

## Vocabulary

## Travel items

backpack – *mochila*first-aid kit – *botiquín / kit de primeros auxilios*insect repellent – *repelente contra insectos*map – *mapa*passport – *pasaporte*sleeping bag – *saco de dormir*suitcase – *maleta*sunglasses – *gafas de sol*sunscreen – *bronceador con filtro solar*tent – *tienda de campaña*toiletries – *artículos de tocador*

## 1 Completa el crucigrama con ayuda de las pistas.

Across →

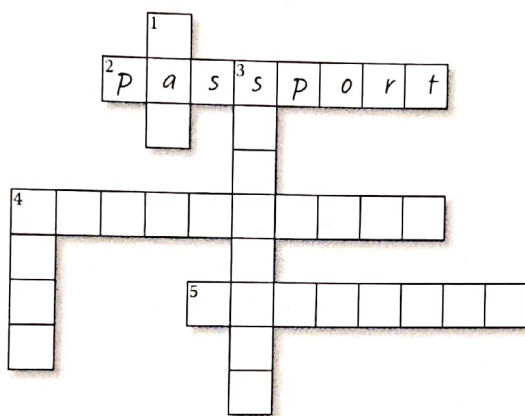
②



④



⑤



Down ↓

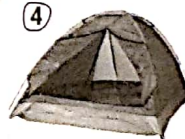
①



③



④



## 2 Completa con estas palabras las frases sobre las vacaciones de Sue.

*sunscreen • tent • sleeping bag • passport • suitcase • backpack • map  
toiletries • sunglasses • insect repellent*

1. She's only going for the weekend, so she isn't using a large suitcase. She can use a .....
2. She's been there many times. She knows her way around, so she doesn't need a .....
3. She can use her friend's shampoo and soap. She isn't taking many .....
4. It's cloudy and rainy at this time of year, so she isn't taking ..... or .....
5. She's staying at a friend's flat. She isn't sleeping in a .....
6. She doesn't need a ..... because she isn't leaving the country.
7. She needs to take ..... because there are mosquitoes in the forest.
8. She doesn't need a ..... because there are beds.

## 3 Completa las frases con las formas singular o plural de las palabras de los Ejercicios 1 y 2.

1. People have slept in tents for thousands of years. Roman soldiers and some Native Americans used them.
2. In 1936, Eugène Schueller, a French chemist, invented ..... to protect skin from the sun.
3. According to some historians, Henry V, the king of England from 1413-1422, invented the first ..... He wanted English travellers to have identification with them when they left their country.
4. In the 1920s, film stars wore ..... to protect their eyes from the strong lights in film studios. Later, they became a popular fashion accessory.

## Grammar

### be going to: Affirmative

I'm going to leave	yo me voy a ir
she's going to leave	ella se va a ir
they're going to leave	ellos/as se van a ir

### be going to: Negative

I'm not going to leave	yo no me voy a ir
she isn't going to leave	ella no se va a ir
they aren't going to leave	ellos/as no se van a ir

### be going to: Interrogative

Am I going to leave ... ?	¿Yo me voy a ir...?
Is she going to leave ... ?	¿Ella se va a ir...?
Are they going to leave ... ?	¿Ellos/as se van a ir...?

### Short answers

Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.

Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.

Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

#### 1 Completa las frases sobre Sam con la forma afirmativa de *be going to* y los verbos entre paréntesis.

- My friend Sam *is going to visit* (visit) his grandparents in Brighton.
- He ..... (book) his train tickets online tonight.
- His grandparents ..... (take) him to a famous fish and chip shop.
- Sam ..... (return) home on Thursday.
- I ..... (meet) him at the station on Thursday night.

#### 2 Mira los planes de Emma, Jake y Daisy para su escapada a Londres y luego completa las frases sobre lo que van a hacer.

Activity	Emma	Jake	Daisy
take a boat trip on the River Thames	X	X	✓
visit Madame Tussauds	✓	✓	X
go shopping at Harrods	✓	X	X
watch the Changing of the Guard at Buckingham Palace	X	✓	✓
see <i>The Mousetrap</i> at the theatre	✓	✓	✓

- Daisy *is going to take a boat trip on the River Thames*.
- Emma and Jake .....
- Emma .....
- Jake and Daisy .....
- The three friends .....

#### 3 Completa las frases sobre lo que estos amigos No van a hacer.

- Daisy *isn't going to visit Madame Tussauds*.
- Jake and Daisy .....
- Emma and Jake .....
- Emma .....

#### 4 Completa las preguntas con *be going to* y los verbos entre paréntesis.

- ..... Is Daisy *going to take* (take) a boat trip on the River Thames?
- ..... Jake and Daisy ..... (go) shopping at Harrods?
- ..... Emma ..... (watch) the Changing of the Guard at Buckingham Palace?
- ..... the friends ..... (see) *The Mousetrap* at the theatre?

#### 5 Contesta las preguntas del Ejercicio 4 según la tabla del Ejercicio 2.

- Yes, she is.*
- .....
- .....
- .....





**will: Affirmative**

I will travel	yo viajaré
she will travel	ella viajará
they will travel	ellos/as viajarán

**will: Negative**

I won't travel	yo no viajaré
she won't travel	ella no viajará
they won't travel	ellos/as no viajarán

**will: Interrogative**

Will I travel ... ?	¿Yo viajaré...?
Will she travel ... ?	¿Ella viajará...?
Will they travel ... ?	¿Ellos/as viajarán...?

**Short answers**

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

**6 Completa los diálogos con la forma correcta de will y los verbos entre paréntesis.**

1. Dan: Let's go to the beach.  
Sue: OK. Wait – I will get (get) some sunscreen.
2. Paul: There's a travel documentary on TV tonight.  
Jan: Sam and Julie ..... (not watch) it – they don't like travel programmes.
3. Adam: Do you want an ice cream?  
Ben: No, thanks, I ..... (have) a cold drink.
4. Rose: I bought Sarah a tent for Christmas.  
Beth: She ..... (not use) it. She doesn't go camping.
5. Bill: My parents want to go on a cruise.  
Jo: I'm sure they ..... (enjoy) it!

**7 Completa las preguntas con will y los verbos entre paréntesis.**

1. Q: Will you give (give) this letter to Marion on Monday?  
A: Yes, I will.
2. Q: ..... our team ..... (win) the basketball match?  
A: No, I don't think they will.
3. Q: ..... this hotel ..... (be) the biggest in town?  
A: Yes, it will.
4. Q: ..... Rajit ..... (see) Katie in New York?  
A: No, he won't.

