

Vocabulary

Activities

chat online – *chatear online / en Internet*
 do sport – *practicar deporte*
 go shopping – *ir de compras / tiendas*
 listen to music – *escuchar música*
 meet friends – *quedar con amigos/as*
 play computer games – *jugar a juegos de ordenador*
 play football – *jugar al fútbol*
 play the guitar – *tocar la guitarra*

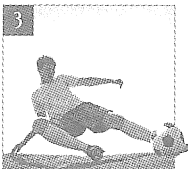
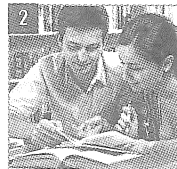
read magazines – *leer revistas*
 ride my bike – *montar / ir en bici*
 send text messages – *mandar mensajes (de texto)*
 stay at home – *quedarse en casa*
 study with friends – *estudiar con amigos*
 talk on the phone – *hablar por teléfono*
 watch TV – *ver la televisión*

1 Escribe las actividades debajo de la fotografía correcta.

play the guitar • stay at home • ~~ride my bike~~
read magazines • play football • watch TV
send text messages • study with friends
listen to music • play computer games



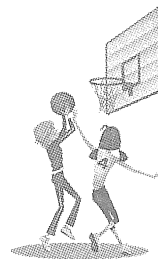
ride my bike



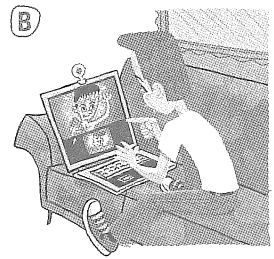
2 Relaciona A con B para formar expresiones referidas a actividades. Luego escríbelas debajo del dibujo correcto.

- | A | B |
|---------|----------------------|
| 1. meet | a. shopping |
| 2. talk | b. online |
| 3. chat | ! c. friends |
| 4. do | d. on the phone |
| 5. go | e. sport |

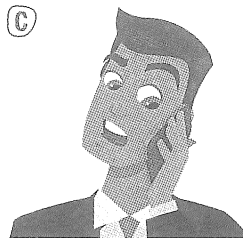
(A)



(B)



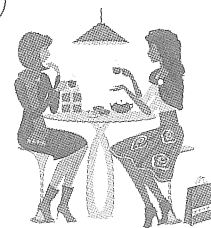
(C)



(D)



(E)



meet friends

Grammar

Present Simple: Affirmative	
I sleep	yo duermo
you sleep	tú duermes
he sleeps	él duerme
she sleeps	ella duerme
it sleeps	(ello) duerme
we sleep	nosotros/as dormimos
you sleep	vosotros/as dormís
they sleep	ellos/as duermen

1 Rodea la respuesta correcta.

- We (do) / does sport at school.
- Sally play / plays the guitar every day.
- I meet / meets friends at the weekends.
- My friends go / goes shopping every week.
- My brother ride / rides his bike to school.

2 Completa la tabla. Consulta la página 108 si necesitas ayuda.

I / you / we / they	he / she / it
eat	1. eats
watch	2.
study	3.
do	4.
come	5.

3 Completa las frases con el Present Simple en afirmativa de los verbos entre paréntesis.

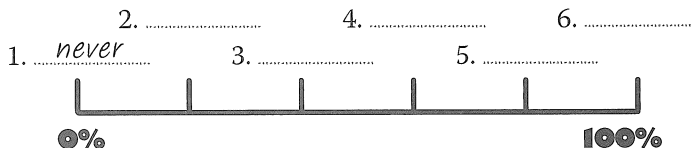
- My parents *give* (give) us presents on our birthday.
- My friends and I (chat) online in the afternoons.
- Jill (wash) her hair every day.
- We (study) maths three times a week.
- Alex (cook) dinner every evening.

Adverbs of frequency

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

4 Escribe los adverbios de frecuencia en el lugar correcto.

sometimes • rarely • always • often • ~~never~~ usually



5 Elige el adverbio de frecuencia correcto.

- Teachers give homework.
 - rarely
 - never
 - usually
- Children drive a car.
 - always
 - sometimes
 - never
- Restaurants have food.
 - always
 - sometimes
 - often
- Babies cry when they're hungry.
 - usually
 - rarely
 - never
- Teenagers chat online.
 - often
 - rarely
 - never

6 Completa las frases con un adverbio de frecuencia adecuado para que sean verdaderas en tu caso.

- I ride my bike to school.
- I meet my friends at the weekend.
- My friends and I go shopping.
- My mother listens to music.
- I send text messages to my teacher.



Reading

7 Lee la encuesta de la revista. Luego di si las frases son verdaderas (T) o falsas (F).

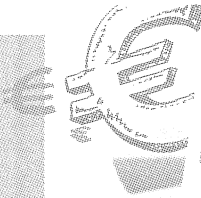


TEEN WORLD MAGAZINE

**SURVEY RESULTS:
TEEN HABITS AROUND THE WORLD**

How much pocket money do your parents give you?

Many teenagers in the USA and the UK get around \$50 (£32 / €37) a month in pocket money. Many teenagers in these countries go shopping. They buy clothes, shoes and computer games.



How many text messages do you send every day?

In the USA, the average teenager sends and receives around 50 messages a day. South Korean, Danish and Norwegian teenagers only send and receive 15-20 messages a day.

Where do you meet your friends?

Teenagers in Finland like meeting their friends at the cinema. In Italy and Switzerland, teenagers have parties at their houses. In Japan and South Korea, teenagers don't usually meet their friends. They spend their time studying!



- ... 1. British and American parents give their teenagers similar amounts of pocket money.
- ... 2. American teenagers send more text messages than South Korean teenagers.
- ... 3. Danish teenagers never send text messages.
- ... 4. South Korean teenagers often go to the cinema with friends.

8 Completa las frases.

- 1. British teenagers receive about £ 32 a month from their parents.
- 2. American teenagers send and receive around messages a day.
- 3. In Norway, teenagers send and receive messages a day.
- 4. The cinema is a popular place for teenagers in
- 5. Italian teenagers often go to at their friends' houses.

Grammar

Present Simple: Negative	
I don't sleep	<i>yo no duermo</i>
you don't sleep	<i>tú no duermes</i>
he doesn't sleep	<i>él no duerme</i>
she doesn't sleep	<i>ella no duerme</i>
it doesn't sleep	<i>(ello) no duerme</i>
we don't sleep	<i>nosotros/as no dormimos</i>
you don't sleep	<i>vosotros/as no dormís</i>
they don't sleep	<i>ellos/as no duermen</i>

1 Elige la respuesta correcta.

- We in London.
 - don't live
 - doesn't live
- Tom school.
 - don't like
 - doesn't like
- You here.
 - don't work
 - doesn't work
- Dogs
 - don't fly
 - doesn't fly
- They at home at the weekend.
 - don't stay
 - doesn't stay
- The child English.
 - don't speak
 - doesn't speak

2 Escribe frases con el Present Simple en negativa y las palabras entre paréntesis.

- The boys in my class like football. (tennis)
The boys in my class don't like tennis.
- Ian's classes begin at 9.30 in the morning. (8.30)

- Sue sleeps for eight hours every night. (ten)

- They eat chocolate once a week. (every day)

- His mother sells clothes for men. (women)

3 Completa las frases con el Present Simple en afirmativa o negativa de los verbos entre paréntesis.

- The students *listen*
 (listen) to music once a week.
- We
 (not watch) TV every day.
- Mr Green
 (not teach) maths.
- My brother and I
 (walk) to school in the morning.
- My friends
 (send) text messages every hour.
- I (not play) the guitar.

