

# Welcome!

2ºA (2/40)

## Vocabulary

### Numbers

one – <i>uno/a</i>	eight – <i>ocho</i>	fifteen – <i>quince</i>	forty – <i>cuarenta</i>
two – <i>dos</i>	nine – <i>nueve</i>	sixteen – <i>dieciséis</i>	fifty – <i>cincuenta</i>
three – <i>tres</i>	ten – <i>diez</i>	seventeen – <i>diecisiete</i>	sixty – <i>sesenta</i>
four – <i>cuatro</i>	eleven – <i>once</i>	eighteen – <i>dieciocho</i>	seventy – <i>setenta</i>
five – <i>cinco</i>	twelve – <i>doce</i>	nineteen – <i>diecinueve</i>	eighty – <i>ochenta</i>
six – <i>seis</i>	thirteen – <i>trece</i>	twenty – <i>veinte</i>	ninety – <i>noventa</i>
seven – <i>siete</i>	fourteen – <i>catorce</i>	thirty – <i>treinta</i>	one hundred – <i>cien</i>

### Relaciona las palabras con los números.

- ...b 1. twenty-seven
- ..... 2. eighty-eight
- ..... 3. twelve
- ..... 4. sixteen
- ..... 5. forty-five
- ..... 6. nine
- ..... 7. fifty
- ..... 8. thirty-three

a 12

b 27

c 9

d 50

e 88

f 16

g 45

h 33

### 2 Escribe los números correctos.

- |                 |       |                 |       |
|-----------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| 1. seventy-nine | 79    | 6. ninety-three | ..... |
| 2. twenty-two   | ..... | 7. forty-four   | ..... |
| 3. seventeen    | ..... | 8. one hundred  | ..... |
| 4. sixty        | ..... | 9. ten          | ..... |
| 5. eleven       | ..... | 10. fifty-five  | ..... |

## Ordinal numbers

1st / first – *primero/a*

2nd / second – *segundo/a*

3rd / third – *tercero/a*

4th / fourth – *cuarto/a*

5th / fifth – *quinto/a*

6th / sixth – *sexto/a*

7th / seventh – *séptimo/a*

8th / eighth – *octavo/a*

9th / ninth – *noveno/a*

10th / tenth – *décimo/a*

### 3 Escribe estas palabras al lado de su número.

second ♦ first ♦ sixth ♦ ~~third~~ ♦ fifth

1. 3rd                    third

2. 5th                    .....

3. 1st                    .....

4. 6th                    .....

5. 2nd                    .....

## Transport

aeroplane – *avión*

bus – *autobús*

ship – *barco*

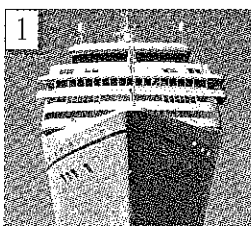
bicycle – *bicicleta*

car – *coche*

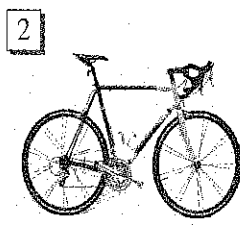
train – *tren*

### 4 Busca seis medios de transporte en la sopa de letras y luego escríbelos debajo de las fotografías.

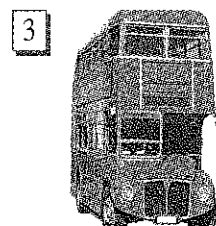
v	h	t	r	a	i	n	t
a	c	z	a	u	b	y	s
e	s	l	a	n	k	c	n
r	b	i	c	y	c	l	e
o	y	t	r	h	n	h	f
p	v	s	g	s	p	i	h
l	s	m	u	h	j	r	c
a	q	b	v	i	f	e	a
n	r	u	c	p	z	r	n
e	a	s	d	r	c	a	r



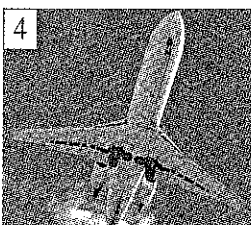
1 ship



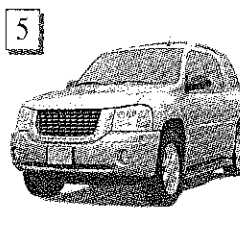
2 .....



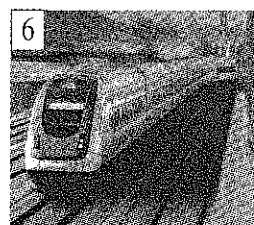
3 .....



4 .....



5 .....



6 .....

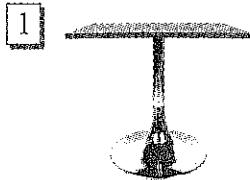
## Furniture

bed – *cama*  
chair – *silla*

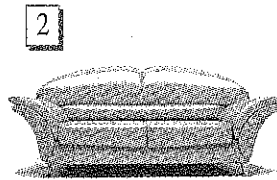
cupboard – *armario*  
desk – *escritorio*

sofa – *sofá*  
table – *mesa*

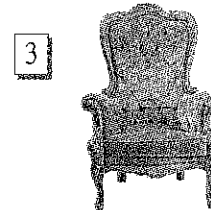
5 Rodea la palabra correcta según la fotografía.



desk / table



sofa / bed



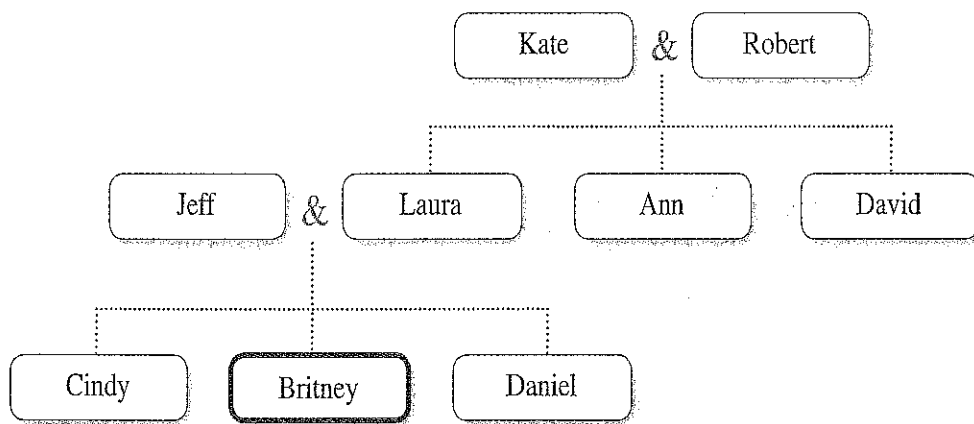
chair / cupboard

## Family

aunt – *tía*  
brother – *hermano*  
father – *padre*  
mother – *madre*

grandfather – *abuelo*  
grandmother – *abuela*  
sister – *hermana*  
uncle – *tío*

6 Completa las frases de abajo con los nombres adecuados según el árbol genealógico.



1. Britney's mother is Laura.
2. Britney's father is .....
3. Britney's sister is .....
4. Britney's brother is .....
5. Britney's grandmother is .....
6. Britney's grandfather is .....
7. Britney's aunt is .....
8. Britney's uncle is .....

## School items

blackboard – pizarra

notebook – cuaderno

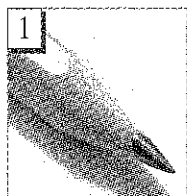
pencil – lápiz

book – libro

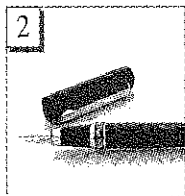
pen – bolígrafo

schoolbag – mochila

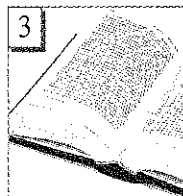
### 7 Completa las palabras según las fotografías.



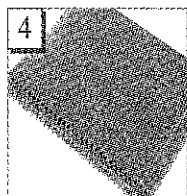
p e n c i l



p . . . . .



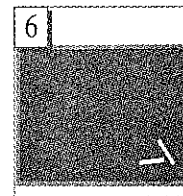
b . . . . .



n . . . . . b . . . . .



s . . . . . l b . . . . . g



b . . . . . b . . . . . d

## Weather

cloudy – nublado/a, con nubes

snowy – con nieve, nevado/a

windy – con viento (It's ~ : Hace viento)

rainy – lluvioso/a

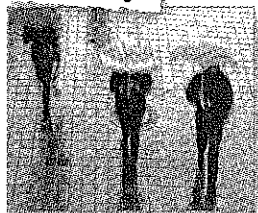
sunny – soleado/a (It's ~ : Hace sol)

### 8 Escribe estas palabras debajo de las fotografías.

rainy ♦ sunny ♦ cloudy ♦ snowy ♦ windy

## Weather Report

Monday



rainy

Tuesday



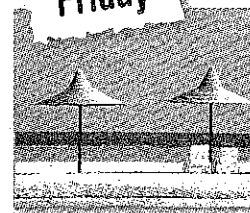
Wednesday



Thursday



Friday



# Grammar

## to be - affirmative

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

### Completa las frases con la forma correcta del verbo to be.

- Rose ..... is ..... in the classroom.
- You and Dan ..... at home.
- We ..... friends.
- I ..... a student.
- You ..... from Singapore.
- It ..... a chocolate cake.

