FACULTAD NACIONAL DE INGENIERÍA

DEPARTAMENTO DE IDIOMAS

STEPS TO READING

A TASK-BASED TEXTBOOK FOR ELEMENTARY STUDENTS

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LOURDES FOREST DE TORREZ

Escaneado con CamScanner

FACULTAD NACIONAL DE INGENIERÍA
DEPARTAMENTO DE IDIOMAS
ORURO – BOLIVIA

Steps to Reading

A task-based textbook for elementary students

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To our families and friends,
for their patience, support and encouragement
during the shaping of this book.

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FOREWORD

Much of our modern way of life is based directly or indirectly on science and technology and their role in both our professional lives and the life of our country, which is likely to increase steadily the Universidad Técnica de Oruro, and especially the Facultad Nacional de Ingeniería role in forming scientists and, in particular, engineers throughout the 21st century so contributing to the development of our nation. The last twenty years have seen an acceleration in the need for technically qualified professionals as well as the appearance of a number of significant new trends. The most obvious of these is the explosive growth of information technology that now permeates much of our life. Another is the increasing internationalisation of science and in consequence, the growing importance of the language of science, that is to say English.

It is obvious that any serious student of science or technology in the 21st century must have at least a working knowledge of English. It is as essential as is the possession of basic computing skills. Indeed the latter is often partially dependent on a basic knowledge of English, particularly as so much software is written in English. However, learning a language is a much more complex and time-absorbing task than learning computer skills and many students fail to achieve an adequate level of competence, which will prevent them from accessing important sources of information.

This book is designed to help students to learn English language and to make their early steps towards this goal successful. In particular, it aims to instil good learning habits and to develop simple reading strategies which will help students read faster and with greater understanding.

The authors of this book have many years of experience teaching both general and technical English, as well as success in writing materials for students learning English. I am confident that this new publication will soon establish itself as a useful tool for Bolivian students seeking to learn English for technical and scientific purposes.

John Wood
University of Oxford

March 2004

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PRESENTACIÓN

Como se sabe, un imperativo del mundo actual es el conocimiento del idioma inglés para todo estudiante o profesional que desee estar preparado para enfrentar los cambiantes desafíos de las ciencias y la tecnología modernas.

El aprendizaje del idioma inglés de manera integral, también conocido como EGP (*English for General Purposes*), requiere bastante tiempo y esfuerzo para adquirir las cuatro destrezas básicas del idioma: comprensión auditiva (*listening*), expresión oral (*speaking*), comprensión de lectura (*reading*) y composición escrita (*writing*). Existen en el mercado textos atractivos y modernos para alcanzar estos propósitos, los que constan de al menos cinco tomos que van desde el nivel elemental hasta el avanzado. Además, las condiciones para lograr estos objetivos son también especiales: 25 o 30 alumnos como máximo por aula, seis horas semanales y un lapso de dos años aproximadamente.

Tales condiciones, desde luego, están fuera de nuestro alcance en las universidades bolivianas donde el idioma inglés es considerado como una materia de apoyo y donde los estudiantes no disponen de todo ese tiempo. Por consiguiente, es necesario delimitar y ajustar nuestros objetivos de enseñanza a lo más primordial. De acuerdo a investigaciones realizadas en la **Facultad Nacional de Ingeniería** de Oruro, se constató –a través de encuestas y cuestionarios de análisis de necesidades– que un requerimiento esencial y primario, entre las otras destrezas, es **la lectura de comprensión.** Los estudiantes encuestados expresaron que esta destreza es indispensable para acceder a información especializada de diversas fuentes como libros y revistas técnicas, manuales, y sobre todo, Internet. Este enfoque especial de la enseñanza del idioma se conoce como ESP (*English for Specific Purposes*), cuyas características se adecuan mejor a nuestra realidad y requerimientos.

Steps to Reading es un texto diseñado dentro de este enfoque, y por tanto, dirigido especialmente a la lectura de comprensión. En sus páginas se encuentra una variedad de actividades para la adquisición de destrezas de lectura de manera sistemática. Por otra parte, no es posible leer eficazmente sin un conocimiento previo de cómo funciona el idioma –estructuras gramaticales, tiempos verbales, partes del lenguaje y otros. Del mismo modo, es indispensable contar con una base adecuada de vocabulario activo, o sea, términos de uso frecuente y expresiones idiomáticas. *Steps to Reading* proporciona ambos elementos: la base adecuada de conocimiento del idioma acompañada de técnicas y estrategias para leer eficientemente.

Este texto contiene 10 unidades que proporcionan un vocabulario de alrededor de 2.000 términos de alta frecuencia, técnicas y estrategias de lectura y una base gramatical que va desde las estructuras iniciales del idioma hasta la voz pasiva, indispensable para la lectura técnica. Se ha compilado una serie de artículos interesantes y de actualidad que van acompañados de actividades para desarrollar la habilidad de leer. Al final de cada unidad se presenta un registro del vocabulario utilizado, ilustrado con ejemplos o traducciones. Otro elemento importante son las páginas dedicadas al estudio independiente (W*orkbook* o libro de ejercicios), donde, mediante actividades de trabajo individual, se refuerza lo aprendido en la unidad didáctica. Por otra parte, se incluye una sección destinada a la auto-evaluación (S*elf-evaluation Sheets*), cuya finalidad es que los estudiantes puedan controlar y examinar los resultados de su desempeño académico mediante claves de respuestas. Al final del libro se presentan interesantes historias a manera de material de lectura de extensión, más una clave de respuestas a las actividades, para trabajar de manera autónoma. Por último, los apéndices proporcionan información de referencia sobre las partes del lenguaje, listas de adjetivos y verbos con sus traducciones.

En el ambiente educativo tenemos una máxima: "La mejor manera de aprender es haciendo".También podemos decir que se aprende a leer inglés leyendo. En otras palabras, mientras más se lee, más facilidad se adquiere para captar la información contenida en un texto escrito y para incrementar el gusto que proporciona la lectura. *Steps to Reading* facilita el ingreso al mundo de las ideas atrapadas en el lenguaje escrito y pone a disposición de los estudiantes un medio efectivo para convertirse en lectores eficientes.

Las Autoras

Oruro, Enero de 2014

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UNIT ONE

WHAT'S YOUR JOB?

Task One. How many jobs do you know in English? Working with a partner, write a list of them.

....
....
....

Task Two. Read through the text and complete the activities below:

a. **Cognates** are words with a similar structure in English and Spanish. How many can you find in the text?

AT THE TRAVEL AGENCY

Mr Benson is the director of a travel agency in London. The name of the company is SYMBAD TOURS. Its address is 256 Bolton Street. The telephone number is 01-6375-8911. The employees are Mrs Alice Bard- she's the tours manager, her job is very interesting, and Mr Ernest Blake - he's the sales manager, his job is to sell tickets. Miss Alison Wells and Ms Jennifer Dunn are the secretaries, their job is not very easy. Mr Len Johnson is the computer programmer. He's in charge of the tours organization, schedules and transport reservations.

Other people are agents in some parts of the world: Miss Tomiko Satashi is the agent in Tokyo; Antonio Ribeiro is the Brazilian agent in Rio. Laura Fontanelli is the agent in Rome and Mohammed Zaki in Cairo. This is certainly a busy company.

b. **Guessing new words:** Try to find the equivalent terms in the text for these Spanish words.

agencia de viajes	.....*travel agency*.....	vender	.....	gerente de ventas	.....
dirección	.....	a cargo	.....	giras	.....
empleados	.....	horarios	.....	concurrido	.....

c. **Scanning:** Read through the text very quickly and decide if these sentences are true or false.

1.	Mr Benson is the director of the travel agency.	**TRUE**	FALSE
2.	The telephone number is 01-6375-8812.	TRUE	FALSE
3.	All the employees are in London.	TRUE	FALSE
4.	The main office is in Rome.	TRUE	FALSE
5.	Mrs Bard's job is interesting.	TRUE	FALSE
6.	The Egyptian agent is Mohammed Zaki.	TRUE	FALSE
7.	Ernest Blake is the computer programmer.	TRUE	FALSE
8.	Ms Dunn is in charge of the tours organization.	TRUE	FALSE

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VERB TO BE

Affirmative Form

I	am 'm	a student
We You They	are 're	from Bolivia
He She It	is 's	in class

Interrogative Form / Short Answers

Am	I	late?		I am.		I	am not. / I'm not.
Are	you we they	from Bolivia?	Yes,	we are. you are. they are.	No,	we you they	are not. / aren't.
Is	he she it	in class?		he is. she is. it is.		he she It	is not. / isn't.

Task Three. This is Jane Taylor. Complete the information about her with the verb To Be: **am/is/are**.

My name ..... Jane Taylor.

I .....*am*..... 21 years old.

I'..... from Oxford, England.

I ..... an engineering student.

My favourite sports .....
tennis and swimming.

My favourite colours ..... red and blue.

My father ..... an engineer and
my mother ..... a journalist.

I ..... interested in good books,
films and music.

Task Four. **Information Questions:** Match the questions with the answers.

1. ***What's your name?***
2. What's your job or occupation?
3. What about your parents?
4. What's your hobby?
5. Where are you from?
6. What colour is your favourite?
7. How old are you?
8. What's your favourite sport?

a.____ I'm a medical student.
b.____ Reading and photography.
c.____ Football, of course!
d.____ It's yellow.
e.____ I'm 24.
f. __1__ ***Marco Zefirelli.***
g.____ He's a mechanic and she's a housewife.
h.____ I'm from Verona, Italy.

Task Five. Ask and answer questions with a partner about yourself as in **Task Three** and provide similar information.

LANGUAGE FOCUS II

Using Subject Pronouns

Alison and Jenny are secretaries.
▼
They

Brad Pitt is an American film star.
▼
He

Carol and I are in the lab now.
▼
We

Malta is a nice island.
▼
It

Canada and Australia are big countries.
▼
They

Ms Stevenson is a writer.
▼
She

Task Six. **Yes/No Questions:** Match the questions with the answers.

1. ***Are these computers modern?***
2. Is Paul McCartney American?
3. Is Rome in Spain?
4. Is that beautiful actress French?
5. Am I on time for the meeting?
6. Are John and you Canadian?
7. Are you tired?
8. Is this magazine interesting?

a. ____ Yes, you are.
b. ____ No, we aren't.
c. ____ Yes, I am.
d. ____ No, it isn't.
e. __1__ ***Yes, they are.***
f. ____ No, she isn't.
g. ____ Yes, it is.
h. ____ No, he isn't.

HELP!

this	house dictionary box man person	**these**	houses dictionaries boxes men people
that	computer boy shelf child woman	**those**	computers boys shelves children women

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Task Seven. Make questions and answers using this information.

Example: Is Isabel Allende a novelist or a singer? *I think she's a Chilean novelist.*

Is / Are

- Isabel Allende a novelist or a singer?
- Tom Cruise and Brad Pitt politicians or film stars?
- the Alps in Europe or in Africa?
- tequila a meal or a drink?
- Shakira a singer or an actress?
- the Beatles American or English?
- Montevideo in Argentina or in Uruguay?
- Gabriel García Márquez a poet or a writer?

HELP!

a	student teacher book machine hospital university	**an**	architect engineer ice-cream office umbrella hour
the	book(s) executive(s) magazine(s) article(s) box(es) knife - knives country - countries		

LANGUAGE FOCUS III

POSSESSIVES

SUBJECT PRONOUNS	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES
I	my
you	your
he	his
she	her
it	its
we	our
you	your
they	their

Symbad Tours is a travel agency. **Its** address is 256 Bolton street

Mrs Alice Bard is the tours manager. **Her** job is very interesting.

Mr Ernest Blake is the sales manager. **His** job is to sell tickets.

Miss Alison Wells and Ms Jennifer Dunn are the secretaries. **Their** job is not very easy.

THE POSSESSIVE CASE

Robert's car it	Jenny's husband he	the children's magazines they
Charles's sister she	Mrs Black's sons they	the students' bus it

Is ***Robert's car*** fast?
No, ***it*** isn't. It's slow.

Is ***Jenny's husband*** Australian?
Yes, ***he*** is. He's from Sydney.

Are ***Mrs Black's sons*** in Mexico?
No, ***they*** aren't. They're in Japan.

Task Eight. Fill in the gaps using these words.

I-my * you-your * he-his * she-her * it-its * we-our * they-their

1. Jim's children are in high school. .....*They*..... are very good students.
2. ..... am an architect. ..... office is near Central Park.
3. Claire's sister is in India now. ..... is a nurse in a hospital in Calcuta, but ..... salary is not good.
4. Mr Adams is a Chemistry teacher in a school near ..... flat.
5. John's wife is an engineer. ..... name is Katherine and ..... works for a big company in London.
6. Oxford is a beautiful city in England. ..... university is very famous. ..... is 700 years old
7. Computers are essential machines now. ..... are very exact and fast, but ..... price is very high.

LANGUAGE FOCUS IV

CARDINAL NUMBERS

1 one	11 eleven	10 ten	24 twenty-four
2 two	12 twelve	20 twenty	36 thirty-six
3 three	13 thirteen	30 thirty	49 forty-nine
4 four	14 fourteen	40 forty	51 fifty-one
5 five	15 fifteen	50 fifty	67 sixty-seven
6 six	16 sixteen	60 sixty	72 seventy-two
7 seven	17 seventeen	70 seventy	84 eighty-four
8 eight	18 eighteen	80 eighty	95 ninety-five
9 nine	19 nineteen	90 ninety	100 one (a) hundred
			1,000 one (a) thousand

Task Nine. Write these numbers:

84- ....*eighty-four*.....

38- .....

79- .....

63- .....

257- .....

531- .....

1,326- ..*One thousand three hundred and twenty-six*....

52- .....

91- .....

47- .....

876- .....

5,428- .....

Task Ten. What is the next number?

a. twenty-five, thirty, thirty-five, ...*forty*.....

b. six, twelve, twenty-four, ...

ten, seven, four, ...

c. forty, forty-six, fifty, fifty-six, ...

d. twenty-one, eighteen, fifteen, ...

f. forty-five, forty-seven, forty-nine , ...

Let's Play Bingo!

Write numbers from 1-60 on the squares. Do not repeat any number. Then check your numbers as the teacher dictates them.

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Vocabulary Record

Complete the examples or the missing meanings in Spanish in this inventory of the most important words of the unit. Remember that a good knowledge of words is essential for reading efficiently.

Word	Meaning	Example
job	*trabajo, ocupación*	Robert's a pilot. His job is very interesting.
address	dirección	
tours manager	gerente de viajes	
sales manager		Mr Blake is the sales manager. He sells tickets.
travel agency		*Symbad Tours* is a good travel agency.
easy		
in charge of		
schedule	horario	
housewife		
meeting		
singer		Sting is a wonderful singer.
film star		
writer		
magazine	revista	
knife		
country	país, campo	
chemistry		
near		
flat		Our flat is small, but it's very comfortable.
wife/husband		
beautiful		
high		

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UNIT TWO

THE OFFICE

Task One. Look at the picture and working with a partner, write all the objects you know in English

....
....
....

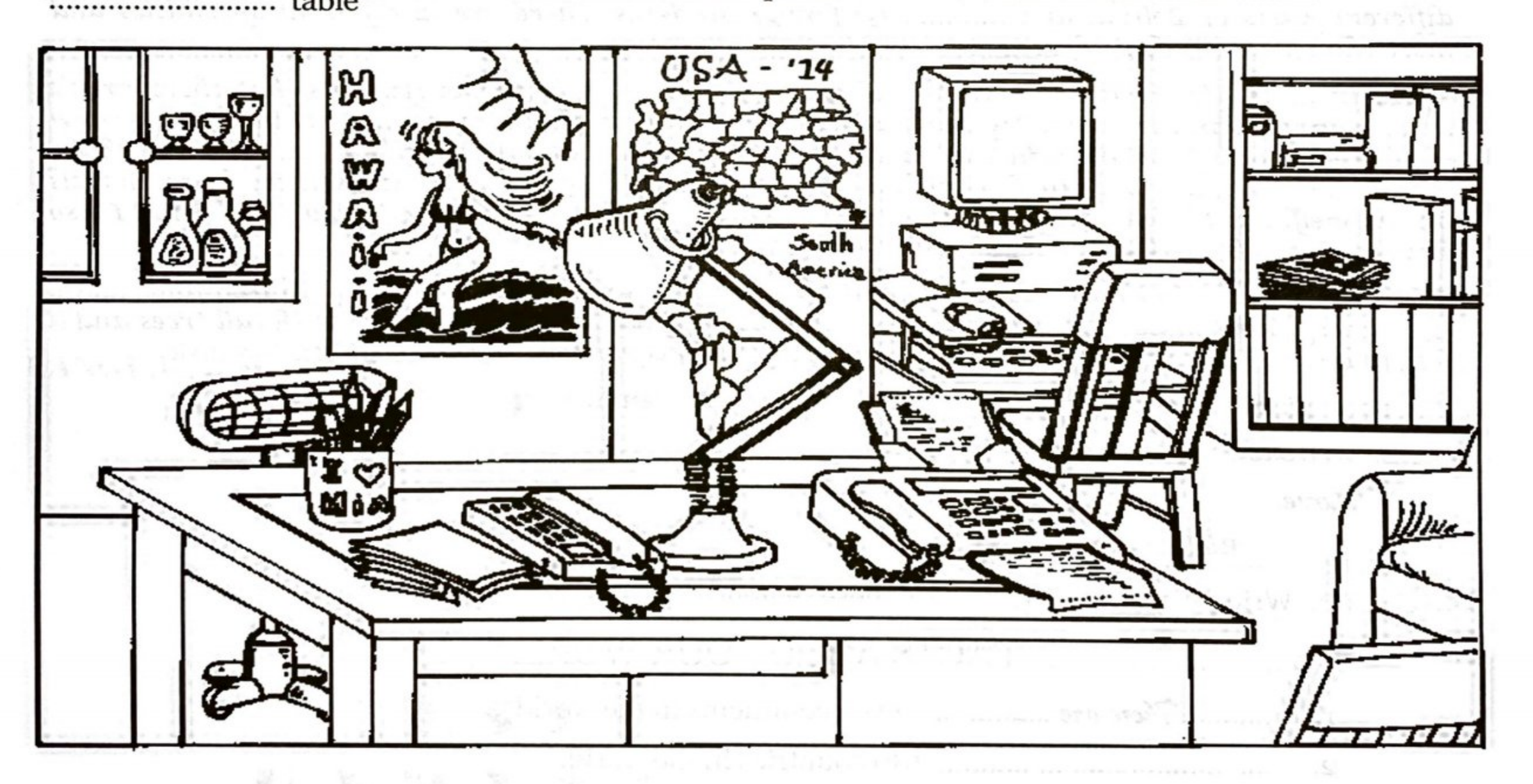
LANGUAGE FOCUS I : ADJECTIVES

scientific magazines boring film modern computer

The underlined words are **adjectives**. The+ function of an adjective in a sentence is to describe nouns.

Task Two. Read through the text and find the adjectives which describe these nouns:

.....*first*..... floor ..... maps ..... building
..... fax machine ..... office ..... desk
..... table ..... poster ..... books



This is Mr Benson's office at Symbad Travel Agency. His office is on the first floor of a new building in the center of London. There's a modern fax machine, a telephone, a lamp and some paper on a big brown desk; there are also some pencils and pens on the desk. There is a cupboard and a shelf. There are some interesting books and magazines on the shelf and there are some bottles and glasses in the cupboard.

There are some useful maps and a colourful poster on the wall. On the right there's a small table with a computer on it. There are some chairs and a sofa too. It is really a very comfortable office.

LANGUAGE FOCUS II: some - any

SOME +	There are	**some**	pencils on the desk.
ANY – ?	Are there No, there aren't	**any** **any**	envelopes on the desk? envelopes.

Task Three. Write short answers to these questions about Mr Benson's office.

1. *Is there a telephone on the desk?* *Yes, there is.*
2. Are there any books on the shelf? .....
3. Is there a radio on the table? .....
4. Are there any CDs on the shelf? .....
5. Is there a computer on the table? .....
6. Are there any photographs on the wall? .....
7. Is there any paper on the desk? .....
8. Are there any glasses in the cupboard? .....

Task Four. Fill in the gaps in this letter with ***a, an, some*** or ***any***.

Dear Claudia:

How are you? What about your new friends at the faculty? I'm in Oruro, ...a... (1) cold and small town with ..... (2) famous Engineering Faculty. I'm in the first course with students from different parts of Bolivia and ..... (3) foreign students. There are 12 different specialties and more than 5,000 students here.

I live in ..... (4) house near the faculty with ..... (5) other male students, but there aren't ..... (6) girls in the house. My room is small but comfortable. There is ..... (7) interesting view of the mountains from my window. In my room there is ..... (8) big bed, ... (9) armchair, two book shelves, ... (10) desk and ..... (11) chairs. There are ..... (12) science fiction novels on the shelf, but there aren't ..... (13) videos because there isn't ..... (14) video player. Ah! I also have ..... (15) old guitar to play good music with my friends.

There are ..... (16) interesting places in this town: for example, the Socavon Church and ..... (17) underground museum. There are ..... (18) beautiful parks in the centre with tall trees and a lot of flowers. There are also a lot of cafés where young people meet to chat or listen to music.

The people here are very friendly, so it is easy to make friends.

Please write to me soon. I miss you a lot.

Love,

Richard

Task Five. Write **There is** or **There are** in these sentences.

FACTS ABOUT OUR WORLD

1. .....*There are*..... seven continents in the world.
2. ..... 180 countries in the world.
3. ..... a very long river in Egypt, the River Nile.
4. ..... a very big rainforest in Brazil, the Amazon.
5. ..... eighteen types of penguins.
6. ..... only 300 panda bears in the world.
7. ..... a very high volcano in Japan, the Fuji.
8. ..... 5,000 million people in the world.
9. ..... a very high waterfall in Venezuela, the Angel Waterfall.
10. ..... fifty kinds of kangaroos in Australia.

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LANGUAGE FOCUS III

EXPRESSIONS OF QUANTITY

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS	COUNTABLE NOUNS
paper	book (s)
money	dollar(s)
traffic	car (s)
information	file(s)
wine	bottles(s)
sugar	sweet(s)
music	song(s)

HOW MUCH *paper is there on the desk?*

There is a lot. / a little **or** *There is not* much. / any.

HOW MANY *books are there on the shelf?*

There are a lot. / a few **or** *There are not* many. / any.

Task Six. Fill in the blanks with: **How much, How many; a little, a few, many** and **much**.

1. .....*How many*..... *people are there in the office ? - There aren't* ..... *many*.....
2. ..... money is there in the drawer? - There's .....
3. ..... glasses are there in the cupboard? - There are .....
4. ..... magazines are there on the shelf? - There aren't .....
5. ..... wine is there in the bottle? - There isn't .....
6. ..... traffic is there in the street? - There is .....
7. ..... employees are there in the company? - There aren't .....

LANGUAGE FOCUS IV

THE ENGLISH ALPHABET

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

Task Six. Dictation

1. .....
2. .....
3. .....
4. .....
5. .....
6. .....

Task Seven. Practise using the English alphabet by asking and answering these questions.

a. How do you spell ...***canción***... in English? S O N G

b. Write five words to dictate to a partner.

c. Spell your name, your father's, mother's or girl's/boy friend's name.

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Vocabulary Record

Complete the examples or the missing meanings in Spanish in this inventory of the most important words of the unit. Remember that a good knowledge of words is essential for reading efficiently.

Word	Meaning	Example
first floor	primer piso	
cupboard	alacena, armario	
shelf - shelves		
on the right/left	a la derecha/izquierda	
view		There's a spectacular view from my hotel window.
building		
town		There are beautiful towns near in our country.
foreign		Are there any foreign students in your class?
male/female		
food		Italian food is delicious.
place		
rainforest	bosque tropical	
waterfall		
drawer	cajón de mueble, gaveta	
spell	deletrear	
armchair		This is a very comfortable armchair.
play	jugar, tocar (un instrumento)	
church		
underground		There's a good underground train system in London.
also		
meet	conocer (a alguien), reunirse	
chat		
so	así que, de modo que; tan	
easy		
soon		Please write soon.

Escaneado con CamScanner

AT THE NIGHT CLUB

Task One. Look at the picture below. What are these people doing? Match the picture with the sentences in the box.

___ He is smoking.	___ They are playing music.	___ She's working.	___ They are eating.
___ She is singing.	___ They're dancing.	___ He's sleeping.	___ He's drinking.

Task Two. Working with a partner ask and answer questions about the picture.

a. M. she/(sing?)/work

Look at M. Is she singing? No, she isn't. She's working.

b. I. they/do? (play music)

Look at I. What are they doing? They are playing music.

LANGUAGE FOCUS I:

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Positive

am/is/are +	VERB + ing	
I **am** (= I'm)	do**ing**	my math practice.
He **is** (= He's)	go**ing**	to the rock concert.
They **are** (They're)	play**ing**	a computer game.

Negative

I am not (I'm not)
He/She is not (= isn't) } learning French.
They are not (aren't)

Questions

Are you
Is he/she } watching the news on TV?
Are they

Short answers

Yes, I am./No, we aren't.
Yes, he is./No, she isn't.
Yes, they are./No, they aren't.

**The Present Continuous describes activities which are happening now.*

We are going to the football match at the moment.

**It can also describe activities happening in the near future.*

We are going to the football match on Sunday.

Spelling!

Verbs ending in ***e:*** hav**e** hav**ing** lov**e** lov**ing**
Verbs ending in a vowel + consonant: **run** ru**nning** **sit** si**tting**

Study these verbs:

sing	singing	smoke	smoking	sit	sitting	try	trying
play	playing	dance	dancing	swim	swimming	study	studying
eat	eating	type	typing	run	running	carry	carrying
work	working	have	having	set	setting	cry	crying

Task Three. Fill in the gaps with verbs from the list above in the Present Continuous tense.

1. Listen! The Beatles .....*are singing*..... *Yesterday* on the radio.
2. David ..... a cigarette and he's only ten years old!
3. Karen and Jill ..... (not) lunch today. They're on a diet.
4. The children ..... football tomorrow afternoon.
5. ..... the secretary ..... the letters? - Yes, she is using the computer.
6. Why ..... the baby ..... ? - Oh, he's just hungry.
7. Anna and I ..... medicine. We're in our last year of university.
8. I ..... (not) tomorrow. It's a holiday.

Escaneado con CamScanner

Task Four. Scan the following text to find this information.

1. The system where people work at home through computer networks.
2. The name of two companies which are introducing this system.
3. When people work without fixed hours.
4. Frozen, fast food easy to prepare.
5. Responsible, administrative jobs

PRESENT TRENDS IN THE WORLD OF WORK

OUR WORLD is changing very quickly. Some things are improving and some others are getting worse. For example, in the world of work more and more people are doing their work from their homes these days. Many large companies, such as Xerox and IBM are introducing *teleworking* for their employees, a system where people get computers and work from home. Also small companies are beginning to use teleworking as a way of reducing costs.

Another important change is that companies are recruiting more women nowadays. Women are going out to work and many of them are getting management positions. As a result, they are spending less time with their families, so companies are introducing *flexitime*, a system where people start and leave work at different times. So sales of convenience food are increasing because there is not time for cooking.

Task Five. Read the article and underline all the verbs in the Present Continuous Tense.

Task Six. Find the equivalent English words for these terms in the text.

mejorando	.....*improving*.....	manera	.....	pasando	.....
empeorando	.....	reclutando	.....	de modo que	.....
tal como	.....	actualmente	.....	ventas	.....
empleados	.....	como resultado	.....	comida rápida	.....
también	.....	administración	.....	cocina	.....

LANGUAGE FOCUS II.

