

**CUADERNILLO**  
**DE VERANO**  
**INGLÉS**  
**2º PMAR**

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

## VOCABULARY UNIT 1

### 1. Traduce al español

AVOCADO	BISCUIT
BROCCOLI	BUTTER
CRISPS	LEMONADE
NUTS	OMELETTE
PRAWN	SALMON
STEAK	TOAST
DELICIOUS	SALTY
FRESH	SOUR
FROZEN	SPICY
OILY	SWEET

### 2. TRADUCE AL INGLÉS

DULCE	CONGELADO
ACIDO, AGRIO	DELICIOSO
TOSTADA	GAMBA
TORTILLA	PAPAS FRITAS DE BOLSA
MANTEQUILLA	AGUACATE
GALLETA	BRÓCOLI
LIMONADA	FRUTOS SECOS
SALMÓN	FILETE
SALADO	FRESCO
PICANTE	ACEITOSO,GRASO

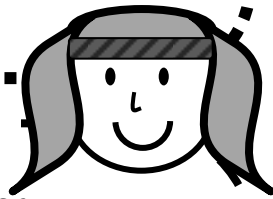
# SOME - ANY - A - AN HOW MUCH...?

## HOW MANY...?



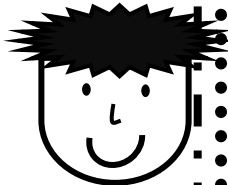
### 2. Write some, a or an.

1. There is \_\_\_\_\_ coffee in the cup.
2. There is \_\_\_\_\_ pen in my pencil case.
3. There is \_\_\_\_\_ jam in the cupboard.
4. There is \_\_\_\_\_ water in the fridge.
5. I've got \_\_\_\_\_ umbrella.
6. There is \_\_\_\_\_ bird on the tree.
7. He's got \_\_\_\_\_ honey.



### 4. Choose the correct answer.

1. There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ ducks in the pond.  
a. any    b. some    c. a
2. There is \_\_\_\_\_ lemonade in the bottle.  
a. a    b. some    c. any
3. I've got \_\_\_\_\_ book in my schoolbag.  
a. some    b. a    c. any
4. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ cheese for us?  
a. any    b. some    c. a
5. She has got \_\_\_\_\_ umbrella.  
a. an    b. some    c. any
6. I haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ oranges.  
a. a    b. some    c. any
7. There are \_\_\_\_\_ biscuits on the table.  
a. any    b. four    c. a

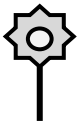


### 1. Write some or any.

1. There is \_\_\_\_\_ sugar on the table.
2. I haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ oranges.
3. There is \_\_\_\_\_ milk in the fridge.
4. There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ fish in the pond.
5. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ water?
6. There is \_\_\_\_\_ lemonade for us.

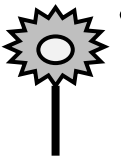
### 3. Write some, any, a or an.

1. There is \_\_\_\_\_ bread on the table.
2. There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ sausages in the kitchen.
3. There is \_\_\_\_\_ mouse in the house.
4. There is \_\_\_\_\_ apple in the basket.
5. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ jam?
6. I've got \_\_\_\_\_ banana.
7. There is \_\_\_\_\_ sugar on the shelf.



### 5. Write How much or How many.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ juice have we got?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ eggs are there?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ balloons have they got?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ money has she got?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ lemonade have we got?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ cheese is there?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ cups are there?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ potatoes has he got?
9. \_\_\_\_\_ milk is there?
10. \_\_\_\_\_ toys have the children got?





VOCABULARIO TEMA 2

CARTOON	BRIGHT
CARTOONIST	CHEERFUL
DRAWING	DULL
GRAFFITI	EXTRAORDINARY
GRAFFITI ARTIST	IMAGINATIVE
PAINTER	MODERN
PAINTING	ORDINARY
PHOTOGRAPH	SPECIAL
PHOTOGRAPHER	
POTTERY	

TRADUCE AL INGLÉS

GRAFITERO	NORMAL
GRAFITI	CUADRO
DE COLOR VIVO	FOTÓGRAFO
DIBUJOS ANIMADOS	FOTOGRAFÍA
DIBUJANTE DE COMICS	ALFARERO
ALEGRE	ALFARERÍA, CERÁMICA
APAGADO	ESPECIAL
EXTRAORDINARIO	
IMAGINATIVO	
MODERNO	



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# AFFIRMATIVE

1. Peter \_\_\_\_\_ (wake up) at 7.
2. My parents \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to bed late.
3. Susan \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) to school every day.
4. Babies \_\_\_\_\_ (cry) a lot.
5. Fran rarely \_\_\_\_\_ (catch) the bus.
6. We rarely \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a letter.
7. Brian \_\_\_\_\_ (brush) his teeth three times a day.
8. Carol and Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) Spanish.
9. The pupils \_\_\_\_\_ (read) a short story.
10. This teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (teach) well.
11. Mr. Harris \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to his office.
12. They \_\_\_\_\_ (understand) French.
13. I \_\_\_\_\_ (read) a book every month.
14. Children \_\_\_\_\_ (like) sleeping.

# NEGATIVE

1. Teachers \_\_\_\_\_ (not/like) noise.
2. My older brother \_\_\_\_\_ (not/lie).
3. Students sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ (not/pay) attention to their teachers.
4. Sara \_\_\_\_\_ (not/watch) horror films.
5. Our father \_\_\_\_\_ (not/like) chips.
6. This book \_\_\_\_\_ (not / contain) mistakes.
7. You \_\_\_\_\_ (not/deserve) punishment.
8. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (not/go) to bed early.
9. Peter \_\_\_\_\_ (not/share) his room.
10. My cat \_\_\_\_\_ (not/sleep) much.
11. This machine \_\_\_\_\_ (not/work) right.
12. Mr. Andrews \_\_\_\_\_ (not/take) nice photographs.
13. A snail \_\_\_\_\_ (not/run)
14. Animals \_\_\_\_\_ (not/talk).

