



## Inventario de ejercicios, problemas y actividades de Matemática (quinto grado de secundaria) (Apoyo a la recuperación académica 2018)

Estimado estudiante:

Te proponemos el presente inventario de ejercicios, problemas y/o actividades como un recurso de apoyo que debes seguir durante el mes de enero de 2019. Te pedimos tener presente, lo siguiente:

- Ha sido elaborado de acuerdo con el **temario de evaluación de recuperación 2018**, el cual está publicado en la página web del colegio.
- Los **ejercicios, problemas y actividades** que se presentan han sido tomados de los documentos de trabajo del año escolar 2018 y de otras fuentes, pero se ajustan a los contenidos.
- Ha sido dosificado para ser desarrollado en cuatro semanas, de lunes a viernes, destinando para ello una hora diaria aproximadamente.
- Debe ser desarrollado en pliegos de papel oficio cuadriculado. Su presentación será en un fólter manila tamaño oficio (incluir carátula), el mismo que será revisado y evaluado por los docentes responsables de la evaluación de recuperación, asignándole un peso de 25 % en el resultado final de la recuperación como "evaluación de portafolio". De hecho, si no lo presentas desarrollado, se te asignará la nota mínima en evaluación de portafolio.
- Si los estudiantes requiriesen presentarse a la segunda oportunidad, podrán mejorar y volver a presentarlo desarrollado, prevaleciendo, en este caso, la segunda calificación. Si no lo hiciesen, mantendrán la calificación obtenida en la primera ocasión.
- En la tabla de control diario, detallada en la parte inferior, el padre de familia debe firmar para apoyar y controlar el avance diario del estudiante.
- No hemos incluido una calendarización específica para su desarrollo (fechas de inicio y fin), asumiendo que cada estudiante lo hará en coordinación con sus padres, considerando la realidad particular y los planes de la familia. En todo caso, el trabajo ha sido previsto para cuatro semanas.
- La primera oportunidad de evaluación será a fines de enero. La presentación del portafolio (inventario desarrollado) es obligatoria desde la primera oportunidad de evaluación.

### Semana 1

#### Tema: Variación, permutación y combinación

1. ¿Cuántas placas diferentes para automóviles pueden hacerse si cada placa consta de dos letras diferentes seguidas de tres dígitos diferentes? (considerar 26 letras del alfabeto)  
A.  $676 \cdot 10^3$       B.  $936 \cdot 10^3$       C.  $642 \cdot 10^3$       **D.  $468 \cdot 10^3$**       E.  $234 \cdot 10^3$
2. Con 6 varones y 6 mujeres, ¿de cuántas maneras se puede formar una pareja?  
A. 12      B. 18      C. 26      D. 32      **E. 36**
3. Un examen está formado por tres grupos de preguntas. El grupo A contiene 5 preguntas; el grupo B, contiene 7 y el grupo C, contiene 9. Se va contestar una pregunta de cada grupo, ¿de cuántas maneras diferentes puede un estudiante elegir sus preguntas?  
A. 270      **B. 315**      C. 413      D. 21      E. 120
4. ¿De cuántas maneras puede elegirse un comité de cuatro personas en un club de nueve miembros?  
A. 86      B. 100      C. 120      **D. 126**      E. 130
5. Cuántos arreglos diferentes pueden formarse con las letras de la palabra 'RAPIDEZ' si tomamos:  
i. cinco a la vez  
ii. todas a la vez  
Da como respuesta la suma de los resultados.  
**A. 7560**      B. 7500      C. 7480      D. 7396      E. 7200

6. Calcula el número de permutaciones que pueden formarse con las letras de la palabra **OSHKOSH**, tomadas todas a la vez.  
**A. 630**                      B. 600                      C. 586                      D. 500                      E. 490
7. La barra de una cafetería tiene 7 asientos en una fila. Si cuatro personas desconocidas entre sí, ocupan lugares al azar. ¿De cuántas maneras diferentes pueden quedar tres asientos desocupados?  
 A. 31                      B. 32                      C. 33                      D. 34                      **E. 35**
8. ¿De cuántas maneras se puede asignar una tarea de cinco problemas si se dispone de un grupo de 12 problemas? ¿Cuántas veces se incluirá el problema más difícil?  
 Da como respuesta la suma de ambos resultados.  
**A. 1122**                      B. 1120                      C. 1100                      D. 1900                      E. 1000
9. De cuántas maneras se puede seleccionar un comité de cinco varones y cuatro mujeres de un grupo de diez varones y siete mujeres.  
 A. 8820                      B. 8640                      C. 8528                      D. 8476                      **E. 1260**

**Tema: Sistema de numeración**

10. Si:  $\overline{(b-1)4(b+3)a}_{(6)} = \overline{mn3}$ , calcula:  $a + b + m + n$ .  
 A. 14                      B. 12                      C. 16                      **D. 17**                      E. 18
11. Expresa **S** en base 10 si se cumple que:

$$S = \overline{a3}_{(7)} + \overline{2b}_{(a)} + \overline{1c}_{(b)} + \overline{23}_{(c)}$$

- A. 80                      B. 71                      C. 45                      D. 79                      **E. 82**
12. Si los siguientes numerales están correctamente escritos:

$$\overline{1n0q}_{(m)} ; \overline{p51}_{(n)} ; \overline{1623}_{(p)} ; \overline{n3m}$$

Calcula el máximo valor de:  $m + n + p + q$ .

- A. 28                      B. 30                      **C. 32**                      D. 29                      E. 33

13. ¿Cuántos valores puede tomar **k** en  $\frac{k_n}{kk_{(n)}} = 0,125$ ?

- A. 4                      B. 5                      **C. 6**                      D. 7                      E. 8

14. Si:  $\overline{n(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)(n+4)}_{(n+5)} = \overline{abcd}_{(7)}$ , calcula  $(a + b + c + d)$ .  
 A. 10                      **B. 12**                      C. 13                      D. 11                      E. 14

15. En un avión se observa que hay  $\overline{abc}$  personas, de las cuales entre los pasajeros hay " $\overline{aOc}$ " varones y  $\overline{ab}$  mujeres, además son **c** aeromozas y **a** pilotos. Si el número de personas está comprendido entre 150 y 300, ¿cuántos varones más que mujeres hay en total en dicho avión?  
 A. 176                      B. 177                      C. 178                      D. 182                      **E. 179**

Tabla de respuestas de la semana 1							
1	D	5	A	9	E	13	C
2	E	6	A	10	D	14	B
3	B	7	E	11	E	15	E
4	D	8	A	12	C		

Tabla de firmas del padre de familia de control diario de la semana 1				
Lunes 7 de enero	Martes 8 de enero	Miércoles 9 de enero	Jueves 10 de enero	Viernes 11 de enero

## Tema: Sistema de ecuaciones e inecuaciones lineales

16. Resuelve y calcula  $3x + 5y$ , adicionalmente grafica cada ecuación en un mismo plano cartesiano.

$$\begin{cases} x + y = 5 \\ x - y = -7 \end{cases}$$

- A. -25      B. -27      C. 20      D. 19      E. 22

17. Resuelve y calcula el valor de  $x$  e  $y$ ; adicionalmente grafica cada ecuación en un mismo plano cartesiano.

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 3y = 9 \\ 3y - 5x = -12 \end{cases}$$

- A. 3; 1      B. -2; 7      C. 0; 2      D. 1; 7/3      E. 2; 2

18. Resuelve.

$$\begin{cases} 5x - 7y = 6 \\ 4x - 3y = 10 \\ 2x + 5y = 18 \end{cases}$$

- A. 3; 1      B. -2; 7      C. 0; 2      D. 1; 7/3      E. 4; 2

19. Resuelve:  $(x - 1)(x + 2) - (x + 2)(x - 3) > 0$  y calcula el menor valor entero.

- A. -2      B. -1      C. 0      D. 1      E. 2

20. Dado el sistema:

$$\begin{cases} 5x - 3y > 2 \\ 2x + y < 11 \\ y > 3 \end{cases}$$

Si  $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}$ , calcula el valor de  $4x + 3y$ , adicionalmente grafica cada ecuación en un mismo plano cartesiano.

- A. 20      B. 24      C. 25      D. 32      E. 36

21. Calcula uno de los números pares que satisface la inecuación  $\frac{x-3}{2} \leq \frac{x}{5} \leq \frac{1+x}{2}$ .

- A. -2      B. 3      C. 4      D. 5      E. 2

22. Calcula el conjunto solución correspondiente a la inecuación  $\frac{x}{5} < \frac{\frac{x-1}{2} + 1}{3} < x + \frac{1}{2}$ .

- A. (-3; -2)      B. (2/5; 7/2)      C. (-2/5; 5/7)      D. (-5/3; 3)      E. (-5/2; 6)

23. Si  $x \in \langle 2; 12 \rangle$ , calcula el intervalo al cual pertenece  $\frac{2}{x} + 5$ .

- A. (31/6; 6)      B. (31/5; 20)      C. (5; 10)      D. (5; 8)      E. (31/4; 6)

## Tema: Ecuación de la recta

24. Una recta que pasa por el origen y por la intersección de las rectas  $L_1$  y  $L_2$ . Calcula la ecuación.

$$L_1 : 3x + 2y - 14 = 0$$

$$L_2 : x - 3y - 1 = 0$$

- A.  $4y - x = 0$       B.  $x - 4y = 0$       C.  $4y + x = 0$       D.  $x + 4y = 0$       E.  $x + y = 0$

25. Calcula  $n$  de modo que la recta  $L : 12nx - 9y + 129 = 0$  corta al segmento  $\overline{AB}$  en el punto  $P$  tal que:  $7\overline{AP} = 2\overline{PB}$ ; además  $A(2;3) \wedge B(11;6)$ .

- A. 1      B.  $-\frac{1}{2}$       C.  $\frac{1}{2}$       D. -2      E. 2

26. Calcula la ecuación de la recta mediatriz del segmento AB; si:  $A(-1;3) \wedge B(4;8)$ .
- A.  $x + y + 7 = 0$       B.  $x - y - 7 = 0$       **C.  $x + y - 7 = 0$**       D.  $x - y + 7 = 0$       E.  $x + y = 0$
27. Si  $L_1 : 2y - kx - 3 = 0$  y  $L_2 : (k + 1)y - 4x + 2 = 0$  son las ecuaciones de dos rectas perpendiculares y si  $m_1$  y  $m_2$  son sus pendientes, calcula el valor de  $m_1 + m_2$ .
- A.  $\frac{8}{3}$       B.  $\frac{15}{4}$       **C.  $\frac{35}{6}$**       D.  $\frac{24}{5}$       E.  $\frac{48}{7}$
28. Calcula la ecuación de la mediatriz del segmento que se forma al interceptarse con los ejes coordenados la recta  $L : 4x - 3y = 12$ .
- A.  $6x - 8y + 7 = 0$       **B.  $6x + 8y + 7 = 0$**       C.  $6x + 8y - 7 = 0$       D.  $6x - 8y - 7 = 0$       E.  $3x + 4y - 7 = 0$
29. Si la recta  $L_1 : ax + 2y - 6 + b = 0$  pasa por el punto  $P(2;-5)$  y es paralela a la recta  $L_2 : 3x + y - 8 = 0$ , calcula  $a + b$ .
- A. 10**      B. -10      C. 2      D. -2      E. 0
30. Calcula el área de la región triangular formada por la intersección de las rectas.  
 $L_1 : y = -2$ ;       $L_2 : 4x + 5y - 10 = 0$ ; y el eje Y
- A.  $20 \mu^2$       B.  $12 \mu^2$       C.  $25 \mu^2$       **D.  $10 \mu^2$**       E.  $24 \mu^2$

Tabla de respuestas de la semana 2							
16	C	20	A	24	A	28	B
17	C	21	E	25	D	29	A
18	A	22	B	26	C	30	D
19	B	23	B	27	C		

Tabla de firmas del padre de familia de control diario de la semana 2				
Lunes 14 de enero	Martes 15 de enero	Miércoles 16 de enero	Jueves 17 de enero	Viernes 18 de enero

### Semana 3

#### Tema: Distancia entre dos puntos

31. Tres vértices de un paralelogramo son:  $A(-1;4)$ ,  $B(1;-1)$  y  $C(6;1)$ . Si la ordenada del cuarto vértice **D** es **6**, calcula su abscisa.
- A. 5      **B. 4**      C. 6      D. -4      E. -6
32. ¿Cuál de los siguientes triángulos ABC tiene mayor área?
- a.  $A(-5;0)$ ,  $B(1;2)$  y  $C(1;-2)$   
 b.  $A(1;1)$ ,  $B(6;-4)$  y  $C(5;3)$   
 c.  $A(2;0)$ ,  $B(6;0)$  y  $C(4;12)$
- A. a      B. b      **C. c**      D. Todos tiene igual área.
33. Encuentra las coordenadas de los puntos que trisecan al segmento  $\overline{AB}$  si:  $A(-2;4)$ ,  $B(4;7)$ . Da como respuesta el más cercano a **B**
- A.  $(0;5)$       B.  $(0;-5)$       **C.  $(2;6)$**       D.  $(-2;5)$       E.  $(-2;-6)$

34. Se tiene un triángulo ABC cuyas coordenadas de sus vértices son: A (1;0), B (11;8) y C (x;0). Si M es punto medio de  $\overline{AB}$  y la medida del ángulo agudo MCA es  $\alpha$  ( $\text{tg}\alpha = 0,4$ ), calcula la suma de las coordenadas del baricentro del triángulo AMC.
- A. 6                                      B. 7                                      C. 8                                      **D. 9**                                      E. 10

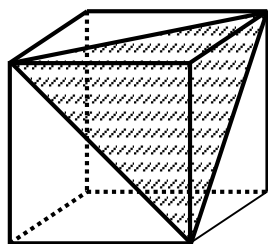
**Tema: Circunferencia**

35. Calcula la ecuación de la circunferencia de radio 5 y cuyo centro es el punto de intersección de las rectas  $L_1: 3x - 2y - 24 = 0$  y  $L_2: 2x + 7y + 9 = 0$ .
- A.  $(x - 1)^2 + (y - 3)^2 = 16$                                       **B.  $(x - 6)^2 + (y + 3)^2 = 25$**                                       C.  $(x - 2)^2 + (y - 4)^2 = 49$   
D.  $(x - 3)^2 + (y + 6)^2 = 36$                                       E.  $(x - 2)^2 + (y + 3)^2 = 9$
36. Una cuerda de la circunferencia  $x^2 + y^2 = 25$  está sobre la recta cuya ecuación es:  $x - 7y + 25 = 0$ . Calcula la longitud de la cuerda.
- A.  $2\sqrt{2}$                                       B.  $3\sqrt{2}$                                       **C.  $5\sqrt{2}$**                                       D.  $\sqrt{2}$                                       E. 2
37. Calcula la ecuación de la circunferencia que pasa por el punto A (7; -5) y es tangente a la recta  $L: x - y - 4 = 0$  en el punto B (3; -1).
- A.  $(x - 5)^2 + (y + 3)^2 = 8$**                                       B.  $(x - 3)^2 + (y + 5)^2 = 16$                                       C.  $(x - 1)^2 + (y - 3)^2 = 12$   
D.  $(x - 3)^2 + y^2 = 4$                                       E.  $(x - 5)^2 + (y - 3)^2 = 16$
38. Calcula el área de la curva cuya ecuación es:  $9x^2 + 9y^2 + 72x - 12y + 103 = 0$ .
- A.  $3\pi u^2$                                       B.  $6\pi u^2$                                       C.  $2\pi u^2$                                       D.  $4\pi u^2$                                       **E.  $5\pi u^2$**
39. La ecuación de una circunferencia es:  $x^2 + 4x + y^2 - 6y + 8 = 0$ . Calcula el punto A, sabiendo que pertenece a dicha circunferencia y que su ordenada es 1.
- A. (-3; 1) y (-1; 1)**                                      B. (1; -3) y (1; 1)                                      C. (-1; 1) y (1; 3)                                      D. (-1; 2) y (-1; 3)                                      E. N.A.
40. Calcula la ecuación general de la circunferencia de radio igual a 7 y cuyo centro es (5; -1).
- A.  $x^2 + y^2 + 10x - 2y + 23 = 0$                                       **B.  $x^2 + y^2 - 10x + 2y - 23 = 0$**                                       C.  $x^2 + y^2 - 10x - 2y - 23 = 0$   
D.  $x^2 + y^2 + 10x + 2y - 23 = 0$                                       E.  $x^2 + y^2 + 10x + 2y + 23 = 0$

**Tema: Poliedros**

41. Calcula la suma del número de vértices de un tetraedro regular y un octaedro regular.
- A. 10**                                      B. 11                                      C. 12                                      D. 13                                      E. 14
42. En un cubo, cuyas aristas tienen longitud  $a$ , calcula la distancia de un vértice al centro de una cara opuesta.
- A.  $\frac{a\sqrt{3}}{2}$                                       B.  $\frac{a\sqrt{3}}{3}$                                       C.  $\frac{a\sqrt{2}}{2}$                                       **D.  $\frac{a\sqrt{6}}{2}$**                                       E.  $\frac{a\sqrt{5}}{2}$
43. La base de un prisma recto es base de un tetraedro regular de altura  $2\sqrt{6}$  cm y el área lateral del prisma es igual al área total del tetraedro. Calcula el volumen del prisma.
- A. 50cm                                      B. 51                                      C. 52                                      D. 53                                      **E. 54**
44. En la figura, calcula el volumen del cubo si el área de la región sombreada es  $8\sqrt{3}$  m<sup>3</sup>.

- A. 8 m<sup>2</sup>  
B. 16 m<sup>2</sup>  
**C. 64 m<sup>2</sup>**  
D. 128 m<sup>2</sup>  
E.  $64\sqrt{3}$  m<sup>2</sup>



45. Calcula el volumen de un prisma recto de  $8\sqrt{3}$  cm de altura y cuya base es un triángulo cuyos lados miden 3 cm, 5 cm y 7 cm respectivamente.
- A. 60 cm<sup>3</sup>                                      **B. 90 cm<sup>3</sup>**                                      C. 96 cm<sup>3</sup>                                      D. 120 cm<sup>3</sup>                                      E. N.A.

Tabla de respuestas de la semana 3							
31	B	35	B	39	A	43	E
32	C	36	C	40	B	44	C
33	C	37	A	41	A	45	B
34	D	38	E	42	D		

Tabla de firmas del padre de familia de control diario de la semana 3				
Lunes 21 de enero	Martes 22 de enero	Miércoles 23 de enero	Jueves 24 de enero	Viernes 25 de enero

#### Semana 4

##### Tema: Prisma

46. Se tiene un prisma cuya altura es congruente con la arista básica. Calcula el número de lados de la base del prisma si su área total y lateral están en la relación de 3 a 2.
- A. 3                      **B. 4**                      C. 5                      D. 6                      E. 8
47. Desde un vértice de la base de un prisma regular cuadrangular se trazan: la diagonal del sólido y la diagonal de la base, las cuales forman  $45^\circ$ . Si el área de la superficie lateral del sólido es  $16\sqrt{2}m^2$ , calcula su volumen.
- A.  $1m^3$                       B.  $2m^3$                       C.  $2\sqrt{\pi}m^3$                       D.  $\sqrt{3}m^3$                       **E.  $8\sqrt{2}m^3$**
48. El desarrollo de la superficie lateral de un prisma regular cuadrangular es una región cuadrada inscrita en una circunferencia cuyo radio mide  $\sqrt{2}$ . Calcula el volumen del prisma.
- A.  $\frac{1}{2}$**                       B.  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$                       C. 2                      D.  $2\sqrt{2}$                       E. 4
49. Calcula el volumen del tetraedro regular sabiendo que su área es  $18\sqrt{3}m^2$ .
- A.  $3m^3$                       **B.  $9m^3$**                       C.  $12m^3$                       D.  $9\sqrt{2}m^3$                       E.  $1m^3$
50. Si la arista de un tetraedro es 3, calcula su altura.
- A. 3                      B.  $3\sqrt{6}$                       **C.  $\sqrt{6}$**                       D.  $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$                       E.  $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$
51. Calcula la suma del número de aristas de un dodecaedro y un icosaedro regular.
- A. 45                      B. 50                      C. 55                      **D. 60**                      E. 65
52. La diagonal de un cubo mide  $\sqrt{27}m$ . Calcula la arista.
- A. 3m**                      B. 4m                      C. 3,5m                      D. 4,5m                      E. N.A.
53. Calcula la diagonal de un ortoedro si sus aristas miden 1 cm; 2 cm y 3 cm respectivamente.
- A.  $\sqrt{14}cm$**                       B.  $\sqrt{13}cm$                       C.  $\sqrt{15}cm$                       D.  $\sqrt{12}cm$                       E. N.A.

##### Tema: Pirámide

54. Calcula el volumen de una pirámide regular cuadrangular si su apotema mide 5 y la apotema de la base mide 3.
- A. 40                      **B. 48**                      C. 36                      D. 60                      E. 50
55. Calcula el volumen de un octaedro regular de arista  $2\sqrt{2}$ .
- A. 32                      B.  $\frac{32}{5}$                       C. 16                      **D.  $\frac{32}{3}$**                       E. 18
56. Calcula el volumen de un tetraedro regular de arista  $\sqrt{6}$ .
- A.  $2\sqrt{3}$                       B.  $\sqrt{6}$                       **C.  $\sqrt{3}$**                       D.  $2\sqrt{6}$                       E.  $\sqrt{5}$

57. Las áreas de las bases de dos pirámides semejantes son entre sí como 4 es a 9. Calcula la relación de sus volúmenes.  
 A.  $1/8$                       **B.  $8/27$**                       C.  $27/64$                       D.  $1/27$                       E.  $1/64$
58. Calcula la arista básica de una pirámide cuadrangular regular de  $600 u^2$  de área total y 25 u de apotema.  
 A. 8                      B. 9                      **C. 10**                      D. 11                      E. 12
59. En una pirámide regular de base cuadrangular de 10 m de lado, ¿cuál es el área de la sombra que proyecta una de sus caras laterales en su base a las 12 meridiano?  
 A.  $2,5 m^2$                       B.  $50 m^2$                       C.  $75 m^2$                       **D.  $25 m^2$**                       E.  $100 m^2$
60. En una pirámide se sabe que su altura mide 10. ¿A qué distancia del vértice debe trazarse un plano paralelo a la base para que la superficie lateral de la pirámide quede dividida en dos regiones equivalentes?  
 A.  $6\sqrt{2}$                       **B.  $5\sqrt{2}$**                       C.  $4\sqrt{2}$                       D.  $3\sqrt{2}$                       E.  $7\sqrt{2}$
61. Calcula el área total de una pirámide regular si su base es un triángulo equilátero de  $2\sqrt{3}$  m de lado y su apotema de la pirámide mide 10 m.  
 A.  $31\sqrt{3} m^2$                       B.  $32\sqrt{3} m^2$                       **C.  $33\sqrt{3} m^2$**                       D.  $34\sqrt{3} m^2$                       E. N.A.

Tabla de respuestas de la semana 4							
46	B	50	C	54	B	58	C
47	E	51	D	55	D	59	D
48	A	52	A	56	C	60	B
49	B	53	A	57	B	61	C

Tabla de firmas del padre de familia de control diario de la semana 4				
Lunes 28 de enero	Martes 29 de enero	Miércoles 30 de enero	Jueves 31 de enero	Viernes 1 de febrero



## Inventario de ejercicios, problemas y actividades de Arte (quinto grado de secundaria) (Apoyo a la recuperación académica 2018)

Estimado estudiante:

Te proponemos el presente inventario de ejercicios prácticos, como un recurso de apoyo para el proceso de recuperación académica que debes seguir durante el mes de enero de 2019. Te pedimos tener presente, respecto al inventario, lo siguiente:

- Ha sido elaborado de acuerdo con los temarios de las evaluaciones de salida.
- Los ejercicios prácticos que se presentan en él han sido tomados de los documentos de trabajo del año escolar 2018 y de otras fuentes, pero que se ajustan a los contenidos del temario.
- Ha sido dosificado para ser desarrollado en cuatro semanas, de lunes a viernes, destinando para ello una hora diaria aproximadamente.
- Deben ser desarrollados en papel bond A4 blanco. Su presentación será en un fólter manila tamaño A4 (incluir carátula), el mismo que será revisado y evaluado por el docente responsables de la evaluación de recuperación, asignándole un peso de 25 % en el resultado final de la recuperación como "evaluación de portafolio". De hecho, si no lo presentas desarrollado, se te asignará la nota mínima en evaluación de portafolio.
- Si los estudiantes requiriesen presentarse a la segunda oportunidad, podrán mejorar y volver a presentarlo desarrollado, prevaleciendo, en este caso, la segunda calificación. Si no lo hiciesen, mantendrán la calificación obtenida en la primera ocasión.
- En la tabla de control diario, el padre de familia debe firmar para apoyar y controlar el avance diario del estudiante en su desarrollo.
- No hemos incluido una calendarización específica para su desarrollo (fechas de inicio y fin), asumiendo que cada estudiante lo hará en coordinación con sus padres, considerando la realidad particular y los planes de la familia. En todo caso, el trabajo ha sido previsto para cuatro semanas.
- La primera oportunidad de evaluación será a fines de enero. La presentación del portafolio (inventario desarrollado) es obligatoria desde la primera oportunidad de evaluación.

### Semana 1

#### Tema 1: Dibujo artístico: (técnica del lápiz carboncillo).

- Imprime la lámina del **anexo 1**. A continuación, dibuja el diseño propuesto. No olvides de leer las recomendaciones.

Tabla de firmas del padre de familia de control diario de la semana 1				
Lunes 7 de enero	Martes 8 de enero	Miércoles 9 de enero	Jueves 10 de enero	Viernes 11 de enero

### Semana 2

#### Tema 2: Dibujo artístico: (técnica de los lápices de color).

- Imprime la lámina del **anexo 2**. A continuación, dibuja el diseño propuesto. No olvides de leer las recomendaciones.

Tabla de firmas del padre de familia de control diario de la semana 2				
Lunes 14 de enero	Martes 15 de enero	Miércoles 16 de enero	Jueves 17 de enero	Viernes 18 de enero



**Semana 3****Tema 3 Dibujo técnico: Diseño de círculos isométricos con escuadras y compás**

- Imprime las láminas de los **anexos 3 y 4**. A continuación, dibuja el diseño propuesto. No olvides de leer las recomendaciones.

Tabla de firmas del padre de familia de control diario de la semana 3				
Lunes 21 de enero	Martes 22 de enero	Miércoles 23 de enero	Jueves 24 de enero	Viernes 25 de enero

**Semana 4****Tema 4: Construcción de sólidos isométricos con círculos y semicírculos con escuadras y compás**

- Imprime las láminas de los **anexos 5 y 6**. A continuación, dibuja el diseño propuesto. No olvides de leer las recomendaciones.

Tabla de firmas del padre de familia de control diario de la semana 4				
Lunes 28 de enero	Martes 29 de enero	Miércoles 30 de enero	Jueves 31 de enero	Viernes 1 de febrero

Tabla de puntajes						
Semana 1		Semana 2		Semana 3	Semana 4	Puntaje
Lámina 1	Lámina 2	Lámina 3	Lámina 4	Lámina 5	Lámina 6	
3 puntos	3 puntos	3 puntos	3 puntos	4 puntos	4 puntos	

**Detalles**

Dibujo técnico	
Puntaje	Detalle
3 puntos	Lámina totalmente concluida de acuerdo al requerimiento propuesto.
2 puntos	Lámina con más del 50 % concluida de acuerdo al requerimiento propuesto.
1 punto	Lámina con menos del 50 % concluida de acuerdo al requerimiento propuesto.
0 punto	No presentó su lámina.

Dibujo artístico	
Puntaje	Detalle
4 puntos	Lámina totalmente concluida de acuerdo al requerimiento propuesto.
3 puntos	Lámina con más del 75 % concluida de acuerdo al requerimiento propuesto.
2 puntos	Lámina con más del 50 % concluida de acuerdo al requerimiento propuesto.
1 punto	Lámina con menos del 50 % concluida de acuerdo al requerimiento propuesto.
0 punto	No presentó su lámina.

# Anexo 1



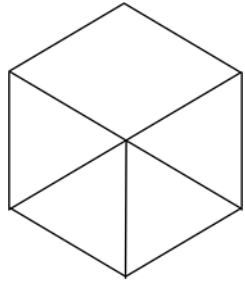
Dibuja el diseño propuesto con lápiz carboncillo, tomando en cuenta encuadre, proporción y degradación.

 <p>CEP Nuestra Señora del Perpetuo Socorro <i>El estudio, tan natural como el juego y el descanso</i></p>	<p>Arte</p>	<p>Lámina n.º <b>1</b></p>	<p>Dibujado por:</p>	<p>Cambridge English School <i>using Cambridge English exams &amp; materials</i></p>	<p>Código: S5-__-__</p>	<p>Revisado por: Enrique Parks Arellano</p>	<p> Pequeños detalles que nos hacen <b>mejores personas</b> ACREDITACIÓN INTERNACIONAL CNEP - CCEC (2014-2019)</p>
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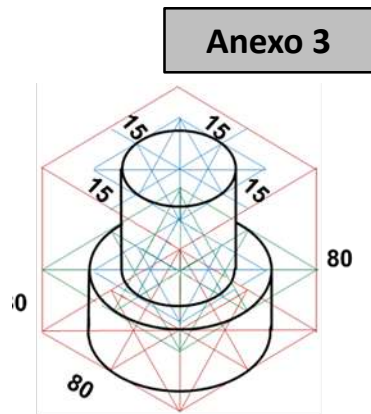
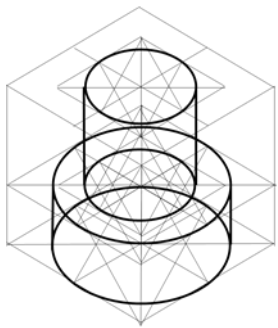
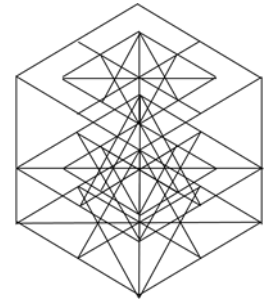


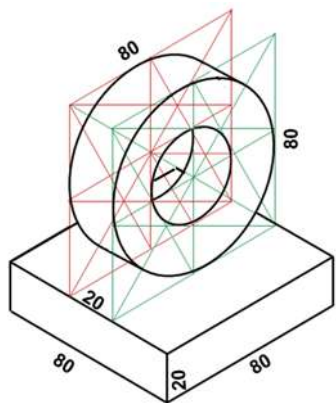
Dibuja el diseño propuesto con lápices de color, tomando en cuenta encuadre, proporción, degradación y armonía de color.