QUESTION WORDS

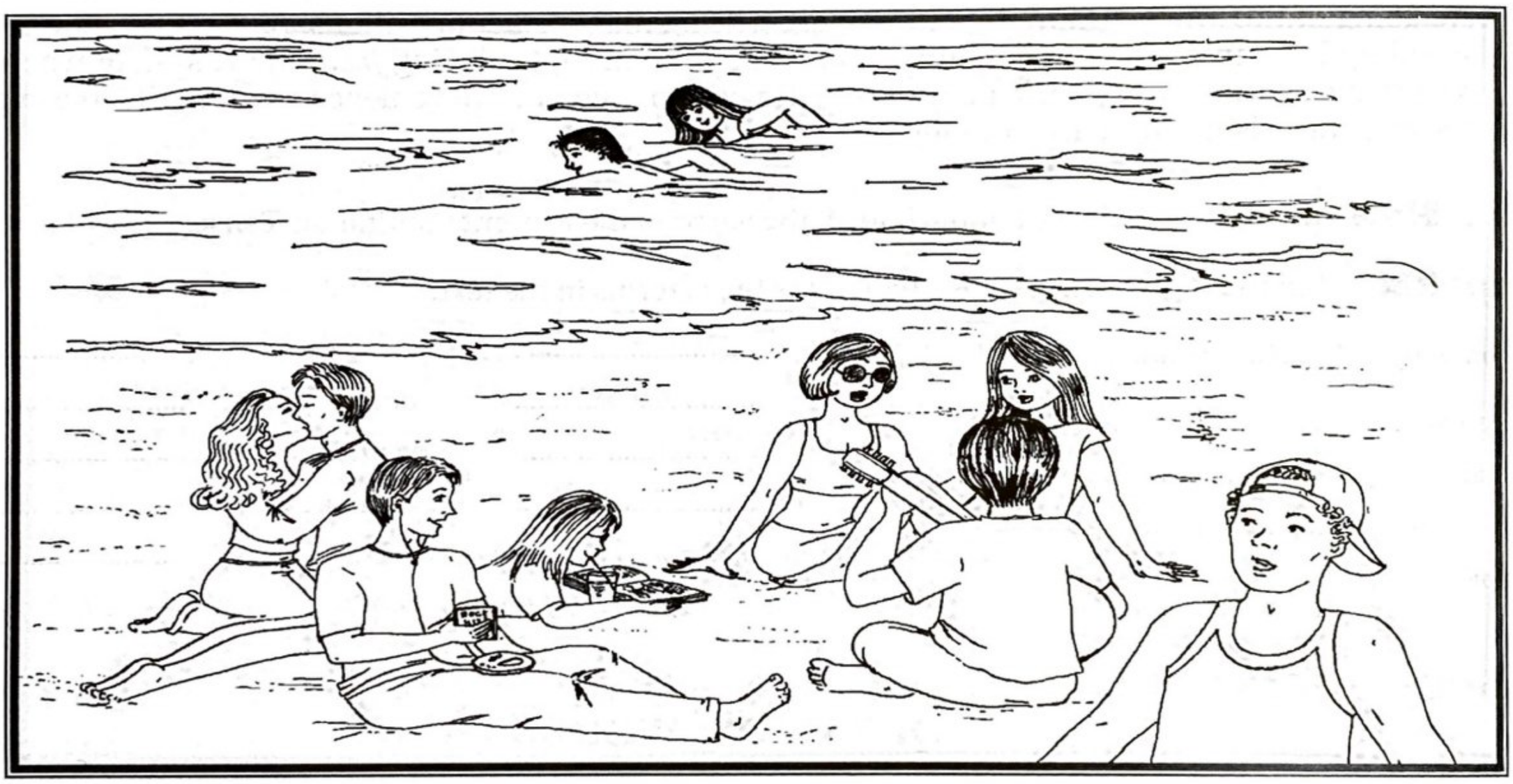
WHAT is there in the drawer?	There's **a calculator.**
WHO is your math teacher?	**Mr Blake.**
WHICH is their car?	It's **the red one** next to the tree.
WHOSE are those magazines?	They're **Robert's.**
WHERE is Jennifer going?	She's going **to an art exhibition.**
WHEN is your sister's birthday?	It's **in October.**
HOW are you going to Tarija?	We're going **by plane**.
HOW MUCH is that computer?	It's about **$1,000.**
HOW MANY exercises are there?	There are **twelve.**
WHY is Dave running?	**Because he's late for a meeting.**

Task Seven. Complete the questions with the appropriate question word from the box.

Whose
How many
Where
Which
How
Why
What
How much
When
Who

1. .....*Whose*..... is this umbrella? – It's Mr Kent's.
2. ..... is Ms Green traveling from India? – She's coming by plane.
3. ..... languages is George learning? – Two. German and Dutch.
4. ..... is Dr Clark staying? – She's staying at the Empire Hotel.
5. ..... are you taking your driving test? – Tomorrow at 10am.
6. ..... is renting the house next door? – A Mexican family.
7. ..... are they paying for the house? - $200 a month.
8. ..... are the children doing upstairs? – They're playing a video game.
9. ..... are you opening the window? – Because it's very hot in here.
10. ..... is your favourite sport? – It's football, of course!

Task Eight. Complete this story with the suitable form of the verb **To Be** and the verbs from the box.



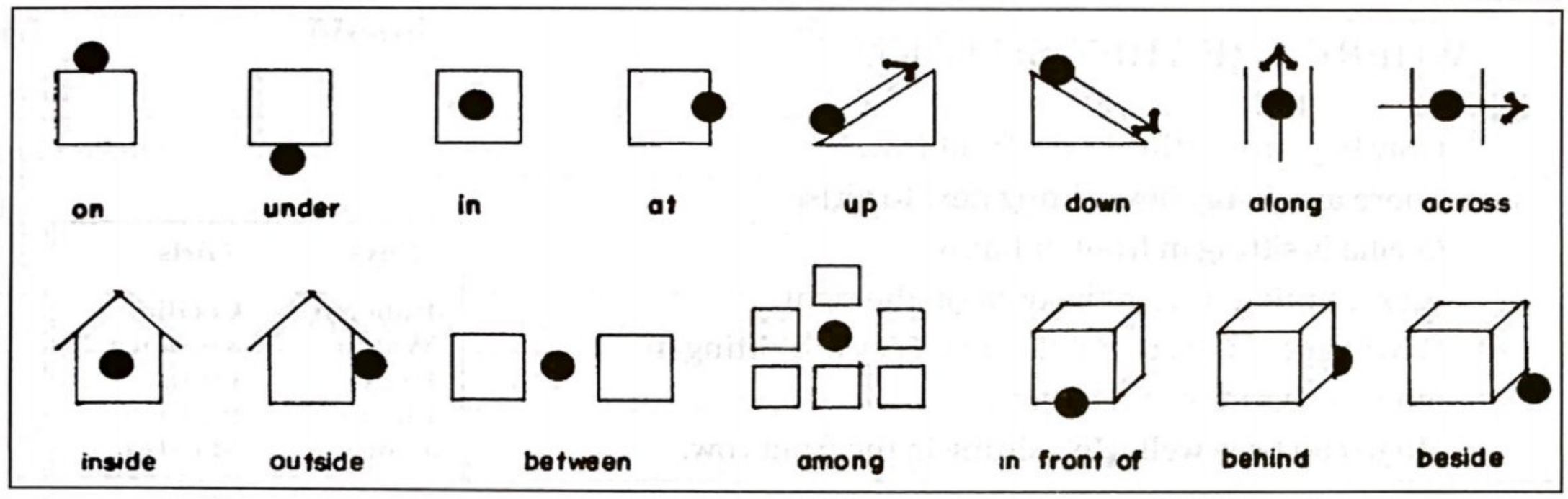
spend * sing * drink * play * kiss * eat * enjoy * read * swim * listen

It's three o'clock on a Saturday afternoon. My friends and I .....*are spending*..... (1) a day on the beach. But I (2. not) ..... at all because I have a terrible headache.

And where are the people? Well, Mary and Jim (3) ..... in the sea. Robert (4) ..... the guitar and Jill and Beth (5) ..... beautiful songs. And what are the others doing? Albert (6) ..... a ham sandwich and ..... to music on a CD player. Susan (7) ..... a comic book and (8) ..... a Coke. And my girlfriend? Where's Claudia? Oh No! She (9) ..... Tom, my best friend!

LANGUAGE FOCUS III

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE



Task Nine. Select the appropriate preposition from the box to fill in the gaps.

along/across
inside/outside
between/among
beside
on/under
in front of/behind
up/down
in/at

The bus is going .....*along*..... the avenue.
The old lady is going ..... the street.

The lift is going ..... to the fifth floor.
Now the lift is coming ..... to the ground floor.

There are some stamps and envelopes ..... the table.
The mechanic is ..... the car. He's repairing it.

The children are ..... the class.
The director of the school is ..... the door.

The game is starting. The people are already ..... the stadium.
There aren't any tickets, so John is ..... the stadium.

Is there a Brazilian girl ..... the students?
The bar is ..... the bookstore and the cinema.

The ticket office is closed. There are some people ..... it.
The ambulance is ..... the hospital. You can't see it from here.

Anne is sitting ..... her best friend, Elizabeth.
They are in the math class.

Task Ten. **More Prepositions.** Complete the sentences with the prepositions from the box.

on * from * about * in (2) * for * to * with (2) * after

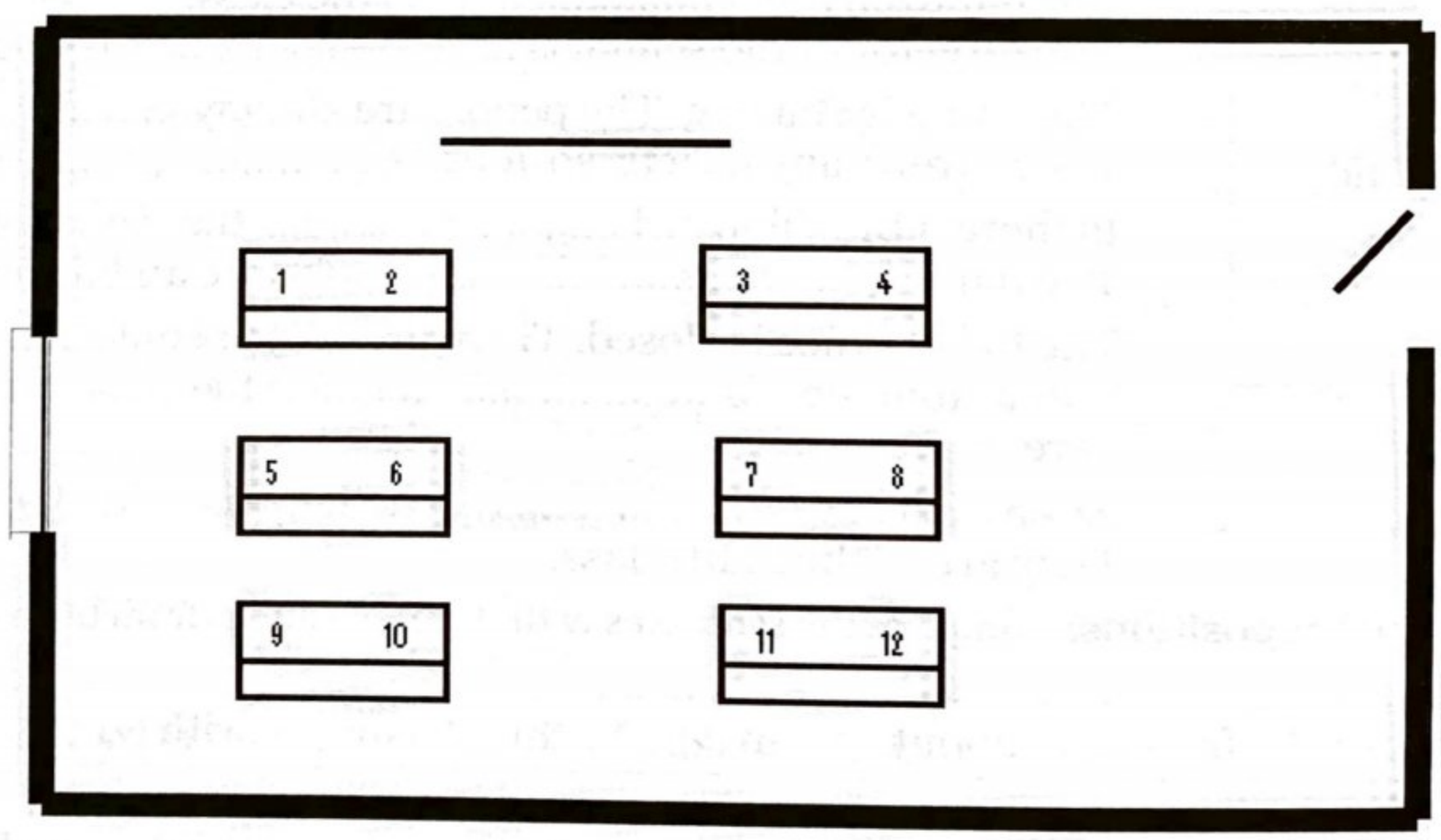
1. What's ...*on*..... TV tonight? - There's a good programme ..... wild animals ..... the news.
2. What nationality is Brad Pitt? - He's ..... the USA.
3. Where are the car keys? - I'm sure they're ..... your pocket.
4. There's orange juice, milk and cereal ..... breakfast.
5. What are you doing next weekend? - We're going ..... the beach ..... some friends.
6. Rick is ..... love ..... his neighbour, Claire. They're going out tonight!

Task Eleven. Study the diagram and read about the students in this class. Then write their names on their places.

WHERE ARE THEY SITTING?

Only boys are sitting in the front row.
There aren't any boys sitting next to girls.
Cecilia is sitting in front of Luisa.
Alex is sitting next to the door on the right.
Edwin and Juan are not friends. They are sitting in opposite corners of the room.
Hugo can't see well. He's sitting in the front row.
Waldo is not sitting at the front.
Hugo is not sitting beside Alex.
Sonia is sitting next to the window on the left.
Luisa is sitting in the back row.
Patricia's Sonia's best friend. So she's sitting behind Sonia.
Maritza and Cecilia talk all the time. They are not sitting next to each other.
Edwin is sitting in a corner at the back.

Boys	Girls
Roberto	Cecilia
Waldo	Verónica
Hugo	Luisa
Edwin	Patricia
Juan	Maritza
Alex	Sonia



Escaneado con CamScanner

Vocabulary Record

Complete the examples or the missing meanings in Spanish in this inventory of the most important words of the unit. Remember that a good knowledge of words is essential for reading efficiently.

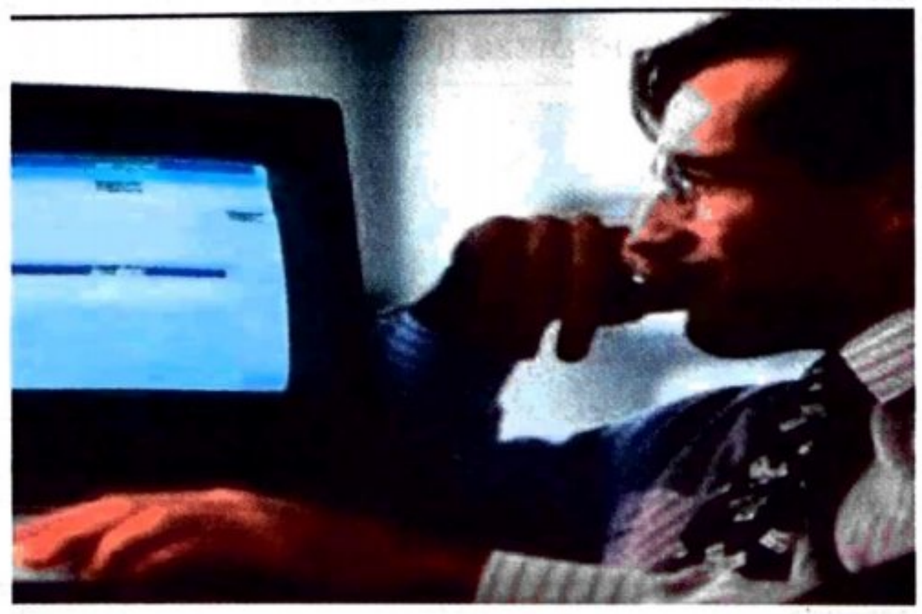
Word	Meaning	Example
homework		
computer game		
lunch		They are having some pizza for lunch.
hungry		
first/last	primero/último	
holiday		
through	a través	
network		Businesses are implementing computer networks now.
with/without		
fixed hours		
frozen	congelado	
trends		
as a way of	como una forma de	
recruit		
nowadays		More women are working out nowadays.
as a result		
less/more time		
tree		
next-door		The family who live next-door are Peruvian.
Dutch		They speak Dutch in Holland.
upstairs/downstairs		
headache		Is there an aspirin? My headache is killing me!
best friend		
lift	ascensor	
ground floor		There's a restaurant on the ground floor.
bookstore		
wild animals		Tigers and lions are wild animals.
pocket		
neighbour		
front/back row	primera/última fila	

Escaneado con CamScanner

UNIT FOUR

TECHNOLOGY AND THE FUTURE

Task One. Read the text to find this information.



1. What are the advantages of keeping lessons on videos?
2. Why are teachers always necessary?
3. How can we use television in education?

It is not possible to think about technology without referring to computers. In fact, computer science is developing at an incredible speed nowadays. In 1940 the first computer could only store information and respond to simple programs. Now we can see computers in banks, offices, supermarkets and schools because they can work with vast amounts of data very quickly and efficiently. However, they cannot function without human instructions, but this may change in the next 25 years; then they might think by themselves and understand spoken language.

Technology and Education. Computers and television are the two things which may change education in the future. Some teachers are using them now, but they might use these devices much more in the near future. Can you imagine a teacher giving an excellent lesson? We could put that lesson on television and thousands of students would see it. We can also keep the lesson on videotapes and use it many times with different groups of students.

And computers? All students should have one. They will be like books, notebooks and pencils. Especially the Internet is becoming a valuable source of information for students with millions of sites containing all the human knowledge, from biographies of scientist to virtual reality technology.

But we can ask: What about teachers in the future? Teachers are necessary, so we must have them because students will always need help as they need it now. We need new technology, but we need people, too.

Task Two. **Guessing words**. Read the article below and match the new words with their Spanish equivalents.

de hecho (Line 1) ...*in fact*.....
velocidad (Line 2) .....
actualmente (Line 2) .....
almacenar (Line 2) .....
cantidades (Line 4) .....

sin embargo (Line 5) .....
por sí mismas (Line 6) .....
cosas (Line 7) .....
dispositivos (Line 8) .....
mantener (Line 10) .....

veces (Line 11) .....
como (Line 12) .....
convirténdose (Line 13) .....
fuente (Line 13) .....
conocimiento (Line 14) .....

Escaneado con CamScanner

LANGUAGE FOCUS I

MODAL AUXILIARY VERBS

I	**can**	be here at ten o'clock.
We	**may**	pay with a credit card.
She	**might**	change her job soon.
You	**must**	wear a uniform at work.
He	**should**	learn English for his work.
They	**would**	like to live in a big city.
I	**could**	finish my report in time.

Can is used to show mental or physical ability. It also expresses possibility.
May is used for permission or possibility.
Might expresses possibility in the future.
Must is used for obligation or necessity.
Should is used for giving advice or recommendation.
Would is used in conditional sentences.
Could is the past of **can** and is also used for polite requests.

Can you play the piano?

No, I **cannot** / **can't** play it, but I **can** play the guitar well.

Must I wait for Mr. Baker? Yes, you **must**.

You **must not** / **mustn't** smoke in this place.

Could you lend me your dictionary?

Paul **could not** / **couldn't** speak French, but now he **can**.

Notice this:
*Modals do not change according to the subject.
*They precede the subject in questions and add **'not'** in negatives.
*Modals are followed by the simple form of the verb.

Task Three. Read the article again and underline all the **Modal Auxiliary Verbs** that you can find and see how they are used in the context.

Task Four. Working with a partner, practice the use on some Modal Verbs by asking and answering questions:

Can you cook? Yes, I can or No, I can't

1. Can you ski? .....
2. Can you play chess? .....
3. Can you speak Quechua? .....
4. Can you drive? .....
5. Can you swim? .....
6. Can you type? .....
7. Can you play rugby? .....
8. Can you dance? .....

Task Five. Mr Gross is very fat. He is at the doctor's and she is giving him some medical orders. Write 8 sentences like the examples. Use these words: *fruit*, *vodka*, lemon juice, sugar, beer, fish, ice-cream, yoghurt, salad, butter.

Example:

You must eat fruit. *You mustn't drink vodka.*

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

some	body
any	one
no	thing
every	where

-body = -one

The lights are on. *Somebody/Someone* is in the house.

Turn off the radio. *Nobody/No one* is listening to it. *Everybody/Everyone* is watching the football game on TV.

Is there *anybody/anyone* in the chemistry lab? – No, no one/nobody is there.

I can't talk to *anybody/anyone* in the class. We are having an exam right now.

* *Anybody* can learn any language, but you must work hard.

-thing -where

There isn't *anything* good on TV today.

This town is boring. There's *nowhere* to go.

We can't go *anywhere* this weekend. There is no money.

Is there *anything* to eat? I'm hungry. – Yes, there is *something* in the fridge.

I'd like to go *somewhere* nice to dance on Friday.

Could you go *anywhere* on your last holiday?

* What would you like to drink? – *Anything* is fine. I'm very thirsty.

Task Six. Translate the following sentences containing **Indefinite Pronoun** into Spanish. Translate the ideas, **not** word by word.

1. It's spring time. There are beautiful flowers *everywhere*.
2. The house is empty. *Nobody* is there at the moment.
3. *Somebody* is looking for you at the door.
4. Could you find *anything* nice for Claire's birthday present?
5. This machine is easy to operate. *Anyone* can use it.
6. What's in the letter? – *Something* very important from the office.
7. I'm looking for my glasses. I can't find them *anywhere*.
8. The fridge is full. You can eat *anything* you want.
9. They are building a new hospital *somewhere* near the stadium.
10. Turn on the light please. I can't see *anything* in the dark.

Escaneado con CamScanner

Task Seven. Read the text below and complete the following activities.

a. Scanning. When you 'scan' a reading text, you read it very quickly to find specific information. Now practise this reading strategy to look up the following:

1. The titles of two films.
2. Two kinds of cars.
3. The names of two film stars.
4. The name of a great theatre.

TV COMMENTARY

Good evening everyone!

We're in front of the Palladium in Hollywood. Tonight is the Great Event: The Oscar Award Ceremony. There's a big traffic-jam around the theatre and all the film stars are here; mink coats and Cadillacs! Who will win the awards? Nobody knows it yet.

Look! Somebody is getting out of a limousine. Yes! It's Mr Arnold Stallone, a nominee for his part in *The Good, The Bad and The Stupid* and who's he with? Oh! The great actress Miss Mary Strip, another candidate for her role in *Women in Love*. They are both greeting their fans. Everybody is cheering and smiling at them. But someone may be very disappointed tonight. Who will lose and who will win? ... We will know everything in three hours.

This is Tom Randall from the Palladium.

b. Working with words. Find out synonyms or antonyms for these terms.

Synonyms		Antonyms	
nominee	.....	win	.....
full of cars and people	.....	booing	.....
part	.....	behind	.....

c. Read the text more carefully and underline all the Indefinite Pronouns that you can find.

d. Understanding Ideas. Answer these questions.

1. Who's Tom Randall?
2. Who's wearing mink coats?
3. Who's driving Cadillacs?
4. Who may be disappointed?
5. What's Hollywood? Where is it?

Escaneado con CamScanner

Vocabulary Record

Complete the examples or the missing meanings in Spanish in this inventory of the most important words of the unit. Remember that a good knowledge of words is essential for reading efficiently.

Word	Meaning	Example
however		
become	convertirse, llegar a ser	
device		Computers are useful devices in the modern world.
source		The sun can be a valuable source of energy.
knowledge	conocimiento (s)	
in fact	de hecho	
as well = too, also	también	
speed		Computers can process information at great speed.
request		
chess		The new chess champion is a 23-year old Russian boy.
like		
be aware of	estar consciente de	
tools		
world		
lights		
right now	ahora mismo	
spring		
present		Happy birthday! Here's a present for you.
in the dark		
award	premio, beca	
yet		
both		
disappointed		We're disappointed. We couldn't win the football game.
cheer/boo	aclamar/abuchear	
amount	cantidad	

Escaneado con CamScanner

LIFE IN THE YEAR 2050

Task One. How many significant inventions and discoveries throughout the man's history can you list?

....
....

Task Two. In which ways are our lives going to change in forty year's time? What technological developments can we expect? Discuss your ideas in a small group.

Task Three. Read the following magazine article to check if your ideas are included in the text.

1. TRANSPORT

How will people travel in the future? Some experts think that the traveller will get into the car and tell the car computer where to go. The computer will then drive the car along a road at a speed of 200 kilometres an hour. The computer will also sense other cars on the road, so cars won't hit one another. Cars will run on new, clean fuels, so they won't affect the environment.

2. TELEVISION

The television of the future will show pictures in three dimensions, this means that we are going to see all the sides of an object through holograms, and in some years we will be able to see, smell and touch the things that we see on television! Smart TVs will show what the viewers want to see. TV channels will disappear; instead, people will choose a programme from a 'menu' and a computer will send it directly to the television via Internet. Today we can also use the World Wide Web to read newspapers with photographs from thousands of kilometres away. Music, films, programmes and books can come to us through computers as well. What other changes will we see in the field of entertainment and communication?

3. SCHOOLS

Schools of the future will be open twelve months a year, twenty-four hours a day with students coming and going at any time without fixed timetables. Classrooms are going to have a computer at every desk. Some experts say that books are going to disappear, so students will get information by asking a computer and it will return information in video, sounds and words. Even more, others think that students will be able to get an education at home and that they are going to receive information from school and send their work back to school through computers.
Will schools and offices disappear in the future? Probably not. People enjoy working together!

Task Four. Match these Spanish words with their English equivalents in the text. The numbers in brackets indicate the sections where you will find the words.

velocidad (1) .....*speed*.....
sentir (1) .....
chocar (1) .....
medioambiente (1) .....

lados (2) .....
a través (2) .....
oler (2) .....
inteligente (2) .....

en vez (2) .....
también (2) .....
horarios fijos (3) .....
más aún (3) .....

Escaneado con CamScanner

FUTURE TENSES

I	**am going to** **will**	study chemistry tonight.
He She It	**is going to** **will**	work hard tomorrow.
We You They	**are going to** **will**	travel abroad next month.

can/will be able to

I **cannot** speak German now.
I **will be able to** speak it in two years' time.

Peter **can** operate computers very well.
He **will be able to** get a good job soon.

We **can** travel very fast nowadays.
We **will be able to** travel even faster in the future.

Study these examples:

Will Katherine study in Japan next year?
No, she {**will not** / **won't**} study there. She {**will** / **'ll**} study in Germany.

Will your friends arrive for Christmas? Yes, they **will**./No they **won't.**

Is Michael **going to** be here later? No, he **isn't**. He**'s going to** be at work.

Are you **going to** buy a new computer? Yes, we **are**./No, we **aren't.**

Task Five. Imagine the future. Make up sentences using the information in the chart below.

In forty years' time In 2050	people we	will (not) may might are going to can could	visit have need travel use invent	in electric cars new musical instruments flying cars new materials robots at home Mars sun power translator phones

In forty years' time people will travel in electric cars.

In 2050 we may not visit Mars yet.

Task Six. What will happen in the future? Here are some predictions from futurologists. Read these short articles and match them to the titles below.

THE WORLD IN THE FUTURE

PRECIOUS LIQUID **TOO MANY, TOO FEW**

ENDLESS WORKERS **MIRACLES IN HEALTH**

Escaneado con CamScanner

1 .....

MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY will conquer many diseases. Today there are electronic devices that connect directly to the brain to help people hear. By 2050, we will be able to help blind and deaf people to see and hear again. Scientists will know how to control genes. They are already producing clones of animals; by 2010, scientists will produce clones of people with predetermined characteristics in their appearance, intelligence and behaviour.

2 .....

ROBOTS will replace people in factories. Many industries already use robots because they work without interruptions for 24 hours a day, and they can also do jobs too dangerous for people, such us working underwater, inside nuclear energy plants or in the outer space exploration. By 2050, we will see more robots everywhere – in schools, offices, hospitals, shops and homes. They will simplify people's lives making them more comfortable.

3 .....

THE POPULATION in Europe is growing older. People are living longer and the birth rate is falling because young people have only one child or none at all. In five years, 35 per cent of the people in the European Union will be over sixty years old and this will be a serious problem for the governments because there won't be enough young people to pay for the old people's pensions. On the other hand, in most countries in the Third World, the population is growing very fast. In some African countries the population is doubling every 20 years and this will cause lack of food, medicines and education.

