

## European Section English 1<sup>st</sup> year summer review work

### INSTRUCTIONS:

- Do the exercises one by one, and check your answers on the **Answer Key website**: [http://www.ies-modesto-navarro.es/european\\_section/2\\_activities/exercises/summerwork\\_1/index.htm](http://www.ies-modesto-navarro.es/european_section/2_activities/exercises/summerwork_1/index.htm) (just drag the cursor over the area between square brackets to the right of the = sign to see the correct answer).
- When you make a mistake, write down in a learning diary in which exercise you made a mistake. On a different day, revise the appropriate section of the grammar classnotes or exercises in your book, or do some exercises from your book and correct them using your classnotes, then repeat the exercise and check your answers again.

### INSTRUCCIONES:

- Haz los ejercicios uno por uno y comprueba tus respuestas en esta dirección (arrastra el cursor del ratón sobre la zona entre corchetes para ver la respuesta correcta).
- Cuando cometes un error, apunta en qué ejercicio te equivocaste. Repasa otro día la sección apropiada de los apuntes de gramática de tu libro, o haz algunos ejercicios de tu libro y corrígetelos usando tus apuntes, luego repite el ejercicio y comprueba tus respuestas otra vez.

### **Part 1:** talking about personal data (present simple of BE, subject pronouns and possessive adjectives)

#### Exercise 1.

- Do exercise 1 about this, that, these, those on page 151.
- Study the “there is / there are” chart on page 153 of your book.
- Study the “a / an / some / any” chart on page 153 (you can do exercises 1 to 4, too).
- Now close your notebook and book, and answer these questions (in English or Spanish). When you finish, check your answers in the Answer Key website:
  - How can we translate “these”?
  - How can we translate “that”?
  - What's the plural of “that”?
  - What's the singular of “these”?
  - When do we use “there is” and when do we use “there are”?
  - What are their negative forms?
  - When do we use “a” and when do we use “an”? (general rule only)
  - When do we use “a” / “an” and when do we use “some”?
  - When do we use “some” and when do we use “any”? (general rule only)

#### 2.- Translate these sentences into English:

Yo soy español. Tú eres inglés. Vuestro hermano es conductor de autobús. Mis primos están en Escocia. Tu novio es muy alto. El coche de mi amigo es nuevo. Sus padres (de ella) están en Inglaterra. Tu perro es negro. Estos peces son rojos. Esa chica es muy lista. Estos lápices son blandos. Aquellos hombres están cansados. Los niños están en su cuarto. Nuestro vecino está en casa. Hay mucho humo. Hay algunas cebollas en la nevera. Hay algo de agua en el vaso. Hay una anciana en la esquina.

#### 3.- Transform all the sentences in exercise 2 into negative sentences. Example:

Affirmative: He is ten years old. Negative: He isn't ten years old.

#### 4.- Transform all the sentences in exercise 2 into interrogative sentences. Example:

Affirmative: He is ten years old. Interrogative: Is he ten years old?

#### 5.- Write questions for the underlined words in these sentences. The answer to your question must be the underlined part. Examples:

Maths is very difficult for me. / What is very difficult for you? / Maths.

My older brother is in his room with his friend. / Who is he with? / His friend.

James is at the zoo. William is with him. They are sixteen years old. They are Spanish. William is the tallest. They are happy, but tired. They are tired because it is very hot.

### **Part 2:** talking about possessions (have got, Saxon genitive)

#### 6.- Study the “possessive's” on this website: <http://www.edufind.com/english-grammar/forming-possessive/>

- How do we translate “John's house” into Spanish?
- How do we translate “el coche de mi tío” into English?
- How do we translate “Los amigos de mis amigos son mis amigos” into English?

6.b.- Study the "have" charts on pages 151 and 152.

