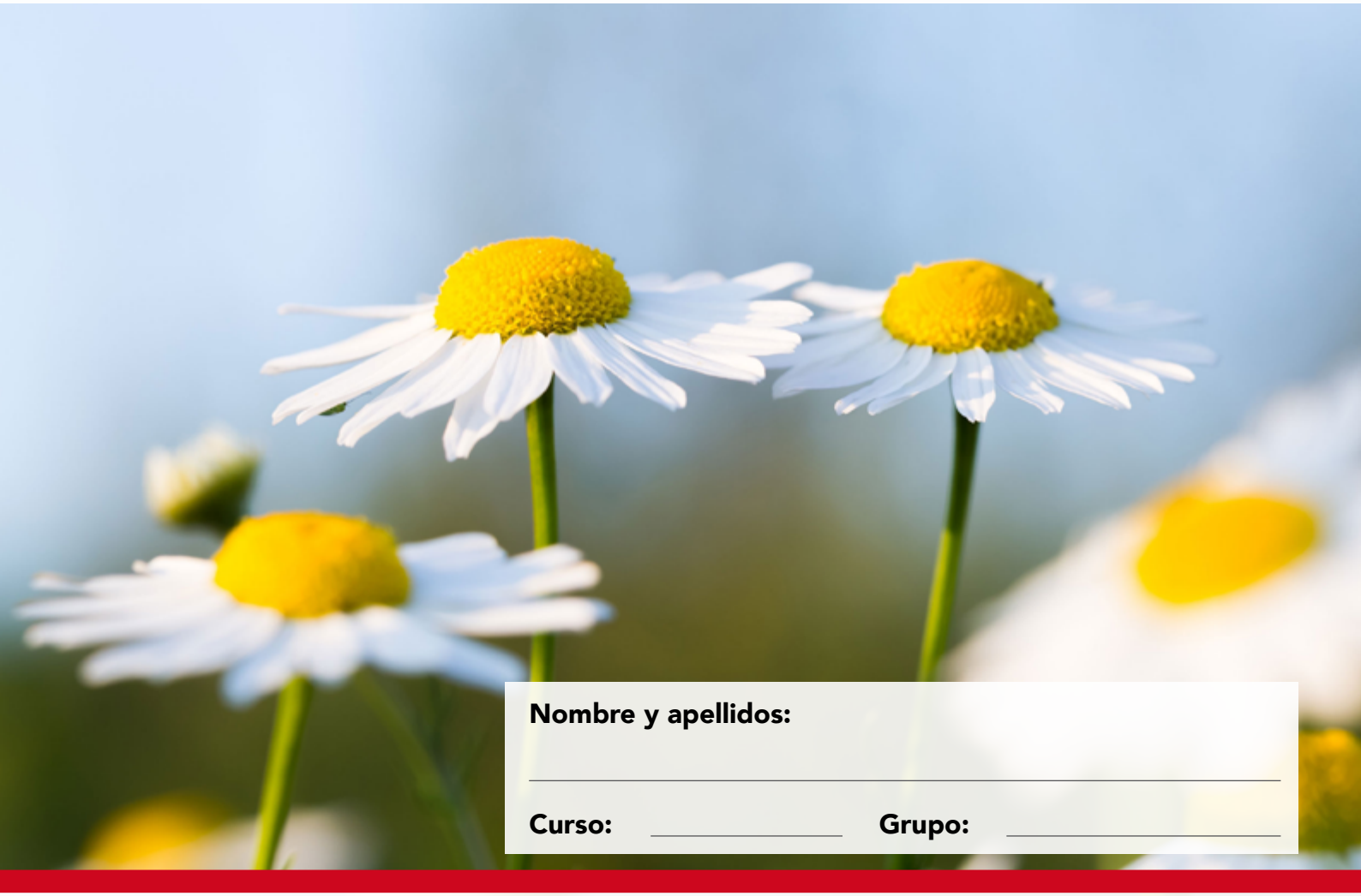
Colegios "El Valle"

Actividades de verano 2018



Nombre y apellidos:

