

LENGUA 1º ESO			
DÍA	TEORÍA	PRÁCTICA	ENTREGA
11-3-20	Leer y subrayar páginas 150 y 151 libro	Ficha de trabajo 1 , tema 9 ejercicios 1,2,3,4	Por e-mail día 18
12-3-20	Leer y subrayar página 154	Ficha de trabajo 1, tema 9 ejercicio 5. Debéis hacer el análisis completo de las oraciones reconociendo todos los sintagmas y sus partes.	Por e-mail día 18
13-3-20		Documento por separado ejercicio 1 con enunciado debajo de la tabla.	Por e-mail día 18
16-3-20	Leer y subrayar página 155	Documento por separado ejercicio 2 con enunciado debajo de la tabla	Por e-mail día 18
17-3-20	Leer y subrayar página 156	Documento por separado ejercicio 3 con enunciado debajo de la tabla	Por e-mail día 18
18-3-20	Leer y subrayar página 157 libro	Documento por separado ejercicio 4 con enunciado debajo de la tabla	Por e-mail día 18
19-3-20		Ficha de trabajo 1, tema 9 ejercicios 6, 7 y 8.	Por e-mail día 23
20-3-20	Leer y subrayar página 160	Ficha de trabajo 1, tema 9 ejercicios 10,11,12,13	Por e-mail día 23
23-3-20		Documento por separado ejercicio 5 con enunciado debajo de la tabla	Por e-mail día 23
24-3-20	Leer y subrayar páginas 166,167,168,169		
25-3-20		Elaborar un esquema de las páginas leídas el día anterior.	Primer día de vuelta en clase

1. Escribe cinco oraciones con predicado nominal y cinco oraciones con predicado verbal. Añade además dos oraciones con el verbo ser como predicado verbal y dos con el verbo estar como predicado verbal. Las excepciones de los verbos ser y estar como predicados nominales están en la página 154 explicadas en un epígrafe por separado.

2. Analiza sintácticamente las siguientes oraciones, separando los sintagmas (como hacíamos en clase) y reconoce además los complementos directos:

Por la ventana entraba el frío.

Le compró un coche.

Lleva pantalones vaqueros

Durante la travesía existiría un gran peligro.

Sonaba la canción mientras trabajaba.

Llenó la botella de agua.

3. Analiza sintácticamente las siguientes oraciones, separando los sintagmas (como hacíamos en clase) y reconoce además los complementos directos e indirectos:

El sol provocó quemaduras a los turistas.

María envió un libro a su hermana.

Todos escribimos una dedicatoria a Luis en la postal de felicitación.

El cantante dedicó una canción a los organizadores.

El profesor habló de los descubrimientos a los asistentes.

4. Analiza sintácticamente las siguientes oraciones, separando los sintagmas (como hacíamos en clase) y reconoce además los complementos directos, indirectos y circunstanciales:

El eclipse tendrá lugar el lunes por la tarde

Juan celebró el cumpleaños con sus amigos en nuestra casa

Riegan el jardín todos los días con una manguera

Ayer no vino a clase por una gripe

Ahorrraron mucho para su jubilación

Cubría las plantas con una lona

Pasaron la tarde tranquilamente en su casa

5. Analiza morfológicamente todas las palabras de las 4 primeras oraciones del ejercicio 4. Las palabras que salgan repetidas sólo se deben analizar en una ocasión.

Ficha de trabajo 1

TEMA 9

1. ¿Qué recursos fónicos se han utilizado en estos ejemplos? Explícalos.
 - *Teresa trajo tizas hechas trizas.*
 - *A mí me suena el runrún de mi corazón.*
 - *El ruido con que rueda la ronca tempestad.*

2. Indica qué recurso literario se utiliza en estos enunciados:
 - *Las nubes caminan hasta el horizonte.*
 - *Tus labios son como fresas rojas.*
 - *Las fresas de tu boca.*
 - *El tic-tac del reloj me mareaba.*

3. Inventa onomatopeyas. Escribe cómo suena: una puerta al abrirse, el timbre del instituto, un chorro de agua al caer, un viento fuerte.

4. Relaciona las dos columnas y crea personificaciones. Ejemplo: *El sol miraba a la luna.*

<i>viento</i>	<i>dormir</i>
<i>pensamiento</i>	<i>sonreír</i>
<i>amanecer</i>	<i>acariciar</i>

5. El predicado de las oraciones siguientes, ¿es nominal o verbal?
 - *Sonia es enfermera en Almería.*
 - *Tus padres viajaron mucho por el extranjero.*
 - *¡Eres tan simpático!*
 - *Aquellos días fueron maravillosos.*

6. Señala el complemento directo, el complemento indirecto y los complementos circunstanciales de estas oraciones:
 - *La azafata entregó el documento a los pasajeros durante el vuelo.*
 - *No repartimos con cuidado los paquetes a los destinatarios.*
 - *Mi amiga Ana saltó la valla en el campo de atletismo sin ningún esfuerzo.*
 - *Quizás mañana regale flores a mi madre por su cumpleaños.*

7. ¿De qué tipo son los complementos circunstanciales subrayados de estas oraciones?:
 - *Se reunieron en la casa de los abuelos.*
 - *Todas las tardes hago gimnasia.*
 - *Voy al cine con Sandra.*
 - *Por su seguridad, abróchese el cinturón.*

8 En las oraciones siguientes, sustituye el complemento directo por los pronombres *lo, la, los* o *las*:

- *Claudia come manzanas.*
- *El jefe llamó a sus empleados.*
- *Queremos un libro.*
- *Ramón compró una tarta.*

9 Escribe oraciones cuyo predicado lleve:

- Un complemento directo y un complemento circunstancial de modo.
- Un atributo y un complemento circunstancial de lugar.
- Un complemento directo, un complemento indirecto y un complemento circunstancial de tiempo.