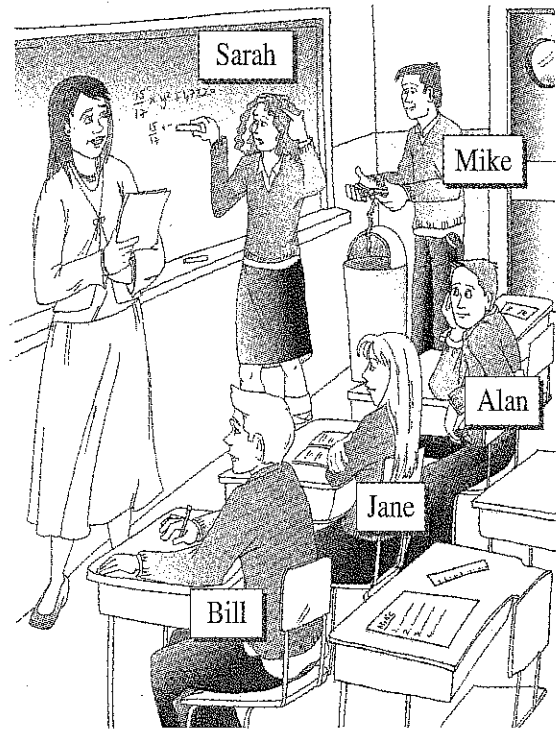
## to be - negative

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

### 2 Escribe las frases del Ejercicio 1 en negativa.

- Rose isn't in the classroom. ....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

### 3 Completa las frases de abajo con la forma correcta del verbo to be según el dibujo.



- The students ..... are ..... at school.
- The students ..... in an art class.
- Bill ..... at his desk.
- Jane ..... next to Bill.
- Sarah ..... at her desk.
- The teacher's clothes ..... black.

### 4 Completa las frases con la forma correcta del verbo to be para que sean verdaderas en tu caso.

- I ..... at school.
- I ..... in an art class.
- My friend's clothes ..... black today.
- My friends ..... at their desks.
- I ..... happy today.
- My friend ..... from Scotland.
- My clothes ..... blue today.
- My English teacher ..... from England.

**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 ...?	¿(Ello) 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, you are.	No, you aren't.
Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.

**5** Escribe preguntas con estas palabras y con la forma correcta del verbo **to be**. Luego rodea las respuestas que sean verdaderas en tu caso.

1. you / Australian?

Are you Australian?

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

2. your father / English?

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

3. you / 15 years old?

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

4. your friends / at home / now?

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

5. your mother / a teacher?

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

6. your pen / green?

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

**have got - affirmative**

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

**6** Rodea la forma verbal correcta.

- The students **has got** / **have got** drinks.
- Marie **has got** / **have got** a sandwich.
- You **has got** / **have got** coffee.
- The boy **has got** / **have got** fish.
- I **has got** / **have got** some money.
- My friends and I **has got** / **have got** blue pens.

**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

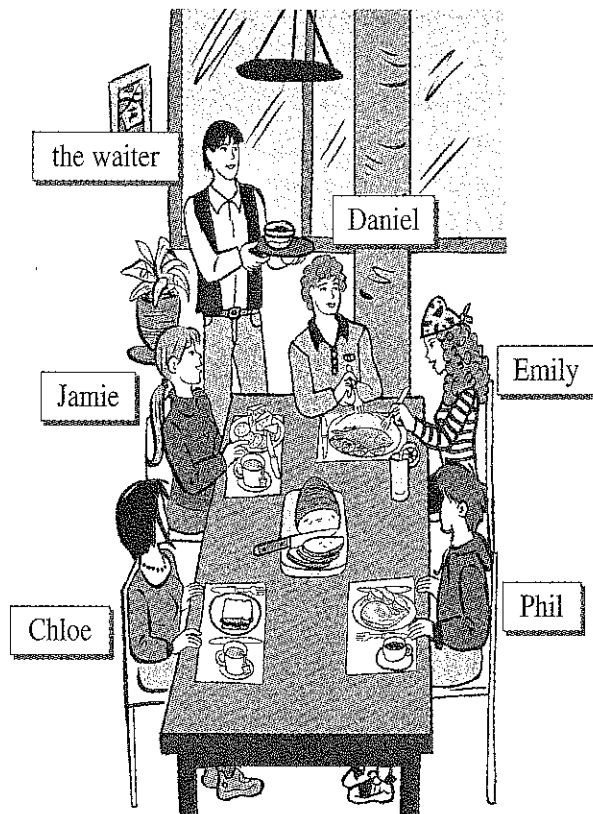
**7** Rodea la forma verbal correcta para que las frases sean verdaderas en tu caso.

- I **have got** / **haven't got** a red pen.
- My friend **has got** / **hasn't got** a sister.
- My teacher **has got** / **hasn't got** a blue chair.
- My parents **have got** / **haven't got** a red car.
- I **have got** / **haven't got** a dog.
- My classroom **has got** / **hasn't got** a blackboard.

**8 Completa las frases con *hasn't got* o *haven't got*.**

- Damien ..... *hasn't got* ..... a drink.
- You and Paul ..... white schoolbags.
- My parents ..... five children.
- Andrea ..... a purple pen.
- I ..... two dogs.
- My friends and I ..... maths today.

**9 Completa las frases de abajo con la forma correcta del verbo *have got* según el dibujo.**



- Emily and Daniel ..... *have got* ..... fish and rice.
- Phil ..... a salad.
- Chloe and Jamie ..... cola.
- Daniel ..... cake.
- The students ..... bread.
- Chloe ..... a sandwich.

**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 ...?	¿(Ello) tiene...?
Have we got ...?	¿Nosotros/as tenemos...?
Have you got ...?	¿Vosotros/as tenéis...?
Have they got ...?	¿Ellos/as tienen...?

**Short Answers**

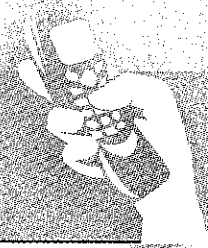
Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.
Yes, he has.	No, he hasn't.

**10 Escribe preguntas con estas palabras y con la forma correcta del verbo *have got* sobre el dibujo del Ejercicio 9. Luego contéstalas.**

- Emily / juice  
Has Emily got juice?  
.....  
Yes, she has.  
.....
- Phil / beef and potatoes?  
.....  
.....
- Jamie and Chloe / tea?  
.....  
.....
- the waiter / a pen / in his hand?  
.....  
.....

**11 Completa las frases con la forma correcta del verbo *have got*.**

- We ..... *haven't got* ..... (not) a red house.
- Rose ..... a green notebook.
- I ..... a book in my schoolbag.
- ..... you ..... a cat?
- Sam ..... (not) English today.
- ..... your friend ..... a sandwich today?



## Vocabulary

### Hobbies and activities

basketball – *baloncesto*

bowling – *bolos, jugar a los bolos*

cooking – *la cocina, cocinar*

drums – *tambores; batería*

hiking – *excursionismo*

karate – *kárate*

painting – *pintura, pintar*

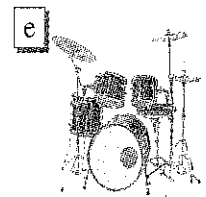
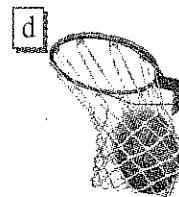
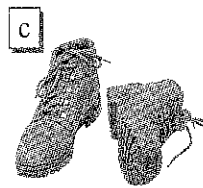
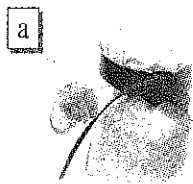
rugby – *rugby*

swimming – *natación, nadar*

tennis – *tenis*

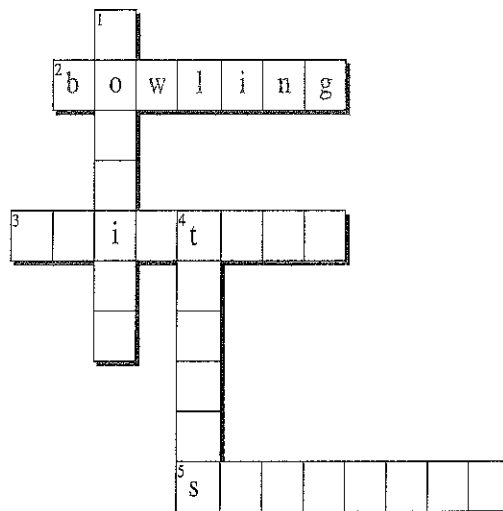
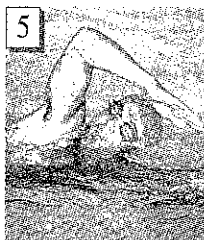
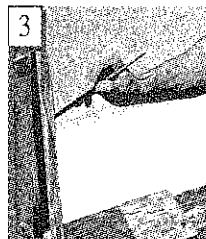
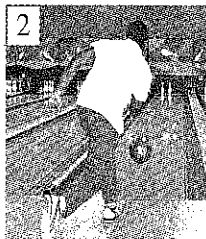
### Relaciona las palabras con las fotografías.

