

Cómo incrementar tu vocabulario en inglés



¿Sabes por qué es difícil aprender palabras en inglés?

1) Para un hispanohablante, la gran mayoría de las palabras en inglés son sonidos ininteligibles que no significan absolutamente nada. Si la palabra nueva te resulta familiar solo se puede deber a dos motivos: es una palabra de origen latino o la has escuchado en los medios de comunicación.

Recuerda: Dado que el inglés es un idioma de origen germánico, muy alejado del español, no se asimila un nuevo sonido hasta que no se repite unas diez, a veinte veces, hablando. Algunas palabras incluso tienen que llegar a repetirse unas cien veces para que se queden grabadas en la memoria.

2) Hay, al menos, dos tipos de vocabularios. El vocabulario del inglés hablado y el del inglés escrito. Esto quiere decir que hay palabras que lees pero que no se suelen usar en inglés hablado y palabras que escuchas pero que no se suelen escribir. Las palabras de inglés hablado son las más difíciles de aprender porque una gran mayoría no son de origen latino; son "phrasal verbs", o palabras de origen germánico.

Recuerda: Es mejor empezar aprendiendo el vocabulario del inglés hablado ya que será el que más vas a necesitar en el día a día.

3) El número de palabras que hay que aprender para hablar con cierta fluidez ronda las tres mil. Aprender tres mil palabras es difícil y toma tiempo, por tanto, necesitaremos determinación a prueba de fuego.

Recuerda: Para incrementar tu vocabulario, determinación a prueba de fuego; esto significa planificación y constancia.

4) Por cada palabra, hay que aprender "pronunciación" y "deletreo" (spelling). Si no sabes escribir una palabra, no importa demasiado porque siempre puedes buscarla en un diccionario, pero si no sabes pronunciarla realmente no sabes esa palabra.

Recuerda: Solo puedes decir que sabes una palabra si puedes pronunciarla y colocarla correctamente en una frase. **Consejo:** Búscate ahora mismo alguien para hablar.

¿Cómo superaremos todas estas barreras?

Sólo hay una manera: con mucha determinación y un buen método. Suponiendo que ya tenemos la determinación, veamos los métodos.

Una de las mejores maneras de aprender vocabulario es viendo películas en inglés con subtítulos. Ves la imagen, escuchas cómo suena y ves cómo se escribe.

Ni que decir tiene que otra fantástica manera de aprender vocabulario es cantando.

Otra buena fórmula es hablando. Cuando no sabes cómo decir algo, la necesidad de comunicarte te lleva a buscar las palabras que necesitas para expresarte. Así que piensa durante el día frases en español y piensa cómo las dirías en inglés. Si tienes dudas pregunta a un profesor.

Otra forma eficaz de incrementar tu vocabulario es leyendo. La gran ventaja de la lectura es que aprendes las nuevas palabras en un contexto determinado. La desventaja es que no sabes cómo suena la palabra. Por ello, la lectura debe combinarse siempre con prácticas de conversación. También son buenos los audio-books para leer y escuchar al mismo tiempo.

Por último, **se aprende vocabulario estudiando y echando mano de todos los recursos que tenemos a mano:** diccionarios, internet, trucos para memorizar, juegos, crucigramas (crosswords), el ahorcado (hangman), leyendo las noticias en inglés, etc

¿Cómo recordar vocabulario nuevo?

1. Traduciendo la palabra a tu idioma. Por ejemplo: coche – car (inglés).
2. Describiéndola en español. Por ejemplo: vehículo con motor y de cuatro ruedas para transportar personas.
3. Haciendo un dibujo.
4. Poniéndola en contexto. Por ejemplo: Mi coche se ha estropeado y tengo que llevarlo al taller.
5. Colocándola dentro de un grupo léxico. Por ejemplo: coche, camión, moto, etc.

(Fuente: <http://elblogdelingles.blogspot.com.es/>)

CLASSROOM LANGUAGE



<i>Cosas que podrías decir a tu profesor/a</i>	<i>Things you might say to your teacher</i>
Lo siento, no lo entiendo	I'm sorry, I don't understand.
¿Perdón?	Pardon? Sorry?
¿Qué quiere decir "chair"?	What does "chair" mean?
¿Cómo se dice "X" en inglés?	How do you say "X" in English?
¿Cómo se deletrea eso?	How do you spell that?
¿Es esto correcto?	Is this correct?
¿Cuál es el pasado de "go"?	What is the past of "go"?
¿Cómo se pronuncia esta palabra?	How do you pronounce this word?
¿Qué tenemos que hacer exactamente?	What exactly do we have to do?
Perdone, ¿puedo pasar?	Excuse me. May I come in?
¿Podría hablar más despacio, por favor?	Could you speak more slowly, please?
Perdone. Lo siento, llego tarde.	Excuse me. I'm sorry, I'm late.
¿Puedo ir al baño, por favor?	May I go to the toilet, please?
¿Puedo sacar punta al lápiz, por favor?	Can I sharpen my pencil, please?
Dígalo otra vez, por favor.	Say that again, please.
¿Puede ayudarme, por favor?	Can you help me, please?
¿Es esto correcto / incorrecto?	Is this right / wrong?
Lo siento, he olvidado mi cuaderno.	I'm sorry, I forgot my notebook.
Lo siento, no hice mi tarea.	I'm sorry, I didn't do my homework.

<i>Cosas que tu profesor podría decirte.</i>	<i>Things your teacher might say to you.</i>
Abrid vuestro libro por la página 25.	Open your book at page 25.
Responde las preguntas.	Answer the questions.
Escribe las respuestas.	Write the answers.
Trabajad solos / en parejas / en grupos.	Work alone / in pairs / in groups.
Haz estas preguntas a tu compañero.	Ask your partner these questions ...
Responde las preguntas de tu compañero.	Answer your partner's questions ...
Escucha y repite... otra vez...	Listen and repeat ... again ...
Haz la pregunta.	Make the question.
Escucha el CD y responde las preguntas.	Listen to the CD to answer these questions.
Lee el texto.	Read the text.
Escribe una redacción sobre...	Write a composition about...
Copiad esto en vuestras libretas.	Copy this into your notebooks.
La tarea es ... ejercicio 5, página 11	The homework is ...exercise 5, page 11
¡Bien hecho!	Well done!
¿Habéis terminado?	Have you finished?
¿Dónde está Pedro hoy?	Where's Pedro today?
¿Quién falta hoy?	Who is absent / missing today?

¿Habéis hecho la tarea?	Have you done your homework?
Nos vemos la próxima clase.	See you next lesson.
¡Que tengáis un buen fin de semana!	Have a nice weekend!
¿Cómo estás?	How are you?
¡Estaos quietos!	Be quiet!
Ven a la pizarra.	Come to the board.
Siéntate.	Sit down.
Levántate.	Stand up.
Cierra el libro.	Close your book.
Abre el libro.	Open your book.
Enséñame tu libreta.	Show me your notebook.
Vamos a empezar con la clase ahora.	Let's start with the lesson now.
¿Está todo el mundo listo para empezar?	Is everybody ready to start?
Voy a pasar lista.	I'm going to take attendance.
¿A quién le gustaría tener un positivo hoy?	Who would like to get extra marks today?
Coge uno y pásalos.	Take one and pass them on.

<i>Cosas que podrías leer en tu libro o en un examen.</i>	<i>Things you might read in your book or in an exam.</i>
Completa las frases con las palabras de abajo.	Complete the sentences with the words below.
Completa las frases con la forma correcta de los verbos entre paréntesis.	Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.
Escribe las frases en negative e interrogative.	Write the sentences in the negative and interrogative.
Elige / Subraya / Rodea	Choose / Underline / Circle the correct...
Escribe las palabras en el orden correcto.	Write the words in the correct order.
Lee el texto y responde las preguntas.	Read the text and answer the questions.
Escribe cinco frases sobre...	Write five sentences about...
Traduce las siguientes frases a inglés.	Translate the following sentences into English.
Escribe los contrarios.	Write the opposites.

<i>Cosas que podrías decir a tu compañero.</i>	<i>Things you might say to your classmate.</i>
¿Podría coger prestado tu...?	Can I borrow your..., please?
¿Puedes dejarme un...?	Can you lend me a ...?
Lo siento, no recuerdo tu nombre.	Sorry, I can't remember your name.
¿Podemos compartir el libro?	Can I share your book with you?
¿En qué página estamos?	What page is it on?
¿Me puedes pasar esas hoja, por favor?	Can you pass me that piece of paper, please?
Perdona, ese es mi libro.	Excuse me, that's my book.
¿Quién va a empezar?	Who is going to start?
¿A quién le toca?	Whose turn is it?
Me toca a mi ahora.	It's my turn now.

SCHOOL AND EDUCATION

go to school	ir al colegio
study	estudiar
learn (by heart)	aprender (de memoria)
do homework	hacer la tarea
ask	preguntar
answer	responder
know	saber
revise	repasar
take an exam	hacer un examen
pass an exam	aprobar
fail an exam	suspender
repeat a year	repetir
leave school	dejar el colegio
take the register	
attendance	pasar lista
expel	expulsar
punish	castigar
punishment	castigo
skip classes*	saltarse las clases
absent	ausente
present	presente
hard-working	trabajador
inattentive	distruido
undisciplined	indisciplinado
high / secondary school	instituto
state school	colegio público
private school	colegio privado



AT SCHOOL

class	clase
classroom	clase
headmaster	director
deputy	vicepresidente
director of studies	jefe de estudios
counsellor	orientador
teacher	profesor
tutor	tutor
caretaker	conserje
secretary	secretario
language assistant	asistente lingüístico
cleaner	limpiador
desk	pupitre
table	mesa
ruler	regla
glue	pegamento
scissors	tijeras
stick	pegar
calculator	calculadora
brush	cepillo
computer	ordenador
keyboard	teclado
mouse	ratón
headphones	auriculares
loudspeakers	altavoces
laptop	portátil
netbook	miniportátil
map	mapa
drawing pin	chincheta
duster, eraser	borrador
rubber	goma
sharpener	sacapuntas
schoolbag	mochila
pencilcase	estuche
exam	examen
break	recreo
bell	campana
chair	silla

TEACHING

term	trimestre
timetable	horario
subject	asignatura
lesson	lección
period	hora de clase
free period	hora libre
french class	clase de francés
vocabulary	vocabulario
grammar	gramática

FACILITIES

playground	patio
library	biblioteca
assembly hall	salón de actos
language lab	laboratorio de idiomas
canteen	cafetería
reception	recepción
staffroom	sala de profesores
registration room	secretaría
laboratory	laboratorio
gym	gimnasio
headteacher's office	despacho del director

IN THE CLASSROOM

classmate	compañero
chair	silla
cupboard	armario
locker	taquilla
stapler	grapadora
hole punch	taladradora
schoolbag	mochila
board	pizarra
notice board	tablón
dictionary	diccionario
notebook	libreta
sheet	hoja
pen	bolígrafo
pencil	lápiz
marker	subrayador
boardpen	rotulador pizarra
chalk	tiza
crayons	ceras
coloured pencils	lápices de colores
correction fluid	líquido corrector
spelling	ortografía
essay	redacción, trabajo
translation	traducción
exam	examen
mistake	fallo
good mark	buena nota
bad mark	mala nota
pass mark	aprobado
school report	boletín
prize	premio
GCSE	graduado de Secundaria
holidays	vacaciones

SUBJECTS

computer studies	informática
maths	matemáticas
history	historia
geography	geografía
science	ciencias
biology	biología
chemistry	química
physics	física
languages	idiomas
English	inglés
physical education	E.F.
religion	religión
French	Francés

Large Numbers

Do you remember the numbers from 1 to 20? Write them in letters:

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

30.....
40.....
50.....
60.....
70.....
80.....
90.....
100.....
1,000.....
1,000,000.....
...
1,000,000,000.....
...

1. Tens and units are joined by a **hyphen** (-)

21 twenty-one 56 fifty-six

2. For numbers that are **> 100** you need to use **and** between hundreds and tens and units: five hundred **and** eighty-nine

3. You don't need "AND" to join thousands and hundreds.

4. Terms like **dozen, hundred, thousand, million, billion** are invariable if preceded by a number, but they need the plural **-s** when they refer to an indefinite quantity (hundreds, thousands...)

2,566 two thousand, five hundred **and** sixty-six
six nine hundred **but** hundreds of books.

Now it's your turn! Write the following numbers in letters:

358 _____
506 _____
4,802 _____
7,003 _____
12,538 _____
624,287 _____
7,544,853 _____

38 + 4 = 42 thirty-eight **plus/and** four **is/makes/equals** forty-two
56 - 24 = 32 fifty-six **minus** twenty-four **is/makes/equals** thirty-two
7 x 8 = 56 seven **times/ multiplied by** eight **is/makes/equals** fifty-six
54 : 9 = 6 fifty-six **divided by** nine **is/makes/equals** six

Now it's your turn! Write the following in letters:

26 + 78 = _____
68 - 37 = _____
76 x 4 = _____
627 : 3 = _____

REMEMBER:

Ordinal Numbers from 1 to 1,000,000												
1	st	first	11	th	eleventh	21	st	twenty-first		31	st	thirty-first
2	nd	second	12	th	twelfth	22	nd	twenty-second		40	th	fortieth
3	rd	third	13	th	thirteenth	23	rd	twenty-third		50	th	fiftieth
4	th	fourth	14	th	fourteenth	24	th	twenty-fourth		60	th	sixtieth
5	th	fifth	15	th	fifteenth	25	th	twenty-fifth		70	th	seventieth
6	th	sixth	16	th	sixteenth	26	th	twenty-sixth		80	th	eightieth
7	th	seventh	17	th	seventeenth	27	th	twenty-seventh		90	th	ninetieth
8	th	eighth	18	th	eighteenth	28	th	twenty-eighth		100	th	one hundredth
9	th	ninth	19	th	nineteenth	29	th	twenty-ninth	1,000		th	one thousandth
10	th	tenth	20	th	twentieth	30	th	thirtieth	1,000,000		th	one millionth

Numbers Calculations

1. Addition

$$2 + 3 = 5$$

Two **and** three **is / are** five

Two **plus** three **is / equals** five

2. Subtraction

$$7 - 4 = 3$$

Four **from** seven **is / leaves** three

Seven **minus** four **is / equals** three

3. Multiplication

$$5 \times 2 = 10$$

Five **times** two **is / makes** ten

Five **multiplied by** two **equals** ten

4. Division

$$9 : 3 = 3$$

Nine **divided by** three **equals** three

Fractions

Simple fractions are expressed by using ordinal numbers

$\frac{3}{4}$: three **fourths** $\frac{1}{3}$: one **third**

Decimals

Decimal fractions are said with each figure separate. We use a full stop, called "point", not a comma, before the fraction.

0.5 : nought **point** five

Irregular Verbs

	INFINITIVE	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE	TRANSLATION
1	be	was, were	been	estar
2	beat	beat	beaten	derrotar, golpear
3	become	became	become	convertirse en, hacerse
4	begin	began	begun	empezar
5	bend	bent	bent	doblar
6	bet	bet	bet	apostar
7	bite	bit	bitten	morder
8	bleed	bled	bled	sangrar
9	blow	blew	blown	soplar
10	break	broke	broken	romper(se)
11	breed	bred	bred	criar
12	bring	brought	brought	traer
13	build	built	built	construir
14	buy	bought	bought	comprar
15	catch	caught	caught	coger, atrapar
16	choose	chose	chosen	elegir
17	come	came	come	venir, llegar
18	cost	cost	cost	costar
19	cut	cut	cut	cortar
20	deal	dealt	dealt	tratar
21	do	did	done	hacer
22	draw	drew	drawn	dibujar
23	dream	dreamt	dreamt	soñar
24	drink	drank	drunk	beber
25	drive	drove	driven	conducir
26	eat	ate	eaten	comer
27	fall	fell	fallen	caerse
28	feed	fed	fed	alimentar
29	feel	felt	felt	sentir
30	fight	fought	fought	luchar
31	find	found	found	encontrar
32	fly	flight	flight	volar
33	forbid	forbade	forbidden	prohibir
34	foretell	foretold	foretold	predecir
35	forget	forgot	forgotten	olvidar
36	forgive	forgave	forgiven	perdonar
37	freeze	froze	frozen	congelar
38	get	got	got	conseguir, recibir
39	give	gave	given	dar
40	go	went	gone	ir(se)
41	grow	grew	grown	crecer, cultivar
42	hang	hung, hanged	hung, hanged	colgar, tender
43	have	had	had	tener, tomar, haber
44	hear	heard	heard	oír
45	hide	hid	hidden	esconder
46	hit	hit	hit	golpear
47	hold	held	held	sujetar
48	hurt	hurt	hurt	doler, hacer daño

	INFINITIVE	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE	TRANSLATION
49	keep	kept	kept	continuar, seguir
50	know	knew	known	saber, conocer
51	lay	laid	laid	poner, extender
52	learn	learnt	learnt	aprender, enterarse de
53	leave	left	left	irse, dejar
54	lead	led	led	encabezar, dirigir
55	lend	lent	lent	prestar
56	let	let	let	dejar (autorizar)
57	light	lit	lit	encender
58	lose	lost	lost	perder
59	make	made	made	hacer, fabricar
60	mean	meant	meant	significar, querer decir
61	meet	met	met	conocer, reunirse, quedar, encontrarse con alguien
62	pay	paid	paid	pagar
63	put	put	put	poner
64	read	read	read	leer
65	ride	rode	ridden	montar (caballo, moto, bici...))
66	ring	rang	rung	tocar (el timbre) sonar (el teléfono)
67	run	ran	run	correr
68	say	said	said	decir
69	see	saw	seen	ver
70	sell	sold	sold	vender
71	send	sent	sent	enviar
72	sew	sewed	sewn	coser
73	shake	shook	shaken	agitar, sacudir
74	shine	shone	shone	brillar, relucir
75	shoot	shot	shot	disparar
76	show	showed	shown	mostrar
77	shrink	shrank	shrunk	encoger
78	shut	shut	shut	cerrar
79	sing	sang	sung	cantar
80	sink	sank	sunk	hundirse
81	sit	sat	sat	sentarse
82	sleep	slept	slept	dormir(se)
83	speak	spoke	spoken	hablar
84	spell	spelt	spelt	deletrear
85	spend	spent	spent	gastar (dinero), pasar (tiempo)
86	spread	spread	spread	extender
87	spring	sprang	sprung	aparecer, brotar
88	stand	stood	stood	estar de pie
89	steal	stole	stolen	robar
90	stick	stuck	stuck	pegar, colgar
91	stink	stank	stunk	apestar
92	sweep	swept	swept	barrer
93	swim	swam	swum	nadar

	INFINITIVE	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE	TRANSLATION
94	take	took	taken	coger, llevarse
95	teach	taught	taught	enseñar
96	tell	told	told	decir, contar
97	think	thought	thought	pensar
98	throw	threw	thrown	tirar, arrojar
99	understand	understood	understood	entender
100	wake	woke	woken	despertar(se)
101	wear	wore	worn	ponerse, llevar puesto
102	weep	wept	wept	llorar
103	wet	wet, wetted	wet, wetted	humedecer, mojar
104	win	won	won	ganar
105	write	wrote	written	escribir

WRITING / TALKING ABOUT CLOTHES

(SOME USEFUL TIPS TO IMPROVE YOUR WRITING)