Anexo 2



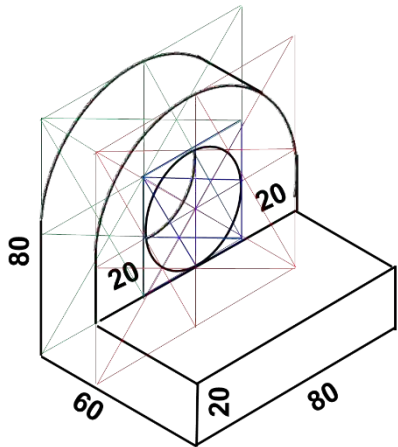
Dibuja con escuadras, fine pen negro y colores el siguiente sólido isométrico.





Anexo 4

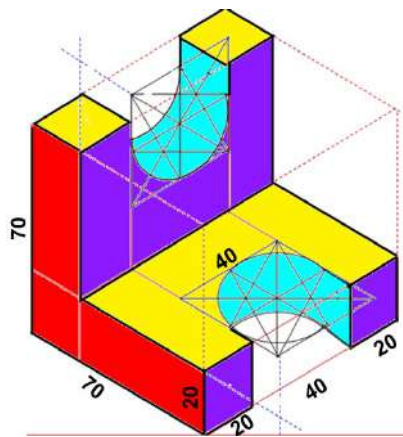
Con las medidas dadas dibuja con lápiz técnico 2H, compás, escuadras, fine pen negro y colores la siguiente proyección isométrica.



Anexo 5

Con las medidas dadas dibuja con lápiz técnico 2H, compás, escuadras, fine pen negro y colores la siguiente proyección isométrica.

 <p>CEP Nuestra Señora del Perpetuo Socorro <small>El estudio, tan natural como el juego y el descanso</small></p>	<p>Arte</p>	<p>Lámina n.º 5</p>	<p>Dibujado por:</p>	<p>Cambridge English School <small>using Cambridge English exams &amp; materials</small></p>	<p>Código: S5-__-__</p>	<p>Elaborado por: Enrique Parks Arellano</p>	 <p>Pequeños detalles que nos hacen <b>mejores personas</b> <small>ACREDITACIÓN INTERNACIONAL CNEP - CCEC (2014 - 2019)</small></p>
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**Anexo 6**

Con las medidas dadas dibuja con lápiz técnico 2H, compás, escuadras, fine pen negro y colores la siguiente proyección isométrica.

## Inventario de ejercicios, problemas y actividades de Comunicación

### Quinto grado de secundaria

#### Apoyo a la recuperación académica 2018

Estimado estudiante:

Te proponemos el presente inventario de ejercicios, problemas y/o actividades como un recurso de apoyo que debes seguir durante el mes de enero de 2019. Te pedimos tener presente, lo siguiente:

- Ha sido elaborado de acuerdo con el **temario de evaluación de recuperación 2018**, el cual está publicado en la página web del colegio.
- Los **ejercicios, problemas y actividades** que se presentan han sido tomados de los documentos de trabajo del año escolar 2018 y de otras fuentes, pero se ajustan a los contenidos.
- Ha sido dosificado para ser desarrollado en cuatro semanas, de lunes a viernes, destinando para ello una hora diaria aproximadamente.
- Debe ser desarrollado en pliegos de papel oficio cuadriculado. Su presentación será en un fólter manila tamaño oficio (incluir carátula), el mismo que será revisado y evaluado por los docentes responsables de la evaluación de recuperación, asignándole un peso de 25 % en el resultado final de la recuperación como “evaluación de portafolio”. De hecho, si no lo presentas desarrollado, se te asignará la nota mínima en evaluación de portafolio.
- Si los estudiantes requiriesen presentarse a la segunda oportunidad, podrán mejorar y volver a presentarlo desarrollado, prevaleciendo, en este caso, la segunda calificación. Si no lo hiciesen, mantendrán la calificación obtenida en la primera ocasión.
- En la tabla de control diario, detallada en la parte inferior, el padre de familia debe firmar para apoyar y controlar el avance diario del estudiante.
- No hemos incluido una calendarización específica para su desarrollo (fechas de inicio y fin), asumiendo que cada estudiante lo hará en coordinación con sus padres, considerando la realidad particular y los planes de la familia. En todo caso, el trabajo ha sido previsto para cuatro semanas.
- La primera oportunidad de evaluación será a fines de enero. La presentación del portafolio (inventario desarrollado) es obligatoria desde la primera oportunidad de evaluación.

#### Semana 1

Tema	Páginas	Ejercicios y actividades	Firma
Funciones de la literatura Literatura clásica	2-4	Anexo 1	
Texto argumentativo	4	Anexo 2	
Plan de redacción	5	Anexo 3	
Estrategias lectoras: Fahrenheit 451 (Ray Bradbury)	6	Anexo 4	



**Semana 2**

Tema	Páginas	Ejercicios y actividades	Firma
Literatura del Renacimiento	6	Anexo 5	
Estrategias lectoras: Fahrenheit 451 (Ray Bradbury)	8	Anexo 6	
Literatura del realismo	8	Anexo 7	

**Semana 3**

Tema	Páginas	Ejercicios y actividades	Firma
Texto argumentativo	10	Anexo 8	
Estrategias lectoras: Fahrenheit 451 (Ray Bradbury)	10	Anexo 9	
Literatura contemporánea	11	Anexo 10	

**Semana 4**

Tema	Páginas	Ejercicios y actividades	Firma
Estrategias lectoras: Fahrenheit 451 (Ray Bradbury)	12	Anexo 11	
Literatura del boom latinoamericano	12-13	Anexo 12	
Etimología	14-15	Anexo 13	

**Anexo 1****FUNCIONES DE LA LITERATURA**

**Instrucción.** Lee los siguientes fragmentos de texto. Luego escribe en los recuadros el nombre de la función literaria que predomina en cada uno de ellos.

<p>&lt;&lt; ¡Ay! Sombra, luz de mi destino, tiniebla la más brillante, para mí, al menos, acogedme, acogedme como habitante, acogedme. Ni en la estirpe de los dioses ni de los hombres efímeros como el día digno soy ya de poner la vista en ayuda alguna. La hija de Zeus, la potente diosa, hasta la muerte me atormenta. ¿Adónde uno huir? (...)&gt;&gt;. <b>Proverbios - Antiguo Testamento</b></p>	<p>&lt;&lt;Un hombre perdió su hacha y sospechó del hijo de su vecino. Observó la manera de caminar del muchacho: exactamente como un ladrón. Observó la expresión del joven: como la de un ladrón. Observó también su forma de hablar: igual a la de un ladrón. En fin, todos sus gestos y acciones lo denunciaban culpable del hurto. Pero más tarde encontró su hacha en un valle. Y después, cuando volvió a ver al muchacho, todos sus gestos y acciones parecían muy diferentes de los de un ladrón&gt;&gt;. <b>La sospecha (Lie Zi)</b></p>
<p><b>Función literaria:</b></p>	<p><b>Función literaria:</b></p>
<p>&lt;&lt;(…) Respondiote Atenea, la deidad de ojos de lechuza: —¡Padre nuestro, cronida, el más excelso de los que imperan! Aquel yace en la tumba por haber padecido una muerte muy justificada. ¡Así perezca quien obre de semejante modo! Pero se me parte el corazón a causa del prudente y desgraciado Odiseo, que, mucho tiempo ha, padece penas lejos de los suyos, en una isla azotada por las olas, en el centro del mar; isla poblada de árboles, en la cual tiene su mansión una diosa, la hija del terrible Atlante de aquel que conoce todas las profundidades del ponto y sostiene las grandes columnas que separan la tierra y el cielo. <b>Odisea (Homero)</b></p>	
<p><b>Función literaria:</b></p>	

## LITERATURA CLÁSICA

**Instrucción.** Lee el texto propuesto a continuación aplicando las técnicas para la comprensión lectora. Luego desarrolla las indicaciones.

<< (...) Canta, oh diosa, la cólera del Pelida Aquiles; cólera funesta que causó infinitos males a los aqueos y precipitó al Hades muchas almas valerosas de héroes, a quienes hizo presa de perros y pasto de aves - cumplíase la voluntad de

Zeus- desde que se separaron disputando el Atrida, rey de hombres, y el divino Aquiles.

- ¿Cuál de los dioses promovió entre ellos la contienda para que pelearan? El hijo de Leto y de Zeus. Airado con el rey, suscitó en el ejército maligna peste, y los hombres perecían por el ultraje que el Atrida infiriera al sacerdote Crises.



Este, deseando redimir a su hija, se había presentado en las veleras naves aqueas con un inmenso rescate y las ínfulas de Apolo, el que hiere de lejos, que pendían de áureo cetro, en la mano; y a todos los aqueos, y particularmente a los dos Atridas, caudillos de pueblos, así les suplicaba:

- ¡Atridas y demás aqueos de hermosas grebas! ¡Los dioses, que poseen olímpicos palacios, os permitan destruir la ciudad de Príamo y regresar felizmente a la patria! Poned en libertad a mi hija y recibid el rescate, venerando al hijo de Zeus, a Apolo, el que hiere de lejos.

Todos los aqueos aprobaron a voces que se respetara al sacerdote y se admitiera el espléndido rescate; mas el Atrida Agamenón, a quien no plugo el acuerdo, le despidió de mal modo y con altaneras voces:

- No dé yo contigo, anciano, cerca de las cóncavas naves, ya porque ahora demores tu partida, ya porque vuelvas luego, pues quizás no te valgan el cetro y las ínfulas del dios. A aquella no la soltaré; antes le sobrevendrá la vejez en mi casa, en Argos, lejos de su patria, trabajando en el telar y aderezando mi lecho. Pero vete; no me irrites, para que puedas irte más sano y salvo.
- Así dijo. El anciano sintió temor y obedeció el mandato. Fuese en silencio por la orilla del estruendoso mar; y, mientras se alejaba, dirigía muchos ruegos al soberano Apolo, a quien parió Leto, la de hermosa cabellera:
- ¡Óyeme, tú que llevas arco de plata, proteges a Crisa y a la divina Cila, a imperas en Ténédos poderosamente! ¡Oh, Esminteo! Si alguna vez adorné tu gracioso templo o quemé en tu honor pingües muslos de toros o de cabras, cúmpleme este voto: ¡Paguen los dánaos mis lágrimas con tus flechas!

Así dijo rogando. Oyole Febo Apolo e, irritado en su corazón, descendió de las cumbres del Olimpo con el arco y el cerrado carcaj en los hombros; las saetas resonaron sobre la espalda del enojado dios, cuando comenzó a moverse. Iba parecido a la noche. Sentose lejos de las naves, tiró una flecha y el arco de plata dio un terrible chasquido. Al principio el dios disparaba contra los mulos y los ágiles perros; mas luego dirigió sus amargas saetas a los hombres, y continuamente ardían muchas piras de cadáveres.

Durante nueve días volaron por el ejército las flechas del dios. En el décimo, Aquiles convocó al pueblo al ágora: se lo puso en el corazón Hera, la diosa de los niveos brazos, que se interesaba por los dánaos, a quienes veía morir. Acudieron estos y, una vez reunidos, Aquiles, el de los pies ligeros, se levantó y dijo:

- ¡Atrida! Creo que tendremos que volver atrás, yendo otra vez errantes, si escapamos de la muerte; pues, si no, la guerra y la peste unidas acabarán con los aqueos. Mas, ea, consultemos a un adivino, sacerdote o intérprete de sueños -pues también el sueño procede de Zeus-, para que nos diga por qué se irritó tanto Febo Apolo: si está quejoso con motivo de algún voto o hecatombe, y si quemando en su obsequio grasa de corderos y de cabras escogidas, querrá libramos de la peste (...)>>.

**Iliada (Homero)**



**RAZONAMIENTO VERBAL: PLAN DE REDACCIÓN**

**Instrucción.** Encierra, con una circunferencia, la letra que contenga la alternativa correcta para los ejercicios de plan de redacción propuestos.

**1. Significado de la sensación y la percepción**

- I. La percepción es la interpretación de nuestras sensaciones, la cual varía de acuerdo a las características de cada persona.
  - II. Sensación y percepción son conceptos diferentes.
  - III. Ello significa que un mismo estímulo puede generar diferentes percepciones según quien las reciba.
  - IV. La sensación es la capacidad para captar información de la realidad.
- A. IV - I - II - III                      C. I - II - IV - III                      E. II - IV - III - I  
B. II - I - IV - III                      D. II - IV - I - III

**2. La esencia de la poesía**

- I. Poe y Verlaine afirman que debe uno aproximarse a la música.
  - II. Coleridge la define como la composición que se opone a los trabajos de la ciencia, siendo su objetivo inmediato el placer, no la verdad.
  - III. El término poesía deriva del griego "poiesis", que significa creación.
  - IV. No les faltaba razón si analizamos los rasgos de una melodía y un poema.
- A. I - II - IV - III                      C. III - II - I - IV                      E. I - IV - III - II  
B. II - III - IV - I                      D. III - IV - I - II

**3. Teleférico**

- I. Los cables están sujetos a las estaciones terminales y, en ocasiones, a torres soporte, intercaladas a lo largo del recorrido.
  - II. Los teleféricos pueden tener dos o más cables, en cuyo caso el cable de tracción y el portante son distintos, o un único cable.
  - III. Los teleféricos son funiculares aéreos.
  - IV. Generalmente, se utilizan para enlazar zonas entre las que se encuentran terrenos accidentados o grandes diferencias de altitud, difíciles de salvar por carretera o ferrocarril.
  - V. Vehículo suspendido de uno o varios cables para el transporte de personas o materiales.
- A. III, V, II, I, IV                      C. I, II, IV, V, III                      E. III, IV, I, II, V  
B. III, I, IV, II, V                      D. V, IV, III, I, II

**4. Caronte**

- I. A través de la cual, las almas de los muertos iban hacia la morada de Hades, el dios de la muerte.
- II. Admitía en su barca solo a las almas de aquellos que habían recibido los ritos sepulcrales y cuyo paso había sido pagado con un óbolo colocado bajo la lengua del cadáver.
- III. Aquellos que no habían sido sepultados y a quienes Caronte no admitía en su barca eran condenados a esperar junto a la laguna Estigia durante 100 años.
- IV. Caronte era el viejo barquero que transportaba las almas de los muertos por la laguna Estigia hasta las puertas del mundo subterráneo.
- V. En la mitología griega, hijo de la Noche y de Erebo, que personificaba la oscuridad bajo la tierra.

**El orden es:**

- A. IV, II, V, III, I                      C. II, IV, V, III, I                      E. V, IV, II, I, III  
B. V, IV, I, II, III                      D. III, I, II, V, IV

#### Anexo 4

### ESQUEMA DE ANÁLISIS LITERARIO: Fahrenheit 451 (Ray Bradbury)

#### I. Completa el esquema de análisis literario: primera parte (hasta la página 82).

ELEMENTOS EXTRÍNSECOS	ELEMENTOS INTRÍNSECOS: NIVEL LITERAL	NIVEL INFERENCIAL
1.1. Género 1.2. Especie 1.3. Autor 1.4. Nacionalidad 1.5. Forma de composición	1.6. Narrador 1.7. Tiempo 1.8. Escenarios 1.9. Personajes: principales y secundarios 1.10. Hechos principales	1.11. Ideas principales

#### II. Responde a las preguntas formuladas a continuación.

- 2.1. Con las palabras desconocidas, elabora un glosario. Este debe tener, como mínimo, cinco palabras.
- 2.2. ¿Qué hecho produjo que Montag no fuera a trabajar?, ¿cómo reaccionó Mildred?
- 2.3. Según Beatty, ¿por qué se decidió quemar los libros?
- 2.4. Según Beatty, ¿por qué era tan “valiosa” la función de los bomberos para la sociedad?
- 2.5. ¿Qué pasó con Clarisse?, ¿qué dijo Beatty sobre ello?
- 2.6. ¿Por qué Mildred temía tanto que descubrieran los libros de Montag?

#### Anexo 5

### LITERATURA DEL RENACIMIENTO

**Instrucción.** Lee el texto propuesto a continuación aplicando las técnicas para la comprensión lectora. Luego desarrolla las indicaciones.

<<(…)

- **HAMLET.** *Ser o no ser. Esa es la cuestión. ¿Qué es más noble? ¿Permanecer impasible ante los avatares de una fortuna adversa o afrontar los peligros de un turbulento mar y, desafiándolos, terminar con todo de una vez? Morir es... dormir... Nada más. Y durmiendo se acaban la ansiedad y la angustia y los miles de padecimientos de que son herederos nuestros míseros cuerpos. Es una deseable consumación: Morir... dormir... dormir... tal vez soñar. Ah, ahí está la dificultad. Es el miedo a los sueños que podamos tener al abandonar este breve hospedaje lo que nos hace titubear, pues a través de ellos podrían prolongarse indefinidamente las desdichas de esta vida. Si pudiésemos estar absolutamente seguros de que un certero golpe de daga terminaría con todo, ¿quién soportaría los azotes y desdenes del mundo, la injusticia de los opresores, los desprecios del arrogante, el dolor del amor no correspondido, la desidia de la justicia, la insolencia de los ministros, y los palos inmerecidamente recibidos? ¿Quién arrastraría, gimiendo y sudando, las cargas de esta vida, si no fuese por el temor de que haya algo después de la muerte, ese país inexplorado del que nadie ha logrado regresar? Es lo que inmoviliza la voluntad y nos hace concluir que mejor es el mal que padecemos que el mal que está por venir. La duda nos convierte en cobardes y nos desvía de nuestro racional curso de acción. Pero... interrumpamos nuestras filosofías, pues veo allí a la bella Ofelia. Ninfa de las aguas, perdona mis pecados y ruega por mí en tus plegarias.*
- **OFELIA.** *Señor, ¿cómo estáis? Hace muchos días que no sé de vos.*
- **HAMLET.** *Muy bien... Te doy las gracias por preguntar.*
- **OFELIA.** *Aquí os traigo algunos regalos vuestros que hace ya muchos días quería devolveros. Os pido que los aceptéis.*
- **HAMLET.** *¿Regalos míos? No, yo nunca te regalé nada.*

- **OFELIA.** Señor, vos sabéis muy bien que me los disteis. Y con tan dulces palabras que los hizo doblemente valiosos para mí. Pero ahora que su perfume se ha disipado, quiero devolvéroslos. Para las almas nobles los regalos pierden su valor cuando la persona que los ha dado muestra poca gentileza.
- **HAMLET.** ¡Ah! ¿tenéis un alma noble?
- **OFELIA.** ¿Señor?
- **HAMLET.** ¿Eres bella?
- **OFELIA.** ¿Qué queréis decir?
- **HAMLET.** Que si eres bella y de alma noble, entonces no deberías permitir que se hablara de tu belleza.
- **OFELIA.** ¿Es posible hablar de belleza sin nobleza?
- **HAMLET.** ¡Absolutamente! La belleza fácilmente corrompe un alma noble, pero un alma noble difícilmente hará virtuosa a la belleza. Para los Antiguos eso era una paradoja, pero en los tiempos que corren es un casi un axioma. Hubo un tiempo en que te amaba...
- **OFELIA.** Así me lo hicisteis creer, señor.
- **HAMLET.** Pues no deberías haberlo creído. La verdad ya no se encuentra en los hombres, aunque finjan decirla. Nunca te amé...
- **OFELIA.** Entonces me engañé a mí misma.
- **HAMLET.** ¡Vete a un convento! ¿Es que deseas ser madre y dar al mundo más pecadores de los que ya hay? No soy peor que la mayoría de los hombres, pero ¡ojalá hubiese muerto en el vientre de mi madre! Soy orgulloso, vengativo, ambicioso y despreciable. Pero ¿qué quieres que haga cuando me arrastro como un gusano entre la tierra y el cielo? Los hombres somos todos unos miserables. No pongas tu fe en ninguno de nosotros. ¡Vete a un convento! ¿Dónde está tu padre?
- **OFELIA.** En su casa, señor.
- **HAMLET.** Mantenlo encerrado bajo llave; y no le permitas hacer el tonto más que en su propia casa. Adiós.
- **OFELIA.** ¡Dios mío, tened piedad de él!
- **HAMLET.** Pero si decides casarte, sírvate esta predicción de regalo de boda: Aunque seas más fría que el hielo y más blanca que la nieve, no podrás evitar la calumnia. ¡Vete a un convento, te digo! O cástate con un imbécil, porque un listo sabe muy bien que lo convertirás en un monstruo mendaz. ¡Vete a un convento! ¡Y pronto!
- **OFELIA.** ¡Oh santos del cielo, devolvedle la salud! (...)>>.

**Hamlet (William Shakespeare)**

**ACTIVIDADES.** Después de leer el fragmento, desarrolla, en tu cuaderno de Comunicación, las indicaciones siguientes:

1. Elabora un glosario con, por lo menos, cuatro palabras desconocidas.
2. Redacta la definición de hombre para los protagonistas del fragmento.
3. Reconoce y explica dos características literarias del renacimiento en el fragmento leído.
4. Identifica, subraya y explica dos funciones literarias correspondientes a la literatura renacentista.
5. ¿Qué angustia tanto a Hamlet?
6. ¿Consideras adecuada la forma en que trata a Ofelia? Explica.

## Anexo 6

### ESQUEMA DE ANÁLISIS LITERARIO: Fahrenheit 451 (Ray Bradbury)

#### 1. Completa el esquema de análisis literario: segunda parte (hasta la página 126).

ELEMENTOS INTRÍNSECOS	NIVEL INFERENCIAL
<b>NIVEL LITERAL</b> 1.1. Narrador 1.2. Tiempo 1.3. Escenarios 1.4. Personajes: principales y secundarios 1.5. Hechos principales	1.6. Ideas principales

#### 2. Responde a las preguntas formuladas a continuación.

- 2.1. ¿Se hacían ceremonias ante el fallecimiento de una persona? Explica. ¿Qué opinas al respecto?
- 2.2. ¿En quién se convirtió Faber para Montag?
- 2.3. ¿Con qué fundamentos defiende Beatty sus ideas sobre la destrucción de los libros?
- 2.4. ¿Por qué los libros son odiados y temidos?

## Anexo 7

### LITERATURA DEL REALISMO

**Instrucción.** Lee el texto propuesto a continuación aplicando las técnicas para la comprensión lectora. Luego desarrolla las indicaciones.

<<(…) La vieja que apenas había entrado en la habitación, se había plantado ante él para mirarle frente a frente.

- Vengo a empeñar esto. Y sacó del bolsillo un viejo reloj de plata, en cuyo dorso había un grabado que representaba el globo terrestre y del que pendía una cadena de acero.
- ¡Pero si todavía no me ha devuelto la cantidad que le presté! El plazo terminó hace tres días.
- Le pagaré los intereses de un mes más. Tenga paciencia.
- ¡Soy yo quien ha de decidir tener paciencia o vender inmediatamente el objeto empeñado, jovencito!
- ¿Me dará una buena cantidad por el reloj, Alena Ivanovna?
- ¡Pero si me trae usted una miseria! Este reloj no vale nada, mi buen amigo. La vez pasada le di dos hermosos billetes por un anillo que podía obtenerse nuevo en una joyería por solo rublo y medio.
- Deme cuatro rublos y lo desempeñaré. Es un recuerdo de mi padre. Recibiré dinero de un momento a otro.
- Rublo y medio, y le descontaré los intereses.
- ¡Rublo y medio! -exclamó el joven.
- Si no le parece bien, se lo lleva. Y la vieja le devolvió el reloj. Él lo cogió y se dispuso a salir, indignado; pero, de pronto, cayó en la cuenta de que la vieja usurera era su último recurso y de que había ido allí para otra cosa.
- Venga el dinero- dijo secamente. La vieja sacó unas llaves del bolsillo y pasó a la habitación inmediata. Al quedar a solas, el joven empezó a reflexionar, mientras aguzaba el oído. Hacía deducciones. Oyó abrir la cómoda. «Sin duda, el cajón de arriba -dedujo-. Lleva las llaves en el bolsillo derecho. Un manajo de

*llaves en un anillo de acero. Hay una mayor que las otras y que tiene el paletón dentado. Seguramente no es de la cómoda. Por lo tanto, hay una caja, tal vez una caja de caudales. Las llaves de las cajas de caudales suelen tener esa forma... ¡Ah, qué innoble es todo esto! - La vieja reapareció.*

- *Aquí tiene, amigo mío. A diez kopeks por rublo y por mes, los intereses del rublo y medio son quince kopeks, que cobro por adelantado. Además, por los dos rublos del préstamo anterior he de descontar veinte kopeks para el mes que empieza, lo que hace un total de treinta y cinco kopeks. Por lo tanto, usted ha de recibir por su reloj un rublo y quince kopeks. Aquí los tiene.*
- *Así, ¿todo ha quedado reducido a un rublo y quince kopeks? -Exactamente. El joven cogió el dinero. No quería discutir. Miraba a la vieja y no mostraba ninguna prisa por marcharse. Parecía deseoso de hacer o decir algo, aunque ni él mismo sabía exactamente qué.*
- *Es posible, Alena Ivanovna, que le traiga muy pronto otro objeto de plata... Una bonita pitillera que le presté a un amigo. En cuanto me la devuelva... Se detuvo, turbado.*
- *Ya hablaremos cuando la traiga, amigo mío.*
- *Entonces, adiós... ¿Está usted siempre sola aquí? ¿No está nunca su hermana con usted? -preguntó en el tono más indiferente que le fue posible, mientras pasaba al vestíbulo.*
- *¿A usted qué le importa?*
- *No lo he dicho con ninguna intención... Usted en seguida... Adiós, Alena Ivanovna. Raskolnikof salió al rellano, presa de una turbación creciente. Al bajar la escalera se detuvo varias veces, dominado por repentinas emociones. Al fin, ya en la calle, exclamó:*
- *¡Qué repugnante es todo esto, Dios mío! ¿Cómo es posible que yo...? No, todo ha sido una necesidad, un absurdo -afirmó resueltamente-. ¿Cómo ha podido llegar a mi espíritu una cosa tan atroz? No me creía tan miserable. Todo esto es repugnante, innoble, horrible. ¡Y yo he sido capaz de estar todo un mes pen...! Pero ni palabras ni exclamaciones bastaban para expresar su turbación. La sensación de profundo disgusto que le oprimía y le ahogaba cuando se dirigía a casa de la vieja era ahora sencillamente insoportable (...)>>.*

### **Crimen y castigo (Fiodor Dostoievski)**

1. Escribe la definición de ser humano para los protagonistas del texto.
2. Escribe los hechos principales del fragmento y las ideas que se infieren de estos.
3. Reconoce y fundamenta las características de la literatura del realismo presentes en el fragmento.
4. Identifica, subraya y explica dos funciones literarias correspondientes a la literatura clásica.
5. ¿Cuál es la problemática que se manifiesta en el fragmento?, ¿cómo afecta al protagonista del fragmento? Explica.



**Anexo 8**

**TEXTO ARGUMENTATIVO**

**Instrucción.** En un mínimo de diez líneas y máximo doce, redacta un texto argumentativo sobre la importancia de orientar en valores desde los hogares. Este debe presentar, por lo menos, tres argumentos que defiendan tu tesis.

<b>Guía de comunicación escrita</b>						
<b>Escribe</b> textos con coherencia y cohesión de acuerdo al tema.	<b>Maneja</b> correctamente la estructura textual.	<b>Escribe</b> con letra legible y uniforme.	<b>Utiliza</b> correctamente grafías y tildes.	<b>Utiliza</b> correctamente los signos de puntuación.	<b>Muestra</b> limpieza y orden en el trabajo.	<b>Nota</b>
<b>5 puntos</b>	<b>3 puntos</b>	<b>2 puntos</b>	<b>5 puntos</b>	<b>3 puntos</b>	<b>2 puntos</b>	

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**Anexo 9**

**ESQUEMA DE ANÁLISIS LITERARIO: Fahrenheit 451 (Ray Bradbury)**

**1. Completa el esquema de análisis literario: segunda parte (hasta la página 180).**

<b>ELEMENTOS INTRÍNSECOS</b>	<b>NIVEL INFERENCIAL</b>
<b>NIVEL LITERAL</b> 1.1. Narrador 1.2. Tiempo 1.3. Escenarios 1.4. Personajes: principales y secundarios 1.5. Hechos principales	1.6. Ideas principales

**2. Responde a las preguntas formuladas a continuación.**

- 2.1. ¿Beatty siempre pensó lo mismo sobre los libros?
- 2.2. De la conversación entre Montag, Mildred, la señora Phelps y la señora Bowles, menciona dos ideas que consideres frívolas. ¿Por qué las consideras así?
- 2.3. Ante el llamado de la “Salamandra”, Beatty va a cumplir con su tarea y afirma que se dirige a hacer que el mundo continúe feliz. ¿Qué quiere decir con ello?
- 2.4. Escribe la definición de hombre para Beatty.

LITERATURA CONTEMPORÁNEA

**Instrucción.** Lee el texto propuesto a continuación aplicando las técnicas para la comprensión lectora. Luego desarrolla las indicaciones.

<<(…) En el silencio que siguió a estas palabras se oyó la voz del niño, Quiero ver a mi madre, pero las palabras fueron articuladas sin expresión, como un mecanismo repetidor automático que antes hubiera dejado en suspenso una frase, y ahora, fuera de tiempo, la soltase. El médico dijo, Las órdenes que acabamos de oír no dejan dudas, estamos aislados, más aislados de lo que probablemente jamás lo estuvo alguien anteriormente, y sin esperanza de poder salir de aquí hasta que se descubra un remedio contra la enfermedad, Conozco su voz, dijo la chica de las gafas oscuras, Soy médico, médico oftalmólogo, Es el médico a quien fui a ver ayer, es su voz, sí, Y usted, quién es, Tenía una conjuntivitis, supongo que la



tengo aún, pero ahora, ciega ya, la cosa no debe de tener la menor importancia, Y ese niño que está con usted, No es mío, no tengo hijos, Ayer examiné a un niño con estrabismo, eras tú, preguntó el médico, Sí señor, la respuesta del niño salió con un tono de despecho, como si no le gustara que mencionasen su defecto físico, y tenía razón, que defectos tales, estos y otros, solo por el hecho de hablar de ellos pasan de males perceptibles a males evidentes, Hay alguien a quien no conozca, volvió a preguntar el médico, está aquí el hombre que fue ayer a mi consultorio acompañado por su esposa, el que se quedó ciego de repente cuando iba en su coche, Soy yo, respondió el primer ciego, Hay otra persona aún, que diga quién es, por favor, nos han obligado a vivir juntos no sabemos por cuánto tiempo, es indispensable que nos conozcamos unos a otros. El ladrón del coche murmuró entre dientes, Sí, sí, creyó que aquello era suficiente para confirmar su presencia, pero el oculista insistió, La voz suena como de alguien relativamente joven, usted no es el enfermo de avanzada edad, el que tenía catarata en un ojo, No, doctor, no lo soy, Y cómo se quedó ciego, Iba por la calle, Y qué más, Nada más, iba por la calle y me quedé ciego. El médico abrió la boca para preguntar si su ceguera era también blanca, pero se calló, para qué, de qué servía, fuese cual fuese la respuesta, blanca o negra la ceguera, de allí no iban a salir. Tendió la mano vacilante hacia su mujer y encontró la mano de ella en el camino. La mujer le besó la cara, nadie más podía ver esta frente marchita, la boca apagada, los ojos muertos, como de cristal, atemorizadores, porque parecían ver y no veían, También me llegará el turno, pensó, cuándo, tal vez en este mismo instante, sin darme tiempo a acabar lo que estoy diciéndome, en cualquier momento, como ellos, o tal vez despierte ciega, me quedaré ciega al cerrar los ojos para dormir, y creeré que solo me he quedado dormida.

