

## VOCABULARY

## Adjectives of Description

beautiful – precioso/a, (muy) bonito/a; guapa

big – grande

curly – rizado/a

dark – oscuro/a; moreno/a

fat – gordo/a

good-looking – atractivo/a

light – claro/a; rubio/a

long – largo/a

old – viejo/a; antiguo/a

short – bajo/a; corto/a

small – pequeño/a

straight – liso/a

tall – alto/a

thin – delgado/a, flaco/a

ugly – feo/a

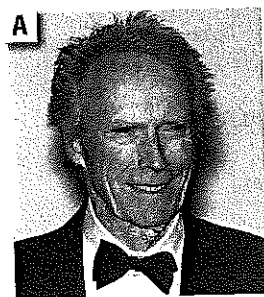
young – joven

- 1 Busca en la sopa de letras el contrario de cada adjetivo y escríbelo.

- 1 good-looking – u.g.l.y  
 2 long – \_\_\_\_\_  
 3 light – \_\_\_\_\_  
 4 old – \_\_\_\_\_  
 5 thin – \_\_\_\_\_  
 6 big – \_\_\_\_\_  
 7 straight – \_\_\_\_\_

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

- 2 Rodea el adjetivo correcto en las descripciones.



Clint Eastwood is <sup>1</sup> **young** / **old**.  
 He is 1.93 metres, so he is very  
<sup>2</sup> **tall** / **good-looking**.



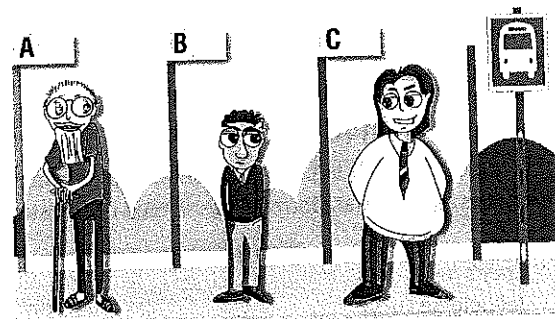
Angelina Jolie is <sup>1</sup> **curly** /  
**beautiful**. Her hair is <sup>2</sup> **straight** /  
**thin** and she has got  
<sup>3</sup> **fat** / **big** eyes.



Lady Gaga is only 1.55 metres.  
 She is <sup>1</sup> **short** / **tall**. Her hair is  
 usually <sup>2</sup> **light** / **dark** and  
<sup>3</sup> **small** / **straight**.

- 3 Lee la descripción. Luego mira el dibujo y señala (✓) la persona correcta.

This person has got big dark eyes. He isn't old or young. His hair is long and straight. He has got a small nose. He isn't ugly.



## LISTENING

- 4 Escucha la descripción de Heidi, ganadora de un concurso de dobles, y rodea los adjetivos que se mencionan.

(long) curly straight beautiful dark

## GRAMMAR

El verbo **to be** se utiliza para hacer descripciones y dar información personal.

**to be: Affirmative**

I <b>am</b> (I'm)	yo soy / estoy
you <b>are</b> (you're)	tú eres / estás
he <b>is</b> (he's)	él es / está
she <b>is</b> (she's)	ella es / está
it <b>is</b> (it's)	(ello) es / está
we <b>are</b> (we're)	nosotros/as somos / estamos
you <b>are</b> (you're)	vosotros/as sois / estáis
they <b>are</b> (they're)	ellos/as son / están

## GRAMMAR APPENDIX, page 11

**5 Completa las frases con am, is o are.**

- 1 Pam ..... *is* ..... my sister.
- 2 Jim ..... old.
- 3 I ..... tall.
- 4 James and Tom ..... brothers.
- 5 My name ..... Mia.
- 6 All my friends ..... from London.

**to be: Negative**

I <b>am not</b> (I'm not)	yo no soy / estoy
you <b>are not</b> (you aren't)	tú no eres / estás
he <b>is not</b> (he isn't)	él no es / está
she <b>is not</b> (she isn't)	ella no es / está
it <b>is not</b> (it isn't)	(ello) no es / está
we <b>are not</b> (we aren't)	nosotros/as no somos / estamos
you <b>are not</b> (you aren't)	vosotros/as no sois / estáis
they <b>are not</b> (they aren't)	ellos/as no son / están

## GRAMMAR APPENDIX, page 11

**6 Rodea la respuesta correcta.**

- 1 Basketball players **are** / **aren't** usually short.
- 2 London **is** / **isn't** in the USA.
- 3 Adele and Lady Gaga **are** / **aren't** singers.
- 4 Queen Elizabeth II **is** / **isn't** old.
- 5 Pau and Marc Gasol **are** / **aren't** from England.
- 6 I **am** / **am not** a student.

**to be: Interrogative**

Am I ... ?	¿Yo soy / estoy...?
Are you ... ?	¿Tú eres / estás...?
Is he ... ?	¿Él es / está...?
Is she ... ?	¿Ella es / está...?
Is it ... ?	¿(Elo) es / está...?
Are we ... ?	¿Nosotros/as somos / estamos...?
Are you ... ?	¿Vosotros/as sois / estáis...?
Are they ... ?	¿Ellos/as son / están...?

**Short answers**

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

## GRAMMAR APPENDIX, page 11

**7 Completa las preguntas de A con la forma correcta del verbo to be. Luego relaciona las preguntas con las respuestas de B.****A**

- 1 ..... *is* ..... your brother good-looking?
- 2 ..... you and Shelly at the party?
- 3 ..... Jon and Raphael at school?
- 4 ..... you from Los Angeles?
- 5 ..... Emma short?

**B**

- ..... **a** No, we aren't.                      ..... **d** No, I'm not.  
 ..... **b** Yes, they are.                      1. **e** Yes, he is.  
 ..... **c** No, she isn't. She is tall.

El verbo **have got** se utiliza para expresar posesión (incluidas las partes del cuerpo).

**have got: Affirmative**

I <b>have got</b> (I've got)	yo tengo
you <b>have got</b> (you've got)	tú tienes
he <b>has got</b> (he's got)	él tiene
she <b>has got</b> (she's got)	ella tiene
it <b>has got</b> (it's got)	(ello) tiene
we <b>have got</b> (we've got)	nosotros/as tenemos
you <b>have got</b> (you've got)	vosotros/as tenéis
they <b>have got</b> (they've got)	ellos/as tienen

## GRAMMAR APPENDIX, page 11

**8 Rodea la respuesta correcta.**

- 1 The boy **has got** / **have got** blue eyes.
- 2 The children **has got** / **have got** a big dog.
- 3 I **has got** / **have got** two brothers.
- 4 You **has got** / **have got** brown hair.
- 5 Amy **has got** / **have got** a small nose.

**have got: Negative**

I haven't got	yo no tengo
you haven't got	tú no tienes
he hasn't got	él no tiene
she hasn't got	ella no tiene
it hasn't got	(ello) no tiene
we haven't got	nosotros/as no tenemos
you haven't got	vosotros/as no tenéis
they haven't got	ellos/as no tienen

**GRAMMAR APPENDIX, page 23****9 Completa las frases con la forma afirmativa o negativa del verbo have got.**

- That girl is good-looking. She *has got* long, curly hair.
- Your hair is light. You *has got* dark hair.
- I *has got* one sister. Her name is Nancy.
- My friend is from the US, but she *has got* family in Spain.
- Billy *has got* a thin cat. His cat is fat.

**have got: Interrogative**

Have I got ... ?	¿Yo tengo...?
Have you got ... ?	¿Tú tienes...?
Has he got ... ?	¿Él tiene...?
Has she got ... ?	¿Ella tiene...?
Has it got ... ?	¿(Ella) tiene...?
Have we got ... ?	¿Nosotros/as tenemos...?
Have you got ... ?	¿Vosotros/as tenéis...?
Have they got ... ?	¿Ellos/as tienen...?

**Short answers**

Yes, I **have**. / No, I **haven't**.  
 Yes, he **has**. / No, he **hasn't**.

**GRAMMAR APPENDIX, page 23****10 Elige la respuesta correcta.**

- ... you ... blue eyes?  
 (a) Have ... got                      b Has ... got
- ... your father ... big ears?  
 a Have ... got                      b Has ... got
- ... you ... a sister?  
 a Have ... got                      b Has ... got
- ... your best friend ... a big family?  
 a Have ... got                      b Has ... got

**11 Contesta las preguntas del Ejercicio 10. Utiliza respuestas breves.**

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

**12 Rodea la respuesta correcta.**

- Her name **are** / **is** / **has got** Mia.
- Jim **have got** / **are** / **has got** two sisters, Lucy and Emma.
- My nose **isn't** / **aren't** / **hasn't got** big.
- Pam **has got** / **is** / **have got** blue eyes.
- I **hasn't got** / **am not** / **haven't got** curly hair.
- My friends **are** / **is** / **am** from Leeds.

**LISTENING****13 Escucha a Jackie describiendo a los miembros de su familia. Relaciona los nombres con las personas del dibujo.**

1. Harry 2. Jennifer 3. Sarah 4. Lucy 5. Edward 6. Jackie

**14 Vuelve a escuchar a Jackie y comprueba tus respuestas.**

## VOCABULARY

## Routines

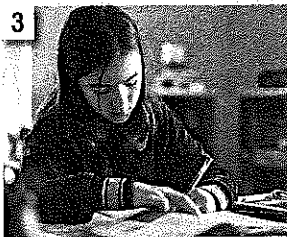
do homework – *hacer los deberes*  
 get dressed – *vestirse*  
 get up – *levantarse*  
 go home – *ir(se) a casa*  
 go to bed – *acostarse, irse a la cama*  
 go to school – *ir al colegio*

have a shower –  *ducharse*  
 have breakfast – *desayunar*  
 have dinner – *cenar*  
 have lunch – *comer (a la hora de la comida)*  
 walk the dog – *pasear / sacar al perro*  
 watch TV – *ver la televisión*

1 Relaciona A con B para formar nombres de rutinas.

- | A       | B                |
|---------|------------------|
| 1 do    | ..... a dressed  |
| 2 walk  | ..... b the dog  |
| 3 get   | ..... c to bed   |
| 4 have  | ..... d lunch    |
| 5 watch | ..... e homework |
| 6 go    | ..... f TV       |

2 ¿Qué están haciendo? Escribe las rutinas del Ejercicio 1 debajo de la fotografía correcta.



do homework



3 Completa las frases con estas rutinas.

have breakfast | ~~have a shower~~ | go to school  
 get up | go home | have dinner

- You need water to have a shower.
- I usually ..... before I go to school.
- After school, I ..... on the bus.
- I don't ..... on Saturday and Sunday.
- On school days, I ..... early in the morning.
- We ..... at 8.00 every evening.

4 Relaciona las descripciones de A con las rutinas de B.

## A

- put on clothes
- eat food at night
- go outside with an animal
- the last routine of the day

## B

- go to bed
- have dinner
- get dressed
- walk the dog





5 Lee el artículo de revista y completa las frases de abajo.

# SCHOOL... but Different!

## \* Grand Rapids Public Museum School

Grand Rapids, Michigan

What has got big animals, old cars and Native American clothing? It's the Grand Rapids Public Museum School, a real school inside a museum. Students walk around a model of an old town to learn history. Another exhibit

5 teaches students about plants and animals. The museum is like a 3D textbook and every day is fun.



## Quest to Learn

New York, New York

Do you like games? At Quest to Learn School, they are part of every lesson of the school day. In a literature class, students use StoryWeaver, a storytelling game. In biology classes, students look inside a person's body with the game Dr Smallz. Learning with games is fun, and at the end of the day, students go home happy.

- 1 The Grand Rapids Public Museum School is in a museum.
- 2 Students at Grand Rapids learn about plants from an exhibit.
- 3 All the teachers at Quest to Learn teach with games.
- 4 With the game Dr Smallz, students look inside a person's body.
- 5 Students at Quest to Learn are happy.

6 Señala (✓) la columna correcta.

	Museum School	Quest to Learn
1 It is not in a museum.		✓
2 It has got animals.		
3 It is fun.		
4 It is in New York.		
5 It has got exhibits.		



## GRAMMAR

El **Present Simple** se utiliza para hablar de rutinas y actividades.

## Present Simple: Affirmative

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

## Spelling rules

walk – walks  
watch – watches  
study – studies  
go – goes

## Adverbs of frequency

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

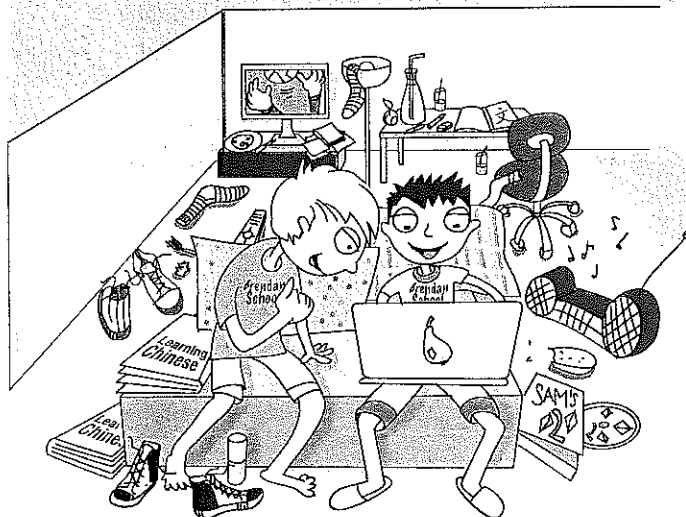
## GRAMMAR APPENDIX 1

## 7 Rodea la respuesta correcta.

- We walk / walks to school every day.
- Sally usually get / gets up at 7.00.
- I often watch / watches TV at the weekend.
- My friends go / goes to the park every week.
- My brother do / does homework after school.

## 8 Completa las frases con el Present Simple en afirmativa de los verbos entre paréntesis. Luego mira el dibujo de la habitación de Ken y señala (✓) si las frases son verdaderas (T) o falsas (F).

	T	F
1 Ken <u>goes</u> (go) to Brendan School.	✓	
2 Ken never ..... (sit) on his bed.		
3 Ken and his friend ..... (study) Chinese.		
5 Ken and his friend never ..... (eat) in his room.		
6 Ken sometimes ..... (watch) TV in his room.		



## 9 Completa el texto con el Present Simple en afirmativa de los verbos entre paréntesis.

## PILI SCHOOL

Most students at Pili School in China <sup>1</sup> ..... *live* ..... (live) at school because their homes are far away. A Pili student <sup>2</sup> ..... (eat) meals at school and <sup>3</sup> ..... (study) with other students in the evenings. Students only <sup>4</sup> ..... (go) home for school holidays. The walk is very long and difficult. In fact, some students <sup>5</sup> ..... (walk) for two days to get home. After each school holiday, a teacher <sup>6</sup> ..... (come) to each student's village to help him or her return to school.

## 10 Rodea el adverbio de frecuencia correcto según el texto del Ejercicio 9.

- Students from Pili **never** / **rarely** / **usually** study far from home.
- While studying, the students **sometimes** / **never** / **always** have lunch at home.
- Students **usually** / **never** / **rarely** stay at school at night.
- Students **never** / **rarely** / **often** go home for school holidays.
- Students **rarely** / **usually** / **often** walk to school – only after school holidays.

## LISTENING

## 11 Escucha la presentación de Jeremy Scott sobre un día normal en su vida y rodea las rutinas que menciona.

go to bed | watch TV | have a shower  
walk the dog | use the computer

## 12 Vuelve a escuchar la presentación y comprueba tus respuestas.

## VOCABULARY

## Activities

chat online – chatear online / en Internet

do sport – practicar / hacer deporte

download songs – descargar(se) / bajar(se) canciones

go shopping – ir de compras / tiendas

go to the cinema – ir al cine

listen to music – escuchar música

make videos – hacer vídeos

meet friends – quedar con amigos/as

play computer games – jugar a

videojuegos de ordenador

read magazines – leer revistas

ride a bike – montar / ir en bici

send messages – mandar mensajes

1 Escribe las actividades debajo de la fotografía correcta.

ride a bike | play computer games | ~~read magazines~~  
meet friends | listen to music | go to the cinema



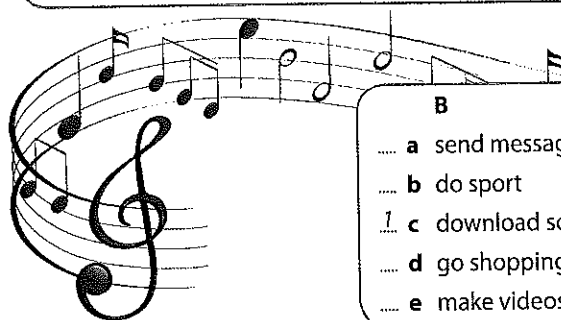
.....  
read magazines



2 Relaciona las descripciones de A con las actividades de B.

A

- 1 find music on the Internet and save it on your computer
- 2 buy things
- 3 play football or tennis
- 4 use your phone to write to a friend
- 5 create short films



B


- ..... a send messages
- ..... b do sport
- 1 c download songs
- ..... d go shopping
- ..... e make videos

3 Elige la actividad correcta para completar las frases.

- 1 Once a month, we go to the cinema / make videos to watch a film.
- 2 I often download songs / send messages by Coldplay. I love their songs.
- 3 I usually listen to music / ride a bike to school.
- 4 I like to do sport / play computer games outside with my brother.
- 5 I often use my phone to chat online / ride a bike with my friends.



## LISTENING

- 4  Dan y Sarah han hecho una encuesta sobre sus actividades. Escúchalos comentar sus respuestas y señala (✓) la columna correcta.

Who ... ?

	Dan	Sarah
1 sends messages for 15 hours a week	✓	
2 doesn't make videos		
3 doesn't download songs		
4 plays computer games		

- 5  Vuelve a escuchar a Dan y Sarah, y comprueba tus respuestas.

## GRAMMAR

### Present Simple: Negative

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

GRAMMAR APPENDIX page 23

- 6 Rodea la forma negativa correcta del *Present Simple*.

- My best friend doesn't study / **don't study** French.
- I **don't read** / **doesn't read** books before school.
- We **doesn't eat** / **don't eat** at school on Mondays.
- My teacher **doesn't give** / **don't give** tests every week.
- The students **don't do** / **doesn't do** sport at 8 am.

- 7 Completa las frases con la forma negativa del *Present Simple*.

- I dance on Tuesdays.  
I don't dance on Wednesdays.
- Henry goes to the park for exercise.  
He doesn't go to the gym.
- We bake biscuits after school.  
We don't bake cakes.
- I ride my bike to school.  
I don't ride my bike at the weekend.
- We play tennis in the afternoon.  
We don't play tennis in the morning.

### Present Simple: Interrogative

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

### Short answers

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

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

GRAMMAR APPENDIX page 23

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

- Do you play (play) the piano?
- Does Tom listen (listen) to opera?
- Does the dog drink (drink) milk?
- Do they like (like) pasta?

- 9 Relaciona las respuestas con las preguntas del Ejercicio 8.

- No, it doesn't.
- Yes, he does.
- Yes, they do.
- No, I don't.

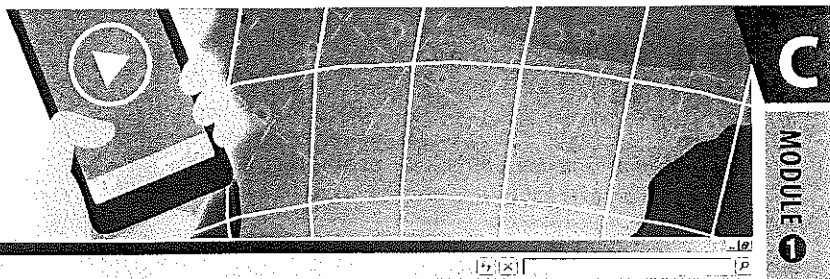
- 10 Escribe preguntas con estas palabras y el *Present Simple*.

- Sally / study / at the weekend  
Does Sally study at the weekend?
- your sister / play with friends / after school  
Does your sister play with friends after school?
- your friends / go to the cinema / together  
Do your friends go to the cinema together?
- you / download songs / on your computer  
Do you download songs on your computer?



## READING

- 14 Lee los mensajes de un foro y luego señala (✓) si las frases son verdaderas (T) o falsas (F).



# TEENWORLD FORUM

HOME

NEWS

GALLERY

FORUM

LINKS



**Jessie**

Chicago, USA

Hi, everyone! Please answer this question for my school project. Thanks!  
What is it like being a teenager in your country?

2/10 17:35 | Comment | Like | Email



**Daiki** Tokyo, Japan

Teens in Japan are always very busy. During the week, I go to school twice a day. I go to my regular school at 8.00 in the morning and then to *juku*, a special school, in the afternoon. At *juku*, students receive extra help in their school subjects. After *juku*, I do homework until very late. But at the weekend, I sometimes meet friends.

2/10 17:46 | Comment | Like | Email



**Gabe** Amsterdam, Holland

Holland is a great place for teenagers. Why do I think that? It's because we have bread and chocolate for breakfast every morning! Also, we don't get homework until we're 10 years old, and we don't go to school on Wednesday afternoons.

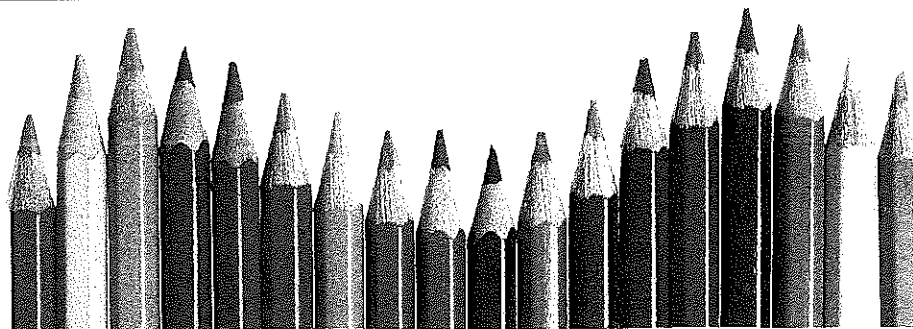
2/10 18:05 | Comment | Like | Email

	T	F
1 Daiki goes to a special school in the mornings.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2 Daiki meets friends at the weekend.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Daiki finishes his homework at <i>juku</i> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Nine-year-old children in Holland do homework.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 In Holland, children haven't got school every afternoon.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 15 Completa las frases con el nombre correcto.

Jessie | Daiki | Gabe

- ..... *Gabe* ..... talks about food.
- ..... studies for many hours.
- ..... has got a school project.
- ..... talks about weekend activities.



## WRITING



Normalmente, los adjetivos van delante del sustantivo (I've got long hair) o tras el verbo to be (My hair is long).

**16** Ordena las palabras para formar frases.

- 1 young / is / a / girl / Lily *Lily is a young girl.*
- 2 hair / dark / isn't / her .....
- 3 brown / have got / I / eyes .....
- 4 tall / is / my father .....
- 5 has got / a / long / my friend / nose .....



Las preposiciones de tiempo se utilizan para decir cuándo se hace algo: **at** the weekend, **on** Tuesdays, **in** the morning.