Present Simple: Interrogative

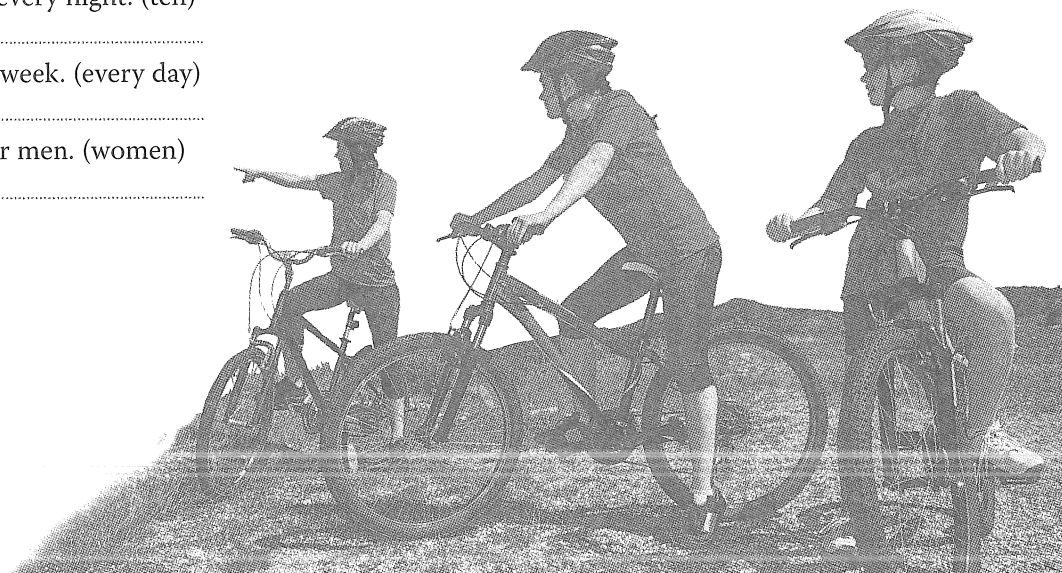
Do I sleep ... ?	<i>¿Yo duermo...?</i>
Do you sleep ... ?	<i>¿Tú duermes...?</i>
Does he sleep ... ?	<i>¿Él duerme...?</i>
Does she sleep ... ?	<i>¿Ella duerme...?</i>
Does it sleep ... ?	<i>¿(Ello) duerme...?</i>
Do we sleep ... ?	<i>¿Nosotros/as dormimos...?</i>
Do you sleep ... ?	<i>¿Vosotros/as dormís...?</i>
Do they sleep ... ?	<i>¿Ellos/as duermen...?</i>

Short answers

Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
 Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.

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

- *Do* you *play* (play)
 the guitar?
- Paulo
 (study) English?
- Mary and Joe
 (help) their parents?
- the cat (like)
 orange juice?
- you and your friends
 (ride) your bikes?



5 Relaciona las respuestas con las preguntas del ejercicio 4.

- a. No, it doesn't.
- b. No, they don't.
- c. Yes, we do.
- d. Yes, he does.
- ! e. No, I don't.

6 Escribe preguntas con estas palabras y el *Present Simple*.

1. the students in your class / study / technology
Do the students in your class study technology?
2. your teacher / teach / English / on Mondays
3. you / do sport / every day
4. your mother / go shopping / on Saturdays
5. your friends / often / play football

7 Contesta las preguntas del ejercicio 6 para que las respuestas sean verdaderas en tu caso.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

8 Completa las frases con el *Present Simple* de los verbos entre paréntesis.

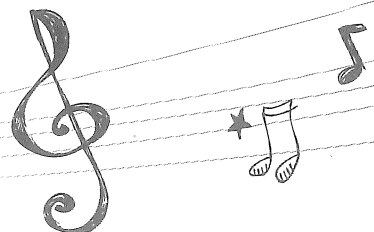
1. *Does* Dan *play* (play) computer games in the afternoon?
2. The boys (not chat) online.
3. Zoe usually (study) with friends.
4. Eva (not watch) TV every day.
5. the children (eat) vegetables?
6. We (listen) to music on our phones.

Listening

1 Escucha las rutinas de Elizabeth y elige la respuesta correcta.

1. Elizabeth is **12** / **13** years old.
2. Her boarding school is in **Kent** / **London**.
3. She plays in a band with **three** / **four** other girls.
4. She and her friends watch music videos on **TV** / **the computer**.
5. Her best friend likes buying **CDs** / **clothes**.

2 Escucha otra vez y comprueba las respuestas.



Vocabulary

Routines

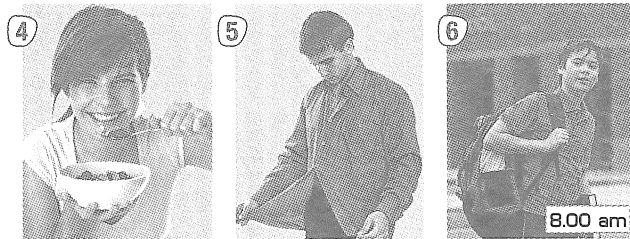
do homework – *hacer los deberes*
 get dressed – *vestirse*
 get up – *levantarse*
 go home – *ir(se) a casa*
 go to bed – *acostarse, irse a la cama*
 go to school – *ir al colegio*

have a shower – *ducharse*
 have breakfast – *desayunar*
 tidy my room – *ordenar / recoger mi habitación / cuarto*
 walk the dog – *pasear al perro*

1 Escribe la rutina correcta debajo de cada imagen.

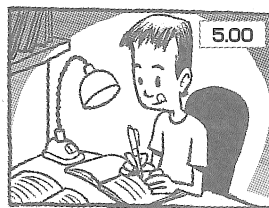
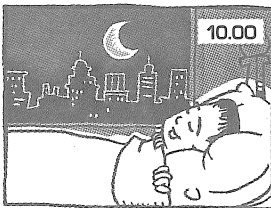
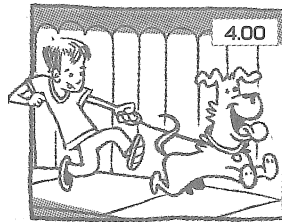
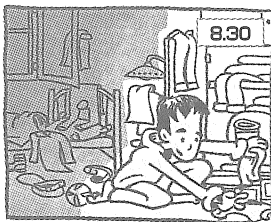


get up



2 Mira los dibujos sobre la rutina de Sam después de clase. Completa la tabla con estas expresiones.

do homework • go to bed • tidy my room
 walk the dog



Sam's after-school routine

- 4.00 1. walk the dog
 5.00 2.
 8.30 3.
 10.00 4.

