

# **ENGLISH**

# **WORKBOOK**



**STUDENT'S NAME:**

**TEACHER'S NAME:**

**COURSE:**

**YEAR:**



ESTABLECIMIENTO: COLEGIO SECUNDARIO Nº 5051 "NUESTRA SEÑORA DE LA MERCED"

TURNO: MAÑANA Y TARDE

MODALIDAD: BACHILLER EN CIENCIAS SOCIALES Y HUMANIDADES

BACHILLER EN ECONOMIA Y ADMINITRACION

AÑO: 2.021

CURSO: 5º AÑO

DIVISIONES: 1º-2º-3º

NIVEL: CICLO ORIENTADO

ESPACIO CURRICULAR: LENGUA EXTRANJERA INGLÉS

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FUNDAMENTACIÓN:

El conocimiento de una lengua extranjera aumenta la posibilidad de una inserción en el mundo laboral. Por eso, su aprendizaje resulta esencial en la formación de las personas. Además facilita la construcción de nuevos conocimientos de creciente dificultad tomando como base los ya afianzados. Dentro de cada unidad también se desarrollará la lectura e interpretación de artículos sobre problemáticas actuales como adicciones, relaciones con los padres, etapa de la adolescencia. De esta manera el alumno hará uso del idioma extranjero mediante la participación en distintas actividades para el desarrollo de sus competencias múltiples.

PROGRAMA DE LENGUA EXTRANJERA

UNIT 1

Grammar :Review of verb tenses. Past Simple and Past continuous

Vocabulary: regular and irregular verbs. Time expressions



Readings : los textos varían de acuerdo a la modalidad.

Comprensión Lectora: Lectura individual y grupal de artículos relacionados con la modalidad en Inglés.

## UNIT 2

Grammar : Present Perfect : affirmative, negative and interrogative forms..Present Perfect vs. Past Simple: affirmative, negative and interrogative forms.

Vocabulary : Time adverbials: never, just, already,yet,for ,since, once, twice

Readings : los textos varían de acuerdo a la modalidad.

Comprensión Lectora:\_Análisis de textos: discernimiento de la información relevante y secundaria.

## UNIT 3 Get active

Grammar : Future: will and going to.

Vocabulary: words related to future

Readings : los textos varían de acuerdo a la modalidad.

Comprensión Lectora: Redacción de oraciones en Futuro

## BIBLIOGRAFÍA:

Material preparado por las docentes

New English File Pre-intermediate Student´s book.

New English File Grammar Practice-To the Top 3 Student´s book .

Grammar in Context by Michael Vince (Elementary)

Firma de la docente \_\_\_\_\_

# REVISION UNIT

**1** Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

1. School ..... (start) at 8.00 a.m. and ..... (finish) at 4.30 p.m.
2. Children in Argentina ..... (not go) to school on Saturday.
3. My uncle ..... (play) tennis on Sunday.
4. My big sister ..... (get up) at a quarter to six.
5. Yasmin's family ..... (have) dinner at 6.45 p.m.
6. Miss Susan ..... (teach) Geography.
7. Children in Argentina ..... (study) English at school.

**2** Complete the sentences with *don't* or *doesn't*.

1. Yasmin ..... do her homework at 11 o'clock in the evening.
2. Charlie and Sam ..... like Social Studies.
3. Emma's parents ..... live in Uruguay.
4. Yasmin ..... go to the Village on Saturdays.
5. Emma ..... finish school at midday.
6. I ..... like snakes.
7. Our teacher ..... speak Japanese.
8. British children ..... go to school on Saturday.

**3** Rewrite the sentences. Include the adverb of frequency in brackets.

1. Tom is late for his guitar lesson. (always)
2. Do you read in bed? (usually)
3. They don't have dinner before 8.00 p.m. (often)
4. I have a shower after dinner. (seldom)
5. We have lunch in the school canteen. (sometimes)
6. Emma does her homework after dinner. (never)

**4** Complete the sentences with *a*, *an* or *some*.

1. There's ..... milk in the fridge.
2. There's ..... banana on the table.
3. There's ..... coffee in the cupboard.
4. There's ..... pizza in the freezer.
5. There's ..... rice in the bowl.

**5** Underline the correct form.

1. There's a / There's some bottle of milk in the fridge.
2. Is there a / Is there any lemon on the table?
3. Are there some / Are there any desks in the classroom?
4. There aren't some / There aren't any eggs in the fridge.
5. Is there any / Are there any plants in your house?
6. There are any / There are some sandwiches in the fridge.
7. There's some / There are some oranges in the basket.
8. There aren't any / There isn't any sugar in my coffee.

**6** Complete the sentences with *much* or *many*.

1. How ..... bottles of milk are there in the fridge?
2. How ..... homework do you do every day?
3. How ..... books are there on your shelves?
4. How ..... rice do you eat in a month?
5. How ..... pencils do you have?

**7** Write what these people can (+) and can't do (-). Use the short form in the negative sentences.

**Example:** Dan / skate. (-) Dan can't skate.

1. Robbie / play the piano. (+)
2. You / read a book. (-)
3. Harry and William / cook. (-)
4. Tessa / ride a horse. (+)
5. Her parents / speak English. (-)
6. Rita / run fast. (+)

**8** Complete the sentences with the *-ing* form of the verb in brackets.

1. Caitlin likes ..... (cook) with her mum.
2. My mother doesn't like ..... (do) the dishes.
3. Thomas loves ..... (play) rugby.
4. Does Mary like ..... (dance)?
5. My grandma doesn't like ..... (play) video games with me.

Complete the sentences with *in* or *on*.

- Our English lesson is ..... Friday.
- In Argentina, the school year starts ..... March.
- Christmas Day is ..... 26th December.
- A lot of people go on holiday ..... January.
- My friend's birthday is ..... 2nd April.
- Independence Day is ..... 9th July.
- The Cup Final is ..... Wednesday evening  
at 8.45 p.m.
- Halloween is ..... 31st October.

**0** Complete the sentences with *too* and one adjective from the box. Look at the example.

difficult • hot • expensive • small  
• long • heavy • far • early • cold

**Example:** I don't understand Chinese. It's too difficult.

- We don't often go to the city centre.  
It's .....
- I can't drink this tea. It's .....
- The concert starts at 6.00 p.m. and finishes  
at midnight. It's .....
- Peter can't buy that car.  
It's .....
- I can't move this box. It's .....
- You can't swim in the sea in winter.  
It's .....
- I never get up at 6 o'clock. It's .....
- It's a nice T-shirt, but it's .....

**1** Put the words in the correct order.  
Write negative sentences.

**Example:** not / are / They / football / playing /  
They are not playing football.

- doing / Tim / his / is / homework / not /
- MP3 player / not / to / are / listening / We / Paul's /
- is / bed / making / Mark / not / his /
- playing / friends / with / Pam / not / is / her / golf /
- friend / test / studying / Maths / is / for / a / My /

**12** Complete the sentences with *am*, *is*, *isn't*, *are*, *do*, *don't* and *does*.

1. What ..... Natasha doing? She's watching TV.
2. We ..... like cleaning our bedrooms. It's boring.
3. What are you reading? I ..... reading a book about  
wolves.
4. What ..... your uncle do? He's an architect.
5. Robert ..... doing his homework.  
He's playing the piano.
6. .... Emily like Mexican food?
7. .... you enjoying the party?
8. What ..... you do, Luca? I'm a student.

**13** Ask questions using Present Simple or Present Continuous. Look at the answers for help.

**Example:** No, he doesn't. He doesn't like Maths.  
Does he like Maths?

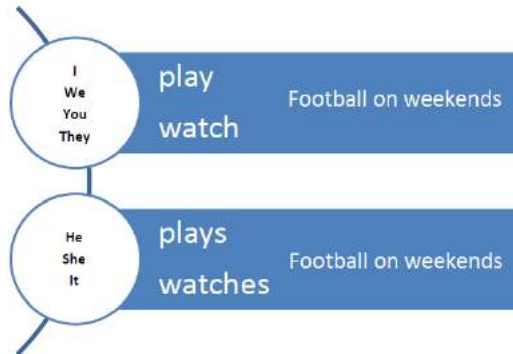
1. No, she isn't. She isn't making a cake.  
.....
2. No, they don't. British children don't go to school on  
Saturdays.  
.....
3. Yes, it is. It is raining at the moment.  
.....
4. Yes, I do. I like singing.  
.....
5. Yes, I am. I am studying for tomorrow's test.  
.....
6. No, it doesn't. It never rains in the summer.  
.....

## REVIEW:

La construcción del presente simple (**Present Simple**) en **Forma Afirmativa** en inglés es realmente fácil y tiene la siguiente estructura:

### SUJETO + VERBO(s) en infinitivo sin to

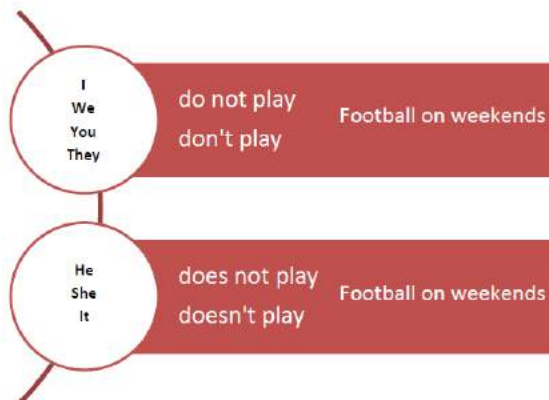
**A no olvidar !!** Si el sujeto es **3ª persona del singular** se le añade una **"-s"** al verbo.



Recuerdan que cuando negamos el verbo **to be**, solo le agregamos el **"not"** al verbo: **"am not, is not, y are not."**?

Bien! Pero esto no lo podemos hacer con los otros verbos como los verbos live: vivir, work: trabajar, study: estudiar, con este tipo de verbos utilizamos los auxiliares **DO NOT** y **DOES NOT**. Para poder negarlos. Entonces en la **Forma Negativa**  
La estructura queda de esta manera:

### SUJETO + DO NOT/ DOES NOT + VERBO + EL VERBO infinitivo sin to



Las **Oraciones Interrogativas**, se forman usando los auxiliares “**Do y Does.**” los auxiliares que usamos también en las oraciones negativas.

Para formular una pregunta en inglés, debemos fijarnos en el **orden de las palabras**, este orden debe tener de guía la siguiente estructura y no olvidarnos del signo de interrogación (?) Que solo se utiliza al final.



Observemos el siguiente cuadro: Los auxiliares “**Do o Does**” los usamos primero, luego el sujeto(pronombre) luego el verbo acompañado del complemento y el signo de pregunta..

AUXILIAR	SUJETO	VERBO	Complemento	?
Do	I	work	In a hospital?	Do I work in a hospital?
Do	you	live	In Salta?	Do you live in <u>Salta</u> ?
<b>Does</b>	he	play	Basketball?	Does he play football?
<b>Does</b>	she	study	Maths?	Does she study Maths??
<b>Does</b>	it	run	Fast?	Does it run fast?
Do	we	go	To school?	Do we go to school?
Do	you	clean	Your house?	Do you clean your house?
Do	they	walk	Home?	Do they walk home?

