

RECORDAD: podéis acceder a vuestro libro en formato digital en este enlace

Enlace al libro <https://www.blinklearning.com/coursePlayer/curso2.php?idcurso=380711>

Enlace al workbook <https://www.blinklearning.com/coursePlayer/curso2.php?idcurso=348631>

- **Corregir tareas semana 7**

SOLUCIONES TAREAS SEMANA 7

- **p.42: 1, 2(listen), 3, 4 (listen)**

1. 2.

Audioscript/Answers

- a The thief ran from our car. (7)
- b I chased the thief. (2)
- c The thief jumped into a garden. (6)
- d The thief threw the bag over a wall. (8)
- e The thief climbed a wall. (3)
- f The thief hid the bag. (4)
- g The thief fell. (5)
- h I caught the thief. (1)

3.4.

Audioscript/Answers

- 1 caught – catch
- 2 chased – chase
- 3 climbed – climb
- 4 hid – hide
- 5 fell – fall
- 6 jumped – jump
- 7 ran – run
- 8 threw – throw

- p.43: 2 (read and listen), 3

Answers

- 1 On the wall of the living room
- 2 Between 4:15 pm and 4:30 pm
- 3 They were preparing for a party.
- 4 To speak to someone on the phone
- 5 A tennis ball

- p.43: Video Discovery “Mystery in the mountains”

-Completa estas oraciones relacionadas con el vídeo

Answers

1 detective 2 studied 3 find out

- 1 An archaeologist is like a
- 2 The archaeologists ... the bones very carefully.
- 3 Maybe Scotty and his team can where the woman was from.

- p.45: 4 (lee las explicaciones antes de hacer el ejercicio)

Audioscript/Answers

1 angrily 2 slowly 3 carefully 4 happily
5 quickly 6 easily 7 sleepily 8 quietly 9 well

TAREAS SEMANA 8

(en libreta o folio, sin copiar todo)

Enlace al libro <https://www.blinklearning.com/coursePlayer/curso2.php?idcurso=380711>

p.45: 3 (listening) recordad que lo podéis escuchar con el enlace de arriba al libro digital

p.47: 1, 2 and 3 (Reading)

p.47: “Discovery education” VIDEO: The case of the missing woman

https://smartplanet.seevideo.org/SPSB2/video.html?l=2&u=4&nv=2_4_2

Watch the video and **answer the following questions** (recordad que si en el vídeo marcáis la **S**, podéis verlo con subtítulos)

- 1 How old was Amber when she disappeared?
- 2 Which three important things did the police find in Amber's apartment?
- 3 Where was Amber found?

p.48: 1 and 2

https://www.blinklearning.com/coursePlayer/librodigital_html.php?idclase=15257901&idcurso=380711

(El lunes 18 de mayo os enviaré las respuestas de los ejercicios para autocorrección)

Un cariñoso saludo y mucho ánimo

Teacher Susana

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pE49WK-oNjU>

AVISO IMPORTANTE !!!

- Para los **alumnos/as con la materia suspensa** las tareas de recuperación que os pongo a continuación son **OBLIGATORIAS** si se quiere optar a recuperar

2º ESO AB/CD - INGLÉS

**TAREAS RECUPERACIÓN EVALUACIÓN SUSPENSA
(CURSO 2019-2020)**

Name:

Group:

- Para los **alumnos/as con la materia suspensa** las tareas de recuperación que os pongo a continuación son **OBLIGATORIAS** si se quiere optar a recuperar

Enviar a: susanagarciaiesleiras@gmail.com

en asunto debe figurar: Tareas recuperación nombre, apellidos y curso

-tienen que estar hechas en la libreta o folio o en las fichas que yo os mando

-tiene que figurar vuestro nombre, y si es en libreta o folio además página de la ficha y nº de ejercicio

-fecha de entrega: viernes 5 de junio

Grammar reference

Starter Unit

be

afirmativa		negativa	
forma completa	contracción	forma completa	contracción
I am	I'm	I am not	I'm not
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't
He / She / It is	He's / She's / It's	He / She / It is not	He / She / It isn't
We / You / They are	We're / You're / They're	We / You / They are not	We / You / They aren't

- Se utiliza **be** para nombrar o describir.
He is American. Él es estadounidense.
They are red flowers. Son flores rojas.
- En las conversaciones, se tiende a emplear formas contraídas.
We're from London. Somos de Londres.
She's 14. Tiene 14 años.
- Para formar el negativo, se añade **not** después de **be**. Normalmente se contrae **not** (**n't**).

interrogativa	respuestas cortas	
	afirmativa	negativa
Am I right?	Yes, I am	No, I'm not.
Are you right?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Is he / she / it right?	Yes, he / she / it is.	No, he / she / it isn't.
Are we / you / they right?	Yes, we / you / they are.	No, we / you / they aren't.

- Al hacer preguntas invertimos el orden de las palabras y **be** se sitúa antes del sujeto.
Are you cousins? (¿You are cousins?) ¿Sois primos?

have got

afirmativa	negativa
I / You've got a cap.	I / You haven't got a cap.
He / She / It's got a cap.	He / She / It hasn't got a cap.
We / You / They've got a cap.	We / You / They haven't got a cap.

- Se utiliza **have got** para hablar sobre posesión.
- En las conversaciones, se suelen emplear formas contraídas.
He's got a new mobile. Tiene un móvil nuevo.
- Para formar el negativo, se añade **n't** (**not**) después de **have** y antes de **got**.
She hasn't got a big family.
No tiene una familia muy grande.

interrogativa	respuestas cortas	
	afirmativa	negativa
Have you got a dog?	Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.
Has he got a dog?	Yes, he has.	No, he hasn't.
Have we got a dog?	Yes, we have.	No, we haven't.

