



MECANISMOS DE RECUPERACIÓN DE LA MATERIA PENDIENTE

Para recuperar la materia de Inglés pendiente de cursos anteriores, el alumno/a deberá cumplir con los siguientes requisitos:

1) Trabajo diario, atención y participación en clase (20%)

El profesor/a evaluará a los alumnos/as que tenga a su cargo mediante la observación de su proceso de aprendizaje. Para ello considerará la participación del alumno/a en sus clases a distancia, además de las anotaciones que hubiera recogido al respecto en trimestres anteriores. Se valorará la frecuencia en la entrega de tareas, la atención y esfuerzo del alumno/a en la realización de las actividades y la propia comunicación con el profesor/a para plantear sus dudas, resolverlas y avanzar en la materia de manera autónoma.

2) Presentación de su cuaderno de clase completo, limpio y ordenado (20%)

El alumno/a presentará la parte de su cuaderno que no esté corregida desde la última revisión que hiciera el profesor/a. Para ello fotografiará las páginas correspondientes, que deben incluir como mínimo los apuntes de vocabulario y gramática de las unidades 4, 5 y 6. Para la evaluación del cuaderno, se tendrá en cuenta que la teoría esté completa, y además, el orden, la claridad y el buen desarrollo de las ideas, las actividades y su autocorrección. El alumno/a debe enviar las fotografías a su profesor/a a través de iPasen o por correo electrónico.

3) Adecuada realización del cuadernillo de actividades de recuperación (60%)

El alumno/a debe procurar que sus actividades estén completas y sean correctas. Para realizarlas podrá usar el apéndice gramatical que se acompaña, que incluye de manera resumida los contenidos fundamentales del trimestre. El cuadernillo se presenta como documento de Word, así que el alumno/a podrá completar las actividades en el propio documento. Por otra parte, puede optar por escribir los enunciados y las respuestas en folios, con indicación clara del número de página y actividad. El alumnado debe elegir una única forma de presentación y enviar sus actividades al profesor/a, una vez realizadas, a través de iPasen o por correo electrónico. El plazo de entrega finaliza el próximo **11 de mayo de 2020**.

La **nota final** de la materia pendiente se hallará calculando el **promedio de las tres evaluaciones**. El alumno/a que obtenga una calificación inferior a 5 podrá superar la materia si ha conseguido aprobar al menos dos de las tres evaluaciones. Se aplicará este criterio siempre y cuando haya entregado las actividades de recuperación de cada trimestre, además de su cuaderno de clase del curso actual siguiendo los requisitos establecidos por el Departamento.

El alumno/a que no obtenga resultados positivos en la evaluación de la materia pendiente, deberá realizar una **prueba escrita** de recuperación que el profesor/a le pasará en la semana **del 1 al 5 de junio de 2020**. La prueba englobará contenidos de cada uno de los tres trimestres y su calificación determinará el aprobado o suspenso en la materia.

Para cualquier duda o aclaración, no duden en contactar con el profesor/a de Inglés del curso actual.

CUADERNO DE RECUPERACIÓN 3

Plazo de entrega al profesor: 11 de mayo de 2020

Departamento de Idiomas

APRENDIZAJES NO ADQUIRIDOS

INGLÉS 2º ESO

ALUMNO/A: _____

CURSO/GRUPO: _____

Unit 7

Vocabulary

aeroplane: avión

angry: enfadado/a

break a record: romper un récord

exhausted: agotado/a

fail a test: suspender un examen

forget things: olvidar cosas

frightened: asustado/a

get lost: perderse

go abroad: viajar al extranjero

go on a cruise: ir de crucero

nasty: desagradable

proud: orgulloso/a

put out a fire: apagar un fuego

risky: arriesgado/a

row a boat: remar una barca

rude: grosero/a

silly: tonto/a

surprised: sorprendido/a

take part in: participar en

tell lies: sonar mentiras

upset: disgustado/a

walk a tightrope: andar por la cuerda floja

worried: preocupado/a

Grammar

La gramática de esta unidad se puede encontrar al final de tu libro de 3º. En concreto es la de la unidad 2, que en mi libro está en las páginas 167 y 168 (en el tuyo el número de las páginas puede ser diferente).

