

ACTIVIDADES NO PRESENCIALES 3º ESO C y D

HOLA!!

OS HE PREPARADO OTRAS ACTIVIDADES PARA HACER EN CASA, EN ESTA OCASIÓN OS MANDO TAMBIÉN LAS RESPUESTAS PARA QUE HAGÁIS VUESTRA PROPIA AUTOEVALUACIÓN.

ESTE TRABAJO ME LO ENTREGARÉIS CUANDO NOS VEAMOS EN CLASE. LO PODÉIS ENTREGAR , YA SEA IMPRESO O EN LA LIBRETA.

OS MANDO **READINGS** , **GRAMMAR** Y EJERCICIOS DE **TIEMPOS VERBALES** (VOLVED A REPASADLOS EN LA PARTE DE GRAMÁTICA DE VUESTRO LIBRO, DE ESTA MANERA RECORDAREMOS TODO LO DADO.

VAMOS BIEN DE TIEMPO Y SÓLO QUEDAN 2 PUNTOS GRAMATICALES QUE LOS DAREMOS A LA VUELTA. SI SE ALARGARA OTRA VEZ LA SITUACIÓN, EN EL PRÓXIMO BLOQUE OS MANDARÍA LA EXPLICACIÓN GRAMATICAL.

NO OS AGOBIÉIS, YA SÉ QUE TENÉIS MUCHAS OTRAS TAREAS, PERO ES IMPORTANTE QUE NO DEJÉIS EL INGLÉS DE LADO, PENSAD EN ELLO COMO ALGO AGRADABLE.

MUCHO ÁNIMO !!!

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Reading 1

1 Read the text and choose the correct answers.

In the 1950s a Swedish telephone company made a mobile carphone, but it was not until 1973 that an American scientist made a phone call from a mobile. These early phones were very big and expensive, some cost more than £3000. Mainly businesspeople had them and you could only phone people who lived in the same city.

In the 1990s mobile phones became smaller, lighter and cheaper than the older phones. In 1992 an American sent a message to another phone, but it was in 1994 that SMS, or text messaging, started properly for most people. It is now an important way of communicating with friends and sometimes with work colleagues.

Today our phones can do so much more. We can access the internet, send messages and pictures, as well as talk to each other. The newest phones are bendy so you can wear them as a watch or fold them up to go in your pocket.

Mobiles are so popular that in the UK almost everyone has one and many people have more than one.

- 1 When was the mobile phone invented?
a) in the 1950s b) in the 1970s c) in the 1990s
- 2 Who made the first mobile call?
a) a Swedish man b) a scientist c) a businessman
- 3 How much did the early phones cost?
a) over £3000 b) £3000 c) less than £3000
- 4 Who could you phone before 1990?
a) only businesspeople b) people in the same city as you c) people in America

- 5 What is SMS usually used for?
a) contacting family b) contacting work c) contacting friends
- 6 In the UK, how many people have a mobile phone?
a) everyone b) most people c) no one

2 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 Who owned the first mobile phones?

- 2 How did phones change in the 1990s? (Name three things.)

- 3 Name four things you can do with a modern mobile phone?

- 4 What is different about the latest mobile phones?

Reading 2

1 Read the text and choose the correct answers.

In 1979 a student from Oxford University jumped off a 76 metre-high bridge in Bristol. It was the first bungee jump in the world. The student and his friends travelled around the world making bungee jumps from bridges, cranes and hot-air balloons but it was not until 1986 that the first organised jump happened in New Zealand. A.J. Hackett jumped from a bridge in Auckland.

A bungee jump is an extreme sport where you jump off a very high building with a piece of elastic around your ankles. You fall until the rope stops and then you bounce back up again for about a minute. Since 1980 several million people have jumped successfully and although some people have died, the safety record is very high.

Although one man jumped 670 metres from a balloon, the highest official jump is in Colorado, America. This bridge is 321 metres above the ground and people who love extreme sports come from all over the world to jump from here daily.

- 1 Where was the first modern bungee jump made?
a) in Oxford b) in Bristol c) in Auckland
- 2 How high was the first jump?
a) 79 metres b) 76 metres c) 670 metres
- 3 Where was the first organised jump?
a) Auckland b) Bristol c) Oxford
- 4 What is tied around your ankles?
a) an elastic rope b) an elastic band c) nothing
- 5 How long is each jump?

- a) minutes b) about 60 seconds c) a few seconds
- 6 How often can you do the jump in Colorado?
a) every day b) every week c) all the time

2 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 Who was the first person to make a bungee jump?

- 2 Where did the early bungee jumpers go?

- 3 Who comes to Colorado to jump?

- 4 What is the highest unofficial jump ever recorded?

