**ESO 3 SUMMER ACTIVITIES**

* Les activitats següents són per preparar el control de recuperació de setembre.
* S’han de fer en document de Word i enviar per correu o entregar impreses. La data límit és el dia del control.
* SÓN OBLIGATÒRIES i IMPRESCINDIBLES com a complement del control de recuperació.
* Consulta aquestes webs per repassar i fer més activitats. Són molt útils.

<http://www.autoenglish.org/>

<http://www.mansioningles.com/>

  

1. USED TO +INFINITIVE. Explain the uses and give examples.

2. Make sentences using USED TO +INFINITIVE . Some are negative or questions!

a. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (HAVE) a cup of coffee in the same bar every day.

b. Sonia \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (NOT / PLAY) with dolls when she was a child.

c. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ( JOSEPH / LIVE ) here when he was 10?

d. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (WALK) a little after diner, but now I don't.

e. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (NOT / RIDE) their bike to school.

2. A) Write all the adverbs of frequency in the correct order.

B) Choose the correct option.

> We put the adverbs of frequency BEFORE / AFTER the main verb and BEFORE / AFTER the verb to be.

3. A) Present continuous or present simple?

For habits, routines and permanent situations:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

For actions in progress and temporary situations : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

B) Choose the right option in each case.

* **love / am loving** animals!
* The director **calls / is calling** Mrs Adams at the moment.
* My mum **watches / is watching** TV series on Friday.
* They **play / are playing** golf at the weekends but today they **play / are playing** tennis.

4. Past simple VS past continuous. Choose the correct option in each case

* We **were playing / played** when a dog **was running /ran** onto the pitch.
* When the lights **were going off / went off**, I **was studying / studied** for the exam.
* Yesterday at 8 pm Sonia **was watching / watched** a movie.
* I **was getting/got** a message while I **was cooking / cooked** dinner.
* His family **was living / lived** in a small village from 2000 to 2005.

5. Past simple VS past continuous. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense. Some are regular and other , irregular

I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**cycle**) along the road. The sun \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**shine**) and the birds \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(**sing**) in the trees. But then I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**notice**) there weren’t any other people in the road. That was strange because it was Monday morning. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**go**) past an old house when I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**hear**) a loud noise. I got off my bike and looked around. The front door was open, so I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**decide**) to look inside. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**go**) into the hall and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**stop**). While I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (**stand**) there a voice from the living room said, “Come in “ …

6. Write the past simple of these REGULAR verbs.

Copy Destroy

Ban Open

Scare Compare

Try Mark

Suggest Close

7.A) Fill in the table of IRREGULAR VERBS.

|  |  |  |  |
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| INFINITIVE | PAST SIMPLE | PAST PARTICIPLE | TRANSLATION |
| Beat |  |  |  |
| Become |  |  |  |
| Bring |  |  |  |
| Buy |  |  |  |
| Come |  |  |  |
| Drink |  |  |  |
| Drive |  |  |  |
| Eat |  |  |  |
| Find |  |  |  |
| Give |  |  |  |

B) Add other 10 verbs to the table.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| INFINITIVE | PAST SIMPLE | PAST PARTICIPLE | TRANSLATION |
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8. Vocabulary.

A) Write 10 parts of the body and translate them into Catalan.

B) Choose the right option in each case.

* Mallorca and Menorca are **islands /volcanoes**.
* Look at those **hot-air balloons / trams**! They’re flying so high!
* Lucas is carrying a lot of boxes in his **bike / van**.
* Let’s go to have fun at the **bowling alley / post office**!
* We climbed up to the **valley / hill** and watched a nice view.
* 9. Reading comprehension. Read the texts and answer the questions below.

Monuments in danger

*They are beautiful and they are amazing, but they are in danger. Rising seas, melting ice and global warming threaten our cultural sites and monuments. But just as we are responsible for most of the damage, we also have the power to save them. What are we going to do?*

*Stonehenge ( Wiltshire, England )*

*Stonehenge is a 5,000-year-old circle of giant stones. Some people believe it was a place to worship the sun. Nobody knows what it really was. 800,000 people visit it each year! Unfortunately, all the visitors have damaged the stones. Traffic pollution also threatens the stones. Authorities are going to try moving busy roads and car parks further away from the site. Will mystical Stonehenge survive for the next 5,000 years?*

*The Temples of Angkor Wat( Cambodia )*

*These temples were built in the early 12th century. The temples are a national symbol of Cambodia. One of them appears on Cambodia’s flag. About 600,000 tourists visit them every year. Wet, humid weather, vegetation and tourists are all damaging these soft-sandstone temples. Conservationists are working hard to protect them. Hopefully, this will help to preserve Angkor Wat for many more years.*

Vocabulary : threaten : **amenacen** - damage : **dany** - worship : **adorar**

soft sandstone : **areniscatova -** hopefully : **afortunadament**

a. What are Stonehenge and Angkor Wat Temples made of?

b. How do we know that they are very popular destinations?

c. Why are they in danger?

d. Why did they built Stonehenge 5,000 years ago? What are the authorities doing to preserve the monument?

e. How do we know that The Angkor temples are important for Cambodia?

