Let's practice!

a) **Which is the correct order? Select the correct sentence according to the order of adjectives:**

A. 1- A small Canadian thin lady.
2- A Canadian small thin lady.
3- A thin small Canadian lady.

B. 1- A beautiful blue sailing boat.
2- A blue beautiful sailing boat.
3- A blue sailing beautiful boat.

C. 1- A carving steel knew knife.
2- A new steel carving knife.
3- A new carving steel knife.

b) **Unscramble the sentences below to describe the animals in the pictures. Then match the descriptions with the pictures:**

A- Lovely/scared/gray/cute/animal/soft/a.

A lovely, scared, soft, cute, gray aminal.

B- A/slippery/sleek/noisy/warm-blooded/fast/mammal.

A slipeery, sleek, noisy, warm blooded, fast mammal.

C- Mammal/scary/a//big/furry/fluffy.

A furry, fluffy, scary, big mammal.

D- Slimy/quiver/long/reptile/dangerous.

Slimy, quiver, dangerous, long reptile.

E- Long/curved/a/soft/abdomens/spirally.

A soft, long, curved, spirally, abdomens

F- Black/a/spotted/dangerous/mammal/big.

A ,dangerous, big, black spotted, mammal.

G- Small/fluffy/soft/lovely/a/white/animal.

A fluffy, soft, lovely, small, white, animal.



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① Jenniper do you like singing? Yes, I do

Rita: Jenniper likes singing.

② Jenniper doy you like swimming? No, I don't.

Jenniper doesn't like swimming

③ Jenniper do you like cooking? I don't mir

Jenniper doesn't mind cooking.

Daniela Fernández Barrelo
English Teacher

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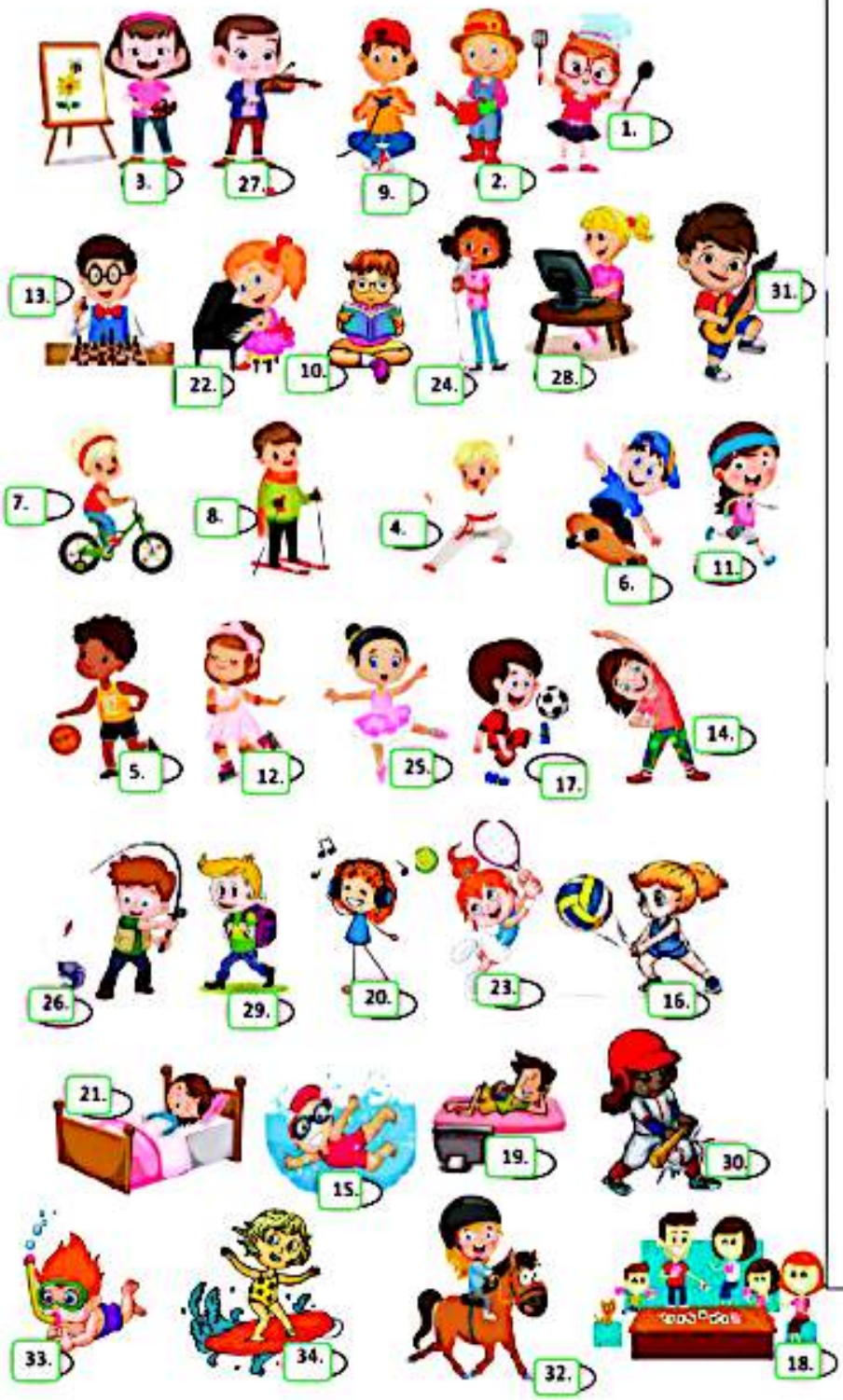
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Browse Worksheets Subjects Grades CEFR Games Search

10/10

Leisure activities / Hobbies

1. Match



- cooking
- gardening
- painting
- doing karate
- playing basketball
- skateboarding
- riding a bike /cycling
- skiing
- playing video games
- reading
- running / jogging
- roller-skating
- playing chess
- doing gymnastics
- swimming
- playing volleyball
- playing football
- playing cards
- watching TV
- listening to music
- sleeping
- playing the piano
- playing tennis
- singing
- dancing
- fishing
- playing the violin
- surfing the Net
- hiking
- playing baseball
- playing the guitar
- riding a horse
- snorkelling
- surfing

CAN YOU FIND THE PIG?

RosiMosi

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a) Which is the correct order? Select the correct sentence according to the order of adjetives:

A-3 A thin small canadian lady

B-1 A beautiful blue sailing boat

C-2 A new steel carving knife

b) Unscramble the sentences below to describe the animals in the pictures. Then match the descriptions whit the pictures:

a) A lovely cute scared soft gray animal.

b) A noisy fast slippery sleek warm-blooded mammal.

c) A scary big furry fluffy mammal.

d) A dangerous long slimy quiver reptile.

e) A long curvet soft spirally abdomen.

f) A dongerous big black spotted mammal.

g) A lovely small soft fluffy animal

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- You like to eat sweets
  yes, I do

- Julián do you like to Jump?
  yes, I do

- Keidy do you like listening to music?
  yes, I do

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X. ORDER OF ADJECTIVES

An adjective modifies a noun or a pronoun by describing, identifying or quantifying words. And adjective usually precedes the noun. “The fat man” not “the man fat”.



there are

Let's practice!

a) Which is the correct order? Select the correct sentence according to the order of adjectives:

A. 1- A small Canadian thin lady.
2- A Canadian small thin lady.
× 3- A thin small Canadian lady.

B.×1- A beautiful blue sailing boat.
2- A blue beautiful sailing boat.
3- A blue sailing beautiful boat.

C. 1- A carving steel knew knife.
×2- A new steel carving knife.
3- A new carving steel knife.

b) Unscramble the sentences below to describe the animals in the pictures. Then match the descriptions with the pictures:

A- Lovely/scared/gray/cute/animal/soft/a.

A lovely scared cute soft gray animal

B- A/slippery/sleek/noisy/warm-blooded/fast/mammal.

A sleek fast noisy slippery warm-bloode mammal

C- Mammal/scary/a//big/furry/fluffy.

A scary furry fluffy big Mammal

D- Slimy/quiver/long/reptile/dangerous.

A dangerous slimy long quiver reptile

E- Long/curved/a/soft/abdomens/spirally.

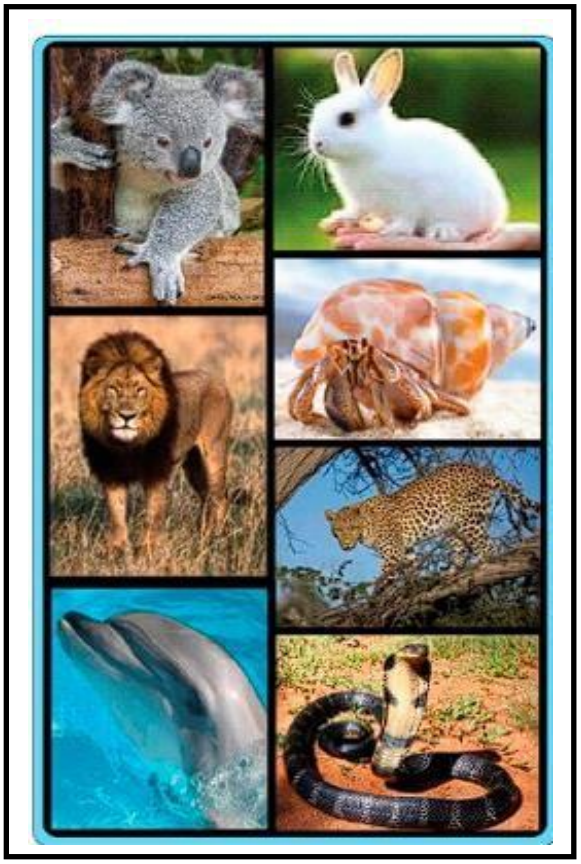
A soft abdomens long curved spirally

F- Black/a/spotted/dangerous/mammal/big.

A dangerous big black spotted mammal

G- Small/fluffy/soft/lovely/a/white/animal.