La estructura gramatical es la siguiente

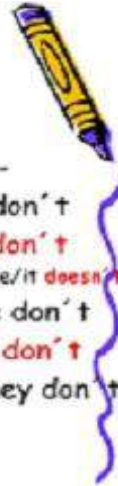
### **DO/ DOES + Sujeto+ verbo+ complemento?**

Las respuestas a estas preguntas serán **respuestas cortas** se forman respondiendo **Yes** (sí) o **No** (no) seguido del **sujeto (pronombre)** y la forma correcta del **auxiliar “do” o “does”** ya sea en **forma afirmativa o negativa:**

## Interrogative form

### Short answers

Do I work?	Yes, I do	No, I don't
Do you work?	Yes, I do	No, I don't
Does he/she/it work?	Yes, he/she/it does	No, he/she/it doesn't
Do we work?	Yes, we do	No, we don't
Do you work?	Yes, we do	No, we don't
Do they work?	Yes, they do	No, they don't



### Formación de las WH-Questions

Las **Wh – questions** son preguntas que usan “What, Where, Why, When, Which, Who y how” se forman poniendo la palabra interrogativa “Wh”- al inicio de la oración interrogativa. Aquí algunos ejemplos:

AFIRMATIVA	IINTERROGATIVA yes/no	WH-QUESTIONS
They work	Do they work? ( Trabajan?)	Why do they work? ( Porqué trabajan?)
You study	Do you study? (Estudiás?)	What do you study? (Qué estudias?)
She drives	Does she drive? (Ella maneja?)	Which car does she drive? (Qué auto maneja ?)
He lives	Does he live here?( El vive aquí?)	Where does he live? ( Dónde vive él?)



La estructura sería la siguiente:

**WH word + auxiliar + sujeto + sujeto + verbo en infinitivo**

Estas preguntas son distintas y ya no responderemos con si o con no, daremos respuestas específicas por ejemplo:

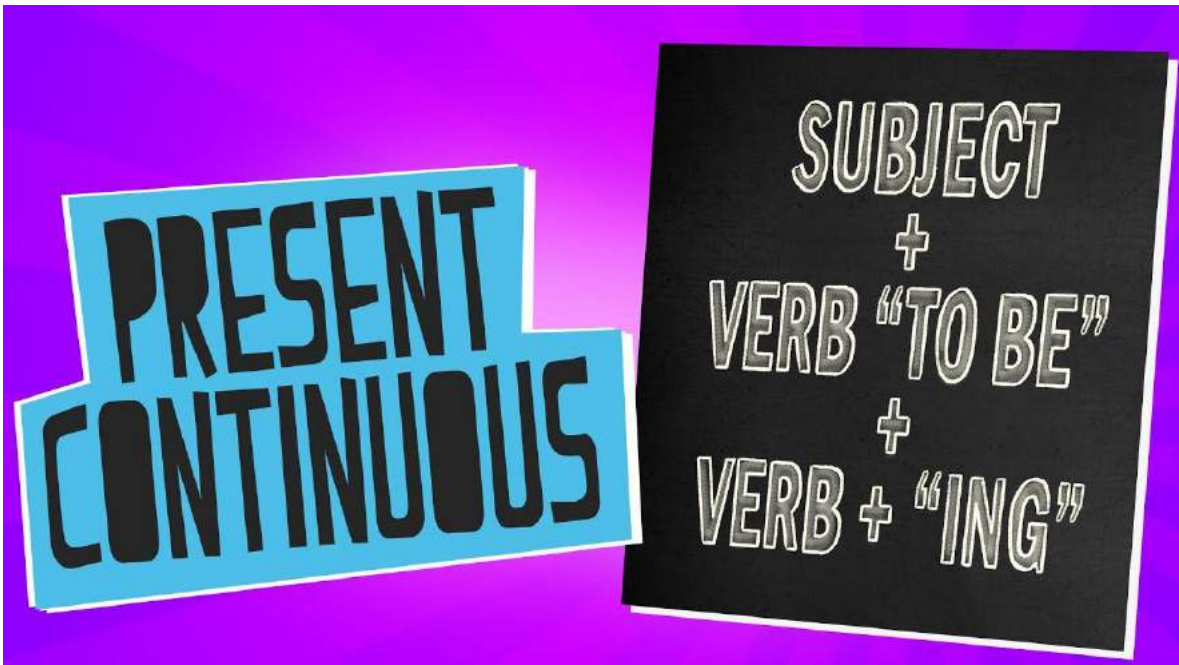
Where do you live? - Dónde vives?

I live in Salta – yo vivo en Salta.

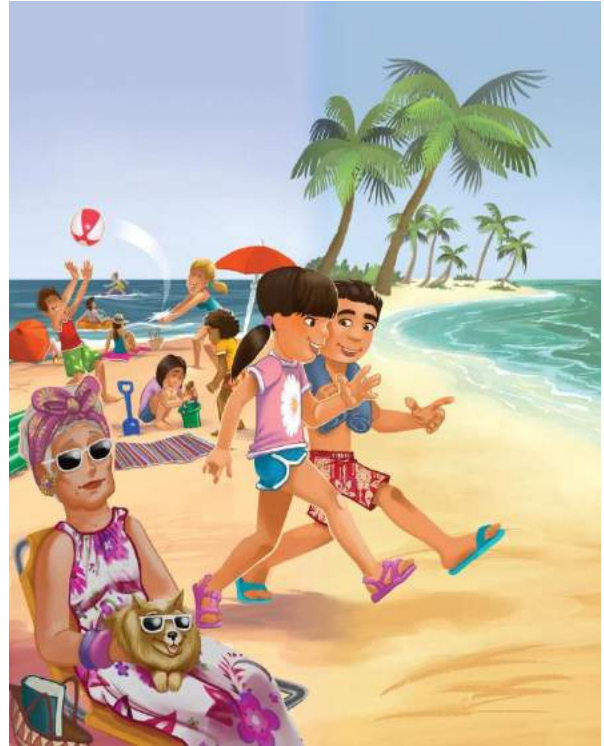
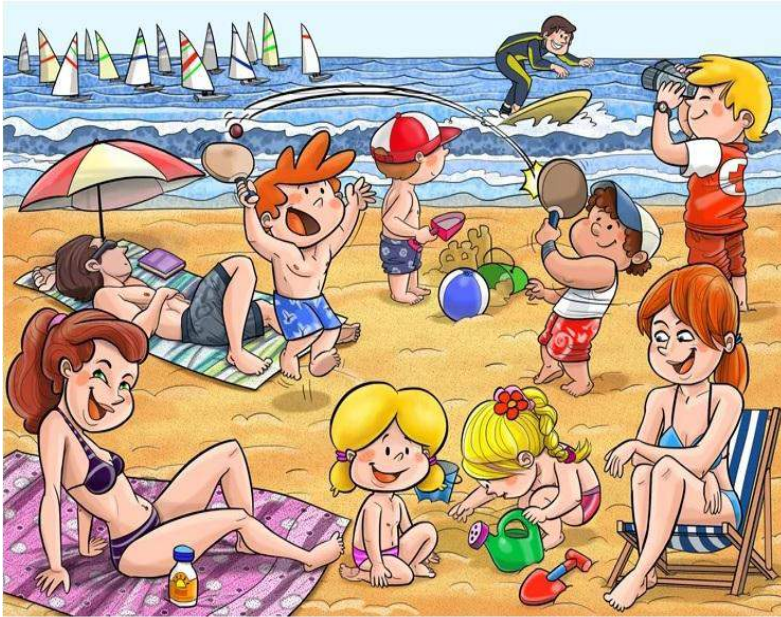
**A TENER EN CUENTA:** En las preguntas donde usamos sujetos de las terceras personas “**HE; SHE; IT**” los verbos no llevan “**S**” porque la “**S**” ya la lleva el auxiliar “**DOES**”.

Observa:            **DOES** he live in Spain?

What **DOES** he do?



OBSERVA LAS SIGUIENTES IMÁGENES:



2- LEE LAS SIGUIENTES ORACIONES Y COMPLETA SI LAS MISMAS PERTENECEN A PICTURE 1 ( P1)  
 PICTURE 2 (P2)

	P1	P2
1. There are lots of children		
2. Two people are going for a walk.		
3. The weather is nice.		
4. It is summer.		
5. There are palm trees on the beach.		
6. A lady has a dog.		
7. A boy is building a sand castle.		
8. A man is surfing.		
9. There are lots of sail boats.		
10. There is sand.		
11. There are no clouds in the sky.		
12. A boy and a girl are playing ball.		
13. A man is sleeping under a beach umbrella.		
14. Two ladies are chatting.		
15. A lady is wearing sunglasses.		
16. Two boys are playing racquetball		
17. The sun is shining.		
18. There is a blue ball.		
19. Two blond girls are playing.		
20. There is a red beach umbrella.		

**3- RESALTA LAS ORACIONES DEL PUNTO ANTERIOR QUE CORRESPONDAN A LA ESTRUCTURA DEL PRESENTE CONTINUO**

**SUJETO + VERBO TO BE + VERBO+ING**

4-reescribe las oraciones en forma negativa

## Grammar

### be: past simple (affirmative and negative)

- 1 Complete the tables. Use *wasn't* (x2), *was*, *were not* (x2), and *were*.

Affirmative		Negative	
		full forms	short forms
I	was	I was not	I (5) .....
you	were	you (3) .....	you weren't
she		she	he
he	(1) .....	he was not	she (6) .....
it		it	it
we		we	we
you	(2) .....	you (4) .....	you weren't
they		they	they

- 2 Complete the sentences. Use *was* (singular) or *were* (plural).



On Friday Amy *was* at home.  
Harry and Emily *were* at school.

- 1 Harry and Liam ..... at the football match on Saturday.
- 2 Amy ..... at the disco on Saturday.
- 3 Liam ..... at the cinema on Sunday.
- 4 Amy and Emily ..... at the sports centre on Sunday.

- 3 Complete the sentences. Use *wasn't* (singular) or *weren't* (plural).

On Friday Amy *wasn't* at school.  
Harry, Emily, and Liam *weren't* at home.

- 1 Emily ..... at the disco on Saturday.
- 2 Harry and Liam ..... at the sports centre on Saturday.
- 3 Amy and Emily ..... at the football match on Saturday.
- 4 Liam ..... at home on Sunday.

### be: past simple (interrogative and short answers)

- 4 Complete the table.

#### be: past simple

affirmative	interrogative	short answers
I was	Was I?	Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.
you were	(1) .....	(4) ..... / .....
he/she/it was	(2) .....	(5) ..... / .....
we/you/ they were	(3) .....	Yes, we were. / No, we weren't.

- 5 First, read about Steve and Jane's travels last year. Then practise the conversation with a partner.



Steve	
Mar	Greece
Apr	Argentina
May	Hungary
June	China
July	Australia
Aug	Japan



Jane	
Mar	Poland
Apr	Argentina
May	Turkey
June	China
July	Egypt
Aug	Japan

Was Steve in Japan  
last August?

Yes, he was.

Were Steve and Jane in  
Greece last June?

No, they weren't.

## Past time expressions

### 5 Write the sentences.

Jack/at basketball training/last night.  
Jack was at basketball training last night.

- Jack and I/at Ian's party/last Friday  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Jack/on holiday in Mexico/last summer  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Jack/in the library/ten minutes ago  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Jack/in his bedroom/an hour ago  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Jack and Emma/at the gym/yesterday afternoon  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Information questions with was/ were

### 6 Look at Oliver's diary for last week. Complete the questions and answers.

SUNDAY	swimming pool with Jeff and Tim
MONDAY	cinema with Rachel and Patrick
TUESDAY	grandparents' house with Mom and Dad
WEDNESDAY	football practice
THURSDAY	chess club with Patrick
FRIDAY	lakeside shopping centre with Rachel
SATURDAY	Tim's house for his birthday party

Where were Oliver and his friends on Sunday?

They were at the swimming pool.

- \_\_\_\_\_?  
They were at the cinema.
- On Tuesday. \_\_\_\_\_?
- Where was Oliver on Wednesday?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ on Thursday?  
They \_\_\_\_\_.

- \_\_\_\_\_?  
He was with Rachel.
- \_\_\_\_\_?  
He was at Tim's house on Saturday, because it was Tim's birthday.

