

CUADERNILLO DE

VERANO

Hello!

Let's
go!

What's your
favorite hobby?

INGLÉS

2º ESO

- ☒ Vocabulary
- ☒ Grammar
- ☒ Practice

beach



playa

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

Nombre: _____

Apellidos: _____

Curso: _____

Fecha: _____



RECURSOS
ESO





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Summer Workbook · English · 2.º ESO (A2-B1)



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WELCOME

This is your summer English workbook for 2.º ESO (A2-B1). It reviews all the grammar and vocabulary of the year: verb tenses, present perfect, conditionals, modals, gerunds and much more. There are SIX long reading texts, writing and speaking workshops, games and the full list of irregular verbs. Instructions are mainly in English. Let's start!



How to use this workbook

Read this before you start



This is your **summer English workbook** for the second year of ESO (level **A2-B1**). Every section has a short **GRAMMAR** box, lots of exercises from easy to more difficult, and thinking challenges. This year the instructions are **mainly in English** to help you get used to the language; you will only find help in Spanish for the most difficult points. There are **six long reading texts** to improve your comprehension. At the end you have the **Answer Key** to check your own work.



Grammar

Tenses, conditionals, modals, gerunds and infinitives.



6 Readings

Six long texts: news, biography, places, stories and more.



Skills

Writing and speaking for real, everyday situations.

Section colours:

Colour	What you will find
Navy blue	Base grammar and vocabulary
Red	Verb tenses, conditionals and modals
Blue	Reading, writing and speaking workshops
Dark red	Games and English fun

TIP

Study tip: do a little every day. Read the GRAMMAR box first, then do the exercises. For the readings, don't translate every word: try to understand the general meaning first. Check your answers in the Answer Key.



GRAMMAR · PRESENT SIMPLE vs CONTINUOUS

Present simple = habits, routines and facts (I play tennis on Sundays). Third person adds -s/-es. **Present continuous** = actions happening now or around now (I am playing tennis at the moment): am/is/are + verb-**ing**. Some verbs (like, know, want, have=possess) are **not** normally used in the continuous. Time words: usually, every day (simple); now, at the moment, today (continuous).

1 Complete with the present simple or continuous

- a) I _____ (study) English every day. b) Look! It _____ (rain).
c) She usually _____ (go) to school by bus. d) They _____ (watch) TV right now.
e) We _____ (not / like) horror films. f) Listen! Someone _____ (sing).

2 Choose the correct option

- a) She (plays / is playing) the piano beautifully every day.
b) Be quiet! The baby (sleeps / is sleeping).
c) Water (boils / is boiling) at 100 degrees.

3 Write questions and short answers

- a) you / like / pizza? → _____ Yes, _____.
b) she / work / at the moment? → _____ No, _____.

4 Complete the table with time expressions (*clasifica las expresiones de tiempo*)

every day · now · usually · at the moment · on Mondays · today · always · look!

Present simple	Present continuous

5 School vocabulary. Match the subject with what you study (*relaciona la asignatura*)

Subject	You study...
1. History	A. numbers and equations
2. Maths	B. the past and events
3. Geography	C. living things
4. Biology	D. countries and maps

Answers: 1 ____ 2 ____ 3 ____ 4 ____

6 Find and correct the mistake

- a) I am wanting an ice cream. → _____
b) She go to school by bike every day. → _____
c) Look! The dog run in the park. → _____

7 Write about your daily routine and what you are doing now (4-5 sentences) (*tu rutina y qué haces ahora*)

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**8 Complete the text with the correct tense****A busy morning**

It's 8 o'clock and the Smith family _____ (have) breakfast. Mr Smith _____ (read) the newspaper, as he always _____ (do). The children _____ (get) ready for school. They usually _____ (walk) to school, but today it _____ (rain), so their mother _____ (drive) them.

9 Make questions for these answers

- a) _____? I get up at seven.
 b) _____? Yes, I'm studying now.

10 Complete with the correct form of these state verbs

- a) I _____ (not / understand) this exercise.
 b) She _____ (know) the answer.
 c) They _____ (want) to go home.

11 Write 4 sentences: 2 things you do every day and 2 you are doing now

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GRAMMAR · QUANTIFIERS

Countable nouns: a book, two books. **Uncountable**: water, money, information (no plural). Use **some** (affirmative), **any** (negatives/questions), **a lot of** (large quantity). Ask with **How many** + countable and **How much** + uncountable. **(a) few / (a) little**: few + countable, little + uncountable.

1 Complete with some, any or a lot of

- a) There is _____ milk in the fridge. b) There aren't _____ eggs.
c) Is there _____ sugar? d) She has got _____ friends (many).

2 How much or How many?

- a) _____ money have you got? b) _____ students are in your class?
c) _____ water do you drink? d) _____ books did you read?

3 Classify: countable or uncountable

apple · money · information · chair · rice · idea · water · homework

Countable	Uncountable

4 Complete with few or little

- a) I have very _____ time. (uncountable) b) There are _____ people here. (countable)

5 Order the words to make a question

- a) many / how / are / there / books → _____
b) is / there / milk / much / how → _____

6 Find the mistake

- a) How much apples are there? → _____
b) I haven't got some money. → _____
c) There is a lot of informations. → _____

7 Write 4 sentences about the food in your kitchen (usa some, any, a lot of, how much/many)

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8 Complete with much, many or a lot of

- a) How _____ time do you need? b) There aren't _____ people here.
c) She has got _____ friends. d) I don't drink _____ coffee.

9 Complete the shopping list dialogue**In the kitchen**

A: Is there _____ milk?

B: No, there isn't _____. And there are only _____ eggs.

A: How _____ apples are there?

B: There are _____ of apples, don't worry.

10 Find the mistake

- a) There are much cars. → _____
b) How many money have you got? → _____

11 Write 4 sentences about what there is in your school

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GRAMMAR · PAST SIMPLE

Regular verbs add **-ed** (played, wanted). Irregular verbs change (go→went, see→saw). Negative: **didn't** + base verb. Questions: **Did** you...? **There was** (singular) / **There were** (plural). Time words: yesterday, last week, in 2019, two days ago. Pronunciation of -ed: /d/, /t/ or /ɪd/ (wanted, needed).

1 Write the past simple (regular and irregular)

Verb	Past	Verb	Past
play		go	
study		see	
want		have	
stop		make	

2 Complete with the past simple

- a) Yesterday we _____ (go) to the cinema. b) She _____ (buy) a new phone.
c) They _____ (not / come) to the party. d) I _____ (see) a great film.

3 There was or There were?

- a) _____ a concert last night. b) _____ lots of people.
c) _____ some food on the table. d) _____ two cars in the street.

4 Write questions with Did

- a) you / go / out yesterday? → _____
b) she / like / the film? → _____

5 -ed pronunciation. Classify: /d/, /t/ or /ɪd/ (pronunciación de -ed)

played · wanted · walked · needed · watched · lived

/d/	/t/	/ɪd/

6 Complete the short story with the past simple

A surprise

Last Saturday I _____ (wake up) early. I _____ (have) breakfast and _____ (go) to the park. Suddenly, I _____ (see) my old friend Sara. We _____ (be) very happy and we _____ (spend) the whole day together.