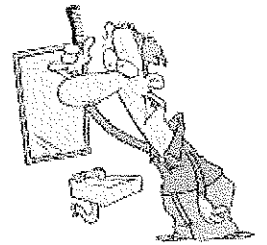


VERBOS - VERBS • dress – vestirse • get dressed - vestirse • dress up – ponerse elegante • undress - desvestirse • put on - ponerse • take off - quitarse • try on - probarse • wear – llevar puesto • fit – quedar bien (talla) • suit – sentar bien • match - combinar SIZE - TALLA • small (S) - pequeña • medium (M) - mediana • large (L) - grande • extra large (XL) – extra grande PATTERNS - ESTAMPADOS • spotted – de lunares • striped – con rayas • checked – de cuadros • plain - lisa • printed - estampada • flowery – con flores COLOURS - COLORES • dark - oscuro • light - claro • lively – alegre, vivo • pastel - pastel MATERIALS - MATERIALES • cotton - algodón • wool - lana • leather - piel • silk - seda • denim - vaquero • polyester - poliéster • nylon - nylon • linen - lino • corduroy - pana • plastic - plástico • canvas – lona • fur – piel • silver – plata • gold – oro JEWELLERY - JOYAS • bracelet – pulsera • earrings- pendientes • ring – anillo • necklace – collar • piercings - piercings MAKE-UP – MAQUILLAJE • lipstick – barra de labios	• tattoo - tatuaje HOW DOES IT SUIT ME? • pretty - bonito • ugly - feo • tight - apretado • fitted - entallado • baggy – holgado, suelto • well - bien • poorly – mal • comfortable - cómodo • uncomfortable - incómodo STYLES - ESTILOS • fashionable – a la moda • old-fashioned – viejo, antiguo • cool - moderno • trendy - moderno • smart - elegante • casual – informal • stylish – con estilo • formal – formal • practical – práctico CLOTHES - ROPA • blouse - blusa • shirt - camisa • T-shirt - camiseta • waistcoat - chaleco • sweater - jersey • jersey - jersey • jumper - jersey • sweatshirt – sudadera • hoodie – sudadera con capucha • cardigan - rebeca • coat - abrigo • raincoat - impermeable • anorak - anorak • dress - vestido • jeans - vaqueros • trousers - pantalones • shorts – pantalones cortos • suit - traje • skirt - falda • mini-skirt - minifalda • uniform - uniforme • tracksuit - chándal • swimming–costume – bañador • bikini – bikini • jacket – chaqueta SHOES - ZAPATOS • shoes - zapatos • sandals - sandalias • boots - botas • wellingtons – botas de agua	• slippers - zapatillas • trainers – zapatillas de deporte • flip flops - chanclas • moccasins - mocasines • high heeled shoes – tacones altos • low heeled shoes – tacones bajos • flat shoes – zapatos planos • platform shoes – zapatos de plataforma ACCESSORIES - COMPLEMENTOS • belt - cinturón • beret - boina • bowtie - pajarita • tie - corbata • braces - tirantes • cap - gorra • gloves - guantes • knickers - bragas • underpants – calzoncillos • bra - sujetador • scarf - bufanda • socks - calcetines • stockings – medias (panties) • tights - medias • leggings - mallas • handbag - bolso • rucksack – mochila • purse – monedero • wallet – cartera (hombre) • umbrella – paraguas • pyjamas – pyjama • watch – reloj • glasses - gafas • sunglasses – gafas de sol • wig – peluca • handkerchief - pañuelo RELATED WORDS • sleeve - manga • fashion victim – adicto a la moda • fashion - moda • in-fashion – a la moda • brand - marca • on sale – de rebajas • changing rooms – probadores
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WRITING / TALKING ABOUT YOUR DAILY ROUTINE

(SOME USEFUL TIPS TO IMPROVE YOUR WRITING)



- Wake up: despertarse
- Get up: levantarse
- Have / take a shower: ducharse
- Comb my hair: peinarme
- Get dressed: vestirse
- Put on my clothes: ponerme la ropa
- Have something for breakfast: desayunar...
- Brush my teeth: lavarme los dientes
- Put some make-up on: maquillarme
- Make my bed: hacer la cama
- Tidy my room: recoger la habitación
- Go to school: ir al instituto
- (by bus, by car, by bike, on foot) en autobús, en coche, a pie...
- Leave for school: salir para el instituto
- Go back home: volver a casa
- Leave school: salir del instituto
- Have something for lunch: almorzar...
- Have a quick nap: dormir un rato
- Do my homework: hacer la tarea
- Go to the library: ir a la biblioteca
- Help my mother / father with the housework: ayudar a mi madre con las tareas domésticas
- Watch TV: ver la tele
- Listen to music: escuchar música
- Surf the internet: navegar por internet
- Play computer games: jugar al ordenador
- Play a video game: jugar a un videojuego
- Go for a walk with my friends: dar una vuelta con mis amigos
- Play the piano, the violin...: tocar el piano, el violín
- Play football, tennis...: jugar al fútbol, al tenis...
- Train: entrenar
- Go to English, dance, karate lessons: ir a ingles, a baile, karate...
- Go jogging, go swimming...: ir a correr, ir a nadar...
- Dress up: vestirse para salir (ropa más elegante)
- Go out with my friends: salir con mis amigos
- Walk my dog: pasear al perro
- Go to bed at about...: acostarse a las...aproximadamente

REMEMBER: USE OF SEQUENCE CONNECTORS

AFTER: *Después* NUNCA puede usarse de forma aislada, ya que significa después de. Ha de ir seguido de un sintagma nominal o de un verbo nominalizado.

E.g. After dinner / having a shower, I get ready for the disco!

After that, I usually go jogging

AFTERWARDS: *Después*. Este conector sí se puede usar a comienzo o final de párrafo en posición aislada.

THEN: *Luego*.

LATER: *Más tarde*.

FINALLY: *Finalmente*.

REMEMBER: PREPOSITIONS AND TIME EXPRESSIONS

ON weekdays, AT weekend, ON Sunday, Monday... AT two o'clock, IN the morning / afternoon / evening, AT night

ONCE A ... (WEEK/MONTH/YEAR...) una vez a la semana TWICE A... dos veces a... THREE / FOUR TIMES A... tres / cuatro veces a...

OTHER USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

EITHER... OR

o...o At weekends I have either pancakes or toasts for breakfast

ni...ni I don't like either swimming or jogging

NEITHER...NOR

ni...ni I like neither swimming nor jogging

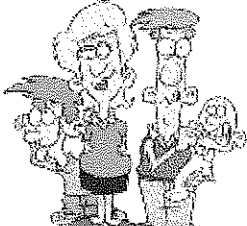
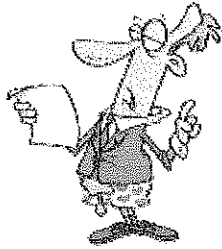
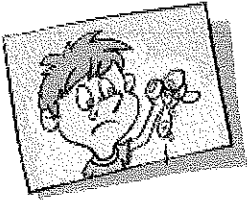
ALSO / TOO

también I also go to karate lessons / I go to karate lessons too



DESCRIBING PHOTOS: PEOPLE

(SOME USEFUL TIPS TO IMPROVE)

PEOPLE <u>Number</u>: How many people are there? <u>Characters</u>: Who are they? <u>Age</u>: How old are they? <u>Company</u>: Who is with them? <u>Appearance</u>: What do they look like? <u>Clothes</u>: What are they wearing? <u>Feelings</u>: What are they feeling?	ACTIONS What are the people doing? 
HESITATION STRATEGIES Well, Um, Er, Let's see, I mean, I guess, Ok, You know, So, Just a moment, I'm not really sure, What else?, Well, let me think, (All) right, You see what I mean? 	TAKE NOTE! WE USE... LOOK for adjectives of appearance He looks casual / old-fashioned / smart / sporty / trendy... WEAR with things you put on and take off She is wearing make-up / a ring / earrings / glasses / a bracelet / sunglasses... HAVE GOT with items you don't put on or take off She has got a tattoo / dyed hair / piercing CARRY with things that we hold in our arms or hands He / She is carrying an umbrella / a bag / a suitcase
DESCRIBING A PHOTOGRAPH In this photo, we can see... (a young boy/girl, a middle-aged man...) This photo shows... This is a photo of... He / She is about... (AGE) / He / She is in his / her twenties / thirties... He / She is (ADJECTIVE OF PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION) He / She is wearing... (CLOTHES) He / She is (not) wearing (ACCESSORIES) He / She has got... (PERMANENT ACCESSORIES) He / She is carrying... (OBJECT) In my opinion / From my point of view / I think... He / She looks (ADJECTIVE OF APPEARANCE) 	

READ THE FOLLOWING EXCERPT FROM A WELL-KNOWN NOVEL.

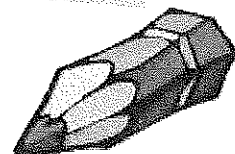
I first saw the family at the school cafeteria. There were five of them, sitting at the farthest end. They weren't talking, and they weren't eating, though each other had a tray of food in front of them. One was big, muscled, with short, dark hair. Another was shorter, less muscular, with bronze-coloured hair. He looked younger than the other. The girls were opposites: one was really tall: statuesque. She had the beautiful figure of a top model. She had long, wavy, golden hair. The short girl was very thin. Her hair was deep black, very short and pointing in every direction.

The strange thing was that they were all beautiful and they all had dark shadows under their dark eyes: as if they were suffering from a sleepless night.

"Who are they?" I asked the girl.

"The big boy is Emmet Cullen, and those are Rosalie and Jasper Hale. The shortest girl is Alice Cullen" She said.

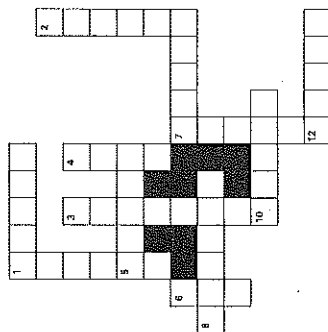
1. Do you know which novel is it?
2. Underline the comparatives and superlatives.
3. Circle the expressions you find useful or interesting for your own descriptions.
4. Look for a photo in a magazine and describe it. Do you think you can do it as well as this writer? Go on then!



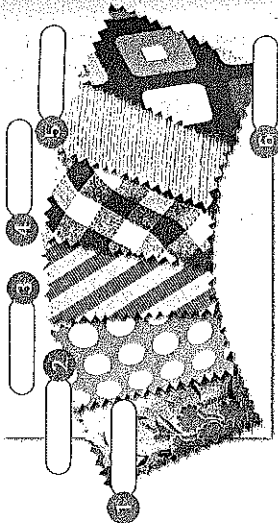
Grammar and vocabulary

Articles of clothing

1 Look at the pictures and complete the puzzle.

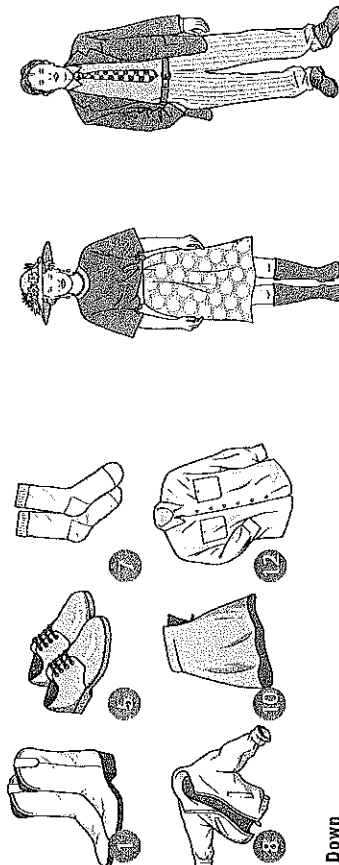


2 Match the designs with adjectives from the box.

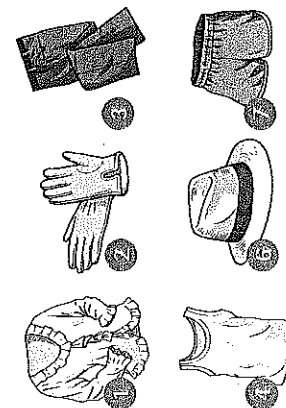


checked spotted striped
flowery patterned plain

3 Look at the people and describe their clothes.



Across



She is wearing ...

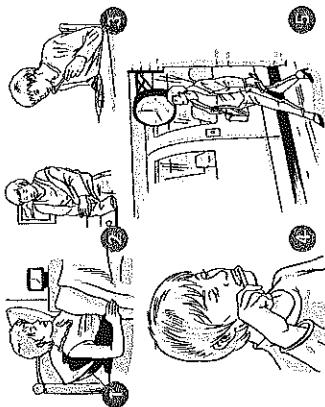
He is wearing ...

Down

4 Write the third person singular present simple of the verbs.

write	writes	study	eat	close	look
dry		have	mix	play	hurry
miss		do	finish	say	watch

5 Write about Elaine's daily routine. Use the verbs in the box.



have breakfast catch the train get dressed
get up brush her teeth

1 Elaine gets up at 7 o'clock every day.

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 Do you do the same things as Elaine? Compare your routine with Elaine's.

Example: I don't get up at 7 o'clock.
I get up at 7.30.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

Adverbs of frequency

7 Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets in the correct position.

1 They have a cup of coffee in the morning.

(usually)

They usually have a cup of coffee in the morning.

2 She brushes her teeth. (twice a day)

3 We take the bus to school. (never)

4 He doesn't make his bed. (every day)

5 I take the dog for a walk. (always)

6 The children wake up before 8 o'clock. (hardly ever)

7 We go out for dinner. (every Saturday)

8 Sheila goes to the supermarket by car. (usually)

9 We are late. (never)

10 Tom doesn't visit his grandfather. (very often)

Present continuous

8 Add -ing to the verbs.

read	reading	run	live	try	go
stop		write	meet	rob	have
cut		die	prefer	set	help

9 Look at the picture of a concert. What is happening?



1 sing 2 dance 3 take 4 film 5 jump 6 bark
7 sell 8 play 9 scream 10 steal

1 The lead singer of the rock band is singing a song.

2 The two guitarists

3 Someone

4 A boy and girl

Present simple vs. present continuous

10 Complete the sentences with the present simple or present continuous.

- Mark never has (have) breakfast at home.
- This week I am reading (read) a very interesting book.
- I am walking (walk) the dog in the morning and in the afternoon.
- When do you get (you/get) home at night?
- Hurry up! Our bus is coming (come).
- A: What are you doing (you/do)?
B: I am trying (try) to open this door, but I can't.

like / enjoy / hate + -ing

11 Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions about what you like, enjoy or hate. Write your questions and your partner's answers in the table.

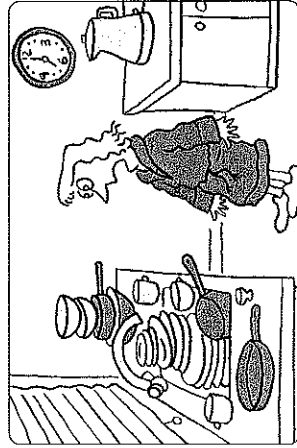
Questions	Answers
Do you like eating sweets?	Yes, I enjoy eating them.
Do you like reading mystery books?	
Do you like watching horror films?	
Do you like getting up early?	
Do you like riding a bike?	
Do you like doing the washing-up?	
Do you like going to the mountains?	
Do you like traveling by plane?	

12 Write about some of your partner's likes and dislikes. Use the connectors *and* and *but*.

Question forms

13 Put the words into the correct order to make questions.

- do / live / Where / you?
- this / mean / What / word / does?
- Jeremy / the / to / party / Is / going?
- it / does / much / cost / How?
- your / is / birthday / When?
- station / far / How / the / is?
- she / does / always / Why / up / late / get?



Ángela Ruiz

Present tense



1. Fill in the gaps. Use Present Simple or Present Continuous.

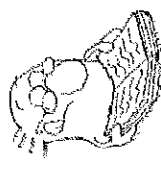
1. She _____ (read) at the moment.
2. _____ (You go) to work by car?
3. I _____ (not watch) television every night.
4. I _____ (not watch) television at the moment.
5. We _____ (see) our parents every week.
6. _____ (You listen) to the radio now?
7. I _____ (not get up) at seven o'clock every morning.
8. Peter _____ (talk) to Susan now.
9. _____ (They work) in the restaurant at the weekends?
10. She _____ (listen) to the radio in her bedroom at the moment.
11. They _____ (not come) to school every day.
12. _____ (You work) now?
13. The children _____ (go) to bed at eight o'clock.
14. I _____ (leave) the office every day at five.
15. I'm sorry I can't talk to you now. I _____ (go) out.
16. _____ (Peter and Jane work) in London at the moment?
17. _____ (Mary and Susan drive) to the office every day?
18. We _____ (go) to the beach now.
19. _____ (John listen) to the radio at the moment?
20. _____ (Your parents sit) in the garden now?
21. The film _____ (start) every night at eight o'clock.
22. They _____ (not go) to the cinema very often.
23. _____ (You go) into the office every month?
24. I _____ (not study) at the moment.

2. Someone is asking you questions. Write short answers.

1. 'Are your brothers working today?' Yes, _____ / No, _____
2. 'Do you speak Italian?' Yes, _____ / No, _____
3. 'Do you like this school?' Yes, _____ / No, _____
4. 'Do you go to school in London?' Yes, _____ / No, _____
5. 'Is your mother watching television?' Yes, _____ / No, _____
6. 'Do you go to school on Sundays?' Yes, _____ / No, _____

Ángela Ruiz

7. 'Are your parents staying here?' No, _____ / Yes, _____
8. 'Does the dog sleep in your bedroom?' No, _____ / Yes, _____
9. 'Do you get up at eight o'clock?' Yes, _____ / No, _____
10. 'Is Mary listening to the stereo?' Yes, _____ / No, _____
11. 'Does the film start at six o'clock?' No, _____ / Yes, _____
12. 'Are the children playing football?' Yes, _____ / No, _____
13. 'Does Susan drive to work?' Yes, _____ / No, _____
14. 'Are you reading?' Yes, _____ / No, _____
15. 'Am I reading your paper?' Yes, _____ / No, _____
16. 'Are they doing the washing up?' Yes, _____ / No, _____
17. 'Do you come to work by bike?' No, _____ / Yes, _____
18. 'Is John watching television?' No, _____ / Yes, _____
19. 'Does Paul swim for the school team?' Yes, _____ / No, _____
20. 'Am I sitting in the right place?' Yes, _____ / No, _____
21. 'Do you like reading poetry?' No, _____ / Yes, _____
22. 'Do we need our coats?' No, _____ / Yes, _____
23. 'Are Anne and Maria waiting for the bus?' Yes, _____ / No, _____
24. 'Are you enjoying yourself?' Yes, _____ / No, _____
25. 'Is she coming now?' No, _____ / Yes, _____



3. Fill in the gaps. Use Present Simple or Present Continuous.

mark

'On Christmas Day we usually all _____ (go) to my parents' house. We _____ (open) our presents, then _____ (have) a big lunch at about 2.00 in the afternoon.'

But this Christmas _____ (be) different! Mark and his wife _____ (visit) friends. This morning they went to church, and now they _____ (have) a barbecue next to the swimming pool. It's hot and they _____ (wear) swimsuits.

leo

'On my birthday I sometimes _____ (go out) with friends, or I _____ (go out) to a restaurant with my family. My Mum usually _____ (make) me a birthday cake.'

But this birthday _____ (be) different! It's Leo's eighteenth birthday, so now he's an adult. This morning he got a lot of presents. Now he _____ (have) a big party with all his friends. They _____ (eat) and drinking beer. Leo _____ (wear) a blue jumper.

UNIT 2 - VOCABULARY

THE UNIVERSE

Earth.....	La Tierra
Jupiter.....	Júpiter
Mars.....	Marte
Mercury.....	Mercurio
Neptune	Neptuno
Pluto	Plutón
Saturn	Saturno
Uranus	Urano
Venus	Venus



SPACE WORDS

astronaut.....	astronauta
comet.....	cometa
constellation.....	constelación
galaxy.....	galaxia
Milky Way	Vía Láctea
Moon.....	luna
planetarium.....	planetario
rocket.....	cohete
satellite	satélite
solar system	sistema solar
space	espacio
spaceship.....	nave espacial
star.....	estrella
sun	sol

TIME WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

(x) ago	hace (x)
suddenly.....	de repente
(x) later	(x) después
when.....	cuando
while.....	mientras
because	porque
until.....	hasta
then.....	después
later	más tarde
soon after	poco después

LINKING WORDS

both.....	los dos
but	pero
so.....	así que
or.....	o

OTHER VOCABULARY

atom	átomo
billion.....	billón
explode.....	explotar

float.....	flotar
light years.....	años luz
scientist	científico
trillion	trillón
incredibly.....	increíblemente
sky.....	cielo
go round	girar
strip	raya, franja
trail	cola
slip	resbalar
fall over	caerse
chess	ajedrez
ladder.....	escalera

LITERARY GENRES

science fiction.....	ciencia ficción
adventure	aventura
autobiography	autobiografía
biography.....	biografía
crime.....	crimen
fantasy.....	fantasía
historical fiction...	ficción histórica
non-fiction	no ficción
play	obra de teatro
poetry.....	poesía
romantic novel ...	novela romántica
short story.....	historia corta
tale.....	cuento
thriller	de suspense
historical	histórica

DESCRIBING BOOKS AND STORIES

best-seller.....	éxito de ventas
enjoyable.....	divertido
imaginative	imaginativo
exciting	emocionante
shocking	impactante
engaging.....	que engancha
funny.....	divertido
interesting	interesante
intriguing	intrigante
captivating	cautivador
mysterious.....	misterioso
hilarious	muy divertido
fascinating	fascinante
adventurous.....	de aventuras
romantic.....	romántico
boring	aburrido

WRITING A BIOGRAPHY

He was born in	nació en
He was educated at	se educó en

WRITING A BOOK REVIEW

It was written by.....	fue escrito por
It was published in.....	se publicó en
It has sold millions of copies worldwide.....	ha vendido millones de copias en todo el mundo



The book / It is set in	el libro transcurre en
It tells the story.....	cuenta la historia de
The story is about.....	la historia es sobre
The story starts when	la historia comienza cuando
I liked it because.....	me gusto porque
In conclusion.....	en conclusión
If you like ... stories... then you will enjoy it.....	si te gustan las historias de... entonces te encantará
I would definitely recommend this book	Recomendaría este libro con toda seguridad
The characters are called	los personajes se llaman

ASKING FOR AND GIVING OPINIONS

What do you think of...? ... ¿Qué piensas de...?