- ..... 1. drums                      ..... 4. hiking  
 ..... 2. basketball                ..... 5. rugby  
 ..... 3. karate

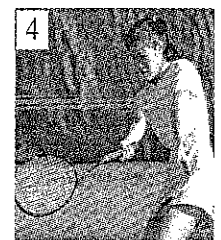


### 2 Completa el crucigrama.

Across »



Down ⚓





# Grammar

## Present Simple - affirmative

I clean	yo limpio
you clean	tú limpias
he cleans	él limpia
she cleans	ella limpia
it cleans	(ello) limpia
we clean	nosotros/as limpiamos
you clean	vosotros/as limpiáis
they clean	ellos/as limpian

## Present Simple - negative

I don't clean	yo no limpio
you don't clean	tú no limpias
he doesn't clean	él no limpia
she doesn't clean	ella no limpia
it doesn't clean	(ello) no limpia
we don't clean	nosotros/as no limpiamos
you don't clean	vosotros/as no limpiáis
they don't clean	ellos/as no limpian

1 Escribe los verbos en 3ª persona del singular en la columna correcta. Puedes consultar la página 72 si necesitas ayuda.

gó ♦ study ♦ teach ♦ like ♦ play ♦ watch  
try ♦ fly ♦ eat

-s	-es	-ies
	goes	

2 Rodea la forma verbal correcta.

- I play / plays tennis at school in the summer.
- My brother **do** / **does** karate on Mondays.
- We **lives** / **live** in Scotland.
- My father **wash** / **washes** his car every week.
- My parents **listen** / **listens** to pop music.
- The baby **cry** / **cries** when he is hungry.

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

- Britney and Peter ..... learn ..... (learn) French at school.
- Tim ..... (go) hiking at the weekend.
- Sam and Joe ..... (watch) TV every evening.
- Daniel ..... (do) karate on Tuesdays.
- Anna ..... (play) basketball on Saturdays.
- Dan and Kate ..... (speak) Italian.

4 Completa las frases con el Present Simple de los verbos entre paréntesis en negativa.

- We ..... don't play ..... (play) rugby.
- I ..... (listen) to music every evening.
- My friends ..... (go) to the cinema every Friday.
- My brother ..... (ride) his bicycle to school.
- The teachers ..... (give) us tests every week.
- Sue ..... (like) cooking.

5 Escribe frases con estas palabras y utiliza el Present Simple en afirmativa o en negativa.

- We / not go / to school / on Sundays.  
We don't go to school on Sundays.  
.....
- Kate / not send / many / SMS messages.  
.....
- The boys / watch / TV / every day.  
.....
- Mrs Wilson / teach / English.  
.....
- I / not enjoy / painting.  
.....
- Daniel / not live / in Paris.  
.....

### Adverbs of frequency

always	<i>siempre</i>	sometimes	<i>a veces, algunas veces</i>
never	<i>nunca</i>	usually	<i>normalmente</i>
often	<i>a menudo</i>		

6 Escribe seis frases, siguiendo el ejemplo, con palabras de cada columna y utiliza el *Present Simple* en afirmativa para que sean verdaderas en tu caso.

I	never	play	basketball
My friend	sometimes	listen	dinner
My teacher	often	cook	TV
My parents	usually	watch	to pop music
	always	send	e-mails



1. My friend often listens to pop music.
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....
6. ....

### Present Simple - interrogative

Do I clean ...?	¿Yo limpio...?
Do you clean ...?	¿Tú limpias...?
Does he clean ...?	¿Él limpia...?
Does she clean ...?	¿Ella limpia...?
Does it clean ...?	¿(Ello) limpia...?
Do we clean ...?	¿Nosotros/as limpiamos...?
Do you clean ...?	¿Vosotros/as limpiáis...?
Do they clean ...?	¿Ellos/as limpian...?

#### Short Answers

Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
Yes, she does.	No, she doesn't.

7 Completa las preguntas con el *Present Simple* de los verbos entre paréntesis. Luego contéstalas con respuestas breves para que sean verdaderas en tu caso.

1. Do you help (help) at home?  
....., I .....
2. .... your teacher .....  
(give) you homework every day?  
....., he / she .....
3. .... you .....  
(understand) Italian?  
....., I .....
4. .... you and your family  
..... (live) in a house?  
....., we .....
5. .... your friend often  
..... (visit) you at home?  
....., he / she .....

# Vocabulary

## School subjects

art – arte (dibujo y pintura)

biology – biología

geography – geografía

history – historia

maths – mates (matemáticas)

music – música

science – ciencia(s)

technology – tecnología

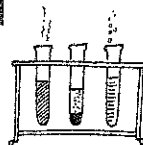
### Escribe las palabras al lado de los dibujos.

1

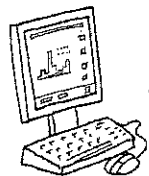


h i s t o r y

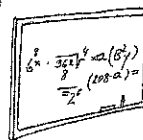
2



3



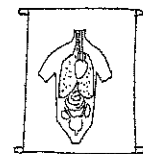
4



5



6



7



8



### Rodea la palabra correcta.

1. We paint in art / science.
2. We learn about the past in **biology** / history.
3. We use numbers in **maths** / music.
4. We learn about different countries in **technology** / geography.
5. We use computers in **technology** / history.
6. We sing in **science** / music.
7. We learn about parts of the body in **art** / biology.

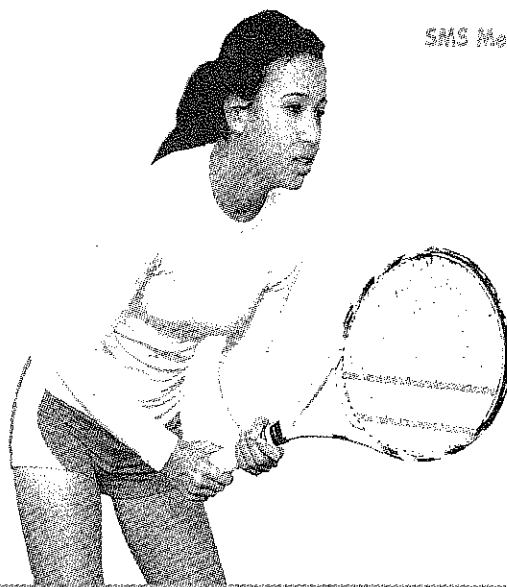


## Reading and Writing

1 Lee el correo electrónico y completa el cuadro.

From:	
Subject:	
To:	

Hi,  
My name is Jenny. I'm 13 and I live in London, England. I speak English at home, but I also understand German.  
I love sport. I play tennis on Mondays and Wednesdays. I go hiking at the weekend. I like listening to pop music and watching TV in the evenings.



NAME: **Jenny**

AGE:

COUNTRY:

LANGUAGES:

FAVOURITE SPORTS:

OTHER HOBBIES:

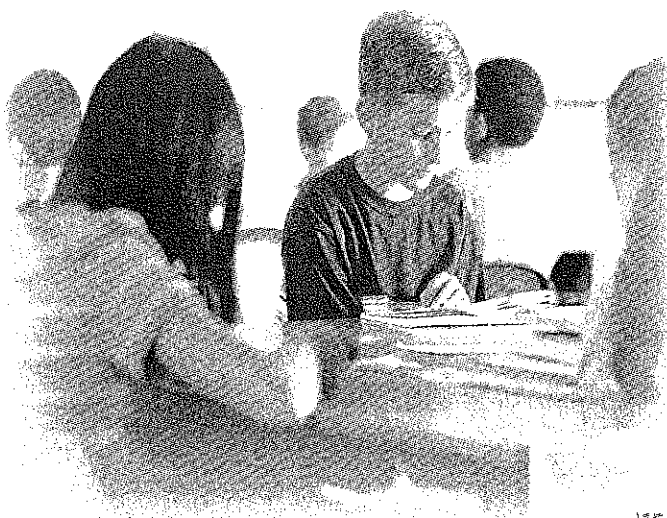
2 Lee el correo electrónico de Paul sobre su día de clase favorito y rodea la preposición de tiempo correcta.