Then close your book and notebook, and translate these sentences into English, **using short forms** (you can use a dictionary, but NOT an automatic translator):

Tengo un coche viejo. Tu amigo tiene un gato simpático. Mi madre tiene mucho trabajo. Sus padres tienen buenos trabajos. Su novio tiene una bici nueva. Su amiga (de ellos) tiene una botella de vino francés. Esas chicas tienen dos ejercicios de tareas. Este coche tiene una rueda pinchada. Estas pizzas tienen mucho queso. Esa mujer tiene un abrigo de piel. La niña tiene una pelota azul. Algunas personas tienen muy buenos modales. Nuestros amigos tienen una piscina. El gato tiene una cola larga. Los gorilas tienen brazos muy fuertes.

7.- Transform all the sentences in exercise 2 into negative sentences. Example:

Affirmative: He's got a mobile. Negative: He hasn't got a mobile.

8.- Transform all the sentences in exercise 2 into interrogative sentences. Example:

Affirmative: He's got a mobile. Interrogative: Has he got a mobile?

9.- Write questions for the underlined words in these sentences. The answer to your question must be the underlined part. Examples:

I've got three dogs. / How many dogs have you got? / Three.

My friend and I have a ticket for a concert. / What do you have a ticket for? / A concert.

I've got two exams next week. I have a maths exam first. I have it on Monday. I have six lessons to study. I have an English exam about irregular verbs. I have it at half-past eight on Wednesday. My friend Jimmy's got only one exam.

**Part 3:** talking about habits (present simple, main verbs, frequency adverbs)

10.- Study the present simple charts on pages 154 and 155 of your book. Then close your book and translate these sentences into English (you can use a dictionary, but NOT an automatic translator):

Estudiamos en la mejor universidad. Ella vive con sus padres. Esos hombres trabajan en la fábrica de ropa. El perro de esa chica duerme en su jardín. El amigo de mi padre a menudo le visita. Estos chicos a veces ordenan su cuarto. Esa radio hace mucho ruido. Su vecino (de ellos) toca el tambor. Se hace de noche más temprano en invierno. Llueve mucho en Inglaterra. Ella a menudo olvida sus tareas. Ese niño a veces juega con mi hermano.

11.- Transform all the sentences in exercise 10 into negative sentences. Examples:

Affirmative: They get up at six. Negative: They don't get up at six.

Affirmative: He lives in England. Negative: He doesn't live in England.

12.- Transform all the sentences in exercise 10 into interrogative sentences. Examples:

Affirmative: They get up at six. Interrogative: Do they get up at six?

Affirmative: He lives in England. Negative: Does he live in England?

13.- Fill in the spaces in this text with the appropriate present simple form of one of the verbs in brackets (do NOT use an automatic translator) (the verbs in brackets are in alphabetical order):

Ali \_\_\_\_\_ 12 years old, and life \_\_\_\_\_ easy for him. (BE / NOT BE)

He \_\_\_\_\_ in Libya, with his grandmother and his little sister. (LIVE)

His parents \_\_\_\_\_ in jail because the Libyan authorities \_\_\_\_\_ that they \_\_\_\_\_ part of a terrorist group. (BE / SAY / BE)

He \_\_\_\_\_ in the street: he \_\_\_\_\_ the loaves of bread that his grandmother \_\_\_\_\_ at home. (WORK / SELL / BAKE)

Every day he \_\_\_\_\_ at 6 in the morning and he \_\_\_\_\_ his bread to a corner not far from his home. (GET UP / TAKE)

There he \_\_\_\_\_ a folding table and he \_\_\_\_\_ the bread on it. (OPEN / PUT)

When he \_\_\_\_\_ all his bread, he \_\_\_\_\_ back home for more. (SELL / GO)

His grandmother \_\_\_\_\_ bread all morning, and he \_\_\_\_\_ it on the corner. (BAKE / SELL)

In the evening he \_\_\_\_\_ his little sister. (LOOK AFTER)

She \_\_\_\_\_ only two years old, and their grandmother \_\_\_\_\_ with her in the evening because she \_\_\_\_\_ to work. (BE / NOT CAN BE / GO)