Miró a los cuatro ciegos, estaban sentados en las camas, y a sus pies estaba el poco bagaje que habían podido llevarse, el niño con su mochila escolar, los otros con las maletas, pequeñas, como si fueran para un fin de semana. La chica de las gafas oscuras conversaba en voz baja con el niño, en la fila del otro lado, próximos los dos, solo una cama vacía en medio, el primer ciego y el ladrón del coche se enfrentaban sin saberlo. El médico dijo, Hemos oído las órdenes, pase lo que pase sabemos una cosa, nadie va a venir a ayudarnos, por eso sería conveniente que nos empezásemos a organizar ya, porque no pasará mucho tiempo antes de que esta sala se llene de gente, esta y las otras, Cómo sabe que hay otras salas, preguntó la muchacha, Anduvimos un poco por ahí antes de instalarnos en esta, que era la que quedaba más cerca de la puerta de entrada, explicó la mujer del médico mientras apretaba el brazo del marido recomendándole prudencia. Dijo la muchacha, Lo mejor sería que usted, doctor, fuera el responsable, al fin y al cabo, es médico, Y para qué sirve un médico sin ojos y sin medicinas, Tiene la autoridad. La mujer del médico sonrió, Creo que tendrías que aceptar, si los demás están de acuerdo, claro, Yo no creo que sea una buena idea, Por qué, Por ahora solo somos seis, pero mañana, seguro, seremos más, todos los

días llegará gente, sería apostar por lo imposible figurarse que iban a estar dispuestos a aceptar una autoridad que no han elegido y que, además, nada les puede dar a cambio de su acatamiento, eso suponiendo que reconocieran una autoridad y una reglamentación, Entonces va a ser difícil vivir aquí, Tendremos mucha suerte si solo es difícil. La chica de las gafas oscuras dijo, Mi intención era buena, pero, realmente, el doctor tiene razón, aquí cada uno va a tirar por su lado (...)»>.

### **Ensayo sobre la ceguera (José Saramago)**

1. Elabora un glosario con, por lo menos, cuatro palabras desconocidas. Luego, redacta oraciones en base a su significado.
2. Identifica las características actitudinales de los protagonistas del texto.
3. Escribe la definición de ser humano para el médico.
4. Escribe los hechos principales del fragmento y las ideas que se infieren de estos.
5. Reconoce y fundamenta las características literarias de la literatura contemporánea.
6. ¿Qué actitud del propia del ser humano se manifiesta en el texto?, ¿crees que sea conveniente? Explica.

### **Anexo 11**

#### **ESQUEMA DE ANÁLISIS LITERARIO: Fahrenheit 451 (Ray Bradbury)**

#### **1. Después de leer la obra, completa el esquema de análisis literario**

<b>ELEMENTOS INTRÍNSECOS</b>
<b>NIVEL INFERENCIAL</b>
1.1. Tema
1.2. Mensaje
1.3. Apreciación crítica

#### **2. Responde a las preguntas formuladas a continuación.**

- 2.1. ¿Cómo eran tratadas las personas que consideraban a la lectura importante para el ser humano?
- 2.2. ¿Cómo finaliza la obra?
- 2.3. ¿Crees que el contenido de la obra se relaciona con la realidad actual? Fundamente tu respuesta con dos argumentos.

### **Anexo 12**

#### **LITERATURA DEL BOOM LATINOAMERICANO**

**Instrucción.** Lee el texto propuesto a continuación aplicando las técnicas para la comprensión lectora. Luego desarrolla las indicaciones.

<<(…) Se volvió loca por él. Perdió el sueño y el apetito, y se hundió tan profundamente en la soledad, que hasta su padre se le convirtió en un estorbo. Elaboré un intrincado enredo de compromisos falsos para desorientar a Fernanda, perdió de vista a sus amigas, saltó por encima de los convencionalismos para verse con Mauricio Babilonia a cualquier hora y en cualquier parte. Al principio le molestaba su rudeza. La primera vez que se vieron a solas, en los prados desiertos detrás del taller de mecánica, él la arrastré sin misericordia a un estado animal que la dejó extenuada. Tardé algún tiempo en darme cuenta de que también aquella era una forma de la ternura, y fue entonces cuando perdió el sosiego, y no vivía sino para él, trastornada por la ansiedad de hundirse en su entorpecedor aliento de aceite refregado con lejía. Poco antes de la muerte de Amaranta tropezó de pronto con un espacio de lucidez dentro de la locura, y tembló ante la incertidumbre del porvenir. Entonces oyó hablar de una mujer que hacía pronósticos de barajas, y fue a visitarla en secreto. Era Pilar Ternera. Desde que ésta la vio entrar,

conoció los recónditos motivos de Meme. «Siéntate, -le dijo-. No necesito de barajas para averiguar el porvenir de un Buendía.» Meme ignoraba, y lo ignoré siempre, que aquella pitonisa centenaria era su bisabuela. Tampoco lo hubiera creído después del agresivo realismo con que ella le revelé que la ansiedad del enamoramiento no encontraba reposo sino en la cama. Era el mismo punto de vista de Mauricio Babilonia, pero Meme se resistía a darle crédito, pues en el fondo suponía que estaba inspirado en un mal criterio de menstrual. Ella pensaba entonces que el amor de un modo derrotaba al amor de otro modo, porque estaba en la índole de los hombres repudiar el hambre una vez satisfecho



el apetito. Pilar Ternera no sólo disipé el error, sino que le ofreció la vieja cama de lienzo donde ella concibió a Arcadio, el abuelo de Meme, y donde concibió después a Aureliano José. Le enseñé además cómo prevenir la concepción indeseable mediante la vaporización de cataplasmas de mostaza, y le dio recetas de bebedizos que en casos de percances hacían expulsar «hasta los remordimientos de conciencia». Aquella entrevista le infundió a Meme el mismo sentimiento de valentía que experimenté la tarde de la borrachera. La muerte de Amaranta, sin embargo, la obligó a aplazar la decisión. Mientras duraron las nueve noches, ella no se apartó un instante de Mauricio Babilonia, que andaba confundido con la muchedumbre que invadió la casa. Vinieron luego el luto prolongado y el encierro obligatorio, y se separaron por un tiempo. Fueron días de tanta agitación interior, de tanta ansiedad irreprimible y tantos anhelos reprimidos, que la primera tarde en que Meme logró salir fue directamente a la casa de Pilar Ternera. Se entregó a Mauricio Babilonia sin resistencia, sin pudor, sin formalismos, y con una vocación tan fluida y una intuición tan sabia, que un hombre más suspicaz que el suyo hubiera podido confundirlas con una acendrada experiencia. Se amaron dos veces por semana durante más de tres meses, protegidos por la complicidad inocente de Aureliano Segundo, que acreditaba sin malicia las coartadas de la hija, sólo por verla liberada de la rigidez de su madre.

La noche en que Fernanda los sorprendió en el cine, Aureliano Segundo se sintió agobiado por el peso de la conciencia, y visitó a Meme en el dormitorio donde la encerró Fernanda, confiando en que ella se desahogaría con él de las confidencias que le estaba debiendo. Pero Meme lo negó todo. Estaba tan segura de sí misma, tan aferrada a su soledad, que Aureliano Segundo tuvo la impresión de que ya no existía ningún vínculo entre ellos, que la camaradería y la complicidad no eran más que una ilusión del pasado. Pensó hablar con Mauricio Babilonia creyendo que su autoridad de antiguo patrón lo haría desistir de sus propósitos, pero Petra Cotes lo convenció de que aquellos eran asuntos de mujeres, así que quedó flotando en un limbo de indecisión, y apenas sostenido por la esperanza de que el encierro terminara con las tribulaciones de la hija.

Meme no dio muestra alguna de aflicción. Al contrario, desde el dormitorio contiguo percibió Úrsula el ritmo sosegado de su sueño, la serenidad de sus quehaceres, el orden de sus comidas y la buena salud de su digestión. Lo único que intrigó a Úrsula después de casi dos meses de castigo, fue que Meme no se bañara en la mañana, como lo hacían todos, sino a las siete de la noche. Alguna vez pensó prevenirla contra los alacranes, pero Meme era tan esquivada con ella por la convicción de que la había denunciado, que prefirió no perturbarla con impertinencias de tatarabuela. Las mariposas amarillas invadían la casa desde el atardecer. Todas las noches, al regresar del baño, Meme encontraba a Fernanda desesperada, matando mariposas con la bomba de insecticida. «Esto es una desgracia -decía-. Toda la vida me contaron que las mariposas nocturnas llaman la mala suerte.» Una noche, mientras Meme estaba en el baño, Fernanda entró en su dormitorio por casualidad, y había tantas mariposas que apenas se podía respirar. Agarró cualquier trapo para espantarlas, y el corazón se le heló de pavor al relacionar los baños nocturnos de su hija con las cataplasmas de mostaza que rodaron por el suelo. No esperé un momento oportuno, como lo hizo la primera vez. Al día siguiente invitó a almorzar al nuevo alcalde, que como ella había bajado de los páramos, y le pidió que estableciera una guardia nocturna en el traspatio, porque tenía la impresión de que se estaban robando las gallinas. Esa noche, la guardia derribó a Mauricio Babilonia cuando levantaba las tejas para entrar en el baño donde Meme lo esperaba, desnuda y temblando de amor entre los alacranes y las mariposas, como lo había hecho casi todas las noches de 105 últimos meses. Un proyectil incrustado en la columna vertebral lo redujo a cama por el resto de su vida. Murió de viejo en la soledad, sin un quejido, sin una protesta, sin

una sola tentativa de infidencia, atormentado por los recuerdos y por las mariposas amarillas que no le concedieron un instante de paz, y públicamente repudiado como ladrón de gallinas (...)»>>.

### Cien años de soledad (Gabriel García Márquez)

1. Identifica las características actitudinales de los protagonistas del texto.
2. Escribe la definición de ser humano para Remedios, la bella.
3. Escribe los hechos principales del fragmento y las ideas que se infieren de estos.
4. Reconoce y fundamenta las características literarias de la literatura del boom presentes en el fragmento.
5. Subraya los elementos mágicos que encuentres en el fragmento.

#### Anexo 13

#### ETIMOLOGÍA

- I. Identifica el significado de los prefijos propuestos y escribe tres palabras con cada uno de ellos.

EPI \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

HEMI \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

PRE \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

ENDO \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

- II. Identifica el significado de las raíces propuestas y escribe tres palabras con cada una de ellas.

CRACIA \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

CIDA \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

FILO \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

ALGIA \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

- III. Completa el esquema según corresponda:

Término	Significado	Oración
Aristocracia	_____ _____	_____ _____
Xenofobia	_____ _____	_____ _____
Tanatofobia	_____ _____	_____ _____

<b>Onicofago</b>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
<b>Filicida</b>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
<b>Neuralgia</b>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
<b>Arritmia</b>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
<b>Piromancia</b>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>



## Inventario de ejercicios, problemas y actividades de Historia, Geografía y Economía

### Quinto grado de secundaria

#### Apoyo a la recuperación académica 2018

Estimado estudiante:

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Semana 1			
Bimestre	Tema	Ejercicios y actividades	Firma
1	César Vallejo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Responde un cuestionario. <b>César Vallejo, el poeta del dolor humano</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ¿Cuáles son los tópicos o los ejes fundamentales que habla César Vallejo en sus obras?</li> <li>• ¿Cuál es la temática principal de su obra Paco Yunque?</li> <li>• ¿Cuál es el pensamiento filosófico de Cesar Vallejo?</li> <li>• ¿Por qué se le conoce como el poeta del dolor metafísico?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
2	La coalición política Izquierda Unida	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Elabora un cuadro de diferencias entre el marxismo, comunismo y socialismo.</li> </ul>	

Semana 2			
Bimestre	Tema	Ejercicios y actividades	Firma
3	La educación en la Edad Moderna: Humanismo, Renacimiento e Ilustración	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Elabora una línea de tiempo, contextualizando la Edad Moderna con los sucesos relevantes de la época.</li> <li>- Responde.</li> </ul> <p><b>La educación moderna</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ¿De qué manera el humanismo y renacimiento influyeron en la educación de ese entonces?</li> <li>• ¿Qué aportes rescatas de la educación moderna para la educación actual?</li> <li>• ¿Por qué fue importante la educación para los ilustrados?</li> </ul>	
4	La mujer emprendedora: características, retos y perfil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Elabora gráficas estadísticas donde muestres porcentajes de las mujeres emprendedoras en los últimos tres años en el Perú.</li> <li>- Elabora gráficas estadísticas donde muestres porcentajes de cinco rubros diferentes, donde la mujer peruana resalta su emprendimiento.</li> <li>- Elabora una red semántica sobre las características, retos y perfil de la mujer emprendedora.</li> </ul>	

Semana 3			
Bimestre	Tema	Ejercicios y actividades	Firma
4	La mujer líder: virtudes de liderazgo femenino, liderazgo empresarial femenino	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Elabora una infografía (papel A3), empleando los criterios propios de esta, sobre las virtudes de la mujer líder.</li> <li>- Elabora un informe resaltando las virtudes de la mujer líder (papel A4).</li> </ul>	
4	La mujer profesional: dilemas de la mujer profesional, (la maternidad), características	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Elabora un cuadro comparativo (diferencias y semejanzas) sobre la mujer profesional del siglo XX y XXI.</li> <li>- Escribe un comentario, de diez líneas, sobre las trascendencia de la mujer en el ámbito profesional.</li> </ul>	

Semana 4			
Bimestre	Tema	Ejercicios y actividades	Firma
4	La mujer, ama de casa, esposa y madre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Elabora un organizador visual sobre el papel de la mujer: esposa, ama de casa y madre.</li> <li>- Elabora un afiche informativo (A4) sobre los problemas más comunes de las amas de casa.</li> </ul>	
4	La mujer y el feminicidio. El feminicidio en el Perú	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Redacta una noticia actual sobre el feminicidio en el Perú. Además, escribe una propuesta para acabar o reducir significativamente con esta problemática.</li> <li>- Elabora gráficas estadísticas donde muestres porcentajes sobre el número de casos de víctimas de feminicidio en los últimos cinco años en el Perú.</li> </ul>	



## Inventario de ejercicios, problemas y actividades de Educación Religiosa

### Quinto grado de secundaria

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**Semana 1**

Tema	Páginas	Actividades	Firma
Cartas católicas		<b>Diferencia</b> mediante un cuadro comparativo las cartas católicas de Santiago y Pedro.	
Los desafíos de la fe cristiana		<b>Describe</b> mediante casos la diferencia entre los desafíos de la fe cristiana.	

**Semana 2**

Tema	Páginas	Actividades	Firma
Dignidad de la Persona Humana		<b>Plasma</b> en un díptico, cuatro testimonios de personajes peruanos que son ejemplos de lucha a favor de la dignidad de la persona humana.	

**Semana 3**

Tema	Páginas	Actividades	Firma
Doctrina Social de la Iglesia		<b>Elabora</b> un minilibro creativo con las cuatro principales encíclicas de la Iglesia Católica, presentando la problemática social de ese tiempo y las posibles sugerencias para ponerlo en práctica en la actualidad.	
Doctrina Social de la Iglesia		<b>Describe</b> en un mapa conceptual la Doctrina Social de la Iglesia Católica: ten en cuenta la definición, principios, encíclicas, finalidad, alternativas de soluciones.	

**Semana 4**

Tema	Páginas	Actividades	Firma
Adviento y Navidad		<b>Redacta</b> cinco recomendaciones para poner en práctica el verdadero sentido de la Navidad.	
Adviento y Navidad		<b>Elabora</b> un organizador gráfico sobre Adviento y Navidad.	



## Inventario de ejercicios – Inglés Básico 5

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- En la tabla de control diario, detallada en la parte inferior, el padre de familia debe firmar para apoyar y controlar el avance diario del estudiante.
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#### Semana 1

Grammar: Simple present and present

Vocabulary: places in the town and everyday activities

#### Semana 2

Grammar: Simple past

Vocabulary: means of transport and general vocabulary about experiences

#### Semana 3

**Grammar: Future: Going to, Will, first conditional**

**Vocabulary:** body parts and general vocabulary about experiences

#### Semana 4





**Grammar:** Present perfect

**Vocabulary:** nature, sports, personal qualities and general vocabulary about experiences



Tabla de firmas del padre de familia de control diario					
	Lunes 31 de diciembre	Martes 1 de enero	Miércoles 2 de enero	Jueves 3 de enero	Viernes 4 de enero
Semana 1					
	Lunes 7 de enero	Martes 8 de enero	Miércoles 9 de enero	Jueves 10 de enero	Viernes 11 de enero
Semana 2					
	Lunes 14 de enero	Martes 15 de enero	Miércoles 16 de enero	Jueves 17 de enero	Viernes 18 de enero
Semana 3					
	Lunes 21 de enero	Martes 22 de enero	Miércoles 23 de enero	Jueves 24 de enero	Viernes 25 de enero
Semana 4					

## ANEXOS

-  WEEK 1-DECEMBER 31 TO JANUARY 4 2019
-  WEEK 2-JANUARY 7 TO JANUARY 11 2019
-  WEEK 3-JANUARY 14 TO JANUARY18 2019
-  WEEK 4- JANUARY 21 TO JANUARY 25 20...

# GRAMMAR BASIC

## 1 Choose the correct word.

- 1 I like / likes dogs.
- 2 You live / lives near the park.
- 3 She listen / listens to music.
- 4 John take / takes photos.
- 5 We collect / collects stamps.
- 6 My sisters run / runs in the park.

## 2 Use the words to make affirmative sentences.

- 1 George / like / music  
George likes music.
- 2 She / watch / TV.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 I / wash / my car on Sundays.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 We / make / pizza on Fridays.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Alicia / walk / to school.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 My dog / sleep / a lot.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 3 Make negative sentences. Use *don't* or *doesn't*.

- 1 Susan likes football.  
Susan doesn't like football.
- 2 Tom watches TV.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 I wash my car on Sundays.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 We eat pasta on Fridays.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 They walk to school.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 My sister plays the piano.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 4 Choose the correct word.

- 1 I don't / doesn't eat pasta.
- 2 You don't / doesn't like football.
- 3 He don't / doesn't play the piano.
- 4 We don't / doesn't enjoy doing homework.
- 5 Do / Does you write a blog?
- 6 Do / Does Mary read the newspaper?

## 5 Match the questions and answers.

- 1 Does Mary have any brothers? f
  - 2 Do you like chocolate? \_\_\_\_\_
  - 3 Does Henry collect toys? \_\_\_\_\_
  - 4 Do your parents enjoy listening to pop music? \_\_\_\_\_
  - 5 Do you have homework today? \_\_\_\_\_
  - 6 Does Kimberly like reading? \_\_\_\_\_
  - 7 Do you like playing tennis? \_\_\_\_\_
- a No, he doesn't. He collects coins.  
b No, I don't!  
c Yes, I love it.  
d Yes, she does. She loves books.  
e No, they don't. They prefer opera.  
f Yes, she has two.  
g No, I prefer watching it.

## 6 Correct the underlined words.

- 1 I can't stand to read the newspaper.  
I can't stand reading the newspaper.
- 2 I always eats lunch at 14:00.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Karen doesnt mind working late.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 We nevers study in the evening.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Does your mother likes cooking?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Douglas sometime eats pizza.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 How oftens do you take the bus?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 I dont like listening to opera.  
\_\_\_\_\_

# GRAMMAR BASIC

## Answer Key

### 1

- 1 *like*
- 2 *live*
- 3 *listens*
- 4 *takes*
- 5 *collect*
- 6 *run*

### 2

- 1 *George likes music.*
- 2 *She watches TV.*
- 3 *I wash my car on Sundays.*
- 4 *We make pizza on Fridays.*
- 5 *Alicia walks to school.*
- 6 *My dog sleeps a lot.*

### 3

- 1 *Susan doesn't like football.*
- 2 *Tom doesn't watch TV.*
- 3 *I don't wash my car on Sundays.*
- 4 *We don't eat pasta on Fridays.*
- 5 *They don't walk to school.*
- 6 *My sister doesn't play the piano*

### 4

- 1 *don't*
- 2 *don't*
- 3 *doesn't*
- 4 *don't*
- 5 *Do*
- 6 *Does*

### 5

- 1 *f*
- 2 *c*
- 3 *a*
- 4 *e*
- 5 *b*
- 6 *d*
- 7 *g*

### 6

- 1 *I can't stand reading the newspaper.*
- 2 *I always eat at 14:00.*
- 3 *Karen doesn't mind working late.*
- 4 *We never study in the evening.*
- 5 *Does your mother like cooking?*
- 6 *Douglas sometimes eats pizza.*
- 7 *How often do you take the bus?*
- 8 *I don't like listening to opera.*

# 1 GRAMMAR

## 1 Choose the correct option.

0. I like / likes dogs.
1. Robert *live* / *lives* near the park.
2. They *listen* / *listens* to a lot of music.
3. Jane *take* / *takes* photos of her friends.
4. My best friend *collect* / *collects* stamps.
5. Sports cars *go* / *goes* very fast.
6. My sisters *run* / *runs* every afternoon.

## 2 Complete the sentences with *do*, *does*, *don't* or *doesn't*.

0. He doesn't eat spinach.
1. My friends \_\_\_\_\_ read the newspaper.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ you play the piano?
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ enjoy doing homework.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Mary write a blog?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ it often rain here?

## 3 Match the questions and answers.

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| 0. <i>Does Mary have any brothers?</i> | <u>a</u> |
| 1. Do you like chocolate?              | _____    |
| 2. Does Henry collect toys?            | _____    |
| 3. Do your parents enjoy pop music?    | _____    |
| 4. Do we have homework for tomorrow?   | _____    |
| 5. Do you love reading?                | _____    |
| 6. Do your grandparents live with you? | _____    |
- 
- a. No, he prefers coins.
  - b. No, we don't.
  - c. No, I don't.
  - d. Yes, I love it. My favourite book is *Dracula*.
  - e. No, they don't. They live in another city.
  - f. No, they prefer opera.
  - g. Yes, she has two.

## 4 Use the words to make sentences.

0. George / like / jazz music (+)  
George likes jazz music.
1. She / watch / TV after school (+)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. I / wash / my car every day (-)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. We / make / pizza on Fridays (+)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Alicia / walk / to school (-)  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Fran's sister / play / football (-)  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. My dog / sleep / a lot (+)  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 5 Correct the mistakes.

0. I can't stand to read the newspaper.  
I can't stand reading the newspaper.
1. I eat always lunch at 14:00.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Karen doesnt mind working late.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. We nevers study in the evening.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Does your mother likes cooking?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Douglas eats out one time a week.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Do you take the bus often to school?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 6 Complete the e-mail with words in the list.

~~have~~ | sometimes | don't | do | can't | hate  
studying | love

Hello. My name is Henry and I am 14 years old. I <sup>0</sup>have one brother but I <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ have any sisters. My brother plays football. I love <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ History and English because they are my favourite subjects. I <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ go to the mall with my friends and I <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ going to the cinema. What <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you like doing in your free time?

Write soon, Pablo

# 1 GRAMMAR

## Answer Key

1

1. lives
2. listen
3. takes
4. collects
5. go
6. run

2

1. don't
2. Do
3. don't
4. Does
5. Does

3

1. d
2. a
3. f
4. b
5. c
6. e

4

1. She watches TV after school.
2. I don't wash my car every day.
3. We make pizza on Fridays.
4. Alicia doesn't walk to school.
5. Fran's sister doesn't play football.
6. My dog sleeps a lot.

5

1. I always eat lunch at 14:00.
2. Karen doesn't mind working late.
3. We never study in the evening.
4. Does your mother like cooking?
5. Douglas eats out once a week.
6. Do you often take the bus to school?

6

1. don't
2. studying
3. sometimes
4. love
5. do



# 1 GRAMMAR EXTENSION

## 1 Complete the sentences with verbs in the present simple.

- Laila loves movies. She watches one every day!  
(watch)
- My sister always \_\_\_\_\_ late. (get up)
- Peter \_\_\_\_\_ his car every Saturday. (wash)
- I \_\_\_\_\_ on Sundays. (not work)
- The shop \_\_\_\_\_ at 9pm. (close)
- Teri \_\_\_\_\_ meat. (not eat)
- Paul and Stan \_\_\_\_\_ watching tennis. (not like)

## 2 Rearrange the words to make sentences.

- Liverpool / live / Mary / does / in  
Does Mary live in Liverpool?
- flowers / I / collecting / garden / the / love from  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- sea / never / Sara / swims / the / in  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- I / Jane / and / have / often / together / fun school / after  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- reading / history / can't / they / stand / about  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- teacher / every / day / homework / give / does your  
\_\_\_\_\_?

## 3 Write sentences that are true for you using the adverbs of frequency in the list.

always | often | sometimes | occasionally  
rarely | never

- chat with friends / night  
I always chat with friends at night.
- play basketball / summer  
\_\_\_\_\_
- watch TV / morning  
\_\_\_\_\_
- eat out / weekends  
\_\_\_\_\_
- have a shower / at night  
\_\_\_\_\_
- watch videos on the computer / afternoon  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 4 Write questions for the answers.

- Do you love walking on the beach?  
Yes, I love walking on the beach.
- \_\_\_\_\_?  
Yes, my dad enjoys drinking coffee.
- What time \_\_\_\_\_?  
Sam usually goes to bed at 11pm.
- What \_\_\_\_\_?  
I want to see *Star Wars*.
- Where \_\_\_\_\_?  
Mr Stevens lives in Valencia.
- How often \_\_\_\_\_?  
I chat with friends every day after school.

## 5 Use the words to make sentences.

- He / collect / comics (+)  
He collects comics.
- What time / they / usually / go to bed (?)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- She / enjoy / reading the newspaper (-)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- You / brush your teeth / every day (?)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- He / go / English class / three times / week (+)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- How often / you / take photos (?)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- She / write / a blog about cats (+)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- My cousin / do / any sport (-)  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 6 Write sentences that are true for you.

- I often drink milk with dinner.
- I really enjoy \_\_\_\_\_.
- I can't stand \_\_\_\_\_.
- I don't usually \_\_\_\_\_.
- I have fun when \_\_\_\_\_.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ if I have a problem with my homework.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ studying languages.

# 1 GRAMMAR EXTENSION

## Answer Key

1

1. gets up
2. washes
3. don't work
4. closes
5. doesn't eat
6. don't like

2

1. I love collecting flowers from the garden.
2. Sara never swims in the sea.
3. Jane and I often have fun together after school.
4. They can't stand reading about history.
5. Does your teacher give homework every day?

3 (possible answers)

1. I sometimes play basketball in the summer.
2. I never watch TV in the morning.
3. I rarely eat out at weekends.
4. I always have a shower at night.
5. I often watch videos on the computer in the afternoon.

4

1. Does your dad enjoy drinking coffee?
2. What time does Sam usually go to bed?
3. What film (movie) do you want to see?
4. Where does Mr Stevens live?
5. How often do you chat with friends?

5

1. What time do they usually go to bed?
2. She doesn't enjoy reading the newspaper.
3. Do you brush your teeth every day?
4. He goes to English class three times a week.
5. How often do you take photos?
6. She writes a blog about cats.
7. My cousin doesn't do any sport.

6 (possible answers)

1. I really enjoy playing with my brother.
2. I can't stand going to the beach.
3. I don't usually visit my grandparents during the week.
4. I have fun when I go to birthday parties.
5. I ask my father for help if I have a problem with my homework.
6. I love studying languages.

# GRAMMAR BASIC

## 1 Put the words in order to make sentences.

- have / to / I / tidy / bedroom / my  
I have to tidy my bedroom.
- phone / has / to / She / new / buy / a  
\_\_\_\_\_
- You / wear / don't / a / have / coat / to  
\_\_\_\_\_
- my / homework / do / to / have / I  
\_\_\_\_\_
- the / concert / go / to / You / to / don't / have  
\_\_\_\_\_
- always / He / map / has / to / use / a  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 2 Choose the correct option.

- Saturday is my free day! I *have to* / *don't have to* work on Saturday.
- There's no more food. You *have to* / *don't have to* go to the supermarket.
- My dad is very good at directions. He *has to* / *doesn't have to* use the satnav.
- My mum is strict. I *have to* / *don't have to* make my bed every day.
- My brother broke my MP3 player. He *has to* / *doesn't have to* buy me a new one!
- It's not raining. You *have to* / *don't have to* take an umbrella.

## 3 Match the phrases to make sentences.

- |                            |              |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| 1 You <i>mustn't</i>       | <u>  d  </u> |
| 2 You don't have to        | _____        |
| 3 You don't have           | _____        |
| 4 You <i>mustn't</i> think | _____        |
| 5 You <i>mustn't</i> walk  | _____        |
| 6 You're lucky             | _____        |
- a to buy me a present.  
b you don't have to study today.  
c too much about it.  
d *walk on the road. It's dangerous.*  
e on the grass.  
f dance if you don't want to.

## 4 Complete the sentences with *should* or *shouldn't*.

- I don't understand this. I   should   ask my teacher for help.
- I'm nervous. I \_\_\_\_\_ breathe slowly.
- I'm hungry. I \_\_\_\_\_ eat a snack.
- It's raining outside. I \_\_\_\_\_ go out without an umbrella.
- This is a dangerous road. I \_\_\_\_\_ drive too fast.
- My computer doesn't work very well. I \_\_\_\_\_ get a new one.

