

# CUADERNILLO DE TRABAJO

RECUPERACIÓN SEPTIEMBRE

INGLÉS

4º ESO

CURSO 2016-2017



DEPARTAMENTO DE IDIOMAS

Nombre del alumno:	Calificación:
Curso:	
Fecha de entrega:	

1. Complete the mini-dialogues with the expressions below.

See you then. • No, thanks. • You're welcome. • I'd love to come. • The same to you. • Well done! • Welcome back! • Congratulations! • Good luck! • Have a nice trip.

1. **John:** I've got a test tomorrow.  
**Mary:** ..... I hope it goes well.
2. **Laura:** Would you like some cake, Paul?  
**Paul:** ..... I've already eaten.
3. **Joanna:** ..... How was your holiday?  
**Peter:** It was great, thanks.
4. **Pam:** We're leaving tomorrow on our holiday.  
**Alan:** ..... I'll see you when you get back.
5. **Rachel:** Thanks so much for everything.  
**David:** .....
6. **Brad:** We're getting married next month.  
**Janice:** .....
7. **Anna:** I'm going to Bob's party tonight.  
**Simon:** So am I. ....
8. **Linda:** Would you like to come shopping with me?  
**Betty:** Yes. ....
9. **Susan:** Have a good weekend.  
**Luke:** Thanks. ....
10. **Amy:** I got a gold medal in the judo competition.  
**Dad:** .....

2. Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the Future Continuous.

work • sleep • do • not visit • travel • watch

1. Please don't call after 10 pm tonight – I ..... I'm very tired.
2. My sister ..... in Europe next month.
3. My mother can't drive us home. She ..... late this evening.
4. Sara ..... her aunt this weekend. She's too busy.
5. .... your dad ..... sport on TV tonight?
6. What ..... you ..... at 8.00 this evening?
11. We hope there are no people in the ..... building.
12. When was the last time this ..... erupted?

3. Choose the correct relative pronoun.

1. That's the boy **which** / **who** / **whose** rescued my cat.
2. The village **whose** / **that** / **where** my parents were born is a large town today.
3. I'll never forget the moment **which** / **when** / **where** my house started to shake.
4. I watched a documentary on TV **which** / **whose** / **who** was about natural disasters.

4. Join the sentences using non-defining relative clauses. Make any necessary changes.

1. New Zealand is in the Pacific Ocean. Earthquakes happen there regularly.

2. The village was destroyed on Tuesday. The river flooded on that day.

3. Fortunately, the Lu family didn't drown in the tsunami. They lived near the sea.

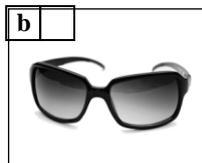
4. The 2011 earthquake was probably the worst in Japanese history. It measured 8.9 on the Richter scale.

5. The survivors thanked the firefighters from New York. Their hard work had saved many lives.

5. Read the clues, paying attention to the words in bold. Then match each clue to a suitable object.

1. People use these when they have got problems with their **vision**.
2. When you look at this, you see your **reflection**.
3. You can **store** a lot of information on this.
4. This machine **transmits** sounds.
5. This machine can **record** television programmes.
6. It **projects** images onto a screen.
7. We use this to **calculate** maths problems.
8. People use these to **filter** the sunlight.

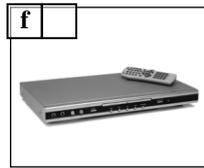
a



d



e



h



**6. Choose the correct answer.**

1. I **will go / go / don't go** to the party if I finish my homework on time.
2. If people **will record / record / don't record** information, they forget it.
3. Nobody will find this time capsule if you **will hide / hides / hide** it here.
4. If you invented something special, you **will make / would make / made** a lot of money.
5. If you read *The Time Machine*, you **enjoyed / didn't enjoy / would enjoy** it.

**7. Write another sentence about what might have happened in the situations below. Use the Third Conditional and the words in brackets.**

1. Greg missed the bus this morning.  
(catch the bus / wake up on time)  
.....
2. Diane fell and broke her leg.  
(not fall / the floor not be wet)  
.....
3. I enjoyed the party because you were there.  
(you not come / not have a good time)  
.....
4. We didn't know you were in hospital.  
(visit you / someone tell us)  
.....
5. Luckily no one was killed in the fire.  
(firefighters not arrive quickly / many people not survive)  
.....

**8. Complete the sentences. Use the Zero, First, Second or Third Conditional.**

1. If I had a lot of money, .....
2. My parents would have been disappointed if .....
3. Unless the weather is bad this weekend, .....
4. If there were no computers, .....

