

Bloque 7. Unit 1.

London

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0. Introduction

Actividad de lectura

Life in the City is wonderful; there are shows, cinemas, theatres, museums (there are hundreds of places to visit), there is anything you think of in a big city like London. People in the city are wonderful, they are wherever you go and everyone seems to do whatever they like. That is the spirit of a city: freedom. London is the land of opportunities, in every sense; there are a lot of job offers (from waiters or receptionists to corporation managers). There are people from all around the world in London; some are there on holidays, and some go there to live.

London is a huge city, it is in the South of England and it is the biggest city in the UK. It usually rains a lot in winter but in summer the weather is nice and warm.

The City Centre is the most wonderful place, people go there only to have a walk along the streets and look at the shop windows.

Actividad 1

Answer the following questions about the text above:

- a) Which places can you visit in London?
- b) Which is the spirit of London?
- c) What's the weather like in London?
- d) What do people usually do in the City Centre in London?

Para saber más

Guías turísticas de Londres:

- [Londontown](http://www.londontown.com/) una de las más visitadas y muy útil
<http://www.londontown.com/>
- [Visitlondon](http://www.visitlondon.com/) página oficial de la oficina de turismo de Londres. Algunas partes son accesibles para lectores con nivel pre-intermedio.
<http://www.visitlondon.com/>
- [Londontourist](http://www.londontourist.org/)
<http://www.londontourist.org/>

Vida cultural y espectáculos de Londres:

- [Timeout london](http://www.timeout.com/london/)
<http://www.timeout.com/london/>
Si quieres ver una webquest sobre Londres pulsa en el siguiente enlace. Al igual que las cazas del tesoro (Treasure Hunts), las WebQuest son actividades combinadas bastante largas y complejas pues exigen una investigación en Internet buscando la información requerida, sin embargo puedes intentar realizarla o al menos realizar una parte:
- [Webquest London](http://www.isabelperez.com/webquest/marbella/welcome_to_london/index.html)
http://www.isabelperez.com/webquest/marbella/welcome_to_london/index.html

1. Grammar

1.1. Present Simple and Present Continuous

Present simple

FORM

(+) Subject + verb (-s 3rd person singular) + complements

Example: *I get up at 7:00 a.m.*

She gets up at 7:00 a.m.

(-) Subject + don't / doesn't + verb + complements

Example: *I don't get up at 7:00 a.m.*

She doesn't get up at 7:00 a.m.

(?) Do / does + subject + verb + complements + ?

Example: *Do you usually get up at 7:00 a.m.?*

Does she usually get up at 7:00 a.m.?

Short answers: (+) Yes, subject + do/does (-) No, subject + don't/doesn't

Example: *Yes, I do / No, I don't*

Yes, she does / No, she doesn't

USE

Habits and routines

General truths

Likes, dislikes, opinions, beliefs, preferences

Present continuous

FORM

(+) Subject + am/are/is + V-ing + complements

Example: *I am listening to the radio now*

She is listening to the radio now

(-) Subject + am not/aren't/isn't + V-ing + complements

Example: *I am not listening to the radio now*

She isn't listening to the radio now

(?) Am/is/are + subject + V-ing + complements + ?

Example: *Are you listening to the radio now?*

Is she listening to the radio now?

Short answers: (+) Yes, subject + am/is/are (-) No, subject + am not/aren't/isn't

Example: *Yes, I am/ No, I'm not*

Yes, she is/ No, she isn't

USE

Actions happening now

Temporary actions which include the present moment

Future meaning: plans and intentions

TIME EXPRESSIONS

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

- Before the main verb
- After the verb to be

Always, often, usually, sometimes, hardly ever, never...

OTHER TIME EXPRESSIONS

- Other expressions of frequency usually go at the end of the sentence

Examples:

Everyday / every night / every week / every year / every Tuesday

On Monday, On Tuesday, ATTENTION: AT weekends

In the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening. ATTENTION: AT night

In summer, in winter, in November, in May. ATTENTION: AT Christmas

Once a week, Twice a month, Three times a day

TIME EXPRESSIONS

Time expressions usually go at the end of the sentence

Examples:

Present meaning

Now, right now

At the moment, at this moment

This week, this month, this year

Future meaning

Tonight, tomorrow

Next weekend, next summer, next year, next Christmas

On December the 31st

SPELLING RULES FOR THE 3RD PERSON -S			SPELLING RULES FOR THE -ING FORM		
Infinitive	Third person	Spelling	Infinitive	-ing form	Spelling
Work	Works	add -s			
Study	Studies	consonant + y = -ies	Cook / study	Cooking / studying	Add -ing
Finish	Finishes	add -es after sh, ge, ch, x, ce, s	Live	Living	Cut the final -e and add -ing
Go/do	Goes/does	add -es after go and do	Run	Running	Double the final consonant and add -ing
Have	Has	change to s			

Para saber más

VERBOS QUE NO SE UTILIZAN EN PRESENTE CONTINUO

Hay dos grupos de verbos que normalmente no se utilizan en presente continuo porque expresan cosas generales, que no cambian de un momento para otro:

a. Verbos de preferencia Like / Love / Hate

"I don't like cheese"

"My sister loves Chinese food"