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# INTERROGATIVE

1. \_\_\_\_\_ (you/understand) my question?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (parents/take) good care of their children?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ (he/wake up) early?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ (you/brush) your teeth every day?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ (Charles/travel) by plane?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ (you/know) my name?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ (he/play) chess?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ (you/listen) to music?
9. \_\_\_\_\_ (Carl/walk) to school?
10. \_\_\_\_\_ (you/do) your homework?
11. \_\_\_\_\_ (the phone/work)?
12. \_\_\_\_\_ (dogs/bite)?
13. \_\_\_\_\_ (this dog/bite)?
14. \_\_\_\_\_ (she/cry) a lot when she is alone?

# SHORT ANSWERS

1. Do you understand English? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Does your teacher know you well? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Do parents play with their children? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Does Sara play football? No, \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Do teachers teach badly? No, \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Does the waitress clean the house? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Does your boyfriend call you every day? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Does Michel pay attention? No, \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Do boys like to ride a bike? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Does Martha know Portuguese? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Do girls like make-up? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Does your cat have a toy? No, \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Does your father shave? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
14. Does Vera wear black? No, \_\_\_\_\_.



## EL PRESENTE CONTINUO

El presente continuo en inglés se forma con **AM / IS / ARE** + verbo terminado en **-ING**

Ejemplos:

I am doing my homework now

She is visiting the doctor at the moment.

They are making a pizza tonight.

1. Reglas ortográficas para añadir ING (gerundio) al verbo:

a. Si el verbo tiene una sola sílaba y tiene una sola vocal situada antes de la última consonante, duplicamos dicha consonante (excepto "w", "x", "y").

Ejemplos: plan → planning                      stop → stopping

b. Los verbos terminados en -E, pierden dicha "e" al añadir ING.

Ejemplos: skate → skating                      make → making

c. Los verbos terminados en -Y, añaden -ING sin cambiar nada.

Ejemplos → play → playing                      study → studying

\*\*\*\*\*EJERCICIO: Poner el verbo terminado en "ING" (gerundio)

take →	buy →
run →	save →
stay →	paint →
go →	wash →
put →	chat →
arrive →	close →
swim →	copy →
eat →	break →
move →	open →
start →	sit →
cry →	fly →
draw →	drive →

2. Transformación de frases en presente continuo a forma **NEGATIVA** e **INTERROGATIVA**:

Observa los ejemplos:



(+) *I am watching the news.*

(-) *I am not watching the news.*

(?) *Are you watching the news? / Am I watching the news? (se puede hacer de 2 formas)*

(+) *He is doing his homework.*

(-) *He isn't doing his homework.*

(?) *Is he doing his homework?*

(+) *We are dancing right now.*

(-) *We aren't dancing right now.*

(?) *Are we dancing right now?*

\*\*\*\*\*EJERCICIO. Pasar a la forma NEGATIVA e INTERROGATIVA

(+) *You are cutting the paper.*

(-)

(?)

(+) *She is having a pizza for dinner.*

(-)

(?)

(+) *I am helping a lot.*

(-)

(?)

(+) *The children are playing in the park right now.*

(-)

(?)

(+) *Peter is asking a good question.*

(-)

(?)

\*\*\*\*\*EJERCICIO Poner en presente continuo

- Laura \_\_\_\_\_ (run) in the park.
- Tom and Sue \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) the zoo.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ (not work) today.
- Carmen \_\_\_\_\_ (study) very hard.
- My parents \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) the film.
- The children \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a letter.
- Thomas \_\_\_\_\_ (not come) today.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ (see) a movie tonight.
- The girls \_\_\_\_\_ (sing)
- \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) now?
- \_\_\_\_\_ your brother \_\_\_\_\_ (plan) a holiday?
- \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ ( smile)?
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a good time.
- My father \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) at the moment.
- The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (explain) the lesson.
- Look, it \_\_\_\_\_ (snow) in the mountain.
- Lucas \_\_\_\_\_ (not listen) to the radio.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (not sit) here.
- Paul and Helen \_\_\_\_\_ (get) married soon.
- The people \_\_\_\_\_ (do) a project.
- Marta \_\_\_\_\_ (not clean) today.
- \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Ibiza?)
- \_\_\_\_\_ Sam \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) a kite?
- \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) some drinks?
- My friends \_\_\_\_\_ (use) the computer.
- The dog \_\_\_\_\_ ( drink) some water.
- My mum) a \_\_\_\_\_ (not make) dinner.
- Susan and I \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) in the pool now.
- Patrick \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) at a hotel.
- The cats \_\_\_\_\_ (fight) in the street.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (take) karate lessons.
- Why \_\_\_\_\_ the students \_\_\_\_\_ (do) an exam?
- Where \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (work)?
- What \_\_\_\_\_ Simon \_\_\_\_\_ (draw)?
- Tom and his girlfriend \_\_\_\_\_ (relax) a lot in their holidays.
- Kate \_\_\_\_\_ (not put) the picture in the right position.
- Laura \_\_\_\_\_ (mix) the vegetables.
- Paul and Liz \_\_\_\_\_ ( eat) pizza.
- Daddy \_\_\_\_\_ (not phone) tonight.
- My mother \_\_\_\_\_ (pay) the bills.
- Tom and Sara \_\_\_\_\_ (play) cards.
- Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (win) the game so far.
- Lewis \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) some stamps at the moment.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) my grandmother this evening.
- My sister \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) dinner.
- The baby \_\_\_\_\_ (cry) a lot.
- The two sisters \_\_\_\_\_ (read) a book together.
- Mike \_\_\_\_\_ ( ask) many questions.
- Instrucciones: Copiar el ejercicio en el cuaderno. Seguir el modelo del ejemplo.