## Prepositions of place

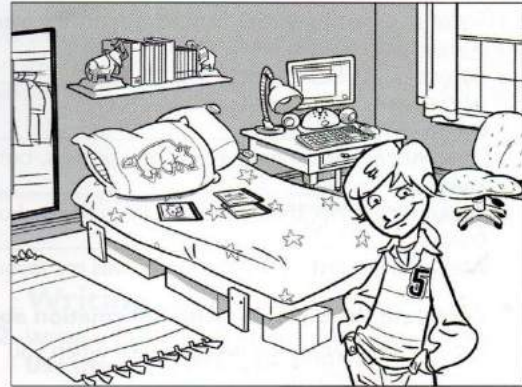
### 7 Look again at the picture of the living room in exercise 2. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

behind between on opposite under

- The door was \_\_\_\_\_ the mirror and the sofa.
- The cat was \_\_\_\_\_ the table.
- The window was \_\_\_\_\_ the door.
- The book was \_\_\_\_\_ the table.
- The lamp was \_\_\_\_\_ the sofa.

## There was / There were

### 8 Look at the picture. Write sentences with *There was a ...*, *There wasn't a ...*, *There were some ...*, or *There weren't any ...*.



- computer/on the desk  
\_\_\_\_\_
- CDs/on the bed  
\_\_\_\_\_
- posters/on the wall  
\_\_\_\_\_
- lamp/between the bed and the computer  
\_\_\_\_\_
- sofa/opposite the window  
\_\_\_\_\_
- chair/in front of the window  
\_\_\_\_\_



4 Where were Sam's grandparents? Look at their passports and answer the questions.

Was Sam's grandfather in Paris in 1957?  
Yes, he was.

- 1 Was Sam's grandmother in New York in 1963? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Were Sam's grandparents in Hong Kong in 1963? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Was Sam's grandfather in Australia in 1970? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Was Sam's grandmother in Tahiti in 1970? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Were Sam's grandparents in America in 1970? \_\_\_\_\_

5 Complete the sentences about Sam's grandparents.

Sam's grandfather *was in Paris* in 1957.

- 1 Sam's grandmother \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ in 1960.
- 2 Sam's grandparents \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ in 1963
- 3 Sam's grandmother \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ in 1970.
- 4 Sam's grandfather \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ in 1970.
- 5 Sam's grandfather \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ in 1971.

6 Sam is talking to his grandfather about his travels. Complete their conversation.

Sam Where were you in 1957, Granddad?

Granddad I was in Paris.

Sam (1) \_\_\_\_\_ Grandma  
in 1960?

Granddad She was in New York.

Sam Were you and Grandma  
(2) \_\_\_\_\_ in 1963?

Granddad Yes, (3) \_\_\_\_\_

Sam (4) \_\_\_\_\_ in  
1970?

Granddad I was in Kenya.

Sam (5) \_\_\_\_\_ in Kenya,  
too?

Granddad No, (6) \_\_\_\_\_. She was  
in Tahiti.

### Revision: present continuous



7 Complete the description using the correct form of the present continuous.

The sun *is shining* (shine). A boy (1) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (ride) his bicycle along the street.  
Two women (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (talk)  
on the corner of the street. A girl (3) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (walk) with her dog. There is a  
car in the street, but it (4) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (not move). A man (5) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (sell) newspapers. Another  
man (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) one.

## Past simple: regular verbs

### Affirmative

I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they played

Rules p.78

#### 1 Complete the sentences with the past simple form of the verbs in the box.

help listen open  
start talk wait walk



They waited at the bus stop for 30 minutes.

- We \_\_\_\_\_ to the new CD.
- The film \_\_\_\_\_ at eight o'clock.
- Dad \_\_\_\_\_ me with my homework.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ to school yesterday.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ the window because it was hot.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ on the phone for two hours yesterday.

### Spelling variations – past simple regular

Most verbs: + -ed		
play	→	played
Verbs ending in -e: + -d		
live	→	lived
use	→	used
Verbs ending in -y: -y + -ied		
study	→	studied
cry	→	cried
Verbs ending in vowel + consonant: double consonant + -ed		
stop	→	stopped
travel	→	travelled
prefer	→	preferred

Rules p.78

#### 2 Read about Lucy and Daniel's day yesterday. Then complete the sentences with the past simple form of the verbs in the box.

arrive help phone stop  
study talk travel wait



- 1 Yesterday morning, I travelled by bus to London. It was a terrible journey! I <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a long time because the bus was late. Then the bus <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ ten times for passengers! I finally <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in London at lunchtime!

Yesterday morning, I <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ science and then I <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ my mum at home. In the afternoon, I <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ my friend Teresa, and we <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ for an hour.



#### 3 Pronunciation Listen and repeat.

/d/	/t/	/ɪd/
listened	asked	wanted

Rules p.78

#### 4 Listen and write the verbs in the correct column.

decided ended helped lived needed  
opened started talked waited watched

/d/	/t/	/ɪd/
listened	asked	wanted
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

### Finished?

What did you do yesterday evening and last Saturday? Write sentences. Use the verbs on this page.

Yesterday evening, I watched TV and I talked to my mum...

## Grammar

### Regular verbs: past simple (spelling)

1 Complete the table.

base form	past simple
finish	finished
cook	(1) _____
play	(2) _____
visit	(3) _____
phone	phoned
live	(4) _____
invite	(5) _____
use	(6) _____

### Regular verbs: past simple (affirmative)

2 Complete sentences about Liam. Use the correct form of the verb.



Yesterday morning Liam (miss) *missed* the school bus.



1 He (decide) \_\_\_\_\_ to go by bike.



2 He (arrive) \_\_\_\_\_ at his first class very late.



3 The teacher (want) \_\_\_\_\_ him to do some extra work after school.



4 Liam (stay) \_\_\_\_\_ at school until four o'clock. It (start) \_\_\_\_\_ to rain.



5 He (cycle) \_\_\_\_\_ home in the rain.

### Regular verbs: past simple (negative)

3 Change the sentences from affirmative to negative.

Emily talked to the teacher after the lesson.

Emily *didn't talk* to the teacher after the lesson.

1 We liked the film.

\_\_\_\_\_

2 You invited me to your party.

\_\_\_\_\_

3 The dog wanted to go for a walk.

\_\_\_\_\_

4 Liam and Harry arrived before seven o'clock.

\_\_\_\_\_

5 I danced to all the songs at the disco.

\_\_\_\_\_

6 Amy visited Spain last year.

\_\_\_\_\_



## Vocabulary

### Jobs

1 Order the letters to form jobs.



- odrcot doctor
- 1 orfityac ekroww \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 tcantounac \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 nrenigee \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 nteleccriia \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 jotsiranlu \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 idharreess \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 ctaeerh \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 wearly \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 osnptam \_\_\_\_\_

2 Write the job.

- 1 'I work in a school.' \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 She works with numbers and works in an office. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 'We sell things.' \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 'I write for a newspaper.' \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 'I help to build houses and roads.' \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 He brings letters and postcards to your house. \_\_\_\_\_

## Grammar

### Past simple: regular verbs Affirmative

3 Write the sentences.

- I/listen to/my new CD yesterday  
I listened to my new CD yesterday.
- 1 Jade/wash/her hair last night  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Mum/talk/to my maths teacher yesterday  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 I/ask/the teacher a question  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 They/open/a new cinema last summer  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 He/wait/for the bus for half an hour  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Spelling variations

4 Complete the table with the past simple form of the verbs.

Base form	Past simple
stop	<u>stopped</u>
tidy	1 _____
live	2 _____
prefer	3 _____
try	4 _____
study	5 _____
use	6 _____
travel	7 _____

5 Complete the sentences with the past simple form of the verbs.

- Jack studied (study) English in New York last summer.
- 1 They \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) at the airport at 6 p.m.
- 2 He \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) on a train to France.
- 3 I \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to send you an email yesterday.
- 4 Mark \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) his grandparents last Sunday.
- 5 We \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) an episode of *Lost*.
- 6 They \_\_\_\_\_ (play) basketball for three hours.

# Focus on GRAMMAR

## GRAMMAR POINT 1

### PAST SIMPLE: REGULAR VERBS

#### Affirmative form

wanted	I finished
you wanted	you finished
he wanted	he finished
she wanted	she finished
it wanted	it finished
we wanted	we finished
you wanted	you finished
they wanted	they finished

want → wanted	study → studied
watch → watched	stop → stopped
work → worked	permit → permitted
dance → danced	prefer → preferred
stay → stayed	

## GRAMMAR POINT 2

### PAST SIMPLE: IRREGULAR VERBS

put → put	read → read
John put the dishes in the dishwasher.	
Micky read the letter carefully.	
go → went	buy → bought
have → had	
Last summer my friends went to Dublin.	

## GRAMMAR POINT 3

### TEMPORAL CONNECTORS

Last night I went out with my friends Tom and Ben. **First**, we went for a walk in the city centre. **After that**, we had a pizza. **Then** we waited for the bus. **Finally**, I got home at half past ten and I went straight to bed."

Workbook p. 76

**13** Read the dialogue again (exercise 1, page 14) and underline the 3 regular verbs in it.

**14** Write the *Past simple* of these regular verbs.

1. open	_____	6. play	_____
2. dance	_____	7. finish	_____
3. work	_____	8. stay	_____
4. start	_____	9. want	_____
5. stop	_____	10. marry	_____

**15** Look at the pictures and complete the sentences using the *Past simple* of the verbs in the pool.

walk • stay • miss • want • call • clean



**1** I \_\_\_\_\_ to watch TV but I had a terrible



**2** My mother \_\_\_\_\_ the dentist because I had a



**3** I \_\_\_\_\_ in bed last week because I had



**4** Yesterday dad \_\_\_\_\_ the house because mum had a \_\_\_\_\_



**5** My brother cut \_\_\_\_\_ when he \_\_\_\_\_ on some broken glass.



**6** I \_\_\_\_\_ the football match because I had a broken \_\_\_\_\_

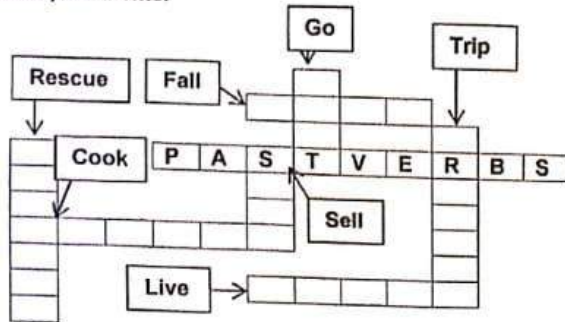
**16** Complete the sentences with the *Past simple* of the verbs in the pool.

marry • finish • die • help • stay  
• start • watch • miss • open

- We \_\_\_\_\_ an interesting documentary on TV last night.
- Mum \_\_\_\_\_ the train and was late for work this morning.
- Beckham \_\_\_\_\_ one of the *Spice Girls* in 1999.
- The film \_\_\_\_\_ at 8.30 p.m. and \_\_\_\_\_ at 11.00 p.m.
- We were on holiday in Portugal last year. We \_\_\_\_\_ in a very good campsite.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ my dad in the garden last Saturday afternoon.
- Martin Luther King \_\_\_\_\_ in 1968.
- It was very hot in the room, so I \_\_\_\_\_ the window.

## Past Simple

1) Look at these verbs and complete the puzzle with their past forms.



2) Look at what he did and write sentences in English



Yo rescate un perro la semana pasada

Yo me fui a Jujuy en Marzo

Yo abrí mi negocio ayer a las 8

Yo mire Los Simpson ayer.

Negative Form  
1) Turn into negative the sentences below.

a- I helped my mother to cook yesterday.

b- Susan got lost in the park last week.

c- Last year Peter won the lottery.

d- My father saved a cat from a dog.

e- I broke my leg in 2004.

f- We lived in Chile in 1997.

g- My house caught fire last year.

2) Order.

a- in 2012/ I / school / started

b- had lunch / He / last week. / empanadas

c- in a car accident. / They / four people / killed

d- four days ago. / She / a new netbook / bought

f- worked / My father / for 5 years. / in Cordoba

g- went to / I / Chile / in July.

3) Write these sentences in English.

Revision

1) Complete the sentences with the Past simple.