Curso: _____ **Grupo:** _____

3º ESO

Inglés

SUMMER WORK 2017

3ESO

Name: _____

ENGLISH 3º ESO

PRESENT SIMPLE AND CONTINUOUS

Present simple	Present continuous
We use the present simple to talk about: • regular habits and routines. *We usually **go** rollerblading at the weekend.* • permanent situations. *David **lives** in Manchester.* • scientific facts. *Water **boils** at 100˚C.* • states, not actions, e.g. like, believe, know. *She **doesn't like** chorizo.*	We use the present continuous to talk about: • something that is happening now or 'around now'. *They're **playing** tennis at the moment.* • temporary situations. *He's **visiting** his grandparents in Ibiza.* • changing or developing situations. *The number of car accidents every year **is increasing**.* • future arrangements. *She's **going** to the cinema this evening.*

Dear Jim,

Thanks for your email. I (1) _____ (have) a really busy week!

As you may know, I (2) _____ (play) the guitar with a rock band at school every week. It's the school concert on Monday, so we (3) _____ (practise) all the songs this week. Unfortunately the teachers (4) _____ (give) us much homework this week, so that's bad! I (5) _____ (do) about twelve hours homework in a normal week.

Please write again. I (6) _____ (not read) my emails every day, because Cassie and Richard (7) _____ (use) the computer after school. But they (8) _____ (study) Maths at the moment, so now's my chance!

Ok, time to go now. Dad (9) _____ (call) me for dinner and I'm hungry!

Best wishes

Jack

PS (10) _____ (you / want) to come to the concert? I can send you two tickets.

Underline the correct form.

Example: We **usually get up** / **get up usually** early every morning.

1 **I don't usually have** / **I'm not usually having** dessert, but I'll have one tonight.
2 Astrid **tries** / **is trying** to get fit for the athletics competition next year.
3 In the summer, **I often cycle** / **I'm often cycling** to work.
4 What **are you doing** / **do you do** tonight?
5 Helen **doesn't work** / **isn't working** tomorrow, so we're meeting for lunch.
6 Kate buys a lot of takeaways, but **I prefer** / **I'm preferring** home-made food.

PAST SIMPLE AND PAST CONTINUOUS

Past simple	Past continuous
We use the past simple to talk about a finished action in the past. *Mark **went** to the cinema last night.*	We use the past continuous to talk about: • an action which was in progress at a particular time in the past. *They **were watching** TV at nine o'clock last night.* • an action in the past that is interrupted by another action *I **was walking** along the street when someone stole my bag.*

1 Who _____ (you / meet) while you _____ (travel) in Argentina?
2 When I _____ (see) Caroline she _____ (not play) basketball. She was in the gym.
3 _____ (you/have) dinner when I _____ (phone) you?
4 Clare _____ (find) a good website about Hamlet while he _____ (look) for information about William Shakespeare.
5 When you _____ (leave) cinema, _____ (it / snow)?

Put the verbs into the correct tense (Past Simple or Past Continuous).

While Penny (read) , Michael (watch) _____ a documentary on TV.
Kevin (come) _____ home, (switch) _____ on the computer and (check) _____ his emails.
The thief (sneak) _____ into the house, (steal) _____ the jewels and (leave) _____ without a trace.
Nobody (listen) _____ while the teacher (explain) _____ the grammar.
While we (do) _____ a sight-seeing tour, our friends (lie) _____ on the beach.
He (wake) _____ up and (look) _____ at his watch.

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

Present perfect simple
We use the present perfect simple: • to talk about an experience in somebody's life. (We don't say when it happened.) *He's **had** a mobile phone for a long time.* • with *for* and *since* to talk about an action that started in the past and continues to the present. *Tim**'s known** Kate since he was ten.* • with *just*, *yet* and *already* for a past action with a result in the present. *I**'ve** just **bought** a new mountain bike.*

not see do grow change paint plant

A: Matthew and Lisa's house looks very different now.

B: Really? What (1) _____ (they) to it?

A: They (2) _____ all the walls yellow. And the front door is white now.

B: What about the garden?

A: They (3) _____ lots of new plants and flowers in the garden. And the old lemon tree (4) _____ a lot. It's really big now.