"They hate violence"

b. Verbos relacionados con el pensamiento Think / Believe / Understand

"I think England is a good place to live"

"Mario understands English, but he doesn't understand German"

"We don't believe in ghosts"

Actividad nº 2

1. Mary _____ six years old.

☐ has

☐ have

☐ is

☐ are

2. They never _____ wine.

☐ drink

☐ drinks

☐ drank

☐ drinking

3. Where _____ Gary and Cynthia live?

☐ does

☐ do

☐ doing

☐ done

4. The boy _____ hungry.

- ☐ has
- ☐ were
- ☐ is
- ☐ are

5. I _____ 20 years old.

- ☐ are
- ☐ has
- ☐ am
- ☐ have

Actividad nº 3

Complete each sentence with the correct form:

- a) I _____ (play) with my dog.
- b) She _____ (love) her mother.
- c) They _____ (be) happy.
- d) My English teacher _____ (be) nice.
- e) They _____ (burn) papers in the fire-place.
- f) My dog _____ (be) ten years old.
- g) _____ (have / he) got any sister ?
- h) He _____ (try) to catch his bus everyday.
- i) Oil _____ (be) a raw material.
- j) I _____ (play) with my sister.

Answer the following questions saying "yes".

- Do you play tennis? _____
- Does she play tennis? _____
- Is he a lawyer? _____
- Are you a teacher? _____
- Does he go to school? _____
- Is Marvin a doctor? _____

Answer the following questions saying "no"

Do you play tennis? _____

Does she play tennis? _____

Is he a lawyer? _____

Are you a teacher? _____

Does he go to school? _____

Is Marvin a doctor? _____

Write questions and negatives

+ Mary is at school

? _____

- _____

+ You are a very good student

? _____

- _____

+ Sam and Luise are students

? _____

- _____

+ Your parents are in London now

? _____

- _____



Actividad nº 4

Insert the adverb in brackets in the correct position

1 I'm late. (never)

2 They go out in the week. (seldom)

3 We don't see her. (often)

4 I take too long in the shower. (always)

5 Sam arrives on time. (usually)

6 Our class isn't clean. (always)

7 Do you go to the cinema on Fridays? (always)

8 Do you feel sad? (sometimes)

9 That dirty pig cleans his teeth. (never)

10 Our maths teacher smiles. (hardly ever)

Actividad nº 5

Write the correct form in present simple or continuous

- a) John _____ to Mary now (talk)
- b) I _____ television every night. (watch)
- c) The children usually _____ to bed at nine o'clock. (go)
- d) _____ a book at the moment?. (Richard read)
- e) They _____ to the theatre very often. (not go)
- f) I _____ at the moment. (not study)
- g) I _____ English, although I _____ at the moment. (not speak) / (study)
- h) I _____ in Valencia, though I _____ in Madrid at the moment. (live) / (stay)
- i) I _____ in a hotel at the moment, although I _____ my own apartment. (stay) / (have)
- j) She _____ from Chile, though she _____ in New York just now. (come) / (live)
- k) I _____ to a political party. (belong/negative)
- l) Hurry! The bus _____ (come) I don't want to miss it.
- m) The River Nile _____ into the Mediterranean. (flow)
- n) The river _____ very fast today - much faster than usual (flow)
- ñ) _____ in India? (ever/snow)
- o) We usually _____ vegetables in our garden but this year we _____ any. (grow)
- p) I cannot drive but I _____. (learn) My mother _____ me. (teach)
- q) You can _____ my umbrella. (borrow) I _____ at the moment. (need)
- r) I usually _____ parties but I _____ this one very much. (enjoy)
- s) George says he's 80 but I _____ him. (believe/negative)

t) Ron is in London at the moment. He _____ at the Hilton Hotel. (stay)

u) My parents _____ in Bristol. They were born there and have never lived anywhere else. Where _____ your parents _____? (live)

v) What _____ your dad _____? (do)

EXTRA PRACTICE

En el siguiente enlace puedes practicar la 3ª persona singular del Presente Simple.

[Present Simple Verbs](http://a4esl.org/q/h/lb/psv.html)

<http://a4esl.org/q/h/lb/psv.html>

En el siguiente enlace puedes practicar la forma negativa del Presente Simple.

[Present Simple Negative Verbs](http://a4esl.org/q/h/lb/psnv.html)

<http://a4esl.org/q/h/lb/psnv.html>

En el siguiente enlace puedes hacer un ejercicio sobre la posición de adverbios de frecuencia.

<http://perso.wanadoo.es/autoenglish/gr.frequ.i.htm>

En el siguiente enlace puedes practicar el uso de adverbios de frecuencia según su significado.

[Adverbs of Frequency](http://esl.lbcc.ca.us/eesllessons/adverbfreq/adfreqz.htm)

<http://esl.lbcc.ca.us/eesllessons/adverbfreq/adfreqz.htm>

En el siguiente enlace puedes hacer un ejercicio de elección múltiple sobre el Presente Simple.

[Present Simple](http://www.englishclub.com/grammar/verb-tenses_present_quiz.htm)

http://www.englishclub.com/grammar/verb-tenses_present_quiz.htm

En el siguiente enlace puedes traducir unas oraciones de Presente Continuo al inglés.

