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ANIMALS

A PETITION

1 Discuss the questions.

- 1 What animal can you see in the photos?
- 2 Why do you think we need to look after it?

2 Read the petition. Check your answers to Exercise 1.

3 Read the petition again. Complete the fact file.

IBERIAN WOLF – THE FACTS

Wolves live in groups called ¹

Number of wolves in a group: ² ... or

Number of wolves in Andalusia: ³ However, over ⁴ ... years ago, there were a lot more.

Wolves help our ⁵ ... because they control populations of ⁶ ... and ⁷



FUN FACT

Did you know that there is an alpha male and alpha female in each pack of wolves?

4 Read the petition again. Answer the questions.

- 1 Why didn't farmers like wolves?
- 2 Why did people think they were dangerous?
- 3 How are Iberian wolves important for the ecosystem?
- 4 What does the organisation want to teach people?
- 5 What does the petition want to do?



Protect the Iberian wolf in Andalusia

Iberian wolves are sociable animals, and they live in packs (groups) of eight to nine. Their habitat in Andalusia is in the Sierra Morena mountains (Córdoba, Jaén and Seville). Over 100 years ago there were a lot of wolves in Andalusia, but today nobody really knows exactly how many there are. Some experts think that only 50 wolves exist and others think they are almost extinct.

There was a bigger population of wolves in Andalusia in the past. Farmers didn't like them because they killed their animals and other people thought they were dangerous and spread diseases. So people killed them.

We want the population to go up to 150 wolves. We can do this by protecting them. We want to educate people about the importance of wolves. We need wolves in our ecosystem to help control the population of animals like rabbits and wild pigs. They aren't dangerous and they

don't spread disease. We want to show how farmers and wolves can live together. To do this we need your help. Please sign this petition to save these animals before they all disappear!



GRAMMAR

past simple: regular and irregular

	Regular verbs	Irregular verbs
+	People killed them.	People thought they were dangerous.
-	Farmers didn't like them	People didn't think about the ecosystem.
Past time expressions	Over 100 years ago there were a lot of wolves in Andalusia.	There was a bigger population of wolves in Andalusia in the past .

- 5** Do you want to help protect the Iberian wolf? Why / Why not?

USEFUL LANGUAGE

I think we should ...
 We shouldn't ...
 We can protect animals by ...
 We can talk to different organisations about ...
 I agree with you ...
 I don't agree ...

- 6** Talk about other animals that need protection in Spain. Use phrases from the Useful language box to help you.



I think we should do more to protect bears in Spain.



I agree with you. They are the only bears left in western Europe.

- 1 Work in small groups. What animals do you know about that need protection?
- 2 Talk about what we can do to protect animals that are in danger. Use the ideas in the box or your own.
- 3 Make a list of things we can do to help protect animals in Spain.
- 4 Work with another group. Listen to them talk about the things we can do to help animals in Spain. Ask them one question about it.

government laws news
 organisations petitions policies



EXPLORE IT!

Guess the correct answer.

Wolves, ... are social animals that live together in groups.

- a elephants and dolphins
- b crocodiles and snakes
- c bears and donkeys



Find an interesting fact about social animals. Then write a question for your partner to answer.



GLOSSARY

diseases – enfermedades
 sign – firmar



SEVILLE

A TRAVEL LEAFLET

1 Discuss the questions.

- 1 What is the place in the photo called?
- 2 What do you know about this place?

2 Read the leaflet.

What other places are there?



FUN FACT

Did you know that the steps to the top of the Giralda are wide enough for a horse?

3 Read the leaflet again. Are these sentences *T* (true) or *F* (false)? Correct the false sentences.

- 1 The Cathedral is older than the Alcázar.
- 2 It took a long time to build the Cathedral.
- 3 The Giralda Tower and the Cathedral are close to each other.
- 4 They built the Plaza de España after the 1929 Expo.
- 5 There is a show at the Flamenco museum every day.

What are the top five things to do in Seville?

1 The Alcázar – The Moors built the original palace and patio between the years 913 and 914. Enjoy a walk around the beautiful gardens. Did you see *Game of Thrones*? These gardens were in that TV show!

2 The Cathedral – Close to the Alcázar, you can visit one of the largest cathedrals in the world. The building is about 500 years old and took more than 100 years to build.

3 The Giralda – This 97.5-metre tower was part of a 12th-century mosque. It later became part of the Cathedral.

4 Plaza de España – This is a beautiful monument that represents all the provinces in Spain. Why did they build this monument? They built it to celebrate the 1929 Expo, but guess what? It also appeared in a *Star Wars* film.