- Ejemplo: ( ) 0. Mary usually \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to bed at 11 pm.
- (P.S). Mary usually goes (go) to bed at 11 pm.
- En primer lugar, redondeamos /coloreamos la partícula de tiempo que veamos en la frase.
- En segundo lugar ponemos P.S. si es Present Simple o P.C. si es Present Continuous.

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- ( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (use) the computer now?
  - ( ) 2. They \_\_\_\_\_ (not work) today.
  - ( ) 3. My best friend \_\_\_\_\_ ( visit ) me every day.
  - ( ) 4. How often \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ ( do) your homework.
  - ( ) 5. Alex \_\_\_\_\_ (not come) to school tomorrow.
  - ( ) 6. \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a letter at the moment?
  - ( ) 7. Susan \_\_\_\_\_ (brush) her teeth 3 times a day.
  - ( ) 8. Listen! The babies \_\_\_\_\_ ( cry).
  - ( ) 9. This week my parents \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) a trip in London.
  - ( ) 10. Laura \_\_\_\_\_ (put) a picture on the wall now.
  - ( ) 11. Lucy and Tom never \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) sweets.
  - ( ) 12. This month Valentino Rossi \_\_\_\_\_ (win) all the races.
  - ( ) 13. Charlie \_\_\_\_\_ (not study) at the weekend.
  - ( ) 14. Paul and Emma \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) their room at the moment.
  - ( ) 15. \_\_\_\_\_ Sally \_\_\_\_\_ (phone) her friends at weekends?
  - ( ) 16. My parents sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ (not work) on Mondays.
  - ( ) 17. At the moment the children \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) in the pool.
  - ( ) 18. Today our teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (not come) to school.
  - ( ) 19. The bus \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) every hour.
  - ( ) 20. Tonight we \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a party.
  - ( ) 21. \_\_\_\_\_ Sally \_\_\_\_\_ her hair right now?
  - ( ) 22. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (know) the answer?
  - ( ) 23. Kevin always \_\_\_\_\_ (get up) at 7 o'clock.
  - ( ) 24. Where \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_ (go) now?
  - ( ) 25. Hurry up. The bus \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for us.
  - ( ) 26. I \_\_\_\_\_ (read) an interesting book this week.
  - ( ) 27. This afternoon Lewis \_\_\_\_\_ (study) for an exam.
  - ( ) 28. The British people \_\_\_\_\_ usually \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) a big lunch.
  - ( ) 29. Lessons \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) at 8.30 every day.
  - ( ) 30. What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) now?
  - ( ) 31. Sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_ (not speak) German.
  - ( ) 32. Brian \_\_\_\_\_ ( stay) at a hotel this weekend.
  - ( ) 33. Tomorrow I \_\_\_\_\_ (get up) at 8.
  - ( ) 34. My aunt sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV after lunch.
  - ( ) 35. What \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_ (have) for dinner tonight?
  - ( ) 36. Take your umbrella. It \_\_\_\_\_ (rain) now.
  - ( ) 37. My grandmother \_\_\_\_\_ (not understand) English.
  - ( ) 38. They \_\_\_\_\_ (not work) on Sundays.
  - ( ) 39. My dog \_\_\_\_\_ (dig) in the garden right now.
  - ( ) 40. This year my sister \_\_\_\_\_ (not live) in my house.
  - ( ) 41. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not do) the dishes on Fridays.
  - ( ) 42. My parents \_\_\_\_\_ (not plan) a trip for tomorrow.
  - ( ) 43. \_\_\_\_\_ the children \_\_\_\_\_ (cut) out a picture now?



## VOCABULARY UNIT 3

### TRADUCE AL ESPAÑOL

HELMET

KNEEPADS

ROLLERBLADES

SKIS

HIKE

PUSH

SKI

ICE SKATES

NET

SKATEBOARD

TENNIS RACKET

JOG

SKATE

PULL

### TRADUCE AL INGLÉS

HACER FOOTING

ESQUIAR

HACER SENDERISMO

CASCO

RED

PATINES EN LINEA

RAQUETA DE TENIS

EMPUJAR

PATINAR

TIRAR DE

RODILLERAS

PATINES DE HIELO


ESQUÍS

MONOPATIN

Write the comparative and superlative of these adjectives.

Thin .....  
 healthy .....  
 dark .....  
 successful .....  
 fast .....  
 painful .....  
 comfortable .....  
 slow .....  
 boring .....  
 heavy .....  
 attractive .....  
 busy .....  
 pretty .....  
 exciting .....  
 poor .....  
 weak .....  
 large .....

# Comparatives / Superlatives

				
	<b>Jeff</b>	<b>Ann</b>	<b>Sue</b>	<b>Brad</b>
<b>Age</b>	15	13	14	13
<b>Height</b>	50 kg	48 kg	49 kg	46 kg
<b>Weight</b>	1m50	1m48	1m49	1m48
<b>Appearance</b>	Good looking	Beautiful / Fat	Beautiful / Thin	Ugly
<b>Characteristics</b>	Helpful / hardworking	Sociable / lazy	Generous / Smart	Nervous / stupid
<b>Behaviour</b>	polite	nice	nice	Polite
<b>Maths</b>	Good	bad	Excellent	bad
<b>Sports</b>	Good	bad	good	bad
<b>Geography</b>	bad	good	bad	bad

## I- Comparatives:

### I- Similarity: as + adjective + as

Adjectives	Sentences
1. Old	1. Ann is .....
2. Nice	Brad.
3. Tall.	2. Sue is .....
4. Beautiful	Ann.
	3. Ann is .....
	Brad.
	4. Ann is .....
	Sue.

