**ACTIVITATS DE RECUPERACIÓ D’ANGLÈS – CURS 2014-2015**

1. Tick the correct column in each case.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| RULES | -ING | TO + INFINITIVE | BARE INFINITIVE |
| * After modals verbs : *can , should* ... |  |  |  |
| * As the subject of a sentence |  |  |  |
| * After *decide , want , expect , promise* ... |  |  |  |
| * After certain verbs : *avoid , go+activities, miss , suggest , consider* ... |  |  |  |
| * After *would like , would love , would prefer.* |  |  |  |
| * After *too / enough* |  |  |  |
| * After *make , let* |  |  |  |
| * After prepositions |  |  |  |
| * To express purpose |  |  |  |
| * After likes /dislike verbs : *like , love , don’t mind , hate ...* |  |  |  |

* 2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form ( look at the rules in exercise 1!)
* Let me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (GO), please!
* It’s too late \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (PASS) the year.
* I missed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(CALL) Arthur for the meeting.
* Pam wants \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (BECOME) a doctor.
* My cousin isn’t good at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (DANCE).
* Sorry, I can’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(ATTEND) the concert.
* We‘d prefer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (HAVE) a cup of coffee.
* Aline hates \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ( WATER ) the plants.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (SWIMM) is really fun.
* He needs floor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (MAKE) cake.
* 3. Explain what a superstition is and give examples of bad luck and good luck superstitions.
* 4. Present simple or present continuous? Choose the right option in each case.
* John **looks /is looking** happy
* b. The bus **leaves / is leaving** at 8:00 am.
* We **go / are going** to Portugal this summer.
* The boss **calls / is calling** right now.
* We usually **come / are coming** on time.
* It’s a party! Look, people **dance / are dancing** in the streets.
* The race **starts / is starting** in five minutes!
* Jane **takes / is taking** photos now.
* Shut up! You **talk / are talking** too much!
* I never **watch / am watching** TV.
* 5. What is a superstition? Do you believe in superstitions? Givereasons.
* Give examples of bad and good luck superstitions.
* 6. Parts of the speech. Classify these words in the correct group.

write – and – green – paint – shoe – of – really – oh! – me – who – today – at – wow! – because - old – paper –oops! – street – expensive – behind – we – say – well - if

- Nouns :

- Pronouns :

- Verbs :

- Adjectives :

- Adverbs :

- Prepositions :

-Conjunctions :

- Interjections

* 7. Write ALL the adverbs of frequency in the correct order.

B) Use the adverbs and these clues to make sentences.

a. Tony / walk the dog (0%)

b. They / go to bed late (10%)

c. We / do homework (50%)

d. I / water the plants (25%)

e. Sonia / read books (75%)

f. You / call me (100%)

8. A) Present simple. Complete the rules.

> We use the present simple for :

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of nature

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ situations.

B) Present simple. Fill in the gaps with the correct form using the verbs in brackets.

a. Lyn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (GET UP) at 7 o’clock am.

b. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (SHE / LIKE ) rock music? No, she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

c. My parents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(PLAY) tennis.

d. Paula \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (TRY) very hard at school.

e. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(YOU / WASH) the car every Sunday? Yes, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

f. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(NOT/LIVE) in London. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(LIVE) in Manchester.

g. What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_( PAM AND POL / DO) at the weekends?

9. A) Countable or uncountable?

**wine - love - intelligence - iron - computers - street - flower - rice - students - pen**

* Countable :
* Uncountable :

B) Quantifiers. Fill in the gaps with the correct item from this list.

**SOME – A FEW – A LITTLE – ANY – A LOT OF – HOW MUCH – MANY - MUCH**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ oil is there in the kitchen? There isn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* I’ve got \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ books. You can get \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* You don’t need \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sugar to make the cake. You can use only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Are there \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cars in the garage? Yes, there are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people attended the concert yesterday. There were about 5,000!
* She’s going to buy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sweets because she ‘s got only 1 euro.

10. Reading comprehension. Read the text and answer the questions below.

* Ulluriaq school is in Nunavik in the north of Canada. It’s very cold there. The people in this community are called Inuit people. Ulluriaq school starts at 8.45 am and finishes at 3.30 pm. The students study three languages : English, French and Inuttituk. After school, the students go fishing orclimb mountains.
* In Japan, high school starts at 8.00 am and finishes at 3.00 pm. When students arrive at school they take off their shoes and put on slippers. Before school finishes, all the students clean the school. They clean the blackboards and put rubbish in the bins. After school the students go to sports clubs or culture clubs. In the sports clubs they play soccer, baseball, tennis or go swimming. In the culture clubs they learn flower arranging, calligraphy or cooking. Students go back home at 6.00 pm.
* In Namibia the students study and sleep at school. There are classrooms, a computer room , a place to keep rabbits and chickens, a dining hall, a school library and a church. There are also houses for teachers. The students start school at 6.30 am and finish at 3.00 pm. They have breakfast, lunch and dinner at school. They help to cook the meals and after lunch they collect the plates and wash up. The school subjects include English, Geography, Business management and religious education. There is also an agriculture teacher who teaches the students how to grow food and keep animals.
* Read the sentences and say to which school they refer ( A , B or C ). More than one answer is possible in some cases.
* **There are a lot of after-school activities.**
* **Students learn more than two languages.**
* **Students start early in the morning.**
* **Students don’t wear shoes.**
* **Students finish at the same hour.**
* **Students live at the school.**
* **Students help with school tasks.**
* **There are animals at school.**
* **Students do physical activities after school.**
* **Students learn the local language**

