

BASIC ENGLISH LEVEL II

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REVISION UNITS 1-4

1) Write the numbers in English:

13: _____

25: _____

18: _____

33: _____

12: _____

89: _____

19: _____

92: _____

8: _____

61: _____

2) Complete the sentences. Use the verb TO BE in Affirmative form:

1- I _____ a student.

8- Bob _____ from New York.

2- They _____ from Brazil.

9- Susan and Fran _____ doctors.

3- She _____ from China.

10- The children _____ students.

4- We _____ from Spain.

11- You and I _____ friends.

5- He _____ a teacher.

12- The teacher _____ from Peru.

6- You _____ my father.

13- We _____ young.

7- The students _____ from Cuba. 14- Maria _____ a teacher.

3) Write the following sentences in Negative form:

1- She is from France → _____

2- They are teachers → _____

3- I am a student → _____

4- We are from Colombia → _____

5- You are a student → _____

4) Write the following sentences in Interrogative form:

- 1- They are from London → _____?
- 2- You are a teacher → _____
- 3- She is a doctor → _____
- 4- Luigi and Mario are from Italy → _____
- 5- The children and I are students → _____

5) POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES: MY, YOUR, HIS...

→ Complete with the suitable possessive adjective:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1- He reads _____ book. (he) | 4- I read _____ book. (you) |
| 2- She reads _____ book. (I) | 5- You read _____ book. (they) |
| 3- They read _____ books. (we) | 6- They read _____ books. (she) |

6) Complete the following sentences with the verb TO HAVE GOT in Affirmative form:

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. I _____ a car. | 6. You _____ a pen. |
| 2. She _____ a pen. | 7. Francis _____ a book. |
| 3. They _____ pencils. | 8. Bill _____ a paper. |
| 4. We _____ books. | 9. The students _____ pens. |
| 5. He _____ a pen. | 10. You and I _____ books. |

7) Complete the following sentences with the verb TO HAVE GOT in Negative form:

- 1- They've got a computer → _____
- 2- He's got a pencil → _____
- 3- She has got a car → _____
- 4- We have got a paper → _____
- 5- I've got a computer → _____
- 6- You've got a pencil → _____

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

7- She's got a book → _____

8- The teachers have got pencils → _____

8) Complete the following sentences with the verb TO HAVE GOT in Interrogative form:

1- You've got a computer → _____?

2- She has got a book → _____

3- They've got pens → _____

4- He's got a blue pencil → _____

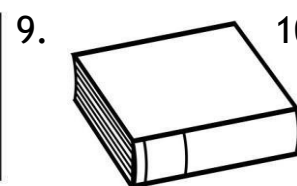
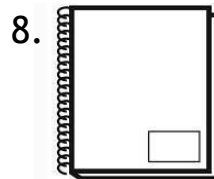
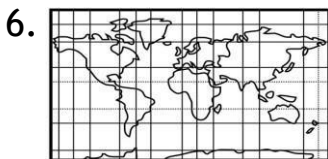
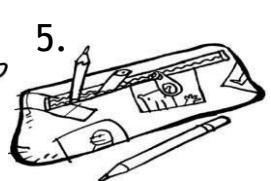
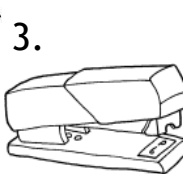
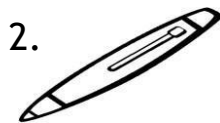
5- Jill has got a red car → _____

6- The teachers have got books → _____

7- The student's got a pen → _____

8- Mary and Peter have got pens → _____

9) Write the name of the following objects:



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

10) Write A / AN / - before the words:

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. _____ book. | 4. _____ apple. | 7. _____ paper. |
| 2. _____ stapler. | 5. _____ scissors. | 8. _____ hour. |
| 3. _____ eraser. | 6. _____ board. | 9. _____ books. |

11) Write the following words in PLURAL:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Man : _____ | 6. Watch: _____ |
| 2. Tooth : _____ | 7. Box: _____ |
| 3. Toy : _____ | 8. Country: _____ |
| 4. Bus: _____ | 9. Wife: _____ |
| 5. Book: _____ | 10. Child: _____ |

12) WHAT TIME IS IT? Write:

1. **22:30** → It's _____
2. **11:00** → _____
3. **12:15** → _____
4. **17:45** → _____
5. **18:25** → _____

13) DAYS OF THE WEEK. Complete:

Monday, Tues _____, W _____, T _____,
Friday, S _____ and Su _____.

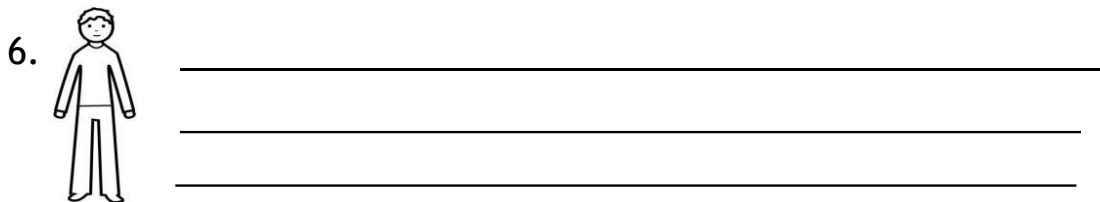
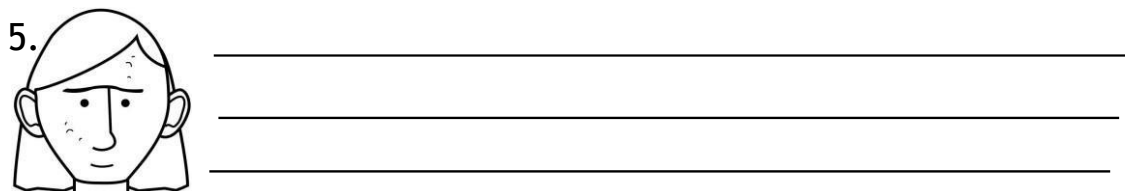
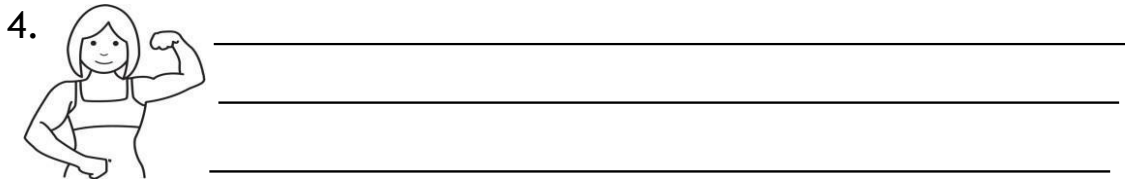
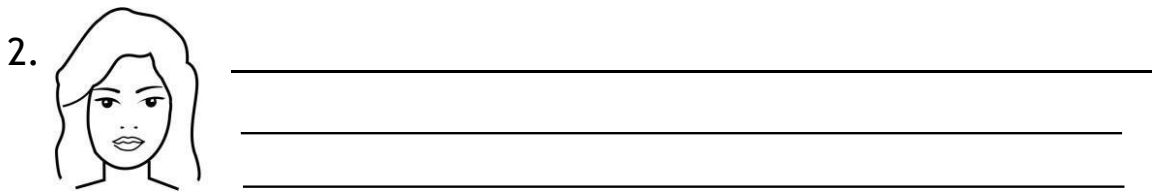
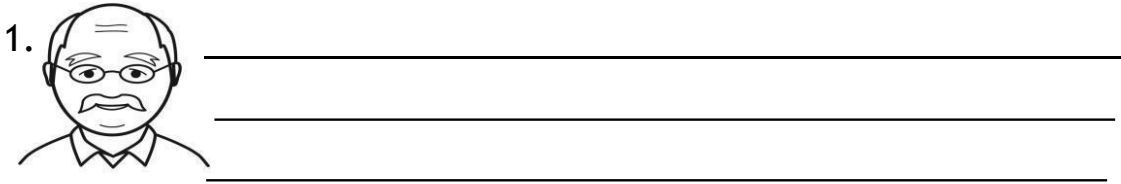
14) MONTHS OF THE YEAR. Complete:

Jan _____, Feb _____, M _____, APRIL,
MAY, Ju _____, JULY, A _____, Se _____,
O _____, Nov _____ and De _____.

15) Write the opposite:

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Tall: _____ | 5. Intelligent: _____ |
| 2. Fat: _____ | 6. Young: _____ |
| 3. Happy: _____ | 7. Beautiful: _____ |
| 4. Strong: _____ | 8. Angry: _____ |

16) Describe these people:



17) Write the JOBS:



- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 10. _____ |

18) Complete the sentences. Use the verb in brackets.

- 1- They _____ to school. (WALK)
- 2- He _____ very well. (COOK)
- 3- They _____ basketball in the afternoon. (PLAY)
- 4- My husband _____ the dishes. (WASH)
- 5- You _____ hard. (WORK)
- 6- The birds _____ in the sky. (FLY)
- 7- Fred _____ football. (PLAY)
- 8- They _____ flowers in the garden. (PLANT)
- 9- She _____ television in the evening. (WATCH)
- 10- My brother _____ Maths in the afternoons. (STUDY)

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

19) Write the following sentences in **NEGATIVE** or **INTERROGATIVE** according to the code.

1. They walk to school → (-) _____

2. He cooks well → (?) _____

3. She washes the dishes → (-) _____

4. Ken and Helen teach English → (-) _____

5. They play basketball → (?) _____

6. The children play in the park → (?) _____

7. You work hard → (?) _____

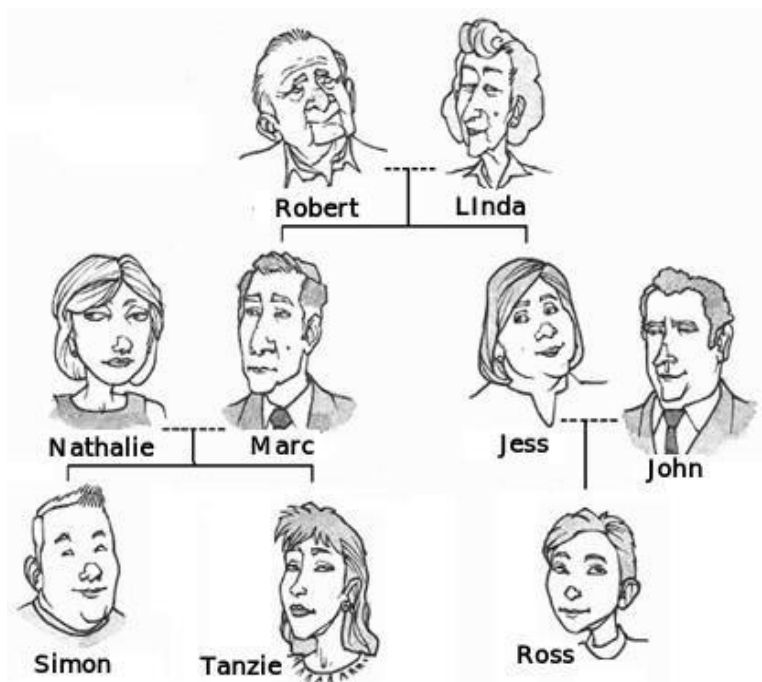
8. I play baseball → (-) _

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

REVISION UNITS 5-8**1) Write the name of the relatives:**

My name is Ross and I am
 twelve years old. Linda is my
 _____ and Robert,
 her husband is my
 _____.

They've got a son, Marc, and a
 daughter, Jess. Marc is my
 _____ and Nathalie,
 his wife, is my _____.
 They've got two children: Simon
 and Tanzie. They are my
 _____.



Jess is my _____ and John is my _____. I
 haven't got brothers or sisters.

2) Look at the family tree in activity 1 and complete the sentences.

- 1- Nathalie is Robert's _____.
- 2- John is Linda's _____.
- 3- Jess is Marc's _____.
- 4- Ross is Simon's _____.
- 5- Tanzie's is John's _____.
- 6- Simon is Linda's _____.
- 7- Ross is Marc's _____.
- 8- Tanzie is Robert's _____.
- 9- Marc is Nathalie's _____.
- 10- Jess is Marc's _____.

3) Write sentences. Use the Saxon Genitive:

- 1- David - book → _____
- 2- Sarah - computer → _____
- 3- My parents - car → _____
- 4- My mum - bike → _____
- 5- Jenny - brother → _____

4) Write in interrogative form the following sentences:

- 1- They are friends → _____
- 2- She is a dentist → _____
- 3- They've got two children → _____
- 4- The student studies English → _____
- 5- The nurse helps the patients → _____
- 6- You've got a red pencil → _____
- 7- Mary and Kate work at school → _____
- 8- Mike lives in London → _____
- 9- David is from Brazil → _____
- 10- Ann has got a car → _____

5) Make questions for these answers. Look at the underlined word(s):

1- _____

Ann works at the restaurant.

2- _____

Ann works at the restaurant.

3- _____

The red pen is on the table.

4- _____

The red pen is on the table.

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

5- _____

The red pen is on the table.

6- _____

Mike lives in London.

7- _____

Mike lives in London.

8- _____

I'm fine, thank you.

9- _____

She is from France.

6) Read the text and answer the questions:

My name is Peter and this is my family tree. My father's name is John. He's a dentist and he lives in San Francisco with my mother, Mary. My mum is a clothes designer. She designs clothes for famous people in Hollywood.

I've got one sister, named Carol. She is an architect. She is single and she hasn't got children.

I'm married. Tess is my wife. She is a nurse at the same hospital where I work. I am a doctor. Our daughter, Jessica is a photographer and our son, Philip, is an architect. Jessica lives in New York with her husband, Mike and their little son, Henry. Philip lives at home, in London.

1- Who is a dentist? _____

2- Where do John's parents live? _____

3- Who designs clothes for famous people? _____

4- Who is Tess? _____

5- Where do Tess and Peter work? _____

6- Who is Jessica? _____

7- Who live in London? _____

8- What does Jessica do? _____

7) HOUSE. Write the name of the room where you can find every object:

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1- Oven: _____ | 6- Sink: _____ |
| 2- Shower: _____ | 7- Toilet: _____ |
| 3- Fridge: _____ | 8- Bath: _____ |
| 4- Bed: _____ | 9- Car: _____ |
| 5- Sofa: _____ | 10- Table and chairs: _____ |

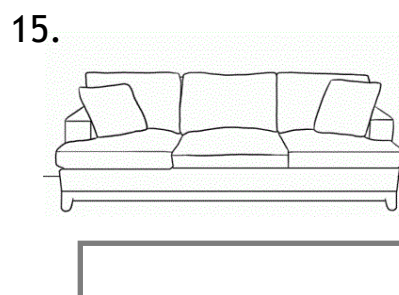
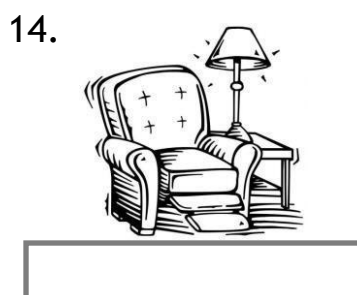
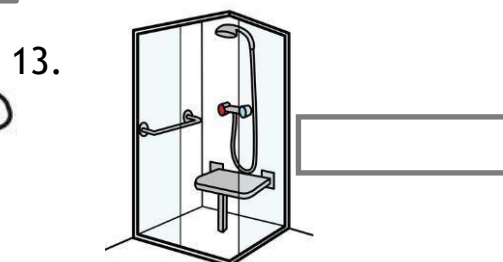
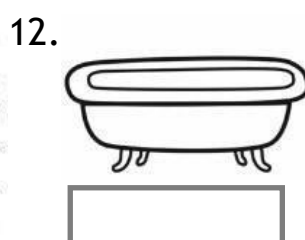
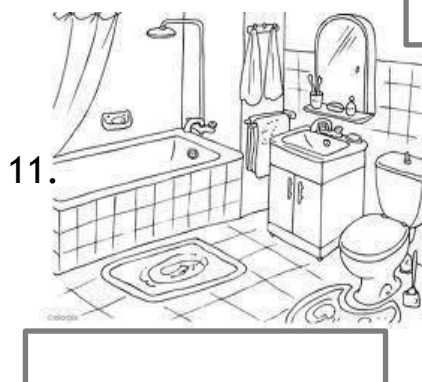
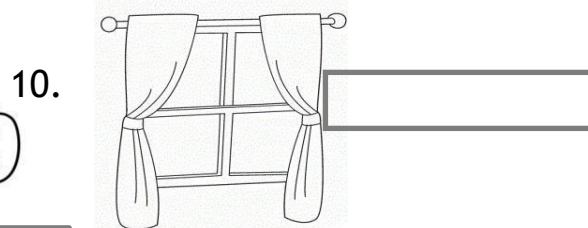
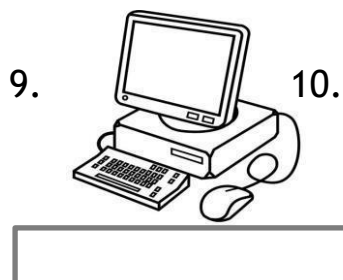
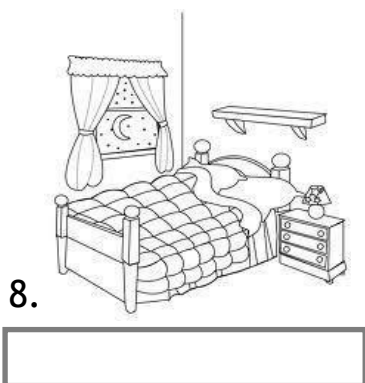
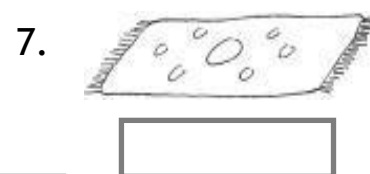
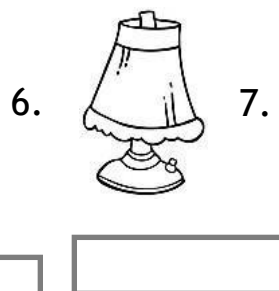
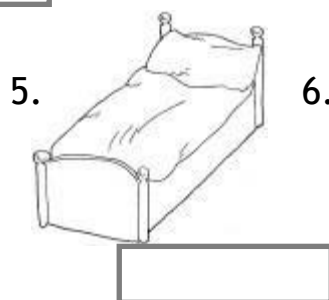
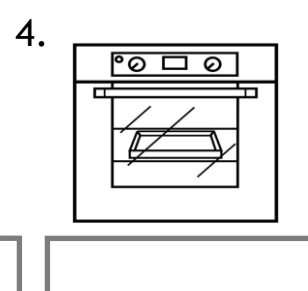
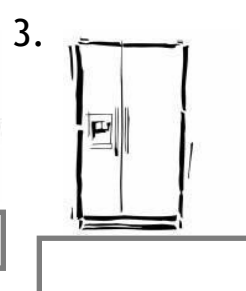
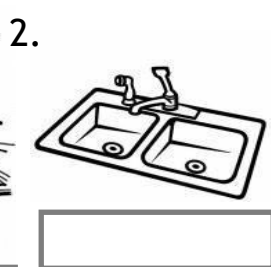
8) Complete with THERE IS or THERE ARE:

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1- _____ a sofa. | 4- _____ a kitchen. |
| 2- _____ books. | 5- _____ two beds. |
| 3- _____ a lamp. | |
| 6- _____ three chairs. | |

9) Write sentences in affirmative (+), negative (-) or interrogative (?). Use THERE IS or THERE ARE:

- | |
|--|
| 1- curtains - in the living room (+) → _____ |
| 2- a bath - bathroom (-) → _____ |
| 3- an oven - kitchen (?) → _____ |
| 4- a fridge - dining room (-) → _____ |
| 5- two beds- bedroom (+) → _____ |
| 6- a table - kitchen (?) → _____ |

10) Write the words below the pictures:



11) Read and answer the questions:

1- What is the meal you eat in the morning?

2- Where do you go to sleep?

3- Where do you cook the dinner?

4- Where do you have a shower?

5- Is the soup a drink?

12) Answer the questions. Match the questions to the pictures.

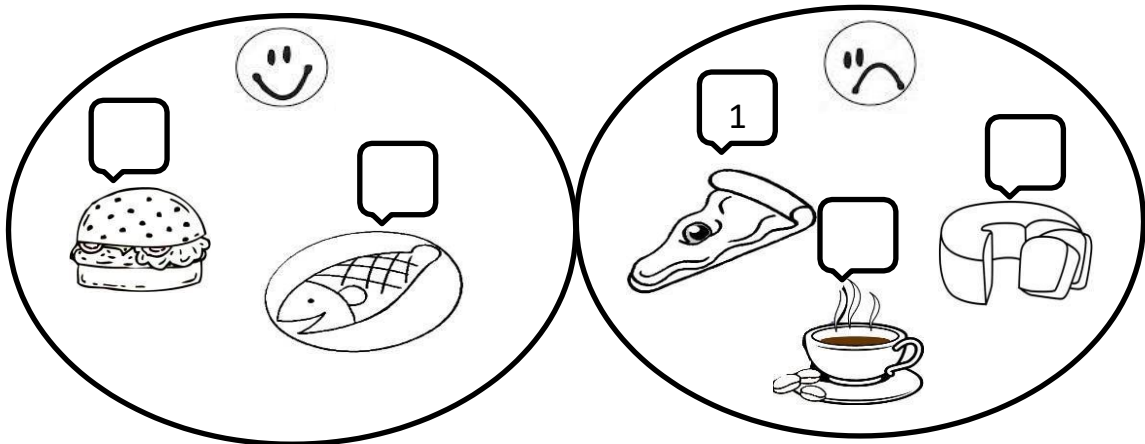
1- Does Mary like pizza? _____

2- Does Mary like hamburgers? _____

3- Does she like fish? _____

4- Does she like cakes? _____

5- Does she like coffee? _____



13) Write the name:



1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
 5. _____

6. ____
 7. ____
 8. ____
 9. ____
 10. ____

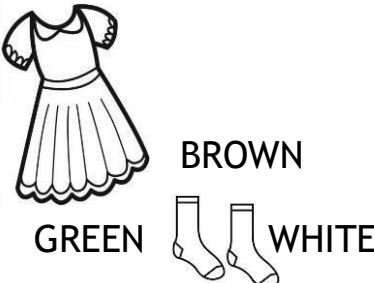
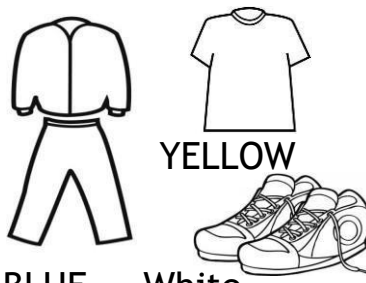
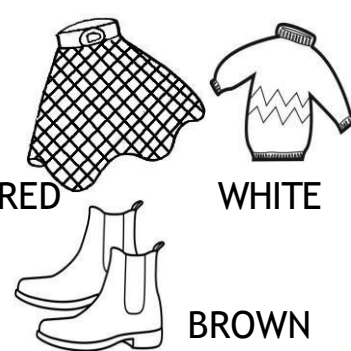
14) Write the following sentences in PRESENT CONTINUOUS:

- 1- Mike plays football → _____
- 2- My father cooks the dinner → _____
- 3- You read a book → _____
- 4- The children watch TV → _____
- 5- I drive my car → _____

15) Write the following verbs in gerund:

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1- Dance: _____ | 6- Leave: _____ |
| 2- Play: _____ | 7- Put: _____ |
| 3- Hit: _____ | 8- Read: _____ |
| 4- Open: _____ | 9- Sit: _____ |
| 5- Watch: _____ | 10- Write: _____ |

16) Write sentences. Use the verb TO WEAR in the suitable tense:

CHRISTINE	DAVID	ANN
 BROWN GREEN WHITE	 YELLOW BLUE White	 RED WHITE BROWN

Christine

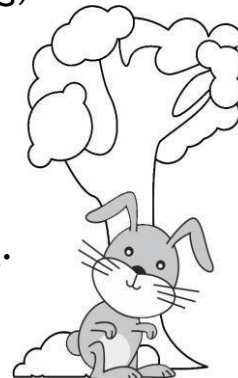
David

Ann

REVISION UNITS 9-14**1) Complete the sentences with the words in the box:**

Wait – fast – finish – in front of – triathlon – weekend – well – behind – far – still

1. The athletes are participating in the _____.
2. I live in Spain and my family lives in the USA. I live _____ from my family.
3. He drives 90 miles per hour. He drives _____.
4. Saturday and Sunday are days of the _____.
5. They start work at 8:30 in the morning, and _____ at 5:30 in the afternoon.
6. The rabbit is _____ the tree.
7. The tree is _____ the rabbit.
8. She is a good cook. She cooks very _____.
9. He started cleaning the house at 8:00 AM. It's 10:00 now and he's _____ cleaning.
10. I'm meeting my sister at the restaurant but she's late. I need to _____ for her.

**2) Write the following sentences in PRESENT CONTINUOUS:**

1. He - ride a horse → *He is riding a horse.*
2. They - run → _____.
3. He - play basketball → _____.
4. He - swim → _____.
5. He - ski → _____.
6. He - hike → _____.
7. They - ride bicycles → _____.

3) FIND THE MISTAKE!

1. We like swiming.
2. She likes sking.
3. The like to play tennis.
4. He likes plaing football.
5. I no like to hike.

4) Look at the schedule and answer the questions. Use complete answers. Look at the example:

⑦ What are they doing on Saturday at 3:00 PM?

- *They are running.*

EVENT	GOLF	BASEBALL	BOWLING	RUNNING	VOLLEYBALL	SWIMMING
DAY	Saturday	Saturday	Saturday	Saturday	Sunday	Sunday
TIME	9:00 AM	11:00 AM	01:00 PM	03:00 PM	11:00 PM	01:00PM

1. What are they doing on Saturday at nine o'clock?
_____.
2. What are they doing on Saturday at eleven o'clock?
_____.
3. What are they doing on Saturday at one o'clock in the afternoon? _____.
4. What are they doing on Sunday at eleven o'clock in the morning? _____.
5. What are they doing on Sunday at one o'clock in the afternoon? _____.

5) Complete the sentences with the words in the box:

Discount – salesperson – credit card – too – variety – cost – try on

1. This size is _____ small. I need a large.
2. We've got this skirt in a _____ of colours: red, blue, orange, green and white.
3. VISA is a kind of _____.
4. The regular price of the shirt is \$15. The sale price is \$10. The is \$5.
5. You _____ the clothes in the fitting rooms.
6. The _____ says to the customers: "May I help you?"
7. The trousers _____ \$30.







6) Write the following sentences in plural:

1. This is a book → _____
2. That is a computer → _____
3. This is a box → _____
4. That is a watch → _____
5. This is a stapler → _____

7) Write the following sentences in singular:

1. Those are teachers → _____
2. These are English books → _____
3. Those are pencils → _____
4. These are children → _____
5. Those are toys → _____

8) How do you ask for the price of the following objects?

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| 1. 
\$ 250 | 2. 
\$ 900 | 3. 
\$ 25 |
| 4. 
\$ 15 | 5. 
\$ 4 | 6. 
\$ 225 |

1. _How much_____?
- It's_____.
2. _____?
- _____.
3. _____?
- _____.
4. _____?
- _____.
5. _____?
- _____.
6. _____?
- _____.

9) Write sentences using HAVE / HAS GOT.

1. You - car → _____.
2. She - no bicycle → _____.
3. He - motorcycle → _____.
4. They - airplane → _____.
5. Jane - no computer → _____.
6. Helen - book → _____.

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

7. The people - televisions → _____.

8. They - no papers → _____.

9. The children - no bikes → _____.

10. Robert - no car → _____.

11. Linda and Nancy - bus tickets → _____.

12. Mr. and Mrs. Smith - no car → _____.

10) Write in interrogative form:

1. They have got a computer → _____.

2. You've got a car → _____.

3. She's got a bike → _____.

4. The president has got an airplane → _____.

5. The dog has got a ball → _____.

11) AT / IN / ON. Complete the sentences:

1. I go to the cinema _____ Saturday evenings.

2. My class starts _____ 8:00 AM.

3. We go to church _____ Sundays.

4. It's very cold in New York _____ the winter.

5. I need to leave _____ fifteen minutes.

6. I was born _____ 1980.

7. I exercise _____ the morning.

8. I fly to London _____ March 3rd.

9. I play basketball with my friends _____ Tuesday afternoons.

10. I go to bed _____ half past ten _____ the evening.

11. My family goes on holidays _____ the summer.
12. I moved to Madrid _____ 2002.
13. The TV program starts _____ five minutes.
14. The wedding is _____ three weeks.

12) Complete with AT / IN / ON:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. _____ September. | 6. _____ Christmas. |
| 2. _____ three o'clock. | 7. _____ Tuesday. |
| 3. _____ winter. | 8. _____ the weekend. |
| 4. _____ Easter Monday. | 9. _____ my birthday. |
| 5. _____ 4 th July. | 10. _____ the end of the week. |

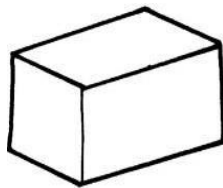
13) Read and match:

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Bakery | a) medicine |
| 2. Drugstore | b) stamps |
| 3. School | c) religion |
| 4. Supermarket | d) transportation |
| 5. Store | e) books |
| 6. Post office | f) health |
| 7. Clinic | g) bread |
| 8. Library | h) children |
| 9. Church | i) clothes |
| 10. Bus station | j) food |

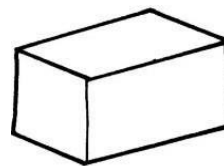
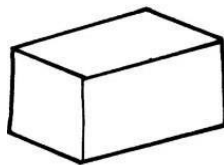
1)	2)	3)	4)	5)
6)	7)	8)	9)	10)

14) Read the sentences and draw a ball:

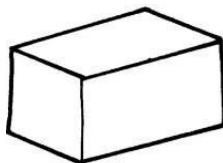
1. The ball is in the box.



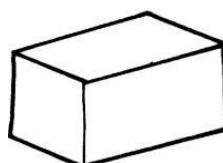
2. The ball is between the boxes.



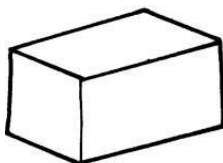
3. The ball is in front of the box.



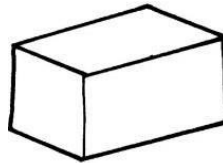
4. The ball is behind the box.



5. The ball is next to the box.

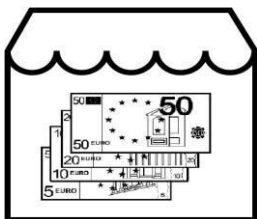


6. The ball is under the box.



15) Write the names:

1.



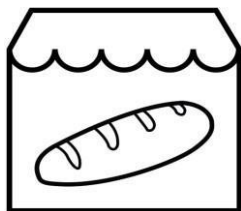
2.



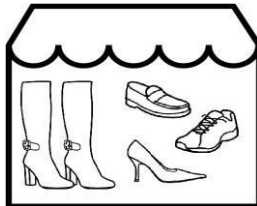
3.



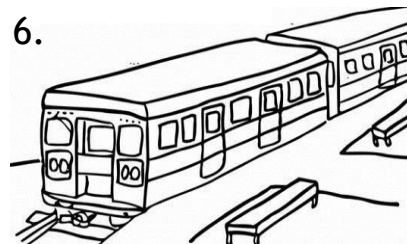
4.



5.

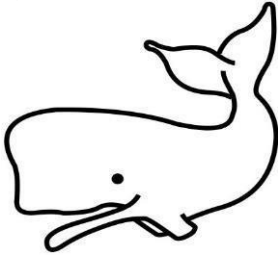


6.

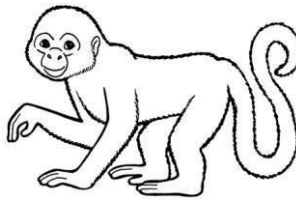


16) Look at the pictures and write the name below:

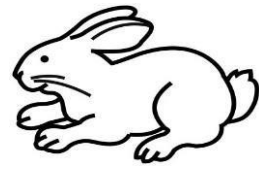
1.



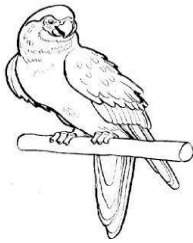
2.



3.



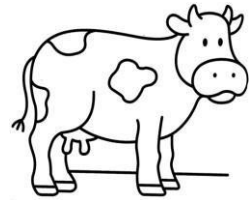
4.



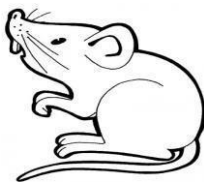
5.



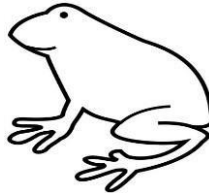
6.



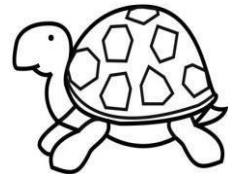
7.



8.



9.



UNIT 1. GREETINGS**1.1.VOCABULARY***** NATIONS & NATIONALITIES****-AN**

Argentina - Argentinian
Australia - Australian
Austria - Austrian
Belgium - Belgian
Brazil - Brazilian
Canada - Canadian
Chile - Chilean
Colombia - Colombian
Egypt - Egyptian
Germany - German

India - Indian
Italy - Italian
Korea - Korean
Mexico - Mexican
Panama - Panamanian
Peru - Peruvian
Puerto Rico - Puerto Rican
Russia - Russian
United States - American
Venezuela - Venezuelan

-ISH

Britain - British
Denmark - Danish
England - English
Ireland - Irish
Poland - Polish

Scotland - Scottish
Spain - Spanish
Sweden - Swedish
Turkey - Turkish

-ESE

China - Chinese
Japan - Japanese
Lebanon - Lebanese

Portugal - Portuguese
Vietnam - Vietnamese

-I

Iraq - Iraqi

Kuwait - Kuwaiti

Pakistan - Pakistani

OTHERS

Greece - Greek
Thailand - Thai

The Netherlands - Dutch
France - French

****LAS NACIONALIDADES, SIEMPRE con letra inicial MAYÚSCULA.***

PRACTICE**1) Escribe la nacionalidad de cada país:**

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. China▶ _____ | 11. Australia▶ _____ |
| 2. United States▶ _____ | 12. Poland▶ _____ |
| 3. Britain▶ _____ | 13. Japan▶ _____ |
| 4. Argentina▶ _____ | 14. Mexico ▶ _____ |
| 5. Iraq▶ _____ | 15. Thailand ▶ _____ |
| 6. France ▶ _____ | 16. Brazil ▶ _____ |
| 7. Venezuela▶ _____ | 17. Italy ▶ _____ |
| 8. Vietnam ▶ _____ | 18. Portugal ▶ _____ |
| 9. Germany ▶ _____ | 19. England ▶ _____ |
| 10. Spain ▶ _____ | 20. The Netherlands▶ _____ |

*** ANOTHER VOCABULARY**

TRIP: viaje	HOPE: V. esperar	WORLD RECORD
OLDEST: el mayor [<i>sup</i>]	EXCITED: nervioso/a	TRAVEL: v. Viajar
SPONSOR: v. Patrocinar	LET: V. Dejar, permitir	REPORTER: reporter/a
PUBLICITY: publicidad	COUNTRY: país	SPEND: V. gastar
PYRAMID: pirámide	JUST KIDDING: es solo una broma	IN SHAPE: en buenas condiciones
POSTCARD: postal	DESTINATION: destino	NEWSPAPER: periódico
BEACH: playa	BEER: cerveza	DISH: plato

PRACTICE**1) Complete the sentences using the vocabulary words:**

- I'm going on holidays next week. My family is taking a _____ to Japan.
- The _____ works for the newspaper.
- Roca-cola is sponsoring a concert tomorrow night. They're hoping to get some _____ for their new diet soda light.

4. The Great _____ in Egypt is one of the oldest structures on the Earth.

5. I exercise every day. I'm _____.

6. I'll mail you a _____ from the beach in Italy.

7. Teriyaki is a Japanese _____ made with chicken and a delicious sauce.

8. During the week, I work a lot but on Saturdays and Sundays, I _____ time with my family.

9. I'm going to travel to India next month. I'm really _____ about the trip.

10. My mum won't _____ me go to the party. She says I need to stay home.

1.2. GRAMMAR

* TO BE (Revision)

	(+)	(-)	(?)
SINGULAR	I am ► I'm You are ► You're HE HE SHE is ► SHE 's IT IT	I am not ► I'm not You are not ► You aren't HE HE SHE is not ► SHE isn't IT IT	Am I? Are you? HE IS SHE ? IT
PLURAL	We We You Are ► You 're They They	We We You Are not ► You aren't They They	WE ARE YOU ? THEY

* PRESENT SIMPLE (Revision) "To work"

	(+)	(-)	(?)
SINGULAR	I } work You } HE } works SHE } IT }	I } do not work ► don't work You } HE } does not work ► doesn't work SHE } IT }	DO } I work? YOU } DOES } he work? she } it }
PLURAL	We } work You } They }	We } do not work ► don't work You } They }	DO } We work? You } They }

* Don't forget! ► En la 3ª p. singular, se añade una -S final al verbo, sólo en forma afirmativa.

⇒ Si el verbo termina en : -S / -SH/ -CH/ -X / -O → -es

► Pass ⑦ Passes ► Wash ⑦ Washes ► Watch ⑦ Watches

► Fix ⑦ Fixes

► Go ⑦ Go

⇒ Si el verbo termina en CONSONANTE + Y → Y → i + es

► TRY ⑦ Tries

► STUDY ⑦ Studies

PRACTICE

1) Escribe la primera parte de la oración afirmativa y la segunda parte negativa:

Ej. I /study / English / Japanese ⑦ I study English, but I don't study Japanese

* En estas oraciones, escribimos una "coma" tras la parte afirmativa y seguida de la "coma", but (pero).

1. They / like / apples / oranges
2. Jack / eat / pizza / hamburgers
3. Sharon / watch / TV / films
4. My friends / go / to parties/ to the cinema
5. She / read / magazines / newspapers
6. They / drink / coffee / tea
7. We / swim / on Mondays / on Fridays

2) Corrige los errores en los verbos de las oraciones siguientes:

1. The baby crys a lot.
2. Mildred work at the University.
3. He dosen't speak English.
4. He don't like coffee.
5. William play football and baseball.
6. She isen't scared of the dark.
7. Frank doesn't lives in a flat.

FIND THE MISTAKE!

1. Lupe is Mexicanian
2. Mary speak Japanese.
3. Juan is Spanish.
4. They speak Inglish.
5. She don't speak French.

1.3. LISTENING**KEY WORDS**

TRIP: viaje

HOPE: esperar (v.)

WORLD RECORD: record mundial

OLDEST: (sup.) el más viejo

EXCITED: excitado/a; nervioso/a

TRAVEL: viajar (v.)

SPONSOR: patrocinador

LET: dejar, permitir (v.)

REPORTER: reportero

PUBLICITY: publicidad

COUNTRY: país

SPEND: gastar, pasar tiempo (v.)

PYRAMID: pirámide

JUST KIDING: es sólo una broma

IN SHAPE: en forma

POSTCARD: postal

DESTINATION: destino

“AROUND THE WORLD”

➔ Escucha el diálogo y selecciona los países que visitará Phil Andrews.

<http://www.inglesmundial.com/Intermedio/Leccion1/Comprension-Oral.html>

__ Portugal	__ France	__ Egypt	__ Spain
__ China	__ India	__ Thailand	__ Japan
__ Korea	__ Hawaii	__ Mexico	__ Australia

1.3. LISTENING**DIALOGUE****“AROUND THE WORLD”**

REPORTER: I'm talking with 90-years-old Phil Andrews who leaves tomorrow on a trip around the world. He's hoping to set a new world record. He'll be the oldest man to travel around the world. How do you feel, Phil?

PHIL: *I feel great. I'm excited about the trip.*

REPORTER: How are you going to travel?

PHIL: *International Airlines is sponsoring my trip. They're letting me fly free for this month because, thanks to reporters like you, they're getting publicity in return.*

REPORTER: What countries are you visiting on the trip?

PHIL: *I'm stopping in Portugal where I hope to spend a day relaxing on the beach. In Egypt, I'm going to spend a day seeing the Egyptian pyramids. I'm stopping in India where I hope to see the Taj Mahal. In Thailand I'm going to spend some time in Bangkok. I'm also stopping in Hawaii to spend a day surfing.*

REPORTER: What?!

PHIL: *Just kidding. I haven't been surfing since I was 70.*

REPORTER: 70? Wow!

PHIL: *The final stop is in Mexico where I hope to listen to some of that wonderful Mariachi music before I fly home.*

REPORTER: Wow! Won't you get tired?

PHIL: *My doctor says that I'm in better shape than him. I swim every morning.*

REPORTER: Well, good luck. Send me a postcard from one of your destinations.

PHIL: *OK!*

PRACTICE

1) Put the words in order and write sentences:

1. I'm / trip / excited / the / about 7
2. countries / What / visiting / are / the / you / trip / on/ ? 7
3. stopping / the / to / where/ India / I'm / in / I / see/ hope / Taj /Mahal 7
4. doctor / than / better / that / My / I'm / in / says / shape / him 7
5. you / to / your / hope / from / pictures / I / trip / see / when / back / get 7

1.4. READING**1. THE ITINERARY**

Look at the table!

DAY	PLACE	ACTIVITY
Monday	USA	<i>Fly to Portugal</i>
Tuesday	PORTUGAL	<i>Relax on the beach</i>
Wednesday	PORTUGAL	<i>Fly to Egypt</i>
Thursday	EGYPT	<i>See the Pyramids</i>
Friday	EGYPT	<i>Fly to India</i>
Saturday	INDIA	<i>See the Taj Mahal</i>
Sunday	INDIA	<i>Fly to Thailand</i>

PRACTICE

1) Read the sentences and write T (True) or F (False):

	T	F
1. Mr. Andrews is flying to Portugal from the USA on Tuesday.		
2. He's relaxing on the beach in Spain.		
3. He's flying to Egypt on Monday.		
4. He's seeing the Pyramids in Egypt on Tuesday		
5. He's flying to India on Friday.		
6. On Saturday, he's seeing the Taj Mahal.		
7. Mr. Williams is flying to Thailand on Sunday.		


(1F/ 2F/ 3V/4F/ 5V/ 6V/ 7F)

2) Write sentences about Mr. Andrew's plans.

Ex. Tuesday/ relax on the beach ⑦ *On Tuesday, he's relaxing on the beach.*

1. Thursday / see the Pyramids
2. Saturday / see the Taj Mahal
3. Monday / see Bangkok
4. Wednesday / fly to Hawaii
5. Friday / listen to Mariachi music

2. THE POSTCARD<http://www.inglesmundial.com/Intermedio/Leccion1/Lectura.html>

<p>DEAR Jane:</p> <p>I read the Article ABOUT my _____ in your _____. It WAS A very good Article.</p> <p>I'm in Mexico right now AND I come back home _____. I'm in A _____ EATING delicious _____ food And drínking A "MARGARITA". The MARIACHI BAND just started playing. After _____, I'm going to walk on the _____.</p> <p>I HAD A wonderful trip but I'm A little _____. Tomorrow I'll get to _____ on my own _____.</p> <p>See you soon!! Phil Andrews</p>	<div style="text-align: right;">  </div> <p style="text-align: center;">JANE WINTERS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">"The Anytown News Gazette"</p> <p style="text-align: center;">123 Main Street Anytown, NY 12345</p>
---	--

PRACTICE

Complete the postcard using the words in the box:

 MEXICAN - NEWSPAPER - TIRED - TRIP - RESTAURANT - DINNER
 - TOMORROW - SLEEP - BED - BEACH
1.5. SPELLING**PLURALES EN INGLÉS (Revision)**

1) **+S** ► De forma general, añadimos -S al final del sustantivo para formar el plural:

Ex. Book ➡ BookS Computer ➡ ComputerS

2) **+ES** ► En palabras que acaban en:

2.1. **-s** ► Bus ➡ BusES

2.4. **-x** ► Box ➡ BoxES

2.2. **-ch** ► Watch ➡ WatchES

2.5. **-o** ► Tomato ➡ TomatoES

2.3. **-sh** ► Bush ➡ BushES

3) Si el sustantivo termina en **CONSONANTE + Y** ► **y ➡ i + es**

Ex. City ➡ CitIES

4) Si el sustantivo termina en **VOCAL + Y** ► **+S**

Ex. Toy ➡ ToyS

5) Palabras que acaban en **F / FE** ► **F/FE ➡ V + ES**

Ex. Leaf ➡ LeaVES

Knife ➡ KniVES

6) PLURALES IRREGULARES

Man - men

Woman - women

Child - children

Mouse - mice

Sheep - sheep

Tooth - teeth

Foot - feet

Person - people

Species - Species

Fish - fish

PRACTICE

1) Write in plural the following words:

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Pencil: _____ | 7. Child: _____ |
| 2. Glass: _____ | 8. Church: _____ |
| 3. Notebook: _____ | 9. Man: _____ |
| 4. Wish: _____ | 10. Tooth: _____ |
| 5. Tax: _____ | 11. Tray: _____ |
| 6. Knife: _____ | 12. Country: _____ |

(TAX: impuesto// TRAY: bandeja)

1.6.DICTATION<http://www.inglesmundial.com/Intermedio/Leccion1/Dictado.html>

Listen and write the sentences:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

1.7.REVISION GAME

Read and match:

1. Mexican people... (g)	a) ...eat fish for breakfast
2. Japanese people... (a)	b) ... drink a very dark beer called "Stout"
3. Egyptian people... (h)	c) ... do an exercise called "Thai Chi"
4. Greek people ... (j)	d) ... dance the Samba
5. Panamanian people ... (i)	e) ... eat delicious dishes made with curry
6. British people... (b)	f) ... speak English and French
7. Canadian people... (f)	g) ... eat a dish with chocolate called "mole"
8. Indian people... (e)	h) ... speak Arabic
9. Chinese people ... (c)	i) ... have a very famous canal in their country
10. Brazilian people... (d)	j) ... eat a flat bread called "pita bread"



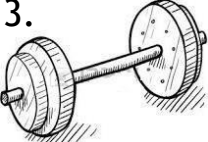



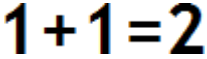

UNIT 2. SCHOOL

2.1.VOCABULARY

TV: televisión	SWIMSUIT: bañador	WEIGHTS: pesas
STUFF: cosas (coloq.)	MATH: matemáticas	READING: lectura
HALF: mitad	KID: niño, chico	PARAGRAPH: párrafo
CURRICULUM: currículo/ programa de estudios	KINDERGARTEN: guardería (niños 5 años)	TECHNOLOGY: tecnología
METHOD: método	WAITING LIST: lista de espera	IMMIGRANT: inmigrante
SKILLS: destrezas, habilidades	GRADE LEVEL: equivalente a “Graduado Escolar/ESO”	

PRACTICE

1) Write the correct word:

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

* VERBS:

LEARN: aprender	ENROLL: inscribirse
SWITCH: cambiar (uno por otro)	PAY: pagar
START: empezar	DESCRIBE: describir
HEARD: Past TO HEAR (oír)	DESIGN: diseñar
SPECIALIZE: especializar	ATTRACT: atraer
HAD: Past TO HAVE (tener)	OFFER: ofrecer

PRACTICE**1) Complete the sentences using the vocabulary words:**

1. I want to _____ in that school.
2. That school _____ in the Arts.
3. I need to _____ English.
4. I need to _____ the waiter for the meal.
5. This week, I work in the mornings but next week I _____ schedules with another employee. She's going to work in the mornings and I'll work in the evenings.
6. My English class _____ at 9:00 am.
7. This web site _____ free cooking lessons on the internet.
8. I _____ the news on the radio last night.
9. He _____ an accident last week but he's OK now.
10. Can you _____ your parents?

*** ANOTHER VOCABULARY:**

BORING: aburrido (que aburre)	GENERALLY: generalmente
BILINGUAL: bilingüe	QUICKLY: rápidamente
CONFUSING: confuso	FURTHER: más allá/lejos (sup.)
COOL: guay, bueno (coloq.)	HIGHER: más alto/a (sup.)
FULL: lleno/a	PUBLIC: público
WHICH: qué / el cual	PRIVATE: privado/a
THROUGHOUT: por todo	

PRACTICE**1) Complete the sentences using the vocabulary words:**

1. _____ colour do you like, red or blue?
2. I don't like math class. It's _____.
3. The glass is _____ of water.
4. My house is _____ the school and the park.
5. Are you in a _____ or private school?
6. She is _____ in English and French.
7. I don't understand this test. It's _____.
8. I like that film. It's really _____.
9. It _____ takes me an hour to clean the house.
10. He works very _____. He usually finishes his homework in a half an hour.