## 5 Correct the underlined words.

- He doesn't has to wake up early.  
  He doesn't have to wake up early.
- You should to charge your phone every night.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- You must walk in the middle of the road. It's dangerous.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- You shouldn't be careful with other people's things.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I mustn't to leave the TV on all day.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- You have to be lazy in class if you want good marks.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 6 Complete the sentences with a word from the list.

- mustn't | ~~should~~ | don't | to eat | have | eat
- I think children   should   do housework.
  - Do you \_\_\_\_\_ to do the washing up?
  - You \_\_\_\_\_ cheat in an exam. It is totally forbidden.
  - We \_\_\_\_\_ have school all year round. There are lot of holidays.
  - You shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ in the classroom. Go to the canteen.
  - Sarah has \_\_\_\_\_ a small snack every 3 hours.

# GRAMMAR BASIC

## Answer Key

### 1

- 1 *I have to tidy my room*
- 2 She has to buy a new phone.
- 3 You don't have to wear a coat.
- 4 I have to do my homework.
- 5 You don't have to go to the concert.
- 6 He always has to use a map.

### 2

- 1 *don't have to*
- 2 have to
- 3 doesn't have to
- 4 have to
- 5 has to
- 6 don't have to

### 3

- 1 *d*
- 2 *f*
- 3 *a*
- 4 *c*
- 5 *e*
- 6 *b*

### 4

- 1 *should*
- 2 should
- 3 should
- 4 shouldn't
- 5 shouldn't
- 6 should

### 5

- 1 *He doesn't have to wake up early.*
- 2 You should change your phone every night.
- 3 You mustn't / shouldn't walk in the middle of the road. It's dangerous.
- 4 You should be careful with other people's things.
- 5 I mustn't leave the TV on all day.
- 6 You shouldn't be lazy in class if you want good marks.

### 6

- 1 *should*
- 2 have
- 3 mustn't
- 4 don't
- 5 eat
- 6 to eat

# GRAMMAR BASIC

## 1 Choose the correct word to make sentences in the present continuous.

- 1 He *are* / is buying new boots.
- 2 They *are* / *is* looking for a gift.
- 3 Melissa *is* / *are* wearing her new sweater.
- 4 I *'m* / *'re* making lunch.
- 5 We *is* / *'re* reading the moment.
- 6 I *'s* / *'m* watching a movie.

## 2 Rewrite the sentences in the negative.

- 1 I'm wearing a jumper.  
I'm not wearing a jumper.
- 2 We're reading a book in class.  
We \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Gina is making lunch.  
Gina \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 He's looking for a gift at the moment.  
He \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 I'm buying a new sweater today.  
I \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 They're listening to music now.  
They \_\_\_\_\_

## 3 Put the words in order to make questions in the present continuous.

- 1 you / are / What / doing  
What are you doing?
- 2 Where / going / she / is  
\_\_\_\_\_?
- 3 he / eating / fish / is  
\_\_\_\_\_?
- 4 Why / a / jacket / are / buying / you  
\_\_\_\_\_?
- 5 doing / Anna / how / is  
\_\_\_\_\_?
- 6 on / a / Lisa / is / dress / trying  
\_\_\_\_\_?

## 4 Choose the correct option.

- 1 This music sounds / *is sounding* great!
- 2 He *looks* / *is looking* nice in his suit.
- 3 This pizza *tastes* / *is tasting* great.
- 4 It *is sounding* / *sounds* like a good idea.
- 5 That poster *is looking* / *looks* good on that wall.
- 6 Swimming in the sea *is feeling* / *feels* good.

## 5 Complete the sentences. Underline the correct words.

- 1 I'm shopping at the mall at the moment / every day.
- 2 I go to the newsagent's *at the moment* / every day.
- 3 They are walking to the shops *at the moment* / every day.
- 4 I don't like going to the supermarket *at the moment* / every day.
- 5 Do you brush your teeth *at the moment* / every day?
- 6 Peter takes the bus to school *at the moment* / every day.

## 6 Make questions using the words in the list.

Am | Is | Are | do | are | Do

- 1 Do you walk to school?
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ it snowing at the moment?
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ I doing this right?
- 4 Where \_\_\_\_\_ we having lunch?
- 5 Where \_\_\_\_\_ you live?
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ they studying today.

# GRAMMAR BASIC

## Answer Key

### 1

- 1 *is*
- 2 *are*
- 3 *is*
- 4 *'m*
- 5 *'re*
- 6 *'m*

### 2

- 1 *I'm not wearing a jumper.*
- 2 *We aren't reading a book in class.*
- 3 *Gina isn't making lunch.*
- 4 *He isn't looking for a gift at the moment.*
- 5 *I'm not buying a new sweater today.*
- 6 *They aren't listening to music now.*

### 3

- 1 *What are you doing?*
- 2 *Where is she going?*
- 3 *Is he eating fish?*
- 4 *Why are you buying a jacket?*
- 5 *How is Anna doing?*
- 6 *Is Lisa trying on a dress?*

### 4

- 1 *sounds*
- 2 *looks*
- 3 *tastes*
- 4 *sounds*
- 5 *looks*
- 6 *feels*

### 5

- 1 *at the moment*
- 2 *every day*
- 3 *at the moment*
- 4 *every day*
- 5 *every day*
- 6 *every day*

### 6

- 1 *Do*
- 2 *Is*
- 3 *Am*
- 4 *are*
- 5 *do*
- 6 *Are*

# 2 GRAMMAR

## 1 Complete the sentences with verbs in the present continuous.

0. He's buying new boots at the sports shop. (buy)
1. They \_\_\_\_\_ a gift for their mother. (look for)
2. Melissa \_\_\_\_\_ her new sweater. (wear)
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ lunch for the family. (make)
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ about Economics in school at the moment. (not read)
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ a movie with friends. (watch)
6. Dad \_\_\_\_\_ late. (work)
7. The Hendersons \_\_\_\_\_ their house. (not paint)

## 2 Rewrite the sentences from exercise 1 so that the positive sentences are negative and the negative sentences are positive.

0. He's not buying new boots at the sports shop.
1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_

## 3 Use the words to make questions in the present continuous.

0. what / you / do?  
What are you doing?
1. where / she / go?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. he / eat / fish?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. why / you / buy / a new jacket?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. how / Anna / do?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. you / use / your phone?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. what / he / wear?  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. where / you / go / now?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 4 Circle the correct option.

0. This band sounds / tastes great!
1. He looks / smells nice in his new suit.
2. When mum makes pie, the house smells / looks wonderful!
3. This sauce tastes / sounds great. What spices did you use?
4. It sounds / feels like a fun trip.
5. That poster feels / looks good on that wall.
6. Winning the game felt / sounded exciting!

## 5 Complete the sentences with *every day* or *at the moment*.

0. I'm shopping at the mall at the moment.
1. I go to the newsagent's \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The girls are walking to the shops \_\_\_\_\_.
3. I don't like going to the supermarket \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Do you brush your teeth \_\_\_\_\_?
5. Peter takes his car to work \_\_\_\_\_.
6. He's on the bus \_\_\_\_\_.

## 6 Make questions using the words in the list.

am | is | are | do | does

0. Do you walk to school?
1. \_\_\_\_\_ it snowing outside at the moment?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ your brother wearing his new trousers?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ I doing this right?
4. Where \_\_\_\_\_ we having lunch this Saturday?
5. Where \_\_\_\_\_ I go to buy stamps?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ they studying now at the moment?

# 2 GRAMMAR

## Answer Key

1

1. are looking for
2. is wearing
3. 'm making
4. aren't reading
5. am watching
6. 's working
7. aren't painting

2

1. They aren't looking for a gift for their mother.
2. Melissa isn't wearing her new sweater.
3. I'm not making lunch for the family.
4. We're reading about Economics in school at the moment.
5. I'm not watching a movie with friends.
6. Dad's not working late.
7. The Hendersons are painting their house.

3

1. Where is she going?
2. Is he eating fish?
3. Why are you buying a new jacket?
4. How is Anna doing?
5. Are you using your phone?
6. What is he wearing?
7. Where are you going now?

4

1. looks
2. smells
3. tastes
4. sounds
5. looks
6. felt

5

1. every day
2. at the moment
3. every day
4. every day
5. every day
6. at the moment

6

1. Is
2. Is
3. Am
4. are
5. do
6. Are



# GRAMMAR BASIC

## 1 Choose the correct words.

- 1 He is going to walk / walk to the post office.
- 2 I am going / are going to have lunch.
- 3 Have / Are you going to come round this evening?
- 4 Nancy and Kim is / are going to play tennis.
- 5 We aren't going to / going go out tonight.
- 6 Kristen isn't going / going is not to take a shower.

## 2 Write questions with *going to*.

- 1 you / see / a film  
\_\_\_\_\_ Are you going to see a film?
- 2 he / study / at home  
Is \_\_\_\_\_?
- 3 they / make / lunch  
Are \_\_\_\_\_?
- 4 you / go / football stadium  
Are \_\_\_\_\_?
- 5 she / meet friends  
Is \_\_\_\_\_?
- 6 we / celebrate / dad's birthday  
Are \_\_\_\_\_?

## 3 Complete the sentences with a word from the list.

not | is | playing | spending | are (x2)

- 1 I'm playing football with friends on Saturday.
- 2 We \_\_\_\_\_ driving to France this summer.
- 3 I'm \_\_\_\_\_ doing anything special on Sunday.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ they coming to the party tonight?
- 5 Larry is \_\_\_\_\_ the day with Jill tomorrow.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ Susan buying the cake this evening?

## 4 Choose the correct option.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ going to school tomorrow?  
a. Are he                      b. Are you
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ studying with friends at 8pm.  
a. We are                      b. We going to
- 3 What \_\_\_\_\_ this weekend?  
a. are you going      b. are you doing
- 4 When \_\_\_\_\_ pick me up at the airport?  
a. is you going to      b. are you going to
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ to finish on time?  
a. Is she going          b. Is he go
- 6 I'm \_\_\_\_\_ have a bath when I get home.  
a. going to                  b. having

## 5 Complete the sentences with adverbs.

- 1 I play tennis well. (good)
- 2 You speak \_\_\_\_\_. (slow)
- 3 Betty broke her leg \_\_\_\_\_. (bad)
- 4 Write it \_\_\_\_\_. (careful)
- 5 She looked at him \_\_\_\_\_. (angry)
- 6 I ran \_\_\_\_\_. (quick)

## 6 Correct the underlined words.

- 1 Cervantes wrote very good.  
Cervantes wrote very well.
- 2 You are going out for dinner tonight?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 John is have a picnic tomorrow.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 We walked very quiet.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Are you haveing a party on Friday?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 They are going of be home at midnight.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 When are you going to finishing this puzzle?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 She aren't meeting Mary this evening.  
\_\_\_\_\_

# GRAMMAR BASIC

## Answer Key

### 1

- 1 *to walk*
- 2 am going
- 3 Are
- 4 are
- 5 going to
- 6 isn't going

### 2

- 1 *Are you going to see a film?*
- 2 Is he going to study at home?
- 3 Are they going to make lunch?
- 4 Are you going to go the football stadium?
- 5 Is she going to meet friends?
- 6 Are we going to celebrate dad's birthday?

### 3

- 1 *playing*
- 2 are
- 3 not
- 4 Are
- 5 spending
- 6 Is

### 4

- 1 *b*
- 2 *a*
- 3 *b*
- 4 *b*
- 5 *a*
- 6 *a*

### 5

- 1 *well*
- 2 *slowly*
- 3 *badly*
- 4 *carefully*
- 5 *angrily*
- 6 *quickly*

### 6

- 1 *Cervantes wrote very well.*
- 2 *Are you going out for dinner tonight?*
- 3 *John is having a picnic tomorrow.*
- 4 *We walked very quietly.*
- 5 *Are you having a party on Friday?*
- 6 *They are going to be home at midnight.*
- 7 *When are you going to finish this puzzle?*
- 8 *She isn't meeting Mary this evening.*

# 2 GRAMMAR EXTENSION

## 1 Complete the sentences with words from the list in the present continuous.

do | sing | go | have | make | buy | wash | wear

0. Be quiet! *I'm doing* my homework.
1. They are at the shop. They \_\_\_\_\_ shoes for the party.
2. Peter \_\_\_\_\_ in the karaoke contest tomorrow.
3. Diane \_\_\_\_\_ her hair in the bathroom.
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ to Madrid on holiday.
5. The belt you \_\_\_\_\_ is very nice.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ a good time at the party?
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ some sandwiches for our picnic.

## 2 Use the words to make sentences in the present continuous or present simple.

0. I / not / swim / pool / today.  
*I'm not swimming in the pool today.*
1. I / swim / sea / every summer.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. He / sometimes / wear / jeans / school.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. He / wear / shorts / school / today.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. They / walk / supermarket / this morning.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. They / usually / go / supermarket / car.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. We / have / lunch / home / every day.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Today / we / have / lunch / restaurant.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 3 Write your opinion using *look, sound, taste or smell* and an adjective.

0. Chocolate cake *tastes amazing!*
1. A fresh cup of coffee \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Heavy metal music \_\_\_\_\_.
3. My bedroom \_\_\_\_\_.
4. My car \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Roses \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Going to an outdoor cinema \_\_\_\_\_.

## 4 Complete the sentences with verbs in the present simple or present continuous.

0. Every Sunday we *have* lunch with my parents but today we *are eating* at home. (have, eat)
1. I \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast every day but today my mother \_\_\_\_\_ us to a restaurant. (make; take)
2. Andy often \_\_\_\_\_ to the beach on holiday but this year he \_\_\_\_\_ to Switzerland. (go; travel)
3. In the afternoons I usually \_\_\_\_\_ TV but today I \_\_\_\_\_ friends. (watch; meet)
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ to the hairdresser's once a month but this time my best friend \_\_\_\_\_ my hair. (go; cut)
5. Francis \_\_\_\_\_ to rock music, although he \_\_\_\_\_ pop. (listen; prefer)

## 5 Read and complete the message.

Hey!

I'm at home with my parents and we <sup>0</sup>*are watching* a film. We <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (try) to watch one together every Friday. My mother <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (make) popcorn right now. Her popcorn <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (taste) amazing! It also makes the house <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (smell) good. What <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) tonight? <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (have) dinner with your family?

## 6 Reply to the message in exercise 5. Write about what you are doing now and what you usually do.

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# 2 GRAMMAR EXTENSION

## Answer Key

1

1. are buying
2. is singing
3. is washing
4. are going
5. are wearing
6. are; having
7. am making

2

1. I swim in the sea every summer.
2. He sometimes wears jeans to school.
3. He's wearing shorts to school today.
4. They are walking to the supermarket this morning.
5. They usually go to the supermarket by car.
6. We have lunch at home every day.
7. Today we are having lunch at a restaurant.

3 (possible answers)

1. A fresh cup of coffee smells delicious.
2. Heavy metal music sounds awful.
3. My bedroom looks modern.
4. My car smells new.
5. Roses look beautiful.
6. Going to an outdoor cinema sounds fun.

4

1. make; is taking
2. goes; is traveling
3. watch; am meeting
4. go; is cutting
5. is listening; prefers

5

1. try
2. is making
3. tastes
4. smell
5. are; doing
6. are; having

6 (possible answers)

Hey!

I usually have dinner at home but tonight I am meeting friends for pizza. Do you want to come? I know you are watching a film but maybe after it finishes. Now I'm doing my homework. My mum says I can't go out if I don't finish my homework. I'm also deciding what to wear. We can talk later. Bye.

# 10 VOCABULARY

## 1 Match the words to make places in town.

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| 0. concert  | a. park    |
| 1. shopping | b. office  |
| 2. bus      | c. stadium |
| 3. car      | d. centre  |
| 4. post     | e. hall    |
| 5. sports   | f. mall    |
| 6. football | g. station |

## 2 Write the words for the places in town.

0. You can watch a concert here. concert hall
1. You can watch a match here. \_\_\_\_\_
2. You can speak to a police officer here.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. You can travel to another town from here.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. You can find many clothes shops here.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. You can leave your car here. \_\_\_\_\_
6. You can post a letter here. \_\_\_\_\_
7. You can do sport here. \_\_\_\_\_

## 3 Complete the sentences with the words in the list.

street | bin | lane | wall | camera | club crossing | park

0. Let's take our longboards and go to the skateboard park.
1. I want to join a youth \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The best place for shops is the high \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Remember to use the zebra \_\_\_\_\_ when you cross the road.
4. Local graffiti artists use the graffiti \_\_\_\_\_ in the park.
5. Please don't walk on the cycle \_\_\_\_\_.
6. There is a speed camera on this road.
7. Please put your litter in the litter \_\_\_\_\_.

## 4 Match the sentence halves.

- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| 0. A building company | f |
| 1. A mine             | — |
| 2. Sand               | — |
| 3. A resort           | — |
| 4. Demolished         | — |
| 5. Diamonds           | — |

- a. means destroyed or pulled down.
- b. is a place where workers extract coal.
- c. is what you find on the beach.
- d. are precious jewels.
- e. is a place for holidays.
- f. is a company that constructs houses and offices.

## 5 Put the dialogue in order, 1–7. You have the first and last lines.

- 1 Jill: Hi, Paula. Do you want to play computer games at my house?
- 7 Jill: Yes, I'd like to.
- Jill: Well, would you like to go to the shopping centre instead?
- Jill: Never mind. How about tomorrow?
- Paula: I'd love to. And we could go to the cinema afterwards?
- Paula: Sure. That would be great. But I don't want to play computer games.
- Paula: I'm sorry. I can't. I'm really busy today.

## 6 Each sentence contains a mistake. Underline and correct them.

0. Where's the ~~graffiti~~ wall? – graffiti
1. I don't like the shoping mall. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Use the zebra crosing, this road is dangerous.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Look at the advert on the bilboard.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. We're going to a ski retort this winter.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Slow down! There's a speed camara on this road. \_\_\_\_\_

# 10 VOCABULARY

## Answer Key

- 1
1. f
  2. g
  3. a
  4. b
  5. d
  6. c
- 2
1. football stadium
  2. police station
  3. bus station
  4. shopping mall
  5. car park
  6. post office
  7. sports centre
- 3
1. club
  2. street
  3. crossing
  4. wall
  5. lane
  6. camera
  7. bin
- 4
1. f
  2. b
  3. c
  4. e
  5. a
  6. d
- 5
- 1, 7, 5, 3, 6, 4, 2
- 6
1. shoping = shopping
  2. crossing = crossing
  3. bilboard = billboard
  4. retort = resort
  5. camara = camera

# VOCABULARY BASIC

## 1 Choose the correct word to make places in town.

- 1 concert *hall* / park
- 2 car *office* / park
- 3 bus *stadium* / station
- 4 post *centre* / office
- 5 sports *centre* / station
- 6 football *stadium* / hall
- 7 shopping *hall* / mall
- 8 police *centre* / station

## 2 Write a place in town to match the definitions. Use words from Exercise 1.

- 1 You can travel to another town from here.

*bus station*

- 2 You can find many clothes shops here.

- 3 You can leave your car here.

- 4 You can post a letter here.

- 5 You can do sport here.

- 6 You can watch a concert here.

- 7 You can watch a match here.

- 8 You can speak to a police officer here.

## 3 Complete the sentences with words from the list.

park | lane | bin | street | camera  
crossing | club | wall

- 1 Let's go to the skateboard *park*.
- 2 I want to join a youth \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 The shops are on the high \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 Use the zebra \_\_\_\_\_ when you cross the road.
- 5 There's a graffiti \_\_\_\_\_ in the park.
- 6 Don't walk on the cycle \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 There's a speed \_\_\_\_\_ on this road.
- 8 Put your litter in the litter \_\_\_\_\_.

## 4 Match the words and definitions.

- |                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| 1 A building company | <i>f</i> |
| 2 A mine             | _____    |
| 3 Sand               | _____    |
| 4 A resort           | _____    |
| 5 Demolished         | _____    |
| 6 Diamonds           | _____    |
- a destroyed.  
b a place to extract coal.  
c yellow, on the beach.  
d precious jewels/stones.  
e a place for holidays.  
f constructs houses and offices.

## 5 Choose the correct option.

Jill: Hi, Paula. Do you want to go to the opera  
<sup>1</sup> *house* / *hall*?

Paula: I'm sorry. I can't. I'm really busy. I have to buy some stamps at the <sup>2</sup> *post office* / *car park*.

Jill: Never mind. How about tomorrow?

Paula: Sure we can meet up, but I don't want to go to the <sup>3</sup> *opera* / *bus station*.

Jill: Do you want to go to the <sup>4</sup> *shopping* / *sports mall*?

Paula: That would be great. And would you like to watch a film after?

Jill: Yes, I'd like to.

Paula: We'll meet in front of the youth <sup>5</sup> *club* / *wall* at eight o'clock then!

Jill: Next to the graffiti <sup>6</sup> *wall* / *camera*?

Paula: Yes! See you tomorrow!

# VOCABULARY BASIC

## Answer Key

**1**

- 1 *hall*
- 2 park
- 3 station
- 4 office
- 5 centre
- 6 stadium
- 7 mall
- 8 station

**2**

- 1 *bus station*
- 2 shopping mall
- 3 car park
- 4 post office
- 5 sports centre
- 6 concert hall
- 7 football stadium
- 8 police station

**3**

- 1 *park*
- 2 club
- 3 street
- 4 crossing
- 5 wall
- 6 lane
- 7 camera
- 8 bin

**4**

- 1 *f*
- 2 b
- 3 c
- 4 e
- 5 a
- 6 d

**5**

- 1 *house*
- 2 post office
- 3 opera
- 4 shopping
- 5 club
- 6 wall



# 5 GRAMMAR

## 1 Write the verbs in the past simple.

0. stop He stopped.
1. study I \_\_\_\_\_.
2. play They \_\_\_\_\_.
3. dance We \_\_\_\_\_.
4. jump You \_\_\_\_\_.
5. try She \_\_\_\_\_.
6. live I \_\_\_\_\_.
7. rain It \_\_\_\_\_.

## 2 Complete the sentences with verbs in the past simple.

0. I studied (study) a lot for my exams.
1. We \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) our grandparents yesterday.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (love) the concert!
3. Jake \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) to be a doctor.
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) painting their bedroom.
5. Laura \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) for help from her teacher.
6. The movie was very sad. I \_\_\_\_\_ (cry) a lot.
7. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ (help) me with my homework.

## 3 Rewrite the sentences so that they are negative.

0. I watched TV this morning.  
I didn't watch TV this morning.
1. I studied for the Maths exam.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. It snowed at the beach.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. We painted our house purple.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Oliver and Wendy danced for hours.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. I looked at myself in the mirror.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. My father worked on the computer all day.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. The kids wanted to tidy the house.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 4 Choose the correct option.

0. I didn't cheat / cheated in school.
1. They play / played chess after school.
2. I live / lived in Madrid but now I live in Valencia.
3. Pam help / helped her sister fix her bike.
4. We didn't like / liked the restaurant much.
5. He didn't cook / cooked dinner, he order / ordered a pizza.
6. Rachael wash / washed her hair.
7. I try / tried surfing but I didn't enjoy / enjoyed it.

## 5 Rearrange the words to make sentences.

0. bed / quite / I'm / thirsty / before / usually / I to / go  
I'm usually quite thirsty before I go to bed.
1. movie / after / I / really / tired / the / was  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. morning / dogs / hungry / are / the / my / very in  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. quite / family / for / small / house / the / our / is  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. us / happy / see / to / they / really / were  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. scared / wasn't / spider / she / very / the / of  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. answer / the / right / I'm / sure / quite / this / is  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. bed / really / very / is / comfortable / big / and my  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 6 Correct the mistakes.

0. I didn't washed the dishes.  
I didn't wash the dishes.
1. She didn't remembered my birthday. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The cat is curious really. \_\_\_\_\_
3. I tryed to open the door. \_\_\_\_\_
4. He didnt study enough. \_\_\_\_\_
5. They danceed together for the first time. \_\_\_\_\_
6. I really enjoyed this book. \_\_\_\_\_
7. I stoped my bike and watchd the street show.  
\_\_\_\_\_

# 5 GRAMMAR

## Answer Key

1

1. studied
2. played
3. danced
4. jumped
5. tried
6. lived
7. rained

2

1. visited
2. loved
3. decided
4. enjoyed
5. asked
6. cried
7. helped

3

1. I didn't study for the Maths exam.
2. It didn't snow at the beach.
3. We didn't paint our house purple.
4. Oliver and Wendy didn't dance for hours.
5. I didn't look at myself in the mirror.
6. My father didn't work on the computer all day.
7. The kids didn't want to tidy the house.

4

1. played
2. lived
3. helped
4. didn't like
5. didn't cook; ordered
6. washed
7. tried; didn't enjoy

5

1. I was really tired after the movie.
2. My dogs are very hungry in the morning.
3. The house is quite small for our family.
4. They were really happy to see us.
5. She wasn't very scared of the spider.
6. I'm quite sure this is the right answer.
7. My bed is very big and really comfortable.

6

1. She didn't remember my birthday.
2. The cat is really curious.
3. I tried to open the door.
4. He didn't study enough.
5. They danced together for the first time.
6. I really enjoyed this book.
7. I stopped my bike and watched the street show.

# 6 GRAMMAR EXTENSION

## 1 Complete the table.

0	<u>be</u>	was/were
	go	1 _____
	eat	2 _____
3	_____	won
	draw	4 _____
5	_____	forgot
6	_____	wrote
	sit	7 _____

## 2 Complete the sentences with verbs in the past simple.

0. I didn't go to school yesterday. (not go)
1. I \_\_\_\_\_ in the school competition last year. (sing)
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ to New York. (not swim)
3. The dog \_\_\_\_\_ the lamp. (break)
4. Someone \_\_\_\_\_ my favourite pen! (steal)
5. Your brother \_\_\_\_\_ a lot last summer. (grow)
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ my school books. (not forget)

## 3 Rewrite the sentences using the double genitive.

0. He's my brother's friend.  
He's a friend of my brother's.
1. He took her course.  
He took a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I heard their song.  
I heard a \_\_\_\_\_.
3. She stole his CD.  
She stole a \_\_\_\_\_.
4. His uncle bought him a car.  
An \_\_\_\_\_ bought him a car.
5. I wore one of my father's suits.  
I wore a \_\_\_\_\_.

## 4 Use the words to make questions.

0. he / like / movie / last night  
Did he like the movie last night?
1. you / forget / my birthday  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. where / you / buy / that jacket  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. why / your brother / cut / hair  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. who / you / give / your phone to  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. what / he / do / yesterday  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. where / you / play / your match / last weekend  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. how much / their car / cost  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 5 Write questions for the underlined answers.

0. The show started at 7pm.  
What time did the show start?
1. We went to the water park last weekend.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. I spoke to your teacher yesterday.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. They saw a beautiful full moon last night.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. She came home at nine o'clock.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Yes, I ran in the marathon.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 6 Correct the mistakes.

0. What time do you wake up this morning? *What time did you wake up this morning?*
1. I falled and hurt my leg two hours ago.
2. My best friend didn't bought a new bike.
3. We met the last week for the first time.
4. She doesn't liked dinner last night.
5. He geiv me his phone number.
6. They're friends of me.

# 6 GRAMMAR EXTENSION

## Answer Key

1

1. went
2. ate
3. win
4. draw
5. forget
6. write
7. sat

2

1. sang
2. didn't swim
3. broke
4. stole
5. grew
6. didn't forget

3

1. course of hers
2. song of theirs
3. CD of his
4. uncle of his
5. suit of my father's

4

1. Did you forget my birthday?
2. Where did you buy that jacket?
3. Why did your brother cut his hair?
4. Who did you give your phone to?
5. What did he do yesterday?
6. Where did you play your match last weekend?
7. How much did their car cost?

5

1. Where did you go last weekend?
2. Who did you speak to yesterday?
3. What did they see last night?
4. When/What time did she come home?
5. Did you run in the marathon?

6

1. I fell and hurt my leg two hours ago.
2. My best friend didn't buy a new bike.
3. We met last week for the first time.
4. She didn't like dinner last night.
5. She gave me her phone number.
6. They're friends of mine.

# 6 GRAMMAR

## 1 Write the verbs in the past simple.

0. do He did  
 1. read She \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. sleep I \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. find They \_\_\_\_\_  
 4. lose He \_\_\_\_\_  
 5. fly We \_\_\_\_\_  
 6. give I \_\_\_\_\_  
 7. meet You \_\_\_\_\_

## 2 Complete the sentences with verbs in the past simple.

0. My mother gave (give) me some money to go shopping.  
 1. She \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) us to be careful.  
 2. This computer \_\_\_\_\_ (not cost) very much.  
 3. We \_\_\_\_\_ (no go) to the park yesterday.  
 4. My friends \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to my house to watch a movie.  
 5. Ralph \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a friend from California at summer camp.

## 3 Rearrange the words to make sentences.

0. film / saw / last / I / a / his / of / last / year  
Last year I saw a film of his.  
 1. ours / we / heard / from / it / a / friend / of  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. present / cousin / wife's / gave / a / great / of my / her / a  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. mine / favourite / a / of / photographer / she's  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 4. hers / teachers / they / of / were  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 5. yours / neighbour / of / John / a / is  
 \_\_\_\_\_

## 4 Match the questions and answers.

0. *Where were you?* e  
 1. What did you give him? \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. Who did you go with? \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. What did he say? \_\_\_\_\_  
 4. Where did you go? \_\_\_\_\_  
 5. What did they buy? \_\_\_\_\_
- a. I gave him a book.  
 b. He wanted to come with us.  
 c. They got some new sunglasses.  
 d. My mother came with me.  
 e. I was at home.  
 f. We went to the park.

## 5 Complete the questions with words from the list.

- yesterday | go | last | Sunday | did | time
0. Did you go to a concert last summer?  
 1. Did you have school \_\_\_\_\_?  
 2. Who did you visit \_\_\_\_\_ weekend?  
 3. When \_\_\_\_\_ your parents buy your bed?  
 4. What \_\_\_\_\_ did you finish your homework last night?  
 5. Where did you have lunch last \_\_\_\_\_?

## 6 Answer the questions from exercise 5 so that they are true for you.

0. *Yes, I went to see Katy Perry in Barcelona!*  
 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
 5. \_\_\_\_\_

# 6 GRAMMAR

## Answer Key

1

1. read
2. slept
3. found
4. lost
5. flew
6. gave
7. met

2

1. told
2. didn't cost
3. didn't go
4. came
5. made

3

1. We heard it from a friend of ours.
2. A cousin of my wife's gave her a great present.
3. She's a favourite photographer of mine.
4. They were teachers of hers.
5. John is a neighbour of yours.

