

If you have failed the first term exam, or you got a low mark, remember that these activities can help you revise and improve.

1) Complete the text with the correct form of the verb **TO BE**: (affirmative or negative)

My name 1. Dee. Dee 2. an English name. It's Welsh. My family lives in London now, but we 3. English. We 4. from Wales.
 I 5. a very cheerful and optimistic person, but sometimes I 6. realistic.
 My favourite colour 7. purple. My shirt and trainers 8. purple, but my trousers 9. purple today. They 10. black, white and grey.

2) Write the words in the correct order to make questions. Add the verb **TO BE** and write short answer. Follow the example

1. Jack / sad / today : *Is Jack sad today? Yes, he is*
2. strong / Mary :
3. old / they / twelve / years:
4. parents / Paris / in / John's:

3) Write the questions. Then answer them. Follow the example:

1. thirteen / you / are
Are you thirteen? Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
2. big / school / is / your
3. are / red / tomatoes
4. relaxed / are / you
5. trousers / green / your / are

4) Look at the table and complete the sentences. Use the correct form: **HAVE GOT / HAS GOT**

	a pet	a CD player	a book about art
Sam	X	✓	✓
Sally and Peter	✓	✓	X

- 1 Sam _____ a pet.
- 2 Sam _____ a CD player.
- 3 Sam _____ a book about art.
- 4 Sally and Peter _____ a pet.
- 5 Sally and Peter _____ a CD player.

6 Sally and Peter _____ a book about art.

5) Write questions and short answers. Use the correct form: *HAVE GOT / HAS GOT*

1 she / a bike?

..... ? Yes,

2 your friends / a DVD player?

..... ? Yes,

3 we / computer?

..... ? No,

4 he / a dog?

.....? No,

6) Order the words to make sentences.

1 expensive / an / restaurant / It / is

2 I / modern / towns / prefer

3 is / This / town / quiet / a

4 These / dangerous / are / very / streets

5 some / There / pretty / are / here / houses

7) Complete the following sentences using possessive adjectives. Use: *his, her, its, your* or *our*.

1. Sue has got a jacket. jacket is green.
2. We have got a football. football is big.
3. Tom has got a meal. meal is healthy.
4. The tree has got apples. apples aren't red.
5. You have got chips. chips are salty.
6. I am in class 1B. classroom is quite big.

8) Write phrases using the Possessive Case. Follow the example:

Peter / school Peter's school

1. Joe / hat
2. Chris / apple
3. the chef / knives
4. the students / boxes

9) Complete with SUBJECT PRONOUNS or POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES:

- 1- Cordoba is a beautiful city. I love old monuments.'s a touristic city.
- 2- This is Lisa. is from France. father is a teacher and mother is a doctor. are a happy family.
- 3- Tom and I are in the same class. maths teacher is very good. name is Mr Raily.'ve got maths three days a week.
- 4- Tim and Carol are English, but son lives in Spain. is a teacher of English there.
- 5- Hi! What's name? Are a new student here?

10) Match 1-7 with a-g.

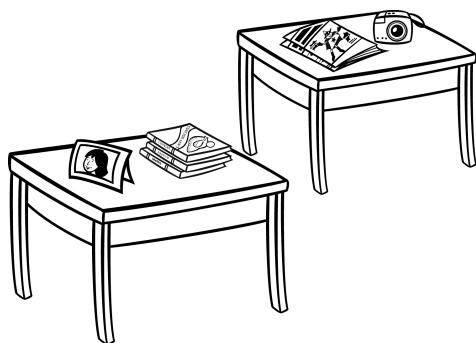
- | | |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 1 How old | a are you from?
I'm from Madrid. |
| 2 How many | b is the concert?
It's on Tuesday. |
| 3 What | c is that boy?
That's Neil. |
| 4 What time | d CDs have you got?
I've got 27. |
| 5 When | e is your sister?
She's six. |
| 6 Where | f is your favourite hobby?
It's football. |
| 7 Who | g is dinner?
It's at 8.00 p.m. |

11) Complete the questions.

- 1 _____ is your favourite film?
- 2 _____ books have you got? 10 or 12?
- 3 _____ is your birthday?
- 4 _____ is your favourite actor?
- 5 _____ is the cinema?
- 6 _____ is your brother? 15 or 16?

Demonstrative pronouns

12) Look at the picture. Then complete the phrases. Write *that, these, this* and *those*.



HERE

THERE

13) Translate into English.