10. Listening comprehension. Listen to the text and answer the questions.

* When did Lauren go on holiday?
* Where did she go?
* Who was she with the day she went sailing?
* What happened on the sailing trip?
* How did Lauren feel?
* How did they get to safety?

**ANGLÈS ESO3 GLOBAL 2n TRIMESTRE 15.3.16 Nom:**

1. Present perfect. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.
2. The plane \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (take off).
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (start) your classes?
4. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not/ do) my homework.
5. My parents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Rome.
6. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (close) the front door.
7. Sheila \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not/ tell) the truth!
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (study) for this exam?
9. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (know) each other for ages!
10. My cousin Albert \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (become) a good doctor.
11. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (collect) a lot of stamps.
12. Fill in the gaps with one of these time expressions.

YET – ALREADY – JUST – NEVER – EVER – SINCE – FOR

1. Have you sent the message \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? Yes, I have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sent it!
2. The children haven’t finished the task \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. We have been friends \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20 years.
4. Have you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tried Indian food? No, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. He has worked here \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2005.
6. You’re late! You’ve \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ missed the bus.
7. Vocabulary. Translate.

Into English Into Catalan

*Espècie amenaçada*  Sweet paper

*Pot de vidre* Wind farm

*Ampolla de plàstic* Flood

*Ecosistema* Carbon footprint

*Sequera*  Rainforest

*Escalfament global* Wildlife

*Llauna de beguda* Pollution

*Clima*  Crisp packet

*Reciclar* Yoghurt pot

*Salvar el planeta* Environment

1. A) Explain what a TIME CAPSULE is.
2. Choose 5 items from YOUR TIME CAPSULE and write why have you included it.
3. A) Clothes and accessories. Classify these items using spidergrams for these categories : **clothes , accessories, footwear**.

dress – slippers – scarf – watch – bracelet – skirt – hoodie – hat – necklace – boots – ring – panties – coat – shirt – earrings – sweater – cardigan – trousers – swimsuit – jacket – chain – high heels – socks – cap – raincoat – trainers – jumper – t shirt – sunglasses – belt.

B ) Choose 10 items from exercise A and translate them into Catalan.

1. A) Home and furniture. Classify these items into each group.

bed – garden – stairs – oven – basin – coffee table – wardrobe – sofa – shower - cooker

1. Dining room :
2. Bathroom :
3. Bedroom :
4. Kitchen :
5. Rest of the house :

B ) Add two more items to each group.

1. Match each house to the pictures.

    

Bungalow Terraced house Cottage Detached house Block of flats

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

About one hundred years ago many educated people learned and spoke French when they met people from other countries. Today most people speak English when they meet foreigners. It has become the new international language. There are more people who speak English as a second language than people who speak English as a first language. Why is this?

There are many reasons why English has become so popular. One of them is that English has become the language of business. Another important reason is that popular American culture (like movies, music, and McDonald's) has quickly spread throughout the world. It has brought its language with it.

Is it good that English has spread to all parts of the world so quickly? I don't know. It's important to have a language that the people of the earth have in common. Our world has become very global and we need to communicate with one another. On the other hand, English is a fairly complicated language to learn and it brings its culture with it. Do we really need that?

Scientists have already tried to create an artificial language that isn't too difficult and doesn't include any one group's culture. It is called Esperanto. But it hasn't become popular. But maybe the popularity of English won't last that long either. Who knows? There are more people in the world who speak Chinese than any other language. Maybe someday Chinese will be the new international language.

**Questions**

1. What was the world language a hundred years ago?
2. Which group is larger, people who speak English as a first language or people who speaks English as a second language?
3. Why has English become an international language today?
4. What is Esperanto?
5. What might the future international language?
6. Listening comprehension. Listen to the text and say TRUE or FALSE. Correct the false statements!
7. Lidia’s best friend is called Molly.
8. Lidia has had her smartphone for three weeks.
9. Her phone is American.
10. She has just posted some photos on her blog.
11. Her earrings used to be her grandmother’s.
12. Lidia only wears her favourite earrings on special occasions.
13. Molly’s got long straight blond hair.
14. Molly moved to the UK when she was ten years old.
15. Present perfect. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.
16. The plane \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (take off).
17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (start) your classes?
18. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not/ do) my homework.
19. My parents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Rome.
20. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (close) the front door.
21. Sheila \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not/ tell) the truth!
22. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (study) for this exam?
23. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (know) each other for ages!
24. My cousin Albert \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (become) a good doctor.
25. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (collect) a lot of stamps.
26. Fill in the gaps with one of these time expressions.

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4. What is Esperanto?
5. What might the future international language?
6. Complete the first column with the indefinite pronouns below.