4

1. a
2. d
3. b
4. f
5. c

5

1. yesterday
2. last
3. did
4. time
5. Sunday

6 (possible answers)

1. No, because it was Sunday.
2. I visited my grandparents.
3. They bought it 3 years ago.
4. I finished my homework at 10pm.
5. I had lunch at home.

# GRAMMAR BASIC

## 1 Write the verbs in the past simple.

- 1 jump    jumped
- 2 play    \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 rain    \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 dance    \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 live    \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 study    \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 try    \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 stop    \_\_\_\_\_

## 2 Complete the sentences with verbs in the past simple.

- 1 I studied (study) for my exams.
- 2 We \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) our grandparents yesterday.
- 3 I \_\_\_\_\_ (love) the concert!
- 4 Jake \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) to be a doctor.
- 5 They \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) painting their bedroom.
- 6 Laura \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) for help from her teacher.
- 7 The movie was sad. I \_\_\_\_\_ (cry) a lot.
- 8 My brother \_\_\_\_\_ (help) me with my homework.

## 3 Write the sentences in the negative.

- 1 My sister helped me.  
My sister didn't help me.
- 2 I cried after the movie.  
I \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 She asked for help.  
She \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 We enjoyed painting the wall.  
We \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Bob wanted to be a doctor.  
Bob \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 You liked the concert.  
You \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 They visited their grandparents.  
They \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Carol studied for her exam.  
Carol \_\_\_\_\_

## 4 Choose the correct option.

- 1 I didn't study / studied last night.
- 2 They play / played football after school.
- 3 I live / lived in Madrid, but now I live in Toledo.
- 4 Pam help / helped her sister yesterday.
- 5 She didn't enjoy / enjoy the music.
- 6 He didn't cook / cooked dinner, he order / ordered a pizza.

## 5 Rearrange the words to make sentences.

- 1 house / My / quite / small / is  
My house is quite small.
- 2 really / I / tired / was  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 hungry / My / is / dog / very  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 really / happy / were / They  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 I'm / thirsty / quite  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 scared / wasn't / very / She  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 I'm / sure / right / quite / that's  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 comfortable / bed / really / My / is  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 6 Correct the underlined words.

- 1 I didn't washed the dishes.  
I didn't wash the dishes.
- 2 She didn't remembered my birthday.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 The cat is hungry really.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 I tryed to open the door.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 He didnt study enough.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 They danceed all night.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 I really enjoied this book.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 I stoped and looked at the sky.  
\_\_\_\_\_

# GRAMMAR BASIC

## Answer Key

### 1

- 1 *jumped*
- 2 played
- 3 rained
- 4 danced
- 5 lived
- 6 studied
- 7 tried
- 8 stopped

### 2

- 1 *studied*
- 2 visited
- 3 loved
- 4 decided
- 5 enjoyed
- 6 asked
- 7 cried
- 8 helped

### 3

- 1 *didn't help me*
- 2 didn't cry after the movie
- 3 didn't ask for help
- 4 didn't enjoy painting the wall
- 5 didn't want to be a doctor
- 6 didn't like the concert
- 7 didn't visit their grandparents
- 8 didn't study for her exam

### 4

- 1 *study*
- 2 played
- 3 lived
- 4 helped
- 5 didn't enjoy
- 6 didn't cook, ordered

### 5

- 1 *My house is quite small*
- 2 I was really tired.
- 3 My dog is very hungry.
- 4 They were really happy.
- 5 I'm quite thirsty.
- 6 She wasn't very scared.
- 7 I'm quite sure that's right.
- 8 My bed is really comfortable.

### 6

- 1 *wash*
- 2 remember
- 3 really hungry
- 4 tried
- 5 didn't
- 6 danced
- 7 enjoyed
- 8 stopped



# GRAMMAR BASIC

## 1 Complete the verbs in the past simple.

	Present	Past
1	do	di <u>d</u>
2	read	re _____
3	sleep	sl _____
4	find	fo _____
5	lose	lo _____
6	fly	fl _____
7	give	ga _____
8	meet	me _____

## 2 Choose the correct words to make sentences in the past simple.

- 1 My mother gave *give / gave* me some money.
- 2 She *telled / told* us to be careful.
- 3 This computer *didn't cost / not cost* too much.
- 4 We *didn't go / didn't went* to the park yesterday.
- 5 My friends *came / come* to my house last night.
- 6 Ralph *make / made* a new friend in summer camp.

## 3 Match the questions and answers.

- |                          |       |          |
|--------------------------|-------|----------|
| 1 Where were you?        | _____ | <u>e</u> |
| 2 What did you give him? | _____ |          |
| 3 Who did you go with?   | _____ |          |
| 4 What did he say?       | _____ |          |
| 5 Where did you go?      | _____ |          |
| 6 What did they buy?     | _____ |          |
- 
- a I gave him a book.
  - b He said he was happy.
  - c They bought some clothes.
  - d I went with my sister.
  - e I was at home.
  - f We went to the park.

## 4 Choose the correct word.

- 1 Last week I saw a film of *his / his'*.
- 2 We heard it from a friend of *our / ours*.
- 3 A cousin of my *wife's / wife* gave her a great present.
- 4 She's a favourite photographer of *me / mine*.
- 5 They were teachers of *her / hers*.
- 6 John is a neighbour of *yours / your's*.

## 5 Complete the questions with words from the list.

yesterday | go | last | did | time | meet

- 1 Did you go to the beach last summer?
- 2 Did you go shopping \_\_\_\_\_?
- 3 Who did you visit \_\_\_\_\_ weekend?
- 4 When \_\_\_\_\_ you buy that phone?
- 5 What \_\_\_\_\_ did you finish your homework last night?
- 6 Where did you \_\_\_\_\_ Johnny?

## 6 Correct the underlined words.

- 1 Last Friday, I go to see Katy Perry in Barcelona.  
Last Friday, I went to see Katy Perry in Barcelona.
- 2 I didn't go shopping because it is Sunday.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 I visited my gran the last weekend.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 They bought it three ago years.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 I finish my homework at 10pm last night.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Yesterday, I have lunch at home.  
\_\_\_\_\_

# GRAMMAR BASIC

## Answer Key

- 1**  
1 *did*  
2 read  
3 slept  
4 found  
5 lost  
6 flew  
7 gave  
8 met
- 2**  
1 *gave*  
2 told  
3 didn't cost  
4 didn't go  
5 came  
6 made
- 3**  
1 e  
2 a  
3 d  
4 b  
5 f  
6 c
- 4**  
1 *his*  
2 ours  
3 wife's  
4 mine  
5 hers  
6 yours
- 5**  
1 *go*  
2 yesterday  
3 last  
4 did  
5 time  
6 meet
- 6**  
1 *Last Friday, I went to see Katy Perry in Barcelona.*  
2 I didn't go shopping because it was Sunday.  
3 I visited my gran last weekend.  
4 They bought it three years ago.  
5 I finished my homework at 10pm last night.  
6 Yesterday, I had lunch at home.

# VOCABULARY BASIC

## 1 Find six more gadgets. Circle the words.

abdsatnavasndhrtorchasdmp3playernfhsgame  
 sconsoleforthremotecontrolasdfvadvlaptopjfe  
 htablet

## 2 Choose the correct word for each definition.

- You use this to see in the dark.  
*torch / satnav*
- You use this to make a drink.  
*remote control / coffee machine*
- You use this when your hair is wet.  
*hair dryer / headphones*
- You use this to add and subtract numbers. *MP3 player / calculator*
- You use these to listen to music.  
*torch / headphones*
- You use this to change TV channels.  
*calculator / remote control*
- You use this to play music.  
*MP3 player / headphones*
- You use this to find your location.  
*hair dryer / satnav*

## 3 Complete the words with letters from the list.

li- | does- | wh- | loo- | soun- | fi-

- I don't li ke cooking.
- Miriam \_\_\_\_\_ks like her mother.
- I prefer healthy food \_\_\_\_\_ke fruit.
- Like \_\_\_\_\_at?
- It \_\_\_\_\_ds like rain.
- Paul \_\_\_\_\_n't like pizza.

## 4 Match the words to make phrases.

- |          |                   |
|----------|-------------------|
| 1 tidy   | a. the bed        |
| 2 vacuum | b. the dishwasher |
| 3 set    | c. the ironing    |
| 4 empty  | d. up             |
| 5 make   | e. the table      |
| 6 do     | f. the floor      |

## 5 Put the dialogue A and B in order 1-9.

- A: Let's go to the amusement park. It's such good <sup>1</sup> *fun / chance*.
- B: No <sup>2</sup> *fun / chance*, I haven't got any money.
- A: You could get some money. Ask your mum.
- B: She only gives me money when I do housework and <sup>3</sup> *absolutely / stuff*.
- A: Like what?
- B: Doing the washing up... Never <sup>4</sup> *mind / stuff*. It doesn't sound like a good idea.
- A: <sup>5</sup> *So / Never mind* you don't want to come with me?
- B: I do! <sup>6</sup> *Absolutely / No chance!* But I told you I haven't got money!

## 6 Look at the underlined word in each sentence. Write the correct spelling.

- I like shoping.  
I like shopping.
- Please vacume the floor.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Dad laods the dishwasher.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I don't like wasing up.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- He tidees up his bedroom after school.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Mum does the ioning.  
\_\_\_\_\_

# VOCABULARY BASIC

## Answer Key

**1**

- 1 *satnav*
- 2 *torch*
- 3 *MP3 player*
- 4 *games console*
- 5 *remote control*
- 6 *laptop*
- 7 *tablet*

**2**

- 1 *torch*
- 2 *coffee machine*
- 3 *hair dryer*
- 4 *calculator*
- 5 *headphones*
- 6 *remote control*
- 7 *MP3 player*
- 8 *satnav*

**3**

- 1 *like*
- 2 *looks*
- 3 *like*
- 4 *what*
- 5 *sounds*
- 6 *doesn't*

**4**

- 1 *d*
- 2 *f*
- 3 *e*
- 4 *b*
- 5 *a*
- 6 *c*

**5**

- 1 *fun*
- 2 *chance*
- 3 *stuff*
- 4 *mind*
- 5 *So*
- 6 *Absolutely*

**6**

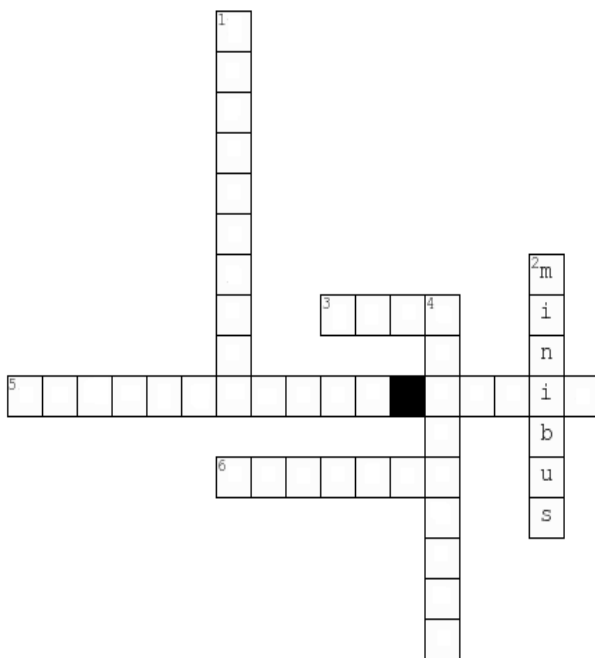
- 1 *I like shopping.*
- 2 *Please vacuum the floor.*
- 3 *Dad loads the dishwasher.*
- 4 *I don't like washing up.*
- 5 *He tidies up his bedroom after school.*
- 6 *Mum does the ironing.*

# 12 VOCABULARY

1 Find six more types of transport.

crcarccylcplaneundgrbusminsbbicycle  
 bptrainyuhelicopterbyckevamtram

2 Complete the crossword with transport words.



**Across**

- 3. This vehicle is not called a train but it runs on tracks.
- 5. This train is below the surface.
- 6. A vehicle for one person, similar to 4 but not as powerful.

**Down**

- 1. This flies but it is not a plane.
- 2. This is a small bus. *minibus*
- 4. A very powerful bike with an engine.

3 Complete the sentences with travel verbs.

- 0. My uncle can *fly* a helicopter.
- 1. In my country, you can't r\_\_\_\_\_ a motorbike until you are 18.
- 2. Hurry up! I don't want to m\_\_\_\_\_ the bus.
- 3. What time do you c\_\_\_\_\_ the train in the mornings?
- 4. One day I want to d\_\_\_\_\_ across Europe.
- 5. Let's t\_\_\_\_\_ a taxi to the airport. It will be quicker.

4 Match the words with these definitions and synonyms.

- |                   |          |
|-------------------|----------|
| 0. <i>journey</i> | <i>f</i> |
| 1. tiny           | —        |
| 2. on time        | —        |
| 3. village        | —        |
| 4. wide           | —        |
| 5. neighbours     | —        |
| 6. tracks         | —        |
- 
- a. punctual
  - b. people who live near you
  - c. metal rails that trains and trams run on
  - d. very small
  - e. smaller than a town
  - f. *trip*
  - g. the opposite of 'narrow'

5 Use the words and the correct form of the verb to write questions.

- 0. ever / see / a bear?  
*Have you ever seen a bear?*
- 1. ever / ride / tram?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2. ever / be / an island?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3. ever / miss / a flight?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4. ever / speak / to an Australian?  
\_\_\_\_\_

# 12 VOCABULARY

## Answer Key

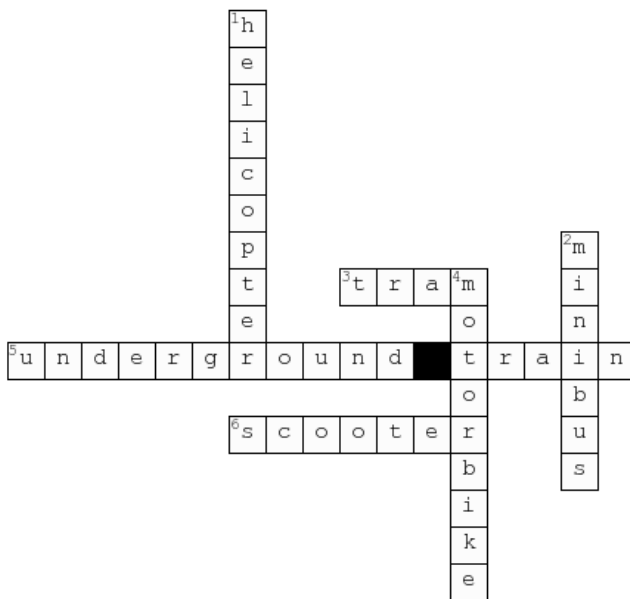
1

1. plane
2. bus
3. bicycle
4. train
5. helicopter
6. tram

3

1. ride
2. miss
3. catch
4. drive
5. take

2



4

1. d
2. a
3. e
4. g
5. b
6. c

5

1. Have you ever ridden a tram?
2. Have you ever been to/on an island?
3. Have you ever missed a flight?
4. Have you ever spoken to an Australian?

# VOCABULARY BASIC

## 1 Find five more transport words in the word snake.

fioncarghtuionsutraighplaneasdfbusg  
 htyobicyclemowtrainoapeihelicoptero  
 ffvevenintendertra

## 2 Circle the correct word to match the definition.

- This vehicle is not a train but also moves on tracks.  
car / tram
- This train is below the surface.  
tram / underground train
- A vehicle for one person.  
helicopter / scooter
- This flies but it is not a plane.  
underground / helicopter
- This is a small bus.  
minibus / plane
- A fast bike with an engine.  
bicycle / motorbike

## 3 Match the sentence halves.

- Let's take a \_\_\_\_\_ d
  - My uncle flies \_\_\_\_\_
  - Hurry up. I don't \_\_\_\_\_
  - Karen catches \_\_\_\_\_
  - I want to \_\_\_\_\_
  - Does Jim ride a \_\_\_\_\_
- a want to miss the train.  
 b drive across the country.  
 c the bus to work.  
 d taxi to the station.  
 e motorbike?  
 f helicopters

## 4 Choose a similar word, A or B.

- tracks  
A. rails                      B. canals
- village  
A. small town              B. big city
- journey  
A. tram                      B. trip
- tiny  
A. big                        B. small
- on time  
A. late                        B. punctual
- wide  
A. long                        B. short

## 5 Write the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- Have you ever (see) a bear?  
Have you ever seen a bear?
- Have you ever (ride) a tram?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Have you ever (be) to an island?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Have you ever (miss) a flight?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Have you ever (speak) to an Australian?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Have you ever (write) a poem?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Have you always (live) in this house?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Have you ever (eat) Mexican food?  
\_\_\_\_\_

# VOCABULARY BASIC

## Answer Key

**1**

- 1 *car*
- 2 *plane*
- 3 *bus*
- 4 *bicycle*
- 5 *train*
- 6 *helicopter*

**2**

- 1 *tram*
- 2 *underground*
- 3 *scooter*
- 4 *helicopter*
- 5 *minibus*
- 6 *motorbike*

**3**

- 1 *d*
- 2 *f*
- 3 *a*
- 4 *c*
- 5 *b*
- 6 *e*

**4**

- 1 *A*
- 2 *A*
- 3 *B*
- 4 *B*
- 5 *B*
- 6 *A*

**5**

- 1 *seen*
- 2 *ridden*
- 3 *been*
- 4 *missed*
- 5 *spoken*
- 6 *written*
- 7 *lived*
- 8 *eaten*

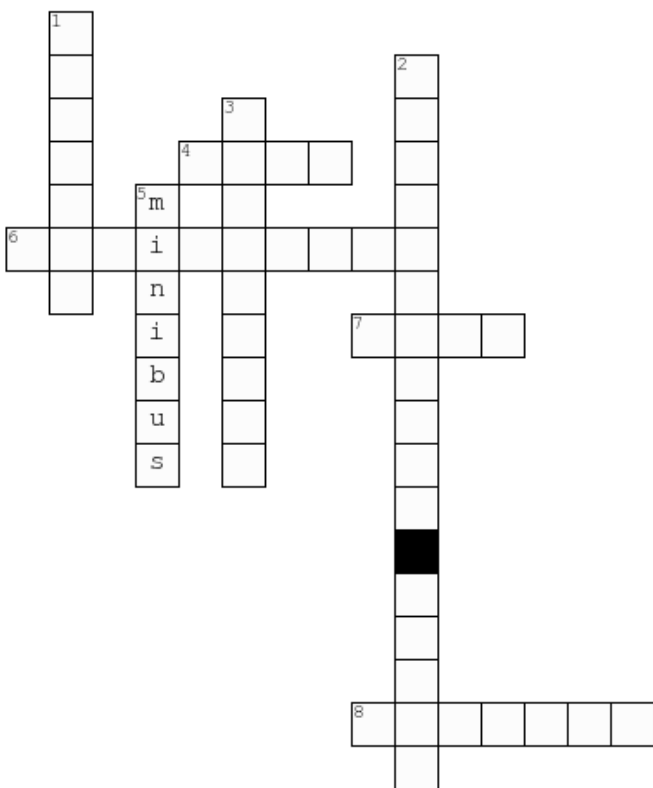


# 12 VOCABULARY EXTENSION

1 Find six more types of transport. .

car, cycle, plane, underground, bus, minibus, bicycle  
 boat, train, yacht, helicopter, bycycle, tram

2 Complete the crossword with transport words.



**Across**

- 4. This kind of transport floats on water.
- 6. This flies but it is not a plane.
- 7. This vehicle is not called a train but it runs on tracks.
- 8. This kind of transport does not need fuel.

**Down**

- 1. A vehicle for one person, similar to 3 but not as powerful.
- 2. This train is below the surface.
- 3. A very powerful bike with an engine.
- 5. This is a small bus. *Minibus*.

3 Complete the sentences with travel verbs. Do not repeat any verbs.

- 0. My uncle can *fly* a helicopter.
- 1. In my country, you can't \_\_\_\_\_ a bike on the motorway.
- 2. Hurry up! I don't want to \_\_\_\_\_ the bus.
- 3. What time do you \_\_\_\_\_ the train in the mornings?
- 4. One day I want to \_\_\_\_\_ across America.
- 5. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi to the airport. It will be quicker.

4 Match the words with their meanings.

- |                   |          |
|-------------------|----------|
| 0. <i>journey</i> | <i>f</i> |
| 1. tiny           | —        |
| 2. on time        | —        |
| 3. village        | —        |
| 4. wide           | —        |
| 5. neighbours     | —        |
| 6. tracks         | —        |
| 7. take a risk    | —        |
- 
- a. punctual
  - b. people who live near you
  - c. metal rails that trains and trams run on
  - d. very small
  - e. do something which could be dangerous
  - f. *trip*
  - g. the opposite of 'narrow'
  - h. smaller than a town

5 Put the words in order to make questions.

- 0. ever / see / a bear?  
*Have you ever seen a bear?*
- 1. ever / ride / a tram?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. ever / be / an island?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. ever / miss / a flight?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. ever / speak / to an Australian?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. ever / be / skiing in the mountains?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

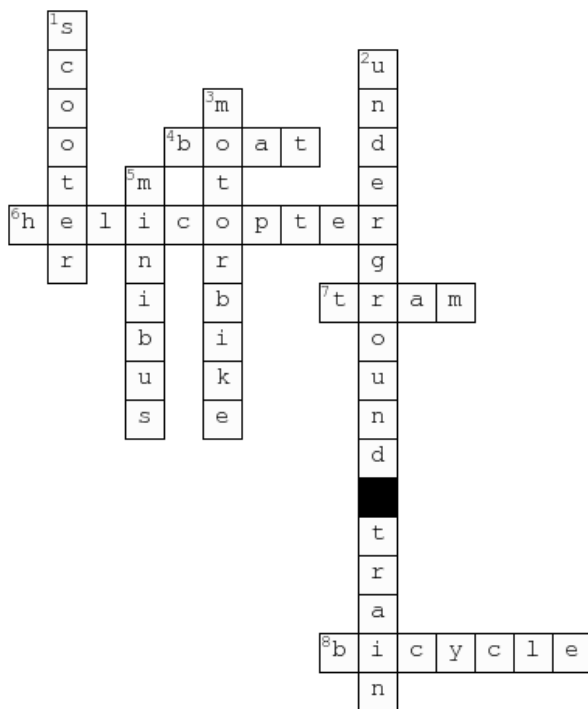
# 12 VOCABULARY EXTENSION

## Answer Key

1

1. plane
2. bus
3. bicycle
4. train
5. helicopter
6. tram

2



3

1. ride
2. miss
3. catch
4. drive
5. take

4

1. d
2. a
3. h
4. g
5. b
6. c
7. e

5

1. Have you ever ridden a tram?
2. Have you ever been to/on an island?
3. Have you ever missed a flight?
4. Have you ever spoken to an Australian?
5. Have you even been skiing in the mountains?

# 11 VOCABULARY

1 Find the odd one out in each list. Use the word in brackets to help.

0. (face) ear eye hand
1. (arm) feet arm finger
2. (leg) mouth foot toe
3. (head) mouth eye thumb
4. (leg) muscle finger feet
5. (head) hair back lips

2 Put the letters in order to make parts of the body.

0. spli                      lips \_\_\_\_\_
1. noeb                     \_\_\_\_\_
2. bowel                    \_\_\_\_\_
3. skene                    \_\_\_\_\_
4. kanle                    \_\_\_\_\_
5. knec                     \_\_\_\_\_
6. redluohs                \_\_\_\_\_
7. acomths                \_\_\_\_\_
8. rtatho                    \_\_\_\_\_
9. teugon                   \_\_\_\_\_

3 Eight of the words in Exercise 2 are in the word search. Find the remaining seven.

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

4 Match the sentence halves.

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| 0. Do you do       | f |
| 1. Do you          | — |
| 2. Where do you do | — |
| 3. They do great   | — |
| 4. He's            | — |
| 5. My dad          | — |
- 
- a. does the cooking.
  - b. pizzas at Antonio's.
  - c. doing the cleaning.
  - d. your homework?
  - e. do exercise?
  - f. a lot of schoolwork?

5 Choose the correct phrase, a or b, to match the definition.

1. What I want to say is ...  
a) Tell you what    b) I mean
2. I really don't care.  
a) Whatever    b) Wait and see
3. Here's what I think ...  
a) I suppose so    b) Tell you what
4. I think that's possibly true.  
a) I suppose so    b) I can't wait
5. You'll know in the future.  
a) Whatever    b) Wait and see
6. I hope it happens very soon.  
a) I can't wait    b) Wait and see

6 Complete the dialogue with the words in the list. There are two extra words.

sorry | shame | right | ~~poor~~ | thing | hear | that

- A: I've got a headache.  
 B: <sup>0</sup> Poor you. Here, drink some water.  
 A: I think I'm going to fail my exams.  
 B: I'm <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ that. Are you coming to the party on Saturday?  
 A: I can't go because I have to study.  
 B: That's a <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. Everyone is going.  
 A: My parents won't let me go.  
 B: You poor <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

# 11 VOCABULARY

## Answer Key

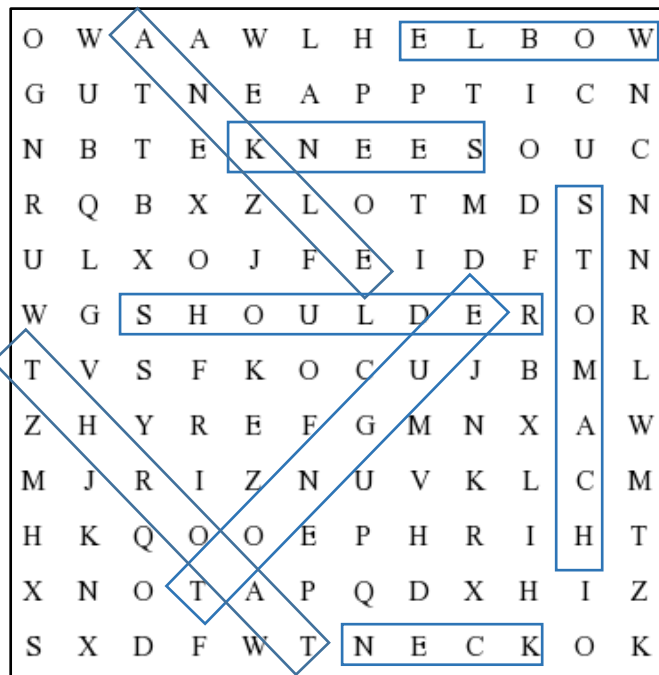
1

1. feet
2. mouth
3. thumb
4. finger
5. back

2

1. bone
2. elbow
3. knees
4. ankle
5. neck
6. shoulder
7. stomach
8. throat
9. tongue

3



4

1. e
2. d
3. b
4. c
5. a

5

1. a
2. b
3. a
4. b
5. a

6

1. sorry
2. hear
3. shame
4. thing

# VOCABULARY BASIC

## 1 Add letters to make parts of the body.

- 1 l i p s
- 2 to \_ \_ \_ e
- 3 el \_ \_ w
- 4 kn \_ \_ s
- 5 an \_ \_ e
- 6 n \_ ck
- 7 shou \_ \_ er
- 8 stom \_ \_ h

## 2 Find the words in Exercise 1 in the word puzzle.



## 3 Write *head*, *arm* or *leg* next to the words.

- 1 eye, ear - head
- 2 toe, ankle - \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 hand, finger - \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 mouth, nose - \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 face, lips - \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 thumb, hand - \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 ear, hair - \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 feet, toes - \_\_\_\_\_

## 4 Match the sentence halves.

- |                  |              |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1 Do you do      | _ <u>f</u> _ |
| 2 Do you         | _____        |
| 3 When do you do | _____        |
| 4 They do great  | _____        |
| 5 He's           | _____        |
| 6 My dad         | _____        |
- a does the cooking.
  - b pizzas at Antonio's.
  - c doing the cleaning.
  - d your homework?
  - e do exercise?
  - f a lot of schoolwork?

## 5 Choose the correct words to complete the dialogue.

- A: I've got a headache.  
 B: <sup>1</sup> Poor / Shame you. Here, drink some water.  
 A: I think I'm going to fail my exams.  
 B: I'm <sup>2</sup> sorry / thing to <sup>3</sup> shame / hear that. Are you coming to the party on Saturday?  
 A: I can't go.  
 B: That's a <sup>4</sup> sorry / shame. Everyone is going.  
 A: I know!  
 B: You poor <sup>5</sup> thing / hear.  
 A: Tell you <sup>6</sup> what / sorry. We can go to the cinema on Sunday morning.  
 B: OK!

## 6 Correct the spelling of the parts of the body.

- 1 leghs - legs
- 2 stomach - \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 ancle - \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 tonge - \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 tumb - \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 helbow - \_\_\_\_\_

# VOCABULARY BASIC

## Answer Key

**1**

- 1 *lips*
- 2 *tongue*
- 3 *elbow*
- 4 *knees*
- 5 *ankle*
- 6 *neck*
- 7 *shoulder*
- 8 *stomach*

**2**



- 1 *elbow*
- 2 *knees*
- 3 *ankle*
- 4 *neck*
- 5 *shoulder*
- 6 *stomach*
- 7 *lips*
- 8 *tongue*

**3**

- 1 *head*
- 2 *leg*
- 3 *arm*
- 4 *head*
- 5 *head*
- 6 *arm*
- 7 *head*
- 8 *leg*

**4**

- 1 *f*
- 2 *e*
- 3 *d*
- 4 *b*
- 5 *c*
- 6 *a*

**5**

- 1 *Poor*
- 2 *sorry*
- 3 *hear*
- 4 *shame*
- 5 *thing*
- 6 *what*

**6**

- 1 *legs*
- 2 *stomach*
- 3 *ankle*
- 4 *tongue*
- 5 *thumb*
- 6 *elbow*

# 11 VOCABULARY EXTENSION

## 1 Put the letters in order to make parts of the body.

0. bowel            elbow
1. skene            \_\_\_\_\_
2. kanle            \_\_\_\_\_
3. knec             \_\_\_\_\_
4. redluohs        \_\_\_\_\_
5. acomths        \_\_\_\_\_
6. rtatho            \_\_\_\_\_
7. teugon           \_\_\_\_\_
8. bhmut            \_\_\_\_\_
9. regnif            \_\_\_\_\_

## 2 Find the words in Exercise 2.



## 4 Complete the sentences with *if* or *when*.

0. I'll call you when I get home.
1. \_\_\_\_\_ we win the match, we'll get a trophy!
2. I'm not sure if I want to go to the cinema later or not, I'll call you \_\_\_\_\_ I decide.
3. Freya's coming for dinner tonight. \_\_\_\_\_ I see her, I'll give her your message.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ it's sunny again tomorrow, we can go to the beach!
5. \_\_\_\_\_ I get up tomorrow I'll make breakfast for you.

