



**CUADERNO DE
ACTIVIDADES DE RECUPERACIÓN Y
REFUERZO**

2º ESO

NAME

GRUPO

INSTRUCCIONES PARA COMPLETAR ESTE CUADERNO DE ACTIVIDADES DE RECUPERACIÓN Y REFUERZO

1. Antes de comenzar a realizar las actividades, estudia el vocabulario y la gramática de la unidad correspondiente, tanto del Student's Book como del Workbook.
2. Una vez hayas aprendido el vocabulario/gramática de la primera unidad, completa los ejercicios correspondientes.
3. Corrige en rojo los errores cometidos con la ayuda de la hoja de respuestas (answer key) que aparece al final del cuadernillo.
4. Se VALORARÁ positivamente la autocorrección de los ejercicios.
5. Repite este mismo proceso unidad por unidad.
6. Una vez terminadas todas las unidades, tendrás que realizar un ejercicio de expresión escrita (writing) que adjuntarás en hoja aparte.

ESTRUCTURA DE LA PRUEBA EXTRAORDINARIA DE SEPTIEMBRE

1. Listening: 10%
2. Reading Comprehension: 20%
3. Ejercicios de gramática: 30%
4. Ejercicios de vocabulario: 10%
5. Writing: 20%
6. Actividades de recuperación/refuerzo y evolución a lo largo del curso: 10%

UNIT 1

1. Read the text about English lessons on mobile phones.

ENGLISH LESSONS FOR EVERYONE

People study English all over the world. They need English for work, to travel around the world and to find information, but in many countries, people don't know English very well. In Bangladesh, for example, many people can't learn the language because they haven't got money for lessons. Now, for people in Bangladesh, there is a solution to this problem. They can learn English on their mobile phones!

Bangladesh is the first country in the world to use mobile phones for learning English. Over 50 million people in the country have got mobile phones. They usually use their phones to chat with friends or send text messages. Now, they can learn English with Janala, the English language programme. *Janala* means "window". This is a perfect name for these lessons because they open a window to the world.

In the first three months, Janala gave more than one million English lessons. The lessons are very popular in Bangladesh now. The mobile phone companies are giving special low prices, so the lessons don't cost much money. Also, with Janala, people can study anywhere – in the street, in shops, on the bus or at home.

2. Complete the sentences according to the text.

1. Many people in Bangladesh don't know English because
2. People in Bangladesh can now
3. Janala is popular because and

3. Complete the questions with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple.

1. Why people (need) English?
2. What people in Bangladesh usually (use) their mobile phones for?
3. What the word *Janala* (mean)?
4. Why they (call) the programme *Janala*?

4. Answer the questions in Exercise 3 according to the text.

1.
2.
3.
4.

VOCABULARY

1. What do Jane and Marian do in their free time? Complete the texts with the activities below. Then look at the pictures and write the name of the correct girl.

go dancing • practises the piano • chat with friends • ~~browses the web~~ • rides a bike
goes to parties • plays the guitar • send text messages • plays volleyball • go ice skating

In the morning, Jane always ¹ *browses the web* to read the news. Every afternoon, Jane
² for an hour. She loves music and she's got a new guitar. She also likes to
³ on the phone in the afternoon. In the evening, she always does her homework. At the weekend, Jane often ⁴ at friends' houses. She doesn't usually write e-mails. She prefers to ⁵ on her mobile phone.

Marian's parents haven't got a car, so she ⁶ to school. She loves sport! She ⁷ at school every day. In the winter, she also likes to
⁸ Once a week she's got music lessons. She
⁹ for an hour every day. At the weekend, she likes to
¹⁰ at the disco.

GRAMMAR

1 .Write questions with the words below. Use the Present Simple. Then answer the questions.

- 1. when / you / get up / in the morning
.....
- 2. you / study / English / every day
.....
- 3. your teacher / give / homework / every lesson
.....
- 4. what / you / do / after school
.....
- 5. where / your best friend / live
.....

UNIT 2
READING

1. Read the e-mail from Kevin to his uncle.

Hi Uncle Dave,

I'm writing to you from New York. Jim and I arrived here two days ago. New York is an amazing city! There are so many museums, cafés, department stores and markets. There are people everywhere. We are staying in a small hotel near Central Park. I know many cities have got parks in them, but Central Park is enormous. It has got lakes, a zoo and beautiful gardens, and in the winter there are two ice rinks. I'm sending you a picture of Jim and me in Central Park. In the picture, we're riding horses.

We want to go to the top of the Empire State Building. There are great views of the city from the observation deck on the 86th floor. Once a year, there's a famous race up the Empire State Building. Over 100 participants run up a total of 1,576 steps. Do you want to try it?