### II- Superiority: Short adjectives : Adjective + er + than

### Long adjectives : More + long adjectives + than

Adjectives	Sentences
1. Old	1. Jeff is .....than
2. Heavy	Ann.
3. Good	2. Sue is .....than
4. Generous	Brad.
5. Hardworking	3. Ann is .....than Jeff at
	Maths.
	4. Sue is .....than
	Ann.
	5. Ann is .....than Sue at
	Maths.

### II- Inferiority: less+ Adjective + than

### Not as + adjective+ as

Adjectives	Sentences
1. Old	1. Ann is .....Jeff.
2. Heavy	2. Brad is .....Sue.
3. Bad	3. Jeff is .....than Ann at
4. Generous	Maths.
5. Hardworking	4. Ann is .....than
	sue.
	5. Brad is .....as
	Sue.

## I- Superlatives:

### Short adjectives: The + Adjective + est

Adjectives	Sentences
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1. Old	1. Jeff is .....student in
2. Heavy	class
3. Thin	2. Jeff is .....student in
4. Fat	class.
5. Good	3. Brad is ..... student in
6. Lazy	class.
7. Bad	4. Ann is .....student in
8. Nice	class.
	5. Ann is .....student is
	class.
	6. Brad is..... student is
	class.
	7. Brad is..... student is
	class.
	8. Brad is..... student is
	class.

**Long adjectives: The most + Adjective**

**The least + Adjective**

Adjectives	Sentences
1. helpful	1. Jeff is
2. Hardworking	.....student
3.	in class
Handsome	2. Brad is
4. beautiful	.....student in
5. Sociable	class.
6. stupid	3. Brad is .....
7. Nervous	student in class.
	4. Ann is
	.....student
	in class.
	5. Ann is
	.....student
	is class.
	6. Brad is.....
	student is class.
	7. Brad is.....
	student is class

<b>BASE</b>	<b>PAST SIMPLE</b>	<b>ESPAÑOL</b>
		<b>GANAR</b>
	<b>BEGAN</b>	

<b>UNDERSTAND</b>		
		<b>TRAER</b>
<b>TAKE</b>		
	<b>BUILT</b>	
		<b>HABLAR</b>
<b>COME</b>		
	<b>SANG</b>	
		<b>VER</b>
	<b>DID</b>	
<b>RIDE</b>		
		<b>PONER</b>
<b>EAT</b>		
	<b>MADE</b>	
		<b>SENTIRSE</b>
<b>LEAVE</b>		
		<b>VOLAR</b>
	<b>HAD</b>	
<b>GO</b>		
		<b>DAR</b>
<b>FIND</b>		
		<b>SABER, CONOCER</b>
	<b>FELL</b>	
<b>LOSE</b>		
		<b>CONducIR</b>
	<b>MET</b>	
<b>DRAW</b>		
		<b>LEER</b>
	<b>CUT</b>	
<b>RUN</b>		
		<b>COMPRAR</b>
	<b>SOLD</b>	
		<b>DORMIR</b>
<b>THINK</b>		
	<b>WON</b>	
		<b>CANTAR</b>
<b>BREAK</b>		
		<b>BEBER</b>
	<b>WAS / WERE</b>	

**VERBOS REGULARES**

<b>VERBO BASE</b>	<b>PASADO SIMPLE</b>	<b>ESPAÑOL</b>
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ask		
call		
cook		
enjoy		
help		
happen		
jump		
study		
stop		
listen		
look		
need		
rain		
snow		
stay		
visit		
wait		
want		
work		
arrive		
close		
open		
dance		
like		
worry		
live		
cry		
play		
finish		
watch		
wash		
plan		
try		

*PASAR A NEGATIVO E INTERROGATIVO*

(+) Paul saw his doctor yesterday.

(-)

(?)

(+) Mary enjoyed the trip last week.

(-)

(?)

\* There was = había (singular)

\* There were= había (plural)

Ejemplo:

Había un perro en el parque → There was a dog in the park

Había 20 alumnos en la clase → There were 20 students in the classroom

AFIRMATIVO	NEGATIVO	INTERROGATIVO
There was a new bus	There wasn't a new bus	Was there a new bus?
There were some children	There weren't any children	Were there any children?

## EXERCISES

1. Write "THERE WAS" / "THERE WERE"

- \_\_\_\_\_ many people in the street.
- \_\_\_\_\_ twenty cars on the road.
- \_\_\_\_\_ a new doctor in the hospital.
- \_\_\_\_\_ some milk in the fridge
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20 dogs on the beach
- \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of traffic in the city.

2. Write in the NEGATIVE and the INTERROGATIVE

a. There was an elephant in the zoo

(+)

(-)

b. There were many people in the concert

(-)

(+)

PASAR A NEGATIVO e INTERROGATIVO

Lucy broke the glass

My cousin came yesterday

There were two planes in the sky

Mike visited his grandmother

Susan drew a picture

John drove the car

Peter ate a hot dog

Harry studied in the library

There were many people at the shop

We found a cat on the beach

The plane flew to Madrid

Thomas arrived last week

We had a picnic

The train left at 8 o'clock

She read a book

Betty cleaned the room

The baby slept 9 hours

There was a garden in the house

They took a taxi

The team won the match

Mary wrote a novel

They planned a trip

My mother put the milk in the fridge

Lola went to a party

Martin drank a coffee

The baby cried all night

TRADUCIR

El maestro escribió en la pizarra

Mi gato bebió leche

Los niños jugaron en el parque

Ella no vino hoy

Nosotros tuvimos una fiesta

Yo leí un libro

¿Fuiste a la playa ayer?