A lovely fluffy soft small white animal



XI. FREE TIME ACTIVITIES



a) **Ask your classmate about their likes and dislikes. Propose simple and WH questions.**

b) **Check the worksheet and match the vocabulary:**
https://es.liveworksheets.com/fd1228079ei

XI. FREE TIME ACTIVITIES

a) Ask your classmate about their likes and dislikes. Propose simple and WH questions.

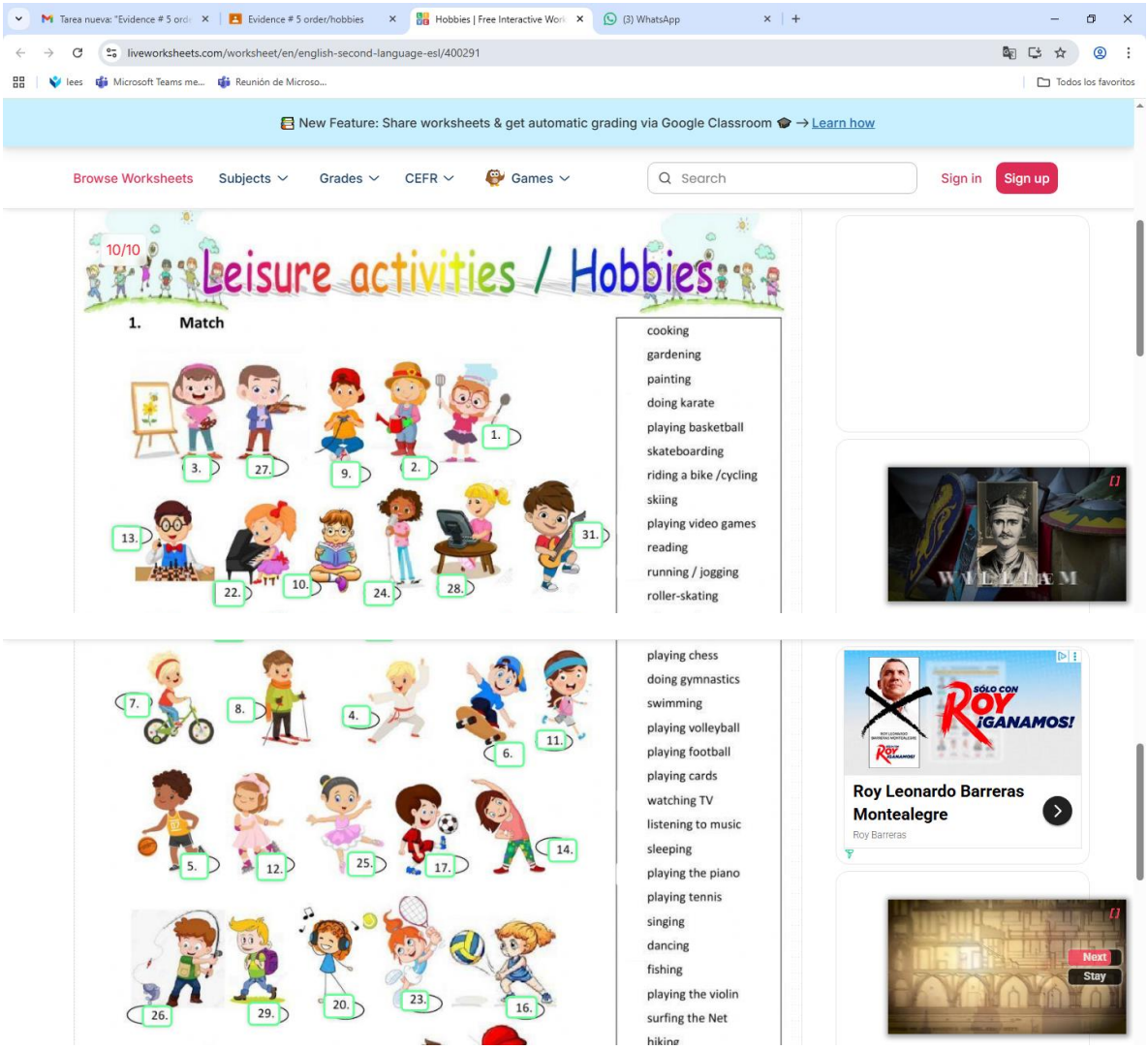
1. Does Leandro Like Traveling?
   Yes I do.

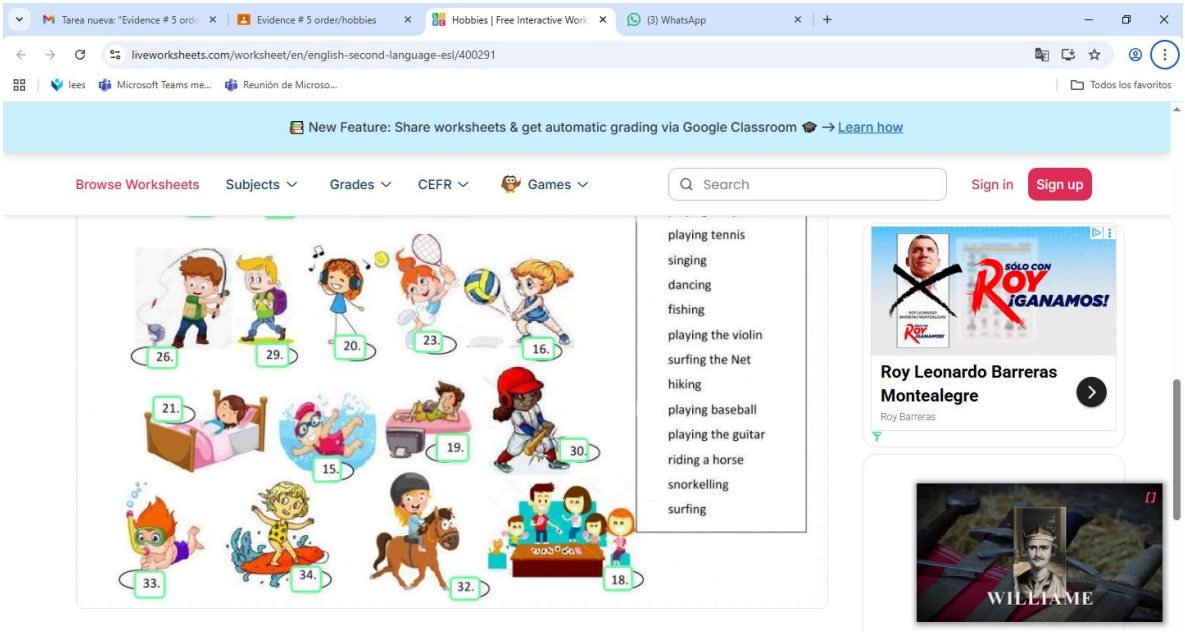
2. Does Alexandra Like playing soccer?

   Yes I do.

3. Do you like eating?
   Yes I do.

b) Check the worksheet and match the vocabulary:
   https://es.liveworksheets.com/fd1228079ei




Tarea nueva: "Evidence # 5 orde
Evidence # 5 order/hobbies
Hobbies | Free Interactive Work
(3) WhatsApp
liveworksheets.com/worksheet/en/english-second-language-esl/400291
lees
Microsoft Teams me...
Reunión de Microso...
Todos los favoritos
New Feature: Share worksheets & get automatic grading via Google Classroom → Learn how
Browse Worksheets
Subjects
Grades
CEFR
Games
Search
Sign in
Sign up
playing tennis
singing
dancing
fishing
playing the violin
surfing the Net
hiking
playing baseball
playing the guitar
riding a horse
snorkelling
surfing
26.
29.
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23.
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19.
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33.
34.
32.
18.
SÓLO CON ROY IGANAMOS!
Roy Leonardo Barreras Montealegre
Roy Barreras
WILLIAME

FULL NAME: Darelis Berdugo Arteaga
GROUP: 90TGGICN
FICHA: 3363279





a) Fill in with the missing preposition IN, ON or AN

In June
At 9 o'clock
On Wednesday
In 2013
In the morning
At night
On Thursday
In November
On the 15th of June
At the weekend
In the afternoon
In March
At half past six
On the 2nd of July
At 12:00
On Saturday
In winter
In the evening
At half past eleven
In 1991
On Friday, April 17, 2020
On Halloween
In spring
At 9:15
In autumn
On Sunday
In December
On Christmas Day

FULL NAME: Darelis Berdugo Arteaga
GROUP: 90TGGICN
FICHA: 3363279

b) Click on the following link and develop the online exercises:

At, in, on: Prepositions of time

Exercise 1

Choose *at, in, on* to complete the sentences.

🚀 **Test completed!**

Correct answers: 10/10.

Your score is 100%.

Check your answers below:

1. See you **on** ✔ Friday.

   ‣ We use **on** for days.

2. I brush my teeth **in** ✔ the morning.

   ‣ We use **in** for for parts of the day: **in the morning/afternoon/evening** (except **at** night).

3. The match is **at** ✔ 4 o'clock.

   ‣ We use **at** for time

4. We have lunch **at** ✔ midday.

FULL NAME: Darelis Berdugo Arteaga
GROUP: 90TGGICN
FICHA: 3363279

5 I'm busy at ✔ the moment.

‣ We use **at** in the expression **at the moment** (=now).

6 My parents always visit me on ✔ my birthday.

‣ We use **on** for days, and **my birthday** is a day.

7 He was born in ✔ the 19th century

‣ We use **in** for years and centuries, and long periods of time.

8 He usually goes on holiday in ✔ July

‣ We use **in** for months and years.

9 They always get together at ✔ Christmas.

‣ We use **at** in for religious holidays: **at Christmas, at Easter**.

10 You can come at ✔ the weekend.

‣ We use **at** with **weekends**. In American English, **on** is used with **weekends**.

At, in, on: Prepositions of time

Exercise 2

Choose the correct prepositions of time (at, in, on) to complete the sentences.

🚀 **Test completed!**

Correct answers: 10/10.

