple: Affirmative

I have travelled	yo he viajado
you have travelled	tú has viajado
he has travelled	él ha viajado
she has travelled	ella ha viajado
it has travelled	(ello) ha viajado
we have travelled	nosotros/as hemos viajado
you have travelled	vosotros/as habéis viajado
they have travelled	ellos/as han viajado

3 Completa las frases de B con el **Present Perfect Simple** de los verbos entre paréntesis. Luego relaciona A con B. Consulta la página 109 si necesitas ayuda.

A

- Sue is upset.
- We can go out now.
- I am so tired.
- He's a singer.
- I know her.

B

- a. She *has received* (receive) bad news.
- b. I ..... (work) for hours.
- c. The rain ..... (stop).
- d. She ..... (appear) on television many times.
- e. He ..... (perform) all over the world.

4 Completa la tabla. Consulta las páginas 110-111 si necesitas ayuda.

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle
1. come	<i>came</i>	<i>come</i>
2.	did	
3.		eaten
4. see		
5.	made	
6. give		
7.		known
8. win		

5 Completa las frases con el **Present Perfect Simple** en afirmativa de los verbos entre paréntesis.

- They *have done* (do) charity work in many countries.
- Bono of U2 ..... (donate) a lot of money to charities.
- Ireland ..... (win) the Eurovision Song Contest seven times.
- Adele ..... (write) many of her own songs.
- Roger Federer ..... (compete) in a lot of tennis finals.
- Astronauts ..... never ..... (be) on the planet Mars.

### Present Perfect Simple: Negative

I haven't travelled	yo no he viajado
you haven't travelled	tú no has viajado
he hasn't travelled	él no ha viajado
she hasn't travelled	ella no ha viajado
it hasn't travelled	(ello) no ha viajado
we haven't travelled	nosotros/as no hemos viajado
you haven't travelled	vosotros/as no habéis viajado
they haven't travelled	ellos/as no han viajado

6 Escribe frases con estas palabras y el **Present Perfect Simple**. Luego di si las frases son verdaderas (T) o falsas (F) en tu caso.

- I / not eat / any chocolate / for / a month  
*I haven't eaten any chocolate for a month.*
- my dad / not ride / an electric bike / yet
- I / already / fly / in a helicopter
- I / not do / my homework / yet
- my mum / never / hear / of / Taylor Swift



**7** Mira el dibujo y completa las frases con la forma correcta del *Present Perfect Simple*.



1. Dave hasn't cooked (cook) all the hamburgers yet.
2. The twins have already (begin) to eat.
3. Sue has made (make) some salads.
4. Jeff has drunk (drink) all the fizzy drinks.
5. Nan and Grandad have not eaten (eat) yet.

**8** Rodea la respuesta correcta.

1. I have yet / **never** watched *American Idol* on TV.
2. Brad Pitt has just / ever made a new film.
3. Have you ever / yet taken part in a competition?
4. My friend hasn't done his project on global warming already / yet.
5. Sue hasn't bought any new clothes yet / never.

### for / since

*For* indica la duración de una acción.  
I've lived in Milan **for** three years.  
He vivido en Milán durante tres años.

*Since* indica el momento en que empezó la acción.  
I've worked in Milan **since** 2010.  
Trabajo en Milán desde el 2010.

**9** Completa las frases con *for* o *since*.

1. I've known Jenny for three years.
2. Tina has worked at the factory since 2011.
3. We've eaten at this restaurant since it opened.
4. Sam hasn't phoned me for a week.
5. I've had a dog since I was nine years old.

**10** Completa las frases sobre una autora de libros digitales. Utiliza el *Present Perfect Simple* de los verbos entre paréntesis.

1. Amanda Hocking has been (be) one of the best-selling authors of online books since 2010.
2. She has lived (live) in a small town in the US since she was a little girl.
3. She has always written (write) stories, but didn't succeed in selling her books.
4. She decided to sell her books online, and so far, people have bought (buy) over one million copies.
5. Hocking has earned (earn) a lot of money from her work and is now a millionaire.
6. After her online success, film companies have become (become) interested in making films out of her books.



## Reading

- 1 Lee la página web creada por los fans de un grupo musical y di si las frases son verdaderas (T) o falsas (F).

# AKB48 FAN WEBSITE

For AKB48 fans around the world!