¿Bebió él té?

El chico rompió la ventana

Nosotros encontramos una bici en la calle.

Yo no cogí la guagua esta mañana

Ellos ganaron el juego

*TRADUCE AL ESPAÑOL (VOCABULARIO TEMA 4)*

*BACKPACK*

*CAVE*

*PASSPORT*

*DEEP*

*SLEEPING BAG*

*FIELD*

*SUITCASE*

*FLAT (adjetivo)*

*TENT*

*GROUND*

TORCH

ROCKY

TRAVEL GUIDE

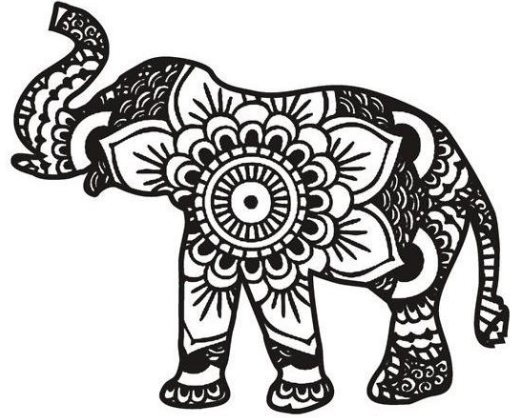
SHALLOW

WALLET

SEA

**COMPLETE WITH THE PAST SIMPLE**

1. Peter \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a pizza.
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ (not arrive) on time.
3. The bus driver \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) the bus.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) the zoo?
5. Alex \_\_\_\_\_ (study) at the university.
6. My friends \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) a lot .
- 7 They \_\_\_\_\_ (chat) for hours.
8. It \_\_\_\_\_ (snow) yesterday.
9. Patrick \_\_\_\_\_ (not see) the film.
10. Patrickv \_\_\_\_\_ (see) the film.
11. My father \_\_\_\_\_ (not work) last week.
12. Paul \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Ibiza.
13. Sam \_\_\_\_\_ (fry) the chicken.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) in the kitchen?
15. Alfred \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a book.
16. Pam \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) some water.
17. We \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) a hamburger.
18. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (not like) the film.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) your homework?
20. She \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new bike.
21. We \_\_\_\_\_ (clap) our hands in the concert.
22. Frank \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) early today.
23. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) breakfast this morning.
24. Luke \_\_\_\_\_ (start) work at 8 o'clock.



25. The children \_\_\_\_\_(lose) the ball.
26. My brother \_\_\_\_\_(cut) the fish.
27. There \_\_\_\_\_(be) two taxis on the road.
28. There \_\_\_\_\_(not be) any people in the street.
29. Martin \_\_\_\_\_(clean) his room.
30. Olga \_\_\_\_\_(go) to the shop.
31. I \_\_\_\_\_(not go) to the park.
32. We \_\_\_\_\_(play) football yesterday.
33. Alex \_\_\_\_\_(not invite) me to the party.
34. My friends \_\_\_\_\_(buy) me lots of presents
35. Tom \_\_\_\_\_( put) the books on the table.
36. There \_\_\_\_\_(be) 3000 teenagers in the concert.
37. Liz \_\_\_\_\_(not do) her homework.
38. Lola \_\_\_\_\_(not find) her ring.
39. Tess \_\_\_\_\_(not buy) many things.
40. Anne \_\_\_\_\_(walk) in the park.
41. We \_\_\_\_\_(step) on the grass.
42. The animals \_\_\_\_\_(live) in the jungle.
43. Monica \_\_\_\_\_(read) the newspaper.
44. Molly \_\_\_\_\_(draw) a picture.
45. The train \_\_\_\_\_-(not leave) early.
46. He \_\_\_\_\_(ask) many questions.
47. Somebody \_\_\_\_\_(drop) the vase.
48. My cousins \_\_\_\_\_(not come) to the party.
49. Pamela \_\_\_\_\_(listen) to the songs.
50. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_(understand) the story?
51. Sue \_\_\_\_\_(win) the lottery.
52. What \_\_\_\_\_-- you \_\_\_\_\_(buy) in the shop?
53. They \_\_\_\_\_(not give) us the money.
54. Alex \_\_\_\_\_(swim) in the sea.
55. Paula \_\_\_\_\_(open) the door.



56. Kevin \_\_\_\_\_(stay) in a good hotel.
57. It \_\_\_\_\_(not rain) yesterday.
58. She \_\_\_\_\_-(not push) the door.
59. Sammy \_\_\_\_\_(discover) the truth.
60. I \_\_\_\_\_(finish) this exercise!

FICHA DE TRABAJO PARA EL AULA 2º PMAR INGLÉS TEMA 5

**1. Completa la palabra y tradúcela.**

EJEMPLO: detecTIVE= detective

Dent\_\_\_\_\_ =

jud\_\_\_\_\_ =

Sold\_\_\_\_\_ =

farm\_\_\_\_\_ =

Repor\_\_\_\_\_ =

wait\_\_\_\_\_ =

\_\_\_\_ilor=

jeal\_\_\_\_\_ =

Worr\_\_\_\_\_ =

sca\_\_\_\_\_ =

\_\_\_\_\_ppointed=

\_\_\_\_\_austed=

Fur\_\_\_\_\_ =

prou\_\_ =

**2. Traduce al español**

- a. Tom was having dinner when his girlfriend called him.
- b. Alfred saw a shark while he was swimming in the sea.
- c. Were they watching a film when we arrived?
- d. At 8 o'clock I was doing my homework and my brother was cleaning his room.
- e. We found a book in the park while we were running yesterday.