SOME – SOMETHING – NO ONE / NOBODY – ANYWHERE – EVERY –

EVERYONE/EVERYBODY – NO - NOWHERE – SOMEWHERE – NOTHING – ANY – SOMEONE /SOMEBODY – ANYTHING – EVERYTHING – EVERYWHERE – ANYONE/ANYBODY

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| --- | --- |
| **Indefinites** | **Uses** |
|  | Affirmative sentences |
|  | Interrogative sentences in requests |
|  | Negative and interrogative sentences |
|  | Negative sentences with affirmative verb |
|  | It means *all* |
|  |  |
|  | To talk about people. Affirmative sentences |
|  | To talk about people. Negative and interrogative sentences |
|  | To talk about people. It means *all people* |
|  | To talk about people. Negative sentences with affirmative verb |
|  | To talk about things. Affirmative sentences. |
|  | To talk about things. Negative and interrogative sentences |
|  | To talk about things. It means *all things* |
|  | To talk about things. Negative sentences with affirmative verb |
|  | To talk about places. Affirmative sentences |
|  | To talk about places. Negative and interrogative sentences |
|  | To talk about places. It means *all places* |
|  | To talk about places. Negative sentences with affirmative verb |

1. Choose SIX different pronouns from exercise 1 and make sentences using them.
2. Comparative or superlative?
3. Tania is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than Olivia, but Marnie is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (pretty)
4. I think that paella is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dish! (good)
5. London is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than New York (close)
6. Football is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than handball (popular)
7. John is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the class (bad) and Peter is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (intelligent)
8. Vocabulary. Translate.
9. Environment

Carbon footprint Selva tropical

Flood Ecosistema

Wildlife Escalfament global

Wind farm Sequera

Pollution Reciclar

1. Materials. Write what these things are made of? Use at least TWO different materials for each but DON’T REPEAT!

cardboard – china – cork – cotton – glass – leather – metal – paper – plastic – rubber – wood – wool

* A flower jar
* A pair of shoes
* A book
* A table
* A t-shirt

1. Writing. Write a dialogue discussing this topic :

**Students should wear uniform at school**

1. A) Past simple
2. Fill in the blanks with the past simple of the verbs in brackets.
3. Rewrite into the negative and the interrogative form.
4. Lorena \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (WIN) the tennis set.

N:

I :

1. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (SEE) him next to school.

N :

I :

1. Present perfect.
2. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb.
3. Rewrite into the negative and the interrogative form.
4. Mum \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (FIND) the keys under the bed

N :

I :

1. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (LEARN ) German for 5 years.

N :

I :

1. Irregular verbs. Fill in the columns with 20 irregular verbs.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| INFINITIVE | PAST SIMPLE | PAST PARTICIPLE | TRANSLATION |
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1. Reading comprehension. Read the text and complete the sentences below with the words in **bold** in the text.

**Polar Bear Makes the List**

In spring 2008, the polar bear was placed on the **endangered species** list. According to the Endangered Species Act, an endangered species is an animal that is likely to face **extinction** in its natural **habitat**. Polar bears have been categorized as a "threatened" species. The ESA defines a threatened species as one that is likely to become "endangered" in the foreseeable future.

The polar bear is the first animal that has been classified as endangered due primarily to **global warming**. Global warming is caused by carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases that become trapped in the atmosphere. Heating homes, driving cars, and burning garbage all require fossil fuels that lead to global warming.

The polar bear's habitat is more **vulnerable** to global warming than many other species. Polar bears live mainly on the sea ice in the Arctic. This is where they hunt for fish and build up fat reserves. When the ice melts many polar bears move to land and live off their stored fat. In the Arctic, global warming is causing the ice to melt slightly earlier and form slightly later. This results in a shorter feeding season for the polar bear. Some **risk** their lives to find ice. If they have to swim too far they will drown from exhaustion and hunger. The World Wildlife Fund estimates that 25% of the Arctic sea ice has disappeared in the past 30 years.

It is not only the polar bear that is at risk in the Arctic. Every species of plant, animal, and insect there is threatened by global warming. Nevertheless, **environmentalist** groups such as the World Wildlife Fund often study large carnivores in order to assess the health of an **ecosystem**. The Arctic **food chain** relies on the polar bear. In addition, donations are more commonly offered for the protection of large animals such as bears or elephants. People in general are less interested in **conservation efforts** that protect small wildlife, such as plants or insects. However, by using donor money to protect the habitat of the larger animals (ex.**reforestation** programs), entire ecosystems can be protected.

It is important that animals such as the polar bear make it onto the endangered species list. Once they are on the list there are laws that protect these animals from being hunted for food or sport. Agencies also receive money and tools to protect the habitat and **recover** the species. The goal of removing the animal from the list is often achievable. Since the Endangered Species Act was introduced in the US in 1973, many species have been taken off the list due to increased populations. In fact, it is rare for a species to go extinct after they make the list. Sadly many species do go extinct while waiting for consideration.

1. The place where a species lives and reproduces is its ...
2. When a species is no longer found on earth it is said to be ...
3. The gradual warming of the earth is called ...
4. Reforestation in an area where a threatened species lives is an example of a ...
5. Once a species is placed on an endangered list, a group will attempt to .................. the population.