**17** Completa las frases con *on*, *at* o *in*.

- 1 I always have a shower ..... *in* ..... the morning.
- 2 We eat at a restaurant ..... Sundays.
- 3 My maths lesson is ..... ten o'clock.
- 4 Ray usually meets friends ..... the weekend.

**18** Lee la descripción de la vida de los adolescentes en el país de Leo y corrige los errores en el texto.

Life for British teens <sup>1</sup> **complicated** is. Many teenagers take private lessons <sup>2</sup> **on** the afternoons. I study maths after school and I also take classes in Mandarin Chinese <sup>3</sup> **at** Saturdays. On schooldays, my friends and I don't usually meet, but we often chat online. My <sup>4</sup> **friend best** and I also play computer games online. <sup>5</sup> **In** the weekend, teens often meet friends. My friends and I usually go to the park, but sometimes we go shopping.

Leo

London, England



- 1 *is complicated* .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....

**EXTRA**

**19** Completa estas frases con información sobre ti mismo/a.

- 1 After school, I .....
- 2 On schooldays, I .....
- 3 At the weekend, .....
- 4 My friends and I .....



## GRAMMAR

**5** Elige la respuesta correcta.

- Monday ..... the first day of the week.  
**a** am                                      **b** is
- The USA ..... a royal family.  
**a** haven't got                          **b** hasn't got
- ..... Manchester United a good football team?  
**a** Are                                      **b** Am
- You ..... very tall.  
**a** are                                      **b** have got
- I ..... a maths test tomorrow.  
**a** have got                                **b** am

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

- 1 Al ..... (go) to school at 8.00.
- 2 Jane and Dana ..... (not like) doing sport.
- 3 We ..... (walk) to school every day.
- 4 ..... he ..... (go) to the park on Saturdays?
- 5 She ..... (not read) magazines at school.
- 6 Jon ..... (study) English on Mondays.
- 7 ..... you ..... (meet) friends on Sundays?

**7** Elige el adverbio de frecuencia correcto.

**1** Students ..... have tests every day.  
**a** rarely                      **b** always                      **c** usually

**2** Children ..... drive a car.  
**a** always                      **b** sometimes                      **c** never




**3** Restaurants ..... have food.  
**a** always                      **b** sometimes                      **c** often

**4** Babies ..... cry when they're hungry.  
**a** rarely                      **b** usually                      **c** never

**5** Teenagers ..... chat online.  
**a** never                      **b** rarely                      **c** often

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
good-looking	.... <b>a</b> not good-looking
curly	.... <b>b</b> put on your clothes
have breakfast	.... <b>c</b> eat in the morning
young	.... <b>d</b> beautiful
get dressed	.... <b>e</b> not straight
ugly	.... <b>f</b> not old

***I can ...***

	<b>understand descriptions</b> <b>understand relevant ideas</b>
	<b>write about routines and activities</b>
	<b>talk about activities</b>



## VOCABULARY

## The Home

bathroom – (cuarto de) baño

bedroom – dormitorio, habitación, cuarto

dining room – comedor

garage – garaje

garden – jardín

kitchen – cocina

living room – cuarto de estar, salón

toilet – baño, aseo, servicio; váter

## Household Items

bed – cama

chair – silla

cooker – cocina (fogones y horno)

desk – escritorio

fridge – nevera, frigorífico

shelf – estante, balda

shower – ducha

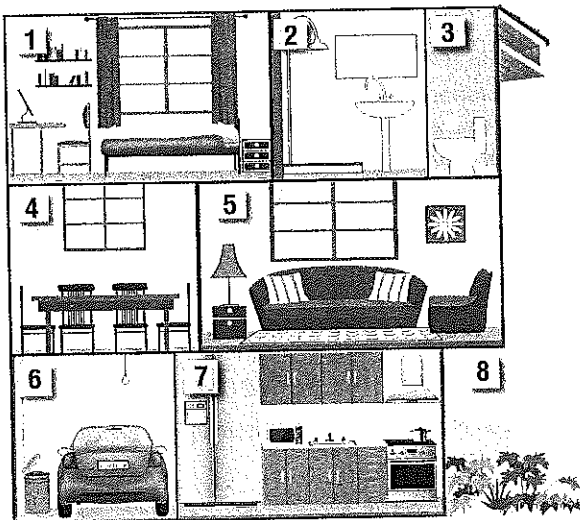
sink – lavabo; fregadero, pila

sofa – sofá

table – mesa

1 Escribe cada palabra en el lugar correcto.

toilet | garden | dining room | kitchen  
garage | bathroom | living room | bedroom



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

2 Rodea lo que no encontrarías en cada habitación.

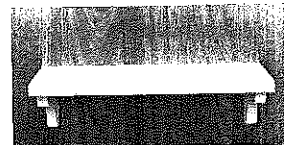
1 kitchen: sink • cooker • bed

2 living room: sofa • sink • chair

3 bedroom: shower • desk • shelf

4 bathroom: sink • shower • fridge

3 Elige la respuesta correcta según las fotografías.

1 Bill's books are on his bed / desk.

2 The books aren't on the sink / shelf.



3 Bill's clothes are on the sofa / chair.



4 Bill's cat is on the table / shower.



5 Bill is on the sofa / sink.



6 The chicken is in the fridge / cooker.

## GRAMMAR

**There is / There are** se utilizan para hablar de las cosas que hay en un lugar.

**There is / There are: Affirmative**

There is a table in the room. Hay una mesa en la habitación.  
There are two chairs. Hay dos sillas.

GRAMMAR APPENDIX, page 37

**4 Rodea la respuesta correcta.**

- 1 **There is** / **There are** a fridge in the kitchen.
- 2 **There is** / **There are** seven days in a week.
- 3 **There is** / **There are** plants in the garden.
- 4 **There is** / **There are** one book on the desk.
- 5 **There is** / **There are** apples on the tree.

**5 Completa las frases con *There is* o *There are* y estas palabras.**

a sofa | eggs | flowers | cars | a bed

- 1 *There are cars* in the garage.
- 2 ..... in the bedroom.
- 3 ..... in the garden.
- 4 ..... in the fridge.
- 5 ..... in the living room.

**There is / There are: Negative**

There isn't a desk in the room. No hay un escritorio en la habitación.

There aren't two bedrooms in the house. No hay dos dormitorios en la casa.

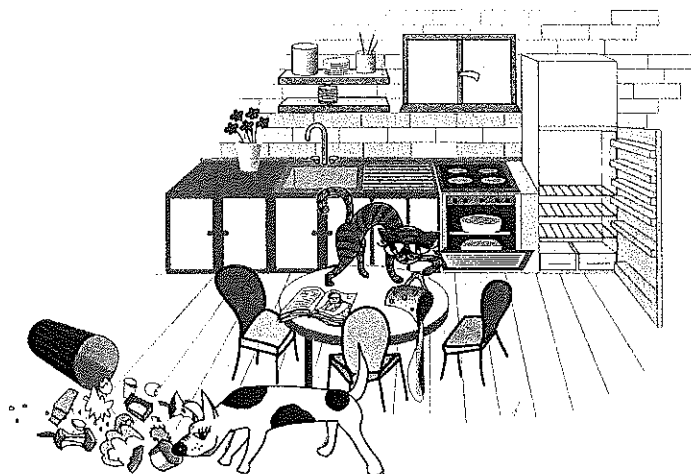
GRAMMAR APPENDIX, page 37

**6 Rodea la respuesta correcta.**

- 1 There isn't / **There aren't** cats in the garden.
- 2 There isn't / **There aren't** students in the class.
- 3 There isn't / **There aren't** food in the fridge.
- 4 There isn't / **There aren't** a teacher in the room.
- 5 There isn't / **There aren't** ten people in the room.

**7 Mira la imagen y completa las frases con la forma afirmativa o negativa de *There is* o *There are*.**

- 1 *There are* chairs in the room.
- 2 ..... a magazine on the table.
- 3 ..... food in the fridge.
- 4 ..... flowers in the room.
- 5 ..... a cat on the table.
- 6 ..... three dogs in the room.

**There is / There are: Interrogative**

Is there a desk? ¿Hay un escritorio?

Are there red apples? ¿Hay manzanas rojas?

**Short answers**

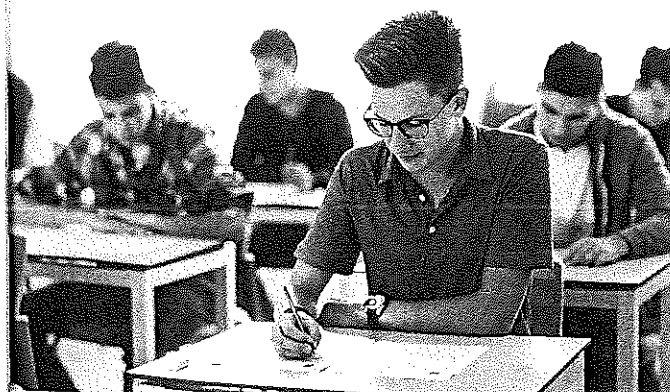
Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.

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

GRAMMAR APPENDIX, page 37

**8 Completa las preguntas con *Is there* o *Are there*. Luego contéstalas.**

- 1 *Is there* a desk in the room?  
Yes, *there is*.
- 2 ..... cars in the garage?  
Yes, .....
- 3 ..... water in the fridge?  
No, .....
- 4 ..... a book on the shelf?  
Yes, .....
- 5 ..... flowers in the garden?  
No, .....



Los **artículos** y los **cuantificadores** se utilizan para expresar cantidad.

### Articles and Quantifiers

	Countable	Uncountable
Affirmative	a chair una silla	
	an apple una manzana	some furniture (un poco / algo de) mobiliario
	some desks unos / algunos escritorios	
Negative	a chair una silla	
	an apple una manzana	any furniture (nada de) mobiliario
	any desks escritorios / ningún escritorio	
Interrogative	a chair una silla	
	an apple una manzana	any furniture (algo de) mobiliario
	any desks (algunos) escritorios / algún escritorio	

Utilizamos **the** con nombres contables y no contables.

**the** desks      **the** furniture  
los escritorios      el mobiliario

### GRAMMAR APPENDIX

**9** Escribe estas palabras en la columna correcta.

~~shelf~~ | bed | money | eye  
sister | music | food | guitar

Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns
shelf	

**10** Rodea la respuesta correcta.

- 1 There is a / an bottle of water in the fridge.
- 2 Is there a / an orange sofa in your living room?
- 3 They have got an / a big garden.
- 4 She has got an / a new car.
- 5 My mother is an / a English teacher.

**11** Completa las frases con **some** o **any**.

- 1 There are ..... some ..... books on the shelf.
- 2 Are there ..... chairs in the room?
- 3 I haven't got ..... food in my schoolbag.
- 4 There is ..... old furniture in the house.
- 5 I don't see ..... eggs in the fridge.

**12** Rodea la respuesta correcta.

- 1 Are there **some** / any / a shelves in your bedroom?
- 2 Our car is in a / an / **the** garage at home.
- 3 This is a / an / **any** old house.
- 4 There are **any** / **some** / **the** pictures on the wall.
- 5 There aren't **any** / **some** / **the** chairs in the garden.
- 6 There is **some** / a / **any** money in my bag.

**13** Completa las frases con **a**, **an**, **the**, **some** o **any**.

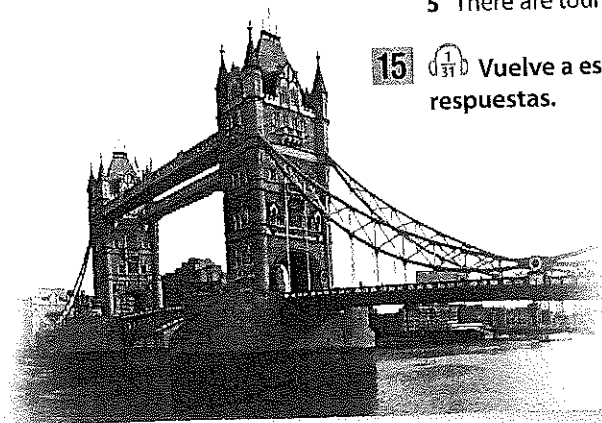
- 1 Is there ..... a ..... new student in your class?
- 2 There is ..... ugly chair in the room.
- 3 There are ..... dishes on the table.
- 4 Are there ..... famous people in your family?
- 5 Our TV is in ..... living room.
- 6 There isn't ..... water in the sink.

## LISTENING

**14** Escucha una grabación sobre la Torre de Londres y elige la respuesta correcta.

- 1 Kings **live** / don't live in the Tower of London today.
- 2 You can see King Edward I's **living room** / **bedroom**.
- 3 The **Crown Jewels** / **guards' uniforms** are red.
- 4 There are **history** / **computer** activities for children.
- 5 There are tours every **30** / **13** minutes.

**15** Escucha la grabación y comprueba tus respuestas.



## VOCABULARY

## Places Around Town

bakery – panadería; pastelería

bank – banco

café – cafetería, café

chemist's – farmacia

church – iglesia

cinema – cine

department store – grandes almacenes

hospital – hospital

hotel – hotel

library – biblioteca

museum – museo

park – parque

police station – comisaría de policía

post office – oficina de correos

restaurant – restaurante

shopping centre – centro comercial

sports centre – polideportivo

supermarket – supermercado

train station – estación de tren

1 ¿Dónde puedes encontrar estos objetos? Escribe los lugares debajo de las imágenes correctas.

library | hospital | bank | park | church | restaurant  
cinema | bakery | museum | supermarket | hotel | chemist's

1

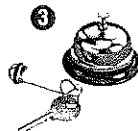


bank

2



3



4



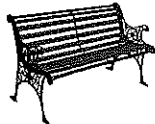
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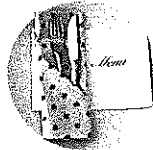
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7



8



9



10



11



12

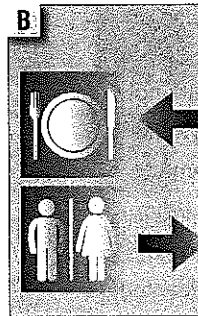


2 Relaciona los carteles con los lugares.

- ..... 1 department store
- ..... 2 sports centre
- ..... 3 shopping centre
- ..... 4 café
- ..... 5 police station
- ..... 6 post office
- ..... 7 train station

A

TIMETABLE		
Time	Destination	Leaves from
10.52	York	Platform 3

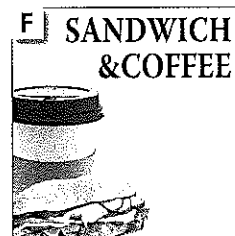
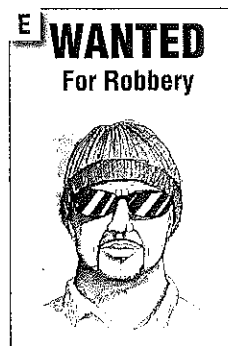


C

**TENNIS LESSONS**  
17:30-18:30  
Mondays

D

Men's clothes	F3
Household items	F2
Children's clothes	F1



G

Large parcel	£5.70
Envelope	65p

## GRAMMAR

El **Present Continuous** se utiliza para hablar de cosas que están ocurriendo ahora.

## Present Continuous: Affirmative

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

## Spelling rules

try – trying	write – writing
sit – sitting	lie – lying

GRAMMAR APPENDIX 10 C 37

## 3 Completa la tabla.

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

## 4 Elige el verbo correcto y subraya la expresión temporal.

- Lily ..... the guitar right now.  
 (a) is playing      b are playing
- The children ..... in the park now.  
 a is walking      b are walking
- Bill ..... his bike at the moment.  
 a is riding      b are riding
- I ..... my bedroom right now.  
 a am cleaning      b is cleaning
- We ..... TV at the moment.  
 a am watching      b are watching
- You ..... to music now.  
 a is listening      b are listening

## Present Continuous: Negative

I am not walking	yo no estoy andando
he isn't walking	él no está andando
they aren't walking	ellos/as no están andando

GRAMMAR APPENDIX 10 C 37

## 5 Rodea la respuesta correcta.

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

## Present Continuous: Interrogative

Am I walking ... ?	¿Yo estoy andando... ?
Is he walking ... ?	¿Él está andando... ?
Are they walking ... ?	¿Ellos/as están andando... ?

## Short answers

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

GRAMMAR APPENDIX 10 C 37

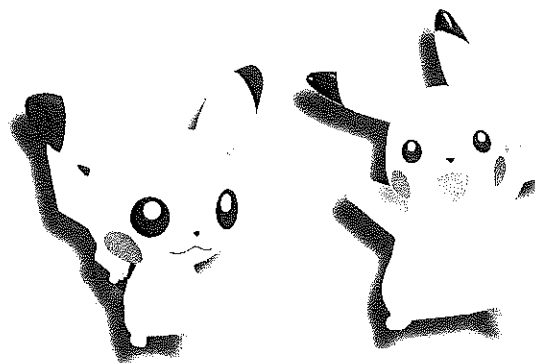
6 Escribe preguntas con estas palabras utilizando el **Present Continuous**. Luego contéstalas para que sean verdaderas en tu caso.

- you / listen / to music  
 Are you listening to music? .....  
 Yes, I am. / No, I'm not. ....
- your friend / help / you / at the moment  
 .....  
 .....
- you / write / in your notebook / now  
 .....  
 .....
- your teacher / talk / right now  
 .....  
 .....

## LISTENING

- 7 Escucha la primera parte de una entrevista sobre un juego famoso en 2016. Señala (✓) si las frases son verdaderas (T) o falsas (F).

	T	F
1 John is interviewing Susan for a TV programme.		✓
2 Susan often plays the game <i>Pokémon Go</i> .		
3 Susan captures Pokémon all over town.		



- 8 Escucha la segunda parte de la entrevista y elige la respuesta correcta.

- There is a Pokémon sitting near the **(chemist's) / bakery**.
- There is a Pokémon gym at the **museum / train station**.
- John **wants / doesn't want** to play *Pokémon Go*.

## READING

- 9 Los adolescentes del blog de Ella están haciendo turismo en distintas ciudades. Lee las entradas y completa la tabla.



New Tab x New Tab x

← → 🔍

Hi, everyone! I am writing this post from Sydney!  
I am looking for Pokémon now on the game *Pokémon Go*.  
There are Pokémon at Circular Quay and at the Sydney Opera House.  
Pokémon are everywhere!

What about you, readers? Are you looking for Pokémon right now?

**Herochaser 1**  
I'm at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. There are famous paintings here, but there are also Zubat Pokémon. They are flying around the museum right now.

2/6 15:15 | Comment | Like | Email

**Gottcha 222**  
This is Shinjuku train station in Tokyo. Many people use it every day. People often come to visit restaurants and shops here, but I am here to catch Pokémon.

2/6 15:33 | Comment | Like | Email

**AdrianaGo**  
There are Pokémon all over Rome! I am visiting the Colosseum now with my mum. You can even find Pokémon here!

2/6 16:07 | Comment | Like | Email

TEEN	CITY	FAMOUS PLACES
Ella	Sydney	Circular Quay, Sydney Opera House

- 10 Completa las frases con información del texto.

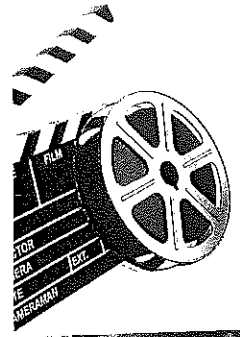
- Ella is playing *Pokémon Go*.
- The Pokémon at the museum are .....
- There are ..... at the train station.
- AdrianaGo is with her ..... at the moment.

## VOCABULARY

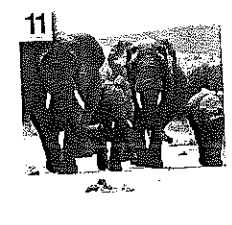
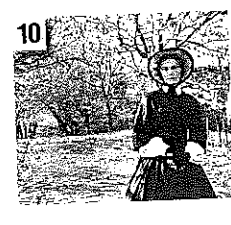
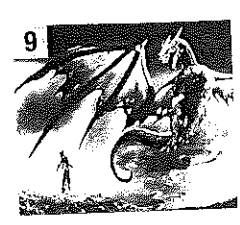
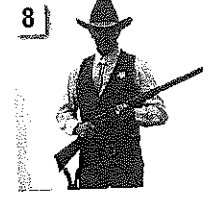
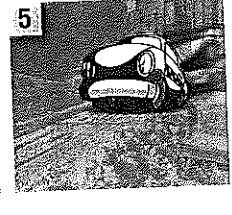
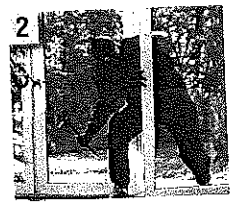
### Film Genres

- action - acción
- adventure - aventuras
- animated - animación, dibujos animados
- comedy - comedia
- crime - policiaco/a
- documentary - documental
- drama - drama
- fantasy - ficción, fantasía
- horror - terror
- romance - romántico/a
- western - película del Oeste, western

1 Escribe el género correcto debajo de cada imagen.  
 crime | romance | adventure | fantasy  
 documentary | animated | comedy | western  
 drama | horror | action



comedy



2 Señala (✓) si las frases son verdaderas (T) o falsas (F).

	T	F
1 A comedy usually makes you cry.		✓
2 A western has usually got cowboys and horses.		
3 An action film has often got fighting in it.		
4 A fantasy film is usually about everyday life.		
5 A crime film has often got police detectives in it.		

3 Elige la respuesta correcta.

- 1 It's a **drama** / documentary about zebras.
- 2 In this **romance** / **action** film, a woman finds love.
- 3 I love the cartoon characters in this **documentary** / **animated** film!
- 4 This is an exciting **horror** film / **adventure** film about a very dangerous journey.

## LISTENING

4 James y Julia están hablando de cine. Escucha la primera parte de su conversación y corrige los errores en negrita de estas frases.

- 1 Julia is looking at film trailers on her **phone**.  
computer
- 2 She wants to see a film **tomorrow**.
- 3 Julia talks about a **western**.

5 Escucha la segunda parte de la conversación y señala (✓) si las frases son verdaderas (T) o falsas (F).

	T	F
1 Julia doesn't like horror films.	✓	
2 The film starts at 9.00.		
3 They don't go to a film in the end.		



## GRAMMAR

El **Present Simple** se utiliza para hablar de rutinas y el **Present Continuous**, para hablar de actividades que están ocurriendo ahora. El **Present Continuous** no se suele utilizar con verbos estáticos como *love, like, hate, know, want, think* y *understand*.

### Present Simple / Present Continuous

#### Present Simple

Tom **plays** the guitar every day.

Tom *toca la guitarra todos los días.*

I **understand** the film now. (stative verb)

Ahora *entiendo la película.*

#### Present Continuous

Tom **is eating** popcorn in the cinema right now.

Tom *está comiendo palomitas en el cine ahora mismo.*

**6** Elige la respuesta correcta con ayuda de las palabras subrayadas.

- Adam watches / **is watching** TV every evening.
- I read / **am reading** a funny book now.
- My family and I have / **are having** dinner at a restaurant at the moment.
- I usually study / **am studying** for tests in my bedroom.
- Sara and Lisa work / **are working** at the library in the afternoons.
- Do you wait** / **Are you waiting** for me in front of the cinema right now?