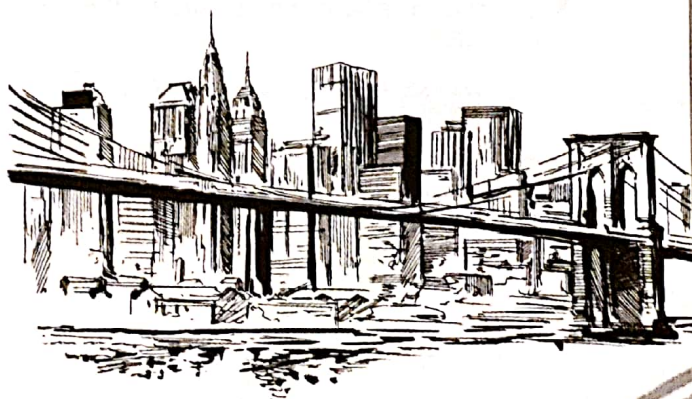
**8 Completa los diálogos con los verbos que se dan. Utiliza la forma correcta de will.**

call • ~~not get~~ • not be • love  
make • not take • finish

1. Jill: It's late. You <sup>1</sup> won't get to the bus station in time for the 10 o'clock bus.  
Alex: Really? Oh, then I <sup>2</sup> ..... a taxi!
2. Rob: When <sup>3</sup> ..... we ..... doing this project?  
I'm hungry!
- Amy: OK, I <sup>4</sup> ..... us some sandwiches. It <sup>5</sup> ..... long.
3. Tom: You <sup>6</sup> ..... the Old City. It's amazing!  
Kim: Are you going to show us the castle?  
Tom: Of course, but only from the outside. It <sup>7</sup> ..... open today.

**Listening****9 Escucha una conversación telefónica entre Emily y Luke, y completa las frases con la palabra adecuada.**

1. Emily is going to visit her aunt .  
2. She wants to go ..... .  
3. Her cousin Anne is in ..... .  
4. Anne is going to visit Emily in ..... .  
5. Luke is going to go ..... in the mountains.  
6. Emily needs a ..... .

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



## Reading

Lee el artículo sobre tres festivales. Señala (✓) en la tabla qué puedes hacer en cada festival.

### TRAVEL NOW

## Travelling with a Difference!

Have you got your backpack ready?  
Will you be travelling abroad this summer?  
Why don't you try something different?  
Perhaps these festivals aren't in your guidebook, but they're certainly interesting!



### GUESS WHO'S COMING TO DINNER!

Do you like monkeys? Then come to Lopburi, Thailand, on the last Sunday of November. Local people will be preparing a huge meal for the 3,000 monkeys in the town. The people believe the meal will bring them good luck. Waiters will be setting up tables with over 2,000 kilos of food, including fruit, eggs, cucumbers and bananas. When you go, wear a money belt and take good care of your belongings – especially sunglasses and your camera case – the monkeys will be doing everything they can to steal them!

### MAKING A PIG OF YOURSELF!

On the second Sunday in August, you'll hear some really strange sounds in the French town of Trie-sur-Baïse. It's La Pourcailhade, the local pig festival. Everything is about pigs. The town will be holding a piglet race and a sausage-eating competition – pork sausages, of course! However, the highlight is the Cri du Cochon. In this contest, people try imitating different pig sounds. Why don't you give it a try? It'll be great fun – unless you're a pig!

### ANYONE FOR CHOCOLATE ... ANTS?

Do you know what arthropods are? No? Then you should go to BugFest in Raleigh, North Carolina, USA. Arthropods are animals without backbones, for example, insects and spiders, and they are three-quarters of all the animals on Earth. At BugFest, you will learn about them all, from tarantula spiders to tiny ants. You can taste them, too! At the Café Insecta, local chefs prepare meals with different types of bugs, including chocolate-covered ants.

	Lopburi Monkey Festival	La Pourcailhade	BugFest
1. Find out facts about animals			✓
2. Hear animal sounds			
3. Eat unusual food			
4. Feed animals			
5. Watch animals run fast			

### 2 ¿Las siguientes frases son verdaderas (T) o falsas (F)?

- F 1. It's easy to find these festivals in a guidebook.
- ..... 2. Monkeys like eating cucumbers.
- ..... 3. The Cri du Cochon is a restaurant.
- ..... 4. Insects and spiders are arthropods.
- ..... 5. Visitors prepare meals at BugFest.





## Grammar

## Future Continuous: Affirmative

I will be travelling	yo estaré viajando
he will be travelling	él estará viajando
they will be travelling	ellos/as estarán viajando

## Future Continuous: Negative

I won't be travelling	yo no estaré viajando
he won't be travelling	él no estará viajando
they won't be travelling	ellos/as no estarán viajando

## Future Continuous: Interrogative

Will I be travelling?	¿Yo estaré viajando?
Will he be travelling?	¿Él estará viajando?
Will they be travelling?	¿Ellos/as estarán viajando?

## Short answers

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

3 Completa las frases con los verbos entre paréntesis. Utiliza el *Future Continuous*.

- My parents *will be staying* (stay) at the Crown Hotel tomorrow night.
- Why don't you meet us at the shopping centre in the afternoon? We ..... (look) for backpacks for our trip.
- Don't call Ben from 4 o'clock to 6 o'clock. He ..... (take) a guided tour of Hampton Court then.
- I've got so many clothes to pack. An hour from now, I ..... probably still ..... (pack).
- You can't wear my red dress for the party on Wednesday because I ..... (wear) it!

4 Completa las preguntas con los verbos entre paréntesis. Utiliza el *Future Continuous*. Luego contesta las preguntas para que sean verdaderas en tu caso.

- Will* you *be doing* (do) English homework this time tomorrow?
- Who ..... (wash) the dishes in your home tonight?
- ..... anyone in your home ..... (listen) to music this evening?
- Which shows ..... your family ..... (watch) at the weekend?
- Can your friend do a project on your computer tomorrow afternoon or ..... you ..... (use) the computer?

5 Escribe frases con las palabras que se dan. Utiliza el *Future Continuous*.

- Lisa / shop / with her mum / tomorrow afternoon / .  
*Lisa will be shopping with her mum tomorrow afternoon.*
- what / Tom / do / with his friends / this weekend / ?  
.....
- we / not travel / in the USA / this time next week / .  
.....
- when / they / drive / to the Lake District / ?  
.....
- I / not sleep / at midnight / .  
.....

6 Lee el itinerario de Kevin para su viaje a Nueva York. Completa las frases con los verbos entre paréntesis. Utiliza el *Future Continuous* en afirmativa o negativa.