B: And inside the house? (5) _____ (they) the kitchen a lot?

A: I don't know. I (6) _____ inside the house. I was just passing in the car.

B: Oh, right!

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE AND PAST SIMPLE

Past simple	Present perfect
- Finished actions that happened in the past (the time is also finished) *I bought a car yesterday.*	- Past actions that haven't finished - The action is finished but the time isn't *I have lost my keys this morning (the action is finished but the morning hasn't finished yet)*

1 I _____ (see) Naila in town three days ago.

2 She _____ (start) swimming when she was three years old.

3 It's my birthday today and I_____ (receive) a lot of presents.

4 Jamie is a bit nervous because he_____ (never / travel) by plane before.

5 John can't play basketball at the moment because he_____ (break) his arm.

6 Which country _____ (win) the World Cup in 2010?

7 _____ (you / ever / travel) abroad?

8 I _____ (do) a lot of exercise two weeks ago.

Complete the dialogues. Use the verbs in brackets in the present perfect simple or the past simple.

Example: I've been to Beijing, but I*'ve never been* (not / go) to Shanghai.

Lisa Hello, could I speak to Mr Jackson, please?
Beth I'm sorry, he [1] _____ (just / go) home.

Becky [2] _____ (you / ever/ lend) anyone your motorbike?
Steve Yes, I lent it to my brother and I would never do it again!

Sarah [3] _____ (you / take) out any money from the cash machine this morning?
Toby No, because I had £30 in my wallet.

Doctor What seems to be the problem?
Peter I [4] _____ (fall) over playing football. I think I [5] _____ (break) my leg.

Paul How long [6] _____ (you / know) each other?
Lisa Well, we [7] _____ (meet) in 2000 and we've been good friends since.

Put the verbs into the correct tense (past simple or present perfect simple).

A: (you / taste / ever) _____ curry?

B: Yes, I (eat) _____ curry at least five times so far.
A: When (you / eat) _____ curry for the first time?
B: I (eat) _____ curry for the first time two years ago in India.
A: (you / like) _____ it?
B: Absolutely. In fact, it (be) _____ so good that we (be) _____ to that restaurant three times yet. And on my mum's birthday, we (order) _____ some curry and (have) _____ it at home.

PAST PERFECT SIMPLE

Past perfect Simple
Use of Past Perfect 1. An action taking place before a certain time in the past (putting emphasis only on the fact, not the duration) Example: Before I came here, I *had spoken* to Jack. 2. Conditional Sentences Type III (condition that was not given in the past) Example: If I *had seen* him, I would have talked to him.

1. The storm destroyed the wooden house that we (build) _____.
2. He (not / be) _____ to South Africa before 1997.
3. When she went out to play with the babies, she (do / already) _____ her homework.
4. My brother ate all of the chocolate cake that our aunt (make) _____.
5. The doctor took off the plaster that he (put on) _____ four weeks before.
6. The manager brought a drink that I (not / order) _____.
7. I could not remember the lyrics we (learn) _____ the week before.
8. The children collected the leaves that (fall) _____ from the tree.
9. (he / phone) _____ Jane before he went to see her in London?
10. She (not / ride) _____ a bike before that day.

1) When I arrived at the airport, the flight _____ (already leave)

2) They _____ (live) in Japan before they went to Thailand.

3) After they _____ (eat) the seafood, they began to feel sick.

4) If you _____ (listen) to me, you would have got the job.

5) Sally didn't arrive until after I _____ (leave)

6) When we _____ (finish) lunch, we went out

7) The garden was dead because it _____ (be) dry all summer. .

8) He _____ (meet) her somewhere before. .

9) We were late for the train because we _____ (forget) our tickets

10) She told me she _____ (study) a lot before the exam

11) The grass was yellow because it _____ (not/rain) all summer

12) The lights went off because we _____ (not/pay) the electricity bill.

13) The children _____ (not/do) their homework, so they were in trouble

14) They _____ (not/eat) so we went for a burguer.