**3. Completa con PAST CONTINUOUS**

- a. Mary \_\_\_\_\_(have) dinner at 9
- b. We \_\_\_\_\_(not work) yesterday.
- c. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (read) a book?
- d. \_\_\_\_\_ your parents \_\_\_\_\_(walk) in the park.
- e. \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_(rain) last night.

- f. My sister \_\_\_\_\_(not sleep) on the sofa.
- g. My dogs \_\_\_\_\_(play) in the garden.
- h. I \_\_\_\_\_(study) in my room.
- i. Alex and Pam \_\_\_\_\_(not sit) together.

## FICHA DE TRABAJO PARA EL AULA 2º PMAR INGLÉS TEMA 5

### 1. Completa con el verbo en PAST SIMPLE o PAST CONTINUOUS.

- a. Monica \_\_\_\_\_(drive) when the car \_\_\_\_\_(break) down.
- b. She \_\_\_\_\_(see) a bat while she \_\_\_\_\_(stay) at the castle.
- c. Lucy \_\_\_\_\_(lose) her ring while she \_\_\_\_\_(walk) in the park.
- d. We \_\_\_\_\_(play) tennis when it \_\_\_\_\_(start) to rain.
- e. It \_\_\_\_\_(rain) when Peter \_\_\_\_\_(arrive).
- f. We \_\_\_\_\_(do) some exercises when the teacher \_\_\_\_\_(leave) the classroom.
- g. Somebody \_\_\_\_\_(break) the window while we \_\_\_\_\_(have) breakfast.
- h. What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_(do) when I \_\_\_\_\_(phone) you yesterday?
- i. My friends \_\_\_\_\_(take) some photographs when Helen \_\_\_\_\_(fall).
- j. Mary \_\_\_\_\_(buy) many souvenirs while she \_\_\_\_\_(travel) in Europe.
- k. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_(lose) your pencil when you \_\_\_\_\_(sit) on the bus?
- l. When we \_\_\_\_\_(arrive) the children \_\_\_\_\_(jump) on their beds.
- m. My parents \_\_\_\_\_(cook) breakfast when I \_\_\_\_\_(get) up this morning.

### 2. Ordena la frase

I / was / they / washing / the / car / when / arrived

doing / yesterday / they / what / were / at 9 / ?

broke/ he / while / was / baby / the / glass / playing / kitchen / in / the

stopped / dancing / were / music / the / we / when



ghost / saw / while / visiting / castle / they / a / they / were / the

## FICHA DE TRABAJO PARA EL AULA 2º PMAR TEMA 5 INGLÉS

### 1. Traduce al inglés

- El reportero estaba trabajando.
- El camarero no estaba limpiando la mesa.
- ¿Estaba el granjero comiendo?
- Los jueces estaban hablando.
- El dentista no estaba leyendo el periódico.
- Los soldados estaban corriendo .
- El marinero estaba pintando el barco.
- ¿Estaba el detective caminando en la calle?

### 2. Traduce al inglés

Preocupado	agotado
Asustado	decepcionado
Encantado	envidioso/ celoso
Orgullosa	furioso

### 3. Completa con el pasado continuo

- Mary and Peter \_\_\_\_\_(not ride ) their bikes.
- I \_\_\_\_\_(study) yesterday.
- \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_(have) a shower this morning?
- \_\_\_\_\_ the doctor \_\_\_\_\_(work) yesterday?
- She \_\_\_\_\_(not speak) during the lesson.
- My friends \_\_\_\_\_(play) volleyball.
- Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) a delicious meal.

- h. \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_(read) a book?
- i. I \_\_\_\_\_(not listen), sorry.
- j. My mother \_\_\_\_\_(clean) the house.
- k. The children \_\_\_\_\_(not swim) in the pool.
- l. Mike \_\_\_\_\_(not drink) water.

FICHA DE TRABAJO PARA EL AULA. INGLÉS 2º PMAR TEMA 5

**1. Traduce al español**

- |            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| Proud=     | jealous=      |
| Delighted= | worried=      |
| Exhausted= | furious=      |
| Scared=    | disappointed= |
| Waiter=    | reporter=     |
| Dentist=   | detective=    |
| Sailor=    | soldier=      |
| Farmer=    | judge=        |

**2. Complete with a word from exercise 1**

- a. He works with animals and plants
- b. He solves crimes
- c. He goes to wars to defend the country.
- d. He is a teeth doctor.
- e. He has a boat in the sea.
- f. He writes articles for the newspaper.
- g. He serves food in restaurants.
- h. Mary watched a horror film. She is ...
- i. Peter is very tired, he is ...
- j. Mark is very angry. He is ...
- k. I didn't pass the exam. I feel ...

**3. Complete with PAST CONTINUOUS**

- a. Alex \_\_\_\_\_(not study) yesterday.
- b. Martin and Lucy \_\_\_\_\_(dance) at the party.

- c. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) the museum?
- d. My parents \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) at a restaurant.
- e. \_\_\_\_\_ Susan \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) in her bed?
- f. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not run) in the park yesterday.
- g. We \_\_\_\_\_ (have) breakfast this morning at 8 o'clock.