Recuerda utilizar las fórmulas contraídas para la negación (isn't, aren't, I'm not).

[Aulafacil](http://www.aulafacil.com/CursoIngles/Ejercicios7.htm)

<http://www.aulafacil.com/CursoIngles/Ejercicios7.htm>

En el siguiente enlace puedes practicar la diferencia entre Presente Simple y Presente Continuo.

[Correct Form of the Verb](http://a4esl.org/q/j/dy/mc-verbform.html)

<http://a4esl.org/q/j/dy/mc-verbform.html>

1.2. Demonstrative adjectives and pronouns

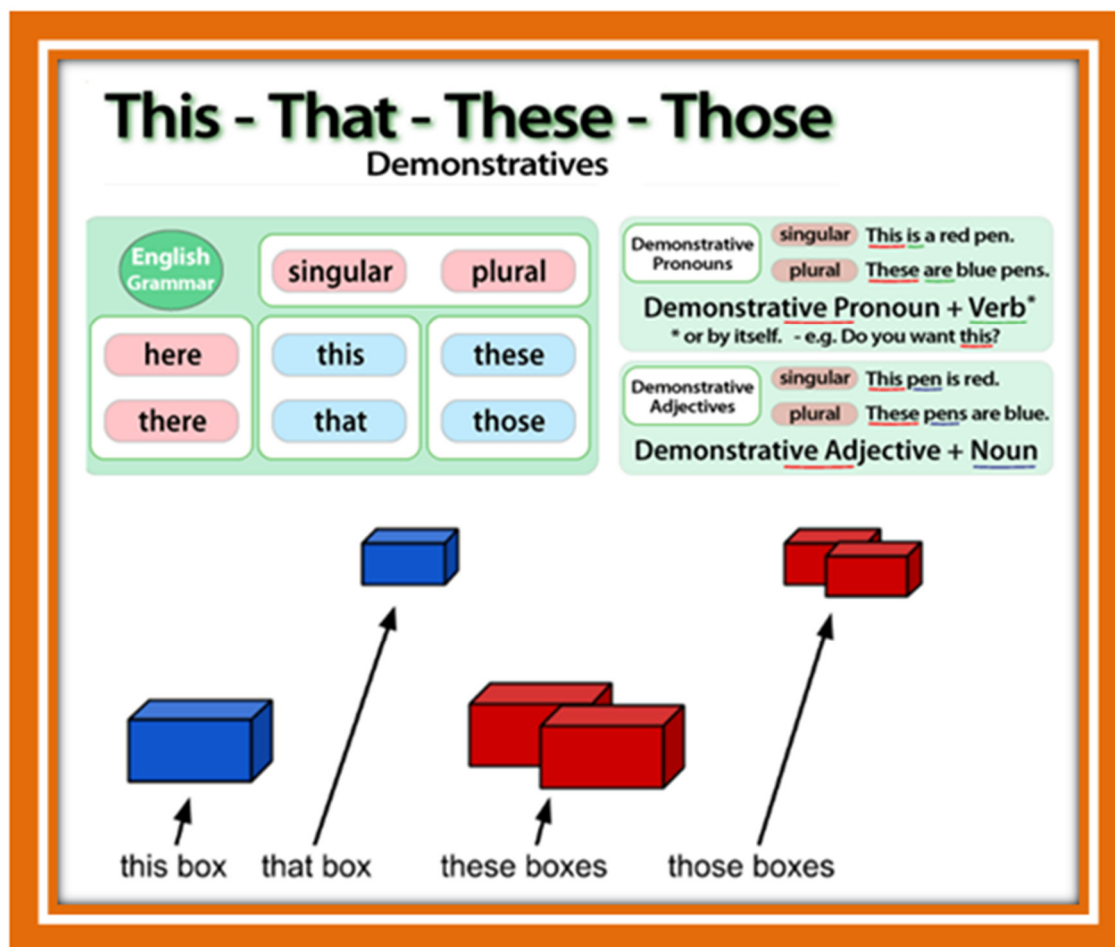


Imagen 1: Demostrativos Fuente: flickr Autor: Woodward English Licencia: Etiquetada para reutilización con modificaciones

https://www.grammar.cl/Notes/This_That_These_Those.htm

Los **adjetivos demostrativos** suelen acompañar a sustantivos. Es decir, van delante de ellos y los presentan.

"This woman is my wife"

"I want that T-shirt"

"These people want to see you" (Recuerda que PEOPLE es siempre plural)

"I don't like those clouds"

En ocasiones, pueden sustituir también a algún sustantivo (persona o cosa) que hayamos mencionado antes. En este caso, son pronombres demostrativos.

"This is my favourite book"

"That is horrible!"

"Which shoes do you prefer? These or those?"

Actividad nº 6

Complete the sentences with the correspondent demonstrative adjective or pronoun

1. Complete with This/These

- a) _____ pencil is no good.
- b) _____ is Michelle's pen.
- c) _____ computer is expensive.
- d) _____ girls are from my college.
- e) _____ bikes are mountain bikes.
- f) _____ is my newspaper.
- g) _____ shoes are too big.
- h) _____ book is very interesting.
- i) _____ house is the biggest in the street.
- j) _____ potatoes aren't cooked.