15) We couldn't go into the concert because we

_____(not/bring) our tickets

16) She said that she _____(not/visit) France before

PAST SIMPLE AND PAST PERFECT SIMPLE

Past simple	Past perfect Simple
- Finished actions that happened in the past (the time is also finished) *I bought a plane ticket three days ago.*	- An action taking place before a certain time in the past (putting emphasis only on the fact, not the duration) Example: Before I came here, I *had spoken* to Jack. 2. Conditional Sentences Type III (condition that was not given in the past) Example: If I *had Known she was ill, I would have visited her*.

I can't believe I (get) _____ that apartment. I (submit) _____ my application last week, but I didn't think I had a chance of actually getting it. When I (show) _____ up to take a look around, there were at least thirty other people who (arrive) _____ before me. Most of them (fill, already) _____ out their applications and were already leaving. The landlady said I could still apply, so I did.

I (try) _____ to fill out the form, but I couldn't answer half of the questions. They (want) _____ me to include references, but I didn't want to list my previous landlady because I (have) _____ some problems with her in the past and I knew she wouldn't recommend me. I (end) _____ up listing my boss as a reference.

It was total luck that she (decide) _____ to give me the apartment. It turns out that the landlady and my boss (go) _____ to high school together. She decided that I could have the apartment before she (look) _____ at my credit report.

MODAL VERBS

Ability	Obligation	Prohibition	Not necessity	Probability	Certainty/ deduction	Advice
CAN COULD	HAVE TO MUST	_____	_____	MAY MIGHT COULD	MUST	SHOULD
CAN'T COULDN'T	----------	MUSTN'T	DON'T HAVE TO	MAY NOT MIGHT NOT	CAN'T	SHOULDN'T

Certainty/deduction

1 Diana keeps falling asleep in lessons. She can't / must be tired.

2 There are a few clouds in the sky, so it might / must rain later.

3 These trousers are much too big for Brady. They can't / could be his.

4 I don't know if I'll come to the party or not. I must / might have too much homework to do.

5 I think I'll watch this documentary. It must / could be interesting.

6 David has done very well in all his exams. He might / must be very clever!

Prohibition/obligation /not necessity

Rewrite the sentences using the modal verb given.

1 You mustn't bring mobile phones to school.(allowed)

_____

2 Is it necessary for you to wear glasses? (have to)

_____

3 It won't be necessary for you to pay. (have to)

_____

4 We can wear make-up at school if we want to. (allowed)

_____

5 Students are forbidden to eat inside the classroom. (must)

_____

6 Students are not permitted to eat in the library. (must)

_____

7 We were obliged to pay for the tickets. (have to)

_____

It was necessary for us to wait several hours before the train arrived. (have to

_____

be clean cycle do get up go stay tell wait wear

1 We _____ a uniform at my school, so I usually go in jeans.
2 Peter _____ late again or he'll lose his job.
3 All of us _____ late on Friday because we've got detention.
4 I _____ my homework every night before I can go out.
5 In my country you _____ on the pavement. It's prohibited.
6 They are on holiday, so they _____ early.
7 My mother _____ to Chicago on a business trip next week.
8 You can go now. You _____ for me.
9 Monica _____ her house every week.
10 You _____ anyone about the party because it's a surprise.

Advice

copy talk go leave read sit try

Exam advice

The night before an exam you (1)_____ to bed early and have a good night's sleep. On the day of the exam, you (2)_____ the questions carefully. You (3)_____ to answer all the questions but you (4)_____ your friend's answers. You (5)_____ the exam room before the exam has finished.

FUTURE TENSES

PRESENT CONTINUOUS	BE GOING TO	WILL
- For future arrangements (action in future but everything is prepared) *I'm getting married in June (the church is booked)*	- Plans and intentions *I'm going to study at University* - Predictions (based on evidence) *Look at those clouds. It's is going to rain.*	- Instant decisions *Are you doing homework? I'll help you!* - Promises *I promise I'll study more!* - Offers and suggestions

		I'll carry your bag for you. - General predictions *In year 3000 people will live in Mars.*