- Para formular preguntas se utiliza **have + sujeto + got + objeto**.
- En inglés conversacional se utilizan respuestas cortas.
A: *Has she got a sister?* A: *¿Tiene una hermana?*
B: *Yes, she has.* B: *Sí.*

there is/there are

	afirmativa	negativa
singular	There's a TV.	There isn't a cinema.
plural	There are some CDs.	There aren't any books.

	interrogativa	respuestas cortas	
		afirmativa	negativa
singular	Is there a cinema?	Yes, there is.	No, there isn't.
plural	Are there any apples?	Yes, there are.	No, there aren't.

- Se puede utilizar **there is/are** para hablar de la posición o la existencia de objetos.
- Para formar el negativo se añade **n't** después de **is** o **are**.
- En las preguntas, se cambia el orden de las palabras y **be** se coloca ante de **there**.

can/can't

afirmativa	negativa
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They can sing.	I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They can't speak Chinese.

- Se utiliza **can** para expresar capacidad y permiso.
She can snowboard. Sabe surfear en la nieve.
They can go to the party on Saturday night.
Pueden ir a la fiesta del sábado por la noche.
- La tercera persona (**he/she/it**) no termina en **-s**.
- Para hacer preguntas se cambia el orden de las palabras.
Can I go to the toilet, please? ¿Puedo ir al baño?

Grammar practice

be

1 Circle the correct words.

- Jason **is** / **am** my cousin.
- I **am** / **is** 12 years old.
- We **is** / **are** from Glasgow.
- My teacher **is** / **are** Mr Wilson.
- You **is** / **are** in my class.
- It **is** / **are** windy today.

2 Complete the sentences with the negative form of be. Use contractions.

- They aren't from Italy.
- She _____ my teacher.
- I _____ 12 years old.
- We _____ in your class.
- You _____ late.
- It _____ cold today.

3 Write the questions.

- How / you / old / ?
How old are you? _____
- What / your name / ?

- Where / he from / ?

- she / a student / ?

- they / in your class / ?

- we / late / ?

have got

4 Circle the correct options.

- _____ 've got three cats.
a He b She c They
- _____ hasn't got brown hair.
a He b You c They
- _____ 've got a blue T-shirt.
a I b She c It
- _____ 've got an exam tomorrow.
a He b We c She
- _____ 's got a new computer.
a Lisa b Max and Lisa c They
- _____ haven't got a big house.
a She b My friend c They

5 Write questions and short answers with have got about the people in the table.

	a bike	a cat
Anna	X	✓
Lisa and Jack	✓	✓
David	X	X

- Has Anna got a bike?*
No, she hasn't.
- _____?
- _____?
- _____?
- _____?
- _____?

there is/there are

6 Tick the correct column.

There is ...	There are ...	
✓		a table.
		some books.
		some desks.
		a bookshelf.
		a computer.
		some flowers.

can/can't

7 Complete the sentences with the correct form of can and a verb from the box.

go make open play ride speak

- I can't play rugby. (X)
- Isabel _____ a bike. (✓)
- They _____ Spanish. (✓)
- My mum _____ really good pizzas. (✓)
- Tim and Sara _____ to the party. (X)
- We _____ this box. (X)

Grammar reference

Unit 1

Presente simple: afirmativa y negativa

afirmativa
I like chat shows.
You like chat shows.
He / She / It likes chat shows.
We / You / They like chat shows.

- Se utiliza el presente simple para expresar hechos, hábitos y rutinas.
We don't live in the city centre.
No vivimos en el centro de la ciudad.
She goes to school at 8.30 am.
Va al colegio a las 8.30 de la mañana.

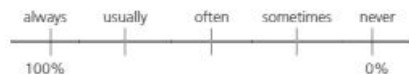
Ortografía: tercera persona

- La tercera persona del singular (*he/she/it*) del presente simple acaba en *-s*.
He speaks - *he speaks* hablar - él habla
She puts - *she puts* poner - ella pone
- Cuando un verbo termina en consonante + *y*, se sustituye la *y* por *-ies* para las formas *he/she/it*.
It flies - *it flies* volar - vuela
She carries - *she carries* llevar - ella lleva
- Cuando un verbo termina en *-s*, *-ss*, *-sh*, *-ch*, *-x* y *-o* se añade *-es*.
Misses - *misses* pierde *relaxes* - *relaxes* se relaja
washes - *washes* lava *does* - *does* hace
watches - *watches* mira

negativa	
I don't (do not) like	westerns.
You don't (do not) like	
He / She / It doesn't (does not) like	
We / You / They don't (do not) like	

- La negativa del presente simple se forma con el sujeto + *don't (do not)* + infinitivo.
I don't speak French. No hablo francés.
- Para la tercera persona se utiliza *doesn't (does not)*.
He doesn't like cartoons.
No le gustan los dibujos animados.

Adverbios de frecuencia



- Los adverbios de frecuencia se utilizan para indicar la frecuencia con la que hacemos algo. Van después del verbo *be* y antes de los otros verbos principales.
I'm never late. Nunca llevo tarde.
He always does his homework.
Siempre hace los deberes.

like, love, hate + ing

- Después de *love, like, don't like, hate* y *don't mind* se utiliza la forma *-ing* de los verbos.
I love watching comedy films.
Me encanta ver películas de humor.
- Detrás de estos verbos también se pueden utilizar nombres directamente.
He doesn't like soap operas.
No le gustan los culebrones.

