

**“MEDIDAS A ADOPTAR
POR LA SUSPENSIÓN DE LAS ACTIVIDADES LECTIVAS PRESENCIALES
DEBIDO AL COVID-19”**

Guía de recuperación

Inglés

2º ESO

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ALUMNO:

GUÍA DE RECUPERACIÓN	Inglés / 2º ESO
Realizar durante el verano	Entregar la 1ª semana de septiembre (Confirmar fecha concreta en la web)

APRENDIZAJES IMPRESCINDIBLES	
CONTENIDOS A RECUPERAR	
UNIT 1 - Adjectives (feelings). Past simple (regular and irregular); past time expressions. Punctuation.	1ª Evaluación.
UNIT 2 – Materials: containers. Past Continuous; Past Continuous and Past Simple in simultaneous past actions.	1ª Evaluación.
UNIT 3- The body; the environment. Will/won't; the first conditional; if/unless.	2ª Evaluación.
UNIT 4- Money; verbs and prepositions of movement. Be going to, future with will; Present Continuous for future arrangements.	2ª Evaluación.

RECURSOS	ACTIVIDADES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Libros de texto Mosaic 2, en formato físico o digital (tanto el Student's como el Workbook). • Para realizar los ejercicios de esta Guía de Recuperación son especialmente relevantes las siguientes explicaciones del Workbook: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNIT 1: páginas 84 y 86. - UNIT 2: páginas 88 y 90. - UNIT 3: páginas 92 y 94. - UNIT 4: páginas 96 y 98. • También te puedes ayudar del cuaderno de clase. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Están todas más abajo en el Cuadernillo adjunto.

OBSERVACIONES

- Esta guía pretende ayudar a conseguir los aprendizajes imprescindibles de la asignatura INGLÉS (2º ESO) a los alumnos que durante el curso escolar no los han superado. Para facilitar esta tarea se presentarán las actividades adjuntas, que han sido trabajadas durante el tercer trimestre como repaso y recuperación.
- Debido a la situación excepcional de este curso se plantearán dos posibles escenarios:
 - El presencial: Entrega física de guía /classroom y prueba escrita en septiembre.
 - El online: Entrega a través de classroom y tarea online o prueba online en septiembre.
- La actual guía puede subir un punto en la nota final de la prueba o tarea extraordinaria, siempre que la misma tenga un mínimo de 5 puntos.
- RESPECTO A LA GUÍA:
 - Se puede imprimir y completar o bien realizar los ejercicios propuestos en folios blancos (copiando en este segundo caso los enunciados).
 - Las actividades están separadas por temas/units.
 - Se utilizará bolígrafo azul o negro.
 - Se valorará la realización correcta de las actividades.
 - Se valorará la limpieza, claridad y orden en la presentación de cada uno de los trabajos.
 - Si la entrega es online la imagen debe llevar el nombre del alumno y debe verse con claridad.
- RESPECTO A LA PRUEBA O TAREA:
 - Consistirá en aplicar los conocimientos adquiridos:
 - Actividades prácticas de aplicación de los aprendizajes imprescindibles.
 - Contenidos mínimos trabajados en la primera y segunda evaluación.
- Espero que te tomes en serio este trabajo y te esfuerces. Ahora da igual que hayas suspendido, durante julio y agosto tienes una nueva oportunidad para resarcirte y hacer las cosas bien. Intenta también descansar durante el verano y alternar el estudio con la diversión y el tiempo en familia. Un abrazo y felices vacaciones.

First and last name:

Date:

UNIT 1

Vocabulary

1 Match the opposites 1–5 to A–E.

- | | | |
|----------|-----|----------|
| 1 arrive | ___ | A laugh |
| 2 sit | ___ | B finish |
| 3 cry | ___ | C take |
| 4 begin | ___ | D leave |
| 5 give | ___ | E stand |

2 Choose the correct option.

- 1 I moved to a new school last month. I don't know many people and I haven't got any friends. I feel really **lonely / tired**.
- 2 Becky was **tired / scared** _____ when she saw the spider in her bed.
- 3 Matt was **angry / hungry** with Simon because he broke his phone.
- 4 There's no need to **shout / whisper** so loudly. I can hear you.
- 5 Don't **begin / forget** to call me when you get there.