1. Talking about the future. Tick the correct column.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| USES | Simple future (will) | Going to+infinitive | Present continuous | Simple present |
| 1. Promises and offers |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Fixed arrangements in the near future |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Timetables |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Future plans and intentions |  |  |  |  |
| 1. On-the-spot decisions |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Predictions based on what we see |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Predictions based on what we think |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Threat and warnings |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Gradually developing situations |  |  |  |  |
| 1. On-the-spot decisions |  |  |  |  |

1. **Will + infinitive** or **going to**? Choose the correct option in each case.
2. It’s hot here. **I’ll open the windows / I’m going to open the windows**.
3. In 2050 cars **will be electrical / are going to be electrical**.
4. Now I’ve got the money, so **I’ll buy / I’m going to buy** a new computer.
5. Don’t worry! **I’ll be back / I’m going to be back** in an hour.
6. Watch those cars! **They’ll crash /They’re going to crash**!
7. The phone is ringing. **I’ll answer / I’m going to answer**.
8. Next Sunday we won’t play tennis / we aren’t going to play tennis.
9. **Will life be better /Is life going to be better** in the future?
10. **I will be happy / I’m going to be happy** again one day.
11. John and Sonia **will marry/ are going to marry** in summer.
12. Make 5 predictions about yourself (5 affirmatives, 5 negatives).
13. In 10 years’ time I ...
14. In 100 years’ time polar bears ...
15. Tomorrow the weather ...
16. In 2090, people ...
17. In the future, schools ...
18. In 1,000 years’ time, computers ...
19. In 1050, robots ...
20. In 3,000 years’ time, ice ...
21. In the near future, houses ...
22. In 5,000 years’ time, the Earth ...
23. Vocabulary from the *Checks*.

Translate into English 7 Translate into Catalan

Cervell Spooky

Veure amb una llum diferent Soul Mate

Alien malvat Survey

Comportament Boot camp

Mula de càrrega Wire

1. Vocabulary. Fill in the blanks with the words from the list.

**artificial – log on – glued – connect – fake – flesh – laughter – unplug – allow - staring**

* 1. Engineers are developing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eyes for blind people. b. The new robotic leg will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the man to walk again. c. Terminator has a human appearance and living \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on top of his metal skeleton. d. My friend burst into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when I fell down the stairs. e. If you don’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your memory stick correctly, you might damage it. f. You need to have a password to be able to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to his computer. g. Some people are really addicted: they are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to their gadgets! h. I can’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the Internet at the moment. i. If you want to protect animals, use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ furs. j. I felt uncomfortable because everybody was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at me.

1. Reading comprehension. Read the text and answer the questions below.

What’s in a computer?

At the heart of the computer is the motherboard, the largest circuit board in a computer and all the other smaller circuit boards are connected to it. On the motherboard, there is a microchip called the Central Processing Unit, or CPU, which is basically the brain and command centre of the computer. The CPU interprets software programs and sends commands to all the other parts of the computer.

The BIOS (Basic Input-Output System) is special software usually stored on the motherboard. It wakes up the computer when you switch it on, checks that everything is working and reminds it of what it needs to do.

The motherboard also contains several cards, each of which has different purposes. For example, the video card generates the graphics that you see on your screen, whereas the sound card controls the audio of the computer.

The computer has two main types of memory, ROM and RAM. ROM holds information that is permanently “burnt” into the computer and you cannot change it. RAM, on the other hand, is like a short-term memory that you can access and change, but once you turn off the computer it forgets everything.

The inside parts of the computer communicate with the keyboard, the screen, the mouse and other devices such as modems through ports.

1. Why is the motherboard important?
2. What does the CPU stand for?
3. Where is the BIOS and what does it do?
4. How does the computer control the graphics and the audio?
5. Is RAM a permanent memory? Why?
6. Write 5 questions (different from the ones in exercise 6!) about the text and answer them.

Zero conditional.

