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- **Corregir tareas semana 11**

## Libro de texto,

- **p.58: 1**

### 2 Housework

Josh and his dad are talking about housework. Listen and complete the conversation with the words below.



Dad: Josh, dinner's nearly ready!

Josh: Great!  I lay the table?

Dad: Thanks! Could  take ...

Josh: Sorry, Dad, I can't! I've got a lot of homework to do.

Dad: You always say that!

Josh: Its true! Anyway, it's Hayley's turn. Shall  tell her?

Dad: That's OK, I'll do it.

Josh: OK. After supper I'll  the plates in the dishwasher, but then I need to finish an essay.

Dad: OK. And  you go and tell Hayley it's dinnertime, please? She's watching TV I think.



- **p.60:1, 2 y 5**

### 1 Furniture words

Order the letters to make furniture words.

1

2

3

4

5

6

## 2 Household appliances

Match the household appliances with the things they produce.



microwave



freezer



washing machine



toaster



blender



kettle

## 5 *must /mustn't; should/shouldn't*

Look at the message in the Help button. Then choose the correct options.



- 1 You  bring food or drink into the room.
- 2 You  switch off the computer before you leave.
- 3 You  play computer games.
- 4 You  talk loudly to your friends.
- 5 You  ask for help if you have a problem.
- 6 You  use the printers.

## p.54:1, 2 and 4

### 1 Comparative adjectives

Look at the table and the spelling rules in the Help button. Complete the sentences with the comparative



- 1 Madrid is  (small) than New York.
- 2 A holiday in the Amazon is  (exciting) than a holiday in Ibiza.
- 3 My grandparents' house is  (big) than our house.
- 4 That furniture is  (old) than the furniture in my house.
- 5 My bed is  (comfortable) than your bed.
- 6 A three-star hotel is usually  (bad) than a four star hotel.
- 7 The city is  (noisy) than the country.



## 2 Superlative adjectives

Look at the table and the spelling rules in the Help button. Then write superlative sentences.

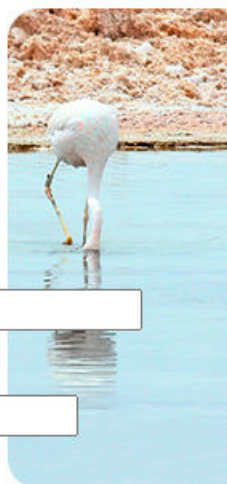
Russia / big / country in the world.

*Russia is the biggest country in the world.*



### Get it right

We say: *The biggest country in the world.* (X *The biggest country of the world.*)



1 The UK / popular / tourist destination in Europe.

The UK is the most popular tourist destination in Europe.

2 The Atacama Desert / dry / place in the world.

The Atacama Desert is the driest place in the world.

3 Africa / populated / continent in the world.

Africa is the most populated continent in the world.

4 The Amazon / long / river in the world.

The Amazon is the longest river in the world.

5 Vatican City / small / country in the world.

Vatican City is the smallest country in the world.

## 4 Read and choose

Choose the correct options.



Guadix, in southern Spain, has got some of the **strangest** homes in the world. People live in cave houses there. They are **darker** than normal houses because they haven't got many windows. In summer the caves are **cooler** than normal houses and in winter they are **warmer**.

The Capsule Tower in Tokyo, Japan, has got some of the **smallest** apartments in the world. The ceilings are **lower** and the rooms are **narrower** than conventional homes but they are very cosy! They are **more popular** with single people than couples, obviously!

## p.60: 3 and 4

### 3 Comparative adjectives

Write sentences with *be* and the comparative form of the adjectives.

1 Our new house / big / our old house.

*Our new house is bigger than our old house.*

1 This small hotel / comfortable / a large hotel

This small hotel is more comfortable than a large hotel.

2 These laptops / good / desktop computers

These laptops are better than desktop computers.

3 My office / noisy / your office

My office is noisier than your office.

4 Your friends / interesting / my friends

Your friends are more interesting than my friends.

### 4 Superlative adjectives

Complete the sentences with the superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

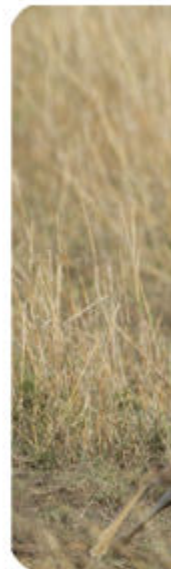
1 Dallol in Ethiopia is  (hot) place in the world.