Don't you agree that...? ... ¿No estás de acuerdo en que...?

To be honest, I think Para ser sincero, pienso que...

If you ask me Si me preguntas...

I reckon..... Considero que...

In my opinion en mi opinión

I prefer... to..... prefiero ... a...

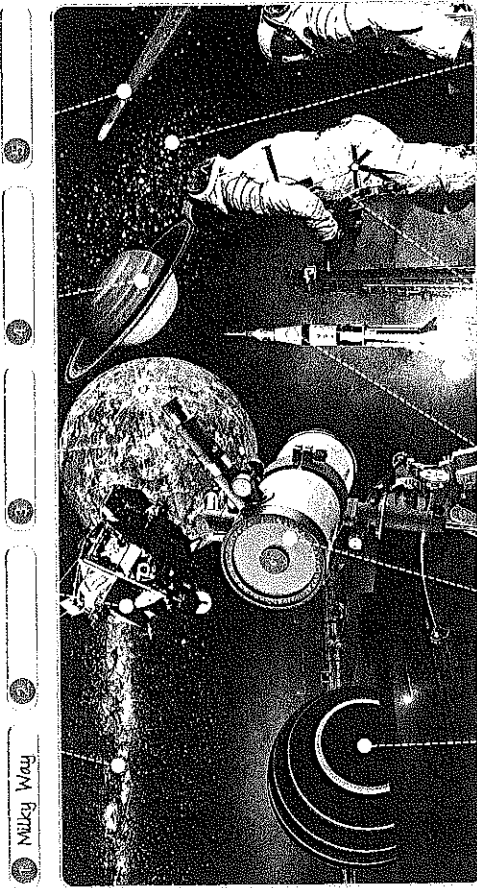
The universe

Unit 2

Grammar and vocabulary

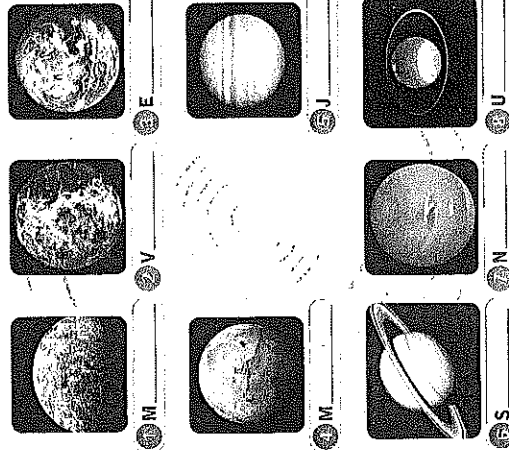
The universe

1 Use the words in the box to label the picture.



- 1 planetarium 2 planet 3 stars 4 Milky Way 5 spaceship 6 rocket 7 comet 8 telescope 9 astronaut 10 the moon

2 Write the names of the planets.



3 Match the words to the definitions.

- 1 The ball of fire in the sky that the Earth goes round. → the sun
2 The sun and all the planets and comets that go round it. → the solar system
3 A big group of stars and planets to which the Earth belongs. → the galaxy
4 An object sent into space to collect information. → a satellite
5 The strip of millions of stars that you can see across the sky at night. → the Milky Way
6 An object that travels around the sun leaving a bright trail behind it. → a comet

4 Complete the texts with words from the boxes. Check them on Student's Book page 10.

civilisations light years billion enormous universe

ago incredibly atom universe scientists

There are about ten 1 trillion planets in the 2 universe, so the statistical probability is that some have 3 billions. The universe, however, is incalculably 4 enormous: the distance between two civilisations is probably hundreds of 5 light years.

People used to think that the 6 universe was about 6,300 years old. Now 7 scientists think that the universe probably began fourteen billion years 8 ago. Before the universe there was something that scientists call a 'singularity'. The singularity was 9 smaller (a billion times smaller than an 10 atom) and unimaginably dense.



Past simple

5 Write the past simple of the regular verbs.

behave	behaved	stop	base	play
walk		carry	live	try
admit		enjoy	travel	obey

6 Write the past simple of the irregular verbs.

cut	cut	run	buy	break
sing		read	have	think
send		do	know	write
see		come	find	make

7 Complete the sentences with the past simple of the verbs in brackets.

- We bought (buy) these apples at the market.
- Sandy watched (watch) *The Lord of the Rings* on TV last night.
- Last Sunday, John took (take) the children to the zoo.
- My sister Margaret left (leave) her handbag at the restaurant.
- Last summer, they went (go) to Australia on holiday.
- Christian's cousin helped (help) him with his homework.
- I read (read) a very interesting book last week.
- Yesterday morning, my friend Jeremy sent (send) me an email with some photos.

8 Make the sentences in exercise 7 negative and interrogative.

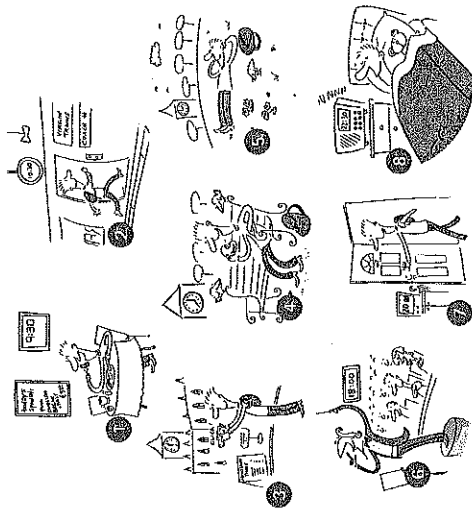
Negative

- We didn't buy these apples at the market.
-
-
-
-
-
-
-

Interrogative

- Did we buy these apples at the market?
-
-
-
-
-
-
-

9 What did Oliver do last Sunday? Look at the pictures and make questions and answers with the words provided.



- have / breakfast / at home?
Did Oliver have breakfast at home?
No, he didn't. He had breakfast in a cafe.
- catch / a bus / city?

- have / lunch / at 12.00?

- eat / spaghetti / for lunch?

- play / football / in the park / at 2.00?

- go / to the cinema / in the evening?

- get / home / before / 7.00 / in the evening?

- watch TV / at 10.30?

Past simple vs. past continuous

10 What were they doing when the fire alarm rang? Use the words from the box to make sentences.

- Flat 1** The Macmillans
When the fire alarm rang, the Macmillans were having dinner.
- Flat 2** Patty

- Flat 3** Sandra / Mike

- Flat 4** Bill / Rita and Margaret

- Flat 5** Bob / Sue & Richard

- Flat 6** Jimmy / Maggie

- Flat 7** Laura / Alex

- Flat 8** Christian / the cat

cook sleep (x2) have dinner play (x3) read sing
watch have a shower talk work brush

11 Complete the sentences with the past simple or past continuous of the verbs in brackets.

- He was having (have) a shower when suddenly he slipped (slip) and fell over.
- The baby wasn't sleeping (wake up) when he heard (hear) the noise.
- Sally and Meg were playing (play) chess at 9 o'clock.
- Sandra was eating (eat) an ice-cream while Mark was drinking (drink) an orange juice.

- He fixed (fix) a wall light and he fell (fall) off the ladder.
- What was he doing (you/doing) at 5 o'clock yesterday?
- We walked (walk) through the park when it started (start) to rain.
- The alarm went off (go) off when he opened (open) the door.

Past Tense

1. Fill in the gaps. Use Past Simple.

- I _____ (go) to the cinema but I _____ (not / go) to the supermarket.
- I _____ (speak) to him over the phone but I _____ (not / speak) to him in person.
- Bryan _____ (sell) her car but she _____ (not / sell) her soul.
- I _____ (send) him a fax but I _____ (not / send) him an e-mail.
- I _____ (buy) a bike but I _____ (not / buy) a car.
- He _____ (become) a monk but he _____ (not / become) an abbot.
- She _____ (hear) what he said but she _____ (not / hear) what they said.
- I _____ (understand) the gist but I _____ (not / understand) every word.
- He _____ (write) an article but he _____ (not / write) a novel.
- She _____ (draw) a horse but she _____ (not / draw) an elephant.
- My neighbour's dog _____ (bite) Sally the other day but he _____ (not / bite) Frank.
- Billy _____ (blow) the candles of his birthday cake but he _____ (not / blow) the candles of his brother's birthday cake.
- The kid fell off the tree and _____ (break) his arm but he _____ (not / break) his leg.
- Astronauts _____ (bring) back a piece of the moon but they _____ (not / bring) a piece of Mars.
- They _____ (burn) the historical castle but they _____ (not / burn) the Town hall.
- Jack _____ (catch) the train at seven o'clock but he _____ (not / catch) the bus.
- Billy _____ (cut) his finger with a knife but he _____ (not / cut) his arm.
- Shakespeare _____ (write) Romeo and Juliet but he _____ (not / write) The Quixote.
- The baby _____ (drink) the milk but he _____ (not / drink) the soup.
- My sister _____ (drive) to the supermarket but she _____ (not / drive) to the cinema.



2. Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the past simple or past continuous.

- I _____ (watch) TV when the phone _____ (ring).
- He _____ (fall) asleep while she _____ (do) her homework.
- The pop star _____ (sing) when the lights _____ (go out).
- Peter _____ (drive) home when he _____ (see) the accident.
- While I _____ (use) the computer, the electricity _____ (go) off.
- Tom _____ (run) in the race as the photographer _____ (take) photos.
- The people _____ (clap) while the singer _____ (sing).
- When we _____ (leave) the party, many people _____ (dance).
- We _____ (go) to the concert when we _____ (see) the accident.
- My family _____ (sit) in the living room when I _____ (come) home.
- The children _____ (arrive) from work. _____ (play) in the park when their parent _____.
- My grandfather _____ (listen) to music when we _____ (call) him.
- Tom _____ (watch) a film on TV when his friend _____ (call).
- Janet _____ (not wash) her hair at 8 o'clock yesterday evening.
- While I _____ (walk) to school, I _____ (drop) my books.
- Robert _____ (not enjoy) his trip to Turkey.
- We _____ (watch) our favourite programme at 9 o'clock.
- The dog _____ (sit) on the sofa when we _____ (walk) in.
- I _____ (not / study) yesterday.
- He _____ (make) dinner at 8 o'clock.

3. Complete the sentences with the verbs below and the correct form of used to.

cry - dance - wear - talk

- Sheila _____ at discos every night. She was a fantastic dancer.
- He _____ a uniform to school, but now he does.
- My baby brother _____ every night. Now he's much calmer.
- _____ the students _____ during the lesson, or were they quieter?

Asking for and giving opinions

1 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

ask honest prefer reckon think
agree opinion

A What do you think of Rihanna's new song?

B To be (1) _____, I think all her songs sound the same.

A I (2) _____ her new album is her best. It's much better than her last one.

B I (3) _____ heavy rock to pop music, though.

A Heavy rock? If you (4) _____ me, heavy rock is just noise.

B But don't you (5) _____ that The Wombats' last concert was fantastic?

A In my (6) _____, that was the worst concert in the world!

2 Listen and check.

3 Read the dialogue and circle the correct words.

I love science fiction films. What do you think of it / them?

If you (1) ask / tell me, I think they're all the same. I prefer thrillers.

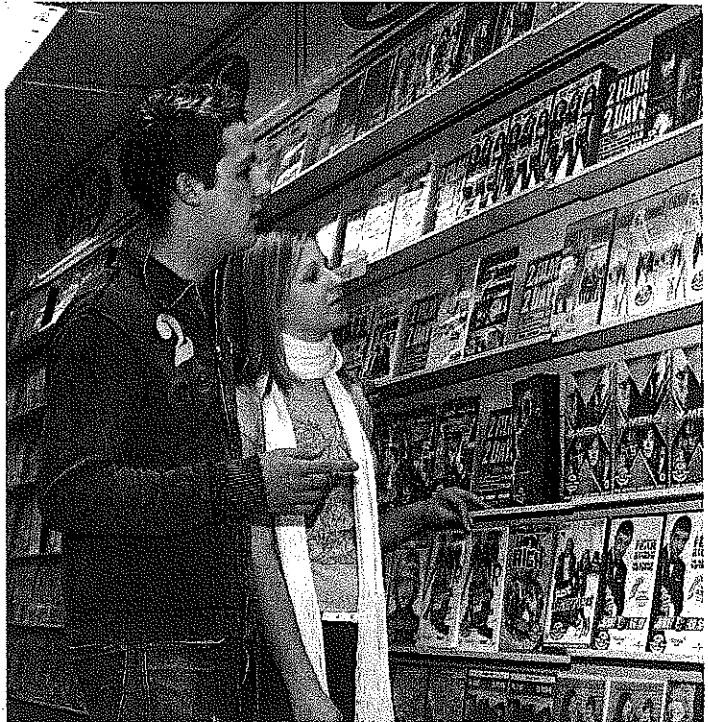
I like thrillers too. What (2) with / about romantic comedies?

I reckon most of them are a little silly. I prefer historical films (3) to / than romantic comedies.

Historical films? But don't you (4) argue / agree that historical films are boring?

No, I don't agree. In my (5) opinion / concern, you're completely wrong.

To be (6) honest / reckon, I think fantasy films are the best.



4 Listen and check.

5 Listen again and repeat the dialogue.

6 Think about your favourite types of books, films or music. Write a dialogue similar to the one in exercise 3.

You I love _____. What do you think of _____?

Friend If you ask me, I think _____

You _____
What about _____?

Friend I reckon _____
I prefer _____

You _____? But don't you agree that _____?

Friend _____ In my opinion _____

You To be honest, _____

BIOGRAPHY WORKSHEET

Name: _____

Why is this person important?

What were his/her accomplishments?

Birth Information

When:

Where:

Mom:

Dad:

Siblings:

Name of Person:

Quote:

Important event #1:

Personal Information/Facts

Important event #2:

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UNIT 3 - VOCABULARY

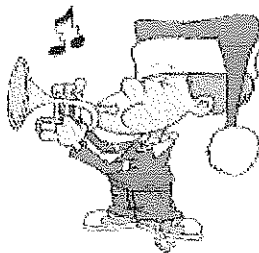


HOLIDAYS AND CELEBRATIONS

Christmas	Navidad
Christmas Day	Día de Navidad
Christmas Eve	Nochebuena
Easter Sunday	Domingo de Pascua
Guy Fawkes Night.....	La Noche de Guy Fawkes
Hallowe'en	Halloween
May Day	1 de Mayo
New Year.....	Año Nuevo
New Year's Day	Día de Año Nuevo
New Year's Eve.....	Nochevieja
Notting Hill Carnival....	Carnaval de Notting Hill
St Valentine's Day	Día de San Valentín

CHRISTMAS

crackers	cilindros en forma de caramelo
customs	costumbres
reindeer	reno
sleigh	trineo
toast	brindar
belief	creencia
mistletoe....	muérdago
riddle	acertijo
party.....	fiesta



ST. VALENTINE'S

Valentine's card	tarjeta
a bunch of flowers.....	un ramo de flores
a box of chocolates.....	una caja de bombones

HALLOWEEN

pumpkin.....	calabaza
dress up (in a costume)	disfrazarse
dress as a	disfrazarse de
go trick or treat.....	ir de truco o trato
costume party.....	fiesta de disfraces
get scared.....	asustarse
candy/sweet.....	caramelo

EASTER

Easter rabbit	conejo de pascua
bunny	conejito
coloured eggs.....	huevos de colores
chocolate eggs	huevos de chocolate
egg hunt.....	búsqueda de huevos
hot cross buns.....	panecillo de Pascua

THANKSGIVING

parade.....	desfile, cabalgata
roast turkey	pavo asado
pumpkin pie	pastel de calabaza
cranberry	arándano
mashed potato	puré de patatas
gravy.....	salsa de carne
pilgrim.....	peregrino
harvest	cosecha

treaty.....	tratado
native Americans ..	nativos
pray.....	rezar
thank	agradecer
gather together	juntarse

GUY FAWKES

blow	volar
cellar	bodega
conspirator	conspirador
fail	fallar
gunpowder.....	pólvora
hang	colgar
plot	complot
torture	torturar
treason.....	traición
fireworks.....	fuegos artificiales
rocket	cohetes
bonfire	hoguera
explosives.....	explosivos

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

shamrock.....	trébol
green clothes..	ropa verde
beer	cerveza
bagpipe	gaita

APRIL FOOLS DAY

play tricks	gastar bromas
funny	divertido
silly	tonto
unkind	desagradable

PANCAKE TUESDAY

Ash Wednesday	miércoles de ceniza
Lent.....	Cuaresma
pancake	tortita
pancake race.....	carrera de tortitas
frying pan.....	sartén
toss	dar la vuelta

INDEPENDENCE DAY

fireworks.....	fuegos artificiales
flag	bandera
display the flag	desplegar la bandera
patriotic holiday	fiesta patriótica
family celebration....	celebración familiar
barbecue.....	barbacoa
picnic.....	picnic

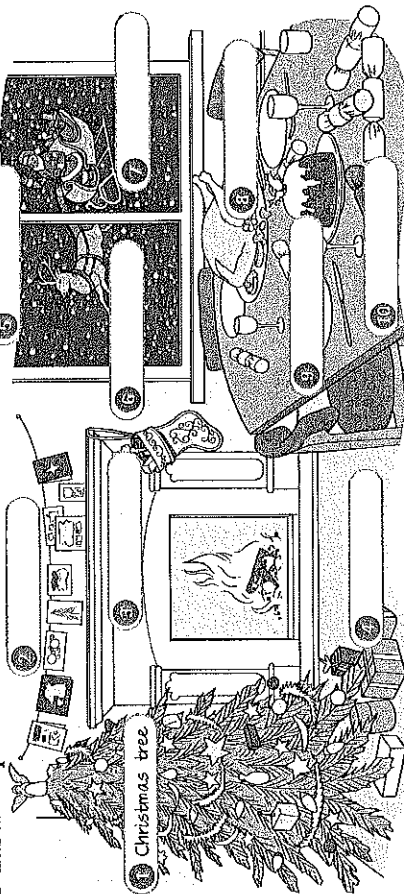
TIME WORDS

in time	a tiempo (early enough)
meanwhile.....	mientras tanto

OTHER VOCABULARY

whatever.....	cualquiera que, lo que quiera que
nonsense	tontería

1 Label the pictures with words from the box.



Santa Claus turkey sleigh Christmas presents pudding reindeer
crackers Christmas tree cards stocking

Present perfect

2 Match the words with the definitions.

- 1 A big dinner consisting of many different courses.
- 2 A social event where people eat, drink, dance and talk.
- 3 A custom or belief.
- 4 A plant used as Christmas decoration.
- 5 A present.
- 6 A nonsense question with a clever or funny answer.
- 7 The day before a particular event or occasion.

- a eve
- b gift
- c party
- d tradition
- e banquet
- f mistletoe
- g riddle

3 Complete the table. Use your dictionary if necessary.

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Meaning
live	broke		
come			
meet		spoken	
have	did	studied	
get		cut	
		left	

4 Complete the sentences with the present perfect of the verbs in brackets.

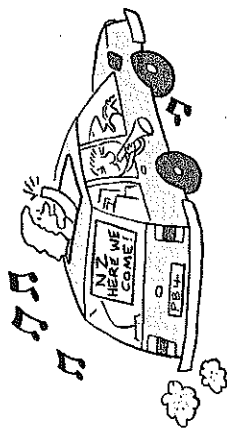
- 1 Leo has passed (pass) his driving test.
- 2 We _____ (be) to New York twice this month.
- 3 Oh! Look! Frank _____ (buy) a new bike.
- 4 They _____ (do) their homework today.
- 5 Jane _____ (take) the dogs for a walk.
- 6 Beth _____ (live) in this city since she was a child.
- 7 I _____ (eat) too much.

5 Make the sentences in exercise 4 negative and interrogative.

- Negative
- 1 Leo hasn't passed his driving test.
 - 2 _____
 - 3 _____
 - 4 _____
 - 5 _____
 - 6 _____
 - 7 _____
- Interrogative
- 1 Has Leo passed his driving test?
 - 2 _____
 - 3 _____
 - 4 _____
 - 5 _____
 - 6 _____
 - 7 _____

6 Help Simon write an email to his friend Elena. He wants to tell her all the things that have happened since his last email.

- 1 Our friend David / find / a job.
- 2 My brother Jim / come / to live with me.
- 3 Sara and Frank / get / married.



- 4 My noisy neighbours / go / to live in New Zealand.
- 5 I / start / a course on cooking.
- 6 My little sister / pass / all her exams.

New Message

To: Elena@email.com

Cc:

Subject: News

Bcc:

Account: Simon's mail

Dear Elena

I have good news for you. Our friend David has found a job.