Vocabulary

1 Elige la opción correcta.

1. Ian was **proud** / **worried** to be captain of the football team.
2. Dad was **rude** / **angry** when I lost his mobile phone.
3. I didn't sleep well last night so now I'm **nasty** / **exhausted**.
4. My uncle suddenly visited my parents after ten years. They were **surprised** / **frightened** to see him.
5. My little brother often asks **silly** / **upset** questions.

2 Relaciona A con B para formar expresiones y luego utilízalas para completar las frases.

- | A | B |
|----------|-------------------|
| 1. break | a. the test |
| 2. go | b. lies |
| 3. tell | c. lost |
| 4. get | d. abroad |
| 5. fail | e. a record |
1. In the summer, many people like to on holiday.
 2. At the Olympics, every athlete wants to
 3. I know the address, so I won't
 4. If I , I will take it again.
 5. People won't believe you if you often

3 Completa las frases con estas palabras y expresiones.

forget things ◆ worried ◆ put out the fire ◆ row a boat ◆ rude

1. I didn't get home till midnight and my parents were very
2. It is to leave without saying goodbye.
3. before you leave the picnic grounds.
4. Old people often , but they sometimes remember everything from years ago.
5. We can around the island.

Grammar

4 Escribe frases con estas palabras poniendo los verbos en *Present Perfect Simple*.

1. Kevin / already / put out / the fire

.....

2. our football team / not win / the regional trophy / yet

.....

3. they / often / not row / a boat

.....

4. it / just / stop / raining

.....

5 Completa las preguntas con el *Present Perfect Simple* de los verbos entre paréntesis.

Luego relacionalas con las respuestas.

1. the lesson (start)?

2. you just (move) to our town?

3. these athletes (break) any sports records?

4. your brother (fail) his motorbike licence test again?

..... a. Yes, we have.

..... b. No, they haven't.

..... c. Yes, he has.

..... d. No, it hasn't.

6 Completa las frases con el *Present Perfect Simple* de los verbos entre paréntesis y *for* o *since*.

1. you (know) your best friend Year 1?

2. I (not see) my cousin three months.

3. My father (work) for this company 20 years.

4. She (not be) home 6.00.

Unit 8

Vocabulary

balanced diet: dieta equilibrada
calories: calorías
carbohydrates: carbohidratos
dietician: dietista
exercise: hacer ejercicio
fat: grasa
fitness trainer: preparador físico
gain / lose weight: ganar / perder peso
gym: gimnasio
healthy lifestyle: estilo de vida saludable
heart: corazón
injuries: lesiones
junk food: comida basura
liquid: líquido
muscles: músculos
protein: proteína
salt: sal
snacks: aperitivos
sugar: azúcar
team: equipo
unhealthy: no saludable
vitamins: vitaminas

Grammar

La gramática de esta unidad se puede encontrar al final de tu libro de 3º. En concreto es la de la unidad 6, que en mi libro está en las páginas 172 a 175 (en el tuyo el número de las páginas puede ser diferente).

Vocabulary

1 Relaciona las palabras de A con las definiciones de B.

A

1. carbohydrates
2. gym
3. sugar
4. dietician
5. snacks
6. salt

B

- a. This person helps you eat well.
- b. We find this mineral in the sea.
- c. We eat these between meals.
- d. All sweet food contains this.
- e. These give a lot of energy.
- f. People go there to work out.