## 4 Match the parts of the sentences.

0. *Do you do*                    d
  1. My dad                        \_\_\_\_\_
  2. They do great                \_\_\_\_\_
  3. He's                            \_\_\_\_\_
  4. Where do you do            \_\_\_\_\_
- a. doing the cleaning
  - b. your homework?
  - c. does the cooking.
  - d. *a lot of schoolwork?*
  - e. pizzas at Antonio's.

## 5 Choose the correct phrase, a, b or c, to match the definition.

0. What I want to say is ...  
a) Tell you what   b) I can't wait   c) I mean
1. I really don't care.  
a) Whatever   b) Wait and see   c) I mean
2. Here's what I think ...  
a) Wait and see   b) I suppose so   c) Tell you what
3. I think that's possibly true.  
a) I suppose so   b) Whatever   c) I can't wait
4. You'll know in the future.  
a) Whatever   b) Wait and see   c) I suppose so
5. I hope it happens very soon.  
a) I can't wait   b) I mean   c) Wait and see

## 6 Complete the words in the phrases for sympathising.

You have the first letter of each word.

- A: I've got a headache.  
B: <sup>0</sup>Poor you. Here, drink some water.
- A: I think I'm going to fail my exams.  
B: I'm <sup>1</sup>s\_\_\_\_\_ to <sup>2</sup>h\_\_\_\_\_ that. Are you coming to the party on Saturday?
- A: I can't go because I have to study.  
B: That's a <sup>3</sup>s\_\_\_\_\_. Everyone is going.
- A: My parents won't let me go.  
B: You poor <sup>4</sup>t\_\_\_\_\_.

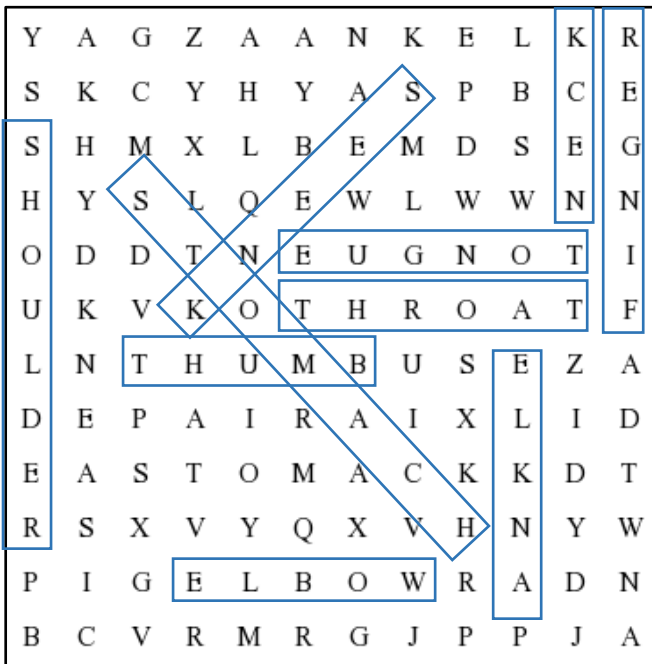
# 11 VOCABULARY EXTENSION

## Answer Key

1

1. knees
2. ankle
3. neck
4. shoulder
5. stomach
6. throat
7. tongue
8. thumb
9. finger

2



3

1. if
2. when
3. when
4. if
5. when

4

1. c
2. e
3. a
4. b

5

1. a
2. c
3. a
4. b
5. a

6

1. sorry
2. hear
3. shame
4. thing



# 10 GRAMMAR

## 1 Complete the sentence with the correct form of *going to*.

0. He *is going to walk* (walk) to the post office.
1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) lunch with some friends.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (come) round this evening?
3. Nancy and Kim \_\_\_\_\_ (play) tennis.
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not go out) tonight.
5. Kristen \_\_\_\_\_ (not take) a shower in the morning.

## 2 Write questions with *going to*.

0. you / see / a film later  
*Are you going to see a film later?*
1. he / study / at home tonight  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. they / make / lunch for us  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. you / go / football stadium on Saturday  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. she / meet friends / at the weekend  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. we / celebrate / dad's birthday  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 3 Choose the correct option.

0. \_\_\_\_\_ going to school tomorrow?  
a. Are he    b. *Are you*    c. Is you
1. \_\_\_\_\_ studying with friends at 8pm.  
a. We are    b. We going to    c. We are going to
2. What \_\_\_\_\_ this weekend?  
a. are you going    b. are you doing    c. you going to do
3. When \_\_\_\_\_ pick me up at the airport?  
a. is he    b. is you going to    c. are you going to
4. \_\_\_\_\_ to finish on time?  
a. Is he go    b. Is you go    c. Is she going
5. 6. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ have a bath when I get home.  
a. going to    b. go to    c. having

## 4 Use the words to make sentences with the present continuous.

0. I / play / football / friends / Saturday  
*I'm playing football with friends on Saturday.*
1. We / drive / France / this summer.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. I / not do / anything special / Sunday  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. they / come / party / tonight?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Larry / spend / day / with / girlfriend / tomorrow  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Susan / buy / the cake / this evening?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. I / repair / the car / tomorrow morning  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 5 Complete the sentences with adverbs.

0. I can swim very *well*. (good)
1. He drives \_\_\_\_\_. (slow)
2. We can solve this riddle \_\_\_\_\_. (easy)
3. Please, hold it \_\_\_\_\_. (careful)
4. She looked at him \_\_\_\_\_. (angry)
5. I ran \_\_\_\_\_. (quick)
6. He fell \_\_\_\_\_ and broke his ankle. (bad)

## 6 Correct the mistakes.

0. Shakespeare wrote very good.  
*Shakespeare wrote very well.*
1. Are you going out dinner tonight?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Tomorrow John and I is having a picnic in the park.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. We walked very quiet so we didn't wake anyone up.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Are you haveing a party on Friday?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. They going to be home at midnight.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. When you going finish this puzzle?  
\_\_\_\_\_

# 10 GRAMMAR

## Answer Key

1

1. am going to have
2. Are; going to come
3. are going to play
4. aren't going
5. isn't going to take

2

1. Is he going to study at home tonight?
2. Are they going to make lunch for us?
3. Are you going to the football stadium on Saturday?
4. Is she going to meet friends at the weekend?
5. Are we going to celebrate dad's birthday?

3

1. a
2. b
3. c
4. c
5. a

4

1. We're driving to France this summer.
2. I'm not doing anything special on Sunday.
3. Are they coming to the party tonight?
4. Larry is spending the day with his girlfriend tomorrow.
5. Is Susan buying the cake this evening?
6. I'm repairing the car tomorrow morning.

5

1. slowly
2. easily
3. carefully
4. angrily
5. quickly
6. badly

6

1. Are you going out to dinner tonight?
2. Tomorrow John and I are having a picnic in the park.
3. We walked very quietly so we didn't wake anyone up.
4. Are you having a party on Friday?
5. They are going to be home at midnight.
6. When are you going to finish this puzzle?

# 10 GRAMMAR EXTENSION

## 1 Complete the New Year's resolutions with a form of *going to* and a verb from the list.

~~swim~~ | not eat | spend | run | read | play

0. I am going to swim at the beach every day.
1. I \_\_\_\_\_ 5km on Tuesdays and Thursdays.
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ more time with friends.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ more often with my little brothers.
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ at least 3 books a month.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ so many sweets.

## 2 Write sentences about what is going to happen.

0. The dog is hungry. There's a steak on the table.  
The dog's going to eat the steak.
1. She has £10. The CD costs £15.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. She's holding her hand up and smiling. She has a mobile.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. They are walking towards the supermarket.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. His friends are going dancing. He doesn't feel well.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. She's very hot. She has air conditioning.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 3 Change the sentences to affirmative (+), negative (-) or questions (?).

0. I'm going to Tokyo on holiday. (-)  
I'm not going to Tokyo on holiday.
1. We're having roast beef for supper. (?)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Is he going to the concert later? (-)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. They're not going parachuting on Sunday. (+)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. She's getting a haircut this morning. (-)  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. They're practising with their band tomorrow evening. (?)  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 4 Complete the diary entry with verbs in the present continuous.

Dear diary,

Tomorrow the family and I <sup>0</sup>are going to the beach in Málaga. We <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ up at 5am. Then I <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast with my sister at 5:30 while my parents pack the car. We <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ for the airport at 7am, and we <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ up my cousins first because they <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ with us. When we get there we <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ straight to the hotel and then the beach! I <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a tan on this trip!

## 5 Rewrite the sentences using adverbs.

0. This game is easy to win.  
I can win this game easily.
1. He's very bad at basketball.  
He \_\_\_\_\_.
2. It was an accident.  
I broke \_\_\_\_\_.
3. He was very noisy when he came into the room.  
He \_\_\_\_\_.
4. You speak fluent French.  
You \_\_\_\_\_.
5. It was a very violent act.  
They \_\_\_\_\_.

## 6 Write 2 things you've arranged to do tomorrow.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

## Write 2 things you've arranged to do or intend to do this summer.

3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

## Write 2 things you intend to do in the future.

5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_

# 10 GRAMMAR EXTENSION

## Answer Key

1

1. am going to run
2. are going to spend
3. am going to play
4. are going to read
5. am not going to eat

2 (possible answers)

1. The dog's going to eat the steak.
2. She isn't going to buy the CD.
3. She's going to take a photo.
4. They're going to do the shopping.
5. He isn't going dancing.
6. She's going to switch on the air conditioning.

3

1. Are we having roast beef for supper?
2. He isn't going to the concert later.
3. They're going parachuting on Sunday.
4. She isn't getting a haircut this morning.
5. Are they practising with their band tomorrow evening?

4

1. are waking
2. am having
3. are leaving
4. are picking
5. are coming
6. are going
7. am getting

5

1. plays basketball badly
2. it accidentally
3. came into the room noisily.
4. Speak French fluently
5. acted very violently

6 (possible answers)

1. I'm meeting friends in the park.
2. I'm having dinner with my family.
3. I'm travelling to London.
4. I'm taking the train to Paris from London.
5. I'm going to go to university abroad.
6. I'm going to be a doctor.

# GRAMMAR BASIC

## 1 Make sentences with *will* (+) or *won't* (-).

- I / help you. (+)  
I'll help you.
- He / be rich. (+)  
He \_\_\_\_\_
- She / take the exam. (-)  
She \_\_\_\_\_
- Tom / go to the party. (+)  
Tom \_\_\_\_\_
- The window / break. (+)  
The window \_\_\_\_\_
- It / rain tomorrow. (-)  
It \_\_\_\_\_
- I / see him later. (-)  
I \_\_\_\_\_
- She / write to me. (+)  
She \_\_\_\_\_

## 2 Use the words to write questions.

- later / help / will / you  
Will you help me later ?
- rich / be / he  
Will \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- the / she / exam / take  
Will \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- to / Tom / the / go / party  
Will \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- break / the / window  
Will \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- tomorrow / rain / it  
Will \_\_\_\_\_ ?

## 3 Choose the correct option.

- He *will* / won't feel good if he eats too much.
- If it rains a lot, I *will* / won't go out.
- Your phone *will* / won't break if you drop it.
- If he arrives late, he *will* / won't catch his train.
- If you play with fire, you *will* / won't burn yourself.
- Mosquitos *will* / won't come in if she doesn't close the window.

## 4 Match the phrases to make sentences.

- |                            |          |
|----------------------------|----------|
| 1 He'll try again          | <u>b</u> |
| 2 If Sandra plays well,    | _____    |
| 3 You'll improve           | _____    |
| 4 If you take an aspirin   | _____    |
| 5 If they take a taxi now, | _____    |
| 6 You will break the glass | _____    |
- you won't have a headache.
  - if he fails.
  - if you work hard.
  - she'll win.
  - they won't miss the concert.
  - if you aren't careful.

## 5 Choose a word from the list to complete the sentences.

will | soon | as | What | if | when

- As soon as I got up, I had a shower.
- When I get married, I \_\_\_\_\_ live in a big house.
- \_\_\_\_\_ will you study at university?
- He will come over as \_\_\_\_\_ as he finishes his homework.
- We will start making dinner \_\_\_\_\_ you get home.
- I'll walk \_\_\_\_\_ it's not raining.

## 6 Correct the underlined words.

- I will ask Peter as sooner as I see him.  
I will ask Peter as soon as I see him.
- What will you do where you are there?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I won't to play my music if you want to study.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- As soon as I will finish, I will send you a text.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- She wont win if she doesn't practise.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- If you will study hard, you will pass the test.  
\_\_\_\_\_

# GRAMMAR BASIC

## Answer Key

- 1**  
1 *'ll help you*  
2 *'ll be rich.*  
3 *won't take the exam.*  
4 *Tom will go to the party.*  
5 *will break.*  
6 *won't rain tomorrow.*  
7 *won't see him later.*  
8 *'ll write to me.*
- 2**  
1 *you help me later*  
2 *he be rich*  
3 *she take the exam*  
4 *Tom go to the party*  
5 *the window break*  
6 *it rain tomorrow*
- 3**  
1 *won't*  
2 *won't*  
3 *will*  
4 *won't*  
5 *will*  
6 *will*
- 4**  
1 *b*  
2 *d*  
3 *c*  
4 *a*  
5 *e*  
6 *f*
- 5**  
1 *as*  
2 *will*  
3 *What*  
4 *soon*  
5 *when*  
6 *if*
- 6**  
1 *I will ask Peter as soon as I see him.*  
2 *What will you do when you are there?*  
3 *I won't play my music if you want to study.*  
4 *As soon as I finish, I will send you a text.*  
5 *She won't win if she doesn't practice.*  
6 *If you study hard, you will pass the test.*

# 11 GRAMMAR EXTENSION

## 1 Fill the gaps with *will* or *won't* and a verb from the list.

~~get~~ | bother | know | see | be | call

0. A: There aren't any eggs. B: I will get some at the store.
1. A: My sister is studying. B: Ok, I \_\_\_\_\_ her.
2. A: Let's go out for dinner. B: Great! I \_\_\_\_\_ the restaurant and make a reservation.
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ his best friend this summer because she's going away.
4. When \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ back?
5. A: Did you pass the exam? B: I \_\_\_\_\_ until next Monday!

## 2 Rewrite the sentences.

0. She'll see the show tomorrow. (-)  
She won't see the show tomorrow.
1. They'll call tomorrow.  
When \_\_\_\_\_?
2. We won't wait for you. (+)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. I'll be home late tonight. (-)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. He won't finish on time.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. They won't tell me. (?)  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 3 Make sentences using the first conditional.

0. he / see lions / be happy  
If he sees lions, he'll be happy.
1. I / wake up early / go to the gym  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. she / hurt her knee / see the doctor  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. foggy / he / not drive  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. he / call / I / not answer  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. he / not practise hard / not make the team  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 4 Complete the sentences with phrases in the list.

~~watch my favourite TV programme~~ | if I can do this  
if you can't see | can you help me with something  
as soon as I can | when he visits his grandmother

0. As soon as I get home, I'll watch my favourite TV programme.
1. He always takes chocolates \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_, tell me and I'll move.
3. The kids want to see the film \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I'll get to it \_\_\_\_\_.
5. When you get a second, \_\_\_\_\_?
6. I don't know \_\_\_\_\_.

## 5 Make questions for the underlined answers.

0. I will celebrate my birthday on Saturday.  
When will you celebrate your birthday?
1. I'll take him to the hospital if I think his leg is broken.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. She'll be home at about 8pm.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. I'll have a pool party as soon as school finishes.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. I'll go home after this.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. I'll see her every day.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. I'll get my driving licence when I turn 18.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 6 Finish the sentences so that they are true for you.

0. If I go to Venice, I'll ride on a gondola.
1. As soon as I get home, \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I will be very happy when \_\_\_\_\_.
3. If I don't see my best friend today \_\_\_\_\_.
4. When I get nervous, \_\_\_\_\_.
5. I don't use my mobile when \_\_\_\_\_.
6. I'll ask my teacher a question if \_\_\_\_\_.

# 11 GRAMMAR EXTENSION

## Answer Key

1

1. won't bother
2. will call
3. won't see
4. will; be
5. won't know

2

1. When will they call?
2. We'll wait for you.
3. I won't be home late tonight.
4. Will he finish on time?
5. Will they tell me?

3

1. If I wake up early, I'll go to the gym.
2. If she hurts her knee, she'll see the doctor.
3. If it's foggy, he won't drive.
4. If he calls, I won't answer.
5. If he doesn't practise hard, he won't make the team.

4

1. when he visits his grandmother
2. If you can't see
3. as soon as it comes out
4. as soon as I can
5. can you help me with something
6. if I can do this

5

1. Where will you take him if you think his leg is broken?
2. When will she be home?
3. What will you do as soon as school finishes?
4. Where will you go after this?
5. When will you see her? / How often will you see her?
6. When will you get your driving licence?

6 (possible answers)

1. I'll do my homework
2. I graduate from school
3. I will call him later
4. I take deep breaths
5. I am talking with my friends
6. I don't understand something



# TEST 11

## 1 Circle the odd word out.

0 finger (knee) hand thumb

1 eye hand arm shoulder

2 foot mouth ankle knee

3 head back ache ear

4 elbow knee ankle muscle

5 lip throat tongue stomach

5

## 2 Write questions with the future simple.

0 the exam / all the students / pass / ?

1 I / fall in love / ?

2 have / I / children / ?

3 my family and I / happy / be / ?

4 the lottery / I / win / ?

5 my children / near me / live / ?

*Will all the students pass the exam?*

10

## 3 Write the answers to the questions in Exercise 2.

0 Yes, / but not / good marks

1 Yes, / and / get married

2 Yes, / three

3 Yes, / very happy

4 Yes, / but / lose the ticket

5 No, / but / visit you every month

*Yes, they will. But they won't get good marks.*

10

## 4 Match the statements and offers.

0  a I don't feel well.1  My train leaves in ten minutes.2  I can't do this exercise.3  Let me know when you get home.4  It's really cold in here.5  There's no milk in the fridge.

a I'll call the doctor.

b I'll take you to the station.

c Then I'll phone you.

d I'll help you.

e I'll go to the shop.

f I'll close the window.

5

## 5 Read the situations. Write what you will do. Use the future simple of the verbs in the list.

not buy them | not go to school | buy her some flowers | watch a DVD | make spaghetti | ask somebody to fix it

0 Your computer is broken.

1 It's Mum's birthday.

2 This TV show is really boring.

3 A friend is coming for lunch.

4 These jeans are too large.

5 You don't feel well.

*I'll ask somebody to fix it.*

10

6 **Circle** the correct words.

- 0 If it's sunny, I **will go** / go for a walk.
- 1 If you run / 'll run too fast, you'll hurt your ankle.
- 2 I go / 'll go to the party if Mary invites me.
- 3 If John *doesn't study* / *won't study* harder, he won't pass his exam.
- 4 If the plane *is* / *will be* late, we'll miss the concert.
- 5 You *don't find* / *won't find* a job if you don't look for one.

5

7 Complete the sentences. Use the first conditional.

- 0 If it rains (rain), I'll stay (stay) inside.
- 1 If I \_\_\_\_\_ (find) Paul's mobile number, I \_\_\_\_\_ (text) him.
- 2 I \_\_\_\_\_ (send) an email to Wendy if she \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) at school.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ (they/cancel) the match if it \_\_\_\_\_ (snow)?
- 4 You \_\_\_\_\_ (not feel) well tomorrow if you \_\_\_\_\_ (not sleep) enough.
- 5 If his train \_\_\_\_\_ (be) late, \_\_\_\_\_ (Jake/call) you?

20

8 Complete the sentences with *if* or *when*.

- 0 I'm busy now. I'll phone you when I get home.
- 1 Don't worry! I'll text you \_\_\_\_\_ I know the results.
- 2 I'll call the police \_\_\_\_\_ you don't stop making that noise.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ you help me, we'll have time to go to the cinema.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ Mary doesn't answer my email, I'll be very upset.
- 5 Jane will be really excited \_\_\_\_\_ she sees the tickets for the concert.

5

9 **Circle** the correct words.

There are horrible predictions about the future on the Internet. If the population <sup>0</sup>grows / will grow too much, there <sup>1</sup>isn't / won't be enough food for everybody. But I hope we <sup>2</sup>will try / try to improve our living conditions. If we <sup>3</sup>work / are working harder, things will get better. <sup>4</sup>When / Then we do this, there <sup>5</sup>is / will be more hope for everybody.

5

10 Match the sentences.

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| 0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a | Can I go out on Friday, Mum?                       | a I suppose so. But don't be late.                |
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/>              | My friend forgot my birthday.                      | b Whatever. I'll let you decide.                  |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/>              | I found a puppy with a broken leg.                 | c Oh, poor thing. Will you keep it?               |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/>              | I can't come to school. I've got a stomach ache.   | d I'm sorry to hear that. Don't worry too much.   |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/>              | Would you like to go to the cinema or watch a DVD? | e That's a shame. I'm sure she had a good reason. |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/>              | I'm really stressed about my exam results.         | f Poor you. You'll feel better tomorrow.          |

5

TOTAL SCORE  80

# 11 GRAMMAR

## 1 Make sentences with *will* or *won't*. Use contractions when you can.

0. I / help you later. (+)  
*I'll help you later.*
1. He / be rich. (+)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. She / take the exam. (-)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Tom / go to the meeting. (+)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. The window / break. (+)  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. It / rain tomorrow. (-)  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. I / see him again. (-)  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. She / write to me. (+)  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 2 Make questions from the sentences in exercise 1.

0. *Will you help me later?*
1. \_\_\_\_\_ ?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ ?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ ?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ ?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ ?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ ?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ ?

## 3 Choose the correct option.

0. He *will* / *won't* feel good if he eats too much chocolate.
1. If it snows a lot, I *will* / *won't* go skiing.
2. Your phone *will* / *won't* break if you get it wet.
3. If he waits too long, he *will* / *won't* catch his train.
4. If you play with fire, you *will* / *won't* burn yourself.
5. Mosquitos *will* / *won't* get in if she doesn't close the window.

## 4 Match the phrases to make sentences.

0. *He'll try again* b
1. If they play as a team, \_\_\_\_\_
2. You'll improve \_\_\_\_\_
3. If you listen to music that's too loud, \_\_\_\_\_
4. I'll take an aspirin \_\_\_\_\_
5. If they don't stop driving, \_\_\_\_\_
- a. you'll hurt your ears.
- b. *if he fails.*
- c. if you practice more often.
- d. if my headache doesn't get better.
- e. they'll win for sure.
- f. they won't miss the concert.

## 5 Put the words in order to make sentences.

0. shower / As soon as / a / got up / I / had / I  
*As soon as I got up, I had a shower.*
1. house / married / get / When / big / live / will / I / in / I / a  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. university / What / at / study / you / will ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. work / come / over / He / as soon as / finishes / will / he  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. making / when / dinner / get / We / start / home / you / will  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. raining / walk / not / it's / I'll / if  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 6 Choose the correct word to complete the email.

Dear Brock,

Thanks for your email! I think I can go your house tomorrow. I <sup>0</sup>*will* / *won't* ask my mum <sup>1</sup>*if* / *as soon as* she gets home. What <sup>2</sup>*won't* / *will* we do <sup>3</sup>*when* / *if* I am there? Should I bring my homework so we can study together? I <sup>4</sup>*won't* / *will* bring it <sup>5</sup>*if* / *as soon as* you don't want to study. <sup>6</sup>*If* / *When* you prefer to play video games, I <sup>7</sup>*won't* / *will* bring my favourites. You can help me beat my high scores!

# 11 GRAMMAR

## Answer Key

1

1. He'll be rich
2. She won't take the exam tomorrow.
3. Tom will go to the meeting.
4. The window will break.
5. It won't rain tomorrow.
6. I won't see him again.
7. She'll write to me.

2

1. Will he be rich?
2. Will she take the exam tomorrow?
3. Will Tom go to the meeting?
4. Will the window break?
5. Will it rain tomorrow?
6. Will you see him again?
7. Will she write to you?

3

1. will
2. will
3. won't
4. will
5. will

4

1. e
2. c
3. a
4. d
5. f

5

1. When I get married, I will live in a big house.
2. What will you study at university?
3. He will come over as soon as he finishes work.
4. We will start making dinner when you get home.
5. I'll walk if it's not raining.

6

1. as soon as
2. will
3. when
4. won't
5. if
6. If
7. will

# 12 GRAMMAR

## 1 Write the past participle for each verb.

0. forget - *forgotten*  
 1. draw - \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. run - \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. become - \_\_\_\_\_  
 4. make - \_\_\_\_\_  
 5. give - \_\_\_\_\_  
 6. live - \_\_\_\_\_  
 7. try - \_\_\_\_\_

## 2 Complete the sentence using the present perfect and verbs from exercise 1.

0. I *have tried* caviar once and hated it.  
 1. She \_\_\_\_\_ 3 marathons so far.  
 2. They \_\_\_\_\_ very good friends of ours.  
 3. He \_\_\_\_\_ her a necklace for their anniversary.  
 4. He \_\_\_\_\_ a picture of me.  
 5. I'm sorry but I \_\_\_\_\_ your name.  
 6. She \_\_\_\_\_ in Chicago and Sydney.  
 7. The students \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of progress this year.

## 3 Write sentences using *ever* or *never*.

0. I / never / see *Star Wars*.  
*I have never seen Star Wars.*  
 1. he / ever / eat sushi?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. We / never / travel to Africa.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. She / never / study for an exam.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 4. I / never / fly first class.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 5. they / ever / sleep in a tent?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 6. she / ever / work abroad?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 7. they / ever / cook for themselves.  
 \_\_\_\_\_

## 4 Choose the correct option.

0. When *have you seen* / *did you see* him last?  
 1. *I've taken* / *I took* the tram to class today.  
 2. *I have been* / *was* proud of you many times.  
 3. *I have been* / *went* to Austria last summer.  
 4. *She has never lived* / *never lived* in another city.  
 5. *We have waited* / *waited* for you for 30 minutes this morning.  
 6. *She has driven* / *drove* to work today.  
 7. They *have never been* / *were* here before.

## 5 Complete the sentences with *gone* or *been*.

0. Where is he? He's *gone* to bed.  
 1. Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ to Barcelona?  
 2. She's never \_\_\_\_\_ surfing.  
 3. I'm not home. I've \_\_\_\_\_ to the supermarket.  
 4. They just got back. They've \_\_\_\_\_ at the park all morning.  
 5. I've never \_\_\_\_\_ to Niagara Falls.  
 6. What are you doing?! Have you \_\_\_\_\_ mad?

## 6 Correct the mistakes.

0. I have took a photo with Brad Pitt.  
*I have taken a photo with Brad Pitt.*  
 1. I have seen him yesterday.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. Has you bought anything new?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. Did he gone to bed?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 4. I haven't never tried sparkling water.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 5. Did you ever travelled to Asia?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 6. He's gone to England but he's back now.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 7. Sorry, they aren't here. They've been to Germany.  
 \_\_\_\_\_

# 12 GRAMMAR

## Answer Key

1

1. drawn
2. run
3. become
4. made
5. given
6. lived
7. tried

2

1. has run
2. have become
3. has given
4. has drawn
5. have forgotten
6. has lived
7. have made

3

1. Has he ever eaten sushi?
2. We have never travelled to Africa.
3. She has never studied for an exam.
4. I have never flown first class.
5. Have they ever slept in a tent?
6. Has she ever worked abroad?
7. Have they ever cooked for themselves?

4

1. I took
2. have been
3. went
4. has never lived
5. waited
6. drove
7. have never been

5

1. been
2. been
3. gone
4. been
5. been
6. gone

6

1. I saw him yesterday.
2. Have you bought anything new?
3. Has he gone to bed?
4. I have never tried sparkling water.
5. Have you ever travelled to Asia?
6. He's been to England but he's back now.
7. They've gone to Germany.

# GRAMMAR BASIC

## 1 Complete the past participles.

- forget - forgotten
- draw - d \_\_\_\_\_
- run - r \_\_\_\_\_
- become - b \_\_\_\_\_
- make - m \_\_\_\_\_
- give - g \_\_\_\_\_
- live - l \_\_\_\_\_
- try - t \_\_\_\_\_

## 2 Choose the correct option.

- I have tried / have try caviar once.
- She have run / has run 3 marathons so far.
- They have become / have became very good friends.
- He has given / have give her a necklace.
- He has took / has taken a picture of me.
- I'm sorry but I have forgot / have forgotten your name.
- She have lived / has lived in Chicago.
- The students has made / have made progress.

## 3 Order the words to make sentences and questions.

- I / seen *Star Wars* / have / never  
I have never seen Star Wars.
- he / ever / Has / eaten sushi?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- have / We / never / travelled to Africa.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- studied / She / never / for an exam.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- never / I / flown in a plane / have  
\_\_\_\_\_
- ever / slept in a tent / Have / they?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- she / ever / worked abroad / has?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- cooked a meal / Have / ever / they?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 4 Are these sentences correct or incorrect?

- When have you seen him last? Incorrect
- I took the tram to class today. \_\_\_\_\_
- I have been to England many times. \_\_\_\_\_
- I have been to Austria last summer. \_\_\_\_\_
- She's never ate chocolate. \_\_\_\_\_
- We waited for you for 30 minutes. \_\_\_\_\_
- She has driven to London yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_
- They have never been here before. \_\_\_\_\_

## 5 Match the sentence halves.

- Where is he? d
- Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_
- She's never \_\_\_\_\_
- I'm not home. \_\_\_\_\_
- Has Liz ever visited \_\_\_\_\_
- They just got back. \_\_\_\_\_
  - been surfing.
  - I've gone to the supermarket.
  - They've been at the park all morning.
  - He's gone to bed.
  - been to Madrid?
  - her family in Mexico?

## 6 Correct the underlined words.

- I have took a photo of Brad Pitt.  
I have taken a photo of Brad Pitt.
- I seen him yesterday.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Has you bought anything new?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Did he gone to bed?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I haven't never tried sparkling water.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Did you ever travelled to Asia?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- He's gone to England but he's back now.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Sorry, they aren't here. They've been to Germany.  
\_\_\_\_\_

# GRAMMAR BASIC

## Answer Key

### 1

- 1 *forgotten*
- 2 drawn
- 3 run
- 4 become
- 5 made
- 6 given
- 7 lived
- 8 tried

### 2

- 1 *have tried*
- 2 has run
- 3 have become
- 4 has given
- 5 has taken
- 6 have forgotten
- 7 has lived
- 8 have made

### 3

- 1 *I have never seen Star Wars.*
- 2 Has he ever eaten sushi?
- 3 We have never travelled to Africa.
- 4 She has never studied for an exam.
- 5 I have never flown in a plane.
- 6 Have they ever slept in a tent?
- 7 Has she ever worked abroad?
- 8 Have they ever cooked a meal?