Listening

3 Escucha a Bruna hablar de sus rutinas escolares en Brasil y luego elige la respuesta correcta.

1. Bruna has got a **short** / long school day.
2. The schools in Brazil are **big** / small.
3. Bruna studies in the **morning** / afternoon.
4. She goes to school at **6.45** / 12.00.
5. She always has lunch at **school** / home.

4 Ahora escucha a Aran hablar de sus rutinas escolares en Tailandia y luego di si las frases son verdaderas (T) o falsas (F).

1. Aran begins studying at 6.00 in the morning.
2. Aran often watches TV at school.
3. Aran has lunch in a lunchroom at school.
4. He does homework at school.
5. Aran goes home at 4.45.

Speaking

Escribe el diálogo en tu idioma.

A: When do you usually get up on Sundays?

A: 1.

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

B: 2.

A: What do you do in the morning?

A: 3.

B: I have breakfast, get dressed and then I meet my friends.

B: 4.

Writing

5 Completa las frases con la preposición temporal correcta.

- 1. We play tennis *on* Wednesdays.
- 2. I do sport 4.00 pm 6.00 pm every day.
- 3. The films starts 8.00 pm.
- 4. We don't study July.
- 5. Our school starts 1st September.
- 6. I don't ride my bike the winter.
- 7. They don't talk on the phone night.

6 Mira la agenda de Paul para el fin de semana. Luego utiliza la información para completar el correo electrónico que envía Paul a Dave.

Paul's timetable for Saturdays:

- 10.00 am: get up
- 10.30 am: have breakfast
- 11.00 am - 1.00 pm: stay at home and watch TV
- 2.30 pm - 4.30 pm: meet friends and eat pizza
- 5.00 pm: go home and chat online



From: Paul@quickmail.com
 To: Dave

Hi Dave,
 How are you? I'm fine. It's Saturday and I love Saturdays. On Saturdays, I usually ¹..... *get up*..... at 10.00 am and have breakfast ²..... 10.30 am. I always have pancakes for breakfast on Saturdays.
 From 11.00 am ³..... 1.00 pm, I stay at home and ⁴..... TV. Then I usually ⁵..... my friends in town for pizza.
 At 5.00 pm, we ⁶..... because it's dark and cold. ⁷..... the evenings, I chat online with my friends.
 Write back soon!
 Paul

EXTRA

7 Escribe un correo electrónico sobre tus sábados. Incluye la hora a la que haces cada actividad.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

WAY to ENGLISH

Getting Information

Completa el diálogo con estas expresiones.

When is • How much • How often • How can

A: Hello. ¹..... *How can* I help you?

B: Hi. My name is Kylie Smith. I'd like some information about tennis lessons.
²..... is the class?

A: The class is three times a week.

B: ³..... the class?

A: On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5.00 pm.

B: ⁴..... does it cost?

A: The class is €100 a month.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Vocabulary 20 points

1 Relaciona A con B para formar expresiones. (6 points)

A

- tidy
- meet
- watch
- talk
- walk
- ride

B

- friends
- my bike
- the dog
- my room
- TV
- on the phone

2 Relaciona las descripciones con las actividades. (4 points)

- talk with friends on the computer
- get exercise
- write to people on a mobile phone
- buy things

- send text messages
- go shopping
- do sport
- chat online

3 Completa el párrafo sobre la rutina de Charlotte y Jake con estas expresiones. (10 points)

*go to school • have breakfast • go to bed • get up
do homework*

Charlotte and her brother Jake

1. at 6.30 in the morning

and 2. at 7.00. They

usually have eggs. At 7.30, they

3. In the afternoon at

5.00, they 4. They

5. at 11.00 at night.

Grammar 30 points

4 Elige la respuesta correcta. (10 points)

- I the guitar.
a. play b. plays
- Anthony to school every morning.
a. walk b. walks
- Samantha and Tom chat online in the mornings.
a. don't b. doesn't
- you speak French?
a. Does b. Do
- It rain a lot in the summer.
a. doesn't b. don't

5 Completa las frases con la forma correcta del Present Simple de los verbos entre paréntesis. (10 points)

- Molly (watch) TV every day.
- They often (listen) to music.
- I (not go) to bed at 10.00 pm.
- He (not do) sport on Fridays.
- She often (study) with friends.

6 Completa las frases con estos adverbios de frecuencia. Utiliza cada adverbio solo una vez. (10 points)

rarely • always • never • sometimes • often

- Ian rides his bike to school every day. Ian rides his bike to school.
- I play tennis four times a week.
I play tennis.
- Diane doesn't drink coffee. Diane drinks coffee.
- We visit our cousins once a year.
We visit our cousins.
- My friends and I go to the beach once a month.
We go to the beach.

Escribe las expresiones en tu idioma.

Activities

chat online _____
 do sport _____
 go shopping _____
 listen to music _____
 meet friends _____
 play computer games _____
 play football _____
 play the guitar _____

read magazines _____
 ride my bike _____
 send text messages _____
 stay at home _____
 study with friends _____
 talk on the phone _____
 watch TV _____

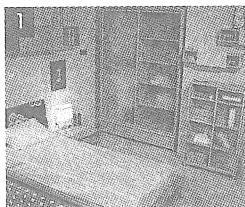
Routines

do homework _____
 get dressed _____
 get up _____
 go home _____
 go to bed _____

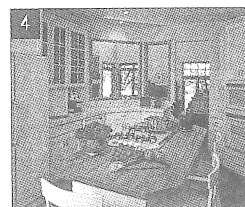
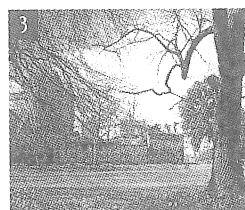
go to school _____
 have a shower _____
 have breakfast _____
 tidy my room _____
 walk the dog _____

2 ¿Dónde tienen lugar estas actividades? Escríbelas al lado de la fotografía correcta.

have a shower • ~~get dressed~~ • go to bed
 have breakfast • get up • walk the dog



get dressed

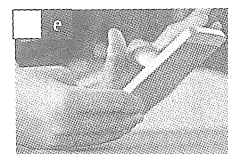
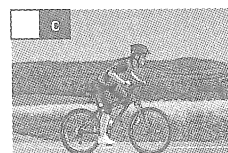


3 Forma expresiones con estas palabras y luego relacionalas con la fotografía correcta.

~~do~~ • tidy • go • listen • meet • play • ride • send

~~homework~~ • text messages • my room • my bike
 shopping • to music • friends • football

- do homework
-
-
-
-
-
-
-



El Present Simple

Se usa para hablar de verdades generales, hacer descripciones, comentar hechos habituales o cotidianos, expresar gustos y opiniones, y también para hablar de programas y horarios.