2 Completa las frases con estas palabras y expresiones.

team ◆ heart ◆ protein ◆ healthy lifestyle ◆ liquid ◆ gain weight ◆ vitamins ◆ exercise

1. Fresh vegetables contain
2. Bowling, cycling and golf aren't usually sports.
3. Water is
4. If you eat too much, you'll
5. You should every day.
6. Meat and eggs contain
7. If you want a , do something about it now!
8. Swimming and running are good for your

3 Completa las palabras de cada frase.

1. Since the 1960s, people have eaten a lot of j k f d like pizzas and hot dogs.
2. Weightlifters have got strong m l s in their arms and legs.
3. Football players sometimes leave the game because of i r s.
4. When people try to lose weight, they often count the c r s.
5. Butter and oil are types of f
6. A f n s t n r helps someone to exercise properly.

Grammar

4 Completa las frases con la forma correcta de los verbos modales entre paréntesis.

1. My sister has just broken her finger. She (need to) go to the doctor now.
2. To have a healthy lifestyle, you (should) eat a lot of junk food.
3. Tom (must) study for this test because he failed the last one.
4. I (could) go to the gym yesterday because I was ill.
5. It's hot. You (have to) take a coat.
6. Athletes (must) smoke.
7. Pete (can) play football this week because he broke his foot.

5 Elige la respuesta correcta.

Luke: ^{1.} Should you / Can you meet me at the gym at 6.00?

Mia: I ^{2.} can't / could come today. I ^{3.} must / can't practise for my concert and I ^{4.} need to / don't have to spend hours doing it.

Luke: But you didn't go to the gym last week.

Mia: I ^{5.} couldn't / can't. I was working on my science project all week.

Luke: You ^{6.} should / shouldn't exercise more, Mia. You ^{7.} mustn't / don't have to go every day, but it's bad to miss a whole week.

Mia: You aren't my mum, Luke. The next thing you'll say is, "You ^{8.} can / shouldn't eat too much chocolate, Mia."

6 Completa las frases con estos verbos modales.

couldn't ◆ has to ◆ need to ◆ can ◆ mustn't

1. you see me?
2. You use your phone here – it's not allowed!
3. The pool was closed yesterday, so I go swimming.
4. We go now!
5. Alice do her homework right now.

Unit 9

Vocabulary

Grammar

belt: cinturón
bracelet: pulsera
casual: informal
cheap: barato/a
colourful: colorido/a
comfortable: cómodo/a
earrings: pendientes
expensive: caro
fashionable: de moda
handbag: bolso
hoodie: sudadera con capucha
make-up: maquillaje
nail varnish: esmalte de uñas
necklace: collar
old-fashioned: anticuado/a
plain: simple
practical: práctico
pretty: bonito/a
purse: monedero
ridiculous: ridículo/a
ring: anillo
second-hand: (de) segunda mano
sophisticated: sofisticado/a
sunglasses: gafas de sol
trendy: de moda
tights: medias
ugly: feo/a
wallet: cartera
watch: reloj de pulsera

La gramática de esta unidad se puede encontrar al final de tu libro de 3º. En concreto es la de la unidad 9, que en mi libro está en la página 177 (en el tuyo el número de las páginas puede ser diferente). También te será de ayuda lo siguiente:

El gerundio y el infinitivo

El gerundio

Es la forma verbal terminada en *-ing*, que funciona como sustantivo en los siguientes casos:

- Como sujeto de la oración cuando se habla de acciones o hechos en general.
Visiting Beijing was an amazing experience.
(Visitar Pekín fue una experiencia increíble.)
- Como complemento directo de algunos verbos: *finish, enjoy, avoid, miss, recommend, suggest, imagine, regret, keep, mind*, etc.
She enjoys eating food from different countries.
(Ella disfruta comiendo comida de distintos países.)
- Detrás de las preposiciones.
He is thinking about learning Chinese.
(Él está pensando en aprender chino.)
- Detrás de algunas formas verbales: *can't stand, feel like, don't mind, it's no use, look forward to, can't help* etc.
I don't mind walking to work.
(No me importa ir andando al trabajo.)