Write to me soon.
Simon

13 Complete the sentences with *ever*, *never*, *for*, *since*, *just*, *already* and *yet*.

- I don't speak French. I have _____ studied it.
- They have practised judo _____ a long time.
- A: Have you seen Antonio Banderas's new film?
B: No, I haven't seen it _____.
- A: Can you phone William?
B: I have _____ phoned him. I phoned him two hours ago.
- They have known each other _____ they met at university.
- Oh! Look! The cat has _____ broken the vase.
- Have you _____ seen Big Ben?

14 Complete the situations with the words in brackets.

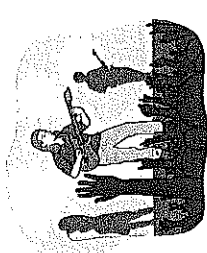
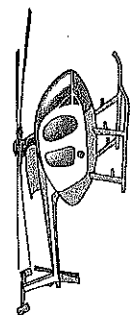
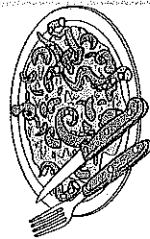
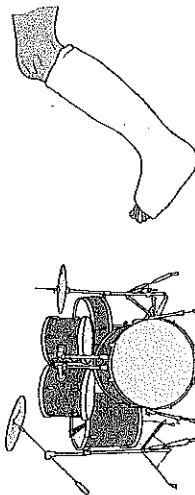
- The plane took off from Seville three hours ago. Now it is at Heathrow airport.
(The plane / just / land)
The plane from Seville has just landed at Heathrow airport.
- Mike lost his wallet last week.
(He / find / it / yet)
- Sheila sold her old house last month.
(She / buy / recently / new house)
- Suzanne studied hard last week and now she is very happy.
(She / just / pass / English exam)
- The children left home an hour ago.
(They / already / arrive / friend's house)

15 Choose the correct tense in italics to complete the sentences.

- Last week, my sister *fell off* / *has fallen off* her bike.
- We *didn't see* / *haven't seen* our friends since last month.
- Lisa and Roger *have arrived* / *arrived* home an hour ago.
- Lynda *has taken* / *took* the children to the cinema many times.
- Look! Margaret *had* / *has had* a haircut.
- Jeremy *hasn't gone* / *didn't go* to school today. He's ill.

16 Talk to a partner. Ask and answer about these experiences. Choose a verb and a picture to make questions. Use a dictionary if you need to.

taste climb play go in break go to



Reading

1 Read and listen to the text.

The Notting Hill Carnival is an enormous street party in Notting Hill, an area in the west of London. It takes place on the last weekend in August every year.



In Trinidad in the Caribbean the carnival tradition is very strong. Lots of immigrants



from the Caribbean started to arrive in London in the 1950s and they brought the carnival tradition with them. The Notting Hill Carnival has been an annual event since 1964.

Nowadays many white people participate too, of course, and the carnival has grown and character with colourful costumes and lots of calypso and soca as well as hip hop and salsa.



For many people the Notting Hill Carnival has become a celebration of London's multicultural character, which people of all ethnic origins enjoy. In fact in 2002 people from the Notting Hill Carnival played a prominent part in the Queen's Golden Jubilee celebrations. This was an enormous honour and official recognition of the Carnival's importance in the cultural life of Britain.

2 Read the text again. Tick true or false.

	True	False
1 The Notting Hill Carnival takes place in the summer.	☐	☐
2 It has been celebrated twice a year since 1964.	☐	☐
3 The carnival is only popular among Caribbean people.	☐	☐
4 Calypso, soca, hip hop and salsa are dancing styles.	☐	☐
5 The Notting Hill Carnival has become part of British culture and traditions.	☐	☐
6 Even the Queen takes part in the carnival.	☐	☐

3 Answer the questions.

- What is Notting Hill famous for?
- What are the origins of the Notting Hill Carnival?
- How do they celebrate this carnival?
- What is it a symbol of?
- In what way is it important?

4 Complete the table. Use your dictionary if necessary.

Noun	Meaning	Adjective	Meaning
tradition		traditional	
		strong	
origin		colourful	
importance			
life			



10 Carol has made a list of things she wants to do this week. She's ticked the things she's already done. She hasn't done the other things yet.

7 Interview a partner about what he or she has or hasn't ever done. Add two more questions of your own.

Questions	Answers
1 play chess	Have you ever played chess?
2 be abroad	Yes, I have. / No, never.
3 ride a horse	
4 do a bungee jump	
5 listen to Mozart	
6	
7	

8 Write about your partner's experiences. Use the connectors *and* and *but*.

My partner has...



have lunch land paint win decorate
wash have find

- 1 He has just had lunch.
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8

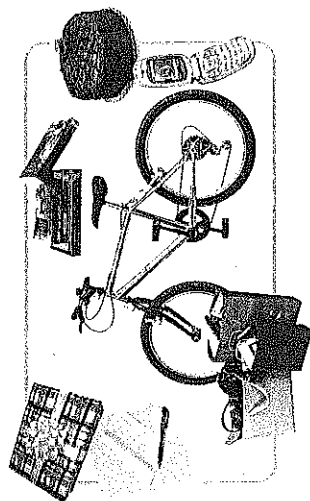
12 Write the words in the box in the correct columns.

Wednesday 5 hours half an hour
15th April Easter three days ages midday
1972 a long time a month 11 o'clock
two weeks May we were children
two seconds she left home a year

since
for

Wednesday 5 hours

10 Carol has made a list of things she wants to do this week. She's ticked the things she's already done. She hasn't done the other things yet.



Things to do this week

- ✓ 1 tidy my room
- ✓ 2 buy a present for Cindy
- ✓ 3 write a letter to John
- ✓ 4 make a cake
- ✓ 5 go shopping
- ✓ 6 study French
- 7 repair my bike
- 8 have lunch with Mark
- ✓ 9 phone Sally
- 10 return my library book

Carol has already tidied her room.

2 She hasn't bought a present for Cindy yet.

- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____
- 9 _____
- 0 _____

Showing interest and sympathizing

1 Circle the correct responses.

- A I've just passed my driving test.
 B Congratulations / How terrible!
 A My sister's getting married.
 B (1) That's wonderful news! / How terrible!
 A We didn't win the league.
 B (2) I'm really happy for you. / I'm sorry to hear that.
 A My dad's broken his leg and he's in hospital.
 B (3) That's great news! / Oh no! How awful!

2 Listen and check.

3 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

good news Thanks happened news
 parents holiday My cousin

Hi! How was
 your holiday?

Terrible! Absolutely
 terrible!

I'm sorry to hear
 that. What
 (1) _____?

Well, I argued with
 my (2) _____
 all the time.

Oh no! How awful!

But there's some
 (3) _____!

Really? What's that?

I'm going to have
 another holiday!
 (4) _____ has
 invited me to spend
 a week in Tenerife
 at his house.

Oh! That's great
 (5) _____. I'm
 really pleased for you.

(6) _____



4 Listen and check.

5 Listen again and repeat the dialogue.

6 Imagine you've just had a terrible weekend. Write a dialogue similar to the one in exercise 3.

Friend Hi! How was your _____?

You _____

Friend I'm sorry to hear that. What happened?

You Well, I _____

Friend _____

You But there's some good news!

Friend Really? What's that?

You _____

Friend Oh! _____

You _____

Physical activities

aerobics..... aerobic
 climbing wall-bars..... subir por las espalderas
 spinning..... hacer bicicleta estática
 stretching hacer estiramientos
 weight-lifting..... levantamiento de pesas
 yoga..... yoga

Sports verbs

beat an opponent ganarle a un contrincante
 bounce..... botar (un balón, una pelota)
 catch atrapar, coger
 kick..... dar un puntapié a
 lose perder
 ride..... montar (a caballo, en bicicleta, en moto)
 skate..... patinar
 skip..... brincar/ saltar (a la comba)
 throw..... lanzar
 win a match/ a prize/ a championship/ the lottery
 ganar un partido, un premio, un campeonato,
 a la lotería

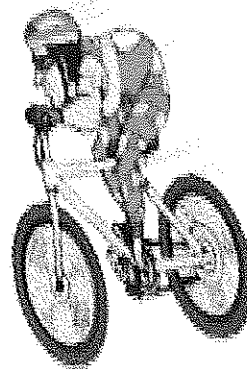
Other Words

carefully con cuidado
 instead (of)..... en vez de, en lugar de
 moreover lo que es más
 then entonces, después



Nouns

campaign..... campaña
 emergency..... urgencias
 equipment equipación
 gymnasium (gym)..... gimnasio
 helmet casco
 injuries..... heridas
 instructor monitor
 knee rodilla
 lighting iluminación
 machinery máquinas
 motion movimiento
 patient paciente
 pedal..... pedal
 population población
 team equipo
 trainer entrenador
 trainers zapatillas de deporte



Verbs

chase..... perseguir, cazar
 do some shopping hacer compras
 emphasise..... enfatizar
 encourage animar
 follow seguir
 go for a walk pasear
 go hunting ir de caza
 go on a diet..... ponerse a dieta
 go surfing ir a hacer surf
 go swimming ir a nadar
 keep fit mantenerse en forma
 lose weight..... perder peso
 melt..... derretirse
 miss..... perder (un medio de transporte,
 un programa de la tele, etc), echar de menos
 play tennis/ paddle/ basketball jugar al
 tenis, al padel, al baloncesto
 train..... entrenar
 treat tratar

Adjectives

attractive atractivo
 boring (ser) aburrido
 careful cuidadoso
 exciting..... emocionante
 handsome guapo
 hard duro, duramente
 healthy..... saludable, sano
 in common en común
 motivating..... motivador
 muscular musculoso
 overweight gordo
 serious serio/ grave
 slim delgado
 sport-related relacionado con el deporte
 tiring que cansa



Will

FORM

I think I will travel around the world.
Maybe / Perhaps I won't win the lottery.
Will I go to university when I am 20?

USE

1. Predictions

It will rain tomorrow

2. Decisions at the moment of speaking

A: I'm going to the cinema.

B: I'll go with you.

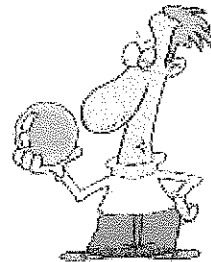
3. Asking or offering help

(Your mum is carrying a lot of bags)

Mum! I will help you.

4. Promise

I will help you after dinner. I promise!



Be Going To

FORM

I'm going to watch TV at 5.

I'm not going to eat in that restaurant this evening!

Is she going to make her bed after lunch?

USE

1. Evidences

Look! Alberto is going to fall.

2. Plans and intentions

I'm going to buy some clothes.



Present Continuous (future meaning)

FORM

I'm studying maths tomorrow at 6.

I'm not sleeping tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Is she going to make pizza tonight?

USE

1. Arrangement

Don't forget we are going to the cinema on Saturday evening.

Remember you must indicate time!!!!



Grammar and vocabulary

Sports verbs

1 Match the phonetics in the box to the pictures. Write the verb under each picture.



1 G skate



2



3



5



6



4



8



9

A /baʊns/ B /klaɪm/ C /hʌt/ D /kɪk/ E /pedəl/ F /raɪd/ G /sket/ H /skɪp/ I /brəʊ/

Physical activities

2 Unscramble the letters to find the names of physical activities. Write the names.

- 1 NNSTEI tennis
- 2 AECBISRO
- 3 SNNPIGNI
- 4 GHTIEW-IGNFLUT
- 5 GOAY
- 6 RETHNGICST

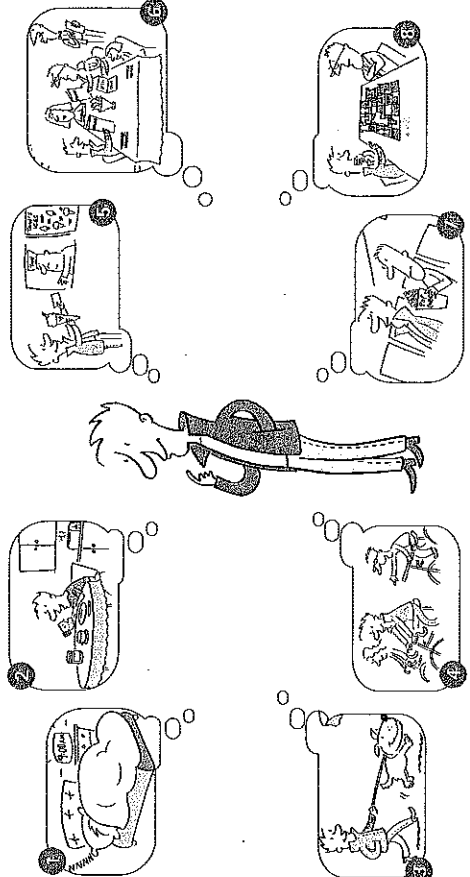
3 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

weight healthy machines
went on a diet careful gym

- 1 Roger _____ because he wanted to lose _____.
- 2 Sam goes to a _____ because he wants to be _____.
- 3 You must be _____ if you exercise with _____.

Future with going to

4 This is what Sam is going to do next Sunday. Look at the pictures and write about his plans and intentions. Use the verbs in the box.



get up go walk buy ride play have (x2)

- 1 Sam is going to get up at 9 o'clock.
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8

5 Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

- 1 We are going to visit a museum on Sunday morning.
We are ~~not~~ going to visit a museum on Sunday morning.
Are we going to visit a museum on Sunday morning?
- 2 Eleanor is going to make an apple pie.
- 3 They are going to go to Scotland on holiday.
- 4 My brother Peter is going to have a party.
- 5 I am going to play tennis with my best friend.
- 6 Mark is going to tidy his room.
- 7 We are going to learn how to play the guitar.
- 8 Marta and her sister are going to study Chinese.

6 Look at the pictures. What are these people going to do to change their situations? Use the verbs in the box.

buy study get married tidy phone have a bath



1 They are probably going to buy a new car because theirs is very old.

2 She is probably going to have a bath because she's never going to tidy.

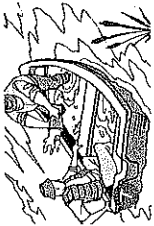
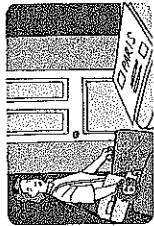
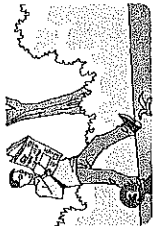
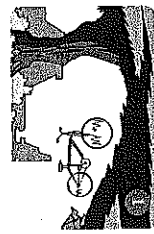
3 She is probably going to tidy.

4 To phrase the date.

5 To get married.

6 To study harder.

7 Look at the pictures. What is going to happen? Write predictions.



1 The bicycle is going to crash into the tree.

2 The person is going to bite the glass.

3 The person is going to slip and fall.

4 The person is going to get wet.

5 The person is going to fall.

6 The person is going to slip and fall.

7 The person is going to slip and fall.

8 The person is going to slip and fall.

8 Write questions with the words given to complete the conversations.

1 A: I've just finished my book.

(What you / read / next?)

B: What are you going to read next?

2 A: Helen wants to go to Brazil on holiday.

(Who / she / go / with?)

B: _____

3 A: I'm going to buy an armchair.

(Where / you / put / it?)

B: _____

5 A: William is going to redecorate his kitchen.

(How much / he / spend?)

B: _____

6 A: It's my birthday!

(How / you / celebrate / it?)

B: _____

Future with will

9 Complete these conversations with will or won't and the verbs in brackets.

1 A: Can you help me with my homework?

B: Of course. I _____ (be) there in two minutes' time.

2 A: I've got a terrible stomach ache.

B: Don't worry. We _____ (phone) the doctor.

3 A: Is she hungry?

B: No, she isn't. I don't think she _____ (have) any dinner tonight.

10 Complete the sentences with will, won't or the correct form of be going to and the verbs in brackets.

1 Excuse me, _____ (you/carry) these suitcases for me, please? They are really heavy.

2 I think Rod _____ (be) late for the concert.

3 A: What are you going to do tonight?

B: I _____ (not go out), _____ (watch) TV.

4 I promise that Sarah _____

(pay) you back what you lent her last month.

5 Oh! Look at those children playing football. They _____ (break) the window.

6 A: Did you remember to buy some oranges?

B: Sorry, I didn't. I _____ (go) to the supermarket immediately.

Future with present continuous

11 Choose the sentences where be going to can be substituted by the present continuous. Rewrite them.

1 Albert is going to wash his car tomorrow.

2 Are you going to watch this film on TV?

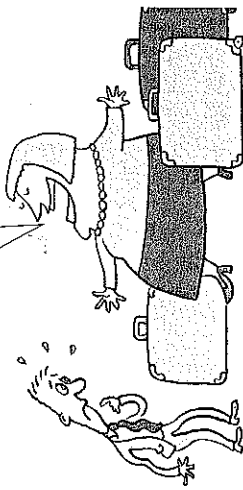
3 We are going to invite some friends to dinner next week.

4 They are going to play tennis on Friday.

5 Are you going to meet Harry at the station?

6 Helen is going to travel round the world next year.

Excuse me, will you carry these suitcases for me, please?



7 A: Have you decided what to do next year?

B: Yes, I _____ (live) in Paris and study French.

8 A: I don't know how this mobile phone works.

B: It's very easy. I _____ (show) you.

Expressing probability with *may / might*

12 Match the questions and answers and write the conversations.

Why don't you phone him?
Where is she going?
Are they married?
Does she drive a car?
Whose pencil is this?
Has she studied for the exam?

Not much, but she might pass it.
I'm not sure. They might be.
It may be Richard's.
He may not be at home.
No, she doesn't. She's too young.
She may go shopping.

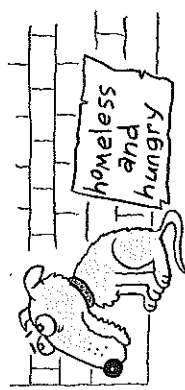
A

B

- 1 A: Why don't you phone him?
B: He may not be at home.
- 2 A: _____
B: _____
- 3 A: _____
B: _____
- 4 A: _____
B: _____
- 5 A: _____
B: _____
- 6 A: _____
B: _____

13 Read the situations. Write sentences with *may (not)* and *might (not)* and the verbs in brackets.

- 1 An Englishman asks you for an address in the street.
(understand)
I may understand him. / I may not understand him.
- 2 Suddenly a black cloud appears in the sky. (rain)
- 3 Someone you don't like much invites you to a party. (go)



- 4 You find an abandoned dog in the street. (take)
- 5 Someone tells you a secret. (tell)
- 6 Your best friend tells you a lie. (forgive)

14 Answer the questions with *may (not)* or *might (not)*.

- 1 Where are you going for holiday this summer?
We may go to India. We might go to Sri Lanka.
- 2 Do you think it will rain tomorrow?
- 3 What are you going to do next Sunday?
- 4 Do you think you'll pass all your exams?
- 5 What are you going to do when you leave school?
- 6 What will you have for dinner tomorrow night?

Reading

1 Read and listen to the text.



Sam: Do you realise that in two years' time we'll be adults?

Rosa: That's right. We'll be able to vote and be candidates in elections.

Sam: Yeah, perhaps you'll be president, Rosa.

Rosa: Oh, I don't want to be a politician. I want to be a hotel inspector.

Sam: A hotel inspector?

Rosa: Yeah, a hotel inspector's job is to visit expensive hotels all over the world, sleep in them, eat in the restaurants, use the swimming pool and the gym, and all the other facilities, and then say if the hotel is a good hotel or not.

Sam: And that's a job?!

Rosa: Yes it is. They pay you to do that and of course you don't have to pay for anything in the hotels.

Sam: Wow!

Rosa: Yes, and at the same time I'm going to write books for tourists.

Sam: Well, we might write a book together – you and I, Rosa. Because I'm going to travel all over the world on a motorbike and I want to write a book about my experiences.

2 Read the text again. Tick true or false.

	True	False
1 Sam and Rosa can't vote.	☒	☐
2 Rosa likes politics but she would prefer to be a hotel inspector.	☒	☐
3 Being a hotel inspector involves travelling a lot.	☒	☐
4 If you are a hotel inspector, you only have to pay for your meals.	☐	☒
5 Rosa and Sam have just started to write a book for tourists.	☐	☒

3 Answer the questions.

- 1 Why can Rosa be president in two years' time?

- 2 Does she want to be a politician?

- 3 Why does she want to be a hotel inspector?

- 4 Will she receive a salary if she becomes a hotel inspector?

- 5 Do you think it will be easy for Rosa to write a book for tourists? Why?

- 6 What does Sam want to do?

Prioritizing ideas

1 Read the dialogue and circle the correct words.

For me, the most / more important thing is enjoying your free time.

- 1 I think studying hard is more important than / that enjoying your free time.
- 2 Really? I think studying hard is as important than / as enjoying your free time.
- 3 Well, I'd rather study more than / as have more free time.

2 Listen and check.

3 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

For me important both opinion
rather reckon agree

It's important to have a good time with your friends.

Yes, but don't you (1) agree that we also need to study hard?

I'd (2) rather study less than spend less time with my friends.

