

Hi folks!

How are you doing? Hope you and your family are OK.

In this document you can find the planning for the next week (from **April 27th to April 30th**). We still don't know if we are allowed to advance with the course, so we continue with revision from previous units.

We take a breather this week and you will only have 2 sessions for this week because of the bank holiday (*festivo*) at the end of the week. As usual, most activities include an answer key, so read the notes and do the exercises first and then, correct them by yourself. Finally, There is a writing activity at the end that need to be handed in, as it is indicated in the planning. Hand it in via aliciamm.esl@gmail.com.

Again, stay tuned for next week since more work will be published in the school web.

If you have any doubt, do not hesitate to contact me via aliciamm.esl@gmail.com

Hope to see you soon.

Keep calm and cheer up!

Alicia

April 27th to 30th

1st session

We continue working with vocabulary and grammar studied in the first term. This time we revise vocabulary about priorities and extreme adjectives. Regarding grammar, we revise modal verbs. All the exercises for the 1st session have an answer key at the end of this document, so you have to do exercises first and then correct yourself.

Vocabulary: Priorities and extreme adjectives

Before doing these exercises, go to pages 28 and 31 of your Smart Planet Student's book and revise vocabulary.

1 Complete the sentences with phrases about priorities.

- 1 I miss everyone back home, so it is great that I can use to keep in touch.
- 2 My parents complain because they say my sister and I don't
- 3 John always says he wants to be alone because he needs
- 4 Pam loves She loves going shopping!
- 5 My friends are really boring sometimes. They only want to stay at home and play

2 Complete the phrases about priorities. Then match them with the pictures.

- 1 getting sleep
- 2 staying late at the weekend
- 3 doing something
- 4 in sports

(a)



(c)



(b)



(d)



3 Replace the underlined words with an extreme adjective.

- 1 Peter's dog is really big.
- 2 When we finished the 15 kilometre walk we were all very tired.
- 3 It's really important to do warm-up exercises before doing any sport.
- 4 Your feet are a size 36? That's very small.
- 5 The weather was horrible!

Grammar: modal verbs

Remember modal verbs are always characterised by 4 properties:

- 1) They need a verb to operate (they don't mean anything by themselves)
- 2) This verb always takes the form of an infinitive without to (bare infinitive)
- 3) They don't use auxiliaries (they are auxiliaries, remember about +SAVO/-SANVO/?ASVO)
- 4) They don't have any endings

In terms of usage, we use:

- SHOULD/SHOULDN'T for advice.
You should eat healthy food.
You shouldn't eat junk food.
- MUST for internal obligation (be careful the contrary is not MUSTN'T, but DON'T HAVE TO)
I must study for my exams.
- HAVE TO for external obligation
In Spain, we have to drive on right.
- DON'T HAVE TO / NEEDN'T for absence of obligation.
I don't have to study for September exams because I have already passed all my subjects.
- MUSTN'T for prohibition. (be careful the contrary is not MUST, but CAN)
I mustn't talk in class.
- CAN for permission
I can go to the party tonight.
- BE ALLOWED TO for permission (not a modal, so remember to decline the verb to be. It's a synonym of the modal CAN, and we use it to form the tenses we can't with CAN)
I am allowed to go to the party tonight.
I was allowed to go to the party last night.

Let's have some practice now!

1 Complete the sentences with *should* or *shouldn't* and the verbs in the box.

revise talk save sleep
help go spend

- 1 Paul's got toothache. He _____ to the dentist.
- 2 Susan _____ for her exams.
- 3 You _____ your parents around the house.
- 4 Kate _____ in class. The teacher gets really angry.
- 5 You look really tired! You _____ more.
- 6 You _____ so much money – you _____ it for your holiday.

2 Complete the sentences with *must* or *mustn't* and the verbs in the box.

come eat smoke drink
remember use

- 1 You _____ so many sweets. It's bad for your health.
- 2 You _____ in the house – I don't like it.
- 3 You _____ to the party. We're going to have a great time!
- 4 I _____ to buy some milk when I go to the shops.
- 5 You _____ coffee just before going to bed.
- 6 I've told you before – you _____ your mobile phone in class!