7 Find the mistake

- a) I goed to school. → _____
b) Did you went home? → _____
c) There was many people. → _____

8 Write about what you did last weekend (4-5 sentences) (qué hiciste el finde pasado)

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**9 Complete the story with the past simple****The trip**

Last year we _____ (travel) to Scotland. We _____ (take) a plane to Edinburgh and then we _____ (rent) a car. The weather _____ (be) cold, but we _____ (have) a great time. We _____ (see) castles and _____ (eat) traditional food.

10 Write the negative and the question

a) She went to the party. → Neg: _____ Question: _____

b) They saw the film. → Neg: _____ Question: _____

11 Complete with there was, there were or the negatives

a) _____ a lot of people at the concert.

b) _____ any milk in the fridge. (negativo)

c) _____ a beautiful garden behind the house.

12 Write about a trip or holiday you had (4-5 sentences)

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GRAMMAR · USED TO

Used to + base verb = past habits or states that are not true now (I used to play with dolls). Negative: **didn't use to**. Question: **Did you use to...**? **Get** + adjective = become (get tired, get angry, get dark). It shows a change of state.

1 Complete with used to or didn't use to

- a) I _____ live in a small village. (afirmativo)
 b) She _____ like vegetables, but now she loves them. (negativo)
 c) We _____ play in the street when we were kids. (afirmativo)

2 Write questions with Did ... use to

- a) you / have / long hair? → _____
 b) he / play / the guitar? → _____

3 Rewrite the sentences with used to

- a) When I was young, I watched cartoons. → _____
 b) In the past, people wrote letters. → _____

4 Complete with get + adjective

- a) In winter it _____ early. (oscuro)
 b) After running, I _____. (cansado)
 c) He _____ when he loses. (enfadado)

5 True or False about the rule. Correct the false ones

	Afirmación	V	F
a	'Used to' talks about present habits		
b	After 'used to' we use the base verb		
c	'Get' + adjective means 'become'		

6 Find the mistake

- a) I use to live in Madrid when I was five. → _____
 b) Did you used to play tennis? → _____

7 Write 4 sentences about how you were as a child (cómo eras de pequeño/a con used to)

When I was little, I used to... I didn't use to...

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GRAMMAR · COMPARISON

Comparative: short adj + -er + than (taller than); long adj: more + adj + than (more expensive than).

Superlative: the + -est (the tallest) / the most + adj (the most expensive). Irregular: good→better→the best; bad→worse→the worst. **(not) as ... as** = (not) so ... as. **too** + adj = demasiado; adj + **enough** = suficientemente.

1 Complete the table

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
big		
easy		
expensive		
good		
bad		

2 Complete with the comparative or superlative

- a) A plane is _____ (fast) than a train.
 b) Everest is _____ (high) mountain in the world.
 c) This exercise is _____ (difficult) than the last one.
 d) She is _____ (good) student in the class.

3 Complete with (not) as ... as

- a) Tom is 1,70 m. Jack is 1,70 m. → Tom is _____ tall _____ Jack.
 b) A car isn't as fast as a plane. → A plane is _____ than a car.

4 Complete with too or enough

- a) This coffee is _____ hot. I can't drink it. (demasiado)
 b) He isn't old _____ to drive. (suficientemente)
 c) The box is _____ heavy to carry. (demasiado)

5 Order the words

- a) is / the / lion / animal / dangerous / most → the _____
 b) than / my / is / sister / taller / me → _____

6 Find the mistake

- a) She is more tall than me. → _____
 b) This is the most easy exercise. → _____
 c) He is enough old to drive. → _____

7 Compare your town and a big city (3-4 sentences) (compara tu pueblo/ciudad con una gran ciudad)

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**8 Complete with the comparative or superlative**

- a) Health is _____ (important) thing in life.
- b) Today is _____ (hot) than yesterday.
- c) This is _____ (bad) film I have ever seen.
- d) A bike is _____ (cheap) than a car.

9 Rewrite the sentences using (not) as ... as

- a) My bag is cheaper than yours. → Your bag isn't _____
- b) Anna and Sara are the same height. → Anna is _____

10 Complete with too or (not) enough

- a) I can't buy it. It's _____ expensive.
- b) She can't reach the shelf. She isn't tall _____.
- c) This soup is _____ salty. I can't eat it.

11 Write 4 sentences comparing two famous people or places

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GRAMMAR · SUBJECT vs OBJECT QUESTIONS

Object question (normal): use an auxiliary (do/did). 'What did you see?' **Subject question** (who/what is the subject): NO auxiliary, same word order as a statement. 'Who broke the window?' (not 'Who did break'). **Gerund as subject**: -ing at the start of a sentence acts as a noun: **Swimming** is good for you.

1 Subject or object question? Complete with the correct form

- a) Who _____ (break) the window? (subject)
 b) What _____ you _____ (do) yesterday? (object)
 c) Who _____ (live) next door? (subject)

2 Write subject questions for the underlined word

- a) TOM won the race. → Who _____?
 b) SOMETHING STRANGE happened. → What _____?

3 Write object questions

- a) She met ____ (who) yesterday. → _____
 b) They bought ____ (what) at the shop. → _____

4 Complete with a gerund as subject

- a) _____ (swim) is good for your health.
 b) _____ (learn) English is important.
 c) _____ (get up) early is difficult for me.

5 Choose the correct question

- a) (Who broke / Who did break) the vase?
 b) (What you did / What did you) see?

6 Find the mistake

- a) Who did win the match? → _____
 b) Swim is good for you. → _____

7 Write 3 questions to interview a classmate (3 preguntas para entrevistar a un compañero)

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**8 Write the question for the underlined part**

- a) MARIA broke the window. → _____
- b) They saw A STRANGE LIGHT. → _____
- c) SOMETHING fell from the shelf. → _____

9 Complete with a gerund as subject

- a) _____ (smoke) is bad for your health.
- b) _____ (learn) languages _____ (open) your mind.

10 Write questions using the words in brackets

- a) (who / live / next door) → _____
- b) (what / you / do / last night) → _____

11 Write 4 questions to make a survey about free time

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GRAMMAR · FUTURE FORMS

Will ('ll) = predictions, decisions at the moment, promises (It will rain / I'll help you). **Be going to** = plans and intentions, and predictions with evidence (I'm going to study / Look at those clouds - it's going to rain). **Present continuous** = fixed arrangements (I'm meeting Sara at 5). Negative of will: won't.

1 Complete with will or won't

- a) I think robots _____ do our jobs in the future.
 b) Don't worry, you _____ fail the exam. (negativo)
 c) It's cold. I _____ close the window.

2 Complete with be going to

- a) We _____ (visit) London next summer.
 b) Look at the clouds! It _____ (rain).
 c) She _____ (study) medicine at university.

3 will, going to or present continuous? Choose the best option

- a) I _____ (meet) my friends at 6 tonight. (arrangement)
 b) Maybe it _____ (be) sunny tomorrow. (prediction)
 c) I've decided: I _____ (learn) to drive. (plan)

4 Match

Situation	Best form
1. A decision at the moment of speaking	A. be going to
2. A plan or intention	B. present continuous
3. A fixed arrangement (time and place)	C. will

Answers: 1 ____ 2 ____ 3 ____

5 Write negative sentences

- a) She / not / going to / come → _____
 b) They / will / not / win → _____

6 Find the mistake

- a) I will to help you. → _____
 b) She going to study tonight. → _____

7 Write your predictions and plans for the future (4 sentences) (*predicciones y planes*)

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**8 Complete the predictions about the year 2100**

- a) People _____ (live) longer. b) We _____ (not / use) petrol cars.
c) Robots _____ (do) many jobs. d) Perhaps we _____ (travel) to Mars.

9 Complete with the present continuous for future arrangements

- a) I _____ (meet) Sara at 6 tomorrow.
b) We _____ (fly) to Rome on Saturday.
c) She _____ (have) a party next week.

10 Choose the best future form

- a) Look at the sky! It (will / is going to) rain.
b) The bag is heavy. I ('ll / am going to) help you.
c) I ('m meeting / will meet) the doctor at 5 (arrangement).

11 Write your plans and predictions for next year (4 sentences)



GRAMMAR · CONDITIONALS

First conditional (real/possible future): If + present simple, will + verb. 'If it rains, I will stay at home.' **Second conditional** (imaginary/unreal): If + past simple, would + verb. 'If I won the lottery, I would travel.' We often use **were** for all persons: 'If I were you...'. The if-clause can go first or second.

1 First conditional. Complete

- a) If it _____ (rain), we _____ (stay) at home.
 b) If you _____ (study), you _____ (pass) the exam.
 c) She _____ (be) happy if she _____ (win).

2 Second conditional. Complete

- a) If I _____ (have) a million euros, I _____ (buy) a house.
 b) If she _____ (be) taller, she _____ (play) basketball.
 c) What _____ you _____ (do) if you _____ (see) a ghost?

3 First or second conditional? Identify (1st/2nd)

- a) If I win the match, I'll celebrate. → _____
 b) If I were rich, I would help people. → _____
 c) If it's sunny, we'll go to the beach. → _____

4 Match the two halves

If clause	Result
1. If I were you,	A. I'll call you.
2. If you heat ice,	B. I would study more.
3. If I have time,	C. it melts.
4. If I were a bird,	D. I would fly away.

Answers: 1 ____ 2 ____ 3 ____ 4 ____

5 Complete the sentences with your own ideas

- a) If I have free time this weekend, _____
 b) If I were the president, _____

6 Find the mistake

- a) If it will rain, I will stay home. → _____
 b) If I was you, I would study. → _____

7 Write 2 first and 2 second conditional sentences about you (2 frases de cada condicional)

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**8 Complete the first conditional chain**

- a) If I _____ (miss) the bus, I _____ (be) late.
b) If you _____ (not / hurry), we _____ (miss) the train.
c) We _____ (have) a picnic if the weather _____ (be) good.

9 Complete the second conditional

- a) If I _____ (can) fly, I _____ (visit) every country.
b) If she _____ (study) more, she _____ (get) better marks.
c) What _____ you _____ (do) if you _____ (find) a wallet?

10 Choose first or second conditional according to the meaning

- a) It's possible: If it (rains / rained), I'll take an umbrella.
b) Imaginary: If I (am / were) a millionaire, I would help people.

11 Finish these sentences with your own ideas

- a) If I don't do my homework, _____
b) If I could travel anywhere, _____
c) If I were the head teacher, _____



GRAMMAR · PRESENT PERFECT

Form: **have/has** + past participle (I have seen, she has gone). Use it for: experiences (I have been to Paris), recent actions with a present result, and actions that continue now. **ever/never** (experiences), **just/already/yet** (recent), **for** + period / **since** + point in time. **been** (went and came back) vs **gone** (went and is still there).

1 Complete with the present perfect

- a) I _____ (see) that film three times. b) She _____ (not / finish) her homework.
c) _____ you ever _____ (be) to London? d) They _____ (just / arrive).

2 for or since?

- a) I have lived here _____ 2015. b) She has studied English _____ five years.
c) We haven't seen them _____ last summer. d) He has been ill _____ two days.

3 been or gone?

- a) She has _____ to Italy and she's back now.
b) He isn't here; he has _____ to the shop.

4 just, already or yet?

- a) I have _____ finished. (hace un momento)
b) Have you done it _____? (en preguntas, al final)
c) She has _____ eaten, she isn't hungry. (ya)

5 Past simple or present perfect? Choose

- a) I _____ (visit) Paris last year. (finished time)
b) I _____ (never / eat) sushi. (experience)
c) She _____ (buy) a car yesterday. (finished time)

6 Write past participles

Verb	Past participle	Verb	Past participle
go		see	
be		do	
eat		write	

7 Find the mistake

- a) I have saw that film. → _____
b) She has lived here since five years. → _____
c) Have you ever went to Rome? → _____

8 Write 3 things you have done and 1 you have never done (*experiencias con present perfect*)

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9 Complete the dialogue with the present perfect or past simple
Have you ever...?

A: _____ you ever _____ (be) to London?

B: Yes, I _____ (go) there last year. I _____ (visit) Big Ben.

A: _____ you _____ (see) the London Eye?

B: No, I _____ (not / have) time.

10 Write sentences with for or since

a) I / know / my best friend / ten years → _____

b) She / live / here / 2019 → _____

11 Complete with just, already or yet

a) I've _____ finished my homework, so I can relax now.

b) Has the film started _____?

c) We've _____ seen this film. Let's watch another one.

12 Write 4 questions with 'Have you ever...?' to ask a friend

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GRAMMAR · MODAL VERBS

Can/could = ability (I can swim / I could swim at 5). **Must/have to** = obligation. **Mustn't** = prohibition; **don't have to** = no obligation. **Should/shouldn't** = advice. **May/might** = possibility. Modals + base verb (no 'to', no -s). **Say** (no person object usually): 'say something'. **Tell** (+ person): 'tell someone something'.

1 Complete with the correct modal

- a) You _____ study for the exam. (obligation)
 b) You _____ smoke here. It's forbidden. (prohibition)
 c) You _____ see a doctor. (advice)
 d) I _____ swim when I was six. (past ability)

2 must, mustn't or don't have to?

- a) You _____ wear a uniform. It's the rule. (obligation)
 b) You _____ be late. (prohibition)
 c) It's Sunday, so you _____ go to school. (no obligation)

3 say or tell?

- a) She _____ me a secret. b) He _____ 'hello'.
 c) Can you _____ me the time? d) Don't _____ lies.

4 may/might for possibility. Rewrite

- a) Maybe it will rain. → It _____
 b) Perhaps she is at home. → She _____

5 Give advice with should or shouldn't

- a) I'm tired. → You _____
 b) I have a headache. → You _____

6 Find the mistake

- a) She can to drive. → _____
 b) You must to study. → _____
 c) He said me a secret. → _____

7 Write 4 rules for your school with must/mustn't (4 normas de tu colegio)

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8 Complete with the correct modal verb

- a) _____ I open the window? (permiso)
b) You _____ touch that, it's dangerous. (prohibición)
c) I _____ ride a bike when I was five. (habilidad pasada)
d) You _____ eat more vegetables. (consejo)

9 Rewrite with have to / don't have to

- a) It's obligatory to wear a helmet. → You _____
b) It isn't necessary to pay. → You _____

10 say or tell? Complete

- a) Please _____ me the truth. b) She _____ that she was tired.
c) Can you _____ me a story? d) He always _____ 'thank you'.

11 Write advice for these problems with should/shouldn't

- a) 'I'm always tired.' → _____
b) 'I want to learn English faster.' → _____



GRAMMAR · GERUNDS & INFINITIVES

Gerund (-ing) after: like, love, hate, enjoy, finish, mind, and after **prepositions** (good at swimming). **Infinitive (to + verb)** after: want, need, decide, hope, would like, and after adjectives (easy to do). Some verbs change meaning. After modals: base verb (no 'to').

1 Gerund or infinitive? Complete

- a) I enjoy _____ (read) books. b) She wants _____ (be) a doctor.
c) They decided _____ (go) home. d) He is good at _____ (play) chess.

2 Complete with the -ing form

- a) I love _____ (swim) in summer. b) Do you mind _____ (open) the window?
c) She finished _____ (do) her homework.

3 Complete with to + infinitive

- a) I need _____ (buy) some food. b) We hope _____ (win) the match.
c) It's important _____ (study) every day.

4 Classify the verbs: + gerund or + infinitive

enjoy · want · decide · finish · hope · mind · need · love

+ gerund (-ing)	+ infinitive (to)

5 Order the words

- a) enjoy / I / to / music / listening → _____
b) wants / she / a / to / teacher / be → _____

6 Find the mistake

- a) I want playing football. → _____
b) She enjoys to read. → _____

7 Write 4 sentences about your likes and plans (usa gerundios e infinitivos)

I enjoy... I want to... I'm good at... I hope to...

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**8 Complete with the gerund or the infinitive**

- a) I'd like _____ (visit) Japan one day.
b) Do you fancy _____ (go) to the cinema?
c) She's learning _____ (drive).
d) Thanks for _____ (help) me.

9 Complete the text**My free time**

In my free time I love _____ (do) sport. I enjoy _____ (play) basketball and I'm good at _____ (swim). I want _____ (be) a professional athlete, so I've decided _____ (train) every day.

10 Correct the mistakes

- a) I'm interested in learn languages. → _____
b) She decided going home. → _____

11 Write 4 sentences about your hobbies and ambitions

I enjoy... I'm good at... I want to... I've decided to...

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VOCABULARY

This is your vocabulary bank for 2.º ESO: crime, the environment, fashion, the news and word formation. A rich vocabulary is the key to speaking and writing well. Review these words often!

1 Crime and criminals. Match

Crime	Criminal
1. theft	A. murderer
2. robbery	B. thief
3. murder	C. robber
4. burglary	D. burglar

Answers: 1 ____ 2 ____ 3 ____ 4 ____

2 The environment. Complete with the words

pollution · recycle · climate change · waste · renewable

a) We should _____ paper, glass and plastic.

b) Cars cause air _____ in cities.

c) Solar and wind power are _____ energy.

3 Fashion and clothes. Classify

jacket · trainers · scarf · jeans · boots · hat · dress · gloves

You wear on your feet	You wear on your body	You wear on your head/neck

4 The news. Match the word with its meaning

Word	Meaning
1. headline	A. a person who reports news
2. journalist	B. the title of a news story
3. article	C. a written news text

Answers: 1 ____ 2 ____ 3 ____

5 Word formation. Make adjectives with -ful or -less

a) care → _____ (con cuidado) / _____ (sin cuidado)

b) help → _____ (útil) / _____ (inútil)

6 Negative prefixes. Add un-, in- or im-

a) _____ happy b) _____ possible c) _____ correct d) _____ polite

7 Find the intruder

a) thief · robber · burglar · teacher · murderer → _____

b) jacket · dress · jeans · pollution · scarf → _____

8 Write 3 sentences about the environment and what we should do (*medio ambiente*)

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READING TIPS

Read each text carefully. Don't worry if you don't understand every word: try to get the general meaning first, then do the tasks. Read the questions before reading again.

Text 1 · A teenage hero (news article)

A 15-year-old boy from Manchester became a local hero last week. Jamie Roberts was walking home from school when he saw smoke coming from a neighbour's house. Without thinking twice, he called the fire brigade and then knocked on all the doors in the street to warn the other families. Thanks to Jamie, an elderly woman who lived alone was rescued in time. "I was really scared, but I knew I had to do something," Jamie said later. The firefighters arrived in just eight minutes and put out the fire. Nobody was seriously hurt, although the kitchen was completely destroyed. The mayor of the city has invited Jamie to a special ceremony next month, where he will receive a medal for his bravery. Jamie says he wants to become a firefighter when he is older.

1 Answer the questions about Text 1

- a) How old is Jamie and where is he from? → _____
- b) What did he see on his way home? → _____
- c) What did he do first? → _____
- d) What is going to happen next month? → _____

2 True or False. Correct the false ones

	Afirmación	V	F
a	Jamie saw the fire in his own house		
b	An elderly woman was rescued		
c	The firefighters took half an hour to arrive		
d	Jamie wants to be a firefighter		

3 Find a word in the text that means...

- a) 'very old' (person) → _____
- b) 'courage' → _____

**Text 2 · The life of a scientist (biography)**

Marie Curie was one of the most important scientists in history. She was born in Warsaw, Poland, in 1867. At that time, women were not allowed to study at university in her country, so she moved to Paris to continue her education. Life was very hard: she had almost no money and sometimes she only ate bread and tea. However, she never gave up. In Paris she met another scientist, Pierre Curie, and they got married. Together they studied radioactivity and discovered two new chemical elements. In 1903, Marie became the first woman to win a Nobel Prize. Later, she won a second Nobel Prize, this time in Chemistry. She was the first person ever to win the prize twice. During the First World War, she helped to create mobile X-ray units to treat injured soldiers. Marie Curie died in 1934, but her discoveries still help millions of people today.

4 Answer the questions about Text 2

- a) Where and when was Marie Curie born? → _____
- b) Why did she move to Paris? → _____
- c) Why was her second Nobel Prize special? → _____

5 Put these events in order (1-4)

- ____ She won her first Nobel Prize. ____ She moved to Paris.
- ____ She helped soldiers in the war. ____ She married Pierre Curie.

Text 3 · An amazing place (description)

If you ever visit Scotland, you must see the Isle of Skye. It is one of the most beautiful islands in the world. Skye is famous for its dramatic mountains, deep blue lakes and green valleys. The weather can change very quickly: it can be sunny in the morning and rainy in the afternoon, so you should always take a jacket. Many tourists come to Skye to walk in the mountains, take photos and watch the wild animals. You can see eagles flying in the sky and seals swimming in the sea. There are also small, quiet villages where you can try traditional Scottish food. The best time to visit is late spring or early autumn, when there are fewer tourists. Skye is a magical place that you will never forget.

6 Answer the questions about Text 3

- a) What is the Isle of Skye famous for? → _____
- b) Why should you take a jacket? → _____
- c) When is the best time to visit? Why? → _____

7 Choose the best title for Text 3

- (a) The weather in Scotland (b) Skye, a magical island (c) Scottish food

**Text 4 · The missing painting (mystery story)**

Detective Laura Simmons arrived at the museum early on Monday morning. During the night, someone had stolen a very valuable painting from the main hall. The alarm had not rung, and there were no broken windows or doors. It was a real mystery. Laura examined the room carefully. The only clue was a small blue button on the floor, near the empty wall. She asked the security guard some questions. He said that he had seen nothing strange, but Laura noticed that he was very nervous and that his jacket was missing a button - a blue one. "You forgot one small detail," Laura said calmly. The guard tried to escape, but the police were already waiting at the door. Later, the guard confessed that he had turned off the alarm and hidden the painting in his car. Thanks to Laura's sharp eyes, the painting returned to the museum the next day.

1 Answer the questions about Text 4

- a) What happened at the museum during the night? → _____
- b) What was the only clue? → _____
- c) Who stole the painting? How do you know? → _____

2 True or False. Correct the false ones

	Afirmación	V	F
a	The thief broke a window to enter		
b	The alarm did not ring		
c	The guard was very calm		
d	The painting was found in the guard's car		

3 Find a word in the text that means...

- a) 'worth a lot of money' → _____ b) 'a piece of evidence' → _____

**Text 5 · Should we use less plastic? (opinion article)**

Every year, millions of tonnes of plastic end up in our oceans. This is a serious problem for the environment and for the animals that live in the sea. Many fish, birds and turtles die because they eat small pieces of plastic or get trapped in plastic bags. In my opinion, we must all do something to reduce this problem. First, we should stop using single-use plastic, like straws and plastic bottles. Instead, we can use metal bottles and paper bags. Second, governments should ban the most dangerous plastics and help companies to find better materials. Some people think that one person cannot make a difference, but I disagree. If everybody changes a few small habits, together we can save our oceans. The future of the planet is in our hands, and we should act now, before it is too late.

4 Answer the questions about Text 5

- a) Why is plastic a problem for sea animals? → _____
- b) What two solutions does the writer suggest? → _____
- c) Does the writer think one person can help? Why? → _____

5 Find the writer's opinion. Is this text FOR or AGAINST reducing plastic?

→ _____

Text 6 · An email from a friend

Hi Alex, How are you? I'm writing from Dublin, where I'm spending two weeks with my cousins. I'm having an amazing time! The city is fantastic and the people are really friendly. Yesterday we visited an old castle and walked along the river. In the evening we went to a traditional music concert - it was brilliant! The only bad thing is the weather: it has rained almost every day, but we don't mind. Next weekend we are going to travel to the coast to see the cliffs. My cousin says they are the most beautiful in Ireland. I've taken hundreds of photos and I'll show them to you when I get back. How are your holidays? Have you done anything interesting? Write soon and tell me all your news! Take care, Sam

6 Answer the questions about Text 6

- a) Where is Sam and who is he with? → _____
- b) What did they do yesterday? → _____
- c) What are they going to do next weekend? → _____

7 Answer: what is the ONLY bad thing about the trip?

→ _____



WRITING TIPS

Plan before you write: think about your ideas, organise them in paragraphs, use linking words (and, but, because, so, then) and check your grammar at the end.

1 Order the informal email (1-6)

___ Hi Sam, ___ Write soon!

___ How are you? I'm writing to tell you about my holidays. ___ Best wishes, Alex

___ We went to the beach and swam every day. ___ It was a fantastic week.

2 Write an email to a friend about your summer (60-80 words)**Plan**

Greeting (Hi...) / Why you write / What you did (past simple) / Your plans (going to) / Ending (Write soon! + name)

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3 Write a review of a film or a book (50-70 words)

Title / Type (comedy, action...) / What it is about / Your opinion and a recommendation.

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4 Write a short opinion text: 'Should students wear a uniform?' (50-70 words)

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SPEAKING

These are real expressions for everyday situations: giving directions, agreeing and disagreeing, and having a conversation. Practise them out loud!

1 Match questions and answers

Question	Answer
1. How do I get to the station?	A. It's about ten euros.
2. How much is the ticket?	B. Go straight on and turn left.
3. What do you think of this idea?	C. I completely agree with you.
4. Shall we go to the cinema?	D. Good idea! What's on?

Answers: 1 ____ 2 ____ 3 ____ 4 ____

2 Directions. Complete with the words

straight · left · right · corner · opposite

a) Go _____ on for two streets. b) Turn _____ at the traffic lights.

c) The shop is on the _____ of the street. d) It's _____ the bank.

3 Agreeing and disagreeing. Classify the expressions

I agree · I don't think so · You're right · I disagree · Exactly · That's not true

Agreeing	Disagreeing

4 Complete the conversation at a tourist office

At the tourist office

TOURIST: Excuse me, how do I _____ to the museum?

ASSISTANT: Go straight _____ and turn right. It's _____ the park.

TOURIST: How _____ does it cost to enter?

ASSISTANT: It's free for students.

TOURIST: Great, thank you very _____!

5 Role play. Write a dialogue: asking for directions in your town (4-6 lines)

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6 Write 4 questions to interview your favourite singer or actor

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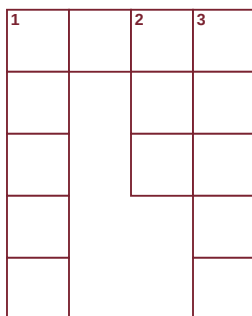
LET'S PLAY

Time to play in English! Wordsearch, crossword, unscramble, Pasapalabra and an escape room. Learning English is also fun! All the games have solutions in the Answer Key.

1 Wordsearch. Find 8 crime and environment words

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

Words: THIEF · ROBBER · BURGLAR · MURDER · POLLUTION · RECYCLE · CLIMATE · PLASTIC

**1** Crossword. Read the clues and complete**Across: 1A.** Water that falls from the sky.**Down: 1D.** Water that flows to the sea. **2D.** Frozen water. **3D.** The opposite of south.**2** Unscramble the environment wordsa) CYCLERE = _____ b) STAWE = _____ c) NELEG (clean+?) ... PLANET: TENALP
= _____

d) RAETH (our planet) = _____ e) REEN (colour / eco) : NEGRE = _____

3 Guess the words (crime vocabulary)

a) _ H _ E _ (a person who steals) → _____

b) _ O _ I _ E (they catch criminals) → _____

c) _ R _ M _ (a bad or illegal action) → _____

PASAPALABRA

Complete the rosco: one word for each letter. Some letters are inside the word!

CStarts
with

A bad or illegal action, like theft or murder.

EStarts
with

Our planet; also means the ground / soil.

FStarts
with

The clothes and style that are popular at a time.

HStarts
with

The title of a news story, in big letters.

JStarts
with

A person who writes news for a newspaper.

NConta
ins

Information about recent events (you read or watch it).

PStarts
with

Dirty air, water or land; a big environmental problem.

RStarts
with

To use materials again, like paper or glass.

TStarts
with

A person who steals things.

WConta
ins

Rubbish; things we throw away.



Escape room: The Newspaper Office



You are locked in an old newspaper office! Solve the three clues to find the **secret word** that opens the door. Each clue gives you one letter, in order.

1 Letter 1: the FIRST letter of the word 'KEYBOARD' (you type on it).

2 Letter 2: the first letter of the words 'environment', 'eagle' and 'east'.

3 Letter 3: the LAST letter of the words 'sky', 'city' and 'happy'.

SECRET WORD: ____

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



MIXED PRACTICE

These exercises mix all the grammar and vocabulary of the workbook, like a final test. Show what you have learnt this year!

1 Choose the correct verb form (all tenses)

- a) Right now I (study / am studying) English.
- b) I (have never been / never went) to Japan.
- c) Yesterday we (have watched / watched) a film.
- d) If it rains tomorrow, we (will stay / stay) at home.

2 Complete with the present perfect or past simple

- a) She _____ (live) in Rome since 2020.
- b) They _____ (visit) Paris last summer.
- c) _____ you ever _____ (eat) sushi?

3 First or second conditional. Complete

- a) If I _____ (have) more time, I would learn the guitar.
- b) If you heat ice, it _____ (melt).
- c) If it _____ (be) sunny tomorrow, we'll go out.

4 Gerund or infinitive?

- a) I enjoy _____ (read). b) She wants _____ (travel).
- c) They decided _____ (stay). d) He is good at _____ (cook).

5 say or tell? Complete

- a) She _____ me the truth. b) He _____ 'good morning'.

6 Find the intruder

- a) thief · robber · burglar · doctor · murderer → _____
- b) jacket · jeans · boots · pollution · scarf → _____
- c) gone · seen · played · eaten · written → _____

7 Match the halves

Beginning	End
1. I have lived here	A. than a car.
2. If I were rich,	B. since 2018.
3. A plane is faster	C. is good for your health.
4. Swimming	D. I would travel a lot.

Answers: 1 ____ 2 ____ 3 ____ 4 ____

8 Correct the mistake in each sentence

- a) I have saw that film. → _____
- b) She can to swim. → _____
- c) If it will rain, I'll stay home. → _____
- d) I want playing tennis. → _____

9 Word formation. Complete

- a) care → _____ful / _____less b) happy → _____ (negativo con un-)
- c) possible → _____ (negativo)

10 Translate these sentences into English

- a) He estado en Londres dos veces. → _____
- b) Si tuviera dinero, viajaría. → _____

**Read the text · A new app**

Emma is a 14-year-old student who has created a mobile app to help the environment. The app tells you where you can recycle different materials in your city. Emma started the project last year, when she realised that many people didn't know how to recycle correctly. She has worked on the app for months, and now more than 5,000 people use it. Next month, she is going to present her project at a national competition. "If we all recycle a little more, we can make a big difference," Emma says.

11 Answer the questions about the text

- a) What does Emma's app do? → _____
- b) Why did she start the project? → _____
- c) What is she going to do next month? → _____

12 True or False

	Afirmación	V	F
a	Emma is 14 years old		
b	Fewer than 1,000 people use the app		
c	She created the app to help the environment		

13 Final writing. Write about a problem in your town and a solution (5-6 sentences)

Use present perfect, conditionals and 'should'. In my town there is... We should... If everybody..., we would...

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19 Irregular verbs list

Learn them by heart!



REFERENCE

Here is the list of the most common irregular verbs for 2.º ESO. This year you also need the PAST PARTICIPLE for the present perfect. Learn the three forms!

Infinitive	Past	Past participle
be	was/were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
learn	learnt	learnt
leave	left	left

Infinitive	Past	Past participle
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
steal	stole	stolen
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

TIP

Study trick: cover the last two columns and try to remember the past and the past participle of each verb. Repeat every day!



CHECK YOURSELF

Read each sentence and tick the box for your level. Be honest! If you tick many boxes in 'Not yet', review that section again. You can do it!

I can...	Yes!	So-so	Not yet
I can talk about habits and actions now (present simple vs continuous).			
I can use quantifiers (some, any, how much, how many).			
I can talk about the past (past simple, there was/were).			
I can talk about past habits with 'used to'.			
I can compare things (comparatives, superlatives, as...as, too, enough).			
I can make subject and object questions.			
I can talk about the future (will, going to, present continuous).			
I can use the first and second conditional.			
I can use the present perfect (for/since, been/gone, ever/never).			
I can use modal verbs and say/tell.			
I can use gerunds and infinitives.			
I can understand long reading texts.			
I can write an email, a review and an opinion text.			
I can ask for directions and agree or disagree.			
I know the crime, environment and news vocabulary.			

CONGRATULATIONS

Well done! You have finished your summer English workbook. Now you are ready for 3.º ESO. See you in September!



1. Present simple & continuous

1. a) study. b) is raining. c) goes. d) are watching. e) don't like. f) is singing.
2. a) plays (habit). b) is sleeping (now). c) boils (fact).
3. a) Do you like pizza? Yes, I do. b) Is she working at the moment? No, she isn't.
4. Simple: every day, usually, on Mondays, always. Continuous: now, at the moment, today, look!
5. 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C.
6. a) I **WANT** an ice cream (want no va en continuo). b) She **GOES** to school. c) The dog **IS RUNNING** in the park.
7. Respuesta libre. Debe combinar presente simple (rutina) y continuo (ahora). Ejemplo: I usually get up at seven. I go to school every day. Right now I am doing my English workbook. I am sitting in my room.
8. is having; is reading; does; are getting; walk; is raining; is driving.
9. a) What time do you get up? b) Are you studying now?
10. a) don't understand. b) knows. c) want. (Verbos de estado: no van en continuo.)
11. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: Every day I brush my teeth. I always have breakfast. Right now I am writing. I am sitting at my desk.

2. Quantifiers

1. a) some. b) any. c) any. d) a lot of.
2. a) How much. b) How many. c) How much. d) How many.
3. Countable: apple, chair, idea. Uncountable: money, information, rice, water, homework.
4. a) little. b) few.
5. a) How many books are there? b) How much milk is there?
6. a) How **MANY** apples? b) I haven't got **ANY** money. c) There is a lot of **INFORMATION** (incontable, sin -s).
7. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: There is some milk. There aren't any eggs. There is a lot of fruit. How much bread is there?
8. a) much. b) many. c) a lot of. d) much.
9. any; any; a few; many; a lot. (Is there **ANY** milk? there isn't **ANY**, only **A FEW** eggs, How **MANY** apples, **A LOT** of apples.)
10. a) There are **MANY** cars (contable). b) How **MUCH** money (incontable).
11. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: There are a lot of classrooms. There is a big library. There aren't many computers. There is some sports equipment.

3. Past simple & there was/were

1. played, went, studied, saw, wanted, had, stopped, made.
2. a) went. b) bought. c) didn't come. d) saw.
3. a) There was. b) There were. c) There was. d) There were.
4. a) Did you go out yesterday? b) Did she like the film?
5. /d/: played, lived. /t/: walked, watched. /ld/: wanted, needed (tras t/d).
6. woke up; had; went; saw; were; spent.
7. a) I **WENT** to school. b) Did you **GO** home? c) There **WERE** many people.
8. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: Last weekend I visited my grandparents. We had lunch together. In the afternoon I played football. It was a great weekend.
9. travelled; took; rented; was; had; saw; ate.
10. a) She didn't go to the party. / Did she go to the party? b) They didn't see the film. / Did they see the film?
11. a) There were. b) There wasn't. c) There was.
12. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: Last summer I went to the beach. There were a lot of tourists. We swam and ate ice cream. The weather was sunny. It was fantastic.

4. Used to & get + adjective

1. a) used to. b) didn't use to. c) used to.
2. a) Did you use to have long hair? b) Did he use to play the guitar?
3. a) I used to watch cartoons. b) People used to write letters.
4. a) gets dark. b) get tired. c) gets angry.
5. a) False: past habits. b) True. c) True.
6. a) I **USED** to live (afirmativo con -d). b) Did you **USE** to play? (sin -d tras did).
7. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: When I was little, I used to watch cartoons. I used to play with toy cars. I didn't use to like vegetables. I used to be very shy.

5. Comparatives & superlatives

1. big→bigger→the biggest; easy→easier→the easiest; expensive→more expensive→the most expensive; good→better→the best; bad→worse→the worst.
2. a) faster. b) the highest. c) more difficult. d) the best.
3. a) as ... as. b) faster.
4. a) too. b) enough (old enough). c) too.
5. a) The lion is the most dangerous animal. b) My sister is taller than me.
6. a) She is TALLER than me. b) This is the EASIEST exercise. c) He is old ENOUGH (enough va después del adjetivo).
7. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: My town is smaller than Madrid. It is quieter and cleaner. Madrid is more exciting and it has got the best museums. My town isn't as busy as a big city.
8. a) the most important. b) hotter. c) the worst. d) cheaper.
9. a) Your bag isn't as cheap as mine. b) Anna is as tall as Sara.
10. a) too. b) enough. c) too.
11. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: London is bigger than Madrid. Madrid is sunnier than London. The Nile is the longest river. Everest is the highest mountain.

6. Subject/object questions

1. a) broke. b) did ... do. c) lives.
2. a) Who won the race? b) What happened?
3. a) Who did she meet yesterday? b) What did they buy at the shop?
4. a) Swimming. b) Learning. c) Getting up.
5. a) Who broke (subject question, sin auxiliar). b) What did you see (object question).
6. a) Who WON the match? (subject question). b) SWIMMING is good for you (gerundio como sujeto).
7. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: What do you do in your free time? Who is your best friend? Where did you go on holiday?
8. a) Who broke the window? (subject). b) What did they see? (object). c) What fell from the shelf? (subject).
9. a) Smoking. b) Learning ... opens.
10. a) Who lives next door? b) What did you do last night?
11. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: What do you do at the weekend? Who do you spend time with? How often do you do sport? What did you do last summer?

7. Future: will & going to

1. a) will. b) won't. c) will.
2. a) are going to visit. b) is going to rain. c) is going to study.
3. a) am meeting. b) will be. c) am going to learn.
4. 1-C, 2-A, 3-B.
5. a) She isn't going to come. b) They won't win.
6. a) I will HELP you (sin 'to' tras will). b) She IS going to study.
7. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: I think I will travel a lot. I'm going to study languages. I'm meeting my friends this weekend. Robots won't replace teachers.
8. a) will live. b) won't use. c) will do. d) will travel. (Predicciones con will.)
9. a) am meeting. b) are flying. c) is having.
10. a) is going to (evidencia). b) 'll (decisión al momento). c) 'm meeting (cita fijada).
11. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: Next year I'm going to study harder. I think I will make new friends. I'm going to join a club. I won't waste so much time on my phone.

8. First & second conditional

1. a) rains / will stay. b) study / will pass. c) will be / wins.
2. a) had / would buy. b) were / would play. c) would ... do / saw.
3. a) 1st (real). b) 2nd (imaginary). c) 1st (real).
4. 1-B, 2-C, 3-A, 4-D.
5. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: a) ...I will watch a film. b) ...I would help poor people.
6. a) If it RAINS, I will stay home (tras 'if' presente, no 'will'). b) If I WERE you (segundo condicional, se prefiere 'were').
7. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo (1st): If I study hard, I will get good marks. If it's sunny, I'll go out. (2nd): If I had more time, I would learn the piano. If I were rich, I would travel the world.
8. a) miss / will be. b) don't hurry / will miss. c) will have / is.
9. a) could / would visit. b) studied / would get. c) would ... do / found.
10. a) rains (1st, real). b) were (2nd, imaginary).
11. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: a) ...my teacher will be angry. b) ...I would go to Japan. c) ...I would give students more holidays.

9. Present perfect

1. a) have seen. b) hasn't finished. c) Have ... been. d) have just arrived.
2. a) since (punto en el tiempo). b) for (periodo). c) since. d) for.
3. a) been (fue y volvió). b) gone (fue y sigue allí).
4. a) just. b) yet. c) already.
5. a) visited. b) have never eaten. c) bought.
6. gone, seen, been, done, eaten, written.
7. a) I have SEEN that film (participio). b) ...FOR five years (periodo). c) Have you ever BEEN to Rome?
8. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: I have visited France. I have eaten sushi. I have won a competition. I have never flown in a helicopter.
9. Have ... been; went; visited; Did ... see; didn't have. (Experiencia → present perfect; tiempo terminado 'last year' → past simple.)
10. a) I have known my best friend for ten years. b) She has lived here since 2019.
11. a) just. b) yet. c) already.
12. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: Have you ever been abroad? Have you ever met a famous person? Have you ever eaten insects? Have you ever won a prize?

10. Modals & say/tell

1. a) must / have to. b) mustn't. c) should. d) could.
2. a) must. b) mustn't. c) don't have to.
3. a) told (+ persona). b) said. c) tell (+ me). d) tell (tell lies).
4. a) It may/might rain. b) She may/might be at home.
5. Respuesta orientativa: a) You should sleep more / rest. b) You should take a pill / see a doctor. You shouldn't look at screens.
6. a) She can DRIVE (sin 'to'). b) You must STUDY (sin 'to'). c) He TOLD me a secret.
7. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: You must do your homework. You mustn't run in the corridors. You must listen to the teacher. You mustn't use your phone in class.
8. a) Can/May. b) mustn't. c) could. d) should.
9. a) You have to wear a helmet. b) You don't have to pay.
10. a) tell. b) said. c) tell. d) says.
11. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: a) You should sleep more and you shouldn't use your phone at night. b) You should watch films in English and practise every day.