5 Flamenco – Did you know that Seville is the home of Flamenco? So, visit the Flamenco Museum to learn about this art and see the beautiful dresses and shawls. Each evening at 7 pm, you can see a *tablao* (flamenco show).

GRAMMAR

past simple: questions

Yes/No questions

Did you see *Game of Thrones*? Yes, I did / No, I didn't.

Wh- questions

Why did they build this monument?

- 4 Read the leaflet again. What do each of these numbers refer to?

- a 914
- b 12th
- c 100
- d 1929
- e 7

- 5 Which of the places mentioned would you most like to visit? Why?

- 6 Talk about the top things to do in your town, or a town near you. Use phrases from the Useful language box to help you.



Our favourite place to visit is the cinema

We like it because we like watching films.



GLOSSARY

Moors – árabes, musulmanes
mosque – mezquita
shawl – mantón de Manila

cinema city parks historical areas
historical buildings/monuments
natural parks shopping centre sports centre

- 1 Work in small groups. Make a list of things to do in your town or near you. Use the ideas in the box or your own.
- 2 Choose which three things you think are the best for visitors to your area. Think about how to explain why they are the best.
- 3 Work with another group. Listen to them talk about the top things to do for visitors. Ask them one question about their list.



USEFUL LANGUAGE

My/Our favourite places to visit are ...
I/We like it because ...
I/We recommend going to/seeing ...
I/We recommend it because ...



EXPLORE IT!

Guess the correct answer.

The first football match in Spain took place in ...

- a Madrid
- b Barcelona
- c Seville



Find an interesting fact about a city in Spain. Then write a question for your partner to answer.



SUMMER CAMPS

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQs)

1 Look at the photos and discuss the questions.

- 1 What type of summer camp is it?
- 2 What activities can you do at the camp?

2 Read answers a–d and match them with questions 1–4.

- 1 What are we going to do?
- 2 What do we need to know for the activities?
- 3 Where are we going to sleep?
- 4 Will we go on any trips?



FUN FACT

The Alcornocales Park is one of the biggest cork forests in the world. You can see Iberian Lynxes and other wild cats

3 Read the FAQs and answers again and complete the sentences.

- 1 The Alcornocales Nature Park is special because ...
- 2 To help you live outdoors, you will learn how to ...
- 3 Before you go orienteering, we will ...
- 4 The Bacinete caves are famous for ...

Summer adventure camp

The Alcornocales Nature Park: FAQs



a In a youth hostel in the Alcornocales Nature Park. However, this is an adventure camp, so for two nights you're going to sleep in a tent in the cork tree forest. It's the biggest cork tree forest in Andalusia and in Spain!

b Lots of different activities such as hiking, rock climbing, paintballing, orienteering and zip wiring, so you won't be bored! You're going to work in teams to build a shelter, collect wood and cook over a campfire. You'll also learn how to make bread and cook it outdoors.

c Don't worry! We'll teach you everything you need for the activities. For example, we'll show you how to read a map and use a compass before you go orienteering.

d Yes! We're going to go to the Bahía de Cádiz nature park in Chiclana de la Frontera. It's windy, so it's a great for sports like windsurfing and sailing and you can see animals like flamingos and chameleons. We're also going to go to the Bacinete caves, where you will see examples of prehistoric rock art. There are paintings of horses, boats and fish that are more than 3,000 years old!



GRAMMAR

future forms

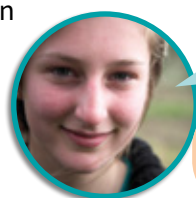
	Future with <i>will/won't</i>	<i>Be going to</i> for future plans and intentions
+	We'll show you how to read a map. You'll learn how to make bread.	We're going to go to the Bahía de Cádiz. You're going to sleep in a tent.
-	You won't be bored.	You aren't going to sleep in a tent every night.
?	Where will we go? Will we go on any trips? Yes, we will . / No, we won't .	Where are we going to sleep? Are we going to sleep in a tent? Yes, you are . / No, you aren't .

4 Copy and complete the table with activities from the summer camp and your own ideas.

Activities I like	Activities I don't like	Activities I'd like to try

5 Put the words in order to make questions. Then ask and answer the questions in pairs. Find two things you have in common with your partner. Use phrases from the Useful language box to help you.

- like to / go to the Alcornocales / Would you / on an adventure camp? Why?
- about / best thing / the camp / What's the ?
- in the summer / doing / What do you / like ?
- to do / you going / next summer / What are ?