2.2. GRAMMAR*** POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS ***

7 PRONOMBRES SUJETO: Pronombres que se usan en lugar del sujeto. (Yo, tú, él...)

7 ADJETIVOS POSESIVOS: Adjetivos que describen a quién pertenece algo (mi, tu, su...). Van delante del objeto.

7 PRONOMBRES POSESIVOS: Pronombres que describen a quién pertenece algo (mío, tuyo, suyo...).

***Tabla de equivalencia:**

		SUBJECT PRONOUNS		POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES		POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS
SINGULAR	1 st	I	⇒	My	⇒	Mine
	2 nd	You	⇒	Your	⇒	Yours
	3 rd	He	⇒	His	⇒	His
		She	⇒	Her	⇒	Hers
		It	⇒	Its	⇒	Its
PLURAL	1 st	We	⇒	Our	⇒	Ours
	2 nd	Your	⇒	Your	⇒	Yours
	3 rd	They	⇒	Their	⇒	Theirs

*** GENITIVO SAJÓN (Revision) ***

⑦ Para hablar de la posesión,
indicando POSEEDOR y COSA
POSEÍDA:

Ex. The tail of the cat. / The sofa of the living room.

⑦ Cuando el POSEEDOR es una PERSONA:

Ex. Peter's book.

⑦ Si los poseedores son VARIAS PERSONAS:

Ex. Peter and Paul's book. (El libro pertenece a los dos)

⑦ Si dos o más personas poseen algo, por separado:

Ex. Peter's and Paul's book. (El libro de Peter y el libro de Paul)

PRACTICE

1) Complete the sentences:

1. _____ am a teacher.

2. Jane, is this my book or _____?

3. The students need to bring _____ books to class.

4. Michelle and I like pizza, but _____ don't like hamburgers.
5. My sister and I don't share clothes. She wears her clothes and I wear _____.
6. I phone my mum once a week. I tell her about my week and she tells me about _____.
7. The house is very big. _____ has got five bedrooms.
8. Valerie can't find _____ book.
9. My friend's car is fast but _____ car is more economical.
10. I want to play on _____ computer.
11. _____ is a very interesting man.
12. - Jim and John are in the city.
- Really? Are _____ going to the party on Friday?
13. Peter and Susan live are from Canada. _____ live in Toronto.
14. Lucy, look at this! This book is mine, but that book is _____.
15. I've got a big house with a beautiful garden. Look there! That's _____ house.



Possessive Adjectives activities on next page.

FIND THE MISTAKE!

1. This is she book.
2. The pencil is my.
3. These are yours books.
4. This notebook is our.
5. Her is a student.

Adjetivos & Pronombres Posesivos (I)

1) Completa con los adjetivos o pronombres posesivos adecuados:

1. This is Jane. This is _____book. It's _____.
2. These are Tim and Tom. These are _____bikes. They're _____.
3. You are French. _____family lives in Paris.
4. This is my dog Spot. _____ball is under the table. It's _____.
5. I am a teacher. _____students are from Spain. These students are _____.
6. Steve, you need to show _____passport. Is this _____?
7. James is a photographer. This is _____camera. It's _____.
8. We are students. These are _____books. They're _____.

2) Correcto o incorrecto? Señala el error si lo hay y escribe la forma adecuada:

Right or Wrong?

1. He's office is on the second floor. → _____
2. My parents live in a house. The house is theirs. → _____
3. I have a new car. It's colour is green. → _____

4. Your brother works for a multinational company. His job is very interesting. → _____

5. She has got a new computer. It's her. → _____

6. She hasn't got a car, but she can take my. → _____

7. Our teacher is very friendly. → _____

8. You have got your theater tickets, but we haven't got ours. → _____

9. Yours parents always go on holiday in August. → _____

10. His my best friend. → _____

3) Completa con los pronombres o adjetivos posesivos adecuados:

1. Sonia and Tara buy _____ clothes at Zara.

2. When I was a child, _____ father played with me.

3. The computer keeps the information in _____ memory.

4. We went to the party with _____ friends.

5. John lost _____ money in the park.

6. Laura does _____ English homework at the weekend.

7. Many people like to spend _____ holiday at the beach.

8. You can use _____ dictionary in the exam.

4) Completa las siguientes oraciones con el adjetivo posesivo que corresponda:

1. _____ friend Tom lives near me. I always go to work with him.
2. _____ teachers are very good. He really likes them.
3. Tom and Susan are cousins. _____ parents are brothers.
4. Mike and I talk a lot in classes. _____ teacher is not happy with us.
5. Mary, that's your book. It's _____.
6. I'm going to visit _____ granny on Friday.
7. Sarah, I love the colour of _____ new car. It's so nice!
8. Jane, are these socks mine or _____?
9. I can't go to your party. _____ schedule this week is completely full.
10. I don't know if this dress belongs to Tina or Jill. Tina, is this dress _____ or _____?

Adjetivos & Pronombres Posesivos (II)

1) Termina las oraciones con el pronombre o adjetivo posesivo correcto.

1. Paul and Jeannie are going to visit _____ friends tomorrow.

- A. you B. their C. theirs D. none

2. Pedro usually goes to England for _____ holidays.

- A. his B. him C. her D. hers

3. Sheila is buying a present for _____ mother.

- A. her B. she C. it D. hers

4. We are living in _____ new home.

- A. ours B. our C. its D. none

5. -"Is this your car?" -"No, it's _____."

- A. my B. mine C. her D. hers

6. - "Is this your computer?" - "Yes, it's _____."

- A. my B. mine C. her D. hers

7. I'm reading my book and you're reading _____.!

- A. my B. mine C. your D. yours

8. Our dog has _____ own place here.

- A. his B. her C. its D. All are possible

9. The praying mantis eats _____ partner after sex.

- A. his B. her C. its D. All are possible

10. Bert and Ernie, _____ parents are here!

- A. your B. yours C. ours D. All are possible

2) Completa con el adjetivo posesivo adecuado:

1. I live with _____ girlfriend in New York.
2. Can you give me _____ opinion about this?
3. Diana still lives with _____ parents.
4. The government announced _____ goals for this year.
5. We cook _____ own meals.
6. Our neighbors are painting _____ house.
7. I saw Sally and John with _____ children.
8. Bill washes _____ car every day.
9. On Sundays I play tennis with _____ friends.
10. He wants to sell _____ car.
11. Mary went to _____ English class yesterday.
12. We are studying Japan and _____ culture.
13. Jack lives here, with _____ parents.
14. Hello! What is _____ name?
15. I am a teacher. I like _____ job.
16. You work here, and _____ wife works here too.
17. This car has a hole in _____ roof.
18. The Earth is _____ planet.
19. We live with _____ parents.
20. I want to thank you for _____ help.
21. Grandparents usually love _____ grandchildren.
22. We don't want to spend all _____ money.
23. He is painting _____ house.
24. She is sad because _____ teachers are very strict.
25. Do you like _____ job?
26. Sarah is married. _____ husband works with me.

27. New York is famous for _____ exciting nightlife.

28. You are my parents and I am _____ son.

29. Most people love _____ cars.

30. You all have to make _____ own decisions.

3) Completa con el adjetivo posesivo adecuado:

1- These are _____ pencils (You)

2- _____ brothers are here, at home! (I)

3- The dog likes _____ food. (It)

4- These are _____ books. (They)

5- Where are _____ shoes? (He)

6- Has _____ sister got a pet? (You)

7- _____ book is in my bag. (She)

8- This is _____ house. (We)

9- I've got a dog. This is _____ little dog, Punky.

10- _____ bag is pink and white. (She)

4) Completa con el pronombre posesivo correspondiente:

1. This is my book. This book is _____.

2. That is her car. That car is _____.

3. These are his photos. These photos are _____.

4. Those are our bags. Those bags are _____.

5. These are their boots. These boots are _____.

6. That is your wallet. That wallet is _____.
7. She owns that house. That house is _____.
8. I own that boat. That boat is _____.
9. Henry and Mike have got brown jackets. Those jackets are _____.
10. We've got a lot of compact disks. These compact disks are _____.

5) Completa con los adjetivos o pronombres posesivos adecuados:

1. This is bag, and that is, too. (I)
2. What a nice car! Is that car, John?
3. -Is this pen, Judy? -No, it's not
4. - Are these children, Mrs Thomson? -Only these two are The boy is Mr Robson's.
5. - Jim, Liz! Is that dog in my garden? -No, it's not dog. is in the kitchen.
6. - Paul and July are there. That's car.

- Are you sure that car is?
7. George doesn't like my friends and I don't like
8. - Are those Jane's magazines?

- No, magazines are over there, on that desk.
9. My sister's got a bike. You can use if you haven't got one.

6) Reescribe las frases sustituyendo la parte subrayada por un pronombre posesivo:

1- That t-shirt is my t-shirt. → _____

2- This dog is Jack's dog. → _____

3- Is this my dictionary or your dictionary? → _____

4- Are those shoes Mary's ones? → _____

5- This car is a present for Jack and Karen. → _____

6- The white jeans are my mother's jeans. → _____

7- Their exam and our exam are the same. → _____

8- His present is better than my present. → _____

9- This computer is his computer. → _____

7) Elige la opción correcta en cada caso:

1- John is coming to school on his own, **he/his** sister is staying at home.

2- Did **your/ yours** father call?

3- Would you like to meet Jane? She is a great friend of **my/ mine**.

4- My skirt is red, **her/ hers** skirt isn't.

5- My skirt is red, **her/ hers** isn't.

6- I don't know **their/ theirs** sister.

7- We gave them **ours/ our** telephone number, and they gave us **their/ theirs** one.

2.3. LISTENING**KEY WORDS (Revision)**

STUFF: cosas	START: empezar (v.)
MATH: matemáticas	HEARD: Past To Hear (v.) oír
READING: lectura	SPECIALIZE: especializar
HALF: mitad; medio/a	HAD: Past To Have (v.) tener
KID: niño/a; chico/a	BORING: aburrido (que aburre)
LEARN: aprender (v.)	BILINGUAL: bilingüe
SWITCH: cambiar uno por otro.	CONFUSING: confuso
KINDERGARTEN: guardería (niños de cinco años)	COOL: bueno, guay (coloq.)

<http://www.inglesmundial.com/Intermedio/Leccion2/Comprension-Oral.html>

“THE MAGNET SCHOOL”

⇒ Listen to the dialogue and say: True or False?

2. A magnet school is a special school.
3. She's learning English and French in her school.
4. She's learning science and math in English.
5. She's learning history and physical education in Spanish.
6. Carl knows of another magnet school that specializes in Arts.

PRACTICE

1) Put the words in order and write sentences:

1. you/Do/school/ like/your/new/? ⑦
2. school/What/teach/does/your/? ⑦
3. learning/art/English/I'm/in ⑦
4. teacher/from/learn/Spanish-speaking/science/I/the ⑦
5. in/different/specialize/Different/things/schools ⑦

DIALOGUE

“THE MAGNET SCHOOL”

CARL: Hi, Lucy! Do you like your school?

LUCY: Hi, Carl! Yeah! It's great. It's a magnet school.

CARL: A magnet school? What's that?

LUCY: It's a special school that teaches different stuff, not just math, reading, and boring things like that.

CARL: What does your school teach?

LUCY: My school is bilingual. I spend half the day with an English-speaking teacher and half with a Spanish-speaking teacher. For example, this month I'm learning science and math in English but social studies and art in Spanish. Next month I switch. I learn science and math from the Spanish-speaking teacher and social studies and art from the English-speaking teacher.

CARL: Wow! Isn't that confusing?

LUCY: No. I started in the school when I was in kindergarten. When I started I could only speak English. Now, I'm totally bilingual.

CARL: That's cool! I heard about a kid in another magnet school that specialized in the arts. He had a lot of theater classes and art classes and stuff like that.

LUCY: Different magnet schools specialize in different things.

2.4. READING

KEY WORDS

- CURRICULUM: Currículo. Programa de estudios.	- ATTRACT: Atraer
- METHOD: Método	- OFFER: Ofrecer
- TECHNOLOGY: Tecnología	- FULL: Lleno
WAITING LIST: Lista de espera	- WHICH: Cual, el cual, que
IMMIGRANT: Inmigrante	- THROUGHTOUT: Por todo
SKILLS: Destrezas, habilidades	- GENERALLY: Generalmente
GRADE LEVEL: Grado escolar	- QUICKLY: Rápido, rápidamente
ENROLL: Matricularse	- FURTHER: Más allá
PAY: Pagar	- HIGHER: Más alto
DESCRIBE: Describir	- PUBLIC*: Asociado a SCHOOL, se refiere a colegio privado, con antigüedad y prestigio.
DESIGN: Diseñar	- PRIVATE: Privado

“MAGNET SCHOOLS”

A *magnet school* is a school that offers a special curriculum designed to attract students from throughout the school district. Magnet schools generally use different teaching methods or offer special curriculum in areas such as technology or the arts. Students can enroll in regular public schools or these special magnet schools. Many magnet schools are so popular that parents need to put their children's names on a waiting list before enrolling. Some schools have waiting lists for a year or more. Magnet schools are not private schools; they are public schools which are usually funded by the local school district.

In one magnet school in the San Diego area, students spend half the day with a Spanish-speaking teacher and half with an English-speaking teacher. Starting in kindergarten, native Spanish-speakers (many are Mexican immigrants) and native English-speakers are in the same classroom. The children play together and quickly they become bilingual. Their language skills develop further in higher grade levels where they learn subject areas such as science and history in English one month and in Spanish another month.

PRACTICE

1) Answer the questions. Choose the correct answer:

1. What does the word “funded” mean in the sentence below?

*“Magnet schools are not private schools, they are public school which are usually **funded** by the local school district”.*

- a) Paid for b) closed c) taught

2. If you want to enroll your child in a magnet school, but the school is full, what can you do?

- a) Call the Department of Education.
b) Talk to the teacher.
c) Put your child’s name on a waiting list.

3. Who usually pays for magnet schools?

- a) The president b) The School District c) The teacher

4. If a child doesn’t speak any English, can he go to the school described in the second paragraph?

- a) Yes b) No c) I don’t know

5. Which is an example of a magnet school?

- a) A public school that specializes in computers.
b) A private school that teaches science.
c) A private school that teaches physical education.

2.5.SPELLING*** IRREGULAR PLURALS of nouns***

CHILD (<i>niño</i>) 7 CHILD <u>ren</u>	MAN (<i>hombre</i>) 7 M <u>e</u> N
WOMAN (<i>mujer</i>) 7 WOM <u>e</u> N	FOOT (<i>pie</i>) 7 F <u>ee</u> T
TOOTH (<i>diente</i>) 7 T <u>ee</u> TH	GOOSE (<i>ganso</i>) 7 G <u>ee</u> SE
MOUSE (<i>ratón</i>) 7 M <u>ice</u>	LOUSE (<i>piojo</i>) 7 L <u>ice</u>
PARENTHESIS 7 PARENTHES <u>e</u> S	DIAGNOSIS 7 DIAGNOS <u>e</u> S
CACTUS 7 CACT <u>i</u>	FUNGUS (<i>hongo</i>) 7 FUNG <u>i</u>
PERSON (<i>persona</i>) 7 P <u>eo</u> ple	

*** NO CHANGE:**

DEER (ciervo) FISH (pez) MOOSE (alce) SHEEP(oveja)

PRACTICE**1) Write in plural the following sentences:**

- 1- The child is reading a book.
- 2- That man is very strong.
3. My tooth is white.
4. That animal is a sheep.
5. I've got five toes in my foot.
6. The deer eat grass.
7. This mouse is grey.
8. I've got an orange fish in a fishbowl.
9. That goose swims in the lake.
10. Your sister is a woman.
11. Sheila has got a cactus in her office.

2.6.DICTATION

<http://www.inglesmundial.com/Intermedio/Leccion2/Dictado.html>

⇒ Listen and write:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

2.7.REVISION GAME

⇒ Read the descriptions:



Hugo is A high school student.
He likes reading, lifting weights
AND WATCHING TV in his free time.

Laura is a secretary. She's got two
children. She swims and plays on her
computer in her free time.



• Write sentences. Look at the example!

1. ordenador ➡ *The computer is hers.*
2. niños ➡
3. bañador ➡
4. libros ➡
5. televisión ➡

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

UNIT 3. PEOPLE**3.1.VOCABULARY**

* Describing people:

* TO BE

1] AGE ➤ He is...

- a) A baby (un bebé)
- b) A toddler (un bebé que está aprendiendo a andar)
- c) A child (un niño/a)
- d) Young (joven)
- e) A teenager (adolescente)
- f) Middle-aged (de mediana edad)
- g) Old (viejo/a; mayor)
- h) Elderly (mayor, anciano/a)
- i) A senior citizen (una persona mayor; tto. respeto)
- j) "20" years old: veinte años
- k) in "his" thirties: de treinta y pocos
- l) in "his" late thirties: de treinta y tantos

2] BODY ➤ He is...

- a) Tall (alto/a)
- b) Medium-height (de altura media)
- c) Short (bajo/a)
- d) Fat (gordo/a; grueso/a)
- e) Overweight (con sobrepeso)

- f) Medium-build (de constitución media)
- g) Thin (delgado/a)
- h) Slender (esbelto/a)
- i) Strong (fuerte)
- j) Weak (débil)

31 PERSONALITY ➤ He is...

- a) Intelligent / Smart (inteligente; listo/a)
- b) Dumb (tonto/a)
- c) Funny (divertido/a)
- d) Serious (serio/a)
- e) Nice (agradable)
- f) Lazy (flojo/a; vago/a)
- g) Hard-working (trabajador/a)
- h) Talkative (hablador/a)
- i) Outgoing / extroverted (extrovertido/a)
- j) Shy (tímido/a)
- k) Talented (talentoso/a)
- l) Friendly (amistoso/a)
- m) Introverted (introvertido)

* TO HAVE

11 HAIR ➤ He has...

- a) Black hair (pelo negro/moreno)
- b) Brown hair (pelo castaño)
- c) Grey hair (pelo canoso)

- d) **Blond hair** (pelo rubio, para referirse a hombres)
Blonde hair (pelo rubio, para referirse a mujeres)
- e) Long hair (pelo largo)
- f) Short hair (pelo corto)
- g) Medium-length hair (media melena)
- h) Shoulder-length hair (pelo hasta los hombros)
- i) Straight hair (pelo liso)
- j) Wavy hair (pelo ondulado)
- k) Curly hair (pelo rizado)
- He is bald (Él está calvo)

21 FACE 7 He has...

- a) A beard (barba)
- b) A moustache (bigote)
- c) Dimples (hoyuelos)
- d) Freckles (pecas)
- He wears glasses (Lleva gafas -de forma habitual)

*** VERY IMPORTANT:**

Para describir el pelo (por ejemplo), el color lo mencionamos después de otros adjetivos:

Ex. *She has long, black hair.*

3.1.

VOCABULARY

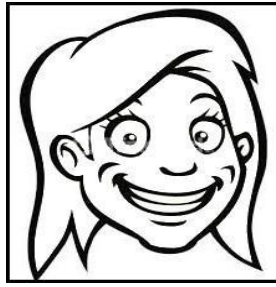
“Describing people”

1) Read and match:

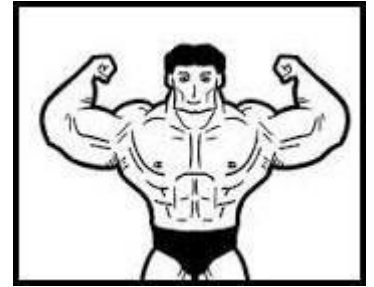
1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



a) She has long, blond hair. She is a teenager. She is nice and friendly.

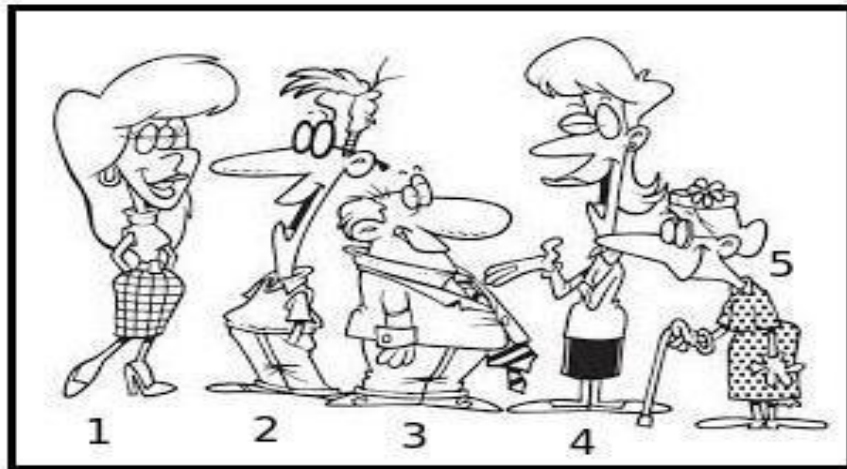
b) He has short, curly, grey hair. He is in his fifties. He is hard-working.

c) He is bald. He is old. He has a black moustache. He wears glasses.

d) He has short, black hair. He is middle-aged. He is very strong.

e) She has shoulder-length, brown hair. She is very young. She is shy.

2) Look at the picture and describe these people:



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

* ANOTHER VOCABULARY:

SMOKE: fumar (v.)	LUNCH: almuerzo	MAYBE: quizás
SAY: decir (v.) to someone	DINNER: cena	WHICH: que/el cual
TELL: decir (v.) something to someone	HAT: sombrero	GROUP: grupo
CAN: poder/saber (v.)	WITNESS: testigo/ testificar (v.)	DANGEROUS: peligroso/a
WAS: Past. To be (v.) (AM/ IS)	GROCERY STORE= SUPERMARKET	LEFT: izquierda Past. To Leave (v.)
WERE: Past. To be (v.) (ARE)	WANTED POSTER: "Se busca" póster	RIGHT: derecha/ correcto
IDENTIFY: identificar (v.)	ROBBER: ladrón/a	UP: arriba
SAW: Past. To see (v.)	ROBBERY: robo	DOWN: abajo.
BE CAREFUL: tener cuidado	IN FRONT OF: delante de	I'm NOT SURE: No estoy seguro/a
BREAKFAST: desayuno	SORT OF: un poco	

PRACTICE

1) Complete using the vocabulary words:

- In the morning, I eat cereals for _____. (*breakfast*)
- In the evening, I eat fish and salad for _____. (*dinner*)
- In the afternoon, I eat a sandwich for _____. (*lunch*)
- The _____ says that she saw a robbery at the supermarket. (*witness*)
- Be careful, It's very _____! (*dangerous*)



_____ (*hat*)



_____ (*smoke*)



_____ (*right*)

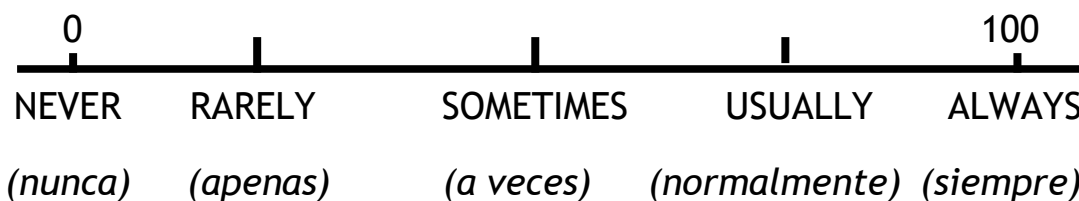
9.  _____ (*left*)

10.  _____ (*up*)

11.  _____ (*down*)

3.2. GRAMMAR

* FREQUENCY ADVERBS



👍 POSICIÓN:

1) Antes del verbo: I always go to the beach in summer.

2) Después del verbo "To BE": She is always tired after work.



PREGUNTAR CON QUÉ FRECUENCIA SE HACE ALGO:

➔ How often do you...?

➔ How often does he/she...?

* FREQUENCY EXPRESSIONS:

* EVERY DAY (todos los días)

* ONCE A WEEK/MONTH/YEAR... (una vez por semana/mes...)

* TWICE A WEEK / MONTH... (dos veces por semana/mes...)

* THREE TIMES A WEEK/ MONTH... (tres veces a la semana...)

PRACTICE

1) Answer these questions:

1. How often do you have cereals for breakfast?
2. How often do you use your friend's computer?
3. How often do you speak English?

4. How often do you exercise?
5. How often do you go to the cinema?
6. How often do you watch TV?
7. How often do you read a book?
8. How often do you go to parties?
9. How often do you eat ice cream?
10. How often do you go to the park?

2) Answer these questions. Use long answers. Look at the example:

Ex. *How often do you eat eggs for breakfast? (RARELY)*

7 *I rarely eat eggs for breakfast.*

1. How often do you eat a sandwich for lunch? (SOMETIMES)
2. How often do you exercise in the morning? (USUALLY)
3. How often do you swim in the ocean? (RARELY)
4. How often do you smoke? (NEVER)
5. How often are you ill? (RARELY)
6. How often are you tired after work? (ALWAYS)
7. How often do you use the internet? (SOMETIMES)
8. How often do you cook? (ALWAYS)
9. How often do you watch TV? (USUALLY)
10. How often are you angry? (RARELY)

+ Worksheet of "Frequency Adverbs", page 67. For students.

3.2. GRAMMAR “Frequency adverbs”

1) Write the sentences and put the frequency adverb in the right position:

1. He listens to the radio. (often)

2. They read a book. (sometimes)

3. Pete gets angry. (never)

4. Tom is very friendly. (usually)

5. I take sugar in my coffee. (sometimes)

6. Ramon and Frank are hungry. (often)

7. My grandmother goes for a walk in the evening. (always)

8. Walter helps his father in the kitchen. (usually)

9. They watch TV in the afternoon. (never)

10. Christine smokes. (never)

2) Put the frequency adverb in the right position:

1. Ramon and Frank are hungry. (often)

2. He listens to the radio. (often)

3. They read a book. (sometimes)

4. They watch TV in the afternoon. (never)

5. Christine smokes. (never)

6. Walter helps his father in the kitchen. (usually)

7. My grandmother goes for a walk in the evening. (always)

8. I take sugar in my coffee. (sometimes)

9. Pete gets angry. (never)

10. Tom is very friendly. (usually)

3) Put the frequency adverb in the correct place:

1. Tom is very shy. (usually)

2. We read a newspaper. (sometimes)

3. Christine eats pizza. (never)

4. My aunt goes for a walk in the afternoon. (always)

5. Pete is sad. (never)

6. Walter helps his father in the kitchen. (usually)

7. Pete and Mike are tired. (often)

8. I take sugar in my coffee. (rarely)

9. He listens to rock music. (often)

10. They watch TV in the evening. (usually)

FIND THE MISTAKE!

1. He sometimes exercise. ► _____

2. I cook never. ► _____

3. They always are tired. ► _____

4. How often do you watch TV? ► _____

5. She is a todler. ► _____

3.3. LISTENING

KEY WORDS (revision)

WITNESS: testigo

SORT OF: un poco

MAYBE: quizás

ROBBER: ladrón

ROBBERY: robo

I'M NOT SURE

WANTED POSTER

GROCERY STORE= SUPERMARKET

<http://www.inglesmundial.com/Intermedio/Leccion3/Comprension-Oral.html>

► Listen and decide who the robber is:

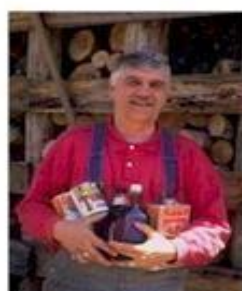
1



2



3



4

**DIALOGUE****AT THE POLICE STATION**

POLICE OFFICER: Mr. Green?

MR. GREEN: Yes, officer?

POLICE OFFICER: Officer Hernández tells me that you are a witness at a robbery.

MR. GREEN: Yes, at the *ValueMart* grocery store.

POLICE OFFICER: Can you tell me about the robber?

MR. GREEN: Yes, he's tall and thin. He has short, black hair.

POLICE OFFICER: Ok! Is his hair straight or curly?

MR. GREEN: It's sort of wavy.

POLICE OFFICER: Ok. Does he have a moustache or beard?

MR. GREEN: No.

POLICE OFFICER: What about glasses?

MR. GREEN: No.

POLICE OFFICER: What about his age? Approximately, how old is he?

MR. GREEN: I'm not sure. Maybe in his late twenties.

POLICE OFFICER: Ok! I'll give this information to the police artist to make the wanted poster.

PRACTICE

1) Put the words in order and write sentences:

1. you / robber / Can / the / me / tell / about /? ⑦

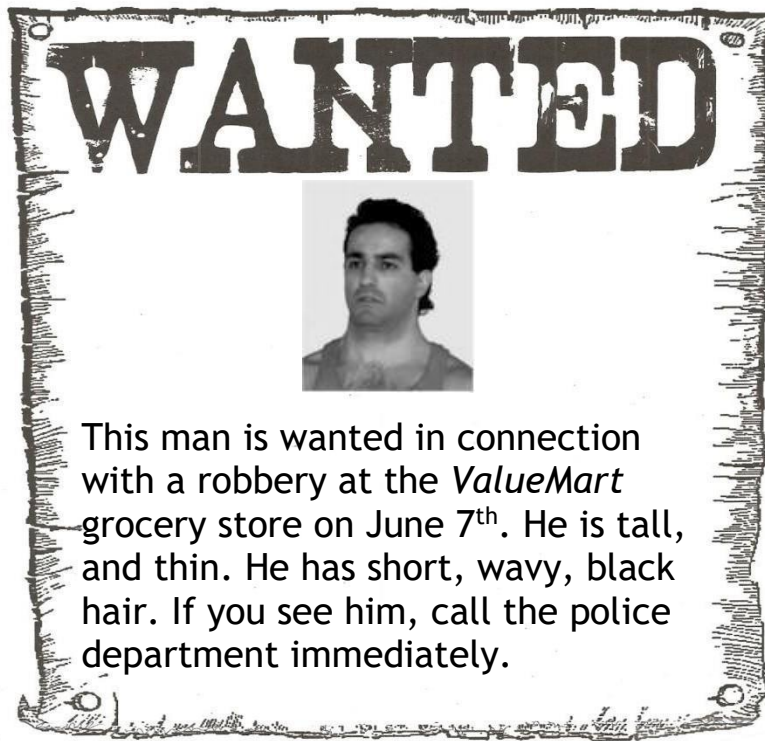
2. black / he / short, / hair. / has ⑦

3. old / Approximately / how / is / ? / he ⑦

4. his / straight / hair / Is / ? ⑦

5. he / have / a / Does / moustache / ? ⑦

3.4. READING

**PRACTICE**

TRUE or FALSE?

1. ValueMart is a grocery store.
2. The robbery was on July 7th.
3. The man is short.
4. He has curly hair.
5. He has blond hair.

3.5. SPELLING

I before E except after C

⇒ En las palabras que tienen combinación de I con E, generalmente la I viene antes de E, excepto después de C (EI):

IE	EI (after C)
BELIEVE (creer; v.)	CEILING (techo)
FRIEND (amigo/a)	DECEIVE (engañar)
BELIEF (creencia)	RECEIVE (recibir)
PIECE (trozo)	PERCEIVE (percibir)
CHIEF (jefe)	DECEIT (decepción)

*** EXCEPTIONS:**

EIGHT (8)

FOREIGN (extranjero)

NEITHER (ninguno de 2)

WEIGHT (peso/pesar; v.)

WEIRD (raro)

FREIGHT (carga)

PRACTICE

1) Look at the words. Are they right or wrong? Correct the mistakes!

1. belief 👍

2. freind 🗋️ ⇒

3. eight 👍

4. peice 🗋️ ⇒

5. ceiling 👍

6. perceive 👍

7. chief 👍

8. nieghbor 🗋️ ⇒

9. believe 👍

10. conceive 👍

3.6. DICTATION

<http://www.inglesmundial.com/Intermedio/Leccion3/Dictado.html>

⇒ Listen and write:

1.

2.

3.

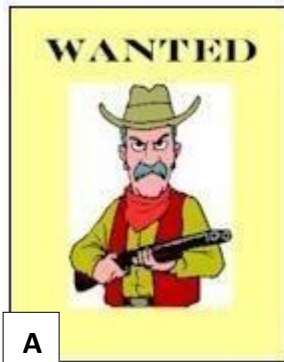
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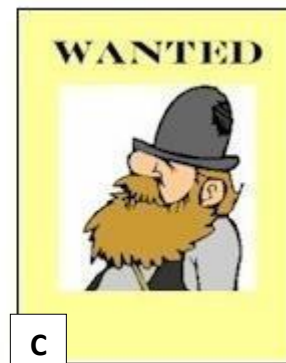
3.7. REVISION GAME

→ Read and choose:

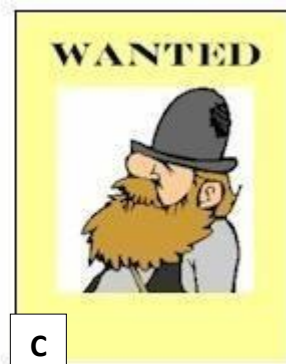
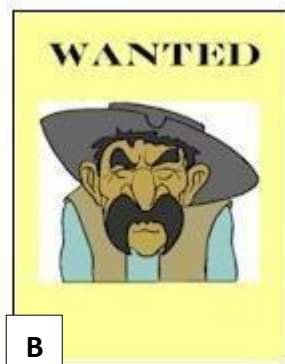
1. A witness saw a tall man in his early fifties with grey hair and a moustache. Which man is he?



2. A witness saw a middle-aged man with blonde hair. Which man is he?



3. A witness saw a short, overweight man with brown hair and a beard and moustache. Which man is he?



NAME: _____ DATE: _____

UNIT 4. JOBS

4.1. VOCABULARY

* JOBS:

ARTIST: artista	MANAGER: gerente/representante
BUS DRIVER: conductor de bus	MUSICIAN: músico
CHEF: cocinero	PILOT: piloto
CUSTODIAN: conserje	PLUMBER: fontanero
FARMER: granjero/agricultor	RECEPTIONIST: recepcionista
FIREFIGHTER: bombero/a	SEAMSTRESS: costurera (solo mujer)
HOUSEWIFE/HOMEMAKER: ama/a de casa	TAILOR: modisto/a (solo hace ropa de hombre)
HAIRSTYLIST: estilista	SINGER: cantante
HAIRDRESSER: peluquero/a	SOLDIER: soldado
VET: veterinario/a	FISHERMAN: pescador

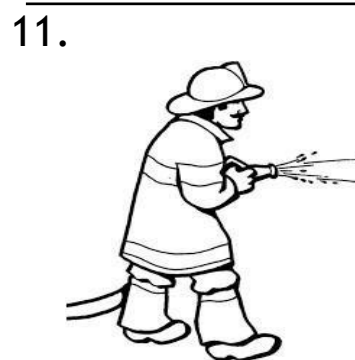
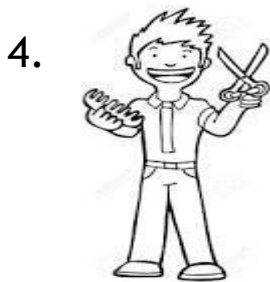
► **Worksheet related to Jobs, on page 76**

* ANOTHER VOCABULARY:

EMPTY: vacío/a	ALREADY: ya	MAYBE: quizás
BUILDING: edificio	CAN: poder/saber. V.	FIRM: firme
HAVE A SEAT: siéntate	TYPE: mecanografiar	COUNT: contar
NOTICE: notar; darse cuenta	SINGLE: soltero/a	MARRIED: casado/a
INTERVIEW: entrevista	POSITION: puesto	MENTION: mencionar
ENJOY: disfrutar	NERVOUS: nervioso/a	MOST: la mayoría
TIPS: consejos	FIELD: campo	FEW: pocos
REQUIREMENTS: requisitos	HANDSHAKE: apretón de manos	LEFT: izquierda/ Past. V to Leave (IRSE)
JUDGEMENT: decision	GOAL: objetivo/meta	LIKELY: probable(mente)

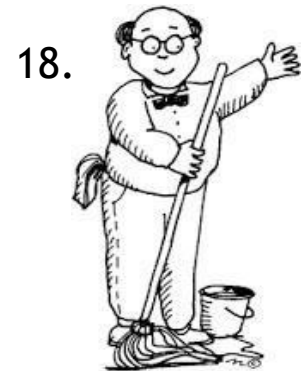
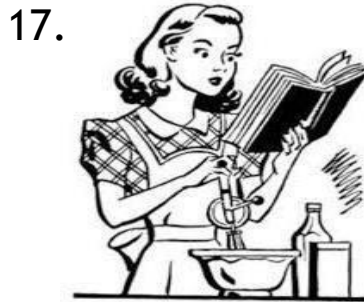
4.1.1.VOCABULARY: Jobs

1) Write the jobs below the pictures:



NAME: _____

DATE: _____



artist - bus driver - chef - custodian - farmer - firefighter - fisherman
- hairdresser - housewife - musician - pilot - plumber - receptionist -
seamstress - singer - soldier - tailor - vet

PRACTICE**1) Complete the sentences using the vocabulary words:**

1. I can _____: one, two, three...
2. The secretary _____ the letters.
3. Is he _____ or married?
4. The _____ for the position include typing and telephone skills.
5. My _____ is to win the race.
6. They aren't here. They _____ the building.
7. He's going to give me a few _____ for the interview.
8. He's interviewing for the _____ of manager.
9. A _____ and a friendly greeting are common when meeting someone new.
10. We need to buy gas. The tank is _____.

4.2. GRAMMAR**INDEFINITE PRONOUNS****SOME -
(+)**

⇒ Son palabras que se refieren a PERSONAS o COSAS NO ESPECÍFICADAS:

⊙ SOMEONE / SOMEBODY 7 Alguien

I need someone helps me.

⊙ SOMETHING: Algo

PLEASE, give me something to write in.

⊙ SOMEWHERE: Algún lugar

My pen is somewhere in my desk but I can't find it.

**EVERY-
(+)**

⇒ Las palabras indefinidas con **EVERY-** se refieren a todas las personas, cosas o lugares:

⊙ EVERYONE / EVERYBODY 7 Toda la gente (pero en singular)

Everybody likes chocolate.

⊙ EVERYTHING: Todo, todas las cosas.

My son EATS everything.

⊙ EVERYWHERE: Todos los lugares.

Reporters HAVE to travel everywhere.

**NO-
(+)**

⇒ Los indefinidos con **NO-** son negativos pero se usan en **FRASES AFIRMATIVAS**:

⊙ NO ONE / NOBODY 7 Nadie.

Nobody is At home right now.

⊙ NOTHING: Nada.

There is nothing in THAT bag.

⊙ NOWHERE: Ningún lugar.

There's nowhere to eat Chinese food in my town.

ANY-
(-) (?) (+)

⇒ Los indefinidos con ANY- se pueden usar tanto en oraciones negativas como interrogativas pero además, también se pueden usar en oraciones afirmativas:

(+) cualquiera

⊙ ANYONE / ANYBODY (-) nadie

(?) alguien

(+) *Anyone* CAN do THAT! ➤ Cualquiera puede hacer eso.

(-) Don't tell *Anyone* the secret ➤ No le cuentes el secreto a nadie.

(?) CAN *Anyone* help me? ➤ ¿Puede alguien ayudarme?

⊙ ANYTHING { (+) cualquier cosa
(-) nada
(?) algo

(+) *Anything* will be better than this! ➤ Cualquier cosa será mejor que esto.

(-) I don't HAVE *Anything* for BREAKFAST ➤ No desayuno nada.

(?) DO you WANT *Anything* to EAT? ➤ ¿Quieres algo de comer?

⊙ ANYWHERE { (+) cualquier sitio/ lugar
(-) ningún sitio / lugar
(?) algún sitio / lugar

(+) We will meet *Anywhere* At the PARK ➤ Nos veremos en cualquier sitio del parque.

(-) I'm not going *Anywhere* on FRIDAY ➤ No voy a ningún sitio el viernes.

(?) Are you going *Anywhere* on SATURDAY? ➤ ¿Vas a alguna parte el sábado?

QUESTIONS

➤ En preguntas solemos usar los indefinidos con **ANY-** pero hay excepciones en las que usaremos indefinidos con **SOME-**.

A) **ANY-** ... ⑦ *Do you have anything to do?*

B) **SOME-** ... ⑦ Cuando se pide algo, a sabiendas de quea respuesta será afirmativa:

Could you give me something to drink, please?

DOBLE NEGATIVO

NUNCA usar el verbo en negativo + un indefinido negativo:

⇒ **VERBO (+) + INDEFINIDO (-)** ⑦ No one / nobody / nothing / nowhere.

➤ *I HAVE nothing.*

⇒ **VERBO (-) + INDEFINIDO CON ANY-** ⑦ Anyone / anybody / anything / anywhere.

➤ *I HAVEN'T got anything.*

~~I haven't got nothing.~~ ➤ NEVER!

PRACTICE

1) Complete the sentences:

1. There isn't _____ in the bag. It's empty.
2. I don't know _____ about that problem.
3. Do you know _____ who lives in Texas?
4. I'm not going _____ on holidays because I haven't got any money. I'm going to stay at home this summer.
5. I know _____ who speaks French very well.

6. She's sad because _____ remembered her birthday.

7. I'm going to buy _____ at the store but I don't know what.

8. I want to go _____ beautiful on holidays. Maybe I'll go to Rome.

9. - Where's my pen?

- It's _____ on your desk.

10. There is _____ in the restaurant. All of the people left.

11. I hope that _____ can help me.

12. - Where is she?

- She's _____ in the building. Maybe she's outside.

13. I need to buy _____ for my husband's birthday next week.

14. - Do you know _____ at this party?

- I don't know _____ here.

15. There's _____ in the box. I can see it.

FIND THE MISTAKE!

1. I don't have nothing. 7

2. Do you have anithing? 7

3. Everbody likes chocolate 7

4. Somebody need a book 7

5. Don't tell nobody the secret 7

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

(+)	
<p>* <u>SOME-</u></p> <p>→ Someone/ somebody (ALGUIEN)</p> <p>→ Something (ALGO)</p> <p>→ Somewhere (ALGÚN LUGAR)</p>	<p>* <u>EVERY-</u></p> <p>→ Everyone/ everybody (TODO EL MUNDO)</p> <p>→ Everything (TODO)</p> <p>→ Everywhere (TODOS LOS LUGARES)</p>
<p>* <u>NO-</u></p> <p>→ No one/ nobody (NADIE)</p> <p>→ Nothing (NADA)</p> <p>→ Nowhere (NINGÚN LUGAR)</p>	<p>* <u>ANY-</u></p> <p>→ Anyone /anybody (CUALQUIERA)</p> <p>→ Anything (CUALQUIER COSA)</p> <p>→ Anywhere (CUALQUIER LUGAR)</p>

(-)
<p>* <u>ANY-</u></p> <p>→ Anyone / anybody : NADIE</p> <p>→ Anything : NADA</p> <p>→ Anywhere : NINGÚN LUGAR</p>

(?)
<p>* <u>ANY-</u></p> <p>→ Anyone / anybody : ALGUIEN</p> <p>→ Anything : ALGUNA COSA</p> <p>→ Anywhere : ALGÚN LUGAR</p>
<p>* <u>SOME-</u></p> <p>→ <i>EN OFRECIMIENTOS</i></p> <p>Would you like something to drink?</p> <p>→ <i>Cuando se pide permiso y se espera que la respuesta sea afirmativa.</i></p> <p>Could we have something to eat, please?</p>

4.2. GRAMMAR "Indefinite Pronouns"

1) Read and choose:

1. I didn't see Max at the gym. In fact, I didn't see _____. The place was empty.

- a) *nobody* b) *somebody* c) *anybody*

2. Please, tell the salesman at the door that we don't want to buy _____.

- a) *nothing* b) *something* c) *anything*

3. Bob, _____ is here to see you.

- a) *no one* b) *someone* c) *anyone*

4. Your secret is safe with me. I won't tell _____.

- a) *nobody* b) *someone* c) *anyone*

5. Check in that bag. I bought you _____.

- a) *nothing* b) *something* c) *anything*

6. If the phone call is for me, I'm not here. I'm not talking to _____ this weekend.

- a) *nobody* b) *somebody* c) *anybody*

7. I need _____ to talk to. I am very lonely.

- a) *no one* b) *someone* c) *anyone*

8. _____ can study English at school.

- a) *nobody* b) *somebody* c) *anybody*

9. At a restaurant, you can't buy _____ for less than \$20.

- a) *nothing* b) *something* c) *anything*

10. You should take _____ for that cough.

- a) *nothing* b) *something* c) *anything*

2) Choose the correct form of: *somewhere, anywhere, nowhere, everywhere, something, anything, nothing, everything, somebody, anybody, nobody, and everybody*.

1. I am sure I put down my keys_____.
2. Calm down. There is_____to worry about.
3. Let's sit down_____and talk.
4. I heard a knock at the door but there was_____there.
5. We didn't see_____.
6. The restaurant was really crowded._____had a good time.
7. Be quite!_____is coming.
8. I don't think_____knows the answer to that question.
9. She can't go_____without people recognizing her.
10. I've got_____to tell you.
11. I was really bored during the holiday. I did_____and went _____.
12. I woke up and suddenly,_____seemed better.
13. There was water all over the floor. It was_____.
14. There's_____very attractive about her.
15. Did_____see George Clooney's latest film?
16. _____is talking about the new opera.
17. I'm sure there is_____downstairs. I've heard a voice.
18. I can't make my point clear._____understands me!
19. Let's go_____different tonight.
20. _____must respect traffic lights.

3) Complete with: *something, anything, someone, anyone, somewhere, and anywhere*:

1. I've got _____ in my eye.
2. There is _____ at the door.
3. We haven't heard _____ about Peter. Is he ill?
4. Do you live _____ near Mandy?
5. _____ wants to see you.
6. Has _____ seen my bag?
7. My teacher asked me _____.
8. Can I have _____ to drink?
9. Can _____ help me?
10. I don't know _____ about it.

4) Read and choose the correct option:

1. I can't find my mobile phone _____.
a) *anybody* b) *anywhere* c) *somewhere* d) *nowhere*
2. The glass is empty. _____ drank my orange juice.
a) *somewhere* b) *nobody* c) *somebody* d) *anybody*
3. Do you know _____ who has got red hair?
a) *anybody* b) *somebody* c) *nobody* d) *something*
4. _____ is wrong with my mobile because I can't hear you.
a) *something* b) *anything* c) *nothing* d) *somebody*
5. All my friends are ill. _____ is healthy.
a) *anybody* b) *somebody* c) *nothing* d) *nobody*
6. The music is too loud. I can't hear _____.
a) *somewhere* b) *something* c) *anything* d) *nothing*
7. _____ is looking at us. It's Sarah.
a) *nobody* b) *no one* c) *anybody* d) *somebody*

8. This room is empty. _____ is left.
a) *anything* b) *nothing* c) *something* d) *nowhere*
9. Rolling Stones is a very popular band. _____ knows it.
a) *everyone* b) *everything* c) *someone* d) *anyone*
10. I didn't do _____ wrong.
a) *anything* b) *anyone* c) *something* d) *nothing*
11. Pat and Tim are in the middle of the desert and they have _____ to hide.
a) *nowhere* b) *anywhere* c) *someone* d) *anybody*
12. The rubber is _____ in that pencil case.
a) *anywhere* b) *nothing* c) *somewhere* d) *something*
13. Don't worry. _____ will be fine.
a) *anybody* b) *no one* c) *everything* d) *nobody*
14. We don't know where our favourite book is. We've searched _____.
a) *anywhere* b) *everywhere* c) *nowhere* d) *anybody*
15. The fridge is empty. Mary has eaten _____.
a) *something* b) *everywhere* c) *everyone* d) *everything*
16. You can't go _____. You are ill.
a) *anybody* b) *somewhere* c) *nowhere* d) *anywhere*
17. Kate was born _____ in Africa.
a) *anybody* b) *someone* c) *anywhere* d) *somewhere*
18. It was a total darkness in the flat. I can't see _____.
a) *nothing* b) *anything* c) *anybody* d) *somebody*
19. We are alone. _____ is here.
a) *anyone* b) *no one* c) *anybody* d) *somebody*
20. Fast food can be bought almost _____.
a) *nowhere* b) *everything* c) *everywhere* d) *anywhere*

5) Complete with: *something, anything, nothing, somebody, anybody, and nobody*:

1. I can hear _____ at the door.
2. Does _____ want to go the cinema?
3. A: What are you doing on Saturday?

B: _____.
4. Can _____ tell me the capital of Italy?
5. Would you like _____ to eat?
6. The film was in German so I couldn't understand
_____ they said.
7. I'm sad because _____ remembered my birthday.
8. As it's your birthday, you can order _____ you like
from the menu.
9. Oh no! _____ has eaten my chocolate mousse.
Swine!
10. Poor thing! We have to do _____ to help!

6) Use the pronouns in the box to complete these jokes. The first letter is given to help you choose. Use each word once.

anybody anywhere everyone nobody nothing somewhere
anything everybody everywhere no one something

1. - Why does a surgeon wear a mask during operations?
- Because if a goes wrong, n can identify her.
2. If an apple a day keeps the doctor away, what does garlic do?
- It keeps e away!!
3. What runs all the time without ever getting a?
- Your fridge.
4. Boy: "This scale is broken"
Girl: "How do you know that?"
Boy: "It tells e a different weight!"
5. What can you lose and n else can find for you?
- Your temper.
6. What time is it when you find King Kong in your bed?
- Time to sleep s else.
7. What has n left but a nose when it loses an eye?
- The word "noise"
8. How are banks and trees alike?
- They have branches e.
9. What did one eye say to the other?
- "Between you and me, s smells"
10. Which moves faster, heat or cold?
- Heat. A can catch cold.