Jim and I also want to go to Madame Tussauds Wax Museum because we can "hang out" with our favourite stars: Beyoncé, Leonardo DiCaprio and Johnny Depp. Jim wants me to take photos of him with Miley Cyrus. They've got an *American Idol* studio there, too, and I want to sing for Simon Cowell. He was my favourite judge on the popular US TV programme.

I'm having a great time. See you soon.

Kevin

2. Write questions with the words below about Kevin's visit. Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous. Then answer the questions.

1. Kevin / visit / his uncle / right now
.....
2. what / he / send / with his e-mail
.....
3. why / he / want / to go to the Empire State Building
.....
4. how often / people / run / the race
.....
5. what / people / do / in the famous race
.....

VOCABULARY: Complete the sentences.

1. We are at the a .q. .u. .a .f. .i. .u. .m. There are amazing fish here.
2. My father likes to meet his friends at the p for a drink.
3. My mother buys fruit and vegetables at the local m
4. I want to see the lions at the z
5. You buy medicine at the c'
6. On holiday, people often sleep in a h
7. You can buy many different things at a d s

GRAMMAR

1. Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Continuous.

1. The football player (run) with the ball.
2. The children (not watch) TV right now. They (take) a nap.
3. Amanda (wait) in a queue with her friends at the moment.
4. We (not have) a meal at the café. We (drink) lemonade.
5. I (not play) computer games now. I (write) an e-mail.
6. Phil (not ride) his bike to the supermarket right now.

2. Write questions with the words below. Use the Present Continuous.

1. you / watch / TV / right now
.....
2. what / Dan / do / at the moment
.....
3. why / you / order / a pizza
.....
4. it / rain / outside / now
.....
5. where / you and your father / go
.....

3. Complete the answers with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Continuous. Then match the answers to the questions in Exercise 4.

- ..4.. a. No, it isn't. The sun*is shining*..... (shine).
- b. Because we (have) pizza for dinner.
- c. He (take) a photo of our family.
- d. No, I'm not. I (practise) the piano at the moment.
- e. We (walk) to the zoo now.

UNIT 3

1. Read the article about marriage and dating.

IS MARRIAGE CHANGING?

Forty years ago, most people got married in their early twenties. But today, people often wait until they are older to get married. What caused this change? Read the information about dating and marriage and find out.

In the past, men usually had better jobs than women. Many women got married early, had children and stayed at home. Today, many young women study at university and become professionals. They can find better jobs than women could get in the past. Because of this, many women want to work. They don't want to stay at home. They have also got more money to spend on travel, hobbies and interests outside the home.

Dating is different now, too. Forty years ago, young people didn't have computers or mobile phones to talk to their friends. They went out more in the evenings. There was always a party or a place to go dancing, so it was easier to meet people. People often fell in love and got married at a very young age. But today, Internet dating websites have become popular ways to meet people. These sites can often match people's interests and personalities to help them find husbands or wives. Some men and women chat for months before they actually meet. On the Internet, people don't usually fall in love right away and they can choose their future husbands and wives more carefully.

Are these changes good? Well, according to some studies in the USA and in England, there aren't as many divorces in recent years. So, some people think these changes are good. What do you think?

2. Complete the sentences about life in the past according to the text. Use the affirmative or negative form of *There was* or *There were*.

1. more young women at home.
2. a place to go dancing.
3. many women with professions.
4. many parties in the evenings.
5. any Internet.

3. Write questions with the words below. Use the Past Simple. Then answer the questions.

1. what / women / often do / in the past
.....
2. how / men and women / meet / in the past
.....
3. people / choose / husbands and wives / carefully / in the past
.....

VOCABULARY

1. Complete the text with the words below.

got a job • had a child • moved • got married • met
study • got divorced • become • fell in love • ~~born~~

Antonio Banderas was ¹..... *born*..... in Málaga in 1960. He wanted to
²..... an actor, so he went to the Málaga School of Dramatic Art to
³..... drama. After his studies, Banderas ⁴..... as an actor at
the National Theatre of Spain. He later ⁵..... a beautiful actress called Ana
Leza. He ⁶..... with her and they ⁷..... Banderas
⁸..... to Hollywood to appear in American films. While in Hollywood,
Banderas became unhappy in his marriage. So, he and Leza ⁹..... He met
his second wife,
actress Melanie Griffith, while working on a film. Banderas and Griffith ¹⁰.....
, a daughter, and they are still married today.

GRAMMAR

1. Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple.

- 1. Last year, Jay (move) to Scotland.
- 2. your parents (give) you money?
- 3. We (not go) to the zoo last week.
- 4. Shelly (visit) her uncle yesterday?
- 5. I (not know) my grandparents.

2 .Look at the picture of a kitchen 70 years ago. Complete the sentences with the affirmative or negative form of *There was* or *There were*.

- 1. a TV.
- 2. an oven.
- 3. some cupboards.
- 4. two sinks.