4 .....

WATER will become one of our most serious problems in the near future. In many places agriculture is changing because people are growing fruit and vegetables to export, so they use large amounts of water. Another problem is that more countries will build dams to generate hydro-electricity. As a result, the nearby countries will have much less water for their population needs. The demand for water will increase ten times between now and 2050, so there will be serious shortages of this vital element and this may be the cause for wars among countries.

Task Seven. Look up at least five cognates in each text.

Task Eight. Find words in the texts to match these definitions. The first number in brackets refers to the text and the second, to the line in the text

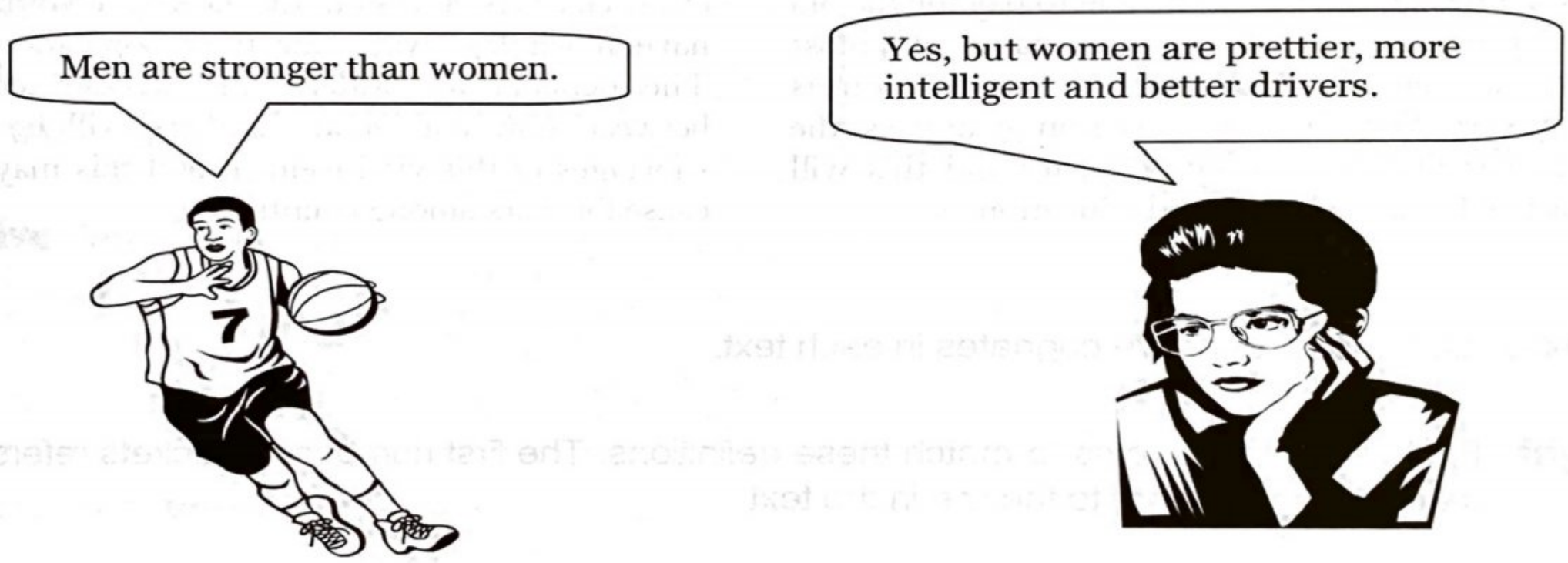
1. Una copia exacta de un ser humano o de un animal (Text 1, Line 6) .....*clone*.....
2. Un malestar o disfunción del cuerpo o de la mente. (1; 2) .....
3. Dispositivos o artefactos diseñados para una tarea específica. (1, 2) .....
4. La masa gris, suave que es el centro del sistema nervioso. (1, 3) .....
5. Conducta o formas de comportamiento de las personas . (1, 9) .....
6. Facilitar o hacer que algo se haga más fácil. (2, 8). .....
7. El número de personas que nacen en un período de tiempo dado. (3, 2) .....
8. Por el contrario, por otra parte. (3, 8) .....
9. Ausencia, falta de algo. (3, 12) .....
10. La estructura construida en un río para controlar el flujo del agua. (4, 6) .....
11. Escasez o racionamiento de algo vital. (4, 11) .....

LANGUAGE FOCUS II

COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE FORMS OF THE ADJECTIVES

	ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
One-syllable Adjectives	tall	tall**er** (than)	**the** tall**est**
	large	larg**er**	**the** large**st**
	hot	hott**er**	**the** hott**est**
Adjectives ending in –y	easy	easi**er** (than)	**the** easi**est**
	pretty	pretti**er**	**the** pretti**est**
Adjectives with two or more syllables	modern	**more** modern (than)	**the most** modern
	expensive	**less** expensive	**the least** expensive
Irregular Adjectives	good	better (than)	the best
	bad	worse	the worst
	far	farther/further	the farthest/furthest

Do you agree with this? What other adjectives can you use to compare men and women?



Task Nine. **Comparatives.** Complete the sentences with comparative forms.

1. Rome is a very old city, but Athens *is older than Rome.*
2. Bolivia is a big country, but Brazil .....
3. Radio is interesting, but television .....
4. Boston is an exciting city, but New York .....
5. Portuguese is easy to learn, but English .....
6. Saturn is far from the Sun, but Neptune .....
7. Skiing is a dangerous sport, but climbing mountains .....
8. The winter in Canada is bad, but in Russia it .....
9. Some magazines are cheap, but newspapers .....
10. English people are friendly, but Italians .....

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Task Ten. The manager of River Plate is going to buy a new footballer for his team. He's thinking about two players. Write sentences using these adjectives.

light * expensive * famous * heavy * tall * fast * short * young * old

Name :	Paulo Baggio	Name :	Dirceau Santos
Age :	28	Age :	21
Height :	1 m. 84 cms.	Height:	1 m. 90 cms.
Weight :	73 kilos	Weight:	70 kilos
Worth :	U$ 500,000	Worth :	U$ 750,000
Comments:	fast, very famous	Comments:	very fast, not famous

Example: *Paulo Baggio is older than Dirceau.*

Task Eleven. **The Superlative.** Complete the sentences using the superlative form of the adjectives.

1. Titicaca is in a **high** country. ..... *Yes, it's the highest lake in the world.* .....
2. The Grand Canyon in Arizona is large. ..... in America.
3. Brad Pitt is a very popular actor. ..... in the USA.
4. Cheetahs are very fast animals. ..... in the world.
5. Sharks are dangerous fish. ..... of all.
6. The Taj Mahal in India is a very beautiful building. ..... in Asia.
7. *The Simpsons* is a funny programme. ..... in television.
8. The Plaza is a very good hotel. ..... in La Paz.
9. Shigeshiyo Izumi from Japan is a very old man. ..... in the world.
10. *Teenagers in Love* is a very bad film. ..... this year.

Task Twelve. Translate the following verse:

Tell me, and I'll forget.
Show me, and I'll remember.
Involve me, and I'll learn.

What is this verse about? Do you agree with it? Why? Why not?

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Vocabulary Record

Complete the examples or the missing meanings in Spanish in this inventory of the most important words of the unit. Remember that a good knowledge of words is essential for reading efficiently.

Word	Meaning	Example
throughout		
way	forma, manera	
development		
road		
speed		
hit	chocar	
fuels		Fossil fuels will be exhausted eventually.
environment		
smart	intelligente, elegante	
viewer		
instead (of)	en vez (de)	
at any time		
timetable		
even more	aun más	
soon		
abroad		They will study abroad next year, in Brazil or Mexico.
until = till		
sun power		
endless		
disease/illness/malady	enfermedad	
brain		
blind/deaf		Blind people can't see; deaf people can't hear.
such as		
already		
birth rate		
enough		
lack of	falta de	
nearby		
shortage		The shortage of water and food is a problem in Africa.
height		
weight		

Escaneado con CamScanner

UNIT SIX

WORK AND MONEY

Task One. Which jobs do you think are interesting, boring, exciting, dangerous? In which of these jobs do you get a big salary? Share your ideas in the class.

film star, doctor, nurse, engineer, journalist, teacher, pilot, fireman, astronaut, secretary

Task Two. **Guessing new words.** It is possible to *guess* new words from the context, that is, the words nearby. Practise this skill guessing the meanings of the words in *italics* in the text, underline the Spanish meaning and write the words which helped you to guess.

Text 1

1. earn	a. pagar	***b. ganar***	c. comprar	(.....£ 80,000 a year.....)
2. cheering	a. abuchear	b. insultar	c. aplaudir	(.....)
3. take off	a. quitar	b. vestir	c. poner	(.....)

Text 2

bring	a. brindar	b. prestar	c. traer	(.....)
feel	a. sentir	b. otorgar	c. brindar	(.....)
solve	a. plantear	b. resolver	c. buscar	(.....)

Text 3

keep	a. proteger	b. restablecer	c. mantener	(.....)
deal with	a. tratar con	b. arrestar	c. perseguir	(.....)
be fit	a. estar listo	b. estar alerta	c. estar en forma	(.....)

Task Three. **Connectors.** These important expressions are used to join ideas between senten-ces in a reading text. Match these connective words, which are in **bold** in the texts, with their Spanish meanings.

1. ***for instance*** (Text 1)	a. ____ es por eso
2. any more (Text 1)	b. ____ de modo que
3. that's why (Text 1)	c. ____ no obstante
4. in fact (Text 2)	d. __1__ ***por ejemplo***
5. as well (Text 2)	e. ____ de cualquier forma
6. anyway (Text 2)	f. ____ sin embargo
7. so (Text 3)	g. ____ también
8. however (Text 3)	h. ____ ya no más
9. in spite of (Text 3)	i. ____ de hecho

Task Four. **Using a dictionary.** To learn English effectively, it is essential for the students to have and use a good dictionary in order to increase their vocabulary.
Now look up these words from the texts in your dictionary.

shout (Text 1)	.....gritar.....	factory (Text 1)	.....	safe (Text 3)	.....
sort (Text 1)	.....	clothes (Text 1)	.....	hooligans (Text 3)	.....
worry (Text 1)	.....	happiness (Text 2)	.....	train (Text 3)	.....

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Task five. Read about some people's jobs and lives. Would you like to be one of them?

Jimmy Page

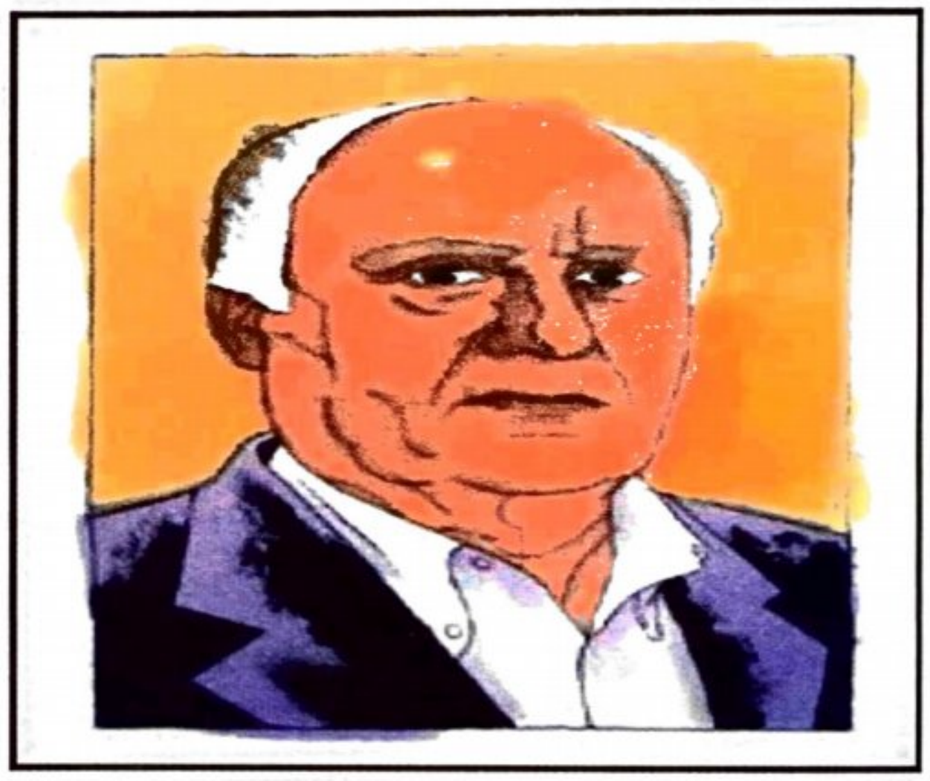
I am a pop star and I *earn* about £80,000 a year. Being a pop star means all sort of things. It means I don't have .to worry about money **any more**. It also means I can do what I want to do. **For instance**, I hate to get up early and work in offices or factories at fixed hours.

That's why I enjoy being a pop star. It's so good to play good music in front of large audiences and see all those young girls shouting and *cheering*. But it's not so nice when they go after me and try to *take off* my clothes!

Theodore Bucks

Mr Bucks is a millionaire. **In fact**, he's one of the richest men in the world. But some people think that he's not a very happy man because a lot of money *brings* a lot of problems **as well**. **Anyway**, he remembers the day when he earned his first million. That day he could *feel* all the happiness in the world.

His wife also says that life is wonderful because she can have everything that she wants. But Mr Bucks thinks that life isn't really so wonderful. Money doesn't *solve* all the problems.



Jill Steward & Arthur McKenzie

Jill and Arthur are police officers in New York. They know that some people don't like policemen, but others think that the Police are necessary to *keep* order in society **so** people can feel safe and protected. **However**, it can be very difficult to *deal with* delinquents, drug addicts, hooligans and other criminals. They must also train very hard every day to be *fit* and strong.

Sometimes it's difficult and boring to be a policeman, and their salaries are not very good. **In spite of** all this, Arthur and Jill like their job very much and they would never think of doing anything else.

LANGUAGE FOCUS I

THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE FORMS		
I You We They	like do not like don't like	music football
He She It	likes does not like doesn't like	television fish

QUESTIONS			SHORT ANSWERS		
Do	I you we they	like music?	Yes, No,	I you we they	do. don't.
Does	he she it	like football?	Yes, No,	he she it	does. doesn't.

Study these examples:

They love / watch / study / go / have

Do they have money?
No, they don't have it.

He loves / watches / studies / goes / has

Does he have money?
No, he doesn't have it.

Task Six. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verb in the box in the correct places.

come/*comes*
like/likes
have/has
play/plays
chat/chats
work/works
drink/drinks
go out/goes out
go/goes
visit/visits
eat/eats

Alison Miller is 34 years old, she (1) .....*comes*..... from New Zealand and she is an architect. Alison (2) ..... for a big company in London. She's married to an English doctor, Arthur Miller. They (3) ..... two children, David and Jessica. The children (4) ..... to a school near their house. Alison and her husband like doing different things: she (5) ..... art museums after work and (6) ..... tennis on Saturdays. He prefers to stay at home. Arthur (7) ..... reading and gardening in his free time. But on Friday evenings they (8) ..... together. They meet some friends at a restaurant where they (9) ..... Chinese food and (10) ..... red wine. They just relax and (11) ..... about interesting topics like music, books or films.

Task Seven. Read this form, then complete the charts following the examples.

Surname: *Hilton*
First names: *Frank Henry*
Age: *24*
Occupation: *footballer*
Date: *May 7th,2003*
Signature: ..*Frank H. Hilton*

LIKES:
Colours: *red, yellow, blue*
Food: *steak, fruit, salad*
Drink: *milk, fruit juice*
Recreations: *pop music, TV, karate*

DISLIKES:
bad referees, whisky, fish, cats, long hair, cigarettes

Does he like fish?	He likes steak	He doesn't like whisky
Write 4 questions	Write 4 sentences	Write 4 sentences
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

Now complete this form about yourself:

YOU:
Surname: .....
First names: .....
Age: .....
Occupation: .....
Date: .....
Signature: .....

	LIKES	DISLIKES
Colours:	.....	.....
Food:	.....	.....
Drink:	.....	.....
Recreation:	.....	.....

I like ...
Write 4 sentences
.....
.....
.....
.....

I don't like ...
Write 4 sentences
.....
.....
.....
.....

LANGUAGE FOCUS II

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

I	**always** **usually** **often** **sometimes** **seldom** **never**	get up at 7 o'clock.
She		gets up late.

*It **always** snows in winter here.*
*They **usually** arrive late to work*
*He **often** drinks wine with lunch.*
*She **sometimes** goes to the disco.*
*We **seldom** go out at night.*
*We **never** eat meat at home*

Do you **ever**	go to the disco?	No, never
	have a holiday?	Once a year.
	see a film?	Twice a month.
How often do you	go to see a play?	Very often.
	travel by plane?	Four times a year.

LANGUAGE FOCUS III

PRESENT SIMPLE AND PRESENT CONTINUOUS

She always **goes** to work by bus every day,
but she**'s going** by taxi today.

They often **watch** the news on TV at eight o'clock,
but they **are visiting** some friends tonight.

Does he **practise** tennis on Saturday afternoon? – Yes, he **does.**
Is he **practising** tennis this afternoon? – No, he **isn't.**

Do you **wear** a uniform at work? - Yes, I **do**.
Are you **wearing** a uniform right now? – Yes, I **am**.

Task Eight. **WHO'S WHO?** Four people talk about their jobs and daily activities. Choose from the list and write the correct number on the spaces provided.

____ a nurse	____ a university professor	____ a shopkeeper
____ a journalist	____ a mechanic	____ a novelist
____ a secretary	____ an amateur footballer	____ a taxi driver

1. I usually get up at 5 a.m. I start work at 6 o'clock and finish at 3p.m. I have dinner at 3.30 and then I relax in front of the television. In the evening, I go to the pub where I meet my colleagues. We all like our job, but we think it is hard because we have to deal with difficult people, traffic wardens and traffic jams with lots of cars blocking the streets. So, you must have a lot of patience – especially on rainy days.

2. I never get up before 3 pm when I'm working at night. I have my main meal at teatime. In the evening, I go out with my boyfriend: we usually go for a drink or to the cinema. When I'm with him, I try to relax and forget about work, the patients, and especially the doctors. My job is very demanding and delicate because I have to deal with a lot of pressure.

3. I don't get up very early, just in time to run to the bus stop. I don't come home for lunch because I train in the sports fields during the lunch break. In the evening, I train again from 6 to 8. When I get home, I have a healthy dinner full of vitamins and proteins. At 10.30 I go to bed and read a sports magazine. I like what I'm doing: it's tiring but I enjoy it. I'm not a born sportsman, but I am aggressive and have good reflexes.

4. I usually get up at 7.30. I work from 8.30 to 5 with a break for lunch. I don't like my job. There's usually loads of work, typing, filing, answering the phone, talking to visitors, and so on. You can't take the initiative and you must be prepared to be patient, tolerant and ready to take orders from your boss – who is not always in the best of moods!

Task Nine. After reading the texts look up new verbs and other words in your dictionary. Then compare them with a partner.

LANGUAGE FOCUS IV

VERB PATTERNS

It is very common in English for one verb to be followed by another verb. In this case, the second verb can have two possible patterns: the infinitive (V + to V) or the 'ing' form (V + V ing)

VERB + Infinitive	
I want	**to be** an engineer.
He needs	**to buy** a new computer.
We'd like	**to visit** Greece.
I hope	**to pass** my exams.
She has	**to work** late tonight.
BUT	
I must	study for exams.
They can	speak two languages.

VERB + V ing	
We like	cook**ing** on Sundays.
She loves	play**ing** cards.
They enjoy	go**ing** to the disco.
He finishes	work**ing** at 6 pm.
I hate	wear**ing** a tie.
Do you like	watching old films?

Task Ten. Read about some other jobs and fill in the gaps with the verbs in the correct form.

CAREERS

A If you are good at languages, you may want ...*to become*.... (1. become) a translator.

Translators ..... (2. work) for governments and businesses. Some translators work with written materials. Others ..... (3. translate) as a person is ..... (4. speak). These translators must ..... (5. talk) and listen at the same time. They really have ..... (6. think) very quickly!

B If you like ..... (7. work) with animals you might ..... (8. become) a veterinarian. Vets are animal doctors. They ..... (9. take) care of animals when they are sick. Animals cannot ..... (10. say) what is wrong with them. But with experience, veterinarians learn ..... (11. recognize) animals' problems. To become a vet, you must ..... (12. study) at a special school.

C If you are good at writing, you might become a newspaper reporter. Newspaper reporters usually ..... (13. get) information from other people. Their facts must be correct. They use the information to write interesting articles. Reporters need ..... (14. write) quickly because the newspaper has ..... (15. come out) the next day! Reporters ..... (16. write) about sports, news and entertainment. Which kind of reporting would interest you?

THINK!

HOW MANY WORDS CAN YOU FIND?

Follow these rules:
a. Do not use a letter more than once in each word.
b. Use the letter E in every word.
c. Try to find one 9-letter word.

Score:
20 words or more: Excellent.
15 words or more: Very good.
10 words or more: Good.

L	M	P
A	E	N
O	I	C

Example: *name* ✓ ; but *moon* X

Vocabulary Record

Complete the examples or the missing meanings in Spanish in this inventory of the most important words of the unit. Remember that a good knowledge of words is essential for reading efficiently.

Word	Meaning	Example
share	compartir	
fireman		
for instance		I like classical music. For instance, Bach, Mozart.
in fact	de hecho	
anyway		
so	tal que, de modo que	
however		Winter in Oruro is very cold. However, it is sunny.
in spite of		
factory		
safe		
deal with		
be fit	estar en forma	
relax		
steak		
long/short hair		
once/twice a year		
wear a uniform		
pub		Let's meet at 9 pm at the Alpaca Pub.
traffic warden		
traffic jam	congestionamiento vehicular	
rainy days		
health/healthy		
pressure		
tired/tiring	cansado/cansador	
a break		Our coffee break is at 10.30.
boss		
mood	humor, estado de ánimo	
fact	hecho, dato	
news		The news is wonderful! Everybody passed the exam.

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THE WONDER YEARS

Task One. **A Quiz.** What do you know about the Sixties and Seventies? Tick the correct options.

1. The *Fab Four* is the nickname of...
   a) The Rolling Stones b) The Beatles c) The Bee Gees
2. Hippies were against...
   a) drugs b) Vietnam War c) free love
3. The Beatles were ...
   a) Australian b) American c) English
4. Woodstock was...
   a) a hit rock album b) a famous musical c) a rock concert
5. *Make Love, not War* was...
   a) the title of a song b) the hippies' slogan c) a poem

Task Two. Read the article below and decide if these statements are true or false.

___ 1. The name Woodstock comes from a place in New York City.
___ 2. Hippies were from poor, non-educated families.
___ 3. They were against consumism and violence.
___ 4. The hippies were in favour of going to Vietnam.
___ 5. Their lifestyle was unusual for conventional people.
___ 6. Woodstock was a five-day rock concert with great musicians.
___ 7. Their songs were about love and peace.
___ 8. There were 500 people at Woodstock.
___ 9. There were a lot of problems because of marijuana smoking and the great number of people.

In the Sixties and early Seventies, hippies were young people mainly from the middle classes who were against many things; materialism in society, the boring routine of eight-hour work, conventional family life, and especially war. Their slogan was *'Make Love, not War'*. So they abandoned schools and jobs, their comfortable, middle-class homes and lived in communes, mainly in the countryside, where they cultivated vegetables.

They were also at open air pop concerts and protest marches against the war in Vietnam.

Their shocking lifestyle was really different, as well as their appearance: boys and girls wearing long hair, flared trousers or long skirts and sometimes they were barefoot.

Woodstock, the greatest rock concert of all times was in 1969, from August 13th to 18th. Woodstock was the name of a town in the state of New York. It was a beautiful place with lots of trees and a lake.

There were 500,000 young men and women at the concert, which was free. There were famous rock stars there. Some of them were *Santana, The Who, Jimmy Hendrix, Janis Joplin, Joe Cocker, Joan Baez,* and many others. Their songs were about peace, love and freedom.

Woodstock was a surprise. There were a few problems, and after the concert the town was calm again, but there was a lot of garbage to clean up.

People remember and talk about Woodstock even today.

LANGUAGE FOCUS I

PAST TENSE OF VERB TO BE

I He She It	was was not	a famous rock star here an hour ago.
We You They	were were not	on holiday in May last year.

There was (not) a good concert in town last night.

There were (not) hundreds of young people at the concert.

VERB TO BE

Present	Past
am, is	was
are	were

Paul **is** an engineer now,
but he **was** a student two years ago.

The Millers **are** in Japan this month,
but they **were** in India last month.

I **am** in class at the moment,
but I **was** at home an hour ago.

Past time expressions:

Yesterday
Last week/month/year
Last night
Yesterday morning/afternoon/evening
Five years/an hour ago

Task Three. What do you know about dinosaurs? Learn more about them and complete the article below with **was/were**.

DINOSAURS

MILLIONS OF YEARS ago, there .....*were*.... (1) many types of dinosaurs on Earth. Some of them ..... (2) meat-eaters and other dinosaurs ..... (3) plant-eaters. The *Apatosaurus*, for example, could eat leaves from the tallest trees with its long, thin neck. The biggest meat-eating dinosaur ..... (4) probably the *Tyrannosaurus Rex*. It ..... (5) as long as four cars and as tall as the tallest giraffe today. Its head ..... (6) about 1.2 metres long. Its teeth ..... (7) very sharp. Its legs ..... (8) very big but it ..... (9) too heavy to run for a long time. It killed other dinosaurs for food. Another big dinosaur ..... (10) the *Seismosaurus*. It ..... (11) over 35 metres long and it ..... (12) heavier than nine African elephants.

The smallest dinosaur, the *Compsognathus*, ... (13) also a meat-eater. It ..... (14) only 50 cm long and it walked on two legs.

Dinosaurs ..... (15) all reptiles. There ..... (16) (not) any mammals on Earth at the time of the dinosaurs. So, contrary to science fiction films, there ..... (17) no people living at the same time as dinosaurs because men appeared about 150,000 years ago and the last dinosaur disappeared about 65 million years ago.

Task Four. Vocabulary Work

a. How many parts of the body are mentioned in the article?

....

b. How many superlative adjectives can you find? How many comparatives?

....

....

c. Do you know the singular forms of these plural nouns?

.....*elephant*..... elephants	..... leaves	..... teeth
..... reptiles	..... people	..... men

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Task five. Who were these famous people? Write questions and answers from the table.

Charles Chaplin	• the first man on the moon
Orville and Wilbur Wright	• a writer of mistery novels
Simón Bolivar	• ***a great comic actor and director***
Elvis Presley •	• the *libertador* of our country
Cleopatra	• wonderful painters
Agatha Christie	• mathematicians, inventors of Calculus
The Beatles	***inventors of the aeroplane***
Neil Armstrong	• the best pop musical group in history
Newton and Leibnitz	• a singer, the king of rock n' roll
Marilyn Monroe	• a beautiful film star of the 1950s
Picasso , Van Gogh	• the Queen of Egypt

Example: *Who was Charles Chaplin? - **He was** a great comic actor and film director.*
*Who were Orville and Wilbur Wright? - **They were** the inventors of the aeroplane.*

Task Six. Make sentences like the example from this table

Example: *What happened? There were two crashes a few minutes ago.*

There was	*two crashes / a few minutes ago*
	a fire /yesterday
	two accidents / in this bend
	four robberies / in that store
There were	a fight / last night
	an earthquake / in 1973
	two muggings / an hour ago

LANGUAGE FOCUS II

ORDINAL NUMBERS

first	1st	eleventh	11th	twenty first	21st
second	2nd	twelfth	12th	thirty second	32nd
third	3rd	thirteenth	13th	forty third	43rd
fourth	4th	fourteenth	14th	fifty fourth	54th
fifth	5th	fifteenth	15th	sixty fifth	65th
sixth	6th	sixteenth	16th	seventy sixth	76th
seventh	7th	seventeenth	17th	eighty seventh	87th
eighth	8th	eighteenth	18th	ninety eighth	98th
ninth	9th	nineteenth	19th	hundredth	100th
tenth	10th	twentieth	20th	thousandth	1000th

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Task Seven. Practise using Ordinal Numbers asking and answering questions.