ANSWERS:

1) 1-C / 2-C / 3-B / 4-C / 5-B / 6-C / 7-B / 8-C / 9-C / 10-B

2) 1. somewhere / 2. nothing / 3. somewhere / 4. nobody /
5. anything / 6. everybody / 7. somebody / 8. anybody /
9.anywhere / 10. something / 11. nothing - nowhere /
12.everything / 13. everywhere / 14. something /
15.anybody / 16. everybody / 17. somebody /
18.somewhere/ 19. somewhere / 20. everybody.

3) 1. something/ 2.someone / 3.anything / 4. anywhere /
5.someone / 6. anyone / 7. something / 8.something /
9.anyone / 10. anything.

4) 1.b/ 2.c / 3.a / 4.a/ 5.d / 6.c/ 7. d/ 8.b / 9. a / 10. a /
11.a / 12.c / 13.c / 14.b / 15.d / 16.d / 17.d / 18.a / 19.b/
20.c

5) 1. somebody / 2. anybody / 3.nothing / 4.anybody /
5.something / 6. anything / 7.nobody / 8.anything /
9.somebody / 10. something

6) 1) anything/ no one, nobody ; 2) everyone , everybody; 3)
anywhere; 4) everyone , everybody ; 5) no one, nobody ; 6)
somewhere; 7) nothing ; 8) everywhere; 9) something; 10)
anybody.

4.3. LISTENING

KEY WORDS (revision)

HAVE A SEAT: toma/e asiento

TYPE: mecanografiar

COUNT: contar

NOTICE: notar, darse cuenta

SINGLE: soltero

MARRIED: casado

INTERVIEW: entrevistar /
entrevista

<http://www.inglesmundial.com/Intermedio/Leccion4/Comprension-Oral.html>

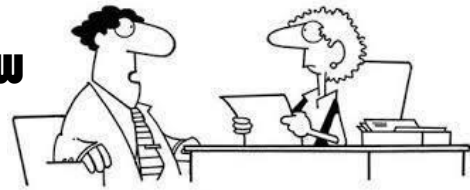
► Escucha el diálogo. Alguien está en una entrevista para conseguir un trabajo.

**1) Listen to the dialogue. True or False?**

1. He's interviewing for the position of bank manager.
2. He can type 55 words per minute.
3. He is bilingual.
4. He works at a fast-food restaurant.
5. This was a good interview. He'll get the job.

PRACTICE**1) Write the words in order:**

1. into / Come / office / my ⑦
2. experience / Do / as / administrative / assistant / have / you / an / ? ⑦
3. looking / with / for / We're / experience / someone / some ⑦
4. other / speak / languages / any / Do / you / ? ⑦
5. want / bilingual / who / someone / is / We ⑦

DIALOGUE**THE JOB INTERVIEW**

MS. WILLIAMS: Hello, Mr. Johnson. Come into my office.

MR. JOHNSON: *Thank you.*

MS. WILLIAMS: Have a seat.

MR. JOHNSON: *Thanks.*

MS. WILLIAMS: So, you'd like to apply for the administrative assistant position.

MR. JOHNSON: *Yes.*

MS. WILLIAMS: Do you have experience as an administrative assistant?

MR. JOHNSON: *Well, no. Not really.*

MS. WILLIAMS: Hmm. We're looking for someone with some experience. Can you type?

MR. JOHNSON: *Well, sort of. I use this two fingers to type. I type five words per minute.*

MS. WILLIAMS: Ahhh. Well, we hope to hire someone who can type a little faster. Do you speak any other languages? We want someone who is bilingual.

MR. JOHNSON: *I can count to ten in Spanish: uno, dos, tres...*

MS. WILLIAMS: I'm sorry. We need someone who can do more than just count to ten. Why are you applying for this job?

MR. JOHNSON: *Well, to be honest, the salary is really good. Right now, I'm only making \$5.00 an hour at Joe's hamburger Palace. Also, I noticed that your secretary is really attractive. Is she single?*

4.4. READING

INTERVIEWING ADVICE

When most people interview for a job, they get very nervous. Being nervous for an interview is natural but if you're prepared, you'll feel more confident and you'll be more likely to get the job. Read the following tips on job interviewing and try them on your next job interview:

Before the interview:

- Make a list of a few of your strong points that you want to emphasize in the interview. Think of things that make you good at that job. For example, "I am a patient person" or "I have experience in this kind of job". These points are going to be things you need to remember to talk about in the interview.
- Get your clothes ready. Plan what you are going to wear. Make sure it is clean and ironed and the shoes look good.
- Call for directions to get to the place where the interview will be. Drive there a day or two before the interview to make sure that you know how to get there.
- Research the company. Look for information about the company on the Internet or talk to people you know who work there. The more you know about the company, the more informed you will be in the interview.
- Practice interviewing. Have a friend pretend that he/she is the person who will interview you. Have him/her ask you interview-type questions and practice answering them with confidence.

During the interview:

- Arrive to the interview a few minutes early.
- When you meet the interviewer (person who is interviewing you) make eye contact, smile, and give him/her a firm handshake. It's important to make a good first impression. Most interviewers make a judgment about you in the first five minutes. Make sure it's a good impression!
- During the interview, speak with confidence and sit up straight.
- Make sure you talk about the strong points you put on the list you prepared before the interview. Work them into the conversation in a natural way or use them to answer one of the interview questions.

After the interview:

- Thank the interviewer for the interview.
- Go home and send them a thank you note and put it in the mail immediately.

PRACTICE**1) Read the following questions and choose the correct answer:**

1. What does “research” mean in the following paragraph?

“Research the company. Look for information about the company on the Internet or talk to people you know who work there. The more you know about the company, the more informed you will be in the interview.”

- a) Write an article about the company.
- b) Find out information about the company.
- c) Phone the company.
- d) Write a letter to the administrator of the company.

2. Which of the following was not mentioned in the article?

- a) Arrive early to the interview.
- b) Brush your teeth before the interview.
- c) Smile when you meet the interviewer.
- d) Call for directions to get there.

3. Which is not an example of a strong point that you should mention in the interview?

- a) I have experience in this kind of job.
- b) I am a hard-working person.
- c) I was a supervisor at my last job.
- d) I was late once a week at my last job.

4. Which of the following is not a good way to make a positive first impression?

- a) Explain the interviewer your salary requirements.
- b) Smile.
- c) Give a firm handshake.
- d) Make eye contact.

4.5. SPELLING

WORDS THAT BEGIN WITH **SP-** and **ST-**:

1. Las palabras que empiezan con **ESP-** en español, generalmente empiezan por **SP-** en inglés:

ESPECIAL ➊ Special

2. Las palabras que empiezan con **EST-** en español, generalmente empiezan por **ST-** en inglés:

ESTACIÓN ➋ Station

PRACTICE

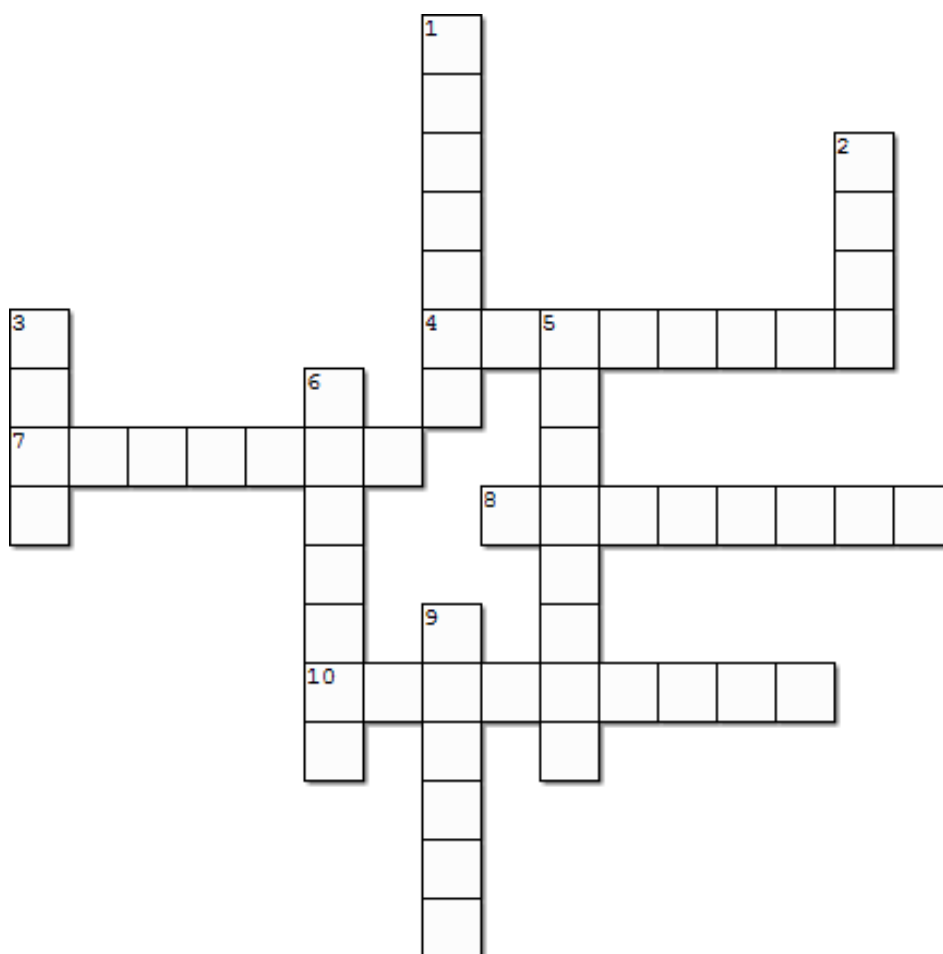
1) Read and choose the correct word:

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. espacio | a) space | b) espace | c) expace |
| 2. estado | a) espado | b) estate | c) state |
| 3. estilo | a) estyle | b) style | c) spyle |
| 4. estudiante | a) student | b) estudent | c) student |
| 5. estatua | a) estatue | b) spatue | c) statue |
| 6. estómago | a) estomache | b) stomach | c) estomach |
| 7. espectáculo | a) estectacle | b) spectacle | c) spectacle |
| 8. espíritu | a) spirit | b) espirit | c) stirit |
| 9. establo | a) spable | b) stable | c) estable |
| 10. estudiar | a) study | b) estudy | c) stiudi |

4.6. DICTATION: www.inglesmundial.com/Intermedio/Leccion4/Dictado.htm

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

4.7. REVISION GAME



Across

4. The opposite of “curly”.
7. The opposite of “single”.
8. Something you write in.
10. Someone who works in an office.

Down

1. Someone who sees a crime.
2. When you want someone to sit down, you say “*Have a...*”
3. Someone who is not intelligent is “...”
5. Someone who interviews people and writes articles in a newspaper.
6. Someone who fixes your teeth.
9. Somewhere to study English.

NAME: _____ **DATE:** _____

UNIT 5. FAMILY**5.1. VOCABULARY**

* Related to family:

EX-HUSBAND: ex-marido

STEPDAUGHTER: hijastra

EX-WIFE: ex-mujer

STEPBROTHER: hermanastro

STEPFATHER: padrastro

STEPSISTER: hermanastra

STEPMOTHER: madrastra

HALF-BROTHER: ½ hermano

STEPSON: hijastro

HALF-SISTER: ½ hermana

PRACTICE

1. If you are divorced, your former husband is your _____.
2. If your mother marries another man, he is your _____.
3. If your father marries a woman who has a daughter, she is your _____.
4. If your father marries another woman and has a son with her, he is your _____.
5. If you marry a man who has a son, he is your _____.*

Another vocabulary:

CRUISE: crucero

KIDS: niños

SAND: arena

COCKTAILS: cócteles

FISH: pescar; pez

POOL: piscina

SOUVENIRS: recuerdos

SHIP: barco

STEPS: escalones

WHILE: mientras

SNORKEL: Tubo de

HUGE: enorme

CHAMPAGNE: champán

buceo; bucear.

PRACTICE

1. I went on a _____ to Alaska last year on a huge ship.
2. I have two _____. One is two years old and the other is five.
3. My husband likes _____ in the lake.
4. My kids like playing in the _____ at the beach.
5. I want to buy some _____ on holidays. Maybe I will buy a T-shirt or something.
6. I get tired when I walk up the _____ at work. I need to exercise more.
7. We have a _____ in our backyard.
8. I hope to _____ while we're in The Bahamas next week. They have beautiful fish there.

5.2. GRAMMAR**PAST SIMPLE**

- ⇒ Las reglas para formar el pasado son iguales para cualquier sujeto.
- ⇒ Se añade **-ED** al **INFINITIVO** del verbo sin el **TO**.
- ⇒ Se añade **DID NOT / DIDN'T** delante del verbo en **INFINITIVO** sin **TO**.
- ⇒ Para formular una pregunta, usamos **DID** al principio, seguido del sujeto, el verbo en **INFINITIVO** sin **TO** más complementos, si los hubiera.

Ex. Using the verb "To work"

(+) You worked.

(-) You didn't work.

(?) Did you work?

⊙ Verbos que acaban en -E ⇒ + D

Ex. Practice ➔ Practiced

⊙ Verbos que acaban en CONSONANTE + Y ⇒ Y ➔ i + D

Ex. Study ➔ Studied

⊙ Verbos que acaban en VOCAL + Y ⇒ +ED

Ex. Play ➔ Played

⊙ Verbos que acaban en cVc (con vocal acentuada) ⇒ cVcC + ED

Ex. Plan ➔ Planned

IRREGULAR VERBS

PRESENT TIME	PAST TIME
DRINK (beber)	DRANK
EAT (comer)	ATE
BUY (comprar)	BOUGHT
COME (venir)	CAME
DRIVE (conducir)	DROVE
FLY (volar)	FLEW
GO (ir)	WENT
MEET (reunirse)	MET
SEE (ver)	SAW
SWIM (nadar)	SWAM

PRACTICE

1) Escribe en pasado:

Ex. HE - STUDY ➔ He studied.

- He - close the window.
- She - buy shoes at the store.
- They - study English at school.
- I - need holidays.
- My friend - live in a flat.
- The kids - see a film.
- She - eat pizza.
- They - drink coffee.
- They - plant trees.
- We - drive our new car.
- She - meet the president.
- She - finish her homework.
- The children - play basketball.
- He - paint the house.
- They - drive to New York.
- Sharon - go to church.
- They - fly to Florida.
- The baby - cry a lot.
- My husband - cook the dinner.
- My friends - swim in the ocean.

2) Write the following sentences in negative form:

Ex. They studied ➡ *They didn't study.*

1. He worked late
2. The children played in the park.
3. They painted the bedroom.
4. The baby cried.
5. My sister saw the film.
6. They planned the party.
7. Wanda drank lemonade.
8. She finished her homework.
9. Louis ate pizza yesterday.
10. The pilot flew the airplane.

3) Write in interrogative form the sentences from activity 2.

Ex. They studied ➡ *Did they study?*

FIND THE MISTAKE!

1. He didn't saw the film.
2. Did he finished his homework?
3. The baby cryed.
4. He eated the food.
5. The car stoped.

5.3. LISTENING

KEY WORDS (revision)

CRUISE: crucero

KIDS: niños

SAND: arena

COCKTAILS: cócteles

SNORKEL: bucear / gafas+tubo

SOUVENIRS: recuerdos

POOL: piscina

SHIP: barco

WHILE: mientras

FISH: pez / pescar.

Escucha a Marge describiendo las fotos de sus vacaciones. Escribe el orden en que Marge describe las fotos.

<http://www.inglesmundial.com/Intermedio/Leccion5/Comprension-Oral.html>

1) Listen and write the ordinal number:

1st → first / 2nd → second / 3rd → third / 4th → fourth / 5th → fifth



a) _____



b) _____



c) _____



d) _____



e) _____

DIALOGUE**THE FAMILY VACATION**

MARIE - *Hi Marge! How was your vacation?*

MARGE - Oh! It was wonderful. We went on a cruise.

MARIE - *Really? Where did you go?*

MARGE - We saw four different islands in the Caribbean.

MARIE - *Did the kids go too?*

MARGE - Yeah. They loved it. Let me show you my pictures. Here's the first picture. We went to the beach on this day. The children played in the sand and we enjoyed cocktails and relaxed on the beach. In this picture I'm snorkeling. I saw some beautiful fish. The fish are all different colours, blue, yellow, orange, . . .

MARIE - *Is this your husband playing golf?*

MARGE - Yes. On one of the islands he played golf while the children and I bought souvenirs. On this day my son and my husband went fishing while my daughter and I swam in the pool on the ship. On the last night we went to an elegant dinner party in the ship's formal dining room. We ate delicious gourmet food and drank champagne.

MARIE - *Wow! That sounds like a fun vacation.*

MARGE - It was.

PRACTICE**1) Put the words in order and write sentences:**

1- on- a - We- went - cruise. → _____

2- The - the - played - in - children - sand → _____

3- went - dining - formal - ship's - the - We - to - elegant - party - room. - dinner - an - in → _____

4- saw - fish. - some - I - beautiful → _____

5- beach. - On - day - went - we - this - to - the → _____

5.4. READING

“The Postcard”

KEY WORDS

CRUISE: crucero	SAND: arena	HUGE: enorme
COCKTAILS: cócteles	POOL: piscina	SHIP: barco
WHILE: mientras	SNORKEL: bucear (con equipo de buceo)	

Dear Marie:

It's the third day of our cruise. We went to the beach on the first day. The children played in the sand and swam in the ocean while my husband and I relaxed in the sun and drank cocktails.

I also went snorkeling and saw a lot of colourful fish.

The food on the ship is fantastic. We ate at the buffet last night and we ate in the dining room the night before. It's a beautiful ship. It has a huge pool which we swam in yesterday afternoon.

I hope things are going well at work. I'll be back soon.

Marge

PRACTICE

1) Escribe frases sobre lo que hizo Marge durante sus vacaciones usando el sustantivo y el verbo, y la información de la tabla:

TO THE BEACH // COCKTAILS // IN THE SAND // COLOURFUL FISH
DELICIOUS FOOD // IN A HUGE POOL

EX. She - see → *She saw colourful fish.*

1. THE CHILDREN - PLAY → _____
2. SHE - DRINK → _____
3. THEY - EAT → _____
4. THEY - SWIM → _____
5. THEY - GO → _____

2) Write a postcard to your friends or family talking about what you did on holidays.

--	--

5.5. SPELLING**LETTERS WITHOUT SOUND**

⇒ En la siguiente lista de palabras, las letras que NO se pronuncian están en mayúscula, negrita y subrayadas:

• we DnE sday (miércoles)	• W rite (escribir)
• K nee (rodilla)	• forei G n (extranjero)
• K nife (cuchillo)	• de B t (deuda)
• K nock (golpear una puerta)	• lis T en (escuchar)
• K no W (saber, conocer)	• ans W er (responder)
• ta L k (hablar)	• c H ris T mas (Navidad)
• ha L f (mitad)	• veg E tables (verduras)
• cou L d (podría, v.poder)	• t W o (dos)
• wa L k (caminar, andar)	• i S land (isla)

PRACTICE

1) Selecciona en cada caso la palabra que está bien escrita:

1► KNOW - WENESDAY - KNE - FOREIGN

2► TALKE - HAF - WALK - LISSEN

3► COUD - NIFE - CHRISTMAS - NOCK

4► RITE - VEGTABLES - ANSER - TWO

5► DEBT - WENESDAY - KNE - ILAND

2) Listen and write:

<http://www.inglesmundial.com/Intermedio/Leccion5/Ortografia.html>

- | | | | |
|----|----|-----|-----|
| 1. | 5. | 9. | 13. |
| 2. | 6. | 10. | 14. |
| 3. | 7. | 11. | 15. |
| 4. | 8. | 12. | 16. |

5.6. DICTATION

<http://www.inglesmundial.com/Intermedio/Leccion5/Dictado.html>

Listen and write:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

5.7. REVISION GAME

On the next page. 😊

5.7.REVISION GAME

Look at the pictures and match them to the postcards:

**1****2****3****4****5**

Norman -

This is my second day on the cruise. The ship is beautiful. We ate at the buffet last night. The food was fabulous. See you soon!

Norman Fredrick
321 Second St.
Rockford, IL 61107

Amy

A

Norman -

Hi! We're having a wonderful vacation. We went shopping yesterday on the Champs Elysees and bought some new clothes. We saw the Arc de Triomphe and the Eiffel Tower. See you soon!

Norman Fredrick
321 Second St.
Rockford, IL 61107

Amy

B

Norman -

I love the beaches here. I swam in the ocean yesterday and I'm going snorkeling today. They have beautiful tropical fish here. I'll be home next week.

Norman Fredrick
321 Second St.
Rockford, IL 61107

Amy

C

Norman -

The weather is beautiful here. It's not cold like it is at home right now. We went to see some pyramids yesterday. We walked up hundreds of steps to get to the top. I'll see you next week. Right now I'm going to finish my margarita!

Norman Fredrick
321 Second St.
Rockford, IL 61107

Amy

D

Norman -

Venice is beautiful. We ate some fantastic Italian food yesterday. We saw the Cathedral on Tuesday. I'll show you pictures next week.

Amy

Norman Fredrick
321 Second St.
Rockford, IL 61107

E

NAME: _____ **DATE:** _____

UNIT 6. HOUSE**6.1. VOCABULARY**

AVAILABLE: disponible

INCLUDED: incluido

AIR CONDITIONING: aire acondicionado

LARGE: grande

APARTMENT: apartamento

LAUNDRY: lavandería

BUILDING: edificio

MONTH: mes

BATHROOM: cuarto de baño

MAINTAINED: mantenido

BEDROOM: dormitorio

NEAR: cerca

COVERED: cubierto

PARKING: estacionamiento

CARPET: alfombra; moqueta

PRIVATE: privado

DEPOSIT: depósito; fianza

ROOM: habitación

DISHWASHER: lavavajillas

SMALL: pequeño/a

EXTRA: extra

UNFURNISHED: sin muebles

EXCELLENT: excelente

UTILITIES: servicios como gas
y agua o electricidad.

FROM: (prep.) de / desde

FURNISHED: amueblado/a

UPSTAIRS: en pisos superiores

GARAGE: garaje

WITH: (prep.) con

HOUSE: casa

YARD: patio

*** ANOTHER VOCABULARY:**

LANDLORD: propietario

PETS: mascotas

ADVERTISE: anunciar

ALLOW: permitir

REQUIRE: requerir

FIREPLACE: chimenea

PRACTICE

Como los anuncios en el periódico son caros, se usan abreviaturas para ahorrar espacio. Fijate en la siguiente lista de abreviaturas más comunes usadas en los anuncios de viviendas.

Identifica el significado de la abreviatura (columna de la izquierda) con su correspondiente de la columna de la derecha:

ABREVIATURA		PALABRA COMPLETA
1. AC	1 -	A. Available
2. Apt	2 -	B. Building
3. Avail	3 -	C. Air Conditioning
4. Ba	4 -	D. Apartment
5. Bldg	5 -	E. Bathroom
6. Br	6 -	F. Deposit
7. Cpt	7 -	G. Covered
8. Cov'd	8 -	H. Dishwasher
9. Dep	9 -	I. Carpet
10. Dwshr	10 -	J. Bedroom
11. Fm	11 -	K. Garage
12. Furn	12 -	L. Included
13. Gar	13 -	M. From
14. Hse	14 -	N. Furnished
15. Incl	15 -	O. House
16. Lndry	16 -	P. Month
17. Lg	17 -	Q. Near
18. Maint	18 -	R. Maintained
19. Mo	19 -	S. Laundry
20. Nr	20 -	T. Large
21. Prkg	21 -	U. Small
22. Pvt	22 -	V. Room
23. Rm	23 -	W. Private
24. Sm	24 -	X. Unfurnished
25. Unfurn	25 -	Y. Parking
26. Upsrs	26 -	Z. Yard
27. Util	27 -	a. Extra
28. w/	28 -	b. Utilities
29. Xint	29 -	c. With
30. Xtra	30 -	d. Excellent
31. Yd	31 -	e. Upstairs

IRREGULAR VERBS

PRESENTE	PASADO
BECOME (llegar a ser, convertirse en)	BECAME
FALL (caer)	FELL
HAVE (tener)	HAD
GET (conseguir)	GOT
GIVE (dar)	GAVE
WRITE (escribir)	WROTE
TELL (decir algo a alguien)	TOLD
SIT (sentarse)	SAT
READ (leer)	READ
PUT (poner)	PUT

PRACTICE

1) Escribe oraciones en pasado. Fíjate en el ejemplo:

Ex. He / go to the party → *He went to the party.*

1. He / fall from the ladder * (escalera) →

2. They / read the book →

3. She / become a teacher in 1980 →

4. I / write a letter →

5. They / see a television show →

6. My friend / give me a birthday present →

7. She / tell me a secret →

8. They / sit in the chair →

9. They / drink soda →

10. They / have a big house →

11. She / get a new job →

12. She / put the book on the table →

2) Complete the sentences using the verbs in the box, in past simple:

BUY / MEET / SLEEP / SWIM / WRITE / FLY / HAVE / EAT / COME / GO / BE

1. I _____ in the ocean when I _____ on holidays last summer.

2. Sarah _____ a new car last year.

3. My granny _____ eight children.

4. Peter _____ to school very late.

5. Sam and Fred _____ July at Central Park last Sunday.

6. The pilot _____ the plane carefully. It _____ windy outside!

7. Last night, I _____ a lot, and I (no) _____ very well.

8. Peter _____ a beautiful letter for me when he was a boy.

IRREGULAR VERBS (Units 5 & 6)

<i>Present S.</i>	<i>Past Simple</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
BECOME	BECAME	Llegar a ser, convertirse en
BUY	BOUGHT	Comprar
COME	CAME	Venir
DRINK	DRANK	Beber
DRIVE	DROVE	Conducir
EAT	ATE	Comer
FALL	FELL	Caer
FLY	FLEW	Volar
GET	GOT	Conseguir
GIVE	GAVE	Dar
GO	WENT	Ir
HAVE	HAD	Tener
MEET	MET	Encontrarse a / reunirse con
PUT	PUT	Poner
READ	READ /red/	Leer
SEE	SAW	Ver
SIT	SAT	Sentar(se)
SWIM	SWAM	Nadar
TELL	TOLD	Decir algo a alguien
WRITE	WROTE	Escribir

6.2. GRAMMAR

BOTH / EITHER / NEITHER

BOTH → Ambos, dos (en un grupo de 2)

USOS:

1) *Con sustantivos plurales:*

Both students can take the test.

2) *Con sustantivos conectados por “AND”:*

Both Frank and Bob, live in London.

3) Se usa la preposición “OF” con esta palabra (BOTH), antes de:

3.1) Sustantivos plurales → *Both of the students can go to the party.*

3.2) Pronombres objeto → *Both of them can go to the party.*

4) Después de:

4.1) **UN SUJETO** → *We both loved the film.*

4.2) **UN PRONOMBRE OBJETO** → *He gave us both a birthday present.*

EITHER → En un grupo de 2, uno de los dos/ cualquiera de los dos

USOS:

1) *Con sustantivos singulares:*

Either student can take the test.

2) Con dos **sustantivos** conectados por **“OR”**:

Either Frank or Bob lives in London.

3) Se usa la preposición **“OF”** con esta palabra (EITHER), antes de:

3.1) **Sustantivos plurales** → *Either of the students can go to the party.*

3.2) **Pronombres objeto** → *Either of them can go to the party.*

NEITHER → En un grupo de 2, ninguno de los dos

USOS:

1) Con **sustantivos singulares**:

Neither student can take the test.

2) Con dos **sustantivos** conectados por **“NOR”**:

Neither Frank nor Bob, live in London.

3) Se usa la preposición **“OF”** con esta palabra (NEITHER), antes de:

3.1) **Sustantivos plurales** → *Neither of the students can go to the party.*

3.2) **Pronombres objeto** → *Neither of them can go to the party.*

PRACTICE**1) Complete with: BOTH/ EITHER/ NEITHER/ AND/ OR/ NOR:**

- 1- I like pizza and you like pizza. We _____ like pizza.
- 2- You don't like coffee and I don't like coffee. _____ of us like coffee.
- 3- Bob lives in London or Fred lives in London. _____ Bob or Fred lives in London. I don't remember which one.
- 4- My son and my daughter like ice-cream. _____ children like ice-cream.
- 5- My father and my mother are not retired. _____ of my parents are retired.
- 6- Neither Gary _____ Dana like watching TV.
- 7- I want either the red one _____ the blue one.
- 8- I need both that book _____ this one.

FIND THE MISTAKE!

- 1- Either students can use the book.▶ _____
- 2- Both house are blue.▶ _____
- 3- Neither Bob or Joe can speak French.▶ _____
- 4- Both of they speak Spanish.▶ _____
- 5- She gived both children a present.▶ _____

6.3. LISTENING

KEY WORDS (revision)

LANDLORD: propietario

REQUIRE: requerir

ADVERTISE: anunciar

PETS: mascotas

ALLOW: permitir

DEPOSIT: fianza

<http://www.inglesmundial.com/Intermedio/Leccion6/Comprension-Oral.html>

Escucha el diálogo y marca las preguntas que Elizabeth le hace al propietario:

- _____ 1. Is it still available?
- _____ 2. Is the apartment expensive?
- _____ 3. How much is it a month?
- _____ 4. Are utilities included?
- _____ 5. How much is the deposit?
- _____ 6. Are dogs allowed?
- _____ 7. Do you allow pets?
- _____ 8. When can I come and see the apartment?

PRACTICE

1) Put the words in order and write sentences:

1- calling / about / apartment / I'm / the → _____

2- month - it - How - is - much - a - ? → _____

3- allow - pets - you - ? - Do → _____

4- can - When - I - and - come - the - see - ? - apartment → _____

5- tomorrow - about - 5:00 PM - at - How - ? → _____

DIALOGUE

“The Apartment”

LANDLORD: Hello.

ELIZABETH: *Hello. I'm calling about the apartment you advertised in the Sunday Newspaper. Is it still available?*

LANDLORD: Yes, It's a lovely two-bedroom apartment with a new carpet and the kitchen was recently remodeled.

ELIZABETH: *How much is it a month?*

LANDLORD: It's \$700 a month for the two-bedroom apartment. We also have a one-bedroom available for \$500 a month.

ELIZABETH: *No, we need a two-bedroom. Are utilities included?*

LANDLORD: Water is included but electricity is not.

ELIZABETH: *How much is the deposit?*

LANDLORD: We require a \$500 deposit on all two-bedrooms and a \$300 deposit on all one-bedroom.

ELIZABETH: *Do you allow pets?*

LANDLORD: No. No pets are allowed.

ELIZABETH: *When can I come and see the apartment?*

LANDLORD: How about tomorrow at 5:00 PM?

ELIZABETH: *Ok. I'll see you tomorrow. Bye.*

LANDLORD: Bye!

6.4. READING**“Classified Ads”**

Read the advertisements:

1	2 Br Apt, San Diego area, Avail. 8/1, \$800 mo, Lndry. For more info 987-4567
2	3 Br Hse, Lg Yard, Gar. New carpet, Nr school. Call Bob at 543-2455
3	1 Br Apt, Avail. Sept., Prkg., Dwshr., Building well maint. Includes Util., 213-2345
4	Studio Apt. Upstrs. A/C, Xint cond., Prkg. Xtra. Call 423-6534 ext. 634
5	4 Br. House \$1500 mo. Util. Included. \$1000 Dep. Beautiful view. 523-1435
6	1 Br Apt \$500, 2 Br \$750. Both Xint cond., New carpet. More info. 643-2456

PRACTICE

1) Match the advertisements to the correct person:

1. Paul: I need a three-bedrooms house → Ad # _____
2. Sheila: I want a nice view → Ad # _____
3. Mark: I need a dishwasher → Ad # _____
4. Mary Jane: I need laundry facilities → Ad # _____
5. Fred: I want an apartment that includes utilities → Ad # _____
6. Susan: I need an studio apartment → Ad # _____

1	2 Br Apt, San Diego area, Avail. 8/1, \$800 mo, Lndry. For more info 987-4567
2	3 Br Hse, Lg Yard, Gar. New carpet, Nr school. Call Bob at 543-2455
3	1 Br Apt, Avail. Sept., Prkg., Dwshr., Building well maint. Includes Util., 213-2345
4	Studio Apt. Upstrs. A/C, Xint cond., Prkg. Xtra. Call 423-6534 ext. 634
5	4 Br. House \$1500 mo. Util. Included. \$1000 Dep. Beautiful view. 523-1435
6	1 Br Apt \$500, 2 Br \$750. Both Xint cond., New carpet. More info. 643-2456

PRACTICE

2) Choose the correct answer for each question:

1- When will the apartment from ad#1 be available?

- a) September 1 b) August 1 c) January 9

2- Is parking free in the apartment in ad#4?

- a) Yes b) There is a garage c) No

3- How much is the rent on a 2 bedrooms ad in ad#6?

- a) \$500 b) \$650 c) \$750

4- What does "ext." mean in ad#4?

- a) extra b) extension c) extortion

5- Which ad has a garage?

- a) Ad #2 b) Ad #4 c) Ad #3

6- Which ad has utilities included?

- a) Ads #1 and #3 b) Ads #3 and #5 c) Ads #5 and #6

6.5. SPELLING

TWO - TO - TOO

⇒ Suenan igual pero se escriben de forma diferente y tienen diferentes significados:

➤ TWO ⇒ Dos

➤ TO ⇒ Preposición “a”

➤ TOO ⇒ También (al final de la frase)

Demasiado (delante de *much* / *many* / o adjetivo)

PRACTICE

1) Complete the following sentences using TWO/ TO / or TOO when corresponding:

1. I want to go _____ the supermarket.
2. I have _____ pieces of candy. Do you like one?
3. I don't like Mexican food. It's _____ hot.
4. They are eating some pizza. We would like some pizza, _____.
5. Can I borrow _____ dollars?
6. I can't hear you. The music is _____ loud.
7. The coffee is _____ hot for me to drink.
8. I want to go out but I have _____ study.
9. I have to take my _____ children to the dentist.
10. He has _____ 1401 _____ balls and I only have one.

6.6. DICTATION

<http://www.inglesmundial.com/Intermedio/Leccion6/Dictado.html>

Listen and write:

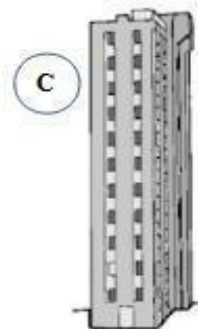
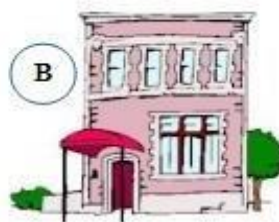
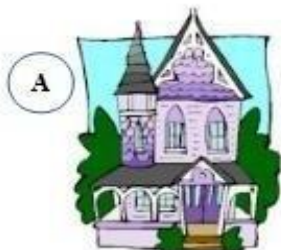
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

6.7. REVISION GAME

Classified Ads

Read the advertisements and match them to the pictures:

<p>Beautiful 2 Br. in tall bldg. (1)</p> <p>Modern, clean, nr. downtown</p> <p>\$1000 mo, \$500 dep.</p> <p>Parking Xtra, Call 134-5123</p>	<p>1 br. apt. Near park, (2)</p> <p>Unfurn. Lndry, AC</p> <p>Exercise Rm., Avail now!,</p> <p>Call 532-5456</p>
<p>3 br. hse., Lg. Yard, (3)</p> <p>Fireplace, dwshr, \$1200 mo</p> <p>For more info 123-5453</p>	
<p>2 br. apt. in small bldg., (4)</p> <p>clean, newly painted,</p> <p>\$800 incl. util. \$200 dep.,</p> <p>Call 532-5456</p>	<p>Lg. Victorian-style hse. (5)</p> <p>For sale or rent. Xint cond.</p> <p>Call Sue at 123-5244</p>



1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

UNIT 7. FOOD**7.1. VOCABULARY***** Fruits & Vegetables**

BANANA: plátano	APPLE: manzana	GRAPE: uva
LEMON: limón	ORANGE: naranja	CHERRY: cereza
PEAR: pera	GRAPEFRUIT: pomelo	STRAWBERRY: fresa
WATERMELON: sandía	PINEAPPLE: piña	LIME: lima
PEACH: melocotón	MELON: melón	TANGERINE: mandarina
CORN: maíz	ONION: cebolla	TOMATO: tomate
CARROT: zanahoria	BROCCOLI: brócoli	POTATO: patata
GREEN BEAN: judía v.	PEPPER: pimiento	CELERY: apio
LETTUCE: lechuga	CUCUMBER: pepino	MUSHROOM: champiñón
GARLIC: ajo	PEA: guisante	EGGPLANT: berenjena

 **Vocabulary Worksheet 1, on page 126**

***DRINKS**

MILK: leche	COFFEE: café	TEA: té
WATER: agua	JUICE: zumo	WINE: vino
BEER: cerveza	SODA: gaseosa	

***MEAT & FISH**

CHICKEN: pollo	TURKEY: pavo	PORK: pollo
BEEF: carne de res (buey, ternera, etc.)		
FISH: pescado	SHRIMP: gamba (peq.)	SQUID: calamar

 **Vocabulary Worksheet 2, on page 128**

7.1. VOCABULARY

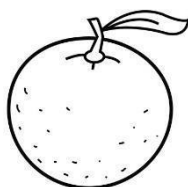
1) Look at the pictures and choose the correct Word:

1.



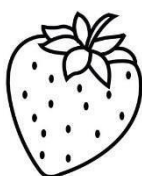
- a) peach
- b) banana
- c) pear

2.



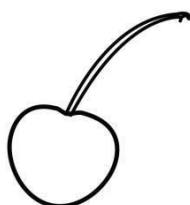
- a) orange
- b) onion
- c) peach

3.



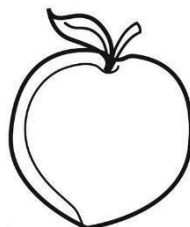
- a) cherry
- b) strawberry
- c) watermelon

4.



- a) grapefruit
- b) pineapple
- c) cherry

5.



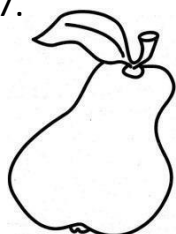
- a) pear
- b) pineapple
- c) peach

6.



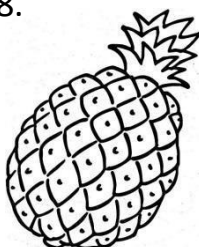
- a) grapefruit
- b) watermelon
- c) strawberry

7.



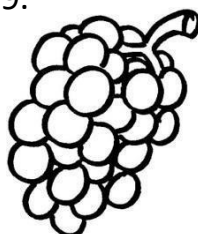
- a) pear
- b) pineapple
- c) peach

8.



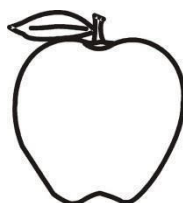
- a) grapefruit
- b) watermelon
- c) pineapple

9.



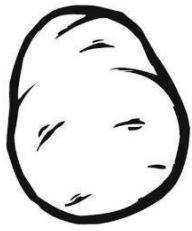
- a) pear
- b) grape
- c) grapefruit

10.



- a) pineapple
- b) apple
- c) peach

11.



- a) cucumber
- b) tomato
- c) onion

12.



- a) potato
- b) corn
- c) pea

13.



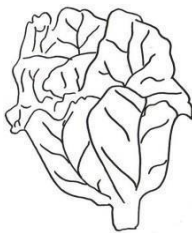
- a) onion
- b) pea
- c) mushroom

14.



- a) potato
- b) tomato
- c) onion

15.



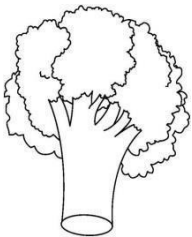
- a) lettuce
- b) green bean
- c) celery

16.



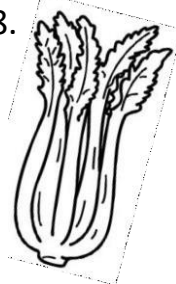
- a) carrot
- b) pepper
- c) cucumber

17.



- a) broccoli
- b) celery
- c) lettuce

18.



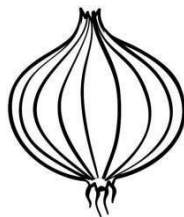
- a) broccoli
- b) celery
- c) lettuce

19.



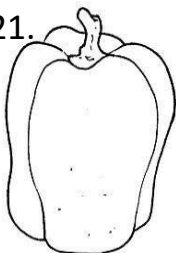
- a) pear
- b) peas
- c) pepper

20.



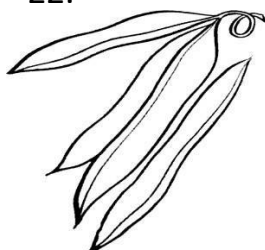
- a) onion
- b) pepper
- c) cucumber

21.



- a) pear
- b) pea
- c) pepper

22.



- a) green beans
- b) green peas
- c) green pears

7.1.2. VOCABULARY

1) Look at the pictures and classify them into the correct category:

* FRUIT

* VEGETABLES

* DRINKS

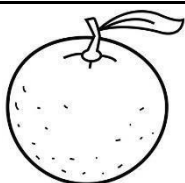
* MEAT

* FISH

1. _____



4. _____



7. _____



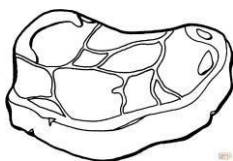
10. _____



2. _____



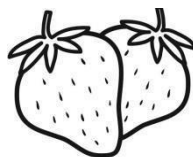
5. _____



8. _____



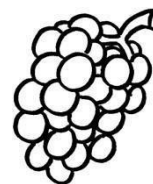
11. _____



3. _____



6. _____



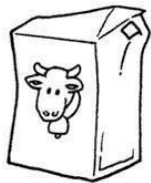
9. _____



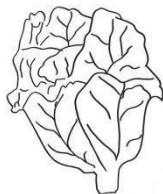
12. _____



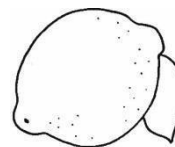
13. _____



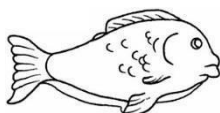
14. _____



15. _____



16. _____



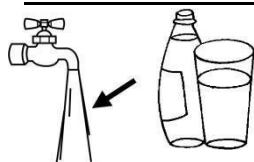
17. _____



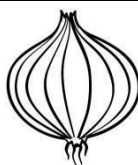
18. _____



19. _____



20. _____



21. _____



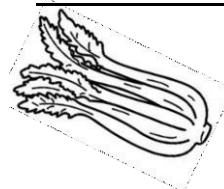
22. _____



23. _____



24. _____



2) Write the names below the pictures, too.

* Others

RICE: arroz BREAD: pan CHEESE: queso
 CEREALS: cereals PASTA: pasta EGG(s): huevo(s)
 BUTTER: mantequilla NUT(s): nuez (ces) OIL: aceite

* Another Vocabulary

HONEY: miel; US. <i>Cariño</i> / UK. <i>darling</i>	GROCERY LIST = SUPERMARKET LIST	RECOMMENDATION: recomendación
EITHER: uno u otro	PLENTY: (adj.) bastante	SAUCE: salsa
HEALTHY: saludable	IMAGINE: imaginar	DIVIDE: dividir
SECTION: sección	GRAINS: cereals (all)	PROTEIN: proteínas
LARGER: (Comp.) Más grande	ACCORDING TO: según	MEAL: comida
CUP: taza	OUNCE: onza (28,35gr)	SLICE: rebanada
AT LEAST: al menos	HALF: mitad, medio	WHOLE: todo entero
FAT: grasa	SOURCE: fuente	AMOUNT: cantidad
SIDE DISH: Entremés; plato que acompaña al resto de la comida.		

PRACTICE

1) Complete the sentences using the vocabulary words:

1. We need to make a _____ because I'm going to the supermarket.
2. Ice-cream has a lot of _____.
3. I exercise and eat a lot of fruits and vegetables. I want to stay _____.
4. Cereals, pasta, bread and rice are examples of _____.
5. Breakfast, lunch and dinner are _____.
6. When I make a sandwich, I use two _____ of bread.
7. I can't eat the whole sandwich. I can only eat _____.
8. Meat is a _____ of protein.

9. We can _____ the pizza in two. You get one half and I get the other one.

10. Peter loves tomato _____.

11. I usually have rice as a _____ with my meal.

12. I can't eat the _____ pizza.

IRREGULAR VERBS

PRESENT S.	PAST S.	MEANING
BEGIN	BEGAN	Empezar/comenzar
CUT	CUT *	Cortar
DO	DID	Hacer
FEEL	FELT	Sentir(se)
HIT	HIT *	Pegar / golpear
KNOW	KNEW	Saber / conocer
LEAVE	LEFT	Ir(se); marchar(se)
LOSE	LOST	Perder
SELL	SOLD	Vender
SING	SANG	Cantar

⇒ Las formas verbales señaladas con (*) se pronuncian igual en presente y en pasado.

PRACTICE

1) Write the sentences in past simple. Look at the example:

Ex. HE - GO - TO THE PARTY ➔ *He went to the party.*

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. He-begin-the lesson. | 6. My friend-give- her a book. |
| 2. They - feel - tired. | 7. She - sing - a song. |
| 3. She - put - the glass on the table. | 8. The - sell - the car. |
| 4. I - cut - my hair. | 9. We - do - our homework. |
| 5. She - lose- her watch. | 10. They - hit - the ball. |

IRREGULAR VERBS (UNITS 5-7)

PRESENT SIMPLE	PAST SIMPLE	MEANING
BECOME	BECAME	Llegar a ser, convertirse en
BEGIN	BEGAN	Comenzar, empezar
BUY	BOUGHT	Comprar
COME	CAME	Venir
CUT	CUT*	Cortar
DO	DID	Hacer
DRINK	DRANK	Beber
DRIVE	DROVE	Conducir
EAT	ATE	Comer
FALL	FELL	Caer
FEEL	FELT	Sentir (se)
FLY	FLEW	Volar
GET	GOT	Conseguir, obtener
GIVE	GAVE	Dar
GO	WENT	Ir
HAVE	HAD	Tener
HIT	HIT*	Golpear
KNOW	KNEW	Saber, conocer
LEAVE	LEFT	Ir (se), marchar (se)
LOSE	LOST	Perder
MEET	MET	Reunir(se); encontrarse con
PUT	PUT*	Poner
READ	READ /red/	Leer
SEE	SAW	Ver
SELL	SOLD	Vender
SING	SANG	Cantar
SIT	SAT	Sentar (se)
SWIM	SWAM	Nadar
TELL	TOLD	Decir algo a alguien
WRITE	WROTE	Escribir

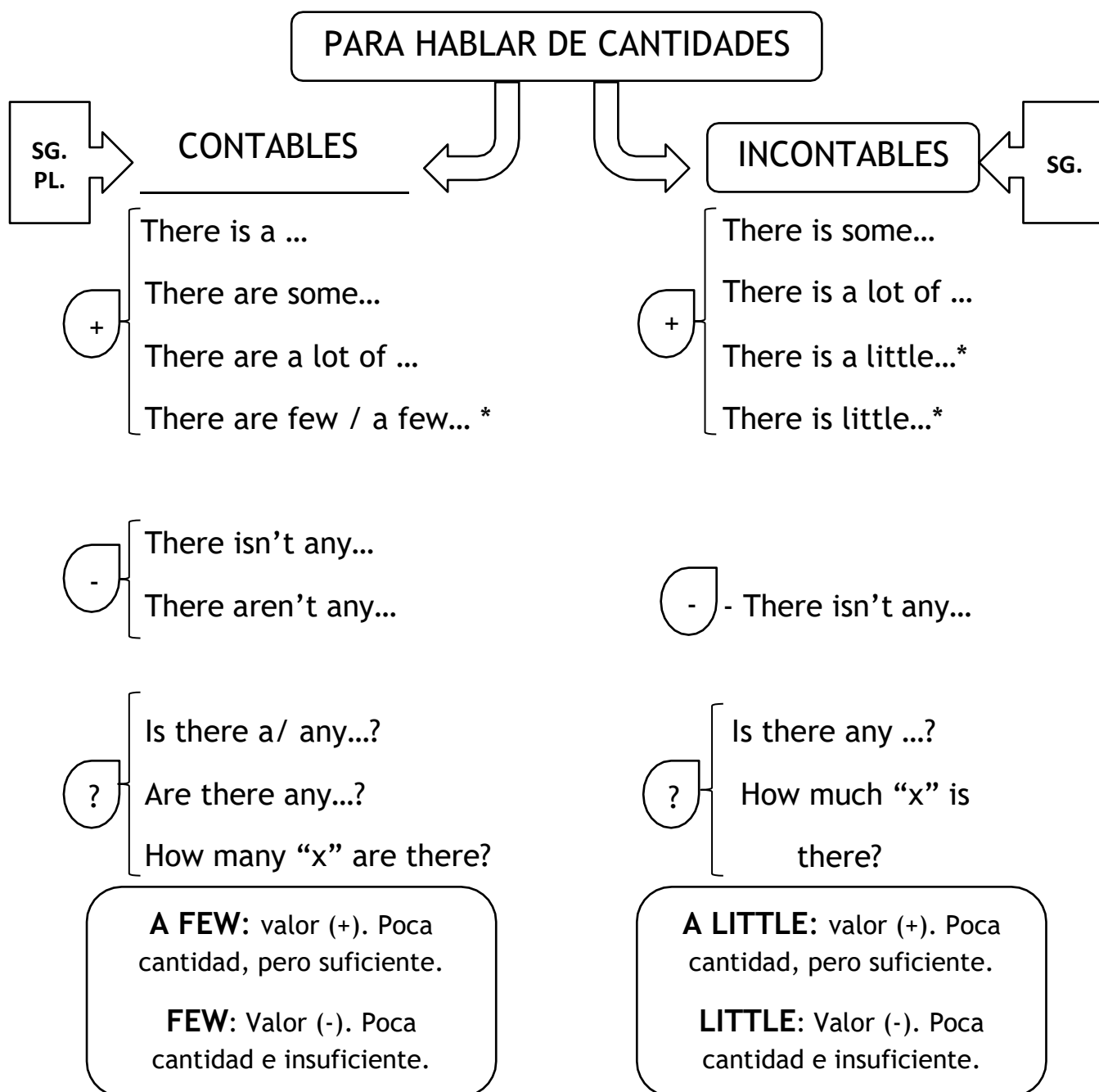
* Se pronuncian igual en presente y en pasado.