From:	
Subject:	
To:	

My favourite school day is Friday. My first lesson is English. It's <sup>1</sup> **in** / **on** the morning <sup>2</sup> **in** / **at** nine o'clock. My next lesson is maths <sup>3</sup> **on** / **at** ten o'clock. My first lesson <sup>4</sup> **in** / **on** the afternoon is science. It's <sup>5</sup> **in** / **at** one o'clock. <sup>6</sup> **On** / **At** Friday afternoons, we have two music lessons. Music is my favourite lesson!

3 Completa el texto sobre tu día de clase favorito utilizando el Ejercicio 2 como ayuda.

My favourite school day is <sup>1</sup>.....  
My first lesson is <sup>2</sup>..... It's in the morning at <sup>3</sup>..... o'clock. My next lesson is <sup>4</sup>..... at <sup>5</sup>..... o'clock. My first lesson in the afternoon is <sup>6</sup>..... It's at <sup>7</sup>..... o'clock.



# Check Yourself

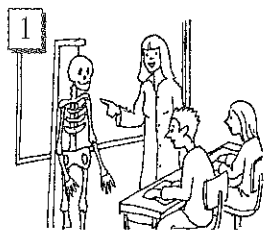
## Vocabulary

1 Escribe estas palabras debajo de las fotografías.  
[6 x 2 = 12 points]

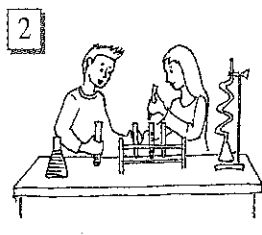
basketball • hiking • cooking  
drums • bowling • painting



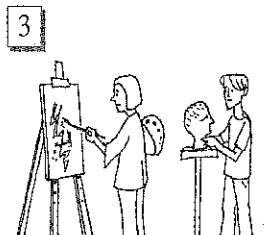
2 Completa las palabras según los dibujos.  
[4 x 2 = 8 points]



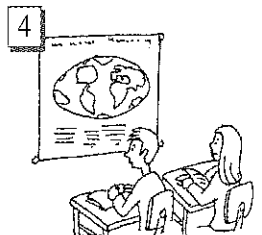
b \_ \_ o l \_ \_ \_ y \_ \_



\_ \_ c i e \_ \_ c e



\_ \_ r \_ \_ \_



\_ \_ e o \_ \_ \_ a p h \_ \_ \_

## Grammar

3 Escribe frases con estas palabras y utiliza el Present Simple en afirmativa.  
[5 x 2 = 10 points]

- I / like / pop music.  
.....
- Robert / watch / TV / in the evenings.  
.....
- You / read / a book / every day.  
.....
- Sarah / play / the drums.  
.....
- Tom / go / hiking / at the weekend.  
.....

4 Completa las frases con el Present Simple de los verbos entre paréntesis.  
[5 x 2 = 10 points]

- I ..... (not play) tennis.
- Sam ..... (like) his house.
- They ..... (not do) karate.
- Sarah ..... (study) history.
- He ..... (not teach) English every day.

5 Completa las preguntas con el Present Simple de los verbos entre paréntesis.  
[5 x 2 = 10 points]

- ..... you ..... (live) in a flat?
- ..... your friends ..... (come) to your house every week?
- ..... your English teacher ..... (give) a test every month?
- ..... you ..... (like) cooking?
- ..... your mother ..... (work) in a bank?

# Different Places



## Vocabulary

### Places

bank – *banco*

car park – *aparcamiento*

chemist's – *farmacia*

cinema – *cine*

library – *biblioteca*

museum – *museo*

park – *parque*

restaurant – *restaurante*

shopping centre – *centro comercial*

supermarket – *supermercado*

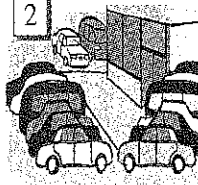
1 Rodea las palabras correctas según el dibujo.

1



park / **cinema**

2



car park / supermarket

3



museum / chemist's

4



shopping centre / library

2 Rodea la opción correcta.

1. You have a meal here.

a. library    **b. restaurant**    c. bank

2. You buy medicine here.

a. chemist's    b. library    c. car park

3. People put their money here.

a. supermarket    b. bank    c. restaurant

4. There are many shops here.

a. cinema    b. museum    c. shopping centre

5. There are trees and flowers in this place and children play here.

a. restaurant    b. car park    c. park

### Prepositions of place

behind – *detrás de*

between – *entre (dos cosas)*

in front of – *delante de*

on the corner – *en la esquina*

on the left of – *a la izquierda de*

on the right of – *a la derecha de*

opposite – *enfrente de*

3 Rodea la preposición correcta según el dibujo.

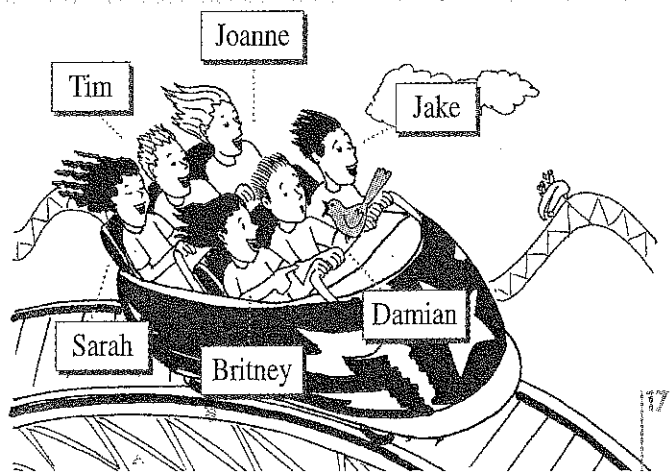
1. Jake is **on the right of** / opposite Damian.

2. Britney is **on the left of** / between Damian.

3. The bird is **behind** / opposite Damian.

4. Sarah is **behind** / in front of Britney.

5. Tim is **on the corner** / between Sarah and Joanne.



# Grammar

a	an	the	some	any
a car				
an orange				
the sun				
the book in the bag				
some cars, some milk				
I've got some milk.				
I haven't got any milk.				
Have you got any milk?				

1 Escribe estas palabras en la columna correcta.

apple ♦ animals ♦ park ♦ umbrella  
shopping centre ♦ children

a	an	some
	apple	

2 Rodea la palabra correcta.

- Is that (a) / an museum?
- There's a / the restaurant near my house.  
A / The restaurant is great!
- Look at a / the sun!
- There are some / any cars in the car park.
- There aren't some / any people in the library.

3 Escribe estas palabras en la columna correcta. Puedes consultar la página 72 si necesitas ayuda.

foot ♦ women ♦ children ♦ people ♦ fish  
woman ♦ city ♦ feet ♦ child ♦ cities  
person ♦ fish

Singular	Plural
1. foot	feet
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	

## There is / There are - affirmative and negative

There is a cinema in the shopping centre.

Hay un cine en el centro comercial.

There is some money in my bag.

Hay dinero en mi bolsa.

There are some restaurants in the shopping centre.

Hay algunos restaurantes en el centro comercial.

Note: **There is = There's**

There isn't a library in the shopping centre.

No hay una biblioteca en el centro comercial.

There isn't any money on the table.

No hay dinero encima de la mesa.

There aren't any museums in the shopping centre.

No hay ningún museo en el centro comercial.

4 Rodea la forma verbal correcta.

- (There is) / There are a bus in the car park.
- There is / There are some interesting paintings in the museum.
- There isn't / There aren't any scary films at the cinema today.
- There isn't / There aren't any water here.
- There is / There are four children in the library.

5 Completa las frases con **There is**, **There isn't**, **There are** o **There aren't**.

- ..... There aren't ..... any museums in our town.
- ..... three banks on this street!
- Let's buy the medicine. .... a chemist's on the corner.
- ..... some nice restaurants opposite the park.
- ..... any car parks here.
- ..... any popcorn at this cinema.

**There is / There are - interrogative**

**Is there** a cinema in the shopping centre?

¿Hay un cine en el centro comercial?