Presente simple: preguntas con respuesta del tipo sí/no

interrogativa	respuestas cortas	
	afirmativa	negativa
Do I watch cartoons? you watch cartoons?	Yes, I do. Yes, you do.	No, I don't. No, you don't.
Does he watch cartoons? she watch cartoons? it watch cartoons?	Yes, he does. Yes, she does. Yes, it does.	No, he doesn't. No, she doesn't. No, it doesn't.
Do we watch cartoons? you watch cartoons? they watch cartoons?	Yes, we do. Yes, you do. Yes, they do.	No, we don't. No, you don't. No, they don't.

- Para formular preguntas con respuesta del tipo *sí/no* se utiliza *do / does* + sujeto + infinitivo.
- Para responder se utilizan respuestas cortas con *do / does*, y no se repite el verbo principal.
A: Do you like westerns?
A: ¿Os gustan las películas del oeste?
B: Yes, we do. (x Yes, we like.) B: Sí.

Presente simple: preguntas con partículas interrogativas

partícula interrogativa	do/does	sujeto	verbo
What	do	you	study?
Who	does	she	like?
Where	does	he	study?
When	do	they	play?

- Para formular preguntas con partículas interrogativas se hace así: partícula interrogativa + *do / does* + sujeto + verbo.
What time do you finish school?
¿A qué hora sales del colegio?

Grammar practice

Present simple: affirmative and negative

- 1 Complete the table with the correct verbs in the third person.

fly know relax stay try watch

-s	-es	-ies
1 <u>knows</u>	3 _____	5 _____
2 _____	4 _____	6 _____

- 2 Complete the sentences with present simple form of the verbs in brackets.

- Marta and Maria like horror films. (like)
- Micky _____ cartoons. (love)
- We _____ to the cinema on Saturdays. (go)
- I _____ film magazines. (read)
- My friend _____ a film blog. (write)
- They _____ popcorn during films. (eat)

- 3 Write sentences with the present simple.

- We / not like / martial arts films
We don't like martial arts films.
- Harry / not watch / chat shows
- I / read / film blogs
- My friends / not go / to the cinema
- Julia / enjoy / comedies
- They / not buy / DVDs

Adverbs of frequency

- 4 Circle the correct words.

- Mike always does / does always his homework in front of the TV.
- They often are / are often busy at the weekend.
- Gina and Martin usually watch / watch usually comedies.
- I sometimes get / get sometimes DVDs from the library.
- My sister never is / is never late for a film.
- We usually rent / rent usually films.

1

like, love, hate + -ing

- 5 Write sentences with *like, love, hate* and *don't mind + -ing*.

- I / love / watch / soap operas
I love watching soap operas.
- Jason / not mind / get up / early
- We / like / go / to the cinema
- My dad / hate / listen / to the radio
- Haley / not mind / wait / for her friends
- Jess and Nick / love / talk / about films

Present simple: Yes/No questions

- 6 Write Yes / No questions and short answers.

- Sally / like historical films / ? (✓)
Does Sally like historical films? Yes she does.
- Martin / watch comedies / ? (x)
- you / talk about films with your friends / ? (x)
- your brother and sister / go to the cinema / ? (✓)
- they / have lots of films on this channel / ? (✓)

Present simple: Wh- questions

- 7 Write the question for each answer.

- What do you study?* I study English.
- _____ ? He lives in New York.
- _____ ? They get home in the afternoon.
- _____ ? I watch TV every evening.
- _____ ? I go to the cinema with my sister.
- _____ ? She likes horror and war films.

Grammar reference

Unit 2

Presente continuo: afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa

afirmativa	negativa
I'm eating.	I'm not eating.
You're eating.	You're not eating.
He / She / It's eating	He / She / It isn't eating.
We / You / They're eating.	We / You / They aren't eating.

- Se utiliza el presente continuo para hablar sobre acciones que están sucediendo en el momento en que hablamos.
- La forma afirmativa se construye utilizando **sujeto + be + verbo + -ing**.
- Para la forma negativa, se añade **not** después de **be** y antes del verbo con **-ing**. Normalmente se contrae **not**.

Ortografía: forma **-ing**.

- Con la mayoría de los verbos, se añade **-ing** al infinitivo.

<i>see - seeing</i>	<i>ver - viendo</i>
<i>watch - watching</i>	<i>mirar - mirando</i>
- Con los verbos terminados en **-e**, se elimina la **-e** y se añade **-ing**.

<i>have - having</i>	<i>tener - teniendo</i>
<i>write - writing</i>	<i>escribir - escribiendo</i>
- Con los verbos que terminan en vocal + consonante, se duplica la consonante y se añade **-ing**.

<i>get - getting</i>	<i>obtener - obteniendo</i>
<i>run - running</i>	<i>correr - corriendo</i>

(partícula interrogativa)	be	sujeto	verbo + -ing
-	Am	I	spending?
-	Is	he / she / it	shopping?
-	Are	we	listening?
-	Are	you	watching?
-	Are	they	skating?
Who	is	she	meeting?

respuestas cortas			
	I am.		I'm not.
Yes,	he / she / it is.	No,	he / she / it isn't.
	we / you / they are.		we / you / they aren't.

- Para hacer preguntas se utiliza **be + sujeto + verbo + -ing**.
- En las respuestas cortas no se utiliza el verbo + **-ing**.

Presente simple y presente continuo

- Se utiliza el presente simple para expresar hechos, hábitos y rutinas y a menudo va acompañado de adverbios de frecuencia.
- Se utiliza el presente continuo para hablar sobre acciones que están sucediendo en el momento en que hablamos. Se utiliza **at the moment** y **(right) now** con el presente continuo.