3 Write sentences giving advice for the situations. Use *should* (+) or *shouldn't* (-).

- 1 I have a bad cold. (+)

- 2 He's not very active. (-)

- 3 Jane spends too much time watching TV. (+)

- 4 I usually only get about four hours' sleep. (+)

- 5 My mother drinks seven cups of coffee every day. (-)

4 Complete the sentences using the correct form of *be allowed to* and the verbs in the box.

be do go play stay take walk

- 1 I _____ home from school alone, but I can with friends.
- 2 My sister _____ at home on her own – my parents think she's too young.
- 3 _____ you _____ your mobile phone to school?
- 4 My brother and I _____ video games during the week – only at weekends.
- 5 My friend Sue _____ lots more things than I am – it's not fair!
- 6 I _____ out until 11 pm on Saturday night, but I _____ out at all during the week.

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have to* and the verbs in the box.

wear do go study take

- 1 I can't go to bed. I _____ for the exam.
- 2 They _____ school uniform, poor things!
- 3 You're lucky! You _____ any homework this weekend.
- 4 My father says we _____ the dog for a walk every morning because he hasn't got time.
- 5 You _____ on a diet. You're really thin!

6 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

- 1 Jill shouldn't visit her grandfather more often. He's so nice.

- 2 I must to remember to phone you later.

- 3 We doesn't have to go to school tomorrow – it's a national holiday.

- 4 Mary shouldn't plays video games for so many hours.

- 5 John have to clean the house with his father.

- 6 We don't has to do an exam tomorrow.

2nd session

Time to practise with Reading and Writing. Read the following text and answer the questions. Afterwards, correct yourself using the answer key provided. Then, post a message on a pet care forum. Read the instructions carefully, write your text and hand it in via aliciamm.esl@gmail.com to be corrected.

1 The words below appear in the text in Exercise 2. Find the words and guess their meanings. Use a dictionary to check your guesses.

1. begging 2. survey 3. rules 4. turn

2 Read the text and complete the chart.

Can I Have a Dog?

Mum ... Dad ... can I have a dog? How many times have you said that? Most kids have asked their parents for a dog at least once. When parents say no, the kids often start begging – “I’ll take care of it – you won’t have to do a thing”. The begging can continue for weeks. Tired of fighting, some parents agree in the end. “We’ll get a dog”, they say, “and we won’t have any more arguments, right?” Wrong. According to a new survey, an average dog causes about 2,000 family arguments in its life.

Most frequently, families argue about where to put the dog during a holiday or where it should sleep. Sometimes they fight about who should walk it or clean up its mess. And when the dog eats a shoe, a pair of sunglasses or a child’s favourite ball, they fight about who let it happen.

For some owners, dogs are more important than friends. Friends are often unreliable, they say, and can disappoint. These people often treat their dogs like members of the family, feeding them at the dinner table and letting them sleep in their bed. For others, very often on farms, a dog is no more than a guard. These people put their dogs outside to protect the house from thieves. But even in the same family, people have got different relationships with their pets and this is the main reason they argue about them.

The best way to prevent arguments is to make decisions about what the dog can and can’t do before getting one. The rules need to be clear from the beginning. But whatever your family decides, there’s one thing you’ll have to accept – teens are old enough to take care of their dogs. So when it’s your turn, don’t argue. Just do it.

Reason	Result
1.	Some parents let their children have dogs.
The dog eats something it shouldn’t.	2.
Some people think dogs are part of the family	3.
4.	Some people keep their dogs outside.

3 Choose the correct modal according to the information in the text.

- Parents **shouldn’t / should / are able to** buy a dog to end family arguments.
- Many families don’t know what they **must / should / could** do with their dog when they’re on holiday.
- Families don’t always agree on who **can’t / may / has to** walk the dog.
- Some people believe friends **should / could / can** be unreliable.
- According to many farmers, dogs **must / mustn’t / can’t** protect homes. They **should / shouldn’t / couldn’t** eat with the family.
- Families **can / need to / can’t** make decisions about a new dog before it arrives.
- Teens **are able to / can’t / could** take care of their dogs.