3) Turn into Spanish the sentences below

Last year she lost 34 kilos



Yesterday she cooked pizza



Last Friday He broke his leg.



He won a marathon in July



They climbed the Everest Mountain



He died in 1997



They \_\_\_\_\_ (Go) on holiday in August.



Marge \_\_\_\_\_ (trip and fall) yesterday.



He \_\_\_\_\_ (sell) ice-cream in the park last Sunday



He \_\_\_\_\_ (steal) money from his father's wallet



My mother \_\_\_\_\_ (cut) her finger yesterday.



He \_\_\_\_\_ (win) the marathon.



My father \_\_\_\_\_ (crash) into a tree.



She \_\_\_\_\_ (break) her leg at school.



4) Complete the column.

Infinitive	Past
TRIP	
GO	
HAVE	
ESCAPE	
HELP	
DIE	
ARRIVE	
DO	
RESCUE	
BUY	
WIN	
CRASH	
CATCH	
WORK	



<u>Infinitive</u>
-Be:Ser-estar/ bi/
-Become:Volverse /bikam/
-Begin:Comenzar /bigin/
-Bite:Morder/bait/
-Break:Romper/breik/
-Bring:Traer-llevar
-Build:Construir/bild/
-Burn:Quemar/bern/
-Buy:Comprar/bai/
-Can: Poder
-Catch:Atrapar/kach/
-Choose:Elegir/chus/
-Come:Venir/kam/
-Cost:Costar/kost/
-Cut:Cortar/kat/
-Do:Hacer/du/
-Dig:Cavar
-Draw:Dibujar/dro/
-Dream:Soñar/drim/
-Drink:Beber/drink/
-Drive:Manejar/draiv/
-Eat:Comer/it/
-Fall:Caerse/fo/
-Feed:Alimentar/fid/
-Feel:Sentir/fil/
-Fight:Pelear/fait/
-Find:Encontrar/faind/
-Fly:Volar/flai/
-Forget: Olvidar
-Forgive:Perdonar
-Get:Conseguir - obtener
-Give:Dar/giv/
-Go:Ir/gou/
-Grow:Creacer- cultivar /grou/
-Hang:Colgar /jang/
-Have:Tener/jav/
-Hear:Escuchar/jiar/
-Hide:Esconder/jaid/
-Hit:Golpear/jit/
-Hold: Sostener /jould/
-Hurt:Lastimar/jert/
-Keep:Mantener
-Know:Conocer- saber /nou/
-Learn:Aprender/lern/
-Leave:Dejar- Partir /liv/
-Lend:Prestar
-Let:Permiti
-Lie:Acostarse /lai/
-Lie:Mentir /lail/
-Light:Encender
-Lose:Perder/lus/
-Make:Hacer/meik/
-Mean:Significar /min/
-Meet:Encontrarse /mit/
-Pay:Pagar/peil/
-Put:Poner/put/
-Read:Leer/rid/
-Ride:Andar en /raid/
-Ring: Sonar- llamar
-Run: Correr /ran/
-Say:Decir /sel/
-Set:Establecer
-See:Ver/sil/
-Send:Enviar/send/
-Sell:Vender/sell/
-Sew:Cocer /sou/
-Shine:Brillar / ain/
-Shoot:Disparar/ ut/

<u>Past</u>
-Was-Were
-Became /bikeim/
-Began /bigan/
-Bit
-Broke /brouk/
-Brought /brot/
-Built
-Burnt (burned) /bernt/
-Bought /bot/
-Could /kud/
-Caught /kot/
-Chose /chous/
-Came /keim/
-Cost
-Cut /kat/
-Did
-Dug /dag/
-Drew /dru/
-Dreamt (dreamed) /dremt/
-Drank
-Drove/drouv/
-Ate /et/
-Fell
-Fed
-Felt
-Fought /fot/
-Found /faund/
-Flew /flu/
-Forgot
-Forgave /forgeiv/
-Got
-Gave /geiv/
-Went
-Grew /gru/
-Hung /jang/
-Had /jad/
-Heard /jerd/
-Hid /jid/
-Hit /jit/
-Held /jeld/
-Hurt /jert/
-Kept
-Knew /ñiu/
-Learnt (learned)/Lernt
-Left
-Lent
-Let
-Lay /lei/
-Lied/laid/
-Lit
-Lost
-Made /meid/
-Meant /ment/
-Met
-Paid /peid/
-Put
-Read /red/
-Rode /roud/
-Rang
-Ran
-Said /sed/
-Set
-Saw /so/
-Sent
-Sold /sould/
-Sewed /soud/
-Shone /oun/
-Shot /ot/

<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Past</u>
-Show:Mostrar	-Showed /ound
-Sing:Cantar/sing/	-Sang
-Sink:Hundirse/sink/	-Sank
-Sit:Sentarse/sit/	-Sat
-Sleep:Domir/slip/	-Slept
-Smell: Oler	-Smelt
-Speak:Hablar(idioma)/spik/	-Spoke /spouk/
-Spend:Pasas-Gastar/spend/	-Spent
-Steal: Robar/stil/	-Stole /stoul/
-Stick:Clavar-Pegar	-Stuck /stak/
-Swim: Nadar/suim/	-Swam
-Take: Tomar- llevar /teik/	-Took /tuk/
-Teach:Enseñar/tich/	-Taught /tot/
-Tell: Decir/tel/	-Told /tould/
-Think: Pensar/zin/	-Thought /zot/
-Throw: Tirar-arrojar / zrou/	-Threw /zru/
-Understand:Comprender	-Understood /anderstud/
-Wake:Despertar/ueik/	-Woke /uok/
-Wear:Usar(ropa)/uear/	-Wore /uor/
-Win:Ganar/win/	-Won
-Write:Escribir/rait/	-Wrote /rout/

### Regular Verbs

Agrega ED al Final para el pasado Simple

-Admire:Admirar/admaier/	-Need:Necesitar/nid/
-Answer:Responder/answer/	-Open:Abrir/oupen/
-Appear:Aparecer/apiar/	-Paint:Paintar/peint/
-Arrive:Llegar/arraiv/	-Phone:Hablar por telef
-Ask:Preguntar/ask/	-Play:Jugar/plei/
-Bark:Ladrar/bark/	-Post:Enviar(buzon) /post/
-Believe:Creer/biliv/	-Prefer:Preferir/prifer/
-Call:Llamar/kol/	-Rain:Llover/rein/
-Change:Cambiar/cheiy/	-React:Reaccionar/riakt/
-Clean:Limpiar/Klin/	-Rent:Rentar/rent/
-Climb:Escalar/klaimb/	-Rescue:Rescatar/reskiu/
-Close:Cerrar/klous/	-Return:Regresar/ritern/
-Cook:Cocinar/kuk/	-Row:Remar/rou/
-Crash:Chocar/cra /	-Save:Salvar-Ahorarseiv/
-Cross:Cruzar/kros/	-Seem: Parecer/sim/
-Cry:Llorar/krai/	-Shout:Gritar/ aut/
-Cycle:Andar en bicicleta/saik/	-Smell:Oler/smell
-Dance:Baillar/dans/	-Smoke:Fumar/smouk/
-Destroy:Destruir/distroi/	-Start:Comenzar/start/
-Die:Morir/dai/	-Stay:Permanecer/steil/
-Dig:Escabar/dig/	-Stop:Parar/stop/
-Discover:Descubrir/discover	-Study: Estudiar /stadi/
-End:Terminar/end/	-Survive:Sobrevivir/servaiv
-Enjoy:Distruir/enyoi/	-Talk:Hablar/tok/
-Escape:Escapar/eskeip/	-Telephone:Hablar por telefono/telefoun/
-Finish:Finalizar/finis/	-Tidy:Ordenar/taidi/
-Flood:Inundar/flad/	-Travel:Viajar/travel/
-Happen:Suceder/japen/	-Trip:Tropezar/trip/
-Help:Ayudar/jelp/	-Try:Tratar/trai/
-Iron:Planchar/airon/	-Turn on:Prender/tern on/
-Jump:Saltar/yamp/	-Type:Tipear
-Jog:Trotar/yog/	-Use:Usar/lus/
-Kill:Matar/kil/	-Visit:Visitar/visit/
-Kiss:Besar /kis/	-Wait:Esperar/ueit/
-Like:Gustar/lalk/	-Walk:Caminar/uok/
-Listen to:Escuchar/lisen chu/	-Want:Querer/uont/
-Live:Vivir/liv/	-Wash:Lavar/fous/
-Look:Mirar /luk/	-Watch:Mirar(tv)/uochi/
-Marry:Casarse	-Water:Regar/router/
-Miss: Extrañar- perder	-Wonder:Preguntarse
-Mix:Mezclar /mix/	-Work:Trabajar/uerk/
-Move:Mover/muv/	

**3** The following sentences are wrong. Correct them using the words in brackets.

**Example:** Martin Luther King died in 1978. (1968)  
 Martin Luther King didn't die in 1978.  
 He died in 1968.

1. Christopher Columbus discovered China. (America)
2. William Shakespeare wrote *Oliver Twist*. (*Hamlet*)
3. The First World War started in 1924. (1914)
4. Tim Berners-Lee invented the computer. (Internet)
5. Benedict XVI became Pope in 2003. (2005)
6. Puccini composed *Aida*. (*Madame Butterfly*)
7. Rita Levi Montalcini received the Oscar award. (Nobel Prize for Medicine)
8. The emperor Hadrian built a famous palace in the North of England. (wall)

**4** Look at the table. Write what Emma did or didn't do the other day.

**Example:** She got up early. She didn't take her cat to the vet's because the surgery was closed.

	Yes	No
1. get up early	✓	
2. take her cat to the vet's		X (surgery closed)
3. help with the housework	✓	
4. wash hair	✓	
5. make bed		X (not have time)
6. meet friends in fast-food restaurant	✓	
7. go shopping	✓	
8. buy any clothes		X (not enough money)
9. study French		X (too tired)
10. have dinner with friends		X (granddad's birthday)

### Interrogative form and short answers

**5** Reorder the words to make questions.

1. they / disco / the / afternoon / to / did / on / go / Saturday / ?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
2. the / night / last / did / match / see / he / ?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
3. yesterday / homework / their / do / Robert and Richard / did / ?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
4. spend / did / Daisy / holiday / her / where / ?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
5. buy / when / DVD / you / this / did / ?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
6. up / time / did / morning / get / what / she / this / ?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**6** Complete the questions with the missing verbs.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ the bus at 8.00 a.m.  
 Yes, I took it.
2. What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ for lunch?  
 I had two sandwiches, an apple and some orange juice.
3. What time \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ home?  
 I got home at 4.30 p.m.
4. What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ when you got home?  
 I did my homework.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ TV last night?  
 No, I didn't. I was too tired.
6. What time \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ to bed last night?  
 I went to bed at 10 p.m.

## Past simple: irregular verbs

### Affirmative

#### 6 Find seven more past simple verbs.

C	T	H	W	B	E	F	G	B	C
A	H	H	S	V	D	R	A	N	K
W	O	R	E	A	L	K	H	N	M
K	U	S	A	S	A	I	D	H	W
J	G	L	T	B	N	N	K	J	R
F	H	Y	E	D	G	A	Q	K	O
B	T	R	G	A	V	E	P	L	T
U	U	B	O	U	G	H	T	S	E

wore \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

#### 7 Complete the sentences with the past simple form of the verbs in the box.

come drink give go have  
 put read run see take write

- I saw \_\_\_\_\_ the film *Wall-E* on DVD last night.
- All my friends \_\_\_\_\_ to my birthday party.
  - We were late for school, so we \_\_\_\_\_ all the way to the bus stop.
  - Our teacher \_\_\_\_\_ us lots of homework last night.
  - I \_\_\_\_\_ a sandwich to school for my lunch.
  - I \_\_\_\_\_ the poster of Real Madrid on my bedroom wall.
  - I \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast and then I \_\_\_\_\_ to school.
  - I \_\_\_\_\_ lots of water before the match.
  - I \_\_\_\_\_ all the questions in the test carefully, and then I \_\_\_\_\_ the answers.