5.If I had had the time, .....

6.If I am late for school, .....

**9. Choose the correct answer.**

1. **As soon as / By the time** I get home, I will phone you.
2. **By the time / After** you read this e-mail, I'll be flying to Japan.
3. You should always wash your hands **the moment / before** you have lunch.
4. **Once / Unless** the prices go down, we will buy a flat screen TV.
5. **After / Before** I receive an answer, I will tell you.

**10. Choose the correct answers.**

The statue of David is one of the most famous sculptures in the world. In 1501, the artist Michelangelo <sup>1</sup> **gave / was given** a block of marble. He <sup>2</sup> **told / was told** to make a sculpture to decorate the cathedral in Florence. The sculpture is a masterpiece. Michelangelo <sup>3</sup> **portrayed / was portrayed** the Biblical character of David in a very different way from artists before him. Goliath <sup>4</sup> **doesn't include / isn't included** in the sculpture, so art experts <sup>5</sup> **think / are thought** that the sculpture <sup>6</sup> **shows / is shown** David before his battle with the giant. After the sculpture <sup>7</sup> **finished / was finished**, a committee of artists <sup>8</sup> **decided / were decided** to put it in the main square of the town. It was the first time that a sculpture of a naked person <sup>9</sup> **exhibited / was exhibited** in a public place since ancient times.

**11. Complete the sentences. Use the Present Simple Passive, the Past Simple Passive or the Future Simple Passive.**

1. The project ..... (not finish) next week.
2. Penicillin ..... (discover) by Alexander Fleming.
3. English ..... (speak) all over the world.
4. .... the animals ..... (feed) once a day?
5. I ..... (not teach) to swim until I was a teenager.
6. The new library ..... (open) next month.
7. Which materials ..... (use) to make this ancient sculpture?
8. .... our pictures ..... (take) next week?

**12. Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the Present Continuous Passive.**

not use • interview • not serve • clean • examine • show

1. People love his work. His paintings ..... in the art museum here now.
2. .... the masterpiece ..... by an expert right now?
3. Dinner ..... for another half an hour.
4. .... the sculpture ..... now? It gets dirty

because people often touch it.

5. This computer ..... at the moment. Do you need it?
6. Sandra ..... on the radio at the moment.

**13. Choose the correct answer. Pay attention to the adjectives in italics.**

1. These animals are *unwanted* because they make **good** / **bad** pets.
2. It was *well-meaning* of Tom to **insult** / **help** me.
3. That was an *extraordinary* day. I'll never **forget** / **remember** it.
4. It was *thoughtless* of you to say those **terrible** / **wonderful** things about me.
5. When people *mistreat* animals, I feel **happy** / **sad**.
6. Our dog was *neglected* before it came to live with us. It **never** / **always** got attention.

**14. Complete the reported statements.**

1. "It's raining now," Anna said.  
Anna said that it ..... then.
2. "I'll call you tomorrow," James said.  
James said that he ..... me the next day.
3. "I saw Henry last night," said Diane.  
Diane told us that she ..... Henry the night before.
4. "I'm afraid of snakes," said Susan.  
Susan said that she ..... afraid of snakes.
5. "I've never seen such a big dog," Amy said.  
Amy said that she ..... such a big dog.
6. "I can't hear them," Sally said.  
Sally said that she ..... them.

**15. Rewrite the sentences in reported speech. Make all the necessary changes.**

1. "I passed my driving test yesterday," Sarah said.  
.....
2. "Tim will be at the party tomorrow," George said.  
.....
3. "I'm working now," Monica said.  
.....
4. "I must finish my homework today," Jason said.  
.....
5. "I have looked everywhere, but I can't find my dog," Jill said.  
.....
6. "We can't come to the party tonight," my cousins said.  
.....

**16. Write the words below the correct pictures.**

runny nose • cough • sore throat • broken foot • stomach ache • rash



1. ....



2. ....



3. ....



4. ....



5. ....



6. ....

**17. The words in bold are in the wrong sentences. Write them next to the correct sentences.**

1. He was in an accident, so he went to the **injection**. ....
2. He was given a painful **pill** in his arm. ....
3. You must take one **pain** twice a day. ....
4. He has got a headache. The **emergency room** in his head is very bad.  
.....