I would like to go rock climbing.



The best thing about the camp is being with your friends.



GLOSSARY

cork – corcho
orienteering – orientación
zip wire – tirolina
cave – cueva



USEFUL LANGUAGE

I would like to ...
The best thing is ...
In the summer, I like ...
Next summer, I'm going to ...



EXPLORE IT!

Some rock art in a cave in Nerja is ... years old.

a 420 b 4,200 c 42,000



Find an interesting fact about caves or rock art in Andalusia. Then write a question for your partner to answer.





HOLLYWOOD, ALMERÍA

A TRAVEL BLOG



FUN FACT

The Tabernas Desert is the only real desert in Europe. The rainfall is less than 250 mm per year.

1 Work in pairs. Look at the photos and answer the questions.

- 1 Do you know the places in the photos?
- 2 Why do you think this region is called 'the Hollywood of Spain'?

2 Read the blog about film locations in Almeria and check your ideas in Exercise 1.

3 Read the blog again. Are these sentences T (true) or F (false)? Correct the false sentences.

- 1 Barney is writing his blog while he is visiting Almeria.
- 2 The Tabernas Desert appears in many classic films.
- 3 Barney doesn't understand why film makers use the Tabernas Desert for western films.
- 4 They don't make films in the Tabernas Desert any more.
- 5 Almeria city is a location for some films.
- 6 The Alcazaba is a modern place.



I'm writing from the Hollywood of Spain.

This week I'm visiting Almeria in Andalusia, which is the Hollywood of Spain. Almeria is the location for many films and TV series. In the past, film makers chose the magnificent Tabernas Desert as a place to film classic spaghetti westerns like *A Fistful of Dollars*. And I can see why! The rock formations and dry landscape in the Tabernas Desert are very similar to the deserts of the American West. Current film makers also use the desert landscape in Almeria. The TV series *Game of Thrones* and films like *Exodus: Gods and Kings* and *Assassin's Creed* feature the Tabernas Desert.

However, film makers don't always come to Almeria for the desert. They sometimes use the Alcazaba in the city of Almeria as a place to film. *Game of Thrones* (again) and *Wonder Woman 1984* have scenes that take place in the Alcazaba. The Moors built this large fortress about 1,000 years ago. It is on a hill with views over the sea. The Moors could see ships going in and out of the port so they would know if there was any danger. It is really worth visiting because it is a fantastic site – and an ideal film set.

I'm a film lover, so I'm really enjoying my visit to Almeria. It has plenty of spectacular film locations to see. I really recommend a visit.

GLOSSARY

fortress – fortaleza

landscape – paisaje

the Moors – los moros

GRAMMAR

present simple and present continuous

	Present simple	Present continuous
+	They sometimes use the Alcazaba as a place to film.	This week I'm visiting Almeria in Andalusia.
-	Film makers don't always come to Almeria for the desert.	They aren't filming in the Alcazaba at the moment.

4 Match the words from the text with the definitions.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 magnificent | a parts of a film or play |
| 2 desert | b from now, at the present time |
| 3 current | c a dry region with few plants |
| 4 scenes | d to be useful or enjoyable |
| 5 to be worth | e amazing |

5 Work in pairs and answer the questions. Use phrases from the Useful language box to help you.

- 1 Why do you think the region of Almeria is popular with film makers?
- 2 Do you think the film making benefits the local people? Why / Why not?
- 3 Imagine you meet someone who loves films but doesn't know Almeria. What do you say to encourage them to visit this region?



Film makers often want to film in a desert location.



Yes, and the Tabernas Desert is the only desert in Europe.



USEFUL LANGUAGE

Almeria is popular with film makers because ...
 Film making helps / doesn't help local people because ...
 You should go to Almeria because ...



EXPLORE IT!

Guess the correct answer.

Why are some films called *spaghetti westerns*?

- a The actors ate a lot of pasta.
- b The producers and directors were Italian.
- c The films were made in Italy.



Find another interesting fact about films made in Almeria. Then write a question for your partner to answer.





UNDER THE MICROSCOPE

A REVIEW

- 1 Work in pairs. Discuss what you know about the Granada Science Park Museum.
- 2 Read the review. Check your ideas in Exercise 1.



FUN FACT

The Science Park Museum has a Foucault pendulum. This is a big weight at the end of a long wire. It can be used to demonstrate the Earth's rotation.