**7** Completa las frases con el verbo correcto entre paréntesis.

- They usually ..... talk ..... on the phone, but right now, they ..... are chatting ..... online. (are chatting / talk)
- Colin usually ..... dinner, but today he ..... in a café. (cooks / is eating)
- We ..... bikes at the weekend. This weekend, my mum ..... with us. (ride / isn't going)
- I ..... music this year, but I ..... the lessons. (don't like / am studying)
- Linda ..... every afternoon, but she ..... homework right now. (studies / isn't doing)

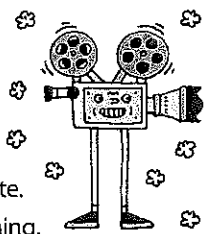
**8** Forma frases relacionando los inicios de A con los finales de B.

#### A

- Look! The film
- It always
- Right now, the cinema
- The shop at this cinema
- Please be quiet! I
- I usually
- She never
- Wait a minute! She
- Film actors
- Jack and Peter

#### B

- a begins late.
- b is beginning.
- a doesn't sell popcorn.
- b isn't selling popcorn.
- a am watching something on TV.
- b watch TV in the evenings.
- a is coming with us to the cinema.
- b comes to the cinema with us.
- a aren't acting in a film now.
- b don't always become famous.



**9** Completa las frases con estos verbos estáticos.

love | don't like | want | understands | think

- Do you ..... want ..... to see a film right now?
- Ben ..... his maths homework now.
- I ..... we're late.
- Sorry, but I ..... this programme. Let's watch something different.
- Wow! I ..... your new hairstyle!

**10** Elige la respuesta correcta.

Meg: Hi, Jean. Where are you?

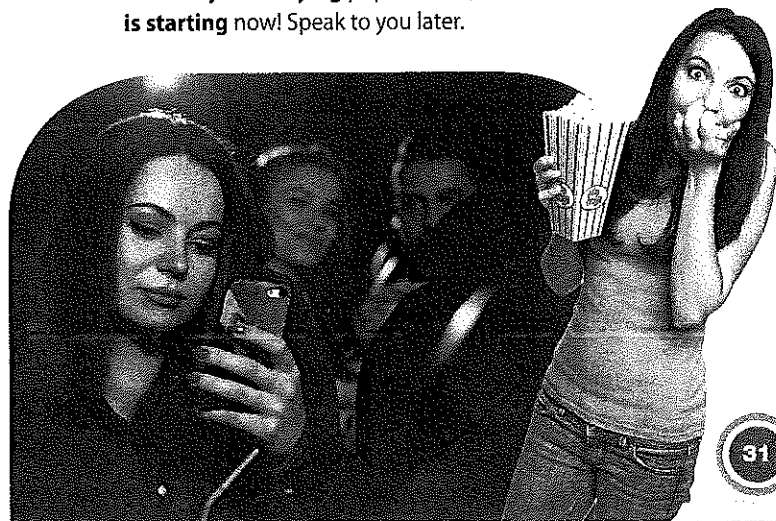
Jean: At the cinema. I <sup>1</sup> wait / am waiting for the film to start.

Meg: Which film? *Sea Monster*?

Jean: No, I <sup>2</sup> don't want / am not wanting to see that horror film! *Red Planet* <sup>3</sup> shows / is showing at the cinema at the moment.

Meg: Oh, I <sup>4</sup> love / am loving that film. It's amazing! Is Ella with you?

Jean: Yes, but she <sup>5</sup> doesn't sit / isn't sitting next to me right now. She <sup>6</sup> buys / is buying popcorn. Oh, the film <sup>7</sup> starts / is starting now! Speak to you later.



## READING

14 Lee el artículo. Luego relaciona A con B.

A

- 1 Newt Scamander
- 2 Harry Potter
- 3 Eddie Redmayne
- 4 JK Rowling
- 5 David Yates

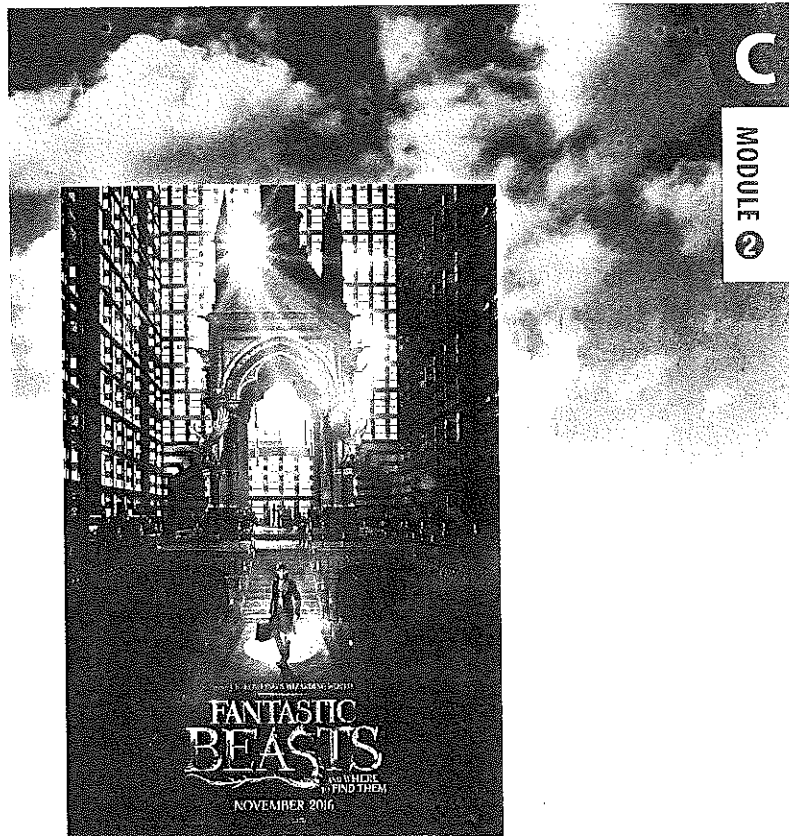
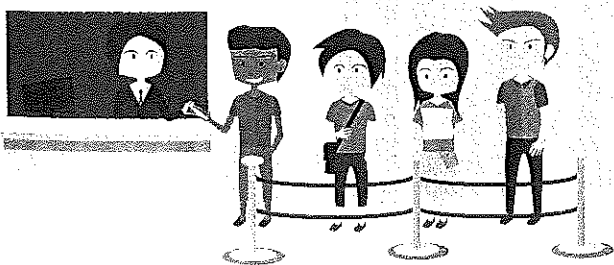
B

- ..... a is an actor in the film.
1. b is the author of a Hogwarts textbook.
- ..... c gives actors instructions.
- ..... d is the author of the story.
- ..... e learns from a special encyclopedia.

15 Completa las frases.

- 1 Newt Scamander's book is for ..... *Hogwarts students* .....
- 2 Newt Scamander is travelling around the .....
- 3 Magical creatures escape when Newt is in .....
- 4 Newt doesn't want non-magical people to know about .....
- 5 The film is a .....

## TICKETS



## FANTASTIC BEASTS

Attention, Harry Potter fans! The film *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them* is at Green Hills Cinema this weekend. It's about Newt Scamander, the author of one of Harry Potter's textbooks. The textbook is an encyclopedia of magical creatures for Hogwarts students.

The film takes place 70 years before Harry Potter comes to study at Hogwarts. In the film, Newt Scamander is travelling around the world. He's looking for magical creatures for his collection. When Newt arrives in New York on a short visit, the creatures escape. During the film, Newt tries to find the creatures before non-magical people find out about them.

Eddie Redmayne plays Newt Scamander in the film. The story is by JK Rowling and David Yates is the director.

It's a great fantasy film. There are elements of drama and action too. It's a very good film! ■



## WRITING



Es fundamental usar las palabras en el orden correcto. El sujeto de la frase va antes del verbo. Los adjetivos suelen ir delante del sustantivo o después del verbo to be.

**16** Escribe las palabras en el orden correcto para formar frases.

- 1 Tomb Raider / film / action / an / is  
Tomb Raider is an action film.
- 2 is / It / Lara Croft / about  
.....
- 3 to / Lara / find / father / her / wants  
.....
- 4 stop / Matthias Vogel / her / to / tries  
.....
- 5 this / In my opinion, / film / is / great / a  
.....

**17** Lee el modelo de crítica de cine. El orden de las palabras subrayadas es incorrecto. Reescribelas debajo en el orden correcto.

### Nerve ★★★★★

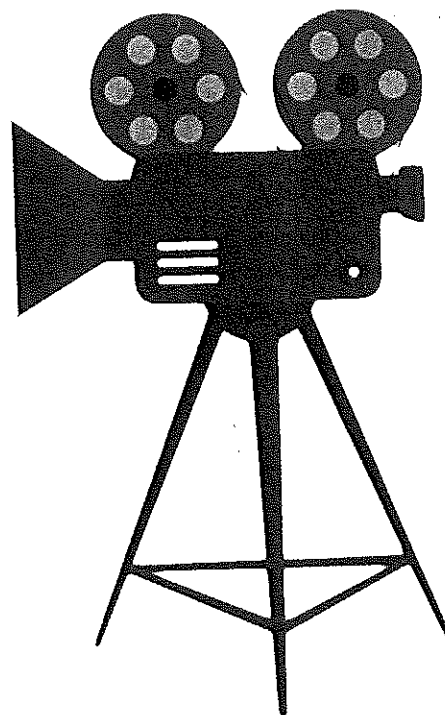
A review by Luke Smith

Genre: adventure, crime

Year: 2016

Nerve is a <sup>1</sup> an film exciting. It's about a student called Vee. Vee's social life isn't great and she isn't happy. She begins playing an online game called Nerve. Other players give her challenges around New York City and <sup>2</sup> completes she them. Then Vee meets <sup>3</sup> a boy good-looking at a restaurant. She goes with him to the city. At first, it is fun, then things change. Nerve becomes a frightening game. In my opinion, Nerve <sup>4</sup> a film great is.

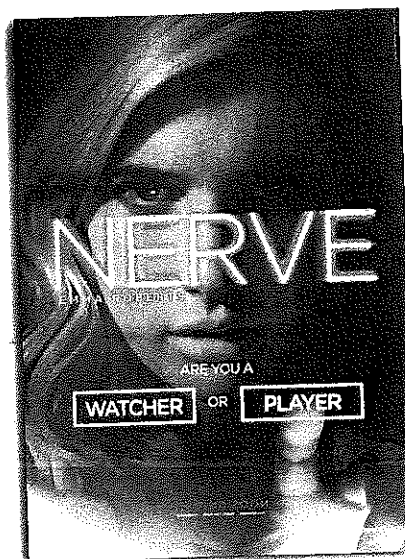
- 1 an exciting film
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....



**EXTRA**

**18** Completa estas frases sobre tu película favorita.

- 1 My favourite film is .....
- 2 The genre is .....
- 3 The main character .....
- 4 The film is about .....
- 5 In my opinion, .....



## VOCABULARY

### 1 Completa las palabras.

- 1 a room with a shower: b.....
- 2 doctors help people in this place: h.....
- 3 people wash their hands in it: s.....
- 4 a place with hundreds of books: l.....
- 5 people keep money in this place: b.....
- 6 an area outside a house with plants and flowers: g.....

### 2 Elige la respuesta correcta para completar cada frase.

- 1 We've got a new fridge in our **kitchen** / living room.
- 2 I'm going to the **church** / supermarket to buy food.
- 3 The car is in the **toilet** / garage.
- 4 We are watching a **fantasy film** / documentary about a unicorn.

### 3 Relaciona A con B para formar palabras compuestas.

- | A            | B              |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1 dining     | ..... a store  |
| 2 department | ..... b centre |
| 3 post       | ..... c film   |
| 4 sports     | ..... d office |
| 5 animated   | ..... e room   |

### 4 Completa las frases con las palabras compuestas del Ejercicio 3.

- 1 A ..... is a place to do sport.
- 2 People have meals in their .....
- 3 You can buy furniture, clothes or food in a .....
- 4 A ..... is a place to send letters and parcels.
- 5 Characters aren't real in an .....

## GRAMMAR

### 5 Rodea la respuesta correcta.

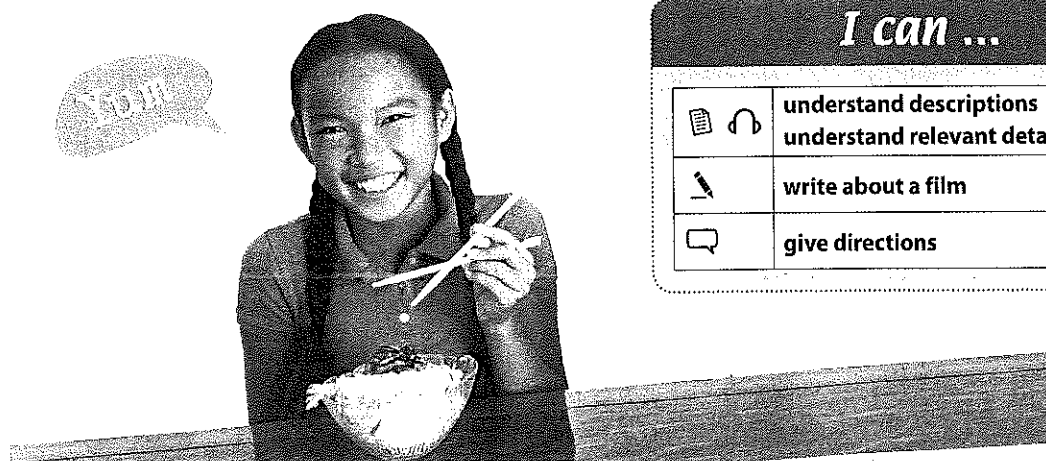
- 1 There **aren't** / There **isn't** any food in the fridge.
- 2 My trainers are under **an** / **the** bed.
- 3 *The Birds* is **an** / **a** old horror film from the 1960s.
- 4 We have got **a** / **some** new chairs.
- 5 **Is there** / **Are there** any cafés in the shopping centre?

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

- 1 What ..... Ross ..... (do) now?
- 2 I ..... (not read) a fantasy book right now.
- 3 Joe ..... (study) history with me.
- 4 The girls ..... (sit) in the cinema at the moment.
- 5 I ..... (not have) a shower right now.
- 6 ..... you ..... (listen) to me?

### 7 Elige el tiempo verbal correcto.

- 1 The boys **play** / **are playing** in the park at the moment.
- 2 Who is that actor? I **like** / **am liking** him.
- 3 **Do you watch** / **Are you watching** the documentary on TV right now?
- 4 Jack sometimes **goes** / **is going** to this restaurant.
- 5 Marco is from Italy. He **speaks** / **is speaking** Italian.



### I can ...

	understand descriptions understand relevant details
	write about a film
	give directions

## VOCABULARY

## The Weather

cloud – nube

cloudy – nublado/a  
(it's ~: hay nubes)

cold – frío/a

dry – seco/a, árido/a

hot – caluroso/a, cálido/a;  
caliente (it's ~: hace calor)

ice – hielo

icy – helado/a, cubierto/a de  
hielo

lightning – rayo/s; relámpago/s

rain – lluvia

rainy – lluvioso/a (it's ~: llueve)

snow – nieve

snowy – nevoso/a, de mucha  
nieve (it's ~: nieva)

sun – sol

sunny – soleado/a  
(it's ~: hace sol)

temperature – temperatura

thunder – trueno/s

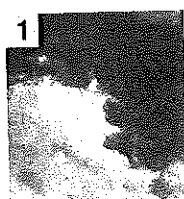
warm – cálido/a, templado/a

wet – lluvioso/a; húmedo/a,  
mojado/a

wind – viento

windy – ventoso/a, de mucho  
viento

## 1 Completa las palabras con las letras que faltan.



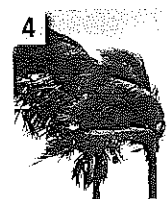
c l o u d y



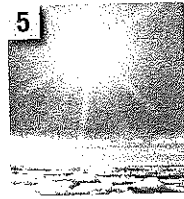
...cy



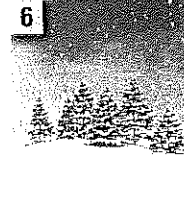
l ... gh ... n ... g



w ... n ... y



s ... n



sn ... y



r ... n ...

## 2 Busca cinco palabras relacionadas con el tiempo meteorológico en la sopa de letras.

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



## 3 Elige la respuesta correcta.

- 1 It's not cold today. It's quite **snowy** / **warm**.
- 2 The opposite of **wet** is **sun** / **dry**.
- 3 There is always **thunder** / **rain** after lightning.
- 4 The **temperature** / **wind** today is 24°C.
- 5 Rain comes from **lightning** / **clouds**.

## 4 Completa las frases con estas palabras.

ice | sunny | ~~wet~~ | cold | snow

- 1 It's rainy. The streets are wet.
- 2 Water becomes ice at 0°C.
- 3 There's snow on the ground and everything is white.
- 4 It's cold outside, but it isn't very hot.
- 5 It's -5°C today. It's very icy.

## LISTENING

## 5 Escucha a Will y Wendy realizando un experimento. Señala (✓) si las frases son verdaderas (T) o falsas (F).

	T	F
1 Will puts warm water in the jar.		✓
2 He puts a plate on the jar.		
3 Will waits for 30 minutes.		
4 Will puts ice cubes on the plate.		

## 6 Vuelve a escuchar la conversación y rodea la respuesta correcta.

- 1 There's water **above** / **under** the plate.
- 2 Warm air goes **up** / **down**.
- 3 Will's science book has got information about **rain** / **snow**.

# GRAMMAR

El **comparativo** de los adjetivos se usa para describir y comparar cosas.

## Comparative Adjectives – Short Adjectives

long – longer than	<i>largo/a – más largo/a que</i>
big – bigger than	<i>grande – más grande que</i>
large – larger than	<i>grande – más grande que</i>
ugly – uglier than	<i>feo/a – más feo/a que</i>

## Irregular Adjectives

good – <b>better</b> than	<i>bueno/a – mejor que</i>
bad – <b>worse</b> than	<i>malo/a – peor que</i>

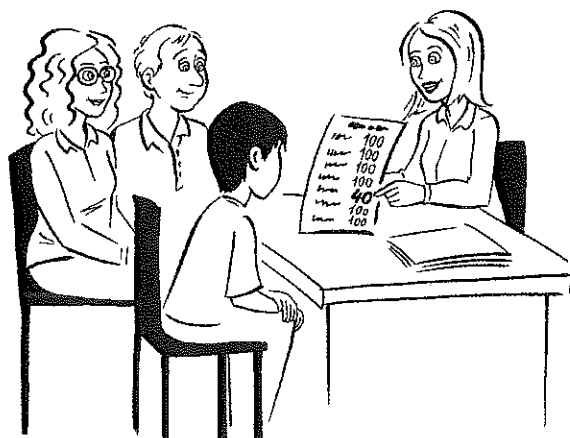
GRAMMAR APPENDIX Page 51

### 7 Completa la tabla.

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE
1 funny	<i>funnier than</i>
2	<i>shorter than</i>
3 good	
4	<i>worse than</i>
5 big	
6	<i>nicer than</i>
7 light	

### 8 Completa las frases con la forma comparativa de los adjetivos entre paréntesis. Luego señala (✓) si las frases son verdaderas (T) o falsas (F) en tu caso.

	T	F
1 My dad is <i>taller than</i> (tall) me.		
2 My hair is ..... (curly) my mother's hair.		
3 I am ..... (thin) my mum.		
4 I am ..... (old) my friend.		
5 My marks in maths are ..... (good) my marks in English.		



## Comparative Adjectives – Long Adjectives

dangerous – **more dangerous than** *peligroso/a – más peligroso/a que*  
important – **more important than** *importante – más importante que*

GRAMMAR APPENDIX Page 51

### 9 Completa las frases con la forma comparativa de los adjetivos entre paréntesis.

- I think winter sports are ..... *more exciting than* ..... (exciting) summer sports.
- Lightning is ..... (dangerous) thunder.
- Snow is ..... (unusual) rain in our country.
- I think snow is ..... (beautiful) rain.
- In the winter, hot coffee is ..... (popular) iced coffee.

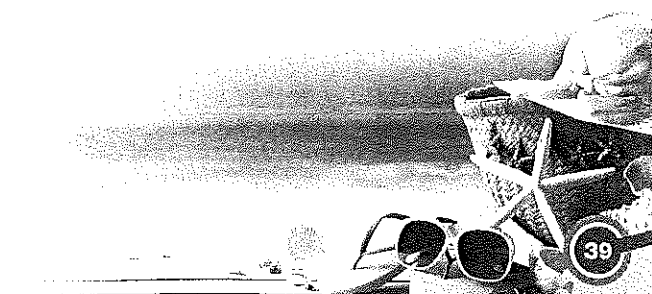
### 10 Completa la tabla con estos adjetivos.

*fat* | difficult | young | small | interesting  
straight | aggressive

ADJECTIVE + -ER + THAN	MORE + ADJECTIVE + THAN
<i>fatter than</i>	

### 11 Lee la primera frase. Luego completa la segunda con el comparativo del adjetivo correcto.

- Today, it's 15°C in London and it's 28°C in Miami.  
London is ..... *colder than* ..... (warm / cold) Miami.
- I like learning science, but I don't like learning history.  
I think science is ..... (interesting / beautiful) history.
- My brother is 16 and my sister is 14. My brother is ..... (old / young) my sister.
- In my class, 21 students like the summer and only nine students like the winter. Summer is ..... (amazing / popular) winter in my class.



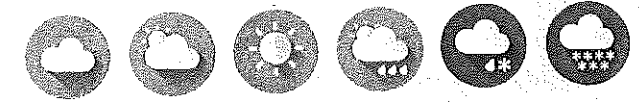


## READING

- 12 Lee las preguntas de la página de preguntas frecuentes sobre el tiempo meteorológico. Luego señala (✓) si las frases son verdaderas (T) o falsas (F).

# The Weatherman

## FAQ



News | Weather | Maps | Pictures | Gallery | FAQ | Links

- 1 Q: I often feel sad on rainy days. Does the weather always affect people's feelings?

A: No, it doesn't. According to surveys, the weather doesn't affect around 48% of people. But about 17% of people think sunny, warm days are nicer than rainy days. Summer makes them happy.

- 2 Q: According to my doctor, everyone needs around 15 minutes a day in the sun. Why is that?

A: Our bodies need the sun to produce vitamin D, an important vitamin for a healthy body. The sun also causes your body to make a chemical called serotonin. It makes us feel happy. But be careful – sunlight is more dangerous between 11.00 am and 3.00 pm than at other hours of the day.

- 3 Q: Why am I always sleepier in winter than in summer?

