

CUADERNILLO

DE

VERANO

Hello!

INGLÉS

1º ESO

Good morning!

How are you?

apple
manzana

DICTIONARY

Nombre: _____

Apellidos: _____

Curso: _____

Fecha: _____



RECURSOS
ESO





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Summer Workbook · English · 1.º ESO (A1-A2)



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WELCOME · BIENVENIDA

This is your summer English workbook for 1.º ESO (A1-A2). Repasa toda la gramática y el vocabulario del curso: el verbo to be, have got, present simple y continuous, modales, pasados, comparativos y futuro. Al final tienes un banco de vocabulario, talleres de reading y writing, juegos y la lista completa de verbos irregulares. Instrucciones en inglés con ayuda en español. ¡Let's start!



How to use this workbook

Read this before you start · Lee esto antes



This is your **summer English workbook** for the first year of ESO. Está pensado para repasar durante el verano todo lo que has visto en 1.º de ESO, con nivel **A1-A2**. Cada sección tiene una caja de teoría (**GRAMMAR**), muchos ejercicios de dificultad creciente, retos para pensar y una parte de vocabulario. Los enunciados están en inglés con una **ayuda en español entre paréntesis**. Al final encontrarás el **Answer Key** (soluciones) para comprobar tú mismo tu trabajo.



Grammar

Verb tenses, modals and structures with clear rules and tables.



Vocabulary

Family, body, house, food, animals, clothes and much more.



Skills

Reading, writing and speaking practice for real situations.

Section colours · Los colores de las secciones:

Colour	What you will find · Qué encontrarás
Navy blue	Base grammar and vocabulary (to be, family, body, house...)
Red	Verb tenses and modals (present, past, can, must, future...)
Blue	Reading, writing and speaking workshops
Dark red	Games and English fun

TIP · CONSEJO

Study tip: do a little every day, not everything at once. Read the GRAMMAR box first, then do the exercises. ¡Un poco cada día es mejor que todo de golpe! Check your answers in the Answer Key at the end.

1

Personal information & TO BE

The most important verb in English



GRAMMAR · verb TO BE

The verb **to be** means «ser» y «estar». Forms: I **am** ('m), you/we/they **are** ('re), he/she/it **is** ('s). Negative: add **not** (I'm not, isn't, aren't). Questions: put the verb first (**Are** you...? **Is** she...?). Short answers: Yes, I am. / No, she isn't.

1 Complete with am, is or are (completa con am, is o are)

- a) I _____ from Spain. b) She _____ my teacher. c) We _____ students.
d) They _____ happy. e) You _____ my best friend. f) It _____ a big dog.
g) Tom and Ann _____ British. h) My name _____ Laura.

2 Write the negative form (escribe la forma negativa)

- a) I am tired. → I _____ tired.
b) She is Italian. → She _____ Italian.
c) They are at home. → They _____ at home.

3 Make questions and short answers (haz preguntas y respuestas cortas)

- a) you / from London? → _____ Yes, _____.
b) she / a doctor? → _____ No, _____.

4 Complete the table with the subject pronouns (completa con los pronombres personales)

Español	English	Español	English
yo		nosotros/as	
tú		vosotros/as	
él		ellos/as	
ella			

5 Match the country with the nationality (relaciona el país con la nacionalidad)

Country	Nationality
1. Spain	A. French
2. France	B. British
3. the UK	C. Spanish
4. Italy	D. Japanese
5. Japan	E. Italian

Answers: 1 ___ 2 ___ 3 ___ 4 ___ 5 ___

6 Nationality suffixes. Complete the table (sufijos de nacionalidad: -ish, -an, -ese)

Country	Nationality	Suffix
Spain	Spanish	-ish
Poland	_____	-ish
America	_____	-an
China	_____	-ese

7 Find the mistake and correct it (*encuentra el error y corrígelo*)

- a) She are my sister. → _____
- b) I is twelve years old. → _____
- c) Are you Spanish? Yes, I are. → _____

8 Write about yourself. Use the verb TO BE (*escribe sobre ti usando el verbo to be*)

My name is... I am... years old. I am from... I am...

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GRAMMAR · HAVE GOT

We use **have got** to talk about possession (tener). I/you/we/they **have got** ('ve got); he/she/it **has got** ('s got). Negative: haven't got / hasn't got. Question: **Have** you got...? **Has** she got...? The **Saxon genitive** shows possession with people: **Anna's** book = el libro de Anna.

1 Complete with have got or has got (completa con have got o has got)

- a) I _____ a big family. b) She _____ two brothers.
 c) We _____ a new house. d) My dog _____ a long tail.
 e) They _____ a red car. f) He _____ brown eyes.

2 Write negative and question forms (escribe la negativa y la pregunta)

- a) She has got a cat. → Neg: _____ Question: _____
 b) They have got a garden. → Neg: _____ Question: _____

3 The family. Complete with the correct word (completa con la palabra de familia correcta)

- a) My mother's mother is my _____.
 b) My father's brother is my _____.
 c) My aunt's son is my _____.
 d) My parents' daughter is my _____ (if it isn't me).

4 Saxon genitive. Rewrite using 's (reescribe usando el genitivo sajón)

- a) The book of Anna → _____
 b) The car of my parents → _____
 c) The room of my brother → _____

5 Possessive adjectives. Complete (completa con los adjetivos posesivos: my, your, his, her, its, our, their)

Subject	Possessive	Subject	Possessive
I	my	we	
you		you	
he		they	
she		it	

6 Choose the correct option (rodea la opción correcta)

- a) This is (my / me) sister. b) (His / He) name is Tom.
 c) The dog eats (its / it's) food. d) (Their / They) house is big.

7 Find the mistake (encuentra el error)

- a) She have got two sisters. → _____
 b) This is the car of my father. → _____

8 Describe your family. Write 3-4 sentences (describe tu familia en 3-4 frases)

I have got... My mother's name is... I have got... brothers/sisters...

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GRAMMAR · adjectives

In English, **adjectives go before the noun**: a **big** house (una casa grande). They never change: a tall boy, two tall boys (no -s). To describe people we use **to be** (She is tall) and **have got** (She has got blue eyes / long hair). Remember common antonyms: big/small, tall/short, old/young.

1 Label the body. Write the words (*escribe las partes del cuerpo*)

head · arm · leg · hand · foot · eye · ear · nose · mouth · hair

- a) You think with your _____. b) You see with your _____s.
c) You walk with your _____s. d) You smell with your _____.
e) You hear with your _____s. f) You write with your _____.

2 Match the adjective with its antonym (*relaciona cada adjetivo con su antónimo*)

Adjective	Antonym
1. big	A. short
2. tall	B. young
3. old	C. small
4. happy	D. ugly
5. beautiful	E. sad

Answers: 1 ___ 2 ___ 3 ___ 4 ___ 5 ___

3 Put the adjective in the correct place (*coloca el adjetivo en el lugar correcto*)

- a) a house (big) → a _____
b) a girl (tall) → a _____
c) eyes (green) → _____

4 Complete the description with to be or have got (*completa con to be o have got*)

My best friend _____ (be) tall and slim. She _____ (have got) long brown hair and she _____ (have got) big green eyes. She _____ (be) very friendly.