3. Write questions with the words below and *Was there* or *Were there*. Answer the questions according to exercise 2 (70 years ago)

- 1. a table
.....
- 2. any tea
.....
- 3. any games
.....
- 4. any mobile phones
.....

UNIT 4

1. Read the text about Andrew Harper.

TREKKING IN AUSTRALIA

In 1999, Andrew Harper walked 4,637 kilometres across Australia. The walk took 229 days and some of the journey was through hot, dry desert. Harper didn't see many people in the desert, but he wasn't alone. He had three camels and a dog with him. But he didn't ride on the camels. While Harper was trekking through the desert, the animals were walking behind him.

Why did Harper choose to take camels with him? Because camels are strong, hard-working animals and they can carry heavy equipment across the desert. It isn't possible to cross the desert in ordinary transport such as a car, jeep or van. Two hundred years ago, people tried taking horses across the Australian desert. The horses needed to drink and many of them died while they were trying to find water. Camels survive well in the desert because they don't need water every day. They drink before their journey and they carry the water inside their bodies. They also get some water from the plants in the desert. During Harper's journey, his camels carried his food, water, clothes, sleeping bag, tent and other important equipment. The trek wasn't easy, but he loved it. Harper wrote a diary about it and put it on the Internet.

Harper loves the Australian desert and he wants other people to experience its special atmosphere. Today, he takes tourists into the desert with his camels. The participants sleep outside and cook their meals on a campfire. They must also help with the camels and learn how to care for them. It's not the perfect holiday for everybody, but it is an amazing experience.

2. Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple or Past Continuous. Then tick (✓) the sentences true (T) or false (F).

	T	F
1. In 1999, Harper (spend) 229 days in the desert.	
2. Harper (see) many people while he (walk) in the desert.	
3. The camels carried Harper's equipment while he (trek).	
4.Horses (drink) water from plants 200 years ago.		

3. Answer the questions.

1. What animals did Harper take with him?
.....
2. Why does Harper take tourists into the desert?
.....
3. What do the tourists do in the desert? Give two answers.
.....

VOCABULARY

1. Match A to B.

- | A | B |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. Men put their money in a | a. passport. |
| 2. You can read information about your holiday in a | b. suitcase. |
| 3. On holiday, people often buy | <i>I</i> c. wallet. |
| 4. People carry clothes in a | d. souvenirs. |
| 5. When travelling to a different country, you must take a | e. travel guide. |

GRAMMAR

1. Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple or the Past Continuous.

1. We (sail) on a ferry when we saw a shark.
2. Two helicopters (fly) above the house yesterday.
3. My aunt (wait) for a taxi at 8 o'clock this morning.
4. I was travelling on the underground when a man (take) my wallet.
5. Becky (not buy) any souvenirs last year.
6. Where you (go) when I phoned you?
7. Jim (not watch) the road while he was driving.
7. Jim (not watch) the road while he was driving.

2. Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple or Past Continuous.

1.  While Russ *was sleeping*.... (sleep), a bear *took*..... (take) his food.
2.  Kate (fly) her plane when a storm (start).
3.  The boys (not see) the gorilla while they (walk) in the jungle.
4.  Mr Brown (try) to catch fish when he (catch) an old boot.
5.  When the limousine (arrive), Lucy (wait) in the garden.

UNIT 5

1. Read the article about an unusual competition.

A COMPETITION FOR SPORTS FANATICS

Monday, 29th December 2010

On 1st January, people all over the USA are going to compete in the annual Couch Potato Competition. *Couch potato* is an expression to describe a very lazy person. *Couch* means *sofa*. A couch potato's favourite activity is sitting on the sofa, watching TV. The competition takes place every year on New Year's Day to find the USA's Number One couch potato.

If you love watching sport but hate exercising, you will probably do well in this competition. The rules are simple. You must sit on a big comfortable chair and watch sport on TV. You can stand for five minutes every hour and you can leave the sofa three times a day to go to the toilet. You can also have as much food and drink as you want. For sports fanatics, this is a dream come true. They can escape from the cold, snowy weather outside and watch sport in a warm room with a lot of food. But the competition isn't easy. The competitors mustn't go to sleep and the competition usually continues for days. People often start to prepare for it the day before. They don't eat or drink a lot and they go to bed early.

Twenty-six-year-old Jeff Miller, from Chicago, is the present Couch Potato World Champion. He entered and won the competition three times and he broke the Guinness World Record for watching sport. In 2010, Miller sat in front of the TV for 72 hours and he didn't fall asleep once! It won't be easy to beat Miller's record next year. But, if you win the competition, you will get some great prizes. The prizes include an award, a TV, an armchair and free cable TV.

2. Complete the sentences with the affirmative or negative form of *will* or *be going to* according to the text.

1. The competition (start) on 1st January.
2. The competitors (do) sport.
3. The competition probably (continue) for more than one day.
4. The competitors probably (drink) a lot before the competition.
5. The winner (get) tickets for a football match.