The Granada Science Park Museum

The Science Park Museum is outside the city of Granada. It opened in 1995 and was Andalusia's first interactive museum. It's really big – over 70,000 square metres. The interactive exhibitions are all about science and the world around us. There are seven permanent exhibition halls, and also many exhibits in the large park and garden area.

It was rainy on the day we were there, but it didn't matter. There were lots of indoor activities to enjoy. My favourite part was the Digital Planetarium because I'm very interested in astronomy. There were 110 different projectors to show over 7,000 stars on the digital sky.

Another really fascinating part was the Journey into the Human Body in the Macroscopio Building. There were interactive exhibits where we learned a lot about human and animal bodies and the origins of humans. For example, I found out that 60% of my body is water – amazing!

After leaving the exhibition halls we went to the tropical butterfly house, where there were 20 different species of butterflies. We also climbed the observation tower to get a fantastic view of Granada and the Sierra Nevada.

It was a great day out. The only disappointing thing was that there wasn't enough time to see everything. I think you need at least two days to see the whole park! And if you want a guided tour, you need to book at least two months in advance.

GLOSSARY

exhibition – exposición

butterfly – mariposa

in advance – de antelación



GRAMMAR

there was / there were

	Singular	Plural
+	There was a fantastic view of Granada.	There were twenty different species of butterflies.
-	There wasn't enough time to see everything.	There weren't any tickets left.

3 Read the review again. Are these sentences *T* (true) or *F* (false)? Correct the false sentences.

- 1 The best time to go to the museum is when the weather is bad.
- 2 You can observe real stars in the Planetarium.
- 3 You can measure the water in your body in the Macroscopio Building.
- 4 There are tropical butterflies in one of the exhibition halls.
- 5 The observation tower is in the Planetarium.
- 6 People who want a museum guide need to book tickets two months before they go.
- 7 The writer didn't see the whole park.

4 Read the review again. Copy and complete the table.

Part of the museum	What you can see or do there
1 Digital Planetarium	<i>see a digital sky with 7,000 stars</i>
2 ?	?
3 ?	?
4 ?	?

5 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions. Use phrases from the Useful language box to help you.

- 1 Have you visited the Granada Science Park Museum? If so, what did you think of it? If not, would you like to go there? Why / Why not?
- 2 Which part of the museum would you find most interesting? Why?
- 3 Which museums do you know? What do you think of them?



I went there last year. It was amazing!



I'd like to go there. The interactive exhibits sound really interesting.



USEFUL LANGUAGE

I would like to visit ... because ...

I would like to see ... because ...

I know I like it because ...

6 Work with another pair. Listen to them talk about museums they know. Ask questions and give your opinions.



EXPLORE IT!

Guess the correct answer.

The Science Park Museum is the most popular museum in Andalusia, with around ... visitors per year.

a 200,000 **b** 350,000 **c** 600,000



Find another interesting fact about the Science Park Museum. Then write a question for your partner to answer.





ONCE UPON A TIME IN MALAGA

A STORY

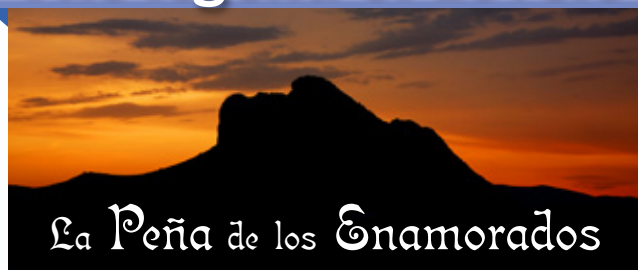


FUN FACT

There are about 40 high points called Lover's Leap around the world. Most of them have similar legends of romantic tragedy associated with them.

- 1 The place in the photos is called Lovers' Rock. Why do you think it got this name? Discuss ideas with your partner.
- 2 Read the story and check your ideas in Exercise 1. Who were the lovers, and what was their connection with the rock?
- 3 Read the story again and choose the correct answers.
 - 1 The legend is about ...
A 600 years old. B 400 years old.
 - 2 Tazgona and Tello fell in love ...
A at first sight. B after they first met.
 - 3 Their love was impossible because ...
A they were from the same family.
B Tazgona's father was arranging a marriage for her.
 - 4 They jumped from the top of the rock because ...
A they were trying to escape.
B they didn't want to live apart.
 - 5 *La Peña de los Enamorados* is special because of its legend and also because ...
A its shape is unusual.
B it's got more than one name.