Which is the first month of the year?
It's January.

Which is the third month of the year?

Which is the tenth month of the year?

Which is the seventh month of the year?

Which is the fifth month of the year?

Which is the last month of the year?

HELP!

MONTHS OF THE YEAR

January	May	September
February	June	October
March	July	November
April	August	December

Task Eight. Write these dates.

Example: 25 / 5 / 1968 ....*Twenty fifth of May, nineteen sixty eight.....*

6 / 6 / 1988

10 / 2 / 1847

30 / 3 / 1800

8 / 10 / 1967

19 / 11 / 1973

2 / 8 / 1709

11 / 5 / 1961

1 / 1 / 1959

THINK!

RIDDLE

ONCE IT WAS GREEN AND GROWING,
NOW IT IS DEAD AND SINGING.
What is it?

Vocabulary Record

Complete the examples or the missing meanings in Spanish in this inventory of the most important words of the unit. Remember that a good knowledge of words is essential for reading efficiently.

Word	Meaning	Example
nickname	sobrenombre, apodo	
lifestyle		
main(ly)		
against	contra, en contra de	
countryside		
flared trousers	pantalones acampanados	
barefoot		
free(dom)		
garbage		
ago		Man reached the moon more than 30 years ago.
meat/plant eaters	carnívoros/herbívoros	

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Word	Meaning	Example
neck		
body		
Earth		The planet Earth is covered by the ozone layer.
leaf – leaves	hoja- hojas (de árbol)	
tooth – teeth		
king/queen		
crash		
bend		
earthquake		The earthquake in Aiquile was 7.5 in the Richter scale.
mugging	asalto	

Escaneado con CamScanner

THE WORLD OF FANTASY

Task One. Scan the text to find this information:

1. the name of a film director
2. the titles of three films
3. the year in which two films were big hits
4. the names of two scientist in one of the films.
5. the number of films made by the same director out of the ten most successful in history

What do sharks, dinosaurs and creatures from outer space have in common? Steven Spielberg, the film director, of course. He made hit films on all these topics.

Born in 1947, Spielberg became interested in film at an early age. He began his directing career in 1969, directing terror films for TV. Killer sharks were the subject of his first big movie hit, *Jaws* in 1975. The film was exciting and filled with action. The sharks seemed real!

In 1993, Spielberg had an even bigger success with the story of *E. T.*, a friendly visitor to Earth from outer space.

This film earned more money than any other until 1993, but in the same year, another one of Spielberg's films, *Jurassic Park*, surpassed it.

In this film, dinosaurs once again walked the earth. Although dinosaurs died 65 million years ago, John Hammond, a scientist, had an idea: he took blood from prehistoric mosquitoes and made 'new' dinosaurs with it. His idea worked and he put the dinosaurs in a zoo on a tropical island – but something went wrong. One of the scientists , Dennis Nedry, wanted to sell some dinosaur eggs to a friend. He turned off the zoo security system and left the zoo. But the dinosaurs came out too, they killed him and escaped...

Of the ten most popular films in movie history, Spielberg made four.

This is an amazing record!

Task Two. What do these numbers refer to in the article? Write a sentence next to each one.

a. 1947 .....*Spielberg was born.* .....

b. 1975 .....

c. 1969 .....

d. four .....

e. 1993 .....

f. 65,000,000 .....

Task Three. These past tense verbs appear in the text above. Can you write their base form? Do you know their meanings?. Check the new ones in your dictionary.

Base Form	Past Simple
.....*walk*.....	walked
.....	filled
.....	seemed
.....	earned
.....	surpassed
.....	died
.....	worked
.....	wanted
.....	turned (on/off)
.....	killed

Base Form	Past Simple
.....*make*.....	made
.....	became
.....	were
.....	began
.....	put
.....	had
.....	took
.....	went
.....	left
.....	came

The first box contains **Regular Verbs.** What letters do they add in the past to the base form?

LANGUAGE FOCUS I

PAST SIMPLE TENSE

INTERROGATIVE FORM			SHORT ANSWERS		
Did	I you he she we you they	**have** an exam yesterday? **find** a good job? **study** French last term?	Yes, No,	I you he she we you they	**did.** **didn't.** **did not.**

AFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE FORMS	
I	**had** an exam yesterday.
You	**didn't have** an exam yesterday.
He	**found** a good job.
She	**didn't find** a good job.
We	**studied** French last term.
They	**didn't study** French last term.

VERBS IN THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE

REGULAR VERBS			
perform	performed	live	lived
stay	stayed	like	liked
ask	asked	change	changed
help	helped	place	placed
learn	learned		
start	started	try	tried
finish	finished	carry	carried
look	looked	study	studied
remember	remembered	cry	cried
listen	listened	marry	married

IRREGULAR VERBS					
send	sent	speak	spoke	set	set
get	got	pay	paid	read	read
write	wrote	mean	meant	shut	shut
know	knew	find	found	hit	hit
meet	met	say	said	let	let
lose	lost	think	thought	cost	cost
learn	learnt	see	saw	cut	cut
do	did	draw	drew	hurt	hurt
teach	taught	choose	chose	spread	spread
fly	flew	fight	fought	put	put

How we use the Past Simple Tense:

Did Jane **pass** her driving test?
Yes, she **did**. / No, she **didn't**.

Where **did** you **go** on your holiday?
I **went** skiing to Switzerland.

Did you **see** *Star Wars*?
Yes, I **did**. I **saw** it twice.

What time **did** the film **start**?
It **started** at half past seven.

Escaneado con CamScanner

Task four. Who were these people? Match a name to one of the short biographies.

Skimming. This is a reading strategy which we use when we want to know what a reading text is about, so we do not need to understand every word. To skim a text we read it very quickly to get a general idea of its content. Now practise skimming by reading the texts below.

Picasso * William Shakespeare * Martin Luther King
Leonardo Da Vinci * Harry Houdini * Robin Hood

1 _____ is a legendary hero who lived in Nottingham, England around 1160. he chose to be an outlaw, which means someone who lives 'outside the law', but he had his own ideas of right and wrong. He used to rob the rich to give to the poor. He fought against the Church and the noblemen's injustice. He had many qualities - he was a great sportsman, a brave fighter and was very good with his bow and arrow. He lived in the forest with Marion, his wife, Friar Tuck, Little John and his band of followers. His great enemy was the Sheriff of Nothingham, who was always trying to capture him.

2 _____ was born in Spain in 1881. From a very young age, he showed his exceptional talent for art. In fact, he learned to draw before he could talk and his first word was *lápiz*. Many people thought that he was a genius, but he shocked them with his strange and powerful pictures because he broke the rules of traditional art. He is probably best known for his *cubist pictures*, which used only simple geometric shapes: squares, triangles and the human features in the wrong place.

His masterpiece is *Guernica*, a painting which records the bombing of a small town and all the victims during the Spanish Civil War.

3 _____ described himself as painter, architect, philosopher, poet, composer, sculptor, athlete, mathematician, inventor and anatomist. He wanted to know about everything he saw. For instance, he thought that the sun didn't go round the earth. He also designed a vertical take-off flying machine four hundred years before the first one flew. He began a lot of paintings, but he didn't finish many of them. Probably his most famous painting is the Monalisa, which we can see in the Louvre in Paris.

4 _____ was born in Stratford-on Avon in 1564. He married when he was only 19 and had three children. He moved to London in 1587 because he didn't have enough money to support his family.

Soon, he became an actor and a play writer with a good reputation. In this period he wrote the most important plays and sonnets in the English language. Othelo, Romeo and Juliet, Hamlet and King Lear are just examples of his geniality. All his works express his profound knowledge of the human nature.

5 _____ was a world-famous magician who could quickly escape from boxes, safes and chains. He did many dangerous tricks, which made him very famous. For instance, once he was tied up in chains inside a wooden box and put into a deep river. Within 59 seconds he freed himself of the chains, broke the box and got out to the surface safely. People at the time couldn't understand how he managed to do it.

However, his tricks have a simple explanation. Later on he wrote some books in which he explained some of his tricks.

6 _____ Since he was a child, he wanted to be a great speaker, to get *the big words*, as he used to say to his mother. He thought that in this way he would be able to express his people's suffering and discrimination, which he saw everyday in the USA where he lived. So he began studying. He read books which inspired him to fight injustice. A great influence for him was the Indian leader, Mathatma Gandhi and his non-violent methods which helped to end persecution in India. Unfortunately, on April 4th 1968, this American Negro leader, a man of peace, was killed by an assassin's bullet.

Task five. The following sentences are part of the texts above. Where do they fit?

___ He married very young to a woman eight years older than he.

___ He studied Sociology and English. Sociology helped him to understand better human behaviour, and English helped him to become a better speaker.

___ Today one of his works of art costs several million pounds.

___ Throughout his life, he designed dozen of other things: a cannon and even stink bombs.

___ People thought that he had devilish powers to escape from difficult situations.

___ When he was dying, he shot an arrow and asked his closest friend to bury him where the arrow landed.

LANGUAGE FOCUS II

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

	was/were + V ing	
I	**was having**	dinner when the police arrived.
Jim's parents	**were living**	in Germany when the Second World War started.
The boss	**was working**	in the computer, but it broke down.
We	**were watching**	the news on TV when we saw the accident.
Nancy	**was doing**	her homework when someone phoned her.
The bus	**was going**	to La Paz but it couldn't get there.

What **were** you **doing** when the lights went out? We **were playing** cards.
Where **was** Susan **going** when you met her? She **was going** to the library.
How **were** they **travelling** round Europe? They **were going** by car.

Task Six. Read this story, underline the past continuous sentences and answer the questions below.

AN ACCIDENT REPORT

Sergeant Parker is reporting a car crash which happened yesterday morning.

"At 11.45 a.m. on March 22nd, I was walking down Bridge Street when I noticed two cars going along the street. An Englishman was driving a Roll-Royce, and a foreign student was driving a V W. The Englishman was driving slowly and carefully. The student wasn't driving carefully. He was looking at a beautiful young girl who was wearing a mini-skirt. The traffic lights turned red, so the English driver stopped, but the student wasn't paying attention and didn't brake on time. I heard a terrible noise as the V W crashed into the Rolls-Royce. I ran to a telephone box and an ambulance came quickly".

1. Who was driving the Rolls-Royce?
2. Who wasn't driving carefully?
3. What was the student looking at?
4. What was the girl like?
5. What was she wearing?
6. What happened when the traffic lights changed?
7. What did the policeman do?

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Task Seven. You are going to read about a great musical group. Complete the following activities:

a. Fill each gap with one of these words.

pop music * style * reason * leader * re-union * millions concerts * death * make * success * important

A LEGEND

This is the story of four boys who changed the history of 1) ....*pop music*.... for ever. They all came from Liverpool, England. They began their career in a modest club called *The Cavern* in their hometown.

Later the boys went abroad to Hamburg, Germany where they practised a lot and improved their 2) .....

When they returned to their country, they met Brian Epstein, who became their manager. Soon, fame and 3) ..... arrived for them. They went on tours to lots of places: the U.S.A., Europe, the U.S.S.R. and so on.

Thousands of teenagers all over the world attended their 4) ..... They used to shout and cry during the shows. Songs like *Yesterday*, *Twist and Shouts* or *Hey Jude* made them crazy. The group also had time to 5) ..... some films: *Help*, *A Hard Day's Night* and *Yellow Submarine* are the most 6) ..... ones.

They separated in 1971. Their fans could not understand the 7) ..... . They only hoped for a 8) ..... But a terrible night in December, 1980 a madman named Mark Chapman shot the 9) ..... of the group. 10) ..... of people all over the world cried at his 11) .....

He was a symbol of peace and love in the middle of a world full of injustice and violence.

His name was John Lennon. The name of this immortal group was The Beatles.

b. Find words in the article which mean the same as:

1. The place where you were born. .....
2. People between 13 – 19 years old. .....
3. The person who organizes tours and directs a music group. .....
4. The same as et cetera .....
5. Someone who suffers mental disorder .....

c. Answer these questions:

1. Do you know the names of the other three members of the group?
2. Can you think of any other of their songs?
3. Do you know any of their songs' lyrics by heart?
4. Did you learn anything new about them in this short biography?

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Vocabulary Record

Complete the missing meanings in Spanish or the examples in this inventory of the most important words of the unit. Remember that a good knowledge of words is essential for reading efficiently.

Word	Meaning	Example
shark		
outer space		
topic = subject		The topic for our program is *Drugs and Delinquency*.
success		
surpass	sobrepasar	
once again	una vez más	
blood		
right/wrong		
turn on/off		It's dark in here. Turn on the lights, please.
outlaw		
bow/arrow	arco/flecha	
shape		
features		
masterpiece	obra maestra	
take off		
support	apoyar, sostener	
knowledge		English knowledge is essential for engineers.
chain		
trick		
tie up	atado, amarrado	
wooden box		
since		
bullet		
close = near		My closest friend works for the same company as I.
break down		
foreign		
brake		
hometown		
death		
and so on = et cetera		

Escaneado con CamScanner

UNDER THE VOLCANO

Task One. Match these words related to natural disasters with their dictionary definitions:

1. Flood
2. earthquake
3. fire
4. drought
5. hurricane

a. ____ heat and flames developed by combustion or burning.
b. __4__ continued absence of rain or moisture; dryness.
c. ____ a great flow of water; inundation.
d. ____ extreme violent storm caused by the wind.
e. ____ a shaking or trembling of the ground produced by slidings under the surface.

Task Two. You are going to read about a dramatic situation caused by a natural disaster. Answer these questions after reading it.

1. What is Ken Silvers' job? Who does he work for?
2. Where did they send him?
3. What happened while he was there?
4. One of the group has lost something. What is it? How did it happen?

A. Kevin Silvers is a photographer for an international sports news magazine. They have sent him to a small island in the Pacific Ocean where there is an important surfing competition. Yesterday, however, the volcano on the island suddenly erupted and the situation is now very dangerous. The air is hot and you can see the lava flowing down the volcano in the distance.

This is part of his report from the island:

First day

B. We are in a really serious trouble. Most people have decided to leave the island and some ships have come to take people to safety. A small group of photographers has agreed to try to get closer to the volcano so they can take some spectacular photographs. We have plenty of cameras and film and they have asked me to go with them.

Second day

C. I've joined the other photographers and we are now closer to the volcano. We have taken some incredible photos, but now we have a problem because the road in front of us has been completely destroyed. We know that there is an alternative route to the volcano, but if we continue we might not be able to get back. It might be better to go back to the city and try to leave the island.

Third day

D. Disaster! We've decided to go to the city, but on our way, one of our friends fell and lost his camera. He has also lost all the photographs he has taken. Anyway, we have just arrived at the port. Unfortunately, there are thousands of people there and only two ships. There is no chance for us to get on a ship. This is a nightmare. I've never been in such situation.
What shall we do?

Task Three. Vocabulary. Find synonyms and antonyms from the text for the following words.

Synonyms		Antonyms	
relevant (Paragraph A)	.....important....	big (Para. A)	.....small.....
problem (Para. B)	.....	safe (Para. A)	.....
nearer (Para. B)	.....	cold (Para. A)	.....
a lot (Para. B)	.....	farther (Para. B)	.....
unluckily (Para. D)	.....	behind (Para. C)	.....
opportunity (Para. D)	.....	worse (Para. C)	.....

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PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

	We	have 've	arrived finished	in the island recently. the practice already
	They	have not haven't	taken seen	any photographs so far. that film yet.
	The computer	has 's just	worked broken down.	all night.
	She	has not hasn't	begun been	her studies yet. to Egypt yet.
Have	you	_____	taken	a math exam this week?
Has	Kevin	_____	sent	the article yet?

Learning Note: The Present Perfect is formed by the auxiliary verb **HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE.**

a. It expresses an action that happened some time before now and continues to the present:

We have lived in this town since 1998. *(And we still live here)*

b. It also expresses an action that happened in an indefinite past.

Dave has read *The Lord of the Ring* twice. *(He read it some time in the past but it is not important when.)*

PAST PARTICIPLE OF VERBS

REGULAR VERBS

Base form	*Past tense*	*Past participle*
arrive	arrived	arrived
flow	flowed	flowed
agree	agreed	agreed
happen	happened	happened
add	added	added
permit	permitted	permitted
fail	failed	failed
join	joined	joined
kill	killed	killed
destroy	destroyed	destroyed
last	lasted	lasted
follow	followed	followed
need	needed	needed
place	placed	placed
improve	improved	improved
seem	seemed	seemed
prove	proved	proved

IRREGULAR VERBS

Base form	*Past tense*	*Past participle*
find	found	found
lose	lost	lost
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
run	ran	run
come	came	come
fall	fell	fallen
be	was/were	been
begin	began	begun
take	took	taken
cost	cost	cost
set	set	set
put	put	put
let	let	let

You will find a complete list of verbs and their meanings in **Appendix C** on page 106.

Escaneado con CamScanner

LANGUAGE FOCUS II

EXPRESSIONS USED IN PERFECT TENSE

already ? / + } Have you typed the letters **already**? / Yes, I've **already** typed them.

yet ? / - } Has she gone to work **yet**? / No, she hasn't gone there **yet**.

since / **for** } We have studied English { **since** 2001. / **for** two years.

ever Have you **ever** { travelled by plane? / seen an opera? / played cricket? } Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

We { **haven't ever** / **have never**. } been to Africa.

Task Four. Working with a partner ask and answer questions using these prompts.

1. be/to Brazil — *Have you ever been to Brazil? - Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.*
2. see/ a French film .....
3. eat/caviar .....
4. write/a poem .....
5. read/*Hamlet* .....
6. meet/a famous person .....
7. live/abroad .....
8. drink/tequila .....
9. ride/a motorbike .....
10. break/ a bone .....
11. be/in hospital .....
12. kiss/a foreigner .....

LANGUAGE FOCUS III

PAST PERFECT TENSE

They	**had**	arrived	here before the war started.
She	**'d**	had	two jobs when she became the manager of this firm.
He	**hadn't**	finished	his studies until he was thirty years old.
We	**hadn't**	begun	the exam when the fire alarm rang
I	**'d**	left	my job at the factory just before it closed.

Task Five. Join these sentence halves.

1. ***The plane had already taken off*** ...
2. The concert had started ...
3. Jim had already driven 200 hundred miles
4. The thief had not escaped yet ...
5. Analogue computers had been in use ...
6. The patient had already died ...

a. ____ long before the digitals appeared.
b. __1__ ***when Jennifer arrived at the airport.***
c. ____ by the time the doctor arrived.
d. ____ when his car broke down.
e. ____ and we were still trying to get the tickets.
f. ____ when the alarm rang.

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Task Six. Read this article carefully. Then complete the activities below.

HOMELESS: UNWANTED EVERYWHERE

1 EVERY NIGHT an army of invisible people disappear into the streets and abandoned buildings of Austin, Texas. They are the city's homeless. In the USA, the number of people with no home has increased a lot in the last two decades, now there are about 1,200,000 homeless, including 200,000 children. The unemployment rate has also risen dangerously. For instance, the City of Los Angeles has recently 5 advertised 100 low-paid jobs for cleaners and 5,000 people have applied. Also, every day 27 children commit suicide, most of them from poor families.

In more than 80 cities across the USA, the homeless have to confront new laws banishing them from the streets. Critics have seen this movement as a proof of the growing insensibility of the government. In Austin the city council has just approved a law to ban camping in any public place. In New Orleans they 10 have proposed a similar law to control the homeless youths who occupy the public parks. Peggy Wilson, the city council's president, has said: "The general public is tired. The people should be able to use public spaces, but when the homeless come in and build cardboard tents, the area becomes inaccessible for everyone else. Besides, they make no effort to clean up. They dump their garbage so enormous rats have invaded all the se places."

15 The city's new anti-camping law has included fines as high as $600. At the same time, the council's task force for the homeless has proposed $3.5 millions to build a 'campus' for the poor. Tom Hatch, an engineer and member of the task force has told the press: "It's insane to consider a crime not having a home, when all around us there are adverts showing rich people enjoying expensive products. I wonder if the end of the so-called 'American Dream' has begun."

a. **Guessing unknown words from context.** Match the following words with their definitions.

1. ***homeless*** (Line 2)	____ a. increase, go up
2. rate *n.* (Line 4)	____ b. mad, crazy
3. risen (rise, rose) *v.* (Line 4)	____ c. throw away
4. advertise *v.* (Line 5)	__1__ d. ***people who don't have a place to live***
5. proof *n.* (Line 7)	____ e. money paid as a penalty
6. ban *v.* (Line 9)	____ f. provisional shelters supported by ropes
7. youths *n.* (Line 10)	____ g. convincing evidence
8. tents *n.* (Line 12)	____ h. young people
9. garbage (Line 13)	____ i. action group to help people
10. dump *v.* (Line 13)	____ j. a quantity estimated in proportion
11. fines *n.* (Line 15)	____ k. waste products to discard
12. task force *n.* (Line 16)	____ l. prohibit, not allow
13. insane *adj.* (Line 17)	____ m. to publish on news, magazines or TV
14. wonder (18)	____ n. ask oneself in surprise

b. Write a sentence next to these numbers explaining what they refer to in the text.

27 *It is the number of children who commit suicide daily in Los Angeles.* ....

1,200,000 .....

$600 ..... .

200,000 ..... .

$3.5 millions ..... .

5,000 ..... .

100 ..... .

80 ..... .

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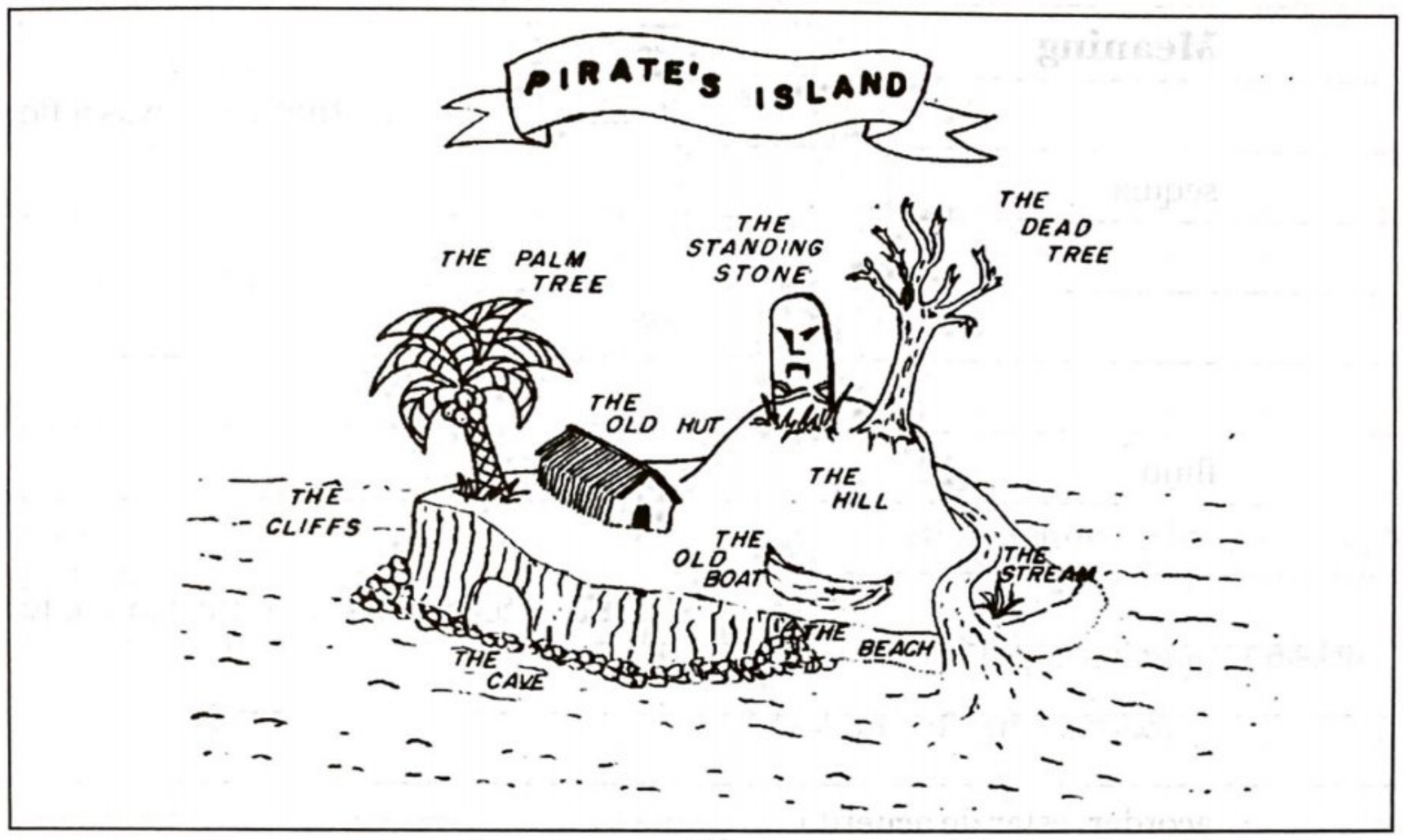
PIRATE'S ISLAND



An old pirate lived on an island in the middle of the sea. Everybody knew that he had hidden a box of treasure somewhere on the island, but nobody knew exactly where it was.

Just before he died, he left a message saying where the box was hidden. He wrote the message in the form of a puzzle, so that the first person who found the answer could have the treasure.

He only wrote the first letter of each word together with a space for every other letter of the word. Here is the message.

L___ I_____ T__ H___ I_ T__ D___ T___ .

Y__ W___ F___ T__ B__ .

The complete words are hidden in the letters below. See if you can find them. The words can run in any direction (even diagonally) but always in a straight line. When you find one, draw a circle around it and write it in the correct place in the message. The picture of "pirate's island" should help you to solve the puzzle.

Clue: The word ***the*** appears three times in the message.

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

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Vocabulary Record

Complete the missing meanings in Spanish or the examples in this inventory of the most important words of the unit. Remember that a good knowledge of words is essential for reading efficiently.

Word	Meaning	Example
flood		It rained so heavily that there was a flood in our town.
drought	sequía	
fire		
burn/ing		
moisture		
flow	flujo	
slide		
surface		The surface of Mars is similar to the Earth.
suddenly		
trouble		
agree	acordar, estar de acuerdo	
plenty (of)		There was plenty of money for the project, but it failed.
anyway	de cualquier manera	
ship		
nightmare	pesadilla	
chance		
so far	hasta aquí, hasta el presente	
fail(ure)		
take off		The plane took off with a three-hour delay.
thief – thieves	ladrón(es)	
homeless		
ban		Smoking in public places is banned in Europe now.
dump		
fine	multa, sanción	
task force	fuerza de tarea	
advert/advertisement		
treasure		
puzzle	acertijo, adivinanza	
straight		Draw a straight line to join points A and B.

Escaneado con CamScanner

THE EIGHT O'CLOCK NEWS

Task One. You are going to read a text about the latest news. Practise skimming by matching these headlines to each extract.

____ Mourning in The World of Rock

____ Crime Never Pays

____ An Amazing Capture through London

____ A Work of Art Vanishes

Task Two. Scan the stories to look up this information.

1. the amount of reward offered for information about the painting.
2. the place where Jumbo was captured.
3. the name of the dead guitarist.
4. the city where the bank robber was caught.

Good evening everyone. Here is the news for today:

1. Peter Glenn, the bank robber, has been caught in Argentina. He was arrested in a night club in Buenos Aires, and now the police are questioning him. He *will be sent back* to Britain soon. Two British detectives left London early this morning, so they can help the Argentinian police with the investigation. Peter Glenn escaped from a maximum security prison last April.

2. Nick Jagger, the lead guitarist of the rock band *The Rats*, was found dead in his flat this morning. One of his friends, Terence Stamp, also member of the group, rang Nick at 8 o'clock and he noticed something strange, so he called the police. Nick was taken to the hospital immediately, but the doctors were unable to save his life. Some bottles, which were found in his flat, were also taken away by the police.

3. There is no more news about the famous Picasso painting *Guernica*, which was stolen last night from the National Gallery. The painting, which is worth a million pounds, was given to the gallery in 1979. The museum security investigators are looking for the painting and the airports and ports are being watched. A reward of £15,000 has been offered for information.