1. Joe _____ a friend tomorrow (meet)
2. I think it _____ soon (snow)
3. Perhaps I _____ New York one day (visit)
4. What time _____ tomorrow? (leave/you)
5. Who _____ the next World Cup? (win)
6. I'm sure you _____ the exam next week. (not fail)
7. I _____ my parents at the week-end. (visit)
8. Don't touch that dog. It _____ you. (bite)
9. They _____ for a meal tonight (come)
10. Look at those clouds, it _____ (rain)

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

ZERO CONDITIONAL

We use it to talk about **true facts**

IF + SUJETO + PRESENTE	**,**	**SUJ + PRESENTE**

If you heat water, it boils
If you don't heat water, it doesn't boil

FIRST CONDITIONAL

We use the first conditional to talk about
situations that are possible or likely to happen.

*If he **finishes** his homework, he'll **go** to the cinema.*

IF + SUJETO + PRESENTE	**,**	**SUJ + WILL/WON'T + INFINITIVO**

If you **study**, you **will pass** the exam
If you **don't study**, you **won't pass** the exam

SUJ + WILL/WON'T + INFINITIVO	**IF + SUJETO + PRESENTE**

He **will go** to the cinema if he **finishes** his homework
He **won't go** to the cinema if he **doesn't finish** his homework

SECOND CONDITIONAL

We use the first conditional to talk about
improbable situations.

If I ate more vegetables, I would be healthier.

IF + SUJETO + PASADO	**,**	**SUJ + WOULD/WOULDN'T + INFINITIVO**

If you **won the lottery**, you **would buy** a new car.
If you **didn't win the lottery**, you **wouldn't buy** a new car.

SUJ + WOULD/WOULDN'T + INFINITIVO	**IF + SUJETO + PASADO**

THIRD CONDITIONAL

We use it to talk about **unreal situations in the past**.

IF + suj + HAD + PARTICIPIO	**,**	**SUJ + WOULD/WOULDN'T + HAVE + PARTICIPIO**

I would have passed the exam if I had studied harder.
If you had driven more carefully, you wouldn't have had an accident.

1 Complete the second sentence. Use the zero, first, second, or third conditional.

1 Just imagine winning the lottery, and all the things you could buy.
If you _____ the lottery, what _____ buy?

2 I might be tired tonight, so I might go to bed early.
If _____ tired this evening, I _____ to bed early.

3 You press this button to open the door.
If you _____ this button, the door _____.

4 Hopefully I'll have enough money to buy a cheese burguer.
If _____ enough money, I _____a cheese burguer.

5 Don't eat all that candy, or you'll be ill!
You _____ ill if _____ all that candy!

6 I don't live by the seaside, so I don't swim in the sea every day.
I _____ in the sea every day if _____ by the seaside.

7 I will get home in time. I don't want my parents to get angry.
My parents _____ angry if _____home late.

2. Complete the sentences with the third conditional.

1. He crashed his father's car, because he fell asleep while driving.
If he _____asleep while driving, he _____his father's car.

2. We couldn't go to the concert, because we didn't have the night off.
If we _____the night off, we _____to the concert.

3. I lost my job because I was late for work.
I _____my job if I _____late for work.

4. The wind was so strong that the roads collapsed.
If the wind _____so strong, the roads _____.

5. I couldn't call Sam because I had lost her number.
I _____Sam if I _____her number.

3 Complete the sentences using the correct form of the zero, first or second conditional.

1 If I _____ (miss) the train, I will be late for school.

2 Be careful. That cup will break if you _____ (drop) it.

3 If I were in trouble, I _____ (tell) you about it.

4 Your teacher would be very angry if she _____ (know) about this.

5 Be careful. If you _____ (fall) into that deep water, you would drown.

6 Our old car breaks down if it _____ (get) too hot.

7 Sally _____ (get) to school earlier if she caught the bus.

8 Jude will be very upset if his team _____ (lose) in the final.

4 Complete the conversation with the correct conditional forms of the verbs in the box.

do run start (x2) say send think notice agree train

Max: Hi, Nathan. How are you?

Nathan: I'm feeling a bit disappointed. We've just lost another basketball match.

Max: Oh, no. Why did you lose?

Nathan: Well, we didn't practise enough. If we (1) _____ harder, we (2) _____ faster with the ball.