**AKB48** are a female band from Japan and, according to Guinness World Records, they're the biggest pop group in the world! The group got together in 2005, and by May 2011, they had 77 members. They have appeared on Japanese television and have also performed on stage abroad. After a tsunami hit Japan in March 2011, the group made a special record and donated all the profits to help tsunami victims. Recently, they have presented their latest star – Aimi Eguchi. Aimi is just perfect – she looks great and she is the best singer the group has got! Watch for her in a TV commercial for ice cream.



### READERS' COMMENTS

**FAN 1:** Aimi is fantastic. I can't wait to see her perform on stage! According to the website, she was born in Saitama in 1995. Apart from that, I haven't found any other interesting facts about her. It's really strange!

**FAN 2:** Have you heard the news? Aimi is a fake! She is a virtual star. Some fans realised that parts of her face and her voice come from seven different members of AKB48. I have never been so disappointed!

**FAN 3:** There is something wrong with society. We seem to judge people only by their appearance and by how much money they've earned. I want to admire famous people because they have done things with their lives and have helped other people. Look at Brad Pitt and Jennifer Aniston – they have donated a lot of money to charity. What has Aimi Eguchi done?

- F 1. AKB48 don't perform outside Japan.  
..... 2. Aimi Eguchi joined AKB48 in 2005.  
..... 3. Fan 1 is surprised there isn't much information about Aimi on the Internet.  
..... 4. Fan 2 thinks it's great that Aimi is a virtual star.  
..... 5. Fan 3 doesn't think that appearance is the most important thing.

## 2 Encuentra pruebas para demostrar las siguientes afirmaciones.

1. There are only girl performers in AKB48.  
*AKB48 are a female band*  
.....  
2. AKB48 gave a lot of money to tsunami victims.  
.....  
3. Aimi Eguchi advertises ice cream.  
.....  
4. Aimi is over 20 years of age.  
.....  
5. Fan 3 admires Brad Pitt and Jennifer Aniston.  
.....



## Grammar

## Present Perfect Simple: Interrogative

Have I travelled ... ?	¿Yo he viajado...?
Have you travelled ... ?	¿Tú has viajado...?
Has he travelled ... ?	¿Él ha viajado...?
Has she travelled ... ?	¿Ella ha viajado...?
Has it travelled ... ?	¿(Ello) ha viajado...?
Have we travelled ... ?	¿Nosotros/as hemos viajado...?
Have you travelled ... ?	¿Vosotros/as habéis viajado...?
Have they travelled ... ?	¿Ellos/as han viajado...?

## Short answers

Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't.

- 3 Completa las preguntas con el **Present Perfect Simple** de los verbos entre paréntesis. Luego contéstalas de manera que las respuestas sean verdaderas en tu caso.

1. Have you ever appeared (appear) on TV?  
.....
2. .... your parents (be) to China?  
.....
3. .... you ever (compose) a song?  
.....
4. .... your best friend (win) any competitions?  
.....

- 4 Completa las preguntas con el **Present Perfect Simple** de los verbos entre paréntesis.

1. Has Mr Brown paid (pay) the bill yet?
2. .... the dog ever (catch) a ball?
3. .... Jack and Sue (order) their meal yet?
4. .... Emma just (make) a pot of tea?

- 5 Contesta las preguntas del Ejercicio 4 según estas fotografías.



No, he hasn't.



- 6 Escribe frases con estas palabras y el **Present Perfect Simple**.

1. I / live in / this town / since 2010 / .  
I have lived in this town since 2010.
2. Rajit / meet / Janet / yet / ?  
.....
3. we / never / visit / Blackpool / .  
.....
4. I / already / do / the washing up / .  
.....
5. my sister / be / a nurse / for six years / .  
.....

- 7 Rodea la respuesta correcta.

1. We travelled / have travelled to Cyprus many times since 2006.
2. Lucy hasn't gone / didn't go to bed yet.
3. Tom and I saw / have seen a play last night.
4. Rose lived / has lived in Florida ten years ago.
5. Did the band earn / Have the band earned a lot of money in 2010?
6. I heard / have heard my favourite song twice since eight o'clock this morning.
7. Have you ever performed / Did you ever perform on stage?