7.2. GRAMMAR

COUNTABLES & UNCOUNTABLES

* **Countables:** Cosas que se pueden contar por unidades. (sillas, mesas, bolígrafos, personas...)

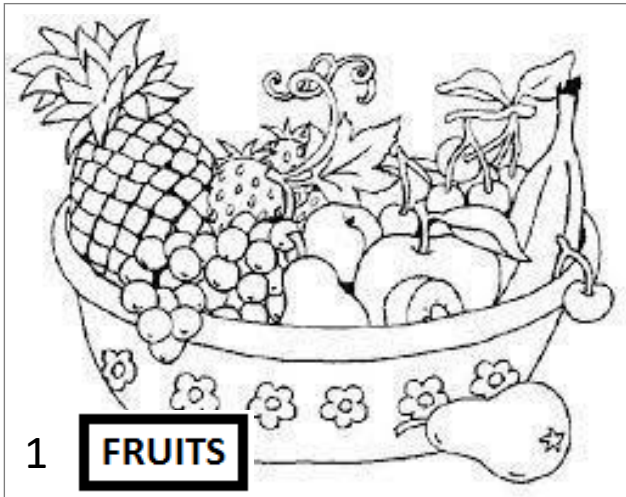
* **Uncountables:** Cosas que **NO** se pueden contar por unidades. (líquidos, gases, dinero...) o cosas que son tan pequeñas que son imposibles de contar (azúcar, arena...)



7.2. GRAMMAR

PRACTICE

1) Look at the pictures and answer the questions:



1) How many grapes are there?

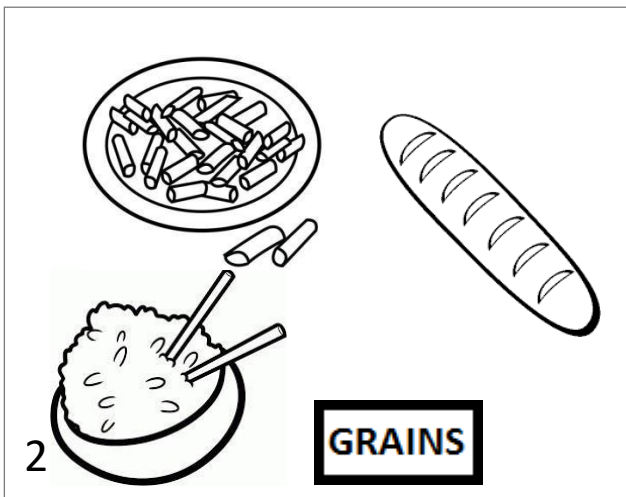
2) How many pears are there?

3) How many strawberries are there? _____

4) How many pineapples are there? _____

5) How many cherries are there? _____

6) How many bananas are there? _____



1) How much pasta is there?

2) How much rice is there?

3) How much juice is there?



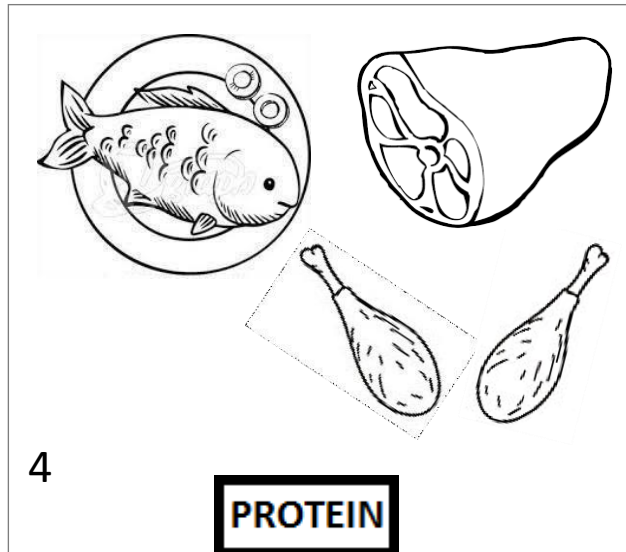
1) How much ice cream is there?

2) How much milk is there?

3) How much yogurt is there?

4) How much butter is there? _____

5) How many cucumbers are there? _____



1) How much ham is there?

2) How much fish is there?

3) How much chicken is there?

FIND THE MISTAKE!

1. Is there any bananas?
2. There is a few water.
3. Are there any milk?
4. There are some strawberries.
5. There is some carrots.

7.3. LISTENING

KEY WORDS (revision)

HONEY: cariño	EITHER: tampoco	SAUCE: salsa
GROCERY LIST: lista	PLENTY: bastante	EGG: huevo
LETTUCE: lechuga	MILK: leche	BREAD: pan
SALAD: ensalada	SPAGHETTI: espaguetis	LATER: luego

<http://www.inglesmundial.com/Intermedio/Leccion7/Comprension-Oral.html>

⇒ Listen to the dialogue and select what things they have to buy:

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| ___milk | ___orange juice |
| ___meat | ___eggs |
| ___bread | ___lettuce |
| ___pasta | ___tomatoes |
| ___spaghetti sauce | ___carrots |

PRACTICE

1) Write the words in the correct order:

- 1) we - have - Do - milk - any - ? ⑦ _____

- 2) plenty - have - We - of - bread - . ⑦ _____

- 3) we - have - spaghetti - any - sauce - Do - ? ⑦ _____

- 4) make - salad - I'd - too - like - a - to - . ⑦ _____

- 5) else - Is - anything - there - ? ⑦ _____

DIALOGUE

THE GROCERY LIST



HUSBAND - Honey, do we have any milk?

WIFE - No. Why?

HUSBAND - I'm making the grocery list.

WIFE - Oh. Good. No, we don't have any milk or eggs either.

HUSBAND - Do we have any bread?

WIFE - Yeah, we have plenty of bread. We need some pasta though. I want to make spaghetti tomorrow night for dinner.

HUSBAND - Ok. Do we have any spaghetti sauce?

WIFE - We have a little. You'd better put that on the list too.

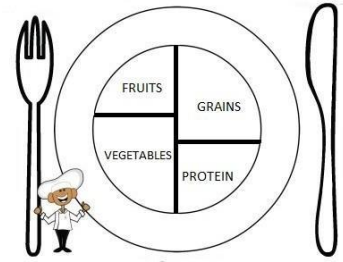
HUSBAND - Ok. Is there anything else?

WIFE - Hmmm. I'd like to make a salad too. We'll need lettuce and tomatoes.

HUSBAND - Ok. I think we have a lot of carrots in the refrigerator. We can put those on the salad too. Ok. I think that's everything. I'm going to go to the supermarket. See you later.

7.4. READING

WHAT'S ON YOUR PLATE?



Imagine dividing your plate into four sections:

One section is for fruits, one for vegetables, one for grains, and one for protein.

Now, imagine that the grain and vegetables sections are a little larger than the other two sections. Imagine a glass of milk or side dish with a dairy product, and your healthy plate is complete. This is what a healthy meal looks like according to the recommendations of the United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) ChooseMyPlate educational program*.

Adults should eat 2 ½ cups of vegetables and 2 cups of fruits total every day. According to the USDA, we should eat more red, orange and dark green vegetables like tomatoes, carrots and broccoli.


We should eat 6 ounces of grains every day. One ounce is one slice of bread or ½ cup of rice, cereals or pasta. At least half of your grains should be whole.

We should eat 3 cups of dairy products every day. These can be milk, yoghurt, cheese, or another dairy product. Choose low-fat or non-fat dairy products when possible.

We should eat 5 ½ ounces of protein every day. Protein sources include meat, seafood, nuts, beans, and eggs. Try to eat fish or seafood at least twice a week.

Include these five categories of foods in the recommended amounts in your meals and you'll soon be much healthier.

REMEMBER:

- 1 ounce = 28.35 gr. //
 - 6 ounces of grains (around 170 grams)
 - 5 ½ meat (around 142 gr.)
- 1 cup  around 150grams. (It depends on the food)
 - 2 ½ cups of vegetables (around 375 grams)
 - 2 cups of fruit (around 300 grams)
 - ½ cup of rice/ cereals/ pasta (75 gr)
 - 3 cups of dairy product (450 gr.)

PRACTICE**1) Read the sentences and decide if they are True or False:**

1) *According to the USDA, we should eat more vegetables than fruits.*

- a) True b) False

2) *We should eat more red, orange, and dark green vegetables.*

- a) True b) False

3) *We should eat two cups of dairy products every day.*

- a) True b) False

4) *Broccoli, an apple, rice, fish and a glass of milk would be a healthy meal according to the USDA recommendations.*

- a) True b) False

5) *We should eat fish at least five days a week.*

- a) True b) False

7.5. SPELLING

HOMOPHONES

⇒ They are words that sound in the same way but they have different meanings and they are written in different ways.

ATE: Past. To eat
EIGHT: 8

KNEW: Past. To Know
NEW: Nuevo/a

BUY: (V.) Comprar
BY: (Prep.) Por
BYE: adiós

KNOW: (V.) saber/conocer
NO: (Adv.) no

SEE: (V.) Ver
SEA: mar

SON: hijo
SUN: sol

FOUR: cuatro
FOR: (Prep.) PARA

THEY'RE: They are
THEIR: (Pos.) Su/s (de ellos)
THERE: allí

HERE: aquí
HEAR: (v.) oír

WHERE: dónde
WEAR: llevar puesto/ vestir

HOUR: hora
OUR: (pos.) Nuestro/a

WRITE: escribir
RIGHT: derecha/ correcto

PRACTICE

1) Complete the sentences using the correct word (homophones):

1. I _____ two sandwiches. I'm full.
2. Happy birthday! This present is _____ you.
3. - Where are Helen and Bob? - _____ at school.
4. I can _____ the music.
5. I am going to _____ a letter to my mother.
6. I can _____ better with my new glasses.
7. I'm going to _____ that dress to the party.

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

8. My old car doesn't work. I need to buy a _____ one.
9. We'd like to take _____ children to the beach.
10. I have to go to the supermarket to _____ some food.

2) Write at least ten sentences using homophones.

7.6.DICTATION

<http://www.inglesmundial.com/Intermedio/Leccion7/Dictado.html>

Listen and write:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

7.7.REVISION GAME

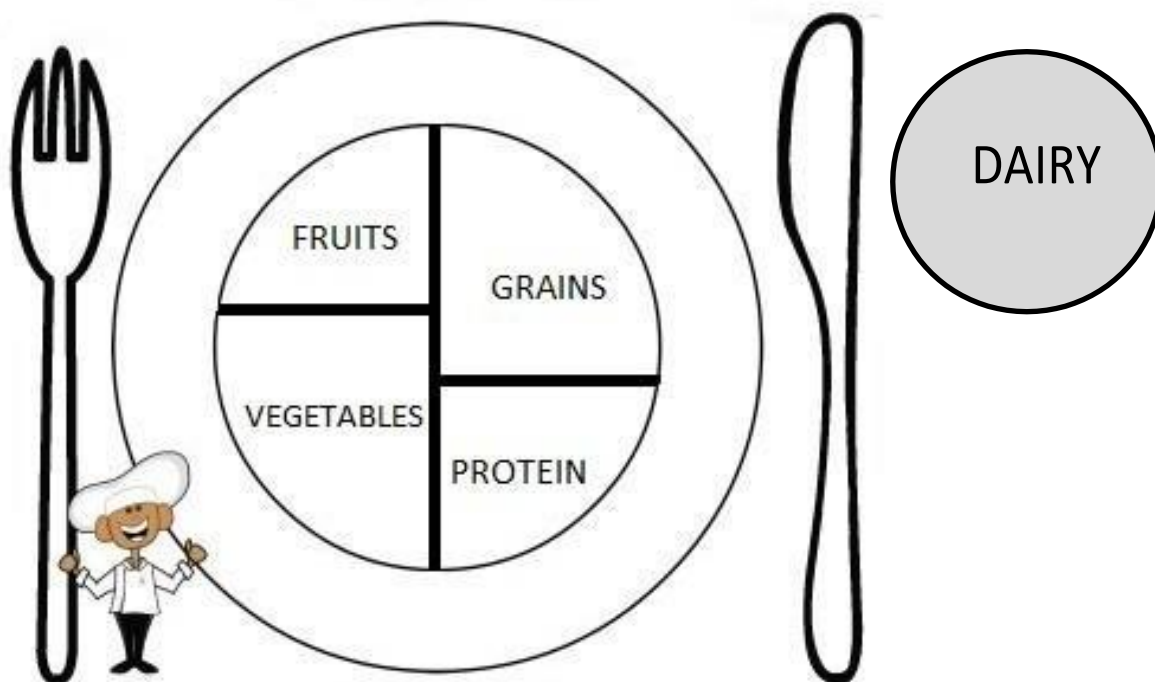
Revision game on next page. 😊

UNIT 7. FOOD

7.7. REVISION GAME

WHAT'S ON MY PLATE?

Read the words and classify them into the correct category:



CHICKEN

APPLE

BROCCOLI

CHEESE

PASTA

FISH

BREAD

GRAPES

CELERY

BEANS

MILK

RICE

NUTS

MUSHROOMS

CHERRIES

FRUITS	VEGETABLES	GRAINS	PROTEIN	DAIRY
- _____	- _____	- _____	- _____	- _____
- _____	- _____	- _____	- _____	- _____
- _____	- _____	- _____	- _____	- _____
			- _____	

UNIT 8. CLOTHES**8.1. VOCABULARY*** **ACCESSORIES**

BELT: cinturón

PURSE: monedero/ bolso de mano

EARRINGS: pendientes

NECKLACE: collar

WATCH: reloj de pulsera

BRACELET: pulsera

RING: anillo

BROOCH: broche

TIE: corbata

SCARF: bufanda, pañuelo

PRACTICE **Accessories worksheet on page 144*** **CLOTHES (Revision)**

PANTS/TROUSERS: pantalones

SUIT: traje

SHORTS: pantalones cortos

COAT: abrigo

SHIRT: camisa

SKIRT: falda

DRESS: vestido

BLOUSE: blusa

SHOES: zapatos

JEANS: pantalones vaqueros

SOCKS: calcetines

GLOVES: guantes

TRAINERS: zapatillas de deporte

HAT: sombrero

T-SHIRT: camiseta

UNDERWEAR: ropa interior

JACKET: chaqueta

BOOTS: botas

VEST: chaleco

SWIMSUIT: bañador

SWEATER/ JUMPER: jersey

TRACKSUIT: chándal

 **Clothes worksheet on page 145**

8.1.1. VOCABULARY - ACCESSORIES.

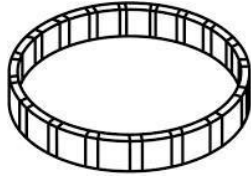
1) Look at the pictures and write their names below:

belt - purse - earrings - necklace - watch - bracelet - ring - brooch - scarf - tie

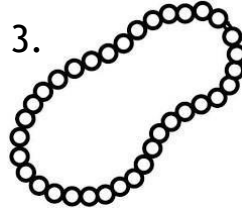
1.



2.



3.



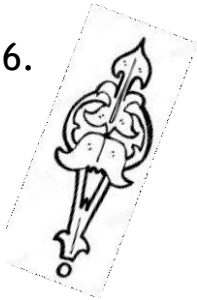
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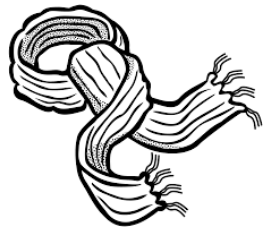
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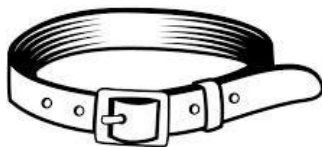
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8.



9.



10.



8.1.2. VOCABULARY - CLOTHES.



TROUSERS/ PANTS



SHORTS



SHIRT



DRESS



SOCKS



TIE



JACKET



VEST



SWEATER / JUMPER



COAT



SKIRT



JEANS



GLOVES



PURSE



HAT



SCARF



SWIMSUIT



T-SHIRT



TRACKSUIT



BOOTS



CAP



BELT



PYJAMAS



SANDALS



TRAINERS



HANDBAG

1) Write the name below the pictures:



- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ | 3. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 5. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 8. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 10. _____ | 11. _____ | 12. _____ |
| 13. _____ | 14. _____ | 15. _____ |
| 16. _____ | 17. _____ | 18. _____ |
| 19. _____ | 20. _____ | 21. _____ |
| 22. _____ | 23. _____ | 24. _____ |
| 25. _____ | 26. _____ | |

* MATERIALS

COTTON: algodón	POLYESTER: poliéster	WOOL: lana
SILK: seda	LINEN: lino	DENIM: vaquero
LEATHER: piel	NYLON: nailón	

* Another vocabulary

IF: si (en oraciones condicionales)	ADDICTED: adicto/a
MADE: hecho (past. To make)	SPEND: (v.) gastar
FALL ASLEEP: dormirse	MALL: centro comercial
SUCCESSFUL: exitoso/a	ADVICE: consejo
MAY: (vm) poder, para pedir permiso.	FOLLOWING: siguiente
TRY ON: probar(se)	STICK: (v.) pegar, adherir
OF COURSE: por supuesto	GO SHOPPING: ir de compras
FITTING ROOMS: probadores	SEVERAL: varios/as
FIT: caber, quedar bien	ON SALE: en oferta, de rebaja
MISS: (v.) faltar; echar de menos	DEDUCT: (v.) deducir
CASH: dinero en efectivo	BILL: factura
RECEIPT: recibo	SET ASIDE: (v.) apartar

PRACTICE

1) Complete the sentences using the vocabulary words:

1. I like going shopping at the_____.
2. The pants are_____of polyester.
3. I'm going to try on the shirt in the_____.
4. Are you going to pay with_____or credit card?

5. This dress is too small. It doesn't _____.
6. They have this T-shirt in _____ colours: red, blue and green.
7. I usually _____ a lot of money when I go shopping.
8. I use the credit card but I set aside money to pay the credit card _____.
9. Mum, _____ I go to the party next Saturday?
10. I'll buy the shoes _____ they are on sale.

IRREGULAR VERBS

PRESENT S.	PAST SIMPLE	MEANING
BREAK	BROKE	Romper
DREAM	DREAMT	Soñar
FIND	FOUND	Encontrar
HURT	HURT*	Herir
LEAVE	LEFT	Irse, marcharse
PAY	PAID	Pagar
RUN	RAN	Correr
SHOOT	SHOT	Disparar
SPEND	SPENT	Gastar, pasar tiempo
SPEAK	SPOKE	Hablar

**Se pronuncia igual en presente y en pasado.*

PRACTICE

1) Write sentences in Past Simple. Look at the example:

Ex. He- go - to the party ➔ He went to the party.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. He - speak - English | 9. They - do - exercise |
| 2. They - break - the glass. | 10. We - find - the book |
| 3. She - pay - the bill. | 11. She - hurt - her arm |
| 4. I - leave - the party early. | 12. The policeman - shoot
the robber. |
| 5. She - lose - her purse. | |
| 6. My friend - dream - about chocolate. | |
| 7. She - spend - a lot of money. | |
| 8. They - run - at the race. | |

IRREGULAR VERBS UNITS 5- 8

PRESENT SIMPLE	PAST SIMPLE	MEANING
BECOME	BECAME	Llegar a ser, convertirse en
BEGIN	BEGAN	Comenzar, empezar
BREAK	BROKE	Romper
BUY	BOUGHT	Comprar
COME	CAME	Venir
CUT	CUT*	Cortar
DO	DID	Hacer
DREAM	DREAMT	Soñar
DRINK	DRANK	Beber
DRIVE	DROVE	Conducir
EAT	ATE	Comer
FALL	FELL	Caer
FEEL	FELT	Sentir (se)
FIND	FOUND	Encontrar
FLY	FLEW	Volar
GET	GOT	Conseguir, obtener
GIVE	GAVE	Dar
GO	WENT	Ir
HAVE	HAD	Tener
HIT	HIT*	Golpear
HURT	HURT *	Herir, lastimar
KNOW	KNEW	Saber, conocer
LEAVE	LEFT	Ir (se), marchar (se)
LOSE	LOST	Perder
MEET	MET	Reunir(se); encontrarse con
PAY	PAID	Pagar
PUT	PUT*	Poner
READ	READ /red/	Leer
RUN	RAN	Correr
SEE	SAW	Ver
SELL	SOLD	Vender
SHOOT	SHOT	Disparar
SING	SANG	Cantar
SIT	SAT	Sentar (se)
SPEAK	SPOKE	Hablar
SPEND	SPENT	Gastar, pasar tiempo
SWIM	SWAM	Nadar
TELL	TOLD	Decir algo a alguien
WRITE	WROTE	Escribir

8.2. GRAMMAR

VERY & TOO

VERY: Muy (adverbio de cantidad)

Delante del adjetivo

TOO: Demasiado, en exceso (adv. de cantidad) _

PRACTICE

1) Read the sentences and complete them using **VERY** or **TOO**:

1. I didn't sleep much last night. Now, I'm _____ tired.
2. I have a test tomorrow, but I can't study because I'm _____ tired. Every time I try to study, I fall asleep!
3. He is a successful businessman. He's _____ rich.
4. They didn't accept him to the school basketball team. They say that he's _____ short to play on the team.
5. She's a good friend. She's a _____ nice person.
6. I think James is nice. Karen thinks James is nice, too. James is _____ nice.
7. It's cold outside. I hate it. It's possible that I become sick if I go out. It's _____ cold outside.
8. Tony's cat is fat. It weighs 8 kg. Tony's cat is _____ fat.

FIND THE MISTAKE!

1. I like the film because it's too interesting.
2. Those are beautiful earring.
3. It is a jacket leather.
4. The braclet is new.
5. It's a coton skirt.

8.3. LISTENING

KEY WORDS (revision)

MAY: poder (pedir permiso)	FIT: caber en; quedar bien
TRY ON: probar(se)	MISS: faltar
OF COURSE: por supuesto	CASH: dinero en efectivo
FITTING ROOMS: probadores	RECEIPT: recibo, tíquet de compra
BUTTON: botón	SIZE: talla

<http://www.inglesmundial.com/Intermedio/Leccion8/Comprension-Oral.html>

PRACTICE

1) Read the sentences.

2) Listen to the dialogue and decide if they are True or False:

- a) The store doesn't have fitting rooms. _____
- b) It's too big. _____
- c) It's missing a button. _____
- d) She buys a small size. _____
- e) She pays for it using a check. _____

DIALOGUE

SHOPPING FOR CLOTHES!



SALESPERSON - May I help you?

CUSTOMER - Yes. Do you have this in a medium?

SALESPERSON - Yes. Right here.

CUSTOMER - Can I try it on?

SALESPERSON - Of course. The fitting rooms are over there.

(pause)

SALESPERSON - How does it fit?

CUSTOMER - It's too small. Do you have a large?

SALESPERSON - Yes. Here you are.

CUSTOMER - Thanks. I'll try it on.

(pause)

SALESPERSON - How was it?

CUSTOMER - It's missing a button. Do you have another large?

SALESPERSON - Yes. Right here.

CUSTOMER - This one looks OK. I'll take it.

SALESPERSON - Ok. Will that be cash, check, or charge?

CUSTOMER - Charge please. Visa.

SALESPERSON - Ok. That'll be \$27.50. Here's your receipt.

CUSTOMER - Thank you.

SALESPERSON - Thank you.

PRACTICE

1) Put the words in order and write sentences:

1- you - help - May - I - ? → _____

2- have - this - Do - medium - you - in - ? → _____

3- fitting - over - are - The - rooms - there - . → _____

4- fit - does - How - it - ? → _____

5- missing - It's - button - a - . → _____

8.4. READING

SHOPPING ADVICES

KEY WORDS- Revision

ADDICTED: Adicto/a	SPEND: Gastar
MALL: Centro comercial	FOLLOWING: Siguiente
ADVICE: Consejo	STICK: Pegar, adherir
GO SHOPPING: Ir de compras	SEVERAL: Varios/as
ON SALE: En oferta/ rebaja	DEDUCT: Deducir
BILL: Factura	SET ASIDE: Apartar

Are you a "shopaholic"? Are you addicted to shopping? Do you spend too much money at the mall? Try some of the following advice to limit how much you spend at the mall.

Don't go to the mall. If you need to buy something, just go to the individual store that you need. Don't walk through the mall where you will see other things that you want to buy.

Make a list and stick to it. Make a list of the things that you need to buy when you go shopping. Only shop for those things.

If something that you know you'll need (not want) **is on sale buy several of them.** For example, if the brand of shampoo that you use is on sale, buy several of them.

Don't use credit cards. Now many stores allow you to pay with debit cards or ATM cards (Automated Teller Machine card). With debit and ATM cards the money is automatically deducted out of your account. If you have to use the credit card, set aside the cash to pay for it when the credit card bill arrives.

PRACTICE

1) Complete the sentences using the information of the box below:

- buy several of them.
- go to the individual store, buy it, and leave.
- set aside the cash to pay for it.
- make a list and only buy those things.

1. If you need to buy something at a store in the mall...

2. If you need several things, ..._____

3. If the brand of shampoo that you use is
on sale, _____

4. If you use a credit card, ..._____

2) Describe the last time you went shopping and say what things
you bought.

8.5. SPELLING

WORDS ending in -TION

⇒ Normalmente, las palabras que en español terminan en -CIÓN, en inglés lo hacen en -TION.

Ex. Investigación ➔ *Investigation*

Be careful!! ➔ Canción ⇒ *song*

PRACTICE

1) Write in English the following words:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Pronunciación (pronunciation) | 6. Operación (operation) |
| 2. Tradición (tradition) | 7. Excepción (exception) |
| 3. Atracción (attraction) | 8. Producción (production) |
| 4. Vocación (vocation) | 9. Atención (attention) |
| 5. Contaminación (contamination) | 10. Construcción (construction) |

8.6. DICTATION

<http://www.inglesmundial.com/Intermedio/Leccion8/Dictado.html>

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

8.7. REVISION GAME

1) Order the letters and guess the hidden word:

Ex. ESPUR 7 *Purse*

1. FSARC 7
2. KECELANC 7
3. TRABCEEL 7
4. CHAWT 7
5. TCONTO 7
6. SYETLPERO 7
7. RELATEH 7
8. LIKS 7
9. EGARINSR 7
10. RCOBOH 7

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

11.

UNIT 9. SPORTS & HOBBIES

9.1. VOCABULARY

* SPORTS EQUIPMENT

TENNIS

TENNIS RACKET: raqueta

TENNIS BALL: pelota de tenis

FIELD / COURT: campo, cancha

NET: red

FOOTBALL (fútbol Americano-rugby)

FOOTBALL: balón de fútbol

HELMET: casco

SWIMMING

SWIMSUIT: traje de baño

GOGGLES: gafas de natación

SWIMMING POOL: piscina

VOLLEYBALL

VOLLEYBALL: balón de voleibol

NET: red

COURT: campo

SOCCER (fútbol, balompié)

SOCCER BALL / FOOTBALL: balón

GOAL: portería

HORSEBACK RIDING

SADDLE: silla de montar

BASEBALL

BASEBALL: pelota de béisbol

BAT: bate, palo

GLOVE: guante

BASE: base

CAP: gorra

WEIGHT LIFTING

WEIGHTS: pesas

RUNNING

TRACK: pista

RUNNING SNEAKERS: zapatillas de correr

CYCLING

BICYCLE / BIKE: bicicleta

HELMET: casco

SKATING

ROLLER SKATES: patines

STAKEBOARD: monopatín

BOWLING

BOWLING BALL: bola de bolos

PIN/ BOWL: bolo

LANE: línea

GOLF



GOLF BALL: pelota de golf

GOLF CLUB: palo de golf

TEE: T

HOLE: hoyo

HOCKEY

SKATES/ ROLLER STAKES: patines

STICK: palo de hockey

PUCK: disco

ICERINK: pista de hielo

SKIING

SKI: esquí

SKI POLES: palos de esquí

BOOTS: botas

GOGGLES: gafas

HIKING (excursión por el campo/ senderismo)

HIKING BOOTS: botas de senderismo

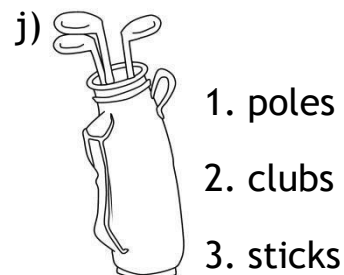
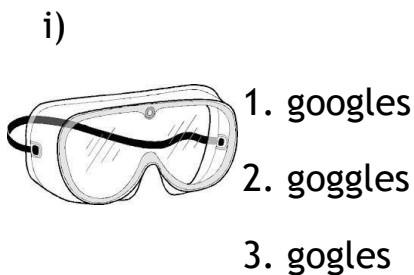
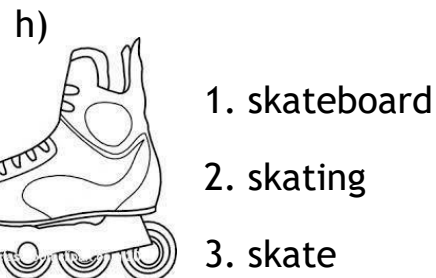
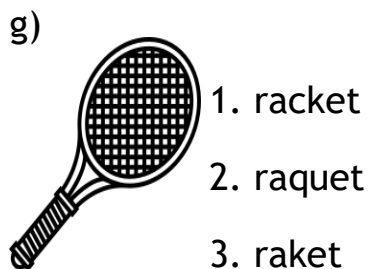
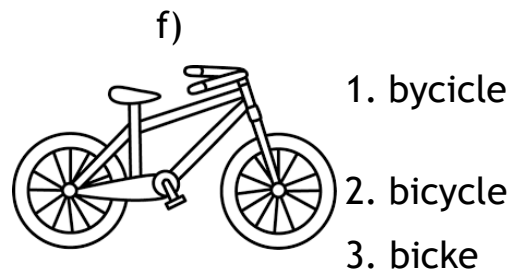
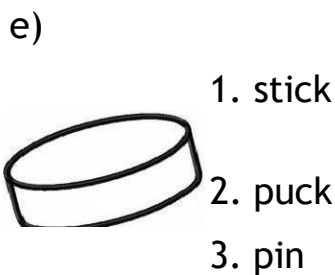
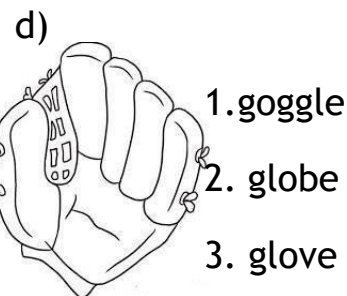
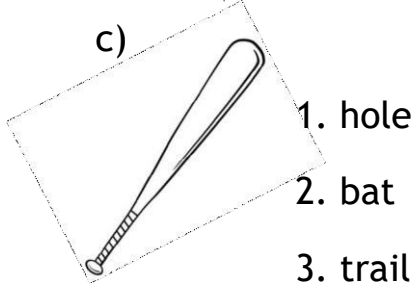
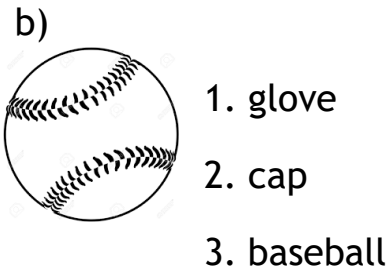
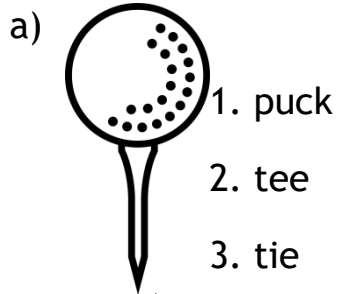
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VOCABULARY WORKSHEET 1 ON PAGE 161

PRACTICE
9.1.1. VOCABULARY

1) Look at the pictures and select the correct word:



2) Match the words:

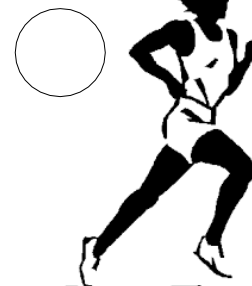
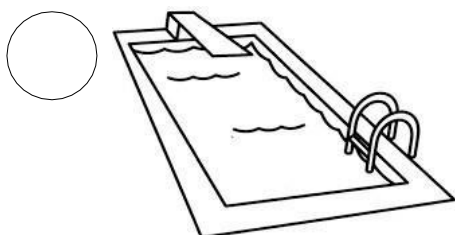
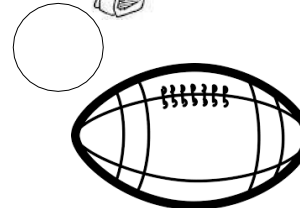
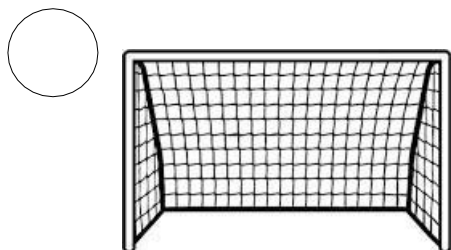
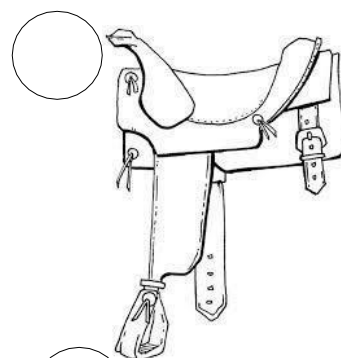
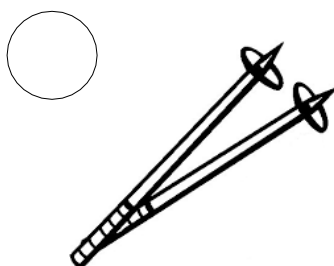
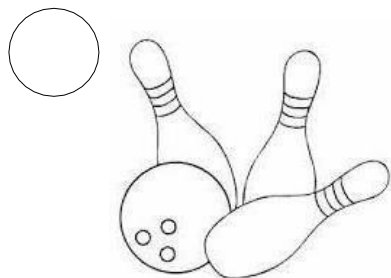
A

B

1. SADDLE	a) running
2. TRACK	b) skiing
3. FIELD	c) soccer
4. HELMET	d) hiking
5. BAT	e) bowling
6. POLES	f) swimming
7. POOL	g) horseback riding
8. LANE	h) tennis
9. GOAL	i) baseball
10. TRAIL	j) football

1. ____ 2. ____ 3. ____ 4. ____ 5. _
6. ____ 7. ____ 8. ____ 9. ____ 10. _

3) Match the words from activity 2 to the following pictures:



* Another Vocabulary

CLOSET / WARDROBE: armario	FULL: lleno/a
MINE: (adj. pos.) mío	COVER: tapar, cubrir
DUST: polvo	GUYS: muchachos, tíos
ELSE: más	IN SHAPE: en forma
HEALTHY: saludable	KEEP: mantener
RELIEVE: aliviar	STRESS: estrés
ADVISE: aconsejar	MISTAKE: error
MUSCLE: músculo	HURT: herir(se), doler...
FRUSTRATED: frustrado	STRONGER: (comp.) más fuerte
SOMETHING: algo	FUN: diversion, divertido/a
HATE: odiar	ENJOY: disfrutar, pasarlo bien

PRACTICE

1) Complete the sentences using the vocabulary words:

1. I exercise every day to keep_____.
2. I like playing tennis. Tennis is_____.
3. I keep my dresses in the_____.
4. When I exercise too much, my_____hurt.
5. The glass is_____of water.
6. When I lift weights, I get_____.
7. It's important to exercise if you want to keep_____.
8. Exercise can_____stress.
9. The doctor_____the patients.
10. I like many sports. I especially_____tennis.

IRREGULAR VERBS

PRESENT TIME	PAST TIME	MEANING
BRING	BROUGHT	Traer
LEND	LENT	Prestar
RIDE	RODE	Montar (en bici/caballo)
SEND	SENT	Mandar, enviar
WEAR	WORE	Llevar puesto
TAKE	TOOK	Tomar
HIT	HIT*	Golpear, pegar
BUILD	BUILT	Construir
FORGET	FORGOT	Olvidar
SLEEP	SLEPT	Dormir

*Se pronuncia igual en presente y en pasado

PRACTICE

1) Write in past time the following sentences. Look at the example:.

Ex. HE - GO - TO THE PARTY ➡ *He went to the party.*

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. He - lend me - the money | 7. She - take - an aspirin |
| 2. They - ride - the bicycles | 8. They - hit - the ball |
| 3. She - send - a letter | 9. They - build - the house |
| 4. I - cut - the paper | 10. They - forget- his birthday |
| 5. She - wear - a beautiful dress | 11. We - sleep - 8 hours |
| 6. My friend - bring me - the food | 12. They - swim - in the lake |

IRREGULAR VERBS UNITS 5- 9

PRESENT SIMPLE	PAST SIMPLE	MEANING
BECOME	BECAME	Llegar a ser, convertirse en
BEGIN	BEGAN	Comenzar, empezar
BREAK	BROKE	Romper
BRING	BROUGHT	Traer
BUILD	BUILT	Construir
BUY	BOUGHT	Comprar
COME	CAME	Venir
CUT	CUT*	Cortar
DO	DID	Hacer
DREAM	DREAMT	Soñar
DRINK	DRANK	Beber
DRIVE	DROVE	Conducir
EAT	ATE	Comer
FALL	FELL	Caer
FEEL	FELT	Sentir (se)
FIND	FOUND	Encontrar
FORGET	FORGOT	Olvidar
FLY	FLEW	Volar
GET	GOT	Conseguir, obtener
GIVE	GAVE	Dar
GO	WENT	Ir
HAVE	HAD	Tener
HIT	HIT*	Golpear
HURT	HURT *	Herir, lastimar
KNOW	KNEW	Saber, conocer
LEAVE	LEFT	Ir (se), marchar (se)
LEND	LENT	Prestar
LOSE	LOST	Perder
MEET	MET	Reunir(se); encontrarse con
PAY	PAID	Pagar
PUT	PUT*	Poner
READ	READ /red/	Leer
RIDE	RODE	Montar (a caballo, en bici...)
RUN	RAN	Correr
SEE	SAW	Ver
SELL	SOLD	Vender
SEND	SENT	Enviar
SHOOT	SHOT	Disparar

PRESENT SIMPLE	PAST SIMPLE	MEANING
SING	SANG	Cantar
SIT	SAT	Sentar (se)
SLEEP	SLEPT	Dormir
SPEAK	SPOKE	Hablar
SPEND	SPENT	Gastar, pasar tiempo
SWIM	SWAM	Nadar
TELL	TOLD	Decir algo a alguien
TAKE	TOOK	Coger, llevar
WEAR	WORE	Llevar puesto, vestir
WRITE	WROTE	Escribir

**Se pronuncian igual en presente y en pasado.*

9.2. GRAMMAR

ADVERBS in English

⇒ Los adverbios son palabras que describen acciones verbales. Fíjate en el ejemplo, donde la palabra **SLOWLY** describe la forma de caminar del sujeto.

Ex. He walked slowly ➡ *Caminó despacio.*

-LY

⇒ En Inglés, generalmente añadimos la terminación **-LY** al adjetivo para formar el adverbio.

<u>Ex.</u>	<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Adverb</u>
	Slow	➡ Slow <u>LY</u>

-Y ➡ ILY

⇒ Si un adjetivo termina en **-Y**, cambia la **Y** a **I** y se añade **-LY**.

<u>Ex.</u>	<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Adverb</u>
	Easy	➡ Eas <u>ILY</u>

-LE ➡ LY

⇒ Si un adjetivo termina con **-LE**, cambia **-LE** a **-LY**.

<u>Ex.</u>	<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Adverb</u>
	Simple	➡ Simp <u>LY</u>

-IC ➡ -ICALLY

⇒ Los adjetivos acabados en **-IC**, forma el adverbio con la terminación **-ICALLY**.

<u>Ex.</u>	<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Adverb</u>
	Basic	➡ Basi <u>CALLY</u>

IRREGULAR ADVERBS

⇒ Algunos **ADVERBIOS** son **IRREGULARES**. **No** se añade **-LY**:

<u>Ex.</u>	<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Adverb</u>
	FAST	➤ FAST
	GOOD	➤ WELL

PRACTICE

1) Write the adverbs:

Ex. QUICK ➤ *Quickly*

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. PERFECT | 4. REAL |
| 2. LAZY | 5. FAST |
| 3. GOOD | 6. TERRIBLE |

2) Write sentences. Look at the example:

Ex. He drives (quick) ➤ *He drives quickly*

1. She dances. (graceful) ➤
2. He sings. (terrible) ➤
3. She works. (careful) ➤
4. He shouted. (angry) ➤
5. They cook. (good) ➤
6. They drive. (dangerous) ➤
7. He writes. (fast) ➤
8. She sews. (bad) ➤

CAN

⇒ El verbo CAN es un verbo modal que significa “PODER”, en el sentido de tener capacidad o habilidad para hacer algo.

Ex. *I can run very fast* ➊ *Puedo nadar muy rápido*

También significa “saber” cuando se trata de habilidades aprendidas:

Ex. *I can play the piano* ➋ *Sé tocar el piano*

(+)	(-)	(?)
You can cook well.	You can't cook well. Cannot	Can you cook well?
		(+) Yes, I can. (-) No, I can't

PRACTICE

1) Read the questions and answer them. Use short answers (*Yes, I can* or *No, I can't*).

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Can you swim? | 4. Can you play tennis? |
| 2. Can you ride a bicycle? | 5. Can you ride a horse? |
| 3. Can you play baseball? | 6. Can you ski? |

2) Write sentences using CAN or CAN'T, according what you are able to do:

Ex. Play football ➌ *I CAN / CAN'T play football.*

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Play golf | 2. Ride a horse | 3. Ski |
| 4. Skate | 5. Swim | 6. Play basketball |
| 7. Cook | 8. Run 5 kilometers | 7. Lift weights |

FIND THE MISTAKE!

1. She dances beautiful. ►
2. He plays the piano terribly. ►
1. She finished the project easily. ►
1. He drives slow. ►
1. They drove fastly. ►

9.3.LISTENING**KEY WORDS (revision)**

CLOSET : armario	DUST: polvo	GUYS: muchachos
FULL: lleno/a	MINE: mío	ELSE: más
COVER: tapar	EQUIPMENT: equipamiento	

<http://www.inglesmundial.com/Intermedio/Leccion9/Comprension-Oral.html>

PRACTICE

1) Listen to the dialogue and select those sports equipment you hear:

- ___) 1. ___) 2. ___) 3.
- ___) 4. ___) 5.

2) Put the words in order and write sentences:

1. husband- closet- has - My - a - full - equipment - of - sports - . ⑦
My husband has a closet full of sports equipment.
2. can't - tennis - He - even - play - ! ⑦
3. I - bought - why - don't - it - know - I - . ⑦
4. says - He - to - start - playing - that - he's - tennis - going - . ⑦
5. husband - My - skis - closet - in - the - has - . ⑦

DIALOGUE**SPORTS EQUIPMENT**

SANDY - My husband has a closet full of sports equipment that he never uses.

CLAIRE - Mine too. He bought a tennis racket last week. He says that he's going to start playing tennis.

SANDY - Ha. My husband has two tennis rackets in his closet. He can't even play tennis! Now he says he's going to buy some new skis.

CLAIRE - My husband has skis in the closet. They're covered with dust.

SANDY - I gave him a basketball for his birthday because he said that he wanted to start playing basketball with the guys. I don't know why I bought it. It just takes up space in the closet.

CLAIRE - The only "sports" equipment my husband uses is the remote control to the TV.

SANDY - I think we should sell all of the sports equipment and get something that they'll really use.

CLAIRE - What's that? A new sofa. They spend more time sitting on the sofa watching TV than anything else.

9.4. READING

KEY WORDS (revision)

IN SHAPE: en forma	HEALTHY: saludable
KEEP: mantener	RELIEVE: aliviar
STRESS: estrés	ADVISE: aconsejar
MISTAKE: error	MUSCLE: músculo
HURT: lastimar, doler, herir	FRUSTRATED: frustrado
STRONGER: (comp.) más fuerte	FUN: diversión, divertido
HATE: odiar	ENJOY: disfrutar, pasarlo bien



Starting an Exercise Routine

Paragraph #1

Want to get in shape? Great! Doctors now believe that exercise is the most important factor in keeping healthy. It can keep your heart healthy, relieve stress, and make you look fantastic.

Paragraph #2

If you're starting a new exercise routine, it's a good idea to start with a visit to your doctor, especially if you're older or have had health problems in the past. Your doctor can advise you of any exercises that you shouldn't do or that you should do differently depending on your health conditions.

Paragraph #3

Don't try to do too much at first. Many people make the mistake of trying to do too much exercise when they begin a new exercise routine. Then their muscles hurt, they get frustrated, and they give up. Start with an easier exercise routine and try to do a little bit

more every time you exercise. You'll get stronger and stronger every week.

Paragraph #4

Do something fun! Don't do aerobics if you hate them. Find an exercise or sport that you enjoy and get a friend to do it with you to make it funnier. Try a variety of different exercises or sports to see which one you like. If you like variety, do a different form of exercise every day. Even walking is a great exercise!

PRACTICE

1) Read the sentences and match them to the corresponding paragraph:

- a) Many people do too much when they start a new exercise routine. → *Paragraph*_____.
- b) Do an exercise you like to do. → *Paragraph*_____.
- c) Exercise is very important . → *Paragraph*_____.
- d) Visit your doctor before you start a new exercise routine . → *Paragraph*_____.

2) Describe your Exercise Routine or describe an imaginary one:

9.5. SPELLING

COGNATES

⇒ Los **COGNATES** (cognados), son palabras de diferentes idiomas que tienen cierto parecido fonético y léxico, es decir, cómo se pronuncian y se escriben.

PRACTICE

1) Read the following words in English and try to write their meaning in Spanish:

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. Famous | 6. Promise |
| 2. Museum | 7. Community |
| 3. Orchestra | 8. Crime |
| 4. Elegant | 9. Conversation |
| 5. Generally | 10. Biology |

9.6. DICTATION

<http://www.inglesmundial.com/Intermedio/Leccion9/Dictado.html>

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

UNIT 10. SHOPPING

10.1.VOCABULARY

✳ NUMBERS

<i>NUMBERS in ENGLISH</i>			
1- ONE	11- ELEVEN	21- TWENTY-ONE...	101- One Hundred and one
2- TWO	12- TWELVE	30- THIRTY	200 - TWO HUNDRED
3- THREE	13- THIRTEEN	31- THIRTY-ONE...	300 - THREE HUNDRED
4- FOUR	14- FOURTEEN	40- FORTY	400 - FOUR HUNDRED
5- FIVE	15- FIFTEEN	50 - FIFTY	500 - FIVE HUNDRED
6- SIX	16- SIXTEEN	60 - SIXTY	600 - SIX HUNDRED...
7- SEVEN	17- SEVENTEEN	70- SEVENTY	1.000 ONE THOUSAND
8- EIGHT	18- EIGHTEEN	80- EIGHTY	1.000.000 ONE MILLION
9- NINE	19 - NINETEEN	90- NIINETY	1 BILLÓN (9 0) One billion
10- TEN	20- TWENTY	100- ONE HUNDRED	1 TRILLÓN (12 0) One trillion

PRACTICE

1) Write the following numbers in English:

- a) 925:
- b) 2.638:
- c) 38.539:
- d) 20.600:
- e) 128.300:
- f) 32.420:
- g) 2.790.240:
- h) 307.240:

* ANOTHER VOCABULARY

AIRBAGS= airbags

SEAT: asiento

ELDERLY: anciano

LADY: dama, señora

HARDLY EVER: casi nunca

DEAL: trato

MIGHT: podría (quizás)

NEGOTIATE: negociar

SMART: inteligente

PURCHASE: (v.) comprar; compra

RATE: tarifa

SEAT BELT: cinturón de seguridad

PRACTICE

1) Complete the sentences using the vocabulary words:

1. The _____ woman will be 90 years old this year.
2. I'm not sure what I'm going to do tonight. I _____ go to the films or maybe go dancing.
3. He is good at Math. He is a _____ boy.
4. My car is very old. I'm going to _____ a new car soon.
5. Four people can sit in my car because there are four _____ in it.
6. The bus _____ is \$1.50.
7. Seat belts and _____ can protect you if you have an accident.
8. She's a very nice _____.
9. I only drink champagne about once a year. I _____ drink champagne.