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

**Is there** any money in your bag?

¿Hay dinero en tu bolsa?

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

**Are there** any restaurants in the shopping centre?

¿Hay algún restaurante en el centro comercial?

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

**6 Completa las preguntas con *Is there* o *Are there* y contéstalas con respuestas breves según el dibujo de abajo.**

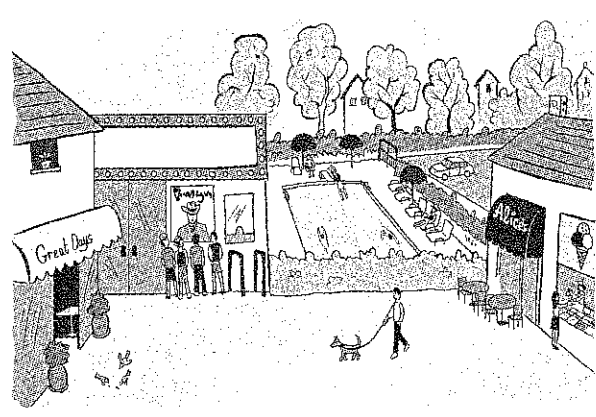
1. Are there four children near the cinema?  
Yes, there are.

2. a dog on a table?

3. three tables near Alice's restaurant?

4. a car in the car park?

5. any birds near Great Days restaurant?



**How much / How many**

**much** money

*mucho dinero*

**many** books

*muchos libros*

**How much** money have you got?

¿Cuánto dinero tienes?

**How many** books have you got?

¿Cuántos libros tienes?

**7 Completa las frases con *much* o *many*.**

1. There aren't many birds here.
2. There isn't time for shopping.
3. There are cars in the car park.
4. There isn't homework today.
5. There isn't money here.
6. There are restaurants on my street.

**8 Completa las preguntas con *How much* o *How many* y luego contéstalas para que sean verdaderas en tu caso.**

1. How many books do you read a month?
2. water do you drink every day?
3. shops are there on your street?
4. food do you eat at breakfast?
5. money have you got?
6. students are there in your class?



# Vocabulary

## Food

beef – *carne de vaca*

coffee – *café*

egg – *huevo*

flour – *harina*

lentils – *lentejas*

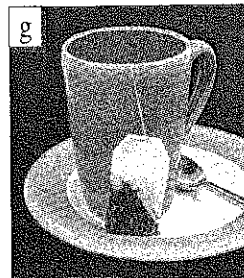
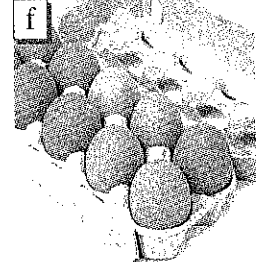
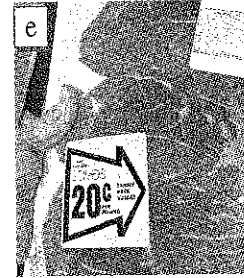
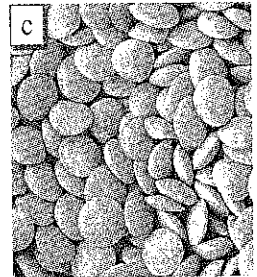
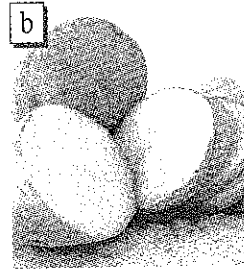
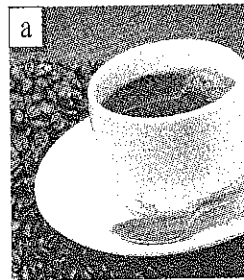
potato – *patata*

rice – *arroz*

tea – *té*

Completa las palabras de la lista y luego relaciónalas con las fotografías.

h 1. flour  
 2. \_gg\_  
 3. t\_\_\_\_  
 4. l\_n\_\_\_\_s  
 5. p\_t\_o\_\_\_\_  
 6. b\_\_\_\_  
 7. c\_\_\_\_ee  
 8. r\_\_\_\_



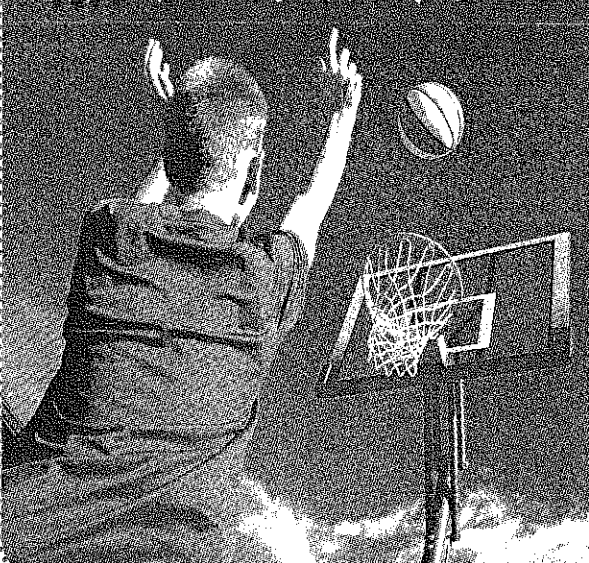
2 Rodea la palabra correcta.

- You put flour / potatoes in a cake.
- Beef / Tea comes from an animal.
- You drink eggs / coffee.
- You sometimes put lentils in your rice / tea.

# Reading and Writing

Lee el texto sobre el lugar favorito de Jeff y corrige las frases de abajo.

## MY FAVOURITE PLACE



What's my favourite place? It's the park. It isn't near my house, but I walk to the park every afternoon. I usually meet my friends Robbie, Brian and Tony there. We always play basketball at the park. We sometimes play football, too. There is a big restaurant in the park. Brian's father works at the restaurant. We often visit him and he gives us chocolate ice cream. I love the park!

1. The park isn't near Jeff's school.  
The park isn't near Jeff's house. ....
2. Jeff goes to the park in the evening.  
.....
3. Jeff usually meets his parents at the park.  
.....
4. Jeff always plays football at the park.  
.....
5. Brian's father gives Jeff and his friends cake.  
.....

**2** Rodea las letras que deben ir en mayúscula y pon los signos de puntuación correspondientes en el siguiente texto.

do you like films  i do. i live near a cinema  
and we always go there on my birthday   
Also, my parents sometimes take us to the  
cinema on saturday or sunday  my favourite  
films this year are *Speed Racer*  *Transformers*  
and *The Happening*  i love the cinema

**3** Completa las frases para que sean verdaderas en tu caso. Presta atención al uso de las mayúsculas y de los signos de puntuación y utiliza los Ejercicios 1 y 2 como ayuda.

1. What is my favourite place   
It is .....
2. I live near a .....
3. My birthday is on .....
4. On my birthday, I go to .....
5. My favourite films are .....   
..... and .....

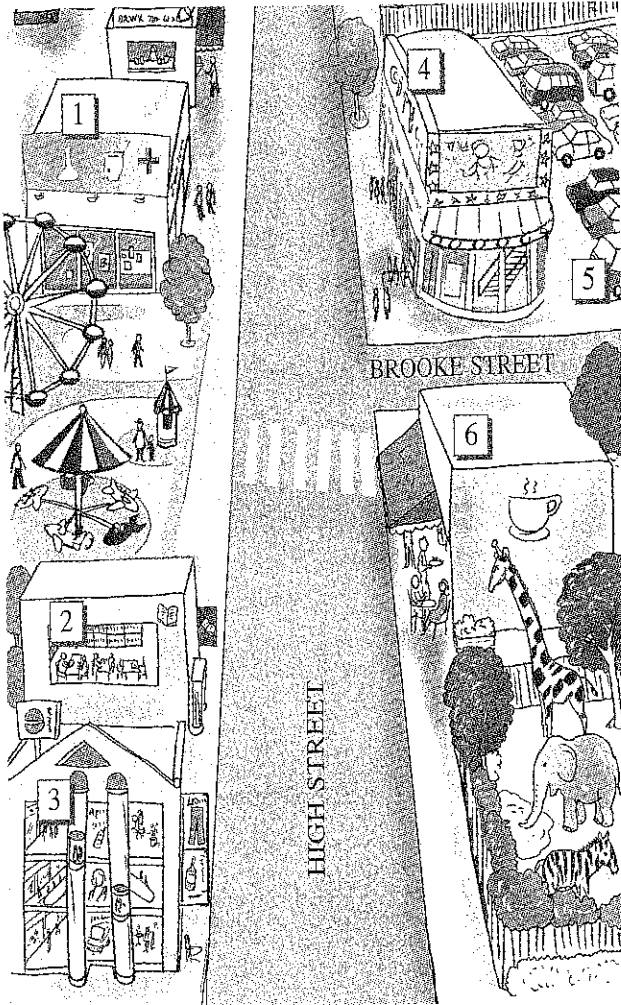
# Check Yourself

## Vocabulary

1 Identifica estos lugares en el dibujo.

[6 x 1 = 6 points]

shopping centre \* chemist's \* cinema \* library  
restaurant \* car park



- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| 1. .... | 4. .... |
| 2. .... | 5. .... |
| 3. .... | 6. .... |

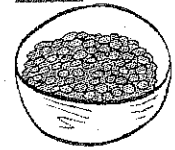
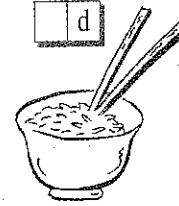
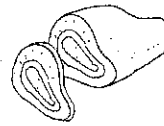
2 Rodea la preposición correcta según el dibujo del Ejercicio 1. [2 x 2 = 4 points]

- The restaurant is **on the corner of** / **on the right of** Brooke Street and High Street.
- The car park is **between** / **behind** the cinema.