She \_\_\_\_\_ all evening, and when she \_\_\_\_\_ back home they \_\_\_\_\_ supper. (WORK / COME / HAVE)

Ali \_\_\_\_\_ supper every evening. (COOK)

He \_\_\_\_\_ no time to go to school, but his grandmother \_\_\_\_\_ him to read. (HAVE / TEACH)

14.- Translate the text in the previous exercise into Spanish (you can use a dictionary, but NOT an automatic translator):

15.- Write questions for the underlined words in these sentences. The answer to your question must be the underlined part. Examples:

Bengal tigers live in the north of India.  
Where in India do Bengal tigers live?

My aunt often gets up at half-past six in the morning.  
What time does she often get up?

My son is 8 months old. He sleeps in his crib. We put him there because his doctor says that a crib usually helps. I think that he is wrong. The problem is that he knows we are next to him. Things are worse now. He wakes up 8 times every night. When we give him a bottle he goes back to sleep. He eats lots of solids before bed. Sometimes we give him water. But he still wakes up.

**Part 4** Describing scenes (present continuous, dates, times)

16.- Study the present continuous chart on page 156 of your book. Then translate these sentences into English (do NOT use an automatic translator):

Estamos estudiando mucho para el examen de matemáticas. Esa chica está viviendo en Londres con su hermana. Estos hombres están trabajando mucho. Ese gato está durmiendo encima de la cama. Están esperando a esta mujer. Aquellos niños están haciendo mucho ruido. Estáis haciendo muchos ejercicios hoy. Está lloviendo un poco. Estoy leyendo mis apuntes.

17.- Transform all the sentences in exercise 16 into negative sentences. Use short forms. Example:

Affirmative: We're watching TV. Negative: We aren't watching TV.

18.- Transform all the sentences in exercise 16 into interrogative sentences. Example:

Affirmative: That man's drinking too much. Interrogative: Is that man drinking too much?

19.- Fill in the spaces in the text below with the appropriate present continuous form of the verbs in brackets (do NOT use an automatic translator). You can watch a video about this text first:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MfstYSUscBc>

(if it doesn't work, look up "emperor penguins in antarctica" in YouTube to find a similar videoclip):

I \_\_\_\_\_ (look at) one of the most impressive sights in nature: the female emperor penguins \_\_\_\_\_ (come back) from their long absence in the sea. The male penguins \_\_\_\_\_ (wait for) them on the ice. The little chicks \_\_\_\_\_ (hide) from the cold in the middle of the group of adults. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ (shine), but the wind \_\_\_\_\_ (blow) very hard, and we \_\_\_\_\_ (freeze) out here in the middle of nowhere.

Now the females \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) at last, and they \_\_\_\_\_ (feed) the chicks with fish from their stomach. The males \_\_\_\_\_ (start) to move. They \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) slowly towards the ocean after two months without eating anything. They \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) very weak, but now the females \_\_\_\_\_ (take) their place to look after the chicks.

20.- Translate the text in exercise 19 into Spanish (you can use a dictionary, but not an automatic translator).

21.- Compare the Spanish and the English version of the text. Which three verbs in the Spanish version are not in the present continuous? When you have answered the question, look in the answers page and study the examples there.

22.- Write these dates and times in English:

1 enero	2 febrero	3 marzo	4 abril	5 mayo	8 junio
9 julio	12 agosto	21 septiembre	22 octubre	30 noviembre	31 diciembre

1:05    2:15    3:25    4:30    7:35    8:45    9:55    11:00

23.- Write questions for the underlined words in these sentences. The answer to your question must be the underlined part. Examples:

My father's washing the car.  
What's your father doing?

My cousins are playing football in the garden.  
What are your cousins playing in the garden?

Global warming is causing a rise in the sea level.  
Low countries like the Maldivas Islands are putting into practice emergency plans.