2. Complete with That/Those

- a) _____ desk is mine.
- b) _____ is a good answer.
- c) _____ questions are too difficult.
- d) _____ isn't a nice thing to say.
- e) _____ dogs bark all day.
- f) _____ dress is short.
- g) _____ birds sing in that tree every morning.
- h) _____ letter is for Jill.
- i) _____ windows are open.

Para saber más

En el siguiente enlace puedes practicar los pronombres demostrativos

[Aulafacil](http://www.aulafacil.com/cursos/l15426/idiomas/ingles/ingles-a1/adjetivos-y-pronombres-demostrativos-ejercicios)

<http://www.aulafacil.com/cursos/l15426/idiomas/ingles/ingles-a1/adjetivos-y-pronombres-demostrativos-ejercicios>

En el siguiente enlace puedes practicar los pronombres demostrativos. En cada oración tienes cuatro opciones. Lee atentamente la oración y elige A, B, C o D. ¡¡Suerte!!

[Demonstrative Pronouns](http://perso.wanadoo.es/autoenglish/gr.this.i.htm)

<http://perso.wanadoo.es/autoenglish/gr.this.i.htm>

2. Reading and vocabulary

2.1. Home



Imagen 2. Fuente: [flickr](https://www.flickr.com/photos/woodwardenglish/). Autor: Woodward English. Licencia: imagen etiquetada para uso no comercial

<https://www.woodwardenglish.com/parts-of-the-house-in-english/>

MY ROOM

My name is Luke. I want to tell you about my room. My room is quite big. When you go through the door you can see a chest of drawers and a bed on the left. Opposite the door there is a shelf, a desk and another chest of drawers. There is a comfortable armchair in the middle of the room.

A standing lamp is next to the bed, between the bed and the chest of drawers on the left. The stereo is on the chest of drawers next to the bed. The shelf on the left of the desk has a collection of books. There are books, pens and pieces of paper on my desk.

There is also my favourite possession - a computer! I love my PC because it's a great tool. I can find lots of information online. I can use my computer when learning English, for example.

On the right of the desk there is the other chest of drawer. There is a small TV on top of it. I keep my school things and some of my clothes in this chest of drawers.

Opposite the door there is a big window. It's above the desk. There are plants on the window sill!. Sometimes, I open the window and break a pot. Clean or a bit messy, I like my room very much.