Nombres contables e incontables

- La mayoría de nombres son contables, lo que significa que se pueden contar de forma individual. Tienen forma singular y forma plural.
- Se utiliza **a** con los nombres contables en singular que empiezan con consonante.
- Se utiliza **an** con los nombres contables en singular que empiezan con vocal.
- Algunos nombres son incontables, lo que significa que no se pueden contar de forma individual. No tienen forma plural.

some, any, a lot of, much/many

	contable plural	incontable
afirmativa	I've got some / a lot of sweets.	I've got some / a lot of homework.
negativa	There aren't any / many / a lot of sweets.	There isn't any / much / a lot of homework.
interrogativa	Are there any / many / a lot of sweets? How many sweets are there?	Is there any / much / a lot of homework? How much homework is there?

- Some** y **any** expresan una cantidad indefinida. Se utilizan junto con nombres contables en plural y nombres incontables. Normalmente **some** se utiliza en frases afirmativas y **any** en frases negativas e interrogativas.
- Se utiliza **a lot of** en frases afirmativas, negativas e interrogativas tanto con nombres en plural como con incontables.
- Se utiliza **much** en frases negativas con nombres incontables.
- Se utiliza **many** en frases negativas con nombres contables.
- Se utiliza **how many** en preguntas con nombres contables en plural y **how much** en preguntas con nombres incontables.

Grammar practice

Present continuous: affirmative, negative and questions

1 Complete the table with the correct verbs in the **-ing** form.

do get look make run write

add -ing	remove the -e and add -ing	double the consonant and add -ing
1 <i>doing</i>	3 _____	5 _____
2 _____	4 _____	6 _____

2 Complete the sentences with the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- Lots of people are shopping in the mall today. (shop)
- I _____ for a new dress. (look)
- My mum _____ a book in the café. (read)
- She _____ coffee. (not drink)
- My brother _____ a computer game. (play)
- We _____ a lot of money. (not spend)

3 Write present continuous questions and short answers about the people in the table.

	visit the mall	study grammar
Pablo	X	✓
Tina and Neil	✓	X
Mark	X	X

- Is Pablo visiting the mall* _____ ?
No, _____ he _____ isn't _____ .
- _____ ?
- _____ ?
- _____ ?
- _____ ?
- _____ ?

4 Write the questions.

- What / you / buy / ?
What are you buying _____
- Where / they / go / ?

3 Who / she / meet / ?

4 What / Jenny / watch / ?

5 Why / we / wait / ?

6 What / Joe / wear / ?

Present simple and present continuous

5 Complete the sentences with the correct verbs in the present simple or present continuous form.

buy not do drink eat not talk visit

- We 're eating pizza right now.
- I _____ my homework at the moment.
- They often _____ the mall on Saturdays.
- Lisa usually _____ orange juice for breakfast.
- My mum sometimes _____ books in that shop.
- Joe _____ on his mobile right now.

Countable and uncountable nouns

6 Tick the correct column.

	countable	uncountable
money		✓
time		
book		
shop		
music		
café		

some, any, a lot of, much/many

7 Complete the sentences with words in the box.

any many much lot some (x2)

- I haven't got much time. Only 5 minutes.
- I've got _____ chocolate in my bag.
- There are a _____ of people in the mall.
- How _____ bags have you got?
- They haven't got _____ money. Nothing!
- Suzanne is buying _____ new trainers.

Starter Unit

Saying hello



1 * Complete the conversation with the words in the box.

Bye fine from How
Hello later name What

Mark: 1 Hello! My 2 _____'s Mark.
3 _____'s your name?
Nina: Hi! I'm Nina. 4 _____ are you?
Mark: I'm 5 _____, thanks. And you?
Nina: I'm OK. Where are you 6 _____?
Mark: I'm from Canada.
Nina: So you're Canadian! Nice to meet you.
Mark: And you? 7 _____!
Nina: See you 8 _____!

Family and friends

2 Complete Danny's family tree with the words in the box.

best friend cousin aunt grandma
uncle teammates mum dad brother
~~granddad~~ sister classmates



be

3 * Complete the sentences and questions with the correct form of be.

- 1 Are you at home?
- 2 This _____ my mum.
- 3 We _____ best friends.
- 4 _____ they from England?
- 5 His sister _____ in my class.
- 6 I _____ from Edinburgh, Scotland.
- 7 _____ you in the school football team?
- 8 My new dog _____ a Labrador.

have got

4 * Circle the correct options.

- 1 I ve / 's got a new computer.
- 2 Have / Has you got a mobile phone?
- 3 My sister have / has got a TV in her room.
- 4 We 've / 's got a pet cat. His name is Peru.
- 5 Have / Has he got your phone number?
- 6 They 've / 's got two houses in the city.
- 7 She haven't / hasn't got a brother.
- 8 Our dog 've / 's got a tennis ball.
- 9 We haven't / hasn't got a big family.

Clothes

5 * Find nine more clothes words in the wordsquare.

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

Starter Unit

there is/there are

6 * * Find five more differences between Picture A and Picture B and write sentences. Use *there is(n't)/there are(n't)*.



- 1 In Picture A there are three books.
In Picture B there are two.
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Starter Unit

Animals

7 ★ Put the letters in order to make animal words.



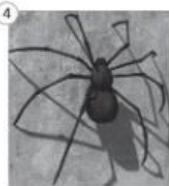
1 r b d bird



2 o a r n k g a o _____



3 e s k a n _____



4 i r d e p s _____



5 k o n e y m _____



6 f e g r i f a _____



7 k r h s a _____



8 u m s o e _____

Adjectives

8 ★★ Look at the pictures and circle the correct words.



1 Those trainers are cheap / expensive



2 This comic is scary / funny.



3 Rainy days are strange / boring.



4 This classroom is messy / tidy.



5 My granddad is boring / interesting.

9 ★★ Write an example for the adjectives you didn't circle in Exercise 8.

