

3º INGLÉS

Guía del Alumno

Curso 20 -20

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HORARIO DEL MÓDULO

LUNES	MARTES	MIÉRCOLES	JUEVES	VIERNES

MATERIALES: Se pueden conseguir los libros de Módulo III y IV de Inglés en las siguientes copisterías: Sonia Libros y Copiplus.

Los materiales están colgados en la aplicación CLASSROOM de Google. Es muy fácil, solo tienes que descargar la aplicación de la Play Store, en el símbolo "+" seleccionas "apuntarme a una clase" y accedes mediante la contraseña: **kbtxx0**

ENTREGA DE TRABAJOS: No es obligatorio, puedes aprobar sin entregar actividades, aunque sí es recomendable. Las actividades del libro se entregarán el día del examen como fecha límite. Las tareas tendrán un valor del 20% de la nota final. Si surgen dudas, siempre puedes contactar con la profesora a través de su email de contacto especificado anteriormente.

TUTORÍA COLECTIVA: Clase normal en grupo.

TUTORÍA INDIVIDUAL: Resolución de dudas individuales.

FECHAS DE EXAMEN

Se realizarán dos parciales eliminatorios de materia.

- **PARCIAL 1:** Las unidades 1 y 2 entran en el primer parcial. El primer parcial será el día
- **ORDINARIO:** Las unidades 3 y 4 en el segundo parcial.
EXTRAORDINARIO: El alumno se examinará de la parte o partes que lleve pendientes. El examen será el **CONTENIDO DEL EXÁMEN:**

Todos los exámenes estarán basados en las cuatro destrezas básicas: Reading (lectura comprensiva), Listening (comprensión oral), Writing (expresión escrita) y Speaking (expresión oral). También ejercicios de gramática y vocabulario.

PRIMER PARCIAL:

UNIDAD 1: PRESENTE SIMPLE Y CONTINUO

UNIDAD 2: PASADO SIMPLE Y CONTINUO

PARTES DEL EXAMEN:

LISTENING

READING COMPREHENSION

WRITING: 1. MY DAILY ROUTINE

2. WHAT DID YOU DO LAST: CHRISTMAS/EASTER/ WEEKEND...?

SPEAKING: DIRECTIONS "HOW DO I GET TO...?"

GRAMMAR: CONTRAST PRESENT SIMPLE AND CONTINUOUS

VOCABULARY: VOCABULARIO DE LAS UNIDADES 1 Y 2

SEGUNDO PARCIAL:

UNIDAD 3: COMPARATIVO Y SUPERLATIVO

UNIDAD 4: MODALES

MUCH/MAY/A LOT OF

PARTES DEL EXAMEN:

LISTENING

READING COMPREHENSION

WRITING: EXPRESIÓN DE GUSTOS Y PREFERENCIAS

1. EMAIL: PERSONAL INFORMATION AND HOBBIES

SPEAKING: SHOPPING FOR CLOTHES

GRAMMAR: COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE FORMS

VOCABULARY AND VERBS: ANEXO DE VOCABULARIO Y VERBOS (FINAL)

1. PRONOMBRES PERSONALES SUJETO

INGLÉS	ESPAÑOL
I	YO
YOU	TU / USTED
HE	EL
SHE	ELLA
IT	ELLO (COSA Ó ANIMAL)
WE	NOSOTROS/AS
YOU	VOSOTROS/AS USTEDES
THEY	ELLOS/ ELLAS

— 3ª Persona
de
Singular

2. VERBO TO BE: SER / ESTAR

Afirmativa	TRADUCCIÓN	FORMA CORTA	Negativa	Negativa Contraída	Interrogativa
I	YO SOY/ESTOY	I'm	I am not	I'm not	Am I ...?
You	TU ERES/ESTÁS	You're	You are not	You aren't	Are you ...?
He	EL ES/ESTÁ	He's	He is not	He isn't	Is he ...?
She	ELLA ES/ESTÁ	She's	She is not	She isn't	Is she ...?
It	ELLO ES/ESTÁ	It's	It is not	It isn't	Is it ...?
We	NOSOTROS/AS SOMOS / ESTAMOS	We're	We are not	We aren't	Are we ...?
You	VOSOTROS/AS SOIS / ESTAIS	You're	You are not	You aren't	Are you ...?
They	ELLOS SON/ESTÁN	They're	They are not	They aren't	Are they?

COMPLETA EL CUADRO

	Afirmativa	Negativa	Interrogativa
I	am a Spanish man.	I am not a Spanish man.	Am I a Spanish man?
It	is in the bedroom.		
You	are a teacher.		
They	are at the airport.		
We	are very young.		
He	is a good player.		
She	is very tall.		

3. PRESENTE CONTINUO:

Yo estoy trabajando

Afirmativa	Negativa	Interrogativa
S+ TO BE + V-ING	S+TO BE+NOT+V-ING	TO BE+S+V-ING...?

I AM WORKING
YO ESTOY TRABAJANDO

AM I WORKING...?
¿ESTOY YO TRABAJANDO?

YOU ARE WORKING
TU ESTÁS TRABAJANDO

YOU AREN'T WORKING
TU NO ESTÁS TRABAJANDO

ARE YOU WORKING...?
¿ESTÁS TU TRABAJANDO?

HE IS WORKING
EL ESTÁ TRABAJANDO

HE IS NOT WORKING
EL NO ESTÁ TRABAJANDO

IS HE WORKING
¿ESTÁ EL TRABAJANDO?

SHE IS WORKING
ELLA ESTÁ TRABAJANDO

SHE ISN'T WORKING
ELLA NO ESTÁ TRABAJANDO

IS SHE WORKING...?
¿ESTÁ ELLA TRABAJANDO?

IT IS WORKING
ELLO ESTÁ TRABAJANDO

IT ISN'T WORKING
ELLO NO ESTÁ TRABAJANDO

IS IT WORKING
¿ESTÁ ELLO TRABAJANDO?

WE ARE WORKING
NOSOTROS/NOSOTRAS ESTAMOS TRABAJANDO

WE AREN'T WORKING
NOSOTROS/NOSOTRAS NO ESTAMOS TRABAJANDO

ARE WE WORKING...?
¿ESTAMOS NOSOTROS/NOSOTRAS TRABAJANDO

YOU ARE WORKING
VOSOTROS/VOSOTRAS ESTÁIS TRABAJANDO

YOU AREN'T WORKING
VOSOTROS/VOSOTRAS NO ESTÁIS TRABAJANDO

ARE YOU WORKING...?
¿ESTÁIS VOSOTROS/VOSOTRAS TRABAJANDO?

THEY ARE WORKING
ELLOS/ELLAS ESTÁN TRABAJANDO

THEY AREN'T WORKING
ELLOS/ELLAS NO ESTÁN TRABAJANDO

ARE THEY WORKING...?
¿ESTÁN ELLOS/ELLAS TRABAJANDO?

FORMULA **VERBO TO BE (AM / IS / ARE) + VERBO EN -ING**

+ SUJETO + TO BE + VERBO-ING + COMPLEMENTOS

Ej.1: "I am cooking pasta now" = Yo estoy cocinando pasta ahora.

Ej.2: "She is living in Almansa at the moment" = Ella está viviendo en Almansa en este momento.

Ej.3: "They are working this week" = Ellos están trabajando esta semana

- SUJETO + TO BE + NOT + VERBO-ING + COMPLEMENTOS

Ej.1: "She is not (isn't) cooking pasta now" = Yo no estoy cocinando pasta ahora.

Ej.2: "She is not (isn't) living in Almansa at the moment"= Ella no está viviendo en Almansa en este momento

Ej.3: "They are not (aren't) working this week" = Ellos no están trabajando esta semana

EJEMPLOS

? TO BE + SUJETO + VERBO-ING + COMPLEMENTOS

Ej.1: "Are you cooking pasta now?" ¿Estás tu cocinando pasta ahora?

Ej.2: "Is she living in a Almansa at the moment?" ¿Está ella trabajando en Almansa en este momento?

Ej.3: "Are they working this week?" ¿Están ellos trabajando esta semana?

REGLAS PARA AÑADIR LA -ING

1. Los verbos que acaban en -E eliminan esta letra.
Come - Come + ING → He is comING by car =El está viniendo en coche.
Smoke - Smoke + ING → She is smokING a cigar= Ella está fumando un puro.
Write - Write + ING→ I am writING a postcard= Yo estoy escribiendo una postal.
2. Verbos de una sílaba que acaban en CVC, es decir, consonante + vocal + consonante, doblan la última consonante
Sit - SittING → She is sitting on a chair= Ella está sentada en una silla.
Swim - SwimmING → I am swimming in the sea= Yo estoy nadando en el mar.
OJO, los verbos que acaban en -X no doblan la última consonante
Fix - Fixing→ The mechanic is fixING my car=El mecanico está arreglando mi coche.
Mix - Mixing → The baby is mixING colours= El bebé está mezclando colores.
3. Los verbos que acaban en -Y, ya sea precedida de vocal o consonante, añaden la -ING normalmente, sin hacer ningún cambio.
Study - Studying → I am studying English now= Yo estoy estudiando Inglés ahora.
Play - Playing → I am playing with my son= Yo estoy jugando con mi hijo.
4. Los verbos CANCEL (cancelar) y TRAVEL (viajar) duplican la "L":
CancellING - TravellING

COMPLETA CON PRESENTE CONTINUO

TO BE= AM/IS/ARE + V.-ING

- 1. Peter _____ (WORK) in Almansa.
- 2. I _____ (STUDY) English now.
- 3. Susan and Mary _____ (PLAY) tennis.
- 4. She _____ (CLEAN) the house.
- 5. They _____ (WATCH) TV.
- 6. What _____ you _____ (DO) now?
- 7. My friends _____ (NOT GO) to the gym.
- 8. He _____ (NOT DO) the exercises.
- 9. Where _____ he _____ (GO)?

4. PRESENTE SIMPLE / HABITUAL:

Yo trabajo

AFIRMATIVA S+ V-(s)	NEGATIVA S+DO/DOES+NOT+V	INTERROGATIVA DO/DOES+S+V...?
I WORK YO TRABAJA/O	I DO NOT WORK YO NO TRABAJ/O	DO I WORK...? ¿TRABAJA YO?
YOU WORK TU TRABAJAS	YOU DON'T WORK TU NO TRABAJAS	DO YOU WORK...? ¿TRABAJAS TU?
HE WORKS EL TRABAJA	HE DOES NOT WORK EL NO TRABAJA	DOES HE WORK...? ¿TRABAJA EL?
SHE WORKS ELLA TRABAJA	SHE DOESN'T WORK ELLA NO TRABAJA	DOES SHE WORK...? ¿TRABAJA ELLA?
IT WORKS ELLO TRABAJA	IT DOESN'T WORK ELLO NO TRABAJA	DOES IT WORK...? ¿TRABAJA ELLO?
WE WORK NOSOTROS/NOSOTRAS TRABAJAMOS	WE DO NOT WORK NOSOTROS/NOSOTRAS NO TRABAJAMOS	DO WE WORK...? ¿TRABAJAMOS NOSOTROS/NOSOTRAS?
YOU WORK VOSOTROS/VOSOTRAS TRABAJAIS	YOU DON'T WORK VOSOTROS/VOSOTRAS NO TRABAJAIS	DO YOU WORK...? ¿TRABAJAIS VOSOTROS/VOSOTRAS?
THEY WORK ELLOS/ELLAS TRABAJAN	THEY DON'T WORK ELLOS/ELLAS NO TRABAJAN	DO THEY WORK...? ¿TRABAJAN ELLOS/ELLAS?

PRESENTE SIMPLE: YO TRABAJO

Estructura del verbo	FORMA + S + V= I WORK	HE / SHE / IT + V-S = HE WORKS
	FORMA --/?	DO para todos los sujetos DOES para 3ª persona singular: He / She / It

SUJETO + VERBO + COMPLEMENTOS

- (+)
- Ej.1: "I go to the cinema every weekend" = Yo voy al cine todos los fines de semana
 Ej.2: "Tom drives a very old car" = Tom conduce un coche muy viejo.
 Ej.3: "They watch TV at night" = Ellos ven la TV por la noche.

SUJETO + DO / DOES+ NOT + VERBO + COMPLEMENTOS

- (-)
- Ej.1: "I do not go to the cinema every weekend" = Yo no voy al cine todos los fines de semana
 Ej.2: "Tom does not drive an old car" o "Tom doesn't..." = Tom no conduce un coche viejo.
 Ej.3: "They do not watch TV at night" o "They don't..." = Ellos no ven la TV por la noche.

EJEMPLOS

DO/DOES + SUJETO + VERBO + COMPLEMENTOS

- (?)
- Ej.1: "Do you go to the cinema every weekend?" = ¿Vas tu al cine todos los fines de semana?
 Ej.2: "Does Tom drive a very old car?" = ¿Conduce Tom un coche muy viejo?
 Ej.3: "Do they watch TV at night?" = ¿Ven ellos la televisión por la noche?

REGLAS PARA AÑADIR LA "S"

1. HAVE (tener) cambia a HAS → I have, She has.
2. DO (hacer), GO (ir) añaden -ES → I go / She goes, I do / He does.

3. Verbos que acaban en sonido parecido a la "s"

- ss miss (echar de menos) - missES → She missES.
- sh wash - washES (lavar) → He washES.
- ch watch - watchES (mirar) → She watchES.

4. Los verbos que acaban en -y precedida de consonante, cambian la -y por -i y añaden ES. Los que acaban en -y precedida de vocal, simplemente añaden -s:

Study - study + i + es → I study English, she studIES with me (conmigo)

Carry - carry + i + es → I carry boxes, he carrIES bags
(Yo llevo cajas, el lleva bolsas)

Play - plays

*He plays football .

COMPLETA CON PRESENTE SIMPLE

- 1- She _____ in Brighton. (LIVE)
- 2- Where _____ she _____ ? (LIVE)
- 3- What time _____ she _____ ? (GET UP)
- 4- She usually _____ at 7:30 am. (GET UP)
- 5- How much _____ it _____ ? (COST)
- 6- It _____ \$5. (COST)
- 7- _____ he _____ in Almansa? (WORK)
- 8- He _____ (NOT WORK) in Almansa.
- 9- _____ she _____ English? (SPEAK)
- 10- She _____ English, she _____ Spanish. (NOT SPEAK / SPEAK)

C. STATIVE VERBS

love (amar), like (gustar), hate (odiar), want (querer)
think (pensar), remember (recordar), know (saber,
conocer), understand (comprender, entender),
believe (creer), feel (sentir), hope (esperar)
own (poseer)
see (ver), hear (oír)

Estos verbos se llaman así porque expresan gustos, sentimientos y deseos, actividades de la mente, posesión y percepción, es decir, "estados" en lugar de acciones que implican movimiento. Por eso no se suelen emplear en la forma continua.

We know the answer. (Sabemos la respuesta.)

USO PRESENTE SIMPLE Y CONTINUO PRESENTE SIMPLE:

S+V(S) / DO- DOES

Expresa hechos habituales, situaciones y estados. Lo utilizamos para hablar de lo que hacemos normalmente.

Ex: I usually study in the morning.
(Normalmente estudio por la mañana).

Los **Adverbios de Frecuencia** suelen aparecer con el Presente Simple porque expresan la frecuencia con que hacemos algo.

ALWAYS (siempre)
USUALLY (normalmente)
OFTEN (a menudo)
SOMETIMES (algunas veces)
NEVER (nunca)

También se asocia con **“EVERY”** y sus derivados (everyday/week/year...)

Los VERBOS **“ESTÁTICOS”** suelen aparecer en el presente simple.

S+ AM/IS/ ARE+ V-ING

Expresa acciones que están ocurriendo en el momento de hablar, **en progreso**, o en el periodo de tiempo presente.

Ex: I'm studying right now.