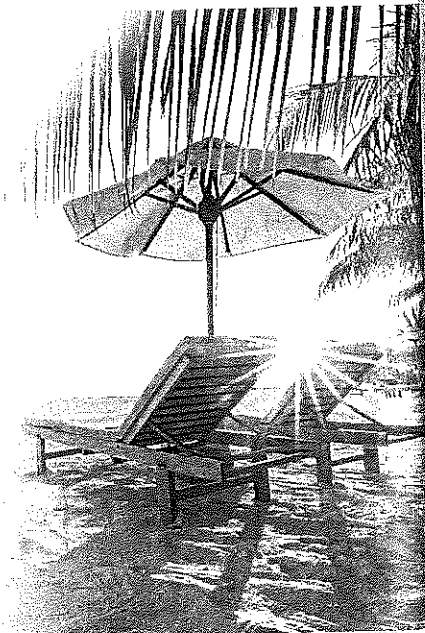
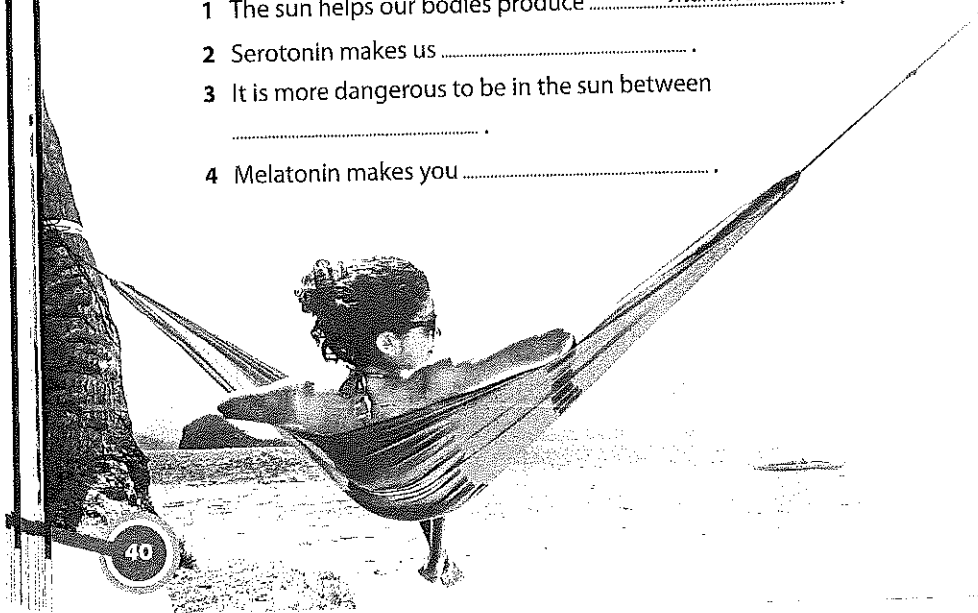
A: The winter is darker than the summer. When there isn't much sunlight, your body produces more melatonin. Melatonin is a hormone and it makes you feel sleepy.



	T	F
1 About 17% of people like warm days.	✓	
2 Everyone needs 15 minutes in the sun every week.		
3 Vitamin D is good for our bodies.		
4 The winter is lighter than the summer.		

- 13 Completa las frases.

- The sun helps our bodies produce ..... *vitamin D* .....
- Serotonin makes us .....
- It is more dangerous to be in the sun between ..... .
- Melatonin makes you .....





## VOCABULARY

## Animals

amphibian – anfibio

bee – abeja

bird – ave; pájaro

butterfly – mariposa

cow – vaca

duck – pato

elephant – elefante

fish – pez / peces

fly – mosca

frog – rana

giraffe – jirafa

horse – caballo

insect – insecto

lion – león

mammal – mamífero

mouse / mice – ratón/ones

pig – cerdo

rabbit – conejo

reptile – reptil

sheep – oveja/s

snake – serpiente

tiger – tigre

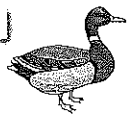
turtle – tortuga

whale – ballena

zebra – cebra

1 Escribe el nombre del animal debajo de cada imagen.

1



duck

2



3



4



5



6



7



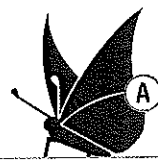
8



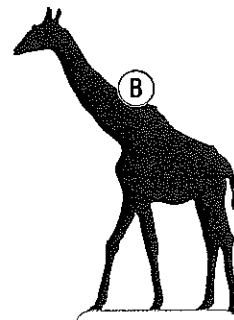
9



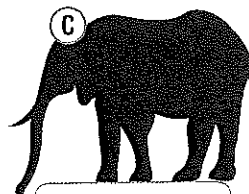
3 Completa los nombres de los animales y luego relacionalos con sus descripciones.



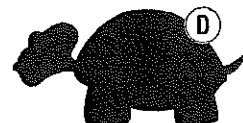
butterfly



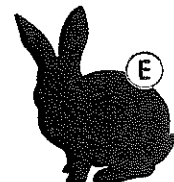
giraffe



elephant



turtle



rabbit



frog

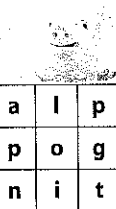
2 Encuentra los nombres de los animales.

A



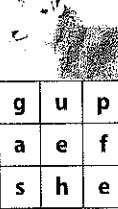
s	l	a
t	e	r
z	b	i

B



a	l	p
p	o	g
n	i	t

C



g	u	p
a	e	f
s	h	e

D



t	l	q
f	e	y
d	s	r

E



y	a	m
r	g	w
d	c	o

F



n	a	k
h	m	l
w	o	e

B 1 a very tall mammal with a long neck

2 a popular pet with long ears

3 a slow reptile

4 a beautiful, colourful insect

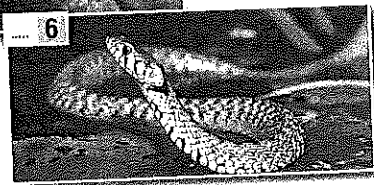
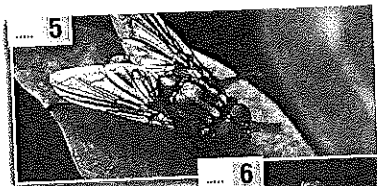
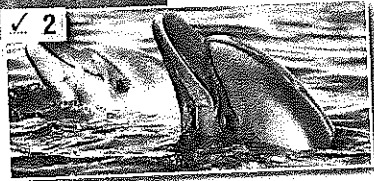
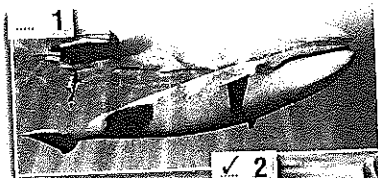
5 an amphibian

6 a very big animal with long ears and a long trunk

- 4 Escucha la primera parte de una conversación sobre un proyecto escolar y elige la respuesta correcta.

- 1 Susan wants to make a **trivia quiz** / puzzle.  
 2 Fin **agrees** / disagrees.  
 3 Fin / Susan wants to write the clues.

- 5 Escucha la segunda parte de la conversación. ¿A qué animales se refieren las pistas? Señala (✓) las imágenes correctas.



## GRAMMAR

Se usa **(not) as ... as** para decir que los animales y otras cosas son o no son iguales.

**(not) as ... as**

A tiger is **as dangerous as** a lion.

Un tigre es tan peligroso como un león.

A lion is **not as big as** a tiger.

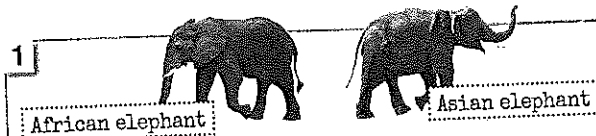
Un león no es tan grande como un tigre.

GRAMMAR APPENDIX, page 51

- 6 Lee las frases. ¿Las frases son verdaderas (T) o falsas (F) en tu caso?

	T	F
1 My hair is as dark as my friend's hair.		
2 My mum isn't as tall as my dad.		
3 My family name isn't as long as my teacher's family name.		
4 I am not as hard-working as my friend.		
5 My bedroom is as beautiful as my friend's bedroom.		

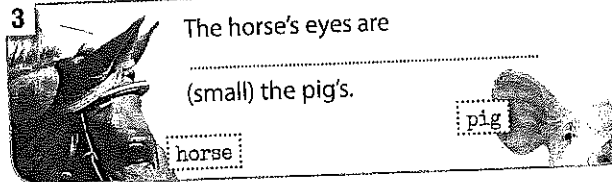
- 7 Compara los tipos de animales de las imágenes. Completa las frases con **(not) as ... as** y los adjetivos entre paréntesis.



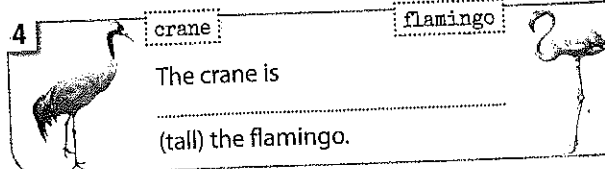
The Asian elephant's ears are **not as big as** (big) the African elephant's ears.



The female peacock is **(beautiful)** the male peacock.



The horse's eyes are **(small)** the pig's.

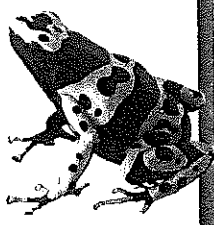


The crane is **(tall)** the flamingo.

8 Completa las frases sobre la rana dardo venenosa con (not) as ... as y los adjetivos entre paréntesis.

# THE POISON DART FROG

1. People usually think frogs are not as dangerous as (not / dangerous) snakes, but the poison dart frog is very dangerous.
2. The beautiful poison dart frog is (not / big) the common frog. In fact, it can be (small) a bee.
3. But the poison dart frog is (aggressive) some species of snakes. Also, its very dangerous venom is (toxic) a cobra's!



11 Escribe una frase sobre cada pareja de animales con estos adjetivos y (not) as ... as.

1

big

The fly is not as big as the mouse.

2

dark

3

dangerous

4

tall

5

colourful

9 Copia y completa las frases con (not) as ... as y los adjetivos entre paréntesis.

- 1 A rabbit's ears are not as big as (big) an elephant's ears.
- 2 A horse is (dangerous) a tiger.
- 3 Some big whales are (long) a bus.
- 4 Pigs are very intelligent animals. In fact, pigs are (intelligent) dogs.
- 5 Flies are (colourful) butterflies.

10 Completa las frases con (not) as ... as y estos adjetivos.

- small | fast | colourful | ~~dark~~
- 1 A panther is black and a sand cat is light brown. A sand cat is not as dark as a panther.
  - 2 Some frogs are only 7 millimetres long – the size of a fly! A frog can be (small) a fly.
  - 3 Pit vipers are grey and coral snakes are red, yellow and black. Pit vipers are (not as colourful as) coral snakes.
  - 4 Tigers run up to 65 kilometres an hour. The world record for a human is only 44.7 kilometres an hour. People are (not as fast as) tigers.

## VOCABULARY

## Geographical Features

beach – playa

coast – costa

desert – desierto

forest – bosque

hill – colina

island – isla

lake – lago

mountain – montaña

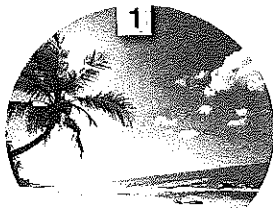
ocean – océano

river – río

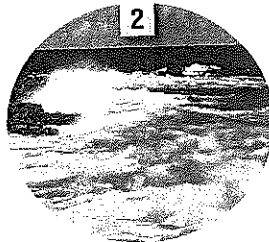
sand dune – duna

valley – valle

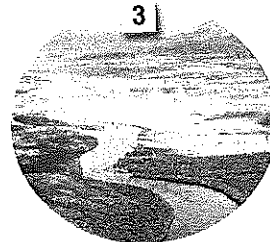
1 Completa los nombres de los accidentes geográficos de las imágenes.



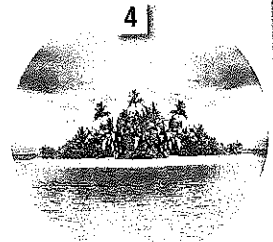
b e a c h



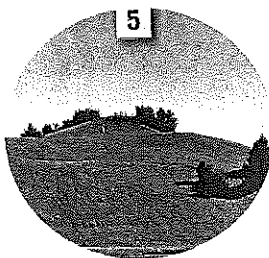
o a



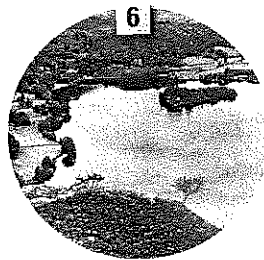
r e



i n



h



l



v l



s d d n

2 Relaciona las descripciones de A con los accidentes geográficos de B.

A

1 a place next to the water

2 a very high place

3 a very dry place

4 a low area between high places

5 a place with many trees

B

a mountain

b desert

c forest

d coast

e valley

3 Completa las frases con estas palabras.

river | ~~mountain~~ | island | ocean | desert1 Everest is a famous mountain.

2 There are whales in the .....

3 The Nile is a very long .....

4 It rarely rains in the .....

5 Britain is an .....



## READING

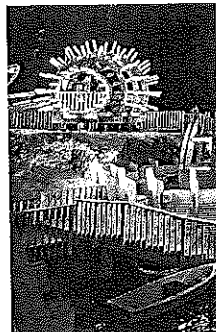
4 Lee la guía de viajes y elige la respuesta correcta.

THE MOST AMAZING PLACES IN THE WORLD

### THE SALTIEST PLACES ON EARTH

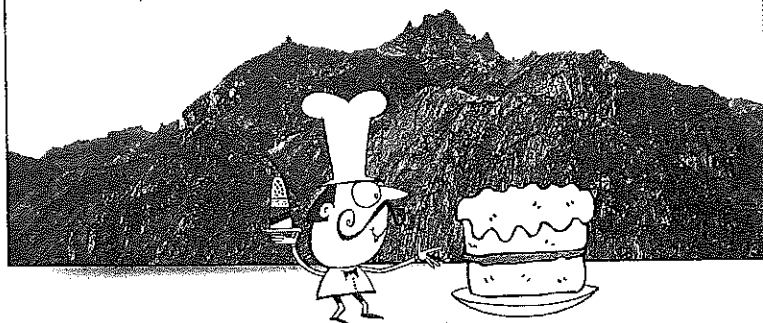
#### The Salina Turda Amusement Park, Turda, Romania

Amusement parks are usually big outdoor spaces, but the Salina Turda amusement park is underground – inside a salt mine! This ancient Roman salt mine is one of the oldest salt mines in the world. Today, Salina Turda has got an underground amusement park with fun rides, a lake and more.



#### The Cardona Salt Mountain, Spain

The Cardona Salt Mountain is a geological formation and one of the largest salt mountains in the world. A source of salt since medieval times, the mountain is also important to the culture of the area. Local artists produce sculptures from its salt and, thanks to the mountain, Cardona is famous for its salty cakes.

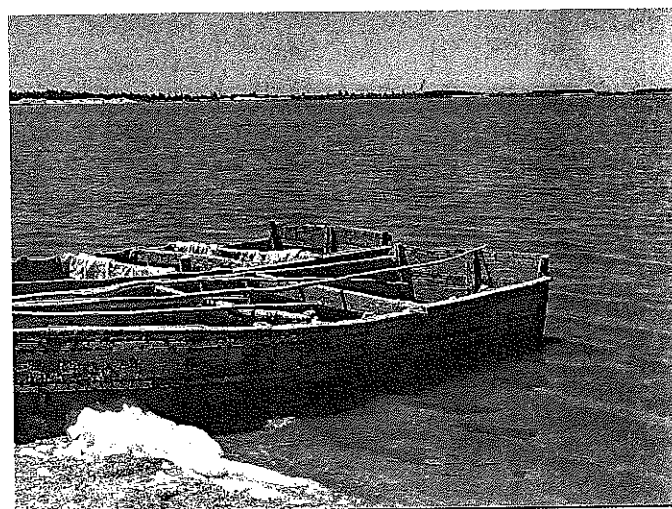


#### Lake Retba, Senegal

What colour is water? Blue?

In Lake Retba in Senegal, it's pink!

- 15 This unusual lake is very near the Atlantic Ocean. There are only some sand dunes between the lake and the ocean, so the lake water is saltier than normal lake water. Bacteria like salty water and they grow quickly in the lake. These bacteria produce a red pigment and the pigment makes the water pink.



1 Salina Turda has got ...

- a an outdoor amusement park
- b an underground amusement park**
- c a very old amusement park

2 The Cardona Salt Mountain is ...

- a a small salt mountain
- b a big salt mountain**
- c a sculpture

3 The water in Lake Retba is ...

- a blue
- b red**
- c pink

5 Completa las frases con estas palabras.

the ocean | a lake | the Roman time period | cakes  
bacteria | sculptures

- 1 Salina Turda salt mine is originally from the Roman time period.
- 2 Salina Turda has got .....
- 3 Artists use salt from the Cardona to make .....
- 4 Other people use the Cardona's salt to make .....
- 5 Sand dunes separate Lake Retba from .....
- 6 ..... in the water produce Lake Retba's unusual pigment.

## GRAMMAR

El **superlativo** de los adjetivos se usa para describir y comparar más de dos lugares o cosas.

## Superlative Adjectives – Short Adjectives

long – <b>the longest</b>	<i>largo/a – el / la / lo más largo/a</i>
big – <b>the biggest</b>	<i>grande – el / la / lo más grande</i>
large – <b>the largest</b>	<i>grande – el / la / lo más grande</i>
ugly – <b>the ugliest</b>	<i>feo/a – el / la / lo más feo/a</i>

## Superlative Adjectives – Long Adjectives

dangerous – <b>the most dangerous</b>	<i>peligroso/a – el / la / lo más peligroso/a</i>
important – <b>the most important</b>	<i>importante – el / la / lo más importante</i>

## Irregular Adjectives

good – <b>the best</b>	<i>bueno/a – el / la / lo mejor</i>
bad – <b>the worst</b>	<i>malo/a – el / la / lo peor</i>

GRAMMAR APPENDIX page 51

## 6 Completa la tabla.

ADJECTIVE	SUPERLATIVE
1 dark	<i>the darkest</i>
2 fat	
3	<i>the most interesting</i>
4 rainy	
5 bad	
6 amazing	
7	<i>the curliest</i>
8	<i>the best</i>

## 7 Completa las frases con la forma superlativa de los adjetivos entre paréntesis.

- The Arctic Ocean is *the smallest* (small) ocean in the world.
- Mount Everest is *the highest* (high) mountain on Earth.
- Russia is *the biggest* (big) country in the world.
- Tamu Massif is probably *the largest* (large) volcano in our solar system.
- Loch Ness is *the most famous* (famous) lake in Scotland.

## 8 Completa las frases sobre la Gran Barrera de Coral con la forma superlativa de los adjetivos entre paréntesis.

## The Great Barrier Reef



- The Great Barrier Reef in Australia is one of *the most popular* (popular) tourist destinations in the world.
- It is *the most colourful* (colourful) of all the reefs, with 400 types of coral.
- Swimming around the reef is an amazing experience. But it isn't *a safe* (safe) place to swim because some very dangerous marine animals live there, like box jellyfish and stone fish.
- Jellyfish can kill a person in minutes and stone fish look like stones, so they are *difficult* (difficult) fish to see.
- A good* (good) place to swim around the reef is inside special safe areas. The dangerous marine animals can't get into these special areas.

## 9 Elige la respuesta correcta.

- A mouse is *smaller than* / **the smallest** a cat.
- What is **more beautiful than** / **the most beautiful** lake in the world?
- Butterflies are usually **more colourful than** / **the most colourful** zebras.
- France isn't **larger than** / **the largest** country in Europe.

## LISTENING

## 10 Escucha el anuncio de un viaje a Rumanía. ¿Qué accidentes geográficos se mencionan en el anuncio? Rodéalos.

*river* | mountain | lake | coast | forest

## 11 Vuelve a escuchar el anuncio y señala (✓) si las frases son verdaderas (T) o falsas (F).

	T	F
1 You can travel from the Danube River to a medieval town in one or two hours.		✓
2 Romania is on the Black Sea.		
3 There are monasteries in Bucovina.		
4 Dracula's Castle is in Romania.		



## WRITING



Las preposiciones de tiempo se usan delante de los meses, las fechas y las festividades.

**16** Completa las frases con la preposición de tiempo correcta: *in, on o at*.

- 1 Many people go to the mountains ..... *in* ..... August.
- 2 The coast is beautiful ..... night.
- 3 We want to be in Paris ..... 14th July.
- 4 I always eat with my family ..... Christmas.
- 5 New Year celebrations in Scotland begin ..... midnight.

**18** Lee el texto sobre Bolivia y elige la preposición de tiempo o conjunción correcta.

## BOLIVIA

Bolivia is a country in South America. It hasn't got a coast <sup>1</sup> **because/ but** the ocean isn't near it. Bolivia's climate is different in different areas. One type of climate is in the Andes Mountains. The Andes are one of the highest groups of mountains in the world. In these mountains, the weather is hot during the day, <sup>2</sup> **because / but** cold <sup>3</sup> **in / at** night. The coldest weather is <sup>4</sup> **in / on** June and July. Another type of climate is in Llanos de Moxos. This area has got many rivers, <sup>5</sup> **and / but** and many types of animals live in them. The climate in Llanos de Moxos is warmer than in the Andes.



### EXTRA

**19** Elige un país que conozcas y completa las frases con información de ese país.

- 1 ..... is a country in .....
- 2 It has got ..... and .....
- 3 In the winter, the weather is .....
- 4 In the summer, the weather is .....



Las conjunciones sirven para conectar ideas. La conjunción *and* une dos oraciones o ideas, *but* contrasta dos ideas y *because* expresa la razón de algo.

**17** Completa las frases con *and, but o because*.

- 1 The actors are great, ..... *but* ..... I don't like the music.
- 2 He doesn't want that fridge ..... it hasn't got shelves.
- 3 We're sitting in the living room ..... we're reading magazines.
- 4 I rarely go to the cinema on weekdays ..... I study in the evenings.
- 5 We've got a cooker, ..... It isn't working right now.





## VOCABULARY

### 1 Elige la respuesta correcta.

- The opposite of **wet** is **cool** / **dry**.
- It's usually **cloudy** / **sunny** on a rainy day.
- There isn't **thunder** / **snow** in warm places.
- Many people go to the beach on **hot** / **cool** days.
- We see lightning before we hear **temperatures** / **thunder**.

### 2 Relaciona A con B.

- | A        | B  |
|----------|--|
| 1 Whales | ... <b>a</b> are not as high as mountains. |
| 2 Rivers | ... <b>b</b> are a type of insect.         |
| 3 Hills  | ... <b>c</b> are long bodies of water.     |
| 4 Ducks  | ... <b>d</b> live in the ocean.            |
| 5 Cows   | ... <b>e</b> are a type of bird.           |
| 6 Bees   | ... <b>f</b> give us milk.                 |

### 3 Completa las frases con estas palabras.

frog | snake | desert | giraffe | zebra

- A ..... is a mammal with a very long neck.
- A ..... is an amphibian.
- A ..... is a black and white mammal.
- A ..... is a type of reptile.
- It rarely rains in the .....