The legend of Lovers' Rock



La Peña de los Enamorados

The enormous 880m-high rock that overlooks the town and valley of Antequera is known as *La Peña de los Enamorados*, or Lovers' Rock. The name comes from a local legend.

This legend is a story of forbidden love, dating back to the 15th century, when Moors and Christians were fighting for control of the region. The lovers were the beautiful Moorish Princess Tazgona and a young Christian soldier called Tello, who was a prisoner of her father in Archidona.

One day, when Tazgona was visiting the prisoners, she saw the handsome Tello and they immediately fell in love. But unfortunately, their love was an impossible one. Their families were enemies, and Tazgona's father

had promised that she was going to marry another man. Tazgona and Tello were planning to run away when Tazgona's father discovered their plan. They escaped from Archidona, but a group of soldiers followed them.

The lovers came to a rocky mountain and decided to climb up. But when they got to the top of the rock, they could see that the soldiers were getting closer and closer. They realised that there was nowhere else for them to go. Rather than live without each other, they chose to jump over the edge, holding hands – together till the end.

Today the unusual-looking rock is notable, not only because of the story, but because it has the profile of a human head lying down. This gives the rock its other name: The Sleeping Giant. It is an impressive landmark with a romantic story – the legend of Tello and Tazgona, the two young lovers.

GLOSSARY

legend – leyenda

forbidden – prohibido

edge – borde

profile – perfil

GRAMMAR

past continuous

	I/He/She/It	You/We/They
+	Tazgona was visiting the prisoners.	Tazgona and Tello were planning to run away.
-	Sorry, I wasn't listening .	They weren't thinking about the consequences.

La Peña de los Enamorados

La Peña de los Enamorados is near ¹... It is a rock which is ²... metres high. *La Peña de los Enamorados* means ³..., and the rock is also sometimes called ⁴...

The legend of Lovers' Rock

This story dates from the fifteenth ⁵... The Moorish ⁶... Tazgona and Tello, a Christian ⁷..., fell in love, but they had to escape because their love was ⁸... Soldiers ⁹... them to the rock and they decided to jump off together rather than live without each other.

USEFUL LANGUAGE

The story dates back to the time when ...

It took place in ...

One day, ...

... was/were ...ing when ...

Then / After that ...

In the end ...

It's a very (sad / romantic / funny / beautiful ...) story.

5 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions. Use phrases from the Useful language box to help you.

- 1 Would you like to visit *La Peña de los Enamorados*? Why / Why not?
- 2 Do you believe the story of Tazgona and Tello is true? Why / Why not?
- 3 Why do you think so many legends like this exist?

6 Do you know any other legends? With your partner, choose one legend and help each other to tell the story. Then work with another pair and tell the story to them.



I'd like to visit the rock because of its romantic legend.



I'd like to see the place where Tazgona and Tello jumped off.



EXPLORE IT!

Guess the correct answer.

In a cave called *Abrigo de Matacabras* on *La Peña de los Enamorados* there are wall paintings that are ...

- a 2,000 years old.
- b 4,000 years old.
- c 6,000 years old.



Abrigo de Matacabras is part of the world-famous Antequera Dolmens Site. Find an interesting fact about the Antequera Dolmens Site. Then write a question for your partner to answer.

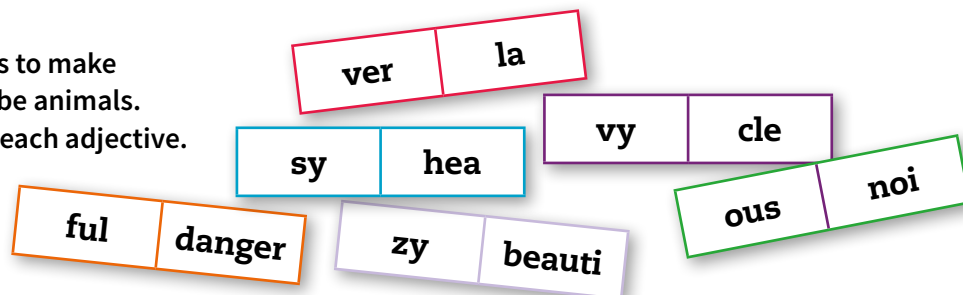


FINISHED?

1 What animals can you see in the photos? Which animals live in your country?



2 Match the dominoes to make adjectives to describe animals. Write an animal for each adjective.



3 Write questions with *was* or *were*. Then answer the questions.

- 1 When / you born?
- 2 What / your first memory of school?
- 3 How old / you when you started to learn English?
- 4 What / your favourite toy when you / four years old?
- 5 When / the last time you went out with your friends?