5 Classify the adjectives: PHYSICAL or PERSONALITY (*clasifica: físico o personalidad*)

tall · friendly · short · shy · slim · funny · strong · kind

Physical (físico)	Personality (personalidad)

6 Find the intruder in each group (*encuentra el intruso de cada grupo*)

- a) tall · short · slim · happy · thin → intruder: _____
b) arm · leg · hand · chair · foot → intruder: _____

7 Find and correct the mistake (*encuentra y corrige el error*)

- a) She has got a hair blonde. → _____
b) They are two tolls boys. → _____

8 Describe a person you know. Write 4 sentences (*describe a una persona que conoces, 4 frases*)

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GRAMMAR · demonstratives & prepositions

Demonstratives: **this** (este, cerca) / **these** (estos); **that** (ese/aquel, lejos) / **those** (esos). Prepositions of place: **in** (dentro), **on** (encima), **under** (debajo), **next to** (al lado de), **behind** (detrás), **in front of** (delante).

1 Complete with this, that, these or those (completa con *this, that, these o those*)

- a) _____ book here is mine. b) _____ houses over there are new.
c) _____ chairs here are old. d) _____ car over there is fast.

2 Match each room with its furniture (relaciona cada habitación con su mueble)

Room	Furniture / object
1. bedroom	A. cooker and fridge
2. kitchen	B. bed and wardrobe
3. bathroom	C. sofa and TV
4. living room	D. shower and toilet

Answers: 1 ____ 2 ____ 3 ____ 4 ____

3 Complete with a preposition of place (completa con una preposición de lugar)

- a) The cat is _____ the table. (debajo)
b) The book is _____ the shelf. (encima)
c) The lamp is _____ the sofa. (al lado de)
d) The ball is _____ the box. (dentro)

4 Complete the table: singular and plural (completa: singular y plural)

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
this		that	
box		house	

5 There is / There are. Complete (completa con *there is o there are*)

- a) _____ a sofa in the living room. b) _____ three bedrooms in my house.
c) _____ a big garden. d) _____ two bathrooms upstairs.

6 Order the words to make a sentence (ordena las palabras para formar una frase)

- a) is / the / cat / under / table / the → _____
b) bedrooms / there / three / are → _____

7 Find the mistake (encuentra el error)

- a) This chairs are new. → _____
b) There is two sofas. → _____

8 Describe your room. Write 4 sentences (describe tu habitación, 4 frases)

In my room there is... There are... My bed is next to...

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GRAMMAR · PRESENT SIMPLE

We use the **present simple** for habits and routines (I play, you work). Third person (he/she/it) adds **-s**: he plays, she watches, it goes. Negative: **don't / doesn't** + verb. Questions: **Do** you...? **Does** he...? Frequency adverbs go before the verb: always, usually, often, sometimes, never.

1 Complete with the present simple (*completa con el presente simple*)

- a) I _____ (play) football every day. b) She _____ (watch) TV in the evening.
 c) We _____ (go) to school by bus. d) He _____ (study) English.
 e) They _____ (live) in Madrid. f) My cat _____ (sleep) all day.

2 Third person: add -s, -es or -ies (*tercera persona: añade -s, -es o -ies*)

Verb	He/She/It	Verb	He/She/It
play		watch	
go		study	
do		fly	

3 Make it negative (*pásalo a negativo*)

- a) I like coffee. → I _____ coffee.
 b) She works on Sundays. → She _____ on Sundays.

4 Write questions with Do or Does (*escribe preguntas con Do o Does*)

- a) you / like pizza? → _____
 b) he / play tennis? → _____

5 Put the frequency adverb in the right place (*coloca el adverbio de frecuencia*)

- a) I go to bed late. (never) → _____
 b) She is happy. (always) → _____
 c) We watch TV. (sometimes) → _____

6 Tell the time. Write the hours (*di la hora*)

- a) 3:00 → It's _____ b) 4:15 → It's _____
 c) 6:30 → It's _____ d) 7:45 → It's _____

7 Find and correct the mistake (*encuentra y corrige el error*)

- a) She go to school by bus. → _____
 b) Do she like music? → _____
 c) He don't play football. → _____

8 Describe your daily routine. Write 4 sentences (*describe tu rutina diaria, 4 frases*)

I get up at... I have breakfast... I go to school... In the evening I...

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**9** Complete the text with the present simple (*completa el texto con el presente simple*)**Anna's routine**

Anna _____ (get up) at seven o'clock. She _____ (have) breakfast and _____ (go) to school. She _____ (study) English and maths. In the afternoon she _____ (play) with her friends. She _____ (not / watch) TV on school days.

10 Write true sentences about you with these adverbs (*escribe frases verdaderas sobre ti con estos adverbios*)

a) (always) → _____

b) (never) → _____

c) (usually) → _____

11 Days of the week. Put them in order (*ordena los días de la semana*)

Friday · Monday · Sunday · Wednesday · Tuesday · Saturday · Thursday

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12 Write 3 questions in present simple to ask a friend (*escribe 3 preguntas en presente simple para un amigo*)

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GRAMMAR · PRESENT CONTINUOUS

We use the **present continuous** for actions happening **now**: subject + **am/is/are** + verb-**ing** (I am playing, she is reading). Spelling: make → **making**; run → **running**; sit → **sitting**. Compare: Present simple = routines (I play tennis on Mondays). Present continuous = now (I am playing tennis now). Time words: now, at the moment, look!, listen!

1 Write the -ing form (*escribe la forma -ing*)

Verb	-ing form	Verb	-ing form
play		make	
run		sit	
study		swim	

2 Complete with the present continuous (*completa con el presente continuo*)

- a) I _____ (read) a book now. b) She _____ (watch) TV at the moment.
c) They _____ (play) in the garden. d) Look! It _____ (rain).

3 Negative and questions (*negativa y preguntas*)

- a) He is sleeping. → Neg: _____ Question: _____
b) They are running. → Neg: _____ Question: _____

4 Present simple OR present continuous? (*¿presente simple o continuo?*)

- a) I _____ (play) tennis every Monday.
b) Look! The dog _____ (run) in the park now.
c) She usually _____ (get up) at seven.
d) Be quiet! The baby _____ (sleep).

5 Order the words (*ordena las palabras*)

- a) is / she / a / letter / writing → _____
b) playing / are / they / not / football → _____

6 True or False. Correct the false ones (*verdadero o falso, corrige las falsas*)

	Afirmación	V	F
a	We use present continuous for actions now		
b	The -ing form of 'run' is 'runing'		
c	'I am play' is correct		

7 Find the mistake (*encuentra el error*)

- a) She is play tennis now. → _____
b) They playing in the garden. → _____

8 What are they doing? Write 3 sentences (*¿qué están haciendo? 3 frases*)

My mother is... My friends are... I am...

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**9 Complete the scene with the present continuous** (*completa la escena con el presente continuo*)**At the park**

It's a sunny day. Two children _____ (play) football. A woman _____ (read) a book. A dog _____ (run) after a ball. Some birds _____ (sing) in the trees. I _____ (eat) an ice cream.

10 Simple or continuous? Complete (*¿simple o continuo? completa*)

- a) Every day she _____ (walk) to school.
 b) Look! She _____ (walk) to school now.
 c) I _____ (not / like) spiders.
 d) Listen! The baby _____ (cry).