Your score is 100%.

Check your answers below:

FULL NAME: Darelis Berdugo Arteaga
GROUP: 90TGGICN
FICHA: 3363279

1 I have to meet the clients ____ lunchtime.

- **A. at** ✔
- B. in
- C. on

‣ We use **at** for time, and that includes mealtimes: **at lunchtime, at dinnertime**.

---

2 This happened ____ the 80s.

- A. at
- **B. in** ✔
- C. on

‣ We use **in** for for months, years, decades, centuries and long periods of time in general.

---

3 We want to go for a drink after the concert ____ Friday evening

- A. at
- B. in
- **C. on** ✔

FULL NAME: Darelis Berdugo Arteaga
GROUP: 90TGGICN
FICHA: 3363279

4 You can plant these flowers ____ the autumn.

A. at

B. in ✔

C. on

‣ We use **in** for months and seasons.

5 Is your neighbourhood quiet ____ night?

A. at ✔

B. in

C. on

‣ We use **in** for parts of the day: **in the morning/afternoon/evening**. But we say **at night**.

6 I will retire ____ 2030.

A. at

B. in ✔

C. on

‣ We use **in** with months and years.

FULL NAME: Darelis Berdugo Arteaga
GROUP: 90TGGICN
FICHA: 3363279

7 My birthday is ____ the 10th of January.

A. at

B. in

C. on ✔

‣ We use **on** with days and dates.

8 I usually go to bed ____ midnight.

A. at ✔

B. in

C. on

‣ We use **at** for time, and **at midnight** means 'at 12 o'clock'.

9 I don't work ____ Christmas day.

A. at

B. in

C. on ✔

‣ We use **at** for public and religious holidays (**at Christmas, at Easter**), but we use **on** for days and dates, and **Christmas day** is a specific day during the Christmas holiday.

10 We usually stay home ____ Easter.

A. at ✔

B. in

C. on

‣ We use **at** in for religious holidays: **at Christmas, at Easter**.

FULL NAME: Darelis Berdugo Arteaga
GROUP: 90TGGICN
FICHA: 3363279

At, in, on: Prepositions of time

Exercise 3

Complete the sentences using the correct prepositions of time: *at, in, on*.

🚀 **Test completed!**

Correct answers: 8/10.

Your score is 80%.

Check your answers below:

1. Fish is a healthy option **at** ✔ dinnertime.

‣ We use **at** for times of day, including mealtimes: **at lunchtime, at dinnertime**.

2. The interview is **at** ✔ 8 o'clock **on** ✔ Monday morning.

‣ We use **at** for times of day
‣ We use **on** for days and also for **name of day + part of the day** (on Monday morning).

3. The snow melts **in** ✔ the spring.

‣ We use **in** for months and seasons.

4. Every year, I visit my parents **at** ✘ Thanksgiving Day.

Correct answer: on
‣ We use **on** for days and dates, and Thanksgiving Day is a day.

5. **in** ✔ summer, we go fishing **on** ✔ weekends.

‣ We use **in** for months and seasons.
‣ We can use **at** (British English) or **on** (American English) with **weekend**.

6. I'm unemployed **at** ✔ the moment.

‣ We use **at** in the expression **at the moment** (=now).

FULL NAME: Darelis Berdugo Arteaga
GROUP: 90TGGICN
FICHA: 3363279

7 Classes end on ✔ the 4th of July.

▸ We use **on** for days and dates.

8 We don't know what will happen in ✔ the future.

▸ We use **in** for months, seasons, years, decades, centuries and long periods of time in general, and this includes, **in the past**/**in the future**.

9 You can visit us in ✔ June.

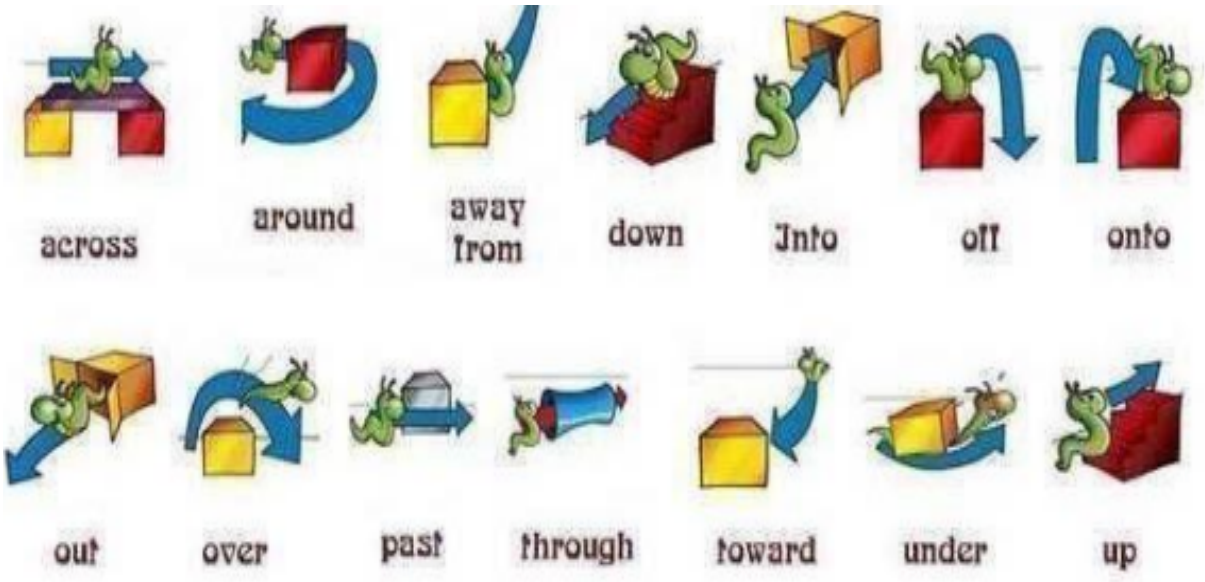
▸ We use **in** for months and years.

10 You need to raise your hand on ✖ the same time.

Correct answer: at

▸ We use **at** for times of day and in expressions with the word **time**, like **at the same time**

IX. PREPOSITIONS OF MOVEMENT



FULL NAME: Darelis Berdugo Arteaga
GROUP: 90TGGICN
FICHA: 3363279

a) Look at the pictures 1 to 11 and complete the blanks with the correct preposition from the box.

10/10

Do you remember the prepositions of movement?

1) Look at the pictures 1 to 11.
Complete the blanks with the correct preposition from the box:

across	out of	under	around	past	into
over	down	between	through	up	

Tip! **1 short line = 1 letter**



1 around the box



2 Through the tube



3 over the box



4 under the box



5 down the stairs



6 up the stairs



7 out of the box

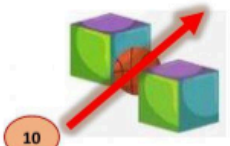


8 into the box

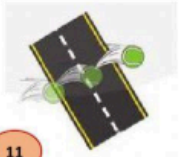
LIVEWORKSHEETS



9 past the box



10 between the boxes

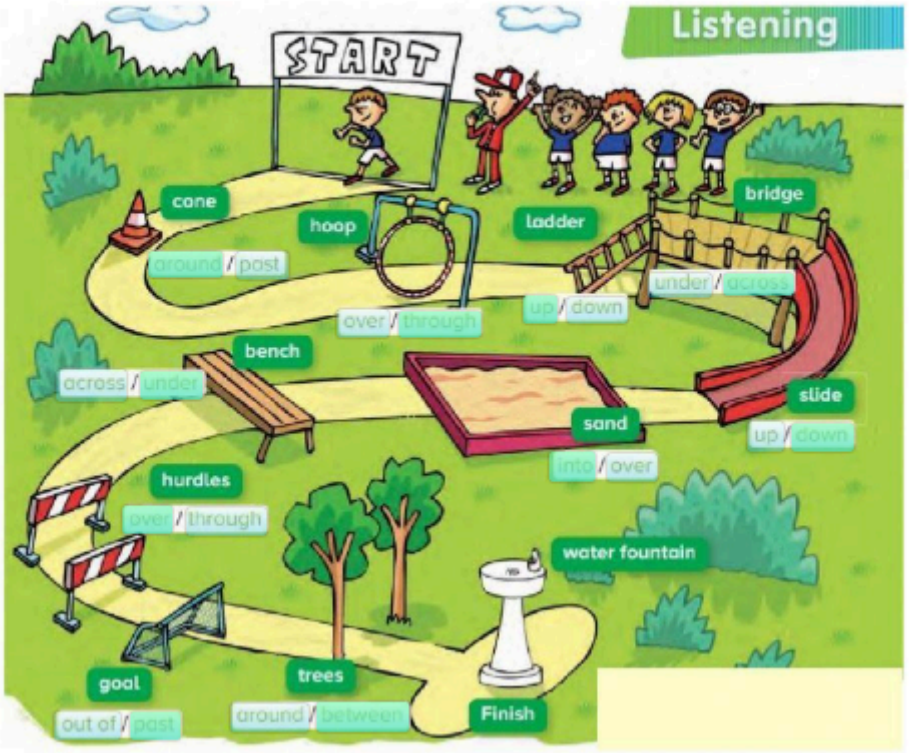


11 across the road

FULL NAME: Darelis Berdugo Arteaga
GROUP: 90TGGICN
FICHA: 3363279

b) Check the following link for answers and a full version of the activity.

2) Listen to the audio and choose the correct preposition:



3) Listen to the audio again and complete the text with the correct sports verbs and the correct prepositions of movement:

There is one example.

Sports verbs:

skip	climb	slide	crawl
go	walk	jump (x 2)	run (x 3)

Let's race!

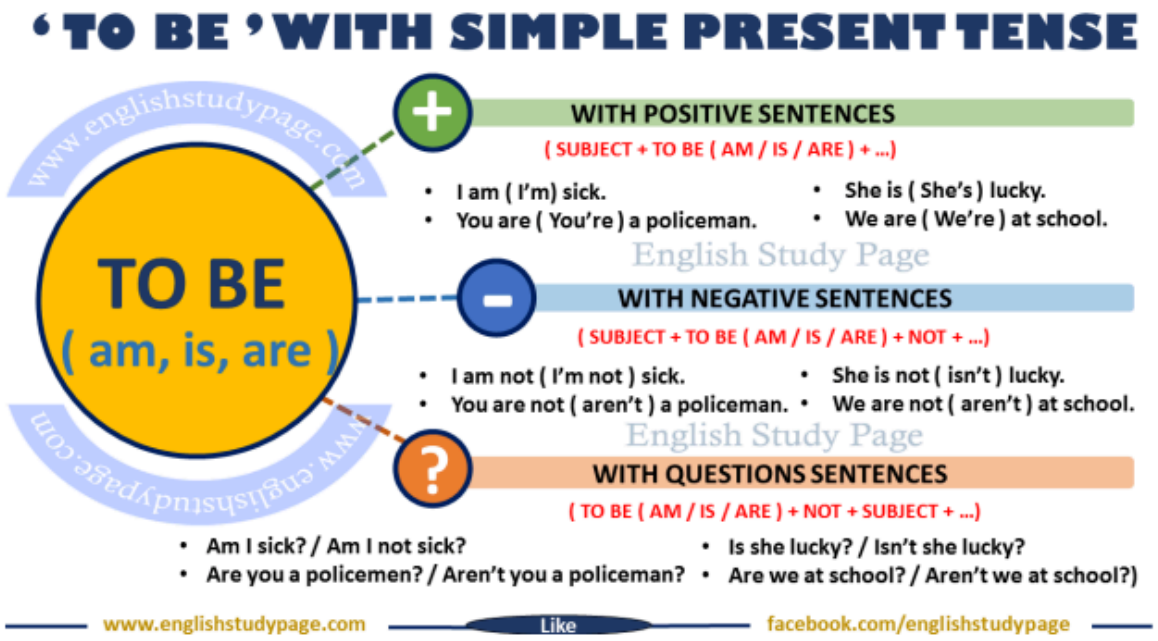
Take turns going on the obstacle course. Go one at a time. The person with the fastest time wins. Start here, behind the starting line. Wait until I say "Go!"

Go!

First, run to the orange cone. run around the cone two times. Go through the hoop, climb up the ladder and walk across the bridge. Slide down the slide, jump into the sand, crawl under the bench, jump over the hurdles, skip past the goal, run between the trees. Stop at the water fountain. That's the finish!

FULL NAME: Darelis Berdugo Arteaga
GROUP: 90TGGICN
FICHA: 3363279

X. VERB "TO BE"



a. Think about a famous character and ask your partners yes/no questions to guess who the character is.

My character is Marge Simpson

Is your character famous?
Is your character a woman?
Is your character an adult?
Does your character speak Spanish?
Is your character cheerful?
Is your character a superhero?
Is your character tall?
Does your character have blue eyes?
Does your character have long hair?
Is your character strong?

b. They are neighbors, that's why they're so different. Use the vocabulary and the 'verb to be' to describe them.

FULL NAME: Darelis Berdugo Arteaga
GROUP: 90TGGICN
FICHA: 3363279



1. She is young
2. She is middle-aged
3. She is elderly
4. She is tall
5. She is average height
6. She is short
7. He is heavy
8. He is average weight
9. He is thin

XI. FAMILY MEMBERS

a. Write the family members:

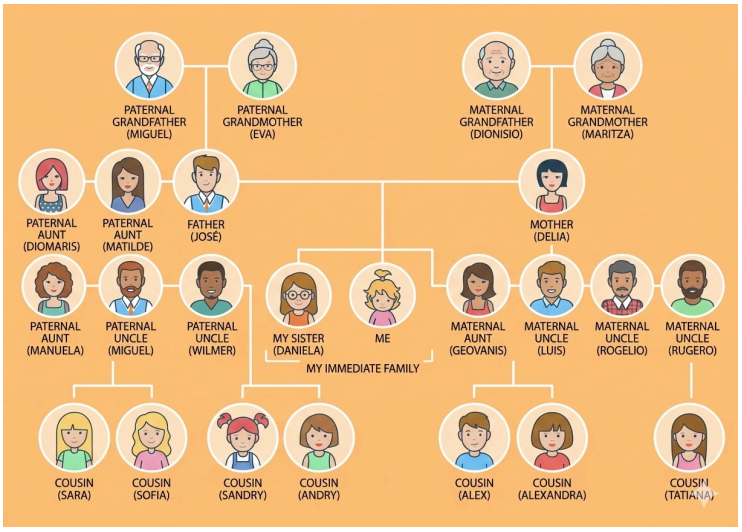
Hello! My name is John and I am going to talk about my family. Read the followingÂ clues and choose the right option.

Â

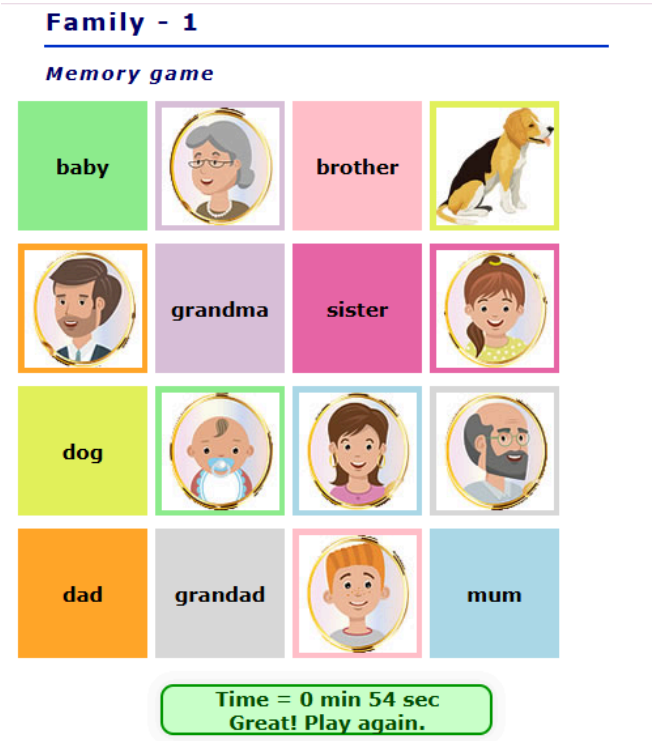
1. MyÂ father's parents are my grandparents.
2. My mothers's mother is my grandmother.
3. My father's sister is my aunt.
4. My parents' daughter is my sister.
5. My mother is my father's wife.
6. My father is my mother's husband.
7. My sister is my parents' daughter.
8. My mother's mother is my father's mother-in-law.
9. My father's brother is my uncle.
10. I am my parents' son.
11. My mother's sister is my aunt.
12. My sister and I are my parents' sons
13. My sister is my uncle's niece
14. My aunt's children are my cousins
15. My mother's father is my grandfather
16. I am my sister's brother

FULL NAME: Darelis Berdugo Arteaga
GROUP: 90TGGICN
FICHA: 3363279

b. Make a family tree, mention your family members, use the verb to be to describe them, mention their birthdays ...etc.



Click on the following interactive exercise and develop it:



c.Personal information

Fill out your personal information:

FULL NAME: Darelis Berdugo Arteaga
BIRTHDAY: November 8, 1998
NATIONALITY: Colombiana
JOB: psychology
PHONE, ADDRESS AND E- MAIL: 3016044619 - darelisberdugo@gmail.com

IV. THERE IS AND THERE ARE



a) Describe the next images (1 and 2) using there is and there are:





(Source: https://carmen-ilustradora.blogspot.com)

Picture 1:

There is a small pond with blue water.

There is a dog near the children.

There are some flowers on the grass.

There are children playing in the pond.

There are children having a picnic.

Picture 2:

There is a baby in the woman´s arms.

There is a girl reading a magazine on the floor.

There is a woman sitting on the sofa.

There are some pictures hanging on the wall.

There are many toys scattered on the floor.

There are cushions on the sofa.

b) Click on the link below and develop the exercises:
https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/various/there_is_there_are.htm

1. **Hay** una bolsa sobre la mesa.
2. **Hay** un calendario en la pared.
3. **Hay** dos carteles en mi habitación.
4. **Hay** un plátano en esta cesta.
5. **Hay** seis sillas en la cocina.
6. **Hay** muchos libros en el estante.
7. **Hay** un espejo en nuestro pasillo.
8. **Hay** 12 cojines en el sofá.
9. **Hay** un armario grande en el dormitorio de mi hermana.
10. **Hay** niños en el patio.

There is a bag on the table.
There is a calendar on the wall
There are two posters in my room
There is a banana in this basket
There are six chairs in the kitchen
There are many books on the shelf
There is a mirror in our hallway
There are 12 Cushions on the sofa
There is a large wardrobe in my sister´s bedroom
There are children in the yard

c) Complete the exercises:

1. *Complete the sentences using "There is" and "There are".*
There are books on the table.

There are many cars on the street.
There is a picture on the wall.
There is a pencil near the book.
There are many trees in the forest.
There is a cat under the table.
There are seven apples in the fridge.
There is a dog in the house.
There is a monkey on the street.
There are many rooms in my house.

2. *Complete using "Is there" or "Are there".*
Is there an opera in our city?
Are there many girls in your class?
Is there a police station near the hospital?
Are there any bananas in the basket?
Are there trees in the park?

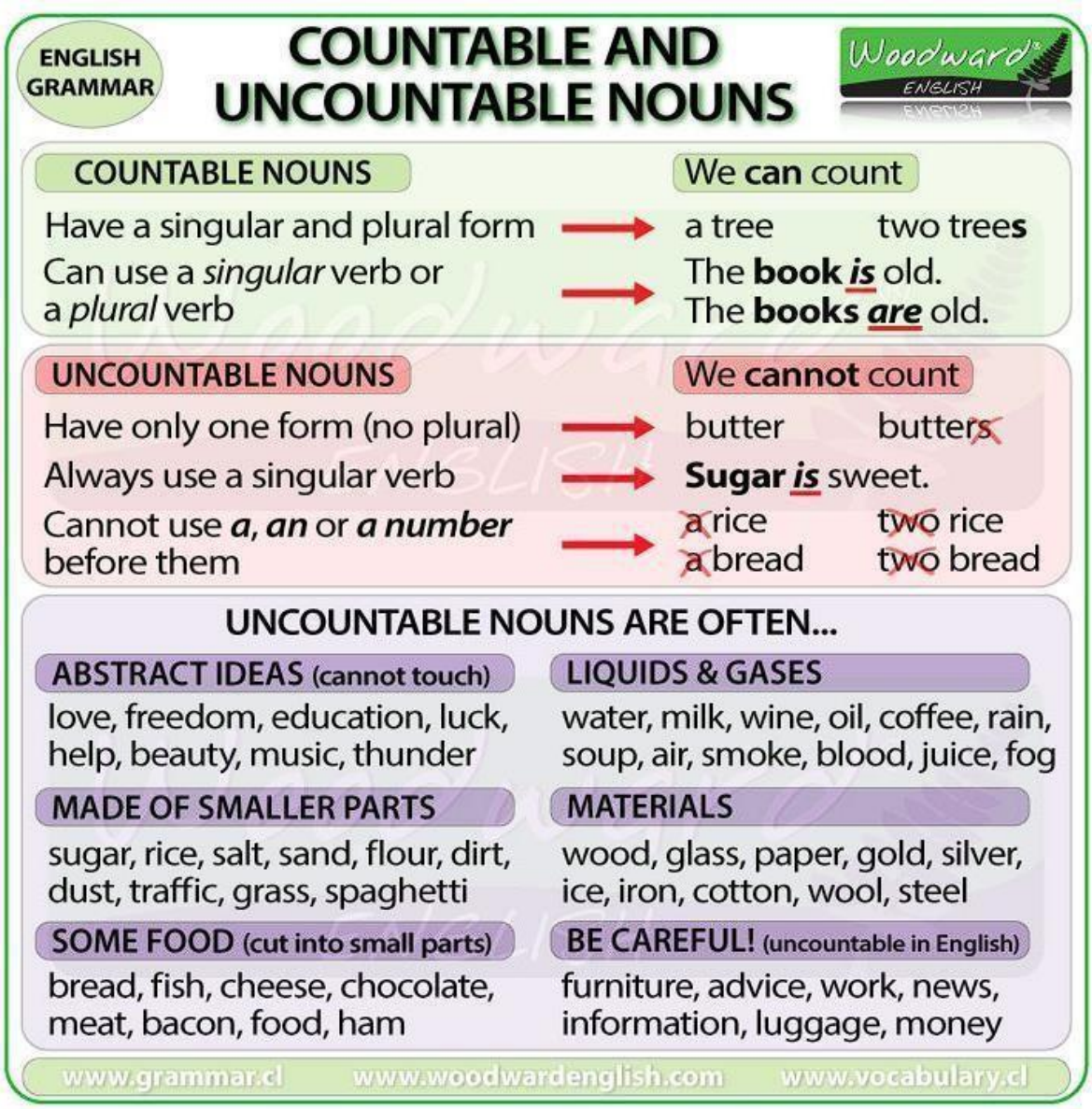
3. *Complete the sentences using "There isn't" or "There aren't".*
There aren´t many people on the streets.
There isn´t any sausage in the fridge.
There aren´t any plates on the table.
There isn´t any student in the classroom. There aren´any computers at SENA.

4. *Complete the sentences using "There is", "There are", "Is there", "Are there", "There Isn't" and "There aren't".*

There is someone looking at me.
Are there many boys in the school?

There are some photos in her bag.
There aren´t any eggs in the bowl.
There aren´t any books in her room.
Is there a soccer stadium here?

V. UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS



a) Complete the next exercises using countable and uncountable nouns.
https://www.liveworksheets.com/es/w/en/english-second-language-esl/1887865

Countable And Uncountable Nouns

1. Put the words into these two jars:



1. Egg 2.Milk 3. Tomato 4. Fish 5. Fruit 6. Flower 7. Bread 8. Snow 9. Cake 10. Apple 11. Juice 12. Dress 13. Lemon 14. Butter 15. Salt 16. Meat 17. Rice 18. Potato 19. Carrot 20. Grapes 21. Oil 22. Cucumber 23. Sugar 24. Onion 25. Garlic 26. Plum 27. Coffee 28. Tea 29. Cheese 30. Cup 31. Salad 32. Berry 33. Chocolate 34. Money 35. Orange 36. Cherry 37. Sandwich 38. Cream 39. Chip 40. Water 41. Cookie 42. Banana 43. Pear 44. Chair 45. Sheep 46. Food

2. Write the words in the correct form:

1. There are three apples (apple) on the plate.
2. I'd like to taste these cookies (cookie).
3. Would you like these orange´s (orange)?
4. This cheese (cheese) is too salty.
5. How much water (water) is there in the bottle?
6. I usually drink milk (milk) in the morning.
7. Do you like cucumbers (cucumber)?
8. How much money (money) have you got?
9. This meat (meat) isn't fresh.
10. There are many tomatoes (tomato) in this salad.
11. I don't eat butter (butter) at all.
12. This coffee (coffee) is awful.
13. How many bananas (banana) would you like?
14. All her dresses (dress) are beautiful.
15. Put some salt (salt) into your soup.
16. This Sugar (sugar) isn't sweet.
17. There is some Bread (bread) on the table.





3. Correct the mistakes:

1. These carrot are sweet. Carrots
2. I don't like teas at all. tea
3. I'd like to cut some pear for this salad. pears
4. There is much waters in this jar. water
5. How many sandwich have you bought? sandwiches
6. You can take four potato from the basket. potatoes
7. Do you eat meats? meat
8. There is much rices in this dish. rice
9. Where is breads? bread
10. These berry are very sweet. berries
11. There are four chair round the table. chairs
12. These vegetable are green. vegetables
13. Where are the onion? onions
14. I bought some cherry in the afternoon. cheries
15. I adore pear. pears
16. Don't put more salts in this dish. salt
17. Cut these cucumber, please. cucumbers





LIVEWORKSHEETS

a) Complete the next chart with the information given:

COUNTABLE/UNCOUNTABLE

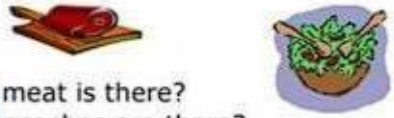
1 Fill the gaps with A/AN/SOME/ ANY and match the sentences to the pictures

1-There is an apple.
2-There aren't any oranges.
3-There aren't some eggs.
4-There is some butter.
5-There isn't a sandwich.
6-There isn't any milk.
7-There is pineapple juice.
8-There are bananas.
9-There aren't cakes.
10-There is bread.
11-There isn't some rice.
12-There are some tomatoes.
13-There is any jam.
14-There isn't some cheese.



2 Fill the gaps with HOW MUCH or HOW MANY

1-How many potatoes are there?
2- how much meat is there?
3- how much butter is there?
4- how many peaches are there?
5- how much pizza is there?
6- how much ham is there?
7- how much honey is there?
8- how much salad is there?
9- how much bottles of milk are there?
10- how many fish is there?
11- how many strawberries are there?
12- how many slices of bread are there?



3 Make questions. Example: How much fruit is there? There is some fruit.

1- how many eggs are there? There are a lot of eggs.
2- how much tomatoe juice is there? There isn't any tomato juice.
3- how many packets of pasta are there? There is a packet of pasta.
4- how many red peppers are there? There are three red peppers.
5- how many beans are there? There are a lot of beans.
6- how much pizza is there? There is some pizza.
7- how much salt is there? There is a little salt.



4 Complete with some/any/much/many

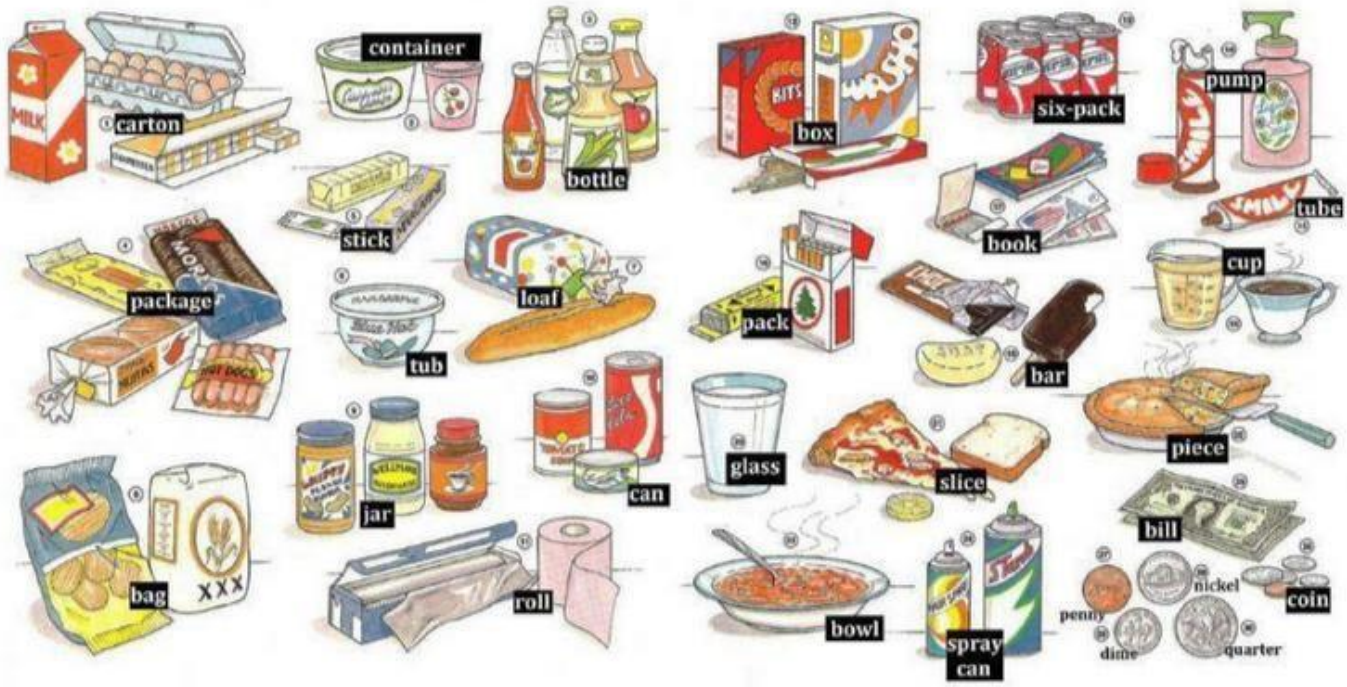
Lisa: I'm hungry. Are there any crisps?
Tom: No, there aren't any but there is a ham sandwich.
Lisa: Great, I'll have the ham sandwich and then an orange. Are there any ice-cream left?
Tom: No, there isn't any ice-cream. I'll go to the supermarket. How many tomatoes are there?
Lisa: There is only one. We should buy some more tomatoes. Oh! How much butter is there?
Tom: There isn't any. And we need some sugar, so.

COUNTABLE OR UNCOUNTABLE?

Write C for countable or U for uncountable

1-Oil u
2-Carrots c
3-Sugar u
4-Chocolate u
5-Chicken u
6-Prawns c
7-Peas c
8-Lemons c
9-Flour u
10-Cucumbers c
11-Cheese u
12-Fish u
13-Vinager u
14-Onions c
15-Pepper u
16-Lettuce c
17-Pasta u
18-Pears c
19-Honey u
20-Croissants c
21-Tea u
22-Cup of tea c
23-Eggs c/u
24-Bottle of milk c/u
25-Toast u
26-Can of coke c

b) Look at the images below. Then, divide the nouns into countable or uncountable. At the end, use some or any and add (c) for countable nouns and (U) for uncountable nouns.



EXERCISES

1) Divide the words below into COUNTABLE or UNCOUNTABLE

bread - lemons - chocolate - sugar - milk - oranges - cheese - coffee - eggs -

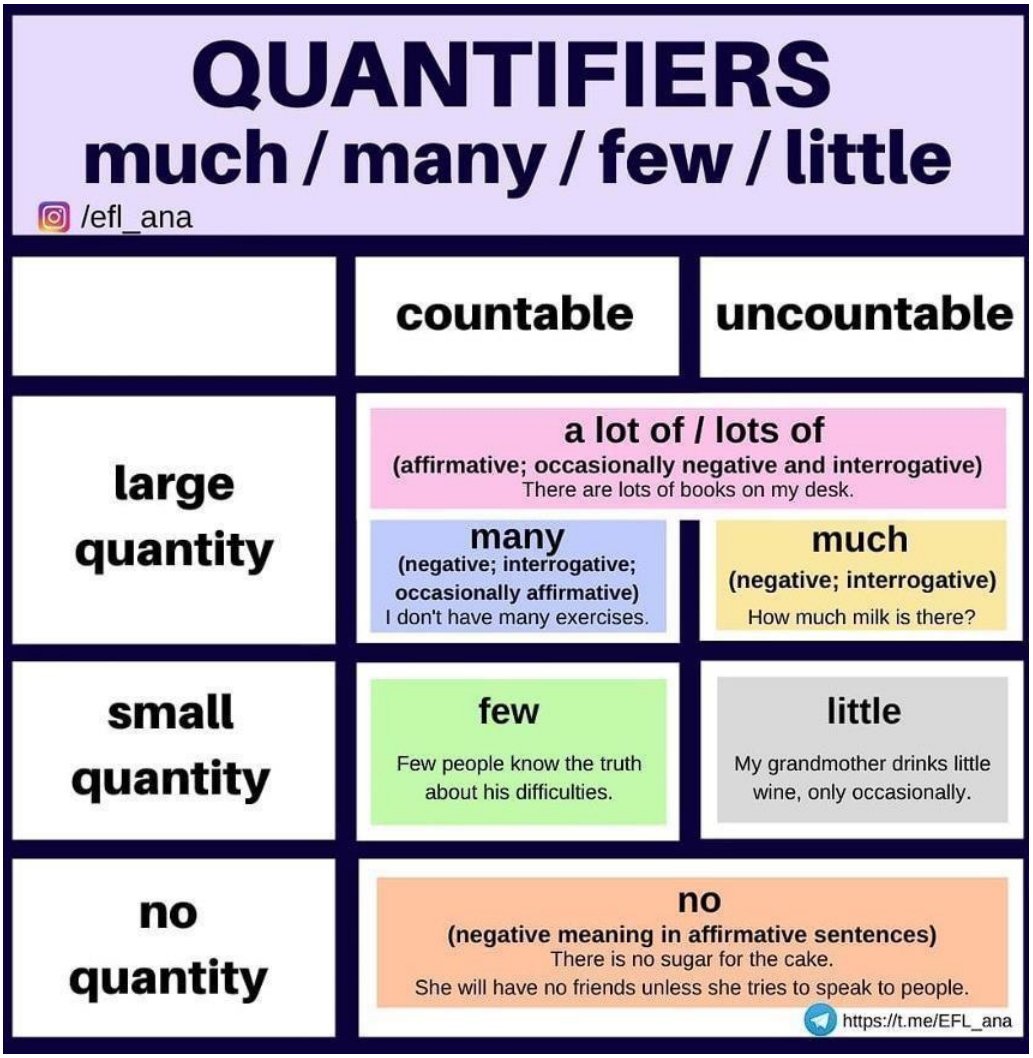
COUNTABLE	UNCOUNTABLE
lemons	bread
oranges	chocolate
eggs	sugar
	milk
	cheese
	coffee

2) Use **a / an** or **some**, and write C for COUNTABLE or U for UNCOUNTABLE.

a) some money (u)
b) a glass of water (c)
c) some ponds (c)
d) a cup of tea (c)
e) a bar of chocolate (c)
f) some ice-cream (u)
g) some rice (u)
h) some coffee (u)
i) some cake (u)
j) some sugar (u)


SENA

V. QUANTIFIERS



a) **Complete the conversation correctly using *much, many, a few, a little* or *a lot:***

Jenny: Mom, I'm making pizza and I need (1) a few tomatoes.

Mom: There are (2) a lot of tomatoes in the fridge, Jenny!

Jenny: Oh yes. But there isn't (3) much cheese.

Mom: OK, I'll get some from the store.

Jenny: Thanks. Just get (4) a litte cheese.

Mom: Do we have (5) many peppers?

Jenny: No, but I don't care. I hate them!

Mom: I'll get (6) A few peppers. Your brother likes them.

b) Click on the link and complete the exercise online.
https://www.liveworksheets.com/w/en/english-second-language-esl/144018



Quantifiers

QUANTIFIERS

some, any, a few, a little,
few, little, much, many, a lot of

Choose the right words

a-an/some/any

1. I want to buy (any) book . I need (some) money
2. There isn't (any) cheese in the fridge. We should buy (some)
3. Have you got (some) orange or (any) apple? I want to make (some) juice.
4. Are there (any) cherries left to put in the smoothie?

much/many/a lot of/a lot

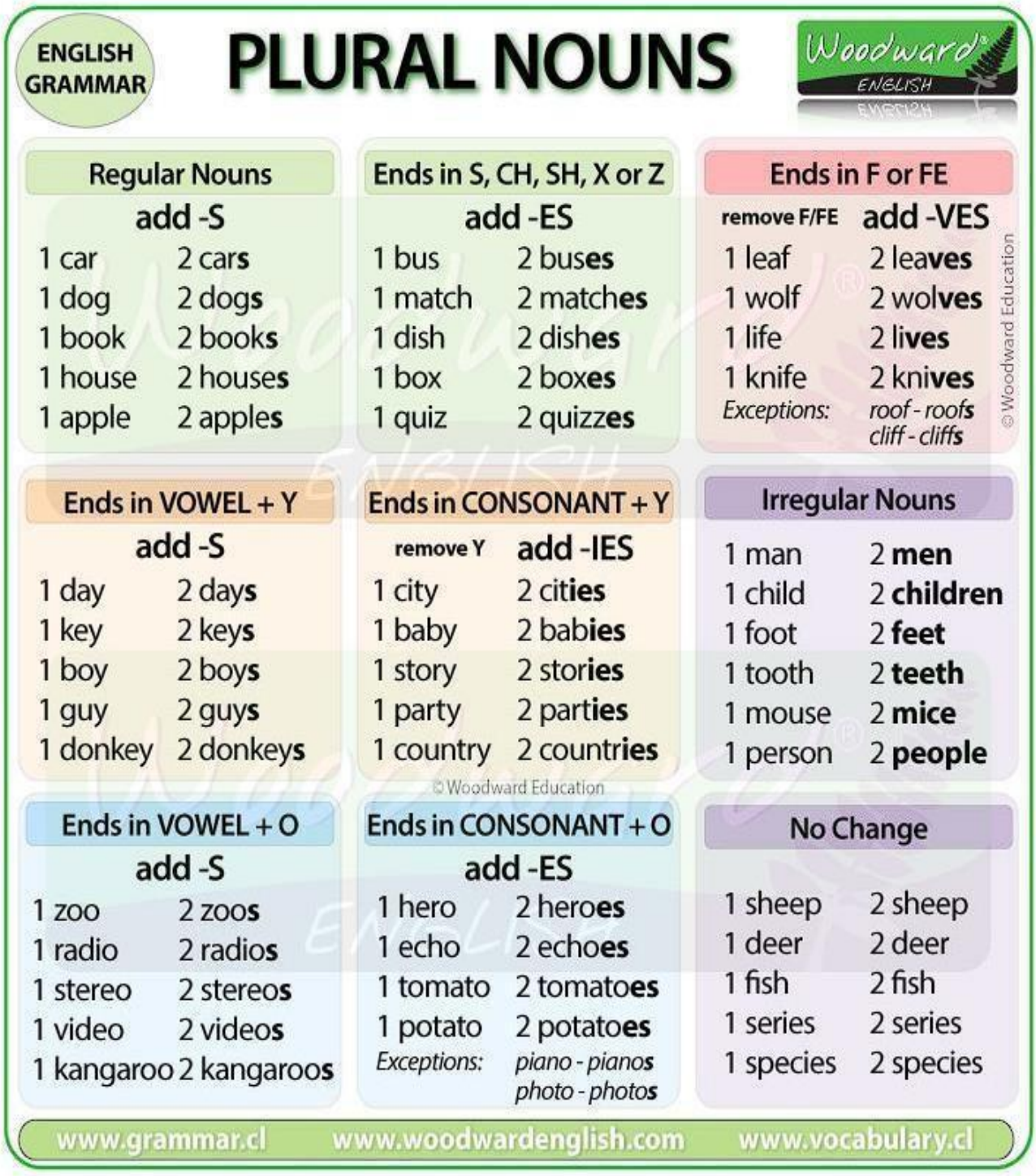
1. How (much) sugar do you want in your coffee?
   - Not (much) Just a teaspoon
2. How (many) students are there in your class?
   - (A lot). Twenty seven
3. There are (many) parks in London
4. We shouldn't eat (many) sweets. It's bad for our health.
5. There aren't (many) cars in villages
6. Children should drink (a lot of) milk

a few/few a little/ little

1. There is (a little) orange juice left. You can drink a glass of it
2. He isn't very popular. He's got (few) friends. Almost none
3. There is (a little) sugar. I can't make a cake.
4. How many friends have you got? – Just (a few), three or four, but they are enough for me.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

VI. PLURAL NOUNS



a) Based on the previous nouns, please, apply the next test. Then, add the grade obtained: https://www.usingenglish.com/quizzes/288.html

You got 14 / 15 questions correct. The question you got wrong was:

Q4: Fish

b. Complete the sentences using the correct plural of the

1. These (person) people are protesting against the president.
2. The (woman) women over there want to meet the manager.
3. My (child) children hate eating pasta.
4. I am ill. My (foot) feed hurt.
5. Muslims sacrifice (sheep) sheep in a religious celebration called Eid Al Adha.
6. I clean my (tooth) theeth three times a day.
7. The (student) students are doing the exercise right now.
8. The (fish) fish I bought is in the fridge.
9. They are sending some (man) men to fix the roof.
10. Most (housewife) housewives work more than ten hours a day at home.
11. Where did you put the (knife) knives ?

    On the (shelf) shelves .
12. (Goose) geese like water.
13. (Piano) pianos are expensive
14. Some (policeman) policemen came to arrest him.
15. Where is my (luggage) luggage ?

    In the car!

nouns:

Exercises

a) infinitive or gerund?

1. Remember to bring (BRING) your literature books for next class!!! We will start working (WORK) on a short story

2. If you want to lose (LOSE) weight, you should stop eating (EAT) sugar and you should avoid drinking (DRINK) beer.

3. I admit to have (HAVE) some butter cookies for breakfast at this week. That's why I am not likely losing (LOSE) much weight.

4. I am writing this letter to complain (COMPLAIN) about the service in your restaurante. The food was cold, and the waiter ~~forgot~~ Bringing (BRING) the water I had ~~broke~~ ordered. I really didn't enjoy eating (EAT) in your place.

LUKIS

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/ DD / MM / AA

b)

1. If you want to lose (~~LOSE~~) weight, you must get into the habit of Doing (DO) physical activity

2. It's important to visit (VISIT) a nutritionist before you start dieting (DIET)

3. Eating (EAT) fruit and vegetables are always a healthy option.

4. Remember to drink (DRINK) 2 litres of water a day

5. I remember walking (WALK) a lot when I was young. That helped me to lose (LOSE) weight.

6. I can't stand drinking (DRINK) green tea! I only enjoy having (HAVE) mate.

C. Multiple choice

1. I was reading a book when the phone started ringing. I had to stop Answering (ANSWER/TO ANSWER/ ANSWERING) it.

2. Marty's worried about putting (ABOUT PUTTING / FOR PUTTING / TO PUT) on weight.

3. Eat a kiwi fruit immediately after having (HAVE/ TO HAVE / HAVING) lunch For dinner. It's a good way of ~~Be~~ Burning (BURNING/BURN/TO BURN) Calories

4. I don't mind drinkink (DRINK/TO DRINK/ DRINKING) water.

d. Put the verbs in the infinitive or gerund

1. If you want to find (FIND) a job, you should start talking (TALK) to people who have a steady job.

2. Writing (WRITE) you C.V. (curriculum) is also very important

3. Don't Forget to add (ADD) a color Photo of yourself to your C.V

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/ DD / MM / AA

4. Remember to practise (PRACTISE) you English if you have a job interview in a company. It is necesary (~~HA~~ to have (HAVE) good English SKILLS for a job like that.

5. I remember going (GO) to my first job interview 20 years ago. It was very positive. I learned being (BE) more self-confident after it.

6. I am worried about talking (TALK) in public. I expect to do (DO) it well next time.

Questions

+ They were happy

a) fill in the blanks accordingly.

1. you were in colombia a week ago
2. She wasn't 22 last year
3. we were in ecuador with Steven.
4. Chaplin was a famous movie star
5. the weather wasn't nice yesterday
6. The banks were opened yesterday

Age
personality
physical description
Emotions
Names
Nationalities
Marital Status
profession
location

b. Negative - Interrogative

They weren't in the park yesterday
She wasn't at the cena
I wasn't in the library yesterday

where was she yesterday?
How was the weather in the morning?
where you cooking last night?

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c)

1. where were Cornelio born?

   Cornelio was born in mexico city

2. where were Analia and Andrea last week?

   Analia and Andrea were in Buenos Aires the last week.

3. Who was your best friend in high school?

   My best friend in high school was Jorge Essen

4. what was his favorite course in high school?

   His favorite course in highschool was geography.

5. How old was he when he enroled in college?

   He was eighteen years old when he enrolled college.

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6. He asked **to talk** to the store manager.

7. You've never mentioned **living** in Japan before. How long did you live there?

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Ver

Really Learn English Gerunds and Infinitives

Correct! Well done.
Your score is 100%.

OK

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Gerund Infinitive

Exam English Gerunds and Infinitives

Really Learn English Gerunds and Infinitives

Correct! Well done.
Your score is 100%.

OK

8. Kare ...new dance ... have one of the largest dance floors in the world.

9. I can't see **buying** a car when you don't even have a driver's license. That doesn't make any sense!

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6. I thought you knew nothing about cars. Where did you learn **to change** a flat tire?

7. My favorite thing is **floating** on my back in the

8. The

partici lies near L

Correct! Well done.
Your score is 100%.

OK

9. The nurse risked **getting** the disease from her patient, but she continued to treat him until he had fully recovered.

10. Dad, you promised **to take** us to the beach today. When are we going to go to the beach?

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Write was or were.

1. Helen [was] at school yesterday.
2. My sister and her friend [were] in the park.
3. My parents [were] at home.
4. Eladio [was] in his bedroom.
5. Adriana and Yudith [were] in Arequipa last summer.

Choose wasn't or weren't

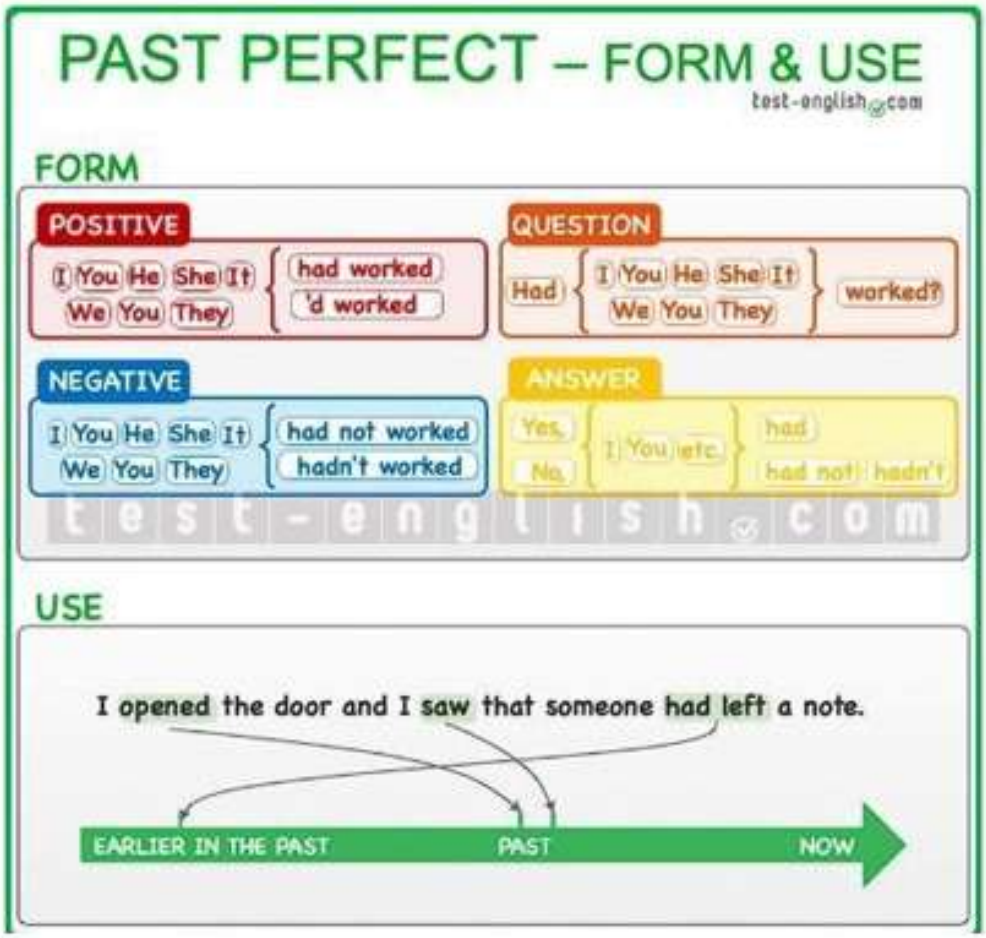
1. She [wasn't] at the cafe on Monday.
2. Alfredo and Sam [weren't] in the museum on Tuesday afternoon.
3. My cousin [wasn't] at the cinema yesterday.
4. Some classmates [weren't] late last Friday.
5. My Friends [weren't] happy with the results.

Write questions and choose short answers

1. [Were] you at the cinema? Yes, I [was].
2. [Was] Karen at the beach yesterday? No, she [wasn't].
3. [Were] Rina and Luz at the restaurant? Yes, they [were].
4. [Were] you late yesterday? Yes, I [was].
5. [Was] your partner so tired last night? No, he [wasn't].

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VIII. PAST PERFECT



a) **Fill in the gaps with the Past Perfect of the verbs given.**

1. When I got to the station, the train had already left [already / leave].
2. Before I lost my wallet I had lost [lose] my umbrella.
3. By the time the doctor arrived, the patient had died [die].
4. When Anna phoned, I had left [leave] to work.
5. Before Sara crossed the road, she had looked [look] both ways.
6. Before I had a driving license, I had had [have] a driving test.
7. Before he had filled [fill] in the application form, he looked for job offers in the newspaper.
8. When I looked up, the burglar had gone [go].
9. When the police arrived, the riots had stopped [stop].
10. After we had reached [reach] an agreement, we shacked hands.

b) **Look at the sentences and decide which happened first.**

1) By the time Charles arrived at the office, the boss had already left for the meeting.

- Charles arrived at the office.
- The boss left for the meeting.

2) Britney had washed all the dishes when her husband came.
   - Britney washed all the dishes.
   - Her husband came.
3) After he had had the accident, he reported it to the insurance company.
   - He had an accident.
   - He reported it to the insurance company.
4) Tom had saved a lot of money, so he bought a motorbike.
   - Tom saved a lot of money.
   - He bought a motorbike.
5) After Margaret had read the book, she took it back to the library.
   - Margaret read the book.
   - She took the book back to the library.
6) Before my parents visited London, they had visited Paris.
   - My parents visited London.
   - My parents visited Paris.

c) **Join the two sentences using "when" and the Past Perfect in one of the parts of the sentence.**

1. Pierre arrived at the airport. The plane left.
When Pierre arrivied at the airport, the plane had left.

2. I switched the TV on. The program started.
When i switched the tv on, the program had started.

3. The thief ran away. He snatched all the money from the cashier.
When the thief ran away, he had snatched all the money from the cashier .

4. Peter invited me to the party. I accepted to go with someone else.
When Peter invited me to the party, I had accepted to go with someone else .

5. I got to the concert hall. The show began.
When I got to the concert hall, the show had begun

d) **Exercise: telling an anecdote**

What is an anecdote?

It is a short, interesting or funny story about a real person or event. e.g., The book is a rich store of anecdote. The biographer provides a telling anecdote about the President's actions at this time.

11) Organize the following anecdote:

1. *I was looking at it across the street. I was 8 years old.*
2. *I was walking on the sidewalk with my mom.*
It was very hilarious.
4. *When I bumped with the lamp post.*
It happened to me when.
5. *Then I heard a noise. It was a robot toy so.*
3. *We were going to the dentist. And it was very painful.*





When I was 8 years old I was walking on the sidewalk with my mom We were going to the dentist .I was looking at a robot toy across the street when I bumped into a lamp post. Then I heard a noise. it was very painful. But It was also very hilarious.


JUEGO COMPLETADO
Puntuación
1845
Tabla de clasificación
Mostrar respuestas
Volver a empezar

TECHNICAL ASSIGMENTS

1. **Final presentation preparation - (Introduction of the project group, characterization of the company and the objectives)**

2. **Decide whether the following safety rules and recommendations are a GOOD/ BAD or even DANGEROUS, give a piece of advice.**

a. If you want to dilute sulphuric acid, pour water slowly into the acid.

rating: bad
advice: Always add acid to water,not the other way around pouring water into concentrated sulfuric acid can cause a violent reaction and splattering.

b. For work with unpleasant or dangerous vapors plug your nose with cotton properly.



rating: Dangerous
advice:instead of plugging your nose,use proper respiratory protection like a mask or work in a fume hood.Plugging your nose does not provide adequate protection and can expose you to harmful vapors.

c. If any chemicals get in your eyes, flush them with running water and inform the teacher or colleague what happened.

rating:good
advice: this is a correct procedure,
always flush your eyes with water for at least15 minutes and seek immediate medical attention if necessary.

d. In case of fire try to find some good shelter (e.g., under the sink) and wait.

rating: dangerous.
advice:do not hide in a confined area, instead,follow the evacuation plan,use fire-extinguishers if safe to do so,and get to safety immediately

e. If you want to warm some meal in the lab, don't put it in the furnace together with any Chemicals

Rating:good
advice:This is a good safety rule,never heat food in a lab setting,especially alongside chemicals, as reactions can occur,leading to dangerous situations.

3. Study the text Lab Safety Rules and underline the expressions you are not familiar with. Can you guess their meaning from the context?

Lab Safety	
GENERAL. **ENERAL GUIDELINES**  	1. Always conduct yourself in a responsible manner in the laboratory. Conduct yourself": From "in a responsible manner", it means to behave or act. 2. Follow all written and verbal instructions carefully. If you do not understand a direction or part of a procedure, ask your teacher before proceeding with the activity. "Verbal instructions": Paired with "written", it refers to instructions given by speaking. 3. Never work alone in the laboratory. No student may work in the science classroom without the presence of the teacher. “work alone" without anyone else present, “without the presence of the teacher” .Work should not be done in the laboratory without the presence of the teacher 4. When first entering a science room, do not touch any equipment, chemicals, or other materials in the laboratory area until you are instructed to do so. “ do not touch any equipment”you should never touch any equipment without knowledge of it and its use. 5. Perform only those experiments authorized by your teacher. Carefully follow all instructions, both written and oral. Unauthorized experiments are not allowed. Authorized experiments": From "only those... by your teacher" and "Unauthorized are not allowed", it means experiments approved or permitted. 6. Do not eat food, drink beverages, or chew gum in

	the laboratory. Do not use laboratory glassware as containers for food or beverages. "Beverages": Alongside "eat food" and "chew gum", it means drinks. in laboratory 7. Be prepared for your work in the laboratory. Read all procedures thoroughly before entering the laboratory. Never fool around in the laboratory. Horseplay, practical jokes, and pranks are dangerous and prohibited. "Fool around": "Never fool around in the laboratory. Horseplay, practical jokes, and pranks are dangerous and prohibited" 8. Always work in a well-ventilated area. A space with good airflow to prevent the accumulation of gases or vapors 9. Observe good housekeeping practices. Work areas should be always kept clean and tidy. habits or measures to keep the space tidy and clean
ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES  .	10. Report any accident (spill, breakage, etc.) or injury (cut, burn, etc.) to the teacher immediately, no matter how trivial it seems. Do not panic. behaving irresponsibly, playing pranks, or playing inappropriately 11. If you or your lab partner is hurt, immediately (and loudly) yell out the teacher's name to get the teacher's attention. Do not panic call the teacher if someone has an accident. 12. If a chemical should splash in your eye(s) or on your skin, immediately flush with running water for at least 20 minutes. Immediately (and loudly) yell out the teacher's name to get the teacher's attention. clean or rise the affected area with circulating(not

	stagnant) water for the indicated time.
HANDLING CHEMICALS 	13. Chemicals in the laboratory are to be considered dangerous. Avoid handling chemicals with fingers. Always use tweezers. When making an observation, keep at least 1 foot away from the specimen. Do not taste or smell any chemicals. a two- pronged instrument for grasping small objects without touching them with your hands 14. Check the label on all chemical bottles twice before removing any of the contents. Take only as much chemical as you need. Double- check the label (which indicates the chemicals name and hazard) to avoid mistakes 15. Never return unused chemicals to their original container. this can cause product contamination 16. Never remove chemicals or other materials from the laboratory area. Do not mix products outside the laboratory area

4. Laboratory Safety Poster

In pairs design and create a poster to show one of the safety rules that students must follow when working in a science laboratory. Remember to use the lab rules that are stuck in your books for ideas. You might design a poster to show what to do or not to do when using the Bunsen burners.



5. Periodic Table

Part 1. Matching.

Place the letter for the correct element category from the list on the right next to each description.

a) transition metals
b) halogens
c) alkaline earth metals
d) noble gases
e) alkali metals

1. The element sodium (Na) belongs to this group of elements.(e)alkali metal

2. These elements are not likely to chemically bond with other elements. (d)noble gases

3. These elements are located in the center of the period(a) transition metals

4. These elements tend to gain one electron to fill their outer shell and are sometimes colored gases. (b) halogens

5. These elements have two electrons in their highest unfilled energy level.

(c) alkaline earth metals

Part 2. Fill in the blank.

Write the word or phrase that best completes each sentence. Choose from the following:

group, atomic number, periodic, metallic, metalloid, chlorine, magnesium, period, alkali metal, Cl.

1. The elements on the periodic table are arranged in order of increasing .

atomic number

2. The arrangement of the elements on the periodic table shows a predictable, repeating, pattern that allows us to predict chemical properties.

periodic

3. The elements Na, Mg, and Cu are each classified as metallic elements.

4. When elements are located in the same, they exhibit similar chemical and physical properties.

group

5. The element is an example of an element that is classified as a nonmetal.

chlorine