2 Mawsynram in India is  (wet) place in the world.

3 Kilauea in Hawaii is  (active) volcano in the world.

4 The cheetah is  (fast) animal in the world.

5 Commonwealth Bay in Antarctica is  (windy) place in the world.



(en libreta o folio, sin copiar todo)

- Haz la siguiente ficha:

# Smart Planet 2

## Unit 5 Standard Grammar

Name ..... Class ..... Date .....

**1 Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.**

- Tokyo is ..... than Madrid. (big)
- A village is ..... than a city. (quiet)
- My brother is ..... than me. (tall)
- Are tigers ..... than lions? (scary)
- Toy Story* is ..... than *Titanic*. (funny)
- Is a cave house ..... than a normal house? (expensive)

**2 Match the nouns with the adjectives. Then complete the sentences with the superlative form.**

- |  |               |
|--|---------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> The blue whale    | a intelligent |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> The Sahara desert | b long        |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> The Amazon        | c dry         |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> That student      | d small       |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Vatican City      | e heavy       |

- The blue whale is ..... animal in the world.
- The Sahara desert is ..... desert in the world.
- The Amazon is ..... river in the world.
- That student is ..... person in the class.
- Vatican City is ..... country in the world.

**3 Complete the table with the comparative and superlative forms.**

adjective	comparative	superlative
1 thin		
2 fast		
3 comfortable		
4 noisy		
5 bad		
6 strange		

**4 Complete the sentences with *must* or *mustn't*.**

- You ..... smoke in a public place.
- You ..... speak loudly in a library.
- You ..... drive on the right in Spain.
- You ..... pay attention when another person is talking.
- You ..... use your mobile phone in class.

**5 Complete the sentences with *should* or *shouldn't*.**

- You ..... eat more. You're very thin.
- He ..... play so many computer games; he's got a lot of homework at the moment.
- Lisa ..... study more if she wants to pass all her exams.
- My father ..... shout when his football team wins. My baby brother is asleep!
- We ..... spend more time together. I never see you.

**6 Correct the mistake in each sentence.**

- My sister is tidyer than me.  
.....
- My village is the most pretty village in the world.  
.....
- Maria's hair is longer hair in the class.  
.....
- You musn't to shout in class.  
.....
- He isn't feeling well. He shouldn't go to the doctor.  
.....

- Libro de texto UNIT 6 p. 62: 1
- Repasa el futuro con “will”

## Futuro con will: usos



# 1

Decisiones



+I am hungry; I will make lunch

+Tengo hambre, voy a hacer el almuerzo

# 2

Predicciones



+He thinks he will win the race

+Él piensa que va a ganar la carrera

# 3

Promesas



+I will love you forever

+Te voy a amar para siempre

### 1. Decisiones instantáneas (decisions):

Para entender este uso de **WILL** primero debemos hacer una distinción entre un “**plan**” y una “**decisión en el momento en que se habla**”:

Un plan es algo que previamente pensé y decidí hacer. Entonces, esta mañana pensé y decidí lo que voy a hacer en mi cumpleaños que es en un mes. Mi plan es “**voy a viajar a Europa**”. Este plan lo pensé esta mañana y se va a cumplir en un mes y en inglés se debe utilizar futuro con “**Be going to**” así: “I am going to travel to Europe”.

Por otro lado una “*decisión en el momento en que se habla*” es una acción que realizaré como consecuencia de un estado actual. Entonces, mi estado actual es “**tengo sed**” y mi decisión es que “**voy a beber agua**”. Esta decisión (tomar agua) fue tomada NO AYER, NO ESTA MAÑANA, sino en este PRECISO MOMENTO por lo tanto debo utilizar WILL así: I am thirsty, I will drink water.

### Otros ejemplos:

- I am hungry; I will make lunch. (Tengo hambre, voy a hacer el almuerzo)
- I am cold; I will put on a jacket. (Tengo frío, voy a ponerme una chaqueta)

(Lo anterior NO quiere decir que la diferencia es: **WILL** se usa para para futuro cercano y **BE GOING TO** para futuro a largo plazo; esta suposición es incorrecta. La diferencia radica en la distinción entre "plan" y "decisión en el momento que se habla")

## 2. Predicciones (predictions):

Una predicción es una idea que tenemos de algo que va a ocurrir en el futuro. Utilizamos **WILL** para hacer predicciones con base en lo que pensamos. Por ejemplo, si yo pienso o creo que la vida será más fácil en el futuro uso **WILL**:

-I think / I believe life will be easier in the future.