### 4 Completa las palabras con las letras que faltan.

- a small insect: f ..... y
- an area of land with water all around: i ..... d
- a place next to the ocean: c ..... t
- a small animal with long ears: r ..... t
- a place with trees: f ..... t
- a low place between mountains: v ..... y

## GRAMMAR

### 5 Completa las frases con la forma comparativa de los adjetivos entre paréntesis.

- Winter is ..... (cold) summer.
- August is ..... (hot) September.
- Tigers are ..... (dangerous) pigs.
- November is ..... (rainy) June.
- A cow is ..... (big) a sheep.

### 6 Completa las frases con (not) as ... as y estos adjetivos.

big | intelligent | sunny | cold

- My hands are ..... ice!
- May is warm, but it is ..... (not) June.
- A hill is ..... (not) a mountain.
- Giraffes are clever, but they are ..... (not) elephants.

### 7 Completa las frases con la forma superlativa de los adjetivos entre paréntesis.

- This is ..... (beautiful) beach on the island.
- I think New York is ..... (exciting) city in the world.
- I hate this town. It's ..... (bad) place in the country!
- He has got ..... (good) horse in the area.
- Tony is ..... (funny) student in our class.

### 8 Elige la respuesta correcta.

- Ben is **thinner than** / **the thinnest** boy in the class.
- Our dog is **more intelligent than** / **the most intelligent** our friend's dog.
- Almeria is usually **warmer than** / **the warmest** Barcelona.
- In my opinion, amphibians are **more interesting than** / **the most interesting** animals.
- A giraffe's neck is **longer than** / **the longest** a kangaroo's neck.

### I can ...

	understand descriptions understand details
	write a report about a country
	express opinions



## VOCABULARY

## Sport

basketball – baloncesto

catch – coger, atrapar

climbing – escalada

cycling – ciclismo

dancing – baile

football – fútbol

gymnastics – gimnasia

hit – golpear

jump – saltar

karate – kárate

kick – dar una patada / patadas (a)

running – correr

skateboarding – skate

skiing – esquí

snowboarding – snowboard

swimming – natación

tennis – tenis

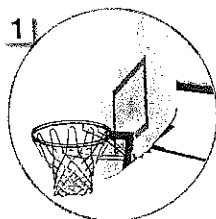
throw – lanzar, tirar

volleyball – voleibol

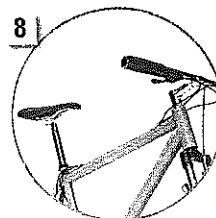
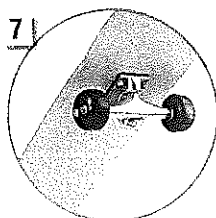
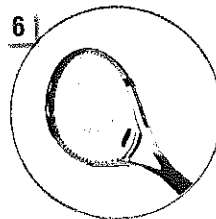
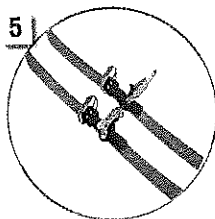
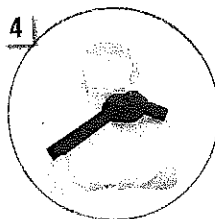
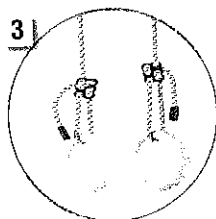
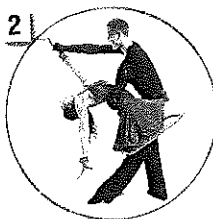
1 Escribe los deportes debajo de la imagen correcta.

tennis | skiing | karate | cycling | gymnastics

basketball | skateboarding | dancing



basketball

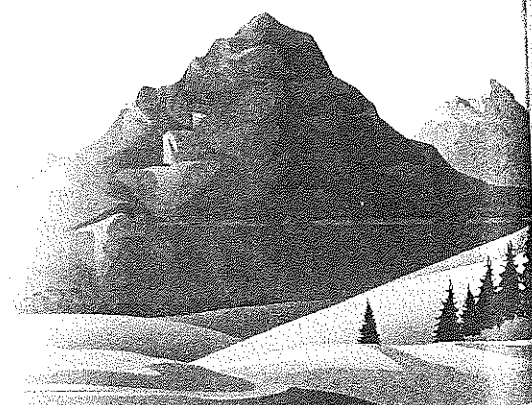


2 Ordena las letras para formar palabras y completar las frases.

- 1 In horse-riding competitions, the horses ..... jump (mupj) over many obstacles.
- 2 You ..... (ckik) a ball with your feet.
- 3 In tennis, you ..... (thi) a ball with a racket.
- 4 I ..... (hrtwo) a ball to my dog and he can ..... (hcact) it in his mouth.

3 Elige la respuesta correcta.

- 1 I often **go running** / **play basketball** along the beach.
- 2 Duncan **does karate** / **plays volleyball** well. He jumps high and hits the ball hard.
- 3 People can go **swimming** / **snowboarding** in the ocean.
- 4 Many people enjoy **dancing** / **playing tennis** to music.
- 5 Lisa plays **basketball** / **football** well. She can kick the ball far.
- 6 You can go **skateboarding** / **climbing** in the mountains.



## GRAMMAR

Se usa **can** para hablar de habilidad y posibilidad.

**can: Affirmative**

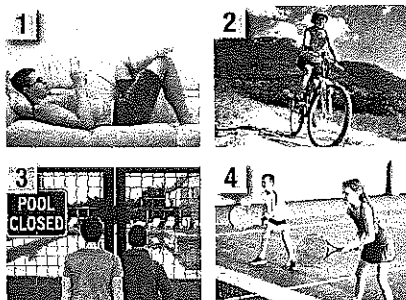
I can swim	yo sé nadar
you can swim	tú sabes nadar
he can swim	él sabe nadar
she can swim	ella sabe nadar
it can swim	(ello) sabe nadar
we can swim	nosotros/as sabemos nadar
you can swim	vosotros/as sabéis nadar
they can swim	ellos/as saben nadar

**can: Negative**

I can't swim	yo no sé nadar
you can't swim	tú no sabes nadar
he can't swim	él no sabe nadar
she can't swim	ella no sabe nadar
it can't swim	(ello) no sabe nadar
we can't swim	nosotros/as no sabemos nadar
you can't swim	vosotros/as no sabéis nadar
they can't swim	ellos/as no saben nadar

GRAMMAR APPENDIX, page 65

**4** Mira las imágenes y completa las frases con **can** o **can't**.



- 1 Oliver ..... **can't** ..... run.
- 2 Sophie ..... ride a bike.
- 3 Max and Sam ..... swim today.
- 4 Lucy and Joe ..... play tennis.

**can: Interrogative**

Can I swim?	¿Yo sé nadar?
Can he swim?	¿Él sabe nadar?
Can they swim?	¿Ellos/as saben nadar?

**Short answers**

Yes, I **can**. / No, I **can't**.  
 Yes, he **can**. / No, he **can't**.  
 Yes, they **can**. / No, they **can't**.

GRAMMAR APPENDIX, page 65



**5** Escribe preguntas con estas palabras y **can**.

- 1 you / jump / high  
Can you jump high?
- 2 your mother / run / far
- 3 your friends / play basketball / well
- 4 your father / climb / mountains
- 5 your grandparents / speak / English

**6** Contesta las preguntas del Ejercicio 5 para que sean verdaderas en tu caso.

- 1 Yes, I **can**. / No, I **can't**.
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Los **adverbios de modo** se usan para describir cómo se hacen las cosas.

**Adverbs of Manner****Regular**

quick – quickly	rápido/a – rápidamente, deprisa
happy – happily	feliz – felizmente
beautiful – beautifully	precioso/a – maravillosamente

**Irregular**

fast – fast	rápido/a – rápidamente, deprisa
good – well	bueno/a – bien
hard – hard	duro/a; difícil – duramente, mucho; fuerte
high – high	alto/a – a gran altura, alto
far – far	lejano/a – lejos

GRAMMAR APPENDIX, page 65

**7** Completa las frases con la forma adverbial correcta de los adjetivos entre paréntesis. Luego señala (✓) si las frases son verdaderas en tu caso.

- 1 I can dance **beautifully** (beautiful).
- 2 My mum can swim ..... (fast).
- 3 My dad can't speak English ..... (good).
- 4 I can ski ..... (easy).
- 5 My best friend can jump ..... (far).
- 6 I sing ..... (bad).
- 7 I usually study ..... (hard) for tests.
- 8 My best friend speaks ..... (quick).

## LISTENING

- 8 Escucha la entrevista de Paul a una escritora sobre su nuevo libro. ¿Qué puede sostener Paul con la cabeza?

- 9 Vuelve a escuchar la entrevista y elige la respuesta correcta.

- Eva Clarke can do **hundreds** / **thousands** of pull-ups in 24 hours.
- Johanna Quass is over the age of **19** / **90**.
- Max Verstappen **drives a car** / **does gymnastics**.
- John Evans can balance a car on his head for **13** / **33** seconds.



## READING

- 10 Lee los perfiles y señala (✓) la columna correcta.

## CELEBRITY PROFILES OF THE MONTH:

## FEMALE ATHLETES

They're the best women in their sports!

## 1 CHLOE KIM

Many teenagers can snowboard well, but Chloe Kim is fantastic! Her first X Games medal – a silver – is from the age of 13. She's also the youngest woman to win a gold medal in snowboarding in the Olympics!



## 2 SIMONE BILES

Can anyone do gymnastics like Simone Biles? Probably not. She is only 1.42 m tall, but according to most people, she's the best gymnast in history.

Simone is the first woman to be the world champion three times consecutively. She's also the winner of a record number of gold medals in female gymnastics at a single Olympics. Nothing can stop this amazing woman.



## 3 KATIE LEDECKY

People probably hate competing against Katie Ledecky. First of all, you can't win a race against her. Secondly, she doesn't just win. She usually leaves the other swimmers in the race metres behind her. She swims fast! But she doesn't do it easily. She practises for hours and hours in the water and on land.

Who ... ?	CHLOE	SIMONE	KATIE
1 is very short		✓	
2 does a winter sport			
3 is much faster than the other competitors in her sport			
4 has got a silver medal			

- 11 Señala (✓) si las frases son verdaderas (T) o falsas (F).

	T	F
1 Chloe Kim has got a silver Olympic medal.		✓
2 People say Simone Biles is the best gymnast in the world.		
3 Simone has got Olympic gold medals.		
4 Katie Ledecky usually finishes competitions second.		
5 Katie swims and does other sport to prepare for races.		

## VOCABULARY

## Clothes

coat – abrigo

dress – vestido

hat – sombrero; gorro

jeans – (pantalones) vaqueros

sandals – sandalias

shirt – camisa

shoes – zapatos

shorts – pantalones cortos, shorts

skirt – falda

socks – calcetines

sweater – jersey, suéter

swimsuit – bañador

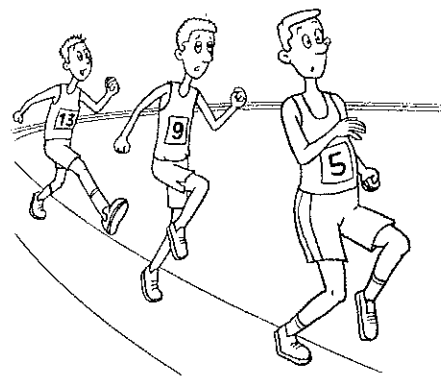
trainers – zapatillas de deporte

trousers – pantalones

T-shirt – camiseta

## 1 Relaciona las palabras con las imágenes.

- |            |         |
|------------|---------|
| a trainers | f jeans |
| b skirt    | g shoes |
| c sweater  | h socks |
| d shirt    | i dress |
| e T-shirt  |         |



## 2 Elige la respuesta correcta.

- People wear **trainers** / **sandals** on their feet to go running.
- You wear a **skirt** / **hat** on your head.
- In winter, people don't usually wear shoes without **jeans** / **socks**.
- In hot weather, many people wear **shorts** / **sweaters**.
- Men don't usually wear a **T-shirt** / **dress**.

## 3 Relaciona las descripciones de A con las prendas de vestir de B.

## A

- You wear these on your legs.
- You wear these on your feet in the summer.
- You wear this in the ocean.
- You wear this over your clothes in winter.

## B

- ..... a coat  
 ..... b swimsuit  
 ..... c sandals  
 ..... d trousers

## LISTENING

- 4 Escucha a George y a Amy hablar sobre un concurso en Instagram. ¿Cuál de estas prendas de vestir elige cada uno de ellos al final? Rodea las respuestas correctas.

Amy: blue T-shirt • white shirt • black jeans  
blue jeans

George: blue and brown T-shirt • swimsuit • hat

- 5 Vuelve a escuchar la conversación y relaciona A con B.

## A

- 1 Amy hasn't got her
- 2 George doesn't like
- 3 George prefers
- 4 Amy has got new

## B

- ..... a sandals.
- ..... b shorts.
- ..... c blue T-shirt.
- ..... d black jeans.

## GRAMMAR

Se usa **must** para expresar obligación.

**must**

I <b>must</b> run	yo <i>debo</i> correr
you <b>must</b> run	tú <i>debes</i> correr
he <b>must</b> run	él <i>debe</i> correr
she <b>must</b> run	ella <i>debe</i> correr
it <b>must</b> run	(ello) <i>debe</i> correr
we <b>must</b> run	nosotros/as <i>debemos</i> correr
you <b>must</b> run	vosotros/as <i>debéis</i> correr
they <b>must</b> run	ellos/as <i>deben</i> correr

Se usa **mustn't** para expresar prohibición.

**mustn't**

I <b>mustn't</b> run	yo <i>no debo</i> correr
you <b>mustn't</b> run	tú <i>no debes</i> correr
he <b>mustn't</b> run	él <i>no debe</i> correr
she <b>mustn't</b> run	ella <i>no debe</i> correr
it <b>mustn't</b> run	(ello) <i>no debe</i> correr
we <b>mustn't</b> run	nosotros/as <i>no debemos</i> correr
you <b>mustn't</b> run	vosotros/as <i>no debéis</i> correr
they <b>mustn't</b> run	ellos/as <i>no deben</i> correr

GRAMMAR APPENDIX, p. 65

- 6 Relaciona las frases de A con las de B.

## A

- 1 Paul hasn't got any shoes for summer.
- 2 The boys have got a swimming race.
- 3 It's very cold today.
- 4 Sonia doesn't know about her surprise party.

## B

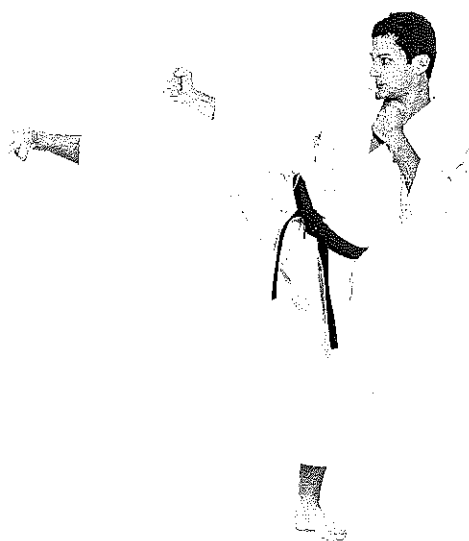
- ..... a We mustn't tell her.
- 1 ..... b He must buy some sandals.
- ..... c You mustn't wear shorts.
- ..... d They must practise.

- 7 Completa las normas de un concurso de moda. Usa **must** o **mustn't**.

- 1 You ..... **must** ..... complete the online entry form.
- 2 Your design ..... include any images from other artists or designers.
- 3 You ..... send a photo of your design.
- 4 The last date for entry is 8th March. Your design ..... arrive after that date.

- 8 Vuelve a escribir las frases con **must** o **mustn't**. No cambies el significado de la frase original.

- 1 It's very important to wear a hat in the sun.  
You ..... **must** ..... wear a hat in the sun.
- 2 Don't talk during the competition.  
You ..... talk during the competition.
- 3 It's necessary to throw the ball in volleyball.  
You ..... throw the ball in volleyball.
- 4 Don't wear shoes in karate.  
You ..... wear shoes in karate.





Se usa **should** para dar consejos.

### should: Affirmative

I should jump	yo debería saltar
you should jump	tú deberías saltar
he should jump	él debería saltar
she should jump	ella debería saltar
it should jump	(ello) debería saltar
we should jump	nosotros/as deberíamos saltar
you should jump	vosotros/as deberíais saltar
they should jump	ellos/as deberían saltar

### should: Negative

I shouldn't jump	yo no debería saltar
you shouldn't jump	tú no deberías saltar
he shouldn't jump	él no debería saltar
she shouldn't jump	ella no debería saltar
it shouldn't jump	(ello) no debería saltar
we shouldn't jump	nosotros/as no deberíamos saltar
you shouldn't jump	vosotros/as no deberíais saltar
they shouldn't jump	ellos/as no deberían saltar

GRAMMAR APPENDIX page 63

### 9 Completa las frases con **should** o **shouldn't**.

- They should wear socks with their trainers.
- You should have breakfast every day.
- You should wear a dress when you go running.
- My swimsuit is small. I should buy a new swimsuit.
- We should be on Instagram for hours every day.
- I should go shopping for clothes every day.



### 10 Mary va a participar en el concurso Modelo del Año. Lee las frases de Mary en los diálogos. Luego escribe frases para darle consejo. Usa **should** o **shouldn't**.

- Mary:** I don't know any of the rules.  
**You:** you / ask / for more information  
You should ask for more information.
- Mary:** The last day to enter the competition is 18th August.  
**You:** you / register / early  
You should register early.
- Mary:** I don't look good when I'm tired.  
**You:** you / not go / to bed / late  
You shouldn't go to bed late.
- Mary:** My hair isn't nice.  
**You:** you / cut / it  
You should cut your hair.
- Mary:** I don't know which dress to wear, the blue or the red.  
**You:** you / not wear / the blue dress  
You shouldn't wear the blue dress.

### should: Interrogative

Should I jump?	¿Yo debería saltar?
Should you jump?	¿Tú deberías saltar?
Should he jump?	¿Él debería saltar?
Should she jump?	¿Ella debería saltar?
Should it jump?	¿(Ello) debería saltar?
Should we jump?	¿Nosotros/as deberíamos saltar?
Should you jump?	¿Vosotros/as deberíais saltar?
Should they jump?	¿Ellos/as deberían saltar?

### Short answers

Yes, I **should**. / No, I **shouldn't**.

GRAMMAR APPENDIX page 65

### 11 Completa los diálogos usando la forma correcta de **should**.

- A:** You shouldn't run a marathon in those old trainers!  
**B:** You're right. I should buy some new trainers.
- A:** Gail should wear that dress at the fashion awards ceremony. It's ugly!  
**B:** I agree. She should choose a more attractive design. I tell her our opinion?
- A:** I should enter this fashion competition? The prize is a trip to Paris.  
**B:** Yes, I think you should enter. Your designs are amazing.



# COOKING

## VOCABULARY

### Food

apple – manzana  
banana – plátano  
bread – pan  
cake – tarta, pastel  
cheese – queso  
chicken – pollo

chips – patatas fritas  
egg – huevo  
ham – jamón  
hamburger – hamburguesa  
juice – zumo  
onion – cebolla

orange – naranja  
pea – guisante  
pie – pastel, tarta  
potato – patata  
rice – arroz  
salad – ensalada

salt – sal  
soup – sopa  
sugar – azúcar  
tomato – tomate

### 1 Rodea la palabra que no pertenece al grupo.

- 1 orange • apple • potato • banana
- 2 ham • chicken • hamburger • cheese
- 3 sugar • cake • apple • salt
- 4 soup • rice • bread • chips

### 2 Elige la respuesta correcta.

- 1 Juice / Soup / Rice is a cold drink. People make it from fruit.
- 2 Chicken / Bread / Ham is meat from a pig.
- 3 Onions / Potatoes / Apples are not vegetables.
- 4 Peas / Oranges / Bananas are small and green.
- 5 There's usually a special hamburger / cake / cheese at a birthday celebration.

### 3 Completa las frases con estas palabras.

salt | ~~apples~~ | chips | cheese | tomatoes | pie  
egg | salad

1 People often put apples in a pie.

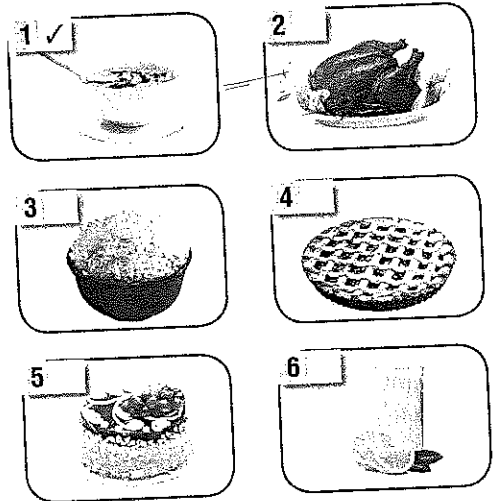
2 Most people put tomatoes in a salad.

3 People usually put chips on their hamburger.

4 People often put an egg or some cheese in their sandwich.

## LISTENING

### 4 Escucha un anuncio de un programa de cocina. ¿Qué alimentos menciona? Señala (✓) las respuestas correctas.



### 5 Vuelve a escuchar el anuncio. ¿Las frases son verdaderas (T) o falsas (F)?

	T	F
1 The cooking show has four chefs every week.	✓	
2 The chefs must prepare the food quickly.		
3 The chefs receive money for each dish.		
4 Only the judges on the programme can choose the best dishes.		



## READING

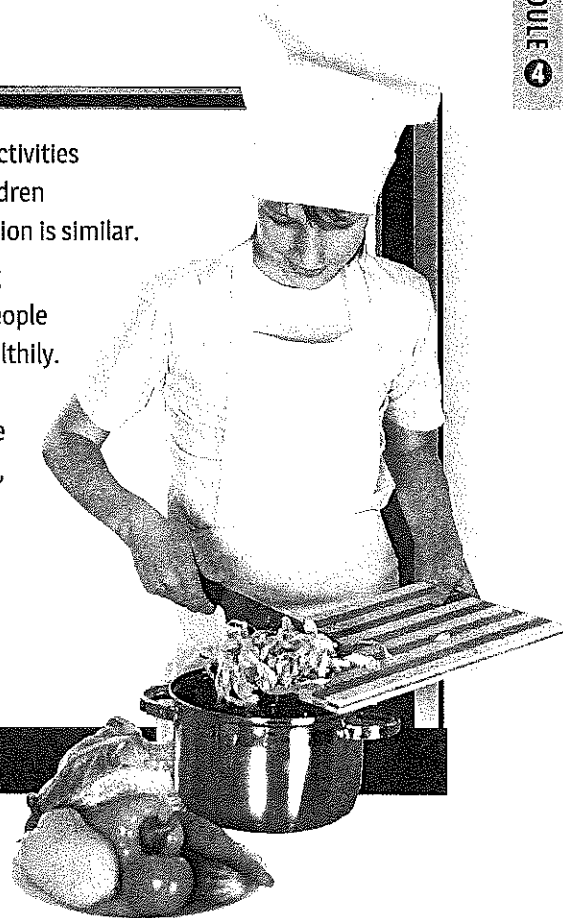
6 Lee el artículo y contesta las preguntas.