- **Afirmativa:** es como la forma base del verbo (infinitivo sin *to*) en todas las personas menos en la 3ª del singular, en la que se añade *-s* (consultar el *Spelling Appendix*, pág. 108).

He walks the dog every day.

(Él pasea al perro todos los días.)

- **Negativa:** sujeto + *do / does + not (n't)* + verbo en la forma base.

My friend doesn't play the guitar.

(Mi amiga no toca la guitarra.)

- **Interrogativa:** *Do / Does + sujeto + verbo.*

Do you study with friends? (¿Estudias con amigos?)

- **Respuestas breves:** se pone el pronombre personal sujeto + *do / does* o *don't / doesn't*.

Does she watch TV? Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.

(¿Ella ve la televisión? Sí. / No.)

- Con el *Present Simple* se suelen usar las siguientes expresiones temporales: *every day / week / year* (todos/as los días / semanas / años), *once / twice a year* (una / dos veces al año), *on + día de la semana en plural*, *at night* (por la noche), *in the morning* (por la mañana), *in the summer* (en verano), etc. Todas pueden ir al principio o al final de la frase, pero se suelen poner al final.

She plays football twice a year.

(Ella juega al fútbol dos veces al año.)

1 Escribe la 3ª persona del singular de estos verbos en la columna correcta.

talk • play • wash • try • come • brush • run
kiss • copy

-s	-es	-ies
<i>talks</i>		

2 Elige la respuesta correcta.

1. I love / loves vanilla ice cream.
2. Lucy sometimes ride / rides her bike to school.
3. Kate don't / doesn't wear dresses.
4. Do / Does your parents work in a shop?
5. We don't / doesn't live here.
6. Do / Does you play the guitar?

3 Completa las frases con el Present Simple de los verbos entre paréntesis.

1. He always *gets up* (get up) at 7.00.
2. They (chat) online in the evenings.
3. We (not do) sport at the weekend.
4. you always (have) a shower in the mornings?
5. your friends often (send) text messages to you?
6. My teacher (not give) a lot of homework.

Los adverbios de frecuencia

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

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

- Estos adverbios expresan la frecuencia con la que se hace algo. Se colocan delante del verbo, pero si acompañan al verbo *to be* se sitúan detrás.

I rarely talk on the phone.

(Rara vez hablo por teléfono.)

She is usually tired.

(Ella normalmente está cansada.)

4 El cuadro de abajo muestra la frecuencia con la que compra por Internet cada estudiante. Completa las frases con el adverbio de frecuencia adecuado.

often • always • never • rarely • usually
sometimes

How often do you go shopping online?					
Eric	Tom	Jenna	Daisy	Tracy	Dan
**	*****		*	*****	***

1. Eric *sometimes* goes shopping online.
2. Tom goes shopping online.
3. Jenna goes shopping online.
4. Daisy goes shopping online.
5. Tracy goes shopping online.
6. Dan goes shopping online.

4

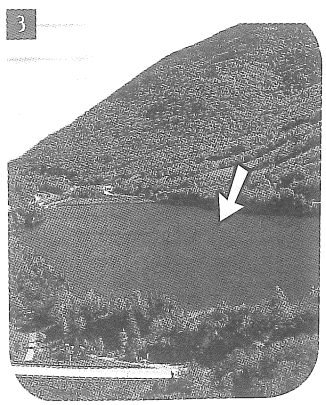
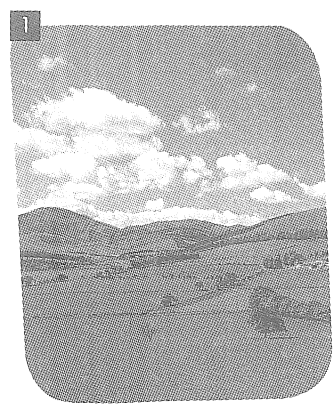
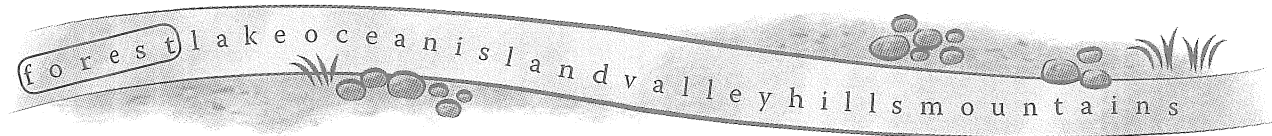
Great Holidays

Vocabulary

Geographical features

beach - <i>playa</i>	island - <i>isla</i>	ocean - <i>océano</i>
desert - <i>desierto</i>	jungle - <i>selva, jungla</i>	river - <i>río</i>
forest - <i>bosque</i>	lake - <i>lago</i>	valley - <i>valle</i>
hill - <i>colina</i>	mountain - <i>montaña</i>	

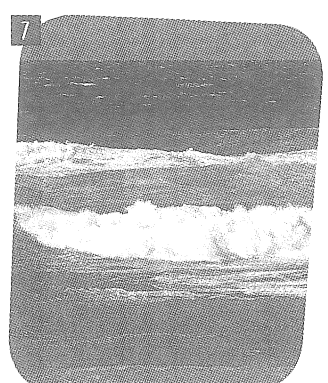
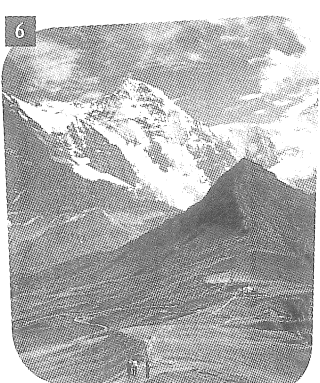
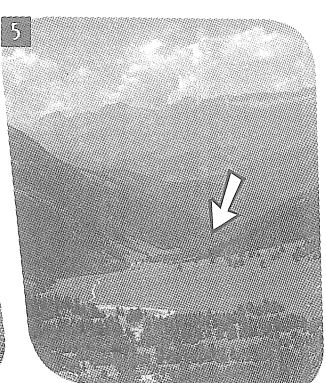
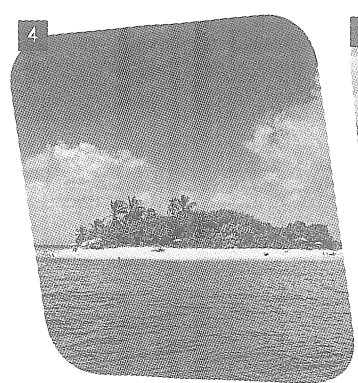
Encuentra los accidentes geográficos en el río y escríbelos debajo de la fotografía correcta.



.....

forest

.....



.....

.....

.....

.....