4. Jumbo, the Indian elephant which escaped from London Zoo has been caught. Jumbo was chased across Regent's Park, and was finally captured in Saint James Park. A tranquilizer gun was used and then he was loaded on a truck and taken back to the zoo. A veterinary surgeon examined him, but fortunately no damage has been found so Jumbo will be returned to the elephant house later tonight.

THE PASSIVE VOICE

Active voice: They **are repairing** this bridge.
Passive voice: This bridge **is being repaired** (by them)

My grandfather **planted** this tree 20 years ago.
This tree **was planted** (by him) 20 years ago.

They **teach** French in that institute.
French **is taught** in that institute.

Learning Note. The **Passive Voice** is often used in written English where an impersonal effect is necessary to express objective ideas and where the person who executes the action is less important than the action itself.

The report about the experiment **was sent** yesterday.
(The report is more important than the people who wrote it)

The **Passive Voice** is formed by the verb **BE** in the appropriate tense plus the **PAST PARTICIPLE** of the main verb.

THE PASSIVE VOICE AND VERB TENSES

Present Simple am/is/are + p.p	Butter ***is made*** from milk. Many accidents **are caused** by drunk drivers. Most of the Earth's surface **is covered** by water.
Past Simple was/were + p.p.	Penicillin **was discovered** by Alexander Fleming in 1928. All flights **were cancelled** because of bad weather. My camera **was stolen** from my bag.
Continuous Tenses am/is/are/was/were + being + p.p.	A new laboratory **is being built** next to the library. The classrooms **are being repaired and painted**. The film **was being made** in Hawaii when the volcano erupted
Modal Verbs M + be + p.p.	The instructions **should be read** carefully. Complex calculations **can be performed** by computers in seconds. The laboratories **must not be used** without supervision.
Perfect Tenses have/has /had + been + p.p.	**Have** you ever **been fired** from a job? The problems at university **have been solved**. The Pyramids' tombs **had been robbed** a long time ago. That island **had not been known** until the last century.

Task Three. Read back the texts on the news and underline all the passives that you may find. One has been done for you as an example. What tenses are they?

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Task Four. Underline the correct form of the verb –active or passive– in the following sentences.

1. I ***wasn't invited***/didn't invite to Beth's birthday party.
2. We *woke up/were woken up* by a loud noise during the night.
3. Every hour the planet Earth *is travelled/travels* 66,620 miles around the sun.
4. The invitations *didn't send/weren't sent* by air mail.
5. The world's population *is grown/grows* by 9,300 new people every hour.
6. The first electronic computers *designed/were designed* at Pennsylvania University.
7. After the accident the injured people *took/were taken* to the nearest hospital.
8. The orchestra *was performed/performed* Beethoven's 5th Symphony.

Task Five. Complete the article below with the **Passive Form** in the correct tense.

LIFE IN THE FUTURE

It is believed that gadget design will continue to develop in the following years and that more money .....*will be spent*. . . . (1. will/ spend) by consumers *eager* to acquire all sorts of strange *devices*.

Big advances ..... (2. be/see) in technology in the Eighties, which ..... (3. have/use) to manufacture a *wide range* of products that ..... (4. can/buy) in the street, like pocket and watch computers, calculators, portable stereo units, car and mobile telephones, etc.

By the next century, however, these gadgets ..... (5. will/consider) *old-fashioned*. Tomorrow's gadgets will have to be mobile, easy to use, compact and attractive to look at.

And what about the next century car? It ..... (6. must/understand) that environmental problems will influence the car *design* of the future. A car with three wheels *instead of* four, electrically powered, environmentally clean, and able to drive itself along 'intelligent' roads ..... (7. may/see) *in advance*. This vision of the future car ..... (8. be/base) on a much more sophisticated road system with power-recharging facilities for the cars built into the roads. Drivers ..... (9. will not/need) anymore. They ..... (10. will/replace) by computers which will *provide* safe driving control and route finding. All you will have to do is say where to go and the rest ..... (11. will/do) by the computer.

The technology already exists for the car to become a **true** automobile.

Task Six. **Dictionary Skills.** These are definitions for the words in italics in the article above. Match the words to their meanings.

1. eager
2. wide range
3. old-fashioned
4. provide
5. devices
6. in advance
7. instead of
8. design

a. _____ something invented for a special purpose
b. _____ give or supply something needed
c. _____ previously seen, coming earlier in time
d. _____ drawing or project from which something may be made
e. _____ in place of
f. __1__ anxious, showing a strong desire
g. _____ a large number of different things
h. _____ obsolete., no longer in use

Task Seven. **Translation.** Working in pairs, translate the article ***Life in the Future*** into Spanish. Translate the ideas, not word by word.

Escaneado con CamScanner

Vocabulary Record

Complete the missing meanings in Spanish or the examples in this inventory of the most important words of the unit. Remember that a good knowledge of words is essential for reading efficiently.

Word	Meaning	Example
mourning	duelo	
headline		
vanish		
amazing		The Illimani is an amazing sight.
amount	cantidad	
reward		
lead guitarist		George Harrison was the lead guitarist in *The Beatles*.
be (un)able	ser (in)capaz	
save a life		
be worth		This painting is worth $100,000.
chase		Famous actors are often chased by eager fans.
loud noise		
perform		
gadget	artefacto	
wheels		
provide = supply		Oceans will provide us with food in the future.
wide range	amplia variedad	
portable		

Escaneado con CamScanner

Workbook

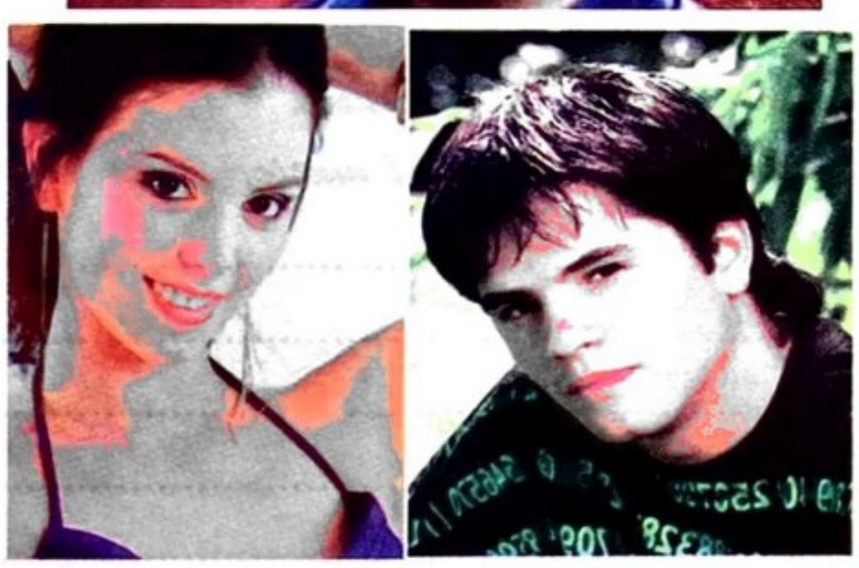
WHAT'S YOUR JOB?

Task One. Read through the texts and find this information.

1. How many jobs are mentioned in the texts? Which ones? .....
2. Which cities are in the texts? .....
3. How old is Jim? .....
4. What's Gina's job? .....
5. What nationality are Carlos and Roxana? .....
6. Who collects souvenirs? .....

BILL CLARK AND HIS FRIENDS

Hello! My name's Bill Clark. I'm 24 years old. I'm a journalist for *The London Times*. I'm Australian. My family is from Sidney. My brother's name is Phil. He's an engineer for an American company in Texas. His job is to build bridges.



This is my friend Jim. He's a dentist in Rome. His favourite sport is tennis. He's 28 and he's married to an Italian girl, Gina. She's an airhostess. She visits many interesting places in her job. Her hobby is collecting souvenirs from all those places.

These are my friends Carlos and Roxana. They're Mexican, but they are students of art in London. Their favourite activity is going to the theatre and to the pub where they meet their friends. They're also fans of the Manchester United football team.

Task Two. **Countries and Nationalities.** Use your dictionary to look up the missing country or nationality.

COUNTRY	NATIONALITY
.....*Australia*.....	Australian
.....	Italian
Peru	.....
Brazil	.....
.....	English
Germany	.....
.....	Mexican
Greece	.....

COUNTRY	NATIONALITY
.....	French
Bolivia	.....
.....	Japanese
The United States	.....
Spain	.....
.....	Portuguese
Holland	.....
.....	Argentinian

Task Three. Possessive or Be? Read through these sentences and write **P** or **B**.

My name'**s** Bill Clark. __B__
My brother'**s** name is Phil. __P__

1. Bill's family is from Sidney. ____
2. Jim's a dentist. ____
3. Jim's favourite sport is tennis. ____
4. Gina's an airhostess. ____
5. Carlos and Roxana's favourite team is the Manchester United. ____
6. Jim's married to an Italian girl. ____

Task Four. Write **am, is** or **are** to complete these sentences.

1. I ..... interested in politics.
2. ..... .the weather nice today?
3. This book ..... very interesting.
4. My brother and I ..... good tennis players.
5. ..... I late for the meeting? – No, you ..... just in time.
6. Mrs Franks ..... at home. Her children ..... at school.
7. What nationality ..... those students? - They ..... Australian.
8. My friend Andrew ..... a pilot. He ..... in Japan now.
9. The dictionary ..... on the desk.

Task Five. Write true sentences, positive or negative. Use **am - am not / is - isn't / are - aren't** to complete these sentences.

1. (I/interested in classical music) *I'm interested in classical music.* or *I'm not interested in classical music.*
2. (Football/an interesting sport) .....
3. (I/hungry) .....
4. (It/warm/today) .....
5. (Canada/a very big country) .....
6. (My hands/cold) .....
7. (Diamonds/cheap) .....
8. (Rome/in Spain) .....

Questions and short answers

Am I	on time ?	Yes, you are. / No, you aren't.
Is Peter	married?	Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.
Are they	engineers?	Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

Task Six. Give short answers, positive or negative.

1. Are you an engineer? ..... *Yes, I am.* .....
2. Is Pelé Brazilian? .....
3. Are you from Chile? .....
4. Is Rome a modern city? .....
5. Are your books in French? .....
6. Is the weather cold here? .....

I. VERB TO BE

Positive and Negative forms		
I	am/'m 'm not	a student.
He She It	is/'s is not/isn't	a singer. in the office now. interesting.
We You They	are/'re are not/aren't	from Canada. in the photograph. 22 years old.

Interrogative Form	Short Answers
Am I near the British Museum?	Yes, you are./ No, you aren't.
Is Patricia in Amsterdam?	Yes, she is./ No, she isn't.
Are David and you brothers?	Yes, we are./ No we aren't.

II. POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

My name is María. **I'**m a computer programmer.
His name is Frank. **He'**s a pilot.
Her name is Anne. **She'**s a biologist.
Our names are Michael and Jill. **We** are engineers.
Their names are Susan and Ruth. **They'**re chemists.
Its screen is black and white. **It'**s an old computer.

III. POSSESSIVE CASE ('s)

John's { computer is modern.
girl friend is in Spain.
magazines are interesting.

The students' { books are on the desk.
report is good.

THE OFFICE

Task One. Read this article about our country. Fill in the gaps with **There is** or **There are.**

OUR COUNTRY BOLIVIA

1. Bolivia is a big and beautiful country in the center of South America. Many tourists arrive here to visit and admire its interesting places. ...*There are*... some attractions all over the country. For example, ... (1) a beautiful lake in Copacabana, the Lake Titicaca. Nearby ..... (2) a famous ancient site, Tiahuanacu of unknown origin. ..... (3) also high mountains, like Sajama, Illimani and Chacaltaya, where ..... (4) a lot of snow.

2. In the south part of the country ..... (5) two important colonial towns, Potosí and Sucre with interesting museums and old churches. In the tropical region ..... (6) a wonderful rainforest with an amazing variety of fauna and plants. ..... (7) also beautiful, long rivers, such as the Amazon, Madre de Dios, Beni and others, which people use as navigation routes.

3. Folklore is another important characteristic of this country. ..... (8) several traditional events at different times of the year. But the most relevant is the famous Carnival in Oruro, where every year thousands of people from all over the world enjoy this magnificent event.

Task Two. How many cognates are there in the text above? List them and check their meaning.

.....*center*.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

Task Three. **Guessing new words.** Find the equivalent English terms in the text for these words. The numbers indicate the paragraph where they are.

llegar (1)	.....*arrive*.....	nieve (1)	.....	asombrosa (2)	.....
lugares (1)	.....	ciudades (2)	.....	tales como (2)	.....
cerca (1)	.....	iglesias (2)	.....	varios (3)	.....
desconocido (1)	.....	bosques (2)	.....	disfrutar (3)	.....

Task Four. Write ten good sentences from this table.

	some French books	in front of the stadium.
	any cars	in the bottle.
There is	some good museums	on the road.
There isn't	some mistakes	in this practice.
	any fish	in the packet.
	any people	in this store.
There are	a good play	in that theatre.
There aren't	any good CDs	on the shelf.
	a lot of wine	in that city.
	a little coffee	on his plate.

1. *There aren't any good CDs in this store.*
2. .....
3. .....
4. .....
5. .....
6. .....
7. .....
8. .....
9. .....
10. .....

Escaneado con CamScanner

Task five. **Word-play.** Find the antonyms (opposites) of these adjectives in this puzzle.

big ≠ small

slow ≠

≠ young

ugly ≠

≠ difficult

expensive ≠

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

hot ≠

short ≠

bad ≠

interesting ≠

near ≠

wrong ≠

Task Six. **Writing.** Describe your room at home. Use the expressions **There is/There are** and their negative forms. Here are some clues for you:

Is your room small or big?
Is there a large bed/shelf/desk?
Are there any pictures/photos/posters on the wall?
How many windows/doors are there?

LANGUAGE SUMMARY

I. THERE IS / THERE ARE (not)

There is	a good film on TV tonight.
There is not/isn't	an exam today.
Is there	any money for the project? - Yes, there is. No there isn't.
There are	a lot of accidents in this road.
There aren't	any letters for you today.
Are there	any museums in this city? - Yes, there are. No, there aren't.

II. SOME - ANY

some +	There is **some** cake for tea. There are **some** good films this week.
any ?, -	Is there **any** money for the tickets? No, there is not **any**. (money) Are there **any** students in the lab? No, there are not **any** (students)

SELF-EVALUATION SHEET 1

Esta sección está destinada a reforzar lo aprendido en lo relativo a destrezas de lectura, vocabulario y estructuras gramaticales. Está diseñada para el estudio independiente puesto que es muy importante que el estudiante aprenda a auto-evaluar su progreso, y sobre todo, a hacerse responsable de su propio aprendizaje, por lo que, luego de realizar estas tareas, el estudiante deberá revisar su trabajo con la clave de respuestas que aparece en las páginas 98 a 101.

READING COMPREHENSION. Read this text and complete the activities below.

MY FAVOURITE CITY

I am from Dublin, an old city in Ireland. It is near the sea and there is also a long river with beautiful bridges over it. There are a lot of large parks and elegant houses in this small city.

The people are very friendly. You can meet them in cafés and have Irish coffee (hot coffee, brown sugar, Irish whiskey and cream. Mmm! delicious!). Dublin is also famous for its black beer, *Guinness*. There are a thousand bars here.

Dublin is also famous for its music, dance and poetry. Sinéad O'Connor, U2, Oscar Wilde, George Bernard Shaw and James Joyce are all Dubliners.

A. CAN YOU GUESS THESE WORDS? FIND THEM IN THE TEXT.

mar	....*sea*.....	amable	.....	cerca	.....
puentes	.....	reunirse	.....	poesía	.....
río	.....	cerveza	.....	también	.....

B. FIND ADJECTIVES FOR THESE NOUNS:

....*beautiful*....	bridges	.....	beer	.....	Irish coffee
.....	people	.....	river	.....	sugar
.....	houses	.....	city	.....	parks

C. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

1. In which country is Dublin?

   .....

2. What is Irish coffee?

   .....

3. What is Dublin famous for?

   .....

4. How many bars are there in this city?

   .....

5. Which famous people are from Dublin?

   .....

Escaneado con CamScanner

AT THE NIGHT CLUB

Task One. Fill in the gaps with the Present Continuous Tense of the verbs in brackets. Look up the words in *italics* in your dictionary.

SOME PROBLEMS IN OUR MODERN WORLD

MODERN TECHNOLOGY helps us to *improve* our lives, but there are still many unsolved problems and other new ones. For instance, the population of Europe ....*is growing*..... (1. grow) old. People ..... (2. live) longer and the *birth rate* ..... (3. fall). At present 25 per cent of the people in the European Union are over 60 years old and this is a difficult problem for the governments in Europe because there are not *enough* young working people to pay for the old people's pensions. *Nowadays* the authorities ..... (4. open) more homes for senior citizens, *meanwhile* they ..... (5. close) more kinder gardens every time.

People are also worried about their *health*. Heart *diseases* ..... (6. increase) and more people ..... (7. die) with smoking and alcohol-related *illnesses*. As a result, sales of beer, wine and spirits ..... (8. decrease), and smoking ..... (9. become) more and more unpopular. *On the other hand*, sales of health food, such as vegetables, fruit, *dairy* products, etc., ... (10. rise) and people ..... (11. do) more sports.

Task Two. Understanding Details. Decide if these sentences are **True** or **False** according to the text.

_____ 1. More children are born everyday in the European countries.
_____ 2. Young people generate the money to pay old people's pensions.
_____ 3. Tobacco and alcohol are becoming more popular among people.
_____ 4. People are consuming more healthy food to stay free from diseases.
_____ 5. There is more demand for old people's residences.

Task Three. What's happening at the moment? Write true sentences: positive or negative.

1. (It/snow) ..... *It is not snowing at the moment.* .....
2. (The teacher/smoke) .....
3. (I/wash/my hair) .....
4. (I/go/to the library) .....
5. (My friends/watch TV) .....
6. (The phone/ring) .....
7. (I/listen to music) .....
8. (The sun/shine) .....

Escaneado con CamScanner

INFORMATION QUESTIONS

WORD ORDER

Question Word	Be	Subject	V+ ing ?	Answers
What	is	she	studying?	She's studying **English**.
Where	are	they	going?	They're going **to the pub.**
When	is	Mr Kent	coming here?	He's coming **on Monday**
How	are	you	going abroad?	I am going **by plane**.
Who	is	Jane	waiting for?	She's waiting for **Jim.**
Why	are	you	running?	**Because I'm late for work.**

Task four. Order these words to make good questions.

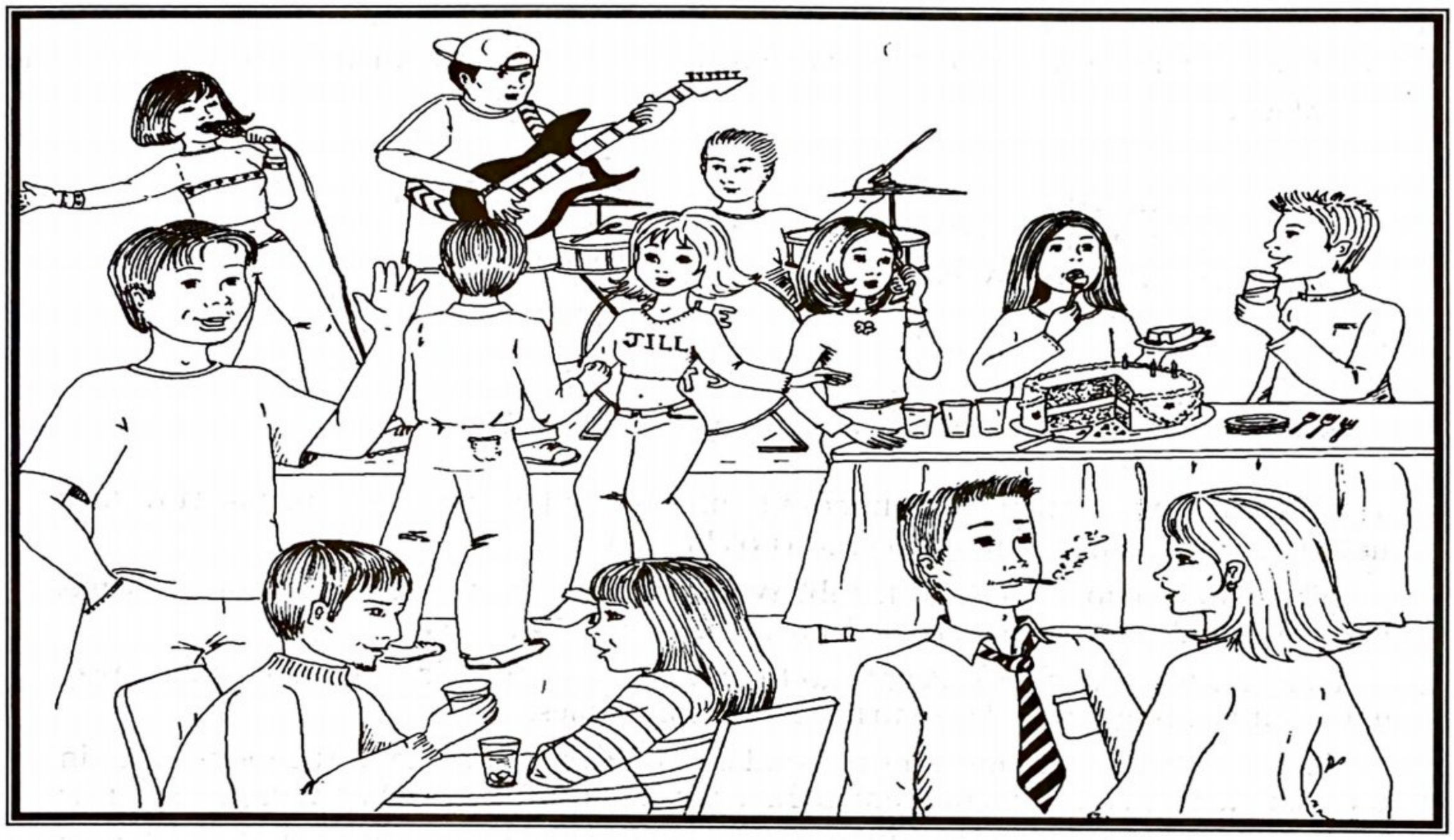
1. going when is abroad David ?
   ...*When is David going abroad ?*..... Next week, on Thursday.
2. bus is where this going ?
   ..... ? To the stadium.
3. playing are this friends tennis your afternoon ?
   ..... ? No, they aren't. The weather isn't good today.
4. doing you what and upstairs are Janet ?
   ..... ? We're doing a math practice.
5. Jenny reading what of book sort is ?
   ..... ? She's reading a mystery novel.
6. Monte Carlo I speaking the am restaurant to ?
   ..... ? Yes, you are. What can I do for you?
7. teacher window is opening why the the?
   ..... ? Because it's very hot in here.
8. starting what is concert the time ?
   ..... ? I'm not sure. I think it's at 7.30.
9. tonight dinner who coming is for ?
   ..... ? Two new classmates from Brazil.
10. for what mother dinner cooking is ?
    ..... ? We are having fish and salad for dinner.

Task five. Do these sentences refer to the **present** or to the **future**? Write **P** or **F**.

1. What awful weather! It's raining heavily. ____
2. We are going to a new Chinese restaurant after class. ____
3. Susan is coming home for Christmas. ____
4. What are you watching on TV? ____
5. Our class is having a party on Saturday. Are you coming? ____
6. We're having an exam at the moment. ____

Escaneado con CamScanner

Task Six. This is Andrew's birthday party. Look at the people and write what they are doing at the moment. Use the verbs in the box in the Present Continuous tense.



1. David and Liz .....*are sitting*..... .at the table.
2. George ..... a cigarette.
3. Susie ..... to George.
4. Annie ..... some cake.
5. Arthur and Jill ..... .
6. *The Rats* ..... rock music.
7. Sharon ..... a nice song.
8. Betsy ..... a phone call.
9. Ted ..... some beer.

talk
drink
sing
dance
sit
eat
smoke
play
make

LANGUAGE SUMMARY

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

I	am/'m 'm not	studying at university. learning Italian.
He She It	is/'s isn't	watching a science fiction film. reading the newspaper. raining.
We You They	are/'re aren't	writing a letter. going shopping. working in the garden.

Escaneado con CamScanner

TECHNOLOGY AND THE FUTURE

Task One. These fragments are from the text below. As you read, write their number in the correct place.

1. ***at night***	5. shows tourists
2. meet interesting people	6. of the city
3. English novelist	7. English food
4. go out	8. the River Thames

LONDON PUBS

THERE ARE more than seven hundred pubs in London. They are open at 11 o'clock in the morning, but they must close at 11 o'clock (a) ..**1**.. .

What can you do in an English pub? Well, you can have beer and many other drinks and you could also eat good, typical (b) ..... in them.

Pubs are friendly places. People go to pubs to make friends. You may (c) ..... , play games or you might even listen to live music sometimes.

There are lots of famous pubs in London. You can visit some of the oldest ones in the east part (d) ..... . One of them is the *Olde Wine Shades* near London Bridge. It is three hundred years old! Then there is *The Grapes* in Marlow Street, beside (e) ..... . Charles Dickens, the famous (f) ....., often visited this pub in the 1800s . You could also visit *The Prospect of Whitby* not far away.

One day you might go to London, and when you (g) ....., you shouldn't miss the special tour which (h) ..... the most interesting pubs in London.

Task Two. How many **Modal Verbs** can you find in the article above? Underline all the sentences using them.

Task Three. Imagine that somebody is asking you about your future plans. You have some ideas but you are not sure yet. Choose from the words in the box and write sentences using MIGHT.

Italy * go fishing * spaghetti * on Monday * Julie or Karen
choose an action film * go by plane * buy a new car

1. Where are you going on your holiday? — We're not sure. ..... *We might go to Italy*.....
2. What are you doing at the weekend? — I don't know. .....
3. When can you see Ann again? — I'm not sure. .....
4. Who are you inviting to the party? — I can't decide. .....
5. What are you having for dinner? — I don't know. .....
6. How are you going to Egypt? — I'm not sure. .....
7. What are you doing with that money? — I don't know. .....
8. Which TV programme are you watching later? — I can't decide. .....

Escaneado con CamScanner

Task Four. **Indefinite Pronouns.** Fill in the gaps with suitable pronouns from the box.

1

some / any { body/one, thing, where }

1. Ted is looking for ...*something*..... nice for his girlfriend's birthday present.
2. I need my dictionary. It's ..... on this shelf.
3. I can't see well. There's ..... in my eye.
4. Are you going ..... after class? - I might go to the pub.
5. It's very dark here. Can you see .....?
6. I mustn't tell you ..... about Jill's wedding. It's a secret.
7. There isn't ..... in Ms. Kent's office. There are no lights.
8. Can ..... bring the wine for the party?
9. Let's go ..... tonight. We must celebrate your promotion.
10. The bell is ringing ..... is at the door.

2

no / every { body/one, thing, where }

1. I couldn't buy many Christmas presents. *Everything* ... is too expensive!
2. The teacher is watching us. ..... can talk during the exam.
3. Let's go to a restaurant. There's ..... to eat at home.
4. ..... is ready for the picnic: the food, the drinks, the music.
5. That's a difficult question. ..... in class could answer it.
6. The bag's empty. There's ..... inside.
7. Helen can't find her keys. She's looking for them ..... .
8. I'm sorry. I'm very ill, so I can go ..... this weekend.
9. There's an important lecture today. ..... must attend.
10. It's my birthday today! ..... is invited to my party!

LANGUAGE SUMMARY

I. MODAL AUXILIARY VERBS

can: *mental or physical ability*	Cats **can** see in the dark.
may: *permission or possibility*	**May** I go out? / It **may** rain later.
might: *possibility*	We **might not** arrive in time to the airport.
must: *obligation or necessity*	Sue **must** work on Sundays. / I **must** see the dentist today.
should: *advice or recommendation*	You **should** stop smoking 20 cigarettes a day.
would: *condition*	Tom **would** have a better job if he could use a computer.
could: *past of can; polite request*	I **couldn't** pass my driving test. / **Could** you tell me the time, please?

II. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

	-body = one	**-thing**	**-where**
SOME +	somebody = someone	something	somewhere
ANY - / ?	anybody = anyone	anything	anywhere
EVERY + / ?	everybody = everyone	everything	everywhere
NO -	nobody = no one	nothing	nowhere
	People	**Objects**	**Places**

Escaneado con CamScanner

LIFE IN THE YEAR 2050

Task One. Read the passage below and underline sentences in the Future Tenses.