Actividad nº 7

1. The room is not big

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

2. There is one chest of drawers there

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

3. The armchair is in the corner

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

4. There are lots of things on the desk

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

5. Luke's favourite thing is his PC

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

6. He does not surf online

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

7. His computer helps him to learn I.T.

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

8. There is no TV in his room

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

9. There are two windows there

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

10. He does not like his room

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

2.2 Environment

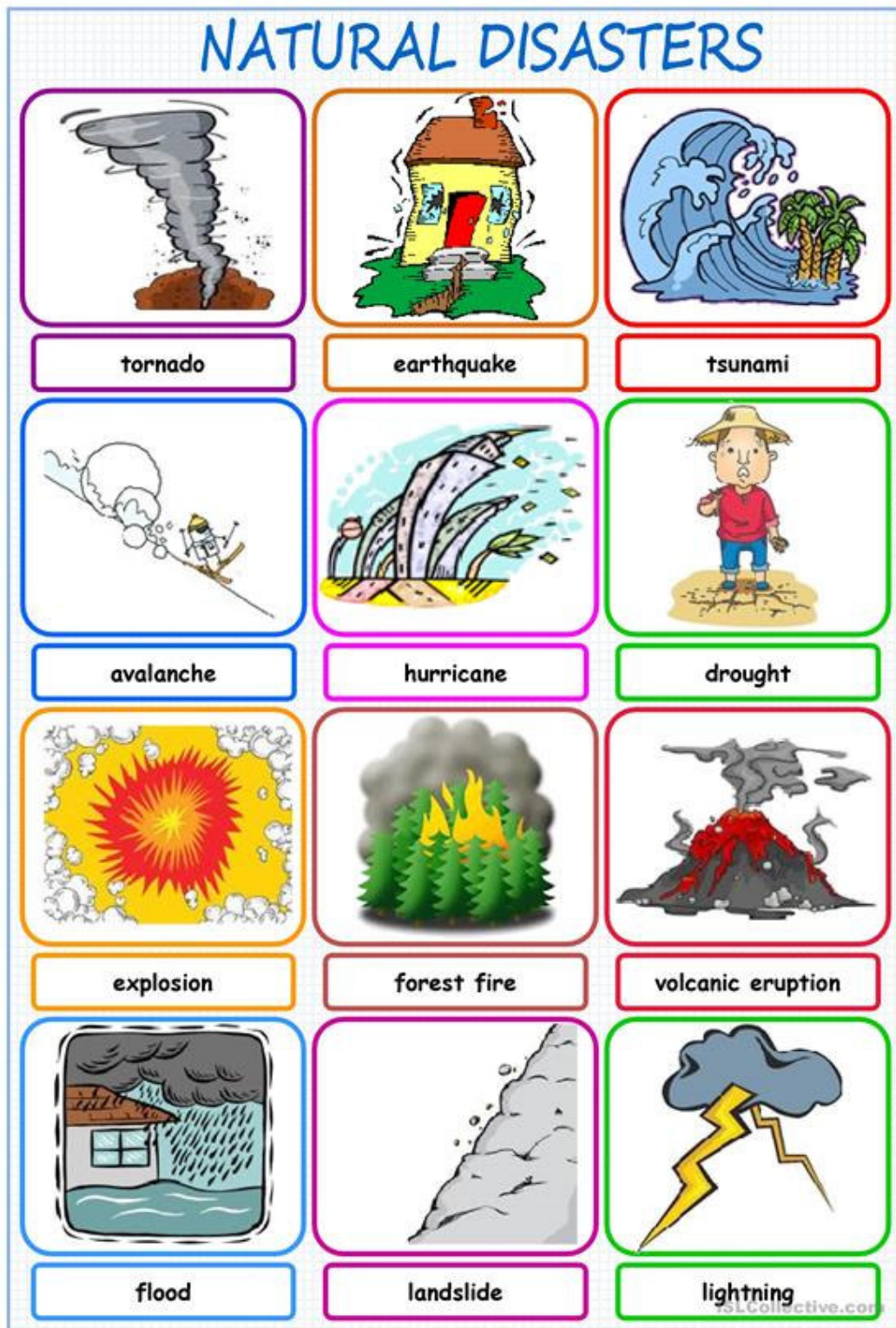


Imagen 3. Fuente: [islcollective](https://www.eslprintables.com/vocabulary_worksheets/environment_and_nature/natural_disasters/Natural_Disasters_Picture_Dict_683061/) Author: kissnetothedit Licencia: iSLCollective Copyright license
https://www.eslprintables.com/vocabulary_worksheets/environment_and_nature/natural_disasters/Natural_Disasters_Picture_Dict_683061/

Actividad Nº 8

Complete the sentences with a word related to environmental disasters.

1. Last night _____ Maui erupted and the hot lava poured downhill. Since there are two villages located at the foot of the _____, the local population was evacuated.
2. The devastation caused by _____ Sandy, particularly in New York and New Jersey, is tragic, but the hurricane has at least put climate change back on the map.
3. After the harshest winter in decades, the Balkans region in the southeast of Europe is now facing its hottest summer and the worst _____ across the area in nearly 40 years.
4. A powerful _____ in Indonesia caused a _____ that killed at least 113 people.
5. A _____ caused by rains in southern China left 21 people missing today, adding to a growing death toll from China's worst _____ season in a decade.
6. This summer a dozen _____, which are more common in the US, have hit Europe. The twister which swept through Poland yesterday flattened more than 400 hectares of woodland in the area.
7. The US navy has been deployed to help avert a looming environmental _____ in the Gulf of Mexico.

3. Pronunciation

3.1. Contracted forms

Ahora que hemos repasado el **Presente Simple** y el **Presente Continuo** es conveniente recordar un aspecto de la pronunciación contraída de los siguientes verbos cuando funcionan como auxiliares: **To Be**, **Do** / **Does** y también **To Have**.

A la hora de utilizar estos verbos de forma escrita y en textos formales, encontrarás que estos verbos no se contraen:

"I am glad to see you"

"She does not want to divorce"

"We have met before"

Sin embargo, estas formas se contraen para hacer el lenguaje más fluido en textos más informales y sobre todo a la hora de hablar. Estas fórmulas contraídas ocurren tanto en verbos afirmativos o al utilizar auxiliares en la negación. Por tanto, es necesario que estudiemos estas formas para familiarizarnos con ellas, reconocerlas y poder utilizarlas en nuestras conversaciones.

To Be

Ej. 1: "She is nineteen years old" = *"She's nineteen (years old)"*

Ej. 2: "He is playing tennis" = *"He's playing tennis"*

Ej. 3: "We are not watching TV" = *"We aren't watching TV"*

Ej. 4: "I am not hungry" = *"I'm not hungry"*

OJO: Observa que el verbo To Be se contrae tanto si es verbo principal (Ejs. 1 y 4) como si es verbo auxiliar (Ej. 2 y 3). También se contrae en afirmativa (Ejs. 1 y 2) como en negativa (Ejs. 3 y 4). En su forma negativa, se contrae tanto con el sujeto (Ej. 4) como con el NOT (Ej 3).

Do / Does

“He does not like football” = *“He doesn’t like football”*

“I do not speak Japanese” = *“I don’t speak Japanese”*

El verbo Do / Does se contrae en la forma negativa junto con el NOT.

To have.

La forma contraída de este verbo se utiliza en el Presente Perfecto, que es un tiempo verbal que veremos más adelante. En cualquier caso, se contrae en forma negativa con el NOT.

“Mary has not phoned” = *“Mary hasn’t phoned”*

“I have not seen you before” = *“I haven’t seen you before”*

En el siguiente enlace puedes practicar la forma contraída del verbo TO BE. Ve a la parte “GRAMMAR – Verb To Be” y pulsa en PLAY ?