#### 8 Choose the correct answers. (You can check your answers at the bottom of the page.) Then write true sentences.

The American War of Independence (start) in ...

- a 1775      b 1762      c 1783.

The American War of Independence started in 1775.

- Christopher Columbus (discover) ...  
 a Australia    b Antarctica    c America
- Brazil (win) the World Cup in ...  
 a 1954 and 1958    b 1958 and 1962  
 c 1962 and 1966
- The first American president (be) ...  
 a J F Kennedy    b George Washington  
 c George Bush
- The first Olympic Games (take) place in ...  
 a Mexico      b England      c Greece
- In 1624 Dutch colonists (buy) Manhattan Island from Native Indians for ...  
 a \$24          b \$240          c \$24,000

#### 9 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs. Use the time expressions to help you decide which tense to use.

We often go \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema on Sundays. Last Sunday we saw \_\_\_\_\_ (see) a great action film.

- I usually \_\_\_\_\_ (do) my homework after dinner, but yesterday I \_\_\_\_\_ (do) it in the afternoon.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to the new *Kooks* CD at the moment. My friend \_\_\_\_\_ (give) it to me for my birthday.
- My brother \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new computer game last week. He's \_\_\_\_\_ (play) it at the moment.
- We usually \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a bus to the city centre, but yesterday we \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a taxi.

## Past simple Interrogative and short answers

Interrogative		
Did	I/you	go?
	he/she/it	
	we/you/they	
Short answers		
Yes,	I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they	did.
No,	I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they	didn't.

Rules p.83

### 1 Write past simple questions and short answers.



yesterday/Did/Rob/play tennis? (✓)

Did Rob play tennis yesterday?

Yes, he did.

1 Louise/at the weekend/make a pizza/Did? (X)

2 last night/Did/Mike and Anna/watch a horror film? (✓)

3 Sofia/Did/go to school yesterday? (X)

4 Did/win the game/the team? (✓)

## Question words + past simple

Questions word	did	Subject	Main verb
What	did	they	do?
Where		you	go?
Who		he	talk to?
Why		she	run?

Rules p.83

### 2 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verb.

Al Where did you go (you / go) yesterday?

Rob I went to the cinema.

Al Did you go (you/go) with Sally?

Rob Well, I asked her, but she didn't come.

Al Really? <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (she/phone) you to explain?

Rob No, <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. I waited 40 minutes!

Al What <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (you/do)?

<sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (you/go) home?

Rob No, <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. I saw Tim and Sue outside the cinema.

Al So <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (you/see) the film with them?

Rob Yes, <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. We saw *Transformers*.

Al What <sup>8</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (you/think) of it?

Rob Well, Tim and I thought it was cool, but Sue hated it.

Al Typical! What about Sally? <sup>9</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (she/arrive) in the end?

Rob No, <sup>10</sup>\_\_\_\_\_.

### Game!

### 3 Question time Divide into teams. Use the words in the shapes to write past simple questions. You have three minutes! Ask one person in a different team each question.

Team A What did you do yesterday?

(= 1 point for Team A)

Team B I went to school.

(= 1 point for Team B)

What  
Why  
Who  
Where  
What time

do  
eat  
finish  
get  
go  
meet  
see  
start  
study  
watch

on holiday  
yesterday  
last night  
on your birthday  
last year

?

### Finished?

Write five past simple questions for your partner.

What did you eat for lunch yesterday?



**5 Grammar View: Read and reflect.**

Remember that we use:  
**SIMPLE PAST** to talk about finished situations that happened in the near or distant past.  
**SIMPLE PRESENT** to describe routines and habits or to make a story more vivid.  
**PRESENT CONTINUOUS** to describe situations happening at the moment of speaking.

See Grammar Reference, page 90.

**PRACTICE**

**4 Write these expressions in the corresponding column.**

now – last year – at the moment – two years ago – usually – always –  
 when I was a child – once a week – every day – yesterday

Simple Past	Simple Present	Present Continuous

**5 Underline the time expressions and write each verb in the correct tense.**

**The Wilsons' Holiday**

Mr and Mrs Wilson always (go) <sup>a)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ on holiday to the mountains.  
 They usually (prepare) <sup>b)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ their bags, (leave) <sup>c)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ their  
 dog with some friends and (get) <sup>d)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in the car very early in the  
 morning.

But some years ago, they (decide) <sup>e)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to go to the beach. They  
 (rent) <sup>f)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful house by the sea. When they (arrive)  
<sup>g)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ at the house, they (have) <sup>h)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a strange feeling. They  
 (feel) <sup>i)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ very cold. "How strange!" thought Mrs Wilson, "It (be) <sup>j)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ hot outside."

That night, they (not sleep) <sup>k)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. It (be) <sup>l)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ still very cold. There were  
 also very strange noises and lights coming and going all over the house. The next morning, they (leave)  
<sup>m)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the house because they (be) <sup>n)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ very scared.

Today, Mr and Mrs Wilson (get) <sup>o)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ ready to go on holiday again. Where are they going?  
 They (not go) <sup>p)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to the beach, of course! They (go) <sup>q)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to the mountains.



3

### Grammar View: Read and reflect.

We can use **PAST CONTINUOUS** to talk about simultaneous past actions in progress.  
 Yesterday between two and four in the afternoon, Mrs Olsen **was reading** in the library,  
 her twin daughters **were chatting** on the computer and her son **was surfing** the net.

We change the word order (verb to be) to make questions.  
 What **were** you **doing** between two and four yesterday?

See Grammar Reference, page 90.

## PRACTICE

4

### Look at the pictures and practise the dialogues.

A What was the girl doing yesterday at nine?  
 B She was sleeping.

A What were the boys doing yesterday at two?  
 B They were fishing.

9:00



a. sleep



b. water the plants



c. come back home

2:00



a. fish



b. walk the dog



c. ride her bike

5

### In your notebook, write what they were doing yesterday at five.

5:00



Liza



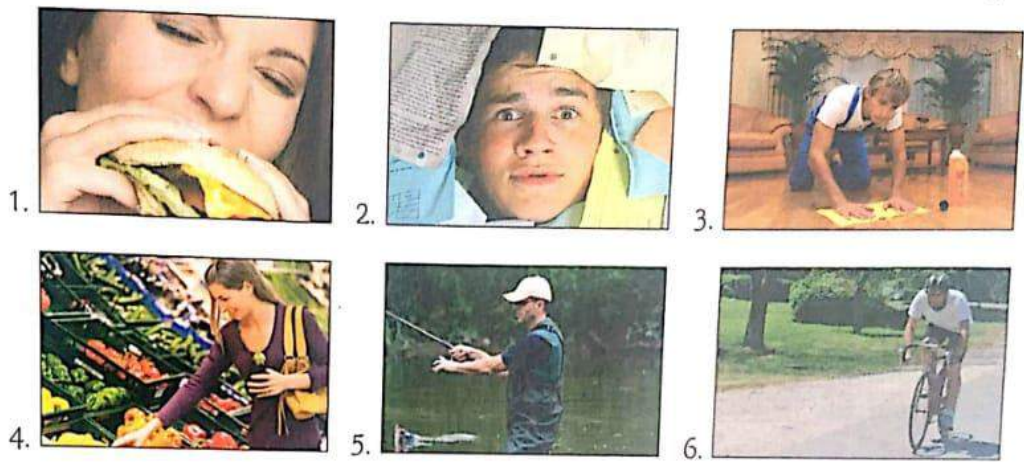
Mary and Becky



Gregory

3

What were they doing yesterday at 5 pm? Match the sentences with the correct picture



- a. Alan was riding his bike.
- b. Robert was fishing in the river.
- c. Mike was studying for an important test.
- d. Alex was cleaning his house.
- e. Barbara was doing the shopping.
- f. Kate was eating a sandwich.

4

Look at the picture and write T (True) or F (False).



- a. It was 7.10 am when the teacher arrived.
- b. One boy was sleeping.
- c. Two children were playing with a ball.
- d. One girl was playing the flute.
- e. Five girls were writing on the board.
- f. Two girls were eating sandwiches.
- g. One girl was reading.

5

What were they doing yesterday at 9 am? Write sentences in your notebook.



- a. take photographs
- b. read the newspaper
- c. play football
- d. walk in the park

## THE PRESENT PERFECT (1)

### Presentation

3 Complete the sentences from the text with *have/has* or *haven't/hasn't*.

<b>Affirmative</b>	
I/you/we/they	We _____ <b>produced</b> a new mini-computer.
he/she/it	My son _____ <b>tried</b> the new computer.
<b>Question</b>	
I/you/we/they	How many computers _____ you <b>invented</b> ?
he/she/it	_____ your company <b>decided</b> on the name?
<b>Negative</b>	
I/you/we/they	I _____ <b>worked</b> on many projects this year.
he/she/it	The company _____ <b>started</b> to sell it.


4 Find more examples of the Present Perfect in the text. Then complete the rules.

- We form the Present Perfect with \_\_\_\_\_ + third form of the verb.
- We use the Present Perfect:
  - when the action is happening now.
  - to show exactly when the action happened.
  - when the action happened sometime in the past but we don't know or care when it happened.

5 Read these sentences and translate the underlined words. Which word is *only* used in questions?

Have you ever used a mini-computer?  
I've never used a mini-computer.

➔ Grammar Summary 12, on page 127.

6  Contractions. Listen and repeat the sentences. Do you hear 's (*has*) or 've (*have*)?

### Practice

7 Write the verbs in brackets in the correct form of the Present Perfect.

- We \_\_\_\_\_ to buy a computer. (decide)
- \_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ e-mail? (use)
- The USA \_\_\_\_\_ to send people to Mars. (not try)
- \_\_\_\_\_ he ever \_\_\_\_\_ a new car? (design)
- I \_\_\_\_\_ an e-mail. (never send)

8 Use the cues to write sentences about the life of Linus Torvalds. Use the Present Perfect.

Example

*Linus has invented a computer operating system called Linux.*

- he/invent/a computer operating system called *Linux*
- he/move/from Finland to California
- millions of people/start/to use his program
- he/not earn/any money from it
- he/refuse/offers from big software companies

9 Read these predictions made in 1900. Write sentences about those that *have* and *haven't* happened.

Example

*People have landed on the Moon.*

In the next century people will:

- land on the Moon.
- climb Mount Everest.
- develop a cure for all diseases.
- invent a computer.
- start a colony in space.
- discover life on other planets.

10 Tick the things in the table that you have done.

Activity	You	Your partner
play a computer game		
try an extreme sport		
work during the holidays		
travel abroad		
watch a chess tournament		
camp in the mountains		
prepare a meal for the whole family		

Now work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about the activities. Tick the things your partner has done in the table.

Example

*Have you ever played a computer game?  
No, I haven't./Yes, I have.*

Tell the class how many activities from the table you have both done.



# Astronomers

GRAMMAR FOCUS



## Is there anybody out there?

### Before you start

1 Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 Scientists have received messages from space.
- 2 Astronomers use English in messages to space.
- 3 Scientists have discovered life on Mars.
- 4 There is water on Mars.
- 5 There is ice on the Moon.

Read the interview and check your answers.

### Prepositions A-Z

2 Complete the text with these prepositions.

to (x2), on (x2), back, in (x2), at

Space exploration has been (1) \_\_\_\_\_ the news a lot this year. NASA has sent spaceships (2) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of different planets (3) \_\_\_\_\_ our solar system. They have landed (4) \_\_\_\_\_ these planets and sent (5) \_\_\_\_\_ pictures and information (6) \_\_\_\_\_ Earth. They have found ice (7) \_\_\_\_\_ the poles of the Moon and water (8) \_\_\_\_\_ Mars.