### FROM THE SCREEN TO THE KITCHEN

Watching cooking competitions on TV is now one of the favourite free-time activities of both children and adults around the world. In the USA, around 60% of children ages 2-17 watch cooking shows with their families. In Great Britain, the situation is similar.

So are people preparing better and healthier food because they like watching cooking shows? Not really. According to the chefs on most cooking shows, people should use fresh ingredients like fish, chicken, fruit and vegetables to eat healthily. They mustn't only give their families ready-made meals. However, in reality, adults are buying more fast food like hamburgers and fish and chips. They are spending more time watching cooking shows than actually cooking! Children, however, are more interested in cooking than before.

According to a survey, around 21% of British teens today often cook, and 43% sometimes cook. Around 30% can cook well, and only 18% of teens can't cook. In the USA, 51% of teens can cook meals from fresh ingredients. Should we thank cooking shows for this? Maybe!



What percentage of ... ?

- 1 children in the USA watch cooking shows  
.....  
around 60%.....
- 2 teens in the UK often cook  
.....
- 3 teens in the UK can cook well  
.....
- 4 teens in the USA can cook meals from fresh ingredients  
.....

### 7 Completa las frases.

- 1 According to the article, a popular activity around the world is watching ..... *cooking competitions* ..... on TV.
- 2 The chefs on cooking shows usually think people should ..... ingredients.
- 3 Many adults like cooking shows, but they buy .....
- 4 In the UK, only ..... of teens can't cook.



## GRAMMAR

**can / must / should**

I **can** make a pie.

Puedo hacer una tarta.

You **can't** make a pie.

No puedes hacer una tarta.

Can they **make** a pie?

¿Pueden hacer una tarta?

We **must** wash the vegetables.

Debemos lavar las verduras.

We **mustn't** eat dirty vegetables.

No debemos comer las verduras sucias.

You **should** make a cake.

Deberías hacer una tarta.

Liz **shouldn't** make a cake.

Liz no debería hacer una tarta.

Should we **make** a cake?

¿Deberíamos hacer una tarta?

## GRAMMAR APPENDIX 11.3.1

**8** Elige la respuesta correcta.

- 1 You ..... cook the potatoes before you eat them.

a can                      **b must**

- 2 We ..... prepare a banana cake for the birthday party – that's a good idea.

a must                      **b should**

- 3 ..... you make an apple pie?

a Can                      **b Should**

- 4 I ..... cook well.

a can                      **b should**

- 5 You ..... eat the fish because it's old.

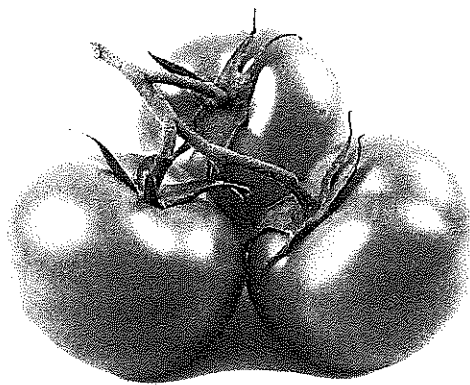
a mustn't                      **b shouldn't**

- 6 I ..... find the sugar. Where is it?

a mustn't                      **b can't**

- 7 Dan doesn't like onions. You ..... put an onion in the salad.

a shouldn't                      **b can**

**9** Elige la respuesta correcta.

- 1 People **must** / **mustn't** / **(can)** make delicious soup from tomatoes.
- 2 You **can't** / **shouldn't** / **must** eat all that cake. It isn't healthy.
- 3 You **shouldn't** / **can** / **must** always wash your hands before preparing a meal.
- 4 Restaurants **must** / **should** / **can** follow health regulations.
- 5 This meat is only good for two days. You **can** / **should** / **mustn't** eat it after that.
- 6 I **mustn't** / **can't** / **shouldn't** cook well, but I want to learn.

**10** Lee las frases. Luego escribe una nueva con el mismo significado que la primera utilizando los verbos modales entre paréntesis.

- 1 It's impossible for me to read this recipe. (can't)  
I can't read this recipe.
- 2 Do you want me to bake some bread? (should)  
.....
- 3 Do you know how to make a cake? (can)  
.....
- 4 The chef has got 20 minutes to prepare the meal. (must)  
.....
- 5 It's unhealthy to add salt to everything. (shouldn't)  
.....
- 6 It is prohibited to eat here. (mustn't)  
.....

## TIP

Con el imperativo se dan instrucciones u órdenes. Las frases en imperativo no tienen sujeto. Al usar **please** con el imperativo, se expresa educación. La negativa se forma con **Don't**.

15 Relaciona A con B para formar frases en imperativo.

- | A             | B                             |
|---------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Include     | ..... a the rules carefully.  |
| 2 Make        | ..... b an original shirt.    |
| 3 Don't use   | ..... c your name and e-mail. |
| 4 Please read | ..... d any salt or sugar.    |

## TIP

Los adverbios de cantidad se usan para modificar adjetivos u otros adverbios.

16 Elige el adverbio de cantidad correcto.

- Fiona is a terrible singer. She sings **(very)** / quite badly.
- Rob isn't a bad model for these clothes. He models the clothes **really** / quite nicely.
- You are an amazing dancer. You dance **really** / quite well.
- Some students in my class are faster runners than me and some students aren't as fast as me. I run **very** / quite fast.

17 Completa el anuncio de un concurso de cocina con estas palabras.

bring | ~~really~~ | write | download | very

## BAKE OFF

### Annual School Baking Competition

Are you a <sup>1</sup>..... *really*..... good baker?  
Then you should participate in our exciting Bake Off competition.

**When:**  
This Friday at 12.00

**Where:**  
The school auditorium

**Who:**  
Students from Year 8 and up can participate in the competition.



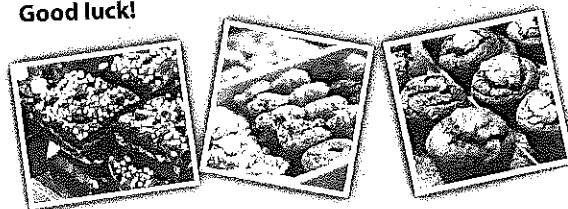
**How to enter:**

2..... the registration form from the school website. In the form, <sup>3</sup>..... the title of your entry – for example, Tom's amazing Mini Chocolate Cake or Sharon's <sup>4</sup>..... delicious Orange Pie.

**Rules:**

- You can enter any type of tasty baked item, including bread, cakes and pies.
- <sup>5</sup>..... your baked item to the head teacher's office by 9.00 am on Friday, together with the recipe.

**Good luck!**



## EXTRA

18 Completa varias reglas adicionales del concurso con estas palabras.

Bring | Ask | ~~Read~~ | Please come | Don't choose

- ..... *Read*..... all the rules.
- ..... the necessary ingredients.
- ..... a difficult item to cook.
- ..... on time!
- ..... your friends and family to come.



## VOCABULARY

### 1 Clasifica las palabras correctamente.

skiing | ham | pie | trainers | peas | sweater  
sandals | chicken | cake | coat | potatoes  
swimming

Winter clothes		
Sports		
Types of shoes		
Vegetables		
Types of meat		
Desserts		

### 2 Elige la palabra correcta para demostrar que entiendes el significado de la palabra en negrita.

- 1 An **apple** is a type of *meat* / *fruit*.
- 2 I love **climbing** *oceans* / *mountains*.
- 3 Most people love **dancing** *a book* / *to music*.
- 4 People usually put **salt** / *salad* in **soup**.
- 5 *Men* / *Women* often wear **dresses** for special events.
- 6 **Sugar** is usually an ingredient in *desserts* / *rice*.
- 7 At weekends, we go **cycling** on our *hats* / *bikes*.

### 3 Completa las frases con estas palabras.

volleyball | kick | skirt | jeans | shorts | throw

- 1 Football players don't wear long trousers. They wear .....
- 2 In football, you ..... the ball.
- 3 ..... are a type of trousers.
- 4 Mia wears a short ..... to play tennis.
- 5 In ....., you hit the ball with your hands.
- 6 In basketball, you ..... the ball.

## GRAMMAR

### 4 Completa las frases con *can* o *can't* y la forma adverbial correcta de los adjetivos entre paréntesis.

- 1 You ..... make juice ..... (easy) with oranges.
- 2 Most people ..... run ..... (quick) in sandals.
- 3 ..... you cook ..... (good)?
- 4 Mary ..... climb ..... (high). She's at the top of the mountain.

### 5 Completa las frases con *should* o *shouldn't*.

- 1 You ..... eat chips. They aren't healthy.
- 2 Pam ..... wear her red dress more often. She looks beautiful in it.
- 3 ..... I wear my black jeans?
- 4 You ..... wear jeans for the party. Wear a dress or nice trousers.
- 5 We ..... play volleyball every week. It's fun.

### 6 Completa las normas del polideportivo con *must* o *mustn't*.



## SPORTS CENTRE

- 1 Parents ..... watch their children at all times.
- 2 You ..... take food into the swimming pool area. Please eat at the picnic tables outside.
- 3 You ..... be 16 years old to use the gym.
- 4 You ..... wear trainers in the gym.



### 7 Elige la respuesta correcta.

- 1 **Can** / **Should** you ride a bike?
- 2 You **shouldn't** / **mustn't** wear that ugly hat.
- 3 I haven't got a swimsuit, so I **mustn't** / **can't** go swimming.
- 4 We don't want to be late. We **can** / **must** go now.
- 5 It's a rule. People **shouldn't** / **mustn't** talk on their phones here.

## I can ...

	understand main points understand relevant details
	write an announcement
	order a meal



# VOCABULARY

## Natural Disasters

avalanche – *avalancha*

drought – *sequía*

earthquake – *terremoto*

flood – *inundación*

forest fire – *incendio forestal*

hurricane – *huracán*

locust infestation – *plaga de langostas*

snowstorm – *temporal de nieve*

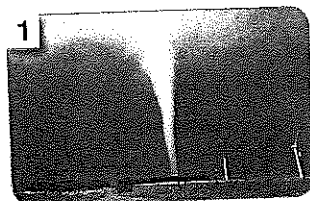
tornado – *tornado*

tsunami – *tsunami*

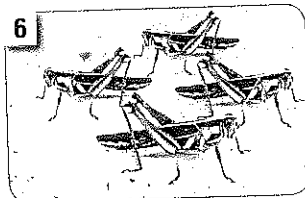
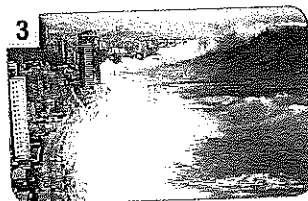
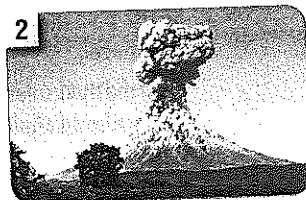
volcanic eruption – *erupción volcánica*

1 Escribe el nombre de las catástrofes naturales debajo de las imágenes.

tsunami | locust infestation | volcanic eruption  
forest fire | ~~tornado~~ | snowstorm



tornado



2 Relaciona las palabras de A con su definición de B.

- | A            | B   |
|--------------|---|
| 1 hurricane  | a a long time without rain                    |
| 2 drought    | b sudden movement of the ground               |
| 3 flood      | c a very strong wind                          |
| 4 earthquake | d snow, ice and rocks falling down a mountain |
| 5 avalanche  | e water covering the streets and buildings    |

3 Completa los titulares con estas palabras.

floods | ~~forest fire~~ | volcanic eruption  
hurricane | locust infestation

1 FAMILY COOKS HAMBURGERS OUTSIDE NEAR TREES, CAUSING ..... *forest fire* .....

2 MOUNT VESUVIUS STILL ACTIVE Naples prepares for .....

3 WORST ..... IN YEARS Insects eat 50 million tomato plants

4 CITY UNDER WATER! Heavy rain causes .....

5 ..... LIFTS HOUSES IN THE AIR Winds 200 kilometres an hour!

## GRAMMAR

Se utilizan **was** o **were** para hablar de hechos y opiniones sobre el pasado.

### Past: to be Affirmative

I was	yo fui / estuve
you were	tú fuiste / estuviste
he was	él fue / estuvo
she was	ella fue / estuvo
It was	(ello) fue / estuvo
we were	nosotros/as fuimos / estuvimos
you were	vosotros/as fuisteis / estuvisteis
they were	ellos/as fueron / estuvieron

### Past: to be Negative

I wasn't	yo no fui / estuve
you weren't	tú no fuiste / estuviste
he wasn't	él no fue / estuvo
she wasn't	ella no fue / estuvo
it wasn't	(ello) no fue / estuvo
we weren't	nosotros/as no fuimos / estuvimos
you weren't	vosotros/as no fuisteis / estuvisteis
they weren't	ellos/as no fueron / estuvieron

GRAMMAR APPENDIX, page 79

#### 4 Completa las frases con la forma correcta de **was** o **were**.

- We weren't (not) in the park yesterday.
- The snowstorm was exciting!
- I was happy on my birthday.
- Dan wasn't (not) late to school yesterday.
- The floods were (not) near our city.
- You were at home during the tornado.
- It wasn't (not) a big tornado.
- Gail was in Alaska last week.

### Past: to be Interrogative

Was I ... ?	¿Yo fui / estuve...?
Were you ... ?	¿Tú fuiste / estuviste...?
Was he ... ?	¿Él fue / estuvo...?
Was it ... ?	¿(Ello) fue / estuvo...?
Were we ... ?	¿Nosotros/as fuimos / estuvimos...?
Were you ... ?	¿Vosotros/as fuisteis / estuvisteis...?
Were they ... ?	¿Ellos/as fueron / estuvieron...?

### Short answers

Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.  
Yes, you were. / No, you weren't.

GRAMMAR APPENDIX, page 79

#### 5 Completa las preguntas con **Was** o **Were** y luego contéstalas para que sean verdaderas en tu caso.

- Were your parents at home last night?  
Yes, they were. / No, they weren't.
- Were you tired yesterday afternoon?  
Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.
- Was your dinner very good yesterday?  
Yes, it was. / No, it wasn't.
- Was the weather rainy last week?  
Yes, it was. / No, it wasn't.

Se utilizan **There was** o **There were** para describir hechos del pasado.

### There was / There were: Affirmative

**There was** a tornado. Hubo un tornado.  
**There were** some avalanches. Hubo (unas / algunas) avalanchas.

GRAMMAR APPENDIX, page 79

#### 6 Completa las frases con **there was** o **there were** para conocer algunos datos interesantes.

- In 2015, there was an avalanche on Mount Everest.
- There were 32,828 earthquakes in New Zealand in 2016.
- In 2016, there were more floods in the USA than any year on record.
- There was a terrible flood in China in 1931.  
There were millions of deaths.

### There was / There were: Negative

**There wasn't** a tornado. No hubo un tornado.  
**There weren't** any avalanches. No hubo avalanchas / ninguna avalancha.

GRAMMAR APPENDIX, page 79

#### 7 Completa las frases con **There wasn't** o **There weren't**.

- There weren't any snowstorms in December.
- There was sunny weather last week.
- There weren't any people here an hour ago.
- There was any rain last night.
- There weren't any floods last winter.

**There was / There were Interrogative**

Was there a tornado? ¿Hubo un tornado?  
 Were there any avalanches? ¿Hubo avalanchas / alguna avalancha?

**Short answers**

Yes, there was. / No, there wasn't.  
 Yes, there were. / No, there weren't.

GRAMMAR APPENDIX

8

Completa las preguntas con *Was there* o *Were there* y luego escribe las respuestas breves.

- |   |           |                         |                |
|---|-----------|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1 | Was there | a teenager in the park? | Yes, there was |
| 2 |           | two dogs in the park?   | Yes,           |
| 3 |           | any cats in park?       | No,            |
| 4 |           | a bike in the park?     | No,            |
| 5 |           | any ducks in the lake?  | Yes,           |

## READING

9 Lee las cartas al editor y luego completa las frases.

# TECH WORLD

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

*Hello Tech World,*

Your article about warning systems for natural disasters was very interesting. These systems can save people's lives, but technology can sometimes go wrong. For example, on 1st August, 2016, there was an online alert for an earthquake in Tokyo with a magnitude of 9.1 on the Richter scale. The alert was a mistake. But it was soon on 5 million people's smartphones! Suddenly, there was panic in the Tokyo area, with trains stopping and 10 people preparing to die. Fortunately, there wasn't a real earthquake and the mistake was soon clear to everyone.  
*Kai, Japan*

*Dear Tech World,*

There are many forest fires and earthquakes near my home, so warning systems can be very useful to people in my area. Days before the 2004 tsunami in the Indian Ocean, there were reports of thousands of insects running away from the beach, elephants panicking and zoo animals and dogs staying inside. We need 20 technological warning systems because people aren't as sensitive as animals.  
*Sophie, California, USA*

- There was an earthquake alert for the city of Tokyo.
- But there wasn't a real .....
- Sophie lives in an area with .....
- Dogs were inside on the day before the .....
- Animals are more sensitive than .....

10 Completa las frases con las cifras correctas del texto.

- There was a false alert for an earthquake in Tokyo in the year 2016.
- The number ..... on the Richter scale describes how dangerous an earthquake is.
- There was an alert on ..... phones.
- There was a tsunami in the Indian Ocean in the year .....

## LISTENING

11 Escucha a Claire y Jonathan hablar de una experiencia pasada. ¿Por qué Jonathan quiere terminar la conversación?

- a He must go.      b He hates insects.

12 Vuelve a escuchar la conversación y rodea la respuesta correcta.

- Claire was in Russia during the summer / winter.
- She was in Dagestan for a day / week.
- The sky was dark / rainy because of the locusts.
- The locusts were there because the weather was dry / wet.
- There were locusts near Claire's house / hotel.

VOCABULARY

Adjectives of Personality

adventurous – aventurero/a

athletic – deportista

brave – valiente

clever – inteligente, listo/a

confident – seguro/a de sí mismo/a, confiado/a

creative – creativo/a

friendly – simpático/a

funny – gracioso/a

generous – generoso/a

hard-working – trabajador/a

honest – honrado/a; sincero/a

kind – amable, atento/a

lazy – vago/a, perezoso/a

nice – bueno/a; agradable, majo/a

shy – tímido/a

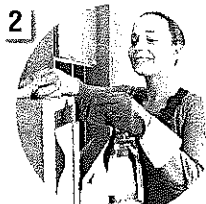
strong – fuerte

weak – débil

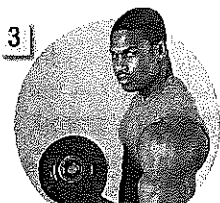
1 Escribe el adjetivo correcto debajo de cada imagen.



l a z y



h d w



s g



w k



s y



a n o

2 Escribe cinco frases con estas palabras.

A An	friendly	person	can do dangerous things.
	kind		likes meeting people.
	honest		often helps people.
	athletic		often does sport.
	brave		tells the truth.

- A friendly person likes meeting people.
- 
- 
- 
- 

3 Elige la respuesta correcta.

- Grandma often gives us money and gifts. She's very **creative / generous**.
- Rita knows she can win the competition. She's **weak / confident**.
- Jane always gets over 95% in her exams. She's very **clever / lazy**.
- Ron makes me laugh. He's very **brave / funny**.
- Louise paints pictures. She's very **creative / athletic**.
- Our neighbour is kind to everyone. He's very **shy / nice**.

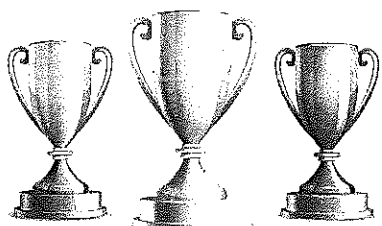
LISTENING

4 Escucha a Jackie y Robert describir a su compañero Richard. ¿Qué adjetivos utilizan para describirle? Rodéalos.

clever | hard-working | adventurous | kind  
generous | honest | nice

5 Vuelve a escuchar la conversación y señala (✓) si las frases son verdaderas (T) o falsas (F).

	T	F
1 Amanda received the award last year.	✓	
2 Richard goes around town in his car.		
3 Richard helps people without homes.		
4 Robert thinks the award should go to Jackie.		



## GRAMMAR

**El Past Simple** se usa para hablar de hechos pasados.

**Past Simple: Affirmative: Regular Verbs**

I helped	yo ayudé
you helped	tú ayudaste
he helped	él ayudó
she helped	ella ayudó
it helped	(ello) ayudó
we helped	nosotros/as ayudamos
you helped	vosotros/as ayudasteis
they helped	ellos/as ayudaron

**Time expressions**

yesterday  
last night / month  
a week / year ago

**Spelling rules**

play – played      stop – stopped  
love – loved      cry – cried

GRAMMAR APPENDIX, 116-18

**6 Completa las frases con el Past Simple en afirmativa de los verbos entre paréntesis.**

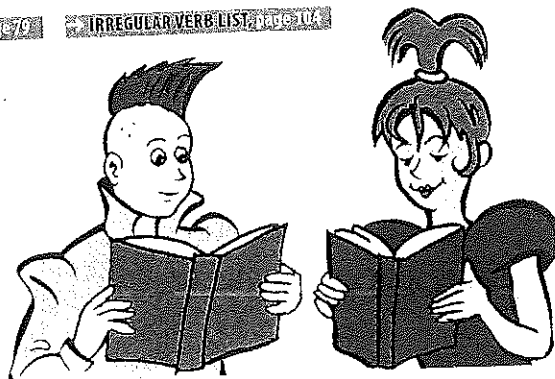
- Paul and Ellen .....played..... (play) football and basketball yesterday.
- Lisa ..... (paint) a picture of her family.
- Adam ..... (study) for a history test every day last week.
- Kate ..... (travel) to Antarctica a year ago.
- Brian ..... (dance) with many girls at the party last night.

**Past Simple: Affirmative: Irregular Verbs**

I made	yo hice
you made	tú hiciste
he made	él hizo
she made	ella hizo
it made	(ello) hizo
we made	nosotros/as hicimos
you made	vosotros/as hicisteis
they made	ellos/as hicieron

GRAMMAR APPENDIX, 116-18

IRREGULAR VERB LIST, page 104

**7 Relaciona la forma base de los verbos irregulares de A con el Past Simple de B.**

A	B
1 eat	.....a went
2 read	.....b gave
3 go	.....c saw
4 speak	.....d took
5 give	.....e fed
6 put	.....f thought
7 see	.....g ate
8 take	.....h put
9 think	.....i left
10 feed	.....j read
11 write	.....k spoke
12 leave	.....l wrote

**8 Completa las frases con el Past Simple en afirmativa de los verbos entre paréntesis.**

- I .....ate..... (eat) an egg at breakfast.
- My family and I ..... (go) to the beach last weekend.
- Last summer, my parents ..... (see) a tornado in the USA.
- Mum ..... (feed) the cats an hour ago.
- You ..... (speak) to me on the phone last night.
- We ..... (take) some books to the library.