[GRAMMAR – Verb To Be](#)

<http://www.ompersonal.com.ar/ELEMENTARY/unit1/page2.htm>

En el siguiente enlace puedes practicar la pronunciación de las formas contraídas en negativa. Ve a la parte de “PRONUNCIATION – Negative contractions” y pulsa en PLAY?

[PRONUNCIATION – Negative contractions](#)

<http://www.ompersonal.com.ar/ELEMENTARY/unit17/page4.htm>

4. Listening and speaking

4.1. Personal Information

Listen to the next audio and do the exercises

Audio: ACING_3_Bloque_07_Tema_1_Audio_1_at_the_library.mp3 (Portal de Educación de personas adultas)

Actividad Nº 9

Circle the correct word to complete these sentences.

1. Lucy's surname is



More



Moor



Moore

2. She's in class



1B



1C



4B

3. Lucy is



13



14



15

4. The librarian asks for Lucy's



address



photo



passport

Actividad nº 10

Complete the gaps with one of the following words.

class photo spell surname old card

Lucy: Hello.

School librarian: Hello, what's your name?

Lucy: My name's Lucy.

School librarian: And what's your _____, Lucy?

Lucy: Moore.

School librarian: Can you _____ that?

Lucy: M-O-O-R-E.

School librarian: Thank you. What _____ are you in?

Lucy: Class 1B.

School librarian: Class 1B. And how are you, Lucy?

Lucy: I'm 13.

School librarian: Have you got a?

Lucy: Yes, here you are.

School librarian: Thank you ... OK, thank you, Lucy. Here's your school library.

Lucy: Thanks. Bye.

School librarian: Goodbye.

4.2. Daily routines

Choose a card and talk to the rest of the class about the daily routine of that person

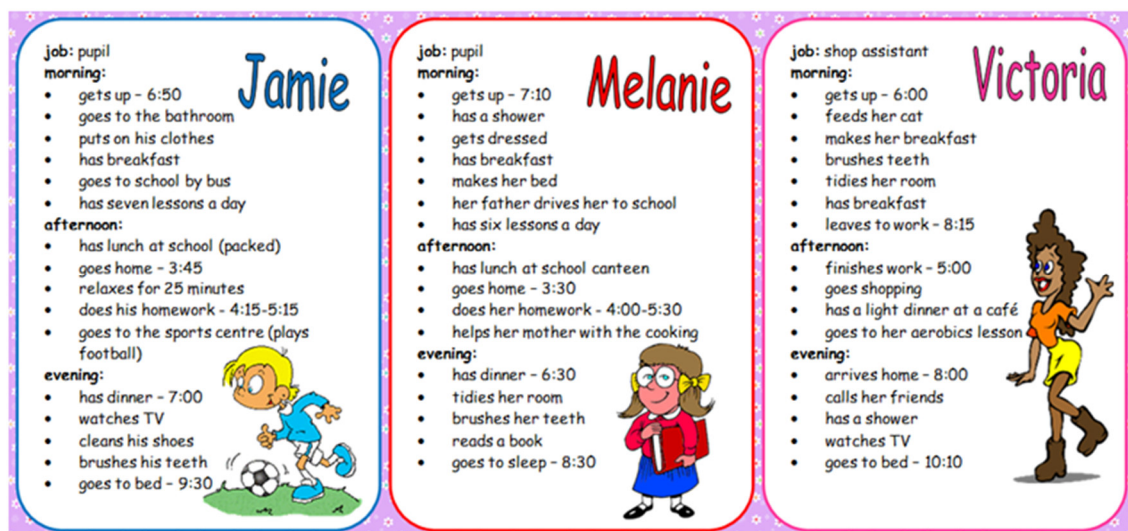


Imagen 4: Daily routines Fuente: pinterest Autor: kissnetothedit Licencia: Creative Commons

<https://www.pinterest.es/pin/562316703453110293/?lp=true>

Now it's your turn. Talk about your daily routine.

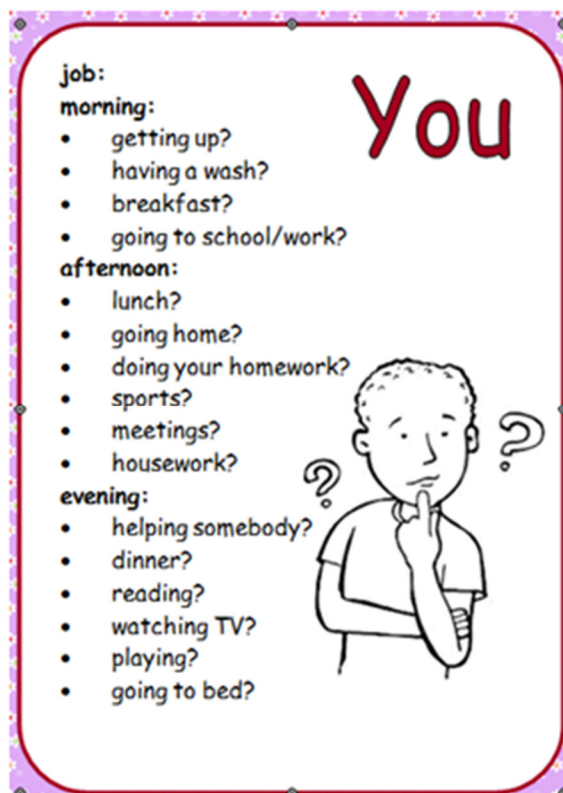


Imagen 5: My daily routine Fuente: [pinterest](https://www.pinterest.es/pin/562316703453110293/?lp=true) Autor: kissnetothedit Licencia: Creative Commons
<https://www.pinterest.es/pin/562316703453110293/?lp=true>

5. Writing

5.1. Descriptions: places

Ahora vamos a aprender a escribir descripciones físicas y psicológicas de lugares. Lee con cuidado las instrucciones y después estudia el ejemplo de la descripción de **Covent Garden**, un mercado en Londres.