4 Your parents brought home a dog last week and you've just had your first dog-related argument. Post a message on a pet care forum, describing what happened. Ask for tips on how to prevent arguments in the future.

Write 90-110 words. Include the following:

- greeting
- an introduction to the situation
- what the problem was
- ask for tips

Remember when we write we must follow the following steps:

1. What? (think about the type of text and the content)
2. How? (the type of text will determine its structure and think about the organisation of ideas into different paragraphs)
3. Language and expressions (think about the language you will need to write your text)
4. Write a draft (remember to make a continuous process at this point, don't stop to check things and let it flow. You will check later)
5. Check your writing for mistakes (remember if you don't do this, the rest is useless)
6. Final versión (hand-writing, margins, space between paragraphs and so on)

Finally, just bare in mind that for me it is easier to correct your work in Word format, so it would be great if you could hand it in this way. (via aliciamm.esl@gmail.com)

Answer key

1st session

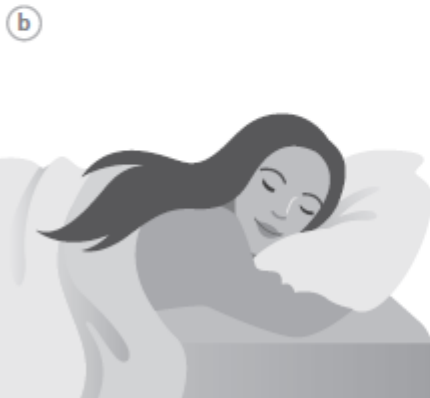
Vocabulary: Priorities and extreme adjectives

1 Complete the sentences with phrases about priorities.

- 1 I miss everyone back home, so it is great that I can use social networks to keep in touch.
- 2 My parents complain because they say my sister and I don't help around the house.
- 3 John always says he wants to be alone because he needs time for himself.
- 4 Pam loves clothes and fashion. She loves going shopping!
- 5 My friends are really boring sometimes. They only want to stay at home and play video games.

2 Complete the phrases about priorities. Then match them with the pictures.

- 1 getting enough sleep b
- 2 staying out late at the weekend d
- 3 doing something creative a
- 4 competing in sports events c



3 Replace the underlined words with an extreme adjective.

- 1 Peter's dog is really big. enormous
- 2 When we finished the 15 kilometre walk we were all very tired. exhausted
- 3 It's really important to do warm-up exercises before doing any sport. essential
- 4 Your feet are a size 36? That's very small. tiny
- 5 The weather was horrible! awful

Grammar: modal verbs

1 Complete the sentences with *should* or *shouldn't* and the verbs in the box.

revise talk save sleep
help go spend

- Paul's got toothache. He should go to the dentist.
- Susan should revise for her exams.
- You should help your parents around the house.
- Kate shouldn't talk in class. The teacher gets really angry.
- You look really tired! You should sleep more.
- You shouldn't spend so much money – you should save it for your holiday.

2 Complete the sentences with *must* or *mustn't* and the verbs in the box.

come eat smoke drink
remember use

- You mustn't eat so many sweets. It's bad for your health.
- You mustn't smoke in the house – I don't like it.
- You must come to the party. We're going to have a great time!
- I must remember to buy some milk when I go to the shops.
- You mustn't drink coffee just before going to bed.
- I've told you before – you mustn't use your mobile phone in class!

3 Write sentences giving advice for the situations. Use *should* (+) or *shouldn't* (-).

- I have a bad cold. (+)
Students' own answers
- He's not very active. (-)
Students' own answers
- Jane spends too much time watching TV. (+)
Students' own answers
- I usually only get about four hours' sleep. (+)
Students' own answers
- My mother drinks seven cups of coffee every day. (-)
Students' own answers

4 Complete the sentences using the correct form of *be allowed to* and the verbs in the box.

be do go play stay take walk

- I am not/m not allowed to walk home from school alone, but I can with friends.
- My sister is not / isn't allowed to be at home on her own – my parents think she's too young.
- Are you allowed to take your mobile phone to school?
- My brother and I aren't / are not allowed to play video games during the week – only at weekends.
- My friend Sue is/s allowed to do lots more things than I am – it's not fair!
- I am/m allowed to stay out until 11 pm on Saturday night, but I am not/m not allowed to go out at all during the week.