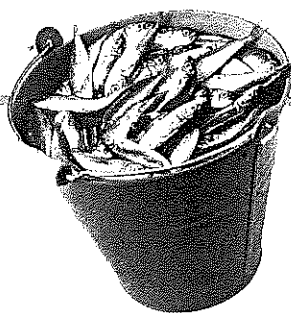
**9 Completa las frases sobre un autor famoso. Utiliza el Past Simple en afirmativa de los verbos entre paréntesis.**

- Charles Dickens .....left..... (leave) school when he was 12.
- He ..... (work) in a factory in London as a child.
- His family ..... (live) in a prison for three months.
- He ..... (write) stories about life in Britain.
- People all over the world ..... (love) his stories.
- He ..... (die) in 1870.

## READING

- 10 Lee el artículo sobre un hombre que encuentra a un pingüino enfermo. Señala (✓) si las frases son verdaderas (T) o falsas (F).

# An Unusual Friendship



Sometimes a kind act can change lives forever. Joao Pereira de Souza's story is a good example. In 2011, Joao was on a beach in Rio de Janeiro. He saw a penguin on the beach. The penguin was very hungry and ill. Joao decided to help the penguin. First, he took it home. Next, he fed it fish. Then, he gave it a shower. He called the penguin Dindim and he looked after it for 11 months. Finally, Dindim was healthy and strong again. The penguin returned to the ocean and Joao thought that was the end of it.

But it wasn't. A month or two later, Dindim returned to the beach and followed Joao home again. The friendly penguin now spends eight months a year with its human friend. It arrives in June and leaves for the coast of Chile and Argentina in February to be with other penguins.

Joao describes his relationship with Dindim as very special. He says, "I love the penguin like it's my own child and I believe the penguin loves me."



Joao Pereira de Souza and Dindim

	T	F
1 The penguin wasn't in the water when Joao Pereira de Souza found it.	✓	
2 De Souza washed the penguin every day.		
3 The penguin visits de Souza every year.		
4 The penguin never leaves Brazil.		
5 Joao loves the penguin.		

## 11 Completa las frases.

- When Joao found the penguin, it was very hungry and ill.
- During his first visit, the penguin was with Joao for 11 months.
- Now the penguin spends eight months a year with Joao.
- Joao believes the penguin loves him.

## LISTENING

- 12 Escucha la noticia. ¿Sobre cuántas historias habla el periodista?

- 13 Vuelve a escuchar la noticia y relaciona A con B.

- | A                        | B                            |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 Two men                | a received presents.         |
| 2 Twenty people          | b found money.               |
| 3 Old people in hospital | c left money in the streets. |
| 4 A man and a woman      | d helped an old woman.       |



## VOCABULARY

## Verbs

**begin** – *empezar, comenzar***build** – *construir***change** – *cambiar***create** – *crear***destroy** – *destruir, destrozar***discover** – *descubrir***end** – *terminar, acabar***fly** – *volar; pilotar***happen** – *ocurrir, pasar***invent** – *inventar***protect** – *proteger***receive** – *recibir***save** – *salvar; rescatar*

## 1 Relaciona los significados de A con las palabras de B.

- | A                    | B               |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1 get                | .... a end      |
| 2 cause or make      | .... b create   |
| 3 travel in the air  | .... c discover |
| 4 find something new | .... d fly      |
| 5 stop               | .... e receive  |

## 2 Completa las palabras con las vocales correctas.

- Accidents often h a p p e n because people drive very fast.
- Mother lions always p r o t o c t their babies.
- Do people r e c e v e Nobel prizes every year?
- A hurricane can d e s t r y a building.
- Can you n v e n t a robot to do my homework for me?

## 3 Elige la respuesta correcta.

- They're starting to **discover** / **build** a new shopping centre.
- Firefighters **save** / **end** thousands of lives each year.
- The history teacher wants to **fly** / **begin** the lesson on time, so don't be late.
- The people decided to **change** / **invent** the government, so they chose a new president.
- An earthquake can **protect** / **destroy** a town.

## 4 Completa la información sobre un impresionante joven inventor con las palabras que se dan.

received | happened | discover | created | began  
change

- When Arnav Sharma was a young boy, he began studying asthma.
- Arnav wanted to discover the causes of asthma attacks.
- He wanted to help people with asthma and create their lives.
- After he studied asthma, Arnav received special equipment to help people with asthma.
- Arnav happened several awards for his amazing invention.
- All this ended in 2016, when Arnav was only nine years old!



Arnav Sharma

## GRAMMAR

### Past Simple: Negative

I <b>didn't</b> help	yo no ayudé
you <b>didn't</b> help	tú no ayudaste
he <b>didn't</b> help	él no ayudó
she <b>didn't</b> help	ella no ayudó
it <b>didn't</b> help	(ello) no ayudó
we <b>didn't</b> help	nosotros/as no ayudamos
you <b>didn't</b> help	vosotros/as no ayudasteis
they <b>didn't</b> help	ellos/as no ayudaron

### GRAMMAR APPENDIX

**5** Elige la respuesta correcta para que sea verdadera en tu caso.

- I **walked** / **didn't walk** to school this morning.
- My dad **made** / **didn't make** dinner last night.
- I **tidied** / **didn't tidy** my bedroom yesterday.
- My family and I **flew** / **didn't fly** to Brazil last summer.
- My parents **bought** / **didn't buy** a car a month ago.

**6** Completa las frases con el *Past Simple* en negativa de los verbos entre paréntesis.

- The museum tour ..... *didn't begin* ..... (begin) at 10.00.
- Our dogs ..... (destroy) the garden.
- I ..... (do) my homework yesterday.
- You ..... (phone) me last night.
- We ..... (buy) any clothes at the shopping centre.

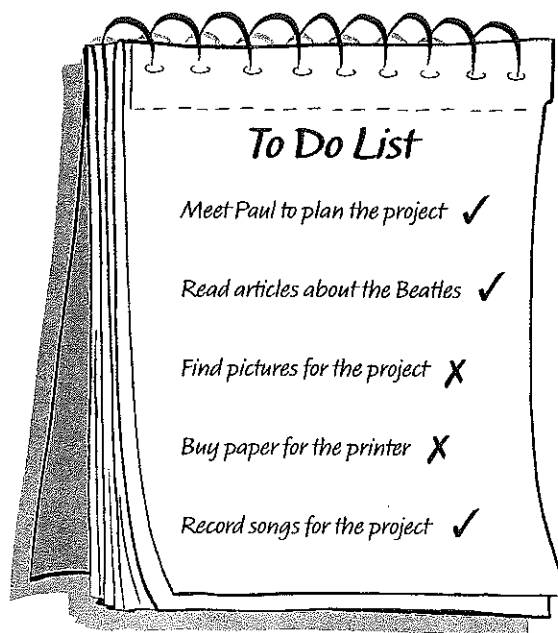
**7** Completa las frases con los verbos en negrita. Utiliza el *Past Simple* en negativa.

- Mum **wanted** a new cooker. She ..... *didn't want* ..... a new TV.
- The ancient Egyptians **built** the pyramids. They ..... the Eiffel Tower.
- My mum **changed** her last name. She ..... her first name.
- Leonardo da Vinci **painted** the Mona Lisa. Van Gogh ..... it.
- The Wright brothers **flew** the first aeroplane. They ..... into space.

**8** Completa las frases con el *Past Simple* en afirmativa o negativa de los verbos entre paréntesis. Consulta la lista de verbos irregulares de las páginas 104-105 si lo necesitas.

- Marconi ..... *didn't invent* ..... (not invent) the radio, but in 1901, he ..... *sent* ..... (send) the first radio message across the Atlantic Ocean.
- Tim Berners-Lee ..... (make) the first worldwide web. But he ..... (not create) the Internet.
- American President John F Kennedy ..... (want) to send a man to the moon. But he ..... (not live) to see it happen.
- People ..... (not know) about DNA until 1962. Scientists Crick and Watson ..... (discover) it.
- World War Two ..... (begin) in 1939. It ..... (not end) until 1945.

**9** Sandra está trabajando en un proyecto escolar. Mira su lista de cosas pendientes y escribe frases sobre lo que hizo ayer y lo que no. Usa el *Past Simple* en afirmativa y negativa.



Sandra met Paul to plan the project. ....

.....

.....

.....



## Past Simple: Interrogative

Did I help ... ?	¿Yo ayudé...?
Did you help ... ?	¿Tú ayudaste...?
Did he help ... ?	¿Él ayudó...?
Did she help ... ?	¿Ella ayudó...?
Did it help ... ?	¿(Ella) ayudó...?
Did we help ... ?	¿Nosotros/as ayudamos...?
Did you help ... ?	¿Vosotros/as ayudasteis...?
Did they help ... ?	¿Ellos/as ayudaron...?

## Short answers

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

GRAMMAR APPENDIX, page 79

**10** Escribe preguntas con estas palabras y el *Past Simple*. Luego contéstalas para que sean verdaderas en tu caso.

1 you / have / breakfast / this morning  
*Did you have breakfast this morning?*  
 Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

2 you / receive / money / on your last birthday  
 .....

3 you / meet / your best friend / yesterday  
 .....

4 you / watch / TV / last night  
 .....

5 your parents / help / you / with your homework / last week  
 .....


**11** Completa las preguntas con el *Past Simple* de los verbos entre paréntesis.

- 1 *Did* Isaac Asimov *write* (write) songs?
- 2 Where *Elvis Presley* (come) from?
- 3 When *World War I* (begin)?
- 4 *people* (travel) before cars?
- 5 What *Bill Gates* (create)?


**12** Relaciona estas respuestas con las preguntas del Ejercicio 11.

- a It began in 1914.
- b He created Microsoft.
- c No, he wrote stories and books.
- d Yes, they did. They travelled by horse.
- e He came from the USA.

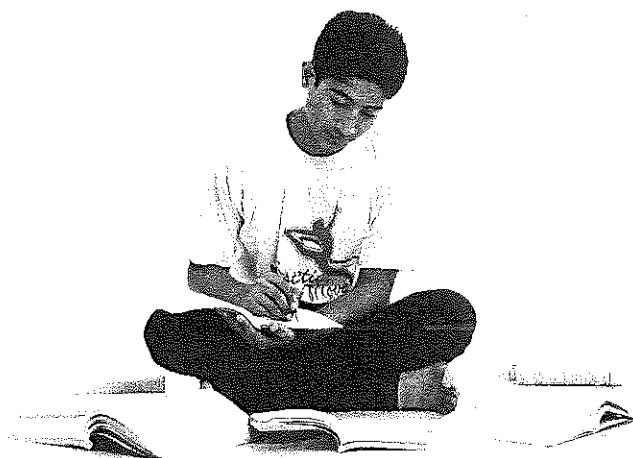
## LISTENING

**13**  Escucha la primera parte del podcast de la historia sobre el misterio de Roanoke Island y elige la respuesta correcta para cada pregunta.

- 1 When did the British first arrive on Roanoke Island?  
 In **1584** / 1587.
- 2 Why did they have a difficult time?  
**There was bad weather. / There wasn't food.**
- 3 Where did John White go for help?  
 To **England / North Carolina.**
- 4 Why did he stay away for a long time?  
 He didn't find **a ship / his family.**
- 5 When did he return to the island?  
**A year / Three years** later.
- 6 What did he find on a tree?  
 A strange **word / fruit.**

**14**  Escucha la segunda parte del podcast. ¿Se sabe qué le pasó a los habitantes de Roanoke Island?

☐ yes ☐ no



## TIP

Los conectores de secuencia **first**, **then**, **next** y **finally** se utilizan para mostrar el orden de los acontecimientos en un texto.

- 18** Completa las frases con estos conectores de secuencia. Puede haber más de una respuesta correcta.

next | finally | then | first

- 1 It was a terrible experience, but finally, it was over.
- 2 He studied medicine. \_\_\_\_\_, he started working.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_, I got up early.
- 4 Queen Victoria died. \_\_\_\_\_, Edward VII became king.

## TIP

Los pronombres objeto y los adjetivos posesivos se usan para evitar repetir nombres de personas, lugares y cosas.

- 19** Sustituye las palabras en negrita por estos pronombres objeto y adjetivos posesivos.

~~her~~ | them | us | him | their

- 1 Liz asked a question and I told **Liz** the answer.  
her
- 2 Where did Dan go? I can't find **Dan**.
- 3 The strong man looked at Paul and me. Then he spoke to **Paul and me**.
- 4 Ron helped the children and he saved **the children's** dog.
- 5 Jill walked the dogs. She took **the dogs** to the park.

- 20** Completa la historia con estas palabras.

she | first | finally | it | then

### Meeting Tillie

Three months ago, I had an amazing experience. I was on Main Street, in front of the library. <sup>1</sup> First, I heard a noise. <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, I discovered a small cat under a car. The cat was very thin. Next, I remembered a cheese sandwich in my bag, so I put the sandwich on the ground. The cat came out from under the car and <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ began eating the cheese. <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, it let me hold it and I took it home. I called the cat Tillie (she's a girl) and now <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ is my best friend. This was one of the best experiences of my life.



## EXERCISE

- 21** Mira la información sobre una experiencia pasada en la ficha y luego completa el texto.

When:	A week ago
Where:	In the park on Green Street
What happened first:	Jack, Anne, Oliver and I played football.
What happened after that:	We saw a small boy crying. He didn't know where his mum was.
Result:	We helped the boy find his mum. He stopped crying.
Feelings about the experience:	Happy to help

\_\_\_\_\_, I had a good experience.  
It happened in \_\_\_\_\_.

I was with \_\_\_\_\_.

First, \_\_\_\_\_.

Then, \_\_\_\_\_.

Next, \_\_\_\_\_.

Finally, \_\_\_\_\_.

It was a nice experience for me. I was \_\_\_\_\_.



## VOCABULARY

- 1 Elige la respuesta correcta para demostrar que entiendes el significado de las palabras en negrita.
- 1 An **avalanche** starts on a valley / mountain.
  - 2 A **generous** person likes to give / receive.
  - 3 There are **snowstorms** in the summer / winter.
  - 4 **Clever** people usually do well / badly in exams.
  - 5 **Thunder / Rain** can cause a **flood**.
  - 6 **Tsunamis / Turtles** are in danger. We must **protect** them.

- 2 Sustituye las palabras en negrita por las que aparecen a continuación.

weak | fly | began | kind | discover | ended  
hurricane | athletic

- 1 Jane is quite **good at sport**.
- 2 My adventure **started** on 1st June.
- 3 Tim is a very **good** person.
- 4 Scientists are trying to **find** a new remedy for cancer.
- 5 The **terrible storm** destroyed homes.
- 6 Jake is **not strong**.
- 7 The storm **stopped** on Sunday.
- 8 Aeroplanes **travel** over the ocean.

- 3 Completa las frases con estas palabras.

creative | changed | friendly | built | happened

- 1 After the fire, they ..... a new house.
- 2 He loves meeting new people. He's very .....
- 3 What ..... to you? You look terrible!
- 4 She made a beautiful rug. She's very .....
- 5 We ..... the date of the event to 3rd May.

## GRAMMAR

- 4 Elige la respuesta correcta.

- 1 **Was there / There was** a flood last year?
- 2 The film last night **wasn't / weren't** very funny.
- 3 **There were / There weren't** any people here a month ago.
- 4 They **was / were** happy to return home.
- 5 How many hurricanes **there were / were there** in 2018?
- 6 The girls didn't talk to us. They **were / weren't** friendly.
- 7 Last month, **there was / there were** a bad forest fire.
- 8 I didn't believe that man's story. He **wasn't / weren't** honest.




- 5 Completa las frases con la forma correcta del *Past Simple* de los verbos entre paréntesis.

- 1 The rain ..... (not end) until 7th March. It ..... (cause) a terrible flood.
- 2 Kim ..... (not go) to bed early last night. She ..... (study) for her test.
- 3 We ..... (not cook) lunch. We ..... (eat) sandwiches.
- 4 The shark ..... (come) near the beach, but the tourists ..... (not see) it.
- 5 They ..... (live) on a hill, so the flood ..... (not destroy) their house.

- 6 Escribe preguntas con estas palabras y el *Past Simple*. Luego contéstalas para que sean verdaderas en tu caso.

- 1 what / you / do / last weekend  
.....
- 2 you / get up / early / this morning  
.....
- 3 your English teacher / give / a test / yesterday  
.....
- 4 when / you / have / dinner / last night  
.....
- 5 your friends / send / you / text messages / an hour ago  
.....

### I can ...

	understand events understand essential information
	write a narrative
	ask for information

## VOCABULARY

## Clothes and Accessories

belt – cinturón

bracelet – pulsera, brazaletes

cap – gorra; sombrero

costume – disfraz

earrings – pendientes

hairband – cinta para el pelo, diadema

handbag – bolso (de mano)

jewellery – joyas

leggings – mallas; leotardos

make-up – maquillaje

necklace – collar

ring – anillo

scarf – bufanda; pañuelo

suit – traje

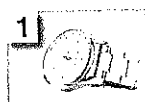
umbrella – paraguas

wallet – cartera

watch – reloj (de pulsera)

- 1 Busca diez prendas de vestir y complementos, y escríbelos debajo de la imagen correcta.

ring earrings leggings belt watch cap scarf handbag bracelet suit



watch



- 2 Completa las frases con estas palabras.

cap | umbrella | watch | suit | leggings | wallet

- You wear a cap on your head.
- How much money have you got in your wallet?
- A suit includes trousers and a jacket.
- Open your umbrella! It's raining!
- A watch tells the time.
- Leggings keep your legs warm.

- 3 Completa las palabras con las letras que faltan.

- This can make your face look pretty.  
m a k e - u p
- This keeps your trousers up.  
b \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- You wear this around your neck.  
n \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- Rings and bracelets are examples of this.  
j \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- This keeps your hair tidy.  
h \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
- You wear this on Halloween.  
c \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

## LISTENING

- 4 Escucha a Oliver y Danielle hablar sobre disfraces. ¿Qué prendas de vestir y complementos se mencionan? Rodéallos.
- (skirt) | scarf | earrings | leggings | belt  
necklace | ring | bracelets | cap
- 5 Vuelve a escuchar la grabación y elige la respuesta correcta.
- Danielle and Oliver are going to a birthday party / fancy dress party.
  - Danielle wants Oliver's help with her costume / project.
  - Danielle wants to shop for items / use things from home.
  - Danielle decides to be a fortune teller / crystal ball.
  - Oliver wants / doesn't want to tell Danielle about his costume.



## GRAMMAR

Se usa **be going to** para hablar de planes futuros.

**be going to: Affirmative**

I am going to see	yo voy a ver
you are going to see	tú vas a ver
he is going to see	él va a ver
she is going to see	ella va a ver
it is going to see	(ello) va a ver
we are going to see	nosotros/as vamos a ver
you are going to see	vosotros/as vais a ver
they are going to see	ellos/as van a ver

GRAMMAR APPENDIX page 93

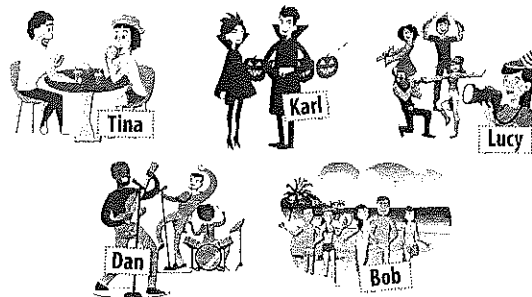
**6** Elige la respuesta correcta.

- Paul **am going to wear** / **is going to wear** a black suit to a party tonight.
- My friends and I **am going to cook** / **are going to cook** dinner together this evening.
- The fancy dress party **is going to start** / **are going to start** in an hour.
- Sandra **is going to buy** / **are going to buy** some jewellery next week.
- I **am going to take** / **is going to take** pictures at the costume festival.
- You **is going to meet** / **are going to meet** your cousins in the summer.

**7** Las personas de las imágenes están pensando qué van a hacer el sábado. Escribe frases con **be going to** y las palabras que aparecen a continuación.

wear costumes | play the guitar | go to the beach  
eat at a restaurant | take pictures at a party

- Tina is going to eat at a restaurant
- Karl and his friend .....
- Lucy .....
- Dan .....
- Bob and his friends .....

**be going to: Negative**

I'm not going to see	yo no voy a ver
you aren't going to see	tú no vas a ver
he isn't going to see	él no va a ver
she isn't going to see	ella no va a ver
it isn't going to see	(ello) no va a ver
we aren't going to see	nosotros/as no vamos a ver
you aren't going to see	vosotros/as no vais a ver
they aren't going to see	ellos/as no van a ver

GRAMMAR APPENDIX page 93

**8** Completa las frases sobre las personas del Ejercicio 7 con la forma afirmativa o negativa de **be going to** y los verbos entre paréntesis.

- Tina isn't going to cook (cook) a meal.
- Karl and his friend ..... (go) to a Halloween party.
- Lucy ..... (dance) at the party.
- Dan ..... (sing) with a band.
- Bob and his friends ..... (study).

**be going to: Interrogative**

Am I going to see ... ?	¿Yo voy a ver... ?
Are you going to see ... ?	¿Tú vas a ver... ?
Is he going to see ... ?	¿Él va a ver... ?
Is she going to see ... ?	¿Ella va a ver... ?
Is it going to see ... ?	¿(Ello) va a ver... ?
Are we going to see ... ?	¿Nosotros/as vamos a ver... ?
Are you going to see ... ?	¿Vosotros/as vais a ver... ?
Are they going to see ... ?	¿Ellos/as van a ver... ?

**Short answers**

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

GRAMMAR APPENDIX page 93

**9** Completa las preguntas con **be going to**. Luego contéstalas para que sean verdaderas en tu caso.

- Is your family going to have (have) dinner together on Saturday night?  
Yes, we are. / No, we aren't.
- ..... you ..... (study) tonight?
- When ..... you and your friends ..... (meet)?
- What ..... you ..... (give) your friend on his or her birthday?

**10** Lee el artículo de opinión de una revista y luego contesta las preguntas.

FANTASY PEACE MAGAZINE

# OPINION PAGE

We asked our readers about their favourite costume festivals. Here are some readers' answers.

I love costume festivals! I'm going to go to the Halloween celebrations in Derry, Ireland, next month. Halloween began with the ancient Celts in Ireland. According to Celtic tradition, ghosts and dangerous spirits visited on the last day of their year – our 31st October. To keep them away, people wore ugly costumes. More than 2,000 years later, we still wear costumes on Halloween. In Derry, people celebrate the festival for four days with street performances, ghost tours, processions and more. I'm going to be The Joker this year. I'm going to wear a purple suit and my sister is going to do my make-up.

*James, Ireland*

My friend and I are going to go to the Scarborough Renaissance Festival in Waxahachie, Texas. The festival began in England in the year 1533. Everyone wears special clothes to the festival and there are great shows. My friend is going to be Robin Hood and he's going to wear a cap and leggings! I'm still thinking about my costume, but I can't wait to go!

