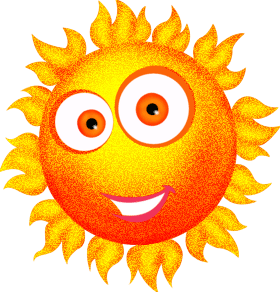
**ESO 4 ENGLISH SUMMER ACTIVITIES**

* 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. A) Present simple or present continuous? Uses :

Two simultaneous actions or events

A future arrangement

An action happening at the moment of speaking

A regular activity, a routine , an habit

A long term activity

A long term State, a permanent situation

1. Explain the different meaning of these pairs of sentences.

* He is tasting the soup to see if it has enough salt.
* The soup tastes delicious
* I think the party is boring
* I’m thinking of going out.

1. Present simple or present continuous? Choose the correct option in each case.

Mr West CALLS / IS CALLING Mrs Adams at the moment.

I always DO / AM DOING homework!

Tony WALKS / IS WALKING the dog every day.

What DO YOU DO / ARE YOU DOING now, Salva?

They DON’T PLAY / ARE NOT PLAYING on Fridays

1. Fill in the gaps with the present simple or the present continuous of the verbs in brackets.
2. \_ What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (YOU / DO), Marta?

\_ I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (STYDY) for the next exam!

1. \_ She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (NOT / LIKE) spiders. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (HATE) them.
2. My dad and yours \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (MEET) tomorrow.
3. 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.

B) Pronouns and adjectives. Choose the correct option in each case.

a. I am your teacher. Look at \_\_\_\_\_\_. I YOU ME

b. The car is modern. I like \_\_\_\_\_\_. YOU IT HIM

c. This is your pencil. It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_. MINE YOURS YOU

d. We are your friends and you must respect \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. US OUR WE

e. Bob and Ellie are in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ classroom. THEY THEIR MINE

1. A) 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 / be rude (10%)

c. We / do homework (50%)

d. I / water the plants (25%)

e. Sonia / be happy (75%)

f. You / call me (100%)

1. Vocabulary. Fill in the gaps with these words.

parade – lucky – lasts – crowning – sand – weird – dresses up – exhibition – fireworks - performance

1. People attended the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the King and the Queen.
2. I like seeing all these people in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ costumes.
3. Chinese people think that red is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ colour.
4. The theatre \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ starts at 8 pm.
5. Childre made \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ castles on the beach.
6. The festival \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a pair of weeks.
7. Everyone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as aliens or robots.
8. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ opens every day from 10 am to 7 pm.
9. Today, we’re watching the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the street.
10. Explain the differences between British English and American English.
11. Reading comprehension. Read the text and decide if the statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.

Conrad Hilton was a successful American businessman, who established a chain of hotels which now includes more than 500 hotels around the world. Hilton was born in New Mexico in 1887 and when he was 21, he took charge of the shop of his father owned. However, he quickly found that running such a small business was not what he wanted, so he decided to become a politician. However, he soon left politics and he spent several years looking for opportunities in different business and also served in the Army. At the age of 31, he went to Texas, where he saw a lot of potential for making money because of the oil boom. He originally wanted to start a bank there, but when this failed, he raised money and bought the hotel he was staying in, as he was convinced it was a great opportunity to make a fortune. He made the hotel more efficient by renovating it. He added new guest rooms and greatly improved customer service. The hotel was a success and with the profits he purchased more hotels in Texas over the following few years. Hilton’s first overseas hotel opened in Madrid in 1948 and was also successful. He continued to expand his chain of hotels until he died in 1979.

a. Hilton’s chain has now 500 hotels around the world.

b. After his first hotel, Hilton bought more hotels in the USA.

c. He took charge of his father’s shop in 1908.

d. He tried different jobs before purchasing a hotel in Texas.

e. The opportunity of starting a bank was successful.

Now, answer these questions about Conrad Hilton:

* Why did Hilton think that it was a good time to become a businessman?
* Can you describe Hilton’s personality and skills?

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 wha 2. t we see |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Predictions based on what we think |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Threat and warnings |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Gradually developing situations |  |  |  |  |
| 1. On-the-spot decisions |  |  |  |  |

1. A) **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**!

B) Make predictions using **will** (3 affirmatives, 2 negatives).