11 Make questions in the present continuous (*haz preguntas en presente continuo*)

- a) What / you / do / now? → _____
 b) Where / they / go? → _____

12 Describe what your family is doing now (3 sentences) (*describe qué está haciendo tu familia ahora, 3 frases*)

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GRAMMAR · SOME / ANY · HOW MUCH / HOW MANY

Countable nouns can be counted (one apple, two apples). **Uncountable** nouns can't (water, rice, milk). Use **some** in affirmative (I have some milk), **any** in negatives/questions (Is there any bread?). Ask quantity with **How many** + countable (How many apples?) and **How much** + uncountable (How much water?).

1 Classify: COUNTABLE or UNCOUNTABLE (*clasifica: contable o incontable*)

apple · water · egg · rice · banana · milk · sandwich · sugar

Countable	Uncountable

2 Complete with some or any (*completa con some o any*)

- a) There is _____ milk in the fridge. b) There aren't _____ eggs.
c) Is there _____ bread? d) I have got _____ apples.

3 How much or How many? (*¿how much o how many?*)

- a) _____ apples are there? b) _____ water do you drink?
c) _____ sugar is there? d) _____ eggs do we need?

4 Complete with There is or There are (*completa con there is o there are*)

- a) _____ a supermarket in my street. b) _____ two parks in my city.
c) _____ some milk in the glass. d) _____ three cinemas near here.

5 Places in a city. Match (*lugares de la ciudad: relaciona*)

Place	What you do there
1. library	A. You buy food
2. hospital	B. You read and borrow books
3. supermarket	C. You watch films
4. cinema	D. Doctors work here

Answers: 1 ___ 2 ___ 3 ___ 4 ___

6 Find the intruder (*encuentra el intruso*)

- a) apple · banana · orange · water · pear → _____
b) park · cinema · library · milk · school → _____

7 Find the mistake (*encuentra el error*)

- a) How much apples are there? → _____
b) There is some eggs. → _____

8 Describe the food in your kitchen. Write 3 sentences (*describe la comida de tu cocina, 3 frases*)

There is some... There are some... There isn't any...

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GRAMMAR · MODAL VERBS

Can = ability/permission (I can swim / Can I go?). **Must** = strong obligation (You must study). **Should** = advice (You should sleep more). Modals are followed by the **base verb** (no 'to', no -s): She can dance (not 'cans'). Negative: can't, mustn't, shouldn't. Adverbs of manner describe how: slow → **slowly**, good → **well**.

1 Complete with can or can't (look at the key) (*completa con can o can't*)

- a) Birds _____ fly. b) Fish _____ walk.
c) I _____ speak English a little. d) A baby _____ drive a car.

2 Must or mustn't? (*¿must o mustn't?*)

- a) You _____ do your homework. (obligación)
b) You _____ smoke here. (prohibido)
c) Students _____ listen to the teacher. (obligación)

3 Give advice with should or shouldn't (*da consejos con should o shouldn't*)

- a) I'm tired. → You _____ sleep more.
b) I have a test tomorrow. → You _____ study tonight.
c) I have a stomachache. → You _____ eat so much.

4 Write questions with Can (*escribe preguntas con Can*)

- a) you / swim? → _____
b) he / play the guitar? → _____

5 Adverbs of manner. Complete (*adverbios de modo: completa*)

Adjective	Adverb	Adjective	Adverb
slow		quick	
good		careful	

6 Sports. Match the sport with the verb (*deportes: relaciona con el verbo*)

Verb	Sport
1. play	A. swimming
2. go	B. football / basketball
3. do	C. judo / yoga

Answers: 1 ___ 2 ___ 3 ___

7 Find the mistake (*encuentra el error*)

- a) She cans swim very well. → _____
b) You must to study more. → _____

8 Write 3 things you can do and 1 you can't (*escribe 3 cosas que sabes hacer y 1 que no*)

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GRAMMAR · PAST SIMPLE (to be & regular)

Past of **to be**: I/he/she/it **was**, you/we/they **were**. Negative: wasn't / weren't. **There was** (singular) / **There were** (plural). Regular verbs add **-ed**: play → played, want → wanted. Negative: **didn't** + base verb. Questions: **Did** you...? Time words: yesterday, last week, in 2010, two days ago.

1 Complete with was or were (completa con was o were)

- a) I _____ at home yesterday. b) They _____ very happy.
- c) She _____ my teacher. d) We _____ tired after the trip.

2 There was or There were? (¿there was o there were?)

- a) _____ a party last night. b) _____ many people there.
- c) _____ a big cake. d) _____ lots of presents.

3 Write the past simple of these regular verbs (escribe el pasado de estos verbos regulares)

Verb	Past	Verb	Past
play		study	
want		stop	
watch		live	

4 Complete with the past simple (completa con el pasado simple)

- a) Yesterday I _____ (play) football. b) She _____ (watch) a film last night.
- c) We _____ (visit) my grandma. d) They _____ (live) in London in 2010.

5 Make it negative with didn't (pásalo a negativo con didn't)

- a) I played tennis. → I _____ tennis.
- b) She watched TV. → She _____ TV.

6 Write questions with Did (escribe preguntas con Did)

- a) you / play / yesterday? → _____
- b) she / visit / her aunt? → _____

7 Find the mistake (encuentra el error)

- a) I was play football yesterday. → _____
- b) They was at home. → _____
- c) Did she watched TV? → _____

8 What did you do last weekend? Write 4 sentences (¿qué hiciste el finde pasado? 4 frases)

Last weekend I... I visited... It was...

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9 Complete with **was, were, wasn't or weren't** (*completa con was, were, wasn't o weren't*)

- a) The film _____ boring, it _____ great! (neg / aff)
 b) We _____ at the park, we _____ at home. (neg / aff)

10 Write the past simple and add the time expression (*escribe el pasado y añade la expresión de tiempo*)

- a) I / play tennis / yesterday → _____
 b) She / watch a film / last night → _____
 c) They / visit London / in 2019 → _____

11 Complete the story with the past simple (*completa la historia con el pasado*)

A day at the beach

Last summer we _____ (travel) to the beach. The weather _____ (be) sunny. I _____ (play) in the sand and _____ (jump) in the sea. We _____ (be) very happy!

12 Write 4 sentences about your last birthday (*escribe 4 frases sobre tu último cumpleaños*)

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GRAMMAR · IRREGULAR VERBS

Many common verbs are **irregular** in the past: they don't add -ed. You must learn them! Examples: go → **went**, have → **had**, see → **saw**, do → **did**, eat → **ate**, make → **made**. The negative and questions are the same as regular verbs: **didn't** + base verb, **Did** you...? (There's a full list at the end of the book!)

1 Write the past simple of these irregular verbs (*escribe el pasado de estos verbos irregulares*)

Verb	Past	Verb	Past
go		have	
see		eat	
make		do	
get		come	

2 Complete with the past simple (*completa con el pasado simple*)

- a) Yesterday I _____ (go) to the cinema. b) She _____ (have) a big breakfast.
 c) We _____ (see) a good film. d) They _____ (eat) pizza for dinner.
 e) He _____ (make) a cake. f) I _____ (get) a present.

3 Regular or irregular? Classify these past forms (*¿regular o irregular? clasifica*)

played · went · watched · saw · lived · had · studied · made

Regular (-ed)	Irregular

4 Make it negative (*pásalo a negativo*)

- a) I went to school. → I _____ to school.
 b) She had lunch. → She _____ lunch.

5 Complete the mini-biography (*completa la mini-biografía*)

Read & complete

William Shakespeare _____ (be) a famous writer. He _____ (be) born in England in 1564. He _____ (write) many plays and poems. He _____ (have) three children.