Weather

10 ★ Add the vowels to complete the weather words.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1 w_jndy | 5 _cy |
| 2 r__ny | 6 sn_wy |
| 3 f_ggy | 7 s_rny |
| 4 cl__dy | 8 st_rny |

11 ★ Look at the weather map and read the sentences. Are they true (T) or false (F)? Correct the false sentences.



- 1 It's sunny in San Sebastián. ✗ It's snowy in San Sebastián.
- 2 It's sunny in Madrid. _____
- 3 It's snowy in Valencia. _____
- 4 It's windy in Barcelona. _____
- 5 It's cloudy in La Coruña. _____
- 6 It's stormy in Seville. _____

Starter Unit

can/can't

12 ★★ Writes sentences with can and can't.

- 1 Tony (✓) surf / (✗) swim
Tony can surf, but he can't swim.
- 2 Lauren and Isabel (✓) speak a little Chinese / (✗) read it

- 3 We (✓) watch TV before dinner / (✗) go on the Internet

- 4 Lisa (✗) make paella / (✓) make tortilla

- 5 My old dog (✓) walk / (✗) run

- 6 I (✗) sleep at Helen's house / (✓) go to her party

School subjects

13 ★★ Look at the pictures and complete the crossword with the school subjects.



down



across



1 Review

Types of film

- 1 Match the types of film with the characters.
- | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| 1 western | a singers and dancers |
| 2 horror | b kung fu and karate experts |
| 3 musical | c zombies and monsters |
| 4 martial arts | d soldiers and fighters |
| 5 cartoon | e cowboys and a sheriff |
| 6 fantasy | f animation |
| 7 war | g magicians and wizards |

TV programmes

- 2 Complete the sentences with the TV programme words in the box.

chat shows comedy shows documentaries
game shows the news soap operas
sports programmes

- I watch a lot of sports programmes because I like football and tennis.
- I love _____ because they make me laugh.
- I enjoy _____ because I try to answer all the questions.
- I often watch _____ because I'm interested in celebrities and film stars.
- I sometimes watch _____ about science or nature.
- I watch _____ because I want to know what's happening around the world.
- I love _____ because they're full of drama.

Present simple: affirmative and negative

- 3 Complete the sentences with the present simple form.

- I like war films. (like)
- We _____ TV at the weekend. (not watch)
- Oliver _____ a film every Saturday. (watch)
- Jenny and Sue _____ to the cinema very often. (not go)
- My Dad _____ westerns or martial arts films. (not like)
- Vicky _____ to her friend's house to watch DVDs. (go)
- My sister _____ musicals. (like)

Adverbs of frequency

- 4 Circle the correct words to complete each sentence.

- I usually watch / watch usually cartoons on Saturdays.
- My sister sometimes watches / watches sometimes films on the computer.
- My dad is often / often is interested in sports programmes.
- We never get / get never DVDs from the library.
- They often have / have often good film reviews in the newspaper.
- TV documentaries are usually / usually are very interesting.
- My parents aren't usually / usually aren't interested in chat shows.

like, love, hate + -ing

- 5 Complete the sentences using the correct form of like, love, hate or don't mind.



	☺	☺☺☺	☺☺☺☺	☹
Owen	watch westerns	listen to music	watch films on the computer	buy DVDs
Ashley	read about film stars	play the guitar	go to the cinema	buy DVDs

- Owen likes watching westerns.
- Ashley _____ about film stars.
- Owen _____ to music.
- Ashley _____ the guitar.
- Owen _____ films on the computer.
- Ashley _____ to the cinema.
- Owen and Ashley _____ DVDs.

Present simple: Yes/No questions

- 6 Complete the questions and answers with the correct form of do.

- A: Do you watch TV in the evening?
B: Yes, I do.
- A: _____ Harry and Gina go to the cinema on Saturdays?
B: No, they _____.
- A: _____ Nina like soap operas?
B: No, she _____.
- A: _____ your friends watch cartoons?
B: Yes, they _____.
- A: _____ they use the Internet to watch films?
B: Yes, they _____.
- A: _____ your sister often buy DVDs?
B: Yes, she _____.
- A: _____ your teacher show documentaries in class?
B: No, she _____.

Present simple: Wh- questions

- 7 Complete the questions with the correct question word and the words in brackets.

How often What When
Where Who Why Where

- A: Where do you live? (you / live)
B: In London.
- A: _____ ? (he / study)
B: English and Maths.
- A: _____ films? (they / watch)
B: Once a week.
- A: _____ to school with? (he / go)
B: His brother.
- A: _____ action films? (you / like)
B: Because they're exciting.
- A: _____ computer games?
(she / play)
B: At her friend's house.
- A: _____ to the cinema? (he / go)
B: On Saturdays.

Cumulative grammar

- 8 Complete the conversation with the missing words. Circle the correct options.

Abby: Look at this article. This actor ¹ _____ in action films, but he says he only ² _____ comedies!
Ethan: Really? I love ³ _____ comedies, too. How about you? ⁴ _____ like comedies?
Abby: No, I ⁵ _____ . I ⁶ _____ game shows.
Ethan: ⁷ _____ do you like game shows?
Abby: Because I like ⁸ _____ to answer all the questions!

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1 a is always | b always is |
| 2 a watch | b watches |
| 3 a watching | b watch |
| 4 a You do | b Do you |
| 5 a doesn't | b don't |
| 6 a watch usually | b usually watch |
| 7 a Why | b What |
| 8 a try | b trying |

Functions

- 9 Complete the conversation with the words in the box.

about bad into prefer really think

- A: What do you ¹ think of Crime Drama series two?
B: I ² _____ like it.
A: Do you like Vampire Adventures?
B: It's not ³ _____ .
A: What ⁴ _____ reality shows?
B: I ⁵ _____ soap operas.
A: Do you like fantasy films?
B: No, I'm not really ⁶ _____ those.