1. In 10 years’ time I ...
2. In 100 years’ time polar bears ...
3. Tomorrow the weather ...
4. In 2090, people ...
5. In the future, schools ...
6. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct future tense (4 sentences, 4 tenses!)
   1. The train \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (LEAVE) at 7:00
   2. Things \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (GET) more and more difficult these days.
   3. Sarah and Tom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (MARRY) next year.
   4. In the year 2090, robots \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (REPLACE) teachers.
7. Explain the difference between ARTIFICIAL, FALSE and FAKE and give examples.
8. A) Vocabulary. Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the list.

**connect – cyborgs – log on – unplug – switch off – log out**

* 1. You need a password if you want to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to this computer.
  2. I can’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the Internet by the moment.
  3. Remember to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the computer when you have finished.
  4. Some people dream of becoming \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:
  5. If you don’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_your USB correctly, you might damage it!

B) Word formation. Form abstract nouns from these adjectives.

a. complex f. generous

b. silent g. happy

c. useful h. independent

d. honest i. free

e. possible j. sad

C) Vocabulary (from the “Checks”). Translate.

Into English Into Catalan

Circuits Allow

Enquesta Disability

Cervell Develop

Daltònic Behaviour

Cable Glued to

1. Tick the correct column in each case.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| RULES | -ING | TO + INFINITIVE | BARE INFINITIVE |
| 1. After modals verbs : *can , should* ... |  |  |  |
| 1. As the subject of a sentence |  |  |  |
| 1. After *decide , want , expect , promise* ... |  |  |  |
| 1. After certain verbs : *avoid , go+activities, miss , suggest , consider* ... |  |  |  |
| 1. After *would like , would love , would prefer.* |  |  |  |
| 1. After *too / enough* |  |  |  |
| 1. After *make , let* |  |  |  |
| 1. After prepositions |  |  |  |
| 1. To express purpose |  |  |  |
| 1. After likes /dislike verbs : *like , love , don’t mind , hate ...* |  |  |  |

1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form ( look at the rules in exercise 7!)
2. Let me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (GO), please!
3. It’s too late \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (PASS) the year.
4. I missed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(CALL) Arthur for the meeting.
5. Pam wants \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (BECOME) a doctor.
6. My cousin isn’t good at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (DANCE).
7. Sorry, I can’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(ATTEND) the concert.
8. We‘d prefer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (HAVE) a cup of coffee.
9. Aline hates \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ( WATER ) the plants.
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (SWIMM) is really fun.
11. He needs floor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (MAKE) cake.
12. Past simple or past continuous? Choose the right option in each case.
13. Yesterday at 5.30 pm Colin **was playing / played** tennis with his friend Mathew.
14. While you **were watching/ watched** TV I **was listening / listened** to music.
15. We **were studying / studied** when suddenly someone **was knocking / knocked** the front door.
16. My father **was taking / took** the keys and then **was leaving / left** home.
17. When you **were arriving / arrived**, I **was preparing / prepared** the project.
18. They **were visiting / visited** Rome last summer.
19. Reading comprehension. Read the text and decide if the statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.

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Now, answer these questions about Conrad Hilton:

* Why did Hilton think that it was a good time to become a businessman?
* Can you describe Hilton’s personality and skills?

1. A) Order this list of adjective categories.

AGE – SHAPE – NOUN – OPINION – SIZE – COLOUR – MATERIAL- ORIGIN

B ) Put the adjectives in bold in the correct order.

1. They gave him a **black beautiful English** pen
2. She was wearing a **woollen red nice** hat
3. Whose is this **leather rectangular brown** suitcase?
4. She’s got a **square small wooden** tray
5. He’s got a **metallic round old** watch

19. Order these sentences. Identify the adverbs. Say what type of adverb is each.

a. late / is / Peter/ never / for work

b. they / quickly/ this morning/ left

c. well /it/ is/ dangerous/ a/ firefighter’s job / quite / but / pays

d. here / at 9 o’clock / is / he

20. A) Comparatives and superlatives. Fill in with the correct forms.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **ADJECTIVES** | **COMPARATIVES** | **SUPERLATIVES** |
| beautiful |  |  |
| nice |  |  |
| hot |  |  |
| bad |  |  |
| popular |  |  |
| happy |  |  |
| much / many |  |  |
| attractive |  |  |
| thin |  |  |
| far |  |  |

B ) Comparative or superlative?