4 Find 12 irregular past simple verbs. Write them in your notebook.

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

1 Where can you do the activities mentioned in the box? Which places do you go to in your town?

go ice skating go shopping go skateboarding play sports
post a letter see a doctor watch a film

2 Which personal possessions can you see in the photos? Which things do you have in your school bag today?



3 Use the table to write questions. Then answer the questions.

Did	you your friend your class	do an exam get up early have breakfast listen to music play sport watch a film	last night last week this morning yesterday	?
-----	----------------------------------	---	--	---

4 Put the words in order to make questions.
Then answer the questions about you.

- 1 last night / you have / What / for dinner / did ?
- 2 this school / When / start / you / did ?
- 3 this morning / did / When / get up / you ?
- 4 Which / last week / sport / you / do / did ?
- 5 last see / your / did / When / best friend / you ?
- 6 yesterday / listen to / What / did / music / you ?

FINISHED?

1 Follow the lines to make outdoor activities. Which things would you like to do outdoors?

build		a compass
catch		a fire
collect		a map
light		a shelter
identify		fish
pick		fruit
read		plants
use		wood

2 Complete the words to make places to stay on holiday. Then put them in order of where you would like to stay (from most to least).

1 _p_rtm_nt

3 c_r_v_n

5 t_nt

2 c_mp_r v_n

4 h_t_l

6 y__thh_st_l

3 What does Inés think her life will be like in ten years?
Do you think your life will be the same? Why / Why not?



go to university
have lots of friends
do yoga
live by the sea



live in the city
have any pets
work in an office
be famous

4 Use the code to find out about Dani and Sofia's plans for the summer. What are your plans for next summer?

A = 1	B = 2	C = 3	D = 4	E = 5	F = 6	G = 7	H = 8	I = 9	J = 10	K = 11	L = 12	M = 13
N = 14	O = 15	P = 16	Q = 17	R = 18	S = 19	T = 20	U = 21	V = 22	W = 23	X = 24	Y = 25	Z = 26

- 4 1 14 9' 19 7 15 9 14 7 20 15 7 15 15 14 1 19 21 13 13 5 18 3 1 13 16.
- 8 5 9 19 14' 20 7 15 9 14 7 20 15 7 15 20 15 20 8 5 2 5 1 3 8.
- 19 15 6 9 1' 19 7 15 9 14 7 20 15 8 1 14 7 15 21 20 23 9 20 8 6 18 9 5 14 4 19.
- 19 8 5 9 19 14' 20 7 15 9 14 7 20 15 19 20 21 4 25 5 15 18 1 14 25 5 24 1 13 19.

- 1 Use the code to find five TV shows. Then put them in order from your favourite to your least favourite.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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



- 1 3-1-5-7-2-2-1
- 2 4-2-3-8-13-5-1-7-1-5-12
- 3 2-1-4-5-13-1-1-4-6-5-5-9-5-6
- 4 5-5-1-12-9-7-12-6-8-2-10
- 5 7-8-5-1-5-10-6

- 2 Add vowels to make film words. Then write the words in two groups: *Things* and *People*.

- 1 _ct_r
- 2 c_m_r_ _p_r_t_r
- 3 d_r_ct_r
- 4 scr_pt
- 5 s_t
- 6 l_gh_t_s
- 7 c_st_m_
- 8 m_k_- _p _rt_st



- 3 Write the questions in the present simple or present continuous. Then answer the questions.

- 1 you / sometimes / watch TV / evenings?
- 2 you / work / hard / today?
- 3 What / you / do / at the moment?
- 4 When / you / usually / play sports?
- 5 you / use a computer / every day?
- 6 Where / you / sit / right now?

- 4 Find two adverbs of manner in each puzzle and write them in your notebook. You can move ↔ or ↕. Then write the words in two groups: *Regular* and *Irregular*.