3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets. Use the First Conditional. Then tick (✓) the false sentences.

- 1. If the competitors (be) hungry, they will receive food.
- 2. If a competitor (go) to sleep, he or she will lose the competition.
- 3. If you watch sport for more than 29 hours, you (break) the world record.
- 4. You (not get) a TV if you win.

VOCABULARY

1. Complete the sentences with the words below.

score a goal • broke a record • ~~team~~ • finish line • coach

- 1. In basketball, there are five players in a *team*
- 2. "You must run faster!" said the
- 3. In football, the players try to
- 4. Helen won the race. She was the first to cross the
- 5. In 1988, Yan Zhi Cheng jumped 246 centimetres and !

GRAMMAR

1. Write sentences with the words below. Use the affirmative or negative form of the verbs and the First Conditional.

- 1. if / it / not snow in January / the boys / not go skiing
If it doesn't snow in January, the boys won't go skiing.
- 2. Ron / not play volleyball / if / his leg / hurt
.....
- 3. the girls / buy ice cream / if / they / find / some money
.....
- 4. if / Jen / go to bed early / she / get up on time
.....

2. Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use *be going to*.

- 1. I ... *am not going to do* ... (not do) sport tomorrow.
- 2. The students in my class (study) English next year.
- 3. Our teacher (not give) us a test next week.
- 4. your parents (watch) our game tomorrow?
- 5. My friend and I (buy) clothes on Saturday.
- 6. My friends (not meet) me at the cinema tonight.
- 7. the coach (come) to the party tonight?

3. Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the affirmative or negative form of *will*.

go • find • be • win • ~~change~~

- 1. In 20 years, the weather *will change* all around the world.
- 2. Jane is playing badly. She the match tomorrow.
- 3. The birds any food in the snow.
- 4. I don't think it sunny tomorrow.
- 5. Maybe we to Paris next year.

UNIT 6

1. Read the brochure for Sovereign Hill.

Visit the gold mine at Sovereign Hill in Australia and travel back in time to the Gold Rush days of the 1850s. At this unusual outdoor museum, you can look for gold and experience one of the most exciting and lively times in history.

Sovereign Hill is the largest outdoor museum in Australia. There is a small town with more than 60 old buildings from the 1850s. There are also artifacts from the Gold Rush. The workers at the park wear clothes from the 1800s. You can watch them doing work and activities from that period. Some of the workers use very old equipment to melt gold. Then they make elaborate golden items.

There are many interesting activities for visitors to do at Sovereign Hill, too. You can go on a horse ride or watch artists making ceramics. You can go under the ground to tour the gold mines. Most exciting of all, you can look for gold in the sandy floor of the river. Workers at the park sometimes throw gold in the water. So if you look hard enough, you will probably find some. If you don't find any gold in the river, you will find some in the souvenir shop. There are some great souvenirs to choose from and they aren't too expensive.

After a busy day in the park, you can watch a sound and light show about the history of the mine workers. Then you can enjoy a meal in the restaurant or one of the cafés. You'll love the food. Some of the recipes are from the 1800s. Enjoy your visit!

2. Choose the correct adjective to complete the sentences. Use the comparative or superlative form.

- 1. Sovereign Hill is (peaceful / unusual) most other museums.
- 2. The Gold Rush was one of (lively / ordinary) times in history.
- 3. The workers' clothes are (colourful / old) the visitors' clothes.
- 4. For many visitors, looking for gold is (noisy / exciting) thing to do at Sovereign Hill.

3. Answer the questions.

- 1. Where is Sovereign Hill?
.....
- 2. Why do workers melt the gold?
.....
- 3. Where can visitors find gold at Sovereign Hill? List two places.
.....
- 4. Would you like to go to Sovereign Hill? Why or why not?
.....

VOCABULARY

1. Choose the correct answer.

- There are pink, red, yellow, orange and purple flowers in the garden. It's a ... garden.
 - plain
 - sandy
 - colourful
- The forest is a quiet and calm place. It's ... there.
 - busy
 - peaceful
 - unattractive
- This is a nice place. It's very ... here.
 - pleasant
 - hard
 - soft
- Hundreds of people are dancing in the street. It's very
 - expensive
 - lively
 - dull

GRAMMAR

1. Complete the sentences with *less ... than* or *the least ...* and the adjective in brackets.

- The black bag costs €100, the red bag costs €50 and the grey bag costs €20. The grey bag is *the least expensive* (expensive) bag.
- For Carl, maths is (difficult) science. He always gets better marks in maths than in science.
- Wednesday is (busy) day of the week for me. I've got after-school activities on every other day.
- Kelly has got many friends and Betty has only got one friend. Betty is (popular) Kelly.