2 Elige la respuesta correcta.

1. It rarely rains in a river / **desert**.
2. Let's sit on the beach / valley and watch the ocean.
3. Bermuda is a small jungle / island in the Atlantic Ocean.
4. The Nile is a very long island / river in North Africa.
5. There are many trees in a jungle / lake.

Grammar

Present Continuous: Affirmative

I am walking	yo estoy andando
you are walking	tú estás andando
he is walking	él está andando
she is walking	ella está andando
it is walking	(ello) está andando
we are walking	nosotros/as estamos andando
you are walking	vosotros/as estáis andando
they are walking	ellos/as están andando

1 Rodea el verbo en Present Continuous y subraya la expresión temporal.

- Lily is playing football right now.
- The children are walking on the island now.
- Bill is riding his bike at the moment.
- I am climbing a mountain right now.
- We are watching TV at the moment.
- You are listening to music now.

2 Completa la tabla. Consulta la página 108 si necesitas ayuda.

Verb	Verb + ing
eat	eating
give	¹ giving
²	stopping
go	³
⁴	writing
swim	⁵
try	⁶
⁷	raining

3 Elige la respuesta correcta.

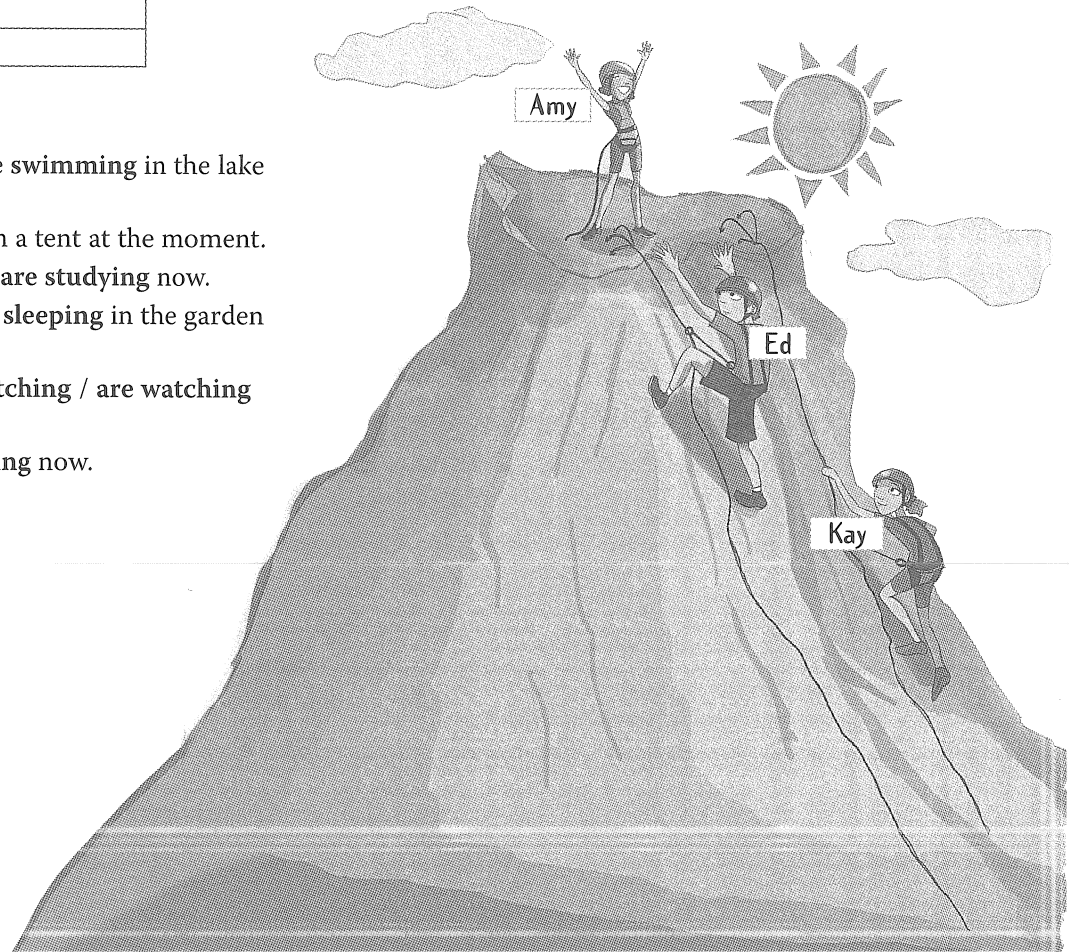
- Dylan is swimming / are swimming in the lake right now.
- I is sitting / am sitting in a tent at the moment.
- My friends is studying / are studying now.
- My dog is sleeping / are sleeping in the garden now.
- My parents and I am watching / are watching TV at the moment.
- It is working / are working now.

4 Escribe frases con estas palabras y el Present Continuous.

- the bus / stop / right now
The bus is stopping right now.
- we / walk / in the forest / now
.....
- Claire / sit / on the beach / at the moment
.....
- I / ride / my bike / now
.....
- Dan and Mia / sleep / at the moment
.....
- you / swim / in the river / right now
.....

5 Completa las frases con la afirmativa del Present Continuous de los verbos entre paréntesis. Luego mira el dibujo de abajo y señala (✓) si las frases son verdaderas (T) o falsas (F).

- | | T | F |
|--|-------|-------|
| 1. Amy <i>is standing</i> (stand) on the mountain. | ✓ | |
| 2. Ed and Kay (climb) the mountain. | | |
| 3. Nina (sit) on a chair. | | |
| 4. Pete (eat) a sandwich. | | |
| 5. Phil (talk) to Nina. | | |



Present Continuous: Negative

I am not walking	<i>yo no estoy andando</i>
you aren't walking	<i>tú no estás andando</i>
he isn't walking	<i>él no está andando</i>
she isn't walking	<i>ella no está andando</i>
it isn't walking	<i>(ello) no está andando</i>
we aren't walking	<i>nosotros/as no estamos andando</i>
you aren't walking	<i>vosotros/as no estáis andando</i>
they aren't walking	<i>ellos/as no están andando</i>

6 Elige la respuesta correcta.

- isn't climbing the hill now.
a. Lucy b. The girls
- aren't having breakfast at the moment.
a. I b. We
- isn't doing homework right now.
a. You b. He
- am not meeting friends today.
a. I b. They
- aren't sending text messages now.
a. Leo b. Leo and I

7 Escribe las palabras en el orden correcto para formar frases.

- walking / now / Eva / the dog / isn't / .
Eva isn't walking the dog now.
- to school / aren't / Mark and Dave / today / going / .
.....
- my room / am not / I / at the moment / tidying / .
.....
- aren't / today / at home / we / staying / .
.....
- right now / playing / isn't / the guitar / Sam / .
.....

8 Completa las frases con el Present Continuous en negativa de los verbos entre paréntesis.

- The children *aren't playing* (play) football now.
- I (listen) to you.
- We (sleep) at the moment.
- Dad (work) at the office.
- You (go) out now.

