

REVIEW AND EXERCISES FOR CHRISTMAS 2º ESO

(CHECK IN JANUARY) all students WHO PASSED IN DECEMBER

GRAMMAR:

1.- Translate these paragraphs into English:

a) En la casa hay ocho habitaciones grandes y dos habitaciones pequeñas. También hay un bonito jardín con dos árboles pequeños. La mesa está en la habitación cerca de la ventana. Hay un perro en la casa, es un perro negro. También hay un gato negro, pero no hay gatos blancos.

b) Mi padre a menudo habla cuando duerme. Sin embargo, cuando se despierta, nunca recuerda sus sueños. Mucha gente habla y se levantan mientras duermen. Los expertos dicen que el cerebro nunca duerme. Conozco a gente que tienen papel y lápiz para escribir los sueños.

c) Esta es la calle Pyrland. La casa roja es mi casa. El coche de la puerta es el coche de mi padre. Hay una bicicleta en el patio, es la bicicleta de mi hermano. Esa casa amarilla es la casa de nuestro vecino, el Sr. Robinson. En la puerta hay una mujer, es la esposa del Sr. Robinson. El perro de los Robinson se llama Rusty.

2.- Complete with HE, SHE, IT, WE, YOU or THEY:

- You and John _____

- Eyes _____

- Sally and I _____

- Sister _____

- Jane and Mary _____

- Pen _____

- Book _____

- Brother _____

3.- Change these sentences to the plural:

- My cat is black _____

- I am tall _____

- This dog is white _____

- This clown is funny _____

- He is an old man _____

- This fox is brown _____

- This is a fat cat _____

- He is a good doctor _____

- She is a good teacher _____

- It is a book _____

4.- Underline or choose the correct word:

- This book is my/mine.

- Mr Smith is their/theirs teacher

- This is our/ours house.

- My/mine dog is black and white.

- The black skirt is her/hers.

- This is John's book. It is his/her.

- This car is their/theirs.

- Dr. Black is her/hers doctor.

VOCABULARY:

1.- Complete using a Word from the box (special use of verb HAVE):

COFFEE / DARTS / SHOWER / SWIM / DINNER / EXAM / PARTY / MEETING / SANDWICH / APPOINTMENT

- I always have _____ for breakfast.
- I have an _____ with the dentist at 3 o'clock.
- Do you want to have a game of _____?
- Jane's having a _____ on Saturday. Are you going?
- Do you want to have a _____? The bathroom's just here.
- I have an _____ tomorrow, so I have to study tonight.
- We must have a _____ to talk about these problems.
- I'm going to the café to have a _____. Do you want to come?
- The hotel has a swimming pool, so we can have a _____ every day.
- We can have _____ before the film, or we can eat after it.

2.- Join these expressions with their definitions:

Greeting / Farewell / Expression	Definitions
How do you do? / Nice to meet you	- To someone in his/her birthday
Good morning / afternoon / evening / night	- To get the attention or when you want to past other people
See you later /tomorrow	- These expressions are used in different parts of the day
Bye, see you soon	- You will see someone again, but have no plans to meet them
Have a nice weekend / holiday	- Used in formal situations when you meet someone for the first time
Happy birthday	- If you plan to see someone you know late the same day / the next day
Happy Christmas / New year	- Used to express good wishes when you have a drink with other people
Congratulations	- To someone when they sneeze
Excuse me	- When you say goodbye to a colleague or friend on Friday
Sorry	- To wish someone well before a difficult situation
Cheers	- To someone who has just achieved something
Bless you	- To someone at the beginning of the year or just before or on 25 th December.
Good luck	- When you want to say sorry or when you want to repeat what they said

3.- Write a word for these definitions (shops & shopping):

WINDOW SHOPPING / CHANGING ROOM / OFF-LICENCE / SHOPPING CENTRE / BUTCHER'S / SHOP ASSISTANT / CASH DESK / CHEMIST('S)

- A shop where you buy meat is a _____
- A place with any shops, either outside or indoors is a _____
- A person who works in a shop is a _____
- The place where you can try on clothes in a shop is a _____
- The place where you pay for things in a shop is the _____
- To look round the shops without planning to buy anything _____
- A shop where you buy wine, beer and soft drinks is an _____
- A shop where you buy medicines, baby products, shampoo etc... _____

READING FOR CHRISTMAS. 'One hundred dollars'.

Jethro gets ready for his job interview. He takes a shower. He shaves. He brushes his teeth. He cuts his fingernails. He combs his hair. He puts on the new suit he bought just for today. Jethro feels confident. He is also very nervous.