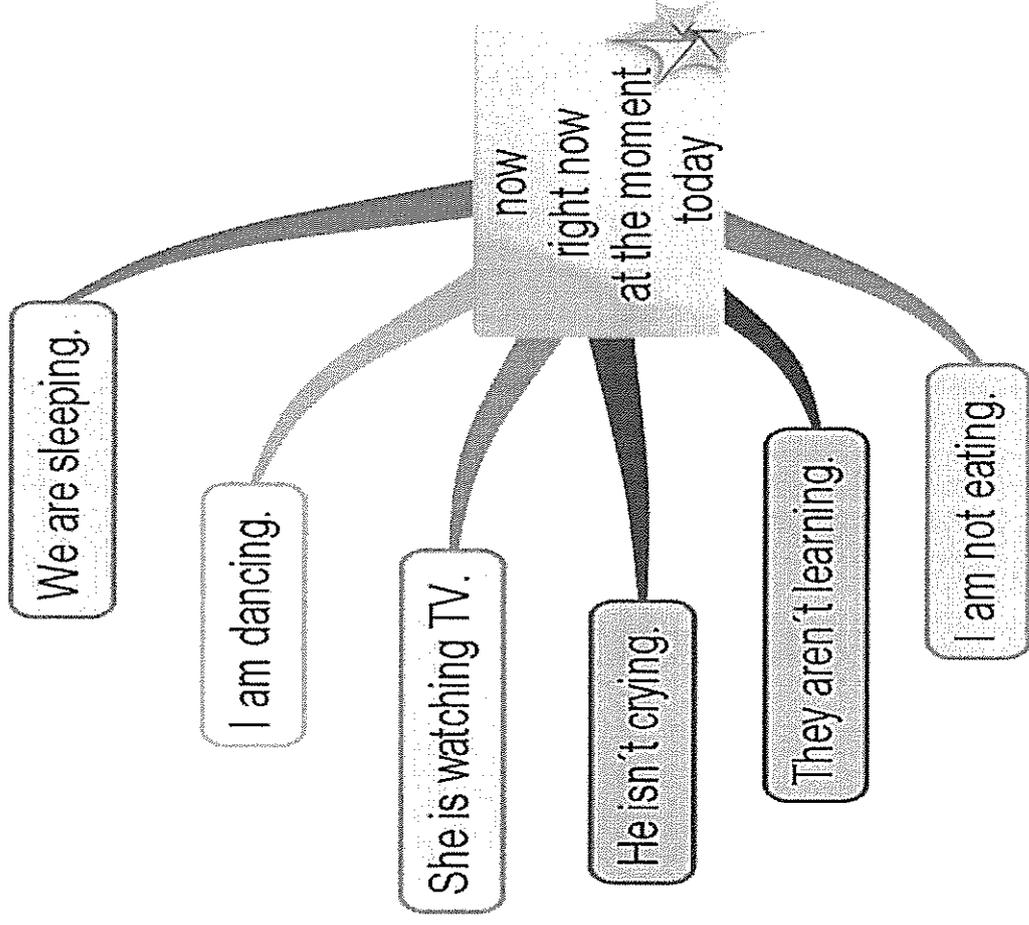
(Estoy estudiando ahora mismo)

En contraste con el Presente Simple, el Continuo se utiliza para hablar de **algo que rompe con la rutina.**

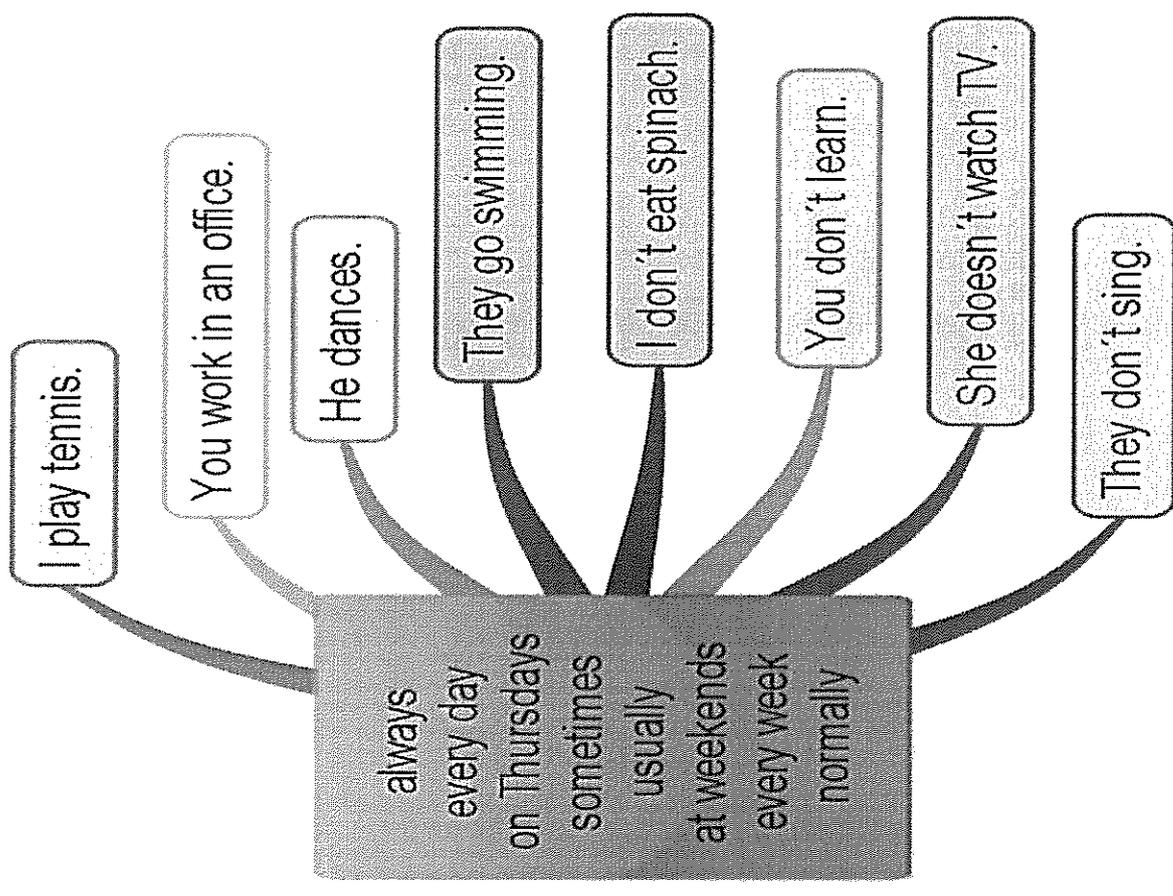
Ex: I usually study in the morning, but today I'm studying in the afternoon.
(Normalmente estudio por la mañana, pero hoy estoy estudiando por la tarde)

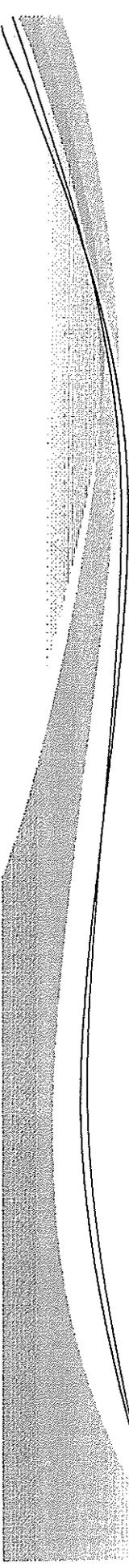
Va asociado a: **(RIGHT) NOW (justo) ahora, TODAY (hoy), AT THE MOMENT (en este momento), THIS MORNING (ésta mañana)**

PRESENT CONTINUOUS



PRESENT SIMPLE





PRESENTATE SIMPLE O CONTINUO

1. Look! He (LEAVE) the house.
2. Quiet please! I (WRITE) a test.
3. She usually (WALK) to school.
4. But look! Today she (GO) by bike.
5. Every Sunday we (GO) to see my grandparents.
6. He often (GO) to the cinema.
7. We (PLAY) Monopoly at the moment.
8. The child always (CRY) .
9. I (NOT DO) anything at the moment.
10. he (WATCH) the news everyday?

3. PRESENTE CONTINUO:

1. COMPLETA CON PRESENTE CONTINUO, PASA A NEGATIVA E INTERROGATIVA Y TRADUCE A ESPAÑOL (la frase afirmativa sólo):

1. She a sandwich. (HAVE)

-: _____

¿: _____

T: _____

2. My father and my brother the house. (PAINT)

-: _____

¿: _____

T: _____

3. They at the shopping center. (EAT)

-: _____

¿: _____

T: _____

4. My grandmother a coat. (WEAR)

-: _____

¿: _____

T: _____

5. Meg and Brian for you. (WAIT)

-: _____

¿: _____

T: _____

2. COMPLETA LAS SIGUIENTES ORACIONES CON EL PRESENTE CONTINUO DE LOS VERBOS, EN FORMA AFIRMATIVA, NEGATIVA O INTERROGATIVA :

1. NOT PLAY Tony _____ football this week.
2. SING Listen! Beth _____ a song.
3. FIX _____ The mechanic _____ your car today?
4. NOT LISTEN The students _____ to the teacher.
5. WEAR I _____ a very beautiful dress.
6. RUN The kids _____ to school.
7. LAUGH You _____ at me!
8. GO _____ they _____ to the United States next week?
9. LIE Be careful! She _____ to you!
10. DO _____ the girl _____ an exam?

3. TRADUCE A ESPAÑOL LAS FRASES DEL EJERCICIO 2:

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

AUTOEVALUACIÓN: TEMA 3: PRESENTE CONTINUO

1. COMPLETA UTILIZANDO PRESENTE CONTINUO Y TRADUCE.

NOT SNOW	It _____ now.	
LEARN	I _____ English.	
PLAY	The children _____ tennis	
SMOKE	_____ He _____ a cigarette?	
READ	Mary _____ a book.	
STUDY	_____ The _____ students _____ ?	
NOT COME	Pat _____ to the party.	
SWIM	Sue _____ now.	

2. TRADUCE Y PASA A NEGATIVA E INTERROGATIVA UTILIZANDO EL PRESENTE CONTINUO:

John está trabajando en Londres.

T:
-:
¿?:

Nosotros estamos jugando en el parque.

T:
-:
¿?:

Mi hermana está cocinando ahora.

T:
-:
¿?:

3. COMPLETA LA SIGUIENTE TABLA CON EL PRESENTE CONTINUO:

FORMA AFIRMATIVA	FORMA NEGATIVA	FORMA INTERROGATIVA
I _____ (WORK)		
You _____ (SLEEP)		
He _____ (STUDY) She _____ (PLAY) It _____ (RAIN)		
We _____ (TRAVEL)		
You _____ (COOK)		
They _____ (SWIM)		

4. PRESENTE SIMPLE:

1. COMPLETA UTILIZANDO PRESENTE SIMPLE Y TRADUCE:

- 1- Where _____ she _____ ? (LIVE) = _____
- 2- She _____ in Brighton. (LIVE) = _____
- 3- What time _____ she usually _____ ? (GET UP) = _____
- 4- She usually _____ at 7:30 am. (GET UP) = _____
- 5- How much _____ it _____ ? (COST) = _____
- 6- It _____ \$5. (COST) = _____
- 7- How often _____ he _____ ill? (FEEL) = _____
- 8- He sometimes _____ ill. (FEEL) = _____
- 9- How _____ she _____ ? (SPEAK) = _____

2. COMPLETA CON PRESENTE SIMPLE Y PASA A NEGATIVA E INTERROGATIVA, DESPUES TRADUCE A ESPAÑOL LA FRASE AFIRMATIVA:

a) I _____ (play) with my dog.

-: _____

¿?: _____

T: _____

b) She _____ (love) her mother.

-: _____

¿?: _____

T: _____

c) Peter _____ (study) English everyday.

-: _____

¿?: _____

T: _____

3. COMPLETA UTILIZANDO PRESENTE SIMPLE Y TRADUCE:

1. I _____ television every night. (*watch*)=

2. They usually _____ to bed at nine o'clock. (*go*)=

3. _____ books?. (*Richard read*)=

4. She _____ to the theatre. (*not go*)=

5. We _____ English. (*not study*)=

6. _____
7. I _____ to a political party (*not/belong*)=

8. Peter _____ to go to the beach (*not/want*)=

9. The River Nile _____ in Egypt. (*be*)=

10. _____ in India? (*it/ snow*)=

11. My mother _____ me (*help*)=

12. Where _____? (*your parents/live*)=

13. My parents _____ in Bristol.=

14. Where _____? (*he/work*)=

15. He _____ in Almansa (*work*).=

AUTOEVALUACIÓN: TEMA 4: PRESENTE SIMPLE

1. COMPLETA UTILIZANDO PRESENTE SIMPLE Y TRADUCE.

SPEAK	Jenny _____ four languages.	
NOT UNDERSTAND	I _____.	
LIKE/GO	Peter _____ films. He often _____ to the cinema.	
DRINK DRINK	She _____ coffee but she _____ tea.	
LOVE	_____ you _____ Jack?	
HAVE	She usually _____ dinner at 9 o'clock.	
COME	_____ your sister _____ to the party?	
SMOKE	Steve _____ 10 cigarettes a day.	

2. TRADUCE Y PASA A NEGATIVA E INTERROGATIVA UTILIZANDO EL PRESENTE SIMPLE:

John trabaja en Londres.

T:
-:
¿?:

Ella juega al tenis todos los días.

T:
-:
¿?:

Llueve mucho en primavera.

T:
-:
¿?:

3. COMPLETA LA SIGUIENTE TABLA CON EL PRESENTE SIMPLE:

FORMA AFIRMATIVA	FORMA NEGATIVA	FORMA INTERROGATIVA
I _____ (WORK)		
You _____ (SLEEP)		
He _____ (STUDY) She _____ (PLAY) It _____ (RAIN)		
We _____ (TRAVEL)		
You _____ (COOK)		
They _____ (SWIM)		

AUTOEVALUACIÓN: PRESENTE SIMPLE Y CONTINUO

1. Andy sometimes _____ comics. (*to read*)
2. We never _____ TV in the morning. (*to watch*)
3. Listen! Sandy _____ in the bathroom. (*to sing*)
4. My sister usually _____ in the kitchen. (*to help*)
5. My mother _____ breakfast now. (*to make*)
6. They often _____ the bathroom. (*to clean*)
7. Look! The boys _____ home. (*to come*)
8. Every day his grandfather _____ for a walk. (*to go*)
9. I _____ with my friend at the moment. (*to chat*)
10. Cats _____ mice. (*to eat*)

1. You _____ (not/like) chocolate.

2) She

(not/study) at the moment.

3) We often

(go) to the cinema.

4) He usually

(not/do) his homework.

5) They

(not/eat) rice every day.

6) We

(not/study) every night.

7)

(you/like) spicy food?

8)

(she/go) to Scotland often?

9)

(he/eat) now?

10) We

(go) to the cinema this weekend.



unit

1

Do they listen to music?

1 Listen, read and repeat.

1 The Changing of the Guard ceremony starts at half past eleven.

Do they have this ceremony every day?

Yes, they do - in the summer.

2 Do the guards always wear those big hats?

Yes, they do ... and each hat weighs 665 grams!

3 Do they listen to music under their big hats?

I don't think so.

4 I want to send a photo to my sisters. Does my hair look OK?

Yes, it does - just stand next to the guard.

But don't talk to him. The guards don't chat with people.

2 Listen and complete the dialogue.

KEN: 1.....*Does*..... the Queen live in Buckingham Palace all year?

KATE: No Ken, she 2..... She sometimes lives in Balmoral Castle or Windsor Castle.

ANGELA: I like the guards' 3..... uniforms.

KATE: Yes. They sometimes wear 4..... uniforms, too.

3 Practise with another student.

STUDENT 1: Does my hair look OK?

STUDENT 2: Yes, it does. / No, it doesn't.

WORDS FREE-TIME ACTIVITIES

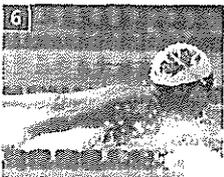
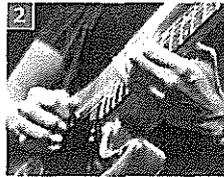
4 A Listen, read and repeat.

*dance go out exercise go swimming travel chat
play the guitar listen to music take photos play football*

B Match the activities to the pictures.



take photos



WORDS PARTS OF THE BODY

5 Which part of the body do you use the most for each activity? Choose the correct answer.

1. listening to music
eyes / ears / body
2. playing the guitar
fingers / legs / head
3. dancing
nose / legs / mouth
4. taking photos
mouth / eye / foot
5. playing football
hand / arm / foot
6. chatting
mouth / toes / hair

GRAMMAR

6 A Read the grammar box.

REMEMBER

PRESENT SIMPLE

AFFIRMATIVE:

I		he	
you	work	she	works
we		it	
they			

B Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the Present Simple.

listen chat play travel ~~exercise~~ take

1. Pamela is always tired because she never *exercises*.
2. We often to Scotland to see our grandparents.
3. My husband sometimes the guitar at parties.
4. My parents usually to classical music.
5. I often photos of my friends.
6. Angela always with her mother on the phone.

7 A Read the grammar box.

REMEMBER

PRESENT SIMPLE

NEGATIVE:

I		he	
you	do not	she	does not
we	(don't) work	it	(doesn't) work
they			

QUESTIONS AND SHORT ANSWERS:

Do you work hard?

Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

Does he work hard?