3 Complete the words.

- 1 _ n _ r g _ t _ c
- 2 n _ r v _ _ s
- 3 p _ s _ t _ v _
- 4 r _ l _ x _ d
- 5 t _ r _ d

4 Find the adjectives in the word square and use them to complete the sentences.

S	D	E	T	Y	A	E
L	C	A	L	M	B	X
O	S	A	F	G	O	C
N	A	D	R	F	R	I
E	G	T	Y	E	E	T
L	R	G	H	U	D	E
Y	D	E	T	Y	A	D

- 1 I felt _____ when I first moved to the UK because I didn't have any friends.
- 2 Jenny was _____ when she heard a noise in the middle of the night.

- 3 We are _____ because we are going on holiday tomorrow.
- 4 Jake was so _____ during the film that he fell asleep.
- 5 After the exam I felt _____ because it was over and I knew I did well.

5 Translate the following sentences.

- 1 En mi clase había trece niños y quince niñas.
- 2 ¿Fuiste a El Faro el sábado?
- 3 El curso pasado Manuel solía ser más aburrido.
- 4 ¿Por qué había tanta gente en el patio?

Grammar

6 Write the words in the correct order.

- 1 use / we / watch / didn't / were / young / we / when / to / TV .

- 2 you / go / did / to / last / Seville / week ?

- 3 used / live / Lucy / to / London / in .

- 4 you / to / use / school / wear / uniform / a / did ?

- 5 they / did / the / enjoy / experience ?

7 Complete the sentences with the past simple of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 We _____ late for the film. (arrive)
- 2 I _____ Jason at school today. (not see)
- 3 We _____ to the beach last weekend. (not go)
- 4 I _____ something amazing this morning. (see)
- 5 The boy _____ alone at the front of the classroom. (stand)

8 Complete the sentences with the past form of *be*.

- 1 There _____ any clouds in the sky this morning. ✕
- 2 There _____ a cat stuck in a tree. ✓
- 3 There _____ any people in the street. ✕
- 4 _____ Poppy and Max asleep?
- 5 _____ Sarah excited about her present?

Reading

9 Read the text. Choose an appropriate title for the article.

- A Schools around the world
- B Unusual schools
- C Educating girls

The Studio School

In the past, John Black was bored at school. He used to feel sleepy during lessons. Since he started at the Studio School in New York, John feels more positive. At the school teenagers develop their creativity by working on projects in a team rather than listening to teachers. They learn about the world around them and they learn how to make a positive contribution to the world. They often go on to study at university. The teachers say that their students feel energetic and excited about learning.

A school for girls

Kakenya Ntaiya created a school for girls. She comes from Enoosaen, a small village in Kenya that is very poor. Many girls there did not go to school. When Kakenya was a girl she wanted to get an education. Her dream was to become a teacher. She went to school and worked very hard. She then went to university in the USA. Kakenya never forgot her village. She wanted all the girls in her village to have the same opportunities that she did. So Kakenya went back to Kenya and built a school for girls there.

Tinkering School

The Tinkering School in San Francisco is a summer school for children and teenagers. The students stay at the school for five days. When they arrive they spend their time solving problems and working on projects. They also feed the animals on the farm and eat good food. A few examples of projects that students worked on are building a rollercoaster, building a tree house and making boats. The students solve problems, work together as a team and make new friends.

10 Read the text again. Answer the questions.

- 1 Where is the Studio School?

- 2 How do they feel about their education there?

- 3 What did Kakenya want to be when she was young?

- 4 Name a project that students at the Tinker School completed.

Writing

11 Write about something interesting that happened to you in the past. Use the advice below to help you. Write between 80 and 120 words. (20 marks)

Paragraph 1: Write a brief introduction. Where were you? Who were you with? Why were you there? When did it happen?