6 Write questions and short answers (*escribe preguntas y respuestas cortas*)

- a) you / go / out yesterday? → _____ Yes, _____.
 b) she / see / the film? → _____ No, _____.

7 Find the mistake (*encuentra el error*)

- a) I goed to the park. → _____
 b) She didn't went home. → _____

8 Write a short biography of a person you admire (4 sentences) (*escribe una mini-biografía de alguien que admiras, 4 frases*)

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9 More irregular verbs. Write the past (*más verbos irregulares: escribe el pasado*)

Verb	Past	Verb	Past
write		read	
give		take	
buy		find	
run		drink	

10 Complete the story with irregular verbs (*completa la historia con verbos irregulares*)

A special day

Last Saturday I _____ (go) to the zoo. I _____ (see) many animals. We _____ (have) lunch there and I _____ (eat) an ice cream. Then we _____ (take) lots of photos. It _____ (be) a fantastic day!

11 Write the questions for these answers (past) (*escribe las preguntas para estas respuestas*)

a) _____? I went to the cinema.

b) _____? Yes, I saw a good film.

12 Write 4 sentences about what you did last summer (*escribe 4 frases sobre lo que hiciste el verano pasado*)

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GRAMMAR · COMPARATIVES & SUPERLATIVES

Short adjectives: comparative + **-er than** (tall → taller than), superlative **the + -est** (the tallest). **Long adjectives** (2+ syllables): **more ... than / the most ...** (more beautiful, the most beautiful). Irregular: good → **better** → the best; bad → **worse** → the worst. Equality: **as ... as** (as tall as = tan alto como).

1 Complete the table (*completa la tabla*)

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
tall		
big		
happy		
good		
beautiful		

2 Complete with the comparative (*completa con el comparativo*)

- An elephant is _____ (big) than a mouse.
- A cheetah is _____ (fast) than a turtle.
- English is _____ (easy) than Chinese for me.
- This book is _____ (interesting) than that one.

3 Complete with the superlative (*completa con el superlativo*)

- The Nile is _____ (long) river in the world.
- Everest is _____ (high) mountain.
- This is _____ (good) day of my life!

4 Compare using as ... as (*compara usando as ... as*)

- Anna is 12. Tom is 12. → Anna is _____ old _____ Tom.
- This bag costs 10€. That bag costs 10€. → This bag is _____ expensive _____ that one.

5 Irregular plurals (animals). Write the plural (*plurales irregulares: escribe el plural*)

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
mouse		fish	
sheep		wolf	

6 Order the words (*ordena las palabras*)

- cat / bigger / the / than / dog / is / the → _____
- the / is / lion / animal / strongest → the _____

7 Find the mistake (*encuentra el error*)

- She is more tall than me. → _____
- This is the most big house. → _____

8 Compare two animals. Write 3 sentences (*compara dos animales, 3 frases*)

A ... is bigger than... A ... is the fastest... A ... is as ... as...

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**9 Complete with comparative or superlative** (*completa con comparativo o superlativo*)

- a) Today is _____ (hot) than yesterday.
 b) This is _____ (bad) film of the year.
 c) A plane is _____ (fast) than a car.
 d) She is _____ (intelligent) student in the class.

10 Compare the two people using the adjectives (*compara a las dos personas con los adjetivos*)**Tom & Jack**

Tom: 1,80 m, 14 years old, fast runner. Jack: 1,60 m, 12 years old, slow runner.

- a) (tall) → Tom is _____ than Jack.
 b) (old) → Tom is _____ than Jack.
 c) (fast) → Tom is _____ than Jack.

11 True or False about grammar rules (*verdadero o falso sobre las reglas*)

	Afirmación	V	F
a	Short adjectives add -er in the comparative		
b	The comparative of 'good' is 'gooder'		
c	'As tall as' means the same height		

12 Write 3 sentences comparing your family or friends (*escribe 3 frases comparando a tu familia o amigos*)

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GRAMMAR · BE GOING TO & WILL

Be going to = plans and intentions (I'm **going to** visit my aunt). Form: am/is/are + going to + verb. **Will** ('ll) = predictions and decisions at the moment of speaking (It **will** rain tomorrow). Negative: won't. We can also use the **present continuous** for fixed future arrangements (I'm meeting Sara tomorrow). Time words: tomorrow, next week, this weekend, in the future.

1 Complete with **be going to** (*completa con be going to*)

- a) I _____ (visit) my grandma tomorrow. b) She _____ (study) tonight.
c) We _____ (play) football this weekend. d) They _____ (travel) to Italy.

2 Complete with **will** or **won't** (*completa con will o won't*)

- a) I think it _____ rain tomorrow. b) Don't worry, you _____ (not) fail.
c) In the future, robots _____ do our homework. d) I promise I _____ help you.

3 Plan (**going to**) or prediction (**will**)? Choose (*¿plan o predicción? elige*)

- a) Look at those clouds! It _____ rain. (will / is going to)
b) I've bought tickets. I _____ see a concert. (will / am going to)

4 Write negative sentences with **be going to** (*escribe frases negativas con be going to*)

- a) She / not / watch TV → _____
b) We / not / go out → _____

5 Write questions with **going to** (*escribe preguntas con going to*)

- a) What / you / do / this weekend? → _____
b) Where / they / go / on holiday? → _____

6 Match (*relaciona*)

Situation	Response
1. The phone is ringing.	A. I'm going to study medicine.
2. My plan for university.	B. I'll answer it!
3. A weather forecast.	C. It will be sunny tomorrow.

Answers: 1 ___ 2 ___ 3 ___

7 Find the mistake (*encuentra el error*)

- a) I will to visit my aunt. → _____
b) She going to study tonight. → _____

8 Write your plans for next summer (4 sentences) (*escribe tus planes para el próximo verano, 4 frases*)

Next summer I'm going to... I will... I'm going to...

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**9 Complete Sara's plans with be going to** (*completa los planes de Sara con be going to*)**Sara's weekend**

This weekend Sara _____ (visit) her grandma. On Saturday she _____ (play) tennis. On Sunday she and her family _____ (have) a picnic. They _____ (not / stay) at home.

10 Make predictions with will or won't (*haz predicciones con will o won't*)

- a) In 2050, cars _____ (fly). b) People _____ (not) use money.
c) Robots _____ (help) at home.

11 Choose: going to or will (*elige: going to o will*)

- a) The phone is ringing. I _____ answer it. (will / am going to)
b) I've decided: I _____ study French next year. (will / am going to)

12 Write 4 predictions about your future (*escribe 4 predicciones sobre tu futuro*)

In the future I will... I'm going to...

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VOCABULARY · VOCABULARIO

This is your **vocabulary bank**: numbers, clothes, animals, geography, free time and more. Un buen vocabulario es la base para hablar y escribir en inglés. ¡Repasa estas palabras a menudo!