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

FICHA DE TRABAJO INGLÉS para 2º PMAR

1. Traduce al inglés

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| cinturón →         | gorra →            |
| pendientes →       | bolso de mano →    |
| collar →           | anillo →           |
| gafas de sol →     | reloj de pulsera → |
| informal, casual → | cómodo →           |
| de moda →          | de moda →          |
| de moda →          | formal →           |
| anticuado →        | práctico →         |

2. Pasar a negativo e interrogativo

- |                       |                           |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| (+) Susan must go now | (+) They can speak French |
| (-)                   | (-)                       |
| (?)                   | (?)                       |



- |                               |                         |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (+) Paul could find the ring. | (*) Mary should call me |
| (-)                           | (-)                     |
| (?)                           | (?)                     |

3. Une con flechas

- |       |       |             |
|-------|-------|-------------|
| CAN   | DEBE  | OBLIGACIÓN  |
| COULD | PODÍA | PROHIBICIÓN |

MUST	DEBERÍA	HABILIDAD PASADA
MUSTN'T	PUEDE	HABILIDAD PRESENTE
SHOULD	NO DEBE	CONSEJO

4. Contesta SI /NO. a) Después de un verbo modal va el verbo con "TO": \_\_\_\_\_

b) Después de un modal va el verbo en "ING" \_\_\_\_ c) Los verbos modales se niegan ellos mismos

5. Traduce al español

a. They couldn't go to the concert →

b. My sister can't move her leg →

c. We must stop now →

d. You shouldn't shout here →

6. Corrige los errores que veas.

a. She can swim?

b. They shouldn't to be bad.

c. My sister musts wait two hours.

d. Alex couldn't going to the park.

7. Traduce al inglés

Ella sabe leer →

Él no sabe conducir →

Tú deberías estudiar →

Nosotros no debemos dormir en clase →

Ellos no podían comprar el pan →

8. Elige el verbo correcto. "Can" se refiere a una habilidad en presente. "Could" es para una habilidad en pasado

a. Last year they CAN / COULD do a big show.

b. Sorry, I CAN'T / COULDN'T speak Chinese.

c. You CAN'T / COULDN'T use the computer today, it is broken.

d. When I was a little boy , I CAN / COULD dance very well.

e. My mother says that I CAN'T / COULDN'T go to the party next Saturday.

9. Elige el verbo correcto. "MUST" es una obligación fuerte, "SHOULD" es un consejo suave.

a. You MUST / SHOULD show your passport to the police at the airport.

b. Students MUST / SHOULD wear a uniform at IES Granadilla.

c. In my opinion you MUST / SHOULD study more.

d. You MUST / SHOULD wear the green T-shirt. It's beautiful.

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

### FICHA DE TRABAJO INGLÉS para 2º PMAR

#### 1. Traduce al español

casual →

comfortable →

fashionable →

formal →

hot →

old-fashioned →

practical →

trendy →

belt →

cap →

earrings →

handbag →

necklace →

ring →

sunglasses →

watch →

#### 2. Traduce al español

She can't walk →

We couldn't arrive on time →

They must stop now →

You should do your homework →

Students mustn't use the mobile phone in class →

Could they go to the cinema yesterday →

#### 3. El verbo HAVE TO es un semimodal. Eso significa que se tiene que CONJUGAR .

Completa la conjugación

AFIRMATIVO	NEGATIVO	INTERROGATIVO
I have to work	I	Do I have to work?
you	you don't have to work	you

he	he doesn't have to work	he
she	she	she
it has to work	it	Does it have to work?
we	we	Do we have to work?
you have to work	you don't have to work	you
they	they	they

4. Elige el modal correcto

- Ella no debe gritar. → She SHOULD'T / MUSTN'T shout
- Ellos no pudieron hacer la tarea → They CAN'T / COULDN'T do the homework.
- ¿Deberíamos llamar? → SHOULD / MUST we call?
- Ella no sabe nadar → She CAN'T / COULDN'T swim.
- Nosotros debemos comprar un cuaderno → We SHOULD / MUST buy a notebook.
- Ella tiene que levantarse temprano → She HAVE TO / HAS TO get up early.

5. Completa con HAVE TO / HAS TO

- Tom \_\_\_\_\_ call his mother.
- My parents \_\_\_\_\_ call Mr. Wilson.
- The children \_\_\_\_\_ pick up the toys.
- My brother \_\_\_\_\_ make his bed everyday.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ be a good student.
- My dog \_\_\_\_\_ visit the veterinary.

6. Pasa a negativo e interrogativo

(+) Lucy has to sell her bike	(+) They have to work hard
(+) Tom must pay now	(+) You should study more.
(+) Lisa could finish on time	(+) We can do it.




3. Traduce al español

- a. She has to make her bed every day →
- b. Mark has to buy a new bike →
- c. Do you have to speak with Lisa? →
- d. We have to write a letter →
- e. Does he have to read a book? →

4. UNE CON FLECHAS

HAVE TO

SIGNIFICA "TENER QUE"

DON'T HAVE TO

SIGNIFICA "NO TENER QUE" (no hace falta hacer algo)

5. Traduce al inglés

Ella no tiene que trabajar mañana →

Ellos tienen que estudiar →

Tú no tienes que comprar el lápiz →

6. Elige la respuesta correcta correcta.

- a. You mustn't (DO YOUR HOMEWORK / FIGHT IN CLASS)
- b. You should (STOP AT THE RED LIGHT / BE CAREFUL WHEN YOU DRIVE)
- c. When she was little she (CAN / COULD) sing very well.
- d. Tomorrow is Saturday so I (MUSTN'T / DON'T HAVE TO) go to school.
- e. Students (MUSTN'T / DON'T HAVE TO) smoke in the high school.
- f. In my opinion you (MUST / SHOULD) study every day.
- g. My cousin (CAN / SHOULD) speak four languages.
- h. We are eating at a restaurant tonight. We (MUSTN'T COOK / DON'T HAVE TO COOK)



7. Corrige los errores.

a. She hasn't to call a taxi.

b. The traffic light is green. You can to pass.