1. Cuando describimos un lugar, queremos transmitir el ambiente de ese lugar.
2. Antes de empezar a escribir, piensa qué características del lugar quieres transmitir.
3. Escribe un título para tu redacción.
4. Es muy importante organizar estas ideas en párrafos de dos o tres líneas. Recuerda:
 - En la introducción presenta el lugar: dónde se encuentra, por qué lo conoces, etc.
 - Haz un párrafo para describir físicamente el lugar: población, monumentos, etc.
 - En otro párrafo descríbelo personalmente: cómo lo ves tú, qué te hace sentir, etc.
 - Finalmente haz un pequeño párrafo para la conclusión y acabar la redacción.
5. Es muy importante utilizar adjetivos para que la descripción sea más interesante.
6. Finalmente, revisa que no haya errores de gramática ni de ortografía.

EJEMPLO DE DESCRIPCIÓN DE UN LUGAR

Esquema	Modelo
Título	Covent Garden
Introducción Incluye nombre y situación del lugar.	<u>Párrafo 1</u> Covent Garden, en Londres Covent Garden is a big area in the centre of London with an important market <i>and</i> an opensquare .
Parte Central Describe las características físicas y lugares de interés. También describe el ambiente y la gente	<u>Párrafo 2</u> Tiendas, mercado. Visión objetiva del lugar. Covent Garden is an old market and is famous for the opera, <i>too</i> . Now, it has got shops, restaurants <i>and</i> a street market. People sell clothes, art, etc.
Utiliza adjetivos, tantos como puedas.	<u>Párrafo 3</u> Artistas callejeros. Visión más personal del sitio. Covent Garden is <i>also</i> popular for its excellent street artists. They are from different countries and do interesting things. People love these street artists <i>and</i> they usually give them money.
Conclusión Conclusión general y opinión personal sobre el lugar.	<u>Párrafo 4</u> Opinión y recomendación del lugar I like this place a lot. You can go shopping, have a nice cup of tea at one of the charming cafés, and have a good time with the street artists. [108 words].

Para que te resulte más fácil identificarlos, los adjetivos están escritos en **negrita** y los conectores en *cursiva*.

Observa los siguientes conectores para añadir ideas:

And: se sitúa entre oraciones.

Too: se coloca al final de la oración.

Also: es un adverbio y va al lado del verbo, con las mismas reglas que los adverbios de frecuencia, ¿recuerdas? ¡Claro! Detrás del verbo To Be y delante de todos los demás.

Soluciones a los ejercicios propuestos

Actividad nº 1

- a) You can visit cinemas, theatres, museums...
- b) The spirit of London is freedom.
- c) The weather in London is bad in winter because it usually rains, but in summer it is nice and warm.
- d) People usually have a walk along the streets and look at the shop windows.

Actividad nº 2

- 1. Mary _____ six years old.
☐ is
- 2. They never _____ wine.
☐ drink
- 3. Where _____ Gary and Cynthia live?
☐ do
- 4. The boy _____ hungry.
☐ is
- 5. I _____ 20 years old.
☐ am

Actividad nº 3

- a) I play (play) with my dog.
- b) She loves (love) her mother.
- c) They are (be) happy.
- d) My English teacher is (be) nice.
- e) They burn (burn) papers in the fire-place.
- f) My dog is (be) ten years old.
- g) Has he (have / he) got any sister ?
- h) He tries (try) to catch his bus everyday.
- i) Oil is (be) a raw material.
- j) I play (play) with my sister.

Answer the following questions saying "yes".

Do you play tennis? Yes, I do

Does she play tennis? Yes, she does

Is he a lawyer? Yes, he is

Are you a teacher? Yes, I am

Does he go to school? Yes, he does

Is Marvin a doctor? Yes, he is

Answer the following questions saying "no"

Do you play tennis? No, I don't

Does she play tennis? No, she doesn't

Is he a lawyer? No, he isn't

Are you a teacher? No, I'm not

Does he go to school? No, he doesn't

Is Marvin a doctor? No, he isn't

Write questions and negatives

+ Mary is at school

? Is Mary at school?

- Mary isn't at school

+ You are a very good student

? Are you a very good student?

- You aren't a very good student

+ Sam and Luise are students

? Are Sam and Luise students?

- Sam and Luise aren't students

+ Your parents are in London now

? Are your parents in London now?