Reading 3

- 1 Read the text and choose the correct answers.**

I got my first tattoo in 2008, when I was 18. Now, at 24, I've got loads of tattoos. My first tattoo was a picture of a cat jumping over a rose. I had it on my back near my shoulder. After a few months, I decided I didn't like it. So, I added another tattoo to hide the first one. It was a garden picture. You can still just see the cat.

Getting a tattoo hurt at first, but I soon got used to it. After three months I added more; some trees and then some flowers. In a couple of years I had a whole garden on my back. There was no more room for any more. So I started on my front. I've got some hills on my stomach, with a river running through them. Above that, on my chest, is the sun going down in the west.

There's no more room, but I'd like to have a tiger in a forest. Or maybe a lion hiding in the grass. It's time to start on my arms, I think.

- 1 How long has he had tattoos?
a) 6 years b) 18 years c) 24 years
- 2 Where was the first tattoo?
a) on his shoulder b) on his back c) on his front
- 3 What can you just see under the garden tattoo?
a) a flower b) a cat c) some trees
- 4 How long did the garden picture take to complete?
a) three months b) two months c) two years
- 5 Where is the picture of the hills?
a) on his chest b) on his stomach c) on his back
- 6 Where does he want his next tattoo to be?

a) on his chest

b) on his arms

c) on his back

2 Read the text again and answer the questions.

1 What was the original tattoo of?

2 What was the reason for the second tattoo?

3 Why did he start getting tattoos on his front?

4 What two possible tattoos is he planning next?

GRAMMAR

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

1 Complete each sentence 1–6 with an ending a–f. Then complete the sentence with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1 If we _____ (ride) bikes more,

2 If it _____ (rain) on Saturday,

3 If the world _____ (get) hotter,

4 If birds _____ (eat) plastic,

5 If I _____ (have) enough money,

6 If everyone _____ (recycle),

a) we _____ (create) less pollution.

b) they _____ (not survive).

c) there _____ (be) less waste.

d) I _____ (buy) a new DVD.

e) we _____ (not go) to the beach.

f) there _____ (not be) enough water for everyone.

2 Correct the sentences.

1 If I live in New York, I would be happy.

2 If I felt ill, I would went to the doctor.

3 If I am rich, I would buy an electric car.

4 What would you do if you don't have a car?

5 I would recycled all my plastic bags, if there was a recycling place near my house.

3 Complete the second conditional sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

not live/live	reduce/drive	run/be	buy/have	stop/not die
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1 My parents _____ a new house if they _____ enough money.

2 If he _____ in a big city, he _____ in a village near the sea.

3 If companies _____ polluting the rivers, the fish _____.

4 We _____ carbon emissions if we _____ less.

5 If I _____ more, I _____ so unfit.

MODAL VERBS

1 Rewrite the sentences using the correct form of *have to* or *don't have to*.

1 It isn't compulsory to wear smart clothes in this job.

You _____

2 It is vital that you arrive on time.

You _____

3 It's compulsory to switch off your mobile in the library.

You _____

4 It isn't necessary to bring your own food on the trip.

You _____

5 It is obligatory that all builders wear a hard hat on the building site.

You _____

6 It isn't vital for tour guides to have their own car.

You _____

2 Complete the sentences with *must* or *mustn't* and a verb.

1 In England children _____ a uniform to school. (+)

2 You _____ inside a restaurant. (-)

3 You _____ your mobile phone in the cinema. (-)

4 If you want to be a doctor you _____ medicine. (+)

- 5 Bus drivers _____ a special driving licence. (+)
6 At school we _____ in the corridors. (-)

3 Nina is 17 years old. Write about what she and her family can or can't do. Use the correct words to write about the past, present and future.

Nina's great grandparents

- 1 My great grandfather / leave school at 14. (+)

- 2 My great grandmother / vote. (-)

Nina today

- 3 I / learn to drive now I'm 17. (+)

- 4 I / get a tattoo. (-)

- 5 I / leave school. (+)

Nina's future

- 6 Next year I / vote. (+)

- 7 On my 18th birthday I / get married. (+)

- 8 In three years time I / drive a bus. (-)

ANSWER KEY

- 1** 1 a
2 b
3 a
4 b
5 c
6 b

- 2** 1 The first mobile phones were owned by businesspeople.
2 In the 1990s mobile phones became smaller, lighter and cheaper.
3 You can access the internet, send messages and pictures, as well as talk to each other.
4 The latest mobile phones are bendy so you can wear them as a watch or fold them up and put them in your pocket.

- 1** 1 b
2 b

- 3 a
- 4 a
- 5 b
- 6 a

- 2
 - 1 a student from Oxford University
 - 2 all around the world
 - 3 People who love extreme sports come from all over the world.
 - 4 The highest unofficial jump was 670 metres.