2 Review

Shops

1 Circle the correct options.

- 1 A bookshop sells books / sweets.
- 2 A chemist sells medicine / newspapers.
- 3 A newsagent sells shoes / comics.
- 4 A sports shop sells trainers / books.
- 5 A music shop sells guitars / computers.
- 6 An electronics shop sells skateboards / CD players.
- 7 A sweet shop sells chocolate / cakes.

Money verbs

2 Complete the text with the verbs in the box.

spend save earn sell
buy shop borrow

I want to ¹ sell my old computer and ² buy a new one. I ³ save a little money every week because I don't usually ⁴ spend all of my pocket money. At the weekend, I ⁵ earn money by doing jobs in the garden for our neighbours. I can also ⁶ borrow some money from my mum and pay it back later. I usually ⁷ go online and find the best prices.

Present continuous: affirmative, negative and questions

3 Complete the conversation with the present continuous form of the verbs in the box.

buy drink eat leave not answer
not work wait walk

Joe: Where are you? We 're waiting for you in the café.
Tom: I 'm waiting a CD for you in the music shop.
Joe: That's nice of you! Thanks! I 'm eating hot chocolate at the moment and Sarah 's waiting a cake.
Tom: Where's Peter? He 's waiting his phone.
Joe: That's because his phone 's broken. He's here. He 's walking into the café right now.
Tom: Great! I 'm waiting the shop now. See you in a bit.
Joe: OK!



4 Complete the conversation with the present continuous.

- 1 A: Where / go?
Where are they going?
B: They're going to the supermarket.
- 2 A: What / do?
She's writing an email.
B: She's writing an email.
- 3 A: Who / talk to?
I'm talking to my mum.
B: I'm talking to my mum.
- 4 A: What / wear?
He's wearing jeans and a T-shirt.
B: He's wearing jeans and a T-shirt.
- 5 A: / eat / a cake?
Yes, he is.
B: Yes, he is.
- 6 A: / run / in the park?
Yes, they are.
B: Yes, they are.
- 7 A: / go / to the shops?
Yes, I am.
B: Yes, I am.

Present simple and present continuous

5 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.



I usually ¹ go (go) shopping with my friends on Saturdays. My sister ² doesn't go (not go) with us. She usually ³ goes (go) to her friend's house. But today we ⁴ aren't going (not go) anywhere. Instead, we ⁵ are staying (stay) at home. My sister ⁶ is making (make) a cake. I ⁷ am writing (write) in my blog and Mum ⁸ is listening (listen) to music. We usually ⁹ spend (not spend) a lot of time together at home. We sometimes ¹⁰ talk (not talk) to each other except by phone or text! So today we ¹¹ are doing (do) something different. It's a nice change!

Countable and uncountable nouns

6 Are the nouns countable or uncountable?

café egg money sandwich music milk

countable	uncountable
_____	<u>money</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____

Some, any, a lot of, much/many

7 Circle the correct options.

- 1 Let's buy some / much new clothes.
- 2 There aren't many / much cafés in the town centre.
- 3 How many / much money do you spend on comics?
- 4 Do you have much / a lot of trainers?
- 5 I've got some / any money.
- 6 Hurry! We don't have a lot of / some time.
- 7 There aren't much / many students in the shop today.

2

Cumulative grammar

8 Complete the conversation with the missing words. Circle the correct options.

Gina: I ¹ buy my new trainers today. Do you ² like them?
Chris: They're great. I need ³ some trainers. Where ⁴ are you your trainers?
Gina: I ⁵ buy them online. How about you?
Chris: I sometimes ⁶ go to the sports shop in town. I ⁷ go in town on Saturdays and the shop is on my way home.
Gina: How ⁸ many pairs of trainers have you got?
Chris: I haven't got ⁹ any. Five or six pairs, maybe.
Gina: Five or six pairs? That's ¹⁰ not many! You don't need any more!

- 1 a wear **(b)** 'm wearing
- 2 a likes b like
- 3 a any b some
- 4 a do you usually buy b you usually buy
- 5 a usually buy b buy usually
- 6 a go b am going
- 7 a usually am b am usually
- 8 a much b many
- 9 a some b many
- 10 a much b a lot

Functions

9 Number the sentences in the correct order to make a conversation.

- Anna: Can I try them on?
- Anna: I'm a size 36.
- Anna: These are great! I'll take them!
- Anna: Yes, please. How much are those jeans?
- 1 **Shop assistant:** Can I help you?
- Shop assistant: Here you are.
- Shop assistant: Of course. What size are you?
- Shop assistant: They're €49.50.

Enlace:

<http://dp2trb.cambridgeteacher.es/recursosTRB/Starter%20Unit%20Standard%20Grammar%20without%20answers.pdf>

Smart Planet 2

Starter Unit Standard Grammar

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *be*.

- I _____ Carmen and I _____ from Spain.
- You _____ my cousin. You're my sister.
- _____ your grandparents from Spain?
- Bob _____ my uncle and Jane _____ my aunt.
- I _____ English. I'm American.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have got*.

- _____ you _____ any sugar?
- Mike _____ a new bike. His bike is old.
- Maria _____ red hair. It's brown.
- _____ she _____ a big family?
- I _____ two brothers and a sister.

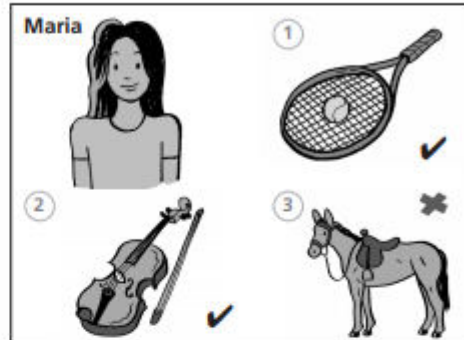
3 Circle the correct options.