**18. Complete the sentences using a modal below.**

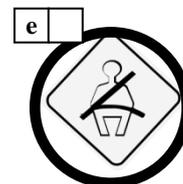
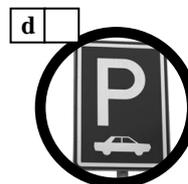
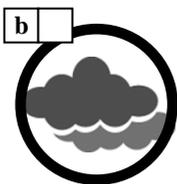
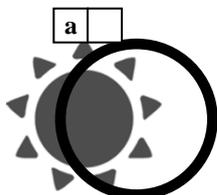
doesn't have to • mustn't • can't • could • should • must • might

1. He's having trouble breathing. We ..... call a doctor right away.
2. He's got a stomach ache. Perhaps he ..... stay home today.
3. I'm busy. .... I call you later?
4. He's allergic to nuts. He ..... eat them or he'll have a bad reaction.
5. My hand is swollen. I ..... write.
6. I'm not sure what's the matter with Andy. He ..... have the flu.
7. His arm isn't broken. He ..... go to the emergency room.

**19. The modals in bold are in the wrong sentences. Write them next to the correct sentences.**

1. You **might not** talk a lot today. You've got a sore throat.  
.....
2. You **shouldn't** read the instructions before you take these pills.  
.....
3. We **might** go to school today because it's a holiday. ....
4. People **don't have to** drive and talk on their mobile phones. It's dangerous. ....
5. I **mustn't** go to the party tomorrow. If I do, I'll call you. ....
6. It **must** rain tomorrow, but it's a good idea to take an umbrella.  
.....

20. Complete the sentences for each of the signs below. Use modals. Then match the signs to the sentences.



- ..... 1. You ..... feed the animals.  
 ..... 2. You ..... park here.  
 ..... 3. It ..... rain tomorrow.  
 ..... 4. You ..... wear a seatbelt.  
 ..... 5. It'll be warm. You ..... take a jacket.

21. Complete the sentences with the correct form of **be able to**.

1. .... Sally ..... breathe more easily now?  
 2. The pool is open. Tomorrow we ..... go swimming.  
 3. I felt ill yesterday so I ..... go to the gym.  
 4. Sam has broken his arm. For three weeks, he ..... play basketball.  
 5. .... you ..... get the things you needed last week?  
 6. The nurse ..... find the information at the moment. She will call us when she finds it.

22. Choose the correct answer.

1. Sally was riding very fast when she fell off her bike. She **should have / must have** been more careful.  
 2. The security guard didn't hear the burglars. He **might have / should have** been asleep.  
 3. The police **shouldn't have / couldn't have** arrested Bob. He didn't do anything.  
 4. Ann wasn't feeling well. She **must have / mustn't have** gone to lie down.  
 5. The thief was careless. He **might not have / shouldn't have** been caught, but he left his fingerprints everywhere.  
 6. Dan's wallet is missing. Do you think someone **should have / may have** stolen it?

23. Complete the dialogue with the modal perfect form of the verbs below.

be • take • have • report • enter • plan

- Policeman:** How do you think the thieves got into the bank?  
**Manager:** They must have <sup>1</sup>..... through the back door.  
**Policeman:** Do you think they could have <sup>2</sup>..... help from

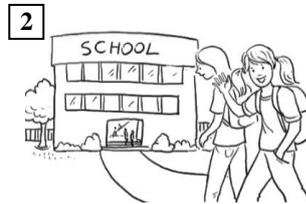
someone in the bank?

**Manager:** Oh, yes! They couldn't have <sup>3</sup>..... this robbery without help. This morning we discovered that the guard, who should have <sup>4</sup>..... the crime, has disappeared.

**Policeman:** We think the criminals must have <sup>5</sup>..... professionals. They didn't leave any clues. Do you know how much money they stole?

**Manager:** We'll know later today. They might have <sup>6</sup>..... as much as £5 million.

**24. Look at pictures of Sally from her childhood. Complete the sentences with the words in brackets and the correct form of *used to*.**



1. Sally .....  
(live / in the countryside)
2. Sally and her friends ..... (walk / to school)
3. Sally's parents ..... (have / a big car)
4. Sally ..... (play / the guitar)

**24. Complete the sentences with the affirmative or negative form of *be used to*.**

1. Paul is an experienced traveller. He ..... packing and unpacking luggage.
2. Sandra has managed a hotel on the coast for ten years. She ..... making reservations.
3. The pool is heated. Our guests ..... swimming in cold water.
4. We bought a mobile home in 1999. So, we ..... visiting hard-to-reach places.
5. My cat ..... sleeping in her basket. She likes sleeping on my bed.
6. I ..... staying up late. I usually study when it's quiet at night.