1. Tania is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than Olivia, but Marnie is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (pretty)
2. I think that paella is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dish! (delicious)
3. London is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than New York (close)
4. Football is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than handball (popular)
5. Sao Paulo is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than London, but Tokyo is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of all (crowd).

21. A) What is an IDIOM?

B) Write 10 different idioms and expressions and translate them.

22. Change all the sentences into the passive voice

Present Simple

1. Sarah opens the front door
2. They don’t help you
3. Does your mum buy a pair of shoes?

Present Continuous

1. Anne is drinking a cup of tea
2. They are not playing a football match
3. Are they telling a tale to the children?

Past Simple

1. Someone hit Peter yesterday
2. Sandra didn’t win the prize
3. Did the students send the project?

Past Continuous

1. We were watching a film
2. The men weren’t painting the gate
3. Were the children reading a fairy tale?

Future

1. Jaime will buy a new computer
2. She won’t visit Sue
3. Will the company employ a new worker?

Present Perfect

1. Kerrie has paid the bill
2. Have my neighbours cut the grass?
3. They haven’t prepared the conference

23. Vocabulary (from “Checks”). Translate

Into Catalan Into English

Join Pressió

Pioneer Àncora

Awareness Biòleg marí

Ankle Vincle

Get stung Increíble

Wireless Percebre

Squeeze Exagerat

Bunk Caritat

Scuba gear Remar

1. Vocabulary. Choose the right option in each case
2. The police are looking AFTER/INTO the theft.
3. We should help people FOR / IN need.
4. When winter comes, the days SHORTEN /SHORT.
5. The Canary Islands are FROM / OFF the coast of North Africa.
6. Did you know that caterpillars turn UP / INTO butterflies?
7. Reading comprehension. Read the text and choose the right option in each case.

Materials A material is what something is made of. There are 5 basic materials. Most things are made with these materials. Some things are made of metal. Some things are made of glass. Some things are made of wood. Some things are made of cloth. And some things are made of plastic. There are some other materials. But they are not used as much as these 5 materials.

Let’s talk about metal first. Metal is very heavy. And it is very hard and strong. It usually feels cool if you touch it. We use metal to make lots of things. We use it for forks and knives. We use it for keys. We use it for cars. We use it for these things because it is very strong.

Next, let’s talk about glass. Glass is very smooth. It feels cool to touch. It is not as heavy as metal. It is hard. But it is not strong. It breaks very easily! Then why do we use it? We use it because it is clear! You can see through glass! That’s why we use it for windows. That’s also why we use it for glasses.

Now, let’s talk about wood. Wood is lighter than metal and glass. It is not as strong as metal. But it is much stronger than glass. We use wood to make lots of things. Things made from wood are usually light and hard and strong. Chairs and tables are made from wood. Pencils are made from wood.

Now let’s talk about cloth. Cloth is very light. It is much lighter than wood. And it is very soft. We use cloth to make lots of things. For example, it is used to make clothing. And it is used to make blankets.

Last, let’s talk about plastic. Plastic is also very light. But it is different from cloth. Sometimes it is soft. And sometimes it is hard. Plastic can be used to make thin plastic bags. These are light, soft, and strong. But plastic can also be used to make bicycle helmets. These are light, hard, and strong. A helmet and a bag seem different. But they are both made from plastic.

1) Which sentence from the passage best describes the main idea?

A. "We use cloth to make lots of things."

B. "Metal is very heavy."

C. "There are 5 basic materials."

D. "A helmet and a bag seem different."

2) According to the passage, which of these things is a material?

A. chairs B. clothing C. windows D. Wood

3) According to the passage, how does glass feel?

A. smooth and cool B. warm and soft C. light and hard D. sharp and heavy

4) In paragraph 4, the passage says, “Wood is lighter than metal and glass.” What is the main purpose of this sentence?

A. to explain something

B. to recommend something

C. to compare something

D. to demonstrate something

5) Which material would you use if you wanted to make something that was strong and very light?

A. plastic B. wood C. metal D. Glass

6. In this passage, the author talks about

A. hard things first, then soft things

B. heavy things first, then light things

C. strong things first, then weak things

D. cool things first, then warm things