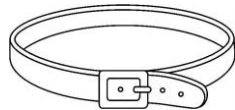
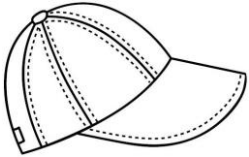
c. In 2002, Mark can't travel to England

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

FICHA DE TRABAJO INGLÉS para 2º PMAR

1. Pon el nombre de cada dibujo en inglés



2. ¿Qué tres palabras en inglés significan "A LA MODA"?

A)

B)

C)

3. Completa con **HAVE TO / HAS TO / DON'T HAVE TO / DOESN'T HAVE TO**

a. The table is clean. We \_\_\_\_\_ clean it.

b. The table is dirty. She \_\_\_\_\_ clean it.

c. Tomorrow I have got an exam. I \_\_\_\_\_ study.

d. It is raining. You \_\_\_\_\_ take an umbrella.

e. It is sunny today. Mark \_\_\_\_\_ take an umbrella.

f. My cousin \_\_\_\_\_ work tomorrow. She is on holiday.

- g. Tom and Mary \_\_\_\_\_ to buy a new car. The old car is broken.
- h. I bought wine for you, so you \_\_\_\_\_-buy wine.
- i. Alice can't go out with me because she \_\_\_\_\_ do the homework.
- j. The show is free. We \_\_\_\_\_ pay any money.
- k. Mary starts work at 7 so she \_\_\_\_\_ get up early.

4. Traduce al inglés

- a. Yo no sé cocinar →
- b. Ellos no podían conducir en Italia →
- c. El bebé no debería estar aquí →
- d. ¿Debes tú llamar al doctor? →
- e. ¿Puedes ir conmigo? →
- f. Ellos tienen que trabajar mañana →
- g. Alex no tiene que trabajar mañana →

5. Dibuja el letrero de la normal

YOU MUSTN'T SMOKE HERE	THEY HAVE TO STOP AT THE TRAFFIC LIGHT
I CAN RIDE A BIKE	STUDENTS MUST WEAR A UNIFORM
MARY DOESN'T HAVE TO GET UP EARLY	YOU MUST PAY TO ENTER
YOU MUSTN'T SWIM IN THE SEA TODAY	YOU SHOULD EAT FRUIT

5. Elige la respuesta correcta

- a. Tom (CAN'T / COULDN'T) come to class yesterday.

- b. They (MUSTN'T / DON'T HAVE TO) work tomorrow. It is a free day.
- c. Everybody (MUST / SHOULD) wear a uniform here. It is obligatory.
- d. You (MUSTN'T / DON'T HAVE TO) give food to the animals in the zoo. It is a prohibition.
- e. You (MUST / SHOULD) buy the red T-shirt. It is beautiful.
- f. Alex is very intelligent. He (CAN / COULD) speak three languages.

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

FICHA DE TRABAJO INGLÉS para 2º PMAR

a. Elige el uso de cada modal

MUST → PROHIBICIÓN, OBLIGACIÓN, CONSEJO

SHOULD → PROHIBICIÓN, OBLIGACIÓN, CONSEJO

MUSTN'T → PROHIBICIÓN, OBLIGACIÓN, CONSEJO

HAVE TO → PROHIBICIÓN, OBLIGACIÓN, CONSEJO

CAN → HABILIDAD EN PRESENTE / HABILIDAD EN PASADO

COULD → HABILIDAD EN PRESENTE / HABILIDAD EN PASADO

DON'T HAVE TO → PROHIBICIÓN / AUSENCIA DE OBLIGACIÓN

b. Une con flechas

EAR	LACE	CASUAL	COMFORTABLE
HAND	GLASSES	TRENDY	OLD-FASHIONED
NECK	RINGS	UNCOMFORTABLE	HOT
SUN	BAG	OLD-FASHIONED	FORMAL

c. Une los contrarios

c. Escribe una frase para cada señal usando un modal





4. Corrige los errores

- a. She have to get up early
- b. They don' t have to use the mobile here. It is a prohibition.
- c. When Susan was 5 years old she can speak English.
- d. The traffic light is red. You should stop.
- e. Must you to do it?
- f. Alex can't swimming.

5. Une cada frase con su traducción (poniendo la letra apropiada en cada espacio)

- a. Emma can't do it. \_\_\_\_\_ Emma no podía hacerlo.
- b. Emma shouldn't do it \_\_\_\_\_ Emma no debe hacerlo
- c. Emma doesn't have to do it \_\_\_\_\_ Emma no debería hacerlo
- d. Emma couldn't do it \_\_\_\_\_ Emma no puede hacerlo
- f. Emma mustn't do it. \_\_\_\_\_ Emma no tiene que hacerlo (no hace falta)

6. Une cada frase con su uso (poniendo la letra apropiada en cada espacio)

- a. Tom can drive. \_\_\_\_\_ ausencia de obligación
- b. Tom must pay. \_\_\_\_\_ habilidad en presente
- c. Tom should listen. \_\_\_\_\_ consejo
- d. Tom could go. \_\_\_\_\_ prohibición
- e. Tom doesn't have to go. \_\_\_\_\_ obligación
- f. Tom mustn't shout \_\_\_\_\_ posibilidad en el pasado

7. Traduce al español.

- a. My bike is new. I don't have to buy a bike.
- b. Could you swim when you were a little boy?
- c. Sally has to sell her house.
- d. Peter can play chess very well.
- e. You must stop here now.
- f. They should listen to the teacher.