Paragraph 2: Describe what happened. How did you feel?

Paragraph 3: Write a conclusion. How did it end? Did you enjoy it? Why? / Why not?

13 Translate into Spanish the following 5 materials: wood, cotton, rubber, leather and wool.

Grammar

14 Choose the correct option.

- 1 This time yesterday we were / was flying over the Atlantic.
- 2 At 1 p.m. yesterday I ran / was running in a marathon.
- 3 What was Meg doing when she was hearing / heard the doorbell?
- 4 Jack didn't study / wasn't studying from
2 p.m. till 4 p.m. this afternoon; he was playing computer games.
- 5 Mo and James was / were walking on the beach when they found a strange object.

15 Change these sentences into...

- 1 This time yesterday we were flying over the Atlantic → NEGATIVE
- 2 At 1 p.m. yesterday he was running in a marathon → QUESTION
- 3 Was Sarah listening to the teacher? → AFFIRMATIVE
- 4 Jack wasn't studying this afternoon → QUESTION
- 5 Were Charlotte and Kareem walking their dog on the beach? → AFFIRMATIVE

Reading

16 Read the text. What did the museum used to be?

The Museum of Lost and Found

Paris is famous for its museums: The Louvre, Musée d'Orsay and Centre Georges Pompidou, to name a few. But not many people know about the Museum of Lost and Found. It was founded over 200 years ago by Napoleon to collect lost objects from the streets of Paris. While people were travelling around Paris they often lost their personal items. Originally, it was an office where the police kept all these lost items. Today, it is a unique museum; inside you can see some of the most interesting and unusual objects in Paris. The museum is still looked after by the Paris police. In the past the museum was closed to the public but today tourists can take a look at what is inside. The most common lost items are keys, umbrellas and gloves. The police find them on different forms of public transport: trains, buses, the Paris Métro, taxis and the airport. The objects change with the seasons; in winter you can see coats, hats and even skis. In the summer, roller skates and sunglasses are common. The police not only wait for people to come and claim their items, they also do detective work to try and identify the owners. One year, the police found a small bag full of diamonds and a doctor's business card. Most objects are only kept for three months because so many new items arrive every day. The police keep the extraordinary or very valuable items, for instance, five human skulls, a leg made out of wood, a box of 200 blue butterflies and

two wedding dresses! In one small room there is the largest collection of one object: 3,500 mobile phones. Sometimes one of them rings and the owner is happily reunited with their phone.

17 Read the text again. Answer the questions.

1 Who created the museum and why?

2 When was it established?

3 What three items do most people lose?

4 How long are the objects kept for and why?

Writing

18 Choose one of these two topics:

a) A new student arrived to your school. Introduce yourself to him/her and talk about your life, family, friends and hobbies (remember to use the PRESENT SIMPLE), or,

b) Write what you did yesterday from the moment you woke up till you went to bed (using the PAST SIMPLE and/or the PAST CONTINUOUS).

Write between 60 and 80 words.

UNIT 3

Vocabulary

19 Write a glossary (English/Spanish) with all the vocabulary you know about the body.

20 Complete the words.

- 1 m _ scl _
- 2 sh _ _ ld _ r
- 3 th _ _ b 4 kn _ _
- 5 bra _ _

Grammar

21 Write the words in the correct order.

- 1 won't / use / people / cars / future / the / in .

- 2 200 years / now / will / from / Earth / the / in / run / of / out / water .

- 3 white tiger / twenty / be / will / the / extinct / in / years ?

- 4 will / children / the / learn / home / at / in / future ?

- 5 future / need / in / won't / drivers / buses / the

22 Match 1–5 to A–E.

- 1 If you don't have something to eat now, ____
- 2 The planet will run out of water ____
- 3 Will the river overflow ____
- 4 Unless we stop killing them, ____
- 5 I won't buy that jacket ____

- A if it continues to rain?
B unless we stop wasting it.