1 Numbers. Write in words (*escribe los números en letra*)

- a) 13 = _____ b) 20 = _____ c) 30 = _____
 d) 15 = _____ e) 40 = _____ f) 100 = _____

2 Ordinal numbers. Complete (*números ordinales: completa*)

- a) 1st = _____ b) 2nd = _____ c) 3rd = _____
 d) 5th = _____ e) 12th = _____

3 Clothes. Classify by season (*ropa: clasifica por estación*)

T-shirt · coat · shorts · scarf · sandals · gloves · sunglasses · boots

Summer (verano)	Winter (invierno)

4 Animals. Match with the group (*animales: relaciona con su grupo*)

Animal	Group
1. shark	A. farm animal
2. cow	B. wild animal
3. lion	C. sea animal
4. parrot	D. pet / bird

Answers: 1 ___ 2 ___ 3 ___ 4 ___

5 Geography. Complete with the word (*geografía: completa*)

- a) A very high land form: a m_____
 b) A large area of salt water: an o_____ / a s_____
 c) Water that flows to the sea: a r_____.

6 False friends! Choose the correct meaning (*false friends: elige el significado correcto*)

- a) 'library' means: (biblioteca / librería)
 b) 'carpet' means: (carpeta / alfombra)
 c) 'exit' means: (éxito / salida)

7 Word formation. Make a person with -er, -or or -ist (*forma la persona con -er, -or o -ist*)

- a) teach → _____ b) act → _____ c) art → _____
 d) play → _____ e) science → _____

8 Classify the words by category (*clasifica las palabras por categorías*)

red · dog · seven · blue · cat · ten · green · fish · three

Colours	Animals	Numbers



READING · LECTURA

Read the texts carefully and do the exercises. Lee cada texto con atención: no necesitas entender todas las palabras, solo la idea general. ¡Fíjate en las palabras que ya conoces!

Text 1 · My best friend

Hi! My name is Emma. My best friend is Sophie. She is thirteen years old and she is from Ireland. Sophie has got long red hair and green eyes. She is tall and very funny. She loves animals: she has got two dogs and a cat. Every Saturday we play basketball together in the park. Sophie is a great friend!

1 Answer the questions about Text 1 (responde a las preguntas del texto 1)

- a) How old is Sophie? → _____
 b) Where is she from? → _____
 c) What colour is her hair? → _____
 d) What do they do on Saturdays? → _____

2 True or False. Correct the false ones (verdadero o falso, corrige las falsas)

	Afirmación	V	F
a	Sophie is from England		
b	She has got green eyes		
c	She hasn't got any pets		
d	They play basketball on Saturdays		

3 Find in the text a synonym / similar word (busca en el texto una palabra parecida)

- a) 'amusing' (divertida) → _____ b) 'adores' (adora) → _____

Text 2 · A day in London

London is the capital of England. It is a big and exciting city. There are many famous places: Big Ben, the London Eye and Buckingham Palace. Tourists travel on the red buses and the underground. The weather is often cloudy and rainy, but London is always full of life. Millions of people visit it every year.

4 Choose the best title for Text 2 (elige el mejor título para el texto 2)

- (a) The weather in England (b) London, a great city (c) Red buses

5 Find the FALSE information in the text (detecta la información falsa)

- a) London is the capital of Scotland. → True / False: _____ Correct: _____
 b) The weather is often sunny. → True / False: _____ Correct: _____

6 Look for information: answer with a number (busca información: responde con un número)

- a) How many famous places are named in the text? → _____

7 Summarise Text 2 in one sentence (resume el texto 2 en una frase)

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WRITING · ESCRITURA

Before you write: think about WHAT you want to say, use short and clear sentences, and check your grammar.
Antes de escribir, piensa las ideas; usa frases cortas y claras; revisa el verbo y el orden de las palabras.

1 Order the dialogue (1-6) (*ordena el diálogo del 1 al 6*)

___ Hi! What's your name? ___ Nice to meet you, Tom!
___ I'm from Spain. And you? ___ My name is Tom. Where are you from?
___ Nice to meet you too. ___ I'm from the UK.

2 Write an email to a new friend (40-50 words) (*escribe un email a un nuevo amigo, 40-50 palabras*)**Model · Modelo**

Hi! / My name is... I am... years old. I am from... I have got... In my free time I... Write soon! / Bye, (your name)

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3 Write a postcard from your holidays (30-40 words) (*escribe una postal de tus vacaciones, 30-40 palabras*)

Dear... / I am in... The weather is... I am... Every day I... See you soon!

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4 Describe your daily routine (4-5 sentences) (*describe tu rutina, 4-5 frases*)

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5 Write your opinion: 'My favourite season is...' (**3-4 sentences**) (*escribe tu opinión sobre tu estación favorita*)

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SPEAKING · EXPRESIÓN

These are real expressions for everyday situations. Estas son frases útiles para situaciones reales: saludar, comprar, pedir ayuda o hablar por teléfono. ¡Practícalas en voz alta!

1 Match questions and answers (*une preguntas y respuestas*)

Question	Answer
1. How are you?	A. It's ten o'clock.
2. What's the time?	B. I'm fine, thanks.
3. How old are you?	C. It's £5.
4. How much is it?	D. I'm twelve.

Answers: 1 ___ 2 ___ 3 ___ 4 ___

2 Complete the conversation in a shop (*completa la conversación en una tienda*)

In a shop

SHOP ASSISTANT: Good morning! Can I _____ you?

CUSTOMER: Yes, please. How _____ is this T-shirt?

SHOP ASSISTANT: It's _____ ten euros.

CUSTOMER: OK, I'll _____ it. Thank you!

3 Order the phone conversation (1-4) (*ordena la conversación telefónica*)

___ Hello, can I speak to Anna, please? ___ Just a moment, please.

___ Hello? ___ Thank you.

4 Choose the correct response (*elige la respuesta correcta*)

a) 'Thank you!' → (You're welcome / Goodbye)

b) 'Nice to meet you.' → (Nice to meet you too / See you)

c) 'How are you?' → (I'm fine, thanks / I'm twelve)

5 Role play. Write a short dialogue (order a meal) (*role play: escribe un diálogo para pedir comida*)

WAITER: Are you ready to order? / YOU: Yes, I'd like... / WAITER: Anything to drink? / YOU: ...

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6 Write questions for an interview with a famous person (*inventa preguntas para una entrevista*)

What's your name? Where...? How old...? What do you...?

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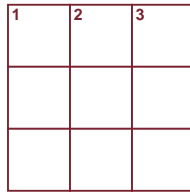
LET'S PLAY · A JUGAR

Time to play in English! Wordsearch, crossword, unscramble, Pasapalabra and an escape room. ¡Aprender inglés también es divertido! Todos los juegos tienen solución en el Answer Key.

1 Wordsearch. Find 8 family words (*sopa de letras: encuentra 8 palabras de la familia*)

A	E	N	R	L	T	S	K	E	W	Q	T
U	V	X	B	O	Y	M	O	T	H	E	R
V	F	Z	U	R	M	M	M	M	D	P	S
U	A	M	N	B	G	C	G	O	F	D	I
K	M	T	C	A	B	D	A	S	E	R	S
D	I	L	L	U	T	A	C	G	T	M	T
E	L	U	E	N	I	L	T	L	P	D	E
D	Y	P	O	T	C	O	U	S	I	N	R
P	P	J	B	R	O	T	H	E	R	C	E
D	F	A	T	H	E	R	X	K	X	I	P
W	F	Q	A	G	Q	L	E	W	R	A	Y
Q	J	U	C	W	I	Q	L	F	L	Y	H

Words: MOTHER · FATHER · SISTER · BROTHER · COUSIN · UNCLE · AUNT · FAMILY

**1 Crossword. Read the clues and complete** (*crucigrama: lee las pistas y completa*)**Across** → **1A.** A small pet that says "meow".**Down** ↓ **1D.** A farm animal that gives milk. **2D.** A very small insect that lives in a colony. **3D.** The number after nine.**2 Unscramble the colours** (*ordena las letras para formar colores*)

- a) DER = _____ b) EULB = _____ c) NEERG = _____
 d) LWLEOY = _____ e) KABLC = _____

3 Hangman-style. Guess the animals (*tipo ahorcado: adivina los animales*)

- a) _ L _ P _ A _ T (grande, con trompa) → _____
 b) _ I _ N (el rey de la selva) → _____
 c) _ O _ S _ (corre y galopa) → _____

PASAPALABRA · HOW TO PLAY

Complete the rosco: one word for each letter. ¡Algunas letras están dentro de la palabra!