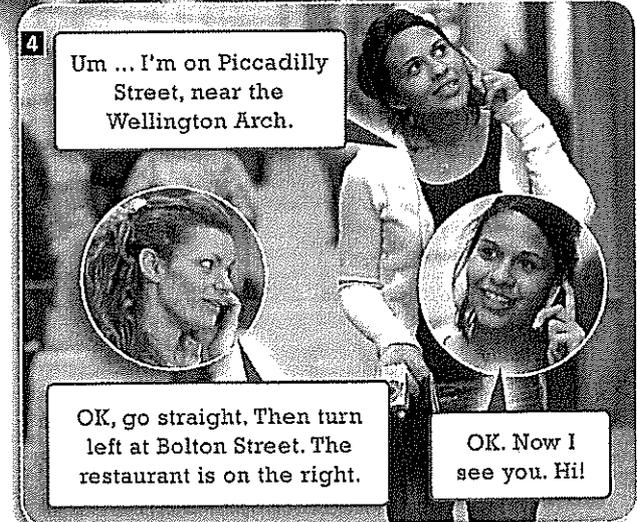
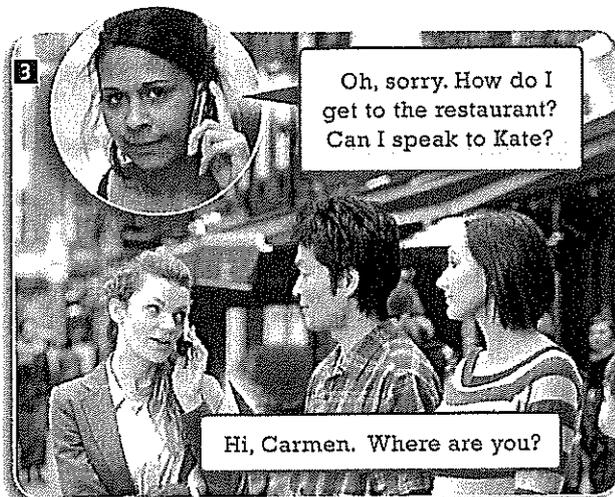
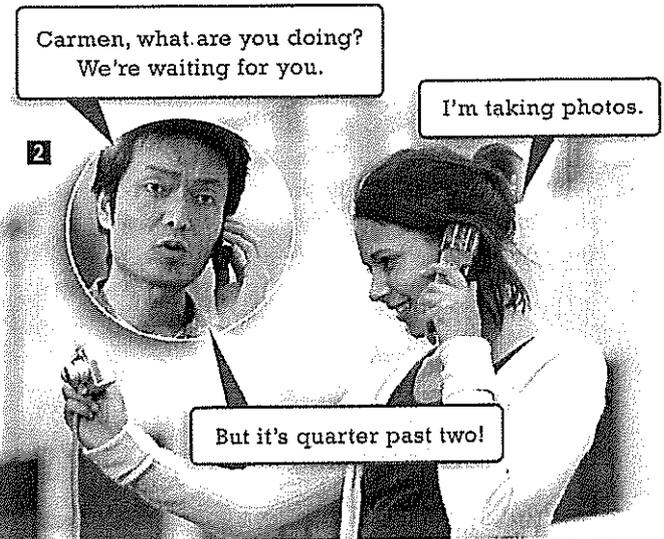
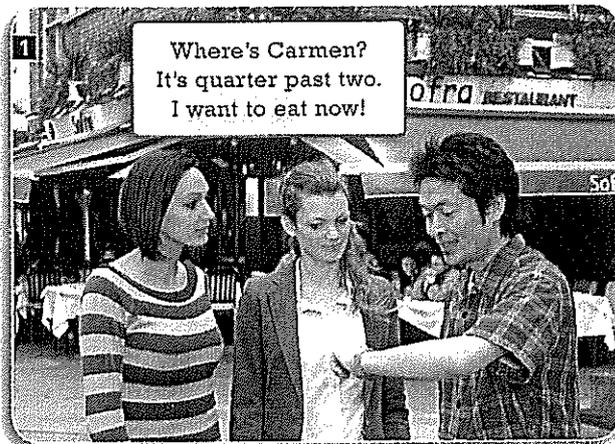
Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.

B Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple.

1. My uncle *doesn't travel* (not travel).
2. You (not play) **THE GUITAR**.
3. Ken (work) in a restaurant?
4. My sister (not dance) ballet.
5. you (speak) English?
6. We (not exercise) every day.
7. Where Carmen (study) English?

We're waiting for you.

8 Listen, read and repeat.



9 A Listen and complete the dialogue.

CARMEN: It's getting late. Kate, 1.....*how*..... do we get home from here?

KATE: Just 2..... Bond Street, then turn 3.....

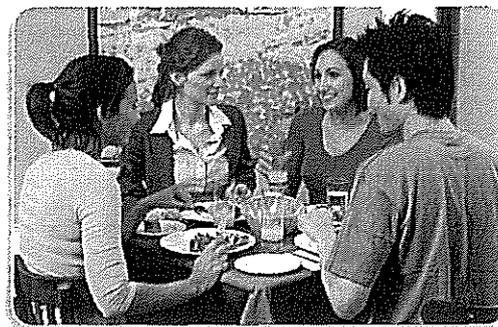
ANGELA: But I want to take the bus home. I'm very 4.....

CARMEN: Oh, OK. Let's take the bus.

KATE: There's a bus stop 5..... the restaurant.
Do you 6..... it?

ANGELA: Look! The bus is coming. Let's hurry!

B Listen again and check your answers.



GRAMMAR

10 A Read the grammar box.

REMEMBER

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

AFFIRMATIVE:

I am ('m) working
he
she is ('s) working
it
you
we are ('re) working
they

NEGATIVE:

I am not ('m not) working
he
she is not (isn't) working
it
you
we are not (aren't) working
they

QUESTIONS:

Am I working?
he
Is she working?
it
you
Are we working?
they

SHORT ANSWERS:

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

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

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

B Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the Present Continuous.

play travel ~~not watch~~ exercise listen not swim

- You ~~aren't watching~~ a football game on TV at the moment.
- Carmen to her favourite song now.
- Ken at the gym right now?
- I a computer game right now.
- Alberto and Cheng in the pool.
- the students to Ireland at the moment?

PRONUNCIATION

11 Listen and repeat. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the verbs in colour.

- I am working.
- Helen is dancing.
- Ken isn't chatting.
- Are you sleeping?

GRAMMAR

12 A Read the grammar box.

PRESENT TENSES

PRESENT SIMPLE:

Rick plays tennis on Wednesdays.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS:

Rick is playing tennis at the moment.

B Choose the correct answers.

- Cheng runs / is running in the park every morning, but this morning he swims / is swimming.
- Ken works / is working in the evenings. Right now, he studies / is studying English.
- My parents have / are having dinner in a restaurant today. They usually have / are having dinner at home.
- I watch / am watching a film on TV now. I don't watch / am not watching TV in the mornings.

13 A Read the grammar box.

STATIVE VERBS

Verbs of feeling and thinking (stative verbs)

don't usually use the Present Continuous.

I love chocolate.

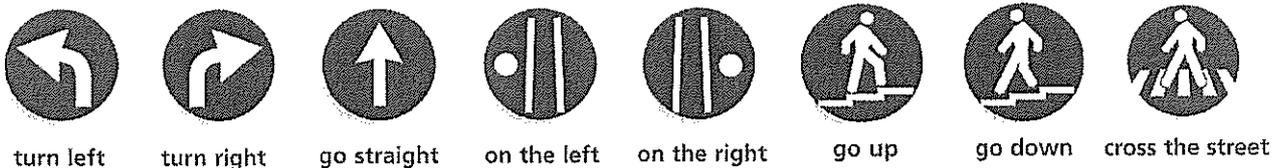
~~I am loving~~ chocolate.

B Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous.

- Helen knows (know) the answer to that question.
- Cheng (do) his homework right now.
- Carmen (love) pizza.
- At the moment, Angela and her boyfriend (dance) at a club.
- Ken (want) a new computer game.
- I (not like) your painting. It's ugly!

WORDS DIRECTIONS

14 A Listen, read and repeat.



B Laura works at the British Museum. The black line on the map shows her route to work. Complete the text with the words below.

goes straight turns right on the right
turns left ~~crosses~~

Every morning, Laura takes the bus to Tottenham Court Road Station. She 1..... crosses..... the street. On the left is Tottenham Court Road, 2..... is New Oxford Street. She turns right and 3..... on New Oxford Street. Then she 4..... at Coptic Street. Finally, she 5..... at Great Russell Street.



READING

15 A Read about three people's free-time activities.

1 **Jenny**
 Jenny is a shop assistant. Her hobbies are ballroom dancing and listening to classical music. She often goes to concerts with her friends. Twice a week, Jenny dances with her partner, Shaun. They sometimes dance in competitions.

2 **Diane**
 Diane is a vet. When she isn't working, she likes travelling. Her hobby is taking photos of animals all over the world. Every summer, Diane travels to a different country. Right now, Diane is travelling in Mexico. She wants to take pictures of snakes there.

3 **Derek**
 Meet Derek. He's a businessman. At the weekend, he always plays football with his friends. They meet at a park near Derek's flat. The team isn't very good, but they always have fun! After the game, they go out to the pub and chat.



B Match the paragraphs above to the photos. There is one extra photo.

1. 2. 3.

C Read the paragraphs again. Tick (✓) the sentences which are true for each person.

	Jenny	Diane	Derek
1. plays for a football team.
2. works in a shop.
3. works with animals.
4. loves listening to classical music.
5. goes to the pub at the weekend.
6. is in Mexico at the moment.

D Write a paragraph about your free-time activities. Describe the things you do and when you do them.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



REVIEW

WORD LIST

- | | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| arm | eyes | go up | next to | take photos |
| body | fingers | hair | nose | toes |
| chat | foot | hand | on the left | travel |
| cross the street | go down | head | on the right | turn left |
| dance | go out | legs | play football | turn right |
| ears | go straight | listen to music | play the guitar | |
| exercise | go swimming | mouth | send | |

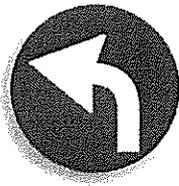
VOCABULARY

1 Look at the word list above and do the following exercises.

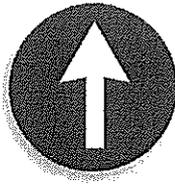
1. List three things people usually do at a party.

..... chat

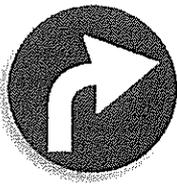
2. Write the correct phrase.



1. turn left



2.



3.



4.

3. Complete the chart with eight parts of the body.

HEAD	ARMS AND LEGS
ears
.....
.....
.....

GRAMMAR

2 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous.

- We take (take) the train to London every morning.
- He (talk) now.
- you (go out) every evening?
- We (listen) to music right now.
- I (love) chocolate.
- I (not eat) at the moment.
- he (chat) with Alex right now?

LISTENING

3 A Listen and choose the correct answer.

- a. It's at 2.30. b. Yes, I do.
- a. Yes, they do. b. Yes, they are.
- a. I work in a shop. b. I'm watching TV.
- a. Yes, I do. b. Yes, I am.
- a. Walk straight. b. The bus is coming.
It's on the left.

B Listen and check your answers.

IT'S YOUR TURN

1 Listen and read the dialogue.

SHARON: Hi, Robert. I'm waiting for you. Where are you?
You're late!

ROBERT: Oh, sorry Sharon.
I'm exercising in the park.
What's the time?

SHARON: It's quarter past one.

ROBERT: Sorry I'm late. How do I get to
the restaurant from the park?

SHARON: Go straight on Park Street.
Then turn right at Baker Street.
The restaurant is on the right.

ROBERT: OK. I'm coming.



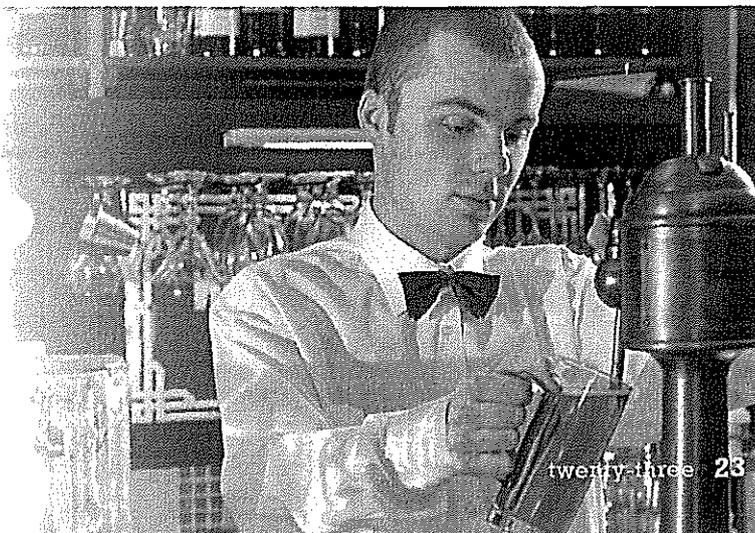
2 In pairs, change the words in colour. Act out your new dialogue.

3 Ask three students these questions and write their answers.

What's your name?	What's the time?	What is your friend doing now?
1.		
2.		
3.		

DID YOU KNOW?

Pubs are a very important part of British culture. The British usually go to a pub in their neighbourhood. They call their neighbourhood pub their "local". British pubs are like community centres. People go there to meet their friends and neighbours – and get a pint of beer!



PASADO CONTINUO:

Yo estaba/estuve trabajando

AFIRMATIVA	NEGATIVA	INTERROGATIVA
S+ WAS/WERE + V-ING	S+WAS/WERE+NOT+V-ING	WAS/WERE+S+V-ING?

I WAS WORKING
YO ESTABA TRABAJANDO

I WAS NOT WORKING
YO NO ESTABA TRABAJANDO

WAS I WORKING...?
¿ESTABA YO TRABAJANDO?

YOU WERE WORKING
TU ESTABAS TRABAJANDO

YOU WERE NOT WORKING
TU NO ESTABAS TRABAJANDO

WERE YOU WORKING?
¿ESTABAS TU TRABAJANDO?

HE WAS WORKING
EL ESTABA TRABAJANDO

HE WAS NOT WORKING
EL NO ESTABA TRABAJANDO

WAS HE WORKING?
¿ESTABA ÉL TRABAJANDO?

SHE WAS WORKING
ELLA ESTABA TRABAJANDO

SHE WASN'T WORKING
ELLA NO ESTABA TRABAJANDO

WAS SHE WORKING...?
¿ESTABA ELLA TRABAJANDO?

IT WAS WORKING
ELLO ESTABA TRABAJANDO

IT WASN'T WORKING
ELLO NO ESTABA TRABAJANDO

WAS IT WORKING...?
¿ESTABA ELLO TRABAJANDO?

WE WERE WORKING
NOSOTROS/NOSOTRAS ESTABAMOS TRABAJANDO

WE WERE NOT WORKING
NOSOTROS/NOSOTRAS NO ESTABAMOS TRABAJANDO

WERE WE WORKING?
¿ESTABAMOS NOSOTROS/NOSOTRAS TRABAJANDO

YOU WERE WORKING
VOSOTROS/VOSOTRAS ESTABAIS TRABAJANDO

YOU WEREN'T WORKING
VOSOTROS/VOSOTRAS NO ESTABAIS TRABAJANDO

WERE YOU WORKING?
¿ESTABAIS VOSOTROS/VOSOTRAS TRABAJANDO?

THEY WERE WORKING
ELLOS/ELLAS ESTABAN TRABAJANDO

THEY WEREN'T WORKING
ELLOS/ELLAS NO ESTABAN TRABAJANDO

WERE THEY WORKING?
¿ESTABAN ELLOS/ELLAS TRABAJANDO?

UNIT 2

EJEMPLOS

PASADO CONTINUO

VERBO TO BE EN PASADO (WAS / WERE) + VERBO PRINCIPAL EN -ING

Estructura

Verbo TO BE (PASADO) I / He / She / It **WAS** + V-ing
We / You / They **WERE**

(+)

SUJETO + WAS/WERE + VERBO-ING + COMPLEMENTOS

Ej.1: "I was reading a book" = Yo estaba leyendo un libro.

Ej.2: "He was driving his car" = El estaba conduciendo su coche.

Ej.3: "They were playing football" = Ellos estaban jugando al futbol.

(-)

SUJETO + WAS/WERE + NOT + VERBO-ING + COMPLEMENTOS

Ej.1: "She was not reading a book a" o "She wasn't ..."

Ej.2: "He was not driving his car" o "He wasn't"

Ej.3: "They were not playing football" o "They weren't"

(?)

WAS/WERE + SUJETO + VERBO-ING + COMPLEMENTOS

Ej.1: "Was she reading a book?" = ¿Estaba ella leyendo un libro?