We can do (3) both, but I think studying hard is more important than having a good time with your friends.

I don't agree. I (4) reckon having a good time is as necessary as studying hard.

Do you? (5) For me, the most important thing is studying hard.

What else do you think is important?

In my (6) opinion, it's getting a good job.



4 Listen and check.

5 Listen again and repeat the dialogue.

6 Write a dialogue similar to the one in exercise 3. Use the information in the box or your own ideas.

become rich get a good job settle down
start your own business take a gap year

You It's important to _____

Friend Yes, but don't you agree that _____?

You I'd rather _____

Friend We can do both, but I think _____

You I don't agree. _____

Friend Do you? _____

You What else do you think is important?

Friend In my opinion, it's _____

*American/ British English**In the city*

apartment/ flat	piso
cab/ taxi.....	taxi
center/ centre.....	centro
elevator/ lift	ascensor
gasoline/ petrol	gasolina
line/ queue.....	cola/ fila de gente
movie/ film	película
store/ shop	tienda
theater/ theatre	teatro
traveler/ traveller	viajero
truck/ lorry	camión

At home

aluminum/ aluminium.....	aluminio
candies/ sweets	caramelos, dulces
catalog/ catalogue.....	catálogo
check/ cheque.....	cheque
chips/crisps	patatas fritas de bolsa
color/ colour.....	color
cookie/ biscuit.....	galleta
fall, autumn.....	otoño
faucet/ tap	grifo
favorite/ favourite	favorito
install/ install	instalar
litter/ rubbish	basura
mail/ post	correo
pajamas/ pyjamas	pijama
pants/ trousers	pantalones
subway/ underground	metro

*Question Words*

How far?	¿A qué distancia?
How long?	¿Cuanto tiempo?
How many?	¿Cuántos?
How much?	¿Cuánto?
How often?	¿Con qué frecuencia...?
How old?	¿Qué edad?
How?	¿Cómo?
What color?.....	¿de qué color...?
What kind of?	¿Qué clase/ tipo de ...?
What time?	¿(A) qué hora...?
What?	¿Qué?
When?	¿Cuándo?
Where?	¿Dónde?
Who?	¿Quién?
Whose?	¿De quién?

What?	¿Qué?
Which?	¿Qué/ cual?
Why?	¿Por qué?

Nouns

chance	oportunidad
language.....	idioma
native speakers.....	hablantes nativos
spelling.....	ortografía
way	forma/ manera

Verbs

impress.....	impresionar
remark	comentar, observer
rhyme	rimar
spell	deletrear

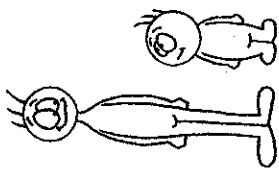
Other Words

from time to time	de vez en cuando
however	sin embargo
in a different way	de otra forma
in fact	de hecho
underlined	subrayado

Adjectives

big	grande
careful	cuidadoso
cheap	barato
dangerous	peligroso
difficult	difícil
easy.....	fácil
expensive.....	caro
fast	rápido
fat	gordo
foreign	extranjero
friendly	simpático
funny	divertido
happy	feliz
large	grande
long	largo
nice	simpático, agradable
old	viejo
sad	triste
safe	seguro
slow	lento
small	pequeño
thin.....	delgado
young	joven





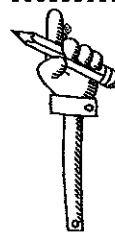
Comparison

IGUALDAD

as + adjective + as ► tan ... como not as + adjective + as ► no tan ... como the same + noun + as ► el mismo / la misma ... que	English is as easy as French Los Colegiales is not as big as Pedro Espinosa Elena is in the same class as Steven
---	---

COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE

Adjectives	One syllable fast	Two syllables ending in y / w easy narrow	Two or more syllables difficult
Comparative Always followed by THAN	Add ER to the adjective + THAN Faster than A motorbike is faster than a bike.	Add ER to the adjective + THAN Easier than English is easier than Spanish.	Take MORE + Adj. + THAN More difficult than Maths is more difficult than French.
Superlative Always preceded by THE	Add EST to the adjective and it is preceded by THE The fastest The plane is the fastest transport.	Add EST to the adjective and it is preceded by THE The easiest Physical Education is the easiest subject.	Take THE + MOST + Adj. and it is preceded by THE The most difficult Maths is the most difficult subject.



IMPORTANT:

En comparativos: siempre que se comparan dos cosas hay que poner **than** detrás del adjetivo. Detrás de **than** tiene que ir un nombre o pronombre objeto (me, you, him, her, it, us, them), nunca otro pronombre sujeto (I, you, he, she, it, we, they).

He is taller than **me** NOT He is taller than I

En superlativos: siempre llevan delante del adjetivo el artículo **the**
He is **the** tallest girl in the world.

SPELLING RULE adding ER / EST			
ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE	EXAMPLES
Los adjetivos terminados en -e muda sólo añaden -r para el comparativo y -st para el superlativo.	SAFER THAN	THE SAFEST	Your team is worse than my team. Your team is the worst.
Adjetivos terminados en una sola vocal + consonante doblan la consonante + -er para el comparativo o -est para el superlativo.	BIGGER THAN	THE BIGGEST	I play football better than you. Collin is the best player.
Adjetivos terminados en consonante +y ► se cambia la -y por -i + -er para el comparativo y -est para el superlativo.	HEAVIER THAN	THE HEAVIEST	Sevilla is further than Estepa. Madrid is the furthest city.

IRREGULAR COMPARISON

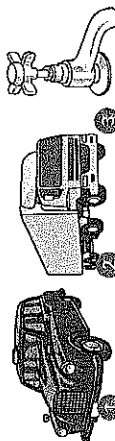
ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE	EXAMPLES
bad	worse than	the worst	Your team is worse than my team. Your team is the worst.
good	better than	the best	I play football better than you. Collin is the best player.
far	further / farther than	the furthest / the farthest	Sevilla is further than Estepa. Madrid is the furthest city.



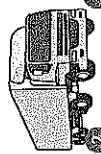
Grammar and vocabulary

American English

1 Look at the pictures and the British English words. Write the correct American English word from the box under each one.

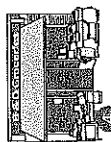


taxi
cab



lorry

tap



shop



biscuits



queue



autumn



lift



flat



petrol



film



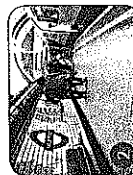
post

cookies line faucet store movie fall gas
cab mail apartment truck elevator

2 Rewrite these words using American English spelling.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1 theatre | 6 catalogue |
| 2 favourite | 7 pyjamas |
| 3 centre | 8 aluminium |
| 4 install | 9 cheque |
| 5 traveller | 10 colour |

3 Look these British English words up in your dictionary. Write the American English word.



crisps



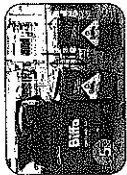
sweets



trousers



the underground



rubbish

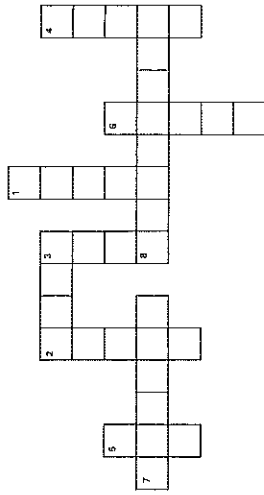
4 Complete this puzzle with American English words.

Across

- 2 The season between summer and winter.
7 Water comes out of this.
8 This takes people up and down in a building.

Down

- 1 At the cinema, pictures that tell a story.
2 Potatoes sliced very thin and fried.
3 People standing waiting for something.
4 A place where things are sold.
5 This takes you somewhere for money.
6 Chocolates and mints are these.



Question forms

5 Column A has the first part of each question. Column B has the second part of each answer. Match them and write them in full.

A 1 What colour...? 2 How often...? 3 What time...? 4 Who...? 5 Where...? 6 How long...? 7 How much...? 8 What...?	B a ...in a secret place. b ...for 15 days. c ...a packet of biscuits. d ...£125. e ...red. f ...twice a week. g ...Helen and Mark. h ...at 7 o'clock.
--	--

- 1 What colour is your new car?
It's red.
- 2 _____?
- 3 _____?
- 4 _____?
- 5 _____?
- 6 _____?
- 7 _____?
- 8 _____?

6 The underlined words are the answers. Write the questions.

- 1 Mr and Mrs Evans speak three languages.
How many languages do Mr and Mrs Evans speak?
- 2 They bought some sweets for the children.
- 3 Marta works at a small factory near her house.
- 4 We are going to travel round the world.
- 5 She will be fourteen next April.
- 6 Laura has studied piano for five years.

Comparatives



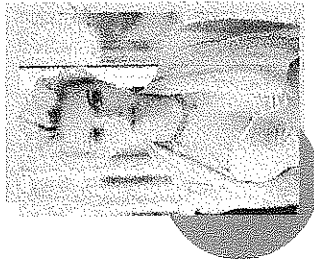
1. Fill in the blanks with the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets. Be careful with "than"!

- "The Simpsons" is _____ (funny) "The Flintstones" in my opinion.
- The east coast of Australia is _____ (populated) the west coast.
- I found Allen 2 _____ (scary) Allen ?
- The unemployment in Montreal is _____ (bad) that of Toronto.
- My new car runs _____ (good) my old one.
- The people here are unfriendly. The people in my town are _____ (friendly) ?
- I'm good at English but my brother is _____ (good) me.
- Pollution is _____ (noisy) in the city than in the country because there are a lot of cars.
- My sister shouts a lot. She is _____ (loud) me.
- My village is quite boring. Life in the capital city is _____ (exciting).
- Geography is boring. I think History is _____ (interesting).
- The shops near my house are small. The shops in the city are much _____ (big).
- The Virtual Reality Space Ride is _____ (popular) the Jungle Walk.
- Pete is _____ (young) his brother Frank.
- Sally's dog is _____ (friendly) Freda's dog.
- My white trainers are _____ (comfortable) my black shoes.
- Donna is _____ (tall) John.
- The clothes in this shop are _____ (fashionable) the clothes in the market.
- A chocolate bar is _____ (fattening) an apple.
- Summer is _____ (good) winter.
- My grandma is _____ (old) my mum.
- Maths exams are usually _____ (easy) English exams.
- My town is _____ (far) away from London than from New York.
- One of my friends is _____ (pretty) Angelina Jolie.
- Chocolate cake is _____ (tasty) apple cake.
- The girls in my class are _____ (clever) the boys.
- Books are usually _____ (interesting) films.
- Fruit is _____ (good) for me than chocolate.
- It's _____ (cloudy) in London than in Málaga.
- This ring is _____ (expensive) than that necklace.

2. Write sentences with the following words. Use comparatives.

- my legs / your legs / short
- biology / history / interesting
- comics / novels / funny
- grammar / spelling / difficult
- a skyscraper / a petrol station / tall
- a giraffe's neck / an elephant's neck / fat
- my old shoes / my new shoes / comfortable
- a tree / a stick / thin
- our grammar book / our writing book / easy
- a mouse / an elephant / small

3. Write a short composition comparing Angelina Jolie and Scarlett Johansson.



- Birth Name
Angelina Jolie
- Birth Date
06/04/1975
- Height
1,70
- Credits
25 Movies, 3 TV appearances, 12 awards
- Children
3 children

- Birth Name
Scarlett Johansson
- Birth Date
11/22/1984
- Height
1,63
- Credits
23 Movies, 2 TV appearances, 5 awards
- Children
0 children

Speaking

Describing a photo

1 Circle the correct words.

There's blue sky at / on the top of the photo.

- 1 I'm on / in the middle.
- 2 Joe is on / in the left and Sam is on / at the right.
- 3 Joe looks / looks like very tired.
- 4 I think Sam looks / looks like Johnny Depp here.

2 Listen and check.

3 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

like middle on taken want left
behind

Do you want to see my holiday photos?

Yes, please.
Who are they?

This is a photo of me and my cousins Mark and Carole. I'm on the (1) _____, Carole is in the (2) _____ and that's her brother on the right.

Where was the photo (3) _____?

We're in France. That castle (4) _____ us is in the Loire Valley.

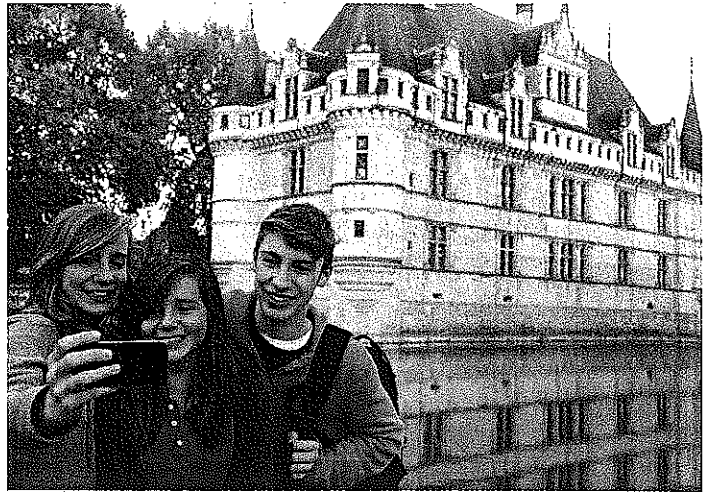
What were you doing there?

I was (5) _____ holiday with my uncle, aunt and cousins. We had an amazing time!

That castle looks (6) _____ it's haunted!

4 Listen and check.

5 Listen again and repeat the dialogue.



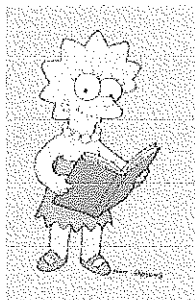
6 Choose one of the photos below and write a dialogue similar to the one in exercise 3.

You Do you want to see my holiday photos?
Friend Yes, please. _____?
You This is a photo of _____
Friend Where _____?
You We're _____
Friend What _____?
You I was _____



Literary Genres

essay	ensayo
fable.....	fábula
fairy tale.....	cuento de hadas
novel	novela
play	obra de teatro
poem.....	poema



Film Genres

adventure.....	de aventuras
animated	de animación
classic.....	clásico
comedy.....	comedia
horror	de miedo
love and romance.....	de amor
mystery and crime	de misterio y crímenes
science fiction.....	de ciencia ficción
thriller	de intriga
tragedy	tragedia

Adverbs

angrily	con enfado
bravely	con valentía
fast	rápidamente
slowly	lentamente
well	bien

Nouns

characters	personajes
fun	diversión
gun.....	pistola
hill.....	colina
joke	chiste/ broma
liar	mentiroso
moral	moraleja
sheep.....	oveja/ ovejas
shepherd	pastor
stick	palo
truth	verdad
village	pueblo
villagers	pueblerinos
wolf/ wolves	lobo/ lobos

Verbs

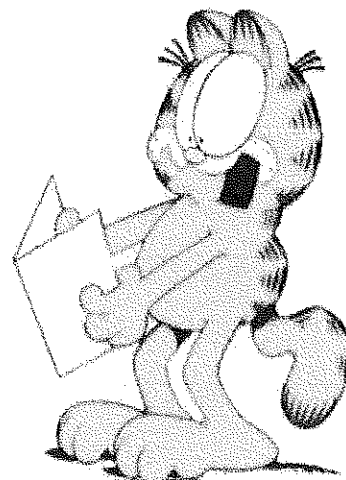
be bored.....	estar aburrido
be boring	ser aburrido
cry	llorar, gritar
grab	agarrar
hurry	darse prisa
laugh	reír
look for	buscar
perform	actuar
scream	gritar
shout	gritar
tell lies	contar mentiras
watch	vigilar

Other Words

as soon as	tan pronto como
loudly	alto, en voz alta
unless	si no, a menos que
until	hasta

Adjectives

amused	divertido (estar)
amusing.....	divertido (ser)
angry.....	enfadado
confused	confundido
confusing	confuso
embarrassing	vergonzoso
embarrassed	avergonzado
excited	emocionado
exciting	emocionante
hungry	hambriento
satisfied.....	satisfecho
satisfying.....	satisfactorio



Film genres

Write the names of the films in the correct categories.



thriller

The French Connection

science fiction

action / adventure

horror

romantic comedy

2 Work in pairs. Write two more film titles in each category. Compare your choices with the class.

Film 1

Film 2

thriller

science fiction

action / adventure

horror

romantic comedy

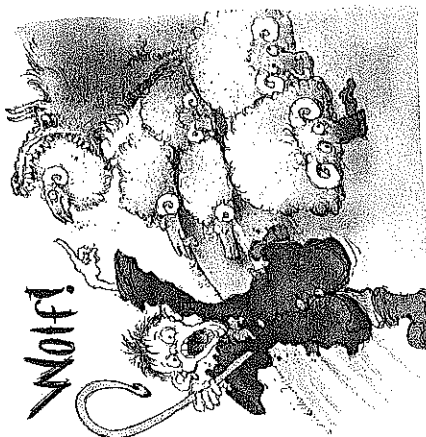
Literary genres

3 Match the literary genres in column A with their definitions in column B.

- A**
- 1 essay
- 2 novel
- 3 fable
- 4 play
- 5 poem
- 6 fairy tale

- B**
- a a piece of writing performed in a theatre
 - b short lines of words that often rhyme
 - c a story for children with magic, fairies and imaginary people
 - d a moral story, often with animals as characters
 - e a composition presenting ideas and opinions
 - f a long story made up by the author

4 Read this version of the fable 'The boy who cried wolf', and complete it with words from the box.



nobody chasing ran up idea liar shepherd
villagers truth angry laughed fun got
attacked bored loudly

Time clauses

5 Complete the sentences about the future with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 We won't switch (not switch) on the TV until Jack arrives (arrive).
- 2 I will (pay) you as soon as I can (can).

- 3 When she finishes (finish) work, we
go (go) to the cinema.
- 4 We wait (wait) for you until you
get (get) home.

6 Rewrite the sentences. Use *when* and *as soon as*.

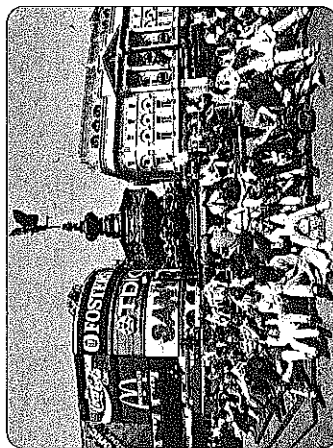
- I'll get home. Then I'll give you a ring.
As soon as I get home, I'll give you a ring.
- You will tell Jack the truth. He will forgive you.

- The supermarket will open. Marion will go shopping.

- Raymond will have free time. He will clean the house.

- She will pass all her exams. She will be happy.

- They will arrive in London. They will write a postcard.



7 Rewrite the sentences in exercise 6. Use *until*.

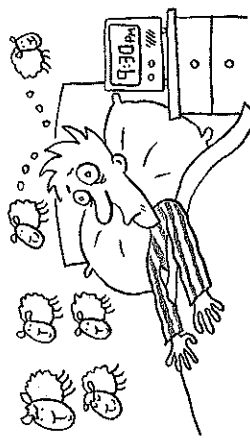
- As soon as I get home, I'll give you a ring.
I won't give you a ring until I get home.
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

8 Write the verbs in brackets in the correct tense to make sentences in the past.

- As soon as he cried (cry) 'Wolff', the villagers ran (run) to help him.
- They _____ (inform) us when they _____ (make) their decision.
- As soon as the film _____ (finish), she _____ (come) straight home.
- George _____ (cry) for help until someone _____ (hear) him.
- When I _____ (see) Wendy I _____ (not recognise) her.

First conditional

9 Complete the conditional sentences with the verbs in brackets.



- If Bill goes (go) to bed now, he won't sleep (sleep).
- The teacher _____ (be) angry if you _____ (not do) your homework.
- If they _____ (offer) him the job, he _____ (accept) it.
- Daniel _____ (not go) to work tomorrow if he _____ (feel) ill.
- If I _____ (have) time, we _____ (go) out for a walk.
- You _____ (never finish) your work if you _____ (not concentrate).
- _____ (you/say) yes if I _____ (ask) you to marry me?

10 Work in pairs. Complete the conditional sentences with a suitable ending.

- If it rains, _____
- If I travel to London, _____
- If my friend invites me to a party, _____
- If I have any problems, _____
- If I pass all my exams, _____
- If I win the lottery, _____

11 Rewrite these pairs of sentences as single sentences using *unless*.

- You don't sing well. You don't win the contest.
Unless you sing well, you won't win the contest.
- You don't listen carefully. You don't understand the question.