Here is why. Jethro graduated at the top of his class in college. Still, Jethro knows the economy is bad. His dad just lost his job at the bank a few weeks ago! Many people are interviewing for the very same job. There is a lot of competition.

Jethro is still positive. He thinks he has a good chance of getting the job at the technology company.

Jethro arrives at his interview at 9:45. He is 15 minutes early. He realizes the importance of being prompt. He does not want to be late.

"Have a seat. Mr. Stone will be right with you," the receptionist says.

Jethro sits. He thinks about what he has learned to do in an interview. Look people in the eye. Give a firm handshake. Speak clearly. Jethro feels ready.

"Mr. Stone is ready to see you now," the receptionist says.

Jethro takes a deep breath and walks into Mr. Stone's office.

"Good to meet you, sir," Jethro says and gives Mr. Stone a firm handshake and a smile.

Questions:

1) What kind of job is Jethro interviewing for?

- A. a college job
- B. a banking job
- C. a technology job
- D. a receptionist job

2) What is one thing Jethro does to get ready?

- I. He talks to his dad.
- II. He calls Mr. Stone.
- III. He combs his hair.

3) What time is Jethro's interview?

- A. 9:30
- B. 9:45
- C. 10:00
- D. 10:15

4) What does it mean to be confident?

- A. to be early
- B. to be sure
- C. to be worried
- D. to be nervous

5) Why might Jethro be nervous?

- A. He did not do well in school.
- B. He is not a very good speaker.
- C. He does not like to wear suits.
- D. Many others are interviewing for the same job.

6) What is competition?

- A. when people get ready to go out
- B. when people go for a job interview
- C. when people feel they are not good enough
- D. when many people are going after the same thing

7) Why is it good that Jethro gets to his interview early?

- A. It gives Jethro time to think.
- B. It helps Jethro speak clearly.
- C. Mr. Stone likes people to be early.
- D. The receptionist asks him to be there early.

8) What has Jethro learned to do in an interview?

- A. be positive
- B. tell good jokes

C. talk about his college experience

D. look people in the eye

9) Why might Jethro be positive about getting this job?

- A. The economy is bad.
- B. He did well in school.
- C. Jethro's dad lost his job.
- D. He knows Mr. Stone well.

10) Which of the following can help make a good impression at an interview?

- I. looking people in the eye
- II. wearing a new suit
- III. being well groomed

REVIEW ONLY FOR STUDENTS WHO HAS FAILED ENGLISH:

UNIT 1: FRIENDS & ABOUT TOWN

1.- Complete the following sentences. Use the present simple tense.

A: you (live) in Barcelona?

B: No, I (not live) in Barcelona. I (live) in Cerdanyola. But my sister (live) there.

A: And she (like) it?

B: Yes, she (love) Barcelona. She (work) in a bank in the mornings. In the afternoons, she (play) tennis with her boyfriend or she (watch) TV at home. In the evenings, she usually (go) for a walk on the beach or she (do) her English homework. She (study) English on Saturdays.

A: she (visit) you in Cerdanyola?

B: She (not come) to Cerdanyola very often. I usually (visit) her in Barcelona.

2.- Place the frequency adverb in the right place. Translate the sentences.

1. I work in August. (never)

2. They play cards in the evenings. (usually)

3. You spend your summer holiday (usually)

4. She buys an ice-cream. (often)

5. Jim isn't at home. (hardly ever)

6. We can travel abroad. (often)

7. You work in the evenings (usually)

8. Jane has a cup of coffee in the morning. (always)

9. You are at the library. (often)

10. Terry is ill. (never)

3.- Write the following sentences in the negative and interrogative form:

1. My mother works in a hospital.

2. My friends live in a house near the river.

3. Peter cooks fish every Friday.

4. They study French and English at school.
5. Mary watches TV at night.

4.- Translate into English the following sentences:

1. Mi hermano estudia francés en la universidad.
2. Sharon no juega al tenis los fines de semana.
3. Peter lee tebeos, pero él no lee novelas.
4. ¿Qué hora es? Son las 8 y diez.
5. Siempre nos levantamos a las 6 y media.
6. ¿Cuándo va tu hermana al cine? Va los viernes.
7. John toca la guitarra muy bien.
8. La novia de Peter baila muy mal.
9. Mi tía cocina pollo los lunes y los jueves.
10. ¿Con qué frecuencia bebe tu tío agua? Bebe agua 3 veces al día.

5.- Present simple: Translate these sentences into English. You have to use: LIKE, HATE, ENJOY, LOVE + ING form)

- 1.- A ella le gusta jugar al tenis, pero no le gusta ver la televisión.
- 2.- Nos encanta vivir en el pueblo.
- 3.- ¿Odiás estudiar los fines de semana?
- 4.- No me divierte trabajar en el campo.
- 5.- No les gusta cocinar.
- 6.- ¿Te divierte conducir? No, pero me gusta viajar.
- 7.- ¿Te gusta leer novelas de detectives?