Ej.2: "Was he driving his car?" = ¿Estaba el conduciendo su coche?

Ej.3: "Were they playing football?" = ¿Estaban ellos jugando al futbol?

EJEMPLOS

COMPLETA: PASADO CONTINUO

1. STUDY: Clare () English yesterday .
2. WEAR: Peter () a very expensive suit yesterday.
3. COOK: Marian and Susan () all morning.
4. NOT RAIN: It () when I went out.
5. LIVE: In 1997 they () in Albacete.
6. HAVE: When you phoned, I () a shower.
7. RUN: He () in the park yesterday at 11.00.
8. NOT WRITE: We () letters.
9. WATCH: The girls () a film yesterday.
10. DO: What () Tim () when you saw him?

PASADO SIMPLE

- En Inglés hay dos tipos de verbos:
 - **REGULARES:** añaden **-ED** a su forma base para hacer tanto su forma en pasado simple como para participio pasado. Son ejemplos de verbos regulares: **PLAY, STUDY, WATCH, TRAVEL, NEED, WANT, etc.**
 - **IRREGULARES:** tienen una forma distinta a la forma base tanto para pasado simple como para participio pasado que tendrás que estudiar. Ejemplos de verbos irregulares: **BE, GO, DO, SEE, READ, EAT, WRITE, etc.**

Forma base	Pasado Simple	Participio	Significado
Be	Was / were	Been	Ser / estar
Do	Did	Done	Hacer
Have	Had	Had	tener
Go	Went	Gone	Ir

PASADO SIMPLE CON VERBO

REGULAR: Yo trabajaba/ trabajé

AFIRMATIVA S+ V (PASADO): +ED	NEGATIVA S+DID+NOT+V(INF-TO)	INTERROGATIVA DID+S+V (INF-TO)...?
I WORKED YO TRABAJABA /TRABAJÉ	I DID NOT WORK YO NO TRABAJABA /TRABAJÉ	DID I WORK...? ¿TRABAJABA/TRABAJÉ YO?
YOU WORKED TU TRABAJABAS/TRABAJASTE	YOU DIDN'T WORK TU NO TRABAJABAS/TRABAJASTE	DID YOU WORK...? ¿TRABAJABAS / TRABAJASTE TU?
HE WORKED EL TRABAJABA/TRABAJO	HE DID NOT WORK EL NO TRABAJABA/TRABAJO	DID HE WORK...? ¿ TRABAJABA /TRABAJO EL?
SHE WORKED ELLA TRABAJABA/TRABAJO	SHE DIDN'T WORK ELLA NO TRABAJABA/TRABAJO	DID SHE WORK...? ¿TRABAJABA O TRABAJO ELLA?
IT WORKED ELLO TRABAJABA/TRABAJO	IT DIDN'T WORK ELLO NO TRABAJABA/TRABAJO	DID IT WORK...? ¿ TRABAJABA O TRABAJO ELLO?
WE WORKED NOSOTROS/NOSOTRAS TRABAJABAMOS	WE DID NOT WORK NOSOTROS/NOSOTRAS NO TRABAJABAMOS	DID WE WORK...? ¿TRABAJAMOS NOSOTROS/NOSOTRAS?
YOU WORKED VOSOTROS/VOSOTRAS TRABAJABAIIS/TRABAJASTEIS	YOU DIDN'T WORK VOSOTROS/VOSOTRAS NO TRABAJABAIIS/TRABAJASTEIS	DID YOU WORK...? ¿TRABAJABAIIS/TRABAJASTEIS VOSOTROS/VOSOTRAS?
THEY WORKED ELLOS/ELLAS TRABAJABAN/TRABAJARON	THEY DIDN'T WORK ELLOS/ELLAS NO TRABAJABAN/ TRABAJARON	DID THEY WORK...? ¿TRABAJABAN / TRABAJARON ELLOS/ELLAS?

REGLAS PARA AÑADIR LA -ED

1. Los verbos que acaban en -E: sólo añaden -d.

Smoke - Smoke + D → She smokeD a lot yesterday (Ella fumó mucho ayer)

2. Verbos de una sílaba que acaban en CVC, es decir, consonante + vocal + consonante, doblan la última consonante

Stop - StoppED → She stopPED to have coffee (Ella paró a tomar un café)

EXCEPCIÓN: los verbos que acaban en -X no duplican:

Fix - Fixed → The mechanic fixED my car (El mecánico arregló mi coche)

3. Los verbos que acaban en -Y con una consonante delante, cambian la -Y por -I antes de añadir -ED.

Study - Study + I + ED → He studIED a lot for the exam

Play + ED → I playED football yesterday.

4. Los verbos de dos sílabas que acaban en -L doblan la última consonante

Travel - TravellED → I travellED to Dublin last year (Yo viajé a Dublin el año pasado)

Cancel - CancellED → IBERIA cancellED our flight. (Iberia canceló nuestro vuelo)

PASADO SIMPLE CON VERBO

IRREGULAR: Yo iba/ fui

AFIRMATIVA S+ V (PASADO) 2ª col.	NEGATIVA S+DID+NOT+V(INF-TO)	INTERROGATIVA DID+S+V (INF-TO)....?
-------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--

I WENT
YO IBA / FUI

I DID NOT GO
YO NO IBA / FUI

DID I GO...?
¿IBA/FUI YO?

YOU WENT
TU IBAS/ FUJISTE

YOU DIDN'T GO
TU NO IBAS/ FUJISTE

DID YOU GO...?
¿IBAS / FUJISTE TU?

HE WENT
EL IBA / FUE

HE DID NOT GO
EL NO IBA / FUE

DID HE GO...?
¿IBA / FUE ÉL?

SHE WENT
ELLA IBA / FUE

SHE DIDN'T GO
ELLA NO IBA / FUE

DID SHE GO...?
¿IBA / FUE ELLA?

IT WENT
ELLO IBA / FUE

IT DIDN'T GO
ELLO NO IBA / FUE

DID IT GO...?
¿IBA / FUE ELLO?

WE WENT
NOSOTROS/NOSOTRAS IBAMOS/FUIMOS

WE DID NOT GO
NOSOTROS/NOSOTRAS NO IBAMOS/FUIMOS

DID WE GO...?
¿IBAMOS/FUIMOS NOSOTROS/NOSOTRAS ?

YOU WENT
VOSOTROS/VOSOTRAS IBABIS/FUJISTEIS

YOU DIDN'T GO
VOSOTROS/VOSOTRAS NO IBABIS/FUJISTEIS

DID YOU GO...?
¿IBABIS/FUJISTEIS VOSOTROS/VOSOTRAS?

THEY WENT
ELLOS/ELLAS IBAN/FUERON

THEY DIDN'T GO
ELLOS/ELLAS NO IBAN/FUERON

DID THEY GO...?
¿IBAN / FUERON ELLOS/ELLAS?

EJEMPLOS: PASADO SIMPLE

V. Regulares

Añaden **-ed** para formar el pasado simple.

V. Irregulares

Utilizan la forma de la segunda columna de la lista de Verbos Irregulares

AUXILIAR

Las formas Negativa e Interrogativa se forman con : **DID** (para todas las personas)

Sujeto + verbo en pasado (ED / 2ª COLUMNA) + complementos

Ej.1: "I watched TV last night" = Yo ví la tele anoche.

(+)

Ej.2: "Pete played football yesterday" = Pete jugó al fútbol ayer.

Ej.3: "They went to Benidorm last summer" =Ellos fueron a Benidorm el pasado verano.

Sujeto + DID + NOT + verbo en forma base + complementos

Ej.1: "I did not watch TV last night" o "I didn't..." =Yo no ví la tele anoche.

(-)

Ej.2: "Pete didn't play football yesterday" =Pete no jugó al fútbol ayer

Ej.3: "They didn't go to Benidorm last summer"= Ellos no fueron a Benidorm el verano pasado.

DID + sujeto + verbo en forma base + complementos

Ej.1: "Did you watch TV last night?" =¿Viste tú la tele anoche?

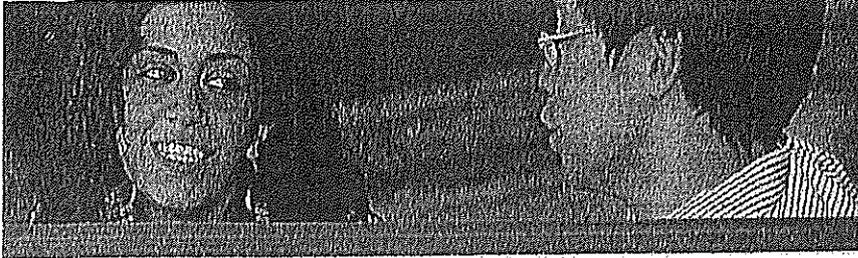
(?)

Ej.2: "Did Pete play football yesterday?"=Jugó Pete al fútbol ayer

Ej.3: "Did they go to Benidorm last summer?" ¿Fueron ellos a Benidorm...?

COMPLETA: PASADO SIMPLE

1. Fred _____ (take) a lot of pictures on his holiday
2. They _____ (study) for the English exam.
3. Alice _____ (not play) tennis this morning.
4. Where _____ (you/go) last weekend?
5. I _____ (not want) to buy that computer.
6. Why _____ (they /come)?
7. Paul and Jeannie _____ (be) at home last night.
8. Samantha _____ (drive) for an hour.
9. She _____ (take) three books from the library.
10. Lucy _____ (buy) a new dress
yesterday.

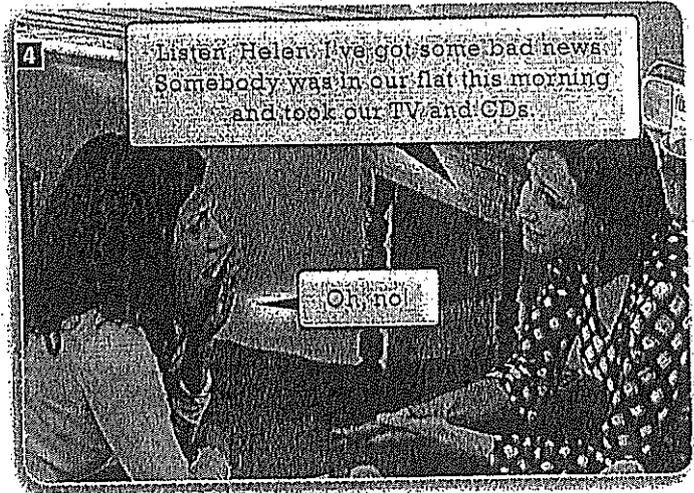
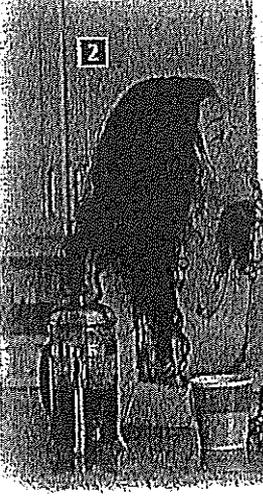
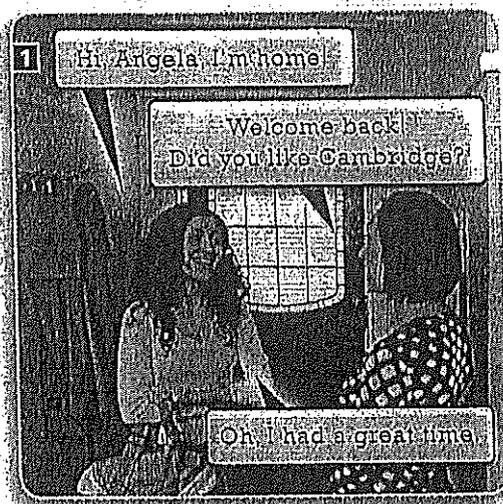


unit

2

I went to ...

1 Listen, read and repeat.



2 A Listen and complete the dialogue.

HELEN: So how 1..... did..... they get in?
 ANGELA: They got in through the window in the 2.....
 HELEN: Yes, it is a very big 3.....
 ANGELA: And they 4..... the TV out through the window, too.
 HELEN: I'm so angry they took our new TV.
 ANGELA: And I'm 5..... because they took all my favourite CDs.
 HELEN: They really 6..... your music collection!
 ANGELA: Very funny!

B Listen again and check your answers.

3 Practise with another student.

STUDENT 1: What did you do yesterday?
 STUDENT 2: I went to the library / the cinema / the park.



GRAMMAR

4 A Read the grammar box.

PAST SIMPLE - REGULAR VERBS

AFFIRMATIVE:

I	worked yesterday.
You	
He	
She	
It	
We	
You	
They	

SPELLING RULES:

- regular: work - worked
 but: phone - phoned
 stop - stopped
 study - studied
 play - played

B Complete the chart.

PAST SIMPLE - REGULAR VERBS

Base Form	Past Simple
1. walk	walked
2. dance	
3. play	
4. stop	
5. visit	
6. try	
7. plan	
8. listen	
9. exercise	
10. study	

C Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple.

- Ilistened..... (listen) to music last night.
- Ken (play) the guitar yesterday.
- We (work) at a pub last summer.
- Carmen (phone) Angela yesterday.
- Cheng and Alberto (study) for the test last week.
- You (stop) your car at the red light.

5 A Read the grammar box.

PAST SIMPLE - IRREGULAR VERBS

BASE FORM	PAST SIMPLE
eat	ate
drink	drank
give	gave
go	went
have	had
know	knew
meet	met
read	read
see	saw
teach	taught
think	thought
write	wrote

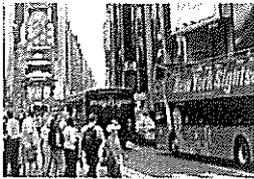
B Complete the sentences with verbs below. Use the Past Simple.

write eat give see ~~go~~ think

- Youwent..... to Cambridge a few years ago.
- I all the pizza yesterday!
- Angela an e-mail last night.
- The students about the teacher's question.
- I a film last week.
- Helen Carmen a book for her birthday.

WORDS HOLIDAY ACTIVITIES

6 A Listen, read and repeat.



tour the city



go to the theatre



go camping



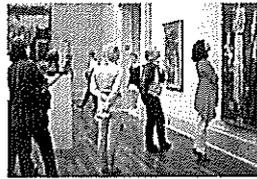
visit the zoo



go to the park



visit markets



visit art galleries



go to the beach

B What did you do on your last holiday? Tell the class your answers.

I went camping and I went to the beach.

What did you see?

7 Listen, read and repeat.

1

Did you have a nice weekend with your family, Cheng?

Yes, I did.

2

On Saturday, we went to Madame Tussauds Wax Museum. On Sunday, we went to London Zoo. It was fantastic!

Oh, really? What did you see at the zoo?

3

We saw a baby elephant. What a big baby! And we visited the snake house. My daughter didn't like the snakes, but my son loved them.

4

Did you see any tigers? They're my favourite!

No, we didn't. It's a big zoo and we were tired. We didn't see everything.

8 A Listen and complete the dialogue.

CARMEN: I 1.....*had*..... a fantastic weekend!
HELEN: What did you do?
CARMEN: On Saturday morning, Angela and I 2.....
 Portobello Road Market.
HELEN: Did you 3..... anything interesting?
CARMEN: No, we just looked around. We 4..... buy anything.
HELEN: So what did you do on 5..... ?
CARMEN: I 6..... to the zoo.
HELEN: Oh, Cheng was at the zoo, too. He went there with his family.
CARMEN: I didn't know they were there. I didn't see them,
 but I 7..... a beautiful baby giraffe.
 I 8..... lots of pictures.



B Listen again and check your answers.

GRAMMAR

9 A Read the grammar box.

PAST SIMPLE

NEGATIVE:

I
 You
 He / She / It did not (didn't) work yesterday.
 We
 You
 They

B Correct the sentences, using the words in brackets. Use the Past Simple affirmative and negative.

1. Carmen went to a museum yesterday. (art gallery)

Carmen didn't go to a museum yesterday. She went to an art gallery.
2. Angela studied Chinese last week. (Japanese)

3. I worked in a shop many years ago. (office)

4. We lived in England last summer. (Italy)

5. Carmen gave Angela a pen. (dictionary)

10 A Read the grammar box.

PAST SIMPLE

QUESTIONS:

Did I
you
he
she work yesterday?
it
we
they

SHORT ANSWERS:

Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

B Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

- study / English / you / year / did / a / ago
Did you study English a year ago?
- last / your parents / did / Paris / tour / summer
.....
- Ken / television / last / watch / night / did
.....
- Helen / dinner / cook / did / yesterday
.....
- work / Alberto and Angela / did / week / last
.....

C What did you do yesterday? Tick (✓) the column that is true for you.

Did you ...	Yes, I did.	No, I didn't.
1. watch a film?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. listen to music?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. study English?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4. visit a friend?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. cook dinner?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. clean the house?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

D Write about things you did last week.

