

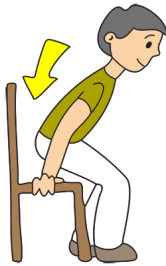
SOLUCIONES ACTIVIDADES INGLÉS BLOQUE XI

UNIT 1: MY FAVOURITE DISH

IMPERATIVO:

1. Escribe la oración correcta en cada dibujo fijándote en la tabla.

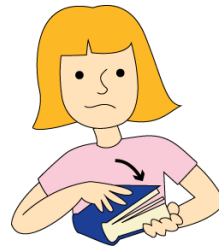
Listen	raise your hand	stand up	open your book	sit down	close your book
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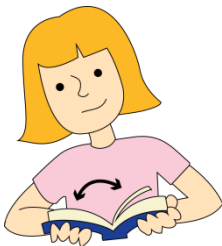
1. Sit down



2. Listen



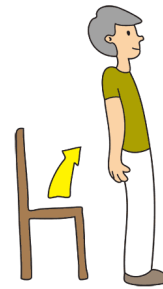
3. Close your book



4. Open your book



5. Raise your hand



6. Stand up

2. Ordena y construye frases imperativas:

1. door/the/close: Close the door
2. the/open/don't/window: Don't open the window
3. the/ pass/sugar/please/me: Pass me the sugar please
4. mouth/your/open: Open your mouth
5. 77/at/open/books/page/your: Open your books at page 77
6. too/please/speak/quickly/don't: Don't speak too quickly please
7. out/please/quietly/go: Go out quietly please
8. the/listen/tape/to/again: Listen to the tape again

3. Escribe las siguientes órdenes e instrucciones en inglés.

1. Gira a la izquierda: Turn on the left
2. No gires a la derecha: Don't turn on the right
3. Abre la ventana: Open the window
4. No abras la ventana: Don't open the window
5. Cierra la puerta: Close the door
6. No cierres la puerta: Don't close he door
7. ¡Siéntate! : Sit down!
8. No escribas en tu libro: Don't write on your book
9. Escribe en tu cuaderno: Write on your notebook
10. Abre tu libro: Open your book
11. No abras tu libro: Don't open your book
12. ¡Ten cuidado! : Take care!

4. Cambia las oraciones afirmativas a negativas y las negativas a afirmativas.

1. Open the door! : Don't open the door!
2. Sit down! : Don't sit down!
3. Don't shout! : Shout!
4. Copy the words! : Don't copy the words!
5. Be quiet! : Don't be quiet!
6. Don't clean the board! : Clean the board!
7. Listen to the CD! : Don't listen to the CD!
8. Don't close the books! : Close the books!
9. Take out your textbooks!: Don't take out your textbooks!
10. Hand out the homework! : Don't hand out the homework!

5. Completa las frases con los siguientes verbos en imperativo:

Eat! Run! Drink! Play! Sleep!

1. If you are tired: Sleep
2. If you are thirsty: Drink!
3. If you are hungry: Eat!
4. If you are scared: Run!
5. If you are bored: Play!

6. Rodea el verbo que corresponda en cada caso:

1. *Ask/Give/Wait* a minute.
2. *Give/Come/Close* over here, please.
3. *Come/Close/Give* the door when you go outside.
4. *Wait/Come/Ask* your teacher.
5. *Ask/Give/Come* me your phone number so that I can call you.

7. Escribe el significado de estas señales fijándote en la tabla:

Don't smoke!	Switch off your mobile phone!	Don't make a noise!
Don't cross the road!	Don't park your car here!	Be careful!



1. Switch off your mobile phone!



2. Be careful!



3. Don't cross the road!



4. Don't make a noise!



5. Don't park your car here!



6. Don't smoke!

8. Completa con la forma del imperativo de los verbos que aparecen entre paréntesis:

1. Don't speak so loud! The baby is sleeping! (not to speak)
2. Write your name at the bottom. (to write)
3. Don't forget to take your umbrella. It's raining! (not to forget)
4. Please, walk slowly and quietly. (to walk)
5. Don't walk on the grass! (not to walk)
6. Listen to me when I'm talking to you! (to listen)
7. Don't drive so fast! It's dangerous! (not to drive)
8. Don't speak so fast! I can't understand you! (not to speak)
9. Take good care of your sister! I'll be here in a minute. (to take)
10. Boil the carrots for just five minutes. (to boil)

TEXTOS INSTRUCTIVOS - CONECTORES DE SECUENCIA:

9. Completa la receta utilizando los siguientes conectores de secuencia:

third finally first then second after

TOMATO SOUP



Ingredients:

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|----------|
| -Olive oil | -Salt and pepper | -Parsley |
| -2 cloves of garlic | - 1 kg of tomatoes; very ripe | |

Method:

First, put some oil in a pan.