	11 am-1 pm	2 pm-4 pm	6 pm-8 pm
MONDAY	Empire State Building		
TUESDAY		walking tour of city	
WEDNESDAY	Museum of Modern Art		Broadway play
THURSDAY	Central Park	lunch in Chinatown	

- At 12 o'clock on Monday, Kevin *will be visiting* (visit) the Empire State Building.
- At 3 o'clock on Tuesday, he ..... (ride) a bike in Central Park.
- At 12 o'clock on Wednesday, he ..... (look) at paintings in the Museum of Modern Art.
- At 7 o'clock on Wednesday, he ..... (see) a play on Broadway.
- At 2 o'clock on Thursday, he ..... (watch) a baseball game at Yankee Stadium.
- At 3 o'clock on Thursday, he ..... (eat) in an Italian restaurant.





## Vocabulary

### Travel

book a ticket online – *reservar una entrada / un billete por Internet*  
 book (your) flight – *reservar (el) vuelo*  
 check the weather forecast – *comprobar el pronóstico del tiempo*  
 go sightseeing – *hacer turismo*

hire a car – *alquilar un coche*  
 make hotel reservations – *reservar hoteles*  
 plan an itinerary – *planear un itinerario / una ruta*  
 take a break – *tomarse un respiro, descansar*  
 take a tour – *hacer una visita (turística)*

### 1 Completa las expresiones en negrita con estas palabras.

*make • take • plan • **hire** • check • book*

- We're going to hire a car in Florence.
- I'll check the weather forecast before we leave.
- Are you going to book a ticket online?
- I'll make hotel reservations tomorrow.
- Tomorrow morning, we're going to take a tour of the city.
- Jeff has been to France many times. He's going to help us plan an itinerary for our trip there.

### 2 Completa las frases con estas expresiones. Haz los cambios que necesites.

*book her flight • go sightseeing • take a break*

- If she doesn't book her flight soon, she'll have to pay more for the ticket.
- We took a break yesterday. My favourite places were the Eiffel Tower and Notre Dame.
- We're going sightseeing and going to the mountains for the day.

Notre Dame

## Listening

### 3 Escucha la conversación entre Charlotte y un vecino, y di si las frases son verdaderas (T) o falsas (F).

- F 1. Charlotte and her family are going to travel by train.  
 ..... 2. It will be raining in Yorkshire.  
 ..... 3. Charlotte won't be staying in a hotel.  
 ..... 4. Charlotte is going to climb a mountain.  
 ..... 5. Charlotte is leaving on Monday.

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

## Speaking

Escribe el diálogo en tu idioma.

A: Where are you going this weekend?

A: 1. ....

B: I'm going to visit my brother, Dave, in Bristol.

B: 2. ....

A: Where will you be staying?

A: 3. ....

B: At Dave's. I'll sleep on the sofa.

B: 4. ....

A: What are you going to do there?

A: 5. ....

B: I'll probably go sightseeing on my own.

B: 6. ....

A: How long will you be staying there?

A: 7. ....

B: I'm going for the weekend.

B: 8. ....



## Writing

**5** Reescribe las frases y añade la puntuación en lenguaje informal. Utiliza una raya, puntos suspensivos, paréntesis y un signo de exclamación.

1. The flight is going to be really long about 12 hours. *The flight is going to be really long – about 12 hours.*
2. You'll have a wonderful time .....
3. We'll go to Pomillo's the best restaurant in town. ....
4. I've planned a surprise .....

**6** Mira la información que se da y completa un correo electrónico a un amigo sobre tus planes para tu visita a Bristol, en Inglaterra.

General plans: Two-day trip to Bristol

Details of places and activities:

	Day 1:	Day 2:
Morning:	Bus tour of city (Bristol's Harbourside, art by famous street artist, Banksy)	Old city of Bristol
Afternoon:	Bristol Zoo	Boat trip on the river
Evening:	Jingles Club	Leave for the airport

Your prediction: Will be a fantastic trip!



Hi Pete,

Hope you're OK. I'm busy planning my trip to Bristol next month. On the first day, I'm going to take a bus tour of the 1. .... city ..... and I'm going to see Banksy's murals. He's a famous 2. .... In the afternoon, I'm going to visit 3. ...., and I've got tickets to go to 4. .... in the evening. The next day, I'm going to take a 5. .... in the afternoon (but only if the weather is good!). I think the trip will be 6. .... !

See you soon.

Love,

Jane

**7** Escribe un correo electrónico a un amigo que va a venir de vacaciones a visitarte. Escribe sobre tus planes para la visita. Incluye los planes generales, detalles concretos de lugares y actividades, y tu predicción.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



WAY to  
ENGLISH

Getting  
Information

Relaciona las preguntas de A con las respuestas de B.

A

1. Where does the tour start?
2. What are we going to see?
3. How much does it cost?
4. What does the price of the tour include?
5. Which languages does the guide speak?
6. How long does the tour last?
7. When does the tour start?

B

- a. €25.
- b. Our meeting point is next to the cathedral.
- c. About three-and-a-half hours.
- d. We're going to see the castle, the cathedral, the old market and the museum.
- e. English and Spanish.
- f. Entrance to all the sights, and coffee and cake at the museum.
- g. It begins at noon.



# CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

## Vocabulary 20 points

**1** Relaciona A con B para formar expresiones. (5 points)

- | A        | B                             |
|----------|-------------------------------|
| 1. book  | ..... a. an itinerary         |
| 2. hire  | ..... b. the weather forecast |
| 3. plan  | ..... c. a ticket             |
| 4. check | ..... d. sightseeing          |
| 5. go    | ..... e. a car                |

**2** Rodea la respuesta correcta. (5 points)

1. This passport / backpack weighs a lot.
2. Before you go on holiday, **book your flight** / take a break.
3. Don't forget your first-aid kit / sunglasses when you go to the beach.
4. We're sleeping outside tonight. We'll need a **tent / suitcase**.
5. If you've got a good insect repellent / map, it'll be easy to find your way.

**3** Completa las frases con la palabra o expresión correcta. (10 points)

*toiletries • take a tour • first-aid kit  
suitcase • sleeping bag*

1. The hostel hasn't got any blankets. Remember to bring your .....
2. Janet cut her finger in the kitchen and she didn't have a .....
3. Oh, no! I left my ..... with all my clothes on the train!
4. You'll be in New York for only 24 hours. Do you think you'll have time to ..... ?
5. The hotel supplies ..... like shampoo and soap.

## Grammar 30 points

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

1. We ..... (catch) the 9 o'clock train to Paris.
2. Rosie ..... (not meet) Emily in Milan.
3. It ..... (be) a beautiful day tomorrow.
4. Ben ..... (study) medicine next year.
5. .... you ..... (go) to the beach on Sunday?