AStarts
with

Opposite of 'always'... no, it's a fruit: red or green, keeps the doctor away.

BStarts
with

The colour of the sky on a sunny day.

CStarts
with

A small animal, a popular pet that says 'meow'.

DStarts
with

The day after Monday is Tuesday; the opposite of night is...

FConta
ins

Your mother, father, brothers and sisters are your...

HStarts
with

The part of your body on top of your neck; you think with it.

MStarts
with

The first month of the year is January; the third is...

RStarts
with

A colour; also the past of 'read'.

SStarts
with

The star that gives us light and heat in the day.

WStarts
with

You drink it; it has no colour and no taste.



Escape room: The English Castle



You are locked in an old English castle! Solve the three clues to find the **secret word** that opens the door. Each clue gives you one letter, in order. (*Estás encerrado en un castillo: cada pista te da una letra del código, en orden.*)

1 Letter 1: the **FIRST** letter of the word 'KING' (the man with a crown).

2 Letter 2: the first letter of the words 'egg', 'elephant' and 'English'.

3 Letter 3: the **LAST** letter of the words 'day', 'play' and 'happy'.

SECRET WORD: _____

Clue: it's a small metal object you use to open a door or a lock.



MIXED PRACTICE · REPASO

These exercises mix everything from the workbook, like a final test. Estos ejercicios mezclan toda la gramática y el vocabulario del curso. ¡Demuestra lo que has aprendido este año!

1 Choose the correct verb form (all tenses) (*elige la forma verbal correcta*)

- a) Right now I (play / am playing) football.
- b) Every day she (goes / is going) to school.
- c) Yesterday we (watch / watched) a film.
- d) Tomorrow I (am going to / went) visit my aunt.

2 Complete with the correct form of TO BE or HAVE GOT (*completa con to be o have got*)

- a) She _____ twelve years old. b) They _____ a big house.
- c) I _____ from Spain. d) He _____ brown eyes.

3 Make these sentences negative (*pasa estas frases a negativo*)

- a) She likes coffee. → _____
- b) They went to the park. → _____
- c) I can swim. → _____

4 Comparatives and superlatives. Complete (*comparativos y superlativos*)

- a) An elephant is _____ (big) than a cat.
- b) The Nile is _____ (long) river in the world.
- c) This book is _____ (good) than that one.

5 Write questions for these answers (*escribe la pregunta para cada respuesta*)

- a) _____ ? I'm twelve years old.
- b) _____ ? I'm from Madrid.
- c) _____ ? Yes, I can swim.

6 Find the intruder in each group (*encuentra el intruso*)

a) mother · father · teacher · sister · uncle → _____

b) red · blue · green · apple · yellow → _____

c) went · saw · played · had · ate → _____

7 Match the two halves of each sentence (*une las mitades de cada frase*)

Beginning	End
1. She has got	A. to school by bus.
2. They are going	B. long brown hair.
3. I usually go	C. play tennis on Sundays.
4. We sometimes	D. to travel to Italy.

Answers: 1 ___ 2 ___ 3 ___ 4 ___

8 Correct the mistake in each sentence (*corrige el error de cada frase*)

a) She go to school every day. → _____

b) I have got twelve years old. → _____

c) He can plays the guitar. → _____

d) They is my friends. → _____

9 Complete with a preposition (in, on, under, next to) (*completa con una preposición*)

a) The book is _____ the table. (encima)

b) The cat is _____ the chair. (debajo)

c) The lamp is _____ the bed. (al lado de)

10 Translate these easy sentences into English (*traduce al inglés*)

a) Tengo un perro. → _____

b) Ella es alta. → _____

c) Nosotros jugamos al fútbol. → _____

**Read the text - Tom's day**

Tom is a British boy. He is twelve years old and he lives in Manchester. Every morning he gets up at seven o'clock and has breakfast with his family. He goes to school by bike. Tom's favourite subject is science. In the afternoon, he plays basketball with his friends. Yesterday he didn't go to school because it was Sunday. He visited his grandparents and ate a big lunch. Next weekend he is going to travel to London with his class.

11 Answer the questions about Tom (*responde a las preguntas sobre Tom*)

- a) How old is Tom? → _____
- b) How does he go to school? → _____
- c) What did he do yesterday? → _____
- d) What is he going to do next weekend? → _____

12 True or False (*verdadero o falso*)

	Afirmación	V	F
a	Tom lives in London		
b	He goes to school by bike		
c	His favourite subject is maths		
d	He is going to travel next weekend		

13 Final writing. Write about YOUR day (5-6 sentences) (*reto final de escritura: escribe sobre tu día, 5-6 frases*)

Use present simple, past simple and 'going to'. I get up... Yesterday I... Next weekend I'm going to...

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REFERENCE · REPASO

Here is the list of the most common irregular verbs. Esta es la lista de los verbos irregulares más importantes de 1.º ESO. Apréndetelos: infinitivo y pasado. ¡Los necesitarás para hablar del pasado!

Infinitive	Past - Pasado
be	was / were
become	became
begin	began
break	broke
bring	brought
build	built
buy	bought
catch	caught
choose	chose
come	came
cost	cost
cut	cut
do	did
draw	drew
drink	drank
drive	drove
eat	ate
fall	fell
feel	felt
find	found
fly	flew
get	got
give	gave
go	went
have	had
hear	heard
keep	kept
know	knew

Infinitive	Past · Pasado
learn	learnt
leave	left
lose	lost
make	made
meet	met
pay	paid
put	put
read	read
ride	rode
run	ran
say	said
see	saw
sell	sold
send	sent
sing	sang
sit	sat
sleep	slept
speak	spoke
spend	spent
stand	stood
swim	swam
take	took
teach	taught
tell	told
think	thought
throw	threw
understand	understood
wake	woke
wear	wore
win	won
write	wrote

TIP · CONSEJO

Study trick: cover the 'Past' column and try to remember each one. Truco: tapa la columna del pasado e intenta recordar cada verbo. ¡Repite cada día!



CHECK YOURSELF · EVALÚATE

Read each sentence and tick the box for your level. Lee cada frase y marca tu nivel con sinceridad. Si marcas muchas casillas en rojo, repasa esa sección otra vez. ¡Tú puedes!

I can... (Puedo...)	Yes!	So-so	Not yet
I can introduce myself and use the verb TO BE.			
I can talk about my family and use 'have got'.			
I can describe people (body and adjectives).			
I can describe my house and use there is / there are.			
I can talk about my routines (present simple).			
I can say what is happening now (present continuous).			
I can talk about food and quantities (some/any, how much/many).			
I can use can, must and should.			
I can talk about the past (was/were and regular verbs).			
I can use irregular verbs in the past.			
I can compare things (comparatives and superlatives).			
I can talk about the future (going to and will).			
I can read and understand a short text.			
I can write an email, a postcard and a description.			
I can have a simple conversation in everyday situations.			