9 Mira el dibujo y elige la respuesta correcta.

- Phil is wearing / isn't wearing a hat.
- The sun is shining / isn't shining.
- Phil and Nina are taking / aren't taking photos.
- Phil is helping / isn't helping Nina.
- Ed and Kay are sitting / aren't sitting on the ground.

10 Mira el dibujo otra vez. Completa las frases con la afirmativa o negativa del Present Continuous de los verbos entre paréntesis.

- It *isn't raining* (rain) at the moment.
- The people in the picture (sleep).
- Pete (take) photos.
- Amy (read) a book.
- Nina and Phil (have) breakfast.

Listening

11 Escucha la conversación telefónica de Dan en la que habla de sus vacaciones familiares en el Reino Unido. Relaciona a las personas con las actividades.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A | B |
| 1. Dan's mother and father | a. sleeping in a tent |
| 2. Dan's brother | b. fishing |
| 3. Dan's sister | c. talking on the phone |
| 4. Dan | d. listening to music |
| 5. Dan's family | e. playing football |

12 Escucha otra vez y comprueba tus respuestas.



Reading

Lee el folleto de viajes y luego di si las frases son verdaderas (T) o falsas (F).

MYSTERIOUS MEXICO

Are you planning a holiday? Come to Mexico – it's got many exciting things to see.

Zone of Silence

The Zone of Silence is in the Chihuahuan Desert. There aren't any television or satellite signals there. People can't watch TV, listen to the radio or talk on mobile phones! Scientists are studying this unusual area, but they haven't got an explanation for it yet.

La Venta

There are 17 giant Olmec heads in La Venta Park in Mexico. They are 3,000 years old. The heads are 1.47-3.4 metres tall and they weigh up to 45 tonnes. Each head is from one big stone. The stones come from the mountains – 80 kilometres from La Venta. How can you move a 45-tonne stone over hills and rivers without lorries and machines? It's still a mystery.

Guanajuato

Originally a Spanish city, Guanajuato is in a valley near the Sierra de Guanajuato Mountains. It is a beautiful city with an unusual secret. Dead bodies become mummies because the weather is very dry.



- F 1. You can phone your friends from the Zone of Silence.
- 2. Scientists can explain the Zone of Silence.
- 3. The Olmec heads are very old and very big.
- 4. The mountains with the stones are in La Venta.
- 5. No one knows how the Olmec heads got to La Venta.
- 6. Guanajuato has got a Spanish history.

2 Completa las frases.

1. You can't watch TV in the Zone of Silence because there aren't any *television or satellite signals*
2. You can see giant Olmec heads in La Venta Park.
3. The Olmec heads are years old and weigh
4. Guanajuato is a city near
5. The dry weather in Guanajuato turns dead bodies into

Grammar

Present Continuous: Interrogative

Am I walking ... ?	¿Yo estoy andando...?
Are you walking ... ?	¿Tú estás andando...?
Is he walking ... ?	¿Él está andando...?
Is she walking ... ?	¿Ella está andando...?
Is it walking ... ?	¿(Ello) está andando...?
Are we walking ... ?	¿Nosotros/as estamos andando...?
Are you walking ... ?	¿Vosotros/as estáis andando...?
Are they walking ... ?	¿Ellos/as están andando...?

Short answers

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

3 Completa las preguntas con el *Present Continuous* de los verbos entre paréntesis. Luego mira el dibujo y relaciona las preguntas con las respuestas.

- *Are* the girls *sitting* (sit) on the beach right now?
- the man (sell) drinks at the moment?
- the sun (shine) now?
- the boys (swim) at the moment?
- the dog (run) now?

- a. No, they aren't.
- b. No, it isn't.
- c. No, he isn't.
- d. Yes, it is.
- e. Yes, they are.

4 Escribe preguntas con estas palabras utilizando el *Present Continuous*. Luego contéstalas para que sean verdaderas en tu caso.

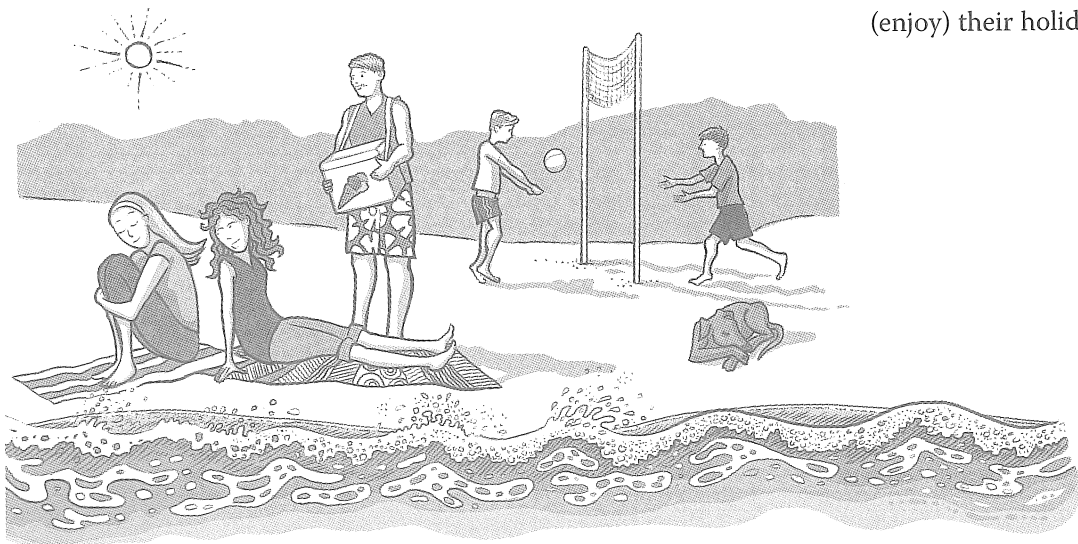
- it / rain / right now
Is it raining right now?
Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.
- you / write / in your notebook / now
.....
- your friend / help / you / at the moment
.....
- you / listen / to music
.....
- your teacher / talk / right now
.....

5 Elige la respuesta correcta.

- Sophie and I is hiking / **are hiking** in the forest.
- Tim **is taking** / Is Tim taking photos?
- We **am not swimming** / aren't swimming in the river.
- They **are playing** / Are they playing football now.
- I **am not riding** / isn't riding my bike right now.

6 Completa las frases con el *Present Continuous* de los verbos entre paréntesis.

- Jake *is visiting* (visit) the Parthenon right now.
- Mr and Mrs O'Connor (not sleep) on the island now.
- you (climb) a mountain at the moment?
- Claire (not walk) in the forest right now.
- (they) (enjoy) their holiday?