10 Explica por qué se escriben con *h* las siguientes palabras:

haremos hierro
¡bah! hipermercado
hueco deshabitado

11 Escribe dos palabras de ejemplo para cada uno de estos prefijos: *hecto-*, *hemi-*, *hiper-*, *homo-*, *hepta-*, *hidro-*.

12 Escribe la familia léxica de *hacer*.

13 Completa estos enunciados con las palabras correctas:

- (*¡ay!/hay/ahí*) ¿No ... *nadie* ...?
- (*¡eh!/e/he*) *Dejad algo de tarta a Luis ... Inés, ...*
- (*¡ah!/a/ha*) *Paula ... llegado ... la final*

INSTRUCCIONES DE REALIZACIÓN

- Las tareas se deben entregar vía e-mail con documentos Word lo que sea posible pero como hay ejercicios de sintaxis, los podéis realizar en folios y escanearlos para poder hacer las correcciones necesarias y las explicaciones que hagan falta y así poderlos devolver del mismo modo.
- Se controlará por lista las entregas en las dos fechas especificadas.
- La dirección de correo electrónico a la que debéis mandar las tareas es:
Laura.casillas@valdecas.net
- Mi mail está también disponible para cualquier duda según vayáis haciendo los ejercicios e intentaré irlas solventando en la mayor brevedad posible.

- Os recuerdo que los alumnos que tienen pendiente la lectura del segundo trimestre tendrán la recuperación según nos incorporemos a las clases por lo convendría que sigáis leyendo.
- También tenéis ya el título de la lectura del tercer trimestre que debéis ir leyendo en casa.

LENGUA 2ºA ESO

DÍA	TEORÍA	PRÁCTICA	ENTREGA
11-3-20	Leer y subrayar páginas 154 y 155	Esquema de ambas páginas	Mail día 17
12-3-20	Leer y subrayar páginas 156 y 157	Esquema de ambas páginas	Mail día 17
13-3-20	Leer y subrayar páginas 158 y 159	Esquema de ambas páginas	Mail día 17
16-3-20		Ficha de trabajo tema 9 ejercicios 4, 5 y 7.	Mail día 17
17-3-20		Ejercicio 1 enunciado debajo de la tabla	Mail día 17
18-3-20	Leer y subrayar página 162	Ejercicio 2 enunciado debajo de la tabla	Mail día 24
19-3-20	Leer y subrayar página 163	Ejercicio 3 enunciado debajo de la tabla	Mail día 24
20-3-20	Leer y subrayar página 164 y 165	Ficha de trabajo tema 9 ejercicio 12.	Mail día 24
23-3-20		Ejercicio 4 enunciado debajo de la tabla	Mail día 24
24-3-20	Leer y subrayar página 168	Ejercicios 13 y 14 ficha de trabajo tema 9	Mail día 24
25-3-20		Ejercicio 5 enunciado debajo de la tabla	Corregir en clase día 26

1. Elabora un microrrelato sobre un tema libre. Debe tener como máximo diez líneas.

2. Escribe 3 oraciones con predicado nominal y otras 3 con predicado verbal. Escribe también una oración con los verbos ser, estar y parecer como predicados verbales. Recuerda que parecer es predicado verbal cuando se refiere a parecerse a.

3. Analiza sintácticamente:

Los estudiantes lo son

Ese examen parece demasiado fácil

Gloria era la presidenta del grupo editorial

Las maletas están llenas de regalos

4. Analiza sintácticamente:

El tráfico es lento

El padre dejó acostados a los niños temprano

Carmen parece cansada

Los niños jugaban divertidos en su habitación ayer por la mañana

No te olvides de tu promesa

María la más guay cerró la conversación con actitud chulesca

5. Escribe un breve resumen de la biografía y obra de Enrique Jardiel Poncela autor de la lectura del tercer trimestre.

FICHA DE TRABAJO TEMA 9

4. Haz una lista con los nombres de cinco novelas que conozcas; escribe sus títulos, los nombres de sus autores y el género al que pertenezcan: terror, misterio, ciencia-ficción...

5. Escribe en qué tipo de novelas encuentras:

- a) Un mundo imaginario en un futuro muy lejano.
- b) Unos personajes que se desenvuelven en un ambiente de delincuencia, violencia o corrupción.
- c) Una acción que gira en torno a la relación amorosa entre los protagonistas.
- d) Unos hechos que han ocurrido realmente en algún momento histórico.

7. Elige dos autores de cuentos actuales o del siglo XIX. Busca información sobre ellos en una enciclopedia o en Internet y elabora una breve ficha de cada uno con sus datos biográficos y sus obras más relevantes.