IRREGULAR VERBS

PRESENT	PAST TIME	MEANING in Spanish
GROW	GREW	Crece
HEAR	HEARD	Oír
HOLD	HELD	Detener, sostener, sujetar
KEEP	KEPT	Mantener, guardar
LET	LET*	Dejar, permitir
SET	SET*	Colocar, establecer
SHAKE	SHOOK	Agitar, temblar, sacudir
STAND	STOOD	Permanecer
SWEEP	SWEPT	Barrer
THROW	THREW	Tirar, arrojar

PRACTICE**1) Write sentences in past time.**

Ex. He - go - to the party ⑦ *He went to the party*

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. He - hear - the music | 7. She - stand - in line |
| 2. They - throw - the ball | 8. He - hold - her hand |
| 3. She - sweep - the floor | 9. They - keep- the money in the bank |
| 4. The plant - grow | 10. I - let - my son go to the cinema |
| 5. She - shake - the bottle | 11. She - set - the plate on the table |
| 6. My sister - bring - the book | 12. The old woman - fall on the stairs |

IRREGULAR VERBS. UNIT 5- 10

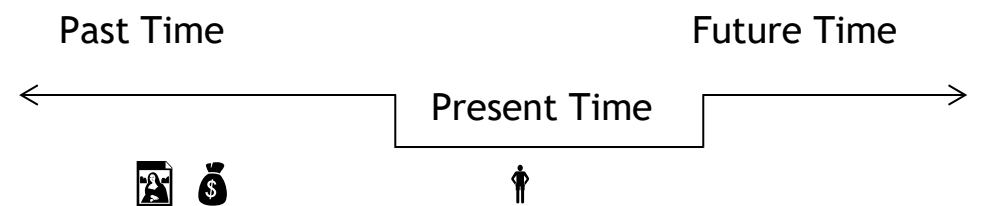
PRESENT SIMPLE	PAST SIMPLE	MEANING
BECOME	BECAME	Llegar a ser, convertirse en
BEGIN	BEGAN	Comenzar, empezar
BREAK	BROKE	Romper
BRING	BROUGHT	Traer
BUILD	BUILT	Construir
BUY	BOUGHT	Comprar
COME	CAME	Venir
CUT	CUT*	Cortar
DO	DID	Hacer
DREAM	DREAMT	Soñar
DRINK	DRANK	Beber
DRIVE	DROVE	Conducir
EAT	ATE	Comer
FALL	FELL	Caer
FEEL	FELT	Sentir (se)
FIND	FOUND	Encontrar
FORGET	FORGOT	Olvidar
FLY	FLEW	Volar
GET	GOT	Conseguir, obtener
GIVE	GAVE	Dar
GO	WENT	Ir
GROW	GREW	Crecer
HAVE	HAD	Tener
HEAR	HEARD	Oír
HIT	HIT*	Golpear
HOLD	HELD	Sostener, sujetar
HURT	HURT *	Herir, lastimar
KEEP	KEPT	Mantener, guardar
KNOW	KNEW	Saber, conocer
LEAVE	LEFT	Ir (se), marchar (se)
LEND	LENT	Prestar
LET	LET*	Permitir, dejar
LOSE	LOST	Perder
MEET	MET	Reunir(se); encontrarse con
PAY	PAID	Pagar
PUT	PUT*	Poner
READ	READ /red/	Leer
RIDE	RODE	Montar (a caballo, en bici...)

PRESENT SIMPLE	PAST SIMPLE	MEANING
RUN	RAN	Correr
SEE	SAW	Ver
SELL	SOLD	Vender
SEND	SENT	Enviar
SET	SET*	Establecer, colocar
SHAKE	SHOOK	Agitar, temblar, sacudir
SHOOT	SHOT	Disparar
SING	SANG	Cantar
SIT	SAT	Sentar (se)
SLEEP	SLEPT	Dormir
SPEAK	SPOKE	Hablar
SPEND	SPENT	Gastar, pasar tiempo
STAND	STOOD	Permanecer, estar (de pie)
SWEEP	SWEPT	Barrer
SWIM	SWAM	Nadar
TELL	TOLD	Decir algo a alguien
TAKE	TOOK	Coger, llevar
THROW	THREW	Tirar, arrojar
WEAR	WORE	Llevar puesto, vestir
WRITE	WROTE	Escribir

** Se pronuncian igual en presente y en pasado.*

10.2. GRAMMAR**PRESENT PERFECT**

► El **PRESENT PERFECT** es una forma verbal que describe una acción que ocurrió en pasado pero que aún tiene efecto en el tiempo **PRESENTE**.



⇒ *I have visited The Louvre Museum.* (Ha ocurrido en un tiempo no específico del pasado)

⇒ *I have won \$1000 in the lottery.* (Ha ocurrido en un tiempo en el pasado pero es un hecho que aún dura en el presente)

► **ESTRUCTURA:** **SUJ. + HAVE/ HAS + el PARTICIPIO del verbo.**

⇒ *I have finished the Project.* (Recientemente)

⇒ *She has worked at the company since 1990.* (Aún trabaja)

► El **PARTICIPIO** de los verbos **REGULARES** se forma igual que el pasado, añadiendo **-ED** al final del verbo.

Work ➊ Worked

Walk ➊ Walked

► El **PARTICIPIO** de los verbos **IRREGULARES**, en ocasiones es igual a la forma de **PASADO**, pero otras cambia:

PRESENT& MEANING	PAST	PARTICIPLE
BE (ser o estar)	WAS /WERE	BEEN
SEE (ver)	SAW	SEEN
GO (ir)	WENT	GONE
DO (hacer)	DID	DONE
BUY (comprar)	BOUGHT	BOUGHT

PRESENT PERFECT*(Using To Work)*

	(+)	(-)	(?)
SINGULAR	I You HE SHE IT	I You HE SHE IT	I YOU he she it
	HAVE WORKED	HAVE NOT ► HAVEN'T WORKED	WORKED?
	HAS WORKED	HAS NOT WORKED ► HASN'T WORKED	WORKED?
PLURAL	We You They	We You They	We You They
	HAVE WORKED	HAVE NOT ► HAVEN'T WORKED	WORKED?

(?) RESPUESTAS CORTAS:**Ex. A)** Have you worked?**B)** Has she worked?

(+) Yes, I have.

(+) Yes, she has.

(-) No, I haven't.

(-) No, she hasn't.

PRACTICE**1) Answer the questions.**

- a) Have you ever been in the United States?
- b) Have you ever seen a British TV program?
- c) Have you ever gone to Australia?
- d) Have you ever seen a film in English?
- e) Have you ever bought a book in English?

2) Write the following sentences in PRESENT PERFECT:**Ex.** He -work- in Japan ⑦ *He have worked in Japan*

1. She - finish - her homework 7
2. We - go - to Chicago 7
3. They - not do - their homework 7
4. The teacher - work - at that school 7
5. William - not call - Emily 7
6. I - not - buy - a new car 7
7. He - go - to swim this week 7
8. They - see - a new film 7

3) Write true sentences. Use contracted forms.

Ex. Go to Canada 7 (+) *I've gone to Canada*, or

(-) *I haven't gone to Canada.*

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Go to New York | 4. Work in a big company |
| 2. Be in a big airport | 5. See a famous person |
| 3. Buy an expensive car | 6. Do the homework today |

4) Write the following sentences using contracted forms:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. She has finished the project. | 5. She has not gone to the cinema. |
| 2. We have worked all day. | 6. They have bought a new car. |
| 3. Peter has lived in New York. | 7. I have walked a long way. |
| 4. They have not seen the film. | 8. We have not done the work. |

ALREADY & YET

- **ALREADY** ⇒ Significa “ya”. Se usa en frases AFIRMATIVAS y va entre el auxiliar **HAVE/HAS** y el verbo en **PARTICIPIO**.

Ex. *I have already finished.*

- **YET** ⇒ Se usa en frases NEGATIVAS e INTERROGATIVAS. Se usa para expresar algo que esperamos que haya pasado pero todavía no ha ocurrido. Su posición es **AL FINAL DE LA ORACIÓN**.

☞ Negativas (-) Significa “todavía/ aún”

Ex. *I haven't finished yet.*

☞ Interrogativas (?) Significa “ya”

Ex. *Have you finished yet?*

PRACTICE

- 1) Look at Tammy's supermarket list. Write sentences about what she has bought (strikeout words) and she hasn't.

Tammy's Supermarket List

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Bread | 5. Broccoli |
| 2. Milk | 6. Pasta |
| 3. Meat | 7. Ice cream |
| 4. apples | 8. Cereals |

Ex.

- Bread ⑦ *She hasn't bought bread yet.*

- Milk ⑦ *She has already bought milk.*

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Meat | 4. Pasta |
| 2. Apples | 5. Ice cream |
| 3. Broccoli | 6. Cereals |

FIND THE MISTAKE!

1. They have finish the project. ➤
2. I have buyed many things ➤
3. She no has studied ➤
4. He yet hasn't finished ➤
5. I have allready cleaned it ➤

10.3. LISTENING**KEY WORDS (revision)**

AIRBAGS: airbags	LADY: dama, mujer	SEAT: asiento
HARDLY EVER: casi nunca	ELDERLY: anciano/a	DEAL: trato

<http://www.inglesmundial.com/Intermedio/Leccion10/Dialogo.html>

⇒ Read the question. Listen to the dialogue and choose the correct answer.

👉 What's the final price of the car?

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| a) \$ 12,000 | d) \$ 14,000 |
| b) \$ 13,000 | e) \$ 15,000 |
| c) \$ 13,500 | f) \$ 16,900 |

PRACTICE

1) Put the words in order and write sentences:

1. car. - This - is - beautiful - a ⑦
2. five - old. - It's - only - years ⑦
3. for - That's - me. - too - much ⑦
4. too - expensive. - That's - still ⑦
5. me - think - Let - it. - about ⑦

DIALOGUE**BUYING A CAR**

CUSTOMER - This is a beautiful car.

SALESPERSON - Yeah. It comes with air bags, leather seats, air-conditioning, and a great stereo system.

CUSTOMER - How old is it?

SALESPERSON - It's only five years old. An elderly lady owned it. She hardly ever drove it.

CUSTOMER - How much is it?

SALESPERSON - Only \$16,900.

CUSTOMER - Oh. That's too much for me. I'm a college student.

SALESPERSON - Oh. I'll make a deal with you. I'll sell it to you for \$15,000.

CUSTOMER - That's still too expensive. How about \$12,000?

SALESPERSON - No. I can't go that low. Since you're a student I'll give you a special deal. \$14,000.

CUSTOMER - I don't know. Let me think about it.

SALESPERSON - This morning a man offered \$16,000 for this car. He might come back and buy it so you should decide soon.

CUSTOMER - Well. OK. I'll take it for \$13,000

SALESPERSON - \$13,500.

CUSTOMER - It's a deal!

10.4. READING**BARGAINING***(La negociación)*

Bargaining, negotiating the price between the buyer and the seller, is common in many parts of the world. In the United States it is not very common. In stores in the United States the price on the object is usually not negotiable. However, you can usually bargain when purchasing a car, especially a used car. You can significantly lower the price of the car through some smart bargaining. You can also usually bargain in flea markets (markets where people sell used things). Sometimes people are surprised to find out that you can bargain in some unexpected places in the United States. I've heard of people bargaining for a cheaper hotel rate and even when purchasing a computer.

PRACTICE**1) Identify the order of the parts of the dialogue:**

- ___a) I'll give you \$17 for it.
- ___b) Ok. I'll wrap it for you.
- ___c) How much does this vase cost?
- ___d) Twenty-five dollars.
- ___e) It's a high quality vase. It's an antique. I'll tell you what. Since you seem very interested I'll sell it to you for \$20.
- ___f) How about \$15?
- ___g) Twenty-five dollars? That's expensive! I could buy a new vase for cheaper than that!
- ___h) I can't sell it for \$15! \$18 is a low as I can go.

Answers Reading activity: 1c/ 2d/ 3g/ 4e/ 5f/ 6h/ 7a/8b

10.5.SPELLING

FALSE FRIENDS

► Los **FALSE FRIENDS** o “*falsos amigos*”, son palabras que se parecen en dos idiomas pero que tienen significados completamente distintos:

Ex. ☉ Embarrassed ⑦ avergonzado/a

☉ Embarazada ⑦ Pregnant

Fíjate en la lista de *False Friends*:

ACTUALLY: <i>en realidad</i> <i>actualmente</i> : CURRENTLY	EXIT: <i>salida</i> <i>éxito</i> : SUCCESS
ASSIST: <i>ayudar</i> <i>asistir</i> : ATTEND	FABRIC: <i>tela</i> <i>fábrica</i> : FACTORY
ATTEND: <i>asistir</i> <i>atender</i> : TAKE CARE OF	LARGE: <i>grande</i> <i>largo/a</i> : LONG
CARPET: <i>alfombra, moqueta</i> <i>carpet</i> : BLINDER, FOLDER	LECTURE: <i>discurso</i> <i>lectura</i> : READING
COMPROMISE: <i>término medio</i> <i>compromiso</i> : COMMITMENT	LIBRARY: <i>biblioteca</i> <i>librería</i> : BOOK SHOP
EMBARRASSED: <i>avergonzado/a</i> <i>embarazada</i> : PREGNANT	RECORD: <i>grabar</i> <i>recordar</i> : REMEMBER

PRACTICE

1) Complete the sentences using the appropriate word in each case:

1. I _____ school on Mondays and Wednesdays. (b)

a) assist

b) attend

2. Maria is going to have a baby. She's _____. (a)

a) pregnant

b) embarrassed

3. I used to live in Chicago but I _____ live in Florida. (b)
a) actually b) currently
4. -What's her name? -I don't _____ what her name is. (b)
a) record b) remember
5. I keep important papers in a _____. (a)
a) folder b) carpet
6. She needs to cut her hair. Her hair is very _____. (b)
a) large b) long
7. He loves her but doesn't want to marry her. He doesn't make a _____. (a)
a) commitment b) compromise
8. He's made a million dollars in his new business. The business is a great _____. (b)
a) exit b) success
9. The radios are made in a _____. (a)
a) factory b) fabric
- 10) The article was very interesting. It is a very interesting _____. (a)
a) reading b) lecture

10.6.DICTATION

<http://www.inglesmundial.com/Intermedio/Leccion10/Dictado.html>

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

10.7. REVISION GAME

<http://www.inglesmundial.com/Intermedio/Leccion10/Juego.html>

<http://www.inglesmundial.com/Intermedio/Leccion10/Commercial.mp3>

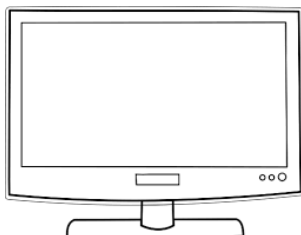
⇒ Listen to the salesperson and write the prices:

1.



\$ _____

2.



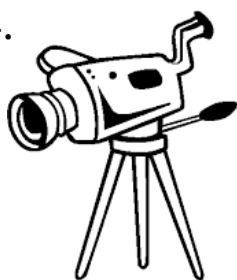
\$ _____

3.



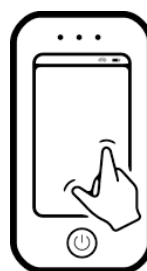
\$ _____

4.



\$ _____

5.



\$ _____

NAME: _____ **DATE:** _____

UNIT 11. MEANS OF TRANSPORT**11.1.VOCABULARY***** MEANS of TRANSPORT**

CAR: coche	BUS: autobus	TRUCK: camion
TAXI: taxi	SUBWAY: metro	TRAIN: tren
AIRPLANE: avión	BICYCLE: bicicleta	HELICOPTER: helicóptero
BOAT: barca	MOTORCYCLE: moto	SHIP: barco

PRACTICE

⇒ *Means of Transport Vocabulary Worksheet, on page 195*

*** Another vocabulary:**

WITNESS: testigo	FAULT: culpa	CRASH: choque. (v.) chocar
ELSE: más	CORNER: esquina	NEWSPAPER: periódico
NOTICE: fijarse en...	STRUGGLE: luchar	BLAME: culpar
NEAR: cerca	CLAIM: afirmar	SORT: organizar
TRAFFIC LIGHT: semáforo	SEATBELT: cinturón de seguridad	

PRACTICE**1) Complete the sentences with the vocabulary words:**

1. A _____ is a person who sees an accident or a crime.
2. He claims that in the accident was the other driver who hit him. He says that it's the other driver's _____.
3. I didn't see the traffic light. I didn't _____ it.

4. The woman was standing on the _____ of Main Street and First Avenue.
5. I like reading the _____ in the mornings.
6. He lives in the house next door to mine. He lives _____ me.
7. I have too many papers on my desk. I need to _____ through all of them.
8. I was alone last night. No one _____ was at home with me.

IRREGULAR VERBS

<i>PRESENT TIME</i>	<i>PAST TIME</i>	<i>MEANING</i>
STEAL	STOLE	Robar
TEACH	TAUGHT	Enseñar
THINK	THOUGHT	Creer/ pensar
WAKE	WOKE	Despertar
WIN	WON	Ganar

PRACTICE

1) Write the following sentences in past time:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. He - win - the baseball game. | 6. The children - run - in the park. |
| 2. They - steal - all the money. | 7. He - teach - the lesson. |
| 3. She - wake up - early. | 8. We - swim - in the pool. |
| 4. I-think-about the problem. | 9. They - speak - English. |
| 5. She - sell - the car. | 10. I - fly - to Florida. |

IRREGULAR VERBS. UNITS 5- 11

PRESENT SIMPLE	PAST SIMPLE	MEANING
BECOME	BECAME	Llegar a ser, convertirse en
BEGIN	BEGAN	Comenzar, empezar
BREAK	BROKE	Romper
BRING	BROUGHT	Traer
BUILD	BUILT	Construir
BUY	BOUGHT	Comprar
COME	CAME	Venir
CUT	CUT*	Cortar
DO	DID	Hacer
DREAM	DREAMT	Soñar
DRINK	DRANK	Beber
DRIVE	DROVE	Conducir
EAT	ATE	Comer
FALL	FELL	Caer
FEEL	FELT	Sentir (se)
FIND	FOUND	Encontrar
FORGET	FORGOT	Olvidar
FLY	FLEW	Volar
GET	GOT	Conseguir, obtener
GIVE	GAVE	Dar
GO	WENT	Ir
GROW	GREW	Crecer
HAVE	HAD	Tener
HEAR	HEARD	Oír
HIT	HIT*	Golpear
HOLD	HELD	Sostener, sujetar
HURT	HURT *	Herir, lastimar
KEEP	KEPT	Mantener, guardar
KNOW	KNEW	Saber, conocer
LEAVE	LEFT	Ir (se), marchar (se)
LEND	LENT	Prestar
LET	LET*	Permitir, dejar
LOSE	LOST	Perder
MEET	MET	Reunir(se); encontrarse con
PAY	PAID	Pagar
PUT	PUT*	Poner
READ	READ /red/	Leer
RIDE	RODE	Montar (a caballo, en bici...)

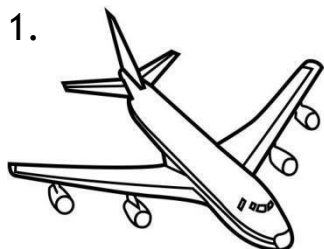
PRESENT SIMPLE	PAST SIMPLE	MEANING
RUN	RAN	Correr
SEE	SAW	Ver
SELL	SOLD	Vender
SEND	SENT	Enviar
SET	SET*	Establecer, colocar
SHAKE	SHOOK	Agitar, temblar, sacudir
SHOOT	SHOT	Disparar
SING	SANG	Cantar
SIT	SAT	Sentar (se)
SLEEP	SLEPT	Dormir
SPEAK	SPOKE	Hablar
SPEND	SPENT	Gastar, pasar tiempo
STAND	STOOD	Permanecer, estar (de pie)
STEAL	STOLE	Robar
SWEEP	SWEPT	Barrer
SWIM	SWAM	Nadar
TEACH	TAUGHT	Enseñar
TELL	TOLD	Decir algo a alguien
TAKE	TOOK	Coger, llevar
THINK	THOUGHT	Creer, pensar
THROW	THREW	Tirar, arrojar
WEAK	WOKE	Despertar
WEAR	WORE	Llevar puesto, vestir
WIN	WON	Ganar
WRITE	WROTE	Escribir

* Se pronuncian igual en presente y en pasado.

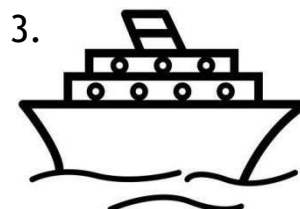
PRACTICE

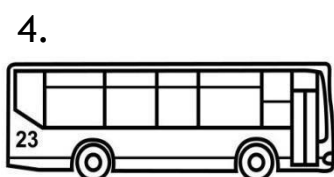
11.1.1. VOCABULARY

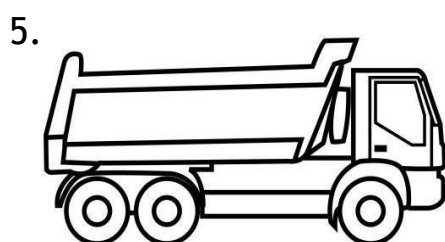
1) Look at the pictures and write the name below:







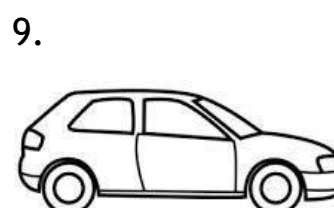














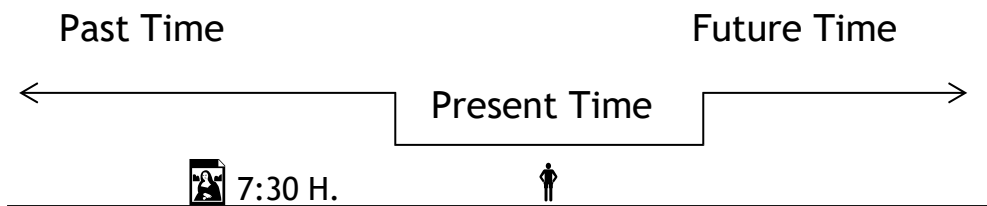




11.2.GRAMMAR

PAST CONTINUOUS

⇒ El PAST CONTINUOUS (Pasado continuo) se usa para describir acciones que tuvieron lugar en el pasado, en un periodo de tiempo determinado:



Ex. *I was visiting the museum at half past seven.*

⇒ **ESTRUCTURA:**

SUJETO + WAS /WERE + -ING VERB

(+) I was working at half past ten.

(-) I wasn't working at half past ten.

(?) Were you working at half past ten?

(+)Yes, I was.

(-) No, I wasn't.

⇒ **FORMACIÓN DEL GERUNDIO** (Repaso)

1. Como regla general, para formar el gerundio, se añade **-ING** al final del verbo.

Wait **7** waitING

2. **DOBLE CONSONANTE**: Algunos verbos doblan la última consonante en la formación del gerundio. Esto ocurre en los siguientes casos:

*Verbo monosílabo

*acaba en -L.

*recae el acento en la última sílaba * CVC

* acaba en consonante distinta de -R/ -W/ -X/ -Y

Ex. Win ► winNING

Run ► runNING

Swim ► swimMING

3. Verbos acabados en **-E**: La **-E** desaparece en la formación del gerundio, excepto en el verbo **TO BE**:

Ex. Drive ► drivING

Be ► beING

4. Verbos acabados en **-IE**: La **-ie** se cambia por **-Y**, y se añade **-ING**:

Ex. Lie ► LYING (mentir)

Die ► dYING (morir)

PRACTICE

1) Look at Herb's schedule and write sentences about he was doing:

HERB'S SCHEDULE

08:00 am	Meet with Mr. Jones	01:00 pm	Meet with the accounting department
10:00 am	Work on the computer	03:00 pm	Make phone calls
12:00 pm	Eat lunch	06:00 pm	Close the office

Ex. What was Herb doing at 8:00 am?

He was meeting Mr. Jones.

1. What was Herb doing at 10:00 am?

2. What was Herb doing at 12:00 pm?

3. What was Herb doing at 1:00 pm?

4. What was Herb doing at 3:00 pm?
5. What was Herb doing at 6:00 pm?

2) What were you doing yesterday at ...? Write affirmative or negative sentences according to what is true for you.

Ex. 8:00 am - eat breakfast

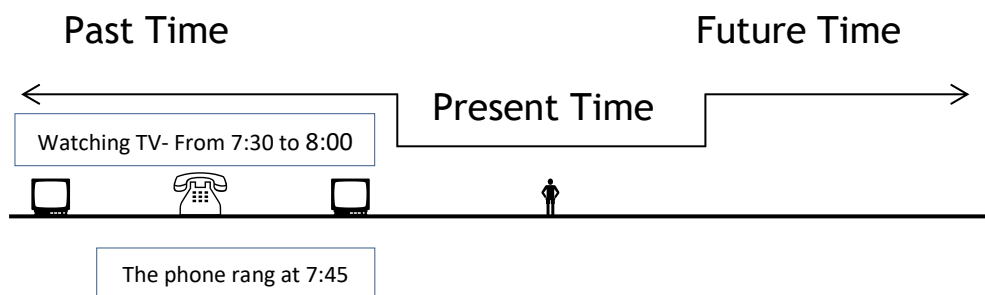
- I was eating breakfast

- I wasn't eating breakfast

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. ► 10:00 am - work | 4. ► 07:00 pm - eat dinner |
| 2. ► 12:00 pm - eat lunch | 5. ► 09:00 pm - watch TV |
| 3. ► 05:30 pm - watch television | 6. ► 11:30 pm - sleep |

PAST CONTINUOUS vs. PAST SIMPLE

⇒ EL PAST CONTINUOUS se usa para describir una acción larga que ocurrió en pasado y que fue interrumpida por otra acción distinta (que se expresa en PAST SIMPLE).



Ex. *While I was watching TV, the phone rang.*

► **WHEN** y **WHILE** señalan el uso del PAST SIMPLE y del PAST CONTINUOUS.

WHEN se usa delante del PAST SIMPLE.

WHILE va delante del PAST CONTINUOUS.

- **When y While NO se ponen a la vez en la oración.**

PRACTICE**1) Write sentences:**

Ex. 9:00 am - 10:00 am ⑦ She / Clean the house
9:35 am ⑦ The telephone rang.

She was cleaning the house when the telephone rang.

1. 3:00 PM - 3:30 PM ⑦ They / drive home
3:20 PM ⑦ Started to snow.
2. 1:00 PM - 2:00 PM ⑦ The teacher / teach the lesson
1:45 PM ⑦ The fire alarm went off.
3. 8:00 PM - 8:30 PM ⑦ I / watch TV
8:30 PM ⑦ The power went out.
4. 11:00 AM - 11:15 PM ⑦ We / talk
11:10 AM ⑦ The baby started crying.
5. 3:00 PM - 4:00 PM ⑦ We / work in the yard
3:55 PM ⑦ We heard a car accident.

FIND THE MISTAKE!

1. We was sleeping at 11:00 ⑦
2. They no were studying ⑦
3. I watched TV when the phone rang ⑦
4. My nephew had an car accident ⑦
5. I waked up at 6:00 am ⑦

11.3. LISTENING

KEY WORDS (revision)

WITNESS: testigo	ELSE: más	FAULT: culpa
TRAFFIC LIGHT: semáforo	CRASH: chocar, choque	CORNER: esquina
NEWSPAPER: periódico	NOTICE: dares cuenta	

<http://www.inglesmundial.com/Intermedio/Leccion11/Comprension-Oral.html>

1) Listen to the dialogue and match:

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. The old lady | a) They didn't see anything |
| 2. The kids | b) He saw a dog run in front of the car |
| 3. Mr. Jones | c) The man in blue car wasn't paying attention. |
| 4. Mr. Bates | d) The red car stopped quickly. |

PRACTICE**1) Put the words in order and write sentences:**

1. red- The - fast. - driving - was - car - very ►
2. standing - lady - The - old - street- corner. - was - on - the ►
3. playing - kids - The - yard -were - in - their ►
4. yard - the - Jones - working - when - Mr. - his - was- in - accident - happened. ►
5. He's -newspapers - street- on - selling- the - who- man- was - the - corner. ►

DIALOGUE**THE ACCIDENT**

Officer Rodriguez – Hi Bob. Did you talk to all of the witnesses of the car accident?

Officer Atkins – The old lady was standing on the street corner when the accident happened. She said that it's the red car's fault. She said that the red car was driving very fast and then quickly stopped when the traffic light changed.

Officer Rodriguez – What did the kids say?

Officer Atkins – The kids were playing in their front yard when they heard the crash. They say that they didn't see anything.

Officer Rodriguez – Did the neighbors see anything?

Officer Atkins – The neighbor, Mr. Jones, was working in his yard when the accident happened. He said that he thought he saw a dog run out into the street in front of the car.

Officer Rodriguez – Hmmm. No one else mentioned a dog.

Officer Atkins – Did you talk to Mr. Bates?

Officer Rodriguez – Mr Bates?

Officer Atkins – Yeah, he's the man who was selling newspapers on the street corner.

Officer Rodriguez – Oh. Yeah. He says that it was the blue car's fault.

Officer Atkins – Really?

Officer Rodriguez – Yeah. He says that the man in the blue car wasn't paying attention. When the red car stopped he didn't notice until it was too late. He hit the red car.

Officer Atkins – Wow! Did they all see the same accident? They all remember something different.

Officer Rodriguez – Yeah. I know. Pretty strange, huh? Well, put it all in the report.

11.4. READING**KEY WORDS (revision)**

STRUGGLE: luchar

CLAIM: afirmar

NEAR: cerca

SORT: organizar, clasificar

BLAME: (v.) culpar

FAULT: culpa

The News Gazette

Monday, May 1st

25 cents

Four Witnesses, Four Different Stories about Car Accident

Police are struggling today to find out exactly what happened at the corner of First Avenue and Main Street yesterday because all of the witnesses tell a different story. The accident occurred late yesterday afternoon between a red car and a blue car.



He hit the red car.

An elderly woman was standing on the street corner when the accident happened. Police say that she reported that the red car was driving very fast and then quickly stopped when the traffic light changed. She blames the accident on the red car.

A man who lives nearby was working in his yard when the accident happened. He said that he thought he saw a dog run out into the street in front of the car. No other witnesses reported seeing a dog.

A man who was selling newspapers on a corner near where the accident happened claims, on the other hand, that the accident was the blue car's fault. He says that the driver in the blue car wasn't paying attention. When the red car stopped he didn't notice until it was too late.

Also, a group of children were playing nearby but they claim that they didn't see anything.

Police are busy sorting through evidence collected at the scene as well as the conflicting witness reports. They hope to resolve the case soon.

PRACTICE

1) Describe what these people were doing during the accident:

1. The elderly woman / stand on the street corner.

2. The neighbor / work in his yard.

3. The children / play.

4. A man / sell newspapers on a corner.

11.5. SPELLING

Words with -PH-

⇒ La combinación de letras PH en inglés suena como la F en español. Hay muchas palabras que se deletrean con PH en inglés pero con F en español.

ele**PH**ant ➤ ele**F**ante

tele**PH**one ➤ telé**F**ono

PHarmacy ➤ **F**armacia

PHrase ➤ **F**rase

geogra**PH**y ➤ geogra**F**ía

paragra**PH** ➤ pára**F**o

PHotogra**PH** ➤ **F**otogra**F**ía

PHysical ➤ **F**ísico

PRACTICE

1) Correct the mistakes:

1. FISICAL

5. FRASE

2. ELEFANT

6. GEOGRAFY

3. TELEFONE

7. PARAGRAF

4. FARMACY

8. FOTOGRAF

11.6. DICTATION

<http://www.inglesmundial.com/Intermedio/Leccion11/Dictado.html>

1.

2.

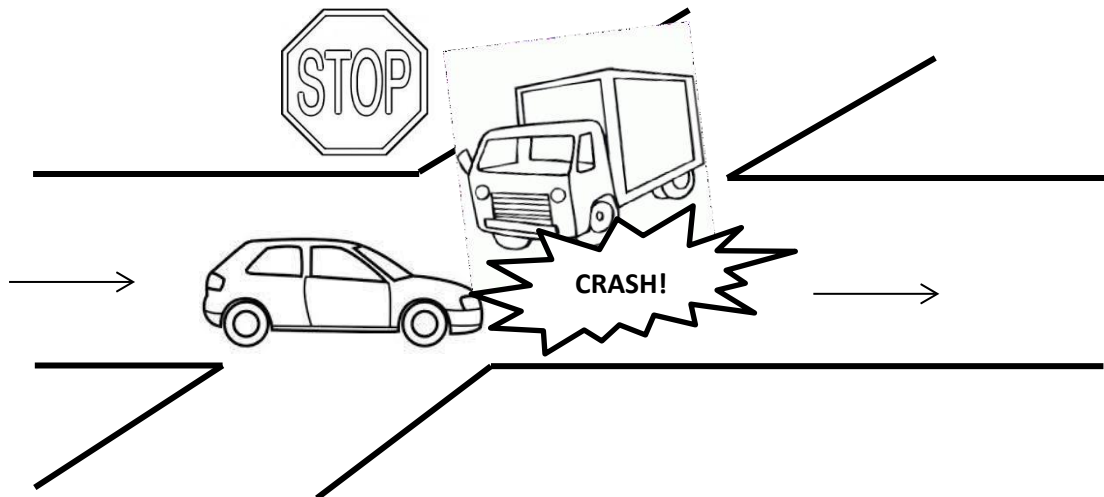
3.

4.

5.

11.7. REVISION GAME

→ Look at the picture. Read the descriptions and decide. Who witness is right?



___) **FRED ROMEL:** "It was a horrible accident. The truck was turning right at the intersection and suddenly, the car drove quickly through the intersection. He didn't even stop at the stop sign!"

___) **TRACY EVANS:** "The truck was driving through the intersection when the car suddenly turned left in front of the truck, cutting him off. That's when they crashed"

___) **PAUL THOMAS:** "The truck didn't stop at the stop sign. He drove right into the intersection and crashed into the car which was driving straight on".

___) **ELLEN FITZGERALD:** "I saw everything. The car was driving behind the truck. The truck suddenly stopped at the stop sign and the car hit it".

NAME: _____ **DATE:** _____

UNIT 12. HEALTH**12.1.VOCABULARY***** Parts of the body -Revision**

HEAD: cabeza	FACE: cara	HAIR: pelo
NOSE: nariz	EYE: ojo	EAR: oreja
MOUTH: boca	TOOTH: diente	TEETH: dientes
LIPS: labios	CHIN: barbilla	CHEEK: mejilla
NECK: cuello	BODY: cuerpo	SHOULDER: hombro
CHEST: pecho	ARM: brazo	HAND: mano
ELBOW: codo	FINGER: dedo/mano	LEG: pierna
KNEE: rodilla	ANKLE: tobillo	HEEL: talón
TOE: dedo/pie	FOOT: pie	FEET: pies

*** PARTS OF THE BODY -New**

FINGERNAIL: uña/dedo de la mano	TOENAIL: uña /dedo del pie
PALM: palma de la mano	KNUCKLE: nudillo
THUMB: dedo pulgar/ mano	WAIST: cintura
SKIN: piel	ARMPIT: axila
EYEBROW: ceja	EYELASH: pestaña
FOREHEAD: frente	NOSTRIL: fosa nasal
TONGUE: lengua	THIGH: muslo
CALF: pantorrilla	HIP: cadera
BIGTOE: dedo pulgar/ pie	

PRACTICE

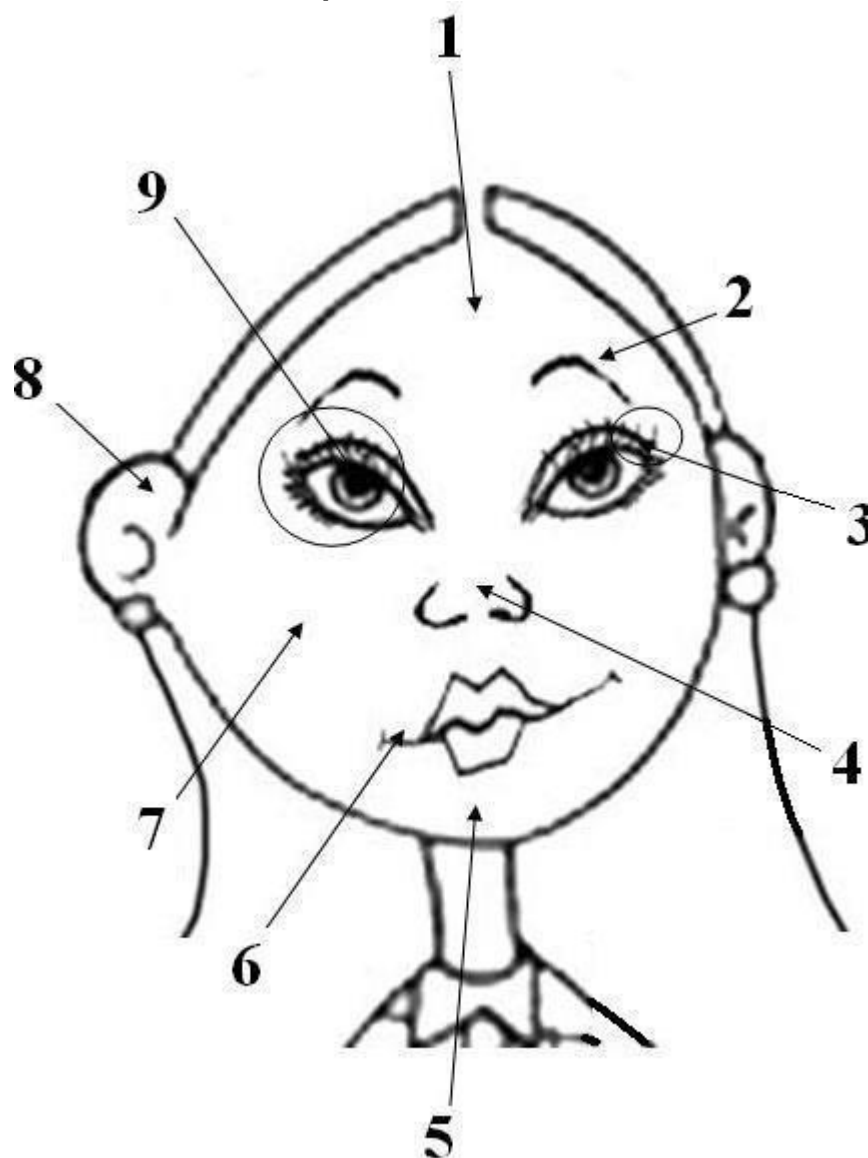
1) Read the sentences and write the correct part of the body:

1. Women often put mascara on these 7 ____.
2. You use these to kiss 7 ____.
3. This is above the eye 7 ____.
4. This is the lower part of the leg 7 ____.
5. This is the upper part of the leg 7 ____.
6. This is like a finger but on the foot 7 ____.
7. This is the area under your arm where it connects to the body 7 ____.
8. This is on the bottom of your foot 7 ____.
9. This is where you put a belt 7 ____.
10. This is one of the fingers 7 ____.
11. Men sometimes grow a beard here 7 ____.
12. This covers the body 7 ____.
13. This is the area above the eyebrows 7 ____.
14. When you dance you move this body part 7 ____.
15. This is where a finger connects to the hand 7 ____.

PRACTICE

12.1.1. VOCABULARY

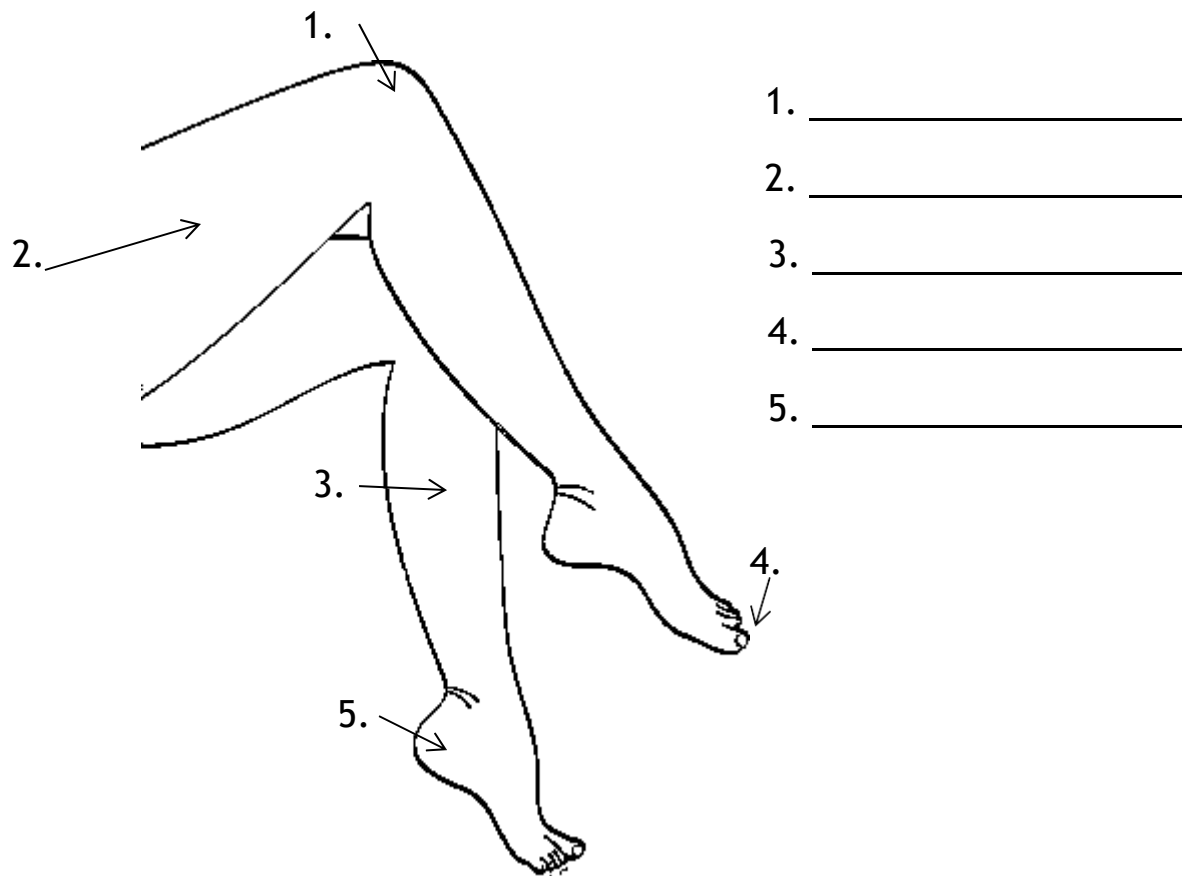
1) Write the name of the parts of the face:



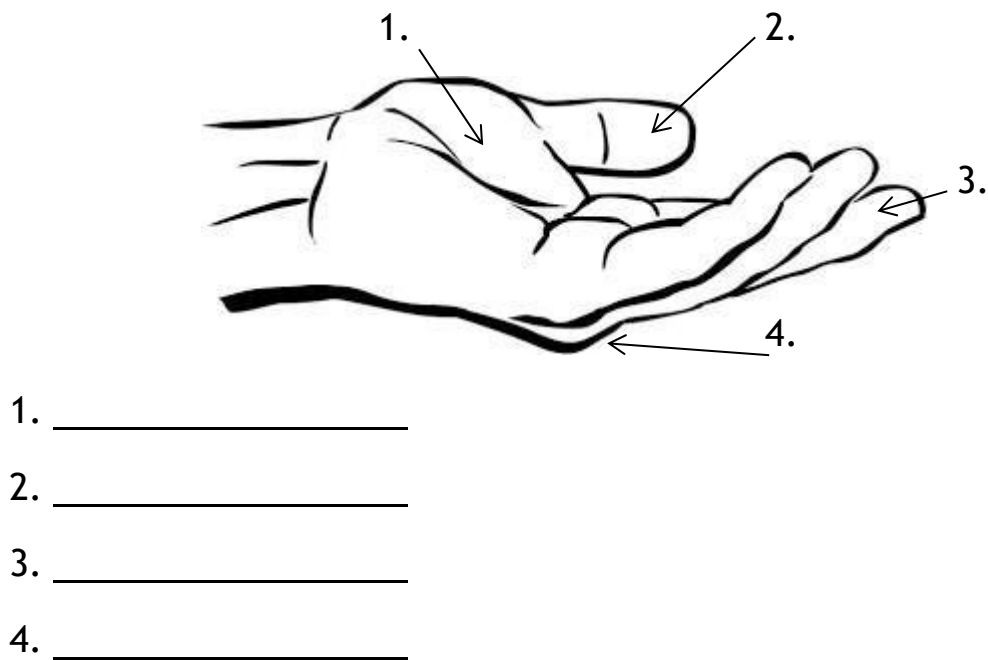
- | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ | 3. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 5. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 8. _____ | 9. _____ |

CHEEK - CHIN - EAR - EYE - EYEBROW - EYELASHES -
FOREHEAD- MOUTH - NOSE

2) THE LEG. Write the name:



3) THE HAND. Write the name:



* ANOTHER VOCABULARY

MIRROR: espejo	IRON: (v.) planchar/ plancha
CHOP: (v.) picar	BAND AID: cura, vendaje, tirita
SLICE: (v.) rebanar/rebanada	TOY: juguete
SUDDENLY: de repente	NOTICE: (v.) darse cuenta
LIMP: (v.) cojear / cojera	TRIP: (v.) tropezar / viaje
CLUMSY: torpe	COIN: moneda
CHOKe: (v.) ahogar / Ahogo	REACH: (v.) alcanzar/alcance
FIRE: fuego, incendio	ELECTROCUTE: (v.) electrocutar
ELECTRICAL OUTLET: toma de corriente	
GATE: portón, verja	DROWN: (v.) ahogar
BURN: (v.) quemar	WATCH OUT: (v.) tener cuidado

PRACTICE

1) Complete the sentences using the vocabulary words:

1. Don't leave your toys on the floor. You might _____ over them.
2. I am _____ because I fell yesterday.
3. It's important to keep chemicals out of _____ of children.
4. Watch out your children so that they don't _____ in the swimming pool.
5. We burned the papers in a big _____.
6. I _____ the vegetables while my husband was cooking.
7. If I have a cut, I put a _____ on it.
8. Watch out! The _____ is hot!
9. I keep my credit card, cash, and _____ in my purse.
10. I look in the _____ when I brush my hair.

12.2. GRAMMAR**REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS**

⇒ Usamos los **REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS** cuando el sujeto y el objeto (sobre quien recae la acción del verbo) son el mismo.

Ex. → He hurt himself ► *Se hizo daño* (a sí mismo)

→ She saw herself in the mirror. ► *Se vio en el espejo*
(a sí misma)

→ I burned myself on the stove ► *Me quemé con la*
estufa (a mí mismo)

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

MYSELF	ME (a mí mismo)
YOURSELF	TE (a tí mismo); SE (a usted mismo)
HIMSELF	SE (a sí mismo)
HERSELF	SE (a sí misma)
ITSELF	SE (a sí mismo/a -cosas/ animales)
OURSELVES	NOS (a nosotros/as mismos/as)
YOURSELVES	OS (a vosotros/as mismos/as) SE (a ustedes)
THEMSELVES	SE (a ellos/as mismos/as)

PRACTICE

1) Write sentences using the appropriate reflexive pronoun:

Ex. Mike / cut / while / shaving → *Mike cut himself while shaving.*

1. I / hurt / when / I fell →

2. They / burned/ on the stove →

3. George/ saw / in the mirror →

4. She / cut / while preparing the dinner →
5. We / hurt / and / went/ to the hospital →
6. Frank / burned / on the iron →
7. Janet and I / saw / in the river →
8. Mr. and Mrs. Hanks /cut / while chopping vegetables →

FIND THE MISTAKE!

1. I saw in the mirror →
2. He burned herself →
3. We hurt ourself →
4. They cut theyselves →
5. He hurt his forehead →

12.3.LISTENING

<http://www.inglesmundial.com/Intermedio/Leccion12/Comprension-Oral.html>

KEY WORDS (revision)

MIRROR: espejo	SUDDENLY: de repente
IRON: (v.) planchar/plancha	LIMP: (v.)cojear
CHOP: (v.) picar, trocear	BAND AID: tirita, venda
NOTICE: (v.) darse cuenta	TRIP: (v.) tropezar / viaje
SLICE: (v.) rebanar/ rebanada	CLUMSY: torpe
TOY: juguete	

PRACTICE**THE CLUMSY FAMILY****1) Listen and choose the correct answer:**

1. What happened to the wife?
 - a) She burned herself.
 - b) She cut herself.
 - c) She fell down and hurt herself.
2. What happened to Timmy?
 - a) He burned himself.
 - b) He cut himself.
 - c) He fell down and hurt himself.
3. What happened to the husband?
 - a) He burned himself.
 - b) He cut himself.
 - c) He fell down and hurt himself.