1. If I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (MISS) the bus, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (BE LATE) for work.
2. Water \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (NOT / BOIL) if you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (NOT / HEAT) it at 100º.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Martha \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (TALK) his boss if he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (LOOK) angry?
4. First conditional.
5. If it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (RAIN) tomorrow, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (STAY) at home.
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Martha \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(PLAY) the piano better if she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(PRACTISE) more?
7. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (NOT SEE) the Eiffel Tower if I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(VISIT) Paris.
8. Second conditional.
9. If it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (SNOW) in July, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (BE) surprised.
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (TAKE) the money if you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (FIND) it in the street?
11. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(NOT BE) healthier if you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(NOT TAKE) more exercise.
12. Third conditional.
13. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (PASS) the year if you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(STUDY) harder.
14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_YOU \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (TELL) the truth if you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (KNOW) the consequences?
15. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (NOT / COME) by taxi if we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (FIND) the right bus.
16. A) Past simple or Past Perfect? Choose the correct verb forms in each case.
17. They **walked / had walked** in circles before they **realised / had realised** they were lost.
18. The rescuers **spotted / had spotted** the man. He **fell / had fallen** from the cliff top.
19. He **took / had taken** all the proper precautions so he **survived / had survived** in the jungle.
20. He **ran out /had run out** of fresh water and **was / had been** thirsty.
21. How long **was he / had he been** there before they **found / had found** him?
22. Ben **did / had done** course once. He **knew / had known** what to do.
23. Use the verbs in brackets in the past perfect to make sentences.
24. He was sad (**lose the game**). He was sad because ...
25. She was tired (**work all night**) . He ...
26. They were happy (**win the prize**). They ...
27. He was exhausted (**paint the house**). He ...
28. We were desperate (**lose our way**) . We ...
29. I was satisfied (**get the job**). I ...
30. A) Passive voice. Put the verbs in brackets into the passive form. The tenses are given for help!

Present simple : The show \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by 3,000 people (**attend**).

Past simple: He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by Leonardo da Vinci (**inspire**).

Present continuous : I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by my parents (**protect**).

Past continuous : The letter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by Martha (**write**).

Present perfect : She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by Marc (**love**).

Past perfect : The gates \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the authorities (**open**).

Future simple : Lorena \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by her boss (**promote**).

Modals : The project \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the students (**finish**).

1. Change these sentences into the passive voice. Remember!

ACTIVE :Henri **bough**t the bike yesterday

S V DO

PASSIVE :The bike **was bought** by Henry yesterday

S V AGENT

1. The family watch the western movie last night.
2. The company has sold many cars this year.
3. My students are doing an English exam at the moment.
4. Mum will prepare the birthday meal tomorrow.
5. The Academy awarded some young artists.
6. A) Phrasal verbs. Fill in the blanks with the correct phrasal verbs from this list.

GIVE UP - GO ON - PULL OVER - PUT DOWN - MAKE OUT

1. I had to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because there was a rock in the middle of the road.
2. We managed to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all the details from the administration files.
3. Please, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_! We don’t have too much time!
4. I’m going to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ smoking because my doctor told me about the risks.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your notes on the subject and send me.
6. Verb TO BE. Fill in the blanks with the correct phrasal verbs from this list. Write them in the correct tense!

BE IN - BE DOWN - BE OFF - BE ON - BE AWAY

1. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. You can come and have lunch with me.
2. Sorry, Mr Warren \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this week. Can I help you?
3. We didn’t watch the match because the lights \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. You must help Tony. He seems to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. The rock festival \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the moment. Let’s go!
6. Reading comprehension. Read the text and choose only one answer for each question.

Robots A robot is a machine. But it is not just any machine. It is a special kind of machine. It is a machine that moves. It follows instructions. The instructions come from a computer. Because it is a machine, it does not make mistakes. And it does not get tired. And it never complains. Unless you tell it to! Robots are all around us. Some robots are used to make things. For example, robots can help make cars. Some robots are used to explore dangerous places. For example, robots can help explore volcanoes. Some robots are used to clean things. These robots can help vacuum your house. Some robots can even recognize words. They can be used to help answer telephone calls. Some robots look like humans. But most robots do not. Most robots just look like machines. Long ago, people imagined robots. Over 2,000 years ago, a famous poet imagined robots. The poet’s name was Homer. His robots were made of gold. They cleaned things and they made things. But they were not real. They were imaginary. Nobody was able to make a real robot. The first real robot was made in 1961. It was called Unimate. It was used to help make cars. It looked like a giant arm. In the future, we will have even more robots. They will do things that we can’t do. Or they will do things that we don’t want to do. Or they will do things that are too dangerous for us. Robots will help us fight fires. They will help us fight wars. They will help us fight sickness. They will help us discover things. They will help make life better.