FUTURE SOLUTIONS TO PRESENT PROBLEMS

1 Food and agricultural technology **will change** the world in the future. At present, thousands of people are dying in Africa because their countries are not producing enough food. Better agricultural methods will change that and we will also have to find new sources of food. Nowadays scientists are experimenting with
5 ocean agriculture. They think that many plants and animals in the oceans will give us more food in the future. This is important because the world population is growing every minute, so this could be a real solution.

In other countries, shortage of water is becoming a big problem and scientists are studying some solutions: one idea is to provide water for growing populations
10 moving icebergs from the Arctic and the Antarctic to these places. For instance, some Middle Eastern countries are going to pay for an experiment to move an iceberg to the Red Sea. The enormous iceberg is going to be transported 3000 kilometres from the Arctic, but it will lose 40% of its ice into the sea. If this experiment is successful, other countries will be able to transport icebergs in the same way.

Task Two. Complete the charts with English expressions and antonyms from the text above.

English Equivalents		Antonyms	
suficiente (Line 3)	.....*enough*.....	living (Line 2)	.....*dying*.....
fuentes (Line 4)	.....	worse (Line 3)	.....
actualmente (Line 4)	.....	old (Line 4)	.....
proveer (Line 9)	.....	irrelevant (Line 6)	.....
por ejemplo (Line 10)	.....	less (Line 6)	.....
exitoso (Line 14)	.....	small (Line 12)	.....
de la misma manera (Line 15)	.....	different (Line 15)	.....

Task Three. Complete the sentences in the future with **'be going to'** and the verbs in the box.

wash * eat * give * build * stay * sell * watch * wear

1. My hands are dirty. ..... *I'm going to wash* ..... them
2. What ..... to the party tonight? You should look elegant.
3. My car is very old. ..... it and buy a new one.
4. Alfred is going to London soon. He ..... at The Hilton Hotel.
5. The children are hungry. They ..... some chicken sandwiches.
6. It's Sarah's birthday next week. We ..... her some chocolates.
7. There's a good film on TV tonight. We ..... it after dinner.
8. Where ..... they ..... the new theatre? – Near Saint James Park.

Task four. Read the telephone conversation and complete it with the comparatives of the adjectives in brackets.

MOVING OUT

Alex: Hi Jenny! What are you doing in Santa Cruz?

Jenny: Hello Alex. Here I am living in a new place. How are things over there?

Alex: Everything's fine here. Tell me about you. Is your new job interesting?

Jenny: Well, I'm working for a fashion magazine, you know. I'm the computer designer. My job is .....*more interesting*..... (1. interesting) than my last one and I have a ..... (2. good) salary!

Alex: Ah, you're really a lucky girl.

Jenny: Yes, but here things are quite different, you know. To begin with, the weather in Santa Cruz is much ..... (3. hot) than in Sucre or Tarija. You must take a shower twice a day!

Alex: I see. And is it really a big city?

Jenny: Oh yes. It's ..... (4. big) than La Paz, and the people are ..... (5. friendly) and ..... (6. sociable). The parks are ..... (7. beautiful) because there are lots of trees and flowers everywhere.

Alex: What about your place. Are you living in a flat or a house?

Jenny: I have a flat near my work, but it's ..... (8. small) than my place in Oruro, and it's much ..... (9. expensive). But there is a nice terrace with lots of plants. You see, I can't complain.

Alex: Yeah. But you're ..... (10. far) than ever from me!

Task five. Use comparatives and superlatives of adjectives to complete these sentences.

1. Horses / dogs / chimpanzees (intelligent)

.....*Horses are more intelligent than dogs, but chimpanzees are the most intelligent.*.....

2. New York / Brasilia / Rome (old)

.....

3. Mount Blanc / Mount Fuji / Mount Everest (high)

.....

4. French / English / German (difficult)

.....

5. China / Canada / Russia (large)

.....

6. Buses / cars / trains (comfortable)

.....

7. Tarija / Cochabamba / Beni (hot)

.....

8. The Mercedes / the Toyota / the Rolls Royce (good)

.....

9. Television / radio / films (interesting)

.....

10. Gold / silver / diamond (hard)

.....

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Task Six. Find out how much you know about the following:

A GENERAL KNOWLEDGE QUIZ

1. How old are the Pyramids in Egypt?
   a. 3,500 years old
   b. Nearly 4,000 years old
   c. About 4,500 years old

2. What is the smallest country in the world?
   a. Luxemburg
   b. The Vatican City
   c. Switzerland

3. Which is the highest lake in the world?
   a. The Titicaca Lake
   b. The Superior Lake
   c. The Baikal Lake

4. Which is the nearest planet from the Sun?
   a. Jupiter
   b. Venus
   c. Mercury

5. Which is the most dangerous fish?
   a. The whale
   b. The shark
   c. The dolphin

6. Which is the largest country in the world?
   a. China
   b. The United States
   c. Russia

7. Which is the fastest animal on Earth?
   a. The cheetah
   b. The lion
   c. The jaguar

8. Which is the longest river in the world?
   a. The Amazon
   b. The Mississippi
   c. The Nile

LANGUAGE SUMMARY

I. FUTURE TENSES: will - be going to

I	am	buy a car.
He / She / It	is (not) going to	start a new job.
We / You / They	are	move to the country.

We use the future with **'be going to + V'** to express decisions or when it is clear that something is going to happen.

I / We / You / They	will 'll	visit the dentist tomorrow. work at the weekend.
He / She/ It	will not won't	pass the exam. get tickets for the show.

We use **'will'** to express future intentions.

II. COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES OF ADJECTIVES

ADJECTIVES	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
One-syllable adjectives/adjectives ending in 'y'	__er (than)	the __est
long	longer	the longest
easy	easier	the easiest
Other adjectives with two or more syllables	more/less ___ (than)	the most/least ___
modern	more/less modern	the most/least modern
expensive	more/less expensive	the most/least expensive
Irregular adjectives		
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
far	farther/further	the farthest/furthest

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SELF-EVALUATION SHEET 2

I. READING COMPREHENSION

A. These are letters to Annie, the person who helps people with their personal problems in ***Our World Today*** magazine. Read them and match the letters to the answers.

1 .....

Dear Annie:
I'm a 65-year-old widower and I live alone since my wife died. Now I'm in love with Jeanne, a 26-year-old executive. She's a very active person. She's the manager in a travel agency and can speak three languages. She can play classical music in the piano and she can also cook very well.
The problem is that my two married daughters won't accept our relationship. They think Jeanne is too young for me. They may be right, but I will try to convince them that we might be very happy.
Am I right or wrong? Please help me!

Desperately in love

2 .....

Dear Annie:
I'm in a middle of a nightmare! I'm a 19-year-old university student and I might be a father very soon! My girlfriend is expecting a baby and she'd like to get married as soon as possible. I love her, but I can't take the responsibility for the moment. My parents can't help me because they are not rich, and they won't admit my marriage. If I get married, I will have to look for a job and I won't be able to finish my studies.
I can't imagine myself working as a slave in a low-paid job all my life. Is there anything I could do? Please answer me!

Student in trouble

3 .....

Dear Annie:
I'm only 28 and I feel that my life is running away from my hands. I must work hard at home to look after my husband and my three little children. But I would like to study and have my own career, so I could earn my own money. But this is an impossible dream because my husband wouldn't accept the idea. I'm tired of working as an unpaid servant.
Is there a solution for me? May I expect something in the future?

A bored housewife

A

Dear friend:
You are one in a million with the same problem, but there's always a light at the end of the tunnel. Your family may need your care and attention, but you must think about yourself as well. You should find the time to take short evening courses on languages, computing or whatever you might be interested in, but your husband should help you with the children. He must understand your frustration, and if he loves you, he will support you. Anyway, your children will grow up very soon. Good luck!

Annie

B

Dear friend:
I think you must take a decision soon. Age is not important when you are really in love. It's never too late to start a family and your relatives should understand your feelings. The woman who you love must be very special. It's obvious she's not interested in your money, but in you as a person. So go ahead and be happy!

Annie

C

Dear friend:
Your situation is really difficult. You must be very careful with your decisions. First of all, you should talk to your parents. Of course, they will be furious, but they will understand your problem at the end, and they might help you. Then you can visit her parents and explain them that you'd like to become a professional to give your future family a decent life and that you can't change your plans because of a stupid mistake. Meanwhile, you must get a part-time job, so you can help with some money. That's the least you can do.

Annie

B. Read the letters and the answers again and underline the Modal Verbs. Notice how they are used in the context.

C. **Vocabulary**. Look at the underlined words in the text and try to guess their meanings from the context. Then check your guess in your dictionary.

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II. **MATCH THE SENTENCES IN A WITH THE ANSWERS IN B.** Be careful! There is an extra answer.

A	B
1. ***How many students are there in this class?***	a. ____ Yes, there are a few.
2. Where's the computer lab?	b. ____ No, it's not. It's very big.
3. Is Brazil a small country?	c. __1__ ***About forty.***
4. How much must I pay for the registration?	d. ____ $ 20.
5. Are there any sandwiches in the fridge?	e. ____ Yes, the game is at half past four.
6. Can Elizabeth speak German?	f. ____ Tomorrow at 10.
7. Is there a football match on TV tonight?	g. ____ No, she isn't.
8. What will you and your friends do on Sunday?	h. ____ He's an engineer.
9. Are you studying Physics?	i. ____ On the second floor.
10. When is Dr Jones going to arrive?	j. ____ We'll go swimming.
11. What is Mrs Allen's husband?	k. ____ No, I'm watching TV.
	l. ____ Yes, she can.

III. **COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES.** Complete the sentences with the adjectives in the box using comparative or superlative forms. Use them just once.

young * comfortable * easy * interesting * good * poor
dangerous * old * long (2) * healthy * ***high***

1. Which is ....*the highest*... mountain in the world? – The Everest.
2. India is one of ..... countries in the world. Thousands of people are homeless, so they live in the streets.
3. Television is by far much ..... radio for children and teenagers.
4. Sean Connery is 68 and Brad Pitt is 35, so Brad is considerably ..... Sean.
5. Which is ..... , the Nile or the Amazon? – I know that! The Nile is ..... river in the world.
6. Russian alphabet is different, so English is much ..... Russian to learn.
7. Boxing is one of ..... sports nowadays. Several boxers die or get injured every year.
8. What is ..... film this year? – *The Pianist*. It must have eight Oscar!
9. The country is much ..... the city. It is not as polluted with cars and factories.
10. Why are you going by train? – Because trains are ..... buses for long trips.
11. Hinduism is ..... religion of all. It started 1,000 years before Christianism.

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WORK AND MONEY

Task One. How much do you know about the Antarctica? Tick the sentences you think are true.

1. There are already some good roads in the Antarctica.
2. People can practise swimming in the summer.
3. Children have good schools, and parks there.
4. Very few animals and birds live in this place.
5. People have electricity, computers and telephones.
6. There are a lot of volcanoes around.

Task Two. Read the following article to check your answers to **Task One** and to get more information about this place.

LIFE IN THE ANTARCTICA

ANTARCTICA is the coldest place on Earth, but people from all over the world go to work there.

What do they do?

Near the South Pole, three thousand people live together in a place called Amundsen-Scott Station. This is one of the driest and coldest places in the world.

The station has libraries, cinemas, shops, sports rooms, canteens and laboratories. There is electricity, and they have telephones and computers. But the people here don't travel by car, or train, or bus, because there aren't any roads or railways near the station. Then how do the people move from one place to another? They travel by ship, helicopter, plane or snow tractor, or with carts pulled by dogs.

There aren't any trees or flowers there, but there are hundreds of different birds and other animals.

Most of the people here are scientists. They study plant and animal life and how ice moves. The ice tells us about changes in climate.

Amundsen-Scott Station doesn't have any factories. There aren't any children here so there aren't any schools or teachers. Ray Kingman is a scientist at the station.

'This is my second year here', he says. 'It's a very interesting and beautiful place, but life is very hard in the winter. In the summer we go swimming in hot pools of water. There are a lot of volcanoes near here, and the volcanoes heat the water for us. Sometimes the water is too hot!'

Ray works in a laboratory where he studies the way of living of polar bears and seals.

Unfortunately, he doesn't have his family with him, he only sees them once a year when he goes home in Cambridge.

Task Three. Study the article above and do the following:

a. Write six sentences in the Present Simple positive with the third person singular: he/she/it.

The station has libraries, cinemas,...

....

....

....

b. Write six sentences in the Present Simple positive with the other pronouns.

People from all over the world go to work there.

....

....

....

c. Write three sentences in the Present Simple negative.

.....

.....

.....

d. Write two interrogative sentences in the Present Simple.

.....

.....

Task four. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form, positive or negative.

1. Diana .....*speaks*..... three languages: English, French and German (speak)
2. I .....*don't like*..... my job. It's very boring. (like)
3. Where's Mary? - I'm sorry. I ..... (know)
4. Sally is in love with George. I'm sorry, but she ..... (love) you.
5. Mr and Mrs Miller are vegetarian. They ..... meat. (eat)
6. Tom ..... a lot of coffee. It's his favourite drink. (drink)
7. UFOs? Nonsense! I ..... (believe) in the stories about them.
8. That's a very beautiful painting. We ..... it very much. (like)

Task five. Study these examples using Adverbs of Frequency.

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

I	**always** **usually** **often** **sometimes** **seldom/rarely** **never**	get up at seven o'clock.
She		gets up late.

He cleans his teeth every day. He **always** cleans them three times a day.

We get up at 7 o'clock every day except Sundays. We **usually** get up at 7 o'clock.

They see a new film once a week. They **often** go to the cinema.

She has a radio and a TV set. She **sometimes** listens to music and **sometimes** watches TV.

He goes to church only at Christmas or a wedding, so he **seldom (rarely)** goes to church.

She doesn't like whisky, so she **never** drinks it.

Now write true sentences about yourself. Use *always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom* or *never*.

watch TV .....*I don't like television, so I seldom watch it.* .....

go to the disco .....

eat in restaurants .....

do aerobics .....

rent a film in video .....

play a sport .....

get up at 6 am .....

ride a bicycle .....

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Task Six. Look at this table and the examples showing subject and object pronouns.

Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
they	them

1. **Miss Harrison** is here. We will meet **her** in an hour.
2. Is **the letter** ready? We must send **it** today.
3. **We** are going to a concert. Would you like to go with **us**?
4. Do **you** need help with your homework? I can help **you** now.
5. Do you work with **Kevin**? – Yes, I see **him** every day at work.
6. **I** can't move this desk. Will you help **me**, please?
7. **Those girls** are playing well! Look at **them**, they're really good at tennis.
8. Where do **you and your wife** come from? I can help **you** to find a convenient hotel.

Now complete these sentences using object pronouns.

1. Joe has two brothers. He plays football with .....*them*..... in his free time.
2. I can't solve my chemistry practice, so Andrew is helping ..... with it.
3. New York is a really exciting city, but some people don't like ..... very much.
4. Henry and I are good at languages, so our English teacher likes ..... a lot.
5. Carol loves Alan, but he doesn't love ..... .
6. Hello? Is Mr Adams in his office? I'd like to talk to ..... , please.
7. Tarija and Beni are nice, small towns in Bolivia. We'll visit ..... soon.
8. Where are Rose and you staying? Can I see ..... at your hotel?

LANGUAGE SUMMARY

PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

Positive		Negative	
I / We / You / They He / She / It	speak Spanish likes milk.	I / We / You / They He / She / It	don't speak French. doesn't like fish.

Questions			Short Answers
Do	I/ you / we /they	like ice cream?	Yes, I / you / we / they / do. No, I / you / we / they / don't.
Does	he / she / it	live in a flat?	Yes, he / she / it / does. No, he / she / it / doesn't.

Escaneado con CamScanner

SELF-EVALUATION SHEET 3

I. **WORDS THAT GO TOGETHER.** Match the verbs and their complements in the box. Then fill in the gaps with some of them.

1. wear	a. __ the answers
2. open	b. __ a computer
3. play	c. __ a newspaper
4. watch	d. *_1 a uniform*
5. cook	e. __ the homework
6. ask	f. __ to work
7. correct	g. __ television
8. use	h. __ to music
9. know	i. __ the window
10. go	j. __ a car
11. listen	k. __ in a big city
12. eat	l. __ a question
13. do	m. __ a meal
14. live	n. __ tennis
15. read	o. __ an ice cream
16. drive	p. __ mistakes

1. My father must ...*wear a uniform*... at work. He's a policeman.
2. I always ..... in the evenings. I like romantic songs both in English and Spanish.
3. Bill's learning how to ..... . He needs to program things at work.
4. My mother works in an office, so she doesn't ..... at home. We always eat out.
5. Joe's parents ..... , so they go everywhere by train.
6. Linda and Sue are excellent students. They always ..... in class.
7. It's hot today. Would you like to .....?
   -Yes, good idea! I want vanilla and chocolate. What about you?
8. I never ..... because I don't have a driving license.
9. Children ..... for long hours, but some programmes are not good for them. They have too much violence.
10. What do you in the evenings? -I usually ..... My favourite is ***La Prensa***.
11. Do you practise any sport? – Oh yes, I usually ..... on Sundays with some friends.

II. **SIMPLE PRESENT OR PRESENT CONTINUOUS?** Read these sentences and underline the appropriate form.

1. Oh no! It *rains/is raining* again. We can't play football now.
2. Helen *is speaking/speaks* French very well.
3. Alice and Ted *look/are looking for* a house. They don't like their small flat.
4. Where *are you going/do you go*? - To the supermarket. We *need/are needing* some fish for dinner.
5. Jane *works/is working* in a hospital, but today she's at home. She *is cooking/cooks* for some friends.
6. I *read/am reading* a very good novel at the moment. It's about space travels.
7. The photocopier *doesn't work/isn't working*. Could you phone the technician right now?
8. We usually *are having /have* lunch at home, but today we *eat/are eating* in a Chinese restaurant.

Escaneado con CamScanner

III. READING COMPREHENSION.

A. Complete the spaces with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

AMAZING MEMORIES

Dominic O'Brien, the World Memory Champion, is always a big success when he (1. go) .....*goes*..... to a party. He can (2. remember) ..... the names of a hundred people in only fifteen minutes! People can't (3. believe) ..... it. And there's another man in China who can remember 15,000 telephone numbers! How do they do it? Most of us can't remember more than a few names or phone numbers.

O'Brien thinks that to improve your memory, you must (4. exercise) ..... your brain as well as your body. Elderly people often (5. lose) ..... their memories because they don't use their brains enough, so he (6. give) ..... this advice for remembering names.

When you (7. meet) ..... someone new:

1. Think about who the person (8. look) ..... like. Imagine the person in a particular place or situation. If he reminds you of a famous footballer, for instance, imagine him playing football.
2. When you learn the person's name, think of someone who (9. have) ..... the same name. If the name is Ben and your dog's name is Ben, imagine your dog in a football uniform!

The most important thing is to (10. connect) ..... the new information with places and ideas that you already know. This (11. give) ..... you a picture in your head which (12. help) ..... you to remember. We all remember the shape of Italy because it looks like a boot. But how can we remember the shape of Spain? That's something you have to figure out.

B. **GUESSING UNKNOWN WORDS.** Find the equivalent English terms in the text above. The numbers in brackets tell you in which lines you will find them.

éxito (Lines 1-2)	.....*success*.....	consejo (Lines 6-7)	.....
mejorar (Lines 4-5)	.....	recordar (Lines 9-10)	.....
cerebro (Lines 5-6)	.....	por ejemplo (Lines 10-11)	.....
tanto como (Lines 5-6)	.....	forma (Lines 14-15)	.....
cuerpo (Lines 6-7)	.....	bota (Lines 15-16)	.....
ancianos (Lines 6-7)	.....	resolver (Lines 15-16)	.....

IV. **ODD ONE OUT.** In each group of words there is one word which does not belong to the group. Circle it and explain why it is the 'odd one'.

1. table * computer * chair * desk * shelf

...'Computer' is the 'odd' one because it is a machine . or *It isn't a piece of furniture.* ...

2. apple * orange * melon * sandwich * banana

.....

3. airport * bus * train * plane * car

.....

4. England * Argentina * French * Japan * Spain

.....

5. football * game * tennis * golf * basketball

.....

6. magazine * book * dictionary * newspaper * bookshop

.....

Escaneado con CamScanner

THE WONDER YEARS

Task One. Complete the text with the correct form of the verb **To Be** (was/were) in the Past Tense.

AN AMAZING EVENT

It ...*was*... (1) May 29th, 1953. Edmund Hillary and Sherpa Tenzing ..... (2) both at the top of Mount Everest for the first time! As we know, Everest is the highest mountain in the world. It is in the Himalayas between Tibet and Nepal.
Hillary and Tenzing ..... (3) two members of the British Everest Expedition. The news of this conquest was in England the night before the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II, at Westminster Abbey.
The newsflash across the world ..... (4) in newspaper headlines: HILLARY AND TENZING AT THE TOP OF MOUNT EVEREST!
June 2nd ..... (5) an important day in England as well. It ..... (6) a national holiday. The news was wonderful: Everest and a Coronation in one day. And it ..... (7) a great day on Mount Everest, too: Congratulations from the Queen, the Prime Minister and the world.

Task Two. **Guessing new words.** Try to guess these words from the article. What other words helped you to guess them?

conquest	.....	headlines	.....	holiday	.....
newsflash	.....	top	.....	as well	.....

Task Three. **Summary.** Fill in the gaps with words from the table summarizing the information from **An Amazing Event**. Then write the same words in the mountain.

A * Prime Minister * important * Everest * congratulations * Everest * ago * Westminster * short

(1)...*a*... long time (2) ....., two men were at the top of Mount (4) ..... for the first time in history. It was an (5) ..... day for the world. They weren't there long. They were only for a (3) ..... time. Two days later it was Coronation day. The Coronation was in (6) ..... Abbey. And there was a telegram in Everest: (9)"..... from the Queen, the (7) ..... (8) ..... and the world".

							A							
						A	_	_						
					S	_	_	_	_					
				E	_	_	_	_	_	_				
			I	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_			
		W	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_		
	P	_	_	_	_	M	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
C	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_

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Task Four. Complete these sentences with the verb To Be: **am-is-are/ was–were (not).**

1. ....*Were*.... you at home last night? No, I .....*wasn't*....., I .....at a restaurant with some friends.
2. ..... you married? – No, I ..... . I ..... still single.
3. The TV programme about UFOs ..... excellent last night.
4. Those students ..... (not) Peruvian. They ..... from Chile
5. ..... the document in the desk? No, it ..... It was in the safe.
6. Jim and Joe work with computers. They ..... programmers, but they ..... engineers yet.
7. ..... you born in Canada? – No, I ..... born in Australia.
8. I ..... cold. Can you close the window, please?
9. There ..... any snow on the road last week.
10. ..... the students in the lab? No, they ..... in the library.
11. Anne ..... 21 three years ago, so she ..... 24 now.
12. ..... there many people at Woodstock? – Yes, there ..... half a million!

Task Five. Write good questions using the words in brackets in the correct order.

1. (late/you/were/this morning/why ?) ...*Why were you late this morning?*..... - The traffic was bad.
2. (difficult/your/exam/was ?) ..... - No, it was easy.
3. (last week/where/were/Paul and Bill ?) ..... - They were on holiday.
4. (was/the new camera/new/much/how ?) ..... - $ 50.00.
5. (angry/you/yesterday/were/why ?) ..... - Because you were late.
6. (was/nice/yesterday/the weather ?) ..... - Yes, it was beautiful.

Task Six. Match these questions and answers. Be careful! There is an extra answer.

1. ***How many people were there in the stadium?***
2. What time was your football match?
3. Where were my new T-shirts?
4. Who was Mother Teresa?
5. Was Mr Bennet your teacher last term?
6. How was your trip from Cochabamba?
7. Was there anything interesting on TV?
8. Where were you last Sunday?
9. Was the hotel nice during your holiday?
10. When's your girl friend's birthday?

a. ____ We were at the British Museum.
b. ____ The game was at four o'clock.
c. ____ Yeah! A documental about dinosaurs.
d. __1__ ***There were about 10,000 people.***
e. ____ Oh no! It was uncomfortable and expensive.
f. ____ Bad. There was a lot of snow on the roads.
g. ____ It was last April.
h. ____ There were some in the fridge.
i. ____ Yes, and he was excellent!
j. ____ They were in the washing machine.
k. ____ She was a nun who helped poor people.

LANGUAGE SUMMARY

THE PAST TENSE OF VERB TO BE

I / He / She / It	was a teacher ten years ago. wasn't in the library yesterday.
We / You / They	were students at school last year. weren't at the laboratory.

Escaneado con CamScanner

THE WORLD OF FANTASY

Task One. Fill in the gaps with a verb from the box in the correct form and in the correct place.

CHOCOLATE, THE DRINK OF THE GODS

When Hernán Cortez 1) ...*arrived*.. inMexico in 1519, they offered him *tchocoat*, the secret drink of the Aztecs, because they 2) ..... he was a god. The Aztec Emperor, Montezuma, used to drink fifty cups of chocolate a day. He 3) ..... the liquid in gold cups. The Aztecs used to make the drink from cacao *seeds*.

Cacao was very important for them – more important than gold. Ten cacao seeds used to buy a rabbit, and a hundred seeds a *slave*.

When Cortez went back to Spain, he 4) ..... the King a little of the secret drink. The king considered that it was wonderful and chocolate 5) ..... the drink of the nobles. Soon the drink of the gods was popular in Europe. People used to drink it with sugar because it 6) ..... a *bitter* taste.

But the bar of chocolate as we know it today was only invented in the 19th century in Switzerland. Henry Nestle 7) ..... the process to condense milk and his *neighbour*, Daniel Peter, 8) ..... the condensed milk and the chocolate to make the first bar of milk chocolate.

Some people say that chocolate is bad for you, but who can resist the *sweet* tchocoat of the Gods?

arrive
mix
drink
give
discover
think
have
become

Task Two. Try to guess the meaning of the words in *italics* from the context in the article above. Then use your dictionary to check if you were right.

LANGUAGE FOCUS

USED TO

This expressions refers to a habit in the past, something you frequently did but you don't do anymore. It means '*solía*' o '*acostumbraba hacer*'.

I		live in the country when I was a child.
He		work in a car factory before he became an actor.
We	**used to**	visit museums when we were in Europe.
She		teach French to young children
They		play golf at weekends.

	you		study hard in high school? - No, I **didn't.**
Did	he	**use to**	travel abroad on business? - Yes, he **did.**
	they		spend their holidays in Las Vegas? - Yes, they **did.**

David **used to** play football in high school, but he doesn't play anymore.
I **didn't use** to go to parties when I was younger. I hated dancing.
Did your mother **use to** wear miniskirts in the 1960's? - Yes, she did. I saw some of her photographs!

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Task Three. Complete the text below with the expression **'used to'** and the **Present Simple**.

YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Prehistoric people ....*used to live*..... in caves.

In the Middle Ages, they ..... ride horses.

They used to fight with swords.

They..... believe in witches.

They did not use to have newspapers.

Today people .....*live*..... in houses or flats.

Today people ride motorbikes, drive cars and fly planes

Now people ..... with guns.

They don't believe in witches nowadays.

Now we ..... and watch the news on TV.

Task Four. Look up examples of the expression **'used to'** in the text **Chocolate, the Drink of the Gods** and underline them

Task Five. Practise using the Past Simple. Complete the following with negative sentences.

1. I saw Benjamin at the party, but I .....*didn't see* ....Alison.
2. We worked on Monday, but we ..... on Wednesday.
3. Robert went to the library, but he ..... to the museum.
4. They had a ball-point pen, but they ..... any paper.
5. Susan lost her keys, but s
6. he ..... her glasses.
7. I studied French at school, but I ..... German.

Task Six. Look at this table and write good sentences. Do not repeat any item.

The explorers	Drove	clearly.
Mr. Jefferson	flew	late.
The boxers	set out	***carefully.***
Katherine	***typed the letter***	hard.
The secretary	ran	early.
The plane	spoke	dangerously.
I	got to work	well.
The letter	slept	quickly.
The computer	fought	fast.
We	Arrived	soon.