2) Put the words in order and write sentences:

1. kitchen. / hurt/ myself / in / I / the → _____

2. vegetables. / I / cut / slicing / myself / when / was / I → _____

3. He / himself / stove. / on / burned / the → _____

4. happened / foot? / What / your / to → _____

5. careful. / need / We / be / more / to → _____

DIALOGUE

THE CLUMSY FAMILY



HUSBAND - *What happened to you? Why do you have a band aid on your finger?*

WIFE - I hurt myself in the kitchen.

HUSBAND - *What happened?*

WIFE - I cut myself when I was slicing vegetables.

HUSBAND - *Really?*

WIFE - Yeah. I was cutting up vegetables to put in the salad for dinner while Timmy was playing with a toy on the kitchen floor. Suddenly Timmy started crying. I looked up quickly and noticed that he burned himself on the stove. The noise distracted me and I accidentally cut myself.

HUSBAND - *That's too bad. Is Timmy Ok?*

WIFE - Yeah. He's fine now. What happened to your foot? Why are you limping?

HUSBAND - *I hurt myself today, too. I tripped at work and fell down. I hurt my leg.*

WIFE - We need to be more careful. We're a clumsy family.

12.4. READING

KEY WORDS (revision)

COIN: moneda	CHOKE: (v.) ahogar
COULD*: (v.) podría	MIGHT*: (v.) podría
GATE: portón, verja	DROWN: (v.) ahogar
REACH: (v.) alcanzar/alcance	FIRE: incendio, fuego
BURN: (v.) quemar	SAFETY: seguro/a
ELECTRICAL OUTLET: toma de corriente	
ELECTROCUTE: (v.) electrocutar	

***COULD** & ***MIGHT**, son verbos modales cuyo significado es muy parecido (podría).

Usaremos **COULD** cuando lo que “podría” ser, no sólo depende de nosotros sino también de otros factores.

Usaremos **MIGHT** cuando hay posibilidad de que algo ocurra pero hay mayor posibilidad de que no sea así.

MAY también es un verbo modal, que además de usarse para “pedir permiso”, su significado es similar a COULD y MIGHT, pero con MAY las posibilidades de que algo suceda son mucho mayores.

Keeping Your Home Safe for Kids

- Make sure there aren't any small objects such as coins or buttons on the floor that small children could choke on.
- Keep chemicals out of reach of children. Children don't know that they are dangerous and they might drink them.
- Keep medicines in a locked cabinet or out of reach of children. Children sometimes think that medicines are candy.
- Install fire alarms in every room and train children on what to do if there is a fire.
- Cover unused electrical outlets. Children might stick their fingers in the outlet and get electrocuted.

- Use safety gates to block access to stairs. Children can fall down stairs.
- Keep young children out of the kitchen when you're cooking. They could burn themselves on the stove or cut themselves with a knife.
- Supervise children near water (bathtub, pool, etc.). Children can drown in a small amount of water.
- Keep plastic bags out of children's reach. They could choke on the plastic.

PRACTICE

1) Choose the most suitable answer for each question:

ANSWERS
<i>a) Children might think medicines are candy.</i> <i>b) Children might burn or cut themselves.</i> <i>c) Children can drown.</i> <i>d) Children might drink them.</i> <i>e) Children can fall down the stairs.</i>

1. Why should you keep chemicals away from children?
2. Why should you keep young children out of the kitchen when you're cooking?
3. Why should you supervise children near water?
4. Why should you keep medicines away from children?
5. Why should you use safety gates near the stairs?

2) Write at least three more tips for maintaining a safety home:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

12.5. SPELLING**THE MUTE “E”**

Cuando las últimas tres letras de una palabra son una VOCAL, seguida de una CONSONANTE y al final la letra “E”, ésta NO SE PRONUNCIA.

VOWEL+CONSONANT+-E → Mute “e”

Estas palabras se pronuncian con el sonido de la vocal situada antes de la consonante. Dicha vocal se pronuncia como el nombre de su letra (A /E/ I/O/U), es decir, como se pronunciaría si estuviera sola.

CAKE ➡ la “a” en inglés se pronuncia /ei/ → /keik/

KITE ➡ la “i” en inglés se pronuncia /ai/ → /kait/

WROTE ➡ la “o” en inglés se pronuncia /ou/ → /rou/

TUBE ➡ la “u” en inglés se pronuncia /ju:/ → /tju:b/

PRACTICE

<http://www.inglesmundial.com/Intermedio/Leccion12/Ortografia.html>

1) Listen and choose:

1. hope / hop

5. tube / tub

2. hope / hop

6. tube / tub

3. tape / tap

7. kite / kit

4. tape / tap

8. kite / kit

Vocabulary:

HOPE: (v.) esperar/ esperanza

HOP: (v.) saltar / salto

TAPE: cinta

TAP: grifo

TUBE: tubo

TUB: bañera

KITE: cometa

KIT: equipo/botiquín

12.6.DICTATION

<http://www.inglesmundial.com/Intermedio/Leccion12/Dictado.html>

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

12.7. REVISION GAME

Match the pictures with the corresponding meaning:



a) Don't burn this area.



b) Watch out for animals.



c) Watch out for children.



d) Don't smoke.



e) Watch out for trains.

FESTIVITIES:

-Christmas

-Easter

CHRISTMAS IN BRITAIN

*TRADITION

The first Christmas tree came to Britain when Victoria's husband - Prince Albert- brought this German tradition. He and the Queen Victoria had a Christmas Tree at Windsor Castle in 1841.

Some years later, nearly every house in Britain, had one. Traditionally, people decorate their trees on Christmas Eve*.

You can eat roast turkey and Christmas pudding in the most important dinner on Christmas Day*. An older tradition is Christmas Mistletoe*.

Before Christmas, groups of singers go from house singing traditional Christmas songs or *Carols*, and collecting money.

An extra holiday after Christmas Day is Boxing Day*.

CHRISTMAS EVE: On December 24th

Children don't open their presents on December 24th but on the morning on the 25th, because Father Christmas brings their presents at night. In the USA, Father Christmas is called "Santa Claus" and he lives in the North Pole.

CHRISTMAS DAY: On December 25th

CHRISTMAS MISTLETOE:

People put a piece of this green plant with its red berries over a door. Mistletoes bring good luck -people say that-. In Britain, people kiss their friends and family under the mistletoe.

BOXING DAY: On December 26th

Long time ago, children went from house to house asking for money at Christmas. They took boxes made of wood with them. At each house, people gave them money, and then, it was a Christmas Present. So the name of **BOXING DAY** doesn't come from the sport of *boxing*; it comes from the children's wooden boxes.

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1) When do people in Britain celebrate BOXING DAY?

2) When do people in Britain celebrate Christmas Eve?

3) When do children in Britain open their presents? Why?

4) What do people eat at Christmas in Britain?

5) What is a Christmas Mistletoe?

6) Why Christmas mistletoes are special?

7) When do people in Britain decorate their Christmas trees?

8) Where do Christmas trees come from?

9) Christmas songs are.. _____

10) Do you like Christmas? _____

What is your favourite day at Christmas? _____

NAME: _____ **DATE:** _____

NEW YEAR'S EVE

***WHEN?:** On December 31st

***TRADITIONS**

→ **ENGLAND:**

England celebrates the New Year from the evening on December 31st to January 1st. Traditionally, on the stroke of midnight, people open the back door -to let the old year out-. They ask the first dark haired man they see to come through the front door carrying salt, coal and bread. This means that the following year everyone in the house will have enough to eat (bread), enough money (salt) and be warm enough (coal).

→ **SCOTLAND:**

In Scotland, the name for New Year's Eve is "*Hogmanay*". The word *Hogmanay* comes from a kind of oatcake that traditionally people gave to children on New Year's Eve.

After midnight, people visit their friends and they take a present -a piece of coal-. But, why do they do it? Because, traditionally, the first visitor of the year must carry coal into the house. This is "*First footing*" and it brings good luck.

→ **WALES:**

New Year's Eve is "*Nos Galan*" in Welsh. In Wales, people also let out the old year and let in the new one. When the first visitor in the New Year is a woman, and a man opens the door, it brings bad luck. It is also bad luck when the first man to cross the doorway in the New Year is a red head.

On New Year's Day, children get up early to visit their neighbours and sing songs. People call this day "*Dydd Calan*".

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1) What do people in England do at midnight on December 31st?

2) What do *bread*, *coal* and *salt* mean in that night?

3) How do the Scots call “New Year’s Eve”?

4) Where does the word “HOGMANAY” come from? _____

5) What do people in Scotland do after midnight?

6) What is “*First footing*” in Scotland?

7) How do the Welsh call “New Year’s Eve”? _____

8) How do the Welsh call “New Year’s Day”? _____

9) What happen in “New Year’s Day” in Wales? _____

Easter Traditions

*When is Easter?

Easter Day is always on a Sunday but the date varies unlike Christmas, which is always on 25 December. Many years ago Christians decided that Easter Day always be on the Sunday following the first full moon after the first day of Spring, around 21 March. This means that Easter can be as early as 22 March or as late as 25 April.



In fact not only is Easter a movable feast but it happens on different dates depending on where in the world you live. The reason for this is that in western churches such as in the UK, America and Australia, we use the Gregorian calendar rather than the Julian calendar used in eastern churches.

	Western Churches	Eastern Churches
2016	27 th March	1 st May
2017	16 th April	16 th April

What is Easter?

Easter is the most important Christian festival. Christians are followers of Jesus Christ who lived about 2000 years ago in a country called Palestine. They believe that Jesus was the son of God. At Easter time Christians remember the last week of Jesus' life.

How did Easter get its name?

Long before Jesus was born some people in Europe worshipped the Goddess of Spring, whose name was 'Eostre'. They thought that the sun died in winter and was born again in Spring. They thought the goddess brought the spring and with it the sun would get stronger. Some believe that Easter got its name from her.



The Easter festival starts with Shrove Tuesday.

Shrove Tuesday

The long build up to Easter is called Lent. The day before Lent begins is called Shrove Tuesday. 'Shrove' means being forgiven for wrong-doings. It happens on a different date each year depending on when Easter is. This year Shrove Tuesday was on 09 February, 2016.

Another name for Shrove Tuesday is Pancake Day. Long ago this was a day for feasting and having a good time. People went to church to confess the bad things they had done and would be 'shriven' or forgiven before the start of Lent. As rich foods such as eggs were forbidden during Lent, one way of using them up would be to make pancakes.

Many people make pancakes on Shrove Tuesday and in some parts of the UK run in pancake races. This custom grew up because of a legend dating from 1445. On Shrove Tuesday one woman was still making pancakes as the church bells rang. Rather than be late she

took her frying pan and pancake with her.

One of the most famous pancake races is held in Olney, Buckinghamshire where women over 18 years of age, wearing a skirt, apron and head covering, have been competing for hundreds of years. They have to toss their pancake on the start line and again at the finish to prove they haven't lost it.

In France and the United States Pancake day is called Mardi Gras which means 'Fat' or 'Grease Tuesday'.

When is Lent?

Lent lasts for 40 days (not including Sundays). It is the time when Christians prepare for Easter by thinking of the things they have done wrong. It is a solemn time which reminds them of the time in Jesus' life when, after giving up his work as a carpenter, he began to teach people about God. Jesus prepared for this by spending 40 days without food alone in the desert.

Lent used to be a time for fasting or going without food as Jesus had done. Nowadays many people give up a favourite thing they enjoy like sweets and often give money to charity.

The colour purple is linked to Lent. In some churches the altar is covered with a purple cloth, the pulpit has a purple 'fall' and the vicar's garments are purple.



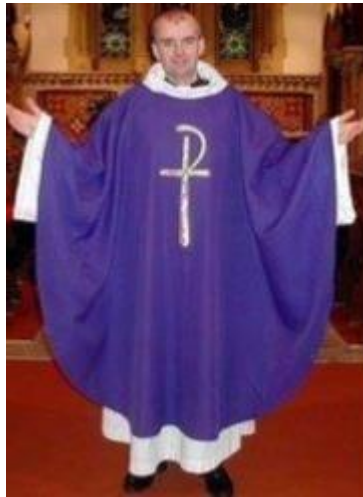
The Pulpit Fall



Front of the Altar



Vicar's Purple Stole



Vicar's Lent Chasuble

Purple is chosen for two reasons. Firstly, it is the colour associated with mourning and so it helps Christians think about the sadness of Jesus' death. Secondly, the colour purple is linked to royalty and so it celebrates Christ's coming as a King.

The first day of Lent is Ash Wednesday.

Ash Wednesday

The first day of Lent is known as Ash Wednesday. Ashes are something that are left when something is burned. Christians use them as a symbol of being sorry for things they have done wrong and want to get rid of forever. In many Christian churches there are



special services where the vicar or priest makes the shape of a cross with ash on the forehead of each person. The ashes come from last year's palm crosses which are burned

and mixed with holy water.



Mothering Sunday is on the fourth Sunday of Lent.

Mothering Sunday

Mothering Sunday is on the fourth Sunday of Lent. It is often called Mother's Day in Britain. However it has no connection with the American festival which is also known by the same name.

On this day children often give their mothers gifts and cards as a way of saying thank you for their hard work. In church, prayers are said for mothers at a special service.

In the past girls who worked as domestic servants were given the day off work to visit their mothers. They often took a simnel cake as a present. Simnel cake is especially associated with Mothering Sunday. It

is a fruit cake with two layers of almond paste. On top there are eleven balls of marzipan, one for each faithful disciple, Judas not being included as he betrayed Jesus.



The last week of Lent is known as Holy Week.

Holy Week

The last week of Lent is known as Holy Week. It is when Christians remember the last week of Jesus' life and is the most important time in the Christian year. There are many church services and processions.

Palm Sunday

Palm Sunday marks the start of Holy Week. It reminds Christians of the journey Jesus made into Jerusalem, on a donkey, to celebrate the Jewish festival of Passover (Pesach). Jesus chose a donkey to show that he had come in peace. Many people welcomed Jesus by shouting, waving palm branches and throwing branches down in the path of the donkey. They



hoped that Jesus was the Saviour who the Bible had promised.

Palm Sunday is both a happy and sad day. Christians are happy because they are singing praises to Jesus but also sad because they know Jesus died less than a week after his arrival in Jerusalem.

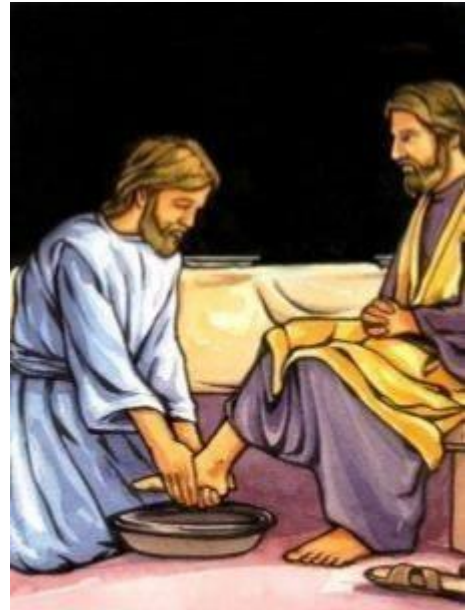
In churches on Palm Sunday Christians are given small palm crosses made from palm leaves. Left over palm crosses are kept for a special church service on the first day of Lent, the following year, when they are burnt (Ash Wednesday). This ash is put on people's foreheads.



Palm Crosses made from Palm Leaves

Maundy Thursday

On the night before his death Jesus had a final meal with his friends. Before this festival meal for Passover, Jesus surprised his friends by washing the feet of every person, a task that was normally done by a servant. He wanted to show his followers that they should love one another in humble ways.



Later in the meal, which is known to Christians as 'The Last Supper', Jesus passed round bread and wine. He said the bread was his body broken for them and the wine was his blood shed for them. He was telling them that he was going to die and that when they share bread and wine they should remember him. Christians share bread and wine at their church services all year round, but it is even more special on Maundy Thursday. Jesus also told his friends that they should love one another. It was later on this night that Judas betrayed Jesus in the Garden of Gethsemane.

Before 1689 it was customary in England for the king or queen to wash the feet of the poor in Westminster Abbey every Maundy Thursday. They also gave them gifts of food and clothing. In Queen Victoria's time men received clothing, shoes and stockings and women 35 shillings.

Today rather than wash feet or give clothing our Queen gives out specially made Maundy money in white and red leather purses. The white purse contains silver Maundy coins matching the Queen's age in pence, 90p, while the red purse contains ordinary money. In 2016 this

is given to 90 male and 90 female pensioners, because she is 90 years old this year. The service takes place at a different cathedral or abbey each year and people are chosen to receive the money because of good work they have done in their community.

Good Friday

On Good Friday Christians remember the day that Jesus was killed on the cross. He was nailed to a wooden cross by Roman soldiers. This is the reason why the cross is an important sign for Christians today. There are crosses in churches and many Christians wear a cross on a chain.

At Easter people eat hot cross buns which have a cross shape on the top.

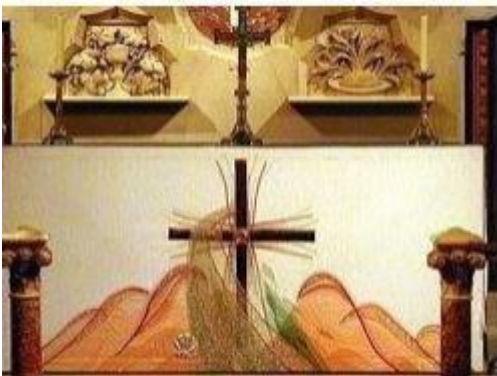


Good Friday is a sad day and churches never have flowers or decorations on this day. The church is left dark and there is just a simple cross on the altar. It is known as Good Friday because Christians believe that Jesus gave up his life for the good of everyone.

The Crucifixion is remembered in Jerusalem even today. Large crowds of Christians take the same path as Jesus. In some countries people act out the story of Jesus' last day while others watch and think about the events which happened long ago.

Easter Sunday

Easter Sunday is a happy day for Christians because they believe that Jesus rose from the dead on this day. They believe that Jesus' resurrection or coming alive shows that death is not the end of everything. Many go to church to thank God for Jesus' life. Church bells are rung and churches are decorated with flowers such as white lilies which are associated with Easter. The colours in the church change to white or gold which are thought to be the best colours.



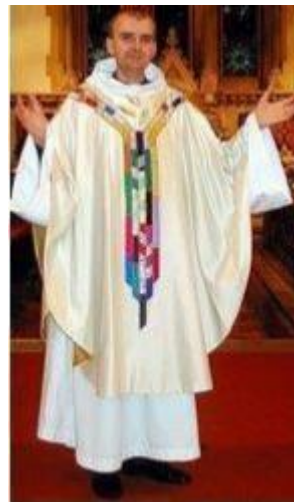
Front of the Altar at Easter



The Easter Pulpit Fall



Vicar's Easter Sunday Stole



Vicar's Easter Chasuble

There are many customs associated with Easter Day which involve eggs. For this reason Easter Day used to be known as Egg



Sunday. For the last two hundred years in Britain the custom of giving children chocolate eggs has been popular while in Europe and America parents hide chocolate eggs in the garden for children to

find. In many countries children are given hard boiled eggs and it is also a custom for children to decorate these by painting or dyeing them in bright colours.

Eggs were always thought to be special even before Jesus was born. It is because they are associated with new life when the chick breaks from the egg. After Jesus had risen from the dead it was easy to think of eggs as a sign of new life. So eggs have always been part of celebrations at Easter.

Easter Eggs

The custom of giving eggs at Easter celebrates new life. Christians remember that Jesus, after dying on the cross, rose from the dead. This miracle showed that life could win over death.

For Christians the egg is a symbol of Jesus' resurrection, as when they are cracked open they stand for the empty tomb. No-one actually knows when eggs were first used as symbols at festival times but it was long before Jesus' time. Eggs were always thought to be special because although they do not seem alive, they have life within them especially at springtime when chicks hatch out.



Long ago people gave gifts of eggs carved from wood or precious stones. The first sweet eggs that were eaten were made in the last 100 years from sugar or marzipan. Since then chocolate eggs have become popular and these are given on Easter Sunday.

In some countries parents tell their children the Easter Hare or Bunny has hidden chocolate eggs and they race to find them round the house or garden. Children in other countries decorate hard-boiled eggs at Easter time by painting or dyeing them.

In some countries such as the United States egg rolling is a popular Easter game. This is usually done with coloured eggs. One of the most well-known events is held in America on the White House lawn. Children and parents push the eggs along through the grass with wooden spoons.

EASTER CHALLENGE

1) Read the sentences and choose the most suitable option to complete each one:

1. *In Western churches, such as in the UK, America and Australia, is used the...*

- a) Julian calendar b) Gregorian calendar c) Solar calendar

2. *At Easter time, Christians remember the ...*

- a) last week of Jesus' life b) whole of Jesus' life c) last ten years of Jesus' life

3. *The Goddess of Spring was...*

- a) Eastre b) Easter c) Eostre

4. *Shrove Tuesday is the day...*

- a) after Lent begins b) when Lent begins c) before Lent begins

5. *Another name for Shrove Tuesday is ...*

- a) Cake Day b) Pancake Day c) Pan Day

6. *One of the most famous Pancake Races is held in ...*

- a) Olney b) Oleny c) Oelny

7. *In France and the United States, Pancake Day is called...*

- a) Marti Grass b) Mardis Gras c) Mardi Gras

8. *Lent lasts for ... days (not including Sundays)*

- a) 40 b) 30 c) 50

9. *What colour is linked to Lent?*

- a) Black b) White c) Purple

10. *What is the first day of Lent?*

- a) Palm Sunday b) Ash Wednesday c) Maundy Thursday

11. *When is Mothering Sunday? It's on the...*

- a) 1st Sunday of Lent b) 4th Sunday of Lent c) 1st Sunday of May

12. *The last week of Lent is known as...*

- a) Holy Week b) Hollie Week c) Honey Week

13. *Holy Week starts with...*

- a) Ash Wednesday b) Easter Sunday c) Palm Sunday

14. *Palm Crosses are made form...*

- a) Ashes b) Palm leaves c) Palm trees

15. *On the night before his death, Jesus had a final meal with his friends, called ...*

- a) The Last Supper b) The Last Meal c) The Last Dinner

16. *At Easter people eat ...*

- a) Hot cross cakes b) Hot cross meals c) Hot cross buns

17. *On Easter Sunday, the colours in the church change from purple to...*

- a) gold and yellow b) gold and white c) white and yellow

18. *For Christians, the egg is a symbol of ...*

- a) Jesus' resurrection b) Jesus' life c) Jesus' goodness

19. *A popular Easter game in some countries such as the United States is...*

- a) Egg searching b) Egg rolling c) Egg painting

20. *Nowadays, have become more popular.*

- a) sweet eggs b) marzipan eggs c) chocolate eggs

21. *Easter eggs are given on...*

- a) Maundy Thursday b) Good Friday c) Easter Sunday

22. *In some countries, parents tell their children someone has hidden chocolate eggs and they race to find them round the house or garden. Who has hidden chocolate eggs?*

- a) Easter Chick b) Easter Bunny c) Easter duck

EASTER CHALLENGE **KEY**

1) Read the sentences and choose the most suitable option to complete each one:

1. *In Western churches, such as in the UK, America and Australia, is used the...*

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- a) Easter Chick b) Easter Bunny c) Easter duck

UNIT 1.

GREETINGS

TEST UNIT 1. GREETINGS

1. LISTENING

____/5

1) Listen and circle:

a) Argentina / Argentinian

b) Australia / Australian

c) Austria / Austrian

d) Iraq - Iraqi

e) Kuwait / Kuwaiti

2) Listen and tick True or False:

____/10

	T	F
1. National Airlines is sponsoring the trip.		
2. He is going to surf in Hawaii.		
3. Phil Andrews is eighty years old.		
4. The final stop is in Mexico.		
5. He's going to send a postcard to the reporter.		
6. He's stopping in Portugal where he hopes to spend a day walking.		
7. Phil Andrews hasn't been surfing since he was seventy.		
8. He wants to see the Taj Mahal in India.		
9. He'll be the oldest man to travel around the world.		
10. In China, he's going to spend some time in Bangkok.		

1 2. SPEAKING

3) Say in English the following sentences:

____/10

1. I'm in a restaurant eating some delicious food.

2. I had a wonderful trip.

3. See you soon!

4. I come home tomorrow.

5. After dinner, I'm going to walk on the beach.

3. READING4) Look at the table about Phil Andrews' Itinerary trip: ___/5

DAY	PLACE	ACTIVITY
Monday	THAILAND	See Bangkok
Tuesday	BANGKOK	Fly to Hawaii
Wednesday	HAWAII	go to Maui
Thursday	Travel day	Fly to Mexico
Friday	MEXICO	Listen to Mariachi music
Saturday	MEXICO	Go to USA. Go home and rest.

7 Look at the table and write T (true) or F (false):

- ☐ a) Phil Andrews is flying to Mexico on Thursday.
- ☐ b) He's going to Maui on Monday.
- ☐ c) On Saturday, he's going to rest at home.
- ☐ d) On Tuesday, he's flying to Hawaii from Bangkok.
- ☐ e) He's listening to Mariachi music in Mexico.

5) Look at the postcard and complete it using the words in the box: ___/10

tomorrow - sleep - band - article - good - tired - delicious -
dinner - restaurant - walk

Dear Jane:
I read the _____ about my trip in your newspaper. It was a very _____ article. I'm in Mexico right now and I come home _____. I'm in a _____ eating some _____ Mexican food and drinking a margarita. The Mariachi _____ just started playing. After _____, I'm going to _____ on the beach.

I had a wonderful trip but I'm a little _____. Tomorrow I'll get to _____ in my own bed.
See you soon! Phil Andrews



Jane Winters
"The Anytown
News Gazette"

123 Main ST.
Anytown, NY

4. WRITING6) Write in plural the following words: ___ / 10

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Glass: _____ | 6. Watch: _____ |
| 2. Clock: _____ | 7. City: _____ |
| 3. Wish: _____ | 8. Person: _____ |
| 4. Tooth: _____ | 9. Knife: _____ |
| 5. Fish: _____ | 10. Box: _____ |

7) Put the words in order and write sentences: ___ / 101. are / to / you / travel? / How / going ⑦ _____
_____2. publicity / return. / They're / in / getting ⑦ _____
_____3. countries / on / trip? / you / are / What / visiting / the ⑦ _____
_____4. spend / seeing / pyramids. / Egyptian / going / day / to / a / the / I'm
⑦ _____
_____5. me / from / of / your / a / one / destinations. / Send / postcard ⑦ _____

<i>Listening</i> ___/15	<i>Speaking</i> ___/10	<i>Reading</i> ___/15	<i>Writing</i> ___/20	<i>TOTAL</i>
1) ___/5	3) ___/10	4) ___/5	6) ___/10	___/60
2) ___/10		5) ___/10	7) ___/10	

NAME: _____ **DATE:** _____

TEST UNIT 1. GREETINGS **KEY****1. LISTENING**

____/5

1) Listen and circle:

d) Iraq - Iraqi

a) Argentina / Argentinian

e) Kuwait / Kuwaiti

b) Australia / Australian

c) Austria / Austrian

*Austrian / d) Iraqi / e) Kuwaiti**a) Argentinian / b) Australia / c)*

2) Listen and tick True or False: ____/10

	T	F
1. National Airlines is sponsoring the trip.		✗
2. He is going to surf in Hawaii.		✗
3. Phil Andrews is eighty years old.		✗
4. The final stop is in Mexico.	✗	
5. He's going to send a postcard to the reporter.		✗
6. He's stopping in Portugal where he hopes to spend a day walking.		✗
7. Phil Andrews hasn't been surfing since he was seventy.	✗	
8. He wants to see the Taj Mahal in India.	✗	
9. He'll be the oldest man to travel around the world.	✗	
10. In China, he's going to spend some time in Bangkok.	✗	

<http://www.inglesmundial.com/Intermedio/Leccion1/Comprension-Oral.html>
2. SPEAKING

3) Say in English the following sentences: ____/10

1. I'm in a restaurant eating some delicious food.

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3. See you soon!

4. I come home tomorrow.

5. After dinner, I'm going to walk on the beach.

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5) Look at the postcard and complete it using the words in the box:

tomorrow - sleep - band - article - good - tired - delicious -
dinner - restaurant - walk

___/10

Dear Jane:

I read the article about my trip in your newspaper. It was a very good article. I'm in Mexico right now and I come home tomorrow. I'm in a restaurant eating some delicious Mexican food and drinking a margarita. The Mariachi band just started playing. After dinner, I'm going to walk on the beach.

I had a wonderful trip but I'm a little tired. Tomorrow I'll get to sleep in my own bed.

See you soon!

Phil Andrews



Jane Winters
"The Anytown
News Gazette"

123 Main ST.
Anytown, NY

4. WRITING6) Write in plural the following words: ____/ 10

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Glass: _____ | 6. Watch: _____ |
| 2. Clock: _____ | 7. City: _____ |
| 3. Wish: _____ | 8. Person: _____ |
| 4. Tooth: _____ | 9. Knife: _____ |
| 5. Fish: _____ | 10. Box: _____ |

7) Put the words in order and write sentences: ____/ 10

1. are/ to / you / travel?/ How / going ⑦
2. publicity / return. / They're / in / getting ⑦
3. countries / on / trip? / you / are / What / visiting / the
4. spend / seeing / pyramids. / Egyptian / going / day / to / a / the/ I'm
5. me / from / of / your / a / one / destinations. / Send / postcard ⑦

<i>Listening</i> ____/15	<i>Speaking</i> ____/ 10	<i>Reading</i> ____/15	<i>Writing</i> ____/20	<i>TOTAL</i>
1) ____/ 5	3) ____/10	4) ____/5	6) ____/10	____/60
2) ____/10		5) ____/10	7) ____/10	

NAME: _____ **DATE:** _____

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

UNIT 2.

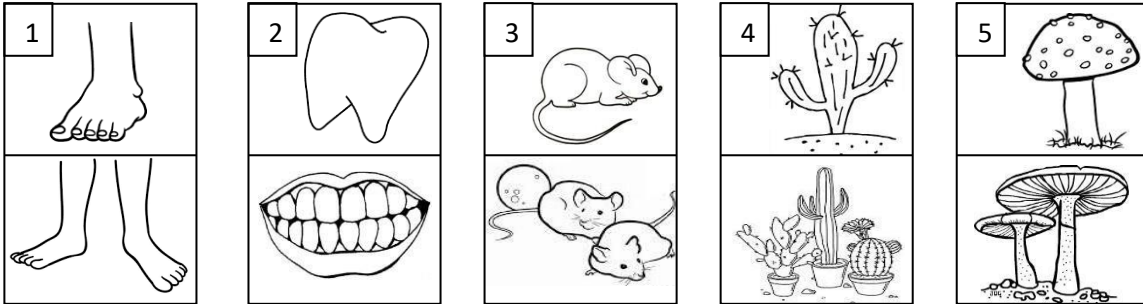
SCHOOL

TEST UNIT 2- SCHOOL

LISTENING

1) Listen and circle.

5 points



2) Listen and write T (true) or F (false):

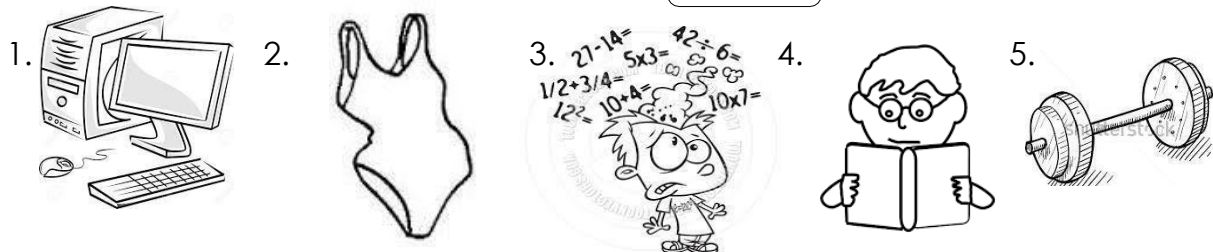
10 points

1. A magnet school is a special school. _____
2. The girl is learning English and French in her school. _____
3. She is learning Math and Science in English. _____
4. She's learning social studies and Art in English. _____
5. She started in that magnet school when she was seven. _____
6. She thinks it isn't confusing. _____
7. Now, she is totally bilingual. _____
8. Different Magnet Schools specialize in different things. _____
9. She's learning History and Physical Education in English. _____
10. The girl's name is Mary. _____

SPEAKING

3) Say the name of the following pictures:

5 points



4) Say in English the following sentences:

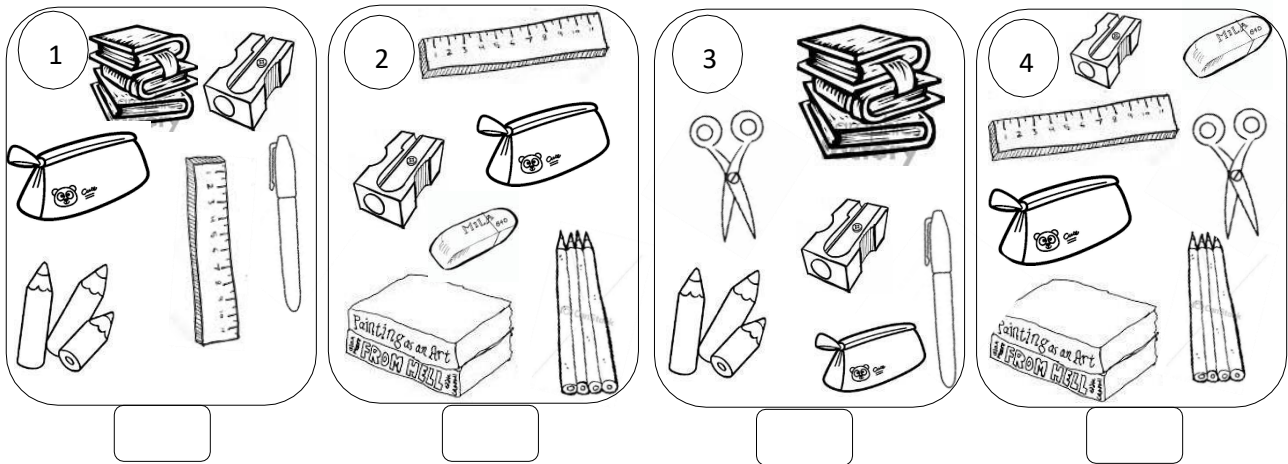
10 points

1. Mi clase de inglés empieza a las cuatro.
2. Necesito aprender inglés.
3. Esta semana trabajo por las mañanas.
4. El bolígrafo azul es mío.
5. El libro rojo es tuyo.

READING

5 points

5) Read and decide what things belong to Linda and what other things belong to Paul. Write L for Linda's things and P for Paul's things.



My name is Linda and I'm ten years old. In my bag there are a lot of things. I've got two books, a pencil case, four pencils, a rubber and a sharpener. I've got a ruler and red scissors, too.

My name is Paul and in my bag there are a lot of things, too. I've got a blue sharpener, three pencils and a red pen. I've got three books and a ruler.

6) Read the following pair of sentences and choose the correct one:

10 points

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. a) Linda has got ten years old. | 6. a) Paul has got a bag. |
| b) Linda is ten years old. | b) Paul's bag is hers. |
| 2. a) Linda's bag is red. | 7. a) The blue sharpener is his. |
| b) The bag of Linda is red. | b) The blue sharpener is hers. |

3. a) The two books belong to Linda. 8. a) The red pen is his.
b) The two books belongs to Linda. b) The red pen is hers.
4. a) Linda's scissors are red. 9. a) Peter has got a ruler.
b) Linda's scisors is red. b) Peter is got a ruler.
5. a) Linda's got for pencils. 10. a) The three books are his.
b) Linda's got four pencils. b) The three books are hers.

WRITING

7) Complete the sentences. Use Personal pronouns, possessive adjectives or possessive pronouns: 15 points

1. _____ am an English student.
2. Peter, are these my keys or _____?
3. Mike and I like cakes but _____ doesn't like biscuits.
4. My parent's house is very big. _____ has got five bedrooms.
5. You and Mike have got similar socks. Are these socks yours or _____?
6. I've got a brown jacket, but that brown jacket over there isn't _____.
7. Sally's got three dogs. This black dog is _____.
8. You and Paul have got a lot of markers, and Mike and I have got a lot of markers, too. That blue one, is _____ or _____?
9. Brandon and Karen are from Britain. _____ live in London.
10. _____ 've got a big house with a beautiful garden. Look! That's _____ house.
11. My nephew's girlfriend is beautiful. _____ name is Vicky.
12. My aunt has got a son and a daughter. _____ are _____ cousins.

8) Write in plural the following sentences:*10 points*

1. That child is reading his book.

2. This man is very old.

3. That woman is short and thin.

4. I've got five toes in my foot.

5. The mouse over there is grey.

6. The brown deer eats grass.

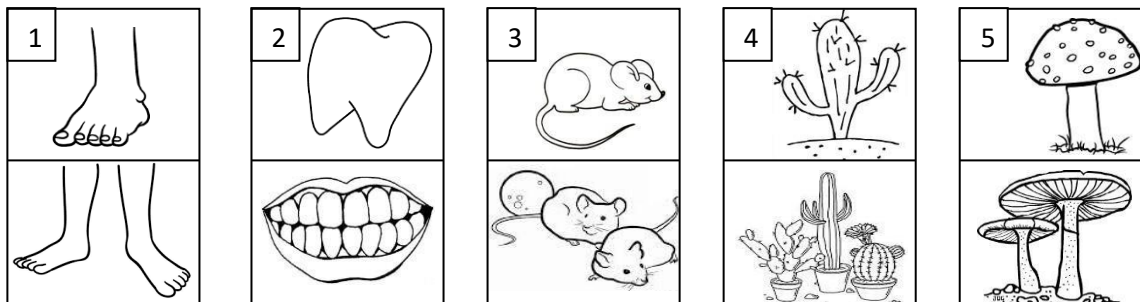
8. Jim has got a cactus in his kitchen.

9. I've got a baby tooth.

10. I saw a white sheep in a farm.

Listening	Speaking	Reading	Writing
1)_____/ 5	3)_____/ 5	5)_____/ 5	7)_____/ 15
2)_____/ 10	4)_____/ 10	6)_____/ 10	8)_____/ 10

Total :_____/70

TEST UNIT 2- SCHOOL **key****LISTENING****1) Listen and circle.** 5 points

1. I've got two feet.
2. This is a baby tooth.
3. I'm scared of mice.
4. I love the cactus I've got in my office.
5. These are fungi.

2) Listen and write T (true) or F (false): 10 points

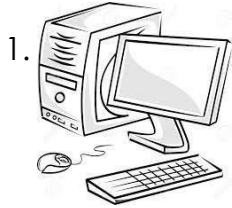
Link: <http://www.inglesmundial.com/Intermedio/Leccion2/Comprension-Oral.html>

1. A magnet school is a special school. ____
2. The girl is learning English and French in her school. ____
3. She is learning Math and Science in English. ____
4. She's learning social studies and Art in English. ____
5. She started in that magnet school when she was seven. ____
6. She thinks it isn't confusing. ____
7. Now, she is totally bilingual. ____
8. Different Magnet Schools specialize in different things. ____
9. She's learning History and Physical Education in English. ____
10. The girl's name is Mary. ____

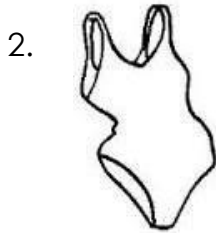
SPEAKING

3) Say the name of the following pictures:

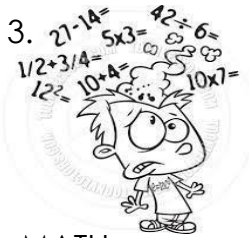
5 points



COMPUTER



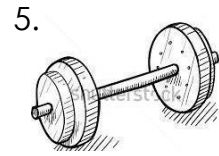
SWIMSUIT



MATH



READING



WEIGHTS

4) Say in English the following sentences:

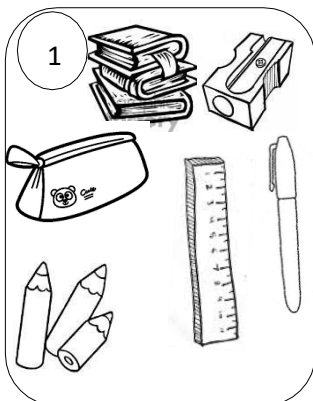
10 points

1. Mi clase de inglés empieza a las cuatro.
2. Necesito aprender inglés.
3. Esta semana trabajo por las mañanas.
4. El bolígrafo azul es mío.

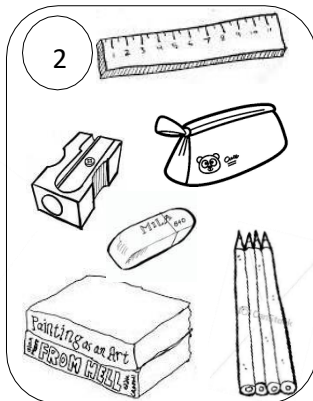
5. El libro rojo es tuyo. **READING**

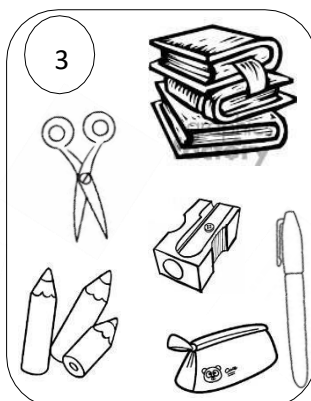
5 points

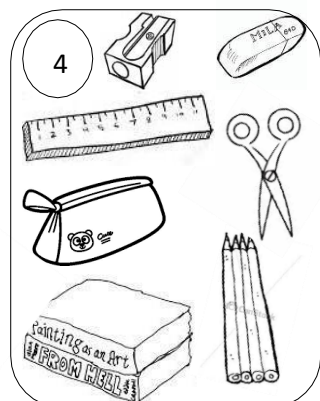
5) Read and decide what things belong to Linda and what other things belong to Paul. Write L for Linda's things and P for Paul's things.



P







L

My name is Linda and I'm ten years old. In my bag there are a lot of things. I've got two books, a pencil case, four pencils, a rubber and a sharpener. I've got a ruler and red scissors, too.

My name is Paul and in my bag there are a lot of things, too. I've got a blue sharpener, three pencils and a red pen. I've got three books and a ruler.

6) Read the following pair of sentences and choose the correct one:

10 points

1. a) Linda has got ten years old.
b) Linda is ten years old.
2. a) Linda's bag is red.
b) The bag of Linda is red.
3. a) The two books belong to Linda.
b) The two books belongs to Linda.
4. a) Linda's scissors are red.
b) Linda's scisors is red.
5. a) Linda's got for pencils.
b) Linda's got four pencils.
6. a) Paul has got a bag.
b) Paul's bag is hers.
7. a) The blue sharpener is his.
b) The blue sharpener is hers.
8. a) The red pen is his.
b) The red pen is hers.
9. a) Peter has got a ruler.
b) Peter is got a ruler.
10. a) The three books are his.
b) The three books are hers.

WRITING**7) Complete the sentences. Use Personal pronouns, possessive adjectives or possessive pronouns:**

15 points

1. ____ I ____ am an English student.
2. Peter, are these my keys or ____?
3. Mike and I like cakes but ____ like biscuits.
4. My parent's house is very big. ____ has got five bedrooms.
5. You and Mike have got similar socks. Are these socks yours or ____?
6. I've got a brown jacket, but that brown jacket over there isn't ____.
7. Sally's got three dogs. This black dog is ____.
8. You and Paul have got a lot of markers, and Mike and I have got a lot of markers, too. That blue one, is ____ or ____?
9. Brandon and Karen are from Britain. ____ live in London.
10. ____ I ____ 've got a big house with a beautiful garden. Look! That's ____ house. (multiopción: You/ your; we /our; they/their)

11. My nephew's girlfriend is beautiful. _____ name is Vicky.

12. My aunt has got a son and a daughter. _____ are _____ cousins.

8) Write in plural the following sentences:

10 points

1. That child is reading his book. 7
2. This man is very old. 7
3. That woman is short and thin. 7.
4. I've got five toes in my foot. 7
5. The mouse over there is grey. 7
6. The brown deer eats grass. 7.
8. Jim has got a cactus in his kitchen. 7
9. I've got a baby tooth. 7.
10. I saw a white sheep in a farm. 7

Listening	Speaking	Reading	Writing
1) _____ / 5	3) _____ / 5	5) _____ / 5	7) _____ / 15
2) _____ / 10	4) _____ / 10	6) _____ / 10	8) _____ / 10

Total : _____ / 70

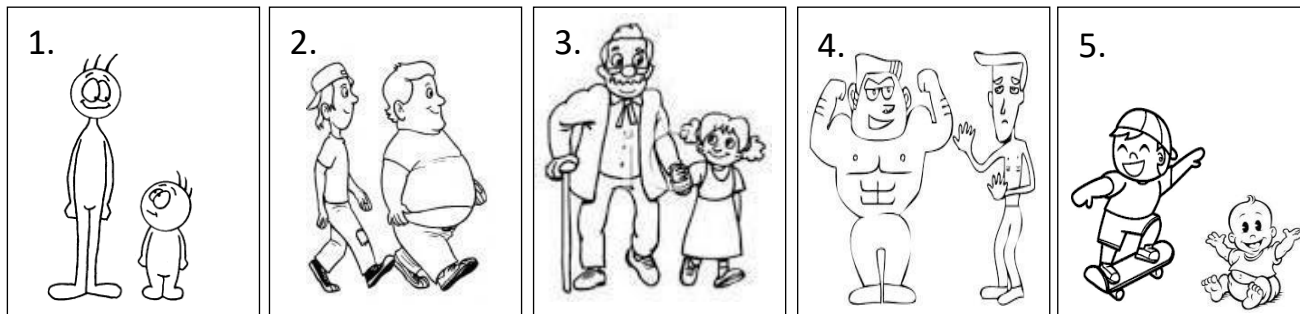
UNIT 3.

PEOPLE

TEST UNIT 3. *PEOPLE*

LISTENING

1) Listen and circle: _____ / 5 points



2) Listen and number: _____ / 10 points



SPEAKING

_____ / 10 points

3) Say in English the following sentences:

1. The man is short.
2. He has curly, black hair.
3. Her hair is straight.
4. He's got a beard.
5. That girl wears glasses.

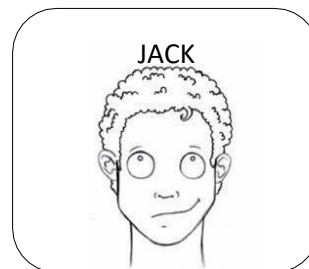
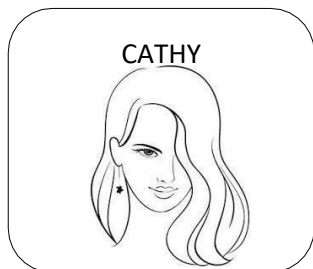
NAME: _____

DATE: _____

READING

4) Look at the pictures and choose the correct words:

_____/ 10 points



1. Cathy's got hair.

2. Emma's got hair.

3. Paul's are black.

4. Jack straight hair.

5. Jack's hair is .

6. Paul's hair is .

7. Cathy's hair is .

8. Jack is .

9. Emma is .

10. Cathy freckles.

5) Match the adjectives to the pictures:

5 points

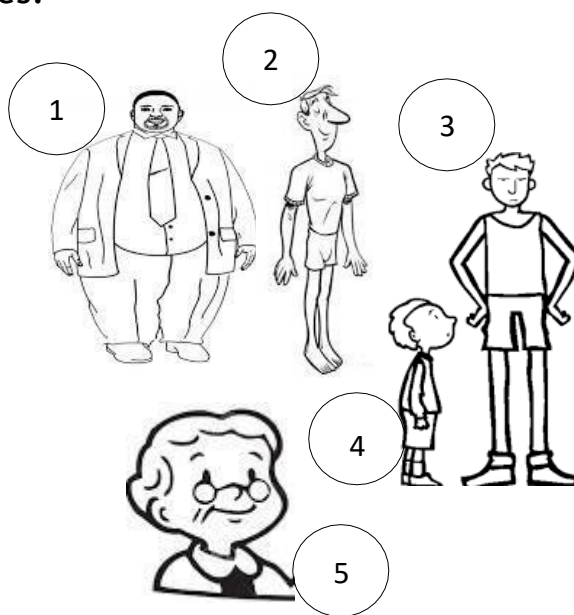
a) Elderly 7 _____

b) Overweight 7 _____

c) Thin 7 _____

d) Tall 7 _____

e) Short 7 _____



WRITING

6) Put the words in order and write sentences: _____ / 10 points

1. has - He - wavy, -black - hair - short, 7

2. long, - hair - grey - has - She 7

3. moustache - wears - he - He - glasses - a - has - and 7

4. freckles - funny - very - She - she - has - is - and 7

5. man - bald - The - old - is 7 _____

7) Complete: _____ / 10 points



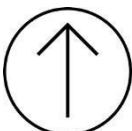
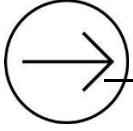
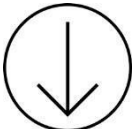
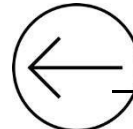
1. Be careful! That's very d____ng____r____s.