3 Relaciona los dibujos con las palabras.

[5 x 2 = 10 points]

- eggs
- rice
- beef
- coffee
- lentils



## Grammar

4 Rodea la palabra correcta. [5 x 2 = 10 points]

- There are **some** / **any** cars in the car park.
- There is **a** / **an** egg in the fridge.
- There aren't **some** / **any** students here.
- There is **a** / **some** milk in the fridge.
- There is a restaurant opposite my house.  
**The** / **A** restaurant is very good.

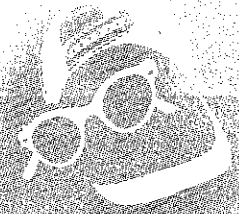
5 Rodea la forma verbal correcta. [5 x 2 = 10 points]

- There isn't** / **There aren't** a maths lesson today.
- There is** / **There are** some new books in the library.
- Is there** / **Are there** any money in your bag?
- There are** / **There aren't** any computers in the school.
- Is there** / **Are there** any shops in your street?

6 Completa las preguntas con **How much** o **How many**. [5 x 2 = 10 points]

- ..... homework is there today?
- ..... teeth have you got?
- ..... T-shirts have you got?
- ..... coffee do you drink?
- ..... books have you got?

# Looking Good



## Vocabulary

### Clothes and accessories

belt – *cinturón*

boots – *botas*

coat – *abrigo*

dress – *vestido*

hat – *sombrero*

jacket – *chaqueta, cazadora*

jeans – *pantalones vaqueros*

sandals – *sandalias*

skirt – *falda*

sunglasses – *gafas de sol*

sweater – *jersey, sudadera*

trainers – *zapatillas de deporte*

trousers – *pantalones*

T-shirt – *camiseta*

Completa los nombres de las prendas de vestir que están en la lista de precios de abajo.

## What's new in teen fashion?

Girls			Boys			Fashion Accessories	
a	b	c	g	h	i	l	m
d	e	f	j	k		n	

### Price List

a. j eans ..... £15  
 b. sk ..... £15  
 c. d ..... £20  
 d. sa ..... £30  
 e. c ..... £50  
 f. b ..... £50

g. t ..... £30  
 h. sw ..... £35  
 i. t ..... £20  
 j. j ..... £20  
 k. T- ..... £40

l. su ..... £30  
 m. b ..... £8  
 n. h ..... £6

2 Rodea la palabra que no pertenece al grupo.

1. sandals • belt • boots

2. sunglasses • jacket • coat

3. dress • skirt • hat

4. sweater • trainers • sandals

5. trousers • T-shirt • jeans

6. boots • skirt • trousers

# Grammar

## Present Continuous - affirmative

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

### 1 Rodea la forma verbal correcta.

- Robert is walking / are walking to school now.
- I am running / are running right now.
- My friends am looking / are looking at me!
- You is wearing / are wearing my hat.
- The dog is sleeping / are sleeping on my bed.
- Tammy am swimming / is swimming.

### 2 Escribe frases con estas palabras y utiliza el Present Continuous. Puedes consultar la página 73 si necesitas ayuda.

- Dennis and Anne / sing / right now.  
Dennis and Anne are singing right now.
- Lisa / cook / dinner / at the moment.  
.....
- I / wait / for / you.  
.....
- James and I / study / maths / now.  
.....

## Present Continuous - negative

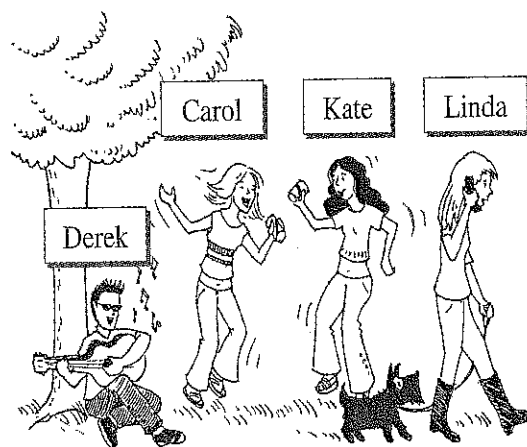
I'm not talking	yo no estoy hablando
you aren't talking	tú no estás hablando
he isn't talking	él no está hablando
she isn't talking	ella no está hablando
it isn't talking	(ello) no está hablando
we aren't talking	nosotros/as no estamos hablando
you aren't talking	vosotros/as no estáis hablando
they aren't talking	ellos/as no están hablando

### 3 Completa las frases con la forma correcta del Present Continuous de los verbos entre paréntesis.

- You ..... aren't listening ..... (not listen) to me.
- Sally ..... (wear) her jeans today.
- I ..... (not swim) in the sea. I'm at the sports club.
- Be quiet! You ..... (shout). Everyone can hear you.
- I ..... (not buy) any presents right now.
- We ..... (not wear) any shoes.
- You and Patrick ..... (study) for the history exam in the library.
- Daniel ..... (not dance) with anyone at the moment.

### 4 Completa las frases según el dibujo. Utiliza el Present Continuous de los verbos entre paréntesis en afirmativa o en negativa.

- Derek ..... is wearing ..... (wear) sunglasses.
- Linda and Derek ..... (dance).
- Carol ..... (sit) under a tree.
- Carol and Kate ..... (hold) drinks.
- Derek ..... (talk) on the phone.
- Linda ..... (walk) in the park.
- Kate ..... (play) music.



**5** Completa las frases con estas palabras y el *Present Continuous* de los verbos entre paréntesis en afirmativa y en negativa según los dibujos.

1



(hold) a bag / a book  
The boy isn't holding a bag.  
He's holding a book.

2



(drink) cola / coffee  
Mary .....

3



(eat) sandwiches / biscuits  
The boys .....

4



(watch) the news / a singer  
They .....

5



(sit) on the floor / on a chair  
The baby .....

**Present Continuous - Interrogative**

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

**Short Answers**

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

**6** Completa las preguntas con el *Present Continuous* de los verbos entre paréntesis. Luego relaciónalas con las respuestas correspondientes de abajo.

- Are you eating (eat) a biscuit?
  - ..... your father ..... (play) football?
  - ..... we ..... (leave) now?
  - ..... the students ..... (run) right now?
  - ..... Linda ..... (have) dinner at the moment?
- ..... a. Yes, we are.  
..... b. No, he isn't.  
..... c. No, I'm not.  
..... d. Yes, she is.  
..... e. Yes, they are.

**Present Simple / Present Continuous**

I **read** a book every week. (Present Simple)

*Leo un libro todas las semanas.*

I **am reading** a book right now. (Present Continuous)

*Estoy leyendo un libro ahora mismo.*

**7** Rodea el tiempo verbal correcto.

- Brian kicks / **is kicking** the football right now.
- I **have** / **am having** breakfast every morning.
- Mel and Rick **dance** / **are dancing**. Look at them!
- You **use** / **are using** my computer now.
- Peter and my brother are in the same class. Peter usually **sits** / **is sitting** next to my brother.
- The hairdresser **cuts** / **is cutting** my hair at the moment.
- Doris **wears** / **is wearing** jeans to school every day.
- We **send** / **are sending** e-mails to each other every day.
- The English teacher **talks** / **is talking** to Craig right now.
- I often **have** / **am having** pizza for dinner.

## Vocabulary

### Adjectives

beautiful – *guapa, bonito/a*

cheap – *barato/a*

curly – *rizado/a*

dark – *castaño; oscuro/a*

expensive – *caro/a*

light – *claro/a*

long – *largo/a*

new – *nuevo/a*

old – *viejo/a, antiguo/a*

short – *corto/a; bajo/a (de estatura)*

straight – *liso/a, lacio (pelo)*

ugly – *feo/a*

young – *joven*

Relaciona los adjetivos de A con sus opuestos en B.