### 4

- 1 *incorrect*
- 2 correct
- 3 correct
- 4 incorrect
- 5 incorrect
- 6 correct
- 7 incorrect
- 8 correct

### 5

- 1 *d*
- 2 e
- 3 a
- 4 b
- 5 f
- 6 c

### 6

- 1 *taken*
- 2 saw
- 3 Have
- 4 Has
- 5 have never
- 6 Have
- 7 been
- 8 gone



# 3 GRAMMAR

## 1 Circle the correct option.

0. There's *a / an / -* apple in the fridge.  
 1. There isn't *a / an / -* hospital in my town.  
 2. Have you got *a / an / -* aunt?  
 3. Henry's got *a / an / -* fries on his plate.  
 4. Can you make *a / an / -* salad for lunch?  
 5. We are having *a / an / -* fish for dinner.

## 2 Complete the sentences with *some* or *any*.

0. Have you got any fruit?  
 1. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ cheese?  
 2. I haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ milk.  
 3. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ bread for toast?  
 4. I've got \_\_\_\_\_ friends who are vegetarians.  
 5. Do you want \_\_\_\_\_ more coffee?  
 6. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ homework for tomorrow?

## 3 Rearrange the words to make sentences.

0. time / she / afternoon / got / in / has /  
 the / a lot of / free  
She has got a lot of free time in the afternoon.
1. classroom / many / students / there /  
 too / the / are / in  
 \_\_\_\_\_
2. time / everything / I / got / enough /  
 for / haven't  
 \_\_\_\_\_
3. many / got / children / how / they / have  
 \_\_\_\_\_
4. juice / some / want / you / do / more  
 \_\_\_\_\_
5. week / much / TV / watch / during /  
 don't / I / the  
 \_\_\_\_\_

## 4 Complete the sentences with words from the list.

how much | how many | much | many

0. How many people are at the party?  
 1. \_\_\_\_\_ milk is there in the carton?  
 2. There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ lemons left.  
 3. Hurry up! We haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ time.  
 4. My house hasn't got \_\_\_\_\_ bedrooms.  
 5. Do you friends have \_\_\_\_\_ hobbies?  
 6. \_\_\_\_\_ water do you drink every day?

## 5 Correct the mistakes.

0. I haven't got many homework today.  
I haven't got much homework today.
1. We don't see much movies at the cinema.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
2. Jane cooks much food every Sunday.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
3. Carl reads much books during the summer.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
4. I get many headaches if I don't wear my glasses.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
5. She's got much great ideas.  
 \_\_\_\_\_

## 6 Complete the text with words from the list.

many | a lot | ~~any~~ | enough | a | an

In my family food is very important. My mother doesn't eat <sup>0</sup>any meat because she's <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ vegetarian. My father, however, loves meat and can't eat <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. He loves to cook and there's always <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ of food every time we have lunch. We don't eat <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ sweets, but we often make <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ ice-cream sundae for dessert and that's my favourite part!

# 3 GRAMMAR

## Answer Key

1

1. a
2. an
3. -
4. a
5. -

2

1. some
2. any
3. any
4. some
5. some
6. any

3

1. She has got a lot of free time in the afternoon.
2. There are too many students in the classroom.
3. I haven't got enough time for everything.
4. How many children have they got?
5. Do you want some more juice?
6. I don't watch much TV during the week.

4

1. How many
2. How much
3. many
4. much
5. many
6. many
7. How much

5

1. I haven't got much homework today.
2. We don't see many films at the cinema.
3. Jane cooks a lot of food every Sunday.
4. Carl reads a lot of books during the summer.
5. I get a lot of headaches if I don't wear my glasses.
6. She's got a lot of great ideas.

6

1. any
2. a
3. enough
4. a lot
5. many
6. an

# 9 VOCABULARY EXTENSION

## 1 Write the words for the geographical features.

0. Smaller than a mountain – hill
1. A large area of trees – \_\_\_\_\_
2. Land surrounded by sea – \_\_\_\_\_
3. A channel of water – \_\_\_\_\_
4. Area of sand next to the sea – \_\_\_\_\_
5. Higher than a hill – \_\_\_\_\_
6. An area of tropical plants and trees –  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. A very large area of sea between continents –  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. An area of water you can find in a park –  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. A very dry area with little or no vegetation –  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 2 Find the words in Exercise 1.

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

## 3 Write the weather words.

0. s \_\_\_\_\_
1. f \_\_\_\_\_
2. r \_\_\_\_\_
3. h \_\_\_\_\_
4. h \_\_\_\_
5. d \_\_\_\_
6. c \_\_\_\_\_
7. w \_\_\_\_\_
8. f \_\_\_\_\_
9. w \_\_\_\_
10. w \_\_\_\_
11. c \_\_\_\_

## 4 Find the odd one out in each list.

0. hot cold freezing
1. foggy cloudy sunny
2. humid dry wet
3. hot cold windy
4. warm foggy hot
5. wet rainy freezing
6. clear cloudy sunny
7. warm cool cold

## 5 Match the sentence halves.

- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 0. Ella has got a                 | f |
| 1. What's this got                | — |
| 2. You have to cut bread          | — |
| 3. It's a natural park            | — |
| 4. Are you good                   | — |
| 5. Martin? He's                   | — |
| 6. I can't help, sorry. I'm busy  | — |
|                                   |   |
| a. with a knife.                  |   |
| b. with lots of lakes and rivers. |   |
| c. with gadgets?                  |   |
| d. with work.                     |   |
| e. with us.                       |   |
| f. a flat with two bedrooms       |   |
| g. to do with me?                 |   |

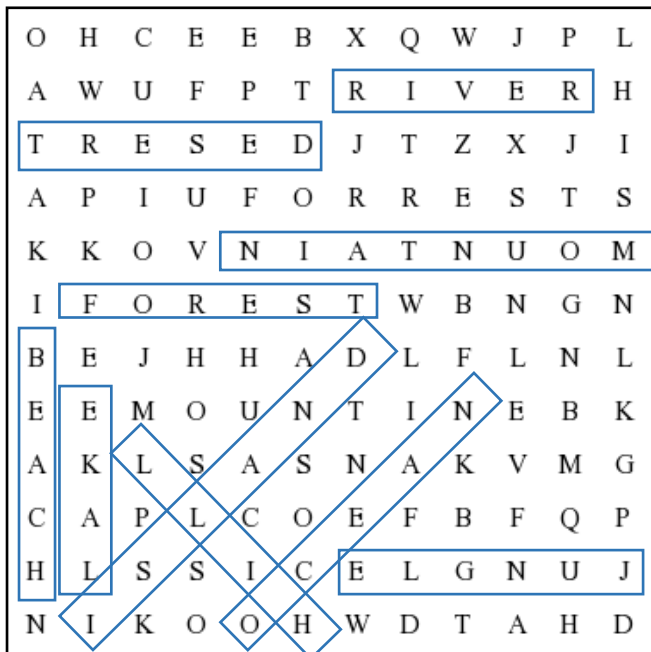
# 9 VOCABULARY EXTENSION

## Answer Key

1

1. forest
2. island
3. river
4. beach
5. mountain
6. jungle
7. ocean
8. lake
9. desert

2



3

1. freezing
2. rainy
3. humid
4. hot
5. dry
6. cloudy
7. windy
8. foggy
9. wet
10. warm
11. cold

4

1. hot
2. sunny
3. dry
4. windy
5. foggy
6. freezing
7. cloudy
8. warm

5

1. g
2. a
3. b
4. c
5. e
6. d

# VOcabuLARY BASIC

**1 Find 8 geographical features in the word snake.**

adghilldolandforestaislforaandheisanislanddifo  
 kjjriveraddfguybeachdsmountainasdfgasdjungd  
 foceanaddla

**2 Choose the correct word to match the definition.**

- 1 An area of tropical trees – *jungle* / *hill*
- 2 A very large area of sea – *lake* / *ocean*
- 3 An area of water in a park – *sea* / *lake*
- 4 A very dry area – *river* / *desert*
- 5 Smaller than a mountain – *hill* / *beach*
- 6 A large area of trees – *mountain* / *forest*
- 7 Land surrounded by sea – *lake* / *island*
- 8 A channel of water – *ocean* / *river*
- 9 Sandy land and next to the sea – *beach* / *hill*
- 10 Higher than a hill – *desert* / *mountain*

**3 Complete weather words with letters from the list.**

-udy | -ry | -rm | -mid | -ny | -zing  
 -iny | -ndy | -ggy

- 1 su ny \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 free \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 ra \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 hu \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 d \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 clo \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 wi \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 fo \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 w \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 wa \_\_\_\_\_

**4 Find the odd one out in each list.**

- |              |        |          |
|--------------|--------|----------|
| 1 <u>hot</u> | cold   | freezing |
| 2 foggy      | cloudy | sunny    |
| 3 humid      | dry    | wet      |
| 4 hot        | cold   | windy    |
| 5 warm       | foggy  | hot      |
| 6 freezing   | wet    | rainy    |

**5 Match the sentence halves.**

- |                       |          |
|-----------------------|----------|
| 1 What's this got     | <u>d</u> |
| 2 Ella has got a      | _____    |
| 3 You cut bread       | _____    |
| 4 It's a natural park | _____    |
| 5 Are you good        | _____    |
| 6 Tom is busy         | _____    |
- a with a knife.  
 b with lots of lakes.  
 c with animals?  
 d to do with me?  
 e with work right now.  
 f dog.

**6 Write the correct spellings for the underlined words.**

- 1 A jingle has got a lot of trees.  
A jungle has got a lot of trees.
- 2 A dessert is a very dry place.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 It's very fogy today.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 It's very rainny in England.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Mallorca is an ireland.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 The forrest is on the hill.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 The baech is next to the sea.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 It is freesing in this room.  
 \_\_\_\_\_

# VOCABULARY BASIC

## Answer Key

**1**

- 1 *hill*
- 2 forest
- 3 island
- 4 river
- 5 beach
- 6 mountain
- 7 jungle
- 8 ocean

**2**

- 1 *jungle*
- 2 ocean
- 3 lake
- 4 desert
- 5 hill
- 6 forest
- 7 island
- 8 river
- 9 beach
- 10 mountain

**3**

- 1 *sunny*
- 2 freezing
- 3 rainy
- 4 humid
- 5 dry
- 6 cloudy
- 7 windy
- 8 foggy
- 9 wet
- 10 warm

**4**

- 1 *hot*
- 2 sunny
- 3 dry
- 4 windy
- 5 foggy
- 6 freezing

**5**

- 1 *d*
- 2 *f*
- 3 *a*
- 4 *b*
- 5 *c*
- 6 *e*

**6**

- 1 *A jungle has got a lot of trees.*
- 2 *A desert is a very dry place.*
- 3 *It's very foggy today.*
- 4 *It's very rainy in England.*
- 5 *Mallorca is an island.*
- 6 *The forest is on the hill.*
- 7 *The beach is next to the sea.*
- 8 *It is freezing in this room.*

# VO CABULARY BASIC

**1 Match the word halves to make adjectives.**

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 1 easy-  | a. ful   |
| 2 gener  | b. igent |
| 3 fun    | c. dent  |
| 4 confi  | d. lous  |
| 5 cheer  | e. going |
| 6 intell | f. ny    |
| 7 jea    | g. ul    |
| 8 helpf  | h. ous   |

**2 Find six words from Exercise 1 in the word snake.**

from k helpful over fo as dv b confident as dv va fv  
 funny d f b k ab generous as d f b intelligent ad vb a  
 ed jealous of a sh en n t y so a

**3 Correct the spelling of the underlined words.**

- My sister is very inteligent. She speaks Chinese.  
intelligent
- My friend has a new smartphone. I am very jelous.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- Jim is very calm. He's a very easy going person.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- Carol looks after her grandma. She's very helpfull.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- My grandpa always gives me money. He's very generos.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- Dave makes me laugh. He's very funy.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- My English is great. I am very confidant.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- She's always happy. She's a very chearful person.  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**4 Choose the correct phrase. A or B.**

- I saw Henry ...  
 A morning yesterday. B yesterday morning
- He was at home ...  
 A last night. B the last night.
- I saw my grandpa a ...  
 A ago month. B month ago.
- They went to France ...  
 A the July last. B last July.
- I was in Berlin ...  
 A two months ago. B months ago two.
- We went to the shop ...  
 A evening yesterday. B yesterday evening.

**5 Write the word endings from the box.**

-ow | ~~-ent~~ | -ends | -ships | -ember | -sed

- pat ient
- stres \_\_\_\_\_
- right n \_\_\_\_\_
- friend \_\_\_\_\_
- rem \_\_\_\_\_
- make fri \_\_\_\_\_

**6 Put the words in order to complete the questions.**

- meet / did / you  
 Who did you meet ?
- did / go / you  
 Where \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- next / happened  
 What \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- you / do / did  
 What \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- you / did / meet  
 Where \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- say / did / that / you  
 Why \_\_\_\_\_ ?

# VOCABULARY BASIC

## Answer Key

**1**

- 1 e
- 2 h
- 3 f
- 4 c
- 5 a
- 6 b
- 7 d
- 8 g

**2**

- 1 *helpful*
- 2 *confident*
- 3 *funny*
- 4 *generous*
- 5 *intelligent*
- 6 *jealous*

**3**

- 1 *intelligent*
- 2 *jealous*
- 3 *easy-going*
- 4 *helpful*
- 5 *generous*
- 6 *funny*
- 7 *confident*
- 8 *cheerful*

**4**

- 1 *B*
- 2 *A*
- 3 *B*
- 4 *B*
- 5 *A*
- 6 *B*

**5**

- 1 *patient*
- 2 *stressed*
- 3 *right now*
- 4 *friendships*
- 5 *remember*
- 6 *make friends*

**6**

- 1 *Who did you meet?*
- 2 *Where did you go?*
- 3 *What happened next?*
- 4 *What did you do?*
- 5 *Where did you meet?*
- 6 *Why did you say that?*



# VOcabuLARY BASIC

1 Find 7 more sports in the word snake. Write them below.

asdvrockclimbingrheuidivingsdhtennasdball  
 oiahdfrngymnasticsasdvskiingaaswindsurfiga  
 sdvavawinfrugbyasdvfutbosnowboardingghasy  
 tasvolleyball

- 1 rock-climbing \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_

2 Match the things with the sports. Choose A or B.

- |         |                |                   |
|---------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1 water | A horse racing | B <u>swimming</u> |
| 2 rope  | A tennis       | B mountaineering  |
| 3 rider | A horse racing | B mountaineering  |
| 4 track | A athletics    | B tennis          |
| 5 race  | A tennis       | B marathon        |
| 6 net   | A swimming     | B tennis          |

3 Choose the correct words.

- 1 go / do gymnastics
- 2 go / play football.
- 3 go / play running
- 4 play / do athletics
- 5 go / play rugby
- 6 play / go snowboarding
- 7 go / play rock-climbing
- 8 do / go sailing

4 Choose a word from the list to complete the sentences.

go | does | go | goes | play | plays | do | go

- 1 The children play rugby.
- 2 I want to \_\_\_\_\_ snowboarding next winter.
- 3 Jane \_\_\_\_\_ rock-climbing at the weekend.
- 4 Paul and Betty \_\_\_\_\_ sailing on a boat.
- 5 Do you \_\_\_\_\_ gymnastics?
- 6 Sandra \_\_\_\_\_ football.
- 7 I \_\_\_\_\_ running every morning.
- 8 Sam \_\_\_\_\_ athletics.

5 Correct the spelling of the underlined words.

- 1 The footballer grabed my arm.  
The footballer grabbed my arm.
- 2 I croseed the road.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 There were many pectators at the tennis match.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 A maraton is 42.2 kilometres.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 A gald medal is the first prize in the Olympics.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 The Olympics take plase every 4 years.  
 \_\_\_\_\_

6 Complete the story with the adverbs of sequence in the list.

Finally | Then | After | ~~At first~~

My skiing lessons.

- 1 At first, I was terrible and I fell over all the time.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ after a few lessons, I was better.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ about twenty more lessons, I could finally ski very well! My teacher was very happy.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_, I could ski by myself!

# VOCABULARY BASIC

## Answer Key

**1**

- 1 *rock-climbing*
- 2 diving
- 3 gymnastics
- 4 skiing
- 5 windsurfing
- 6 rugby
- 7 snowboarding
- 8 volleyball

**2**

- 1 B
- 2 B
- 3 A
- 4 A
- 5 B
- 6 B

**3**

- 1 *do*
- 2 play
- 3 go
- 4 do
- 5 play
- 6 go
- 7 go
- 8 go

**4**

- 1 *play*
- 2 go
- 3 goes
- 4 go
- 5 do
- 6 plays
- 7 go
- 8 does

**5**

- 1 *grabbed*
- 2 crossed
- 3 spectators
- 4 marathon
- 5 gold
- 6 place

**6**

- 1 *At first*
- 2 Then
- 3 After
- 4 Finally



## Inventario de ejercicios, problemas y actividades de Inglés

### S5 Avanzado

#### Apoyo a la recuperación académica 2018

Estimado estudiante:

Te proponemos el presente inventario de ejercicios, problemas y/o actividades como un recurso de apoyo que debes seguir durante el mes de enero de 2019. Te pedimos tener presente, lo siguiente:

- Ha sido elaborado de acuerdo con el **temario de evaluación de recuperación 2018**, el cual está publicado en la página web del colegio.
- Los **ejercicios, problemas y actividades** que se presentan han sido tomados de los documentos de trabajo del año escolar 2018 y de otras fuentes, pero se ajustan a los contenidos.
- Ha sido dosificado para ser desarrollado en cuatro semanas, de lunes a viernes, destinando para ello una hora diaria aproximadamente.
- Debe ser desarrollado en pliegos de papel oficio cuadriculado. Su presentación será en un folder manila tamaño oficio (incluir carátula), el mismo que será revisado y evaluado por los docentes responsables de la evaluación de recuperación, asignándole un peso de 25 % en el resultado final de la recuperación como “evaluación de portafolio”. De hecho, si no lo presentas desarrollado, se te asignará la nota mínima en evaluación de portafolio.
- Si los estudiantes requiriesen presentarse a la segunda oportunidad, podrán mejorar y volver a presentarlo desarrollado, prevaleciendo, en este caso, la segunda calificación. Si no lo hiciesen, mantendrán la calificación obtenida en la primera ocasión.
- En la tabla de control diario, detallada en la parte inferior, el padre de familia debe firmar para apoyar y controlar el avance diario del estudiante.
- No hemos incluido una calendarización específica para su desarrollo (fechas de inicio y fin), asumiendo que cada estudiante lo hará en coordinación con sus padres, considerando la realidad particular y los planes de la familia. En todo caso, el trabajo ha sido previsto para cuatro semanas.
- La primera oportunidad de evaluación será a fines de enero. La presentación del portafolio (inventario desarrollado) es obligatoria desde la primera oportunidad de evaluación.

**READING**

**I. Read the article quickly. Put the events in the order they happened.**

**A young hero!**

Emma, a three-year-old girl, has made the news after saving the life of her mother, by calling 999 and asking for an ambulance.

It was just a normal day at home for Catherine, and her three-year-old daughter. They were the only two people at their home in Somerset, England. Catherine was heavily pregnant at the time, looking forward to giving birth to Emma's new baby brother in just a few months' time.

Unfortunately, something bad happened. Catherine fell down some stairs, and hit her head badly. She couldn't recover from her fall or get up again. Catherine couldn't open her eyes, or talk. It was an impossible situation. If no-one did anything, Catherine's

and her baby's lives would be in danger.

A short time later, Sarah Morris, who was working at the South Western Ambulance Service received a phone call. At the other end of the phone was one of the youngest callers she had ever had. It was three-year-old Emma. Surprisingly, Emma was very calm and answered all of Sarah's questions. She didn't seem to be terrified, as you would expect many children or even adults to be in a similar situation. Emma explained that her mummy kept going to sleep, and that there was a baby in her tummy.

In order to help, Sarah Morris wanted to know the name and address of the person who had been injured. Emma was able to provide all the information that was needed. Soon, an ambulance was

on its way. Emma even managed to unlock the door by the time the ambulance arrived. Emma and her mother were then taken to hospital, and were looked after by doctors. Now, both Catherine and her new baby are fine.

Catherine remembers very little about what happened that day, but she is very proud of her daughter. No-one had taught Emma how to dial 999 and ask for an ambulance. However, it seems that Emma had remembered her other brother, aged five years old, talking about how to call for ambulances and the fire department after learning about it at school.

One moral to take away from this story is that it is never too early to teach your children what to do in an emergency, or how they can ask others for help.

- a Emma told Sarah where she lived. \_\_\_\_\_
- b Emma and Catherine went to hospital. \_\_\_\_\_
- c Catherine had an accident. \_\_\_\_\_
- d Emma opened the door. \_\_\_\_\_
- e Emma dialed 999. \_\_\_\_\_
- f Catherine had a baby. \_\_\_\_\_
- g The ambulance arrived. \_\_\_\_\_
- h Emma's family talked about the emergency services. \_\_\_\_\_

**II. Read the article again. Complete the notes with one word.**

1. Emma's mother, Catherine, was \_\_\_\_\_ when she had her accident.
2. Catherine hit her head at the bottom of some \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Emma managed to dial 999 and ask for an \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Sarah Morris was able to send help to Emma's \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The door was not locked by the time help arrived.
6. Catherine feels that her daughter called for help.
7. Emma had learned about calling 999 by overhearing her \_\_\_\_\_.

III. Put the verbs in the correct column according to whether they are followed by an infinitive or a gerund.

imagine | choose | avoid | hope | learn miss | suggest | afford

+ infinitive	+ gerund
	imagine

IV. Complete the sentences with the infinitive or gerund form of the verbs in brackets.

- 0. I enjoy helping people who need it. (help)
- 1. He promised \_\_\_\_\_ anything crazy on his trip. (not do)
- 2. She misses \_\_\_\_\_ and going to classes every day. (study)
- 3. I don't really feel like \_\_\_\_\_ to the football match later. (go)
- 4. They can't afford \_\_\_\_\_ a new car right now. (buy)
- 5. He suggested \_\_\_\_\_ with the Red Cross. (volunteer)

V. Put the words in order to make sentences.

- 0. hard / study / I / order / pass / to / my / in / exams I study hard in order to pass my exams.
- 1. team / practises / the / a lot / make / the / to / first / as / so \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. case / use / break / mobile / I / not / as / my / so / a / to \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. called / talk / our / plans / she / to / about / me \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. repaired / to / the / car / took / he / the / get garage / to / it \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. people / find / to / brought / they / dogs / help \_\_\_\_\_

VI. Put the letters in order to make words for safety and danger.

- 0. ersecu rescue
- 1. adounergs \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. ni regnad \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. verocer \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. aves a efil \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. (be) otu fo garden \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. ftesay \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. seviuvr \_\_\_\_\_



VII. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in Exercise 1.

- 0. The sea was dangerous. There was a storm and a boat had sunk.
- 1. Two people were in d\_\_\_\_\_.
- 2. A life boat went out to bring them to s\_\_\_\_\_.
- 3. A man was in a critical condition, but they saved his l\_\_\_\_\_.
- 4. The surgeon operated all night and the patient was o\_\_\_\_\_ of danger by 11 am.
- 5. They were taken to hospital to r\_\_\_\_\_.
- 6. That night the life boat r\_\_\_\_\_ another boat.
- 7. The fishermen in the boat all s\_\_\_\_\_.

VIII. Complete the definitions with the words in the list.

tragedy | wreck | sunk | drill | safety record | air pocket | miracle

- 0. Tragedy\_\_\_ – a terrible event where people can die

1. \_\_\_\_\_ – a tool that makes holes
2. \_\_\_\_\_ – an event that seems impossible and unbelievable
3. \_\_\_\_\_ – gone under the the water
4. \_\_\_\_\_ – destroyed, a vehicle after a crash or other damage
5. \_\_\_\_\_ – a record of the history of accidents at a place
6. \_\_\_\_\_ – a space where water does not get in

**IX. Choose the correct prefixes.**

0. The staff here are very unhelpful.

- a. ir                    ~~b. un~~                    c. in

1. Wear \_\_\_\_\_ formal clothes to the party.

- a. im                    b. un                    c. in

2. That's \_\_\_\_\_ logical.

- a. il                    b. un                    c. in

3. That burger looks very \_\_\_\_\_ healthy.

- a. ir                    b. ir                    c. un

4. That jump is \_\_\_\_\_ possible.

- a. ir                    b. im                    c. in

5. Don't spend all your salary on one dress. That's \_\_\_\_\_ responsible.

- a. ir                    b. un                    c. in

**X. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.**

0. I feel uncomfortable with that cat in the room. (comfortable)

1. You were very \_\_\_\_\_ to that man. You should apologise. (polite)

2. This jacket is very \_\_\_\_\_. It's a bargain! (expensive)

3. It's \_\_\_\_\_ to drive without your seatbelt. (legal)

4. He seems very \_\_\_\_\_ about the situation. He's not worried at all. (concerned)

5. That verb 'to have' is \_\_\_\_\_. (regular)

6. This exercise doesn't make any sense. It is \_\_\_\_\_. (logical)

7. Jeans are an \_\_\_\_\_ type of trouser. (formal)

8. He didn't study at all. It's \_\_\_\_\_ that he failed the exam. (surprising)

9. That's a lie. It's completely \_\_\_\_\_. (true)

**XI. Read the text and circle the correct answer for each number.**

**THE NETHERLANDS**

Welcome to the Netherlands, a tiny country that only extends, at its broadest, 312 km north to south, and 264 km east to west - (0)**ALTHOUGH** the land area increases slightly each year as a (1) \_\_\_\_\_ of continuous land reclamation and drainage. With a lot of heart and much to offer, 'Holland,' as it is (2) \_\_\_\_\_ known to most of us abroad - a name stemming (3) \_\_\_\_\_ its once most prominent provinces - has more going on per kilometre than most countries, and more English-speaking natives. You'll be impressed by its (4)

\_\_\_\_\_ cities and charmed by its countryside and villages, full of contrasts. From the exciting variety (5) \_\_\_\_\_ offer, you could choose a romantic canal boat tour in Amsterdam, a Royal Tour by coach in The Hague, or a hydrofoil tour around the biggest harbour in the world - Rotterdam. In season you could visit the dazzling bulb fields, enjoy a full day on a boat, or take a bike tour through the pancake-flat countryside spiced with windmills. The possibilities are countless and the nationwide tourist office, which is on hand to give you information and (6) \_\_\_\_\_ reservations. You'll have (7) \_\_\_\_\_ language problems here, as the Dutch are true linguists and English is spoken here almost universally.

0. A) so                  B) despite                  C) in spite of                  D) although
1. A) whole                  B) consequently                  C) rule                  D) result
2. A) regularly                  B) occasionally                  C) commonly                  D) unusually
3. A) in                  B) from                  C) on                  D) of
4. A) historic                  B) historical                  C) historically                  D) historian
5. A) at                  B) in                  C) on                  D) for
6. A) sit                  B) catch                  C) do                  D) make
7. A) few                  B) a few                  C) little                  D) a little

**XII. Read the text below and think of the word which fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.**

<u>THE HISTORY OF PAPER</u>	
The history of paper is also the history of human culture and (0) <b>CIVILISATION</b> . The Egyptians, Greeks and Romans wrote on "papyrus", a paper-like material.	CIVILISE
Today's kind of paper was first (1) _____ and used in China. Paper was the most important carrier of information in the past. It was only with increasing paper production that the transfer of (2) _____, education and information to a larger portion of (3) _____ became possible.	CARRY KNOW
With paper emperors were able to administrate large empires more easily. In former times paper was a (4) _____ product, and paper making an art - an art that was often kept secret because of the outstanding (5) _____ of the product. Today paper has changed from a rare artisan material to a commodity product, with a high (6) _____ value in communication, in educational, artistic, hygienic, sanitary, and technical applications. Nobody can imagine a word without paper. A large (7) _____ of paper grades are produced to suit the special (8) _____ of each application.	SOCIAL  VALUE ADVANCE PRACTISE  VARY REQUIRE



Tabla de firmas del padre de familia de control diario de la semana 1				
Lunes 8 de enero	Martes 9 de enero	Miércoles 10 de enero	Jueves 11 de enero	Viernes 12 de enero

Semana 2

READING

I. Read the article. Match the parts of the sentences.

<p><b>No more regrets!</b></p> <p><b>1</b> Many of us sometimes think <i>if only I hadn't done that</i>. It's common to experience regret and wish things had been different. We carry difficult, or often painful, memories around with us for the whole of our lives. We never really forget bad experiences, or sad memories. But what if there was a way to delete things we don't want to remember?</p> <p><b>2</b> Now, scientists have discovered that there might be a way to do just that. Experiments have been carried out, looking into whether people can deliberately forget things they don't want to remember.</p> <p><b>3</b> Firstly, memories are not stored in a single place in the brain. They are all connected with each other, constantly growing, and forming new connections. And every time we go</p>	<p>back to a memory, it gets stronger, and can change.</p> <p><b>4</b> Imagine, for example, being stressed during an exam at school. After you finish the exam, you think <i>if only I'd answered the questions differently or I wish I'd studied harder</i>. For weeks after the exam, you remember sweating when you saw the questions, and even trembling so much you couldn't write properly.</p> <p><b>5</b> But then, you get the results, and find that you passed after all. Your memories of the exam are the same, but they have now changed. Instead of thinking of it as a bad event, you can now laugh at your experience. You can look forward to your next exam!</p> <p><b>6</b> In this way, scientists realised that many memories can be changed, so that the original feelings are deleted. We can go back and 'hack' our memories in the same way we</p>	<p>can hack into a computer program and change how it runs. Research has been carried out into people who are afraid of spiders. After three months of experiments, changing their 'bad memories' of spiders into just 'memories', a group of people found that their bad feelings had been deleted completely.</p> <p><b>7</b> But is it really a good thing to delete or change your bad memories? For one thing, it might be possible to create new 'memories' of things that never really happened. Writing memories like this could be very dangerous, depending on who is doing it. On the other hand, our memories – good or bad – give us our identities and make us who we are. We can learn from our bad experiences, and sometimes become better because of them.</p>
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- 0. The article is about c \_\_\_\_\_
- 1. Paragraph 1 talks about how common it is to \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. Paragraph 2 talks about research into \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. Paragraph 3 talks about how we \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. Paragraph 4 gives an example of a \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. Paragraph 5 shows how something can be made into \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. Paragraph 6 talks about scientists changed a \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. Paragraph 7 warns against wanting to \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. create memories.
  - b. delete memories.
  - c. memories.
  - d. bad experience.