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have to* and the verbs in the box.

wear do go study take

- I can't go to bed. I have to study for the exam.
- They have to wear school uniform, poor things!
- You're lucky! You did not / didn't have to do any homework this weekend.
- My father says we have to take the dog for a walk every morning because he hasn't got time.
- You don't have to go on a diet. You're really thin!

6 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

- Jill shouldn't visit her grandfather more often. He's so nice.
Jill should visit her grandfather more often. He's so nice.
- I must to remember to phone you later.
I must remember to phone you later.
- We doesn't have to go to school tomorrow – it's a national holiday.
We don't have to go to school tomorrow – It's a national holiday.
- Mary shouldn't plays video games for so many hours.
Mary shouldn't play video games for so many hours.
- John have to clean the house with his father.
John has to clean the house with his father.
- We don't has to do an exam tomorrow.
We don't have to do an exam tomorrow.

2nd session

Reading

1. Definitions from wordreference.com

From the verb **beg**: (⇒ conjugate)
begging is: ①
v pres p

WordReference Collins WR Reverse (3)

En esta página: [begging](#), [beg](#)

WordReference English-Spanish Dictionary © 2020:

Principal Translations

Inglés	Español
begging <i>n</i>	(asking for charity) mendigar ⇒ <i>vtr</i> pedir limosna <i>vtr + nf</i>
It is so sad, when the economy tanked, more people were forced to turn to begging just to get by.	

sur·vey /v. sə'veɪ; n. 'sɜrveɪ/
v., n., pl. **-veys**.

v. [~ + object]

1. to consider or study in a general way:
to survey a situation from all aspects.
2. to view in detail, esp. in order to know the condition or value of something:
The inspector surveyed the building.
3. to conduct a study of the opinions or thoughts of (a group of people):
to survey TV viewers.
4. to determine the exact dimensions and position of (an area of land) by a series of measurements: Surveying
to survey the land for the public park.

n. [countable]

5. a general view, description, course of study, etc.:
a survey of Italian painting.
6. a detailed formal or official examination or inspection, as to figure out condition, character, etc.
7. Surveying
 - the act of surveying an area of land.
 - a plan or description resulting from this.
8. a sampling of facts, figures, or opinions used to indicate what a complete analysis might reveal:
Their survey of smokers suggests that many would like to quit.

rule /ruːl/

n., v., **ruled**, **ru·ing**.

n.

1. a principle guiding how one behaves, the way things are done, etc.:
a rule in hockey saying to eject anyone fighting. [countable]
2. the customary occurrence, practice, etc.;
the normal way something is done:
Her being late is the rule rather than the exception. [countable]
3. government;
amount of time ruling:
in the days of foreign rule. [uncountable]
4. the code of regulations observed by a religious
congregation. [countable]

turn <i>n</i>	<i>figurative</i> (opportunity, change)	<i>oportunidad nf</i> <i>giro nm</i>
	This is a fortunate turn, which I am not going to waste. Ésta es una dichosa oportunidad que no voy a desperdiciar.	
turn <i>n</i>	(game: go)	<i>turno nm</i>
	It is your turn, so roll the dice. Es tu turno, así que tira los dados.	

- 2**
1. Parents are tired of fighting with their kids.
 2. The family fights about who let it happen.
 3. They feed them at the dinner table and let them sleep in their bed.
 4. For some people, a dog is no more than a guard.
- 3**
- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. shouldn't | 5. must, shouldn't |
| 2. should | 6. need to |
| 3. has to | 7. are able to |
| 4. can | |

Writing

4 Write your text and hand it in via aliciamm.esl@gmail.com