.....

.....

.....

.....

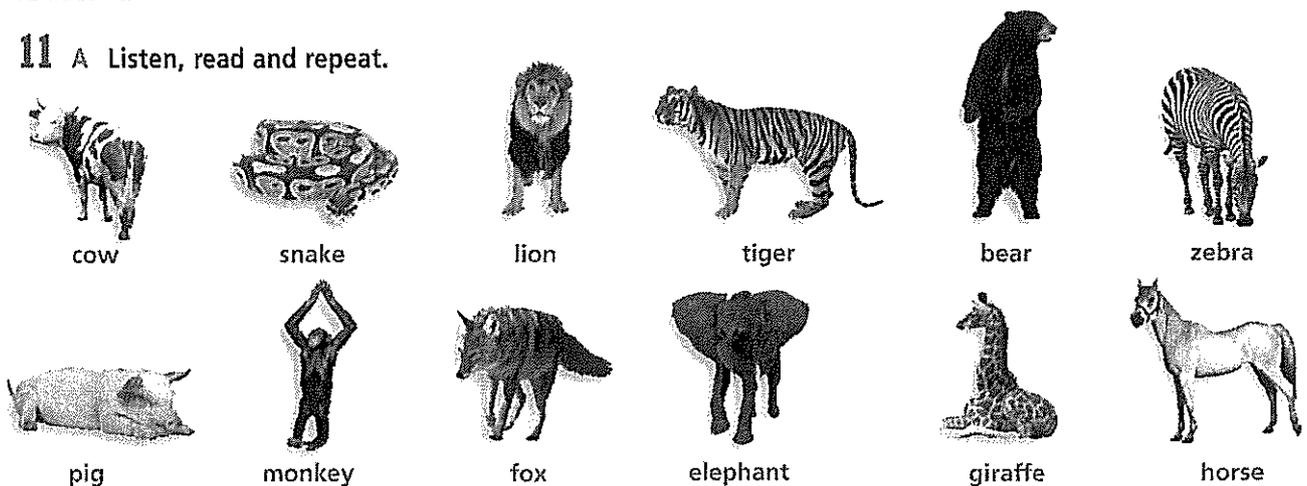
.....

.....

.....

WORDS ANIMALS

11 A Listen, read and repeat.



B Describe an animal. Can your partner guess what animal it is?

It's grey. It's very big and it has got a long nose.

Is it an elephant?

Yes, it is.

READING

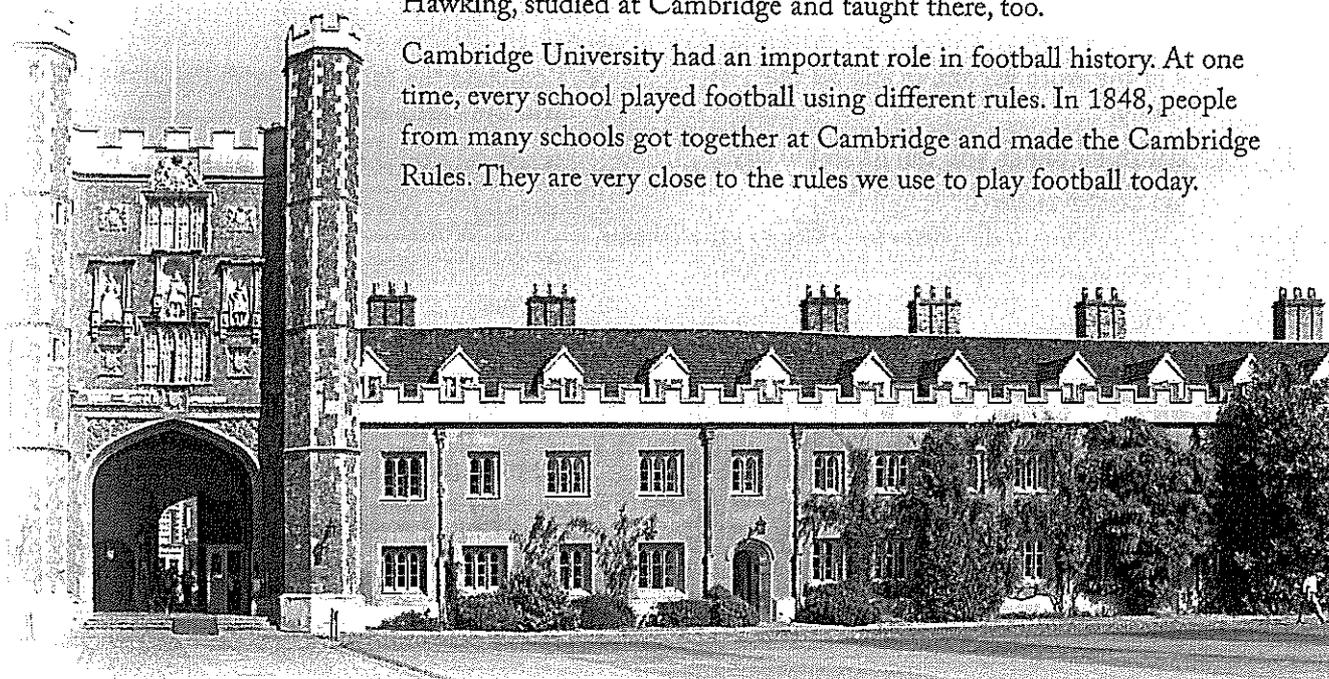
12 A Read about Cambridge and its university.

CAMBRIDGE and its UNIVERSITY

The city of Cambridge is about 80 kilometres from London. It's the home of Cambridge University, one of the best universities in the world. Cambridge is a very old university. It started in 1209.

Many famous people studied at Cambridge. Sir Isaac Newton, the famous physicist and mathematician, graduated from Cambridge University hundreds of years ago. Another famous physicist, Stephen Hawking, studied at Cambridge and taught there, too.

Cambridge University had an important role in football history. At one time, every school played football using different rules. In 1848, people from many schools got together at Cambridge and made the Cambridge Rules. They are very close to the rules we use to play football today.



B Tick (✓) the sentences T (true) or F (false).

	T	F
1. Cambridge University is about 80 kilometres from London.	✓	
2. Cambridge University started 200 years ago.		
3. Sir Isaac Newton was a student at Cambridge.		
4. Stephen Hawking taught at Cambridge.		
5. Students at Cambridge did not play football before 1848.		
6. Modern football rules are very different from Cambridge Rules.		

PRONUNCIATION

13 Listen and repeat. Pay attention to the different pronunciation of the verb endings in each group.

- | | | |
|------------|----------|-----------|
| 1. played | listened | lived |
| 2. walked | talked | watched |
| 3. started | visited | graduated |



REVIEW

WORD LIST

- | | | | | |
|----------|-------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------|
| bear | giraffe | horse | snake | visit the zoo |
| cow | go camping | lion | tiger | welcome back |
| elephant | go to the beach | look around | tour the city | zebra |
| fox | go to the park | monkey | visit art galleries | |
| funny | go to the theatre | pig | visit markets | |

VOCABULARY

1 Look at the word list above and do the following.

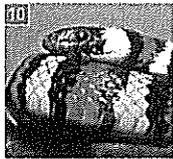
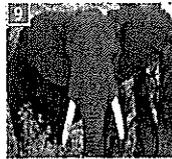
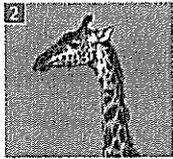
1. List three things you can do in the city.

go to the theatre

2. Write the correct word for each picture.



bear



GRAMMAR

2 Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the Past Simple.

write go not buy live not work

- Paul *lived* in a flat last year.
- I to the zoo yesterday.
- We any food.
- Lisa in a pub three years ago.
- You a beautiful story.

3 Write the sentences as Yes / No questions.

- I took photos at the zoo.
Did you take photos at the zoo?
- Deborah and Terry had lunch together.
.....
- Mark went to the beach yesterday.
.....
- Jennifer phoned her cousin.
.....

LISTENING

4 A Listen and choose the correct answer.

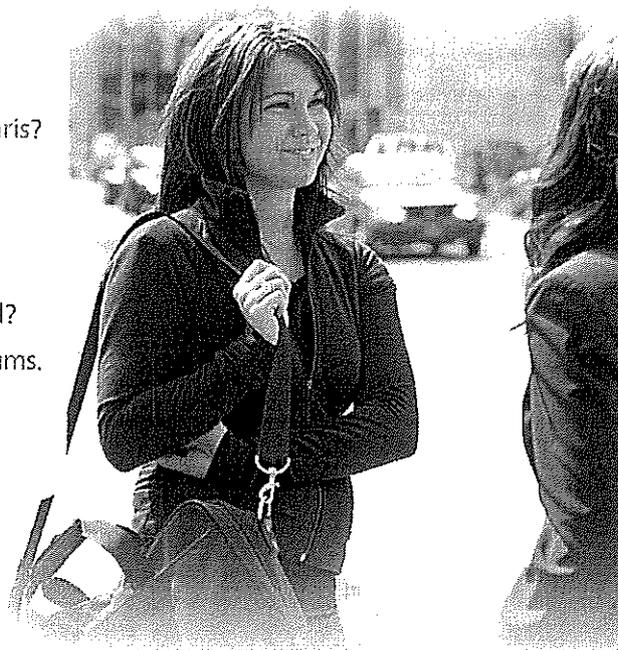
- a. It's a cow. b. Yes, I did.
- a. No, I didn't. b. No, we weren't.
- a. They watch TV. b. They watched TV.
- a. No, I didn't. b. No, I wasn't.
- a. I didn't like it. b. I saw a baby tiger.

B Listen and check your answers.

IT'S YOUR TURN

1 Listen and read the dialogue.

OLIVIA: Hi, Sue.
SUE: Welcome back, Olivia. Did you like Paris?
OLIVIA: Yes, I did. I had a very nice time.
SUE: What did you do there?
OLIVIA: I walked around the city.
SUE: Did you go to Notre Dame Cathedral?
OLIVIA: No, I didn't. But I visited many museums.
 What did *you* do last week?
SUE: I went to the theatre with friends.



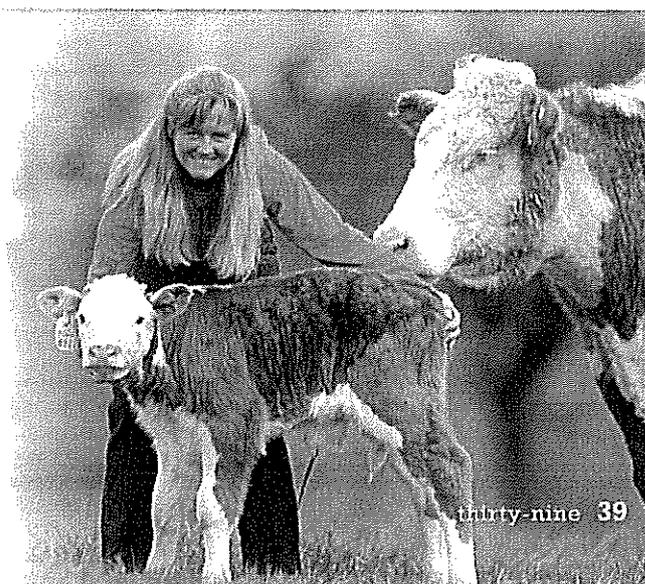
2 In pairs, change the words in colour. Act out your new dialogue.

3 Ask three students these questions and write their answers.

What's your name?	What did you do this week?	Did you have a good week?
1.		
2.		
3.		

DID YOU KNOW?

Everyone knows London has got beautiful parks, but it has also got city farms. Freightliner's City Farm is in the middle of London. They grow vegetables and sell them in the farm shop. There are cows, goats and sheep at Freightliner's. Visitors can watch the farmers milk cows and learn to make cheese and ice cream. Many Londoners come to Freightliner's City Farm to enjoy the country feeling and the quiet.



3º SIMULACRO PARA 1er. PARCIAL

1. COMPLETE:

PRESENTE SIMPLE	PRESENTE CONTINUO
1. My friend _____ (swim) in the pool everyday.	2. My friend _____ (swim) in the pool now.
3. Sue _____ (not study) Chinese.	4. Sue _____ (not study) Chinese right now.
5. _____ Paul _____ (watch) T.V.?	6. _____ Paul and James _____ (watch) T.V.?
7. Your sister _____ (dance) very well.	8. _____ your sister _____ (dance) now?
9. Carol _____ (go) to the school everyday.	10. Carol _____ (go) to the school today.
PASADO SIMPLE	PASADO CONTINUO
1. She _____ (have) a sandwich.	2. She _____ (not have) a sandwich.
3. _____ your mother _____ (cook) paella?	4. My mother _____ (cook) paella.
5. _____ you _____ (pass) the exam?	6. Emily _____ (wash) her car.
7. We _____ (buy) a car yesterday.	8. I _____ (clean) my flat yesterday.
9. They _____ (make) a puzzle.	10. They _____ (run) in the park.

2. COMPLETE WITH SIMPLE AND CONTINUOUS PRESENT:

1. Robert _____ (like) classical music.
2. I _____ (not know) Kim's address.
3. We _____ (study) for a test right now.
4. My friend _____ (want) to leave.

5. _____ You _____ (not sleep) now?
6. Listen! They _____ (sing) our favorite song!
7. Susan usually _____ (go) to the school on foot, but today she _____ (go) by car.
8. My boyfriend _____ (have) a sandwich for breakfast everyday, but today he _____ (have) a toast.
9. _____ you _____ (like) pizza?
10. He never _____ (swim) in the sea.

3. COMPLETE WITH SIMPLE PAST:

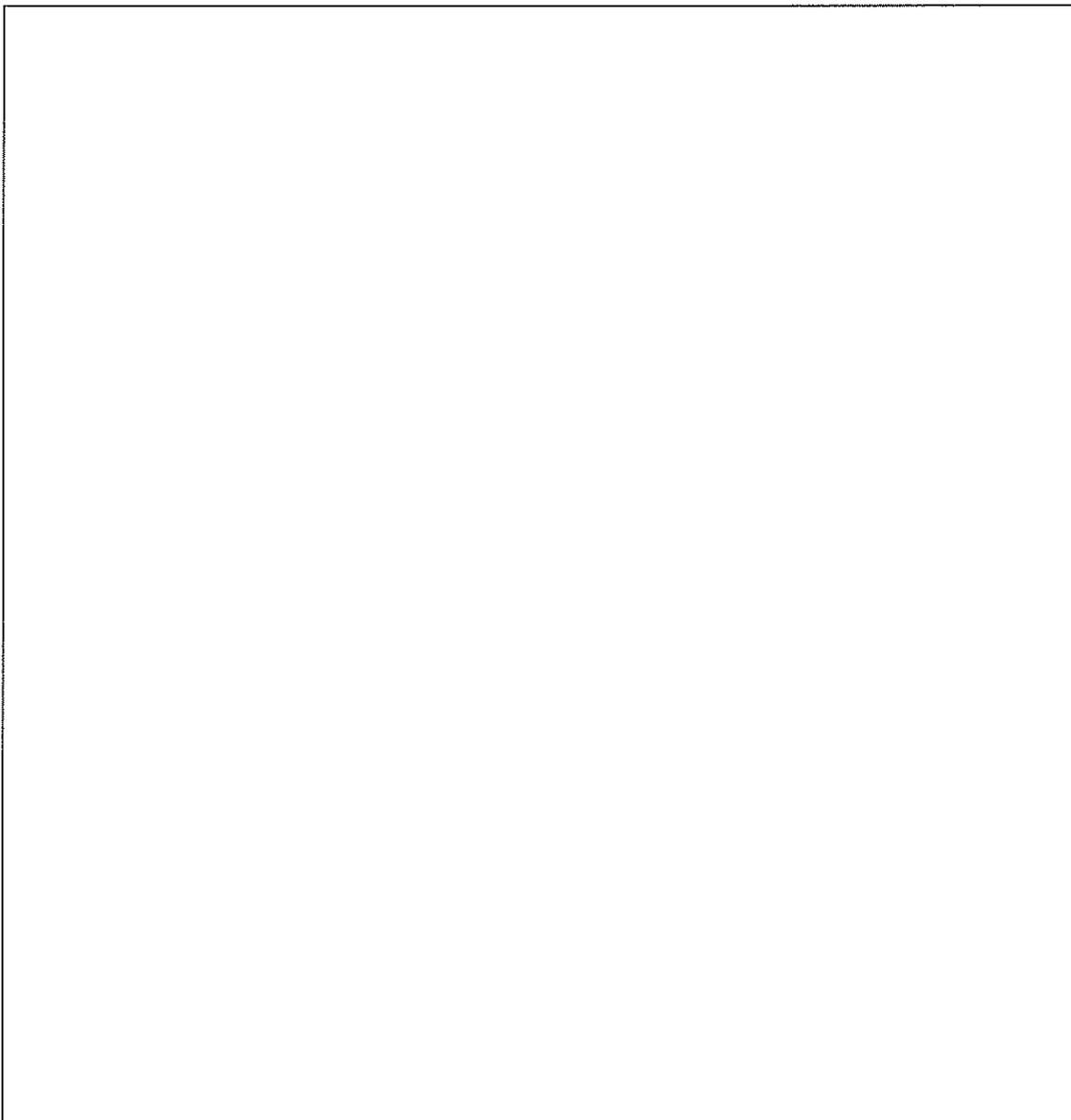
1. Fred _____ (take) a lot of pictures on his holiday last summer.
2. What _____ (you/get) for your birthday?
3. They _____ (forget) the bread this morning!
4. Alice _____ (play) tennis this morning.
5. Where _____ (you/go) last weekend?
6. I _____ (want) to buy that computer, but it was too expensive.
7. Why _____ (they /come)?
8. Paul and Jeannie _____ (stay) at home last night.
9. Samantha _____ (drive) for an hour.
10. She _____ (take) three books from the library last week.
11. Lucy _____ (buy) a new dress yesterday.
12. They _____ (watch) a movie last night.
13. Ann _____ (go) to the supermarket last month.