- Your parents aren't in London now

Actividad nº 4

1 I'm late. (never)

I'm never late

2 They go out in the week. (seldom)

They seldom go out in the week

3 We don't see her. (often)

We don't often see her

4 I take too long in the shower. (always)

I always take too long in the shower

5 Sam arrives on time. (usually)

Sam usually arrives on time

6 Our class isn't clean. (always)

Our class isn't always clean

7 Do you go to the cinema on Fridays? (always)

Do you always go to the cinema on Fridays?

8 Do you feel sad? (sometimes)

Do you sometimes feel sad?

9 That dirty pig cleans his teeth. (never)

That dirty pig never cleans his teeth

10 Our maths teacher smiles. (hardly ever)

Our maths teacher hardly ever smiles

Actividad nº 5

Your smartphone could replace hotel Keys

(CNN) -- Got a smartphone? Never lose your hotel key, or even have to stop at the registration desk, again. That's the vision of a hotel chain that plans to send digital keys to guests' phones via an app instead of making them check in and get the traditional (and famously lose-able) plastic swipe cards. Arriving guests could bypass the front desk and go straight to their rooms.

Starwood Hotels & Resorts, which owns more than 1,150 hotels in nearly 100 countries, plans to debut the system in the next three months at two of its Aloft hotels -- in the Harlem neighborhood of New York City and Cupertino, California.

Cupertino is likely no accident -- being, of course, the home of Apple's headquarters. If all goes well, the company says it could have the feature in all of its hotels by next year.

A spokeswoman said the app will initially be compatible with recent iphone models (4S and newer) and newer Android phones. The app will use Bluetooth technology to unlock the room with a tap.

"We believe this will become the new standard for how people will want to enter a hotel," Frits van Paasschen, Starwood's CEO, told The Wall Street Journal. "It may be a novelty at first, but we think it will become table stakes for managing a hotel."

Starwood, a chain that's heavy on boutique hotels, has a history of tech innovation and employs its own digital team.

Just last year, the company launched a plan to develop solar power at its hotels, offered discounts during a "Cyber Monday" sale and premiered an iPad-specific mobile app. Starwood also announced Instagram integration on its websites, which lets visitors see images that guests have posted.

Actividad nº 6

1. Complete with This/These

- a) This pencil is no good.
- b) This is Michelle's pen.
- c) This computer is expensive.
- d) These girls are from my college.
- e) These bikes are mountain bikes.
- f) This is my newspaper.
- g) These shoes are too big.
- h) This book is very interesting.
- i) This house is the biggest in the street.
- j) These potatoes aren't cooked.

2. Complete with That/Those

- a) That desk is mine.
- b) That is a good answer.
- c) Those questions are too difficult.
- d) That isn't a nice thing to say.
- e) Those dogs bark all day.
- f) That dress is short.
- g) Those birds sing in that tree every morning.
- h) That letter is for Jill.
- i) Those windows are open.

Actividad nº 7

1. The room is not big



Falso - My room is quite big

2. There is one chest of drawers there



Verdadero - When you go through the door you can see a chest of drawers

3. The armchair is in the corner

☐ Falso - There is a comfortable armchair in the middle of the room.

4. There are lots of things on the desk

☐ Verdadero - There are books, pens and pieces of paper on my desk.

5. Luke's favourite thing is his PC

☐ Verdadero - There is also my favourite possession - a computer!

6. He does not surf online

☐ Falso - I can find lots of information online.

7. His computer helps him to learn I.T.

☐ Falso - I can use my computer when learning English, for example.

8. There is no TV in his room

☐ Falso - There is a small TV on top of it.

9. There are two windows there

☐ Falso - Opposite the door there is a big window.

10. He does not like his room

☐ Falso - I like my room very much.

Actividad nº 8

1. Last night volcano Maui erupted and the hot lava poured downhill. Since there are two villages located at the foot of the volcano , the local population was evacuated.

2. The devastation caused by storm Sandy, particularly in New York and New Jersey, is tragic, but the hurricane has at least put climate change back on the map.

3. After the harshest winter in decades, the Balkans region in the southeast of Europe is now facing its hottest summer and the worst drought across the area in nearly 40 years.

4. A powerful earthquake in Indonesia caused a tsunami that killed at least 113 people.

5. A landslide caused by rains in southern China left 21 people missing today, adding to a growing death toll from China's worst flood season in a decade.

6. This summer a dozen tornadoes , which are more common in the US, have hit Europe. The twister which swept through Poland yesterday flattened more than 400 hectares of woodland in the area.

7. The US navy has been deployed to help avert a looming environmental disaster in the Gulf of Mexico.

Actividad nº 9

1. Lucy's surname is



Moore

2. She's in class



1B

3. Lucy is



13

4. The librarian asks for Lucy's



photo

Actividad nº 10

Lucy: Hello.

School librarian: Hello, what's your name?

Lucy: My name's Lucy.

School librarian: And what's your surname , Lucy?

Lucy: Moore.

School librarian: Can you spell that?

Lucy: M-O-O-R-E.

School librarian: Thank you. What class are you in?

Lucy: Class 1B.

School librarian: Class 1B. And how old are you, Lucy?

Lucy: I'm 13.

School librarian: Have you got a photo ?

Lucy: Yes, here you are.

School librarian: Thank you ... OK, thank you, Lucy. Here's your school library card .

Lucy: Thanks. Bye.

School librarian: Goodbye.