CONGRATULATIONS · ¡FELICIDADES!

Well done! You finished your summer English workbook. ¡Enhorabuena! Has terminado tu cuadernillo de verano. Now you are ready for 2.º ESO. See you in September!



1. Personal information & TO BE

1. a) am. b) is. c) are. d) are. e) are. f) is. g) are. h) is.
2. a) am not (I'm not). b) is not (isn't). c) are not (aren't).
3. a) Are you from London? Yes, I am. b) Is she a doctor? No, she isn't.
4. yo=I, tú=you, él=he, ella=she; nosotros=we, vosotros=you, ellos=they. (it = ello, cosas/animales).
5. 1-C, 2-A, 3-B, 4-E, 5-D.
6. Poland → Polish. America → American. China → Chinese.
7. a) She IS my sister. b) I AM twelve years old. c) Yes, I AM.
8. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: My name is Marta. I am twelve years old. I am from Madrid. I am happy and friendly.

2. Have got & the family

1. a) have got. b) has got. c) have got. d) has got. e) have got. f) has got.
2. a) She hasn't got a cat. / Has she got a cat? b) They haven't got a garden. / Have they got a garden?
3. a) grandmother. b) uncle. c) cousin. d) sister.
4. a) Anna's book. b) My parents' car (plural: apostrophe after the s). c) My brother's room.
5. I→my, you→your, he→his, she→her, it→its, we→our, you→your, they→their.
6. a) my. b) His. c) its. d) Their.
7. a) She HAS got two sisters. b) This is my FATHER'S car.
8. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: I have got a big family. My mother's name is Ana. I have got one brother and one sister. My brother has got a dog.

3. The body & descriptive adjectives

1. a) head. b) eye. c) leg (o foot). d) nose. e) ear. f) hand.
2. 1-C, 2-A, 3-B, 4-E, 5-D.
3. a) a big house. b) a tall girl. c) green eyes.
4. is; has got; has got; is.
5. Physical: tall, short, slim, strong. Personality: friendly, shy, funny, kind.
6. a) happy (es personalidad/estado, los demás son físicos). b) chair (no es una parte del cuerpo).
7. a) She has got blonde hair (adjetivo antes del nombre). b) They are two tall boys (el adjetivo no lleva -s).
8. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: My brother is tall and strong. He has got short black hair. He has got brown eyes. He is funny and kind.

4. This/that & the house

1. a) This. b) Those. c) These. d) That.
2. 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C.
3. a) under. b) on. c) next to. d) in.
4. this→these, that→those; box→boxes, house→houses.
5. a) There is. b) There are. c) There is. d) There are.
6. a) The cat is under the table. b) There are three bedrooms.
7. a) These chairs are new (plural). b) There ARE two sofas.
8. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: In my room there is a bed and a desk. There are two windows. My bed is next to the window. There is a lamp on the desk.

5. Present simple & routines

1. a) play. b) watches. c) go. d) studies. e) live. f) sleeps.
2. plays, watches, goes, studies, does, flies.
3. a) don't like. b) doesn't work.
4. a) Do you like pizza? b) Does he play tennis?
5. a) I never go to bed late. b) She is always happy (después de to be). c) We sometimes watch TV.
6. a) three o'clock. b) (a) quarter past four. c) half past six. d) (a) quarter to eight.
7. a) She GOES to school. b) DOES she like music? c) He DOESN'T play football.
8. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: I get up at seven o'clock. I have breakfast at half past seven. I go to school by bus. In the evening I do my homework and watch TV.
9. gets up; has; goes; studies; plays; doesn't watch.
10. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: a) I always brush my teeth. b) I never eat snails. c) I usually watch TV in the evening.
11. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday.
12. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: Do you like football? What time do you get up? Where do you live?

6. Present continuous

1. playing, making, running, sitting, studying, swimming.
2. a) am reading. b) is watching. c) are playing. d) is raining.
3. a) He isn't sleeping. / Is he sleeping? b) They aren't running. / Are they running?
4. a) play. b) is running. c) gets up. d) is sleeping.
5. a) She is writing a letter. b) They are not playing football.
6. a) True. b) False: running (double n). c) False: I am playing.
7. a) She is play**ING** tennis now. b) They **ARE** playing in the garden.
8. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: My mother is cooking dinner. My friends are playing outside. I am doing my English homework.
9. are playing; is reading; is running; are singing; am eating.
10. a) walks. b) is walking. c) don't like. d) is crying.
11. a) What are you doing now? b) Where are they going?
12. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: My father is working. My sister is watching TV. I am studying English.

7. There is/are & food/city

1. Countable: apple, egg, banana, sandwich. Uncountable: water, rice, milk, sugar.
2. a) some. b) any. c) any. d) some.
3. a) How many. b) How much. c) How much. d) How many.
4. a) There is. b) There are. c) There is. d) There are.
5. 1-B, 2-D, 3-A, 4-C.
6. a) water (incontable/bebida, los demás son frutas contables). b) milk (no es un lugar de la ciudad).
7. a) How **MANY** apples are there? b) There **ARE** some eggs.
8. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: There is some milk in the fridge. There are some apples on the table. There isn't any bread.

8. Can, must & should

1. a) can. b) can't. c) can. d) can't.
2. a) must. b) mustn't. c) must.
3. a) should. b) should. c) shouldn't.
4. a) Can you swim? b) Can he play the guitar?
5. slow→slowly, quick→quickly, good→well (irregular), careful→carefully.
6. 1-B (play + ball sports), 2-A (go + -ing), 3-C (do + individual activities).
7. a) She **CAN** swim (los modales no llevan -s). b) You must **STUDY** (sin 'to' tras el modal).
8. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: I can ride a bike. I can play the piano. I can cook. I can't drive a car.

9. Past simple: to be & regular

1. a) was. b) were. c) was. d) were.
2. a) There was. b) There were. c) There was. d) There were.
3. played, studied, wanted, stopped, watched, lived.
4. a) played. b) watched. c) visited. d) lived.
5. a) didn't play. b) didn't watch. (Tras 'didn't' el verbo va en infinitivo.)
6. a) Did you play yesterday? b) Did she visit her aunt?
7. a) I **PLAYED** football (o I **WAS** playing). b) They **WERE** at home. c) Did she **WATCH** TV? (sin -ed tras did).
8. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: Last weekend I played with my friends. I visited my grandparents. We watched a film. It was great.
9. a) wasn't / was. b) weren't / were.
10. a) I played tennis yesterday. b) She watched a film last night. c) They visited London in 2019.
11. travelled; was; played; jumped; were.
12. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: Last year my birthday was on a Saturday. I invited my friends. We played games and ate cake. It was a great day.

10. Past simple: irregular verbs

1. went, had, saw, ate, made, did, got, came.
2. a) went. b) had. c) saw. d) ate. e) made. f) got.
3. Regular: played, watched, lived, studied. Irregular: went, saw, had, made.
4. a) didn't go. b) didn't have. (Tras didn't, verbo base.)
5. was; was; wrote; had.
6. a) Did you go out yesterday? Yes, I did. b) Did she see the film? No, she didn't.
7. a) I **WENT** to the park (go es irregular). b) She didn't **GO** home (tras didn't, infinitivo).
8. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: Marie Curie was a scientist. She was born in Poland. She discovered radium. She won two Nobel Prizes.
9. wrote, read, gave, took, bought, found, ran, drank.
10. went; saw; had; ate; took; was.
11. a) Where did you go? b) Did you see a (good) film?
12. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: Last summer I went to the beach. I swam every day. I ate a lot of ice cream. I saw my cousins.