Second, add the sliced garlic and tomatoes cut in small pieces. Fry for about 5 minutes. Stir in 150 ml of water and bring to the boil.

Third, add salt and pepper.

Then, 30 minutes blitz in with a blender until the soup get thick enough to your like.

After, serve in bowl and sprinkle some parsley.

Finally, you can also add some tiny pieces of cheese.

10. Completa las instrucciones de esta manualidad utilizando los siguientes conectores:

finally

then

first

later

after that

PAPER PLATE FISH



You will need:

- White paper plate
- Glue
- Scissors
- Colouring pens/ pencils

Method:

First, use a ruler and a pencil to draw a triangle on a paper plate.

Then, cut out a triangle with some scissors.

Later, stick the triangle onto the edge of the plate using some glue , to make a fish shape.

After that, draw some wiggly scales and an eye on the fish, using a black felt tip pen.

Finally, decorate the rest of the fish with bright colours.

11. Lee la receta y responde a las preguntas:

RAISIN CAKE (Recipe for four people)



Ingredients:

- Butter -Flour -Raisins
- Sugar -1 egg

Method:

- First, heat the oven to gas mark 5.
- Second, mix together the butter and sugar.
- Third, add the egg and flour.
- Then, stir in the raisins.
- After, put the ingredients into the baking tin.
- Finally, bake in the oven for 35 minutes.

QUESTIONS:

1. What are the ingredients you need to make this cake?

Butter, sugar, flour, 1 egg and raisins

2. Which temperature should you heat the oven to?

Five

3. How long should you bake the cake for?

35 minutes

4. How many people is the cake for?

Four people

UNIT 2: ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD

ORACIONES EXCLAMATIVAS CON WHAT Y HOW:

12. Completa con *What* o *How*:

1. What a beautiful wall! It has been painted colorfully!
2. How nice he is! We talked until midnight!
3. What an unusual building! It was built thirty years ago!
4. How noisy that place is!
5. What impressive skyscrapers! They keep getting taller!
6. What an unforgettable trip!
7. How deep the hole is! It must have been hard work to dig it!
8. What a good jam! Is it English?
9. How calm and quiet he is!
10. How slow it is!

13. Traduce las siguientes oraciones:

1. ¡Qué bello paisaje! : What a beautiful landscape!
2. ¡Qué día tan frío! : What a cold day!
3. ¡Qué bien nadas! : How well you swim!
4. ¡Qué película tan interesante! : What an interesting movie!
5. ¡Qué alto es él! : How tall he is!
6. ¡Qué bien toca ella el piano! : How well she plays the piano!
7. ¡Qué chica tan guapa! : What a good-looking girl!
8. ¡Qué rápido corre él! : How fast he runs!
9. ¡Qué bella noche! : What a beautiful night!
10. ¡Qué fantástico! : How fantastic!

14. Escribe True (Verdadero) o False (falso) al lado de cada oración según corresponda y corrige las falsas.

1. What well everyone played! False. How well everyone played!
2. How a surprise! False. What a surprise!
3. What a stupid man he is! True
4. How a great car you have! False. What a great car you have!
5. What disgusting it was! False. How disgusting it was!
6. What a handsome man he is! True
7. How strange it was! True
8. What a cool car! True

15. Rodea What o How en cada caso:

1. What/ **How** wonderful you look!
2. **What** / How a naughty dog he is!
3. **What** / How an amazing game that was!
4. What / **How** quickly he understands!
5. **What** a pleasant evening!
6. What/ **How** clever are you!
7. What/ **How** well he listens!
8. **What**/ How a lovely bouquet of flowers!

UNIT 3: VIRTUAL INSANITY

NEOLOGISMOS ASOCIADOS A INTERNET:

16. Une cada neologismo con su definición:

- | | | |
|------------------|---|--|
| 1. Blogger | → | .Bullying that takes place over digital devices. |
| 2. Cyberbullying | → | .A mobile phone that performs many of the functions of a computer. |
| 3. Follower | → | .A word or phrase that has a hash (#) in front of it, to show that it is the topic of a message. |
| 4. Hashtag | → | .A content that spreads quickly and widely among internet users. |
| 5. Smartphone | → | .A person who regularly writes material for a blog. |
| 6. Viral | → | .A person who follows another person in a social network. |