**25. Complete the sentences with a suitable word below. Use a prefix when necessary.**

possible • connect • agree • convenient • skilled • formal

1. It's ..... to move this table. I need someone to help me.
2. Listen before you ..... with me.
3. Take your car to a ..... mechanic.
4. I want to sleep, so I'm going to ..... my telephone.

5. Wear something elegant because the party is .....
6. It's ..... to meet today. Can we meet another day?

**26. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets. Use suffixes.**

1. The party was really ..... (enjoy)
2. The ending was ..... (predict)
3. It's important to get an ..... (educate)
4. The footballer was ..... (injure)
5. It was difficult for him. You could see his ..... (frustrate)
6. I think she's a very ..... girl. (attract)

**27. Join the sentences using relative pronouns. Make any necessary changes.**

1. I'll never forget that day. I got my first job.  
.....
2. That's the city. I lived there when I was younger.  
.....
3. Jim loves watching sport on TV. He is an athlete.  
.....
4. In 2000, the Olympic Games took place in Sydney. It is the largest city in Australia.  
.....
5. There's my neighbour. Her dog barks all night.  
.....

**28. Complete the mini-dialogues with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. There may be more than one possible answer.**

1. **A:** ..... Sue ..... (study) all day?  
**B:** No, she ..... She ..... (go) for a walk earlier.
2. **A:** ..... you ..... (see) Janice at the party last night?  
**B:** No, I didn't. She ..... already ..... (leave) by the time I arrived.
3. **A:** ..... you ever ..... (be) to France?  
**B:** Yes, my family lived there while my father ..... (work) for the government.
4. **A:** Maybe it ..... (rain) this evening.  
**B:** I hope not. We ..... (go) to a concert in the park.
5. **A:** This time next week, we ..... (lie) in the sun in Florida.  
**B:** Lucky you! We ..... (not take) a holiday this year.

**29. Complete the reported statements.**

1. "Do you like swimming in this pool?" asked Joe.  
Joe asked me .....
2. "I can help you," Lisa told me.  
Lisa told me that .....
3. "Where did you go last summer?" asked Tom.  
Tom asked me .....
4. "I've already seen this film," said Ann.

Ann said that .....  
5. "Are you meeting Tony tonight?" Jerry asked me.  
Jerry asked me .....  
6. "You must tidy your room," his parents told him.  
His parents told him that .....

READING

1. Read the text. Then answer the questions.

**GIVE ME A HUG**

For American teenagers, hugging has become a popular way of greeting their friends. Teachers joke that students hug each other in between classes in the hallways as if they haven't met for months. They claim that all this hugging makes it impossible to maintain a serious atmosphere in school and students are often late for lessons. As a result, some schools have prohibited hugging. One school has even put a three-second time limit on hugs.

So, why has hugging become so popular amongst teenagers? Some sociologists believe that it might be connected to social changes in American society. Social greetings in the United States have become less formal over the years and American attitudes towards touch have changed a lot. Today it is much more acceptable for Americans to touch one another while they are talking.

It is also possible that teenagers hug one another because they spend so much of their time communicating virtually. Texting and chatting on Facebook may not give teens the human contact they need. That is why they like hugging their friends when they actually meet them face to face.

However, not all teenagers are comfortable with hugging. Some teenagers will hug someone because they don't want to be different from their friends, even if they don't really feel like it. Others complain that hugs today have got no meaning. People don't just hug people they care about or really know well.

Before you know it, everyone will be hugging each other online, too. For those teens who are uncomfortable with real hugs, this could be a solution. Tens of thousands of young people already send their friends virtual hugs on Facebook. There is even a new machine which will allow people to physically experience the virtual hug they receive. Soon, people will send hugs online by triggering a robot to touch their friends. By wearing a special jacket, the friend will experience a feeling similar to that of a real hug.

Today's hugs are sometimes just another way of saying "Hello". It seems that hugging, whether real or virtual, still makes a lot of people feel good.

1. Why are some schools trying to prevent students from hugging? .....
2. What social changes have occurred in American society? .....
3. Why do some teenagers hug other people even though they're uncomfortable? .....

**2. Complete the sentences using future tenses. Then put the sentences in the correct order to describe online hugging.**

- a.They ..... a robot to give an online hug.
- b.The person who receives the hug ..... a special jacket to feel it.
- c.In the future, everybody ..... each other online hugs.