**5** Completa las frases con el verbo entre paréntesis. Utiliza la forma correcta de *will*. (10 points)

1. You ..... (have) a great time!
2. Don't worry. We ..... (not be) late.
3. .... the train ..... (arrive) on time?
4. What ..... you ..... (say) to her?
5. I ..... never ..... (tell) anyone.

**6** Escribe frases con las palabras que se dan. Utiliza el *Future Continuous*. (10 points)

1. you / use / your camera / this weekend / ?  
.....
2. this time tomorrow / I / fly / to Japan / .  
.....
3. we / watch / the football match / from 8 o'clock / .  
.....
4. what / Luke / do / in India / all week / ?  
.....
5. they / not take a tour of the city / tomorrow morning / .  
.....



1 Escribe las palabras y expresiones en tu idioma.

### Travel items

backpack

first-aid kit

insect repellent

map

passport

sleeping bag

suitcase

sunglasses

sunscreen

tent

toiletries

### Travel

book a ticket

online

book (your) flight

check the

weather forecast

go sightseeing

hire a car

make hotel

reservations

plan an itinerary

take a break

take a tour

2 Encuentra ocho expresiones relacionadas con la planificación de un viaje. Utiliza dos o tres recuadros para formar cada expresión.

sightseeing	go	check	a car	book
the	a break	hire	hotel reservations	plan
online	make	an itinerary	take	a tour
	take	weather forecast	a ticket	

1. *go sightseeing*
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....
6. ....
7. ....
8. ....

3 Sigue las frases verdaderas para llegar a la meta.





# GRAMMAR APPENDIX

## El futuro con *be going to*

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

- **Afirmativa:** sujeto + *to be* en presente + *going to* + verbo en la forma base.  
*Paul is going to wait at the bus stop.*  
(Paul va a esperar en la parada de autobús.)
- **Negativa:** sujeto + *to be* en presente + *not (n't)* + *going to* + verbo en la forma base.  
*They aren't going to go to the art gallery.*  
(No van a ir a la galería de arte.)
- **Interrogativa:** *to be* en presente + sujeto + *going to* + verbo en la forma base.  
*Is she going to meet him at the gym?*  
(¿Ella va a quedar con él en el gimnasio?)
- **Respuestas breves:** se pone el pronombre personal sujeto + el verbo *to be*, sin contraer en afirmativa o contraído en negativa.  
*Are you going to live in Oslo? Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.*  
(¿Vas a vivir en Oslo? Sí. / No.)

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

1. Cathy *is going to send* (send) us an e-mail.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_  
(book) a flight?
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not stay) at the hotel.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new backpack.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Bob \_\_\_\_\_ (play)?

## El futuro con *will*

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

- **Afirmativa:** sujeto + *will ('ll)* + verbo en la forma base.  
Es igual en todas las personas.  
*I will work in an office.* (Trabajaré en una oficina.)
- **Negativa:** sujeto + *will* + la partícula *not* (o la contracción *won't*) + verbo en la forma base.  
*They won't be there.* (No estarán allí.)
- **Interrogativa:** *Will* + sujeto + verbo en la forma base.  
*Will she come with us?* (¿Vendrá con nosotros?)
- **Respuestas breves:** se pone el pronombre personal sujeto + *will* o *won't*.  
*Will you live in a city? Yes, I will. / No, I won't.*  
(¿Vivirás en una ciudad? Sí. / No.)
- Con *will* y *be going to* se suelen usar las siguientes expresiones temporales: *later* (más tarde, luego), *soon* (pronto, dentro de poco), *in an hour* (dentro de una hora), *tomorrow* (mañana), *next year* (el año que viene / próximo), *in the future* (en el futuro), *in* + un año, etc. Todas pueden ir al principio o al final de la frase, pero se suelen poner al final.

2 Escribe frases con estas palabras utilizando la forma correcta de *will*.

1. it / not rain / tonight / .  
*It won't rain tonight.*
2. robots / clean / your house / in the future / .
3. you / go / abroad / one day / ?
4. Jack / not like / that song / .
5. I / become / a singer / .

## El Future Continuous

Se usa para indicar lo que estará ocurriendo en un momento determinado del futuro.

- **Afirmativa:** sujeto + *will be* + verbo principal acabado en *-ing* (consultar el *Spelling Appendix*, pág. 109).  
*She will be working at home on Friday.*  
(Estará trabajando en casa el viernes.)
- **Negativa:** sujeto + *will not be* o *won't be* + verbo principal acabado en *-ing*.  
*Paul won't be playing in tomorrow's game.*  
(Paul no jugará en el partido de mañana.)
- **Interrogativa:** *Will* + sujeto + *be* + verbo principal acabado en *-ing*.  
*Will they be giving a concert in Paris next month?*  
(¿Darán un concierto en París el mes que viene?)
- **Respuestas breves:** pronombre personal sujeto + *will* o *won't*.  
*Will Pam be attending the conference next week?*  
*Yes, she will. / No, she won't.* (¿Asistirá Pam a la conferencia la próxima semana? Sí. / No.)
- El *Future Continuous* a veces se utiliza para interesarse por los planes de alguien, especialmente si se quiere conseguir algo.  
*Will you be going shopping this afternoon?*  
(¿Irás de compras esta tarde?)
- Con el *Future Continuous* se suelen usar las siguientes expresiones temporales: *at this time tomorrow* (mañana a esta/s hora/s), *at this time next ...* (el / la... que viene a esta/s hora/s), *on* + un día de la semana, *in the next decade* (en la próxima década), etc.  
*At this time tomorrow, we will be lying on the beach.*  
(Mañana a estas horas, estaremos tumbados en la playa.)

3 Completa las frases con la forma correcta de los verbos entre paréntesis. Utiliza el *Future Continuous*.

1. This time next week, Sally *will be going* (go) to Paris.
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not hire) a car on our holiday.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ your friends \_\_\_\_\_ (join) you on your trip?
4. This time next year, we \_\_\_\_\_ (work) at the same hotel.