6. Complete using the PRESENT CONTINUOUS form of the verbs in brackets:

1. He is (write) a letter.
2. They are (sit) down.
3. She is (swim) in the lake.
4. It's (begin) to rain.
5. I'm (study) Chinese this year.
6. She's (lie) on the beach.
7. It's (get) dark sooner these days.
8. I'm (travel) to Lisbon this summer.
9. She's (cut) some bread.
10. I'm (see) the dentist next week
11. you (wait) for someone?

12. I (look) for my glasses. I can't find them

13. He (not work) today. He is on holiday.

14. They (not take) photos of the house.

15. My parents (visit) Rome at the moment.

7.- Complete with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in brackets:

Tom: Hi, Mary! What you (do) here?

Mary: I (wait) for Jane. We (walk) home together every day. We (live) in the same street.

Tom: Oh, I (think) Jane (talk) with the French teacher at the moment.

Mary: Yes, I (know). She usually (study) German, but this year she (study) French. She (love) foreign languages.

Tom: I (not speak) French, but my brother (speak) it fluently. He (travel) a lot to Paris for his job. He (work) for a computer company and he really (enjoy) it. But he (not like) flying.

Mary: he (live) with you?

Tom: Yes, he still (live) with us, but this week he (stay) in his girlfriend's flat. They would like to buy a house together but they (not know) where.

8.- Complete with the right object pronoun:

1. Do you like this book? Yes, I like .

2. Do you know this woman? Yes, I know .

3. Did you see that car? No, I didn't see .

4. Do you know those people? No, I don't know .

5. Did you write an email to your friend (man)? Yes, I wrote an email.

6. Did you call your brother? Yes, I called this morning.

7. Do you hate me? No, I don't hate .

UNIT 2: PRODIGIES

1.- Traduce las siguientes oraciones con el pasado del verbo TO BE:

- 1.- ¿Estuvo Ann en casa ayer por la noche?
- 2.- Nosotros estábamos muy contentos de verte.
- 3.- Mi abuelo fue médico, y sus tres hijos fueron médicos.
- 4.- La clase no fue interesante, fue aburrida.
- 5.- No puedo encontrar las llaves. Estaban aquí esta mañana.

2.- Traduce estas oraciones con el pasado de verbos irregulares:

- 1.- Marco Polo fue a China en 1292 en barco.
- 2.- Ellos le dieron a Marie Curie el premio Nobel en 1911.
- 3.- Colón no fue el primer hombre en Australia, fue el primero en América.
- 4.- ¿Ganó Francia la Copa del Mundo en 1994? No, ganó Brasil.
- 5.- ¿Qué visteis? Vimos Trafalgar Square y el Big Ben en Londres.

3.- Traduce las siguientes oraciones con el pasado de verbos regulares:

- 1.- Ron vivió en Manchester 5 años y después trabajó en Liverpool .
- 2.- ¿Vio Conrad la televisión ayer por la tarde en su casa?
- 3.- La semana pasada llovió mucho en Japón.
- 4.- Martina limpió el coche de su padre el sábado por la mañana.
- 5.- El año pasado no estudiamos francés en el colegio.

4.- La interrogativa en pasado: (usando DID + suj + INF + compl.?, excepto el verbo TO BE)

- 1.- ¿Conocías a ese hombre? Sí, es un amigo de Greg.
- 2.- ¿Quería Oscar comprar esta casa? No, porque era muy grande.
- 3.- ¿Jugaba Mary al tenis el año pasado?
- 4.- ¿Estaba tu madre en el salón? No, estaba en la cocina.
- 5.- ¿Viste una buena película ayer?

5.- Completa con CAN, CAN'T, COULD, COULDN'T, y luego tradúcelas.

- Sue _____ play the piano really well.
- I _____ remember his name. Do you know it?
- You _____ take your driving test until you are 18.
- We _____ go now. It's stopped raining.
- We _____ go to the party because we went to a wedding.
- Last week he _____ come to school because he was ill.
- Not many people _____ run a marathon is less than three hours.
- I _____ swim even when I was a baby.

6.- Vocabulary: Complete these sentences with parts of the human body:

- 1.- A hand has five _____
- 2.- A foot has five _____
- 3.- An adult has 32 _____
- 4.- You smell with your _____
- 5.- The _____ is a symbol of love
- 6.- You hear with your _____
- 7.- The child sat on her dad's _____
- 8.- Your _____ type can be A, b, AB or O