**3. Write a message to your friends on a social networking site. Make arrangements to get together.**

**1. Read the text and tick the statements T (true) or F (false). Then find evidence in the text to support your answer.**

**A TOUGH DOG**

In November 2009, Jan and Dave Griffith decided to take their dog, Sophie, on a sailing trip off the coast of Queensland, Australia. They were having a wonderful time at sea until a storm struck. The Griffiths were working hard to control their boat. They weren't watching Sophie, and suddenly she was gone. She had fallen into the water. They began to search the area but there was no sign of the dog. "We didn't find her because it was such a grey day," said Mrs Griffith.

The Griffiths were sure that Sophie had drowned. They were very upset and decided to return home without their dog. But four months later, they received some good news. Sophie had not drowned. She was alive.

After she had fallen off the ship, Sophie continued to swim. She swam about 10 kilometres through a rough sea. She arrived at a small island where she survived by killing baby goats and other animals.

The people who were living on the island saw a dog running around, but they never imagined that it was a house dog. They thought that it must be a wild dog. When they saw that there were many dead goats on the island, they called animal rescue workers to come and investigate.

When the Griffiths heard that the animal rescue workers had caught a dog on an island, they wondered if it could be Sophie. They didn't really believe that she had survived, but they decided to go and have a look anyway. As soon as Sophie saw the Griffiths, she immediately recognised them:

"We called her name and she got really excited. She began to bark and banged on the cage. They opened the cage and she ran over to us. It was wonderful!" Mrs Griffith said.

Sophie's story really is extraordinary and she is very lucky to be alive.

"There are a lot of dangerous animals in the sea," said a local fisherman. "It's amazing that they didn't attack Sophie."

F	T
1. The Griffiths didn't see Sophie fall off the boat.	.....
2. The Griffiths always believed that Sophie was alive.	.....

3. People on the island gave Sophie food. ....

4. Sophie remembered the Griffiths. ....

**2. Choose the correct answer. Then complete the sentence according to the information found in the text. Use reported speech.**

1. The **rescue workers / weather conditions** made it difficult for the Griffiths to find Sophie.

We know this because Mrs Griffith said that .....

2. .... The fisherman **was / wasn't** surprised that the sharks didn't attack Sophie.

We know this because the fisherman said that .....

**3. You are a reporter who is interviewing one of the local people who found Sophie. Write your questions to him and his answers in direct speech. Then write the complete interview using reported speech.**

**1. Read the text and tick the statements T (true) or F (false). Then write the sentences that helped you decide. DOING HOMEWORK ON FACEBOOK**

Have you ever gone onto Facebook to update your status, or to write on your friend's wall in the middle of doing your homework? If you have, you are not alone. Many teachers around the world are asking whether popular networking sites like Facebook and Twitter stop students from studying. Kids today are used to going online constantly to keep in touch with their friends. Although they may have intended to be on the Internet for just a few minutes, they forget the time and in actual fact, a couple of hours might have gone by. This leaves them with less time than they should have had to concentrate on their schoolwork.

However, some teachers are starting to believe that networking sites could actually help students learn better. In England, a group of educators are interested in introducing a new subject called Digital Communications into secondary schools. This new subject, which includes advertisements, podcasts, videos, websites, social networks, wikis and blogs, will teach students to read, discuss and plan different types of texts.

Some teachers are very excited about the new subject and lessons are being planned for the future. Robert Sevitt is a secondary school teacher who believes that any language study in the modern world ought to include digital communication. He said, "If teachers want to excite and interest teenagers, they will need to include digital texts in the school curriculum. They must think about the changing needs and interests of learners when they decide what will be taught in schools."

However, it has been said that once schools start teaching English in this way, students will no longer study the important skills they need. Nick Seaton is an educator that believes this. He thinks that schools needn't spend time on digital texts. He mentioned that most teenagers learned about this sort of thing in their own time.

If schools in England decide to introduce Digital Communication studies, Facebook, Twitter and other social networking websites will become an

essential part of the school curriculum. However, the new subject will not be replacing traditional language studies. It will be offered as an additional subject for students who are interested in taking it. Schools will be able to continue teaching the old methods of communication together with the new ones.

1. Teenagers often go on networking sites while they are doing schoolwork.  
.....
2. Digital Communications is a new networking site. ....
3. Robert Sevitt is in favour of Digital Communication studies. ....
4. Nick Seaton does not believe in including digital texts in the English curriculum.  
.....
5. All students in England will have to study Digital Communication studies if it is introduced. ....

**2. Complete the sentences according to the information in the text.**

1. Teachers are afraid that when students spend so much time on Facebook, they .....  
.....
2. If students study Digital Communications, they .....  
.....
3. According to Nick Seaton, it is important to .....  
.....
4. Traditional language studies .....  
.....