They are building an artificial island.  
 The government is building cheap flats there.  
 Some people are moving to this island.  
 They are building the island with ecological criteria.  
 They are using ecological materials.  
 They are teaching the world an important lesson, because they are not a rich country.  
 In the developed countries we are spending our time and money on other things.  
 We aren't using our technology to help poor countries control CO2 emissions.  
 And we are also emitting too much CO2 to the atmosphere.

**Part 5** Telling stories, comparing people and things (past simple, irregular verbs, ago, comparative and superlative forms of adjectives)

24.- Study the past simple charts on page 162 of your book. Then translate these sentences into English (do NOT use an automatic translator):

Hace dos días vimos un accidente de tráfico. El año pasado llovió mucho. Ayer llegaste tarde. La semana pasada fui contigo al cine. El invierno pasado hizo mucho frío. Trabajé mucho la semana pasada. Anoche vimos una película genial. El tren llegó a la estación vacío. El examen duró dos horas.

25.- Transform all the sentences in exercise 24 into negative sentences. Use short forms. Example:  
 Affirmative: We heard the news. Negative: We didn't hear the news.

26.- Transform all the sentences in exercise 24 into interrogative sentences. Example:  
 Affirmative: That man killed his dog. Interrogative: Did that man kill his dog?

27.- Complete the English lyrics of the country song below (by Steve Wariner) with the appropriate simple past form of the verbs in brackets. You can watch Mike Shannon's version of this song at [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fy72O4605\\_M](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fy72O4605_M)

<p>I _____, I _____ (not cheat / not lie),          so her leaving _____ me by surprise. (take)          Just a note on the table,          saying we're through.          At first I _____ crazy, (go)          so it _____ me some time. (take)          but I finally _____ between the lines. (read)          It's not what I _____, (do)          it's what I _____. (not do)</p> <p>I _____ her (not tell)          each day I _____ her. (love)          I _____ it for granted, (take)          somehow she _____. (know)</p>	<p>I _____ her, (not hold)          when she _____ a shoulder. (need)          It's not what I _____, (do)          it's what I _____. (not do)</p> <p>Now it's easy to see,          why her love _____. (die)          She was planning her nights,          by the T.V. Guide.          She _____ me with her, (need)          more than I _____. (know)          I _____ too busy working, (be)          ...</p>
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28.- Do you want to translate the lyrics of the song into Spanish? This is a voluntary exercise. You can use a dictionary, but NOT an automatic translator.

29.- Write questions for the underlined words in these sentences. The answer to your question must be the underlined part. Example:

My mother bought me a book.  
 What did your mother buy you?

The cat caught a mouse. The child broke the vase with a ball. She took an aspirin yesterday evening. We ate a turkey with our American friends. I saw an opera in Paris. We brought this pencil from London. We slept for fifteen hours because we were very tired. We drank two beers at the pub. The newspaper cost one pound. We met Bobby at the party.

30.- Study the class notes in this web page:

[http://www.ies-modesto-navarro.es/european\\_section/1\\_info/classnotes/adjectives\\_comparison.htm](http://www.ies-modesto-navarro.es/european_section/1_info/classnotes/adjectives_comparison.htm)

Translate the examples in your notebook or in your head, then drag the cursor over the area to the right of the = sign to check.

Then do these exercises:

[http://www.ies-modesto-navarro.es/european\\_section/2\\_activities/exercises/english1/comparative\\_all\\_oct.htm](http://www.ies-modesto-navarro.es/european_section/2_activities/exercises/english1/comparative_all_oct.htm),

[http://www.ies-modesto-navarro.es/european\\_section/2\\_activities/exercises/english1/superlative\\_all\\_nov.htm](http://www.ies-modesto-navarro.es/european_section/2_activities/exercises/english1/superlative_all_nov.htm),

[http://www.ies-modesto-navarro.es/european\\_section/2\\_activities/exercises/english1/comparative\\_all\\_feb.htm](http://www.ies-modesto-navarro.es/european_section/2_activities/exercises/english1/comparative_all_feb.htm).