1

n	s	e	a
i	c	y	s
o	e	l	i
n	t	y	l

2

l	l	u	f
y	w	e	i
t	l	l	t
b	e	a	u

3

t	a	r	d
s	c	e	f
a	f	s	u
u	y	l	l

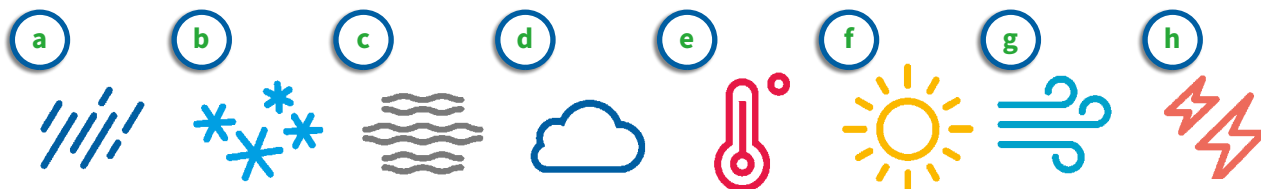
4

c	p	p	u
h	a	i	l
y	l	o	y
g	d	a	b

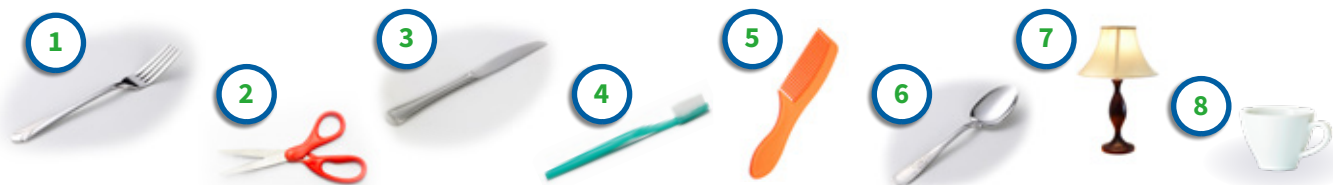
FINISHED?

- 1** Put the letters in order to make weather words and match them with the symbols.
What's the weather like in your town today? What was it like yesterday?

1 l oucyd 2 gofyg 3 tho 4 iywnd 5 anriy 6 wsnyo 7 tmsryo 8 nsuny

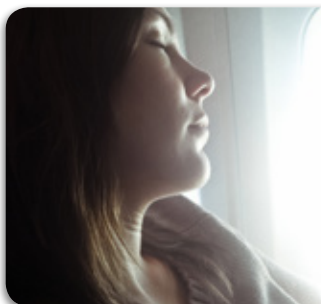


- 2** What are the useful objects in the pictures? Which objects do you use every day?



- 3** Read about what Shakila did yesterday. Complete the text with the correct verbs in the past simple. What's Shakila's job?

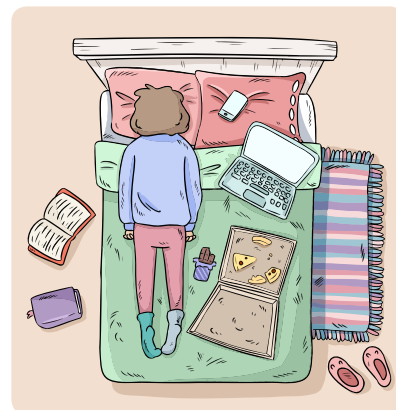
arrive be (x2) dance feel get (x2) go have not visit sing sleep



Yesterday Shakila ¹... up at 5 o'clock in the morning. She ²... breakfast and ³... dressed, and then she ⁴... to the airport by taxi. She ⁵... on the aeroplane for nine hours and ⁶... very tired, so she ⁷... She ⁸... in Rome in the afternoon, but she ⁹... the city because she had to work. In the evening, she ¹⁰... and ¹¹... at the concert and the audience ¹²... very happy.

- 4** Put the words in order to make questions and sentences.
Then look at the picture. Answer the questions and say if the sentences are *T* (true) or *F* (false). Write two more questions about the room and give them to your partner to answer.

- 1 there / mobile / a / was / ?
- 2 some / there / headphones / floor / on / the / were
- 3 a / mirror / there / was / ?
- 4 wasn't / hairbrush / a / there
- 5 pillows / any / there / were / ?
- 6 was / chocolate / the / on / some / there / bed



- 1 Find ten adjectives of feeling in the puzzle and write them in your notebook. When was the last time you had each of these feelings?

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

- 2 How does the mouse get to the cheese? Use the code to complete the description with the prepositions of movement.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z

The mouse runs ¹(21-14-4-5-18) *under* the chair, ²(16-1-19-20) ... the sleeping cat, ³(2-5-20-23-5-5-14) ... the plants, ⁴(15-21-20 15-6) ... the living room and ⁵(9-14-20-15) ... the kitchen.

Then he runs ⁶(21-16) ... the table leg, ⁷(1-3-18-15-19-19) ... the table, ⁸(20-8-18-15-21-7-8) ... the jam, ⁹(15-22-5-18) ... the plate and finally gets to the cheese.