2. Complete the sentences with *(not) as ... as* and the adjective in brackets.

- Yesterday it was 35°C and today it's 30°C. It is *not as hot as* (hot) it was yesterday.
- Paula is (tall) her sister. They are both 1.7 metres tall.
- A weekend at the beach is boring. It is (exciting) a safari.
- The motorbike and the car are both €30,000. The motorbike is (expensive) the car.
- Gail is only 13. I thought she was 16. She is (old) she looks.

3. Complete the sentences with *too* or *(not) ... enough* and the adjective in brackets.

- This party is *not lively enough* (lively). We need some music.
- Be quiet! You are (noisy).
- It's very crowded at this beach. It's (busy) here. I like quiet beaches.
This beach is (peaceful) for me.
- Harry can't carry the black bag. It's (heavy). But he is (strong) to carry the red bag. It's much lighter than the black one.

UNIT 7

1. Read the text about Austin’s frightening experience.

LIGHTNING STRIKES

Have you ever heard of someone surviving a lightning strike? Believe it or not, this happens very often. Lightning strikes about 2,000 people around the world every year and most of these people survive.

Austin Melton from Oregon, USA survived a lightning strike when he was 14 years old. He was playing basketball in his school when the storm started. All the lights in the school went out, so the students ran outside to watch the storm. They saw lightning above the football field and saw it hit the school building. Many students were frightened, but not Austin. He wanted everyone to know that he was brave, so he walked across the football field. Suddenly, lightning hit his head and his body. Austin’s friends ran to help him, but they were too frightened to touch him. A teacher called an ambulance and Austin went to hospital. All the students were worried. The lightning destroyed Austin’s shirt and shoes, but he was still alive. It was amazing!

Austin has discovered a lot of important information about lightning since his experience. For example, lightning is more dangerous than most people think – and it usually hits the highest object around. If you walk into a field, you will become the highest object in the area and the lightning will probably hit you. Also, it is dangerous to stand near high trees or buildings. The best place to be during a storm is in a car, bus or building, but lightning can enter open windows and doors, so it’s important to close them.

There are often thunderstorms in Oregon, but now when Austin sees lightning, he doesn’t run into a field! In fact, he hasn’t been outside in a storm since his accident.

2. Complete the sentences according to the text.

- 1. When lightning strikes someone, they usually
- 2. Austin Melton lives in
- 3. The lights in Austin’s school went out because there was
- 4. During the storm, Austin wanted people to think that

3. Write questions with the words below. Use the Present Perfect Simple.

- 1. what / Austin / learn / about lightning
.....
- 2. how / Austin’s behaviour / change / since his accident
.....

4. Answer the questions in Exercise 4 according to the text.

- 1.
- 2.

VOCABULARY

1. Match the words in A to their meanings in B.

A	B
1. feed a. teach
2. bath	...I... b. give food
3. train c. work without being paid
4. volunteer d. wash

2. Complete the sentences with the words below.

adopt • milk • hold • catch • touch • swim

1. Jim doesn't*swim*..... . He's afraid of water.
2. Bob threw the ball and George tried to it.
3. I have to the cow.
4. Don't that plate. It's very hot.
5. You can the baby, but please be careful with her.
6. Mr and Mrs Jones decided to two children.

GRAMMAR

1. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets. Use the Present Perfect Simple.

1.*Have*..... the girls already*eaten*..... (eat) lunch?
2. We (live) in this house for years.
3. Their plane (not land) yet.
4. the doctor (arrive) yet?
5. you ever (be) to England?

2. Write questions with the words below. Use the Present Perfect Simple.

1. you / swim / in the ocean / this year
Have you swum in the ocean this year?.....
2. your friend / ever / sail / on a ship
.....
3. your mother / just / fly / on an aeroplane
.....
4. the students in your class / have / their exams / yet
.....
5. you / already / have / lunch
.....

UNIT 8

1. Read the text about the impact of music.

THE POWER OF MUSIC

Music has got a very strong power over living things. It can change the way we feel and help us to work, learn and study. It can make animals feel calm and happy, too. But not all music is good for us.

Farmers sometimes play slow, relaxing music for their animals. When cows and hens listen to music, the hens lay a lot of eggs and the cows make more milk. But animals don't like all types of music. A group of psychologists played two different types of music for rats. They put the rats in two boxes. In one box there was classical music by Bach, and in the other box there was rock music. The rats could move to the other box through a door. Almost all the rats went into the box with the classical music, so they definitely preferred it.

Believe it or not, plants prefer classical music, too. In a scientific experiment, Dorothy Retallack played different types of music for plants, including jazz, classical music with violins, rock with loud drums, Indian and country music. The plants grew very well with the relaxing jazz, classical and Indian music. They grew quite well with the country music. But the plants in a room with rock music died.