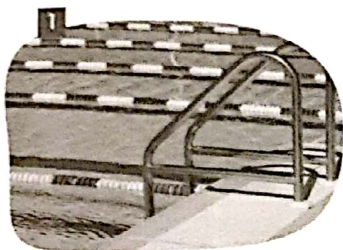
# 4 Home and Away

## Vocabulary

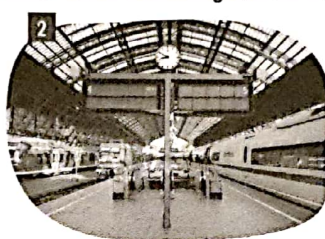
### Places in town

airport – <i>aeropuerto</i>	playground – <i>parque, zona de juegos</i>
car park – <i>aparcamiento</i>	police station – <i>comisaría</i>
football pitch – <i>campo de fútbol</i>	railway station – <i>estación de tren</i>
hotel – <i>hotel</i>	swimming pool – <i>piscina</i>
market – <i>mercado</i>	tennis court – <i>cancha / pista de tenis</i>
newsagent – <i>tienda / quiosco de periódicos</i>	university – <i>universidad</i>
office block – <i>bloque de oficinas</i>	

1 Escribe las letras que faltan para completar los nombres de lugares de la ciudad.



s w i m m i n g p o o l



i t



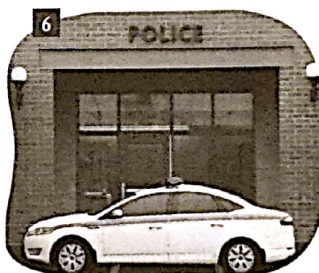
r k



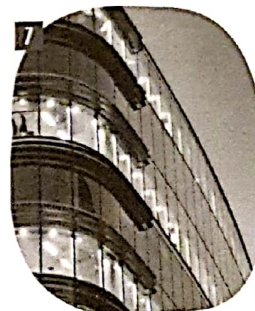
e u



o



c t



f o

2 Rodea la palabra adecuada para completar la frase.

- Shannon is studying architecture at university / the airport.
- My brothers love sport. You can often find them at the hotel / football pitch.
- Mum buys fruit and vegetables at the car park / market.
- Please get me a newspaper at the local newsagent / office block.
- There's a huge playground / tennis court for children in the park.
- My friends are staying in a police station / hotel near the beach for three nights.

3 ¿Dónde está la gente? Escribe los lugares correctos de los Ejercicios 1 y 2. Puede haber más de una respuesta correcta.

- We're travelling to Amsterdam today.
- I'm asking a suspect some questions.
- I sometimes buy magazines here.
- We're studying the French Revolution this week.
- They're starting the match right now.

railway station / airport



## Listening

- 1 Escucha dos conversaciones telefónicas y di si las frases son verdaderas (T) o falsas (F).

### Phone Conversation 1

- T 1. Tim wants to buy some clothes.  
 .... 2. Tim is in a shopping centre.  
 .... 3. Tim needs some trousers.  
 .... 4. Sarah will meet Tim.

### Phone Conversation 2

- .... 5. Amy is at Rick's house.  
 .... 6. Callum is on his way to the cinema.  
 .... 7. Amy wants Callum and Lily to come to Rick's party.

- 2 Escucha las conversaciones de nuevo y comprueba tus respuestas.

## Grammar

### First Conditional

If we move to France, we will learn French.  
*Si nos mudamos a Francia, aprenderemos francés.*

We will learn French if we move to France.  
*Aprenderemos francés si nos mudamos a Francia.*

We won't learn French unless we move to France.  
*No aprenderemos francés a menos que nos mudemos a Francia.*

- 3 Relaciona A y B para formar frases.

#### A

1. If the weather improves,  
 2. If we go to the market,  
 3. He won't go to university  
 4. We won't go to the football pitch  
 5. He will meet me at the railway station

#### B

- .... a. if he doesn't get good marks.  
 .... b. unless you join us.  
 .... c. if I take the train.  
 ! d. we'll go to the swimming pool.  
 .... e. we'll buy some fruit.

- 4 Elige la respuesta correcta y completa las frases con los lugares que se dan.

1. If you come to New York, I take / will take you to the top of the Empire State Building.  
 2. She will see ..... if she spends / will spend time in London.  
 3. We don't see / won't see the famous painting the *Mona Lisa* unless we go to the .....  
 4. They send / will send me photos of the ..... if they visit Agra, India.  
 5. If James travels / will travel to Greece, he will climb .....



Mount Olympus



Taj Mahal



Empire State Building



Louvre



Buckingham Palace

- 5 Completa las frases con los verbos entre paréntesis. Utiliza el primer condicional.

1. If it rains, we won't go (not go) to the park.  
 2. I'll call you if I ..... (need) your help.  
 3. She ..... (not be) happy if you forget her birthday.  
 4. She won't speak to him unless he ..... (apologise).  
 5. If he ..... (not study), he won't pass the exam.



**6** Completa las frases con los verbos entre paréntesis. Utiliza el primer condicional.

1. If we travel (travel) to China, we will see (see) the Great Wall.
2. We go (go) camping if you buy (buy) a tent.
3. If you bring (not bring) your passport, you have (have) a big problem.
4. I take (not take) a sleeping bag if I stay (stay) in a hotel.
5. If he goes (go) to Italy, I meet (meet) him in Rome.

**Second Conditional**

If I had enough money, I would go to Beijing.  
Si tuviera suficiente / bastante dinero, iría a Pekín.

I would go to Beijing if I had enough money.  
Iría a Pekín si tuviera suficiente / bastante dinero.

If I were you, I would go to Beijing.  
Si yo fuera tú, iría a Pekín.

**7** Rodea la respuesta correcta.

1. If I went to university, I studied / would study art history.
2. If you asked / would ask people for advice, you would probably find a solution to your problem.
3. More people would travel if it were / weren't so expensive.
4. If they sold / would sell vegetables at the market, I would buy my vegetables there.
5. Lisa took / would take her sister to the playground if it weren't so cold outside.

**8** Completa las frases con los verbos que se dan. Utiliza el segundo condicional.

discover • be • hear • go • not trust

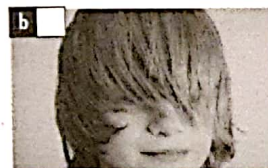
1. If I were you, I wouldn't stay in this hotel.
2. If you heard the song, you would like it.
3. We would go surfing if we lived near the sea.
4. I wouldn't allow you to drive my car if I discovered you.
5. What would I do if he didn't trust the truth?

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

1. If there were (be) space in this car park, we would park (park) the car here.
2. I would move (move) to the city centre if it had (have) more parks.
3. If we were (be) young, we would probably go (go) skateboarding.
4. If you would sell (sell) your paintings to a museum, you would become (become) rich!
5. I wouldn't take (not take) the bus to the airport if I were (be) Alex.

**10** Completa las frases con la forma correcta de los verbos entre paréntesis. Utiliza el segundo condicional. Luego relaciona las frases con las imágenes de abajo.

1. If he tidied (tidy) his room, he would find (find) things.
2. She wouldn't fall asleep (not fall asleep) in school if she would go (go) to bed earlier.
3. If we would move (move) to a city, we would probably live (live) in a flat.
4. He would see (see) better if he would cut (cut) his hair.