We have seen them in films, we have read about them in books and we have heard about them in the news. But do those green creatures with big heads really exist? The astronomer, Ros Watts, has just written a new book called *Is there anybody out there?* Here, Carl Jackson interviews her.

**CJ:** Professor Watts, you go to a lot of international conferences on astronomy. Where have you been this month?

**RW:** Well, I have just come back from Puerto Rico. We have just had a meeting there to discuss radio signals from space.

**CJ:** Have you ever received signals from outer space?

**RW:** No, we haven't. But scientists have begun a programme to look for them. They are using radio telescopes.

**CJ:** And have scientists sent messages into space?

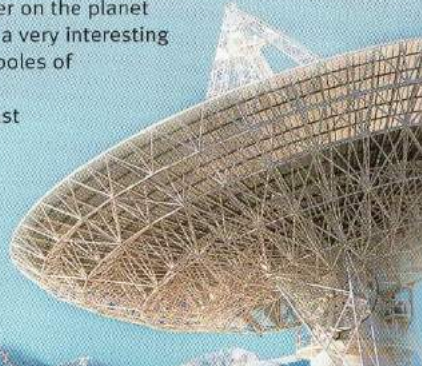
**RW:** Yes, we have. In fact, we have just sent a new message. We've used mathematics to try to communicate with aliens. But we haven't had a reply!

**CJ:** And what about space exploration? What have scientists found? Have you ever seen signs of life? -

**RW:** We haven't discovered 'life' but we've seen conditions for it. A spaceship has just taken new pictures of Mars. They show that there was water on the planet once. And, we have just made a very interesting discovery - there is ice at the poles of the Moon!

**CJ:** Wow, that's interesting. One last question, Professor Watts. Have you ever seen an alien or a UFO?

**RW:** No, I've never seen one! But that doesn't mean they don't exist!



## PRESENT PERFECT (IRREGULAR VERBS)

### Presentation

3 Complete these sentences from the text with the correct form of the verb.

- a) We've \_\_\_\_\_ them in films.
- b) Ros Watts has just \_\_\_\_\_ a new book called *Is there anybody out there?*
- c) We haven't \_\_\_\_\_ a reply to our signals.
- d) Have scientists ever \_\_\_\_\_ messages into space?

Now find more examples of third forms of verbs in the text. Put the verbs in two groups: regular and irregular.

4 Complete the rule.

We form the Present Perfect (irregular verbs) with *have/has* + a) past form of the verb.  
b) third form of the verb.

5 Read the sentences and translate *just*.

*I have just come back from Puerto Rico.*  
*We have just made a very interesting discovery.*

Find more sentences with this adverb in the text.

➔ Grammar Summary 12, on page 127.

6 Listen and look at the three forms of these verbs.

- a) 1 have 2 **had** 3 **had**  
(2nd and 3rd forms the same)
- b) 1 see 2 **saw** 3 **seen**  
(3rd form = infinitive or past + *-en/-n/-ne*)
- c) 1 begin 2 **began** 3 **begun**  
(changes only in vowel sounds)

Listen to the three forms of the verbs below and write down the verb forms. Which pattern (a-c) do they follow?

- 1 take 2 make 3 do 4 come 5 eat 6 drink
- 7 know 8 say 9 swim 10 write

Listen again and repeat them.

### Practice

7 Here are some facts from the life of a British astronaut, Helen Sharman. Use the cues to write sentences about her in the Present Perfect.

Example

1 *She has been to the Moon.*

- 1 go to the Moon
- 2 not see a UFO
- 3 not meet any aliens
- 4 write a book about space exploration
- 5 give a lot of interviews
- 6 not star in a film

8 Complete the sentences with *ever*, *never* or *just*.

- 1 Have you \_\_\_\_\_ seen a UFO?
- 2 She isn't hungry – she has \_\_\_\_\_ eaten lunch.
- 3 I've \_\_\_\_\_ read a book about aliens – it was fascinating.
- 4 People have \_\_\_\_\_ received signals from space.
- 5 Have you \_\_\_\_\_ swum in a river?
- 6 I've \_\_\_\_\_ seen a science fiction film – I'm not interested in them.

9 Use the cues to write questions in the Present Perfect with *ever*.

Example

*Have you ever read Men In Black by J. J. Gardner?*

- 1 *Men in Black* by J. J. Gardner? (read)
- 2 a science fiction story? (write)
- 3 a photo of the sky at night? (take)
- 4 a UFO? (see)
- 5 anybody who has seen a UFO? (meet)
- 6 an alien? (talk to)



Now work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.

10 Write two true and two false sentences about things you have done this year.

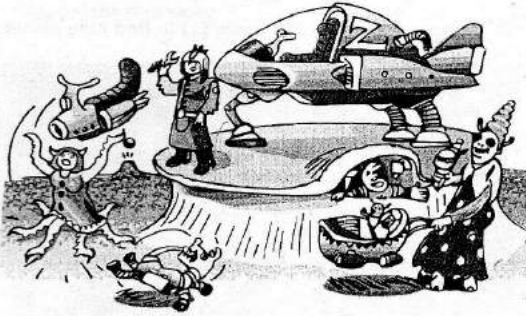
Example

*I have been to Paris. I have seen an alien. (false)*  
*I have written a poem. I have eaten sushi. (true)*

Work in pairs. Read your sentences. Your partner guesses which of them are not true.

**4 ★ Present Perfect with just**

The sentences describe this picture. Use the cues to write sentences with *just* and the Present Perfect.



- 1 Vexa just (fall) off her moon bike.  
*Vexa has just fallen off her moon bike.*
- 2 Captain Z just (repair) his spaceship.  
.....
- 3 K8 just (catch) his tail.  
.....
- 4 Mpaqa just (buy) an ice-cream.  
.....
- 5 Zog and Lortz just (wake) up.  
.....

**5 ★ ★ All forms**

Complete the dialogues with the correct form of the Present Perfect.

- 1 A: I can't read the board.  
B: *Have you lost* (you/lose) your glasses?  
A: *No, I haven't*. (No). Jack *has just sat* .....  
(just/sit) on them.
- 2 A: It's my mother's birthday tomorrow.  
B: ..... (you/buy) her a present?  
A: ..... (Yes). And I  
..... (just/make) her a cake.
- 3 A: I've got a biology test this afternoon.  
B: ..... (you/learn) everything?  
A: ..... (No). I .....  
(not/have) time.
- 4 A: We're going on holiday tomorrow.  
B: ..... (you/pack)?  
A: ..... (Yes). But I  
..... (not/buy) any films for my  
camera.  
B: ..... (your sister/find) her  
passport?  
A: ..... (No). She  
..... (just/start) looking for it!



## Language Problem Solving

### Auxiliaries

Complete the questions with one of these auxiliary verbs.

Am, Can, Do, Did, Has, Have, Was, Will

- 1 *Can* ..... dogs see in the dark?
- 2 ..... it be possible to take holidays in space one day?
- 3 ..... you ever dreamt about an alien?
- 4 ..... Sue enjoy her trip to Spain last month?
- 5 ..... anyone got Nora's address?
- 6 ..... football players earn a lot in your country?
- 7 ..... I sitting in your favourite chair?
- 8 ..... your sister at the party on Wednesday?

### Short answers

When B agrees (✓), use *So/Neither + auxiliary + I*.  
When B disagrees (X), use *I + auxiliary (+ n't)*.

- 1 A: I'm interested in sport. B: (✓) *So am I*.
- 2 A: I don't eat a lot of sweets.  
B: (✓) Neither .....
- 3 A: I can always remember telephone numbers.  
B: (✓) So .....
- 4 A: I'm not very good at diving.  
B: (✓) Neither .....
- 5 A: I don't like chocolate.  
B: (X) I .....
- 6 A: I've bought Gerry a funny birthday present.  
B: (X) I .....

## Grammar

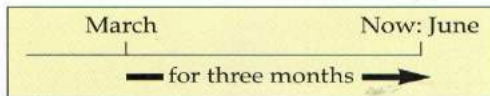
### The present perfect with *for* and *since*

- 1 Look at the examples and learn the rules.



I've been soccer captain since March.  
*since* = a point of time in the past.

I've been soccer captain for three months.  
*for* = a period of time up to the present.



- 2 Put these expressions of time into the correct column.

February	two weeks	five days
a few hours	1991	two o'clock
Tuesday	Christmas	six seconds
yesterday	this morning	a long time

<i>since</i>	<i>for</i>
February	two weeks
.....	.....

- 3 Complete the sentences with true information.

- |                                      |             |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 I've studied English               | since ..... |
|                                      | for .....   |
| 2 I've been a student at this school | since ..... |
|                                      | for .....   |
| 3 I've lived in my present house     | since ..... |
|                                      | for .....   |

- 4 Complete the paragraph about Helen. Use *for* or *since*.



Helen's hockey team, the Wimbledon Warriors, haven't won the championship (1) ..... a very long time, (2) ..... 1983 in fact!

Helen has been hockey captain (3) ..... last October, but things have not improved. In fact they have got worse. The Warriors haven't won a game (4) ..... four months, and they haven't scored a goal (5) ..... March!

### *just, already and yet*

- 5 We often use the present perfect with *just*, *already* and *yet*. How do you say these sentences in your language?

Helen has just made a cup of coffee.  
She's already done her French homework.  
She hasn't started her Maths homework yet.



- 6 Now make sentences using these words.

he / just / buy / new jacket

**He's just bought a new jacket.**

- I / already / see / that / film
- you / do / your homework / yet?
- my bus / just / leave
- she / not have / her dinner / yet
- he / just / hear / the good news



## Present perfect

**1** Write sentences with the present perfect simple using the prompts.

- 1 She / never visit / Puerto Madryn.  
*She has never visited Puerto Madryn.*
- 2 you / ever eat / Indonesian / food?  
.....
- 3 I / not hear / this music before.  
.....
- 4 My parents / never travel / abroad.  
.....
- 5 you / finish / your homework?  
.....
- 6 Pablo / buy / Sting's latest album.  
.....

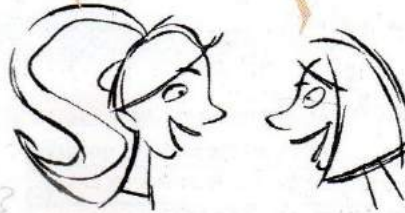
**2** Complete these sentences using the verbs in brackets with the present perfect simple or past simple.

- 1 Rick Smart *has become* (become) the youngest chess world champion ever.
- 2 He ..... (start) playing chess when he was five.
- 3 His father ..... (teach) him how to play.
- 4 He ..... (play) his first tournament at the age of eight.
- 5 He ..... (win) a lot of tournaments since then.
- 6 His father ..... (travel) with him all over the world since he became a professional.
- 7 Rick ..... (earn) a lot of money and they ..... (visit) lots of countries.
- 8 Rick says: 'I like this life but sometimes I miss my school friends. I ..... (not be) to a birthday party or a disco for years.'

**3** Write two questions for each statement using the past simple.

*I've danced with a pop star.*

*Who did you dance with?  
Where did you meet him?*



- 1 I've eaten monkey meat.  
.....
- 2 I've been to the most luxurious hotel in the world.  
.....
- 3 I've appeared on a TV programme.  
.....
- 4 I've sung in a pop group.  
.....
- 5 I've read a five-hundred-page book.  
.....