If some types of music are good for a plant's health, they will probably be good for ours, too. In fact, many hospitals are using music therapy and are having amazing results. Classical music often helps patients sleep better and feel calmer. So, try listening to Mozart, Chopin or Brahms. The results may surprise you.

2. Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences. Then tick (✓) the sentences true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

	T	F
1. Hens lay much / a lot of / any eggs when they listen to music.
2. Cows don't make any / a / many milk when they listen to music.
3. There wasn't some / a / any country music in the boxes.
4. There was a / an / some door between the rats' boxes.
5. The rock music didn't make some / much / an difference to the plants.
6. Classical music is good for a plant's health, but it is bad for hers / its / ours

3. Answer the questions according to the text.

1. How can music help people?
.....
2. How do psychologists know that rats prefer classical music?
.....
3. What happened to the plants that heard the rock music?
.....
4. How does classical music help hospital patients?
.....

VOCABULARY

1. Match the items in A to their descriptions in B.

- | A | B |
|---------------|--|
| 1. keyboard | a. You play this musical instrument with two sticks. |
| 2. blender | b. You use this appliance to make a hole in a wall. |
| 3. drums | c. You can listen to music with this small item. |
| 4. MP4 player | ..1.. d. This instrument is similar to an electric piano. |
| 5. drill | e. You can prepare food or drinks with this. |

2. Complete the words in the sentences.

- Bill is learning to play the *saxophone*..... because he loves jazz music.
- The s..... s..... at the party was great. We could hear the music from far away.
- In Japan, very small children learn to play the v.....
- I didn't wake up because my a..... c..... wasn't working.

GRAMMAR

1. Complete the sentences with the correct form of *there is* or *there are*.

- We can't go to the concert. *There aren't*.... any tickets left.
- any time to play some music?
- I can't sleep because a mosquito in my bedroom.
- any guitar players in the band.
- We can't make onion soup because a blender.

2. Complete the sentences with the words below.

many • some • any • an • a • much

- We haven't got lawnmower because we haven't got grass.
- Laura hasn't got alarm clock. She has been late for school times.
- There isn't milk in the house – just enough for one cup of coffee. Can you buy milk on your way home?

3. Complete the questions with *How much* or *How many*.

- *How many*..... sisters have you got?
- water do you drink?
- cars have your parents got?
- people live in your house?
- time do you spend on the phone?

UNIT 9

1. Read the text about witches in the USA.

THE WITCHES OF SALEM

In the 1600s, many people believed in witches. When something strange or unusual happened, people usually thought a witch was causing it.

The most famous “witches” were from Salem in Massachusetts. The name *Salem* means *peace*, but the village wasn’t a peaceful place at all. The village’s problems started in 1692. Two young cousins, Betty Parris and Abigail Williams, heard some stories about voodoo magic. They decided to try some magic to predict the future. They put an egg in a glass of water and looked in the glass for pictures of future events. One of the girls saw a dead person in the water. This frightened the girls very much and they told their friends about it. Their friends became upset, too, and they all started to imagine strange things. They felt hands and teeth attacking them. The hands were scratching and picking at them and the teeth were biting them. Doctors couldn’t find a medical reason for the girls’ strange behaviour. So they thought witches were causing the problem. The citizens of Salem were very worried. They went from town to town looking for witches. The people of Salem accused more than 150 people of being witches and warlocks. The citizens brought them to the court in the village. Most of these people didn’t know the girls at all and they were frightened and confused. The court decided that many of them were witches and they must die.

After killing 19 people, the citizens decided it was a terrible mistake. The court decided that all the men and women were innocent. Since this terrible tragedy, the US courts haven’t accused any more people of being witches.

2. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets. Then choose the correct answer.

1. The name *Salem* (mean) **witch / peace / magic**.
2. While one of the girls (look) in the glass, she saw a **dead person / witch / hand**.
3. The doctors examined the **witches / warlocks / girls**, but they (not find) a reason for their problem.
4. People (not kill) witches since the **1500s / 1600s / 1700s**.

3. Answer the questions according to the text.

1. Why did the cousins put an egg in a glass?
.....
2. Why did the people of Salem think there were witches?
.....
3. What did the people think should happen to witches?
.....
4. How many people died?
.....

VOCABULARY

1. Complete the sentences with the emotions below.

bored • embarrassed • confused • thrilled • exhausted • worried • surprised
--

- Bob is *worried* about his grandmother because she is in hospital.
- Jane's friends are making her a party, but she doesn't know about it. She will be very
- Kurt is He hasn't slept for two days.
- Emily was when her mother hugged and kissed her in front of her friends.
- Dean is He doesn't understand his homework.
- Nina is She is watching a documentary and it isn't interesting.
- John is with his new bike. He rides it all the time.