Vocabulary

Clothing

coat – *abrigo*

dress – *vestido*

hat – *gorro; gorra; sombrero*

jacket – *chaqueta*

jeans – *pantalones vaqueros*

shirt – *camisa*

shoe – *zapato*

shorts – *pantalones cortos*

skirt – *falda*

sock – *calcetín*

sweater – *jersey, suéter*

swimsuit – *bañador*

trainers – *zapatillas de deporte*

trousers – *pantalones*

T-shirt – *camiseta*

1 Elige la palabra correcta.



1 skirt / dress



2 jacket / coat



3 sweater / T-shirt



4 trainers / shoes



5 jeans / shorts



6 trousers / swimsuit



7 shirt / dress



8 trainers / trousers



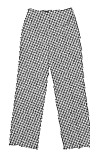
9 sweater / shirt



10 socks / hat



11 shirt / skirt



12 trousers / shorts



13 jacket / hat



14 socks / shoes



15 jeans / shorts

2 Rodea la palabra que no encaja.

- shorts • coat • T-shirt • swimsuit
- jeans • shoes • trainers • socks
- shorts • trousers • jeans • socks
- coat • jacket • sweater • dress

Listening

3 Escucha la conversación de Oliver y Janet sobre unas vacaciones. Señala (✓) los artículos que Janet va a meter en la maleta.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| ✓ 1. shorts | 4. swimsuit | 7. coat |
| 2. T-shirts | 5. jeans | 8. trousers |
| 3. trainers | 6. sandals | 9. hat |

4 Un mes después, Janet y Oliver están mirando fotos de las vacaciones de Janet en Australia. Escucha la conversación y completa las frases.

- Janet is showing Oliver pictures on her phone.
- Bob is Janet's
- Bob is years old.
- Bob has got 1,000 on his farm.
- Bob gets up at every day.

Speaking

Escribe el diálogo en tu idioma.

A: Hi, Alex. That's a nice picture of you.

B: Thanks, Carol.

A: Where are you?

A: ¹

B: I'm in Thailand.

B: ²

A: What are you wearing?

A: ³

B: I'm wearing a special hat.

B: ⁴

A: Why are you wearing it?

A: ⁵

B: Because the sun is very strong in Thailand.

B: ⁶

Writing

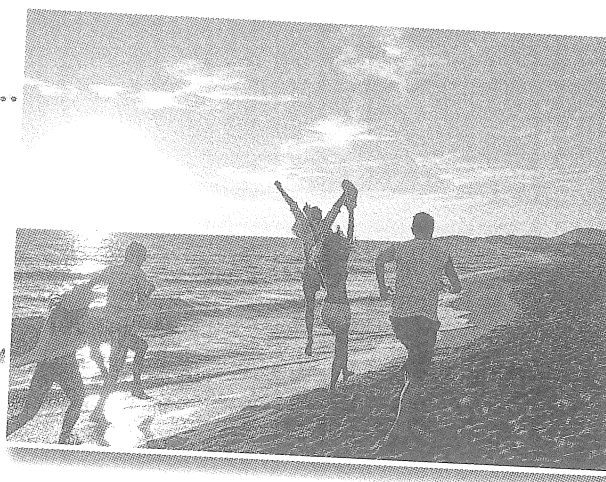
5 Corrige el conector de cada frase.

- I'm wearing a coat **but** it's a cold day.
..... *because*
- Jill is going into the lake **because** she doesn't want to swim.
.....
- The sun is shining **and** it's cold outside.
.....
- We are following the guide **because** we are listening to his stories.
.....
- He isn't going into the cave **but** it's dark.
.....

6 Completa la descripción de la fotografía con estas palabras.

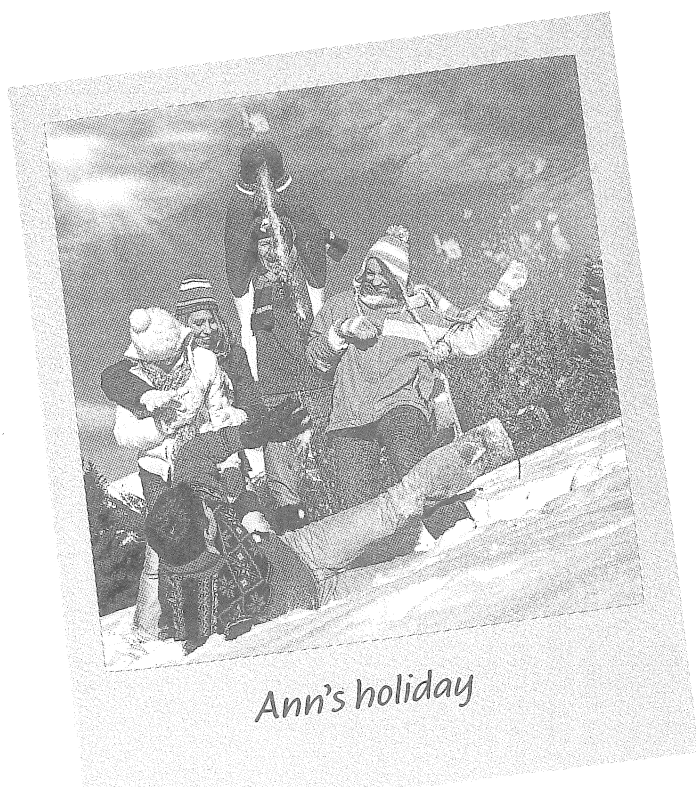
friends • swimsuits • taking • hot • beach • Australia • ocean

This is a photo of my holiday in ^{1.} *Australia* It's December, but it's very ^{2.} there. Those are my ^{3.} in the photo. You can't see me because I'm ^{4.} the photo. We're running on the ^{5.} and going into the ^{6.} That's why we're wearing our ^{7.}



EXTRA 7 Mira la foto de las vacaciones de Ann y descríbela por escrito. Incluye en la descripción lo que está haciendo la gente y qué llevan puesto.

.....



Ann's holiday



WAY to ENGLISH

Taking the Bus

Relaciona las preguntas con las respuestas.

Questions

- Which bus do I take?
- How much does a ticket cost?
- Where's the bus stop?
- How often does the bus run?
- When's the next bus?

Answers

- a. Every twenty minutes.
- b. It's right over there.
- c. Bus 345.
- d. In ten minutes.
- e. €5.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Vocabulary 20 points

1 Escribe las palabras en la columna correcta. (10 points)

*jungle • skirt • coat • ocean • desert • dress
hat • river • shirt • forest*

Geographical Features	Clothing

2 Elige la palabra correcta para cada definición. (10 points)

- You wear them on your feet.
trousers / socks
- a place between hills
valley / island
- You wear it to the beach.
trainers / swimsuit
- a high place
lake / mountain
- It protects your head when it's cold.
hat / skirt
- You can swim in it.
ocean / desert
- special shoes for doing sport
trainers / shorts
- a place with many trees
river / forest
- Men don't wear this.
dress / sweater
- a place with water around it
island / hill

Grammar 30 points

3 Elige la respuesta correcta. (10 points)

- Julie **is having** / **are having** a shower right now.
- They **is climbing** / **are climbing** the mountain right now.
- I **am not listening** / **isn't listening** to music now.
- The children **is eating** / **are eating** at the moment.
- Your friends **is studying** / **are studying** at school now.