12. Indica si los predicativos de estas oraciones son de sujeto o de complemento directo:

- Los vecinos eligieron a mi padre presidente.
- El arroyo baja cristalino.
- Patricia anda distraída toda la mañana.
- Encontró abierta la puerta de su casa.
- Vi a tu hermano muy preocupado.
- Jaime siempre lleva el pelo muy largo.
- La alumna narró el incidente muy tranquila.

13 Anota el gerundio de los verbos siguientes: *arrullar*, *hallar*, *construir*, *caer*, *destruir*.

14 Escribe las reglas ortográficas sobre el dígrafo *ll* y la letra *y* que se deducen de tu respuesta de la actividad anterior.

INSTRUCCIONES DE REALIZACIÓN

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INGLÉS 1º ESO

DATE	THEORY	EXERCISES	HAND IN
11-3-20		Page 19 language builder workbook	Not necessary
12-3-20		Vocabulary 1,2,3,4 and 5	Mail Tuesday 17th
15-3-20		Write a description of two rooms of your home using vocabulary words of the unit. (10 lines long)	Mail Tuesday 17th
16-3-20	Read page 101 workbook grammar unit 7	Write three sentences using past continuous in affirmative. Then change the sentences into negative and interrogative.	Mail Tuesday 17th
17-3-20		Reading under the chart	Mail Tuesday 23rd

18-3-20		1,2,3,4 and 5 grammar exercises Reading under the chart	Mail Tuesday 23rd
23-3-20		Reading page 95 book. Send the numbers with the answers	Mail Tuesday 23rd
24-3-20		Extra practise at the end of the document	First day in class
25-3-20		Translate the irregular verb list	Not necessary

Vocabulary

1. Tick the sentences T (true) or F (false).

	T	F
1. People usually put cushions on windows.
2. People use dishwashers to do the laundry.
3. People bake cakes in ovens.
4. You can have a shower in the living room.
5. People put their clothes in the toilet.
6. A lamp helps you see at night.
7. A fridge cooks food.
8. People usually put carpets on beds.
9. Kitchens have usually got sinks.

2. Choose the correct answer.

1. The milk and cheese are in the
 A. fridge B. cupboard C. dishwasher
2. My books are on the ... next to my bed.
 A. mirror B. oven C. shelf
3. Jim and Glenda are playing football in the
 A. garden B. living room C. dining room
4. These jeans are clean. I just took them out of the
 A. clock B. washing machine C. microwave
5. There are yellow ... on the window in our kitchen.
 A. carpets B. pillows C. curtains

3. Match the words in A to their definitions in B.

- | A | B |
|----------------|---|
| 1. clock | a. It has often got armchairs in it. |
| 2. dining room | b. It has got a toilet and a shower. |
| 3. living room | c. You have meals in this room. |
| 4. bathroom | d. You can see yourself in it. |
| 5. mirror | e. You can see the time on it. |
| 6. lamp | f. It's often on a desk so you can read easily. |

4. Read the descriptions and complete the words.

1. People put dirty plates in it. d
2. People wash their hands in it. s
3. It cooks food very quickly. m
4. It keeps people warm in bed. b
5. You put clothes in it. c
6. It's on the floor. People walk on it. c

5. Choose the correct answer.

What was it like to live in a beautiful medieval castle? Believe it or not, it wasn't very ¹ **enjoyable / silly / disgusting** for most people. First of all, there weren't any ² **cupboards / mirrors / ovens** for cooking in those days. People ³ **prepared dinner / sent e-mails / watered the plants** over an open fire. The fire also kept the important people in the castle warm. But other people used small ⁴ **microwaves / lamps / fridges** to stay warm. At night, the lord and lady of the castle slept in warm beds, but their servants often went to bed ⁵ **in / between / on** cold floors. Then they ⁶ **got up / watched TV / built models** early in the morning to clean the rooms in the castle, do laundry and start cooking. They did all these things before they sat down for a quick breakfast of ⁷ **ice cream / onions / bread** without any butter or cheese. It wasn't easy for people in medieval times.

Grammar

1. Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the correct form of the Past Continuous.

1. James and Peter (play) tennis at 3.00 yesterday afternoon.
2. You (not build) a model at 7.00 last night.
3. We (have) breakfast at 6.30 am.
4. The baby (not cry) this morning.
5. I (put) my clothes in the cupboard at 10.00.

2. What were they doing at 4.00 yesterday? Look at the chart and complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Continuous, affirmative or negative.

George and Harry	at home in the kitchen
------------------	------------------------

Tom	at the library
Janet and Susan	at the supermarket
Peter	at home in the bathroom
Linda	in bed in her bedroom

- George and Harry (prepare) dinner.
- Tom (shop) for food.
- Janet and Susan (do) homework.
- Peter (have) a shower.
- Linda (sleep).

3. Complete the mini-dialogues with the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Continuous.

A: What ¹..... you (do) at ten o'clock last night?

B: I ²..... (watch) TV.

A: Where ³..... your mother (drive) an hour ago?

B: She ⁴..... (go) to work.

A: Why ⁵..... your parents (cook) for hours?

B: Because their friends ⁶..... (visit) us.

4. Write sentences with the words below. Use the Past Continuous.

1. Alex / not read / at nine o'clock / .

.....

2. you and Tim / study / for the exam / at 7.00 / ?

.....

3. Susan / clean / her bedroom / at 3.00 yesterday / .

.....