A

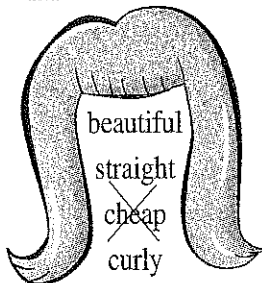
1. new
2. long
3. cheap
4. beautiful
5. light
6. curly

B

- ..... a. expensive
- ..... b. dark
- ..... c. short
- ...1. d. old
- ..... e. straight
- ..... f. ugly

2 Tacha la palabra que no describe la que está en negrita.

1 hair



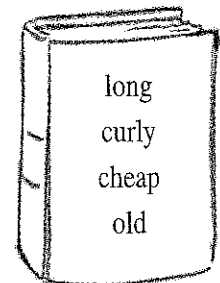
2 clothes



3 a colour



4 a book



3 Rodea el adjetivo correcto.

1. Pamela's dad is only 32 years old. He's young / new.
2. Donna has got very **straight** / old hair.
3. I hate that dress. It's **curly** / ugly.
4. Ron doesn't like black. He prefers **light** / dark colours.
5. That dress costs only €5. It's very **expensive** / cheap.
6. The word **old** / beautiful has got two opposites: *new* and *young*.

# Reading and Writing

Lee el texto sobre Andy y luego contesta las preguntas de abajo.

My boyfriend Andy has got curly black hair and big blue eyes. He has got beautiful eyes! Andy usually wears jeans, T-shirts and trainers, but today, he is wearing nice clothes. He's wearing black trousers and a black jacket. He's also wearing new shoes, not his old trainers. Why? Because it's his grandfather's birthday. Andy likes singing and he is planning to sing a song for his grandfather at the party.



- Which two adjectives describe Andy's hair?  
..... curly ..... and ..... black .....
- Which three adjectives describe Andy's eyes?  
....., ..... and .....
- What clothes does Andy usually wear?  
.....
- What clothes is Andy wearing today?  
.....
- What is Andy planning to do at his grandfather's birthday party?  
.....

## 2 Ordena las palabras para formar frases correctas.

- famous / is / film star / fashion model / Cameron Diaz / a / and  
..... Cameron Diaz is a famous film star and fashion model.
- is / she / beautiful / and / young  
.....
- has got / blue / she / eyes  
.....
- long / has got / hair / she  
.....
- Cameron / clothes / expensive / wears  
.....



## 3 Completa las frases sobre una persona famosa o sobre alguien que conozcas. Puedes utilizar los Ejercicios 1 y 2 si necesitas ayuda.

- ..... is a .....
- ..... has got ..... eyes.
- ..... has got ..... hair.
- ..... wears .....

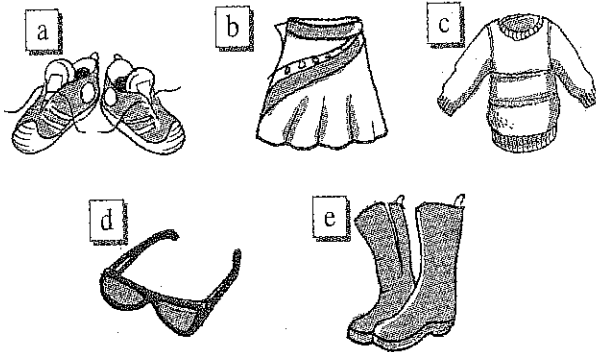


# 3 Check Yourself

## Vocabulary

1 Relaciona las palabras con los dibujos de abajo. [5 x 2 = 10 points]

- ..... 1. sunglasses
- ..... 2. trainers
- ..... 3. sweater
- ..... 4. boots
- ..... 5. skirt



2 Completa los opuestos de los siguientes adjetivos. [5 x 2 = 10 points]

- 1. beautiful - ..... g ..... y
- 2. expensive - c h e .....
- 3. short - l ..... g
- 4. light - d ..... k
- 5. curly - ..... t ..... a i g h t

## Grammar

3 Completa las frases con el Present Continuous de los verbos entre paréntesis. [5 x 2 = 10 points]

- 1. I ..... (send) an e-mail to a friend.
- 2. Caroline ..... (run).
- 3. They ..... (play) on the computer right now.
- 4. We ..... (go) home now.
- 5. You ..... (wear) my new sunglasses.

4 Escribe frases con estas palabras y utiliza el Present Continuous. [5 x 2 = 10 points]

- 1. my brother / not study / now.  
.....
- 2. they / not learn / German.  
.....
- 3. I / wear / a coat / right now.  
.....
- 4. the cat / climb / the tree / now.  
.....
- 5. we / not read / a magazine / at the moment.  
.....

5 Completa las preguntas con el Present Continuous de los verbos entre paréntesis. Luego relaciona las respuestas correspondientes de abajo. [5 x 2 = 10 points]

- 1. .... you ..... (write) in English now?
- 2. .... your friends ..... (sit) next to you?
- 3. .... we ..... (shout)?
- 4. .... Brenda ..... (listen) to the teacher?
- 5. .... Adam ..... (talk) at the moment?

- ..... a. Yes, they are.
- ..... b. Yes, she is.
- ..... c. Yes, I am.
- ..... d. No, he isn't.
- ..... e. No, you aren't.



## Vocabulary

### Technology

CD player – *reproductor de CD*

computer – *ordenador*

Internet – *Internet*

keyboard – *teclado*

mouse – *ratón*

printer – *impresora*

radio – *radio*

screen – *pantalla*

telephone – *teléfono*

TV – *televisión*

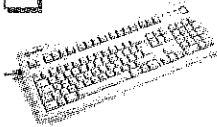
1 Rodea las palabras correctas según la fotografía.

1



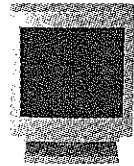
printer / TV

2



radio / keyboard

3



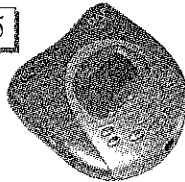
screen / Internet

4



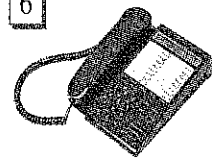
telephone / mouse

5



CD player / radio

6



computer / telephone

### Verbs

click – *hacer clic*

listen – *escuchar*

move – *mover(se)*

surf – *navegar (por Internet)*

type – *escribir (en el ordenador)*

watch – *ver*

2 Rodea el verbo correcto.

1. watch / surf TV

2. type / listen to the radio

3. move / type on the keyboard

4. click / listen the mouse

5. move / surf the Internet

## Grammar: Modals

can - can't	
he can read	él sabe / puede leer
we can read	nosotros/as sabemos / podemos leer
he can't read	él no sabe / puede leer
we can't read	nosotros/as no sabemos / podemos leer
Can he read?	¿Él sabe / puede leer?
Can we read?	¿Nosotros/as sabemos / podemos leer?
Short Answers	
Yes, he can.	No, he can't.
Yes, we can.	No, we can't.

Nota: Los modales tienen la misma forma en todas las personas.

### 1 Completa las frases con *can* o *can't*.

- Dogs ..... can't ..... fly.
- You ..... send SMS messages on an old telephone.
- You ..... send e-mails on a computer.
- Fish ..... swim.
- Babies ..... drive cars.
- ..... I use your printer, please?

### 2 Completa las frases con *can* o *can't* para que sean verdaderas en tu caso.

- My parents ..... drive a car.
- I ..... make a salad.
- My friend ..... fly.
- My English teacher ..... write quickly on the blackboard.
- I ..... speak Japanese.
- My family and I ..... ride a bike.
- My friend ..... run fast.
- I ..... send SMS messages very quickly.

could - couldn't	
he could read	él sabía / podía leer
we could read	nosotros/as sabíamos / podíamos leer
he couldn't read	él no sabía / podía leer
we couldn't read	nosotros/as no sabíamos / podíamos leer

3 Mira las cosas que Nancy y Danny sabían y no sabían hacer cuando tenían cinco años. Luego completa las frases de abajo con *could* o *couldn't* según el cuadro.