14. He _____ (study) all night but he didn't pass the exam.

15. Sheila _____ (write) a letter to her mother yesterday.

WRITING: REDACCIÓN

1. MY DAILY ROUTINE: (SIMPLE PRESENT)

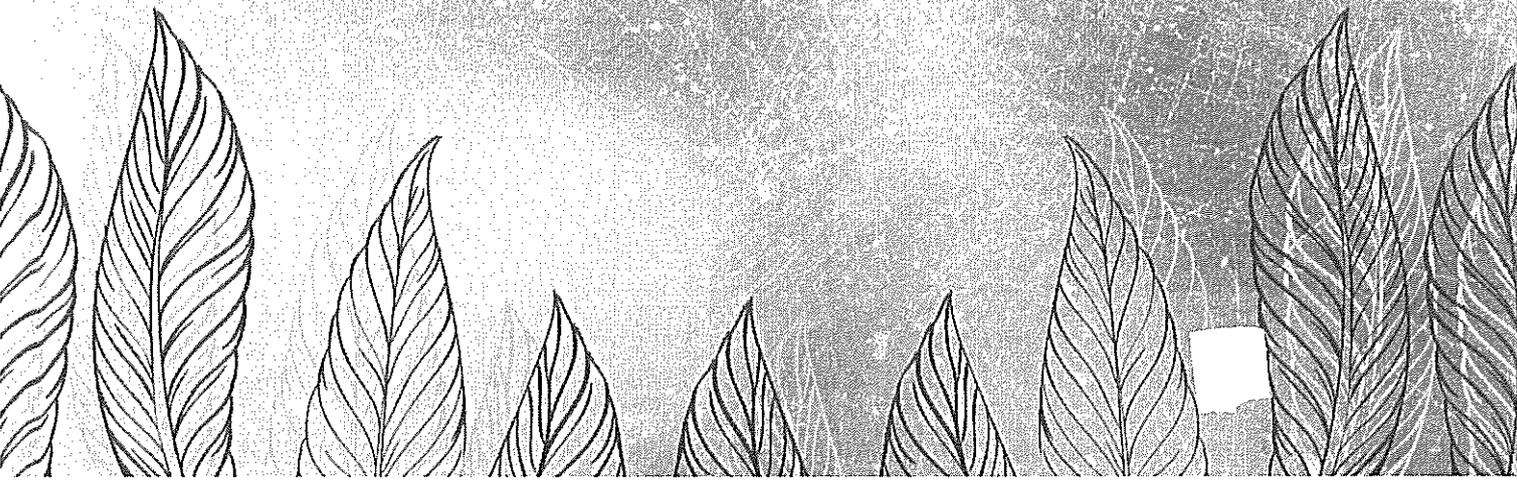


2.WHAT DID YOU DO LAST SUMMER/ CHRISTMAS/EASTER/ WEEKEND?

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for the user to write their response to the question above. The box is centered horizontally and occupies most of the page's vertical space.



2º PARCIAL



1. COMPARATIVOS

1. COMPARATIVO DE INFERIORIDAD: (A es MENOS... QUE B)

Estructura

LESS

+

ADJETIVO

+

THAN

MENOS

+

ADJETIVO

+

QUE

Ejemplos

Ej.1: Nadal is **less TALL than** Pau Gassol (Nadal es menos alto que Pau Gassol)

Ej.2: England is **less BIG than** the USA (Inglaterra es menos grande que USA)

Ej.3: I am **less PRETTY than** my sister (Yo soy menos guapa que mi hermana)

Ej.4: You are **less INTELLIGENT than** us (Tu eres menos inteligente que nosotros)

COMPLETA CON COMPARATIVO

DE INFERIORIDAD

1. My house is _____ (BIG) your house.
2. This car is _____ (EXPENSIVE) that car.
3. Almansa is _____ (SMALL) Bonete.
4. Peter is _____ (INTELLIGENT) Mary.
5. My sister is _____ (TALL) your sister

2. COMPARATIVOS

2. COMPARATIVO DE IGUALDAD: (A es IGUAL DE ... QUE B)

Estructura

AS + ADJETIVO + **AS**

TAN + ADJETIVO + **COMO**

Ejemplos

Ej.1: I am **as TALL as** my brother.

Ej.2: My house is not **as BIG as** your house.

Ej.3: I am **as PRETTY as** my sister

Ej.4: I am not **as INTELLIGENT as** Einstein

Ej. 1 .Yo soy tan alto como mi hermano.

2. Mi casa no es tan grande como la tuya

3. Yo soy tan guapa como mi hermana.

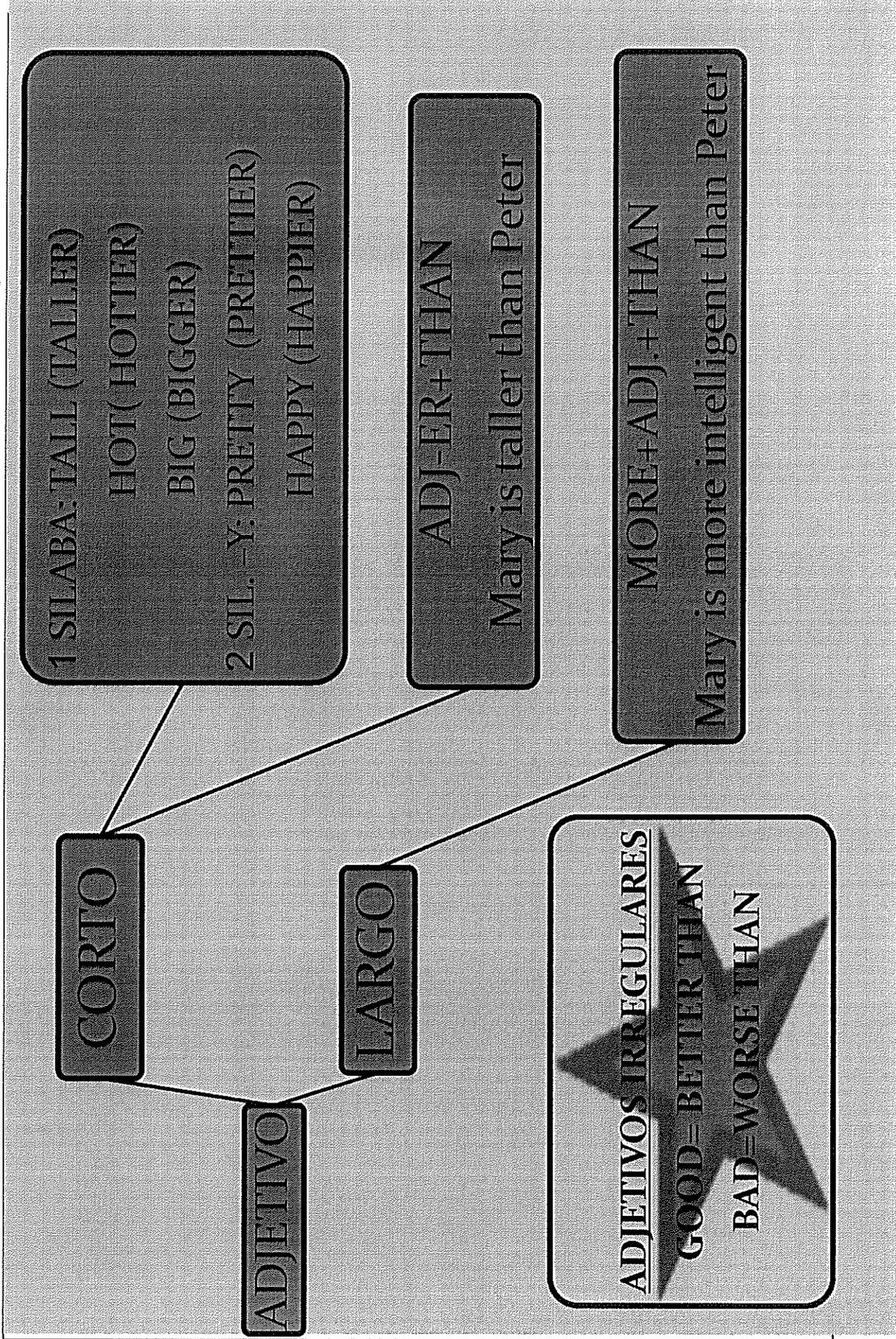
4. Yo no soy tan inteligente como Einstein

COMPLETA CON COMPARATIVO

DE IGUALDAD

1. My house is _____ (BIG) your house.
2. This car is _____ (EXPENSIVE) that car.
3. Almansa is _____ (SMALL) Bonete.
4. Peter is _____ (INTELLIGENT) Mary.
5. My sister is _____ (TALL) your sister

3. COMPARATIVO DE SUPERIORIDAD: (A es MÁS... QUE B)



EJEMPLOS

1.- Ejemplos con adjetivos cortos: **ADJ-ER+THAN**

Pau Gassol is **TALLER** than Nadal.

Pau Gassol es más alto que Nadal

The USA is **BIGGER** than England.

USA es más grande que Inglaterra.

My sister is **PRETTIER** than me.

Mi hermana es más guapa que yo.

2. Ejemplos con adjetivos largos: **MORE+ADJ+THAN**

Mary is more **TIRE**D than her brother

Mary está más cansada que su hermano

Helen is more **BEAUTIFUL** than Susan

Helen es más guapa que Susan.

My house is more **EXPENSIVE** than your house.

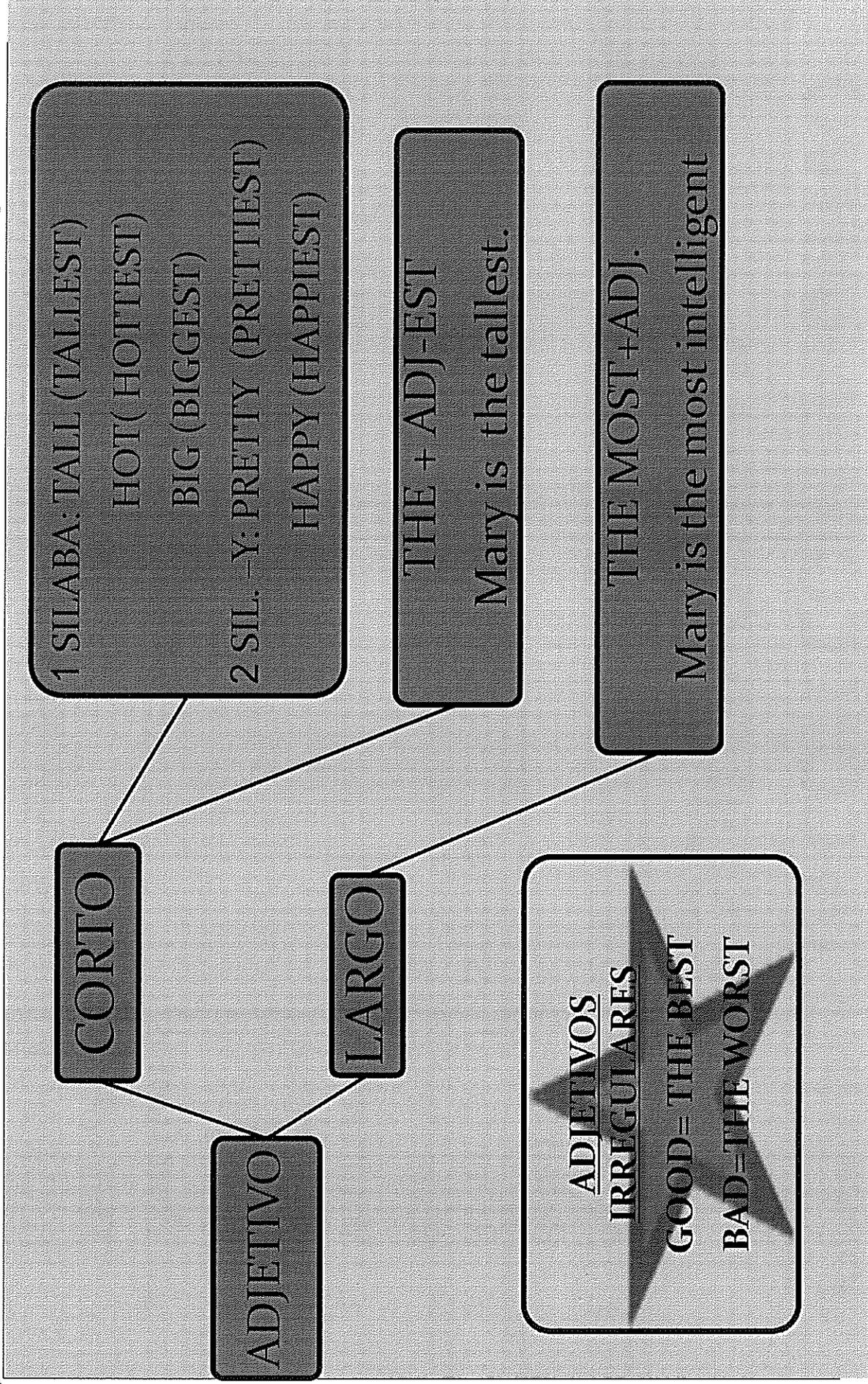
Mi casa es más cara que tu casa.

COMPLETA CON COMPARATIVO

DE SUPERIORIDAD

1. Penélope Cruz is _____ (YOUNG)
Belén Rueda.
2. River Guadiana is not _____ (LONG)
River Amazon.
3. Your trousers are _____ (GOOD)
my trousers.
4. Her eyes are _____ (BIG) your eyes.
5. That film is _____ (BAD) the book.
6. This sofa is _____
(COMFORTABLE) than this chair.
7. A Ferrari is _____ (EXPENSIVE) a Seat
2.

SUPERLATIVO DE SUPERIORIDAD: (EL, LA, LOS, LAS + MÁS + ADJETIVO)



EJEMPLOS

1.- Ejemplos con adjetivos cortos: **THE + ADJ-EST**

1. Nadal is the **STRONGEST** tennis player.
2. England is the **BIGGEST** country in the UK
3. My sister is the **PRETTIEST** girl in the family

1. Nadal es el tenista más fuerte.
2. Inglaterra es el país más grande de UK.
3. Mi hermana es la chica más guapa de la familia.

2. Ejemplos con adjetivos largos: **THE+ MOST +ADJ.**

- Mary is the most **CLEVER** girl in the class
- Helen is the most **BEAUTIFUL** of her sisters
- My house is the most **EXPENSIVE**.

- Mary la chica más lista de la clase
- Helen es la más guapa de sus hermanas
- Mi casa es la más cara.

COMPLETA CON SUPERLATIVO

DE SUPERIORIDAD

1. Penélope Cruz is _____ (FAMOUS) actress in Spain.
2. River Guadiana is _____ (LONG) river in Spain.
3. Your house is _____ (GOOD) in Almansa.
4. Her eyes are _____ (BIG) in her class.
5. That film is _____ (BAD) .
6. This sofa is _____ (COMFORTABLE) in the world.
7. A Ferrari is _____ (EXPENSIVE) car.

EJERCICIO: Comparativos

y Superlativos

1. William Shakespeare is (famous) _____
writer in England.
2. The elephant is (big) _____ the lion.
3. Sergio is (old) _____ Malcolm.
4. Our house is (expensive) _____.
5. That book is (interesting) _____ this
book.
6. My cake is (good) _____ your *cake*.
7. This is (bad) _____ programme in television history.
8. Spain is (hot) _____ country in Europe.
9. Almansa is (small) _____ Albacete.
10. Peter is (intelligent) _____ Mary.