ABREVIATURAS Y SÍMBOLOS USADOS EN LOS MENSAJES DE TEXTO

17. Escribe las abreviaturas y símbolos de los siguientes significados:

1. Love: LUV
2. Thanks: THNX
3. Today: 2day
4. See you: C U
5. At: @
6. Tears in my eyes: TIME
7. Such a laugh: SAL
8. At the momento: ATM
9. Laughing out loud: LOL
10. As soon as posible: ASAP

UNIT 4: TO BE OR NOT TO BE

VOZ PASIVA:

18. Completa con el verbo que aparece entre paréntesis en voz pasiva presente simple:

1. Several cars are sold (to sell) by Edklinth every day.
2. The dishes are washed (to wash) by my father.
3. All human life is given (to give) by God.
4. Books are read (to read) by my friends.
5. This classroom is cleaned (to clean) everyday.
6. These computers are made (to make) in the USA.
7. Euros are changed (to change) into dollars at the bank.
8. This house is painted (to paint) every day.
9. Coca-cola is drunk (to drink) by everybody.
10. Vegetables are eaten (to eat) by the children three times a week.

19. Escribe el verbo que aparece entre paréntesis en voz pasiva pasado simple:

1. My car was damaged (to damage) last night.
2. The parcel was posted (to post) by her yesterday.
3. A letter was brought (to bring) by the postman last week.
4. The child was found (to find) in the forest.
5. The flat was sold (to sell) last month.
6. Twilight was written (to write) by Stephenie Meyer some years ago.
7. Figuerola was invited (to invite) to the party last Saturday.
8. Modig was awarded (to award) the 1966 Nobel Economics Prize.
9. Mrs Thatcher was elected (to elect) in 1979.
10. Their new house was built (to build) two years ago.

20. Escribe estas oraciones en voz pasiva:

1. Mr Jones watches films: Films are watched by Mr Jones.
2. They speak English: English is spoken by them.
3. He reads comics: Comics are read by him.
4. We play volleyball: Volleyball is played by us.
5. They sing the song: The song is sung by them.
6. I take photos: Photos are taken by me.
7. She does the housework: The housework is done by her.
8. The policemen help the children: The children are helped by the policemen.

21. Pasa las siguientes oraciones a voz pasiva:

1. She bought four apples: Four apples were bought by her.
2. We won the match: The match was won by us.
3. The man stole the blue car: The blue car was stolen by the man.
4. The police arrested the thieves: The thieves were arrested by the police.
5. Jack swam the 200 metres: The 200 metres were swum by Jack.
6. The dog bit the old lady: The old lady was bitten by the dog.
7. Tom and Max ate five hamburgers: Five hamburgers were eaten by Tom and Max.
8. Oliver taught the children: The children were taught by Oliver.
9. Victoria rode the brown horse: The brown horse was ridden by Victoria.
10. Grandmother told good stories: Good stories were told by grandmother.

22. Escribe estas oraciones negativas en voz pasiva:

1. Most boys don't watch Tyra Banks show: Tyra Banks show isn't watched by most boys.
2. Helen doesn't follow fashion trends: Fashion trends aren't followed by Helen.
3. Paul doesn't buy fashion magazines: Fashion magazines aren't bought by Paul.
4. My mother doesn't buy dresses: Dresses aren't bought by my mother.
5. My father doesn't cook fish: Fish isn't cooked by my father.
6. Peter doesn't study Spanish: Spanish isn't studied by Peter.
7. My sister doesn't wash the car: The car isn't washed by my sister.
8. They don't watch TV: TV isn't watched by them.

23. Pasa las siguientes oraciones a voz activa:

1. Poems are written by him: He writes poems
2. The flowers are watered by my mother: My mother waters the flowers
3. Rice is eaten by him at weekends: He eats rice at weekends
4. Famous novels are written by her: She writes famous novels
5. Vegetables are sold by Sharon in London: Sharon sells vegetables in London
6. Things are stolen by thieves: Thieves steal things
7. The temple is visited by the tourists every year: The tourists visit the temple every year
8. The apartment is cleaned by Anne every week: Anne cleans the apartment every week
9. A new hat is bought by the lady: The lady buys a new hat
10. Shoes are made in that factory by them: They make shoes in that factory

24. Escribe estas oraciones en voz activa:

1. The fish was eaten by the cat: The cat ate the fish.
2. My sister was punished by my father: My father punished my sister.
3. "Romeo and Juliet" was written by Shakespeare: Shakespeare wrote "Romeo and Juliet"
4. The cat was chased by the dog: The dog chased the cat.
5. Lottery was won by Jenny and Mark: Jenny and Mark won the lottery.
6. My car was repaired by my friend: My friend repaired my car.
7. All the questions were answered by Tom: Tom answered all the questions.
8. The keys were lost by Bob: Bob lost the keys.
9. The letters were written by George: George wrote the letters.
10. The newspaper was bought by my grandfather: My grandfather bought the newspaper.