11. Comparatives & superlatives

1. tall→taller→the tallest; big→bigger→the biggest; happy→happier→the happiest; good→better→the best; beautiful→more beautiful→the most beautiful.

2. a) bigger. b) faster. c) easier. d) more interesting.

3. a) the longest. b) the highest. c) the best.

4. a) as ... as. b) as ... as.

5. mouse→mice, fish→fish (igual), sheep→sheep (igual), wolf→wolves.

6. a) The dog is bigger than the cat (o The cat is bigger than the dog). b) The lion is the strongest animal.

7. a) She is TALLER than me (adjetivo corto). b) This is the BIGGEST house.

8. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: An elephant is bigger than a dog. A cheetah is the fastest animal. A cat is as clever as a dog.

9. a) hotter. b) the worst. c) faster. d) the most intelligent.

10. a) taller. b) older. c) faster.

11. a) True. b) False: better. c) True.

12. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: My brother is taller than me. My mother is the oldest in my family. My friend is as funny as me.

12. The future: going to & will

1. a) am going to visit. b) is going to study. c) are going to play. d) are going to travel.

2. a) will. b) won't. c) will. d) will.

3. a) is going to (evidencia presente) — aunque 'will' también se acepta para predicción. b) am going to (plan decidido).

4. a) She isn't going to watch TV. b) We aren't going to go out.

5. a) What are you going to do this weekend? b) Where are they going to go on holiday?

6. 1-B (decisión al momento → will), 2-A (plan → going to), 3-C (predicción → will).

7. a) I will VISIT my aunt (sin 'to' tras will). b) She IS going to study (falta el verbo be).

8. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: Next summer I'm going to travel to the beach. I'm going to swim every day. I will read a lot of books. I'm going to visit my cousins.

9. is going to visit; is going to play; are going to have; aren't going to stay.

10. Respuesta orientativa: a) will fly. b) won't use. c) will help. (Se aceptan predicciones razonadas.)

11. a) will (decisión al momento). b) am going to (plan decidido).

12. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: In the future I will travel the world. I'm going to study a lot. I will have a good job. I'm going to help other people.

13. Vocabulary bank

1. a) thirteen. b) twenty. c) thirty. d) fifteen. e) forty. f) one hundred.

2. a) first. b) second. c) third. d) fifth. e) twelfth.

3. Summer: T-shirt, shorts, sandals, sunglasses. Winter: coat, scarf, gloves, boots.

4. 1-C, 2-A, 3-B, 4-D.

5. a) mountain. b) ocean / sea. c) river.

6. a) biblioteca. b) alfombra. c) salida. (Son false friends: se parecen al español pero significan otra cosa.)

7. a) teacher. b) actor. c) artist. d) player. e) scientist.

8. Colours: red, blue, green. Animals: dog, cat, fish. Numbers: seven, ten, three.

14. Reading workshop

1. a) She is thirteen (years old). b) She is from Ireland. c) (It's) red. d) They play basketball (in the park).

2. a) False (she is from Ireland). b) True. c) False (she has got two dogs and a cat). d) True.

3. a) funny. b) loves.

4. b) London, a great city (es la idea general del texto).

5. a) False → London is the capital of England. b) False → the weather is often cloudy and rainy.

6. Three: Big Ben, the London Eye and Buckingham Palace.

7. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: London is a big, exciting city with famous places and rainy weather.

15. Writing workshop

1. 1: Hi! What's your name? 2: My name is Tom. Where are you from? 3: I'm from Spain. And you? 4: I'm from the UK. 5: Nice to meet you, Tom! 6: Nice to meet you too.

2. Respuesta libre. Debe incluir saludo, nombre, edad, procedencia, algo personal y despedida. Ejemplo: Hi! My name is Lucía. I am twelve. I am from Spain. I have got a brother. In my free time I play tennis. Write soon! Bye, Lucía.

3. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: Dear Ana, I am in Italy with my family. The weather is sunny. I am very happy. Every day I swim and eat pizza. See you soon! Marta.

4. Respuesta libre. Debe usar present simple y adverbios de frecuencia/horas. Ejemplo: I usually get up at 7. I have breakfast and go to school. In the afternoon I do my homework. I always have dinner at 9. I go to bed at 10.

5. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: My favourite season is summer because it is hot and sunny. I don't go to school. I go to the beach with my friends. I love summer!

16. Speaking & everyday English

- 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C.
- help; much; (only) ; take. (Can I HELP you? How MUCH is this? It's ten euros. I'll TAKE it.)
- 1: Hello? 2: Hello, can I speak to Anna, please? 3: Just a moment, please. 4: Thank you.
- a) You're welcome. b) Nice to meet you too. c) I'm fine, thanks.
- Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: WAITER: Are you ready to order? YOU: Yes, I'd like a pizza, please. WAITER: Anything to drink? YOU: A glass of water, please. Thank you.
- Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: What's your name? Where are you from? How old are you? What do you do in your free time? Have you got any pets?

17. Games - English fun

- Las 8 palabras están escondidas en horizontal, vertical y diagonal: MOTHER, FATHER, SISTER, BROTHER, COUSIN, UNCLE, AUNT, FAMILY.
- Across → 1. CAT. Down ↓ 1. COW, 2. ANT, 3. TEN. Las tres verticales se cruzan con CAT: COW por la C, ANT por la A, TEN por la T.
- a) RED. b) BLUE. c) GREEN. d) YELLOW. e) BLACK.
- a) ELEPHANT. b) LION. c) HORSE.
- A: apple. B: blue. C: cat. D: day. F: family. H: head. M: March. R: red. S: sun. W: water.
- Letter 1: K (from KING). Letter 2: E (egg, elephant, English). Letter 3: Y (daY, plaY, happY). The secret word is K-E-Y = KEY (llave), the object you use to open the castle door. ¡Has escapado!

18. Final review - Repaso final

- a) am playing (now). b) goes (routine). c) watched (past). d) am going to (future plan).
- a) is. b) have got. c) am. d) has got.
- a) She doesn't like coffee. b) They didn't go to the park. c) I can't swim.
- a) bigger. b) the longest. c) better.
- a) How old are you? b) Where are you from? c) Can you swim?
- a) teacher (no es familia). b) apple (no es color). c) played (es regular; los demás son irregulares).
- 1-B, 2-D, 3-A, 4-C.
- a) She GOES to school. b) I AM twelve years old. c) He can PLAY the guitar. d) They ARE my friends.
- a) on. b) under. c) next to.
- a) I have got a dog. b) She is tall. c) We play football.
- a) He is twelve (years old). b) By bike. c) He visited his grandparents and ate a big lunch. d) He is going to travel to London (with his class).
- a) False (he lives in Manchester). b) True. c) False (it's science). d) True.
- Respuesta libre. Debe combinar presente, pasado y futuro. Ejemplo: I get up at seven. I go to school by bus. My favourite subject is English. Yesterday I played with my friends. Next weekend I'm going to visit my cousins.