## Reading

Lee la página web. ¿Qué ciudad te gustaría visitar? ¿Por qué?

### HOME AND AWAY A SITE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE ON EXCHANGE VISITS

HOME

FORUM

ABOUT US

NEWS

Read about two exchange students' experiences away from home.

#### ANTHONY ROBERTS from Bolton, England

If you like the beach, you'll love Paris. Paris hasn't got any real beaches, but every summer they put sand along the River Seine and turn the middle of the city into a beach!



Paris is great for lovers of art and history like me. In the Montmartre area, many artists sit and paint on the streets. The Left Bank is an old and historic area of Paris. The Champs-Élysées, a very well-known street in Paris, is my favourite place to shop. It's too bad I'm only here for three weeks. I'd stay here longer if I had the time.

#### LENA MULLER from Leipzig, Germany

I'm spending a month in Dublin, the capital of Ireland. About 50% of Dublin's population is under the age of 25, so it's a great city for young people. The Irish love music. In pubs, musicians perform almost every night and play traditional Irish music. If you bring a musical instrument, they'll often invite you to play with them.



Hurling is an interesting Irish sport. It is like hockey. Players have got sticks called hurleys and they use them to hit the ball into the other team's goal. There's also a game called camogie. Only girls play camogie. It's similar to hurling, but the ball is smaller and some of the rules are different.

### 2 ¿Estas frases son verdaderas (T) o falsas (F)?

- ☒ 1. There are many beaches in Paris.
- ☐ 2. Anthony likes art.
- ☐ 3. Lena lives in Dublin.
- ☐ 4. A lot of people in Dublin are young.
- ☐ 5. Boys often play camogie.

### 3 Completa las frases.

1. The middle of Paris becomes a beach in the summer.
2. Montmartre is a good place to see art.
3. Anthony goes to the Champs-Élysées when he wants to shop.
4. You can hear traditional Irish music in pubs.
5. A hurley is a stick.





## Grammar

## Third Conditional

If the water hadn't been cold, we would have gone swimming.

*Si el agua no hubiera estado fría, habríamos ido a nadar.*

We would have gone swimming if the water hadn't been cold.

*Habríamos ido a nadar si el agua no hubiera estado fría.*

**4** Elige la respuesta correcta para completar las frases utilizando el tercer condicional.

- Rose ..... photos of the Statue of Liberty if she hadn't forgotten her camera.  
a. had taken      **(b.) would have taken**
- If Bill had bought Natalie a birthday present, she ..... disappointed.  
a. hadn't been      b. wouldn't have been
- If Mick ..... to the swimming pool, he wouldn't have met his friend.  
a. hadn't gone      b. wouldn't have gone
- We would have gone on holiday to Brazil if we ..... more time.  
a. had had      b. would have had
- If I had found the newsagent, I ..... a newspaper.  
a. had bought      b. would have bought
- You would have seen my painting if you ..... to the art gallery.  
a. had gone      b. would have gone

**5** Rodea las respuestas correctas para completar las frases con el tercer condicional.

- If we **(had stayed)** / would have stayed a few more hours, we **had visited** / **would have visited** some art galleries.
- We **hadn't gone** / **wouldn't have gone** swimming if the water **had been** / **would have been** cold.
- I **had bought** / would have bought a magazine if I **had found** / would have found a newsagent close to the hotel.
- If the snow **had been** / would have been heavy, they **had closed** / would have closed the airport.
- If you **wouldn't have phoned** / hadn't phoned me, I **wouldn't have woken up** / **hadn't woken up** in time for my flight.
- We **didn't stay** / **wouldn't have stayed** home if the weather **hadn't been** / **wouldn't have been** stormy.

**6** Completa las frases con los verbos entre paréntesis. Utiliza el tercer condicional.

- I *would have enjoyed* (enjoy) the concert more if I hadn't been so tired last night.
- If we hadn't asked for help, we ..... (not find) the museum.
- If I ..... (not feel) ill, I would have gone up to the top of the mountain.
- Mary would have been late for school if she ..... (not hurry).
- If we ..... (know) about the castle, we would have visited it.

**7** Relaciona A y B para formar frases. Luego completa las frases con la forma correcta de los verbos entre paréntesis. Utiliza el tercer condicional.

## A

- If you had flown directly from Madrid to New York,
- You would have learned more about the city
- If I had looked for tickets earlier,
- Susie would have bought clothes on Fifth Avenue

## B

- a. the flight *would have taken* (take) about eight hours.
- b. we ..... (go) to a show.
- c. if you ..... (take) a guided tour.
- d. if she ..... (not spend) all her money.

**8** Completa las frases con los verbos que se dan. Utiliza el tercer condicional.

*not arrive • know • not be • not hit • usé • stay*

- If Tom *had used* GPS, he would have reached his destination.
- I would have visited her in hospital if I ..... she was ill.
- If he hadn't run into the street, the car ..... him.
- She would have gone dancing at the club if she ..... so tired.
- If the prices had been lower, they ..... at that hotel.
- You ..... late for the concert if you had left earlier.



# Vocabulary

## Around town

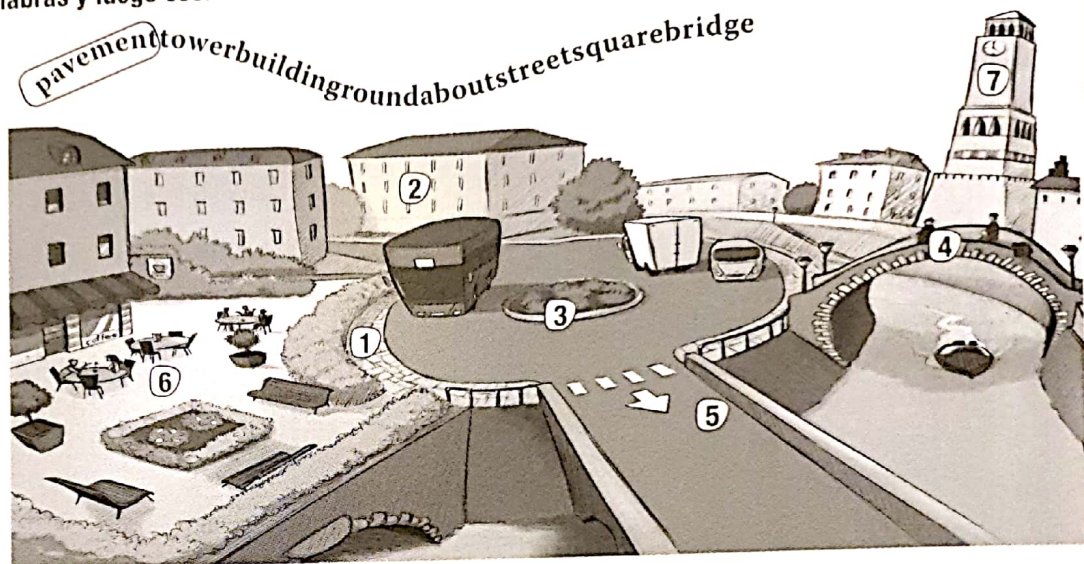
bicycle lane – carril bici / para ciclistas  
 bridge – puente  
 building – edificio  
 pavement – acera  
 roundabout – rotonda  
 sign – señal

square – plaza  
 street – calle  
 tower – torre  
 traffic light – semáforo  
 zebra crossing – paso de peatones / cebr

Encuentra las siete palabras y luego escríbelas al lado del número correcto según el dibujo.