GRAMMAR

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

I ¹ *have seen* (see) some very strange traditions in my life, but the strangest of all was in Germany. Last summer, I ² (visit) my cousin, Adrian, in Bonn. While we ³ (walk) in the city one day, I saw some people next to the City Hall. They were throwing rubbish on the ground and a man ⁴ (sweep) it up. Some girls were laughing, but the man wasn't laughing. He ⁵ (look) very embarrassed. "What ⁶ that man (do)?" I asked Adrian. "Well, believe it or not, it's his 30th birthday and he ⁷ (not be) married," Adrian replied. In Germany, it's a tradition for single 30-year-old men to clean the ground next to the City Hall. If they ⁸ (clean) very well, they will be good husbands. So, this tradition ⁹ (help) them find a wife. Their friends usually help, too. They ¹⁰ (bring) a lot of rubbish to throw on the ground! Adrian ¹¹ (not want) to get married until he is over 30, so he ¹² probably (clean) the ground, too, one day.

2. Choose the correct answer.

My grandmother died when I was 10, but I ¹ **must** / **can** / **should** remember her well. I sometimes helped her with the shopping because she ² **can't** / **mustn't** / **couldn't** carry heavy bags. She was very superstitious. "You ³ **can't** / **couldn't** / **mustn't** step on any cracks," she said to me when we walked in the street. One day, I stood on a big crack and my grandmother was very worried. "Quickly! You ⁴ **must** / **can** / **could** throw salt over your shoulder," she said. Now, I always think of my grandmother when I walk in the street. I don't believe in superstitions, but I still ⁵ **couldn't** / **can't** / **could** stand on any cracks!

WRITING

CHOOSE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING TOPICS AND WRITE A COMPOSITION (100 WORDS)

1.- “Imagine you are visiting a friend in another city. WRITE AN E-MAIL TO YOUR PARENTS. Tell them about something you did yesterday and something you are planning to do”

2.- WRITE ABOUT YOUR FAVOURITE TYPE OF MUSIC. Explain why you like it and include examples of musicians or bands and songs.

3.- IMAGINE LIFE IN 20 YEARS FROM NOW. What will it be like? Write a paragraph about it. MAKE PREDICTIONS ABOUT YOUR PERSONAL LIFE IN THE FUTURE, TOO.

ANSWERS: READINGS

UNIT 1

1. 1. they haven't got money for lessons
2. learn English on their mobile phones
3. the lessons don't cost much money, people can study anywhere
2. 1. do ... need 2. do ... use 3. does ... mean 4. do ... call
3. 1. They need English for work, to travel around the world and to find information.
2. They usually use their phones to chat with friends or send text messages.
3. It means "window".
4. Because the lessons open a window to the world

UNIT 2

2. 1. Is Kevin visiting his uncle right now?
2. What is he sending with his e-mail?
3. Why does he want to go to the Empire State Building?
4. How often do people run the race?
5. What do people do in the famous race?
6. What does he hope to do in the *American Idol* studio?
3. 1. No, he isn't.
2. a picture
3. Because there are great views of the city.
4. once a year
5. They run up a total of 1,576 steps.
6. He hopes to sing for Simon Cowell.

UNIT 3

2. 1. There were 3. There weren't 5. There wasn't
2. There was 4. There were
3. 1. What did women often do in the past?
2. How did men and women meet in the past?
3. Did people choose husbands and wives carefully in the past?
4. 1. Women often got married early, had children and stayed at home.
2. They went out to parties or to go dancing in the evenings.
3. No, they didn't

UNIT 4

2. 1. spent; T 2. saw, was walking; F 3. was trekking; T 4. drank; F
3. 2. Harper didn't see many people while he was walking in the desert.
4. Horses didn't drink water from plants 200 years ago. / Horses died while they were trying to find water 200 years ago.

4. 1. He took three camels and a dog.
2. He wants other people to experience its special atmosphere.
3. Possible answers:
They sleep outside.
They cook their meals on a campfire.

UNIT 5

2. 1. is going to start 4. won't drink
2. aren't going to do 5. isn't going to get
3. will ... continue
3. 1. are 2. goes 3. will break; F 4. won't get; F

UNIT 6

2. 1. more unusual than 2. the most lively 3. older than 4. the most exciting
3. 1. in Australia
2. to make elaborate golden items
3. the river, the souvenir shop
4. Accept all logical and grammatically correct answers.

UNIT 7

2. 1. survive 2. Oregon, USA 3. a storm 4. he was brave
3. 1. What has Austin learned about lightning?
2. How has Austin's behaviour changed since his accident?
4. 1. He has learned that lightning is more dangerous than people think and it usually hits the highest object around.
2. When he sees lightning, he doesn't run into a field. / He doesn't go outside in a storm.

UNIT 8

2. 1. a lot of; T 3. any; T 5. much; F
2. any; F 4. a; T 6. ours; F
3. 1. It can help us to work, learn and study.
2. Because almost all the rats went into the box with classical music.
3. They died.
4. It helps patients sleep better and feel calmer.