Max: So, what are you going to do?

Nathan: Well, I'm going to talk to our coach and if he (3) _____ it's OK, we (4) _____ training on Fridays and Saturdays.

Max: Do you think that's enough? Some people train every day.

Nathan: Yes, but If we also (5) _____ an hour's run on Wednesday, we (6) _____ the difference.

Max: If you (7)_____ the others (8)_____ to do it, that's a great idea.

Nathan: Oh, I'm sure they will. All of us want to get better. And if we (9)_____ to win some matches, I (10) _____ you some tickets.

Max: I look forward to that. Thanks Nathan.

VOCABULARY

Complete the chart with vocabulary related to each topic.

FOOD AND RESTAURANTS	SPORT	PERSONALITY

MONEY	**FAMILY**	**TRANSPORT AND TRAVEL**

Complete the sentences with a word from the list.

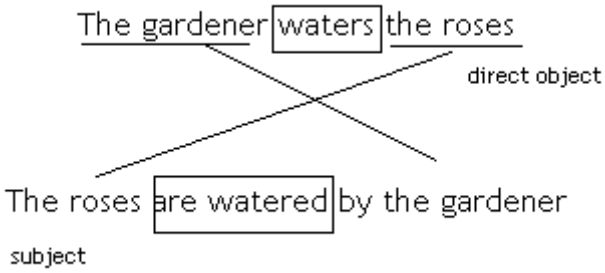
Home-made meal raw spicy diet chicken steak takeaway meat frozen

1. Her diet is terrible: she eats too much candy.
2. Strict vegetarians don't eat_____or fish.
3. _____vegetables have more vitamins than when they are cooked.
4. I really like_____food but I don't have much time to cook.
5. They like their_____well done.
6. I'm very busy so I often just buy a _____meal and heat it up in the microwave.
7. Our biggest_____of the day is usually dinner.
8. She doesn't like Indian food because it is too_____.
9. Our typical Saturday lunch is roast_____, I especially like the wings.
10. We often buy _____food on Thursdays- either Japanese or Indian food.

Complete the chart with vocabulary related to each topic

MOBILES PHONES	DESCRIBING PEOPLE	-ED/-ING ADJECTIVES	EDUCATION	HOUSES	FRIENDSHIP GET

PASSIVE VOICE



We have to transform the verb into the passive voice in the same tense as the original sentence.

BE + PAST PARTICIPLE

PRESENT: **AM / IS / ARE + PARTICIPIO** The door is opened by the guard.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS: **AM / IS / ARE + BEING + PARTICIPIO** I am being taught by a teacher

PAST SIMPLE: **WAS / WERE + PARTICIPIO** The game was finished at 5:30

PAST CONTINUOUS: **WAS / WERE + BEING + PARTICIPIO** The game was being played

PRESENT PERFECT: **HAVE / HAS + BEEN + PARTICIPIO** The food has been eaten

PAST PERFECT: **HAD + BEEN + PARTICIPIO** The coke had been drunk by the children

FUTURE: **WILL + BE + PARTICIPIO** The marks will be given next day

FUTURE PERFECT: **WILL + HAVE + BEEN + PARTICIPIO** It will have been sent on Monday

Be going to: **AM / IS /ARE + GOING TO BE + PARTICIPIO**

The exam is going to be done tomorrow

MODAL VERBS: **MODAL + BE + PARTICIPIO** The letter must be written tomorrow

1. Rewrite the sentences into the passive voice

1. People speak Spanish in Spain.

_____

2. The Government is planning a new motorway next to our school.

_____

3. My grandparents built this building in 1943.

_____

4. Goya was painting La maja desnuda at that time.

_____

5. The cleaner has cleaned the school.

_____

6. She had written one book before 1867.

_____

7. Sally will tell you all about it later.

_____

8. By this time tomorrow morning we will have bought the house.

_____

9. Somebody should finish the work.

_____

10. The traffic might have delayed Penny.

_____

11. Everybody loves her.

_____

12. They are building a new school near the station.

_____

13. The wolf ate little red riding hood.

_____

14. At nine o'clock someone was telling a story.

_____

15. Somebody has drunk all the coke!

_____

16. I had cleaned all the windows before the storm.

_____

REPORTED SPEECH

Complete the sentences in reported speech. Note whether the sentence is a request, a statement or a question.