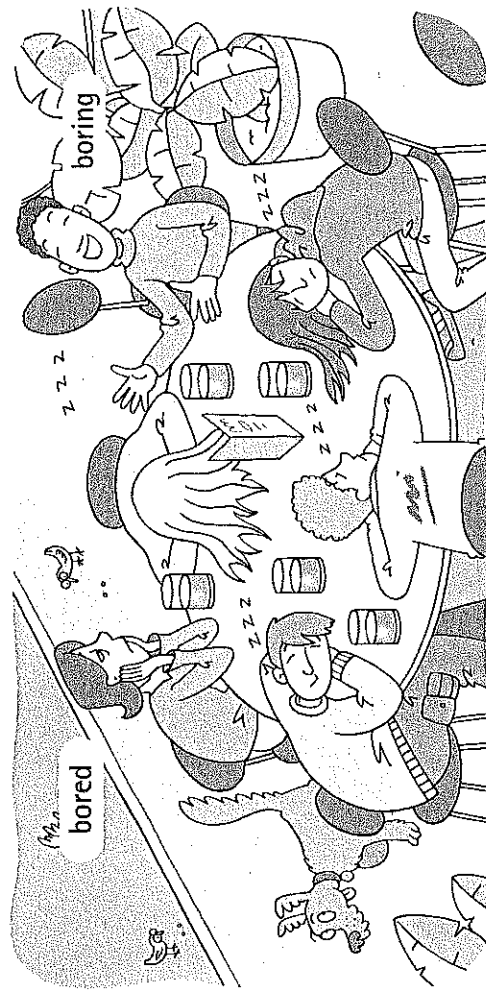
- Tim isn't a member of this club. They don't let him in.

- We don't move. The snake doesn't attack us.

- Maggie doesn't hurry. She misses the train.

- Ann doesn't drive carefully. She can't use my car.

12 Am I boring or Am I bored? Choose the right adjective.



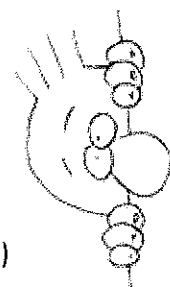
- We went to the zoo and the children were quite exciting / excited.
- Is anybody interested / interesting in tennis?
- After the explosion, I was confusing / confused.
- All of us are satisfying / satisfied with the agreement.
- It was the most amusing / amused film I have ever seen.
- Have you ever been embarrassed / embarrassing?

Ángela Ruiz

Conditional sentences (1st Conditional)

Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the First Conditional.

1. Susan _____ (go) to the concert if her friends _____ (go).
2. If you _____ (leave) me now, you _____ (not / be) late.
3. If I _____ (order) lunch, _____ (you / eat) it?
4. Unless Anne _____ (see) the news, she _____ (not / know) the story.
5. If you _____ (eat) too much chocolate, you _____ (get) fat.
6. They _____ (not / tell) anyone if you _____ (ask) them not to.
7. If you _____ (go) to the party, you _____ (have) fun.
8. I _____ (be) famous if I _____ (become) famous.
9. We _____ (miss) the concert unless we _____ (leave) now.
10. I _____ (go) to the cinema if Brad _____ (go) too.
11. If they _____ (study) harder, they _____ (pass) the next year.
12. She _____ (find) the answer if you _____ (give) her time.
13. If my parents _____ (buy) me a skateboard, I _____ (use) it immediately.
14. _____ (he / be) sad if you _____ (forget) his birthday?
15. If you _____ (arrive) late, you _____ (miss) the film.
16. I _____ (take) a sweater unless it _____ (be) hot.
17. If you _____ (not / have got) a ticket, they _____ (not / let) you enter the cinema.
18. Unless he _____ (save) enough money, he _____ (not / buy) me a present.
19. _____ (she / call) if she _____ (have got) her mobile phone with her. ?
20. They _____ (see) the film if they _____ (leave) on time.
21. If I _____ (see) Lisa, I _____ (give) her your message.
22. You _____ (not / be) healthy unless you _____ (exercise).
23. If he _____ (listen) carefully, he _____ (understand) the message.
24. Unless they _____ (arrive) in five minutes, they _____ (not / have) time to eat.
25. She _____ (lose) some weight if she _____ (exercise) more.



First Conditional

A Match A to B to form sentences.

- | A | | B |
|---------------------------------|---------|------------------------------|
| 1 If you study hard, | a | you will burn yourself. |
| 2 If she doesn't tidy her room, | b | she won't go out. |
| 3 Unless you wake up on time, | c | if you drive too fast. |
| 4 If you touch the hot stove, | d | you'll miss the bus to town. |
| 5 You will be cold | e | you will do well at school. |
| 6 A policeman will stop you | f | unless you put on a coat. |

B Complete the sentences with *if* or *unless*.

- I'm going to leave without you *unless* you are ready soon.
- We'll buy that shirt for Jill's birthday it isn't too expensive.
- I get a lift, I won't go to the party.
- you aren't careful, you will get into trouble.
- I see that new book in the shop, I'll buy it for you.
- Don't see that film you like horror films.

C Complete the sentences with the First Conditional. Use the verbs in brackets.

- If you *come* (come) home late, I will be angry.
- If I find my bus ticket, I (go) to town with you.
- We will go on a picnic this weekend unless the weather (be) bad.
- You'll get a sunburn if you (not stay) in the shade.
- Robert (meet) us at the restaurant if he finishes work on time.
- The party will be in the garden unless it (rain).

D Complete the sentences with the First Conditional. Use the verbs in brackets.

- My big brother ...*will drive*... (drive) us to the cinema if he *has* (have) time.
- If someone (offer) you a summer job, what you (do)?
- Unless you (say) "sorry", he (not be) your friend.
- Jenny (not eat) supper if she (eat) all that ice cream.
- The food (not be) ready before the guests (arrive).
- If my sister (do) well in her exams, she (go) to university.

*Compound Nouns:**Home-related*

apple pie	tarta de manzana
bathroom.....	cuarto de baño
birthday cake.....	tarta de cumpleaños
bottle opener	abridor de botellas
coffeepot	cafetera
hand cream.....	crema de manos
movie/ film	película
housework	trabajo doméstico
kitchen table	mesa de cocina
letterbox	buzón
milkman	lechero
teacup	taza de té
washing machine	lavadora
dishwasher	lavavajillas

City-related

meeting point.....	punto de encuentro
railway station	estación de trenes
police station	comisaría
shoe shop.....	zapatería
shopping list	lista de la compra
taxi driver.....	taxista
traffic lights	semáforos
street lights.....	farola

School-related

blackboard.....	pizarra
break time	recreo
classroom	aula
headteacher	director de escuela
high school	instituto de bachillerato
homework	tarea escolar
noticeboard	tablón de anuncios
pencilcase	estuche
playground	patio de recreo
schoolbag	mochila
secondary school	instituto de secundaria
textbook	libro de texto

Personal belongings

blue jeans	pantalones vaqueros
credit card.....	tarjeta de crédito
earrings.....	pendientes
handbag.....	bolso de mano
sunglasses	gafas de sol
tennis racket	raqueta de tenis
toothbrush	cepillo de dientes

*Compounds adjectives:**Qualifying adjectives*

bad-tempered.....	malhumorado, de mal genio
duty free	libre de impuestos
first class	de primera clase
handmade	hecho a mano
high-heeled	de tacón alto
old-fashioned	pasado de moda
second-class	de segunda clase
second-hand	de segunda mano
short-sighted	miope
take-away	para llevar
waterproof	impermeable

Physical appearance

blue-eyed	de ojos azules
good-looking	guapo/a
left-handed	zurdo
long-haired	de pelo largo
long-legged	de piernas largas
red-haired	pelirrojo
short-haired	de pelo corto

Proverbs

-Better late than never:

Más vale tarde que nunca.

-A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush:

Más vale pájaro en mano que ciento volando.

-Birds of a feather flock together:

Dios los cría y ellos se juntan.

-Don't look a gift horse in the mouth:

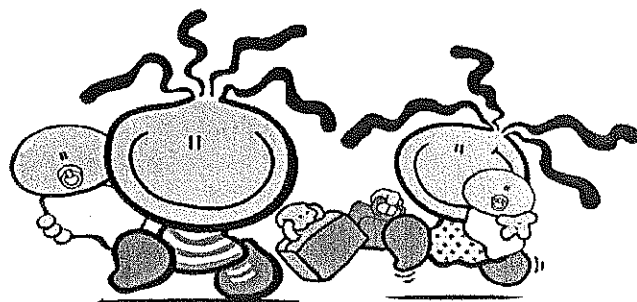
A caballo regalado no le mires el diente.

-The early bird catches the worm:

A quien madruga Dios le ayuda.

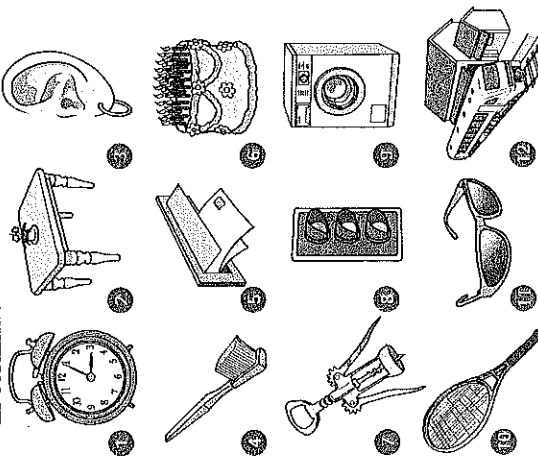
-Like father like son:

De tal palo tal astilla.



Compound nouns

1 Make compound nouns from columns A and B and write them in column C. Find each noun in the picture and write the number in column D.



A	B	C	D
alarm	machine	alarm clock	1
letter	table		
traffic	opener		
washing	racket		
ear	brush		
sun	box		
tennis	cake		
bottle	station		
kitchen	ring		
tooth	clock		
railway	lights		
birthday	glasses		

2 Complete the sentences with compound nouns from exercise 1.

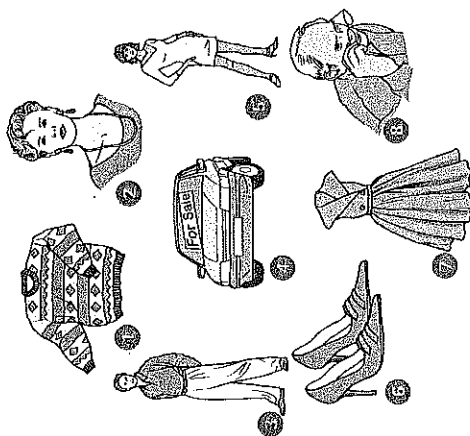
- 1 I couldn't hear my alarm clock ring this morning so I overslept.
- 2 The _____ had twenty-four candles.
- 3 Peter wears a pair of gold _____.
- 4 We need a _____ if we want to open the wine.
- 5 My dentist has recommended me this new _____.
- 6 When it is bright and sunny I always wear _____ to drive.
- 7 Don't cross the road when the _____ are red.
- 8 After a month's holiday my _____ was full of junk mail.

3 Work in pairs. Write five sentences with the compound nouns given.

- 1 railway station _____
- 2 handbag _____
- 3 coffee pot _____
- 4 computer games _____
- 5 film star _____

Compound adjectives

4 Look at the pictures. Choose words from columns A and B to make a compound adjective and a noun from column C to make a description of each of the pictures.



A	B	C
hand-	sighted	shoes
old-	looking	sweater
good-	legged	girl
second-	haired	man
high-	fashioned	car
short-	made	boy
long-	hand	woman
short-	heeled	dress

- 1 a hand-made sweater

5 Complete the sentences with compound adjectives from the box.

water-proof bad-tempered first class
duty free left-handed take-away

- 1 I really like shops where they sell cooked food, especially _____ pizzas.
- 2 _____ people are those who don't use their right hand for writing or painting.
- 3 I don't like _____ people. They always seem to be very angry.
- 4 If you want your letters to arrive more quickly, you have to buy _____ stamps.
- 5 A: Can you swim with your watch on?
B: Yes, it's _____.
- 6 _____ shops are cheaper because you don't pay any VAT.

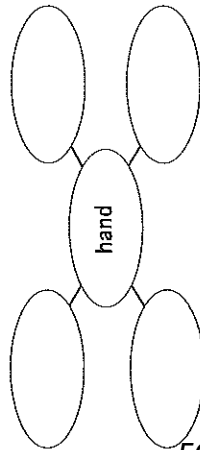
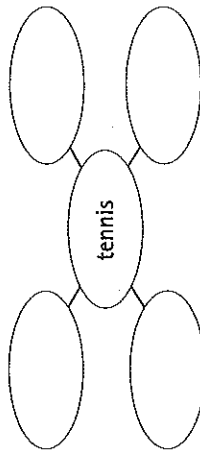
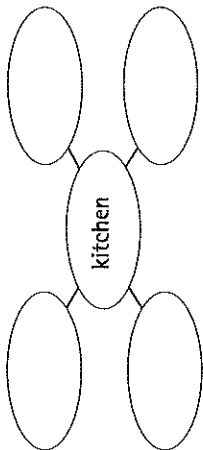
6 Work in pairs. Write six sentences. Use a dictionary if you need to.

- 1 long-haired _____
- 2 short-sighted _____
- 3 old-fashioned _____
- 4 big-headed _____
- 5 empty-handed _____
- 6 colour-blind _____

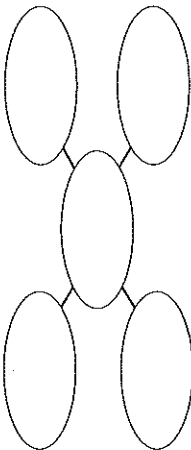
Compound nouns

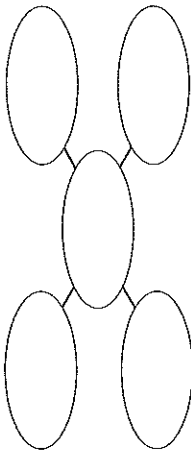
7 Complete the three word spiders with words from the box. Then write the compound nouns below each spider. Use your dictionary if necessary.

scales court bag sink shoes cream cuffs racket player scissors made table



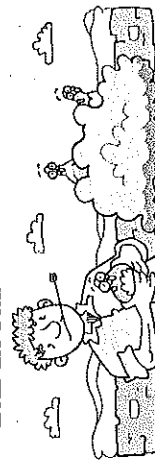
8 Work in pairs. Complete two more spiders with your own compound nouns. Use your dictionary if necessary. Then write a phrase with each compound noun.





Proverbs

9 Complete the proverbs with words from the box.

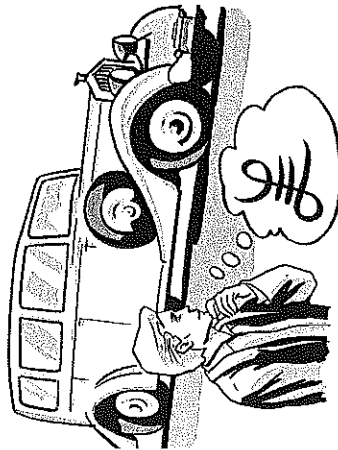


horse bush feather hand never together son bird worm late mouth father

- 1 A bird in the _____ is worth two in the _____.
- 2 Better _____ than _____.
- 3 The early _____ catches the _____.
- 4 Like _____ like _____.
- 5 Don't look a gift _____ in the _____.
- 6 Birds of a _____ flock _____.

Second conditional

10 Match the sentence halves and write correct conditional sentences.



- 1 If we sold our car,
 - 2 She would understand you
 - 3 If they offered me the job,
 - 4 If I lost this mobile phone,
 - 5 Jeremy would answer all your questions,
 - 6 They would be terribly upset
- a my parents wouldn't let me buy another.
 - b if you didn't go to their party.
 - c if you asked him for help.
 - d if you explained it better.
 - e I think I would take it.
 - f we'd get a lot of money for it.

- 1 If we sold our car, we'd get a lot of money for it.
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

11 Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets to create type 2 conditional clauses.

- 1 If you _____ (practise) yoga, you _____ (feel) better.
- 2 We _____ (arrive) on time if we _____ (catch) the 9 o'clock bus.
- 3 If Molly _____ (have) a bike, she _____ (get) to school faster.
- 4 My mother _____ (make) me a birthday cake if I _____ (ask) her.
- 5 If it _____ (not stop) raining, we _____ (not go) out tonight.
- 6 _____ (you have) lunch with me if you _____ (can)?

12 Complete the conditional sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 I _____ (visit) you if I have time tomorrow morning.
- 2 If George were here, I _____ (ask) him many questions.
- 3 Would you telephone him if you _____ (know) his number?
- 4 These pastries would taste better if you _____ (add) more sugar.
- 5 A: If I _____ (not have) to work tomorrow, I _____ (stay) in bed all day long.
B: But you can't. It's still Wednesday.
- 6 We _____ (go) out if he _____ (not phone) in five minutes.

13 Think of three ways to make your life better. Write conditional sentences. Compare your sentences with your partner.

- If I ride to school by bicycle, I'll feel healthier.
- _____
- _____
- _____

Second Conditional

A Match A and B to form sentences.

A

- 1 Diana wouldn't go out
- 2 She would help you
- 3 If he were rich,
- 4 If Sam helped me with the housework,
- 5 The boys wouldn't wash the car
- 6 If I knew the answer,

B

- a I would have more time to go out.
- b unless you paid them.
- c I would tell you.
- d he would travel around the world.
- e if you asked her.
- f if it rained.

B Choose the correct verb.

- 1 If the cat jumped onto the table, it ~~ate~~ / would eat the food.
- 2 If Timmy weren't ill, he would go / ~~went~~ to school.
- 3 I would stay / ~~stayed~~ at home, if I were you.
- 4 Grandpa would wake up / ~~won't wake up~~ if you made a noise.
- 5 She would come if we would invite / ~~invited~~ her.
- 6 If a fire would start / ~~started~~, I would call for help.

C Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Second Conditional.

- 1 I would visit (visit) you more often if I had (have) the time.
- 2 If Debbie (know) about the programme, she
(watch) it.
- 3 I (not go) there if I (be) you.
- 4 you (buy) those shoes if you (have)
enough money?
- 5 Laura (come) with us if you (ask) her.
- 6 What you (do) if you (win) the lottery?

D Put the words in the correct order to make sentences using the Second Conditional.

- 1 buy that dress / I / if / you / to Jane's party /
wear it
If I bought that dress, would you wear
it to Jane's party?
- 2 if / would not wear that shirt / I / I / were you
.....
- 3 hurried / you / if / you / wouldn't be late for school
.....
- 4 we / exercised / we / would be fitter / if /
more often
.....
- 5 I / would not speak to you again / you / if /
broke our date
.....

Speaking

Giving and responding to advice

1 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

good sing idea learn singing
look for

A I'd like to find something interesting to do in my free time.

B You should learn another language.

A That's a good (1) _____, but I'm already learning English and French at school.

B Well, why don't you take up (2) _____?

A You must be joking! I can't (3) _____!

B If I were you, I'd (4) _____ a part-time job.

A No, that's no (5) _____. Then I wouldn't have any free time!

2  Listen and check.

3 Read the dialogue and circle the correct words.

Hi! What are you doing?

My parents want me to go abroad out to study this summer. I'm looking (1) to / at a brochure.

If I were you, I'd go to the USA. Everyone loves it there.

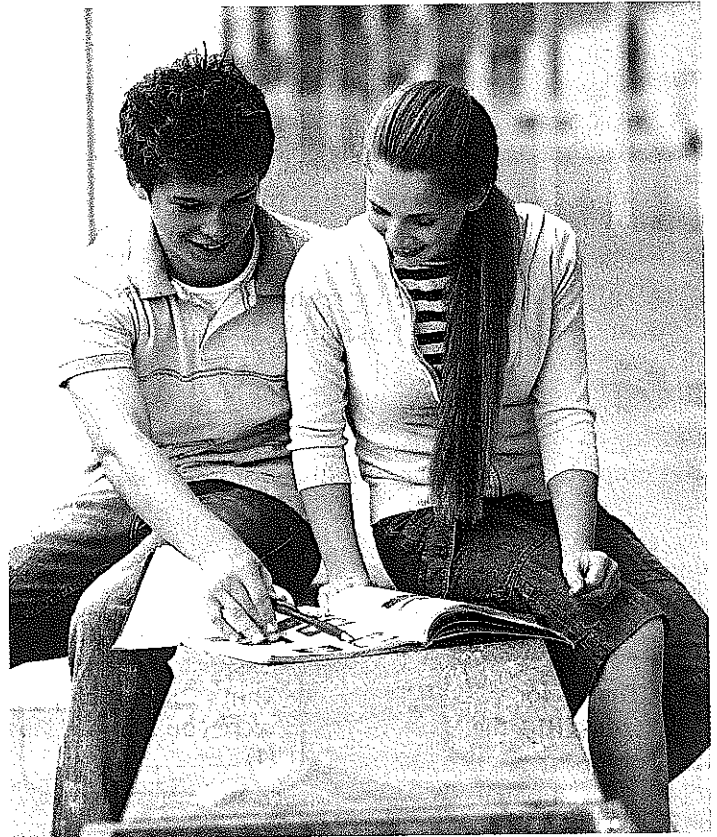
No, that's no good. My mum says it's too (2) near / far and too (3) expensive / cheap.