1. pavement
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....
6. ....
7. ....

pavement tower building roundabout street square bridge



## 2 Lee las preguntas y completa las respuestas.

1. What shows you where a place is?  
 a s i g n
2. Where do cars stop when it's red?  
 at the t ..... l .....
3. Where can you ride a bike?  
 in a b ..... l .....
4. Where should we cross a street?  
 at a z ..... c .....
5. How can people cross a river?  
 on a b .....

## Listening

**3** Escucha una conversación y elige la respuesta correcta.

1. Jane is a new / good instructor.
2. Ellie asks Tammy for directions / a ride.
3. Ellie is going to walk / drive to the library.
4. There's a park on Long Street / Hill Street.
5. The library is near a roundabout / park.

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

## Speaking

Escribe el diálogo en tu idioma.

A: Excuse me. I'm looking for the market.  
 How do I get there?

A: 1. ....

B: If you keep going straight, you'll see a traffic light. Turn right at the traffic light. Walk along Main Street until you see a tower.

B: 2. ....

A: Do you mean the famous clock tower?

A: 3. ....

B: Yes. It'll be on your left.

B: 4. ....

A: And then what?

A: 5. ....

B: After you pass the tower, you'll see the market. It's at the corner of Main Street and Park Road.

B: 6. ....

A: OK, I see. Thanks.

A: 7. ....



## Writing

**5** Relaciona A con B y forma frases utilizando *such as*, *like* y *for example*. Puede haber más de una respuesta correcta.

A

1. London's got beautiful parks *like / such as* .....
2. The Musée d'Orsay has got paintings by famous painters .....
3. You can do many exciting things in New York City. ....

B

- a. Monet, Renoir and van Gogh.
- b. you can go up the Empire State Building or visit Central Park.
- c. Hyde Park and Regent's Park.

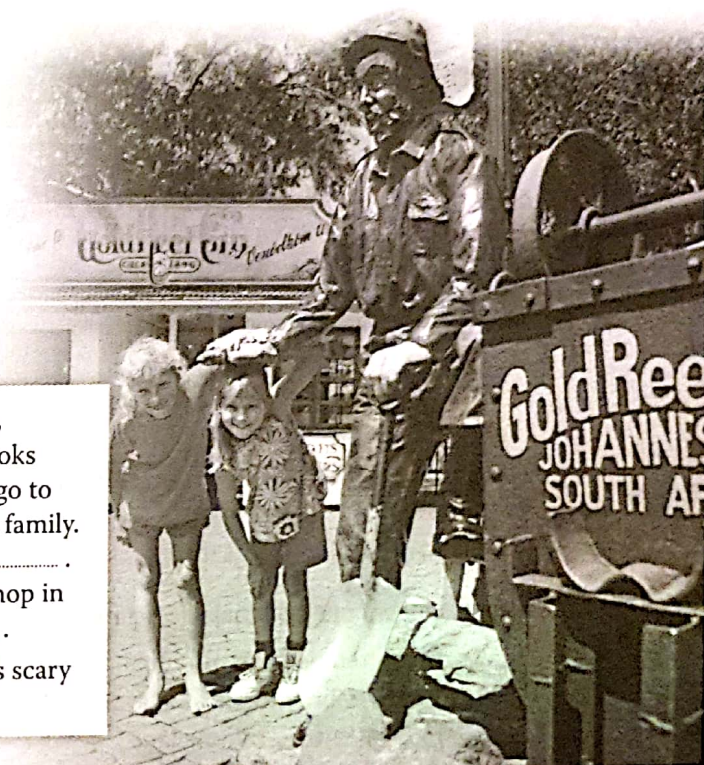
**6** Lee la ficha sobre un parque temático y luego completa el texto.

**Name of park:** Gold Reef City

**Where it is:** Johannesburg, South Africa

**Activities you can do:** visit the children's science museum; go on fun rides like the Anaconda rollercoaster; shop; eat in restaurants; go down an old gold mine

**Other information:** The theme park looks like a mining town from the 1880s.



Gold Reef City is an unusual theme park in Johannesburg,  
 1. *South Africa* ..... The park is special because it looks  
 just like a 2. .... from the 1880s. If you go to  
 Gold Reef City, you'll find exciting activities for the whole family.  
 There are lots of exciting rides like the 3. ....  
 You can also visit the children's 4. ...., shop in  
 the main street and eat in a great 5. ....  
 If I were you, I'd go down the 6. .... It's scary  
 but very exciting!

**7** Escribe la descripción de un lugar que te gustaría visitar. Acuérdate de incluir el nombre y dónde está, las actividades que puedes hacer allí y tu opinión sobre él.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



**WAY to ENGLISH**

**Getting Directions**

Relaciona A y B para formar preguntas.

A

1. Where can I
2. How do I
3. Can you tell me
4. Is there a

B

- a. get to the airport?
- b. playground here?
- c. find a newsagent?
- d. where the car park is?



# CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

## Vocabulary 20 points

1 Señala (✓) si las frases son verdaderas (T) o falsas (F). (5 points)

1. You can buy a new car at a newsagent.
2. Tourists usually stay in hotels.
3. Trains stop at the railway station.
4. A tower is a tall building.
5. You can drive a car in the bicycle lane.

T	F
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

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

market • car park • sign • pavement • building

1. The children are waiting on the ..... to cross the street.
2. I paid £2.50 to leave my car in the ..... for an hour.
3. Did you see the ..... on the corner? It's the new hospital.
4. Can you read the ..... on that window?
5. We always buy flowers at the .....