Podemos utilizar las expresiones "**I think** (pienso que)" o "**I believe** (creo que)" para acompañar las oraciones. Otros ejemplos:

- I believe she will be a great mother. (Creo que ella será una buena mamá)
- He thinks he will win the race. (Él piensa que va a ganar la carrera)
- I believe I won't pass the exam. (Creo que no voy a pasar el examen)

## 3. Promesas (promises):

También utilizamos WILL para hacer promesas; ejemplos:

- She will help you tomorrow (Ella te va a ayudar mañana).
- I will love you forever. (Te voy a amar para siempre).

## 2. Estructura del futuro simple *will*

- La forma afirmativa

SUBJECT	AUXILIARY	VERB (INFINITIVE FORM)	EXAMPLES
I	will 'll	watch	I <b>will watch</b> a film.(yo) <i>Veré una película.</i>
you			You <b>will watch</b> a film.(tú) <i>Verás una película.</i>
he			He <b>will watch</b> a film.(él) <i>Verá una película.</i>
she			She <b>will watch</b> a film.(ella) <i>Veré una película.</i>
it			It <b>will watch</b> a film.(ello) <i>Verá una película.</i>
we			We <b>will watch</b> a film.(nosotros/as) <i>Veremos una película.</i>
you			You <b>will watch</b> a film.(vosotros/as) <i>Veréis una película.</i>
they			They <b>will watch</b> a film.(ellos/as) <i>Verán una película.</i>

- En el habla oral o en los escritos de carácter informal, se prefiere la forma contraída **'ll**. Sin embargo, esta forma solo se puede utilizar cuando el sujeto es un pronombre personal (*I, you, he, she*, etc.).
- Mary will** work in a restaurant. / **Mary'll** work in a restaurant.
- She will** work in a restaurant. / **She'll** work in a restaurant.
- (Ella) *Trabajará en un restaurante.*



- La forma negativa

SUBJECT AUXILIARY (INFINITIVE FORM)		VERB FORM	EXAMPLES
I	will not won't	watch	I <b>won't watch</b> a film.(yo) <i>No Veré una película.</i>
you			You <b>won't watch</b> a film.(tú) <i>No verás una película.</i>
he			He <b>won't watch</b> a film.(él) <i>No verá una película.</i>
she			She <b>won't watch</b> a film.(ella) <i>No verá una película.</i>
it			It <b>won't watch</b> a film.( <del>ello</del> ) <i>No verá una película.</i>
we			We <b>won't watch</b> a film.(nosotros/as) <i>No veremos una película.</i>
you			You <b>won't watch</b> a film.(vosotros/as) <i>No veréis una película.</i>
they			They <b>won't watch</b> a film.(ellos/as) <i>No verán una película.</i>

- Es más **común** utilizar la forma contraída **won't** que **will not**.

- La forma interrogativa

AUXILIARY SUBJECT		VERB (INFINITIVE FORM)	EXAMPLES
Will	I	watch?	Will I watch a film?(yo) ¿Veré una película?
	you		Will you watch a film?(tú) ¿Verás una película?
	he		Will he watch a film?(él) ¿Verá una película?
	she		Will she watch a film?(ella) ¿Verá una película?
	it		Will it watch a film?(ello) ¿Verá una película?
	we		Will we watch a film?(nosotros/as) ¿Veremos una película?
	you		Will you watch a film?(vosotros/as) ¿Veréis una película?
	they		Will they watch a film?(ellos/as) ¿Verán una película?

- Al igual que el resto de tiempos verbales, las oraciones interrogativas en **future simple** también cuentan con sus propias **respuestas cortas**.

- Will you take me to the airport tomorrow? Yes, I will.**
- (tú) ¿Me llevarás al aeropuerto mañana? **Sí.**
- Will you make dinner tonight? No, I won't.** I haven't got time.
- Harás la cena esta noche? No, no tengo tiempo.**

- Libro de texto p. 64 Predicciones con will): 1, 2, 4**
- (El lunes 15 de junio os enviaré las respuestas de los ejercicios para autocorrección)**

Un cariñoso saludo y mucho ánimo

Teacher Susana

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A\\_Kr5Vbg55E](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A_Kr5Vbg55E)