**4** Complete these time expressions using *for* or *since*.

- |                         |                    |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 <i>for</i> five years | 5 ..... February   |
| 2 ..... a long time     | 6 ..... 1992       |
| 3 ..... I could walk    | 7 ..... two hours  |
| 4 ..... last Tuesday    | 8 ..... I was born |



# Volunteers

## 25 GRAMMAR

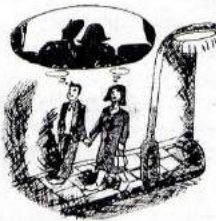
### going to for future intentions

#### 1 ★ going to (affirmative)

Find out what they are going to do. Match the phrases from the box with the pictures and write sentences with *going to*.

make a cake, paint the room, play in a jazz band, see a film, sail round the world

1 *He's going to make a cake.*



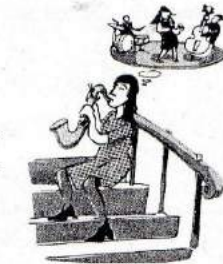
2

3



4

5



#### 2 ★ going to (affirmative and negative)

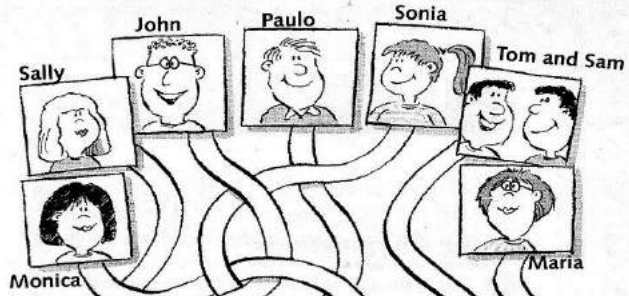
Use the cues to write pairs of sentences with *going to*.

- I (not study) medicine/languages  
*I'm not going to study medicine. I'm going to study languages.*
- They (not see) a film/play
- She (not help) in a hospital/in a school
- We (not see) Eva/Anna
- He (not work) with refugees/homeless children
- I (not teach) in Africa/in India

#### 3 ★ Questions and answers with going to

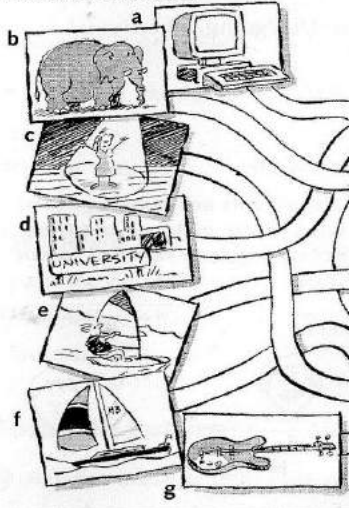
Use the cues to write questions and answers with *going to*.

- Q: What/you do in the holidays?  
A: learn to sail  
Q: *What are you going to do in the holidays?*  
A: *I'm going to learn to sail.*
- Q: Where/they build the new swimming pool?  
A: behind the Save-It supermarket  
Q: .....
- Q: What/we buy her for her birthday?  
A: a CD  
Q: .....
- Q: How many people/she invite to her party?  
A: the whole class  
Q: .....



**Maze**

1 What are they going to do? Follow the maze and find out.



- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| Monica <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d | Sonia <input type="checkbox"/>       |
| Sally <input type="checkbox"/>               | Tom and Sam <input type="checkbox"/> |
| John <input type="checkbox"/>                | Maria <input type="checkbox"/>       |
| Paulo <input type="checkbox"/>               |                                      |

**Vocabulary**

2 Match each verb with a phrase.

be form write break ride sail study

- 1 study Politics at University
- 2 the world windsurfing record
- 3 a new computer program
- 4 around the world
- 5 a new pop group
- 6 an actor
- 7 an elephant across Africa

**going to: affirmative**

3 Now write sentences about the people.

- 1 Monica is going to study Politics at University.
- 2 Sally
- 3 John
- 4 Tom and Sam
- 5 Paulo
- 6 Maria
- 7 Sonia

## Grammar

### going to (future plans and intentions)

1 Look at the pictures and choose the correct answers.

- 1 Is Amy going to watch *Pop Twenty* on Channel 5?  
Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.
- 2 Are Harry and Liam going to cycle to the top of the hill?  
Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.



2 Write questions for your partner.

you / watch TV / tonight?

*Are you going to watch TV tonight?*

- 1 you / phone me / this evening?
- 2 our English teacher / give us a test / tomorrow?
- 3 our teacher / travel to England / soon?
- 4 your parents / watch a football match / on Saturday?
- 5 you / go to a party / at the weekend?

3 Now ask and answer the questions in Exercise 2. For the answers, use:



Yes, I am.

Yes, she/he is.

Yes, they are.



No, I'm not.

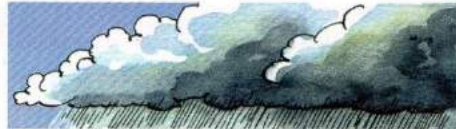
No, she/he isn't.

No, they aren't.

I don't know!

### going to (predictions)

4 Complete the predictions.



1 Oh no! Look at those clouds ..... rain.



2 Be careful, Grandma! ..... sit on the sandwiches.



3 Hurry up! ..... miss our plane.

### USING TENSES!

We use *going to*:  
for plans and intentions

*We're going to have a holiday in London next summer.*

and for predictions

*We're late. We're going to miss the train!*

## Asking the way

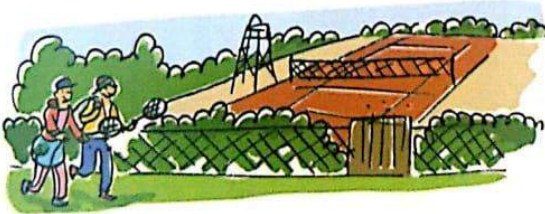
**17** Complete the sentences with the correct form of *going to* and the verb in brackets.

**Example:** I am going to watch TV after dinner tonight.

1. My mother ..... (take) me to the hospital this morning.
2. My brother and his girlfriend ..... (get) married.
3. Our History teacher ..... (give) us a test on the French Revolution.
4. My parents ..... (buy) a new car.
5. Chris and Bernard ..... (play) tennis in the park.
6. Sarah ..... (become) a police officer when she grows up.
7. I ..... (give) my grandma some flowers for her birthday.
8. We ..... (have) dinner at Roberto's Italian restaurant tonight.

**18** Look at the pictures and write what is going to happen. Use the verbs in the pool.

play • turn off • win • get • have  
• listen • catch



**Example:** They're going to play tennis.



1. She ..... the bus.



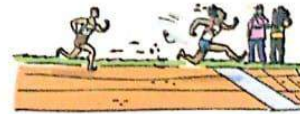
2. He ..... to a CD.



3. They ..... wet.



4. She ..... a baby.



5. He ..... the race.



6. He ..... the light.

### I can...

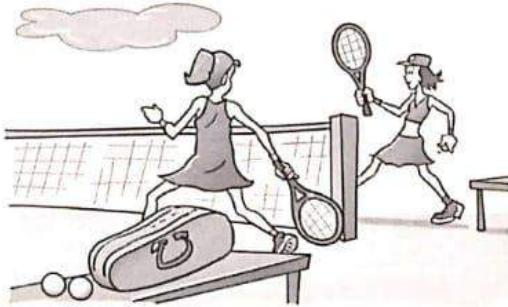
- ask for directions and give them
- ask and talk about future intentions

## Asking the way

### Negative form

6 Look at the pictures. Correct the sentences using the verbs in the pool. Follow the example.

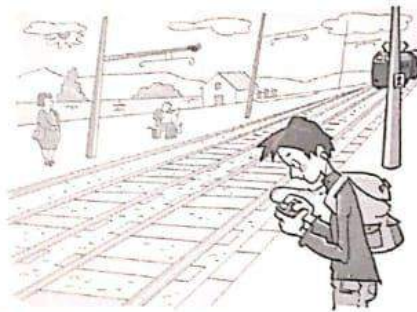
• wake up • play • dance • take • have  
• watch • relax



**Example:** Beth and Katie are going to play volleyball.  
Beth and Katie aren't going to play volleyball. They're going to play tennis.



1. The Wilsons are going to cook dinner at home.



2. Harry is going to catch the bus.



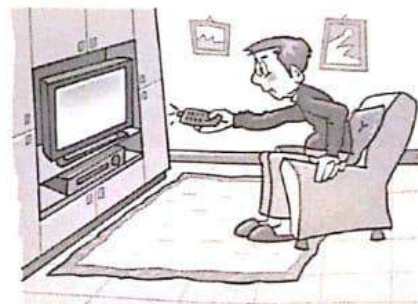
3. Ruth and Joan are going to see a horror film.



4. Mrs Drew is going to work at her hairdresser's.



5. Mrs Martin is going to sleep till late.



6. Mr Barker is going to use the computer.

## READING

### Read: Predictions About the Future

#### What will happen in the future?

Give your opinion!

"There won't be any teachers in the classroom. There will be robots and they will teach and correct us."  
(Sarah, 3<sup>rd</sup>B)

"We will be more under control. Adults will have cameras everywhere: at school, in the street, in our bedrooms, in the toilet. We will not be free anymore."  
(Sonia, 3<sup>rd</sup>A)

"Some plants and some animals will disappear and some others will be smaller in quantity. The mountains will be shorter and the ocean will be smaller."  
(Peter, 2<sup>nd</sup>B)

Thanks for all of your imaginative predictions! In twenty years' time, I will be eighty-three and I will be retired. I hope we can all meet again and check if your predictions were right.

Mrs Andrew, Science teacher

#### Tick the correct options.

- a. These students are very imaginative.
- b. For some students, school will be different in twenty years' time.
- c. Mrs Andrew is a Geography teacher.
- d. She is a very young woman.
- e. She thinks all the changes mentioned are possible.
- f. She is going to organise a meeting with the students in twenty years' time.

#### Make a list of the students' predictions.

#### Answer these questions in your notebook.

- a. How old are the students?
- b. How old is Mrs Andrew?
- c. How does Sarah imagine the school in the future?
- d. Why does Sonia think students will be more controlled?
- e. What will Mrs Andrew do in twenty years' time?

## WRITING

**2** Adults also make predictions about the future. Put the words in order and find out.

- a. marry – will – people – not – young – soon .....  
 b. children – will – not – in – the – street – play .....  
 c. people – live – longer – will .....  
 d. more – children – will – eat – vegetables .....  
 e. school – easier – be – will .....

**3** In your notebook, classify these ideas in the correct category.

### Life will be different in twenty years' time

- Teachers will be more demanding.
- Robots will control security - there will be no more police officers.
- There will be more rain but less water to use.
- Teachers will give homework online.
- People will be more relaxed.
- Winters will be colder.
- Water will be dirtier.
- Children won't use books at school. They will have netbooks.
- There will be more cars but parking places will be reduced.
- Students won't have tests. They will carry out special projects.
- Children won't use pens or pencils. They will only use computers.
- Children will go to school only three hours a day.
- Telephones will be very small - the size of a sharpener.
- Rainforests will become smaller.
- Cars will be smaller and faster.

School	City life	Technology	Natu

**4** Write two more predictions for each category. Express your feelings!

**5** Think of positive future changes in one of the categories above. Make a poster to share with other students.



# 27 GRAMMAR







## will/won't for predictions

### 1 ★ Predictions with will







Complete the horoscopes with *will* and a verb from the boxes.

**YOUR HOROSCOPE FOR TOMORROW BY ASTRA**

ask, meet, come, tell, go, give

1		<b>Aries</b>	An exciting new person <u>will come</u> into your life.
2		<b>Taurus</b>	You ..... someone special at a bus stop.
3		<b>Gemini</b>	Someone ..... for your help.
4		<b>Cancer</b>	Someone ..... you a nice surprise.
5		<b>Leo</b>	You ..... on a short trip.
6		<b>Virgo</b>	Your best friend ..... you an interesting secret.

get angry, be(x2), give, want, ask

7		<b>Libra</b>	You ..... the most popular person in the class.
8		<b>Scorpio</b>	People ..... advice from you.
9		<b>Sagittarius</b>	There ..... a problem with your bike or car.
10		<b>Capricorn</b>	An old friend ..... you some good news.
11		<b>Aquarius</b>	You ..... with a very bossy person.
12		<b>Pisces</b>	Someone ..... you a difficult question.