- e. feel regret.
- f. fear.
- g. forgetting things.
- h. funny experiences.

**II. Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true), F (false) or DS (the writer doesn't say).**

0. Most people have difficult memories. T
1. Bad memories don't really go away. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Scientists have researched whether people forget things accidentally. \_\_\_\_\_
3. We go back to memories less as we get older. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The fourth paragraph gives an example of being very calm during an exam. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The fifth paragraph gives an example of how someone can think differently about an event. \_\_\_\_\_
6. It is not possible to remove someone's fear. \_\_\_\_\_
7. It might be possible to put false memories into someone's brain. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Most people have more good memories than bad. \_\_\_\_\_

**III. Complete the sentences with a word from the list.**

up | off | out | on | down | after

0. I fell off my bike and ended up with a broken arm.
1. I couldn't carry \_\_\_\_\_ racing after I had hurt my ankle.
2. My car keeps breaking \_\_\_\_\_. I'll need to take it to the mechanic.
3. With that red hat on you really stand \_\_\_\_\_ from the rest of the crowd.
4. My parents are going out tonight so I have to look \_\_\_\_\_ my younger brother.
5. When we arrived at the airport the plane had already taken \_\_\_\_\_.

**IV. Put the words in order to make sentences.**

0. usually / do / hang / in / the / out / you / park? Do you usually hang out in the park?
1. riddle / have / worked / you / the / out / yet? \_\_\_\_\_
2. my / I / get / colleagues / all / on / with \_\_\_\_\_
3. off / light / they / set / at / first \_\_\_\_\_
4. show / them / waiting / for / up / I'm / to \_\_\_\_\_
5. to / your / try / differences / out / sort \_\_\_\_\_

**V. Choose the correct option.**

0. There was a fire last night which police are looking into / looking it into.
1. I never knew your mum played golf. When did she take it up / take up it?
2. My holidays start soon. I am really looking forward to them / looking them forward to.
3. We have money problems but we're sorting them out / sorting out them.
4. We managed to light a campfire but the strong wind blew out it / blew it out.
5. I don't have pets as I don't have time to look them after / look after them.

**VI. Choose the correct words.**

0. Don't blow in / out the candle.
1. The dishwasher broke out / down last night.
2. Don't go now. We need to sort out / into this problem.
3. Ivan from I.T. is carrying out / down tests on my computer today.
4. They are looking out / into my email problems.
5. You stand out / up a bit with that bright orange jacket!
6. I can't work out / in why I lost the race.
7. I'm looking forward out / to going to the beach later.

**VII. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the phrasal verbs in the list.**

look forward to | work out | look into | stand out | sort out | carry out | break down | blow out

0. Oh no. The washing machine has broken down.
1. I'm having a problem with this computer program. Can you help me \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ ?
2. Sarah's quite shy, she doesn't like to \_\_\_\_\_ in the crowd.
3. Happy birthday! Make a wish then \_\_\_\_\_ the candles.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ hearing from you soon, yours faithfully, Daniel Smith.
5. It's important to \_\_\_\_\_ research into the origins of life on earth.
6. Police are \_\_\_\_\_ the theft of three bikes in the area.
7. Dave couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ the answer to the Sudoku puzzle, so he asked his sister for help.

**VIII. Put the letters in order to complete the words and phrases for nervousness and fear.**

0. nasihkg shaking
1. beetrml \_\_\_\_\_
2. barteeh dahr \_\_\_\_\_
3. umtoh gsoe rdy \_\_\_\_\_
4. iwetnsag \_\_\_\_\_
5. ckdiapne \_\_\_\_\_
6. itnibg my ilsan \_\_\_\_\_
7. ieditrfe \_\_\_\_\_



**IX. Complete the sentences with the words in Exercise 3.**

0. I was terrified when I saw the lion come into the room.
1. I was so nervous that my \_\_\_\_\_ went \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Danny! Stop \_\_\_\_\_ your \_\_\_\_\_. You'll have no fingers left.
3. I was \_\_\_\_\_ after a run through the park.
4. When he saw the robber, he \_\_\_\_\_ and jumped out of the window!
5. When you \_\_\_\_\_ hard it can be a sign of nervousness.
6. Did your whole body \_\_\_\_\_ when you saw the ghost in the film?
7. I was very nervous and my hands were \_\_\_\_\_ before my exams.

- X. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

0. Susan and Frank don't like each other. <b>WELL</b>  Susan and Frank don't <u>GET ON WELL</u> with each other.
1. Was it necessary for her to spend so much money on it? <b>HAVE</b>  Did _____ spend so much money on it?
2. It's possible that he hasn't been informed about his uncle's death. <b>MIGHT</b>  He _____ informed about his uncle's death
3. Why did you sell such a great car? <b>MADE</b>  What _____ such a great car?
4. 'What do you think of the new health centre?' <b>ASKED</b>  She _____ of the new health centre.

- XI. For questions 1-7, read the text below and think of the word which fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.

CATS

Cats of all kinds are present in the legends, religion, mythology, and history of (0) **MANY** different cultures. Cave paintings created by early humans display different types of wild cats (1) \_\_\_\_\_ are now extinct, or no longer around. Many of these great beasts saw humans as food, but were hunted by humans in return. Cats similar (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the ones kept as pets today started showing up in artwork thousands of years ago. For example, the ancient Egyptians believed cats were the sacred, or special, animal of a goddess named Bast. They believed that Bast often appeared as a cat, so many ancient Egyptians respected and honoured cats and kittens. (3) \_\_\_\_\_, other cultures feared cats or thought that they brought illnesses and bad luck. Today, with millions kept as pets in homes around the world, cats have become important members of many families. No one knows for sure when or (4) \_\_\_\_\_ cats became very popular household pets. It's possible that people noticed how cats hunted mice and

rats, (5) \_\_\_\_\_ they set food and milk out to keep the cats near their homes. This helped to prevent (6) \_\_\_\_\_ many of these rodents (7) \_\_\_\_\_ coming into homes and eating people's food or spreading sickness.



Tabla de firmas del padre de familia de control diario de la semana 2				
Lunes 15 de enero	Martes 16 de enero	Miércoles 17 de enero	Jueves 18 de enero	Viernes 19 de enero

### Semana 3

I. Read the text and circle the correct answer for each number.

#### THE STORY OF GOLD

The story of gold is an adventure involving kings, queens, pirates, explorers, conquerors, and the native peoples they conquered. Throughout history, gold has woven a magic spell over those it touched. Gold is beautiful and rare; a soft shiny metal that can be moulded into many (0) **SHAPES**. It has been used for money, jewellery, and to decorate special buildings such (1) \_\_\_\_\_ palaces and places of worship. (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the precious metal was discovered, prospectors rushed to mine it, starting new cities and countries as they went. Gold and the people who love it have helped shape the world we live (3) \_\_\_\_\_ today. Gold is one of many elements, or substances that cannot be changed by normal chemical means, that are found in the Earth's crust. Gold has a warm, sunny colour and (5) \_\_\_\_\_ it does not react (5) \_\_\_\_\_ air, water, and most chemicals, its shine never fades. In its natural (6) \_\_\_\_\_ gold is soft and easily shaped. When heated to 1,062 Celsius it melts and can be poured into molds to form coins, gold bars, and other objects. Stories have been told, movies (7) \_\_\_\_\_ and legends born about the discovery of the world's great gold deposits. It is a saga of dreams, greed, ambition and exploration.

0. A) formats      B) outlines      C) shapes      D) lines  
 1. A) as            B) like            C) many        D) to

2. A) Whoever    B) However    C) Forever    D) Wherever  
3. A) at    B) in    C) for    D) on  
4. A) yet    B) despite    C) because    D) so  
5. A) with    B) in    C) of    D) at  
6. A) estate    B) stage    C) state    D) position  
7. A) done    B) made    C) composed    D) built

II. Read the story. Then answer the questions below.

“The Mini Problem”

Lily’s anger could not have been more **palpable**.

She awakened Christmas morning and, along with her brother, ran down to see the gifts under the tree.

In the living room sat a magnificent mini bike. It was red with a pearly white gas tank and side panels. For a brief moment, Lily was filled with what seemed like **insurmountable** excitement. She couldn’t imagine anything better than getting that bike. Then, her eyes caught sight of a baby doll sitting on the couch with a huge bow.

She knew. She knew that the mini bike belonged to her brother and that she had been **relegated** to that doll. It was par for the course.

Tommy always got cool things: skateboards, gliders, science kits. The mini bike was just the latest cool thing.

Lily always got the boring gifts: a doll with a gown, a doll with a tutu, a doll with a puppy. This doll seemed unusually blah. The doll wore a petticoat. The doll had short, straight black hair.

Tommy had seen that mini-bike in the front window of Moore’s Bike Shop, but hadn’t Lily too? Both had begged for the bike. Both had said it was the only thing they wanted for Christmas. Hadn’t Lily asked for it with as much **fever** as her twin brother?

Tommy’s eyes grew wide at the sight of the bike he knew was his—no doll for him. He ran into his parents’ room and jumped excitedly on the bed.

“Thank you, Mama! Thank you, Papa!” he yelled.

Meanwhile Lily simmered in the other room. She was furious. She was enraged. She was **incensed**. It took a while for anyone to even realize she was missing.

“What’s wrong, Lil?” Papa asked. “Did you see your pretty doll?” “I saw it,” she said sulkily.

“What’s wrong?” asked Mama.

Silence. Lily’s jaw was fixed. Her hands clenched. Her whole body trembled.

“Oh, Mama, you know Lily is never excited by presents!” her brother laughed. “Come out and watch me ride!”

And so they did.

1) In the beginning of the story, Lily's anger was described as palpable because it was:

- A. unusual  
B. irrational  
C. difficult to understand  
D. easy to feel

- 2) As used in the beginning of the story, which is the best antonym for insurmountable?**
- A. sane
  - B. phony
  - C. unjustified
  - D. surpassable
- 3) As used in the beginning of the story, which best describes the act of being relegated?**
- A. A star athlete is given a coveted award.
  - B. A disobedient dog is put in the garage to sleep.
  - C. After being tested; swimmers are put into groups according to their ability levels.
  - D. The birthday boy is taken to his favorite restaurant.
- 4) As used in the beginning of the story, the expression par for the course implies that something**
- A. is to be expected
  - B. cannot be undone
  - C. is sure to cause anger
  - D. was meant to be hurtful
- 5) What is ironic about the title of this passage?**
- A. Lily has a big problem.
  - B. Tommy is perfectly happy.
  - C. Lily does not get a mini bike.
  - D. Lily's parents do not realize there is actually a problem.
- 6) What could the author have written if she wanted to show Lily taking steps to improve her situation?**
- A. a scene with Lily storming out of the house
  - B. a description of Lily getting to ride the mini bike first
  - C. a paragraph describing Lily pretending to appreciate the doll
  - D. a dialogue with Lily explaining to her family why she was so angry
- 7) As used in the middle of the story, which is the best antonym for fervor?**
- A. gluttony
  - B. indifference
  - C. politeness
  - D. passion
- 8) In paragraph 6, the author most likely repeats the word "doll" to**
- A. highlight how extravagant the dolls were
  - B. juxtapose the number of dolls with just one mini bike
  - C. emphasize how common this gift had become for Lily
  - D. make it clear that the doll she got this Christmas was the worst of all
- 9) As used at the end of the story, which is the best antonym for incensed?**
- A. pleased
  - B. annoyed
  - C. patient
  - D. indignant

III. Read the text below and think of the word which fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.

**ABOUT FISH AND AQUARIUMS**

There are more than 200,000 species of fish inhabiting many (0) DIFFERENT waters. New species of fish are discovered every year. From the deepest part of the seas thousands of feet down in total (1) \_\_\_\_\_, to the beautiful aqua-blue waters of the coral reefs, to the streams, lakes, and ponds of freshwater found throughout the world, fish have adapted an incredible variety of life-forms, styles, and (2) \_\_\_\_\_. The group of aquatic animals we call fishes has evolved for over 400 million years to be the most (3) \_\_\_\_\_ and diverse of the major vertebrate groups. Forty-one percent of the world's fish species inhabit only fresh water. This is pretty (4) \_\_\_\_\_ considering that fresh water covers only 1 percent of the world's surface. As you probably already know salt water covers 70 percent of the earth's surface. So the number and (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of fresh water species to marine or saltwater species is all the more mind-boggling. While they inhabit the smallest amount of water, they have, in fact, adapted to a much (6) \_\_\_\_\_ range of habitats and to a greater variety of water conditions. Let's take a closer look at the unique adaptations of fish that have allowed them to live so (7) \_\_\_\_\_ in the medium we call water.

1. DARK - 2. BEHAVE - 3. NUMBER - 4. AMAZE - 5. VARY - 6. WIDE - 7. SUCCESS

IV. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

0. It wasn't Mark that you met in the shop.

**HAVE**

It **COULDN'T HAVE BEEN** Mark that you met in the shop.

1. She was just going to have her breakfast when the phone rang.

**ABOUT**

She was just \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast when the phone rang.

2. Steve didn't manage to complete his work.

**FAILED**

Steve \_\_\_\_\_ his work.

3. How long has she been studying English?

**BEGIN**

When \_\_\_\_\_ studying English?

4. George wrote his last novel five years ago.

**WAS**

It \_\_\_\_\_ George wrote his last novel.

5. Nobody took any notice of his bad behaviour.

**ATTENTION**

Nobody \_\_\_\_\_ his bad behaviour.

**V. Complete the sentences with the correct form of make or do.**

0. Try not to **make** too much noise when you come home tonight.
1. I'll come out after I've \_\_\_\_\_ the housework.
2. The reason you don't understand it is because it doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ sense.
3. He needs to find a way to \_\_\_\_\_ money fast.
4. Marco \_\_\_\_\_ really well in his exams last year.
5. Will passengers please \_\_\_\_\_ their way to the departure lounge?

**VI. Put the words in order to make sentences.**

0. every / We / our windows / have / cleaned / month

**We have our windows cleaned every month.**

1. checked / got / by / my Dad / my homework / I

\_\_\_\_\_

2. going to / her / She's / cut / tomorrow / hair / have

\_\_\_\_\_

3. you / a tattoo / ever / Have / had / done ?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. We / our house / had / painted / last summer

\_\_\_\_\_

5. did / your bike / Where / get / you / fixed ?

\_\_\_\_\_

**VII. Put the letters in order to make phrases related to being honest.**

0. eilt a eil tell a lie

1. dhie teh uttrh \_\_\_\_\_

2. od het ghrit githn \_\_\_\_\_

3. llet eth thutr \_\_\_\_\_

4. etg waay thwi \_\_\_\_\_

5. eb eonp boatu \_\_\_\_\_

6. cateh \_\_\_\_\_

7. now pu ot \_\_\_\_\_



**VIII. Complete the definitions with the words and phrases in Exercise 1.**

0. be honest when talking about something – be open about something

1. say something that isn't true – \_\_\_\_\_

2. admit you have done something wrong – \_\_\_\_\_

3. break the rules to try to win a game – \_\_\_\_\_

4. behave correctly – \_\_\_\_\_

5. say true things – \_\_\_\_\_

6. not get caught doing something wrong – \_\_\_\_\_

7. keep the facts a secret – \_\_\_\_\_

Tabla de firmas del padre de familia de control diario de la semana 3				
Lunes 22 de enero	Martes 23 de enero	Miércoles 24 de enero	Jueves 25 de enero	Viernes 26 de enero

**Semana 4**

**I. Correct the mistakes.**

0. I mustn't go to school on Mondays. I have to go to school on Mondays. \_\_\_\_\_

1. You should to talk to your teacher. \_\_\_\_\_

2. He don't have to study. \_\_\_\_\_

3. She has go to the bank for money. \_\_\_\_\_

4. She has better behave in class. \_\_\_\_\_

5. He had not better drop his phone in water. \_\_\_\_\_

**II. For questions 1-7, read the text below and think of the word which fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.**

**GUTENBERG**

Before Gutenberg (1394 – 1468), all books had to be copied by hand. The so-called 'manuscripts' of medieval times were laboriously hand-written, usually by monks (0) **WHO** devoted years (1) \_\_\_\_\_ the work. Earlier attempts had been made to produce printing 'blocks'. The designs on playing cards (2) \_\_\_\_\_ example were carved from wooden blocks which were inked and then printed onto cards. There are even examples of whole pages in books being hand carved and printed. Gutenberg however came up with the idea of printing using, not whole page blocks, but letter blocks. (3) \_\_\_\_\_ he was a goldsmith (4) \_\_\_\_\_ trade, he knew how to mould metal into whatever shape was needed. He made thousands of tiny blocks of 'type', (5) \_\_\_\_\_ with a letter raised on it, which could be lined up and

clamped into position in a 'forme' (page block). The type could be linked, paper laid on top, and the whole thing compressed by turning a handle. When released, the paper had the page printed on it. Years of work went into this invention. Gutenberg (6) \_\_\_\_\_ to make the letters, develop an ink which would cling to metal (most didn't), build the forme, and above (7) \_\_\_\_\_ find the money to do all this while not working as a goldsmith.

III. Read the text and circle the correct answer for each number.

**TOURISM**

Tourism is one of the world's largest industries, and it is the fastest growing. It contributes over £50 billion to the economy annually, over £12 billion of it from overseas visitors. About 25 million overseas visitors (0) **COME TO** Britain each year. Tourism is one of the biggest employment (1) \_\_\_\_\_ in the UK, too – it employs over 1.7 million people, which is more than in the construction or health service industries.

Around 20% of all new (2) \_\_\_\_\_ are in this industry. These figures are very impressive, but how do they translate (3) \_\_\_\_\_ job possibilities for you? There is room in this industry for all sorts of people, with different educational (4) \_\_\_\_\_ personal attributes, interests and career aims. A tourist is really a traveller – someone who (5) \_\_\_\_\_ a journey, usually for recreation, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ a holiday or sightseeing. (7) \_\_\_\_\_, tourism at its very simplest refers to the industry that provides travel and entertainment facilities for people away from their own homes.

- |                    |                   |                   |                 |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 0. A) come from    | B) <u>come to</u> | C) come away with | D) come down to |
| 1. A) zones        | B) sections       | C) districts      | D) sectors      |
| 2. A) works        | B) jobs           | C) employments    | D) vocations    |
| 3. A) into         | B) from           | C) for            | D) at           |
| 4. A) in           | B) on             | C) for            | D) at           |
| 5. A) surroundings | B) traditions     | C) backgrounds    | D) settings     |
| 6. A) makes        | B) does           | C) performs       | D) breaks       |
| 7. A) as           | B) such           | C) so             | D) like         |
| 8. A) although     | B) despite        | C) therefore      | D) because      |

IV. Read the story. Then answer the questions below.

**"City Girl"**

I am a city girl at heart. I've never milked a cow – never wanted to. I was shocked when I attended my first "pig pickin'" after my husband and I moved to North Carolina from Boston. I had to **avert** my eyes from the huge pig, skin and head still on, splayed open across an oil drum that had been sawed in half lengthwise and fitted with hinges so it opened and closed. This, I later learned, was called a "pig cooker." Part of the pig's insides were chopped up in a pan beside it and referred to as "barbecue." Seeing all of this did not improve my appetite.



"Y'all in thuh country now, gul," the host told me happily, apparently thrilled to be the one to indoctrinate me into country living.

When, at 8 months pregnant, I volunteered to chaperone my son's strawberry-picking field trip, the other mothers looked at me strangely. I thought strawberries grew on tall bushes, not low to the ground. All that squatting sent me into early labor.

You should keep these incidents in mind in order to understand my attitude when I heard a "huge hurricane" was headed toward our town. I thought back to the snowstorms forecast during my days growing up in Philadelphia. The "20 inches" predicted by the weatherman never seemed to **materialize**.

The local newspaper ran a long checklist of things townspeople should get to prepare for the hurricane. My neighbor, Wayne, aware that I was new to town, made a point of giving me a copy of the list. I took a **cursor**y glance and thought nothing more of it.

While my neighbors were running around taping their windows, buying fresh batteries, and prepping their generators, I was, quite **literally**, sitting in my glass house playing with the kids on the floor.

The rains started at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. To my amazement, this was exactly what the weatherman had predicted.

These were no ordinary rains, either. From my glass living room, I could no longer see the front lawn or the trees. The rain was as thick as a woolen curtain. By nightfall, my husband's car had begun to float out of the driveway. The water started insidiously creeping up our front steps, overturning potted plants and benches in its wake.

"This is unbelievable!" I yelled. I reached for the phone to dial Wayne. He had been born and raised in these parts; surely he would know what to do.

"Wayne," I said worriedly into the receiver. "The water is coming up our front steps. It's almost to our door!"

"Ours, too," he said, quite calmly, I thought, given the circumstances. "What should I do?"

"Put out your sandbags. It will keep the water out as long as it doesn't get too high."

"Sandbags?"

"You didn't get any?" he asked in disbelief. "They were on the list." No, I hadn't.

**1) What other title might fit this passage best?**

- A. "An Urban Attitude"
- B. "Learning Hurricanes"
- C. "Picking Strawberries"
- D. "Snow Storms that Don't Come"

**2) What seems to be the author's main purpose in the first four paragraphs of this passage?**

- A. to let the reader know that the narrator went into early labor
- B. to let the reader know that the narrator does not like barbecue
- C. to let the reader know that the narrator is unfamiliar with country life
- D. to let the reader know that the narrator wants to move back to Boston

**3) "I had to avert my eyes from the huge pig, skin and head still on, splayed open across half of an oil drum that had been sawed in half lengthwise."**

**Which of the following is the best way to rewrite the above sentence (from paragraph 2) while keeping its original meaning as used in the story?**

- A. I had to open my eyes to the huge pig, skin and head on, splayed open across an oil drum that had been sawed in half lengthwise."
- B. I had to direct my eyes towards the huge pig, skin and head on, splayed open across an oil drum that had been sawed in half lengthwise.

- C. I had to turn my eyes away from the huge pig, skin and head on, splayed open across an oil drum that had been sawed in half lengthwise.
- D. I had to fix my eyes upon the huge pig, skin and head on, splayed open across an oil drum that had been sawed in half lengthwise.

**4) As used in paragraph 5, which is the best definition for materialize?**

- A. to be false
- B. to increase in size
- C. to become actual or real
- D. to be concerned with consumer goods.

**5) Which literary term best applies to the following quote: "Y'all in thuh country now, gul."**

- A. yarn, meaning an improbable tale
- B. trait, characterized as a habit or tendency in one's personality
- C. caprice, characterized as expressing fanciful or odd notions
- D. vernacular, meaning the native language of people in a particular geographical area.

**6) Which best describes the narrator's attitude in this passage?**

- A. disdainful of rural life
- B. unaware of country ways
- C. anxious to get back to Boston
- D. wishful for her children to grow up in the city

**7) As used in the middle of the story, which is the best antonym for cursory?**

- A. angry and willful
- B. fast and intelligent
- C. slow and deliberate
- D. slow and superficial

**8) What does it mean to literally do something?**

- A. to think about doing something
- B. to do something exactly as said
- C. to do something and regret it later
- D. to do something with a bad attitude

**9) What message does the author convey by having the narrator wait out the storm in a glass room?**

- A. It signifies how vulnerable she is.
- B. It signifies the narrator's nontraditional tastes.
- C. It lets the reader know that she has not taped up her windows.
- D. It lets the reader know she can see everything that's going on.

**10) Which lesson does the narrator most likely learn during the hurricane?**

- A. The early bird catches the worm.
- B. Marry in haste and repent at leisure.
- C. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.
- D. Actions speak louder than words.

V. Complete the sentences.

"We want to have CCTV in every street."  
They said they wanted CCTV cameras in every street.

"I think muggers should go to prison."  
He said he \_\_\_\_\_ muggers should go to prison.

"They didn't phone me."  
She said they \_\_\_\_\_ her.

"I'll call the police."  
He said he \_\_\_\_\_ the police.

"We can't arrest him without evidence."  
They said they \_\_\_\_\_ him without evidence.

"You're going to get into trouble."  
He said I \_\_\_\_\_ into trouble.

VI. For questions 1-7, read the text below and think of the word which fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.

**HOLIDAYS**

Whatever you do in tourism, you are likely to have a (0) **A LOT OF** of contact (1) \_\_\_\_\_ other people. This can be both enjoyable (2) \_\_\_\_\_ difficult. You will soon find (3) \_\_\_\_\_ how often people behave unlike their usual selves while on holiday, or trying to arrange a holiday. (4) \_\_\_\_\_ they stay in their own country or go abroad, they want to get away from it all, they (5) \_\_\_\_\_ paying hard-earned money to relax from work, and they want value (6) \_\_\_\_\_ money.

They will also be in unfamiliar surroundings and unsure of themselves. When things go well their happiness is infectious - it is very rewarding helping (7) \_\_\_\_\_ and contributing to the enjoyment of their holiday. When things go badly, clients blame the hotel staff or tour operator's representative, even if it isn't their fault. You've just got to keep calm and keep smiling when people are shouting at you.

VII. Read the story. Then answer the questions below.

"Tattoo"

Justin's mom had set down the house rules with aplomb. Only the most **obtuse** person would have failed to understand: no tattoos, no body piercings, and no co-ed sleepovers while living in the house of Elaine Tucker Brown.

Still, the day Justin turned 18, he lied to his mother about where he was going and headed straight to the tattoo parlor, as if **impervious** to his mother's wrath.

He got a light blue heart the size of an orange permanently etched on his arm. Above this work of art was the word "Blessed."



No, Justin was not stupid, but he was obstinate.

Elaine saw this as an act of sheer defiance. She was incensed, her anger **exacerbated** by the fact that Justin had breezed into the house, found her in the kitchen, taken off his shirt with a smile, and said, "Got it!"

"No, Justin. Let me tell you what you've got," Elaine said angrily. "You've got five minutes to go upstairs and pack a bag. I'm taking you to Pop-Pop's."

The ride to Pop-Pop's house was chilly, to say the least. Elaine berated Justin for everything she could think of, which wasn't much because he was a straight-A senior with a full academic scholarship to his top college pick. He had a kind heart and had started a foundation in the ninth grade, which donated used sporting equipment to underprivileged kids in South Africa.

Elaine pulled up to her father's door and ordered Justin out. Not 10 minutes later, her cell phone rang.

"Elaine, have you lost it? You are kicking a boy who is as good as him out of the house for a tattoo – that says 'Blessed,' no less?" her father asked, incredulous. "You will miss him so much. Don't cut off your nose to spite your face, Elaine.

Come pick this young man up."

Elaine, having grown up obeying most of her parents' demands, turned her car around and went back to pick up her son. Justin was surprisingly **contrite**. "Sorry for being so disrespectful, Mom," he said earnestly. "I will try to follow house rules from now on."

**1. What other title would best fit this passage?**

- A. "House Rules"
- B. "Visiting Pop-Pop"
- C. "Straight A's"
- D. "Body Piercings"

**2. As used in paragraph 1, which is the best antonym for obtuse?**

- A. foolhardy
- B. intelligent
- C. passionate
- D. stubborn

**3. Which of the following proverbs does Elaine seem to learn by the end of the story?**

- A. much ado about nothing
- B. familiarity breeds contempt
- C. no arguments will give courage to the coward
- D. if words suffice not, blows must follow

**4. Which of the following proverbs does Justin seem to learn by the end of the story?**

- A. look before you leap
- B. pleasure bought with pain hurts
- C. youth's first duty is reverence to parents
- D. if men had all they wished, they would often be ruined

**5. In the final paragraph, the author writes, "Justin was surprisingly contrite." Which of the following is the best way to rewrite the above sentence while keeping its original meaning the same?**

- A. Justin was surprisingly relaxed.
- B. Justin was surprisingly remorseful.

- C. Justin had surprisingly lost his bad attitude.
- D. Justin had surprisingly become somber.

**6. What was Justin's attitude when he showed his mother the tattoo?**

- A. wilfully defiant
- B. cautiously jubilant
- C. convincingly contrite
- D. obviously melodramatic

**7. As used in paragraph 2, which is the best antonym for impervious?**

- A. elated
- B. impenetrable
- C. invigorated
- D. vulnerable

**8. As used in paragraph 4, which is the best antonym for exacerbated?**

- A. intensified
- B. evened
- C. extinguished
- D. decreased

**9. "You are kicking a boy as good as him out of the house for a tattoo – that says 'Blessed,' no less?"  
The above sentence from the story has a grammatical error. Which of the following correctly identifies this error?**

- A. good should be well
- B. him should be he
- C. 'Blessed,' should be "Blessed,"
- D. less should be lest

**10. Using the passage as a guide, which is the best interpretation of the idiom, "cut off your nose to spite your face," as used in paragraph 8?**

- A. calling something bad that is not
- B. trying to teach something too difficult
- C. loving a person less for what he has done
- D. pursuing revenge and hurting yourself in the process

**VIII. Complete the mini dialogues with the words in the list.**

mind | How | awful | What | That's | sorry

- 0. A: We lost nearly £100!  
B: How awful.
- 1. A: Danny didn't get the job he wanted.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ a real shame.
- 2. A: My favourite football team lost again.

B: Never \_\_\_\_\_ .

3. A: My mum lost her job at the hospital.

B: I'm really \_\_\_\_\_ to hear that.

4. A: We've already spent nearly all our holiday money!

B: \_\_\_\_\_ a pity.

5. A: I don't think I'll ever be able to afford to buy my own flat.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ sad.

**IX. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given.**

**Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.**

1. Tomorrow's conference is postponed and it will be held next month. <b>PUT</b>  Tomorrow's conference has <b>BEEN PUT OFF</b> until next month.
2. She prefers watching TV to reading books. <b>RATHER</b>  She _____ read books.
3. In his opinion, these two kinds of art are totally different from each other. <b>COMPARISON</b>  In his opinion, there is _____ these two kinds of art.
4. 'What do you think of the new health centre?' <b>ASKED</b>  She _____ of the new health centre.
5. Fiona doesn't like bananas. She doesn't like grapes either. <b>NOR</b>  Fiona likes _____ grapes.
6. It's believed that he was the most handsome boy in our school. <b>TO</b>  He is _____ the most handsome boy in our school.

**Tabla de firmas del padre de familia de control diario de la semana 4**

<b>Lunes 29 de enero</b>	<b>Martes 30 de enero</b>	<b>Miércoles 31 de enero</b>	<b>Jueves 1 de febrero</b>	<b>Viernes 2 de febrero</b>