UNIT 9

2. 1. means, peace
2. was looking, dead person
3. girls, couldn't find / didn't find
4. haven't killed, 1600s
3. 1. Because they wanted to predict the future.
2. Because the doctors couldn't find a reason for the girls' behaviour.
3. The witches must die.
4. 19

ANSWERS: VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

UNIT 1

VOCABULARY

1. 1. browses the web 4. goes to parties 7. plays volleyball 10. go dancing
 2. plays the guitar 5. send text messages 8. go ice skating
 3. chat with friends 6. rides a bike 9. practises the piano
 a. Marian b. Jane

GRAMMAR

1. 1. When do you get up in the morning? 4. What do you do after school?
 2. Do you study English every day? 5. Where does your best friend live?
 3. Does your teacher give homework every lesson?

UNIT 2

VOCABULARY

1. 1. aquarium 3. market 5. chemist's 7. department store
 2. pub 4. zoo 6. hotel

GRAMMAR

1. 1. is running 4. aren't having, are drinking
 2. aren't watching, are taking 5. am not playing, am writing
 3. is waiting 6. isn't riding
2. 1. Are you watching TV right now? 4. Is it raining outside now?
 2. What is Dan doing at the moment? 5. Where are you and your father going?
 3. Why are you ordering a pizza?
3. 1. is shining; 4 2. are having; 3 3. is taking; 2 4. am practising; 1 5. are walking; 5

UNIT 3

VOCABULARY

1. 1. born 3. study 5. met 7. got married 9. got divorced
 2. become 4. got a job 6. fell in love 8. moved 10. had a child

GRAMMAR

1. 1. moved 2. Did ... give 3. didn't go 4. Did ... visit 5. didn't know

(page 2)

2. 1. There wasn't 2. There was 3. There were 4. There weren't

3. 1. Was there a table? 3. Were there any games?
 2. Was there any tea? 4. Were there any mobile phones?

4. 1. Yes, there was. 2. Yes, there was. 3. Yes, there were. 4. No, there

weren't.

UNIT 4

VOCABULARY

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

GRAMMAR

1. 1. were sailing 3. was waiting 5. didn't buy 7. wasn't watching
2. flew 4. took 6. were ... going
2. 1. was sleeping, took 4. was trying, caught
2. was flying, started 5. arrived, was waiting
3. didn't see, were walking

UNIT 5



VOCABULARY

1. team 2. coach 3. score a goal 4. finish line 5. broke a record

GRAMMAR

1. 1. If it doesn't snow in January, the boys won't go skiing.
2. Ron won't play volleyball if his leg hurts.
3. The girls will buy ice cream if they find some money.
4. If Jen goes to bed early, she will get up on time.
2. 1. am not going to do 5. are going to buy
2. are going to study 6. aren't going to meet
3. isn't going to give 7. Is ... going to come
4. Are ... going to watch
3. 1. will change 2. won't win 3. won't find 4. will be 5. will go

UNIT 6

1. VOCABULARY

2. Peaceful 3. Pleasant 4. lively

GRAMMAR

1. 1. the least expensive 2. less difficult than 3. the least busy 4. less popular than
2. 1. not as hot as 3. not as exciting as 5. not as old as
2. as tall as 4. as expensive as
3. 1. not lively enough 3. too busy, not peaceful enough
2. too noisy 4. too heavy, strong enough

UNIT 7

VOCABULARY

1. 1. b 2. d 3. a 4. c
2. 1. swim 2. catch 3. milk 4. touch 5. hold 6. Adopt

GRAMMAR

- 1.** 1. Have ... eaten 2. have lived 3. hasn't landed 4. Has ... arrived
5. Have ... been
- 2.** 1. Have you swum in the ocean this year? 4. Have the students in your class had their exams yet?
2. Has your friend ever sailed on a ship? 5. Have you already had lunch?
3. Has your mother just flown on an aeroplane?

UNIT 8

VOCABULARY

- 2.** 1. d 2. e 3. a 4. c 5. b
- 3.** 1. saxophone 2. sound system 3. violin 4. alarm clock

GRAMMAR

- 1.** 1. There aren't there isn't 2. Is there 3. there is 4. There aren't 5.
- 2.** 1. a, any 2. an, many 3. much, some
- 3.** 1. How many much 2. How much 3. How many 4. How many 5. How much

UNIT 9

VOCABULARY

- 1.** 1. worried 3. exhausted 5. confused 7. thrilled
2. surprised 4. embarrassed 6. bored

GRAMMAR

- 1.** 1. have seen 4. was sweeping 7. isn't 10. bring
2. visited / was visiting 5. looked 8. clean 11. doesn't want
3. were walking 6. is ... doing 9. helps 12. will ... clean
- 2.** 1. can 2. couldn't 3. mustn't 4. must 5. can't