### 2 ★ Predictions with won't

Match the sentences (1-8) with the predictions (a-h). Then write the predictions with *won't*, like the example.

- |   |                                       |                                     |
|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | I only spoke to her for five minutes. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
|   | <i>She won't remember me.</i>         |                                     |
| 2 | I'm no good at tennis.                | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 3 | He doesn't like me.                   | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 4 | There aren't any clouds in the sky.   | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 5 | I'm wearing two sweaters.             | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 6 | He didn't work very hard this year.   | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 7 | They're always late.                  | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 8 | Don't ask her for money.              | <input type="checkbox"/>            |

- a) (not pass) the exam
- b) (not remember) me
- c) (not invite) me to his party
- d) (not arrive) before midnight
- e) (not rain)
- f) (not be) cold
- g) (not lend) you any
- h) (not win) the match



**3 ★ Questions and answers with will**

Use the cues to write questions about the weather around the world. Then answer the questions in your notebook.

- 1 Which city (be) the hottest?  
*Which city will be the hottest tomorrow?*
- 2 (it/rain) in London tomorrow?  
.....
- 3 Where (it/snow)?  
.....
- 4 (it/be) warm in Cairo?  
.....
- 5 What (the weather/be) like in New York?  
.....
- 6 Which city (have) the coldest weather?  
.....
- 7 How many places (have) rain?  
.....
- 8 (it/be) cloudy in Barcelona?  
.....
- 9 (Dublin/have) wet weather tomorrow?  
.....
- 10 What (the temperature/be) in Paris?  
.....

1 It will be hottest in ..... tomorrow.

**WEATHER AROUND THE WORLD TOMORROW**

Amsterdam		4°C
Barcelona		15°C
Cairo		26°C
Dublin		6°C
London		5°C
Moscow		-1°C
New York		8°C
Paris		7°C
Sydney		33°C
Warsaw		2°C

**4 ★ ★ Predictions with will and won't**

Complete the predictions with *will* or *won't* and the verb. Write a tick (✓) next to the predictions if you agree.

**IN 150 YEARS FROM NOW ...**

- 1 There won't be (not/be) any schools.
- 2 Children ..... (study) everything on the Internet.
- 3 People ..... (go) to Mars for their holidays.
- 4 People ..... (not/eat) food.
- 5 They ..... (only eat) special pills.
- 6 People ..... (live) to the age of 150.
- 7 Cars ..... (not/use) petrol.
- 8 People ..... (not/need) to sleep.



**Language Problem-Solving**

**Zero Conditional**

Match the two parts of the sentences. Write the full sentences in your notebook. Use the Present Simple. Add commas where necessary.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 If a tennis player <i>hits</i> the ball into the net, | a) birds (fly) in.                      |
| 2 I (feel) hungry by ten o'clock                        | b) it always (eat) all the food.        |
| 3 If I (drink) coffee at night                          | c) if I (not/eat) breakfast.            |
| 4 Plants (die)  | d) she always (look) in the dictionary. |
| 5 If she (not/understand) a word                        | e) the other player <i>gets</i> points. |
| 6 You (have to) work hard                               | f) I (not/sleep).                       |
| 7 If you (leave) the dog in the kitchen                 | g) if you (not/water) them.             |
| 8 If you (not/shut) the windows                         | h) if you (want) to get rich.           |

## Predictions with will

1 Read these predictions. Put a tick (✓) next to them if you think they will be true about you in the future. Correct them if you think they won't be true (✗).

1 I'll be married by the time I am 25. ✗  
*I won't be married by the time I'm 25.*

2 I'll speak at least two foreign languages.

3 I'll write e-mails, not letters.

4 I'll meet my friends in a cybercafe.

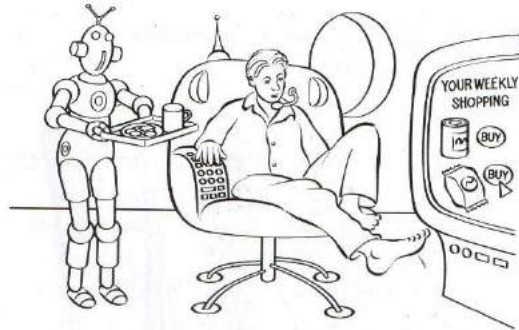
5 I'll receive my salary in Euros.

6 I won't do any housework. Robots will do it.

7 My children won't go to school. They'll learn through the Internet.

8 My family and I will go on holiday to different planets.

9 Life will be easier than it is now.



2 Look at the pictures and write predictions about Jenny's life.

- |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 ..... | 4 ..... | 6 ..... |
| 2 ..... | 5 ..... | 7 ..... |
| 3 ..... |         |         |



## SKILLS and CULTURE

# TECHNOLOGICAL DEVICES

### READING

How does technology make your life better? Name three things in your life that are better because of technology. Do you think that technology can be a bad thing for people? Do your parents control your use of tech gadgets?

9 Read the text about using and overusing technology, then answer the questions.

### A TECHNOLOGICAL LIFE

A lot of people respect and admire technology because it helps them. However, what people don't understand is that technology can actually be a bad thing. Today people are looking for different ways of entertainment, and technology can offer people what they want: the result is people are good at watching, listening and playing but they can't think! People have to learn to use technology the right way so they can get the good out of it without overusing it.

According to a CBS News survey, 57 percent of teens say that there isn't any problem for them if they are deprived of their high-tech gadgets for a week – including cell phones, Mp3 players and computers – and 10 percent say they feel free. On the other hand, about a third of all teens are lost without technology for a week. The CBS poll says that 90 percent of American teens use the web to do research for school homework, and some of them do so frequently. The Internet rivals TV in popularity: teens who use the Internet spend three hours online on a typical day; teens who watch TV spend the same time in front of it. The Internet is a special social place. Nearly half of all teenagers post something on websites like Facebook or MySpace. The bad side of this is that some young people regularly communicate with other people they don't know or they have never met. The poll confirms that a lot of teens use the web for e-mail and to download music. Six in ten teens use their cell phones to send text messages and four in ten use them to take photos and swap pictures. While teens say that tech gadgets make their lives easy, their parents don't always agree and they don't think technology is always a good thing for their children. In many families, the use of the Internet and tech gadgets is a subject of discussion. It's important to have rules about when, how often and why to use technological devices.



**Do you think that spending too much time online can be bad or unhealthy? Why? What is a reasonable amount of time per day to spend online? Discuss this in class and try to agree on a conclusion. Write down the conclusions of the class.**

1. Why do people respect technology?
2. How can technology be a bad thing?
3. Can you give examples of technological gadgets?
4. According to a CBS survey, are there teens who can live without their technological gadgets?
5. What do a great number of teens use the web for?
6. How much time do teens spend online on a typical day?
7. Facebook and MySpace are social websites. What's good and bad about using them?
8. What do teens generally use their cell phones for?
9. Do teens and parents have the same idea about technology?
10. What do teens need to use technology correctly?

# Focus on VOCABULARY

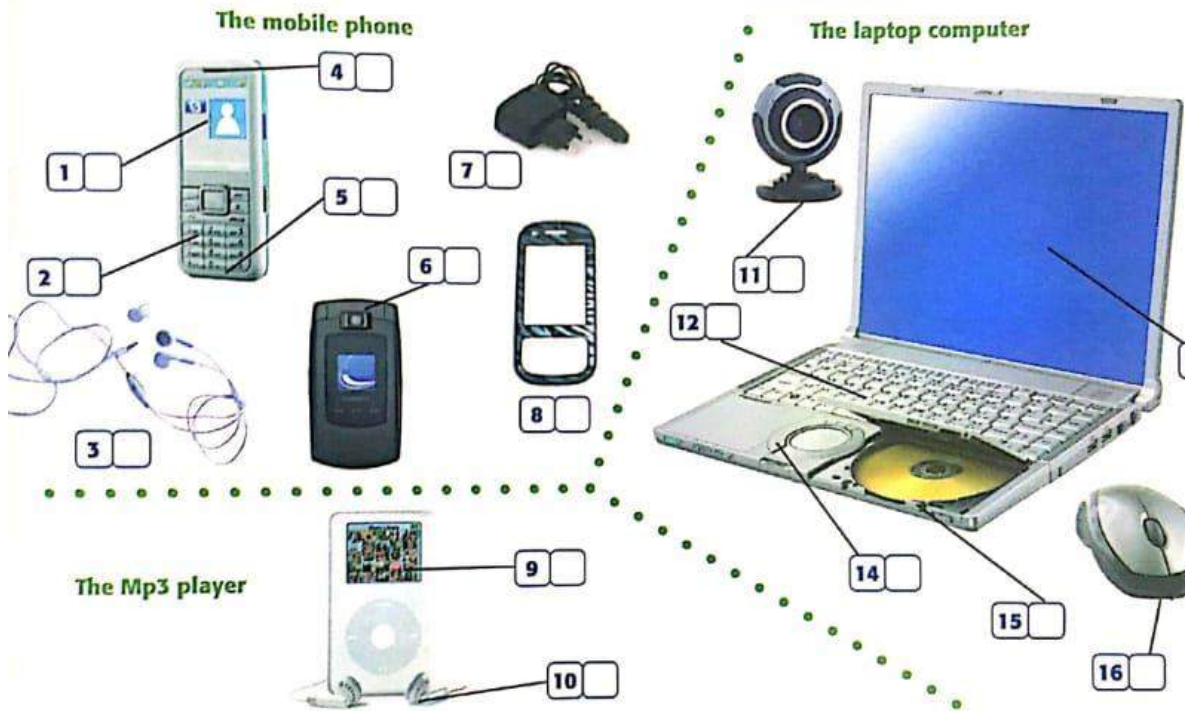
## Technological gadgets

3 **3.02** Match the parts in the pool to the pictures. Then listen and check.

w a. keys • b. display (x3) • c. microphone • d. built-in camera • e. cover • f. earpiece • g. recharger  
• h. earphones (x2) • i. touchpad • j. webcam • k. mouse • l. keyboard • m. CD-DVD player

## Project Time

Our project for this Unit is to make an ad sell something online.



4a Tick the things you can do with a smart phone.

1.  access the Internet
2.  download material from Internet
3.  take photos
4.  play games
5.  change the ringtones and logos
6.  write reminders
7.  set the clock and the alarm



4b Complete the following sentences.

1. When I forget my watch I use the ..... on my mobile phone.
2. I often play ..... on my mobile phone when I'm on the bus.
3. When I want to remember appointments and birthdays, I write ..... on my mobile phone.
4. You can ..... the Internet and ..... e-mails, ringtones and other material.
5. I set the ..... on my mobile phone for 7.00 a.m. every morning.
6. I sometimes ..... photos with my mobile phone and show them to my friends.
7. Mobile phones are great. You can change the ..... and, ..... when you want.

# Social Sciences

## MERCOSUR

Mercosur means the "Common Market of the South". It is a regional organization modelled on the European Union. Its aim is to create a better trade relationship between countries in South America. This means making it easier to buy and sell products from one country in another, and involves goods, people and money being able to move across borders without any obstructions. The Mercosur economic and political agreement currently involves Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay (suspended), Uruguay and Venezuela (the most recent member), while other countries are associate members with certain benefits.

The original idea for the Mercosur originated in 1985 when presidents Raul Alfonsín of Argentina and José Sarney of Brazil decided to sign a bilateral Integration and Economics Cooperation Programme. The idea for a regional group called Mercosur was established in 1991.



### Facts

- Six sovereign member states (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela) (Paraguay is suspended following a coup in 2012 which violated the democracy clause of the agreement).
- Four associate countries (Chile, Peru, Colombia and Ecuador).
- Two observer nations (New Zealand and Mexico).
- Three official working languages: Portuguese, Spanish and Guarani.
- Headquarters in Montevideo, Uruguay.

1 Research and complete the table. Check the information with your Social Sciences teacher.

Country	Year joined	Population
Argentina		
Brazil		
Paraguay		
	2012	
Uruguay		