- There *isn't / aren't* any parks in the city centre.
- Is / Are* there a library near you?
- There *isn't / aren't* any houses in this street.
- Is / Are* there any cinemas in your town?
- There *is / isn't* a big dog in the garden, but it's not our dog!

4 Complete the sentences for you with *can* or *can't*.

- I _____ play an instrument.
- I _____ swim very fast.
- I _____ speak Chinese.
- I _____ go out with my friends during the week.
- I _____ ski.
- I _____ make tortilla.

5 Look at the pictures and write what María and John can or can't do.



- _____
- _____
- _____



- _____
- _____
- _____

6 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Jennifer lives in Manchester. She ¹ _____ (be) 17 years old and she ² _____ (have got) a small family. She ³ _____ (have got) one brother but she ⁴ _____ (not have got) any sisters. They ⁵ _____ (not have got) a big house – it's small. Her parents ⁶ _____ (be) doctors and they work a lot. Jennifer ⁷ _____ (have got) a lot of friends (30 or 40) but her best friend ⁸ _____ (be) Lula. She ⁹ _____ (not be) from England, she's from Brazil. They study together and at the moment they ¹⁰ _____ (be) very busy because they ¹¹ _____ (have got) a lot of exams.

Smart Planet 2

Unit 1 Standard Grammar

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

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

play not buy not go watch be

- 1 That film _____ amazing. I love it!
- 2 My mum never _____ TV. She doesn't like it.
- 3 I _____ tennis very well. I've got a good PE teacher.
- 4 Lucy _____ clothes. She gets them all from her sister.
- 5 We _____ to the cinema on Fridays. We're too busy.

2 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

- 1 with his friends / Matt / TV / watches / usually
.....
- 2 always / before I watch a film / read / reviews / I
.....
- 3 misses / never / Sam / his favourite soap opera
.....
- 4 sometimes / to the cinema / goes / She / at weekends
.....
- 5 often / We / watch / at Christmas / *Mary Poppins*
.....

3 Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

- 1 you / buy / Do / your own clothes?
.....
- 2 do / Where / you / study?
.....
- 3 like / Susan / Maths / Does?
.....
- 4 they / When / go / on holiday / do?
.....
- 5 your parents / listen / Do / to music?
.....

4 Now match the questions in Exercise 3 with the answers.

- a No, she doesn't.
- b They always go in August.
- c Yes, I do.
- d Yes, they sometimes do.
- e I usually go to the library.

5 Circle the correct options.

- 1 *Who / What* is your best friend?
- 2 *What / When* do they go to the cinema?
- 3 *Who / Why* do you like studying English?
- 4 *How often / Where* does she watch chat shows?
- 5 *Where / What* do your parents do on holiday?

6 Look at the emoticons and complete the sentences with the correct form of (*don't*) *like, love, hate or don't mind* and the verbs in the box.

studying riding eating
playing going

- 1 Pepe _____ tennis. 😊
- 2 We _____ to musicals. We think they're boring. 😞
- 3 I _____ paella. It's not my favourite but it's OK. 😐
- 4 Lisa _____ Chemistry. She finds it very difficult. 😡
- 5 Laura _____ her bike. 😐

Name Class Date

1 Complete the text.

John gets ¹ at 7.30. He has a ² and then gets
³ Then he has ⁴ He usually has cereal and milk.
 He goes to ⁵ with his sister. They start school at 8.30 and have classes until 12.30.
 Then they have ⁶ They finish school at 3.30 and then he goes home and does his
⁷ before he plays football. He normally has dinner around 7 o'clock and after that he
 watches TV for an hour. He goes to ⁸ at 10 o'clock.

3 Make sentences with words from each column.

People	starts	at school	every Saturday.
Megan	have dinner	with my sister	in the evening.
School	do our homework	at 9 o'clock	every day.
I	has a shower	after school	in the morning.
We	plays tennis	before dinner	from Monday to Friday.
Tim	have lunch	at 1 o'clock	every Thursday.

.....

➤ Write about your daily routine . Use exercise 1 to help you. Write at least 70 words.

.....

Smart Planet 2

Unit 2 Standard Grammar

Name Class Date

1 Complete the sentences with the present continuous form of the verbs in the box.

not work play not shop do have

- Mary football with her friends.
- We a lot of fun at the ice rink.
- My dad at the moment because he's on holiday.
- What you ? You aren't listening to me.
- My friends at the new shopping centre right now. They're watching TV.

2 Make questions using the present continuous. Then complete the short answers.

- you / listen to music / ?
.....
No,
- he / play tennis / ?
.....
Yes,
- your mum / read a book / ?
.....
Yes,
- Nicola and John / swim at the moment / ?
.....
No,
- they / skate / ?
.....
Yes,

3 Circle the correct options.

This is my favourite photo. Look, Sophia ¹*stands / is standing* next to the tree. She ²*wears / is wearing* a T-shirt and jeans. We're best friends and we ³*live / are living* on the



same street! On the other side, Peter ⁴*sits / is sitting* on the floor. He ⁵*wears / is wearing* a black hoodie. Peter and I always ⁶*play / are playing* tennis together – he's very good! I ⁷*sit / am sitting* between Peter and Sophie in the middle. Another friend, Tom, ⁸*takes / is taking* the photo.

4 Are the nouns in bold countable or uncountable? Write C for countable or U for uncountable.

- I like **rice**.
- My uncle loves **tea**.
- That **T-shirt** is beautiful!
- We need to buy some **eggs**.
- Is the **water** cold?
- We always buy **biscuits** when we're hungry.