- C you will feel hungry later.
- D if it's too expensive.
- E whales will become extinct.

23 Complete the sentences with the full first conditional form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 We _____ to the beach if it _____ sunny tomorrow. (go / be)
- 2 Max and Sam _____ cold if they _____ their coats. (get / not wear)
- 3 If you _____ dinner, I _____ the washing up. (cook / do)
- 4 We _____ the train if we _____ now. (miss / not leave)
- 5 What _____ you _____ if you _____ your homework on time?
(do / finish)

24 Read the text below and choose the correct option.

Eco Clothing

Eco clothing is (1) _____ of materials that are not harmful to the environment. For example, organic (2) _____ for clothes like t-shirts, shirts, dresses and skirts is produced on farms without the use of dangerous pesticides. These chemicals cause pollution to the land and water. Hemp is an environmentally friendly material that many designers feel (3) _____ about. It doesn't need pesticides to grow and the plant also helps to remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. Eco clothing can also be made from recycled clothing and materials. This helps to reduce waste. The fashion industry knows that we will continue to cause harm to the planet (4) _____ we stop using harmful materials and processes to make our clothes. Will eco fashion (5) _____ the future of the fashion industry? Let's wait and see.

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1 A make | B made | C makes | D making |
| 2 A metal | B wood | C cotton | D rubber |
| 3 A excited | B scared | C angry | D surprised |
| 4 A while | B if | C unless | D when |
| 5 A become | B becoming | C becomes | D to become |

Reading

25 Read the text. Choose the most appropriate heading.

- A Saving the Amazon Rainforest
- B The largest pharmacy in the world
- C Plants and animals of the Amazon

The Amazon Rainforest is the largest rainforest in the world. It is 7,000,000 square kilometres and stretches across Brazil, Peru, Colombia, Suriname, Ecuador, Bolivia and French Guinea. Over half of the planet's rainforest is in the Amazon. It performs an important function. The plants take in carbon dioxide and produce oxygen. In this way they clean the atmosphere because carbon dioxide is a harmful greenhouse gas.

Scientists are particularly interested in the plants of the Amazon. This is because for thousands of years the people living there used plants to treat illnesses. Different plants can be used to cure different things. For instance, there are plants that can reduce a temperature and those that can help with headaches, toothaches and muscle pains. The Amazon people who have knowledge of these plants are called 'medicine men'.

Scientists have discovered plants in the Amazon that can treat diseases. Drauzio Varella, a researcher from Brazil, is looking for a cure for cancer in the Amazon. It is difficult because there are so many plant

species. He and his team test them to find out if they have medicinal properties. This takes a long time. Another difficulty is the deforestation of the rainforests which kills plants and animals. If it continues, scientists won't discover new medicines. And, as the Amazon people use plants in their everyday life, this makes them very dependent on their natural environment. Destruction of the rainforest threatens their way of life.

26 Read the text again. Complete the sentences with one word.

- 1 The Amazon _____ is found in a total of _____ countries.
- 2 The Amazon is interesting to _____ because _____ are traditionally used to treat health problems.
- 3 The 'medicine men' _____ a lot about the Amazon and how to treat _____.
- 4 The _____ of types of plants in the Amazon make searching for cures very _____ for scientists.

Writing

27 Choose one of the problems below and write an article about it. Include recommendations about how to help save the planet.

pollution climate change
energy consumption
water consumption

Paragraph 1: What is the problem? What causes it? What will happen if we don't stop it from happening?
Climate change is a huge problem for the planet. It is caused by ... If we don't do something about it soon we will ...

Paragraph 2: Describe one way to help to reduce the problem and how it will help.
If we reduce the amount of fossil fuels we burn, we can reduce this problem. We need to find alternative forms of energy such as ...

Paragraph 3: Describe another way to help reduce the problem and how it will help.
If we think more carefully about how we produce energy we can ...