4. who / play / football / at 5.00 this morning / ?

.....

5. we / put / the dishes / in the dishwasher / ten minutes ago / .

.....

6. where / Dan / run / at 4.00 in the afternoon / ?

.....

5. Choose the correct answer.

1. Louise ... long red hair.

- A. does B. has got C. is

2. I don't ... the homework.

- A. understand B. understanding C. understood

3. Wait! I ... Dan now!

- A. am seeing B. saw C. see

4. You ... eat those. They're very bad for you.

- A. must B. mustn't C. should
5. Susan ... her living room yesterday.
A. is painting B. paints C. painted
6. The White House is ... building in the USA.
A. famous B. more famous than C. the most famous
7. ... children are there in your family?
A. How many B. How much C. Some
8. Pam sings very
A. nice B. beautiful C. beautifully

READING

Read the blog.

GUY'S BLOG

I'm back from my holiday now. It's hard to believe, but just last week I was taking pictures of an amazing pyramid. No, I wasn't in Egypt. I was visiting my friend Bill in Illinois, USA. So how was I taking pictures of a pyramid? I was standing in front of Jim and Linda Onan's house in Wadsworth, Illinois. These unusual people built their house in the shape of a big, gold-covered pyramid. The gold is real, 24-karat gold. In fact, Onan's pyramid is probably the biggest 24-karat gold-covered building in North America.

Onan loves Egyptian antiques, and the pyramid house is full of old Egyptian paintings, furniture and statues. There are three living rooms, a dining room, five bedrooms and a kitchen. The rooms aren't cold and dark like the real pyramids because there are some windows for light. There are three small pyramids in the garden for the family's cars, and there's a tall statue of the ancient Egyptian king, Ramses. There's also a model of King Tutankhamun's tomb. Many years ago, the house was open to the public. The rooms were often full of people and there was a shop with ancient Egyptian art and models.

During my visit, no one was visiting the pyramid house. In fact, the gates were closed, no people were around and dogs were guarding the area. According to my friend Bill, the Onans don't want so many people in their home now, so they rarely open the house to the public. However, you can still see the building from the street, and you can see satellite pictures of the pyramid and statues on the Internet. They're amazing!

3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the Past Continuous. Make the sentences true according to the text.

1. Guy (write) from home.
2. Guy (travel) in Egypt last week.
3. Guy (take) pictures from inside the house.
4. People (walk) around the house during Guy's visit.
5. Dogs (protect) the house.

6. The Onans (stand) in front of their house.

4. Answer the questions according to the text.

1. When was Guy in Illinois?

.....

2. What colour is the pyramid?

.....

3. How many bedrooms are there?

.....

4. Where can the family put their cars?

.....

5. What items were there in the shop?

.....

5. Write about a place you visited last year. What was it like? What was there?

.....

.....

.....

EXTRA PRACTISE

1. Write sentences according to these instructions:

PRESENT SIMPLE AFFIRMATIVE/SHE/FREQUENCY ADVERB

PRESENT SIMPKE NEGATIVE/YOU

PRESENT CONTINUOUS/TIME ADVERB/WE/AFFRIMATIVE

PRESENT CONTINUOUS/INTERROGATIVE/IT

PAST SIMPLE/REGULAR VERB/AFFIRMATIVE

PAST SIMPLE/IRREGULAR VERB/AFFIRMATIVE

PAST SIMPLE IRREGULAR VERB/NEGATIVE

PAST SIMPLE/REGULAR VERB/INTERROGATIVE

PAST CONTINUOUS/ AFFIRMATIVE/HE

PAST CONTINUOUS/NEGATIVE/THEY

INSTRUCCIONES DE REALIZACIÓN

- Las tareas se deben entregar vía e-mail con documentos Word. Se devolverán con las correcciones necesarias por la misma vía.

- Se controlará por lista las entregas en las dos fechas especificadas.
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INGLÉS 2ºB ESO

DATE	THEORY	ACTIVITIES	HAND IN
11-3-20		Page 19 workbook language builder	Not necessary
13-3-20		1,2,3,4,5 vocabulary exercises	Mail on the 17th
17-3-20	Read workbook pages 99, 100, 101, 102. Grammar unit 7	Write sentences using: can, can't, can ?, could, couldn't, could ?, must, mustn't, should, shouldn't, have to and don't have to.	Mail on the 17th
18-3-20		Reading at the end of the pages	Mail on the 24 th
20-3-20		Grammar exercises 1,2,3 and 4	Mail on the 24th
24-3-20		Page 95 book page 96 book exercise 3. Send only answers.	Mail on the 24th
25-3-20		Translate irregular verb list	Not necessary

Vocabulary

1. Tick the sentences T (true) or F (false).

	T	F
1. When people are confused, they sometimes scratch their heads.
2. When the windows are dirty, you should sweep them.
3. If you score a goal, the players in your team will probably hug you.
4. If you step on a mosquito, it will probably die.
5. People rarely wish for money, love or fame.