2. At midday, I eat a salad and a sandwich for l_____.

3. - Is it a cat?

- I don't know. _l'____n____t s____r____.

4. The witness says that he s_____a robbery at the bank.

5.  _____6.  _____7.  _____8.  _____9.  _____10.  _____TOTAL: _____ / 60
points

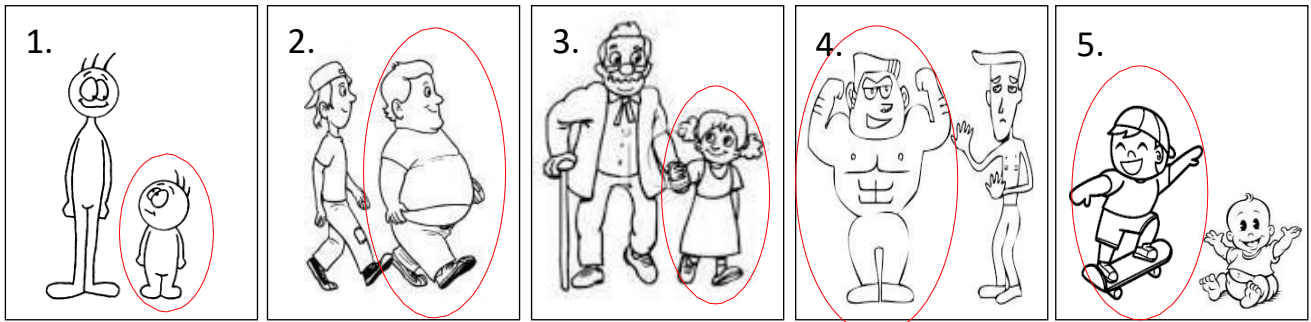
NAME:

DATE:

TEST UNIT 3. PEOPLE KEY

LISTENING

4) Listen and circle: _____ / 5 points



1. He is a short boy.

4. He is strong.

2. That man is fat.

5. He is a child.

3. She is young.

5) Listen and number: _____ / 10 points



1. She is a girl. She's got long blonde hair. She is shy.

2. She is a woman. She's got long, wavy hair. She is lazy.

3. He is a man. He wears glasses. He's got short, curly, black hair.
He's got freckles.

4. He is a man. He wears glasses. He is bald, and he has a beard and moustache.

5. She is a woman. She is in her forties. She's got medium-length straight hair. She is serious.

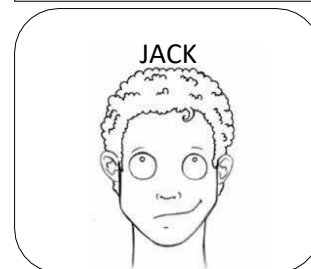
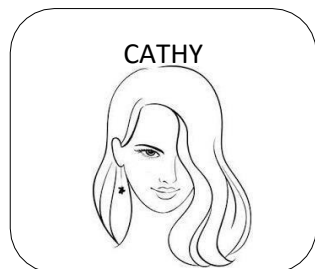
NAME: _____

DATE: _____

READING

4) Look at the pictures and choose the correct words:

_____/ 10 points



1. Cathy's got long / short hair.
2. Emma's got short wavy / wavy short hair.
3. Paul's glasses / sunglasses are black.
4. Jack hasn't got / has got straight hair.
5. Jack's hair is long / short.
6. Paul's hair is short and wavy / short and straight.
7. Cathy's hair is short and wavy / sort of wavy.
8. Jack is funny / serious.
9. Emma is funny / serious.
10. Cathy hasn't got / has got freckles.

_____/ 5 points

5) Match the adjectives to the pictures:

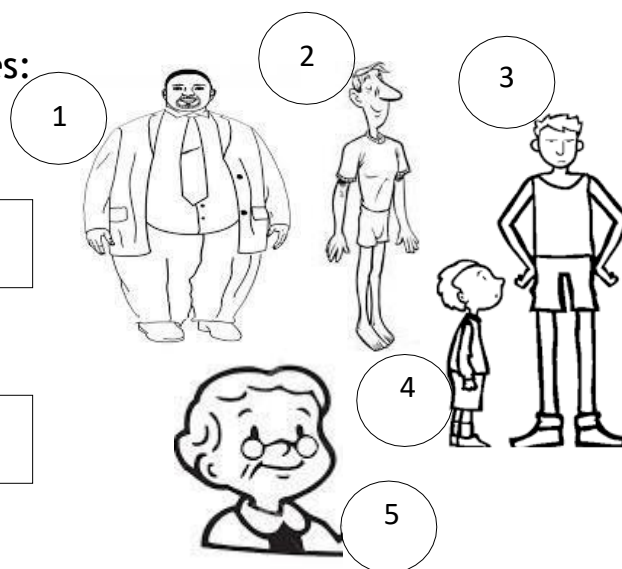
f) Elderly

g) Overweight

h) Thin

i) Tall

j) Short



WRITING

6) Put the words in order and write sentences:

____ / 10 points

1. has - He - wavy, -black - hair - short,
2. long, - hair - grey - has - She
3. moustache - wears - he - He - glasses - a - has - and
4. freckles - funny - very - She - she - has - is - and

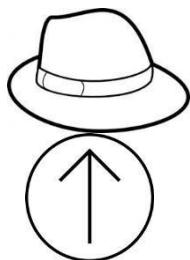
7) man - bald - The - old - is

8) Complete:

____ / 10 points

1. Be careful! That's very.
2. At midday, I eat a salad and a sandwich for.
3. - Is it a cat?
- I don't know. - I
4. The witness says that he a robbery at the bank.

5.



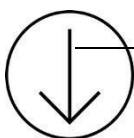
7.

6.

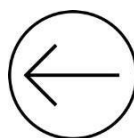


8.

9



10.



TOTAL: ____ / 60

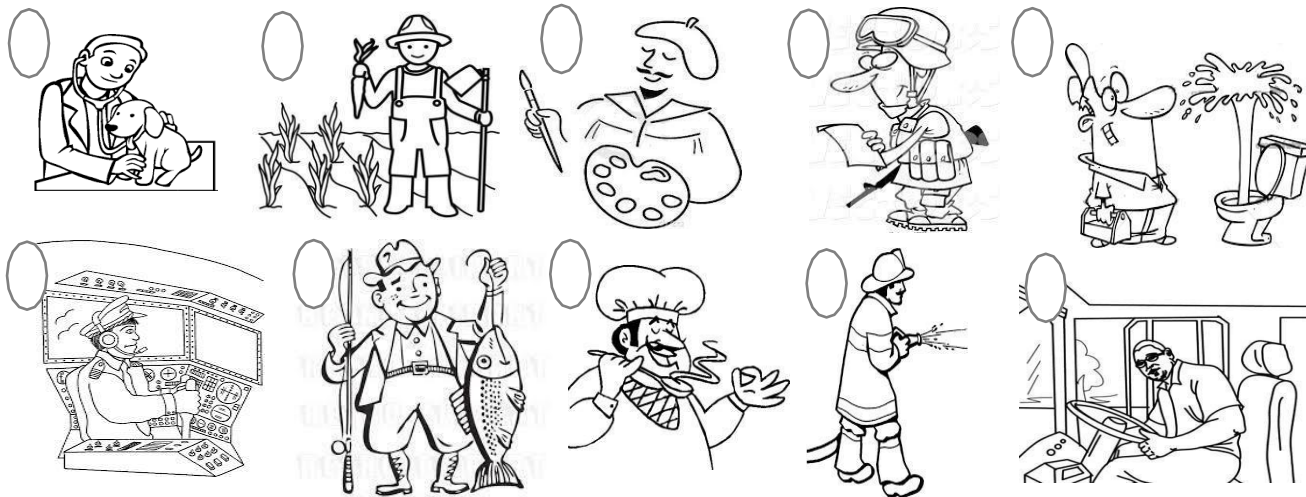
points

NAME:

DATE:

UNIT 4.

JOBS

TEST UNIT 4. JOBS**LISTENING****1) Listen and number: (10 points)****2) Look at the pictures! Listen to the descriptions and write the number: (5 points)****SPEAKING****3) Say in English the following sentences: (10 points)**

- 1- They aren't here. They left the building.
- 2- He's going to give me some tips for the interview.
- 3- He can type 55 words per minute.
- 4- They're looking for someone with experience.
- 5- Do you speak any other languages?

READING**4) Read the text and answer the questions. True or False? (10 points)**

My name is Jane and I am a vet. I love animals. I work at the Central Zoo in London. I'm thirty-three years old and I'm from Manchester, but I've lived in London since 2010. I'm single, but I've got a very good-looking boyfriend. He works at the zoo, too. His name is Paul.

My family lives in Manchester. I've got one brother, Phil, who is thirty-five years old, and a sister, Jessica, who is thirty-seven years old. Phil is a firefighter and Jessica is a hairdresser.

My favourite animals are dolphins. They are very intelligent.

	TRUE	FALSE
1. Jane is 33 years old.		
2. Jane's boyfriend's name is Jake.		
3. Jane's got a brother and two sisters.		
4. Jane is a vet.		
5. Jane works at a zoo in Manchester.		
6. Jessica lives in London.		
7. Jessica is a hairdresser.		
8. Phil is Jane's boyfriend.		
9. Phil is a firefighter.		
10. Jane's favourite animals are dolphins.		

5) Read the sentences and match them to the pictures: (5 points)

1. A professional cook
2. A member of a fire department who tries to extinguish fires.
3. Someone who cuts or beautifies hair.
4. Someone who plays a musical instrument as a profession.
5. An enlisted person who serves in an army.



WRITING

6) Complete the sentences using the correct indefinite pronoun: (20 points)

1. This bag is empty. There isn't _____ in it.
2. I like the people here. _____ is very friendly.
3. - What are you doing here?
- I'm waiting for _____.
4. It's a secret. Don't tell _____.
5. We don't go out very much, because there's _____ to go.
6. -How much does it cost to visit the museum?
- _____. Why?
7. They live _____ in the south of France.
8. It's a nice hotel. It's comfortable and _____ is clean.
9. Ken never uses his car. He goes _____ by motorcycle.

10. I'm bored. I don't have _____ to do.
11. I'm looking for my glasses. I can't find them _____.
12. Let's have dinner. _____ is hungry.
13. I want _____ to read. I'm going to buy a magazine.
14. The house is empty. _____ lives there.
15. You're right. _____ you say is true.
16. -Do you know _____ in Tokio?
- Yes, I've got a lot of friends there.
17. Jack has a bad memory. He can't remember _____.
18. -What's wrong?
- I have _____ in my eye.
19. There's _____ at the door. Can you go and see who it is?
20. - Do you know Bob?
- Yes, of course! _____ knows him.

TOTAL: ____/60

- 54 - 60 puntos: SOB
- 42 - 53 puntos: NOT
- 36 - 41 puntos: BI
- 30 - 35 puntos: SUF

TEST UNIT 4. JOBS -KEY-

LISTENING

1) Listen and number: (10 points)



1. ARTIST / 2. BUS DRIVER / 3. FIREFIGHTER / 4. FISHERMAN / 5. FARMER /
6. SOLDIER / 7. VET / 8. PILOT / 9. CHEF / 10. PLUMBER

2) Look at the pictures! Listen to the descriptions and write the number: (5 points)



1. I need to buy some milk. The bottle is empty. 2. His goal is to win the race. 3. They are married. 4. I can count in German. 5. She can type very fast

SPEAKING

3) Say in English the following sentences: (10 points)

- 1- They aren't here. They left the building.
- 2- He's going to give me some tips for the interview.
- 3- He can type 55 words per minute.
- 4- They're looking for someone with experience.
- 5- Do you speak any other languages?

READING**4) Read the text and answer the questions. True or False? (10 points)**

My name is Jane and I am a vet. I love animals. I work at the Central Zoo in London. I'm thirty-three years old and I'm from Manchester, but I've lived in London since 2010. I'm single, but I've got a very good-looking boyfriend. He works at the zoo, too. His name is Paul.

My family lives in Manchester. I've got one brother, Phil, who is thirty-five years old, and a sister, Jessica, who is thirty-seven years old. Phil is a firefighter and Jessica is a hairdresser.

My favourite animals are dolphins. They are very intelligents.

	TRUE	FALSE
1. Jane is 33 years old.		
2. Jane's boyfriend's name is Jake.		
3. Jane's got a brother and two sisters.		
4. Jane is a vet.		
5. Jane works at a zoo in Manchester.		
6. Jessica lives in London.		
7. Jessica is a hairdresser.		
8. Phil is Jane's boyfriend.		
9. Phil is a firefighter.		
10. Jane's favourite animals are dolphins.		

5) Read the sentences and match them to the pictures: (5 points)

1. A professional cook
2. A member of a fire department who tries to extinguish fires.
3. Someone who cuts or beautifies hair.
4. Someone who plays a musical instrument as a profession.
5. An enlisted person who serves in an army.



WRITING

6) Complete the sentences using the correct indefinite pronoun: (20 points)

1. This bag is empty. There isn't _____ in it.
2. I like the people here. _____ is very friendly.
3. - What are you doing here?
- I'm waiting for _____.
4. It's a secret. Don't tell _____.
5. We don't go out very much, because there's _____ to go.
6. -How much does it cost to visit the museum?
- _____. Why?
7. They live _____ in the south of France.
8. It's a nice hotel. It's comfortable and _____ is clean.
9. Ken never uses his car. He goes _____ by motorcycle.

10. I'm bored. I don't have _____ to do.
11. I'm looking for my glasses. I can't find them _____.
12. Let's have dinner. _____ is hungry.
13. I want _____ to read. I'm going to buy a magazine.
14. The house is empty. _____ lives there.
15. You're right. _____ you say is true.
16. -Do you know _____ in Tokio?
- Yes, I've got a lot of friends there.
17. Jack has a bad memory. He can't remember _____.
18. -What's wrong?
- I have _____ in my eye.
19. There's _____ at the door. Can you go
and see who it is?
20. - Do you know Bob?
- Yes, of course! _____ knows him.

TOTAL: ____/60

- 54 - 60 puntos: SOB
- 42 - 53 puntos: NOT
- 36 - 41 puntos: BI
- 30 - 35 puntos: SUF

UNITS 5 & 6.

FAMILY and

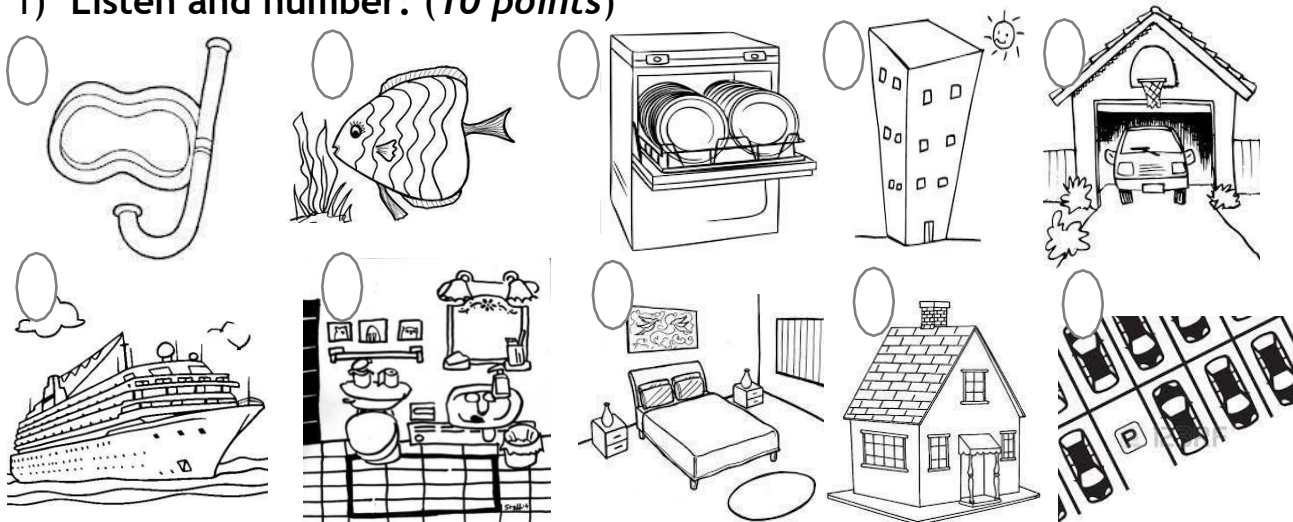
HOUSE

TEST UNITS 5&6

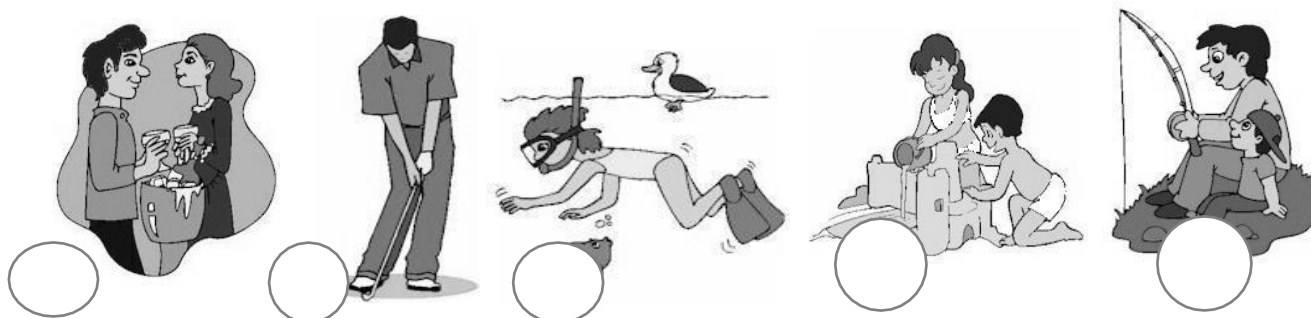
The Family and The house

LISTENING

1) Listen and number: (10 points)



2) Look at the pictures! Listen to Marge describing her holidays photos and write the ordinal number in each one: (5 points)



SPEAKING

3) Say in English the following sentences: (10 points)

- 1- Both of them are students.
- 2- I want either this or that.
- 3- My children played in the sand.
- 4- My husband and I went to the beach.
- 5- We swam in a huge pool.

READING

4) Read the letter that Marge sent to Mary and complete the table.

True or False? (10 points)

Dear Marie:

It's the third day of our cruise. We went to the beach on the first day. The children played in the sand and swam in the ocean while my husband and I relaxed in the sun and drank cocktails.

I also went snorkeling and saw a lot of colorful fish.

The food on the ship is fantastic. We ate at the buffet last night and we ate in the dining room the night before. It's a beautiful ship. It has a huge pool which we swam in yesterday afternoon.

I hope things are going well at work. I'll be back soon.

Marge

	TRUE	FALSE
1. Marge wrote the letter.		
2. Marie is on holidays.		
3. Marge's children played in the sand and swam in the pool.		
4. Marge's husband went snorkeling.		
5. She saw colorful fish.		
6. Marge and her family ate at the buffet.		
7. The food on the ship is horrible.		
8. Marge and Marie work together.		
9. Marge thinks that the ship is beautiful.		
10. Marge and her family went on a plane.		

5) Read the sentences put them in order: (5 points)

1_) Hello. I'm calling about the apartment you advertised in the Sunday Newspaper. Is it still available?

___) How much is it a month?

___) Are utilities included?

___) Yes, It's a lovely two-bedroom apartment with a new carpet and the kitchen was recently remodeled.

___) Water is included but electricity is not.

___) It's \$700 a month

WRITING**6) Complete table: (20 points)**

<i>Present S.</i>	<i>Past Simple</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
BECOME		Llegar a ser, convertirse en
BUY		
COME		Venir
	DRANK	Beber
DRIVE		
EAT		Comer
FALL		
		Volar
	GOT	Conseguir
GIVE		Dar
GO		Ir
MEET		Encontrarse a / reunirse con
SEE		Ver
	SAT	Sentar(se)
SWIM		Nadar
WRITE		Escribir

7) Complete the sentences using: BOTH/ EITHER / NEITHER / AND / OR / NOR / TWO/ TO / TOO: (10 Points)

- 1- I don't like Mexican food because it's _____ hot.
- 2- I want to go to the party but I have _____ study.
- 3- Peter has got _____ watches and I only have got one.
- 4- You and I like pizza. We _____ like pizza.
- 5- Phil lives in Manchester or Sally lives in Manchester.
_____ Phil or Sally lives in Manchester, I don't remember which one.
- 6- You don't like tea and I don't like tea. _____ of us likes tea.
- 7- My mum and my dad like walking on the beach.
_____ of them like walking on the beach.
- 8- Neither Sam _____ Sally have children.
- 9- Both Rosie _____ Mike went to the cinema yesterday.
- 10- Either Mick _____ Frank is twenty-three years old.

TOTAL: ____/70

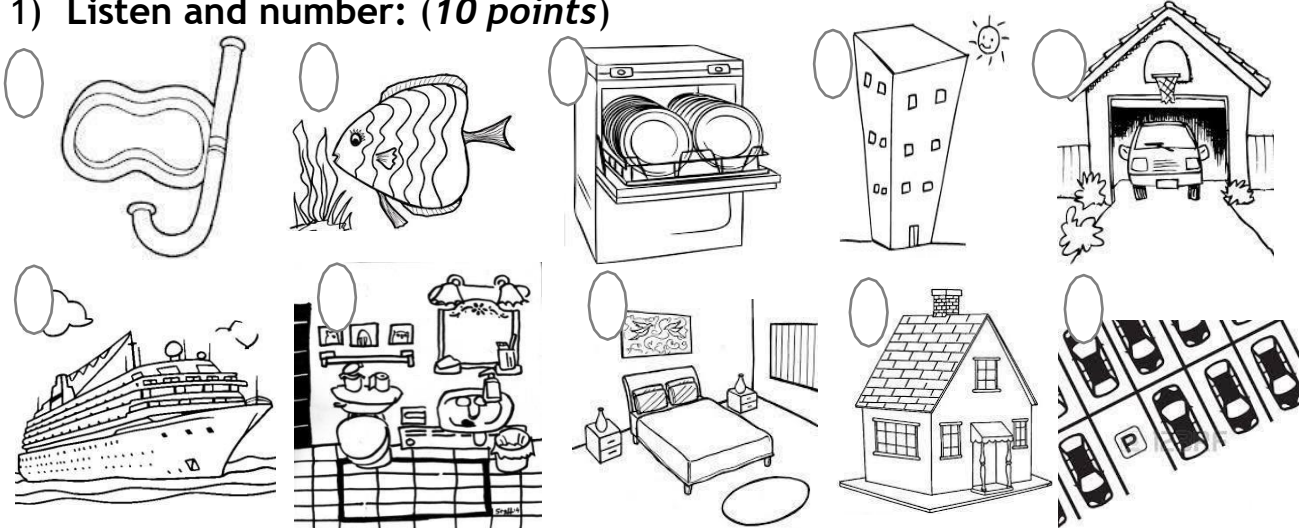
- 63 - 70 puntos: SOB
- 49 - 62 puntos: NOT
- 42 - 48 puntos: BI
- 35 - 41 puntos: SUF

TEST UNITS 5&6

The Family and The house KEY

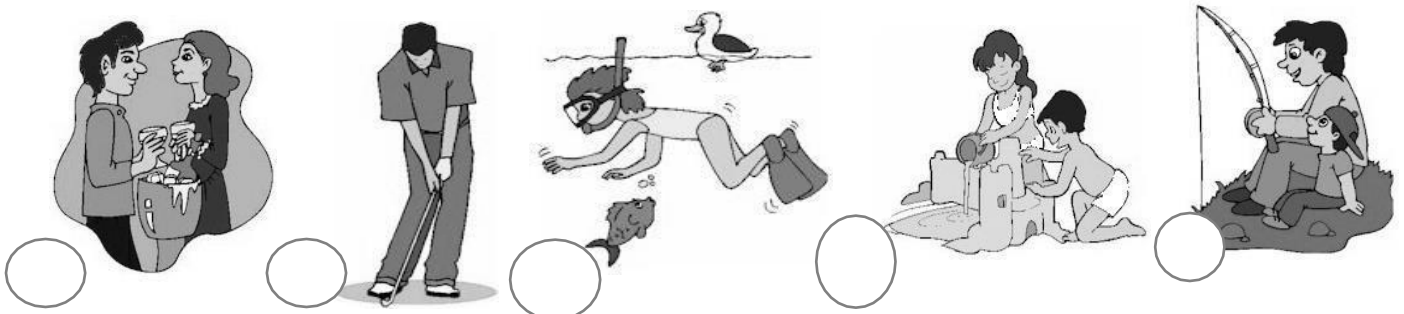
LISTENING

1) Listen and number: (10 points)



1- fish / 2- bathroom / 3- dishwasher / 4- house / 5- building /
6- snorkel / 7- ship / 8 - bedroom / 9 - parking / 10 - garage

2) Look at the pictures! Listen to Marge describing her holidays photos and write the ordinal number in each one: (5 points)



<http://www.inglesmundial.com/Intermedio/Leccion5/Vocabulario.html>

SPEAKING

3) Say in English the following sentences: (10 points)

- 1- Both of them are students.
- 2- I want either this or that.
- 3- My children played in the sand.
- 4- My husband and I went to the beach.
- 5- We swam in a huge pool.

READING

4) Read the letter that Marge sent to Mary and complete the table.
True or False? (10 points)

Dear Marie:

It's the third day of our cruise. We went to the beach on the first day. The children played in the sand and swam in the ocean while my husband and I relaxed in the sun and drank cocktails.

I also went snorkeling and saw a lot of colorful fish.

The food on the ship is fantastic. We ate at the buffet last night and we ate in the dining room the night before. It's a beautiful ship. It has a huge pool which we swam in yesterday afternoon.

I hope things are going well at work. I'll be back soon.

Marge

	TRUE	FALSE
1. Marge wrote the letter.		
2. Marie is on holidays.		
3. Marge's children played in the sand and swam in the pool.		
4. Marge's husband went snorkeling.		
5. She saw colorful fish.		
6. Marge and her family ate at the buffet.		
7. The food on the ship is horrible.		
8. Marge and Marie work together.		
9. Marge thinks that the ship is beautiful.		
10. Marge and her family went on a plane.		

5) Read the sentences put them in order: (5 points)

- _) Hello. I'm calling about the apartment you advertised in the Sunday Newspaper. Is it still available?
- _) How much is it a month?
- _) Are utilities included?
- _) Yes, It's a lovely two-bedroom apartment with a new carpet and the kitchen was recently remodeled.
- _) Water is included but electricity is not.
- _) It's \$700 a month

WRITING**6) Complete table: (20 points)**

<i>Present S.</i>	<i>Past Simple</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
BECOME		
BUY		
COME		
drink		
DRIVE		
EAT		
FALL		
Fly		
get		
GIVE		
GO		
MEET		
SEE		
sit		
SWIM		
WRITE		

7) Complete the sentences using: BOTH/ EITHER / NEITHER / AND / OR / NOR / TWO/ TO / TOO: (10 points)

- 1- I don't like Mexican food because it's _____ hot.
- 2- I want to go to the party but I have _____ study.
- 3- Peter has got _____ watches and I only have got one.
- 4- You and I like pizza. We _____ like pizza.
- 5- Phil lives in Manchester or Sally lives in Manchester.
_____ Phil or Sally lives in Manchester, I don't remember which one.
- 6- You don't like tea and I don't like tea. _____ of us likes tea.
- 7- My mum and my dad like walking on the beach. _____ of them like walking on the beach.
- 8- Neither Sam _____ Sally have children.
- 9- Both Rosie _____ Mike went to the cinema yesterday.
- 10- Either Mick _____ Frank is twenty-three years old.

TOTAL: ____/70

- 63 - 70 puntos: SOB
- 49 - 62 puntos: NOT
- 42 - 48 puntos: BI
- 35 - 41 puntos: SUF

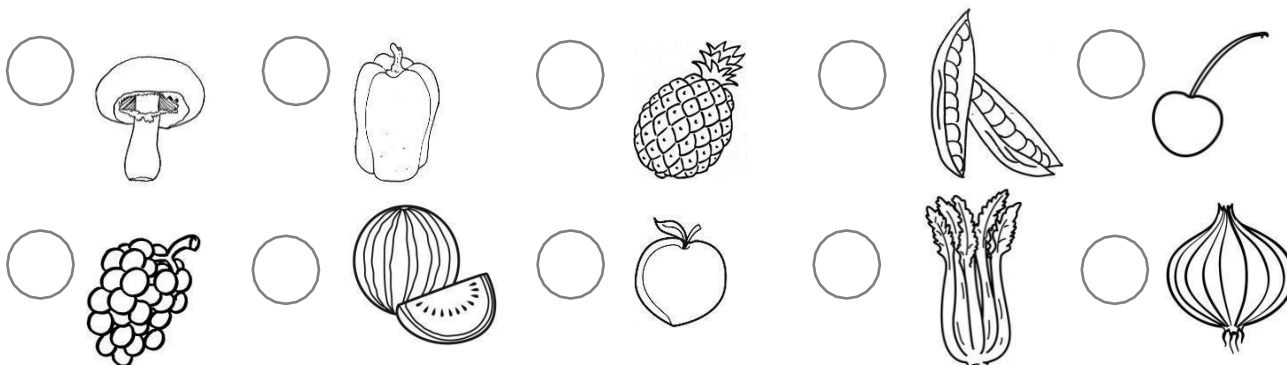
UNIT 7.

FOOD

TEST UNIT 7. FOOD

LISTENING

1) Listen and number: (10 points)



2) Look at the pictures! Listen and tick (✓) or cross (×): (10 points)

LUCY	PAUL

SPEAKING

3) Say in English the following sentences: (10 points)

- Bananas are yellow but cherries are red.
- Coffee and milk are drinks.
- I don't like turkey meat.
- She loves orange juice.
- I dislike broccoli.




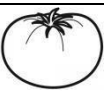


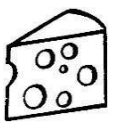



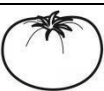

READING



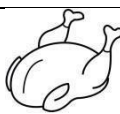
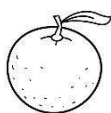


4) Read the text and write the name of each friend on the corresponding table: (10 points)



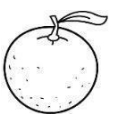



Mike, Carol, Sue, Phil and John are friends, but they like and dislike different food.

Mike and Phil love cheese. Mike likes nuts but Phil doesn't. Mike doesn't like lettuce or tomatoes, but, on the contrary, Sue loves tomatoes and lettuce. Sue and Phil like coffee, but Sue hates nuts.

Carol and John like oranges and they love chicken. Carol dislikes peaches and John doesn't like apples. Both of them hate pepper. Phil hates pepper, too.

1.	2.	3.
		
  	  	  

4.	5.
	
 	 

4.	5.
	
 	 

5) Read the sentences and match them to the pictures: (10 points)

1. When I make a sandwich I use two slices of bread.

2. Ice cream has a lot of fat.

3. He sang a song.

4. I have breakfast early in the morning.

5. We need to make a supermarket list because I'm going to the supermarket.

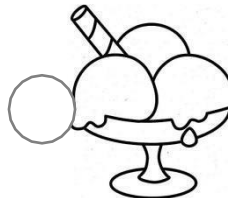
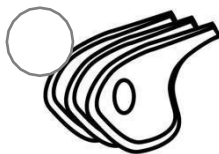
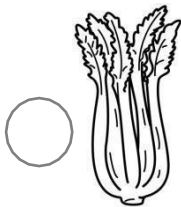
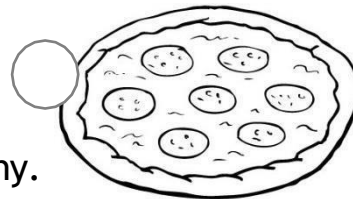
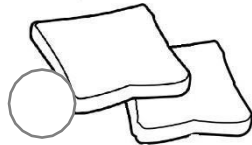
6. Sarah hates celery.

7. I usually have lettuce and tomatoes as a side dish with my meal.

8. We can divide the pizza in two.

9. Phil exercises every day to stay healthy.

10. Meat is a source of protein.



WRITING

6) Write sentences in past simple: (10 points)

1. On Monday - we - begin the lesson 7 _____

2. Sarah - cut her hair yesterday 7 _____

3. I - do my homework in the afternoon. 7 _____

4. I - feel tired after the party 7 _____

5. They boy - hit the ball 7 _____

6. Sarah - know - the answer 7 _____

7. The children - leave the school at two o'clock 7 _____

8. Peter - lose - his keys 7 _____

9. My parents - sell - their old car 7 _____

10. We - sing - our favourite song 7 _____

7) Complete the sentences using THERE IS/ ARE in the appropriate form (+), (-) or (?): (10 points)

1. _____ any milk in the fridge?
2. _____ bananas in the supermarket?
3. _____ three pens in my bag.
4. _____ one rubber on your desk.
5. _____ a white board in the English classroom.
6. _____ any book in my bedroom.
7. _____ crayons in your pencil case.
8. _____ any water in the bottle.
9. _____ a glass of wine in the kitchen.
10. _____ a lot of computers at school.

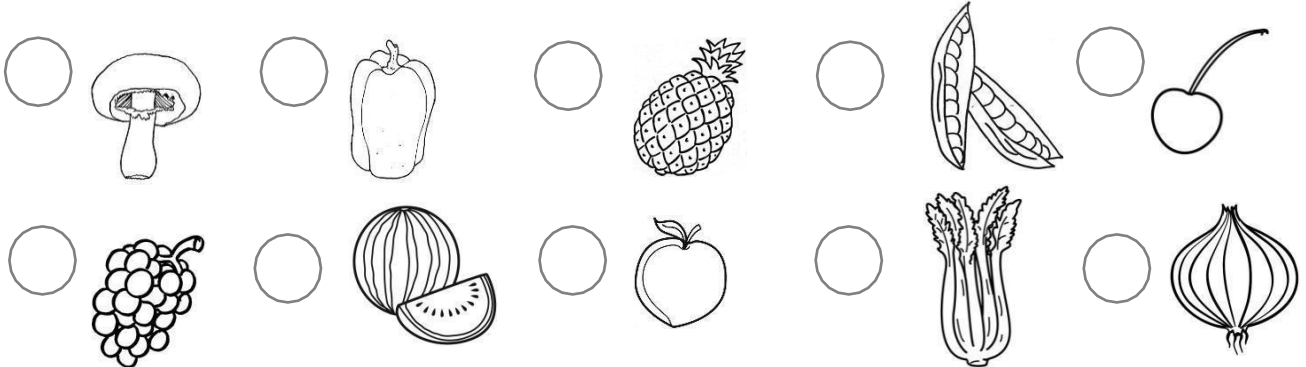
TOTAL: ____/70

→ 63 - 70 puntos: SOB

→ 49 - 62 puntos: NOT

→ 42 - 48 puntos: BI

→ 35 - 41 puntos: SUF

TEST UNIT 7. FOOD - KEY -**LISTENING****1) Listen and number: (10 points)**

1. CHERRY. 2. GRAPES. 3. PEACH. 4. PEPPER. 5. ONION 6. MUSHROOM
7. PINEAPPLE 8. WATERMELON 9. CELERY 10. PEAS

2) Look at the pictures! Listen and tick (✓) or cross (×): (10 points)

LUCY	PAUL

Both, Lucy and Paul like pineapples. Neither Paul nor Lucy like bananas. Lucy likes oranges but Paul doesn't. Paul likes cherries but Lucy doesn't. Lucy and Paul dislike apples.

SPEAKING**3) Say in English the following sentences: (10 points)**




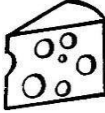






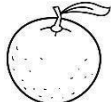







- Bananas are yellow but cherries are red.
- Coffee and milk are drinks.
- I don't like turkey meat.
- She loves orange juice.
- I dislike broccoli.

READING**4) Read the text and write the name of each friend on the corresponding table: (10 points)**

Mike, Carol, Sue, Phil and John are friends, but they like and dislike different food.

Mike and Phil love cheese. Mike likes nuts but Phil doesn't. Mike doesn't like lettuce or tomatoes, but, on the contrary, Sue loves tomatoes and lettuce. Sue and Phil like coffee, but Sue hates nuts.

Carol and John like oranges and they love chicken. Carol dislikes peaches and John doesn't like apples. Both of them hate pepper. Phil hates pepper, too.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
😊	😊	😊	😊	😊
☹️	☹️	☹️	☹️	☹️
  	  	  	 	 
				

5) Read the sentences and match them to the pictures: (10 points)

1. When I make a sandwich I use two slices of bread.

2. Ice cream has a lot of fat.

3. He sang a song.

4. I have breakfast early in the morning.

5. We need to make a supermarket list because I'm going to the supermarket.

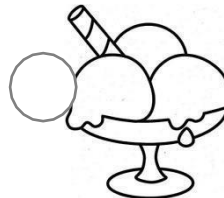
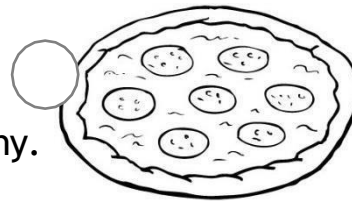
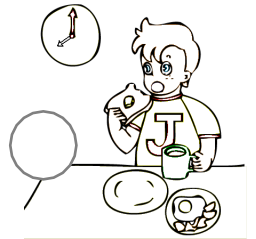
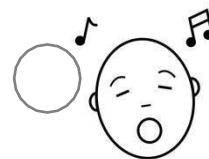
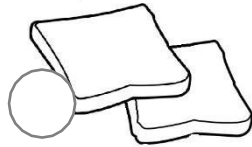
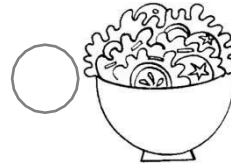
6. Sarah hates celery.

7. I usually have lettuce and tomatoes as a side dish with my meal.

8. We can divide the pizza in two.

9. Phil exercises every day to stay healthy.

10. Meat is a source of protein.



WRITING

6) Write sentences in past simple: (10 points)

1. On Monday - we - begin the lesson →

2. Sarah - cut her hair yesterday. →

3. I - do my homework in the afternoon. →

4. I - feel tired after the party. →

5. The boy - hit the ball. →

6. Sarah - know - the answer. →

7. The children - leave the school at two o'clock →

the school at two o'clock. ____

8. Peter - lose - his keys →
9. My parents - sell - their old car →
10. We - sing - our favourite song →

7) Complete the sentences using THERE IS/ ARE in the appropriate form (+), (-) or (?): (10 points)

1. _____ any milk in the fridge?
2. _____ bananas in the supermarket?
3. _____ three pens in my bag.
4. _____ one rubber on your desk.
5. _____ a white board in the English classroom.
6. _____ any book in my bedroom.
7. _____ crayons in your pencil case.
8. _____ any water in the bottle.
9. _____ a glass of wine in the kitchen.
10. _____ a lot of computers at school.

TOTAL: ____/70

- 63 - 70 puntos: SOB
→ 49 - 62 puntos: NOT
→ 42 - 48 puntos: BI
→ 35 - 41 puntos: SUF

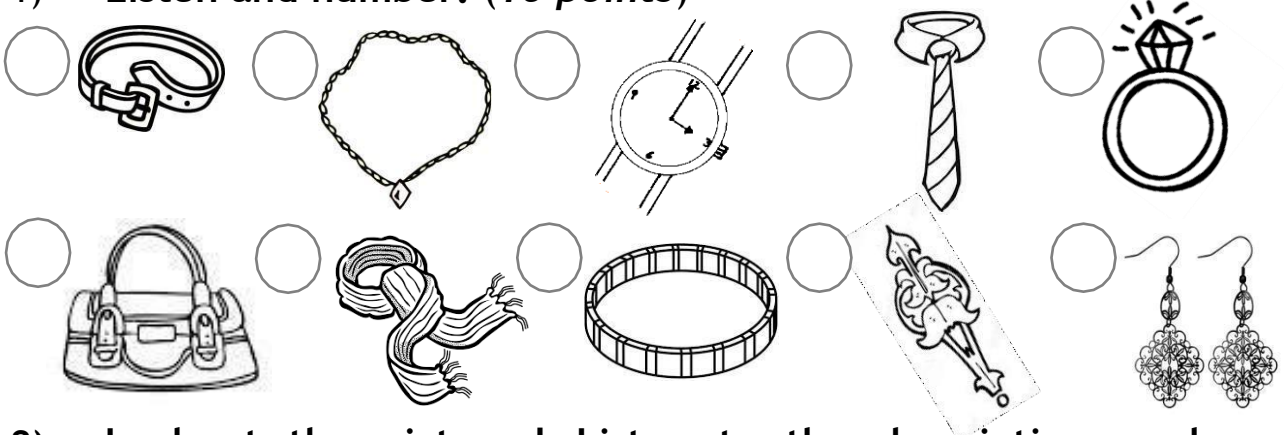
UNIT 8.

CLOTHES

TEST UNIT 8. CLOTHES

LISTENING

1) Listen and number: (10 points)



2) Look at the pictures! Listen to the descriptions and decide who is who: (10 points)



____) Peter ____) Phil ____) Mandy ____) Ellie ____) Susan

SPEAKING

3) Say in English the following sentences: (10 points)

1. I'm going to try on the shirt in the fitting room.
2. That dress is too small. It doesn't fit.
3. I'll buy the shoes if they are on sale.
4. They have this T-shirt in several colours.
5. May I go to the party next Saturday?

READING**4) Read and decide if the sentences are True (T) or False (F)
(10 points)**

- 1 I'm wearing a jacket. _____
- 2 I'm wearing a hat. _____
- 3 I'm wearing shorts. _____
- 4 I'm wearing shoes. _____
- 5 I'm wearing trousers. _____



- 6 I'm wearing a dress. _____
- 7 I'm wearing a skirt. _____
- 8 I'm wearing socks. _____
- 9 I'm wearing a jacket. _____
- 10 I'm wearing shorts. _____

5) Read and circle the clothes that Lily needs to go on holidays: (5 points)

Next week I'm going on holidays to Paris for three days. I think there, the climate is colder than in Spain, so I think I have to take a coat, a jacket, trousers, a pair of trainers and maybe my boots, too. I'm going to need some T-shirts and at least, one shirt. I think I'll take my shoes instead of my boots, because my shoes are more comfortable. I can't forget my watch, my earrings and a scarf. I hope have fun and the weather will be nice.



WRITING**6) Write sentences in past simple: (20 points)**

1. He - speak French 7 _____
2. Peter - lose his watch 7 _____
3. They - break the TV 7 _____
4. She - pay the dress 7 _____
5. I - leave the party late 7 _____
6. Mary - dream about dragons 7 _____
7. You - spend a lot of money 7 _____
8. We - run at the park 7 _____
9. They - do exercise 7 _____
10. She - hurt her hand 7 _____
11. The policeman - shoot the robber 7 _____

12. I - find my keys 7 _____
13. You - buy flowers 7 _____
14. He - drive all night 7 _____
15. Pete and you - eat the whole pizza 7 _____

16. Timmy - fall asleep quickly 7 _____
17. The pilot - fly the plane 7 _____

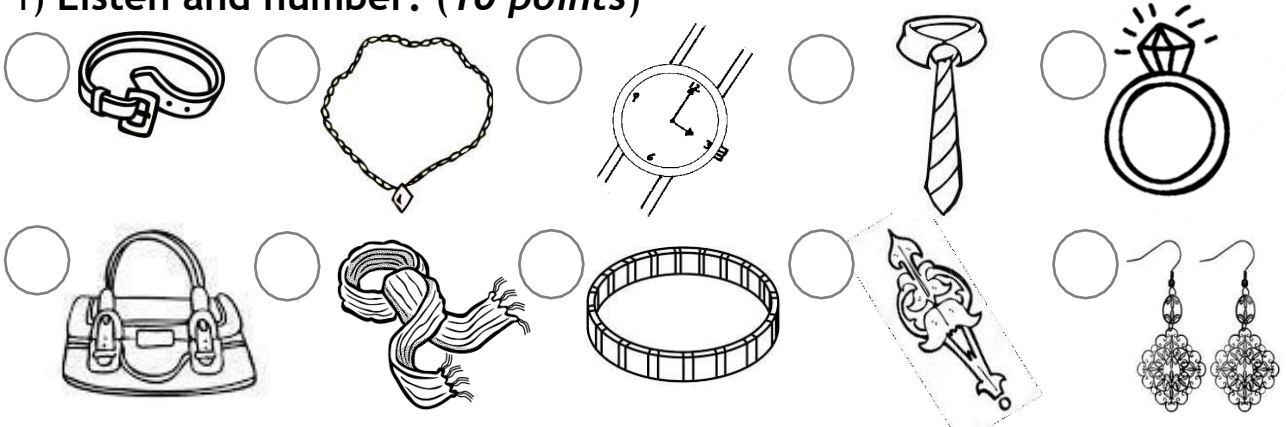
18. I - have a pet long time ago 7 _____
19. Sandy - know all the answers 7 _____
20. John and I - meet yesterday 7 _____

7) Complete the sentences using VERY or TOO: (10 points)

1. The coffee is _____ hot to drink.
2. He is a _____ nice man. You should meet him.
3. The water isn't _____ cold. You can go for a swim.
4. Mike is 165 cm tall. He is _____ short to be on the basketball team.
5. The dress cost me 40\$. It isn't _____ expensive.
6. They didn't eat much so they must be _____ hungry.
7. I think James is nice. Karen thinks he is nice, too. James is _____ nice.
8. That box is _____ big. I can't pick it up.
9. Tony's cat is fat. It weighs 8 kg. Tony's cat is _____ fat.
10. Tony's cat is fat. It can't run. It may not live a long time. Tony's cat is _____ fat.

TOTAL: ____/80

- 72 - 80 puntos: SOB
- 56 - 71 puntos: NOT
- 48 - 55 puntos: BI
- 40 - 47 puntos: SUF

TEST UNIT 8. CLOTHES KEY**LISTENING****1) Listen and number: (10 points)**

1. SCARF / 2. BROOCH / 3. WATCH / 4. EARRINGS / 5. RING / 6. NECKLACE /
7. BRACELET / 8. TIE / 9. PURSE / 10. BELT

2) Look at the pictures! Listen to the descriptions and decide who is who: (10 points)

___) Peter ___) Phil ___) Mandy ___) Ellie ___) Susan

Peter, Phil, Mandy, Ellie and Susan, live in the same building and sometimes, they meet for lunch at weekend. Today, Phil is wearing trousers and a shirt. Peter is wearing trousers and a shirt, too. Besides, Peter is wearing a jacket and a tie. Peter always wears very elegant. Phil is wearing black shoes and he always wears glasses.

Mandy and Ellie are the same age, but Ellie looks younger than Mandy. Ellie is blonde and Mandy is dark. Both of them are wearing a skirt, but Mandy is wearing a shirt and Ellie isn't. Susan is the oldest person in the group and she's wearing a beautiful dress, gloves and a hat with a flower on it.

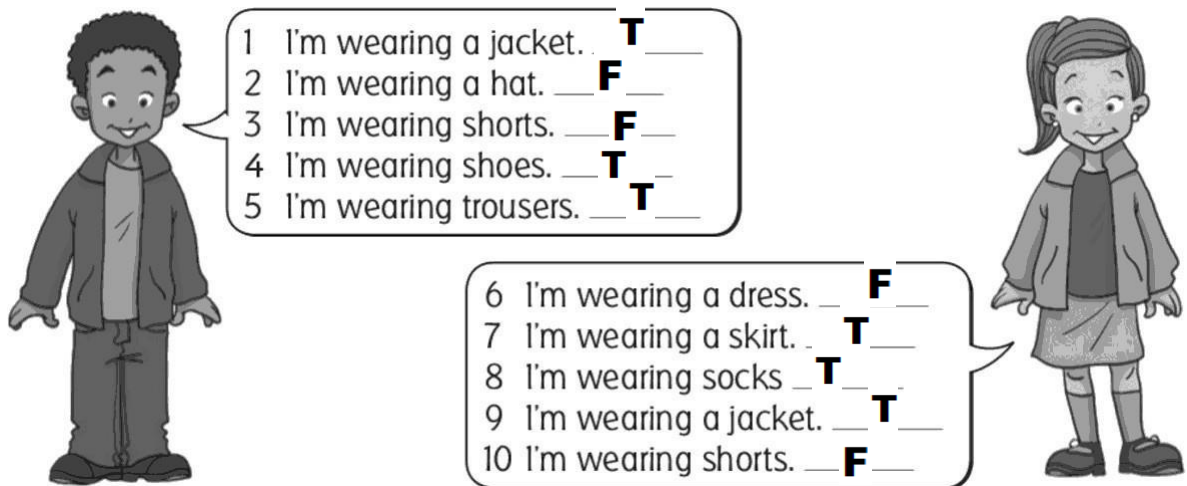
SPEAKING

3) Say in English the following sentences: (10 points)

1. I'm going to try on the shirt in the fitting room.
2. That dress is too small. It doesn't fit.
3. I'll buy the shoes if they are on sale.
4. They have this T-shirt in several colours.
5. May I go to the party next Saturday?