*Susan, USA*



- 1 Where did Halloween begin?  
*in Ireland*
- 2 How long ago did Halloween celebrations start?  
.....
- 3 What is James going to wear?  
.....
- 4 When did the Scarborough Renaissance Festival begin?  
.....
- 5 What is Susan's friend going to wear?  
.....

**11** ¿Qué frases del artículo de opinión te dan la siguiente información?

- 1 The Celts wore ugly costumes for protection.  
*To keep them away, people wore ugly costumes.*
- 2 James is going to wear make-up to the festival.  
.....
- 3 The Scarborough Renaissance Festival includes shows.  
.....
- 4 Susan doesn't know what she's going to wear.  
.....

## LISTENING

**12** Escucha un mensaje sobre un festival y completa la ficha.

Festival:	1. <i>1960s music</i>
Date and time:	1st <sup>2</sup> ..... at ..... o'clock
Where:	in the <sup>3</sup> .....
Clothing:	4. ....
Activities:	a <sup>5</sup> ..... competition
Blog address:	6. .... .com

## VOCABULARY

## Food and Tableware

beef – (carne de) ternera / vaca

bowl – tazón, cuenco, bol

cereal – cereal/es

cup – taza

fizzy drink – bebida / refresco con gas

fork – tenedor

glass – vaso

ice cream – helado

knife – cuchillo

mushroom – champiñón

oil – aceite

plate – plato

pork – (carne de) cerdo

sauce – salsa

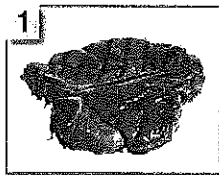
sausage – salchicha

spoon – cuchara

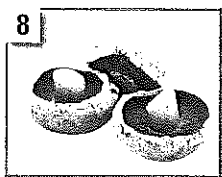
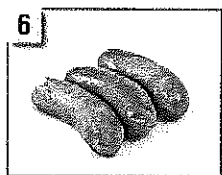
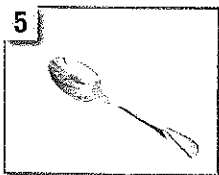
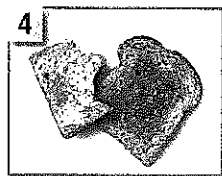
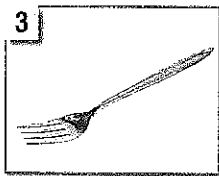
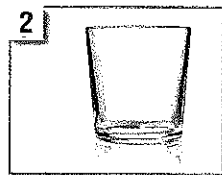
steak – filete

toast – tostada/s

1 Escribe las palabras debajo de la imagen correcta.

sausages | sauce | fork | steak | glass  
mushrooms | spoon | toast | cup

steak



2 Relaciona los significados de A con las palabras de B.

- | A                          | B                 |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 a popular breakfast food | ... a glass       |
| 2 meat from a cow          | ... b pork        |
| 3 an item to hold a drink  | ... c bowl        |
| 4 meat from a pig          | ... d beef        |
| 5 a dish for soup          | ... e cereal      |
| 6 cola or soda             | ... f ice cream   |
| 7 a cold dessert           | ... g fizzy drink |

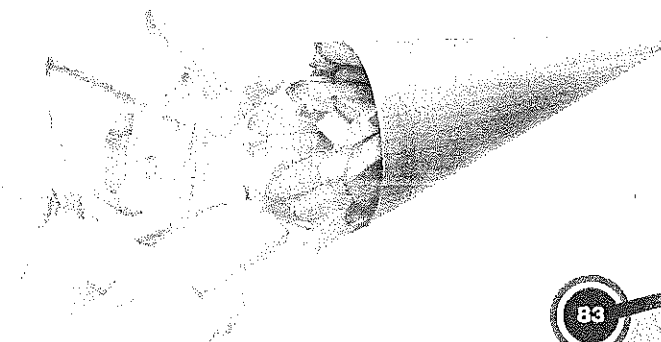
3 Escribe seis frases verdaderas con las palabras del cuadro.

People

cook chips in  
cut food with a  
drink tea and coffee from a  
use bread to make  
eat soup with a  
put their meal on a

knife.  
cup.  
plate.  
spoon.  
oil.  
toast.

- 1 People cook chips in oil.
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6



# GRAMMAR

El **Present Continuous** con valor de futuro se usa para hablar de planes y proyectos personales.

## Present Continuous with Future Meaning

I **am studying** tonight. *Estudio / Estudiaré esta noche.*

Tammy **isn't studying** this weekend. *Tammy no estudia / estudiará este fin de semana.*

Are you and Dan **studying** tomorrow? *¿Tú y Dan estudiáis / estudiaréis mañana?*

### Short answers

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

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

Yes, we **are**. / No, we **aren't**.

GRAMMAR APPENDIX page 91

**4** Los empleados se están preparando para la celebración de una boda. Mira las imágenes y completa las frases con la forma correcta del **Present Continuous** de los verbos entre paréntesis.

1 The wedding **isn't starting** at 16:00 tomorrow.  
It **is starting** at 17:30. (start)



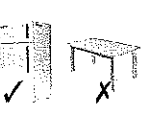
2 The guests **are having** water with their meal. They **are having** fizzy drinks. (have)



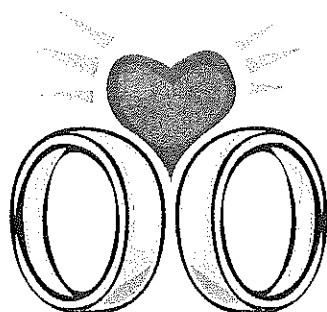
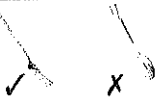
3 The chef **is adding** mushrooms to the sauce. He **is adding** cheese. (add)



4 Tomorrow morning, the waiters **are putting** the drinks in the fridge. They **are putting** them on the tables. (put)



5 The guests **are using** forks to eat the cake. They **are using** spoons. (use)



**5** Completa las frases con la forma correcta del **Present Continuous** de los verbos entre paréntesis para que sean verdaderas en tu caso.

- My friends and I **are / aren't going** (go) to a party next weekend.
- My mother **is / isn't inviting** (invite) friends for dinner this weekend.
- I **am / am not taking** (take) a cake to school tomorrow.
- On Saturday, I **am / am not buying** (buy) shoes at the shopping centre.
- I **am / am not flying** (fly) to another country this summer.

**6** Escribe preguntas con estas palabras y el **Present Continuous**. Luego contéstalas.

- you / take / an umbrella / to school / tomorrow  
*Are you taking an umbrella to school tomorrow?*  
*Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.*
- you and your family / travel / during the summer holiday
- your friends / go / to a fancy dress party / on Saturday
- your teacher / give / your class / a test / this week
- a parent / cook / beef / this evening

## LISTENING

**7** Escucha una llamada telefónica sobre las entradas para un festival y banquete medieval. ¿Qué ha olvidado Thomas?

- a his wallet      b to pay      c his phone number

**8** Vuelve a escuchar la llamada y completa la ficha.

Name:	Thomas <sup>1</sup> Brown
Date of event:	2. _____, 26th August
Time:	3. _____
Number of people:	4. _____
Total price:	5. _____
Special requests:	6. _____ food

# READING

9 Lee el correo electrónico de Sandra sobre un festival medieval. ¿Las frases son verdaderas (T) o falsas (F)?

Subject: A Medieval Feast

Hi James,

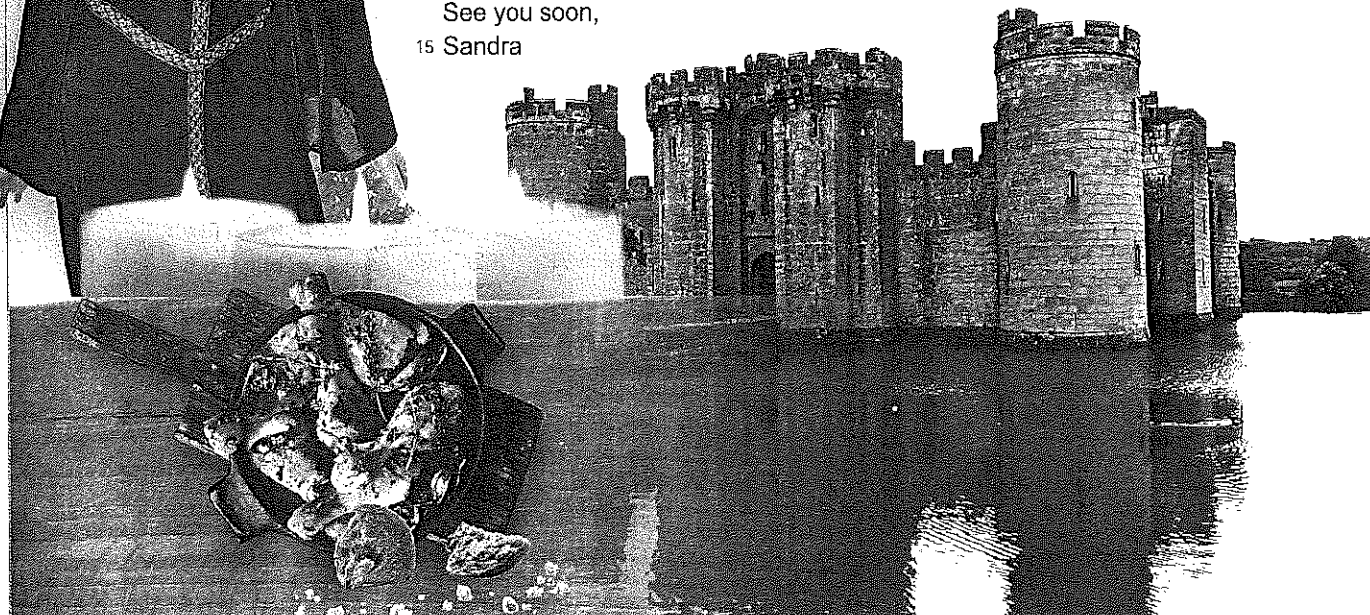
Are you having a good time in New York? When are you coming home? My parents are taking me to a medieval feast tonight.

The feast is in an old castle and we're going to eat at a long table with many other people. The lord and lady of the castle are really actors and they are going to sit at another table. In medieval times, a food taster sat with the lord and lady. His job was to try their food before they ate it. This was important because sometimes the lord's enemies put dangerous things in his food.

We're going to have pork and chicken because beef wasn't very common in medieval England. Also, we aren't going to eat our food on plates because medieval people usually ate food on bread. They didn't use forks or spoons. They ate with their fingers or with knives, but they used the same knives for killing their enemies. Yuck!

See you soon,

Sandra



	T	F
1 James is at home.		✓
2 Sandra is going to have dinner in a castle.		
3 Sandra is going to see some actors tonight.		
4 In medieval times, people rarely ate beef.		
5 Medieval people usually ate their food on plates.		

10 Completa las frases.

- Sandra is going to the feast with her parents.
- Sandra is going to sit at a .....
- A food taster usually sat with .....
- People used the same knives for eating food and .....



## VOCABULARY

### Party Activities

- buy food** – comprar comida
- celebrate a birthday** – celebrar un cumpleaños
- clean the house** – limpiar la casa
- decorate the room** – decorar la habitación
- get ready** – prepararse
- give presents** – dar regalos
- have a barbecue** – hacer una barbacoa
- have a party** – hacer una fiesta
- make a guest list** – hacer una lista de invitados
- make plans** – hacer planes
- send invitations** – mandar invitaciones

1 ¿En qué imagen se están haciendo estas actividades? Señala (✓) la columna correcta.

	PICTURE A	PICTURE B
1 celebrate a birthday		✓
2 have a barbecue		
3 get ready		
4 give presents		
5 decorate the room		
6 clean the house		

2 ¿Qué van a hacer estas personas? Relaciona A con B.

#### A

- There's nothing to eat, so I'm going to go shopping.
- I'm going to write to my friends to tell them about the party.
- I'm going to write the names of the people to invite.
- We're going to decide what to do.
- We're going to celebrate Tim's birthday.

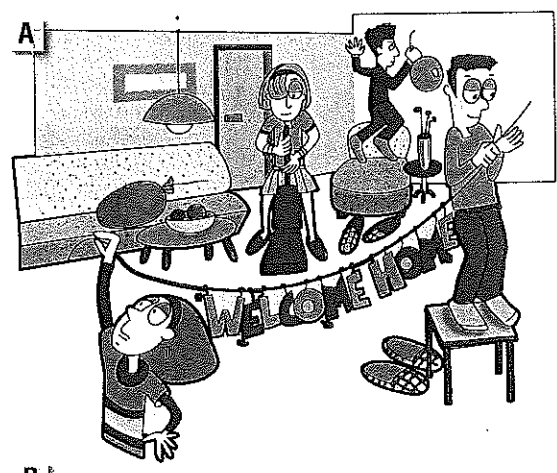
#### B

- .... a send invitations
- .... b make plans
- 1. c buy food
- .... d have a party
- .... e make a guest list

## LISTENING

- 3 Escucha a Alex y Claire hablar sobre una fiesta. ¿Cuál es el problema? Completa la frase.  
It will probably ..... on the day of the party.
- 4 Vuelve a escuchar la conversación y señala (✓) si las frases son verdaderas (T) o falsas (F).

	T	F
1 Jack's party is on Sunday.		✓
2 Jack is planning a barbecue.		
3 Claire doesn't eat meat.		
4 Jack started planning the party a week ago.		





## GRAMMAR

Se usa **will** para hacer predicciones sobre el futuro.

### will Affirmative

I will go	yo iré
you will go	tú irás
he will go	él irá
she will go	ella irá
it will go	(ello) irá
we will go	nosotros/as iremos
you will go	vosotros/as iréis
they will go	ellos/as irán

GRAMMAR APPENDIX page 91

**8** ¿Qué crees que ocurrirá dentro de 50 años?  
Completa las frases con **will**. Después señala (✓)  
con cuáles estás de acuerdo.

- People will have parties in space.
- Robots will clean houses.
- Pizza will be a popular party food in 50 years' time.
- People will eat cake at parties in the future.
- Music will change in the next 50 years.

**9** Completa las frases con estos verbos y la forma afirmativa de **will**.

rain | study | be | ~~love~~ | invite

- I think Adam will love our birthday present to him.
- It's very cloudy. It will rain soon.
- Sue will invite probably everyone in the class to her barbecue.
- I'm sure you will study art one day.
- The party will be wonderful!



**10** Emma está pensando en su próxima fiesta de cumpleaños. Mira las imágenes y relaciona A con B para formar frases sobre sus predicciones.



A

- My grandmother will probably give
- I hope my parents will finally get
- I think my friends will have
- My friends will bring
- I'm sure I'll be

B

- a party for me and wear funny hats.
- me a cat.
- me money.
- very happy on my birthday.
- many presents.



### will Negative

I won't go	yo no iré
you won't go	tú no irás
he won't go	él no irá
she won't go	ella no irá
it won't go	(ello) no irá
we won't go	nosotros/as no iremos
you won't go	vosotros/as no iréis
they won't go	ellos/as no irán

GRAMMAR APPENDIX page 91

**11** Completa las frases con los verbos entre paréntesis y la forma correcta de **will**.

- Jane isn't ready. Her party won't start (not start) on time.
- We're late. We will miss (miss) the ceremony.
- People won't buy (not buy) food in supermarkets in the future.
- It will be probably (be) sunny on the day of the festival.
- Pam won't like (not like) Kate's present because she doesn't wear any make-up.
- They will have (have) many guests. Their parties are usually big.

**12** ¿Cuáles son tus predicciones sobre el futuro?  
Completa las frases con *will* o *won't*.

- 1 People will / won't have birthday parties in 100 years.
- 2 Children                      only study online in the future.
- 3 People                      live on the moon one day.
- 4 I                      be an athlete in the future.
- 5 My family                      win the lottery soon.

**will** Interrogative

Will I go?	¿Yo iré?
Will you go?	¿Tú irás?
Will he go?	¿Él irá?
Will she go?	¿Ella irá?
Will it go?	¿(Ello) irá?
Will we go?	¿Nosotros/as iremos?
Will you go?	¿Vosotros/as iréis?
Will they go?	¿Ellos/as irán?

**Short answers**

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

GRAMMAR APPENDIX page 93

**13** Completa las preguntas con los verbos entre paréntesis y *will*. Luego contéstalas de manera personal.

- 1 Will you live (live) in another country in the future?  
Yes, I will. / No, I won't.
- 2                      your parents                      (get) a dog soon?
- 3                      your best friend                      (win) a dancing competition?
- 4                      you                      (write) a book one day?
- 5                      your best friend                      (be) late to school tomorrow?

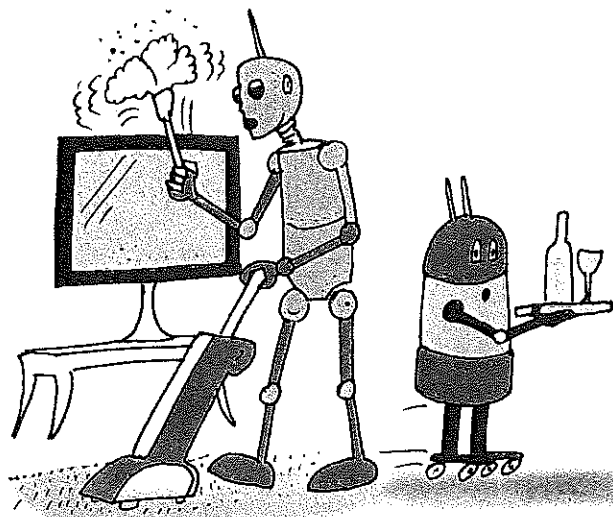
**14** Completa las preguntas con *will* y estos verbos.

snow | study | enjoy | go

- 1 Will Tom enjoy the party?
- 2                      it                      tomorrow?
- 3                      the children                      to school in 2060?
- 4                      you                      at university in the future?

**15** Escribe preguntas con estas palabras y *will*.

- 1 how / teenagers / celebrate / birthdays / in the future  
How will teenagers celebrate birthdays in the future?
- 2 what games / people / play / at parties
- 3 what food / be / popular / at celebrations
- 4 how / people / clean their homes / in the future



**16** Relaciona las respuestas con las preguntas del Ejercicio 15.

- .... a They will program their robots to do the work.
- .... b Healthy food, such as sushi.
- 1. c They will have parties in space.
- .... d Virtual games on computers.

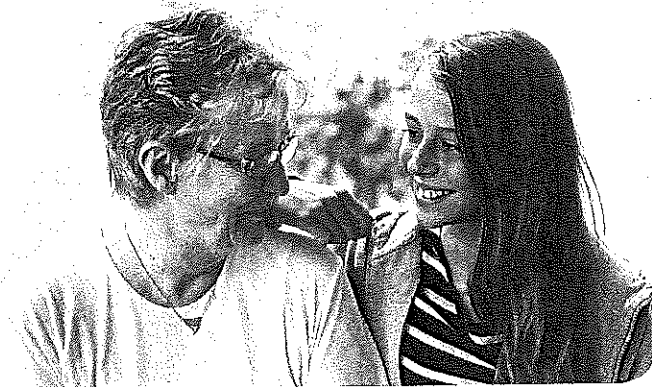
## WRITING



**TIP** Repasar lo que has escrito antes de entregarlo es fundamental. Las listas de comprobaciones pueden serte de utilidad.

- 17** Lee el texto y elige las respuestas correctas. Escribe el número junto al punto correcto de la lista de comprobaciones. Rodea los dos errores al utilizar la mayúscula.

Next week will be <sup>1</sup> **very** / **not at all** exciting because my grandmother is celebrating <sup>2</sup> **her** / **his** 70th birthday. We're planning a special weekend for her. <sup>3</sup> **Then** / **First**, we're taking my grandmother to a really nice restaurant <sup>4</sup> **at** / **on** Saturday night. It is famous for its steak <sup>5</sup> **7** / . After dinner, we <sup>6</sup> **are going** / **go** to my uncle's house. He's got a big garden <sup>7</sup> **but** / **and** we're going to continue the party there. We will probably have music and dancing at the party. we're all going to sleep at my uncle's house, and the next day we're going to have a barbecue. It will be a <sup>8</sup> **long weekend** / **weekend long** and I'm sure it will be great fun.



CHECKLIST <i>Used ... correctly</i>	
	grammar
	capital letters and punctuation
	word order
	prepositions of time
	linking words and connectors
1	adverbs of degree
	referencing

### EXTRA

- 18** Imagina que estás organizando una celebración especial para un miembro de tu familia o un amigo/a. Completa las frases. Después utiliza la lista de comprobaciones para repasar lo que has escrito.

- 1 Next \_\_\_\_\_, my \_\_\_\_\_ is celebrating \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 We're planning a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 It's going to be at \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ o'clock.
- 4 We are going to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 I'm sure it will be \_\_\_\_\_.



## VOCABULARY

1 Rodea la palabra que no pertenece al grupo.

- 1 leggings • necklace • bracelet
- 2 wallet • handbag • hairband
- 3 beef • toast • pork
- 4 mushrooms • plate • cereal
- 5 cup • glass • bowl

2 Elige la respuesta correcta.

- 1 You wear a **scarf** / **belt** / **costume** on your trousers.
- 2 Wear your **suit** / **leggings** / **cap** in the sun!
- 3 You eat soup with a **spoon** / **fork** / **knife**.
- 4 Cola is a type of **steak** / **fizzy drink** / **ice cream**.
- 5 You wear **rings** / **make-up** / **watches** on your face.

3 Completa los verbos que faltan en las frases.

- 1 People often c..... a birthday with a cake and a party.
- 2 I always g..... presents to my parents on their birthdays.
- 3 The bathrooms and the kitchen are dirty. We must c..... the house.
- 4 We must g..... ready for the wedding now. We're leaving in an hour.
- 5 Who should we invite? Let's m..... a guest list.

## GRAMMAR

4 Completa las frases con la forma correcta de *be going to*.

- 1 Phil and Sue ..... (not send) invitations tomorrow.
- 2 I ..... (buy) a birthday cake.
- 3 The party ..... (not end) until 12 o'clock.
- 4 ..... you ..... (give) Megan a present?
- 5 They ..... (fly) to Barbados.
- 6 When ..... Carl ..... (wear) this costume?

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

- 1 Get ready quickly! The party ..... (start) in half an hour.
- 2 Who ..... Pam ..... (invite) to dinner tonight?
- 3 I ..... (not come) to the celebration on Saturday. I must study for an exam.
- 4 When ..... you ..... (decorate) the room?
- 5 Our guests ..... (not stay) at a hotel. They're going to sleep at our house.
- 6 ..... the boys ..... (clean) their room tomorrow? It's dirty.

6 Escribe frases con estas palabras y la forma correcta de *will*.

- 1 robots / cook / our food / in 50 years / .

- 2 you / study / at university / one day / ?

- 3 I / not get / a good mark in the maths test / .

- 4 Liz / probably / like / our costumes / .

- 5 we / be / late / to the barbecue / ?

- 6 it / not snow / this weekend / .

## I can ...

	understand relevant details understand plans
	write about a future event
	talk about plans