- 1
 - 1 a
 - 2 b
 - 3 b
 - 4 c
 - 5 b
 - 6 b

- 2
 - 1 a cat
 - 2 to hide the cat
 - 3 Because his back was full.
 - 4 a tiger in a forest or a lion hiding in the grass

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

- 1
 - 1 a ride/will create
 - 2 e rains/won't/will not go
 - 3 f gets/won't/will not be
 - 4 b eat/won't/will not survive
 - 5 d have/will/'ll buy
 - 6 c recycles/there will/'ll be

- 2
 - 1 If I lived in New York, I would be happy.
 - 2 If I felt ill, I would go to the doctor.
 - 3 If I was rich, I would buy an electric car.
 - 4 What would you do if you didn't have a car?
 - 5 I would recycle all my plastic bags, if there was a recycling place near my house.

- 3
 - 1 would buy/had
 - 2 was not/wasn't living/would live
 - 3 stopped/would not/wouldn't die
 - 4 would reduce/drove
 - 5 ran/would not/wouldn't be

MODAL VERBS

- 1
 - 1 You don't have to wear smart clothes in this job.
 - 2 You have to arrive on time.
 - 3 You have to switch off your mobile in the library.
 - 4 You don't have to bring your own food on the trip.
 - 5 You have to wear a hard hat on the building site.
 - 6 You don't have to have your own car.

- 2
 - 1 must wear
 - 2 mustn't smoke
 - 3 mustn't use
 - 4 must study
 - 5 must have
 - 6 mustn't run

- 3
 - 1 My great grandfather left school at 14.

- 2 My great grandmother couldn't vote.
- 3 I can learn to drive now I'm 17.
- 4 I can't get a tattoo.
- 5 I can leave school.
- 6 Next year I can vote.
- 7 On my 18th birthday I can get married.
- 8 In three years time I won't be able to drive a bus.

VERB TENSES PRACTICE SHEET

A) Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the past simple or the past continuous.

My friends and I (1) (enjoy) my birthday party when suddenly the lights (2) (go) out. I (3) (think) that my brother (4) (try) to scare everyone. I (5) (shout), 'Switch the lights on!' but nothing (6) (happen). While we (7) (wait) in the darkness, somebody (8) (scream). Suddenly, I felt scared!

B) Complete the passage with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple or the Past Continuous.

Today, it(1).....(seem) that everyone recognises the paintings of Vincent Van Gogh. However, few people.....(2).....(know) the sad details of his difficult life. Van Gogh was born in 1853 in a small village in the Netherlands. He drew pictures when he was a boy, but(3).....(not consider) art as a career. When he was 16 years old, he ...(4)..... (go) to work for a company which bought and sold art. He had periods of deep depression, which(5).....(affect) his work, and as a result, the company(6).....(dismiss) him 1876. Van Gogh then(7).....(teach) in England and later(8).....(give) Bible lessons in Belgium. He finally decided to become an artist. Between 1880 and 1890, while he(9).....(produce) his famous paintings and drawings, he suffered from frequent periods of depression. On 27 July 1890, when he was 37, he(10).....(shoot) himself. He died two days later.

ANSWER KEY:

A) Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the past simple or the past continuous.

My friends and I (1) ...WERE ENJOYING.. (enjoy) my birthday party when suddenly the lights (2) ...WENT.. (go) out. I (3)THOUGHT... (think) that my brother (4) ...WAS TRYING..... (try) to scare everyone. I (5)SHOUTED.... (shout), 'Switch the lights on!' but nothing (6)HAPPENED..... (happen). While we (7)WERE WAITING..... (wait) in the darkness, somebody (8)SCREAMED.... (scream). Suddenly, I felt scared!

B) Complete the passage with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple or the Past Continuous.

Today, itSEEMS.....(seem) that everyone recognises the paintings of Vincent Van Gogh. However, few people...KNOW.....(know) the sad details of his difficult life. Van Gogh was born in 1853 in a small village in the Netherlands. He drew pictures when he was a boy, butDIDN'T CONSIDER.....(not consider) art as a career. When he was 16 years old, he ...WENT..... (go) to work for a company which bought and sold art. He had periods of deep depression, whichAFFECTED.....(affect) his work, and as a result, the companyDISMISSED.....(dismiss) him 1876. Van Gogh then ...TAUGHT..... (teach) in England and laterGAVE.....(give) Bible lessons in Belgium. He finally decided to become an artist. Between 1880 and 1890, while heWAS PRODUCING... (produce) his famous paintings and drawings, he suffered from frequent periods of depression. On 27 July 1890, when he was 37, he ...SHOT..... (shoot) himself. He died two days later.