El infinitivo

Es la forma verbal precedida de *to* y se emplea en estos casos:

- Detrás de verbos como *decide, want, promise, hope, pretend, refuse, offer, agree, seem, appear, choose, expect, learn, plan, wish, allow, prepare*, etc.
Paul has promised to take her dog to the vet.
(Paul ha prometido llevar su perro a la veterinaria.)
She decided to wear the red tights.
(Decidió ponerse las medias rojas.)
- Detrás de adjetivos tales como *easy, happy, sad, lucky, hard, surprised* y *nice*.
I'm happy to volunteer. (Estoy contenta de ser voluntaria.)

Verbos seguidos de gerundio y de infinitivo

Algunos verbos (*like, love, hate, prefer, begin, start, continue*, etc.) pueden ir seguidos de gerundio o de infinitivo sin que su significado varíe.

They like going / to go to summer camps.
(Les gusta ir a los campamentos de verano.)

Vocabulary

1 Relaciona las palabras de A con sus opuestos en B.

- | A | B |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. formal | a. simple |
| 2. old-fashioned | b. ugly |
| 3. pretty | c. casual |
| 4. sophisticated | d. expensive |
| 5. cheap | e. modern |

2 Elige la respuesta correcta.

1. My mother always puts **make-up / tights** on her face before she goes out.
2. Amber likes wearing **earrings / rings** on all her fingers.
3. This is my new **bracelet / handbag**. I love jewellery!
4. Celebrities usually wear **fashionable / cheap** clothes.
5. Nick doesn't want fashionable clothes. He prefers to wear **practical / modern** things.
6. It's cloudy. We don't need a **necklace / sunglasses**.
7. Look at Abby's hands. She's wearing green **make-up / nail varnish**.
8. Marla's dress is beautiful, but her shoes are **plain / sophisticated**.

3 Completa las frases con estas palabras.

colourful ◆ earrings ◆ belt ◆ watch ◆ comfortable ◆ tights ◆ handbag

1. My new shoes aren't I can't walk in them!
2. I don't wear a because I've got the time on my mobile phone.
3. My money and my phone are in my
4. I like clothes, not black, brown or grey.
5. I like wearing my red skirt with these black
6. I can't see your because your hair is covering them.
7. You need a black for these black trousers, not a brown one.

Grammar

4 Elige la opción correcta.

1. “I usually wear casual clothes,” said Lucy.

Lucy said that **I / she** usually **wore / was wearing** casual clothes.

2. “Ryan is buying a hoodie now,” said Tom.

Tom said that Ryan **bought / was buying** a hoodie **now / then**.

3. “We’ll get pink nail varnish next week,” said the girls.

The girls said that they **would get / will get** pink nail varnish **next week / the following week**.

4. “Katie can’t find her new shirt in this cupboard,” said Mum.

Mum said that Katie **can’t find / couldn’t find** her new shirt in **that / this** cupboard.

5. “I have never bought anything from here before,” said Rick.

Rick said that he **has never bought / had never bought** anything **there / here** before.

5 Elige la opción correcta.

1. I don’t mind **to come / coming** with you to the department store.

2. Why did you choose **to study / studying** about fashion in the 1960s?

3. We’re lucky **to live / living** here!

4. I’m thinking about **to colour / colouring** my hair purple!

5. Do you recommend **to read / reading** this book?

6 Elige la opción correcta.

It’s not unusual ^{1.} **seeing / to see** celebrities like Madonna, Natalie Portman and Anne Hathaway wearing expensive jewellery at special Hollywood ceremonies and parties. Jewellers want ^{2.} **showing / to show** people their lovely creations, so they are happy ^{3.} **paying / to pay** celebrities to wear them for the night. We all enjoy ^{4.} **watching / to watch** the famous actresses or singers walking down the red carpet and we spend time ^{5.} **discussing / to discuss** their clothes and jewellery. This is good publicity for the jewellers, and at the end of the evening, the items go back to the jewellery shop.