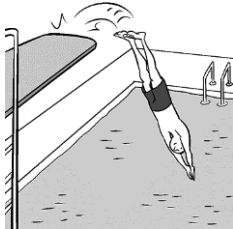
Paragraph 4: Make a final statement about what can be done if people follow your recommendations.
In conclusion, if everyone ... then we'll ...

UNIT 4

Vocabulary

28 Write the phrasal verbs next to the pictures.

climb up crawl under dive into fall off hop onto



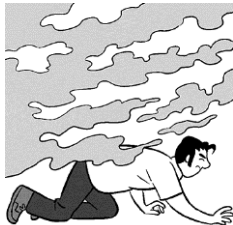
1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____

29 Match the words to the definitions.

- 1 pocket money ____
- 2 sell ____
- 3 prize money ____
- 4 buy ____
- 5 earn ____

- A get money for work you do
- B pay for something
- C money you receive as an award for succeeding in a competition
- D money that children get from their parents
- E give something in exchange for money

30 Write the following numbers.

1	2	3	4	5
8	9	12	13	15
19	20	23	24	30
40	50	80	97	100

31 Translate into English.

Mayo	Agosto	Octubre	Diciembre
Martes	Miércoles	Jueves	Sábado

Grammar

32 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *be going to*.

- 1 We _____ South America next year because we don't have enough money.
- 2 Sarah _____ Oxford University in September; she's going to Manchester University.
- 3 My cousins _____ buy a new house this year; they saved enough money for it.
- 4 Steve and Juliet _____ get married in May; they're very excited.
- 5 Joanne _____ move to New York next month. She wants to experience life in the capital.

33 Complete the predictions with the correct form of the most appropriate verb, *will* or *be going to*.

- 1 Look! That boy _____ dive into the pool. He's standing on the diving board ready to go.
- 2 I believe Nick _____ be pleased about Jo winning the prize money. Nick's a nice man.
- 3 Mr Sinclair _____ be very happy with me. It's the third time I forgot my homework!
- 4 Don't worry, I moved the glass so that it isn't so close to the edge of the table. It _____ fall off.
- 5 Sorry, James and Antony _____ play football today because they're both ill

34 Read the text below and pick the most appropriate option.

This August I (1) _____ going to do a charity challenge in Peru. It involves walking, cycling and travelling by boat across the country. I really believe it (2) _____ be a once-in-a-lifetime experience! Last year I (3) _____ Mount Everest with some friends. While we (4) _____ along the mountain paths, we saw some spectacular views. I'm going to do the Peru challenge with the same team. We're going to pass through an ecovillage in Peru called 'Eco Truly'. It's a place where people live simply and in harmony with nature. The community that live there have a deep respect for their (5) _____. I think it's going to be one of the highlights of the trip.

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1 A is | C to be |
| B are | D am |

- 2 A won't C is going to
B will D are going to be
- 3 A climb C climbed
B was climbing D is climbing
- 4 A walked C was walking
B walks D were walking
- 5 A organic vegetables C environment
B global warming D fossil fuels

UNITS 1-4

35 Haz un esquema con todos los TIEMPOS VERBALES que has visto a lo largo de este curso. Incluye la estructura gramatical tanto de las oraciones afirmativas como de las negativas e interrogativas, explica cuándo se usa, pon ejemplos, etc. Puedes usar el español para explicar este ejercicio. La idea no es que copies por copiar, sino que te sirva para comprobar si entiendes o no las nociones gramaticales más importantes vistas a lo largo del curso y, en caso de duda, investigues con el libro e internet para intentar resolverlas.

36. Con el vocabulario visto durante el curso, haz una de las tres siguientes redacciones:

1 Habla sobre ti mismo y utiliza el Present Simple. Intenta hacerla bien, ¡ya estás a punto de llegar a 3º de la ESO!

2 Valiéndote del Past Simple, cuéntame cómo fue tu curso 2019.20 o bien el tiempo de confinamiento (puedes usar el glosario que subí a Classroom con vocabulario específico sobre este tema).

2 ¿Qué tienes pensado hacer durante el 'Summer time'? Usa el be going to y cuéntame tus planes.