1. .....*The secretary typed the letter carefully.* .....
2. .....
3. .....
4. .....
5. .....
6. .....
7. .....
8. .....
9. .....
10. .....

Escaneado con CamScanner

LANGUAGE SUMMARY

I. THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE: REGULAR & IRREGULAR VERBS

	Positive & Negative
I / You/ He/She/ It/ We/ They	**played** volleyball yesterday. **went** to the stadium. **didn't play** tennis. **didn't go** to the concert.

Questions			Short answers	
Did	I/ you / he/ she / it/ We / they /	have an exam yesterday? see *Terminator*?	Yes, I / he/ they / No, you / she / we/	**did.** **didn't.**

II. PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

I / he / she you / we / they /	**was / wasn't** **were / weren't**	watch**ing** TV when the Police **arrived.** hav**ing** dinner when the phone **rang.**

Escaneado con CamScanner

SELF-EVALUATION SHEET 4

I. READING COMPREHENSION. Read these texts carefully, then complete the activities below.

A. Complete the stories below with these lines. Write the letters in the brackets where the lines go.

a. They were enjoying a romantic evening
b. They wanted to know if he had drunk alcohol
c. She was trying not to cry
d. So he had to pay a £150 fine
e. Because they thought the total was wrong
f. He was going from London to Amsterdam
g. He was taken to a hospital
h. She was sitting all alone

1. CALL ME MOTHER

My friend Lucía and her husband were at an expensive restaurant. (1 .**a**.) when they saw an elderly lady. (2 ....) and she was looking in their direction.

They smiled back politely and the old lady went across to their table. 'I'm sorry to trouble you,' she began (3 ...), 'but you look like my daughter. She was killed in an accident last year and I miss her terribly. I wonder if you do something very kind for me. It would make me very happy if, just as I'm leaving, you would say, "Good bye mum", and wave to me.' 'Certainly,' the couple replied. A few minutes later the old lady stood up to leave, and 'mum' walked out. Then the couple asked for their bill. But after checking and rechecking, they called the manager (4 ...). He told them, 'This £25 is for your mother's meal, before she left she said that her daughter would pay.'

2. JIM'S DANGEROUS LIFE

It was not a good week for Jim Baker, an unusual man who eats razor blades and light bulbs, and breathes fire to earn some money.

On Monday, (5 ...) when he was stopped by the police. (6 ...) Baker does not drink alcohol, but he puts it in his mouth to breathe fire. The police did not believe it (7 ...).

The next day Jim ate a light bulb (his fifth that day), part of which 'went down the wrong way'. One of his friends explained: 'There is a right way and a wrong way to eat a light bulb.

Although he felt nothing immediately, he became ill the next day, so (8 ...). Doctors were angry when they found that he was full of broken glass!

B. Look up the equivalent English words in the stories for the following Spanish ones.

1

cortésmente	.....*politely*.....
molestar	.....
parecer	.....
extrañar	.....
preguntarse	.....
amable	.....
responder	.....
cuenta	.....

2

raro	.....
hojas de afeitar	.....
exhalar	.....
bombillas eléctricas	.....
aunque	.....
enfermo	.....
enojados	.....
roto	.....

C. These are some questions and answers from the texts above. Match them.

1. *Was the old lady with anybody?* ____ e. Because some broken glass went down the wrong way.
2. Why did the couple call the manager? ____ a. At an expensive restaurant.
3. Where were Lucía and her husband? __1__ b. *No, she was alone.*
4. Does Jim Baker drink alcohol? ____ f. To a hospital.
5. Why did Jim become ill the next day? ____ c. Because there was something wrong with the bill.
6. Where did they take Jim? ____ d. No, but he uses it to breathe fire.

Escaneado con CamScanner

II. PAST SIMPLE TENSE.

A. Write the verbs in brackets in the Past Simple.

FACE ON THE FLOOR

One of the world's most terrifying *ghost* stories *began*.... (1. begin) on an afternoon in August 1986, in a small house in the Spanish *village* of Belmez, in Andalucía. An old woman ..... (2. be) in the kitchen preparing dinner when her grandchild ..... (3. start) to *scream*. She ..... (4. see) a tormented face looking at her from the kitchen floor. When she ..... (5. try) to clean the vision out, the eyes ..... (6. open) wider, making the expression of the face even more terrible.

The woman ..... (7. send) for the *owner* of the house. He ..... (8. break) the *tiles* of the floor and ..... (9. replace) them with concrete. But three weeks later another face began to form in the new *surface*, even more clearly defined than the first.

The owner ..... (10. call) in the authorities, who excavated one section of the floor, and ..... (11. find) the *remains* of a medieval cemetery. The floor was repaired, but soon groups of faces began to appear all over the concrete and in other parts of the house. Investigators ..... (12. move) in with ultra-sensitive microphones, and (13. record) agonised voices speaking in a strange language. These sounds ..... (14. be) undetectable to the human ear. But before anyone ..... (15. can) discover what they were, and why they were there, the faces and sounds suddenly ..... (16. disappear) as mysteriously as they appeared.

B. Try to guess the words in italics from the context. Then check your guess with your dictionary.

C. SEQUENCING. Put these sentences in the order in which they appear in the article.

a) ___ Strange voices were heard.
b) __1__ A face appeared on the floor of a house.
c) ___ Faces appeared in different parts of the house.
d) ___ An old lady and her grandchild saw it.
e) ___ The floor was dug up and old remains were found.
f) ___ After some time, the faces and sounds disappeared.
g) ___ The floor was covered with concrete.
h) ___ The woman tried to remove it, but she couldn't.

III. AUXILIARY VERBS. Complete these sentences with a suitable Auxiliary Verb from the box.

am/is/are * do/does/did * was/were

1. What .....*is*..... your job? - I ..... a journalist.
2. ..... Miss Allen speak Japanese? – Yes, she was in Japan for three years.
3. John and Elizabeth ..... in Spain on holiday last summer.
4. What time ..... you get up every day? Very early, at 6.30.
5. ..... you go to the rock concert last night? – No, I couldn't. I had a lot of homework.
6. Where ..... the last Football World Cup? - In Korea and Japan, of course.
7. How often ..... Jim go swimming? - Twice a week.
8. ..... you at home last night? - No, I went to the cinema with Alice.
9. When ..... the first World War begin? - In 1914, I think.
10. How many students ..... there in your English class? - About twenty-five.
11. Who ..... Albert Einstein? - A great German scientist.

Escaneado con CamScanner

UNDER THE VOLCANO

Task One. Complete the article below using the **Present Perfect** with the verbs in brackets.

THE MAGIC BOX

Everybody watches soap operas. They are TV serials that are broadcast three or more times in the week. They are usually about a domestic drama or problems at the workplace. They are called *soap operas* because when they began in the USA, soap manufacturers placed advertisements in the programmes.

Soap operas .....*have become*..... (1. become) one of the most successful types of TV programmes. They ..... (2. grow) into a multi-billion dollar industry. The Americans, especially, ... (3. produce) many soap operas which they ..... (4. sell) all over the world. Titles such as *The Simpsons, Friends, E R, Ally McBeal, X Files*, etc. are familiar to most people nowadays. Mexico, Brazil and Venezuela ..... also ..... (5. make) long dramas for television, which ..... (6. have) a lot of success everywhere.

Soap operas ..... (7. change) the television habits of millions of people. Their audience ..... (8. expand) enormously and it now includes all sorts of people. In some countries, soap operas have become important national pastimes – everybody watches each programme and everybody talks about last night's episode.

Many of the actors and actresses of soap operas are now international stars and they ..... (9. earn) awards and enormous amounts of money.

Task Two. Decide if the following statements are true or false. Change the false ones so they become true.

1. ____ Soap operas are transmitted every day.
2. ____ They got their name because they used to advertise mainly soap brands.
3. ____ Soap operas have had no significant influence on people's lives.
4. ____ Soap operas are produced in the USA and in some other countries.
5. ____ Their topics are about daily life events.
6. ____ Soap opera stars are not as famous as film stars.

Task Three. Read the situation and write sentences. Choose one of the following verbs.

lose * steal * take * send * break down * get married * be * have

1. George is looking for his key. He can't find it. .....*He has lost his key*.....
2. Jenny can't walk and her leg is in plaster. ..... an accident.
3. Susan's English wasn't very good. Now it's much better. ..... lessons.
4. It's raining and I don't have my umbrella. Somebody ..... it on the bus.
5. Ted was late for work again. His car .....
6. Brussels is an interesting city. Yes, I ..... there twice.
7. Tom and Lucy fell in love in high school. They .....just.....
8. Jim's in a tour in Europe. ..... some interesting postcards.

Task Four. Complete the sentences in the Present Perfect and the verbs in brackets.

1. Good news! My dad .....*has bought*..... (buy) a new car!
2. Great! We all ..... (pass) the vocabulary exam.
3. Look! The teacher ..... (forget) his umbrella in the class.
4. Diana ..... (not, send) the invitations for her wedding yet.
5. ..... you ever ..... (see) a UFO? – No, never.
6. Oh no! We're late. The plane ..... already ..... (take off)
7. Can you believe it? I ..... just ..... (meet) the girl of my dreams!
8. Nobody in the class ..... (be) to Argentina yet.
9. Congratulations! You ..... (write) an excellent report.
10. I ..... (not, do) my homework because it was too difficult.

Task Five. Use the Past Perfect tense to complete these sentences. Use the ideas in brackets.

1. We were very hungry because we .....*had not eaten*..... (not, eat) anything all day.
2. I was very nervous at the airport because I ..... never..... (fly) before.
3. July didn't have any money for the rent. She ..... (spend) everything on clothes.
4. Mary's parents ..... (send) her to a good school. However, she never finished her studies.
5. I didn't know his name, but his face was familiar. I was sure that I ..... (meet) him before.
6. Jim's father was sent to prison for ten years. He ..... (steal) money from his office.

LANGUAGE SUMMARY

PRESENT AND PAST PERFECT TENSES

I We You They	have 've have not haven't	written the report already. been to Mexico yet.
He She It	has 's has not hasn't	watched a science fiction film. read the newspaper already. rained this month.
I She We You	had 'd had not hadn't	sent a letter, but it didn't arrived. gone shopping when I called. visited Anne while she was ill.

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THE EIGHT O'CLOCK NEWS

Task One. Active or Passive? Read this article and underline the appropriate form of the verbs:

LAZINESS IS GOOD FOR YOU

1 Are you an active, sport-type sort of person or a *'couch potato'?* Well, if you spend long hours on a comfortable couch (sofa) in front of the television, don't worry. This could be good for your health and *increase/is increased* your life-span. Difficult to believe, right? But here are the scientific facts:

- An average of 19 million sports-related injuries *report/are reported* every year in England alone.
- 104 people *died/were dead* of sporting injuries in the last year. And that doesn't include the 64 who *drowned/were drowned* .
- In the last Sports Council study of 28,000 people, football *found/was found* responsible for more than 2,000 injuries in a month.

The Journal of Medicine *reported/was reported* two months ago that 45 men *killed/were killed* when they *hit/were hit* on the chest over the heart with a ball. It is thought that this *caused/was caused* a fatal upset of the heart beat.

Scientific evidence *suggests/is suggested* that prolonged and hard training can damage the immune system, reducing the body's ability to stop infections. It also *shows/is shown* that athletes *fall/are fallen* ill more often than 'couch potatoes'. So lie down and enjoy yourself!

Task Two. Vocabulary. Find these words in the text above in the lines given in brackets.

1. Kind, class or group of people or things (Line 1) .....*sort*.....
2. A space of time from birth to death (Line 3) .....
3. Something which is known to be true (Line 3) .....
4. A standard number usually found in a group (Line 4) .....
5. Damage in part of the body (plural) (Line 4) .....
6. To die of suffocation in water (Line 6) .....
7. Part of the body which contains the heart (Line 10) .....
8. Disturbance, trouble (Line 11) .....
9. Regular, repeated movement (Line 11) .....
10. Exercises to be in good physical conditions (Line 12) .....
11. To rest in a declining position (Line 14) .....

Task Three. Match these sentences. They all include Passive Forms.

1. ***This road is closed at the moment.***	a. ____ because we weren't invited.
2. There was a fire at the institute last week.	b. ____ A playground for children will be built there.
3. The results of the exams will be shown	c. ____ Two rooms were completely damaged.
4. My car was stolen last week, but	d. ____ because it's being painted.
5. Some trees are being cut down in the park.	e. __1__ ***It has been blocked since last week.***
6. I can't use my office at the moment	f. ____ it was found by the police three days later.
7. Those CDs were given to me	g. ____ as a birthday present.
8. We didn't go to Pamela's birthday party	h. ____ Three people were taken to the hospital.
9. There was an accident in this place yesterday.	i. ____ on this notice board tomorrow.

Task Four. Complete this article with the Passive forms of the verbs in brackets in the Simple Past.

THE HISTORY OF THE CINEMA

AN AMERICAN, Thomas Edison, made the first machine with moving pictures in 1891. It ...*was called*... (1. call) a *kinetoscope*. Then in 1895 a machine that projected pictures onto a screen ..... (2. invent) by two French brothers, Auguste and Louis Lumiere. This machine ..... (3. call) a *cinematographe*. The pictures from this machine ..... (4. pass) one after the other very quickly.

The Lumiere brothers gave the world's first public show in 1896, and in America the world's first cinema ..... (5. build) in Pittsburgh in 1905.

In the beginning films ..... (6. make) to show news, but by 1902 filmmakers began to write stories for their films and the first actors ..... (7. use). These films were very popular in America, and Hollywood became important in the film making industry. The first *'talkie'* (film and sound) ..... (8. show) in America in 1927. It ..... (9. call) *The Jazz Singer*.

Task Five. These are common passive beginnings for sentences in academic English. Translate them into Spanish. Translate the ideas, not word by word.

1. It has been frequently suggested that *mobile phones are not completely safe.*
   ...*Se ha sugerido frecuentemente que los teléfonos celulares no son completamente seguros.* ...
2. It is widely assumed that *first world countries use up most of the natural resources.*
   .....
3. It must be remembered that *that fossil fuels will eventually be exhausted.*
   .....
4. It was always thought that *oceans would provide us with food supplies in the future.*
   .....
5. It has been proved that *the ozone layer has been seriously damaged.*
   .....
6. It will be noted that *genetic engineering has both advantages and disadvantages.*
   .....
7. It is hoped that *alternative sources of energy will be found in the near future.*
   .....
8. It has been decided that *medical research for AIDS must be a priority.*
   .....
9. It should be kept in mind that *agricultural methods must be improved in poor countries.*
   .....
10. It must be stated that ..*engineering helps improve people's lives.*
    .....

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LANGUAGE SUMMARY

THE PASSIVE VOICE

Simple Present	am/is/are + past participle	English **is spoken** in Jamaica.
Simple Past	was/were + past participle	Those houses **were built** in 1970.
Present Continuous	is/are + being + past participle	Our car **is being repaired** at the moment.
Past Continuous	was/were + being + past participle	The accident **was being reported** when we turned on the television.
Present Perfect	has/have +been + past participle	The keys **have been stolen** from the desk.
Past Perfect	had + been + past participle	His computer **had been repaired** when I borrowed it.
Modals	will/must/can, etc + be + past participle	This report **must be finished** today.

SELF-EVALUATION SHEET 5

I. **READING PRACTICE.** Read through the texts, then complete the activities below.

FOUR DISASTERS

Good evening. Our TV programme tonight is about disasters. There have been fires, plane crashes, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions this year. Our guests tonight have survived such disasters.

A. These fragments come from the texts. Write the numbers in the gaps where they fit.

1. smoke was coming from the engines	5. I managed to get on a ship
2. I was having a rest at the hotel	***6. I was dictating a letter to my secretary***
3. so we went upstairs to the roof	7. We couldn't move
4. All the plates with the food fell on the floor	8. it crashed into the trees behind me

Hi! I'm Brian Grey. I was working in my office on the 28th floor of a *skyscraper* in Chicago. (a) ...**6**... when the fire-bell rang. I ran to the lift but it wasn't working. The stairs were full of smoke. We couldn't go down, (b) ..... Some people were there waiting calmly, others were *screaming* wildly. A helicopter *managed* to rescue six of us before the building collapsed.

Hello, I'm George Black. I'm a farmer. One day I was working in the *field* behind my house when I saw the plane. It was on fire; (c) ....., and the plane was coming down very fast. I was running towards the house when (d) ..... I heard a terrible explosion...
When I woke up, I was *lying* in a hospital bed.

My name's Martha Stewards. I was on holiday on an island in the Caribbean. (e) ..... when the volcano erupted. The noise woke me up. When I looked through the window, everybody was running to the *harbour*. I just put on a coat, and ran to the harbour too. (f) ..... It was leaving the coast when the lava *hit* the town.

Good evening. My name's Michael Leigh. My wife and I were staying with friends in Acapulco, Mexico. We were having dinner when the earthquake began. Everything *shook*. (g) ..... We were picking everything up when the *ceiling* fell onto us. (h) ..... , and we had to wait for three hours before help arrived.

B. The following words are *italised* in the texts. Deduce their meaning from context.

skyscraper	.....	field	.....	hit	.....
screaming	.....	lying	.....	shook	.....
managed	.....	harbour	.....	ceiling	.....

C. CAUSE-EFFECT RELATIONSHIPS. Match the sentences halves.

1. ***Brian ran to the lift because ...***	a. ____ everything began to shake.
2. The people went to the roof because ...	b. ____ he saw the plane coming down.
3. Martha woke up because of ...	c. **_1_** ***the fire-bell rang.***
4. She ran to the harbour because ...	d. ____ the ceiling fell onto them.
5. The plane exploded because ...	e. ____ the noise from the volcano eruption.
6. The farmer ran to his house because ...	f. ____ it was on fire.
7. The plates fell on the floor because ...	g. ____ everybody was running there.
8. They couldn't move because ...	h. ____ they couldn't go down. The stairs were full of smoke.

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II. Underline the correct form of the verb in these sentences.

1. The missing baby *was found/found* safe and well last night.
2. These computers *are make/are made* in Korea.
3. Japanese schoolchildren *are attended/attend* classes six days a week.
4. Football, the game invented in the 19th Century, *is playing/is played* all over the world now.
5. Someone *was stolen/stole* my umbrella on the bus this morning.
6. The children *were breaking/broke* that window an hour ago.
7. I *didn't invite/wasn't invited* to Karen's wedding, but I *sent/was sent* a present anyway.
8. English *is speaking/is spoken* in Australia.
9. The robbers of the National Museum *were arrested/arrested* at midnight yesterday.
10. In 1985 part of Mexico City *were destroyed/was destroyed* by an earthquake.
11. Over 2,000 people *killed/were killed*, but rescue teams *were found/found* fifty newborn babies alive under a destroyed building.

III. **A. GAP-FILLING.** Complete the article below with words from the box.

DISASTERS

passengers * help * town * volcano * lifeboats * minutes
tragedy * escape * well-preserved * icebergs * imagine * sea

A One night in April 1912, a huge ocean liner, the *Titanic*, was crossing the Atlantic carrying 2,000 1) .....passengers.... . It was going very fast, which was dangerous because there were 2) ..... around. The passengers were all having a good time when the ship suddenly struck one of them. The ship began to sink and the people tried to 3) ..... , but there were not enough 4) ..... . Another ship was passing nearby. The *Titanic* fired rockets into the air to get the other ship's 5) ....., but it didn't stop. About 1,500 passengers went down with the *Titanic*. It was one of the greatest 6) ..... disasters of all time.

B Some disasters can be avoided. Others cannot. Pompeii was a beautiful 7) ..... near Naples, in Italy. It was also near a volcano. Suddenly, 2,000 years ago, the 8) ..... erupted and people and animals were buried alive. Hot ashes and stone covered everything in just a few 9) ..... . Pompeii was recently dug out of the ashes. Many of the people who died were so 10) ..... that it is easy to 11) ..... what they were doing when the 12) ..... occurred.

B. VOCABULARY. Find synonyms in the text for the following words.

Text A		Text B	
enormous	.....	prevented	.....
quickly	.....	covered with earth	.....
hit	.....	powder left after burning	.....
go down	.....	taken out from earth	.....
shot	.....	happened	.....

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EXTENSIVE READING

This section is intended to help you to improve your reading skills through interesting stories and some activities to be done on your own. There is an answer key where you can check your results on Page 102

I. A SCIENCE FICTION STORY

Adapted from ***Streamline Departures*** by Bernard Hartley & Peter Viney

A. Complete the verbs in brackets in the Past Simple tense.

1 The spaceship flew[1] ...*flew*... (fly) around the new planet ***several times***. The planet[2] ..... (be) blue and green. They[3] ..... (can't) see the ***surface*** of the planet because there[4] ..... (be) too many ***clouds***. The ***spaceship*** descended slowly through the clouds and ***landed*** in the middle of a green ***forest.*** The two astronauts[5] ..... (put) on their space suits,[6] ..... (open) the door,[7] ..... (climb) carefully down the ***ladder***, and stepped onto the planet.

2 The woman looked at a small control unit on her ***arm***. 'It's all right,' she[8] ..... (tell) the man. 'We can ***breathe*** the air, it's a ***mixture*** of oxygen and nitrogen.' Both of them[9] ..... (take) off their ***helmets*** and breathed deeply.

3 They[10] ..... (look) at everything carefully. All the animals and plants ***seemed*** new and strange. They couldn't find any intelligent life. After several hours, they[11] ..... (come) back to their spaceship. Everything looked normal. The man ***switched on*** the controls, but nothing[12] ..... (happen).

4 'Something's wrong,' he[13] ..... (say). 'I don't understand, the ***engines*** aren't working.' He switched on the computer, but that didn't work ***either***.
'Eve,' he said,' we are ***stuck*** here. We can't ***take off***.'
'Don't worry, Adam,' she[14] ..... (answer). 'They will ***rescue*** us soon.'

B. Find these words, which are in italics, in the story. The numbers indicate which paragraph they are in.

nave espacial (Paragraph 1) ..*spaceship*..
aterrizó (Para. 1) .....
escalera (Para. 1) .....
nubes (Para. 1) .....
superficie (Para. 1) .....
varias veces (Para. 1) .....
bosque (Para. 1) .....
respirar (Para. 2) .....
brazo (Para. 2) .....
cascos (Para. 2) .....
mezcla (Para. 2) .....
encendió (Para. 3) .....
parecían (Para. 3) .....
rescatar (Para. 4) .....
varados, plantados (Para. 4) .....
tampoco (Para. 4) .....
motores (Para. 4) .....
despegar (Para. 4) .....

C. Answer these questions about the story.

1. Why couldn't the astronauts see the planet?
2. Where did they land?
3. What was the control unit for?
4. What happened to the spaceship engines?
5. Who were the two astronauts?

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II. A STRANGE STORY

Adapted from ***Matters*** by Jan Bell & Roger Gower

A. **SKIMMING.** Read through this article very quickly and decide which one of the following statements corresponds to the content.

1. A romantic encounter under the rain.
2. A strange meeting which cannot be explained rationally.
3. An old woman and her problems with her teenage daughter.

ONE DAY a taxi driver, Jim Morton, finished work about nine o'clock in the evening. He was tired and cold and he only wanted to get home quickly. On his way home it started to rain heavily, when suddenly he saw a girl under a tree near the road. The next village was five kilometres away.

'Perhaps she wants a lift in my taxi,' Jim thought. So he stopped the taxi and asked the young girl, 'Do you want a lift home?'

'Thank you,' she answered, 'but I don't have any money for the taxi.'

'That's OK. I don't want any money from you,' Jim told her.

'I live in the house on the hill,' she explained. Then she got into the car and Jim drove her home.

When they arrived, Jim went to the house and knocked on the door. An old woman came to open it.

'I found your daughter on the road – here she is,' he said.

'What? My daughter died ten years ago under a tree!' the woman replied angrily. Then she closed the door in Jim's face. He looked round to ask the girl some questions, but she wasn't there... Jim never saw her again.

B. Are these statements about the story true (T) or false (F)? Correct the false ones.

1. The taxi driver was happy to finish work because he was very hungry. _____
2. When he was going home he met someone under the rain. _____
3. The girl told him she couldn't pay for the ride. _____
4. The girl's father opened the door when they arrived to her home. _____
5. The old lady was very happy to see Jim. _____
6. She told him that her daughter had died ten years ago. _____

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III. THE APPOINTMENT

Adapted from ***Streamline Connections*** by Bernard Hartley & Peter Viney

A. Scan the text to find...

1. the words used to describe the Caliph's character
2. the name of the Caliph's servant
3. the place where Abdul met the strange woman
4. the town where Abdul's father lives

ONCE UPON A TIME, there was a rich Caliph in Baghdad. He was very famous because he was ***wise*** and kind. One morning he sent his servant, Abdul, to the market to buy some fruit. As Abdul was walking through the market, he suddenly felt very cold. He knew that somebody was behind him. He turned round and saw a tall, thin woman dressed in black. Abdul couldn't see the woman's face, only her eyes. She was ***staring*** at him, and Abdul began to ***shiver***.

'Who are you? What do you want?' Abdul asked.

The woman in black didn't reply.

'What's your name?' Abdul asked nervously.

'I ... am ... Death', the stranger replied coldly and turned away.

Abdul ***dropped*** his basket and ran all the way back to the Caliph's house. He rushed into the Caliph's room.

'Excuse me, master. I have to leave Baghdad immediately' Abdul said.

'But why? What's happened?' the Caliph asked.

'I've just met Death in the market,' Abdul replied.

'Are you certain?' said the Caliph.

'Yes, I'm certain. She was dressed in black, and she stared at me. I'm going to my father's house in Samarra. If I go ***at once***, I'll be there before ***sunset***.'

The Caliph could see that Abdul was terrified and gave him permission to go to Samarra.

The Caliph was ***puzzled***. He was fond of Abdul and he was angry because Abdul had been badly ***frightened*** by the strange woman in the market. He decided to go to the market and investigate. When he found the woman in black, he spoke to her angrily.

'Why did you frighten my servant?'

'Who is your servant?' the stranger replied.

'His name is Abdul,' answered the Caliph.

'Ah! Abdul. I didn't want to frighten him. I was just surprised to see him in Baghdad.'

'Why were you surprised?' the Caliph asked.

'I was surprised because I have an ***appointment*** with him ... tonight ... in Samarra!'

B. These words are in italics in the story. Choose the closest Spanish meaning for each one referring to the context.

1. appointment	a. hallazgo	b. hazaña	c. ***cita***
2. wise	a. sabio	b. audaz	c. severo
3. staring	a. sonriendo	b. mirando fijamente	c. conversando
4. shiver	a. llorar	b. correr	c. temblar
5. dropped	a. dejó caer	b. llenó	c. llevó
6. at once	a. por primera vez	b. de inmediato	c. sin prisa
7. sunset	a. atardecer	b. mediodía	c. medianoche
8. puzzled	a. asombrado	b. enojado	c. intrigado
9. frightened	a. amenazado	b. advertido	c. atemorizado

Escaneado con CamScanner

IV. THE PERFECT PEARL

Adapted from ***Short Stories*** by Graham Miller, The Sunday Times Magazine

A. This story has an open ending. Try to imagine the end of the story and write it in a short paragraph. Then compare your version with the one at the end of this page.

AN ELEGANT MAN entered a famous jewellery shop one day. He said that he wanted to buy a pearl for his wife's birthday. The price was not important because business had been particularly good for him that year. After examining a number of pearls, he chose an exquisite black one that cost $5,000. He paid for the pearl in cash, thanked the jeweller, and left.

A few days later, the man returned and said that his wife had liked the pearl so much that she wanted another one just like it. It had to be exactly the same size and quality, because she wanted a pair of ear-rings made with the pearls. 'Can you tell me how to find another pearl?' asked the man. The jeweller replied, 'I would say it's impossible to find an exact duplicate of that pearl. And if we could, it would cost you very much.'

The millionaire insisted that the jeweller place an advertisement in the newspaper to look for the black pearl He offered $25,000 to the person who could bring the matching pearl. Many people answered the ad, but nobody had a pearl that was exactly alike. Just when the jeweller had lost hope, a little old lady came into his store. To his amazement, she took out the perfect pearl from her bag. 'I don't want to sell this pearl,' she said. 'I inherited it from my mother and my mother inherited it from hers. But I really need the money.'