Ejercicios de las 3 unidades

Vocabulary

1 Añade una de las siguientes palabras o expresiones a cada grupo. Hay más palabras de las que necesitas.

hoodie ◆ take part in a carnival ◆ fashionable ◆ plain ◆ worried ◆ nasty ◆ tell lies ◆ purse ◆ bracelet

1. necklace ◆ ring ◆
2. wallet ◆ handbag ◆
3. frightened ◆ upset ◆
4. trendy ◆ modern ◆
5. walk a tightrope ◆ go on a cruise ◆

2 Completa las palabras de las frases siguientes.

1. I don't want to wear that hat. It makes me look r
2. Usain Bolt, the runner, has got very strong leg m
3. How long is the journey by a from Paris to Tokyo?
4. Did Frank b a r in the swimming competition?
5. Don't eat all that j f It's bad for you.
6. This dress isn't new. I got it at a s - h shop.

3 Completa el texto con las palabras siguientes.

exercise ◆ exhausted ◆ balanced diet ◆ carbohydrates ◆ risky ◆ lose weight ◆ calories ◆ dietician ◆ unhealthy

Jacqueline Mariash has competed in triathlons since she was 18. In the beginning, she was careful about the number of ¹. she ate. Like many female athletes, she thought she should ² As a result of her strict diet, she became weak and she couldn't ³ After running two marathons, she was ⁴ She didn't feel well, so she looked for a ⁵ to help her. Mariash changed her diet and soon, she was stronger. Today, Mariash knows the importance of eating a ⁶ She eats the correct amount of proteins, ⁷ and fats and she doesn't eat ⁸ snacks. Mariash is careful. If she doesn't eat enough, she will harm her body and that is ⁹

Grammar

4 Forma frases con las palabras siguientes poniendo los verbos en Present Perfect Simple.

1. I / know / her / for ten years / .

.....

2. you / ever / be / abroad / ?

.....

3. Mike / already / pass / his driving test / .

.....

4. we / not be / to the beach / since last summer / .

.....

5. Lisa / just / move / to that house / ?

.....

6. I / not finish / my project / yet / .

.....

5 Los verbos modales en negrita están cambiados de sitio. Coloca cada uno en la frase correcta.

1. **Should** you play basketball well?

2. I'll help you. You **must** do it alone.

3. You **couldn't** go to bed early before a test.

4. Athletes **don't have to** use drugs.

5. I **can** help Adam yesterday.

6. I lost my dictionary. I **mustn't** find it before the exam.

6 Completa las frases en estilo indirecto con las palabras siguientes.

couldn't ◆ was ◆ then ◆ would ◆ those ◆ the following week

1. "Jill is walking a tightrope now," Al said.

Al said that Jill walking a tightrope

.....

2. "I can't help these people," Kate said.

Kate said that she help

..... people.

3. "We'll meet you next week," my friends said to me.

My friends said that they meet me

.....

7 Elige la opción correcta.

1. I enjoy **writing** / **to write** songs.
2. They chose **travelling** / **to travel** by bus.
3. **Living** / **To live** near a beach is fun.
4. You were lucky **finding** / **to find** that ring.
5. I'm thinking about **moving** / **to move** to Italy.
6. We feel like **swimming** / **to swim** now.

8 Elige la opción correcta.

A friend of mine, Alex, told me an interesting story yesterday. He said it

^{1.} **will surprise** / **would surprise** / **surprises** me. He was right! I ^{2.} **have to** / **mustn't** / **can't** tell you about it, too. Twenty years ago, Albina Ruiz visited a poor area of Lima, Peru. There was rubbish everywhere and the smell was terrible. It was unhealthy. Ruiz decided ^{3.} **do** / **doing** / **to do** something about it. She had a clever idea to help the people clean up. She recommended ^{4.} **recycle** / **recycling** / **to recycle** the rubbish and the poor people made money from the rubbish. Ruiz's project, *Ciudad Saludable*, was a great success. Since then, governments in other countries ^{5.} **become** / **have become** / **has become** interested in her ideas. I told Alex that I ^{6.} **can't wait** / **won't wait** / **couldn't wait** to find out more about this project.