1. He said, "I like this colour."
   → He said
2. "Where is your sister?" they asked me.
   → They asked me
3. "I don't speak German," she said.
   → She said
4. "Say hello to Katie," he said.
   → He asked me

5. "The film began at seven o'clock," Laura said.
→ She said
6. "Don't play with that, guys," mum said.
→ Mum told the guys
7. "Where have you spent your money?" wife asked him.
→ She asked him
8. "I never make mistakes," she said.
→ She said
9. "Does she know Jack?" she wanted to know.
→ SHe wanted to know
10. "Don't try this at home," the stuntman told the kids.
→ The stuntman advised the kids

Complete the sentences in reported speech. Note the change of pronouns and tenses.

1. "Where is my bag?" she asked.
→ She asked
2. "How are you?" Luke asked us.
→ Luke asked us
3. She asked, "Do I have to do it?"
→ She asked
4. "Where have you been?" the mother asked her son.
→ The mother asked her son
5. "Which dress do you like best?" Katie asked her boyfriend.
→ She asked her boyfriend
6. "What are they doing?" she asked.
→ She wanted to know
7. "Are you going to the shopping centre?" he asked me.
→ He wanted to know
8. The teacher asked, "Who speaks Italian?"
→ The teacher wanted to know
9. "How do you know that?" he asked me.
→ he asked me
10. "Has Carol talked to Matt?" my friend asked me.
→ My friend asked me

READING

Glastonbury Festival

a What do the artists Coldplay, the Killers, the Black-eyed Peas, Robbie Williams and Van Morrison all have in common? They've all played at the Glastonbury festival. If you like good music and the outdoors, the Glastonbury festival could be the perfect event for you. Glastonbury is the biggest and most famous outdoor music and performing arts festival in the world, and has taken place in the Vale of Avalon, England since 1970.

b The site of the festival, which is over a mile and a half across, is incredibly scenic. It's an ancient area that is known for its interesting history and mythology, and some people even say it's the place where King Arthur is buried.

c A diverse range of people go to the Glastonbury festival - students, families, hippies, and people of all ages, backgrounds, nationalities, lifestyles, faiths and musical taste. What they all have in common is the desire to enjoy a weekend of great music in a good atmosphere.

d You can listen to all types of music at Glastonbury, from world-famous rock bands, to unknown jazz groups and electronic music. And music's not the only thing on offer, there's theatre, circus and cabaret, and plenty of games for younger children to enjoy.

e However, not everyone has good things to say about the festival. Many of the neighbours in the Vale of Avalon complain about the noise from the festival, and the amount of rubbish that is thrown in the countryside. Some visitors also say that crime is a problem in the Glastonbury festival, though this has improved in recent years. On the other hand, many locals think the festival is a good thing, as it brings tourism and culture to the area. What is certain is that whether people like or hate the festival, after 37 years of Glastonbury, it is here to stay!

scenic – beautiful, **buried** – to be put under the ground after you die

1 Read the text and match the headings to the paragraphs.

1 What is the Glastonbury festival? _____
2 People's opinions about Glastonbury. _____
3 Who goes to Glastonbury? _____
4 The area. _____
5 Things to do at Glastonbury. _____

2 Read the text again. Are the sentences below True or False-

1 Glastonbury is a bad place to go if you like to be outside. _____
2 King Arthur was buried in a cemetery in Glastonbury. _____
3 Most people who go to Glastonbury are hippies. _____
4 You can watch a play in Glastonbury _____
5 Crime in Glastonbury is getting worse. _____

3 Find words in the text with the following meanings:

1 music, theatre and dance _____

2 extremely _____

3 variety _____

4 religions _____

5 lots of _____

6 got better _____

WRITING (120-150 words)

A friend has written to tell you that he/she is going on a skiing trip. Write a letter to find out more about it. Remember to say thank you for the letter, ask questions about her trip and tell her how you feel about skiing.