## Vocabulary

### Activities

act in a play – *actuar en una obra de teatro*  
 camping – *acampada*, camping  
 canoeing – *piragüismo*  
 design fashion accessories – *diseñar accesorios de moda*  
 direct a film – *dirigir una película*

learn survival skills – *aprender técnicas de supervivencia*  
 make pottery – *hacer cerámica*  
 perform in a band – *tocar en un grupo*  
 rock climbing – *escalada en roca*  
 windsurfing – windsurf

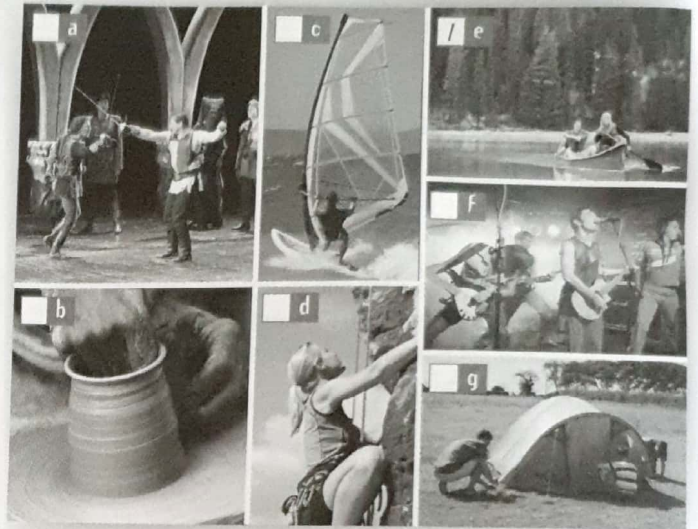
### 1 Relaciona las actividades con las fotografías.

1. canoeing
2. act in a play
3. rock climbing
4. make pottery
5. windsurfing
6. perform in a band
7. camping

### 2 Escribe la actividad correcta debajo de cada frase.

*design fashion accessories • direct a film*  
*learn survival skills • perform in a band*

1. All the actors will be in this scene.  
*direct a film*
2. I've taken a course on making jewellery.
3. Three of us play electric guitar. It's great!
4. Today, we will learn how to cook outdoors.



## Listening

### 3 Escucha la primera parte de una entrevista de trabajo entre Sophie y Ronald, el director de un camping, y completa la ficha.

Candidate's Personal Information	
First Name:	Sophie
Surname:	
Age:	
Lives in:	
Telephone number:	

### 4 Escucha la segunda parte de la entrevista y di si las frases son verdaderas (T) o falsas (F).

1. Sophie has played the guitar for eight years. *F*
2. Sophie can also play another instrument.
3. Sophie has never performed in a play.
4. Sophie wants to try rock climbing.
5. Sophie got the job.

## Speaking

### Escribe el diálogo en tu idioma.

A: Are you interested in outdoor activities?

A: 1. ....

B: Yes. I'm really keen on windsurfing.

B: 2. ....

A: Do you enjoy canoeing?

A: 3. ....

B: Yes, I do.

B: 4. ....

A: Are you good at swimming, too?

A: 5. ....

B: Yes, I am.

B: 6. ....

A: Me, too. Would you like to go to the beach now?

A: 7. ....

B: Yes, great! Let's go!

B: 8. ....

# Writing

## 5 Completa las frases con los adjetivos y adverbios entre paréntesis.

1. A little girl was singing loudly during the football match. (loudly / little)
2. It was snowing as the explorers made their way across the field. (tired / heavily)
3. The students were really when the teacher shouted at them. (angrily / upset)
4. Don was worried when he heard the news about the accident. (bad / very)
5. The reporter wrote an interesting article about the game. (exciting / extremely)

## 6 Mira la siguiente información sobre un acto escolar y luego completa el artículo.

The event: the school play "Romeo and Juliet"  
 When it happened: last Thursday night  
 Where it happened: in the school hall  
 Who was there: teachers, students and parents  
 What happened: main actor, Jake Lewis, fell off the stage  
 How people / you felt: shocked  
 Your impression of the event: it was fun and the play was great

### A GREAT EVENING

The annual school play has taken place every year since 1999. This year, the school theatre group performed Shakespeare's play <sup>1</sup> Romeo and Juliet. The event took place last <sup>2</sup> night in the <sup>3</sup> school hall. Everyone was there – teachers, students and <sup>4</sup> parents. We were all really excited and there was a great atmosphere. About halfway through the play, the main actor, <sup>5</sup> Jake Lewis, fell off the stage! The audience was really <sup>6</sup> shocked, but luckily Jake wasn't hurt. In the end, everyone enjoyed the evening – it was a lot of fun and the play was <sup>7</sup> great!