3 Rodea la palabra que no encaja. (5 points)

1. newsagent • tennis court • football pitch
2. traffic light • zebra crossing • playground
3. office block • tower • bicycle lane
4. airport • bridge • railway station
5. street • roundabout • swimming pool

## Grammar 30 points

4 Completa las frases con los verbos entre paréntesis. Utiliza el primer condicional. (10 points)

1. If I ..... (work) at this office block, I ..... (take) the underground every day.
2. Unless Mary ..... (come) with me, I ..... (not go) to the cinema this evening.
3. I ..... (get) a newspaper if I ..... (see) a newsagent on the way to work.
4. If it ..... (not rain), we ..... (take) the children to the playground.
5. If the teacher ..... (give) us a lot of homework, I ..... (not go) out tonight.

5 Completa las frases con estos verbos. Utiliza el segundo condicional. (10 points)

see • study • be • not live • have

1. If there were bicycle lanes, it ..... safer to ride in the city.
2. I wouldn't buy a motorbike if I ..... the money. They're too dangerous.
3. If I were you, I ..... for the exam.
4. If he ..... in the centre of London, he would need a car.
5. You would like the theatre if you ..... more plays.

6 Completa las frases con los verbos entre paréntesis. Utiliza el tercer condicional. (10 points)

1. You would have had fun if you ..... (go) to the beach yesterday.
2. If we had visited the park on Tuesday evening, we ..... (enjoy) the jazz concert.
3. I ..... (not be) annoyed if Jack had spoken nicely to me.
4. If she ..... (not stop) at the traffic light, there would have been an accident.
5. He would have missed his flight if he ..... (arrive) later.



1 Escribe las palabras y expresiones en tu idioma.

### Places in town

airport

car park

football pitch

hotel

market

newsagent

office block

playground

police station

railway station

swimming pool

tennis court

university

### Around town

bicycle lane

bridge

building

pavement

roundabout

sign

square

street

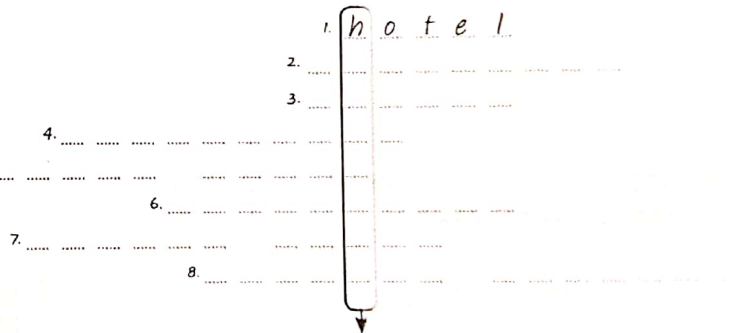
tower

traffic light

zebra crossing

2 Completa el crucigrama para averiguar el nombre de un gran aeropuerto que hay cerca de Londres.

1. You stay there when you travel.
2. You buy newspapers there.
3. You buy fruit and vegetables there.
4. You study there.
5. You play football there.
6. Children enjoy playing there.
7. You work there.
8. You catch the train there.



The airport is H.

3 Encuentra nueve palabras en la sopa de letras y luego escríbelas.

1. square
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....
6. ....
7. ....
8. ....
9. ....

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

Which item is  
a tall building?



# GRAMMAR APPENDIX

## El primer condicional

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

La condición (oración subordinada) se expresa con *if* + *Present Simple*, y el resultado (oración principal) suele ir en futuro con *will*.

*I will stay at home if I don't finish my homework.*  
(Me quedaré en casa si no termino los deberes.)

Si la condición va primero, se pone una coma entre la oración principal y la subordinada.

*If I don't finish my homework, I will stay at home.*  
(Si no termino los deberes, me quedaré en casa.)

En negativa, se puede negar el verbo en presente, el verbo en futuro o ambos.

*If you don't come, I will be sad.* (Si no vienes, estaré triste.)

*If you come, I won't be sad.* (Si vienes, no estaré triste.)

*If you don't come, I won't be sad.* (Si no vienes, no estaré triste.)

Para expresar que algo ocurrirá o no ocurrirá si no se cumple la condición, la subordinada es introducida por la conjunción *unless*, que equivale a *if not* ("a no ser que", "a menos que", "si no"). Esta conjunción se usa con bastante asiduidad en el primer condicional, pero es menos frecuente en el segundo y nunca se emplea en el tercero.

*Unless he finishes this, he will stay in the office.*

(A no ser que termine / Si no termina esto, se quedará en la oficina.)

## 1 Completa las frases con los verbos entre paréntesis. Utiliza el primer condicional.

1. If you wait a minute, I *will check* (check) the weather forecast.
2. If Sally ..... (go) to Paris, she'll see the Eiffel Tower.
3. We will hire a car if you ..... (not want) to drive.
4. If Ted ..... (win) the lottery, he'll travel around the world.

## El segundo condicional

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

Se forma con *if* + *Past Simple* en la condición y *would* (o la contracción *'d*) + un verbo en la forma base en el resultado. Si el verbo de la condición es *to be*, se suele usar *were* en todas las personas del singular y del plural.

*If I were a fashion designer, I'd use recycled materials.*  
(Si yo fuese diseñador de moda, utilizaría materiales reciclados.)

Para dar consejos se emplea la fórmula *If I were*.

*If I were you, I'd go to the new market.*

(Si yo fuera tú, iría al mercado nuevo.)

En negativa, se puede negar la condición, el resultado o ambos.

*If I had a car, I wouldn't go by bus.*

(Si yo tuviera un coche, no iría en autobús.)

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

1. I would do the work myself if I *weren't* (not be) so busy.
2. They would see more films if they ..... (live) near a cinema.
3. .... you ..... (buy) the book if you saw it in the shop?
4. If they ..... (not travel) to work on the same bus, they wouldn't meet.
5. If you called first, they ..... (hold) a ticket for you.
6. If he ..... (hear) the song, he would recognise it.

## El tercer condicional

Se usa para hablar de condiciones totalmente imposibles, pues se refieren al pasado y ya no pueden realizarse.

Se forma con *if* + *Past Perfect Simple* en la condición y *would have* + participio en el resultado.

*If Tom had known her phone number, he would have called her.* (Si Tom hubiese sabido su número de teléfono, la habría llamado.)

En negativa, se puede negar la condición, el resultado o ambos.

*If I had won the lottery, I wouldn't have accepted that job.* (Si me hubiera tocado la lotería, no habría aceptado ese empleo.)

## 3 Completa las frases con los verbos entre paréntesis. Utiliza el tercer condicional.

1. If we *had known* (know) about the castle, we would have visited it.
2. I ..... (enjoy) the concert more if I hadn't been so tired last night.
3. If I ..... (not feel) ill, I would have gone up to the top of the tower.
4. Margaret would have been late for school if she ..... (not hurry).
5. If we hadn't looked at the map, we ..... (not find) the museum.