SUPERLATIVO DE INFERIORIDAD:

(EL, LA, LOS, LAS + MENOS + ADJ.)

THE

LEAST

ADJETIVO

EL, LA, LOS, LAS

MENOS

ADJETIVO

Ejemplos

Ej.1: Nadal is the least TALL. (Nadal es el menos alto)

Ej.2: My house is the least BIG (Mi casa es la menos grande)

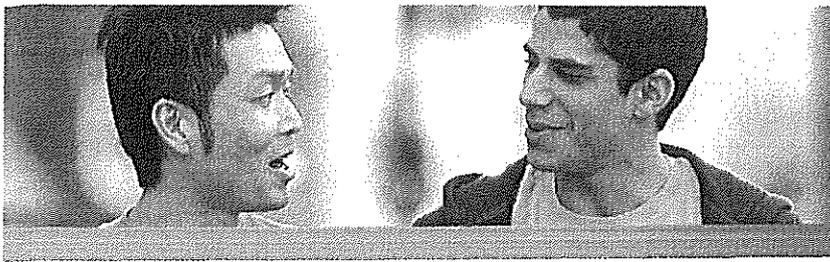
Ej.3: I am the least PRETTY (Yo soy la menos guapa)

Ej.4: You are the least INTELLIGENT (Tu eres el menos inteligente)

COMPLETA CON SUPERLATIVO

DE INFERIORIDAD

1. Peter is _____ (TALL) boy in the class
2. River Guadiana is _____ (LONG) river in Spain.
3. Your house is _____ (NEW) in Almansa.
4. Her eyes are _____ (BIG) in her class.
5. That film is _____ (OLD) of all.
6. This sofa is _____ (COMFORTABLE) in the world.
7. A Seat is _____ (EXPENSIVE) car.



unit

3

It's cheaper than ...

1 Listen, read and repeat.



2 A Listen and complete the dialogue.

CARMEN: I need to get new trousers. Let's see what they've got in this 1...*clothes*..... shop.

ANGELA: This shop is 2..... than the one near my flat. Look, Carmen. These black trousers are very 3.....

CARMEN: Oh, but look at these blue ones! They're prettier than those black ones.

ANGELA: Yes, but they're also more expensive than the 4..... ones!

CARMEN: Oh, dear. Look at the 5..... ! I'm late for 6.....

B Listen again and check your answers.



3 Practise with another student.

STUDENT 1: How about this brown jacket?

STUDENT 2: It's prettier / more expensive / more elegant than the black one.

WORDS FASHION

4 A Listen, read and repeat.



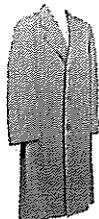
trousers



dress



suit



coat



jacket



jeans



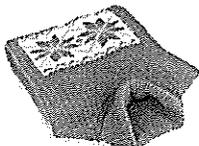
shirt



hat



shorts



sweater



shoes



skirt



pretty



ugly



elegant



cheap

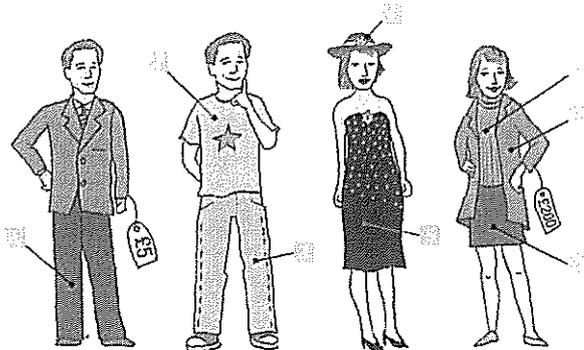


expensive



casual

B Look at the people and label their clothes.



Robert

Brad

Laura

Sharon

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

C Answer these questions about the pictures in B.

1. Who is wearing elegant clothes?
..... Robert and
2. Who is wearing casual clothes?
..... and
3. Which item is expensive?
.....
4. Which item is cheap?
.....
5. Who do you think is wearing pretty clothes?
.....

PRONUNCIATION

5 Listen and repeat. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the letters in colour.

- | | |
|----------|--------------|
| 1. dress | 6. expensive |
| 2. jeans | 7. shorts |
| 3. shirt | 8. sweater |
| 4. suit | 9. fashion |
| 5. shoes | |

GRAMMAR

6 A Read the grammar box.

COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES

The red shirt is cheaper than the green shirt. (short adjective)
 The green shirt is more expensive than the red shirt. (long adjective)

SPELLING:

nice - nicer pretty - prettier
 thin - thinner

EXCEPTIONS:

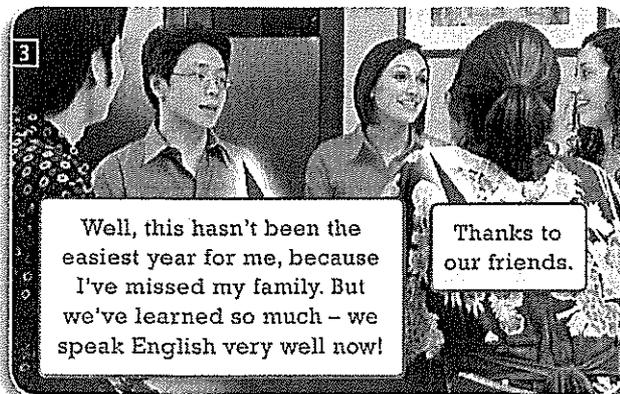
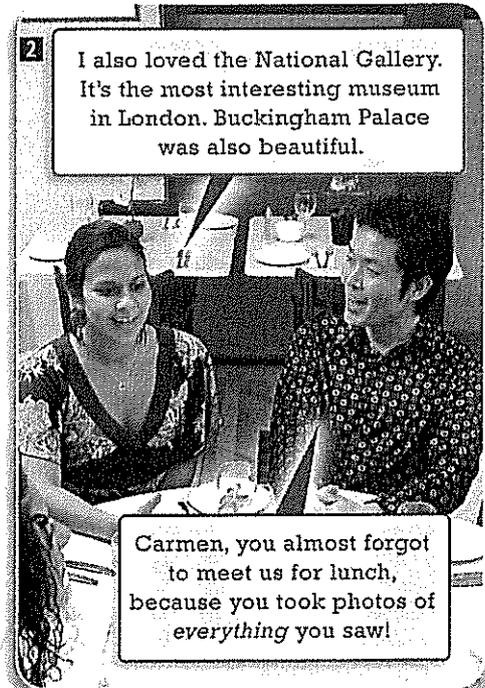
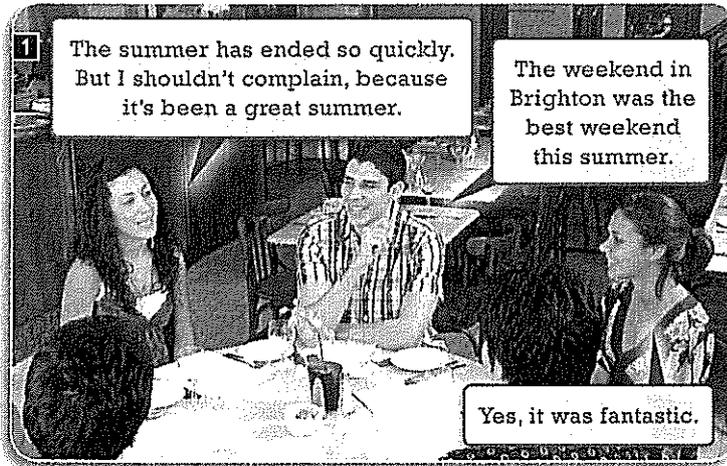
good - better
 bad - worse

B Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.

1. The black shoes are *more expensive than*..... (expensive) the brown shoes.
2. The jacket is (cheap) the coat.
3. Helen's dress is (pretty) Carmen's dress.
4. The shirt and the trousers are (casual) the suit.
5. Carmen's sweater is (nice) Angela's sweater.

The best weekend

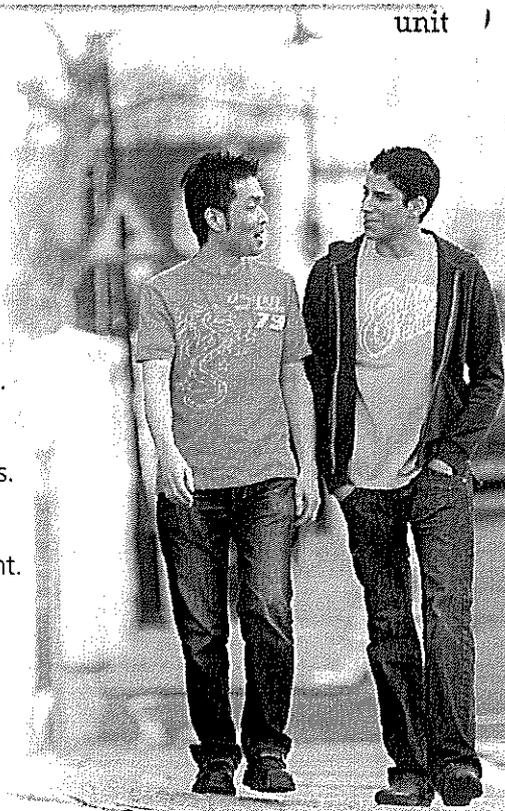
7 Listen, read and repeat.



8 A Listen and complete the dialogue.

- KEN:** What are you going to do 1.....next..... year, Alberto?
- ALBERTO:** I'm going to take a 2..... course.
- KEN:** But you already cook very 3.....
- ALBERTO:** Thanks, but I want to be the 4..... chef in London!
- KEN:** I'm sure you will be. You learn very 5.....
- ALBERTO:** What are you going to do next year, Ken?
- KEN:** I'm going to 6..... for my father's business.
- ALBERTO:** In Tokyo?
- KEN:** No, in London, of course – so I can go to your restaurant. I want to eat the 7..... food in London.

B Listen again and check your answers.



GRAMMAR

9 A Read the grammar box.

SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

The red shirt is the cheapest shirt in the shop. (short adjective)

The green shirt is the most expensive shirt in the shop. (long adjective)

SPELLING:

nice - nicest pretty- prettiest

thin - thinnest

EXCEPTIONS:

good - best

bad - worst

B Complete the sentences with the superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

- I think Catherine Zeta-Jones isthe most beautiful..... (beautiful) actress in Hollywood?
- Is the *Mona Lisa* (famous) painting in the world?
- Elephants are (big) animals on land.
- Dolphins are (intelligent) sea animals.
- The Nile is (long) river in the world.

C Choose the correct answer.

- Cheng thinks football is more exciting than / (the most exciting) sport.
- My new job is better than / the best my old job.
- That was worse than / the worst meal I have ever had!
- The skirt is prettier than / the prettiest the dress.
- What is longer than / the longest day of the year?

D Compare the types of clothes you and your friends like. Use the comparative and superlative form of adjectives. You can use the adjectives below.

casual elegant cheap expensive pretty ugly

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

10 A Read the grammar box.

ADVERBS

slow – slowly
quick – quickly

EXCEPTION:
good – well

The old woman is walking slowly.
The dog is running quickly.
I dance well.

B Complete the sentences with the adverbs below.

quickly clearly slowly quietly well

- I can't hear you. You are speaking too *quietly*
- We must finish the project by 6.00. Let's work
- You play the guitar very
You're the best musician in our band!
- I must buy a new computer because my old computer works very
- I can't read this. Can you please write it again

WORDS VERBS

11 A Listen, read and repeat.



love



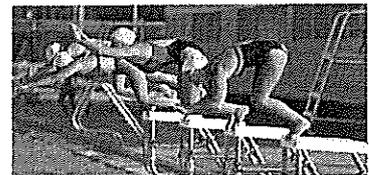
hate



forget



remember



begin



end



complain



miss

B Complete the sentences with the verbs in A.

- 1. We haven't seen you for two months. Wemiss..... you very much.
- 2. My soup is cold. I'm going to to the waiter.
- 3. Please go shopping, and don't to buy bread.
- 4. Lucy and Brian each other. They will soon be husband and wife.
- 5. I never wear dresses because I them.
- 6. I always my day with a cup of coffee.
- 7. Do you me? We were in the same class ... 20 years ago!
- 8. When does this film ? I must go to the toilet soon.

READING

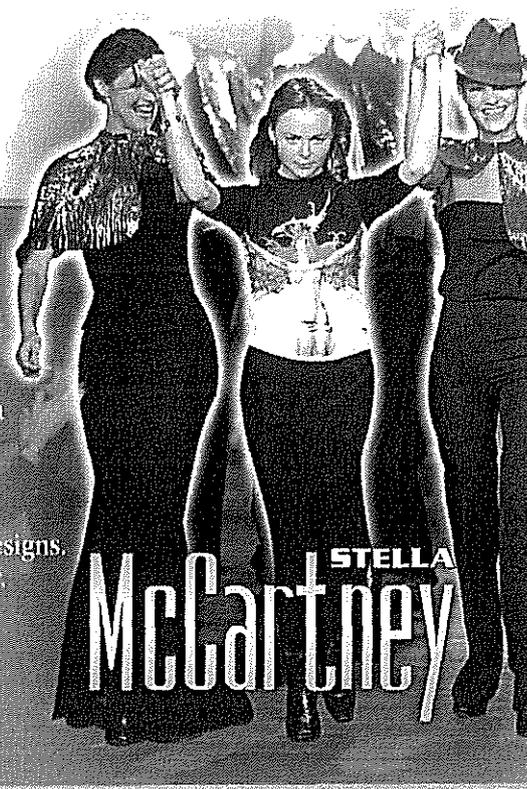
12 A Read about Stella McCartney, a British fashion designer.

One of Britain's most famous fashion designers today is Stella McCartney. Stella was born in 1971. At age 26, she was already the head designer at Chloé. Chloé is one of the oldest and most important fashion houses in Paris.

Stella McCartney's father is much more famous than she is. He's ex-Beatle, Paul McCartney. In the past, some people thought Stella was successful because of her family name, but now they know many people simply love Stella's designs! In fact, Stella sells her clothes to hundreds of shops in Europe, the USA and Canada.

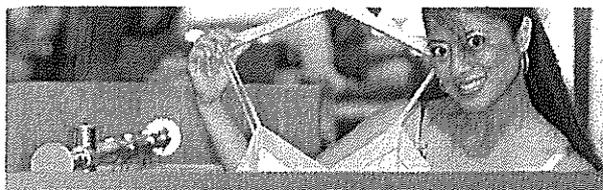
Stella is a vegetarian. She does not use any fur or leather in her designs. She has even designed sports shoes for Adidas without any leather.

Stella's designer clothes, especially her evening dresses, are very expensive. Many people can't usually buy them. But Stella also made clothes for H&M, a popular discount store, in 2005. These clothes were cheaper than her other designs. Of course, they sold out very quickly! Let's hope Stella will do this again!



B Which sentence in the text gives the following information? Copy the sentence.

- 1. Stella was very successful at a young age.
At age 26, she was already the head designer at Chloé.
- 2. Stella is famous for more than one reason.
.....
- 3. Stella doesn't use material from animals in her designs.
.....
- 4. Stella's clothes aren't usually cheap.
.....
- 5. Stella designs clothes for different types of shops.
.....



REVIEW

WORD LIST

begin	elegant	jacket	remember	sweater
casual	end	jeans	shirt	trousers
cheap	expensive	love	shoes	ugly
coat	forget	miss	shorts	
complain	hat	oh dear	skirt	
dress	hate	pretty	suit	

VOCABULARY

1 Look at the word list above and do the following.

1. List three types of clothes you wear in cold weather.

1. *coat*
2.
3.

2. Write the opposite of these words.

1. love *hate*
2. remember
3. end
4. expensive
5. casual

GRAMMAR

2 Choose the correct answer.

1. This restaurant is more expensive than / the most expensive the Mexican restaurant.
2. This is more elegant than / the most elegant dress in my cupboard.
3. Emily is better than / the best student in our class.
4. The red shoes are cheaper than / the cheapest the black shoes.
5. This is prettier than / the prettiest hat in the shop.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct adverb.

well quickly clearly quietly slowly

1. She's the best dancer in the class. She dances very *well*
2. Please walk We're late!
3. Please drive Children are playing on the street.
4. I didn't understand him. He didn't speak
5. Please speak The children are sleeping.

LISTENING

4 A Listen and choose the correct answer.

1. a. It's nicer than the blue one.
b. Let's look at some trousers.
2. a. This shop is nice.
b. It's pretty.
3. a. I need a new coat.
b. Let's look at some shorts.
4. a. You forgot to meet us.
b. It's been a great summer.
5. a. We speak English very slowly.
b. We speak English very well.