The jeweller was quick to pay the old lady before she changed her mind. Then he called the millionaire's hotel. The millionaire, however, could not be found...

What happened to him?

B. How well do you remember these facts? Without looking back at the text, underline the correct option.

1. The man wanted to buy a pearl for... a) his mother's birthday b) his wife's birthday
2. He paid for the pearl... a) in cash b) with a credit card
3. He returned to the shop because he wanted... a) to return the pearl b) to buy another pearl
4. The second pearl had to be a perfect duplicate of the first one because they would be ...
   a) part of a necklace b) used to make a pair of earrings
5. The jeweller found the second pearl... a) from another jeweller b) through a newspaper ad
6. The old lady said that the pearl she wanted to sell...
   a) had belonged to her mother b) was given to her by her dead husband

The 'millionaire' and the old lady were thieves, delinquents, who worked together. The 'duplicate pearl' that she sold to the jeweller was the same one that the 'millionaire' had bought.

V. SATISFIED CUSTOMERS ALWAYS COME BACK

Adapted from a ***The Chaser*** by John Collier

A. Before reading the story, look up these words in your dictionary:

rocking chair (n.)	...*mecedora*.....	poison (n.)	.....	hand (v.)	.....
politely (adv.)	.....	sort (n.)	.....	fond (adj.)	.....
glad (adj.)	.....	teaspoonful (n.)	.....	jealous (adj.)	.....
mixture (n.)	.....	customer (n.)	.....	forgive (v.)	.....
tasteless (adj.)	.....	last (v.)	.....	drawer (n.)	.....

ALAN AUSTEN was going down Pell Street until he found the name he was looking for written on one of the doors. He was very nervous.

He opened this door and found himself in a small room which had a kitchen table and a rocking chair. An old man was sitting in the rocking chair, reading a newspaper.

Alan, without a word, handed him the card that he had been given.

'Sit down, Mr Austen,' said the old man very politely. 'I am glad to know you.'

'Is it true,' asked Alan, 'that a you have a certain mixture that has –humm– quite extraordinary effects?'

'I think nothing I sell has effects which can be described as ordinary,' replied the old man.

'Well, the fact is...' began Alan.

'Here, for example, is a liquid as colourless as water, tasteless in coffee, milk, wine or any other drink. It is also impossible to find in the body after death, in an autopsy, for example.'

'Do you mean it is a poison?'

'Call it a window-cleaner if you like,' said the old man.

'I want nothing of that sort,' said Alan alarmed.

'That's good,' said the old man. 'Do you know the price for this? For one teaspoonful, which is enough to kill, I ask ten thousand dollars.'

'I hope all your mixtures are not as expensive.'

'Oh, dear, no,' said the old man. 'The love potion doesn't cost so much.'

'I am glad to hear that.'

'I look at it like this,' said the old man. 'Make a customer happy with one mixture, and he will come back when he needs another. Even if the new mixture costs much more. He will save up for it.'

'So,' said Alan, 'Do you really sell love potions?'

'If I did not sell love potions, I would not have told you about the other mixture.'

'How interesting! And do these love potions last for ever?'

'For ever. Give one tiny drink of this to the young lady and she will be a new person. She will only want to be alone with you.'

'I can't believe it,' said Alan. 'Carol, the girl I love, is so fond of parties.'

'She will not like them any more,' said the old man. 'She will be afraid of the pretty girls you may meet there.'

'She will be jealous?'

'Yes, you will be her only interest in life.'

'Wonderful!'

'She will want to know all you do. Everything that has happened to you all day, everyday. She will want to know what you are thinking about, why you smile suddenly, why you are looking sad or worried.'

'That is love!' said Alan.

'Yes,' said the old man. 'She will look after you carefully. She will not let you be tired or hungry. If you are an hour late getting home, she will be afraid. She will think you have been killed, or that you are with another woman.'

'That will not happen,' said Alan.

'Of course not,' said the old man. 'But if it happened, she would forgive you. Of course, she would never divorce you.'

'How much is this marvellous mixture?'

'It is not as expensive as poison, or the window-cleaner, which is ten thousand dollars, as I told you before. You have to be older for that mixture. You have to save up for it.'

'But the love potion?' said Alan.

'Oh, that,' said the old man, opening a drawer in the kitchen table, and taking out a dirty bottle. 'That is just ten dollars.'

'Oh, thank you very much!' said Alan.

'I like to give my customers what they want,' said the old man, 'Then customers come back, ... later in life, when they need something different and have more money. Here you are. You'll find it very effective.'

'Thank you again,' said Alan. 'Good bye.'

'See you again,' said the old man.

B. **Note-taking.** Practise taking notes of the following events in the story above.

1. The two characters in the story.
2. The things that the old man sells.
3. The two kinds of mixtures and their characteristics.
4. Which one of the mixtures Alan is interested in and why.
5. What Carol is like now and how she will change according to the old man.
6. Why it is important for the old man to keep his customers happy.
7. Explain in a short paragraph if you think Alan will or won't come back in some years and why or why not.

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SELF- EVALUATING YOUR READING SKILLS

It is very important for you to check how well you are developing your reading skills. This chart will help you to control your progress in this area. Fill in the information after doing each activity in the **Extensive Reading** section. You can write your results in Spanish.

READING SKILLS	ACTIVITY	COMMENTS
READING STYLE Understanding what we read is a complex process because it depends on how much language we know, what we know about the topic and how relevant or interesting it is for us. Good readers use the following reading strategies to get information and enjoy themselves. 1. Check your average reading speed in Spanish and in English. Keep a record: how many words can you read in a minute? 2. If you want to look for specific information, scan the text to find names of places, people; dates, events, etc. 3. When you want to have a general idea of the contents, you should skim through the text by reading it very quickly, looking at the titles, headings, beginnings and endings of paragraphs. 4. You can also use skimming when you read a text with a lot of information: first read it very quickly to see what the text is about, then read it again more slowly taking notes and asking yourself questions to understand better. **LANGUAGE** Reading is a great way to build vocabulary and acquire grammar, so if you read a lot, it will be easier for you to understand the written language. 5. You can understand some new words through the context, the topic and the ideas you expect to find in the text. 6. Not all the words are necessary to understand a text, so you need to ask yourself which ones are essential for your comprehension. 7. Remember that you have a **Vocabulary Record** at the end of each unit. You need to complete the charts using examples or providing the meaning of the words. You can also write your own record by grouping words alphabetically, or by family words (words about the same topic: occupations, adjectives describing size, places where you can buy things, etc.). It is essential for you to find the best way to learn new words if you want to become an efficient reader. 8. Notice the ways in which the texts refer to ideas expressed before through the words: *it*, *these*, *them*, *one*, etc. Also notice how the ideas are connected with words like: *and*, *but*, *so*, *however*, *therefore*, *because*, etc. 9. Keep notes in the **Comment** column to see how much you are improving.		

Adapted from ***Getting the Message*** by Dermot Murphy & Janelle Cooper

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ANSWER KEY TO SELF-EVALUATION SHEETS

SELF-EVALUATION SHEET 1

MY FAVOURITE CITY

A. Can you guess these words? Find them in the text. (32 points)

mar	*sea*	amable	*friendly*	cerca	*near*
puentes	*bridges*	reunirse	*meet*	poesía	*poetry*
río	*river*	cerveza	*beer*	también	*also*

B. Find adjectives for these nouns. (32 points)

beautiful bridges	*black* beer	*delicious* Irish coffee
friendly people	*long* river	*brown* sugar
elegant houses	*old* city	*large* parks

C. Answer these questions. (40 points)

1. Dublin is in Ireland.
2. It's hot coffee, brown sugar, Irish whiskey and cream.
3. It's famous for its black beer, Guinness.
4. There are a thousand bars.
5. Sinéad O'Connor, U2, Oscar Wilde, George Bernard Shaw and James Joyce.

SELF- EVALUATION SHEET 2

I. READING COMPREHENSION

A. These are letters to Annie, the person who helps people with their personal problems in **Our World Today** magazine. Read them and match the letters to the answers. (9 points)

1. B 2. C 3. A

B. Read the letters and the answers again and underline the Modal Verbs (40 points)

1.	can	can	can	won't	may	will	might					
2.	might	'd	can't	won't	will	won't	can't	could				
3.	must		would		could		wouldn't		may			
A.	may	must	should		might	should	must		will	will		
B.	must	should	must									
C.	must	should	will	will	might	can	'd	can't	must	can	can	

C. **Vocabulary**. Look at the underlined words in the text and try to guess their meanings from the context. Then check your guess in your dictionary. (22 points)

1. widower =viudo; alone = solo
2. nightmare = pesadilla; as soon as possible = a la brevedad possible
   look for = buscar; slave = esclavo; low-paid = mal pagado
3. running away = escurriendo, deslizando; look after = cuidar; earn = ganar
   dream = sueño, anhelo; unpaid = impago, sin sueldo

A. same = el mismo; care = cuidados; as well = también
anyway = de cualquier modo/forma; luck = suerte

B. age = edad; feelings = sentimientos; go ahead = sigue adelante

C. Of course = por supuesto; meanwhile = entretanto, mientras tanto

II. MATCH THE SENTENCES IN A WITH THE ANSWERS IN B. Be careful! There is an extra answer. (10 points)

a. 5 b. 3 c. 1d. 4 e. 7 f. 10 g. x h. 11 i. 2 j. 8 k. 9 l. 6

III. COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES. Complete the sentences with the adjectives in the box using comparative or superlative forms. Use them just once. (20 points)

1. the highest 2. the poorest 3. more interesting than 4. younger than
5. longer – the longest 6. easier than 7. the most dangerous 8. the best
9. healthier than 10. more comfortable than 11. the oldest

SELF-EVALUATION SHEET 3

I. WORDS THAT GO TOGETHER. Match the verbs and their complements in the box. Then fill in the gaps with some of them. (50 points)

a. 9 b. 8 c. 15 d. 1 e. 13 f. 10 g. 4 h. 11
i. 2 j. 16 k. 14 l. 6 m. 5 n. 3 o. 12 p. 7

1. wear a uniform 2. listen to music 3. use a computer 4. cook a meal
5. live in a big city 6. know the answer 7. eat an ice cream 8. drive a car
9. watch television 10. read a newspaper 11. play tennis

II. SIMPLE PRESENT OR PRESENT CONTINUOUS? Read these sentences and underline the appropriate form. (10 points)

1. is raining 2. speaks 3. are looking 4. are you going - need
5. works - is cooking 6. am reading 7. isn't working 8. have lunch – are eating

III. READING COMPREHENSION.

A. Complete the spaces with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (22 points)

1. goes 2. remember 3. believe 4. exercise 5. lose 6. gives
7. meet 8. looks 9. has 10. connect 11. gives 12. helps

B. GUESSING UNKNOWN WORDS. Find the equivalent English terms in the text above. The numbers in brackets tell you where to find them. (11 points)

exito = success
recordar = reminds
tanto como = as well as
bota = boot
consejo = advice
cerebro = brain
forma = shape
ancianos = elderly people
mejorar = improve
por ejemplo = for instance
cuerpo = body
resolver = figure out

IV. ODD ONE OUT. In each group of words there is one word which does not belong to the group. Circle it and explain why it is the 'odd one' (10 points)

2. sandwich	Sandwich is not a kind of fruit
3. airport	It's a place not a means of transport
4. French	It's a language not a country
5. game	It's not the name of any sport
6. bookshop	It's a place where you can buy books.

SELF-EVALUATION SHEET 4

I. READING COMPREHENSION. Read these texts carefully, then complete the activities below.

A. Complete the stories with these lines. Write the letters in the brackets. (14 points)

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

B. Look up the equivalent English words in the stories for the following Spanish ones. (15 points)

1.

cortésmente =	politely
molestar =	to trouble
parecer =	look like
extrañar =	miss
preguntarse =	wonder
amable =	kind
responder =	replied
cuenta =	bill

2.

raro =	unusual
hojas de afeitar=	razor blades
exhalar =	breathe
bombillas eléctricas =	light bulbs
aunque =	although
enfermo =	ill
enojados =	angry
roto =	broken

C. These are some questions and answers from the text above. Match them. (10 points)

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

II. PAST SIMPLE TENSE

A. Write the verbs in brackets in the Past Simple. (30 points)

1. began	2. was	3. started	4. saw	5. tried	6. opened	7. sent
8. broke	9. replaced	10. called	11. found	12. moved	13. recorded	14. were
15. could	16. disappeared					

B. Try to guess the words in italics from the context. Then check your guess with your dictionary. (7 points)

ghost = fantasma	village = pueblo	scream = gritar	owner = dueño
tiles = baldosas	surface = superficie	remains = restos	

C. Sequencing. Put these sentences in the order in which they appear in the article (14 points)

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

III. AUXILIARY VERBS. Complete these sentences with a suitable Auxiliary Verb from the box. (11 points)

1. is – am	2. does	3. were	4. do	5. did	6. was
7. does	8. were	9. did	10. were	11. was	

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SELF-EVALUATION SHEET 5

I. READING PRACTICE. Read through the texts, then complete the activities below.

A. These fragments come from the texts. Write the numbers in the gaps where they fit. (14 points)

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

B. The following words are *italised* in the texts. Deduce their meaning from context. (18 points)

skyscraper = rascacielos	screaming = gritando	managed = logró
field = campo	lying = echado	harbour = puerto
hit = llegó	shook = tembló	ceiling = cielo raso

C. CAUSE-EFFECT RELATIONSHIPS. Match the sentence halves. (14 points)

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

II. Underline the correct form of the verb in these sentences. (26 points)

1. was found	2. are made	3. attend	4. is played
5. stole	6. broke	7. wasn't invited - sent	8. is spoken
9. were arrested	10. was destroyed	11. were killed - found	

III. GAP-FILLING.

A. Complete the article below with words from the box. (22 points)

A.	1. passengers	2. icebergs	3. escape	4. lifeboats	5. help	6. sea
B.	7. town	8. volcano	9. minutes	10. well-preserved	11. imagine	12. tragedy

B. VOCABULARY. Find synonyms in the text for the following words. (10 points)

Text A.	**Text B.**
enormous = huge	prevented = avoided
quickly = fast	covered with earth = buried
hit = struck	powder left after burning = ashes
go down = sink	taken out from earth = dug out
shot = fired	happened = occurred

Escaneado con CamScanner

ANSWER KEY TO EXTENSIVE READING

I. SCIENCE-FICTION STORY

A. Complete with the verbs in brackets in the Past Simple Tense.

2. was 3. couldn't 4. were 5. put 6. opened 7. climbed 8. told
9. took 10. looked 11. came 12. happened 13. said 14. answered

B. Find the words, which are in italics in the story. The numbers indicate which paragraph they are in.

nave especial	spaceship	bosque	forest	parecían	seemed
aterrizó	landed	respirar	bréate	rescatar	rescue
escalera	ladder	brazo	arm	varados	stuck
nubes	clouds	cascos	helmets	tampoco	either
superficie	surface	mezcla	mixture	motores	engines
varias veces	several times	encendió	switched on	despegar	take off

C. Answer these questions about the story.

1. Because there were too many clouds
2. In the middle of a green forest
3. To check the kind of air. / If the air was good for them
4. They weren't working
5. Adam and Eve

II. A STRANGE STORY

A. **Skimming.** Read through this article very quickly and decide which one of the following corresponds to the content.

Answer 2

B. Are these statements about the story true or false?

1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F 6. T

III. THE APPOINTEMENT

A. Scan the text to find...

1. wise and kind
2. Abdul
3. the market
4. Samarra

B. These words are in italics in the story. Choose the closest Spanish meaning for each one referring to the text.

1. appointement	c. cita	4. shiver	c. temblar	7. sunset	a. atardecer
2. wise	a. sabio	5. dropped	a. dejó caer	8. puzzled	c. intrigado
3. staring	b. mirar fijamente	6. at once	b. de inmediato	9. frightened	c. atemorizado

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IV. THE PERFECT PEARL

A. This story has an open ending. Try to imagine the end of the story and finish it in a short paragraph. Then compare your version at the end of the page.

Free answer.

B. How well do you remember these facts? Without looking back at the text, underline the correct option.

1. b 2. a 3. b 4. b 5. b 6. a

V. SATISFIED CUSTOMERS ALWAYS COME BACK

A. Before reading the story look up these words in your dictionary.

Free answer

B. Note-taking.

1. Alan Austen, an old man
2. Mixtures with extraordinary effects.
3. 'A window-cleaner', a colourless and tasteless poison, impossible to find in the body after death. Very expensive.

   A love potion, a cheap and marvelous liquid which changes an indifferent girl into a devoted wife. Its effects are permanent.
4. He is interested in the love potion because he's very much in love with Carol.
5. Now she's fond of parties, she will become a very jealous wife, worried about his thoughts and feelings, ready to please him.
6. Because later in life, they return to buy the other mixture, the expensive poison.
7. Individual answer.

APPENDIX A

PARTS OF THE SPEECH

It is very useful for the student of English to know how the language works. When you express your ideas, either orally or in a written form, you group words in order to make sentences. Each of the words you use has a definite function which is known as a ***part of speech***, i.e. nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, prepositions and conjunctions. This section will help you learn to recognise the way in which the words work when you are communicating your ideas.

1. **NOUNS** (n.) are used to give names to people, things, places, ideas, etc.

   Examples of nouns are: ***students, computer, Bolivia, happiness***, etc.

2. **PRONOUNS** (pron.) replace words, generally nouns, which have been mentioned earlier.

Example:

John Lennon was a remarkable rock musician. **He** composed hundreds of songs **which** are listened to even now. Many young people still admire **him** because **they** find Lennon's songs interesting and meaningful to **them**.

3. **ADJECTIVES** (adj.) describe nouns:

   Examples: **interesting** film; **dangerous** animals; **colourless** substance; **reddish** metal

4. **VERBS** (v.) express action or describe states. They also show grammar tenses:

   Action verbs: David **is working** in the garden.
   We **will go** to the beach if it is sunny tomorrow.

   State verbs: My best friend **is** a pilot. He **knows** several languages.
   Mm, this food **smells** good!

5. **ADVERBS** (adv.) modify verbs, adjectives or other adverbs:

Verb	adverb		adverb	adjective
The new secretary works	***well***	This sport is	***extremely***	dangerous
	hard		***very***	
	carefully		***too***	
	slowly		***quite***	

	adverb	adverb
We arrived at the airport	***too***	late
	rather	
	so	

6. **PREPOSITIONS** (prep.) are used to show the relationship of a noun or a pronoun with other word in the sentence.

   Examples: We attended a lecture **about** the environment.
   She found her keys **under** the desk.
   Before Christopher Columbus journey **to** America, people believed that the Earth was **like** a flat board.

7. **CONJUNCTIONS** (conj.) are words used to join words or groups of words.

   Example: English **and** French English **or** French **Neither** English **nor** French
   I understand German **but** I can't speak it.

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APPENDIX B

ADJECTIVES

a little / a few	un poco / unos pocos
a lot = a great deal	mucho, muchísimo
above ≠ below	encima / debajo
accurate = exact, precise	exacto / preciso
actual = real	real
angry ≠ pleased	enojado ≠complacido
awful = terrible	terrible = horrible
beautiful / handsome	hermoso / atractivo
boring ≠ interesting	aburrido ≠ interesante
brief ≠ lengthy	breve ≠ extenso
careless ≠ careful	descuidado ≠ cuidadoso
clean ≠ dirty	limpio ≠ sucio
clever = intelligent, smart	listo = inteligente
cold ≠ hot / warm	frío ≠ caliente / templado
cheap ≠ expensive	barato ≠ caro
dark ≠ light	oscuro ≠ claro
deep = profound	profundo
each / every	cada / todo
easy ≠ hard, difficult	fácil ≠ duro, difícil
either / neither	cualquiera / ninguno
far ≠ near	lejos ≠ cerca
fat ≠ thin	gordo ≠ flaco
full ≠ empty	lleno ≠ vacío
good ≠ bad	bueno ≠ malo
hard ≠ soft	duro ≠ suave, blando
heavy ≠ light	pesado ≠ liviano
hungry / thirsty	hambriento / sediento
last ≠ first	último ≠ primero
late ≠ early	tarde ≠ temprano
long ≠ short	largo ≠ corto
more ≠ less	más ≠ menos
narrow ≠ wide, broad	angosto ≠ ancho, amplio
nice = pretty = good	agradable = bonito, bueno
odd ≠ even	impar ≠ par
main = chief, principal	principal
old ≠ new / young	viejo ≠ nuevo / joven
other / another	otros / otro
previous / prior	previo / anterior
quiet ≠ noisy	tranquilo ≠ ruidoso
reliable = dependable	confiable
rich ≠ poor	rico ≠ pobre
right ≠ left	derecho ≠ izquierdo
right ≠ wrong	correcto ≠ equivocado
sad = unhappy ≠ happy	triste ≠ feliz
same ≠ different	igual ≠ diferente
several = various	varios
single ≠ multiple	simple ≠ múltiple
single ≠ married	soltero ≠ casado
slow ≠ fast, quick	lento ≠ rápido
small ≠ big, large	pequeño ≠ grande
straight = direct	directo = derecho
strong ≠ weak	fuerte ≠ débil
suitable = appropriate	adecuado = apropiado
sweet ≠ sour	dulce ≠ amargo
tall ≠ short	alto ≠ bajo
thin ≠ thick	delgado ≠ grueso
tiny ≠ huge	diminuto ≠ enorme
ugly ≠ beautiful	feo ≠ hermoso
unusual = rare, strange	inusual = raro, extraño
useless ≠ useful	inútil ≠ útil
amazing	asombroso
available	disponible
busy	atareado
following	siguiente
own	propio
successful	exitoso
wonderful	maravilloso

Escaneado con CamScanner

APPENDIX C

REGULAR VERBS

add	sumar, añadir, aumentar
advise	aconsejar
afford	disponer, poder adquirir
agree	concordar, estar de acuerdo
allow	permitir
answer	responder
appear	aparecer
ask	preguntar, pedir
assemble	ensamblar
attempt	intentar
avoid	evitar
believe	creer
belong	pertenecer
borrow	prestarse
brush	cepillar
call	llamar
carry	llevar, portar
change	cambiar
charge	cargar, cobrar
clean	limpiar
close	cerrar
develop	desarrollar
die	morir
direct	dirigir
dream	soñar
employ	emplear, usar, contratar
end	finalizar, terminar
enjoy	disfrutar, divertirse
explain	explicar
expect	esperar, aguardar
fail	fallar, fracasar, aplazarse
fasten	ajustar, asegurar
fill	llenar
finish	terminar
fix	fijar, arreglar
follow	seguir
gather	reunir, juntar
happen	ocurrir, suceder
help	ayudar
improve	mejorar
join	juntar, unir
kill	matar
kiss	besar
last	durar
laugh	reír
learn	aprender
like	gustar
listen	escuchar
live	vivir
look	mirar, parecer
love	amar
miss	perder, extrañar, faltar
move	mover, trasladar
need	necesitar
notice	notar, darse cuenta
open	abrir
place	colocar, poner
play	jugar, tocar
prevent	prevenir, evitar
print	imprimir
provide	proveer, suministrar
push	empujar
pull	jalar
reach	llegar a, alcanzar
remain	permanecer, quedar
remember	recordar
return	volver, devolver
seem	parecer
spell	deletrear
smile	sonreir
smoke	fumar
sound	sonar, parecer
start	comenzar
stay	quedar, permanecer
stop	parar, detener
study	estudiar
talk	conversar
thank	agradecer
translate	traducir
travel	viajar
try	tratar, intentar, probar
wait	esperar
walk	caminar, pasear
want	querer, desear
wash	lavar
watch	mirar, observar
wish	desear
work	trabajar, funcionar

Escaneado con CamScanner

IRREGULAR VERBS

BASE FORM	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE	MEANING
be	was, were	been	ser, estar
become	became	become	llegar a ser, convertirse
begin	began	begun	empezar
blow	blew	blown	soplar
break	broke	broken	romper, quebrar
bring	brought	brought	traer
build	built	built	construir
buy	bought	bought	comprar
catch	caught	caught	atrapar, agarrar
choose	chose	chosen	elegir, escoger
come	came	come	venir
cost	cost	cost	costar
cut	cut	cut	cortar
do	did	done	hacer
draw	drew	drawn	dibujar, extraer
drink	drank	drunk	tomar, beber
drive	drove	driven	conducir
eat	ate	eaten	comer
fall	fell	fallen	caer
feel	felt	felt	sentir
fight	fought	fought	pelear, luchar
find	found	found	encontrar
fly	flew	flown	volar
forget	forgot	forgotten	olvidar
get	got	got	conseguir, llegar
give	gave	given	dar
go	went	gone	ir
grow	grew	grown	crecer, desarrollar
have	had	had	tener, haber
hear	heard	heard	oir
hide	hid	hidden	ocultar
hit	hit	hit	golpear, chocar
hold	held	held	sostener, abrazar, guardar
hurt	hurt	hurt	herir, lastimar
keep	kept	kept	guardar, mantener
know	knew	known	saber, conocer
leave	left	left	salir, dejar, partir
lend	lent	lent	prestar
let	let	let	dejar, permitir

Escaneado con CamScanner

BASE FORM	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE	MEANING
lie	lay	lain	reposar, descansar, yacer
lose	lost	lost	perder
make	made	made	hacer, fabricar
mean	meant	meant	significar, querer decir
meet	met	met	conocer, reunirse
pay	paid	paid	pagar
put	put	put	poner, colocar
read	read	read	leer
ride	rode	ridden	manejar, pasear
ring	rang	rung	telefonear, llamar
rise	rose	risen	subir, elevar, aumentar
run	ran	run	correr, procesar
say	said	said	decir
see	saw	seen	ver
sell	sold	sold	vender
send	sent	sent	enviar, mandar
shine	shone	shone	brillar
show	showed	shown	mostrar
shut	shut	shut	cerrar, asegurar
sing	sang	sung	cantar
sit	sat	sat	sentar(se)
sleep	slept	slept	dormir
speak	spoke	spoken	hablar
spend	spent	spent	gastar (dinero), pasar (tiempo)
stand	stood	stood	parar(se)
steal	stole	stolen	hurtar, robar
swim	swam	swum	nadar
take	took	taken	tomar, llevar
teach	taught	taught	enseñar
tell	told	told	decir, contar
think	thought	thought	pensar, creer
throw	threw	thrown	arrojar, lanzar
understand	understood	understood	entender, comprender
undergo	underwent	undergone	sobrellevar, soportar
wake	woke	woken	despertar
wear	wore	worn	vestir, usar
win	won	won	ganar
write	wrote	written	escribir

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The authors of Steps to Reading Aida Mercado Castellón and Lourdes Forest de Tórrez, have been teaching English at the Facultad Nacional de Ingeniería for over 18 years now.

They attended a post-graduate course on Materials Design at Thames Valley University in London. As a result, they have designed and published several textbooks, both for general and technical English courses, being Steps to Reading their latest production.

This book, which was designed for elementary students, includes the basic knowledge: vocabulary, grammar structures and reading strategies, necessary for reading efficiently. As an important feature, it also includes especially designed sections devoted to self-study through reading materials, plus a variety of activities intended to help students to become independent learners.

Much of our modern way of life is based directly or indirectly on science and technology and their role in both our professional lives and the life in our country, which is likely to increase steadily.

The last twenty years have seen an acceleration in the need of technically qualified professionals as well as the appearance of a number of significant new trends. The most obvious of these is the explosive growth of information technology that now permeates much of our lives. Another is the increasing internationalization of science and in consequence the growing importance of the language of science, that is to say English.

The authors of this book have many years' experience teaching both general and technical English, as well as success in writing materials for students who are learning this language. I am confident that this new publication will soon establish itself as a useful tool for Bolivian students seeking to use English for technical and scientific purposes.

John Wood
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

After several years of continued effort, the Engineering Faculty at Technical University in Oruro has now a pool of highly qualified teachers of English, all of them trained in the United kingdom, thanks to the Overseas Development Agency from the British Government. Aida Mercado and Lourdes Forest, as part of this team, now present this book which is a helpful tool to train engineering students at elementary level on comprehensive reading of texts in English. So, it is our hope that students at FNI will find it useful to meet their needs.

Willy Camargo Gallegos
COUNTERPART OF THE FORMER
BOLIVIAN BRITISH PROJECT FOR ELT

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