Why don't you go to Dublin? I went there (4) next / last summer.

You must be joking! All my sister's friends are going there.

I know! You should go to Lisbon. It's a (5) wonderful / terrible city.

That's a great idea. Thanks. I'll (6) argue / talk to my parents about it.



4  Listen and check.

5  Listen again and repeat the dialogue.

6 Imagine you'd like to study abroad next year. Write a dialogue similar to the one in exercise 3.

Friend Hi! What are you doing?

You I want to _____

Friend _____

You No, _____

Friend Why don't _____

You You must be joking! _____

Friend I know! You should _____

You Thanks. That's _____

UNIT 8 - VOCABULARY

OPPOSITES (negative prefixes)

dis-	
dishonest.....	deshonesto, deshonrado
disloyal.....	desleal
il-	
illegal.....	illegal
illogical.....	ilógico
im-	
impatient.....	impaciente
impolite.....	descortés
impossible.....	imposible
improbable.....	improbable
in-	
inadequate.....	inadecuado
incorrect.....	incorrecto
inflexible.....	inflexible
informal.....	informal
insecure.....	inseguro
intolerant.....	intolerante
ir-	
irregular.....	irregular
irresponsible.....	irresponsable
un-	
uncomfortable.....	incómodo
unfriendly.....	antipático
unhappy.....	infeliz, triste
unkind.....	descortés
unknown.....	desconocido

OPPOSITES

cheap.....	barato
expensive.....	caro
clean.....	limpio
dirty.....	sucio
early.....	temprano
late.....	tarde
easy.....	fácil
difficult.....	difícil
fast / quick.....	rápido
slow.....	lento

fat.....	gordo
thin.....	delgado
full.....	lleno
empty.....	vacío
happy.....	feliz
sad.....	triste
high.....	alto
low.....	bajo
large.....	grande
small.....	pequeño
old.....	viejo
young / new.....	joven
rich.....	rico
poor.....	pobre
right.....	correcto
wrong.....	erróneo
wet.....	húmedo
dry.....	seco

OTHER VOCABULARY

a helicopter ride.....	paseo en helicóptero
bureaucracy.....	burocracia
chapel.....	capilla
entertainment.....	entretenimiento
everywhere.....	por todas partes
extravaganza.....	espectáculo fastuoso
feature.....	aparecer, protagonizar
gambling.....	apostar dinero en el juego
get off.....	bajar de un medio de transporte
honeymoon trip.....	viaje de luna de miel
meadow.....	pradera
neon signs.....	carteles de neon
population.....	población
skyscraper.....	rascacielos
slot machines.....	máquinas tragaperras
The Grand Canyon.....	el Gran Cañón del Colorado
wedding.....	boda
wonders.....	maravillas



Grammar and vocabulary

Opposites

1 Add prefixes to the adjectives in the box to give them the opposite meaning.

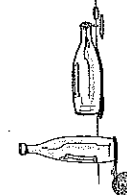
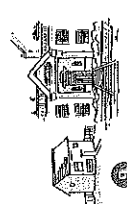
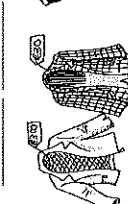
kind	happy	polite	honest	tidy	regular	legal	correct	responsible
adequate	possible	logical	rational	pleased	patient	legible	loyal	flexible

un-	in-	im-	il-	dis-	ir-
unkind					

2 Complete the sentences with adjectives from exercise 1.

- The writing was full of spelling mistakes and incorrect words.
- Someone who is quite rude and often offends people.
- Jack's writing is so that I can't understand a word.
- These verbs are difficult - they are all difficult.
- She couldn't find her dictionary because her bedroom was too small.
- Margaret doesn't take care of her little dog. She is quite careless.

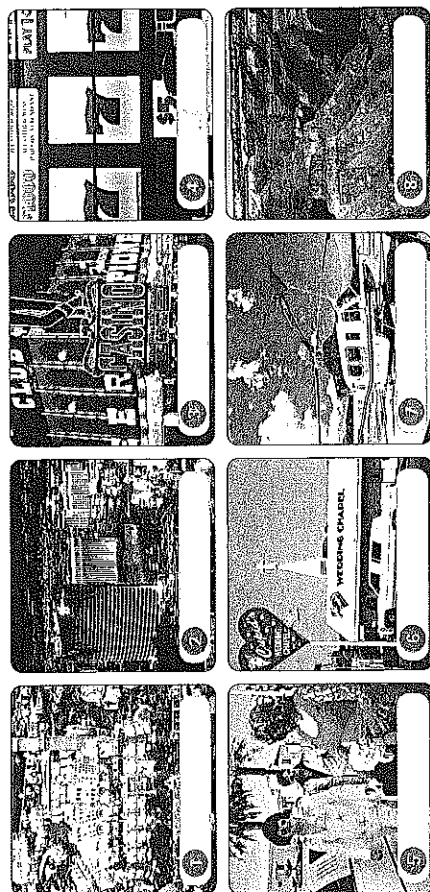
3 Look at the pictures. Write an appropriate pair of adjectives under each one.

			
wet	dry	t	y
			
f	d	s	n
			
h	f	e	a

4 Rewrite each sentence with the opposite of the underlined word.

- It was a very difficult question.
- Your desk is bigger than mine.
- They usually arrive home quite late.
- It was a very thin book.
- Mary's sister is rather extrovert.
- She is the funniest girl I have ever met.

5 Complete the labels. Check them on Student's Book pages 58 and 59.



Defining relative clauses

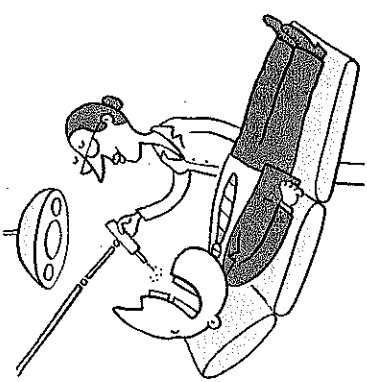
6 Match the relative pronouns in column A with the words in column B.

A	B
1 who	a things
2 where	b possession
3 which	c people
4 whose	d places
5 that	e people

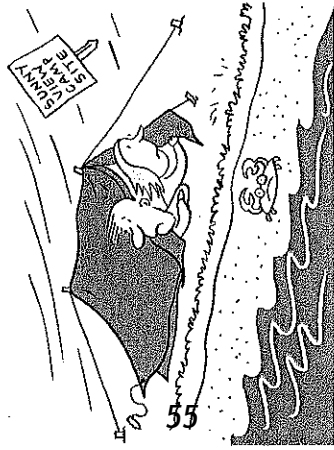
7 Circle the correct relative pronoun.

- This is the woman which / who lives next door.
- Here is the school where / who I went when I was a child.
- They haven't identified the baby who / whose was found last week.
- Is this the woman which / whose cat disappeared yesterday?
- The sofa that / who I slept on was very uncomfortable.
- Do you know the name of the author whose / who wrote *Alice in Wonderland*?

8 Complete the sentences with *who*, *which*, *that*, *whose* or *where*.



- 1 A dentist is someone who takes care of your teeth.
- 2 I can't find the letter which Susan wrote me last week.
- 3 This is the city where I lived for two years.
- 4 Sophia is the girl whose handbag has been stolen.
- 5 Have you enjoyed the book which I lent you last week?
- 6 I like people who are kind to animals and refuse to wear fur.
- 7 Mary and Charles are the couple whose daughter is a famous tennis player.
- 8 The campsite where we stayed was near the beach.



9 Match the sentence halves and complete them with a relative pronoun.

1 A taxi driver is someone who _____

2 A widow is a woman _____

3 Have you seen the film _____

4 Do you know the restaurant _____

5 I haven't seen John since the year _____

6 Ann has never come back to the village _____

a I recommended to you.

b they celebrated their anniversary.

c drives a taxi.

d husband has died.

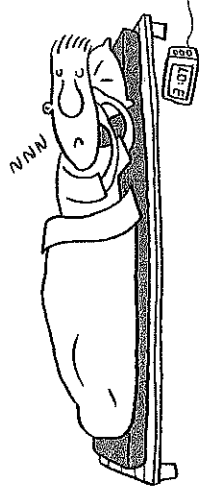
e she was born.

f he got his degree.

10 Read the sentences and rewrite only those where the relative pronoun can be omitted.

- 1 A shop that sells meat is called a butcher's.
- 2 The girl who we met at the party is English.
- 3 This is the couple whose house is painted blue.
- 4 Rome is the city where you can see the Colosseum.
- 5 Did you give her all the money that you have?
- 6 The wine that we had for dinner was excellent.

11 Rewrite each pair of sentences as one sentence. Include the underlined preposition and omit the relative pronoun.



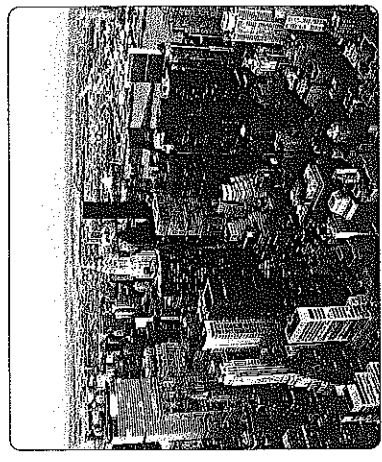
- 1 The bed wasn't soft. I slept in it.
The bed I slept in wasn't soft.
- 2 This boy is very helpful. I work with him.
The boy _____
- 3 The restaurant was expensive. We went to it last night.
The restaurant _____
- 4 The job was well paid. I applied for it.
The job _____
- 5 The flight was delayed. She wanted to travel on it.
The flight _____
- 6 This house is bright and comfortable. I'm living in it.
The house _____

12 In pairs, complete these sentences with a relative pronoun and a suitable ending. Use your dictionaries if necessary.

- 1 England is the country _____
- 2 We like films _____
- 3 Our English teacher is the person _____
- 4 Bob Marley was the singer _____
- 5 I dislike places _____
- 6 I would like to find a job _____

The passive

13 Which of these sentences are active (A) and which are passive (P)?



- 1 New York is a city with many skyscrapers. _____
- 2 This exercise can be done easily. _____
- 3 Many students work in the computer room. _____
- 4 Someone has opened the kitchen door. _____
- 5 The match was postponed because of the rain. _____
- 6 Gambling is forbidden in some countries. _____
- 7 They are building a new sports centre near my house. _____
- 8 The fire was started by an arsonist. _____

Relative Clauses

A Complete the sentences with *who* or *which*.

- 1 The policeman *who* gave us directions was very helpful.
- 2 The advice you gave me was useful.
- 3 Where is the bus goes to town?
- 4 Do you know the people live in the new house?
- 5 Do you remember the name of the book Mary told us about?
- 6 Here's the boy broke your window.

B Choose the correct answer.

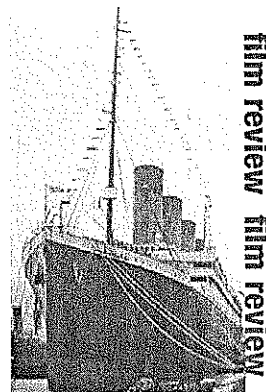
- 1 This is the house **where** / **(that)** Jack built for his family.
- 2 That is the river **that** / **where** they caught the poisoned fish.
- 3 This is the camera **that** / **whose** I borrowed from George.
- 4 That is the man **which** / **whose** car is parked in our drive.
- 5 Football is a game **which** / **where** people play all over the world.
- 6 Have you seen the place **which** / **where** the accident happened?

C Match A to B to make sentences.

- | A | B |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1 A biography is a book | a whose paintings are very famous. |
| 2 A vegetarian is someone | ¹ b which is about someone's life. |
| 3 A museum is a place | c that tells us the temperature of a person or place. |
| 4 Vincent Van Gogh was a painter | d who doesn't eat meat. |
| 5 A thermometer is an instrument | e whose CDs are sold all over the world. |
| 6 Crete is a mountainous island | f where exhibitions are held. |
| 7 Madonna is a singer | g whose ancient civilization is of great interest. |
| 8 The Tower of London was a prison | h where many people were held and later killed. |

D Complete the sentences using relative pronouns.

Titanic is one of my favourite films. It is about a young man named Jack Dawson, ¹ *who* was on the ship *Titanic* when it sank. In the film, Jack is sailing to America, ² he plans to start a new life. On the ship he meets Rose, ³ is very beautiful. She is unhappy because her mother wants her to marry a man ⁴ she doesn't love. Jack and Rose fall in love. In the middle of the ocean, the ship hits an iceberg ⁵ makes a hole in its side. Jack and Rose fight for their lives as the ship begins to sink. Jack died, but Rose survives.



RELATIVE SENTENCES

A.- COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES WITH A SUITABLE RELATIVE PRONOUN OR ADVERB.

1. That is the man _____ helped me when I fell down in the street.
2. Is that your car? No, mine is the one _____ is parked just opposite the bank.
3. That is the woman _____ complained about the room service.
4. This is the park _____ we first met. Do you remember?
5. So, James is the man _____ son came on the school trip with us? I don't know.
6. If you have any question, ask the girl _____ is standing at the desk. She'll help you.
7. They had to put away the dog _____ bit the boy. It was too dangerous.
8. I'm looking for a person _____ surname begins with a "k".
9. Do you still go to that pub _____ we used to go as students?
10. The heating is not working. Do you know anyone _____ can fix it?

B.- JOIN THESE SENTENCES USING RELATIVE PRONOUNS BEGINNING WITH THE WORDS GIVEN. OMIT THE PRONOUN IF POSSIBLE.

1. The girl is my sister. I'm talking to the girl.
2. This is the chair. The carpenter repaired it last week.
3. She is married to a man. He is richer than her.
4. She is the friend. She helped me with my homework.
5. That is the swimming-pool. I used to go swimming there.
6. That is the man. His wife is a famous actress.
7. A doctor examined me last Friday. He was really kind.
8. The woman called the police. Her car had been stolen.
9. I went to a restaurant last week. It was very expensive.
10. I saw a film last night. It was very interesting.
11. Robert Pattinson is a British actor. He plays Edward Cullen in the Twilight saga.
12. Michael is a policeman. His father is a judge.
13. I bought a computer last month. It doesn't work properly.
14. I was given a dog. It is very friendly.
15. Mrs Kelly is the woman. She took me to hospital.

C. CIRCLE THE RELATIVE PRONOUNS YOU COULD OMIT IN THESE SENTENCES.

1. The girl that we were talking to loves snakes.
2. Is that the woman who threw acid at the horses?
3. The book which I bought yesterday is about training dogs.
4. My friend Simon is the boy whose mother is a professor of zoology.
5. Do you know the people who made so much noise at the party last night?
6. Have you seen the bag where I keep my football kit?

PASSIVE VOICE

TENSE	ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
Present simple	Teach(s)	Is/Are taught
Present perfect	Have/Has taught	Has/have been taught
Past simple	Taught	Was/Were taught
Future	Will teach	Will be taught

A. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the present or past simple passive.

- 1 English _____ (speak) in the USA.
- 2 Their last hit _____ (not compose) by the band.
- 3 Friends _____ (show) on Mondays.
- 4 Computer studies _____ (not teach) when I was a child.
- 5 Millions of videos _____ (buy) every year.
- 6 My favourite actor _____ (not interview) on last night's show.
- 7 The Olympic Games _____ (watch) by millions of people every four years.
- 8 My friends _____ (not invite) to the party last weekend.

B. Write the sentences in the passive.

- 1 They make those cars in Japan.

- 2 They sell newspapers in kiosks.

- 3 People buy thousands of cars every day.

- 4 Bees make honey.

- 5 They grow bananas in the Canaries.

- 6 They invented the hamburger in Germany.

- 7 They sold Coca-cola as a medicine at first.

- 8 They gave Father Christmas his red and white clothes in an advert.

- 9 They built the first shopping centres in the United States.

- 10 They built the bridge in 1996.

- 11 They'll deliver the letter tomorrow.

- 12 People drink millions of cans of soft drinks every day.

- 13 They'll decorate your room.

- 14 Helen won the first prize.

- 15 The class wrote the play.

- 16 They will finish the new road next year.

- 17 People delivered our new washing-machine every day.

- 18 Someone stole my bike.

C. Passive with or without by. Cross out the phrases which are not necessary.

- 1 The race was won in record time by an athlete.
- 2 The race was won by a Spanish athlete.
- 3 Rice is grown in Valencia by farmers.
- 4 English coins are produced at the mint by workers.
- 5 Danny was bitten by a big dog.
- 6 The pictures were painted in 1896 by an artist
- 7 The robbery was committed at night by a robber.
- 8 Two men were killed yesterday by someone.
- 9 TV programmes are made in studios by directors.
- 10 The football match is watched by millions.

A. Join the following sentences with a relative pronoun. Omit the relative where it is possible.

1. I've got some fashion magazines. They are from the sixties.
*I've got some fashion magazines **which** are from the sixties.*
2. There's a man outside. He wants to see you.
3. There's a shop in Park Street. You can get two pairs of shoes for \$20.
4. I can't wait for the summer. We can wear shorts and sandals.
5. I've got a friend. She always makes her own clothes.
6. There's a bookshop in my street. You can look at books and have a coffee.
7. I've got a dress of my grandmother's. It looks great on me.
8. She's the girl. She has joined our class.
9. That's the girl. Her dress is fantastic.
10. I have a dog. Its name is Bobby.

B. Rewrite the following sentences into the passive voice.

1. Manchester City won the FA Cup.
2. Shakespeare didn't write *Dr Faustus*.
3. My teacher told me to be quiet.
4. Young people design many computer games.
5. Ryan delayed the start of the match.
6. Tyson Gay didn't break the world record.
7. A bus will take us to Llen de Cervantes.
8. They will give us lunch.
9. They will type the letters tomorrow.
10. They make delicious cakes in this shop.

Speaking

Giving and responding to compliments

1 Order the words to make sentences.

A fantastic / Your dress / looks .
Your dress looks fantastic.

B Oh, thank you.

1 A a / What / colour / lovely !

B Thanks, I'm pleased with it.

2 A really / you / suits / The colour .

B Do you really think so?

3 A new / I / your / And / love / shoes .

B I'm glad you like them.

2  2.55 Listen and check.

3 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

so style really glad pleased suits
 great

Your hair looks
 great. That colour
suits you.

Do you really think
 (1) _____?

Yes, it's
 (2) _____
 cool.

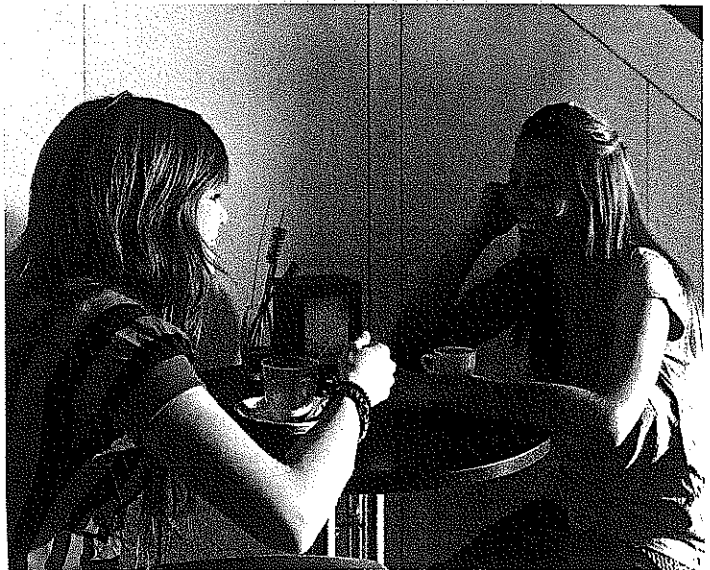
Thanks. By the
 way, what a
 (3) _____
 poster you did
 for the party!

I'm (4) _____
 you like it. I wasn't
 sure about the
 (5) _____ at
 first, but now I like it.

Oh, I love it!

Thanks, I'm really
 (6) _____ with it.

How about doing
 a poster for the
 school trip too?



4  2.56 Listen and check.

5  2.56 Listen again and repeat the dialogue.

6 You and your friend both have a new item of clothing. Write a dialogue similar to the one in exercise 3.

You Your _____ looks great.

Friend Do you really _____?

You Yes, it's _____.

Friend Thanks. By the way, _____!

You I'm _____.

Friend Oh, I love it!

You Thanks, I'm _____.