B Listen and check your answers.

40.

IT'S YOUR TURN

1 Listen and read the dialogue.

CATHY: I need to get a new dress.

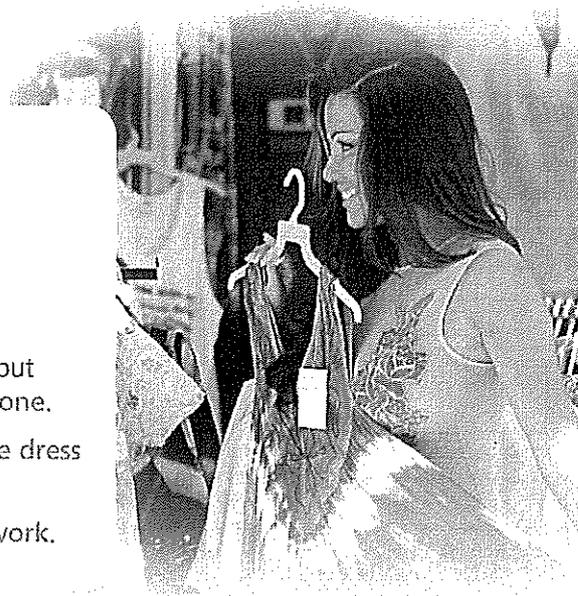
HEATHER: Let's see what they've got in this shop. Look at this red dress.

CATHY: It's prettier than my old red dress, but how about this pink one?

HEATHER: It's more elegant than the red dress, but it's also more expensive than the red one.

CATHY: Oh dear, I think it's the most expensive dress in the shop! Let's go to another shop.

HEATHER: OK, but let's look quickly. I'm late for work.



2 In pairs, change the words in colour. Act out your new dialogue.

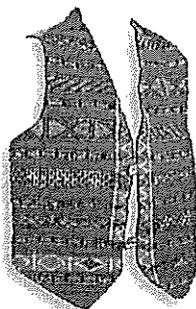
3 Ask three students these questions and write their answers.

What's your name?	What clothes do you want to get this season?	What is the most beautiful item of clothing you've got?
1.		
2.		
3.		

DID YOU KNOW?

Many English words for clothes are different in British English and American English.

British English	American English
trousers	pants
vest	undershirt
waistcoat	vest
jumper	sweater
tights	pantyhose
mackintosh	raincoat
trainers	sports shoes



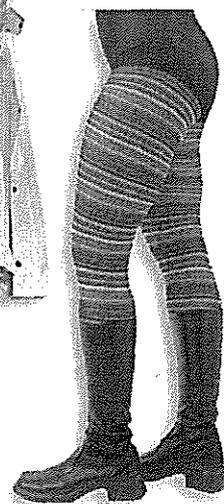
British English: *Waistcoat*
American English: *Vest*



British English: *Vest*
American English: *Undershirt*



British English: *Mackintosh*
American English: *Raincoat*



British English: *Tights*
American English: *Pantyhose*

UNIT 4

PRONOMBRES Y ADVERBIOS RELATIVOS

Who

- Se usa cuando el antecedente es una persona.
- Puede omitirse si no hace de sujeto.
- I spoke to the man who was next to me

Which

- Se usa cuando el antecedente es una cosa o un animal
- Puede omitirse si no hace de sujeto.
- The car which is in front of the house is John's

That

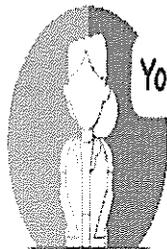
- Se usa cuando el antecedente es una persona, animal, cosa o circunstancial de tiempo
- Se puede usar en lugar de who, which o when.
- Puede omitirse si no hace de sujeto.
- NO puede utilizarse en oraciones explicativas.
- That is the man that I saw outside the cinema

COMPLETA CON WHO O WHICH

1. George, father is a doctor, is a nice boy.
2. This is the animal John saw last week.
3. He is the boy broke the window.
4. I don't understand the reason he got so angry.
5. you say is false. I strongly disagree.
6. That is the school Andrew works.
7. Mary, was eighteen yesterday, is one of my best friends
8. The table, you broke yesterday, was bought by my grandmother
9. I don't understand you say. Could you repeat it?
10. That is the dog I told you yesterday.

MUST VS. HAVE TO – MEANING

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You must rest for two weeks.

test-english.com

DOCTOR



I have to rest for two weeks.

PATIENT

MUST

HAVE TO

Obligation that comes from the speaker.
The speaker thinks it's necessary.

External obligation.
Another person thinks it's necessary.

MANAGER: *You must be here at 7.*

WORKER: *I have to be there at 7.*

SMOKER*: *I must stop smoking.*

SMOKER*: *I have to stop smoking.*

*The obligation comes from the smoker. The smoker thinks it's necessary.

*The obligation comes from the doctor. The doctor thinks it's necessary.

MUSTN'T

DON'T HAVE TO

Prohibition. You can't do something.
It's necessary that you don't do it.

No obligation. You can do something but you don't need to do it. Not necessary.

You mustn't wait here.

You don't have to wait here.

You can't wait here. It's not allowed.

You don't need to wait here. Not necessary.

He mustn't call her at work.

He doesn't have to call her at work.

He can't call her at work. It's necessary that he doesn't call her at work.

He doesn't need to call her if he doesn't want to do it. It's not necessary.

MUCH - MANY

A LOT OF - LOTS OF



= a large quantity of something

Much and *Many* are mainly used in negative sentences and questions. They are not common in affirmative sentences though still possible.

Much is used with uncountable nouns.

Many is used with plural countable nouns.

MUCH

+ UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

- *I don't have much time.*
- *He doesn't need much money.*
- *Does it use much electricity?*

MANY

+ PLURAL COUNTABLE NOUNS

- *There aren't many chairs in the room.*
- *I don't have many friends.*
- *Do you think many people will go?*

With affirmative sentences, we prefer *a lot of* instead of *much/many*.

A lot of / lots of are not common in negative sentences or questions.

A lot of can be used with countable nouns and uncountable nouns.

a lot of = lots of

A LOT OF

+ UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

- *I need a lot of coffee.*
(= *I need lots of coffee.*)
- *There is a lot of traffic today.*

A LOT OF

+ PLURAL COUNTABLE NOUNS

- *She has a lot of friends.*
(= *She has lots of friends.*)
- *There are a lot of cars on the street.*

3º SIMULACRO EXAMEN 2º PARCIAL

COMPARATIVOS Y SUPERLATIVOS:

1. COMPLETA CON COMPARATIVO DE SUPERIORIDAD O SUPERLATIVO DE SUPERIORIDAD:

1. -This book is _____ (old).
2. -Almansa is _____ (small) Albacete.
3. -My book is _____ (heavy) your book.
4. -Spain is _____ (bad) country in Europe.
5. -This coat _____ (cheap) that coat.
6. -Ann is _____ (intelligent) in her class.
7. -You are _____ (tall) me.
8. -This is _____ (good) film by Almodovar.
9. -The English exam is _____ (short) the Language exam.
10. -This house is _____ (big) that house.

2. COMPLETA LA SIGUIENTE TABLA CON COMPARATIVOS Y SUPERLATIVOS:

COMPARATIVO INFERIORIDAD	My house is _____ _____ (big) your house.	This class is _____ _____ (bad) that class.
COMPARATIVO IGUALDAD	My house is _____ _____ (big) your house.	This class is _____ _____ (good) that class.
COMPARATIVO SUPERIORIDAD	My house is _____ _____ (big) your house.	This class is _____ _____ (good) that class.
SUPERLATIVO INFERIORIDAD	My house is _____ _____ (big) in Almansa.	This class is _____ _____ (good).
SUPERLATIVO SUPERIORIDAD	My house is _____ _____ (big) in Almansa.	This class is _____ _____ (good).

3. Completa con los adjetivos irregulares:

ADJETIVO	COMPARATIVO	SUPERLATIVO
GOOD		
BAD		

WRITING: REDACCIÓN (EXPRESIÓN DE GUSTOS Y PREFERENCIAS)

PERSONAL INFORMATION AND HOBBIES

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for the student to write their personal information and hobbies. The box is centered on the page and occupies most of the lower half of the document.

SPEAKING: SHOPPING FOR CLOTHES

En grupo, prepara una conversación utilizando como modelo el siguiente diálogo y lo aprendido en la unidad 3.

LISTENING:

Shop assistant: Can I help you?

Customer: Yes, have you got this T-shirt in other colours?

Shop assistant: We've got it in white, black, red and purple. What size do you want?

Customer: Medium.

Shop assistant: OK, in medium we've got black and red.

Customer: And in purple?

Shop assistant: No, just black and red.

Customer: OK, red. Can I try it on?

Shop assistant: Yes, of course. The changing rooms are over there.

(pause)

Shop assistant: Is it OK?

Customer: Yes, I'll take it.

Shop assistant: That's £10.95. Would you like to pay by credit card or with cash?

Customer: Cash please. Here's twenty.

Shop assistant: OK, thanks, that's nine pounds, 5 p change and here's your receipt.

Customer: Thanks. Bye.

VOCABULARIO 1

FAMILIA

Padre	Father	Suegro	Father-in-law
-------	--------	--------	---------------

Madre Mother Suegra Mother-in-law

Hermano Brother Yerno Son-in-law

Hermana Sister Nuera Daughter-in-law

Hijo Son Cuñado Brother-in-law

Hija Daughter Cuñada Sister-in-law

Abuelo Grandfather Primo Cousin

Abuela Grandmother Sobrino Nephew

Nieto Grandson Sobrina Niece

Nieta Granddaughter Tío Uncle

Tía Aunt Abuelos Grandparents

Esposa	wife	Esposo	husband
--------	------	--------	---------

PARTES DEL CUERPO

Cuerpo	Body	Pierna	Leg
--------	------	--------	-----

Cabeza Head Rodilla Knee

Cuello Neck Pie Foot (feet)

Hombro Shoulder Boca Mouth

Brazo Arm Músculo Muscle

Codo Elbow Hueso Bone

Mano Hand Piel Skin

Dedo Finger Pelo Hair

Pecho Chest Espalda Back

Cara	Face	Ojo	Eye
------	------	-----	-----

VOCABULARIO 2

LA CIUDAD

País	Country	Aeropuerto	Airport
Región	Region	Estación	Station
Provincia	Province	Puerto	Port
Ciudad	City	Metro	Metro
Pueblo	Town	Parque	Park
Aldea	Village	Aparcamiento	Parking
Hotel	Hotel	Ayuntamiento	Town Hall
Calle	Street	Cine	Cinema
Plaza	Square	Teatro	Theater
Avenida	Avenue	Restaurante	Restaurant
Monumento	Monument	Fuente	Fountain

LA CASA

Casa	House	Salón	Living room
Puerta	Door	Ascensor	Lift
Ventana	Window	Comedor	Dinning room
Pared	Wall	Dormitorio	Bedroom
Suelo	Floor	Cuarto de baño	Bathroom
Techo	Ceiling	Despacho	Study
Tejado	Roof	Escaleras	Staircase
Chimenea	Chimney	Garaje	Garage
Balcón	Balcony	Llaves	Keys
Mueble	Furniture	Cocina	Kitchen

VOCABULARIO 3

ALIMENTOS

Carne	Meat	Ensalada	Salad
Pescado	Fish	Queso	Cheese
Huevo	Egg	Patata	Potato
Azúcar	Sugar	Tomate	Tomato
Harina	Flour	Lechuga	Lettuce
Sal	Salt	Fruit	Fruita
Aceite	Oil	Zanahoria	Carrot
Vinagre	Vinegar	Salchicha	Sausage
Leche	Milk	Verdura	Vegetables
Mantequilla	Butter	Galleta	Cookie
Pan	Bread	Tostada	Toast

LA ROPA

Sombrero	Hat	Chaleco	Vest
Bufanda	Scarf	Corbata	Tie
Vestido	Dress	Camisa	Shirt
Abrigo	Coat	Camiseta	T-shirt
Chaqueta	Jacket	Traje	Suit
Guante	Glove	Ropa interior	Underwear
Pantalones	Trousers	Vaqueros	Jeans
Zapato	Shoe	Pantalones cortos	Shorts
Bota	Boot	Falda	Skirt
Pijama	Pyjamas	Calcetín	Sock

VOCABULARIO 4

ADJETIVOS 1

Alto	High	Ligero	Light
Alto (persona)	Tall	Pesado	Heavy
Bajo	Low	Fuerte	Strong
Bajo (persona)	Short	Débil	Weak
Nuevo	New	Bonito	Beautiful
Viejo	Old	Feo	Ugly
Corto	Short	Grande	Big
Largo	Long	Pequeño	Small
Caro	Expensive	Rico	Rich
Barato	Cheap	Pobre	Poor

ADJETIVOS 2

Rebelde	Rebel	Obediente	Obedient
Inteligente	Intelligent	Moreno	Dark
Gordo	Fat	Rubio	Blond
Delgado	Slim	Pelirrojo	Red-haired
Feo	Ugly	Calvo	Bald
Guapo (hombre)	Handsome	Jóven	Young
Guapa (mujer)	Beautiful	Ciego	Blind
Simpático	Nice	Sordo	Deaf
Antipático	Unfriendly	Elegante	Smart
Tranquilo	Calm	Nervioso	Nervous

LISTA DE VERBOS REGULARES

ANADIMOS -ED PARA FORMAR EL PASADO DE LOS VERBOS REGULARES, TENIENDO EN CUENTA LAS REGLAS PARA AÑADIR -ED:

INFINITIVO	PASADO	SIGNIFICADO	INFINITIVO	PASADO	SIGNIFICADO
PLAN	PLANNED	PLANEAR	CARRY	CARRIED	LLEVAR TRANSPORTAR
STUDY	STUDIED	ESTUDIAR	LIKE	LIKED	GUSTAR
MIX	MIXED	MEZCLAR	STOP	STOPPED	PARAR
TRAVEL	TRAVELLED	VIAJAR	TRY	TRIED	INTENTAR
WORK	WORKED	TRABAJAR	WALK	WALKED	CAMINAR
ENJOY	ENJOYED	DIVERTIRSE	ROB	ROBBED	ROBAR
CRY	CRIED	LORAR	MARRY	MARRIED	CASARSE
PLAY	PLAYED	JUGAR	EXPLAIN	EXPLAINED	EXPLICAR
DANCE	DANCED	BAILAR	HAPPEN	HAPPENED	OCURRIR
LIVE	LIVED	VIVIR	STAY	STAYED	QUEDARSE ALOJARSE
WANT	WANTED	QUERER	RAIN	RAINED	LLOVER
PLAY	PLAYED	JUGAR	CANCEL	CANCELLED	CANCELAR

LISTA DE VERBOS IRREGULARES 1

INFINITIVO	PASADO	PARTICIPIO	SIGNIFICADO
to be	was / were	been	ser, estar
to begin	began	begun	empezar
to break	broke	broken	romper
to build	built	built	construir
to buy	bought	bought	comprar
to choose	chose	chosen	elegir
to come	came	come	venir
to cost	cost	cost	costar
to do	did	done	hacer
to drink	drank	drunk	beber
To drive	drove	driven	conducir

LISTA DE VERBOS IRREGULARES 2

INFINITIVO	PASADO	PARTICIPIO	SIGNIFICADO
to eat	ate	eaten	comer
to find	found	found	encontrar
forget	forgot	forgotten	Olvidar(se)
to get	got	got	Obtener-Conseguir
to give	gave	given	dar
to go	went	gone	ir
to have	had	had	tener, haber
to know	knew	known	saber
to learn	learnt	learnt	aprender
to leave	left	left	salir, dejar
to make	made	made	fabricar
to meet	met	met	Encontrarse, conocer

LISTA DE VERBOS IRREGULARES 3

INFINITIVO	PASADO	PARTICIPIO	SIGNIFICADO
to pay	paid	paid	pagar
to put	put	put	poner
to read	read	read	leer
to run	ran	run	correr
to say	said	said	decir
to see	saw	seen	ver
to sell	sold	sold	vender
to send	sent	sent	enviar
to show	showed	shown	enseñar
to sing	sang	sung	cantar
to sit	sat	sat	sentarse
to sleep	slept	slept	dormir

LISTA DE VERBOS IRREGULARES 4

INFINITIVO	PASADO	PARTICIPIO	SIGNIFICADO
to speak	spoke	spoken	hablar
to spell	spelt	spelt	deletrear
to spend	spent	spent	gastar
to steal	stole	stolen	robar
to swim	swam	swum	nadar
to take	took	taken	coger
to tell	told	told	decir
to think	thought	thought	pensar
to understand	understood	understood	entender, comprender
to wear	wore	worn	llevar puesto, calzar
to win	won	won	ganar
to write	wrote	written	escribir