- 1- El libro del profesor está en la mesa.
.....
- 2- La carnicería está frente a la farmacia.
.....
- 3- Prefiero quedar con mis amigos a ver la tele.
.....
- 4- ¡Que cámara más chula! ¿Eres aficionado a la fotografía?
.....
- 5- El coche mis padres está delante de mi piso.
.....

14) There is / are. Circle the correct option.

1. *There are* / *There is* some notebooks in my schoolbag.
2. *Are there* / *Is there* an apple in the kitchen?
3. *There isn't* / *There aren't* a teacher in the classroom.
4. *There is* / *There are* some sweets in the supermarket.
5. *Are there* / *Is there* any hamburgers on the table?
6. *There isn't* / *There aren't* a banana in the bag.

15) Complete the sentences with the correct form of *THERE IS* or *THERE ARE* (affirmative/ interrogative or negative) . Add *A, AN, SOME OR ANY*

- 1 _____ cafés in my town. (✓)
- 2 _____ school near my house. (✓)
- 3 _____ factories where I live. (✗)
- 4 _____ hospital in your town ?
_____ (✓)

1 _____ photo	5 _____ airport in your city. (✗)
2 _____ comics	6 _____ old buildings near here? _____ (✗)
3 _____ camera	7 _____ books in your schoolbag? _____ (✓)
4 _____ books	8 _____ stapler on your desk? _____ (✗)

16) Write sentences using COMPARATIVES:

COMPARATIVES: Superiority > / Inferiority < / Equality =

- 1) (healthy >) A Soft drink / a juice:
- 2) (fast <) A rabbit / a car.
- 3) (interesting =) French / English
- 4) (cold >) Ice cream / tea.
- 5) (smelly >) A flower / a ball.
- 6) (round =) An orange /a ball.
- 7) (hot >) Tea/ apple juice.
- 8) (expensive >) Cars / bicycles.
- 9) (modern <) Paris / London

WRITING. Write a description of a city. Use adjectives, comparatives and divide your composition into three paragraphs. (80 words minimum)

Paragraph 1: What is the name of the place? Where is it? Is it big? Use adjectives to describe it.

Paragraph 2: Why do you like this place? What places are there in this village/city/town?

What is your favourite place? Use adjectives to describe these places.

Paragraph 3: Distance from Cordoba. How can you go there?

WRITE four lines about your hobbies. What are you into?. Who is your favourite.....?

.....
.....
.....
.....

READING COMPREHENSION.

At the Olympic Games, every country has got outfits for its teams. There are different outfits for the different sports. A small flag on the athletes' outfits shows the athletes' nationalities. The outfits and flags are very colourful.

Taylor Dent from the USA is a tennis player. His outfit is white. He wears a shirt, shorts, socks and white trainers too. There's a red, white and blue flag on his shirt. It's the American flag!

Adriana Carmona from Venezuela is a taekwondo champion. Adriana wears a white outfit: trousers, a shirt and a special hat for protection. Her flag is red, yellow and blue. It's on her shirt.

Cian O'Connor is a horse rider from Ireland. He wears a hat, trousers, a shirt, a jacket, socks and special shoes. His clothes are white and black, but the Irish flag on his hat is very colourful. It is white, green and orange.

Kevin Overland is a Canadian Olympic skater. He has got red and white clothes. These are the colours of the Canadian flag. Kevin wears a red hat and a red and white jacket.

1. What do the flags on the outfits show?

.....

2. Where does Adriana wear her flag?

.....

3. What is Cian's nationality?

.....

4. Who has got white on their outfits?

.....

5. Which countries in the text have got white on their flags?

.....

B) COLOUR THERAPY

Colour therapy uses colours to make you feel good. How does colour therapy work? Colour produces energy. Every colour has got a different amount of energy. The energy makes the air move. Strong colours, like red and purple, move fast and make you feel active or excited. Calm colours, like green and blue, move slowly. They haven't got a lot of energy.

How does a therapist use colour therapy? First, the therapist shows you many colours and asks you to choose three. Your choice shows how you feel. The colours show if you are sensitive, optimistic, stubborn or sad, and many other things.

Then, the therapist uses your colours to help you feel good. Therapists sometimes shine a coloured light on your body or ask you to think about the colours. They advise you to wear certain colours and even to eat food with certain colours.

Many people say colour therapy works for them. Do you want to try it?

Circle the correct interrogative pronoun. Then answer the questions according to the text.

1. Why / When do people use colour therapy?
Because
2. What / Where makes the air move?
3. Who / How does red make you feel?
4. What / Why colours have got little energy?
5. What / When does the therapist show you?
6. When / Who shines a light on you?