UNIT 9 - VOCABULARY

WORD BUILDING (Nouns from adjectives)

-ity

homosexual	homosexual
homosexuality	homosexualidad
human	humano
humanity	humanidad
similar	parecido
similarity	similitud

-ance

elegant	elegante
elegance	elegancia
ignorant	ignorante
ignorance	ignorancia
important	importante
importance	importancia

-ence

different	diferente
difference	diferencia
intelligent	inteligente
intelligence	inteligencia
patient	paciente
patience	paciencia

-ness

dark	oscuro
darkness	oscuridad
happy	feliz
happiness	felicidad
sad	triste
sadness	tristeza

-cy

frequent	frecuente
frequency	frecuencia
pregnant	embarazada
pregnancy	embarazo
urgent	urgente
urgency	urgencia

irregular

angry	enfadado
anger	enfado
dangerous	peligroso
danger	peligro
deep	profundo
depth	profundidad
hungry	hambriento
hunger	hambre
long	largo/a
length	longitud
poor	pobre
poverty	pobreza
strong	fuerte
strength	fuerza
young	joven
youth	juventud

WORD BUILDING (Nouns from verbs)

-ion

create	crear
creation	creación

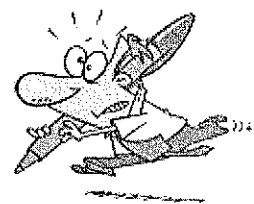
discuss	discutir
discussion	discusión
suggest	sugerir
suggestion	sugerencia
-ation	
civilise	civilizar
civilisation	civilización
organise	organizar
organisation	organización
-ment	
amuse	divertir
amusement	diversión
develop	desarrollar
development	desarrollo
enjoy	disfrutar
enjoyment	disfrute

-ing

begin	comenzar
beginning	comienzo
drive	conducir
driving	conducción
learn	aprender
learning	aprendizaje
write	escribir
writing	escritura

irregular

believe	creer
belief	creencia
die	morir
death	muerte
fly	volar
flight	vuelo
know	conocer
knowledge	conocimiento
live	vivir
life	vida
see	ver
sight	vista
sell	vender
sale	venta



OTHER VOCABULARY

drawing	dibujo
foetus	feto
historian	historiador
self-portrait	autorretrato
theory	teoría
point out	señalar
wonder	preguntarse
X-ray	rayos X

Grammar and vocabulary

Word building

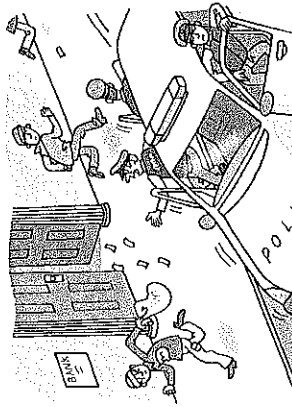
1 Make nouns from the adjectives. Write them in the table.

Adjective	Noun	Adjective	Noun
sad	sadness	pregnant	happy
important		intelligent	dark
frequent		elegant	similar

2 Make nouns from the adjectives in the box. Use them to complete the sentences.

human patient ignorant different urgent

- 1 My parents taught me to treat people and animals with humanity.
- 2 There are many _____ between English and Chinese cultures.
- 3 The police arrived quickly because it was a matter of great _____.
- 4 Laura didn't have the _____ to listen to Simon's complaints again.
- 5 We don't know the government's plans. We are in complete _____ of them.



3 Match the nouns in the box to the adjectives and write them in the table. Write their translations in the table.

Adjective	Noun	Adjective	Noun	Adjective	Noun	Adjective	Noun
young	youth	strong	strength	poor	poverty	hungry	length
long		angry					
poor							

4 Work in pairs. Choose three nouns from the box. Write sentences of your own.

anger poverty danger strength youth

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____

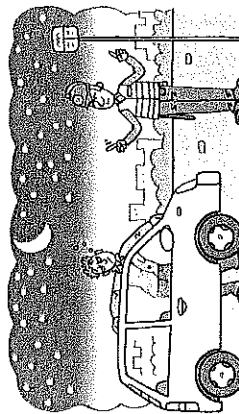
5 Make nouns from the verbs. Write them in the table.

Verb	Noun	Verb	Noun
write	writing	create	
learn		develop	
amuse		civilise	
enjoy		begin	

6 Make nouns from the verbs in the box. Use them to complete the sentences.

suggest discuss organise drive

- 1 Drinking and _____ is punishable by law.
- 2 Don't interrupt me or I won't be able to make my _____.
- 3 _____ means to have things done in a well-planned and ordered way.
- 4 We are going to join a _____ group on the problems of new technology.



7 Match the nouns in the box to the verbs and write them in the table. Write their translations in the table.

Verb	Noun	Verb	Noun	Verb	Noun	Verb	Noun
die	death	know		believe		fly	
sell							
behave							

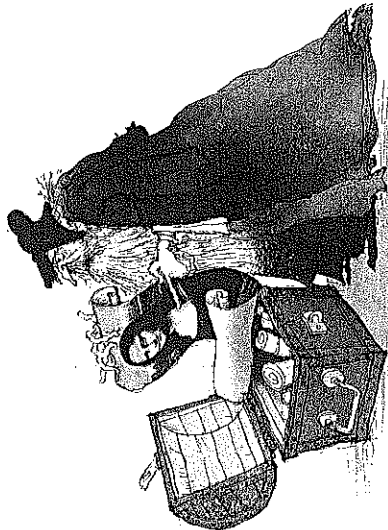
8 Work in pairs. Choose three nouns from the box. Write sentences of your own.

knowledge belief flight death sale

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____

9 Use the verbs in the box to complete the text.

represented believe explains carried sold went



We know that Leonardo never 1 _____ the Mona Lisa and 2 _____ it with him everywhere he 3 _____, and historians 4 _____ that Leonardo was homosexual. So Schwartz's theory is that the Mona Lisa 5 _____ a secret part of himself that was very important to Leonardo - and that 6 _____ the smile.



Reflexive pronouns

10 Complete the table with reflexive pronouns.

Personal	Reflexive
I	myself
you	_____
he	_____
she	_____
it	_____
we	_____
you	_____
they	_____

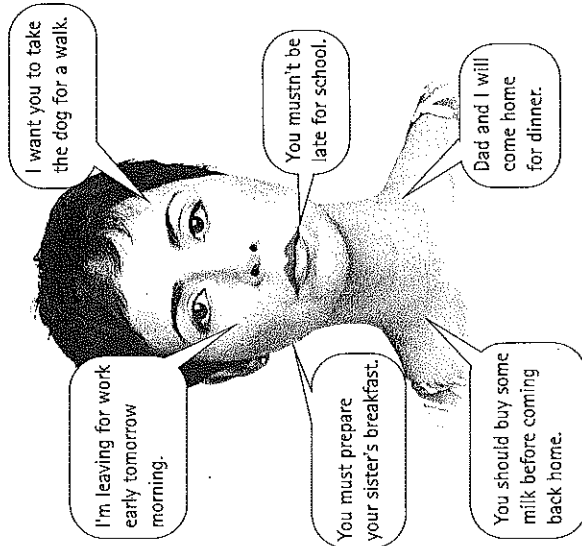
11 Complete the sentences with the correct reflexive pronouns.



- 1 She looked at _____ in the mirror and exclaimed, 'I need a haircut!'
- 2 Raymond never goes to the mechanic. He repairs his car _____.
- 3 A: This cake tastes good. Did you make it _____?
B: Yes, I made it _____.
- 4 They have redecorated their bedroom _____ to save money.
- 5 Watch out! The oven is very hot. Don't burn _____!
- 6 Don't worry about us, Mum. We can cook dinner _____.

Reported speech

12 Yesterday Brian's mother gave him some instructions, but he has forgotten them. Write the instructions.



- I'm leaving for work early tomorrow morning.
- I want you to take the dog for a walk.
- You must prepare your sister's breakfast.
- You mustn't be late for school.
- Dad and I will come home for dinner.
- You should buy some milk before coming back home.

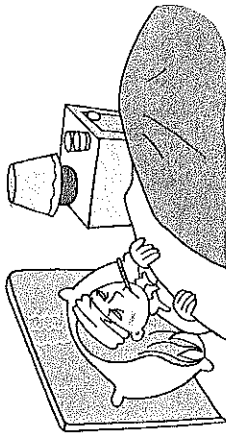
1 Brian's mother told him that she was leaving for work early the next morning.

- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

13 We use the words on the left in direct speech. How do we report them?

Direct speech	Reported speech
yesterday	the day before
this month	_____
here	_____
tonight	_____
tomorrow afternoon	_____
two days ago	_____
today	_____
tomorrow	_____
last year	_____

14 Report these statements.



- 1 Ann said to me, 'I'm not going to school tomorrow.'
Ann told me that she wasn't going to school the next day.
- 2 My English teacher said to us, 'You must study more irregular verbs.'
- 3 Dad said, 'We're going to Brazil on holiday next summer.'
- 4 Stella said to John, 'You must come here immediately.'
- 5 Margaret said to her mother, 'My best friend Sheila is ill. I want to visit her tomorrow morning.'

Reported Speech

A Change the sentences to reported speech by putting the verbs in bold into the correct tense.

- 1 "I **live** near Oxford Street," she said. She said that she *lived* near Oxford Street.
- 2 "They **are going** to a club," said Tom. Tom said that they to a club.
- 3 "It **will** snow," said Mum. Mum said that it snow.
- 4 "Gran **bakes** delicious cakes," said Jane. Jane said that Gran delicious cakes.
- 5 "I **can** meet you for lunch," said Karen. Karen said that she meet me for lunch.

B Complete the sentences with the correct words.

- 1 "These are my favourite flowers," said Aunt Jean.
Aunt Jean said that *those* were *her* favourite flowers.
- 2 "Ken can show this video tomorrow," Mum told Ann.
Mum told Ann that Ken could show video
- 3 "I am watching TV now," said Helen.
Helen said that was watching TV
- 4 "We are going to Switzerland for our holiday next year," said Sheila.
Sheila said that were going to Switzerland for holiday
- 5 "We'll clean the kitchen tonight," said John.
John said that would clean the kitchen

C Write the following sentences in reported speech.

- 1 "I will help you choose a new game for your computer," said Bill.
Bill said that he would help me choose a new game for my computer.
- 2 "I am doing my homework for tomorrow," said Molly.
.....
- 3 "Many students are feeling ill," said George.
.....
- 4 "I must phone my mother now," said Gail.
.....
- 5 "We can save this forest," said the firemen.
.....
- 6 "I like fish and chips," said David.
.....
- 7 "Do you like hamburgers?" Tony asked Jill.
.....
- 8 "Why is the baby crying?" asked the boy.
.....

Speaking

Showing interest

1 Read the dialogue and circle the correct words.

- A I've just / yet seen David Villa.
 B I can't believe (1) so / it! What, really?
 A Yes, he was buying clothes in the sports shop.
 B You're (2) joking / shouting! Tell me
 (3) something / more.
 A I asked him for his autograph.
 B Amazing! (4) Very / Absolutely amazing!

2  2.59 Listen and check.

3 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

swimming pool ambulance dived
 hospital incredible rescued meeting

Thanks for
meeting me.

That's OK. But why
 were you at the
 (1) _____?

I've just
 (2) _____
 a small child.

You're joking!
 Tell me what
 happened.

A little girl was
 playing near the
 (3) _____
 when she fell in.

That sounds terrifying!

So I (4) _____
 in and helped her.

I can't believe it!
 What, really?

It's true. Then
 I phoned an
 (5) _____.

That's incredible!
 Absolutely
 (6) _____!
 Good for you.

4  2.60 Listen and check.

5  2.60 Listen again and repeat the dialogue.



6 Your friend has just had an unusual experience. Choose one of the situations below and write a dialogue similar to the one in exercise 3.

- Your friend witnesses a crime.
- Your friend rescues someone.
- Your friend meets a famous person.
- Your friend has an amazing weekend.

Friend Thanks for meeting me.

You That's OK. But why _____?

Friend I've just _____

You _____

Friend _____

when _____

You That sounds _____!

Friend So I _____

You _____

Friend It's true. Then I _____

You _____

Good for you.

Reading Record Sheet



MY FIRST BOOK:

*I started to read..... on the
It was written by and published
by in the year*

I STOPPED READING ON PAGE:

1st session:

2nd session:

3rd session:

4th session:

5th session:

6th session:

SUMMARY

WORDS I LOOKED UP

*I finished reading this book on the
It was awful/ boring/ nice/ interesting/ great.*

MY SECOND BOOK:

*I started to read..... on the
It was written by and published
by in the year*

I STOPPED READING ON PAGE:

1st session:

2nd session:

3rd session:

4th session:

5th session:

6th session:

SUMMARY

WORDS I LOOKED UP

*I finished reading this book on the
It was awful/ boring/ nice/ interesting/ great.*

Reading Record Sheet

MY THIRD BOOK:

*I started to read..... on the
It was written by and published
by in the year*

I STOPPED READING ON PAGE:

1st session:

2nd session:

3rd session:

4th session:

5th session:

6th session:

SUMMARY

WORDS I LOOKED UP

*I finished reading this book on the
It was awful/ boring/ nice/ interesting/ great.*

MY FOURTH BOOK:

*I started to read..... on the
It was written by and published
by in the year*

I STOPPED READING ON PAGE:

1st session:

2nd session:

3rd session:

4th session:

5th session:

6th session:

SUMMARY

WORDS I LOOKED UP

*I finished reading this book on the
It was awful/ boring/ nice/ interesting/ great.*

Reading Record Sheet

MY FIFTH BOOK:

*I started to read..... on the
It was written by and published
by in the year*

I STOPPED READING ON PAGE:

1st session:

2nd session:

3rd session:

4th session:

5th session:

6th session:

SUMMARY

WORDS I LOOKED UP

*I finished reading this book on the
It was awful/ boring/ nice/ interesting/ great.*

MY SIXTH BOOK:

*I started to read..... on the
It was written by and published
by in the year*

I STOPPED READING ON PAGE:

1st session:

2nd session:

3rd session:

4th session:

5th session:

6th session:

SUMMARY

WORDS I LOOKED UP

*I finished reading this book on the
It was awful/ boring/ nice/ interesting/ great.*

Book Review



Author

Title

Publisher & Date

Main characters

Plot. What happens in the story?

Setting

My comments about the book.

The book was...

☐	Fantastic
☐	Brilliant
☐	Very good
☐	Good
☐	OK
☐	Boring
☐	Very boring

I would recommend the book: Yes / No

Idioma: _____

Marque en la columna 1 lo que usted cree que es capaz de hacer y en la columna 2 lo que aún no es capaz de hacer pero que considera necesario.

Si logra marcar más del **80% de la columna 1**, probablemente haya usted alcanzado el **Nivel A2**.

Puede utilizar los espacios en blanco para añadir algún descriptor que refleje capacidades u objetivos que no estén incluidos y que le interese reflejar.



Escuchar

Siempre que se hable lento y claro y que la calidad del sonido sea muy buena...

Mis
capacidades

Mis
objetivos

1

2

- soy capaz de entender lo que se me dice en una conversación cotidiana sencilla, siempre que me ayuden mis interlocutores; por ejemplo, "¿Cuándo nos vemos, mañana?";
- soy capaz, por lo general, de reconocer el tema de una conversación que tiene lugar en mi presencia;
- soy capaz de entender frases, expresiones y palabras si se refieren a temas de relevancia inmediata; por ejemplo, información fundamental sobre una persona, su familia, trabajo o entorno;
- soy capaz de entender palabras, frases y expresiones en transacciones sencillas, como por ejemplo en bancos, tiendas y estaciones como "¿Cuál es su domicilio?", "¿En efectivo o con tarjeta?";
- soy capaz de entender el sentido general en anuncios o mensajes públicos breves y sencillos, tanto grabados como en directo, en grandes almacenes o en aeropuertos, etc.; por ejemplo, el anuncio del retraso de un vuelo
- soy capaz de entender detalles relevantes de anuncios o mensajes breves y sencillos, tanto grabados como en directo como el anuncio del número de vuelo, destino y puerta de embarque;
- soy capaz de captar la información esencial de noticias transmitidas por televisión si las imágenes apoyan el comentario;
-



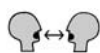
Leer

Siempre que cuente con apoyo visual, pueda volver a leer y utilizar el diccionario...

1

2

- soy capaz de comprender notas o mensajes sencillos tales como "A las 8 en la puerta del cine. Yo llevo las entradas";
- soy capaz de entender cartas personales sencillas en las que se cuentan hechos de la vida cotidiana o se hacen preguntas sobre ella: "El fin de semana estuve en la playa", "¿Cuándo vienes a verme?";
- soy capaz de encontrar y entender la información que me interesa en folletos ilustrados sobre actividades y ocio como horarios de apertura y cierre de monumentos, actividades deportivas, etc.;
- soy capaz de leer por encima la sección de anuncios breves en los periódicos, encontrar lo que deseo y extraer la información que busco; por ejemplo, sobre un coche, un ordenador o el tamaño y precio de un piso;
- soy capaz de entender las instrucciones básicas sobre el uso de ciertos aparatos; por ejemplo, el teléfono público, un cajero automático, etc.;
- soy capaz de identificar la información esencial de noticias y artículos breves de prensa en los que cifras, nombres e ilustraciones comentadas ayudan a la comprensión;
- soy capaz de entender narraciones o relatos breves sobre temas que conozco si están escritos de manera sencilla;
-



Conversar

Siempre que pueda pedir que me repitan lo dicho y cuente con la ayuda de mi interlocutor...

1

2

- soy capaz de saludar a alguien, preguntarle cómo está y reaccionar ante lo que me dice;
- soy capaz de pedir y aceptar disculpas;
- soy capaz de hacer compras indicando de manera sencilla lo que deseo y preguntando el precio como "¿Cuánto es?", "Son 8 euros";
- soy capaz de decir lo que me gusta y lo que no me gusta;
- soy capaz de invitar a alguien y de responder a una invitación;
- soy capaz de dar y pedir información básica para realizar transacciones sencillas como "¿Para cambiar un cheque de viaje?", "Dos entradas para el sábado, por favor", etc.;
- soy capaz de pedir y dar indicaciones para llegar a un sitio, haciendo referencia a un mapa o un plano de la ciudad;
- soy capaz de obtener información sencilla sobre un viaje, un curso, etc.;
- soy capaz de preguntar y contestar sobre el trabajo y el tiempo libre;
- soy capaz de hablar con alguien para llegar a un acuerdo sobre qué hacer o a dónde ir y decidir sobre el lugar y la hora de la cita;
-

Tabla de descriptores para la autoevaluación Nivel **A2**



Hablar	1	2
<i>Aunque resulten evidentes mi acento extranjero, mis pausas y titubeos...</i>		
• soy capaz de describir a mi familia, a mí mismo y a otras personas;	☐	☐
• soy capaz de describir el lugar en el que vivo;	☐	☐
• soy capaz de hablar de manera sencilla de mis aficiones y de las cosas que me interesan;	☐	☐
• soy capaz de describir mi formación, mi trabajo actual y otras actividades realizadas;	☐	☐
• soy capaz de describir actividades y contar experiencias personales pasadas; por ejemplo, mi último fin de semana o mis últimas vacaciones;	☐	☐
•	☐	☐
•	☐	☐
Estrategias que utilizo	1	2
• Soy capaz de llamar la atención de alguien; por ejemplo, “¡Oiga, por favor!”.	☐	☐
• Soy capaz de indicar que estoy entendiendo.	☐	☐
• Soy capaz de pedir con las fórmulas más usuales que alguien repita algo.	☐	☐
• Soy capaz de pedir aclaración sobre una palabra que no he entendido y que es relevante para la comprensión con frases como por ejemplo, “¿qué significa ...?”.	☐	☐
• Intento compensar lo que no sé adaptando palabras de otro idioma.	☐	☐
•	☐	☐
Repertorio lingüístico	1	2
• Soy capaz de utilizar algunas estructuras sencillas.	☐	☐
• Tengo un vocabulario suficiente para comunicarme en situaciones habituales de la vida cotidiana.	☐	☐
• Soy capaz de enlazar grupos de palabras por medio de conectores tales como “y”, “pero”, “porque”.	☐	☐
• Soy capaz de utilizar las palabras más usuales para expresar la secuencia temporal de un acontecimiento: “primero”, “después”, “más tarde”, “entonces”.	☐	☐
•	☐	☐
Escribir	1	2
<i>Aunque cometa errores con cierta frecuencia...</i>		
• soy capaz de rellenar un cuestionario aportando información sobre mi educación, trabajo, intereses y conocimientos específicos;	☐	☐
• soy capaz de escribir una nota o mensaje; por ejemplo, “No hay café”;	☐	☐
• soy capaz de utilizar, en una carta breve, fórmulas y expresiones sencillas para saludar, dirigirme al lector, expresar agradecimiento, preguntar o pedir algo y despedirme;	☐	☐
• soy capaz de presentarme de forma breve en una carta y de referirme a mi familia, estudios, trabajo, aficiones, etc.;	☐	☐
• soy capaz de escribir, en una carta personal, sobre aspectos de la vida cotidiana (personas, lugares, trabajo, estudios, familia, aficiones, etc.);	☐	☐
• soy capaz de describir un acontecimiento y de decir qué ha pasado, dónde y cuándo en una carta personal o formal;	☐	☐
•	☐	☐
•	☐	☐

Fecha: