

Instruccions:

Cal imprimir aquest dossier i fer tots els exercicis.

L' examen de recuperació consistirà en:

Una comprensió lectora.

Exercicis de gramàtica (basats en els exercicis d' aquest dossier)

Exercicis de vocabulari (basats en els exercicis d' aquest dossier)

Una petita redacció (basada en un dels formats treballats al llarg del curs)

DOSSIER REFORC













VOCABULARY

FOOD (=COMIDA)

DRINKS (=BEBIDAS)

- **Water:** agua
- **Sparkling water:** agua con gas
- **Fizzy drinks:** gaseosas (fanta, coca cola...)
- **Beer:** cervesa
- **Wine:** vino
- **Juice:** zumo
- **Coke:** coca cola
- **Lemonade:** limonada
- **Milk:** leche
- **Hot chocolate:** chocolate caliente
- **Chocolate milk:** cacaolat
- **Milkshake:** batido (helado + leche)
- **Coffee:** café
- **Tea:** té

Exercise 1. Write the correct word in the box below the picture.

juice	ice cubes	coffee	milk	water	beer
hot chocolate	wine	fizzy drinks	lemon	tea	milkshake
					
					
					

FOOD (=Comida)

- **Pasta-** pasta
- **Pizza-** pizza
- **Rice-** arroz
- **Eggs-** huevos
- **Meat-** carne
- **Chicken-** pollo

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bread- pan - Chips- patatas frites - Cheese- queso - Cold meat- embutido - Fish- pescado | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sugar- azúcar - Salt- sal - Chocolate- chocolate - Biscuits/ Cookies- galletas - Ice cream- helado |
|---|---|

VEGETABLES (=Verduras)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potato- patata - Tomato- tomate - Lettuce-lechuga - Broccoli- brócoli - Cauliflower- coliflor - Olives- olivas - Carrot- zanahorias | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pepper- pimientos - Cucumber- pepino - Onion- cebolla - Garlic- ajo - Aubergine- berenjena - Mushroom- seta |
|--|--|

Exercise 1. Write the correct words in the boxes below the pictures.

pizza	ice cream	meat	vegetables	egg	chocolate
sugar	fish	rice	cheese	bread	biscuit

Exercise 2. Complete the definitions.

1. _____ is brown and sweet.
2. _____ are all good for you.
3. A _____ is an animal that lives in water.
4. _____ is small, white grains and you can eat it with curry.













5. _____ comes from an animal.
6. _____ can be yellow or white and is made from milk.
7. Chickens lay these! They are called _____.
8. What's your favourite _____? Chocolate, vanilla or strawberry?
9. _____ comes from Italy. It has tomato and cheese on it.
10. You need _____ to make a sandwich.

FRUIT (= Fruta)

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| - Banana - plátano | - Plum - ciruela |
| - Pineapple - piña | - Strawberry - fresa |
| - Pear - pera | - Cherry - cereza |
| - Apple - manzana | - Mango - mango |
| - Grapes - uvas | - Lemon - limón |
| - Orange - naranja | - Melon - melón |
| - Coconut - coco | - Watermelon - sandía |

Exercise 1. Write the correct words in the boxes below the pictures.

banana	pear	peach	plum	apple	mango
grapes	orange	pineapple	coconut	strawberry	lemon

Exercise 2. Write a word to complete the sentences.

1. A _____ is a small, red fruit. It has small seeds (semillas) on its surface (superficie).

2. An _____ can be green or red. Snow White (Blancanieves) eats one and has problems!
3. A _____ is a yellow fruit. We put it in drinks with ice (hielo).
4. A _____ is green. It looks like an apple but it is smaller at the top than at the bottom.
5. A _____ is round and purple.
6. _____ are small and round. We use them to make wine (vino).
7. A _____ is a big, tropical fruit. It grows on a tree. It can be green, orange or red.
8. A _____ is a big fruit with a brown shell. It is not easy to open. You eat the white part inside.
9. A _____ is a soft, round fruit. It is orangey pink. It has a lot of juice and it has a stone inside.
10. A _____ is yellow and curved.

HOW TO ORDER IN A RESTAURANT (=COMO PEDIR EN UN RESTAURANTE)

Vocabulary

Meal- comida entera (primer plato, segundo plato y postre)

Book a table- reservar mesa

Glass- vaso

Cup- taza

Plate- plato

Fork- tenedor

Spoon- cuchara

Knife- cuchillo

Customer- cliente

Waiter- camarero

Go out for lunch/dinner- salir a comer/cenar

Waitress- camarera

Napkin- servilleta

Bill/ check- la cuenta

Pay- pagar

Tip- dejar propina

Menu- menú

Starter- entrante

Main course- plato principal

Side dish- guarnición/ acompañamiento

Dessert - postre

Drink- bebida

Jug of tap water- jarra de agua de grifo

CONVERSATION

1. At the Restaurant (= en el restaurante)

Waitress: Good evening sir, can I help you?// Buenas tardes, señor, ¿puedo ayudarle?

Customer: Do you have a table for two?// ¿Tiene mesa para dos?

Waitress: Yes! Please, come this way please.// Sí, por favor, acompañeme.

2. Ordering food (=pidiendo la comida)

Waitress: Are you ready to order?// ¿Están listos para pedir?

Customer: Yes, we would like two pizzas// Sí, nos gustaría dos pizzas

Waitress: Here you are, enjoy your meal!// Aquí tienen, buen provecho

Waitress: Would you like anything to drink with your meal?// ¿Les gustaría beber algo?

Customer: 2 glasses of white wine, please.// Dos copas de vino, por favor

3. After the Meal (=después de la comida)

Waitress: Would you like to see the dessert menu?// ¿Les gustaría ver el menú de postres?

Customer: No thank you. Could we get the bill, please?// No, gracias, ¿podría traer la cuenta, por favor?

ACTIVITIES

Exercise 1. Write the food in the correct group:

water	macaroni cheese	custard	fruit cake	fish pie	coffee
ice cream	cheese burger	tea	apple juice	banana cake	seafood salad

Main courses	Desserts	Drinks

*custard- natillas

*fish pie- pastel de pescado

* seafood salad- ensalada de marisco

Exercise 2. Put the following events in the correct order (from 1 to 10):

- Have the main course
- Ask for the bill
- Sit down
- Look at the menu
- Book a table
- Have a starter
- Decide to go out for dinner
- Pay the bill
- Tip the waiter
- Have dessert

DAILY ROUTINE (=Rutina diària)

- **Wake up:** Despertarse
- **Get up:** Levantarse
- **Have a shower:** Ducharse
- **Brush your teeth:** Lavarse los dientes
- **Have breakfast:** Desayunar
- **Go to school/ work:** Ir al colegio/ trabajo
- **Have lunch:** Comer
- **Go home:** Ir a casa
- **Go to the gym:** Ir al gimnasio
- **Do homework:** Hacer deberes
- **Have dinner:** Cenar
- **Go to bed:** Ir a la cama
- **Go to sleep:** Irse a dormir

ACTIVITIES

Exercise 2. Write a number (1–9) to put these actions in the order of a normal day.

have lunch	
go home	
have breakfast	
get up	
go to school	
go to bed	
wake up	
do homework	
have dinner	

Exercise 2. Match the following sentences (1-10) with the missing parts (a-j):

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1..... You do this after a long day and just before you fall asleep. | a. have dinner |
| 2..... You do this when your alarm clock goes off in the morning. | b. go to school |
| 3..... You do this in the morning because it is the most important meal of the day. | c. have a shower |
| 4..... You do this at the dinner table with your family. | d. go to bed |
| 5..... You do this to make your body and hair clean. | e. go home |
| 6..... You do this after you wake up. | f. wake up |
| 7..... You do this so you can meet your friends and learn new things. | g. have breakfast |
| 8..... You do this to learn after school. | h. brush your teeth |
| 9..... Your dentist will be pleased if you do this twice a day. | i. get up |
| 10..... You do this in the afternoon when your classes at school have finished. | j. do homework |

FAMILY

Vocabulary:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| - Mother: madre | - Daughter: hija |
| - Mum: mamá | - Children: hijos (en general) |
| - Father: padre | - Uncle: tío |
| - Dad: papá | - Aunt: tía |
| - Brother: hermano | - Nephew: sobrino |
| - Half-brother: hermanastro | - Niece: sobrina |
| - Sister: hermana | - Cousin: primo/prima |
| - Half-sister: hermanastra | - Grandmother: abuela |
| - Siblings: hermanos (en general, para chicos y chicas) | - Grandfather: abuelo |
| - Son: hijo | - Grandson: nieto |
| | - Granddaughter: nieta |

Exercise 1.

Match the sentences to the correct family word.

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| Your mum and dad are also called your ... | aunt. |
| Your mum or dad's father is your ... | grandmother. |
| Your mum or dad's sister is your ... | parents. |
| Your brother or sister's son is your ... | grandfather. |
| Your mum or dad's mother is your ... | nephew. |
| Your mum or dad's brother is your ... | cousins. |
| Your brother or sister's daughter is your ... | uncle. |
| Your aunt and uncle's children are your ... | niece. |

PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

- **Tall:** alto
- **Short:** bajo
- **Slim:** delgado
- **Fat/ Overweight:** gordo
- **Young:** joven
- **Old:** mayor
- **Beautiful:** guapo/a
- **Ugly:** feo/a

EXAMPLE: My cousin **is** tall, slim, young and ugly.

Para describir a alguien físicamente usamos el verbo **TO BE**

HAIR- pelo

- **Straight:** liso
- **Curly:** rizado
- **Wavy:** ondulado
- **Long:** largo
- **Short:** corto
- **Dark:** oscuro
- **Ginger:** pelirojo
- **Fair:** castaño
- **Blonde:** rubio
- **Bald:** calvo
- **Beard:** barba

PARA EL PELO O LOS OJOS USAMOS EL VERBO 'TO HAVE' (tener)

EXAMPLE: My cousin has got dark and long hair. He has got blue eyes.

Exercise 1. Write short descriptions of the people in the pictures below using the verb to BE and the adjectives: tall, short, overweight, slim, old, young.



Exercise 2. Complete the following sentences with the verbs TO BE or TO HAVE:

My friend John (1) tall. He exercises a lot and (2) very strong.
He (3) blue eyes and brown hair. He (4) big ears and a small nose.
Today, he (5) wearing a blue shirt and jeans.

PERSONALITY

- **Clever/ Smart:** inteligente
- **Funny:** gracioso
- **Shy:** tímido
- **Quiet:** callado
- **Generous:** generoso/a
- **Hardworking:** trabajador
- **Lazy:** vago
- **Cheerful:** alegre
- **Unfriendly:** antipático
- **Insecure:** inseguro/a

Exercise 1. Write a short paragraph describing yourself.

GRAMMAR

VERB TO BE (= ser/ estar)

Affirmative + short form	Negative + short form	Interrogative
I am (= I'm)	I am not	Am I....?
You are (= you're)	You are not (=aren't)	Are you...?
He/She/ It is (= he/she/it's)	He/She/It is not (=isn't)	Is he/she/it...?
We are (= we're)	We are not (=aren't)	Are we...?
You are (= you're)	You are not (=aren't)	Are you...?
They are (= they're)	They are not (= aren't)	Are they...?

El verbo TO BE tiene DOS significados:

SER	ESTAR
------------	--------------

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">- I am Laura = Yo soy Laura- You are not a doctor = Tú no eres médico- He is tall= Él es alto | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- You are in class= Tu estás en clase- We are together = Nosotros estamos juntos- They are eating pizzas = Ellos estan comiendo pizzas |
|---|--|

Exercise 1. Choose the correct option for each sentence:

1. I am/are/is from Italy
2. My name are/am/ is Sarah
3. He are/is/ am my brother
4. You is/ are/ am pretty
5. We am/is/ are English
6. They is/ are/ am my friends

Exercise 2. Convert these affirmative sentences in negative:

EXAMPLE: *She is my best friend: She is not (or isn't) my best friend*

1. They are very nice:
2. We are students:
3. I am 20 years old:
4. He is a policeman:
5. Peter and I are happy:
6. Jane and Susan are doctors:

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences with IS/ AM/ ARE:

1.it Monday?
2.they students?
3.you serious?
4.I tall?
5.you French?
6.we going home?
7.Marc and Monica in the class.

PRESENT SIMPLE

1. Utilizamos el *present simple* para EXPRESAR ACCIONES/ SITUACIONES EN GENERAL
2. También cuando queremos decir que algo sucede de manera habitual o permanente.
3. También utilizamos el *present simple* para expresar la frecuencia con la que solemos hacer algo (HÁBITOS)

Examples:

- I **go** to the gym **every morning/ every day/ every month/ every evening...**
- **How often** do you **go** to the grocery store?
- My sister **drinks** tea **very often**.

STRUCTURE:

	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I	I play football	I don't play football	Do I play football?
You	You play football	You don't play football	Do you play football?
He/ She/ it	He/She/ It playS football	He/ She/ It doesn't play football	Does he/she/it play football?
We	We play football	We don't play football	Do we play football?
You	You play football	You don't play football	Do you play football?
They	They play football	They don't play football	Do they play football?

ACTIVITIES

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb:

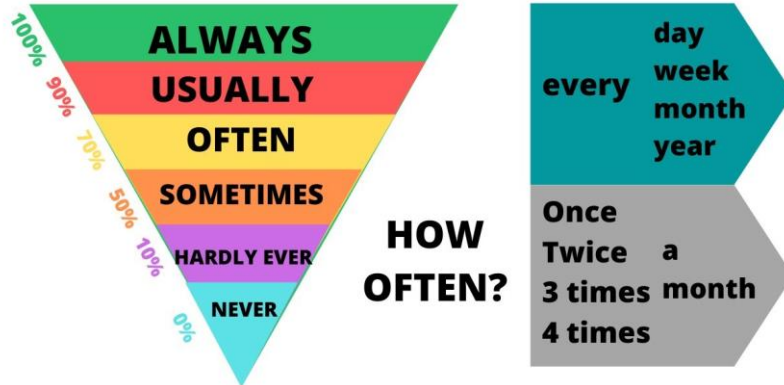
EXAMPLES:

- I (be) ___AM___ sixteen years old.
 - Tommy (live) __LIVES___ at 107 Pine Lane.
1. Juana (cook) _____ dinner for her family.
 2. They (eat) _____ lunch at 12:00.
 3. Nina (NOT take) _____ medicine when she is sick.
 4. I (like) _____ chocolate.
 5. He (NOT drive) _____ a nice car.
 6. We (NOT want) _____ to see a movie tonight.

Exercise 2. Put the sentences in order to form questions:

1. (you / like cake?)
2. (The cat / live in London?)
3. (they / hate studying?)
4. (Sam and Martha / drink tea every morning?)
5. (He / play tennis on Saturdays?)

ADVERBS & EXPRESSIONS OF FREQUENCY



An **adverb of frequency** describes **how often an action happens** (los adverbios de frecuencia describen **cada cuanto ocurre una acción**).

- **Always:** Siempre
- **Usually:** Normalmente
- **Often:** A menudo
- **Sometimes:** A veces
- **Hardly ever:** Casi nunca
- **Never:** Nunca

Expresiones de tiempo= se ponen AL FINAL DE LA FRASE

- **Every day:** cada día
- **Every week:** cada semana
- **Every Sunday (weekdays):** cada domingo
- **Every month:** cada mes
- **Every year:** cada año
- **Once:** 1 vez (al día, al mes, a la semana...)
- **Twice:** 2 veces (por semana, por día...)
- **3 times a...** tres veces por...
- **4 times a...** cuatro veces por...

POSITION

- We place the frequency adverbs **BEFORE** the main verb (in Present Simple).

*I **always** walk to work.*

*He **doesn't usually** wear jeans.*

*Do you **often** write letters?*

- **BUT**, we put them **AFTER** the verb **TO BE**.

*He **is never** late.*

*The children **aren't usually** tired after school.*

***Are** you **often** sad?*



STRUCTURE

1. AFFIRMATIVE: SUBJECT + ADVERB + VERB + COMPLEMENT

Example: I usually go to the cinema

2. NEGATIVE: SUBJECT + NEGATIVE FORM + ADVERBS + VERB + COMPLEMENT

Example: He **does not usually** wear jeans

3. INTERROGATIVE: DO/ DOES + SUBJECT + ADVERB + VERB + COMPLEMENT?

Example: Do you often write letters?

WITH VERB TO BE THE STRUCTURE CHANGES

Affirmative: Subject + TO BE + adverb + verb + complement

Example: He is never late

Negative: Subject + TO BE + not + adverb + verb/ complement

Example: The children are not usually tired

Interrogative: TO BE + subject + adverb + complement?

Example: Are you often sad ?

ACTIVITIES

Exercise 1. Put the adverb of frequency in the correct place in the sentence.

1. We go to the cinema- hardly ever
2. Why are you late?- always
3. My girlfriend is stressed- never
4. Does it rain in December? - often

Exercise 2. Are the sentences right or wrong? Correct the wrong sentences.

1. Pilots often sleep in hotels
2. The children every day walk to school
3. Mike drives sometimes to work
4. My girlfriend is never late
5. They every summer go to Italy

Exercise 3. Read the sentence. Circle the correct answer.

1. I do my homework after school. Every day! **never / always / usually**
2. He goes swimming. He can't swim! **never / sometimes / always**
3. We have pizza for dinner. Just once a week! **always / sometimes / usually**
4. They watch TV in English. They love it! **never / sometimes / usually**