## EXTRA 7 Escribe un artículo y describe un hecho real o imaginario. Incluye cómo y cuándo pasó, qué pasó, cómo se sintieron las personas y tu opinión sobre lo ocurrido.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



Talking about Yourself

Relaciona las preguntas de A con una respuesta adecuada de B.

A

1. Where do you live?
2. Can you tell me about your family?
3. What's your favourite hobby?
4. Which subjects do you prefer at school?
5. What do you do at the weekend?

B

- a. I hang out with my friends.
- b. I'm interested in photography.
- c. In a house not far from the airport.
- d. I like history.
- e. I'm an only child.



# GRAMMAR APPENDIX

## El Present Perfect Simple

Expresa acciones que empezaron en el pasado y aún continúan (en este caso lleva *for* o *since* y se suele traducir en presente), acciones pasadas que afectan al presente o tienen consecuencias en el momento actual, acciones pasadas sin especificar cuándo ocurrieron y también acciones muy recientes (en este caso lleva *just* y se traduce por "acabar de" + infinitivo).

- **Afirmativa:** sujeto + *has / have* + un verbo en participio. El participio se forma añadiendo *-ed* a los verbos regulares y es igual en todas las personas (consultar el *Spelling Appendix*, pág. 109). Los verbos irregulares no siguen ninguna regla y por eso hay que aprenderlos de memoria (ver págs. 110-111).  
*We have painted our bedroom.*  
(Hemos pintado nuestra habitación.)
- **Negativa:** sujeto + *has / have* + la partícula *not* o la contracción *n't* + un verbo en participio.  
*Bill hasn't been to Paris.* (Bill no ha estado en París.)
- **Interrogativa:** *Has / Have* + sujeto + un verbo en participio.  
*Have you won any medals?*  
(¿Has ganado alguna medalla?)
- **Respuestas breves:** se pone el pronombre personal sujeto + *has / have*, sin contraer en afirmativa o contraído con la partícula *not* en negativa.  
*Have you moved house? Yes, we have. / No, we haven't.*  
(¿Os habéis mudado de casa? Sí. / No.)
- Con el *Present Perfect Simple* se suelen usar algunas **expresiones temporales** y **adverbios** típicos. Algunos de ellos son *just*, *already*, *always*, *ever* y *never*, que se ponen entre el auxiliar *have* y el participio del verbo principal. *Yet* se coloca al final de la frase, *for* va seguido de un periodo de tiempo porque indica la duración de la acción, y *since* indica el momento en que empezó esta. *Recently*, *lately*, *several times*, *so far* y *over the years* pueden ir al principio o al final de la frase, pero se suelen poner al final.

## 1 Completa la tabla.

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle
1. make	<i>made</i>	<i>made</i>
2. do		
3. go		
4. eat		
5. see		
6. read		
7. fly		
8. drive		

## 2 Completa las frases con el *Present Perfect Simple* de los verbos entre paréntesis.

1. I *have gone* (go) windsurfing many times.
2. She ..... already .....
3. Mike and I ..... (not do) our laundry yet.
4. Lisa ..... (meet) my parents.
5. .... the girls ..... (play) football since the weekend?

## 3 Rodea la respuesta correcta.

1. Kate hasn't ever / never been to Japan.
2. We haven't gone diving **for** / **since** the summer.
3. I have **already** / **yet** heard that joke.
4. My hair is wet. I've **always** / **just** had a shower.
5. You haven't phoned **for** / **since** weeks.

## 4 Escribe frases con estas palabras y la forma correcta del *Present Perfect Simple*.

1. Ben / just / find / his dictionary / .  
*Ben has just found his dictionary.*
2. your dog / ever / be / to the vet / ?  
.....
3. I / never / lose / my mobile phone / .  
.....
4. Rita / not finish / the project / yet / .  
.....
5. your friends / already / give / you / a birthday present / ?  
.....