READING

4) Read and decide if the sentences are True (T) or False (F)
(10 points)



The illustration shows a boy on the left and a girl on the right. The boy's speech bubble contains five statements about his clothing, and the girl's speech bubble contains five statements about her clothing. Each statement is followed by a line for 'T' (True) or 'F' (False).

Boy's statements:

- 1 I'm wearing a jacket. **T** _____
- 2 I'm wearing a hat. **F** _____
- 3 I'm wearing shorts. **F** _____
- 4 I'm wearing shoes. **T** _____
- 5 I'm wearing trousers. **T** _____

Girl's statements:

- 6 I'm wearing a dress. **F** _____
- 7 I'm wearing a skirt. **T** _____
- 8 I'm wearing socks **T** _____
- 9 I'm wearing a jacket. **T** _____
- 10 I'm wearing shorts. **F** _____

5) Read and circle the clothes that Lily needs to go on holidays: (10 points)

Next week I'm going on holidays to Paris for three days. I think there, the climate is colder than in Spain, so I think I have to take a coat, a jacket, trousers, a pair of trainers and maybe my boots, too. I'm going


to need some T-shirts and at least, one shirt. I think I'll take my shoes instead of my boots, because my shoes are more comfortable. I can't forget my watch, my earrings and a scarf. I hope have fun and the weather will be nice.



WRITING

6) Write sentences in past simple: (20 points)

1. He speaks French
2. Peter - lose his watch ____ -
3. They - break the TV
4. She - pay the dress
5. I - leave the party late ____
6. Mary - dream about dragons ____
7. You - spend a lot of money
8. We - run at the park
9. They - do exercise
10. She - hurt her hand

11. The policeman - shoot the robber 7 ♂ _____
12. I - find my keys 7 □ _____
13. You - buy flowers ♂ ♂ _____
14. He - drive all night 7 □ □ _____
15. Pete and you - eat the whole pizza 7 □ _____
16. Timmy - fall asleep quickly 7 □ □  _____
17. The pilot - fly the plane 7 □ □ _____
18. I - have a pet long time ago 7 □ _____
19. Sandy - know all the answers 7 □ □ _____
20. John and I - meet yesterday 7 □ □ _____

7) Complete the sentences using VERY or TOO: (10 points)

1. The coffee is _____ hot to drink.
2. He is a _____ nice man. You should meet him.
3. The water isn't _____ cold. You can go for a swim.
4. Mike is 165 cm tall. He is _____ short to be on the basketball team.
5. The dress cost me 40\$. It isn't _____ expensive.
6. They didn't eat much so they must be _____ hungry..
7. I think James is nice. Karen thinks he is nice, too. James is _____ nice. _____
8. That box is _____ big. I can't pick it up.
9. Tony's cat is fat. It weighs 8 kg. Tony's cat is _____ fat. _____
10. Tony's cat is fat. It can't run. It may not live a long time. Tony's cat is _____ fat. _____

UNIT 9.

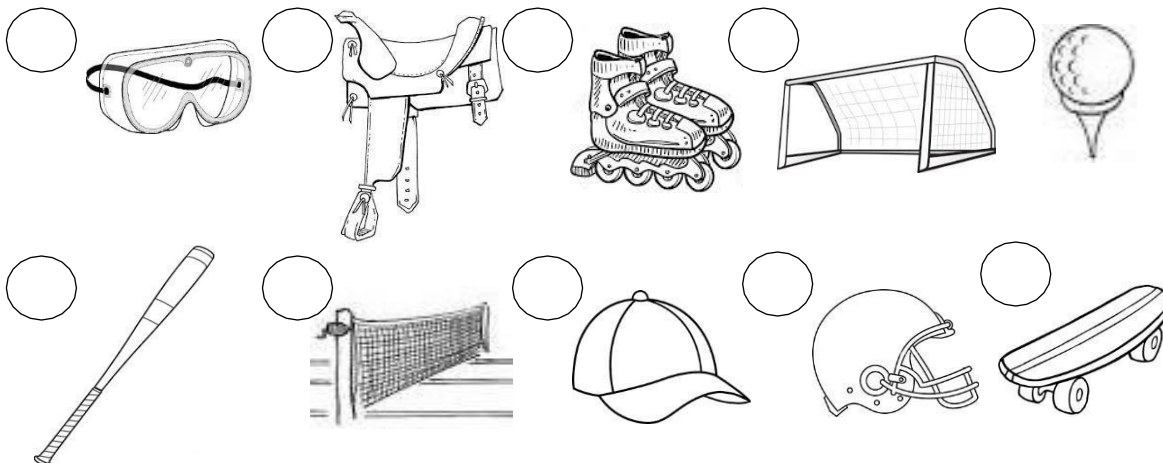
SPORTS &

HOBBIES

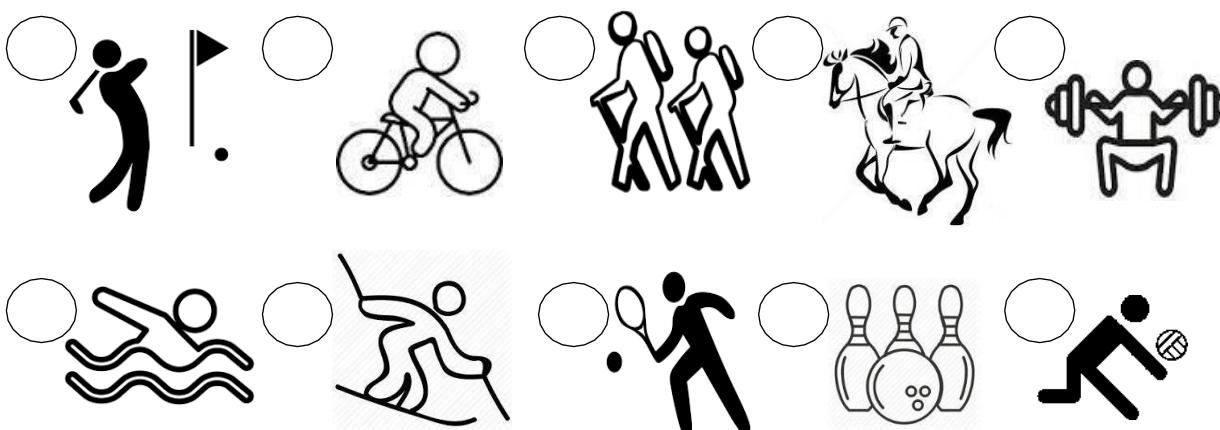
TEST UNIT 9. SPORTS AND HOBBIES

LISTENING

1) Listen and number: (10 points)

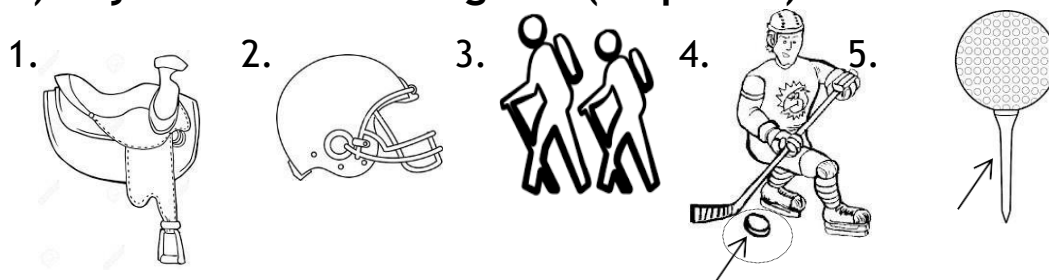


2) Listen and number: (10 points)



SPEAKING

3) Say the names in English: (10 points)



READING**4) Read the sentences and match: (10 points)**

1. SADDLE	a) running
2. TRACK	b) skiing
3. FIELD	c) soccer
4. HELMET	d) hiking
5. BAT	e) bowling
6. POLES	f) swimming
7. POOL	g) horseback riding
8. LANE	h) tennis
9. GOAL	i) baseball
10. TRAIL	j) football

1- ____ / 2- ____ / 3- ____ / 4- ____ / 5- ____
6- ____ / 7- ____ / 8- ____ / 9- ____ / 10- ____

5) Read the text. (10 points)

Triathlon is a sport that consists of three parts, swimming, cycling and running. Athletes race against each other. They swim first, cycle second and run last. Triathlon became an Olympic Sport in 2000 at the Sydney Summer Olympics in Australia. In the Olympics athletes swim for 1.5 km, cycle for 40 km and then run for 10 km. At the 2008 Beijing Olympics in China the women's gold medal in triathlon was won by an Australian, Emma Snowsill, who completed the race in just under two hours. Jan Frodeno from Germany won the men's gold medal; he finished the race in one hour and 48 minutes.

A popular triathlon event is the Sprint Triathlon. It is a shorter race. It is half the distance of the triathlon of the Olympics. In the Sprint Triathlon athletes swim for 750 metres, cycle for 20 km and run for 5 km. If you think that this is too short for you, you can try the Ironman Triathlon. In the Ironman competition athletes swim for 3.86 km, cycle for 180 km and then run for 42.2 km! The fastest athletes can finish an Ironman Triathlon in just over eight hours!

Comprehension Check: Did you understand the story?**→ Are these sentences true or false?**

1. Athletes run first in a triathlon. _____
2. Triathlon is now a sport at the Olympics. _____
3. In a Sprint Triathlon athletes swim for 1.5 km. _____
4. The Ironman Triathlon is longer than the Sprint Triathlon. _____
5. The Sprint Triathlon is half the distance of an Olympic Triathlon.

→ Fill in the blanks. Use the words in the box below:

6. The Sprint Triathlon is _____ than an Olympic Triathlon.
7. The fastest athletes finish an Ironman Triathlon in just over _____ hours.
8. A triathlon has _____ parts, cycling, _____ and swimming.
9. The 2008 summer Olympics were held in _____.
10. In a triathlon, athletes _____ last.

SHORTER – THREE – RUNNING – RUN – BEIJING, CHINA – EIGHT

WRITING**6) Write sentences using CAN or CAN'T according to what these people are able to do: (10 points)**

1. Peter _____ play golf very well.
2. You and I _____ ski. ☹

3. Sarah _____ run very fast.
4. They _____ play volleyball. They are on a team.
5. -Can you play tennis? -No, I _____.
6. -Can Jack and Kate play soccer? -Yes, they _____.
7. You _____ ride a horse. 😊
8. I _____ swim very fast.
9. We _____ play tennis. ☹️
10. You and your brother _____ skate very well!

7) Write sentences. Write the adjective in brackets as an adverb: (10 points)

1. She dances. (graceful) □ _____
2. He sings. (terrible) □ _____
3. She works. (careful) □ _____
4. He shouted. (angry) □ _____
5. They cook. (good) □ _____
6. They drive. (dangerous) □ _____
7. He writes. (fast) □ _____
8. She sews. (bad) □ _____
9. He drives (quick) □ _____
10. Sam is (REAL) good at Math □ _____

TOTAL: ____/70

63-70 🏆 SOB

49-62 🏆 NOT

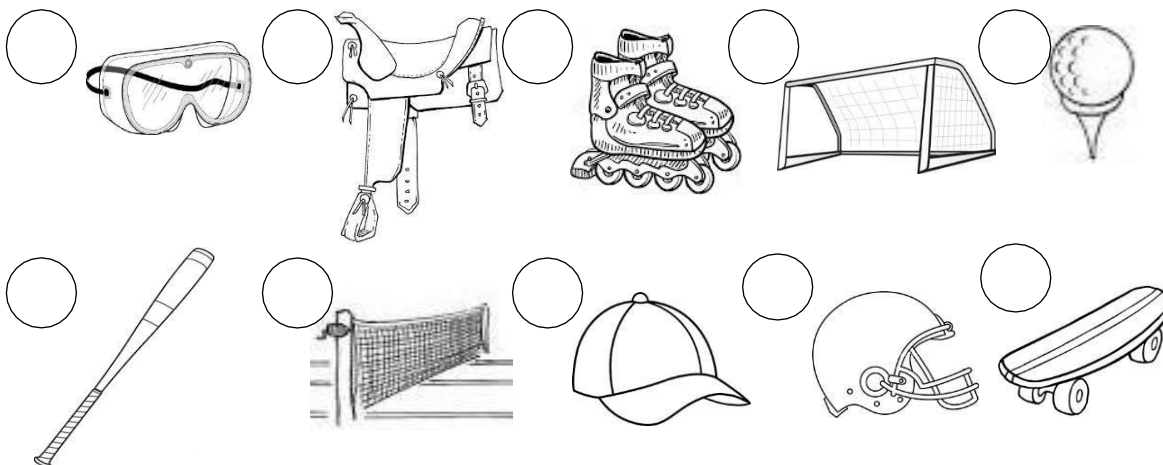
42-48 🏆 BI

35-41 🏆 SUF

TEST UNIT 9. SPORTS AND HOBBIES KEY

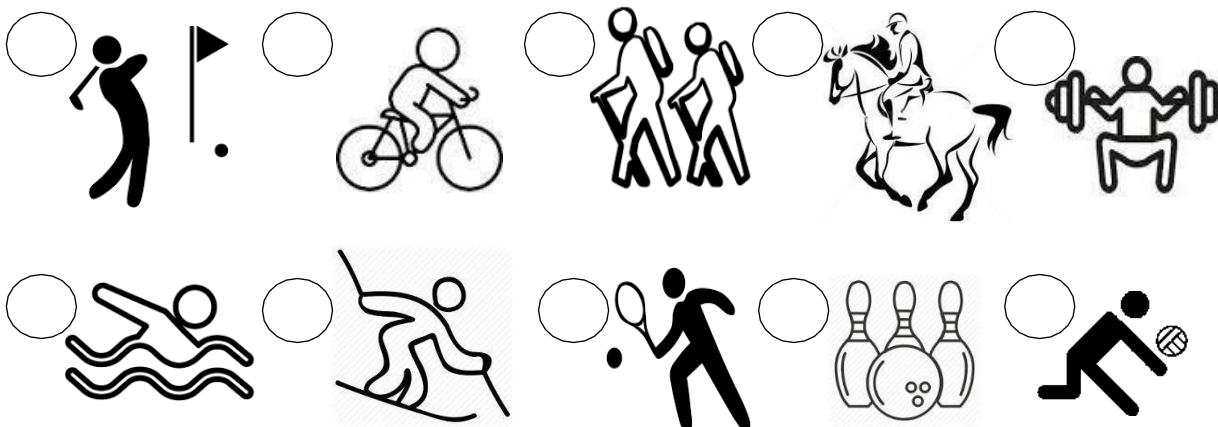
LISTENING

1) Listen and number: (10 points)



1. SADDLE / 2. HELMET / 3. GOGGLES / 4. NET / 5. GOAL / 6. CAP / 7. BAT / 8. SKATEBOARD / 9. SKATES / 10. TEE

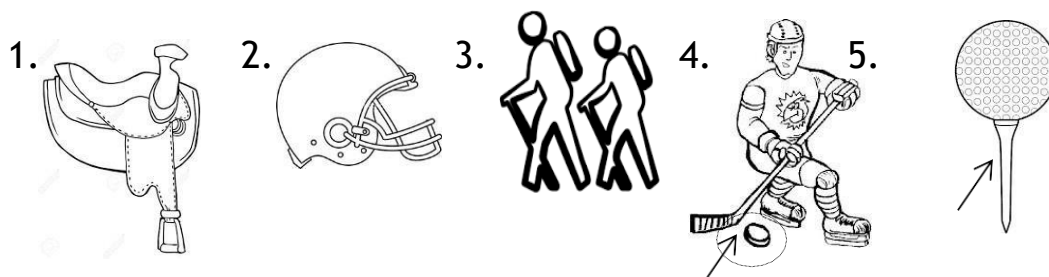
2) Listen and number: (10 points)



1. HIKING / 2. SKIING / 3. GOLF / 4. BOWLING / 5. CYCLING / 6. HORSEBACK RIDING / 7. SWIMMING / 8. TENNIS / 9. VOLLEYBALL / 10. WEIGH LIFTING

SPEAKING

3) Say the names in English: (10 points)



READING**4) Read the sentences and match: (10 points)**

1. SADDLE	a) running
2. TRACK	b) skiing
3. FIELD	c) soccer
4. HELMET	d) hiking
5. BAT	e) bowling
6. POLES	f) swimming
7. POOL	g) horseback riding
8. LANE	h) tennis
9. GOAL	i) baseball
10. TRAIL	j) football

1- ____ / 2- ____ / 3- ____ / 4- ____ / 5- ____

6- ____ / 7- ____ / 8- ____ / 9- ____ / 10- ____

5) Read the sentences and match them to the pictures: (10 points)

Triathlon is a sport that consists of three parts, swimming, cycling and running. Athletes race against each other. They swim first, cycle second and run last. Triathlon became an Olympic Sport in 2000 at the Sydney Summer Olympics in Australia. In the Olympics athletes swim for 1.5 km, cycle for 40 km and then run for 10 km. At the 2008 Beijing Olympics in China the women's gold medal in triathlon was won by an Australian, Emma Snowsill, who completed the race in just under two hours. Jan Frodeno from Germany won the men's gold medal; he finished the race in one hour and 48 minutes.

A popular triathlon event is the Sprint Triathlon. It is a shorter race. It is half the distance of the triathlon of the Olympics. In the Sprint Triathlon athletes swim for 750 metres, cycle for 20 km and run for 5 km. If you think that this is too short for you, you can try the Ironman Triathlon. In the Ironman competition athletes swim for 3.86 km, cycle for 180 km and then run for 42.2 km! The fastest athletes can finish an Ironman Triathlon in just over eight hours!

Comprehension Check: Did you understand the story?

→ Are these sentences True or False?

1. Athletes run first in a triathlon. _____
2. Triathlon is now a sport at the Olympics. _____
3. In a Sprint Triathlon athletes swim for 1.5 km. _____
4. The Ironman Triathlon is longer than the Sprint Triathlon. _____
5. The Sprint Triathlon is half the distance of an Olympic Triathlon.

→ Fill in the blanks. Use the words in the box below:

6. The Sprint Triathlon is _____ than an Olympic Triathlon.
7. The fastest athletes finish an Ironman Triathlon in just over _____ hours.
8. A triathlon has _____ parts, cycling, _____ and swimming.
9. The 2008 summer Olympics were held in _____.
10. In a triathlon, athletes _____ last.

SHORTER – THREE – RUNNING – RUN – BEIJING, CHINA – EIGHT

WRITING

6) Write sentences using CAN or CAN'T according to what these people are able to do:

1. Peter _____ play golf very well.
2. You and I _____ ski. ☹
3. Sarah _____ run very fast.
4. They _____ play volleyball. They are on a team.
5. -Can you play tennis? -No, I _____.
6. -Can Jack and Kate play soccer? -Yes, they _____.
7. You _____ ride a horse. ☺
8. I _____ swim very fast.
9. We _____ play tennis. ☹
10. You and your brother _____ skate very well!

7) Write sentences. Write the adjective in brackets as an adverb:

1. She dances. (graceful) □
2. He sings. (terrible) □
3. She works. (careful) □
4. He shouted. (angry) □
5. They cook. (good) □
6. They drive. (dangerous) □
7. He writes. (fast) □
8. She sews. (bad) □
9. He drives (quick) □
10. Sam is (REAL) good at Math □

UNIT 10.

SHOPPING

LISTENING**TEST UNIT 10. SHOPPING****1) Listen and circle: (5 points)**

- 1) 925 / 825 2) 2338 / 2638 3) 38529 / 38539
- 4) 128300 / 128200 5) 32420 / 32520

2) Listen to the dialogue. Are the sentences True or False? (5 points)

1. The customer thinks that the car is beautiful → _____
2. The car has got cotton seats → _____
3. The car is five years old → _____
4. The customer is a college student → _____
5. The customer buys the car for \$13000. → _____

SPEAKING**3) Say in English: (10 points)**

1. How old is it?
2. That's still expensive.
3. Let me think about it.
4. It's a deal!
5. This is a beautiful car.

READING

4) Read the dialogue and put the sentences in order:
(20 points)CUSTOMER

- ___ - Grey, please.
- ___ - Oh, that's nice. How much is it?
- ___ - I don't think so. Have you got anything darker?
- ___ - Yes, please. I'm looking for a T-shirt.
- ___ - That's a pity.
- ___ - Oh, all right. I'll take it.
- ___ - Twenty five dollars! That's very expensive!
- ___ - Large.
- ___ - No, that's too dark.
- ___ - You welcome! Bye!

SHOP ASSISTANT

- ___ - Yes, here you are.
- ___ - But it's very good quality.
- ___ - Oh, wait a minute. We have got this one. It has got grey stripes.
- ___ - Thank you.
- ___ - Grey. I see. And your size is...?
- ___ - Twenty-five dollars.
- ___ - Good afternoon. Can I help you?
- ___ - I'm afraid these are the only two kinds of grey we have.
- ___ - Large. Ok. How about this one?
- ___ - What colour would you like?

WRITING

5) Look at Mike's supermarket list. Write sentences about what he has bought (strikeout words) and he hasn't. Use **ALREADY** or **YET** when corresponding. (10 points)

Mike's Supermarket List

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Bread | 6. Pasta |
| 2. Milk | 7. Ice cream |
| 3. Meat | 8. Cereals |
| 4. Apples | 9. Sauce |
| 5. Broccoli | 10. Eggs |

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

6) Write the following sentences in **PRESENT PERFECT**:
(10 points)

1. I - be - in Paris 7 _____
2. Sarah - work - in that shop 7 _____
3. You - go - to the zoo 7 _____
4. The children - do - the homework 7 □□

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

5. My father - buy - a present for me 7

6. Sarah - listen - heavy music 7 _____

7. Mike and Sue - see - Star Wars 7 _____

8. I - not do - my homework today 7

9. We - paint - our house 7

10. You - play - basketball this afternoon 7 _____

TOTAL: ____/60

54- 60 7 SOB

42- 53 7 NOT

36 - 41 7 BI

30 - 35 7 SUF

LISTENING**TEST UNIT 10. SHOPPING KEY**

1) Listen and number: (5 points)

- 1) 925 / 825 2) 2338 / 2638 3) 38529 / 38539
4) 128300 / 128200 5) 32420 / 32520

1. Nine hundred and twenty-five.
2. two thousand six hundred thirty-eight.
3. Thirty-eight thousand, five hundred and thirty-nine
4. One hundred twenty-eight thousand and three hundred.
5. Thirty-two thousand four hundred and twenty.

2) Listen to the dialogue. Are the sentences True or False?
(5 points)

http://www.inglesmundial.com/Intermedio/Leccion10/I10_Dialog.mp3

<http://www.inglesmundial.com/Intermedio/Leccion10/Comprension-Oral.html>

1. The customer thinks that the car is beautiful →
2. The car has got cotton seats →
3. The car is five years old →
4. The customer is a college student →
5. The customer buys the car for \$13000. →

SPEAKING

3) Say in English: (10 points)

1. How old is it?
2. That's still expensive.
3. Let me think about it.
4. It's a deal!
5. This is a beautiful car.

READING

4) Read the dialogue and put the sentences in order: (20 points)

CUSTOMER

- __ - Grey, please.
- __ - Oh, that's nice. How much is it?
- __ - I don't think so. Have you got anything darker?
- __ - Yes, please. I'm looking for a T-shirt.
- __ - That's a pity.
- __ - Oh, all right. I'll take it.
- __ - Twenty five dollars! That's very expensive!
- __ - Large.
- __ - No, that's too dark.
- __ - You welcome! Bye

**SHOP ASSISTANT**

- __ - Yes, here you are.
- __ - But it's very good quality.
- __ - Oh, wait a minute. We have got this one. It has got grey stripes.
- __ - Thank you.
- __ - Grey. I see. And your size is...?
- __ - Twenty-five dollars.
- __ - Good afternoon. Can I help you?
- __ - I'm afraid these are the only two kinds of grey we have.
- __ - Large. Ok. How about this one?
- __ - What colour would you like?

WRITING

5) Look at Mike's supermarket list. Write sentences about what he has bought (strikeout words) and he hasn't. Use **ALREADY** or **YET** when corresponding. (10 points)

Mike's Supermarket List


- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Bread | 6. Pasta |
| 2. Milk | 7. Ice cream |
| 3. Meat | 8. Cereals |
| 4. Apples | 9. Sauce |
| 5. Broccoli | 10. Eggs |

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

6) Write the following sentences in **PRESENT PERFECT**:
(10 points)

1. I - be - in Paris **7** □ _____
2. Sarah - work - in that shop **7** . _____
3. You - go - to the zoo **7** □ . _____
4. The children - do - the homework _____


NAME: _____ DATE: _____

5. My father - buy - a present for me _____
6. Sarah - listen - heavy music  _____
7. Mike and Sue - see - Star Wars _____
8. I - not do - my homework today _____
9. We - paint - our house _____
10. You - play - basketball this afternoon _____

TOTAL: ____/60

54- 60  SOB

42- 53  NOT

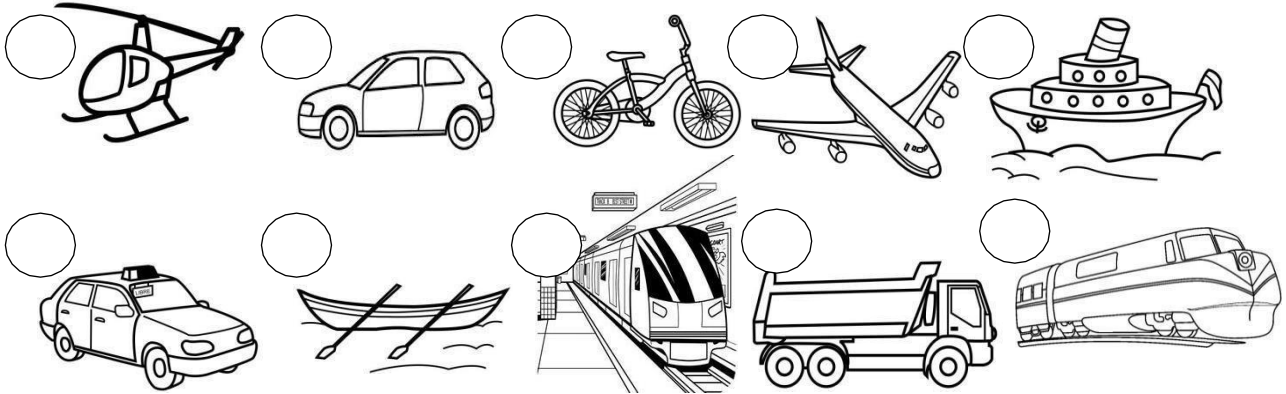
36 - 41  BI

30 - 35  SUF

UNIT 11.

MEANS OF

TRANSPORT

TEST UNIT 11. Means of Transport**LISTENING**1) *Listen and number:* (10 points)2) *Listen to the dialogue and match:* (10 points)

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| | a) was standing on the corner |
| | b) was working in his yard |
| 1. The old lady... | c) were playing in the yard |
| | d) was on the street corner |
| 2. The kids... | e) was selling newspapers |
| | f) saw a dog run out into the street |
| 3. Mr. Jones | g) didn't see anything |
| | h) heard the crash |
| 4. Mr. Bates | i) said that it was the red car's fault |
| | j) said that it was the blue car's fault |

1. The old lady	2. The kids	3. Mr. Jones	4. Mr. Bates
____) ____)	____)____)____)	____)____)	____)____)____)

SPEAKING3) *Say in English:* (10 points)

- The red car was driving very fast.
- She was standing on the corner when the accident happened.
- He was selling newspapers.
- I was eating lunch.
- He wasn't taking a photograph.

READING**4) Read the text and choose the correct answer for each question: (10 points)**

My name is Mohamed Hamad. I live in Lakemba, Sidney. I came from Syria seven years ago. I came on a plane. I am studying English at Bankstown school. I get to school by bus every day. I can drive now. I have a red car. I drive it for shopping. I also take my family out in the car at the weekend. I do not like driving in the city. There are too many cars on the road. It is difficult to find parking too, so I usually take a train to the city.

1. Where does Mohamed live?

- a) He lives in Syria b) He lives in Lakemba c) He lives in Sidney.

2. Where did Mohamed come from? *He came...*

- a) from Sudan b) from Morocco c) from Syria

3. How did he come to Australia? *He came to Australia...*

- a) on a truck b) on a train c) on a plane

4. What does he do now? *He's ...*

- a) working as a cook b) studying English c) teaching English

5. How does he get to school? *He gets to school...*

- a) by car b) by bike c) by bus

6. Can he drive?

- a) I don't know b) Yes, he can c) No, he can't

7. Does he usually drive in the city?

- a) No, he doesn't b) Yes, he does c) Sometimes

8. What mean of transport does he prefer to use to travel to the city? *He prefers...*

- a) His car b) the bus c) the train

9. Why does he prefer it? *Because there are...*

- a) too much noise b) too many cars c) a lot of people

10) What colour is Mohamed's car?

- a) It's blue b) it's red c) it's white

5) Read the sentences and match the correct option: (10 points)

1. I love the sea. I like travelling by _____.
a) ship b) plane c) train
2. I'm a sporty person. I like being fit. I always go to work by _____.
a) car b) on foot c) bike
3. I haven't got a car, so I always call a _____ to go to work.
a) bus b) taxi c) truck
4. There's no bus stop near my office. I love driving, so I always go to work by _____.
a) bike b) train c) car
5. My aunt is a pilot. She works on a _____.
a) plane b) train c) ship
6. I live in Italy. I visit my friends in Australia by _____ once a year.
a) motorcycle b) airplane c) train
7. I hate flying. I prefer land transports, especially _____.
a) cars b) ships c) helicopters
8. She hasn't got a car nor bike, so she goes everywhere on _____.
a) motorcycle b) bus c) foot
9. We hate driving, so we usually take the _____ to get to the office.
a) truck b) helicopter c) bus
10. Pete is a pilot. He can fly planes and _____.
a) helicopters b) cars c) subways

WRITING**6) Write sentences. Put the verbs in brackets in Past Continuous or Past Simple. Firstly, identify the longer action: (10 points)**

1. You - have a bath - the phone - ring ⑦ _____

2. Sheila - watch TV - someone - knock at the door ⑦ _____

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

3. I - study - my mum - call me 7 _____

4. I - drive my car - it - start - to rain 7 _____

5. Penny - cook the dinner - the baby - start crying 7 _____

TOTAL: ____/60

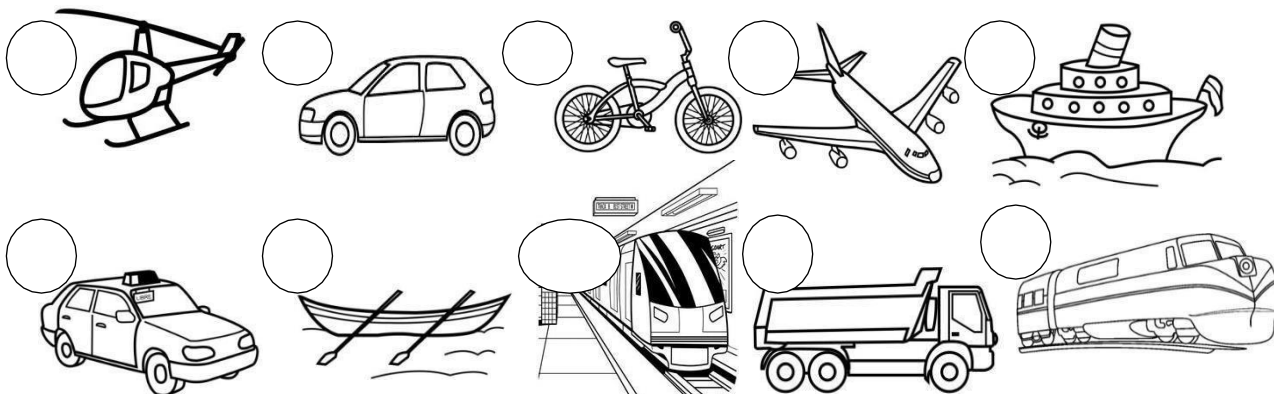
54-60 7 SOB

42- 53 7 NOT

36- 41 7 BI

30 -35 7 SUF

TEST UNIT 11. Means of Transport

KEYLISTENING1) *Listen and number:* (10 points)

1. CAR / 2. TAXI / 3. AIRPLANE / 4. HELICOPTER / 5. BOAT / 6. SHIP /
7. BICYCLE / 8. TRAIN / 9. TRUCK / 10. SUBWAY

2) *Listen to the dialogue and match:* (10 points)

<http://www.inglesmundial.com/Intermedio/Leccion11/Comprension-Oral.html>

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. The old lady... | a) was standing on the corner |
| 2. The kids... | b) was working in his yard |
| 3. Mr. Jones | c) were playing in the yard |
| 4. Mr. Bates | d) was on the street corner |
| | e) was selling newspapers |
| | f) saw a dog run out into the street |
| | g) didn't see anything |
| | h) heard the crash |
| | i) said that it was the red car's fault |
| | j) said that it was the blue car's fault |

1. The old lady	2. The kids	3. Mr. Jones	4. Mr. Bates

SPEAKING3) *Say in English:* (10 points)

- The red car was driving very fast.
- She was standing on the corner when the accident happened.
- He was selling newspapers.
- I was eating lunch.
- He wasn't taking a photograph.

READING

4) Read the text and choose the correct answer for each question: (10 points)

My name is Mohamed Hamad. I live in Lakemba, Sidney. I came from Syria seven years ago. I came on a plane. I am studying English at Bankstown school. I get to school by bus every day. I can drive now. I have a red car. I drive it for shopping. I also take my family out in the car at the weekend. I do not like driving in the city. There are too many cars on the road. It is difficult to find parking too, so I usually take a train to the city.

1. Where does Mohamed live?

- a) He lives in Syria **b) He lives in Lakemba** c) He lives in Sidney.

2. Where did Mohamed come from? He came...

- a) from Sudan b) from Morocco **c) from Syria**

3. How did he come to Australia? He came to Australia...

- a) on a truck b) on a train **c) on a plane**

4. What does he do now? He's ...

- a) working as a cook **b) studying English** c) teaching English

5. How does he get to school? He gets to school...

- a) by car b) by bike **c) by bus**

6. Can he drive?

- a) I don't know **b) Yes, he can** c) No, he can't

7. Does he usually drive in the city?

- a) No, he doesn't** b) Yes, he does c) Sometimes

8. What mean of transport does he prefer to use to travel to the city? He prefers...

- a) his car b) the bus **c) the train**

9. Why does he prefer it? Because there are...

- a) too much noise **b) too many cars** c) a lot of people

10) What colour is Mohamed's car?

- a) It's blue **b) it's red** c) it's white

5) Read the sentences and match the correct option: (10 points)

1. I love the sea. I like travelling by _____.
a) ship b) plane c) train
2. I'm a sporty person. I like being fit. I always go to work by _____.
a) car b) on foot c) bike
3. I haven't got a car, so I always call a _____ to go to work.
a) bus b) taxi c) truck
4. There's no bus stop near my office. I love driving, so I always go to work by _____.
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5. My aunt is a pilot. She works on a _____.
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6. I live in Italy. I visit my friends in Australia by _____ once a year.
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7. I hate flying. I prefer land transports, especially _____.
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WRITING**6) Write sentences. Put the verbs in brackets in Past Continuous or Past Simple. Firstly, identify the longer action: (10 points)**

1. You - have a bath - the phone - ring
2. Sheila - watch TV- someone - knock at the door

3. I - study - my mum - call me
4. I - drive my car - it - start - to rain
5. Penny - cook the dinner - the baby - fall asleep

TOTAL: ____/60

54-60 7 SOB

42- 53 7 NOT

36- 41 7 BI

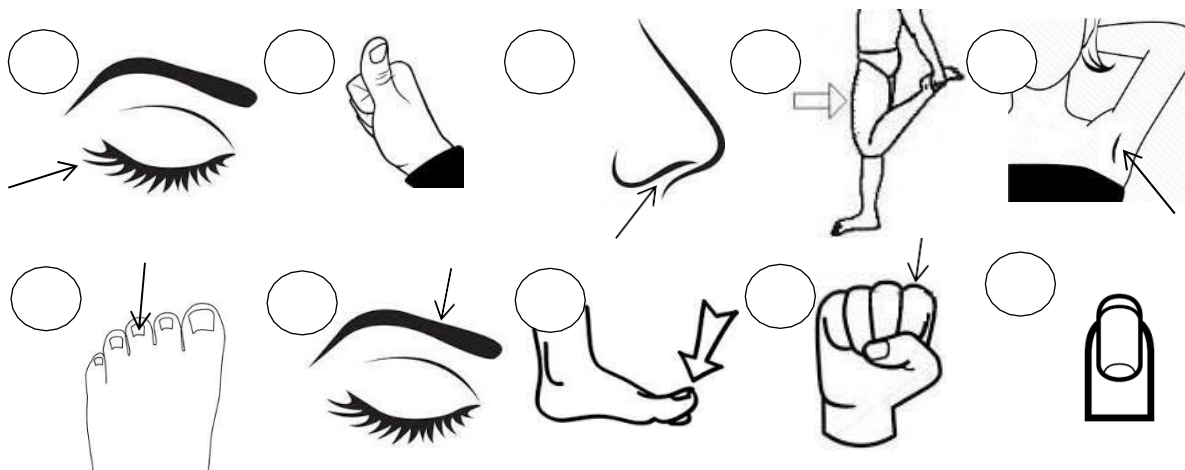
30 -35 7 SUF

UNIT 12.

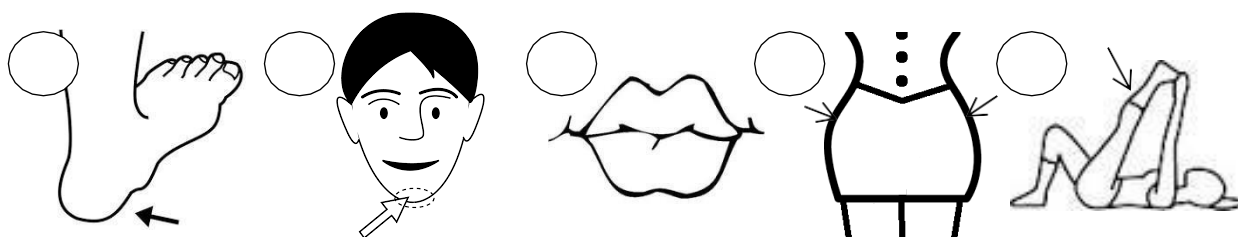
HEALTH

TEST UNIT 12. HEALTH**LISTENING**

1) **Listen and number:** (10 points)



2) **Listen to the descriptions and number:** (10 points)

**SPEAKING**

3) **Say in English:** (10 points)

1. I look in the mirror when I brush my hair.
2. Watch out! The iron is hot!
3. I keep coins in my purse!
4. Don't leave your toys on the floor, please.
5. If I have a cut, I put a band aid on it.

READING

4) **Read the sentences and match them to the pictures:** (10 points)

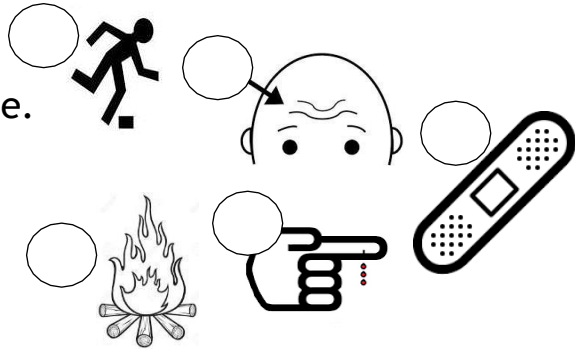
1. Yesterday, I tripped over a stone.

2. I hurt my finger while cooking.

3. I burned some papers in a fire.

4. I put a band aid in my finger.

5. This is the area above the eyebrows.



5) **Read the text and decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F):** (10 points)

Healthy Family Meals

The Bennet family is trying to eat healthy meals, but it is difficult. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bennet work all day, and they are tired when they get home. They also have two young sons who need a lot of attention. Their oldest son is seven years old and the younger son is nine months old. It is difficult for the Bennet to plan healthy family meals when they have such a busy schedule.



Lately, the family has been eating fast food that Mr. Bennet picks up on the way home from work. This is a bad habit, and the Bennet are worried that their children will develop poor eating habits. They want to start eating healthy homemade meals.

1. _____ Mr. and Mrs. Bennet are married, and they have three children.
2. _____ Eating fast food for dinner is a bad habit.
3. _____ Only Mrs. Bennet is tired when she gets home from work.
4. _____ The baby in the picture is sitting in a high chair and drinking a bottle.
5. _____ It is difficult to plan healthy family meals because the Bennet are busy.
6. _____ Mr. Bennet picks up fast food on the way home from work.
7. _____ Mr. and Mrs. Bennet's oldest son is seven years old.
8. _____ Mr. and Mrs. Bennet have two sons.
9. _____ Baby Bennet is thirteen months old.
10. _____ Mr. Bennet works in the mornings and Mrs. Bennet in the afternoons.

WRITING

6) *Write sentences using the appropriate reflexive pronoun:*
(10 points)

1. **The cat** nearly killed _____ when it ran across the road.
2. **I** enjoyed _____ at the party.
3. **He** always looks at _____ in the mirror.
4. **My sisters** help _____ while doing their homework.
5. **The woman** accidentally hurt _____ with the knife.
6. **The children and I** enjoyed _____ at the beach.
7. **Neither of you** should do that! You will hurt _____.
8. **Some people** only think about _____.

9. I hurt _____ when I fell down the stairs.

10. We burned _____ with the stove.

7) ***Put the verbs in brackets in past time:*** (10 points)

1. The plant _____ (grow) up a lot during the summer.

2. Peter and Sharon _____ (give) me a present for my birthday.

3. The little boy _____ (hold) my hand during the trip.

4. We _____ (keep) the fish in the fridge.

5. Someone _____ (break) the clock.

6. She _____ (bring) Luke home from the hospital.

7. Jack _____ (lend) me his new car.

8. We _____ (pay) \$15 for the pizza.

9. They _____ (ride) the bike yesterday afternoon.

10. I _____ (lose) my keys somewhere and now I can't find them.

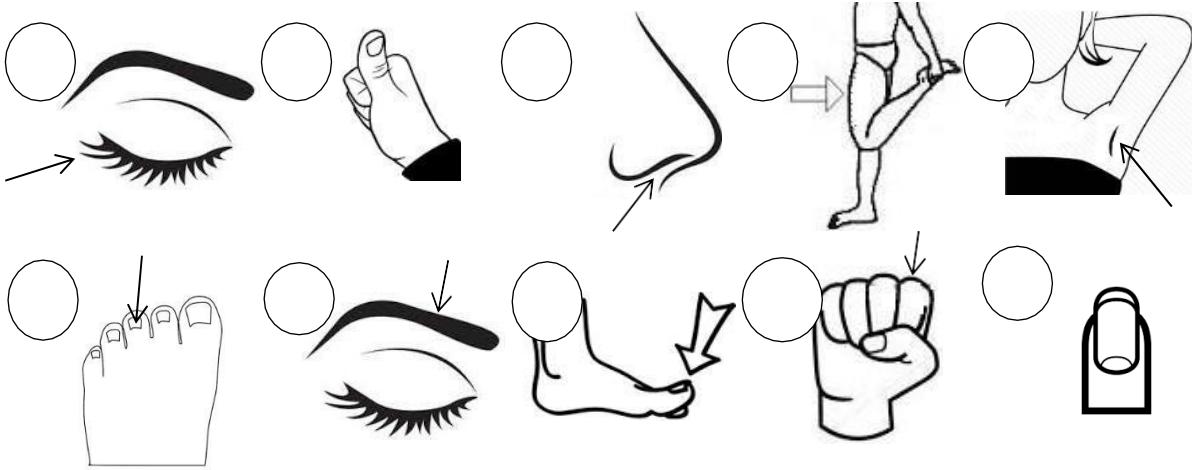
TOTAL: ____/70

63-70 7 SOB

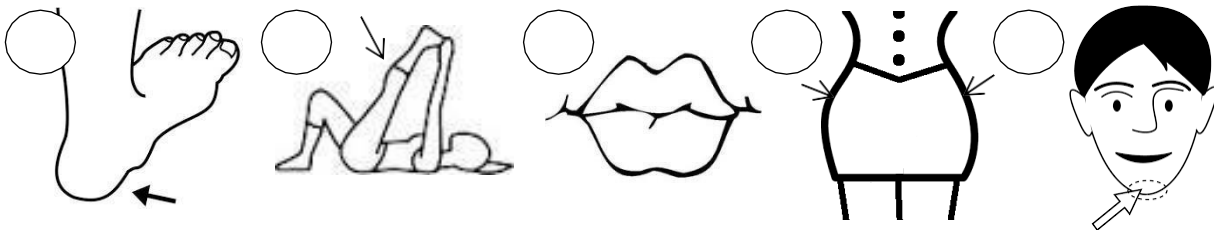
49-62 7 NOT

42-48 7 BI

35- 41 7 SUF

TEST UNIT 12. HEALTH**KEY****LISTENING****1) Listen and number:** (10 points)

1. FINGERNAIL / 2. TOENAIL / 3. THUMB / 4. BIGTOE / 5. EYEBROW /
 6. EYELASHES / 7. NOSTRIL / 8. THIGH / 9. ARMPIT / 10. NUCKLE

2) Listen to the descriptions and number: (10 points)

1. You use them to kiss. (lips)
 2. This is on the bottom of your foot. (heel)
 3. Men sometimes grow a beard here. (chin)
 4. When you dance, you move this body part. (hips)
 5. This is the lower part of the leg. (calf)

SPEAKING**3) Say in English:** (10 points)

1. I look in the mirror when I brush my hair.
2. Watch out! The iron is hot!
3. I keep coins in my purse!
4. Don't leave your toys on the floor, please.
5. If I have a cut, I put a band aid on it.

READING

4) **Read the sentences and match them to the pictures:** (10 points)

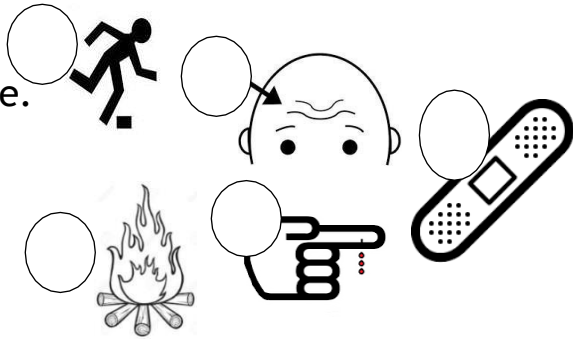
1. Yesterday, I tripped over a stone.

2. I hurt my finger while cooking.

3. I burned some papers in a fire.

4. I put a band aid in my finger.

5. This is the area above the eyebrows.



5) **Read the text and decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F):** (10 points)

Healthy Family Meals

The Bennet family is trying to eat healthy meals, but it is difficult. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bennet work all day, and they are tired when they get home. They also have two young sons who need a lot of attention. Their oldest son is seven years old and the younger son is nine months old. It is difficult for the Bennet to plan healthy family meals when they have such a busy schedule.



Lately, the family has been eating fast food that Mr. Bennet picks up on the way home from work. This is a bad habit, and The Bennet are worried that their children will develop poor eating habits. They want to start eating healthy homemade meals.

1. _____ Mr. and Mrs. Bennet are married, and they have three children.
2. _____ Eating fast food for dinner is a bad habit.
3. _____ Only Mrs. Bennet is tired when she gets home from work.
4. _____ The baby in the picture is sitting in a high chair and drinking a bottle.
5. _____ It is difficult to plan healthy family meals because the Bennet are busy.
6. _____ Mr. Bennet picks up fast food on the way home from work.
7. _____ The Bennet's oldest son is seven years old.
8. _____ Mr. and Mrs. Bennet have two sons.
9. _____ Baby Bennet is thirteen months old.
10. _____ Mr. Bennet works in the mornings and Mrs. Bennet in the afternoons.

WRITING

6) *Write sentences using the appropriate reflexive pronoun:*
(10 points)

1. **The cat** nearly killed _____ when it ran across the road.
2. **I** enjoyed _____ at the party.
3. **He** always looks at _____ in the mirror.
4. **My sisters** help _____ while doing their homework.
5. **The woman** accidentally hurt _____ with the knife.
6. **The children and I** enjoyed _____ at the beach.
7. **Neither of you** should do that! You will hurt _____.
8. **Some people** only think about _____.

9. I hurt _____ when I fell down the stairs.

10. We burned _____ with the stove.

7) ***Put the verbs in brackets in past time:*** (10 points)

11. The plant _____ (grow) up a lot during the summer.

12. Peter and Sharon _____ (give) me a present for my birthday.

13. The little boy _____ (hold) my hand during the trip.

14. We _____ (keep) the fish in the fridge.

15. Someone _____ (break) the clock.

16. She _____ (bring) Luke home from the hospital.

17. Jack _____ (lend) me his new car.

18. We _____ (pay) \$15 for the pizza.

19. They _____ (ride) the bike yesterday afternoon.

20. I _____ (lose) my keys somewhere and now I can't find them.

TOTAL: ____/70

63-70 7 SOB

49-62 7 NOT

42-48 7 BI

35- 41 7 SUF

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