- 3 Look at the picture for one minute and then cover it. Are the sentences *T* (true) or *F* (false)? Correct the ones you think are false. Then uncover the picture, check your answers and correct any mistakes you made.

- Four people were swimming in the sea.
- A man was water skiing.
- No one was windsurfing.
- A woman was running.
- Two people were sailing.
- Some children were playing football.
- People weren't wearing hats.
- No one was lying down.



- 4 Put the words in order to make questions. Then answer the questions.

- were / doing / What / you / 9 pm / last night / at ?
- wearing / you / were / What / three days ago ?
- did / last / you / do / What / weekend ?
- raining / yesterday / it / Was ?
- have / did / What / dinner / two nights ago / you / for ?

IRREGULAR VERB LIST

INFINITIVE	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE	TRANSLATION
be	was/were	been	ser/estar
beat	beat	beaten	golpear
became	became	become	llegar a ser
begin	began	begun	empezar/comenzar
bend	bent	bent	doblar
bet	bet	bet	apostar
bind	bound	bound	atar
bite	bit	bitten	morder
bleed	bled	bled	sangrar
blow	blew	blown	soplar
break	broke	broken	romper
bring	brought	brought	traer
build	built	built	construir
burn	burnt/burned	burnt/burned	quemar
buy	bought	bought	comprar
catch	caught	caught	coger
choose	chose	chosen	elegir
come	came	come	venir
cost	cost	cost	costar
cut	cut	cut	cortar
do	did	done	hacer
draw	drew	drawn	dibujar
dream	dreamt/dreamed	dreamt/dreamed	soñar
drink	drank	drunk	beber
drive	drove	driven	conducir
eat	ate	eaten	comer
fall	fell	fallen	caer
feed	fed	fed	alimentarse
feel	felt	felt	sentir
fight	fought	fought	pelearse
find	found	found	encontrar
fly	flew	flown	volar
forget	forgot	forgotten	olvidar
forgive	forgave	forgiven	perdonarse
freeze	froze	frozen	congelar
get	got	got	conseguir
give	gave	given	dar
go	went	gone	ir
grow	grew	grown	crecer
hang	hung	hung	colgar

INFINITIVE**PAST SIMPLE****PAST PARTICIPLE****TRANSLATION**

have	had	had	tener / haber
hear	heard	heard	oír
hide	hid	hidden	esconder
hit	hit	hit	golpear
hold	held	held	sostener
hurt	hurt	hurt	hacer daño
keep	kept	kept	guardar
know	knew	known	conocer
lead	led	led	guiar/conducir
lean	leant/leaned	leant/leaned	
learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned	aprender
leave	left	left	irse
lose	lots	lost	perder
make	made	made	hacer/fabricar
mean	meant	meant	significar
meet	met	met	encontrarse
pay	paid	paid	pagar
put	put	put	poner
read	read	read	leer
ride	rode	ridden	montar
ring	rang	rung	llamar por teléfono
run	ran	run	correr
saw	sawed	sawn/sawed	serruchar
say	said	said	decir
see	saw	seen	ver
sell	sold	sold	vender
send	sent	sent	enviar/mandar
set	set	set	poner
sew	sewed	sewn/sewed	coser
shake	shook	shaken	agitar
shall	should	–	–
shed	shed	shed	perder/mudar de piel
shine	shone	shone	brillar
shoot	shot	shot	disparar
show	showed	shown	mostrar
shrink	shrank	shrunk	encoger
shut	shut	shut	cerrar
sing	sang	sung	cantar
sink	sank	sunk	hundirse
sit	sat	sat	sentar

IRREGULAR VERB LIST

INFINITIVE	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE	TRANSLATION
sleep	slept	slept	dormir
slide	slid	slid	deslizar
smell	smelt	smelt	oler
sow	sowed	sown/sowed	sembrar
speak	spoke	spoken	hablar
spell	spelt/spelled	spelt/spelled	deletrear
spend	spent	spent	gastar
spill	spilt/spilled	spilt/spilled	derramar
spit	spat	spat	escupir
spread	spread	spread	untar / extender
stand	stood	stood	estar de pie
swim	swam	swum	nadar
take	took	taken	tomar
teach	taught	taught	enseñar
tell	told	told	contar
think	thought	thought	creer/pensar
throw	threw	thrown	lanzar
understand	understood	understood	entender/comprender
wake	woke	woken	despertarse
wear	worn	worn	llevar puesto
win	won	won	ganar
write	wrote	written	escribir