5 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

any How much some
a lot of How many

- Mary has got friends. She knows everybody.
- My aunt usually gives me money for my birthday.
- cousins have you got?
- Is there bread left?
- time have we got?

6 Circle the correct options.

- At Christmas there are always *much / a lot of* things to do.
- Cristina hasn't got *some / any* free time.
- Are there *much / many* sandwiches?
- How many / How much* olive oil have we got?
- There's *some / many* milk on the table.

Enlace:

<http://dp2trb.cambridgeteacher.es/recursosTRB/Starter%20Unit%20Standard%20Vocabulary%20without%20answers.pdf>

Smart Planet 2

Starter Unit Standard Vocabulary

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

1 Complete the conversation with the words in the box.

Bye Hello is My Where you
from are fine your

Liz: ¹ _____, Jon. How ² _____ you?
 Jon: Hi, Liz. I'm ³ _____, thanks. And you?
 Liz: I'm OK, thanks. This ⁴ _____ Sara.
 Sara: Hi. Sorry, what's ⁵ _____ name?
 Jon: Hello, Sara. ⁶ _____ name's Jon.
⁷ _____, are you from?
 Sara: I'm ⁸ _____ Sydney.
 Jon: So you're Australian! Well, nice to meet you. See
⁹ _____ later.
 Sara: ¹⁰ _____, Jon!

2 Circle the odd one out.

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------|
| 1 aunt | mum | brother |
| 2 grandma | uncle | sister |
| 3 dad | uncle | cousin |
| 4 grandad | aunt | brother |
| 5 classmates | best friend | sister |
| 6 teammates | aunt | grandma |

3 Label the pictures with the words in the box. Write the words below.

tracksuit cap skirt shorts hoodie
T-shirt boots trainers



- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 _____ | 4 _____ | 7 _____ |
| 2 _____ | 5 _____ | 8 _____ |
| 3 _____ | 6 _____ | |

4 Put the words in the box into the correct column.

monkey bird kangaroo shark giraffe seal

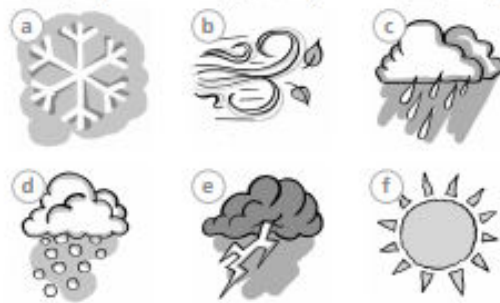
land	sea	air

5 Match the opposites.

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> cheap | a tidy |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> interesting | b expensive |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> messy | c boring |

6 Match the words with the symbols.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> stormy | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> icy | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> sunny |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> rainy | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> snowy | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> windy |



7 Put the letters in the correct order to make school subjects. Then match them with the pictures.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ngHiElS | _____ |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> atMhs | _____ |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> yortIHs | _____ |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> phyogaerG | _____ |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> cencSie | _____ |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> usciM | _____ |
| 7 <input type="checkbox"/> EP | _____ |
| 8 <input type="checkbox"/> TIC | _____ |
| 9 <input type="checkbox"/> nFcrhe | _____ |



Enlace:

<http://dp2trb.cambridgeteacher.es/recursosTRB/Unit%201%20Standard%20Vocabulary%20without%20answers.pdf>

Smart Planet 2

Unit 1 Standard Vocabulary

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

1 Match the words in the box with the descriptions of the types of film.

action-adventure musical war
comedy love story horror

- 1 There are a lot of fights and usually they are based on history.
- 2 There is a lot of action and a lot of things happen. There is normally a hero.
- 3 If it's good, you can't stop laughing!
- 4 A story of romance and passion.
- 5 There is a lot of singing and dancing.
- 6 If it's good, it's difficult to go to sleep after watching it.

2 Complete the words to make television programmes.

- 1 g__m__ sh__w
- 2 s____p op____r____
- 3 c__m__d____ s____w
- 4 t____e n____s
- 5 s____rt____ pr____gr____e
- 6 r____i____y T____h____w

3 Label the pictures with the words in the box.

martial arts documentary cartoon fantasy
crime series western chat show



- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4



- 5
- 6
- 7

Enlace:

<http://dp2trb.cambridgeteacher.es/recursosTRB/Unit%20%20Standard%20Vocabulary%20without%20answers.pdf>

Smart Planet 2

Unit 2 Standard Vocabulary

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

1 Match the shops with the things that you can buy there.

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> chemist | a a guitar |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> clothes shop | b face cream |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> sweet shop | c a football |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> café | d a T-shirt |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> shoe shop | e medicines |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> bookshop | f a novel |
| 7 <input type="checkbox"/> cosmetics shop | g a sandwich |
| 8 <input type="checkbox"/> sports shop | h chocolate |
| 9 <input type="checkbox"/> music shop | i boots |

2 Circle the correct options.

- 1 We always *spend* / *save* a lot of money when we go on holiday.
- 2 I can't go shopping today. I *'m buying* / *'m saving* all my money for my holiday in London.
- 3 My brother *earns* / *borrow*s money working in a café every weekend.
- 4 Can I *borrow* / *spend* €5? I can give it back next week.
- 5 A: Is Peter in?
B: No, he *'s spending* / *'s shopping* for a birthday present for his dad.
- 6 My mum *borrow* / *buys* a new computer every five years.

3 Match the questions with the answers.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Where can I find a newspaper? | a washing cars |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> What's the opposite of <i>buy</i> ? | b in an electronics shop |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Where can I buy a computer? | c <i>sell</i> |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Which preposition do you use with <i>spend</i> ? | d at the newsagent |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> How can young people earn money? | e <i>on</i> |