2. How do the people feel? Choose the correct answer.

1. Margie got 100 in her English exam. She's **bored / proud / worried**.
2. Adam didn't sleep last night because he was studying. He's **angry / thrilled / exhausted**.
3. If Dad forgets Mum's birthday, he'll be **embarrassed / confused / surprised**.
4. If Dad forgets Mum's birthday, she'll be **frightened / upset / proud**.
5. It's raining and there's nothing good on TV. I'm **worried / surprised / bored**.
6. Sharon's got tickets for the Beyoncé concert. She's **excited / exhausted / embarrassed**.
7. Grandfather won the lottery. We're **angry / upset / thrilled**.
8. Where's the stadium? Should I turn left or right? I'm **frightened / bored / confused**.

3. Complete the sentences with the words below. There are more words than you need.

drop • pick • sneeze • kiss • sweep • dream • put • carry • break • step

1. Please the fruit on the table and the milk in the fridge.
2. People with allergies often
3. Are your suitcases heavy? I can help you them to the car.
4. We didn't the apples from a tree. We bought them at the market.
5. Be careful! Sit down, so you won't the baby!
6. If you a mirror, you'll have bad luck.
7. While I'm sleeping, I often about flying.

4. Circle the word that doesn't belong.

1. drill • blender • violin • lawnmower
2. land • feed • bath • train
3. explore • discover • browse the web • survive
4. lively • dull • pleasant • thrilled
5. bounce • touch • dive • hold

5. Complete the words in the sentences.

1. My parents bought me new t to wear for my PE lessons.
2. The hard rock band arrived at the concert hall in a big black l
3. There are so many people in the park. It's too c Let's go to a less busy place.
4. I don't think it'll rain soon. The sky isn't very c

1. Complete the sentences with *can, can't, could or couldn't*.

1. John speak English, but he doesn't know any French.
2. I didn't phone Ellen yesterday because I remember her phone number.
3. Rafael Nadal play tennis at the age of three!
4. I buy new trainers because I haven't got any money.

2. Complete the sentences with *must, mustn't, should or shouldn't*.

1. You listen to Marcy. Her advice is usually silly.
2. You have a passport to travel to another country.
3. You do your homework now, so we can go bowling later.
4. In volleyball, you kick the ball.

3. Complete the request for advice. Use the correct affirmative, negative or interrogative form of *have to*.

Dear Advice Forum,

My mother wants me to help in the house. She ¹..... work all day and she gets home late. I ²..... make lunch and wash the dishes every day. I also ³..... look after my five-year-old brother. My ten-year-old sister ⁴..... help at all because my mum thinks she is too young. Why ⁵..... I do everything? I haven't got time for myself. My friends ⁶..... do anything at home and they have time to study and have fun. What should I do?

Janet

4. Choose the correct answer.

1. You **should / can't / must** take the end-of-year exam. It's obligatory.
2. A penguin is a bird but it **couldn't / mustn't / can't** fly.
3. We **couldn't / mustn't / don't** have to go on the trip, but we really want to go. It'll be fun!
4. We **couldn't / can't / shouldn't** see well because we didn't have a torch.
5. I'll tell you a secret, but you **don't have to / mustn't / have to** tell anyone.
6. To win the game, you **have to / mustn't / shouldn't** score more goals than the other team.
7. **Should / Can / Could** I make a chocolate cake or an apple cake? Help me decide.
8. You **must / should / can** use my dictionary. I'm not using it right now.

5. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. I (not do) that if I were you.
2. At the moment, Brian and Mark (not play) tennis.
3. Carol and Bob (watch) a film about vampires when the storm began.
4. I think Sam and Sue (become) doctors one day.
5. They (not carry) heavy backpacks on the trek last summer.

6. Mrs Holmes (not work) at the restaurant since 2009.
7. We (have) dinner at the new Chinese restaurant tomorrow.
8. If Lucy (fly) to Paris, she'll be there in three hours.

READING

1. Read the text about witches in the USA.

THE WITCHES OF SALEM

In the 1600s, many people believed in witches. When something strange or unusual happened, people usually thought a witch was causing it.

The most famous “witches” were from Salem in Massachusetts. The name *Salem* means *peace*, but the village wasn't a peaceful place at all. The village's problems started in 1692. Two young cousins, Betty Parris and Abigail Williams, heard some stories about voodoo magic. They decided to try some magic to predict the future. They put an egg in a glass of water and looked in the glass for pictures of future events. One of the girls saw a dead person in the water. This frightened the girls very much and they told their friends about it. Their friends became upset, too, and they all started to imagine strange things. They felt hands and teeth attacking them. The hands were scratching and picking at them and the teeth were biting them. Doctors couldn't find a medical reason for the girls' strange behaviour. So they thought witches were causing the problem. The citizens of Salem were very worried. They went from town to town looking for witches. The people of Salem accused more than 150 people of being witches and warlocks. The citizens brought them to the court in the village. Most of these people didn't know the girls at all and they were frightened and confused. The court decided that many of them were witches and they must die.

After killing 19 people, the citizens decided it was a terrible mistake. The court decided that all the men and women were innocent. Since this terrible tragedy, the US courts haven't accused any more people of being witches.

2. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets or use modals.

Then choose the correct answer.

1. The name Salem (mean) **witch** / **peace** / **magic**.
2. While one of the girls (look) in the glass, she saw a **dead person** / **witch** / **hand**.
3. The doctors examined the **witches** / **warlocks** / **girls**, but they (not find) a reason for their problem.
4. People (not kill) witches in the USA since the **1500s** / **1600s** / **1700s**.

3. Answer the questions according to the text.

1. Why did the cousins put an egg in a glass?
.....
2. Why did the people of Salem think there were witches?
.....
3. What did the people think should happen to witches?

.....
4. How many people died?
.....

INSTRUCCIONES DE REALIZACIÓN

- Las tareas se deben entregar vía e-mail con documentos Word. Se devolverán después por la misma vía con las correcciones necesarias.
- Se controlará por lista las entregas en las dos fechas especificadas.
- La dirección de correo electrónico a la que debéis mandar las tareas es:
Laura.casillas@valdecas.net
- Mi mail está también disponible para cualquier duda según vayáis haciendo los ejercicios e intentaré ir las solventando en la mayor brevedad posible.

INGLÉS 3º B ESO

DATE	THEORY	ACTIVITIES	HAND IN
12-3-20		Pages 16-17 word builder workbook	Not necessary
13-3-20		Vocabulary exercises 1,2,3 and 4	
16-3-20	Read page 101 workbook grammar unit 6	Grammar exercises 1,2,3,4 and 5	
19-3-20	Notes in Edmodo	Specified in Edmodo	
20-3-20		Reading	
23-3-20		Translate the irregular verb list	Not necessary

Vocabulary

1. Choose the correct answer to show that you understand the underlined words.

1. Frozen food is **hot** / **cold** / **warm**.
2. **Crisps** / **Pancakes** / **Eggs** are very salty.
3. A **lemon** / **banana** / **strawberry** is sour.

4. Sweet food has got a lot of **salt / sugar / oil**.
5. There is protein in **rice / fish / tomato sauce**.
6. Vitamins are **unusual / healthy / boring**.
7. You make orange juice from **fruit / milk / bread**.
8. **Meat / Ice cream / Bread** can be raw.
9. **Apples / Chips / Onions** are oily.
10. How many snacks do you **drink / eat / watch** every day?

2. Complete the sentences with the words below. There are more words than you need.

beef • calories • diet • fattening • junk food • olive oil • spicy

1. A healthy is very important.
2. A lot of people use in salads.
3. I need to drink because the food is so
4. It isn't healthy to eat too many foods like pizza and chips.
5. Andy doesn't eat because he's a vegetarian.

3. Match A to B.

- | A | | B |
|----------------|-------|---|
| 1. fizzy drink | | A. People eat it in cinemas. |
| 2. yoghurt | | B. It's made from milk. |
| 3. muesli | | C. Cola is an example. |
| 4. popcorn | | D. It's a cold drink. |
| 5. lemonade | | E. People often eat it with milk for breakfast. |

4. Circle the words that don't belong.

1. baked beans • nuts • biscuits • farms
2. disgusted • delighted • horrified • frustrated
3. junk food • fat • carbohydrates • calories
4. keypad • power station • voicemail • touch screen
5. brain • lung • toe • heart
6. hockey stick • baseball bat • tennis racket • knee guard
7. scooter • engineer • childminder • cleaner
8. pillow • washing machine • oven • dishwasher
9. warm • cool • snowy • hot
10. concert hall • basketball court • theatre • art gallery

1. Complete the sentences with the gerund form of the verbs below.

eat • help • watch • swim • drink

1. Jan tried to lose weight by healthy food and exercising.
2. I'm tired of jogging. I feel like today instead.
3. Bill is very kind. He enjoys people.
4. Ken dislikes cookery shows. He prefers to get ideas from cookbooks.
5. alcohol and driving is dangerous.

2. Complete the text with the infinitive form of the verbs below.

eat • exercise • change • lose • start

Anne's doctor wants her ¹..... weight. He advised her ²..... at least three times a week for 20 minutes. She promised ³..... swimming at a local pool. Her doctor also said she needs ⁴..... more fruits and vegetables and fewer sweets. Anne knows that it won't be easy ⁵..... her diet, but she's decided to make an effort.

3. Complete the sentences with the gerund or infinitive form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Hal has decided (learn) how to cook. I suggested (take) a cookery course.
2. We feel like (have) pizza for dinner. Have we got any in the freezer or do we need (order) some?
3. Karen has chosen (go) to chef school. She wants (open) her own restaurant one day.
4. I haven't finished (wash) the dishes. Do you mind (help) me?
5. Jerry is good at (bake). He promised (teach) me how to make chocolate cake.

4. Choose the correct answers.

1. Lisa can't stand **waiting** / **to wait** / **wait** in line at restaurants.
2. If you **add** / **will add** / **would add** salt to the soup, it will taste better.
3. Robert has been working **hardest** / **hard** / **hardly** since he began his new job at the restaurant.
4. Jim hasn't touched his food. He **can** / **must** / **should** be ill.
5. Is dinner ready? We **didn't eat** / **hadn't eaten** / **haven't eaten** yet and we're hungry.

5. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Alan (want) to be a chef since he was a boy.
2. The chicken would have tasted better if you (take) it out of the oven sooner.
3. On weekdays, that restaurant (not open) until 5 o'clock.

4. I (meet) Barbara tomorrow afternoon. We have to start planning the party.
5. you (taste) Peruvian food before you visited Perú.

READING

1. Read the text. Then complete the sentences.

EATING AT MARS 2112

Are you interested in trying a different kind of restaurant? Then Mars 2112 is the place for you. Mars 2112 is a popular restaurant in New York City. But it's not an ordinary restaurant. People don't come to Mars 2112 for the food. They come for an interesting and fun experience.

The name "Mars 2112" comes from the red planet – Mars. From the moment you enter the restaurant, you feel you are in a different world. When you arrive, you sit in a "spaceship" – a round room with some chairs in front of a screen. There are a lot of lights and the room begins to move. On the screen, you see pictures of a rocket, stars and planets. You feel you are really flying in a spaceship. A few minutes later, you "land" on Mars – well, actually the dining room. It has got a very high ceiling and rocky walls and the light in the room is red. The dining room is very big and has got room for 500 people. It's easy to identify the waiters because they are all wearing spacesuits.

Mars 2112 is a fun place to go, but eating there is expensive. It costs a few dollars just to enter the restaurant. And what about the food? Everything on the menu has got a Martian name – like Full Moon Pizza, Martian Soup or Red Star Fried Chicken. The food is not very good according to some restaurant reviews, so if you feel like having a gourmet meal, this is not the restaurant for you. But most of the customers at Mars 2112 are happy. They enjoy being in a restaurant with an unusual atmosphere. They're so busy having fun that they probably don't stop to think about the food.

1. People choose to go to Mars 2112 for
2. The dining room is similar to the planet Mars because
3. The dining room is big enough for
4. The customers don't complain about the food because

2. Complete the sentences with the gerund or infinitive form of the verbs in brackets. Then tick the sentences T (true) or F (false).

1. If you enjoy (fly), you'll love Mars 2112.
2. (find) a waiter at the restaurant is very hard.
3. Visitors need (pay) money to enter the restaurant.

T	F

4. Mars 2012 is a good choice if you want (eat) delicious food.

INSTRUCCIONES DE REALIZACIÓN

Durante el fin de semana voy a poner en funcionamiento la plataforma Edmodo para subir a lo largo de las dos semanas las soluciones de los ejercicios de gramática y vocabulario y del Reading al igual que las explicaciones o apuntes necesarios especificados en la tabla.

Se va a controlar por lista que entreguéis las actividades propuestas mediante la realización de una fotografía de las mismas. Podéis hacer las fotos según vayáis cumplimentando el planning de la tabla y subirlas a Edmodo.

Vuestro código de Edmodo es el siguiente:

t9drxf

Os facilito mi mail por si Edmodo no funcionara o se saturase como ha ocurrido durante unas horas esta mañana:

Laura.casillas@valdecas.net

Intentaré ir resolviendo dudas en la mayor brevedad en la medida de lo posible.

INGLÉS 4º ESO

DATE	THEORY	ACTIVITIES	HAND IN
12-3-20		Pages 18-19 Language Builder in the workbook	Not necessary
13-3-20		Vocabulary exercises 1,2,3 and 4	
16-3-20	Read page 100 workbook	Grammar exercises 1,2,3,4 and 5	
17-3-20		Reading	
19-3-20		Translate irregular verb list	Not necessary
20-3-20		Page 110 book form 1 to 10	
23-3-20		Page 112 and 113	
24-3-20		Page 114 only the Brown chart of verbal tenses from 1 to 12	

Vocabulary

1. Complete the sentences with the words and phrases below.

punish • entertainment • break the law • suspect • channel • soap operas
hijacked • documentaries • current affairs programmes • crime dramas

1. Last night, a was finally arrested for the recent bank robberies.
2. People go to films, concerts and the theatre for
3. People who may go to prison.
4. I enjoy watching about wildlife in different countries around the world.
5. Three terrorists an aeroplane.
6. If you want to know what is happening in the world, you can watch
7. Criminals are sent to prison to them for their crimes.
8. I usually watch because they've got excellent programmes.
9. Police detectives in always solve the crime, but that's not always true in real life.
10. The characters in usually have problems at home or at work.

2. Match the words in A to the definitions in B.

- | A | B |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. sit-com | a. killing |
| 2. cartoon situations | b. a funny programme that shows characters in amusing situations |
| 3. shoot | c. It tries to persuade people to buy. |
| 4. witness | d. something children often watch |
| 5. advert | e. someone who sees a crime |
| 6. gang | f. carrying a gun or other weapons |
| 7. murder | g. what you do with a rifle |
| 8. burglar | h. a group of criminals |
| 9. reality TV | i. person who breaks into a house to steal things |
| 10. armed | j. programmes showing real-life situations |

3. Complete the text with the words below. There are more words than you need.

surrendered • gang • robbed • investigating • shoot • thief • arrest • stolen

A mother and her two children were amazed to find a ¹..... sleeping in one of their beds when they returned home one day. When the mother saw the door was broken, she knew someone had ²..... them. Then she found a strange man sleeping in her son's bed and she immediately called the police. The suspect was a 27-year-old man called Tommy Gill. Luckily, the young man ³..... quietly when the police came to ⁴..... him. While the police were ⁵..... the crime, they found that Tommy had stolen £120. Apparently, after he had taken the money, Tommy was tired and decided to take a nap!

4. Choose the correct answer.

1. ... food isn't healthy because it's got a lot of oil.
A. Fried B. Raw C. Frozen
2. Peter ... to the party because he's ill.
A. can't be bothered B. can't make it C. doesn't feel like
3. There isn't any way out. We're ... !
A. collapsed B. trapped C. projected
4. Look at those flames! The building is
A. shouting B. drowning C. burning
5. You can see your ... in the mirror.
A. reflection B. vision C. treatment
6. There's ... of John's paintings in that gallery.
A. a sculpture B. a chat show C. an exhibition
7. His work isn't complex. It's quite
A. three-dimensional B. simple C. shiny
8. ... animals haven't got any shelter or food.
A. Well-meaning B. Shocking C. Abandoned
9. If Oliver goes on a diet, he will
A. lose weight B. get in shape C. put on weight
10. Don't walk in this neighbourhood at night because people are sometimes ... here.
A. stretched B. relaxed C. mugged

Grammar

1. Write sentences with the words below. Use the modal perfect.

1. it / must / rain / last night

.....

2. you / should / send / Sue / an e-mail

.....

3. Susan / could / drive / you / to school

.....

4. I / may / forget / to tell / you / this

.....

5. John / might / miss / the bus

.....

2. Complete the sentences using the modal perfects below.

can't have • could have • might have • must have • shouldn't have

1. The burglar used a key to get in because the lock wasn't broken.

2. I know Beth – she's my best friend. She stolen those earrings!

3. The police haven't found the murderer. They're afraid he succeeded in leaving the country.

4. I'm sorry. I behaved that way.

5. You asked me to help you prepare the food for the party.

3. Complete the sentences with the correct modal or modal perfect form of the words in brackets.

1. You (must / go) to school tomorrow.

2. Mike is in hospital. He (may / break) his leg.

3. You (could / help) me, but you didn't.

4. Susan (shouldn't / read) crime novels. They frighten her.

5. The police (couldn't / arrest) the thief already. The burglary was just an hour ago!

4. Complete the sentences with the correct modal or modal perfect form of the words below.

couldn't / write • must / leave • must / hurry • might / buy • should / go to bed

1. You look tired. You now.
2. We We're late for dinner.
3. Peter this note. It's not his handwriting.
4. I haven't got my wallet. I it at home.
5. Call Mum before you go shopping. She food already.

5. Choose the correct answer.

On 18th March 1990, the Gardner Museum in Boston ¹ **was robbed / were robbed / was robbing** by two unarmed men. The men ² **was wearing / were wearing / have worn** policemen's uniforms. They told the security guards ³ **when / whose / who** were on duty at the museum that they were police officers answering a complaint from someone in the museum. The guards let them into the museum even though they ⁴ **could know / must have known / couldn't have known** that this was against all of the museum's regulations.

The men were in the museum for 81 minutes. During that time, they ⁵ **are able / can / were able** to steal works of art worth hundreds of millions of dollars. The crime ⁶ **wasn't solved / isn't solved / hasn't been solved** yet, but the FBI hopes that they ⁷ **are going to / will / don't** catch the criminals one day. FBI Special Agent Geoff Kelly told reporters that the paintings ⁸ **are / was / were** out there somewhere, and they ⁹ **have to / has to / had to** get them back. Anyone who returns the stolen items in good condition ¹⁰ **will be given / will give / is being given** a five-million dollar reward.

READING

1. Read the text. Then answer the questions.

THE PERFECT CRIME?

DB Cooper hijacked an aeroplane in the United States on 24th November, 1971. He received \$200,000 in ransom money and parachuted from the plane. He was never arrested. In fact, he was never found, and neither was most of the money. The FBI continued to investigate the incident for many years. They investigated more than a thousand suspects. In the end, they decided that Cooper must not have survived the jump, but many people believe that Cooper may have escaped. They would like to know what happened to him.

Cooper boarded the aeroplane in Seattle. He was wearing a black raincoat, a dark suit, a white shirt, a black tie and black sunglasses. Witnesses said that he hadn't looked suspicious in any way. They couldn't have known what he was planning. Cooper sat at the back of the plane. After the plane had taken off, he handed a note to a flight attendant. The note said: "I have a bomb." It also demanded \$200,000

in cash and some parachutes.

The pilot didn't take any chances. He quickly landed at Seattle International Airport, where Cooper was given \$200,000 and the parachutes that he had asked for. Cooper then ordered the flight crew to take the plane back into the air. Once the plane was back in the air, Cooper tied something to his waist. He ran to the door of the plane, opened it and jumped out. He was never seen again.

At the time Cooper jumped, the plane was flying through a heavy rainstorm and it was very difficult to see anything. That is why the jets that were instructed to follow the plane didn't notice him when he jumped. Although the FBI carefully searched the area, no trace of Cooper or his parachute was ever found. Did he die or did he escape and commit the perfect crime? It seems we will never know.

1. What does the FBI think happened to Cooper?
2. Why did the pilot quickly land the aeroplane?
3. How did the weather help Cooper?

2. Complete the sentences according to the information in the text. Use modal perfects and the verbs below.

reach • plan • survive • take • tie

1. Cooper the hijack well.
2. Do you think the pilot a chance?
3. Before Cooper jumped, he a bomb to his waist.
4. The FBI decided that Cooper the ground safely.
5. Other people think that Cooper

INSTRUCCIONES DE REALIZACIÓN

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Laura.casillas@valdecas.net

Intentaré ir resolviendo dudas en la mayor brevedad en la medida de lo posible.