4 Escribe frases con estas palabras utilizando la afirmativa o negativa del *Present Continuous*. (10 points)

- we / not swim / in the lake / now
.....
- my brother / walk the dog / at the moment
.....
- my friends and I / go shopping / right now
.....
- Dad / work / in the office
.....
- I / not sleep / now
.....

5 Completa las frases con la forma correcta del *Present Continuous* de los verbos entre paréntesis. (10 points)

- They (walk) in the forest now.
- you (wear) a coat?
- you and your friends (send) text messages right now?
- The sun (not shine).
- I (not meet) my friends at the moment.

Escribe las palabras en tu idioma.

Geographical features

beach
desert
forest
hill

island
jungle
lake
mountain

ocean
river
valley

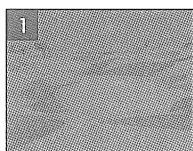
Clothing

coat
dress
hat
jacket
jeans

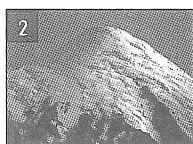
shirt
shoe
shorts
skirt
sock

sweater
swimsuit
trainers
trousers
T-shirt

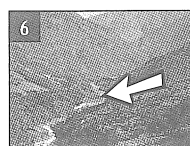
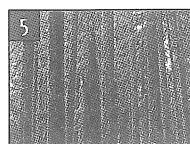
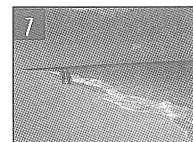
Encuentra siete accidentes geográficos en la sopa de letras. Luego escribe cada palabra debajo de la fotografía correcta.



desert



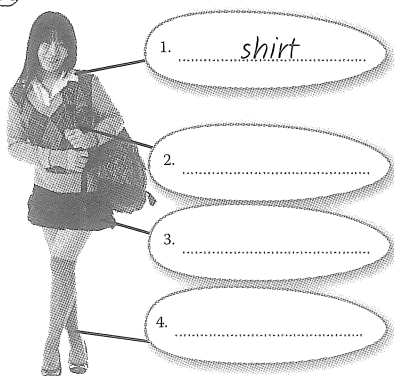
i	g	t	e	y	h	q	s	e	j
s	r	p	b	d	f	b	i	n	k
l	s	p	e	w	f	a	x	z	v
a	b	l	a	k	e	c	i	d	a
n	x	h	c	u	v	f	n	e	l
d	y	a	h	l	f	m	w	s	l
e	m	q	j	g	s	v	d	e	e
m	o	u	n	t	a	i	n	r	y
y	k	n	f	o	r	e	s	t	r
t	g	t	y	w	m	l	k	n	j
i	p	l	r	x	p	z	m	w	o



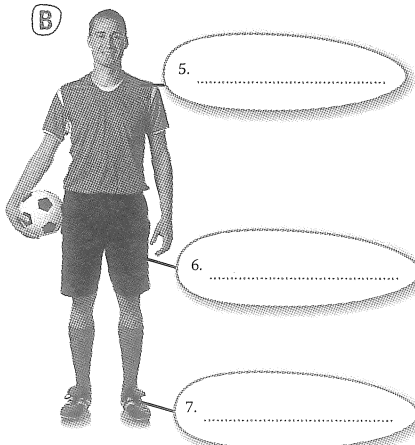
¿Qué llevan puesto estas personas? Escribe las prendas de vestir en el lugar correcto de las fotografías.

skirt • sweater • socks • shoes • shorts • T-shirt • trainers • jeans • ~~shirt~~ • jacket

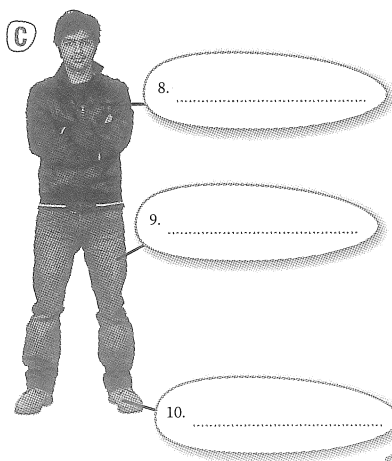
A



B



C



El Present Continuous

Expresa lo que está ocurriendo en el momento de hablar o en el periodo de tiempo presente.

- **Afirmativa:** sujeto + *am / is / are* + un verbo terminado en *-ing* (consultar el *Spelling Appendix*, pág. 108).
They are visiting the city. (Están visitando la ciudad.)
- **Negativa:** sujeto + *am / is / are* + la partícula *not* o la contracción *n't* (que se puede añadir a *is* y a *are*, pero no a *am*) + un verbo terminado en *-ing*. En conversación suele usarse la forma contraída.
We aren't sitting in a kayak.
(No estamos sentados en un kayak.)
- **Interrogativa:** *Am / Is / Are* + sujeto + un verbo terminado en *-ing*.
Is she sleeping at the moment?
(¿Ella está durmiendo en este momento?)
- **Respuestas breves:** se pone el pronombre personal sujeto + el verbo *to be*, sin contraer en afirmativa o contraído en negativa.
Are you walking in the forest? Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
(¿Estás andando por el bosque? Sí. / No.)
- El *Present Continuous* se suele usar para describir fotos, ya que se habla de la escena como si fuera algo que está ocurriendo ahora.
In the picture, there is a man. He is sitting on a chair.
(En la fotografía hay un hombre. Está sentado en una silla.)
- Con el *Present Continuous* se suelen usar las siguientes expresiones temporales: *now* (ahora), *at the moment* (en este momento), *right now* (justo ahora, ahora mismo), *today* (hoy), *these days* (hoy en día), *this week* (esta semana), etc.
Todas pueden ir al principio o al final de la frase, pero se suelen poner al final.
I am buying a bus ticket now.
(Estoy comprando un billete de autobús ahora.)

1 Completa las frases con la afirmativa del *Present Continuous* de los verbos entre paréntesis.

1. We *are playing* (play) the guitar now.
2. Quiet! They (try) to concentrate at the moment.
3. My neighbour (make) a lot of noise now.
4. She (bake) a chocolate cake right now.
5. My friends and I (chat) online at the moment.

2 Completa las frases con la afirmativa o negativa del *Present Continuous* de los verbos entre paréntesis.

1. Gina *is buying* (buy) new shoes.
2. My parents (sit) in the living room now.
3. I (not use) the computer right now.
4. The students (study) for a test at the moment.
5. You (not listen) to me now.

3 Escribe preguntas con estas palabras utilizando el *Present Continuous*.

1. the festival / start / right now
Is the festival starting right now?
2. your cousins / stay / in a hotel / at the moment
.....
.....
3. Evan / sit / next to / the river / now
.....
.....
4. you / make / sandwiches / for our picnic / now
.....
.....
5. the children / walk / on the beach / at the moment
.....
.....