25. Haz oraciones en pasiva presente con los trozos dados. Añade cualquier palabra que falte.

1. BMW cars/ make / Germany: BMW cars are made in Germany
2. Children/ educate / schools: Children are educated at schools
3. Football/ play / all over the world: Football is played all over the world
4. Racehorses/ ride / jockeys: Racehorses are ridden by the jockeys
5. Pupils/ teach / teachers: Pupils are taught by teachers
6. Luxury cars/ buy / wealthy people: Luxury cars are bought by wealthy people
7. Films/ show / in cinemas: Films are shown in cinemas
8. Birthdays/ celebrate/ once a year: Birthdays are celebrated once a year.

26. Ordena las palabras para formar oraciones pasivas en presente:

1. everyday/poems/read/at/are/the/class: The poems are read at class everyday
2. from/cheese/made/milk/is: Cheese is made from milk
3. cleaned/office/is/everyday/the: The office is cleaned everyday
4. newspaper/delivered/the/morning/is/in/the: The newspaper is delivered in the morning
5. served/lunch/is/twelve o'clock/at: Lunch is served at twelve o'clock
6. England/computers/the/made/best/are/in: The best computers are made in England
7. made/watches/are/these/South Africa/in: These watches are made in South Africa
8. Brazil/coffee/in/grown/is: Coffee is grown in Brazil.

27. Ordena las palabras para formar oraciones pasivas en pasado:

1. park/found/child/was/the/in/the: The child was found in the park
2. were/the/yesterday/glasses/broken: The glasses were broken yesterday
3. kitchen/mouse/seen/the/in/was/the: The mouse was seen in the kitchen
4. him/dress/made/the/was/by: The dress was made by him
5. repaired/friend/the/my/car/was/by: The car was repaired by my friend
6. was/friend/police/arrested/my/the/best/by: My best friend was arrested by the police
7. questions/answered/all/by/them/the/were: All the questions were answered by them
8. book/published/week/his/last/was: His book was published last week

28. Traduce al español las siguientes oraciones pasivas:

1. The radio was invented by Marconi: La radio fue inventada por Marconi
2. Portuguese is spoken in Brazil: El portugués se habla en Brasil
3. Messi was substituted in the 55th minute: Messi fue sustituido en el minuto 55
4. We weren't sent a letter: No nos enviaron una carta
5. I wasn't offered a job: No me ofrecieron un empleo
6. I got dressed quickly: Me vestí rápidamente
7. They were invited by my parents: Ellos fueron invitados por mis padres
8. He was paid a lot of money: Le pagaron mucho dinero

29. Traduce al inglés las siguientes oraciones pasivas:

1. El abuelo de Lola fue asesinado en la Guerra Civil Española: Lola's grandfather was killed in the Spanish Civil War
2. Los ladrones fueron arrestados por la policía: The thieves were arrested by the police
3. No nos dieron una taza de té: We weren't given a cup of tea
4. No me enseñaron su casa nueva: I wasn't shown their new house
5. Se dijo que éramos demasiado viejos: We were said to be too old
6. Mi hija se casó en Julio: My daughter got married in July
7. Se llevaron a mi padre al hospital: My father was taken to hospital
8. Me robaron el coche: My car was stolen

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

30. Lee el texto sobre William Shakespeare y responde a las preguntas:

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE



William Shakespeare was born in Stratford on April 23rd, 1564. When he was eighteen, William married Anne Hathaway in Stratford but he didn't want to stay there. He wanted to be an actor and the best theatres were in London. So, in 1587, William went to London, where he worked as an actor in a theatre called *The Rose*.

He began to write plays for the actors. He wrote *Romeo and Juliet*, *Julius Caesar*, *Richard II*, *Antony and Cleopatra* and many more. Everyone liked his plays, and he became famous.

In 1610, Shakespeare went back to Stratford. He wanted to live there with his family, but he died on April 23rd, 1610. He was only forty-six years old.

QUESTIONS:

1. How old was Shakespeare when he got married?

He was eighteen when he got married

2. What was his wife's name?

Anne Hathaway

3. Why did Shakespeare go to London?

Because he wanted to be an actor and the best theatres were in London

4. What was the name of the first theatre he worked in?

The Rose

5. Why did he become famous?

Because everyone liked his plays