1) As used in paragraph 1, we can understand that something special is NOT

A. normal B. expensive C. perfect D. tired

2) According to the author, robots may be used to I. make cars II. explore volcanoes III. answer telephone calls

A. I only B. I and II only C. II and III only D. I, II, and III

3) What is the main purpose of paragraph 2?

A. to show how easy it is to make a robot

B. to tell what a robot is

C. to describe the things a robot can do

D. to explain the difference between a robot and a machine

4) According to the passage, when was the first real robot made?

A. 1961 B. 1900 C. 2003 D. 2000 years ago

5) Using the information in the passage as a guide, which of these gives the best use of a robot?

A. to help make a sandwich

B. to help tie shoes

C. to help read a book

D. to help explore Mars

6) Which of these statements correctly summarizes how the author of this passage feels about robots?

A. Robots are old.

B. Robots are confusing.

C. Robots are helpful.

D. Robots are dangerous.

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**The Twelve Apostles in Australia**

When you think of Australia, you probably think of famous sights such as the Sidney Opera House and Ayes Rock. Yet, there is a beautiful spot that should not be missed, The Twelve Apostles. They are regarded as one of the Australia’s most famous natural landmarks and are also the world’s tallest limestone columns. These spectacular rock formations are located along the Great Ocean Road, off the coast of the state of Victoria. The area itself has not much to offer in terms of other major tourist attractions, but the sight of these magnificent rocky giants is certainly worth the four-hour drive from Melbourne. The Twelve Apostles have been cut off the cliffs over thousands of years. The cliffs themselves are somewhere between 10 and 25 million years old. They date back to a time when the sea still covered the area.. Today, hundreds of tourists visit the area. They want to have their photo with this unique view in the background.

So, if you ever find yourself ”Down Under”, as Australia is called, make sure that the Twelve Apostles in Port Campbell National Park are among your stops. Travel agents also have groups flown over the area by helicopter, for an even more amazing experience.

Vocabulary: limestone – pedra calcària / spot – llocd’interès / worth – val la pena / cliff– penyassegat/ background - fons

A) True or false? Correct the false statements.

a. The Twelve Apostles is the tallest mountain in the world

b. You have to drive more than three hours from Melbourne to reach the rock formations.

c. The sea covers the area.

d. The Twelve Apostles are a part of an Australian national park.

e. The rock formation is very old.

B )Find synonyms in the text for these words.

- Rare :

- Important:

- Seen

- Give :

- Impressive :

**Art thieves**

Three armed robbers stole two Pablo Picasso prints from an art museum in downtown Sao Paulo on Thursday, the city's second high-profile art theft in less than a year. The bandits also took two oil paintings by well-known Brazilian artists Emiliano Di Cavalcanti and Lasar Segall, said Carla Regina, a spokeswoman for the Pinacoteca do Estado museum.

The Picasso prints stolen were "The Painter and the Model" from 1963 and "Minotaur, Drinker and Women" from 1933, according to a statement from the Sao Paulo Secretary of State for Culture, which oversees the museum. The prints and paintings have a combined value of $612,000, the statement and a museum official said.

About noon, three armed men paid the $2.45 entrance fee and immediately went to the second-floor gallery where the works were being exhibited, bypassing more valuable pieces, authorities said. "This indicates to us that they probably received an order" to take those specific works, Youssef Abou Chain, head of Sao Paulo's organized crime unit, told reporters at a news conference. The assailants overpowered three unarmed museum guards and grabbed the works, officials said. The robbery took about 10 minutes and the museum was nearly empty at the time. The assailants took the pieces — frames and all — out of the museum in two bags. The institution has no metal detectors.

In December, Picasso's "Portrait of Suzanne Bloch" and "O Lavrador de Cafe" by Candido Portinari, an influential Brazilian artist, were stolen from the Sao Paulo Museum of Art by three men who used a crowbar and car jack to force open one of the museum's steel doors.The framed paintings were found Jan. 8, covered in plastic and leaning against a wall in a house on the outskirts of Sao Paulo, South America's largest city. One of the suspects in that heist — a former TV chef — turned himself over to police in January, who already had two suspects in custody.

1. What did the armed men steal?

Two prints by Picasso

Two oil painting by Brazilian artists

A couple of prints and a couple of paintings

2. Why didn't the thieves take other more valuable works?

They didn't know that the other pieces were worth more.

Probably because they had received an order for the prints that they took.

They didn't have enough time.

3. Why was the museum's metal detector not working?

The museum doesn't have a metal detector.

It was being repaired.

It was working - The thieves had plastic guns.

4. How many people were in the museum during the robbery?

A lot. The museum was crowded.

Not too many. It was almost empty.

There were a lot of people outside the museum

5. Was the former TV chef involved in the most recent robbery?:

No, he's famous - he would never do that

Yes, he was one of the men who robbed the Pinacoteca do Estado

No, but he helped steal some other works earlier in the year