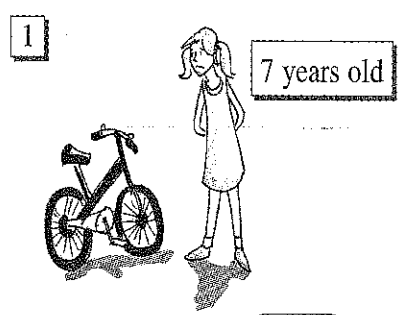
	Danny	Nancy
speak English	✓	✗
read	✗	✓
drive a car	✗	✗
run fast	✗	✓
ride a bike	✓	✗

- Danny ..... couldn't ..... read.
- Nancy ..... run fast.
- Nancy and Danny ..... drive a car.
- Nancy ..... ride a bike.
- Danny ..... speak English.

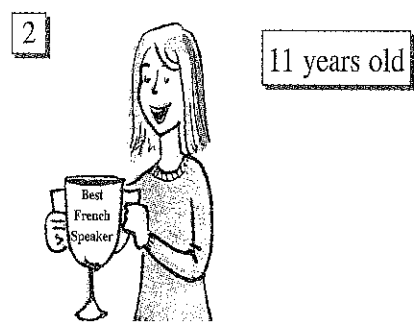
### 4 Rodea el verbo modal correcto.

- Louise can / could type quickly, so she always helps her friends type e-mails.
- People **can** / could listen to the radio 30 years ago.
- Patrick **can't** / couldn't swim two years ago, but now he swims very well.
- You **can't** / couldn't use this mouse. Buy a new mouse.
- My brother **can** / could read when he was four years old.
- I **can't** / couldn't go to Liz's party because I was ill.

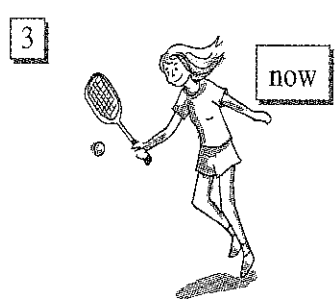
5 Susan tiene ahora 13 años. Rodea el verbo modal correcto según el dibujo.



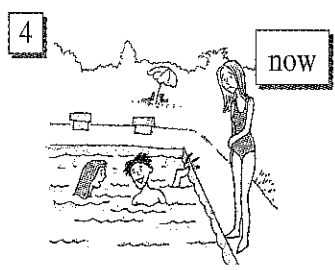
Susan **can** / **could** / **couldn't** ride a bicycle when she was seven years old.



Susan **can** / **can't** / **could** speak French when she was 11 years old.



Susan **can** / **can't** / **could** play tennis.



Susan **could** / **couldn't** / **can't** swim.

must - mustn't	
he must run	él debe correr
we must run	nosotros/as debemos correr
he mustn't run	él no debe correr
we mustn't run	nosotros/as no debemos correr

6 Andy quiere ir a un concierto con su hermano. Completa las normas de su madre con **must** o **mustn't**.

- You **must** stay with your brother all the time. Don't go anywhere alone.
- You **mustn't** talk to people in the streets.
- You **mustn't** eat many hot dogs. It isn't healthy.
- You **must** come home before 10 o'clock. There's school tomorrow.
- You **mustn't** stand near the stage. It's dangerous there.

should - shouldn't	
he should run	él debería correr
we should run	nosotros/as deberíamos correr
he shouldn't run	él no debería correr
we shouldn't run	nosotros/as no deberíamos correr

7 Completa las frases con **should** o **shouldn't**.

- Pam looks ill. She **should** go to the doctor.
- She **shouldn't** buy that coat. It's very expensive.
- This computer doesn't work. We **should** buy a new one.
- You **shouldn't** shout. It's not nice!
- You **should** try this cake. It's delicious!
- Kate **should** buy this dress. It's beautiful!

# Vocabulary

## Adjectives

difficult – *difícil*

easy – *fácil, sencillo/a*

excellent – *excelente*

heavy – *pesado/a, robusto/a*

light – *ligero/a*

poor – *pobre*

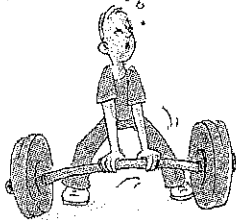
rich – *rico/a*

strong – *fuerte*

Busca siete adjetivos y luego escríbelos debajo de los dibujos.

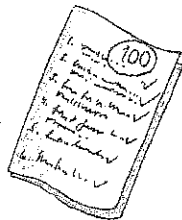
difficult strong excellent heavy easy rich poor

1



heavy

2



3



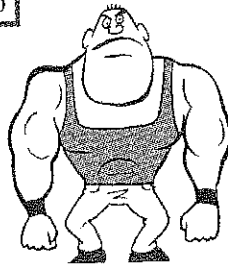
4



5



6



7

1 + 2 = 3

Rodea el adjetivo correcto.

1. It was quite easy / strong to repair the printer. It only took five minutes.
2. We've got millions of euros. We're rich / poor.
3. The TV is big and light / heavy. Can you help me carry it to the car, please?
4. You did a great project. It's light / excellent!
5. Louise isn't a rich / strong girl, so she uses a light ball when she goes bowling.
6. I can't do the homework. It is very easy / difficult

# Reading and Writing

Lee el texto y señala las frases con un ✓ en T (verdadero) o F (falso).



Are you looking for interesting things to do after school? We've got a great idea for you. Come to CompuFun.

**Join one of our new courses:**

**THE WORLD OF WORD:** Do you find Microsoft Word difficult? Don't panic! Join our course for beginners and learn everything about this program. It's easy.

**SURF THE INTERNET:** Let's travel in the world of the Internet. Come and surf with us.

Lessons are on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5.00 pm to 7.00 pm  
**Prices:** One lesson – £12.00 Course (five lessons) – £50.00

For more information, write to: info@compufun.co.uk

1. The computer courses at CompuFun are for kids.
2. The course about Microsoft Word is very difficult.
3. You can learn how to surf the Internet at CompuFun.
4. The lessons are in the morning.
5. One lesson costs £50.

<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2 Completa el correo electrónico con *and*, *but*, *because* y *or*. Utiliza cada palabra solo una vez.

Send Now Quote Attach Address Stop

Hi Amy,

Do you want to go to the new computer course at school? The course is on Mondays 1. .... and ..... Wednesdays at six o'clock.

I want to go to the course 2. .... I love computers. We can walk to school together 3. .... we can meet at the course.

Please call me tonight, 4. .... don't call after 10 o'clock.

Bye,  
 Laura

3 Completa el correo electrónico pidiéndole a un amigo que haga un curso contigo. Dile cuándo y dónde es, y por qué quieres hacerlo. Puedes utilizar el Ejercicio 2 como ayuda.

Hi 1. .... ,

Do you want to go the the new 2. .... course at 3. .... ? The course is on 4. .... and 5. .... at 6. .... o'clock. I want to go to the course because I love 7. .... . We can walk to 8. .... together or we can meet at the course. Please call me tonight, but don't call after 9. .... o'clock.

Bye,  
 10. ....

# Check Yourself

## Vocabulary

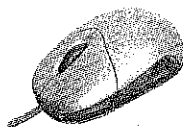
1 Completa las palabras que hay al lado de las fotografías. [3 x 2 = 6 points]

1



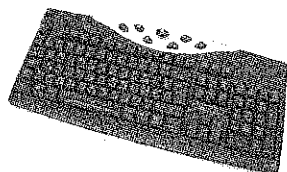
s c .....

2



... o u s .....

3



... e y ... o a r .....

2 Rodea el verbo correcto. [3 x 2 = 6 points]

1. **watch** / type television
2. **move** / surf the Internet
3. **listen** / click to a CD player

3 Rodea el adjetivo correcto. [4 x 2 = 8 points]

1. I can't carry these **light** / heavy boxes alone.  
Help me, please.
2. All the students got good marks in the test because it was very **difficult** / easy.
3. She has got five houses. She's **rich** / poor.
4. The food at this restaurant is **strong** / excellent.  
Let's have dinner here.

## Grammar

4 Rodea la opción correcta. [5 x 2 = 10 points]

1. People **could** / couldn't send SMS messages 100 years ago.
2. Fish **can** / can't sing.
3. People **could** / can use the Internet 10 years ago.
4. My mum **can't** / couldn't swim when she was 10 years old.
5. **Can** / Can't you help me with my homework, please?

5 Completa las frases con **must** o **mustn't**. [5 x 2 = 10 points]

1. I ..... leave now. It's getting dark.
2. Brian ..... be late. There's an exam today.
3. You ..... talk now. This is an exam!
4. You ..... stop. It's a red light!
5. We ..... speak on our phone inside the museum.

6 Completa las frases con **should** o **shouldn't**. [5 x 2 = 10 points]

1. You ..... take your coat. It's cold outside.
2. Amy ..... do her homework quickly. It's getting late.
3. Sue ..... wear that dress. It's ugly!
4. It's warm outside! We ..... go swimming.
5. The party is fun! We ..... leave now.