11. Gerunds & infinitives

1. a) reading. b) to be. c) to go. d) playing.
2. a) swimming. b) opening. c) doing.
3. a) to buy. b) to win. c) to study.
4. + gerund: enjoy, finish, mind, love. + infinitive: want, decide, hope, need.
5. a) I enjoy listening to music. b) She wants to be a teacher.
6. a) I want TO PLAY football. b) She enjoys READING.
7. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: I enjoy playing video games. I want to travel the world. I'm good at drawing. I hope to learn Japanese.
8. a) to visit. b) going. c) to drive. d) helping (tras preposición).
9. doing; playing; swimming; to be; to train.
10. a) I'm interested in LEARNING languages (tras preposición, gerundio). b) She decided TO GO home.
11. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: I enjoy reading. I'm good at cooking. I want to study art. I've decided to join a football team.

12. Vocabulary bank

1. 1-B, 2-C, 3-A, 4-D.
2. a) recycle. b) pollution. c) renewable. (climate change = cambio climático; waste = residuos.)
3. Feet: trainers, boots. Body: jacket, jeans, dress. Head/neck: scarf, hat, gloves.
4. 1-B, 2-A, 3-C.
5. a) careful / careless. b) helpful / helpless.
6. a) unhappy. b) impossible. c) incorrect. d) impolite.
7. a) teacher (no es un criminal). b) pollution (no es ropa).
8. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: We should recycle more. We shouldn't waste water. Pollution is a big problem in cities.

13. Reading workshop 1

1. a) He is 15 and he is from Manchester. b) Smoke coming from a neighbour's house. c) He called the fire brigade (and warned the neighbours). d) He will receive a medal at a special ceremony.
2. a) False: in a neighbour's house. b) True. c) False: eight minutes. d) True.
3. a) elderly. b) bravery.
4. a) In Warsaw, Poland, in 1867. b) Because women couldn't study at university in Poland. c) She was the first person to win the Nobel Prize twice.
5. 1: She moved to Paris. 2: She married Pierre Curie. 3: She won her first Nobel Prize. 4: She helped soldiers in the war.
6. a) Its dramatic mountains, deep blue lakes and green valleys. b) Because the weather changes quickly (it can rain). c) Late spring or early autumn, because there are fewer tourists.
7. b) Skye, a magical island.

14. Reading workshop 2

1. a) Someone stole a valuable painting. b) A small blue button on the floor. c) The security guard; his jacket was missing a blue button (and he was nervous).
2. a) False: there were no broken windows. b) True. c) False: he was very nervous. d) True.
3. a) valuable. b) clue.
4. a) Animals die because they eat plastic or get trapped in plastic bags. b) Stop using single-use plastic; governments should ban dangerous plastics. c) Yes, because if everybody changes small habits, together we can save the oceans.
5. The text is clearly FOR (in favour of) reducing plastic use.
6. a) In Dublin, with his cousins. b) They visited an old castle, walked along the river and went to a music concert. c) They are going to travel to the coast to see the cliffs.
7. The weather: it has rained almost every day.

15. Writing workshop

1. 1: Hi Sam, 2: How are you? I'm writing to tell you about my holidays. 3: We went to the beach and swam every day. 4: It was a fantastic week. 5: Write soon! 6: Best wishes, Alex.
2. Respuesta libre. Debe tener saludo, cuerpo con pasado y futuro, y despedida. Ejemplo: Hi Ana, How are you? This summer I went to the mountains with my family. We walked a lot and saw beautiful lakes. Next week I'm going to visit my grandparents. Write soon! Marta.
3. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: 'The Lion King' is an animated film. It is about a young lion who becomes king. The music is amazing and the story is emotional. I really recommend it. It's one of the best films I've ever seen.
4. Respuesta libre. Debe dar una opinión con razones y conectores. Ejemplo: In my opinion, students should wear a uniform because it is practical and cheap. Also, everybody looks the same, so there are fewer problems. However, some people think uniforms are boring. I believe the advantages are more important.

16. Speaking & everyday English

1. 1-B, 2-A, 3-C, 4-D.
2. a) straight. b) left/right. c) corner. d) opposite.
3. Agreeing: I agree, You're right, Exactly. Disagreeing: I don't think so, I disagree, That's not true.
4. get; on; opposite/near; much; much. (How do I GET...? straight ON, OPPOSITE the park, How MUCH..., thank you very MUCH.)
5. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: A: Excuse me, how do I get to the library? B: Go straight on and turn left at the bank. It's opposite the park. A: Is it far? B: No, about five minutes. A: Thank you very much! B: You're welcome.
6. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: Where are you from? When did you start? What is your favourite song? What are you going to do next?

17. Games · English fun

1. Las 8 palabras están escondidas en horizontal, vertical y diagonal: THIEF, ROBBER, BURGLAR, MURDER, POLLUTION, RECYCLE, CLIMATE, PLASTIC.
2. Across: 1. RAIN. Down: 1. RIVER, 2. ICE, 3. NORTH. Se cruzan con RAIN por la R, la I y la N.
3. a) RECYCLE. b) WASTE. c) PLANET. d) EARTH. e) GREEN.
4. a) THIEF. b) POLICE. c) CRIME.
5. C: crime. E: earth. F: fashion. H: headline. J: journalist. N: news. P: pollution. R: recycle. T: thief. W: waste.
6. Letter 1: K (KEYBOARD). Letter 2: E (environment, eagle, east). Letter 3: Y (skY, citY, happyY). The secret word is K-E-Y = KEY (llave), the object you use to open the office door. You have escaped!

18. Final review

1. a) am studying. b) have never been. c) watched. d) will stay.
2. a) has lived. b) visited. c) Have ... eaten.
3. a) had. b) melts. c) is.
4. a) reading. b) to travel. c) to stay. d) cooking.
5. a) told. b) said.
6. a) doctor (no es criminal). b) pollution (no es ropa). c) played (es regular; los demás son participios irregulares).
7. 1-B, 2-D, 3-A, 4-C.
8. a) I have SEEN that film. b) She can SWIM. c) If it RAINS, I'll stay home. d) I want TO PLAY tennis.
9. a) careful / careless. b) unhappy. c) impossible.
10. a) I have been to London twice. b) If I had money, I would travel.
11. a) It tells you where to recycle different materials in your city. b) Because many people didn't know how to recycle correctly. c) She is going to present her project at a national competition.
12. a) True. b) False: more than 5,000 people use it. c) True.
13. Respuesta libre. Debe combinar estructuras del curso. Ejemplo: In my town there is a lot of traffic. The air has become more polluted. We should use public transport more. If everybody cycled, the air would be cleaner. I have decided to walk to school. Together we can improve our town.