

Reinforcement Activities – First Term 3º ESO A

NAME _____ DATE _____ MARK _____

1. Rewrite the sentences by adding the information In brackets in the right form and position. (6 m.)

1. My teacher (always/bring) his laptop to school.

2. I (not/get up/usually) early.

3. The English teacher (be/never) angry with us

4. My Dad (get up/everyday) early

5. He (not/go/never) to school on Saturdays

6. Martha (not/go/in the mornings) to school

2. Complete the sentences in the right form. Present simple or Continuous. (5.5 marks)

1. _____ (she/go) to the doctor every term?

2. Ryan _____ (not/often/watch) TV.

3. How often _____ (he/go) swimming?.

4. He _____ (always/finish) exams on time.

5. Dad _____ (not/ use) the computer today.

6. She _____ (send) an E - mail

7. She _____ (not/want) to do it.

9. What _____ (they/do) now?.

5. The choir _____ (rehearse) every afternoon .

10. He _____ (play) at the Escape today.

11. What _____ (he/do)? . He's a docker

3. Write what those people are doing: https://quizlet.com/_4ulipx?x=1jqt&i=fghkz

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4. Translate the following texts. (12 marks)

Está haciendo un gesto con el dedo hacia abajo. ¿Qué suele significar esto?

La gente normalmente asiente para decir sí y niega para decir no. ¿En qué país la gente hace lo contrario

Estos niños sordos está hablando en lenguaje de signos. ¿Es este lenguaje el mismo en todos los países?

Los artistas a menudo se inclinan al final de un espectáculo. ¿En qué país lo hacen para saludar?

5. Write as many things as you can do with these parts of the body. Use the vocabulary we have learnt in class (6.5 marks)

legs
nails
hands
shoulders
eyes
feet
fingers

head
teeth
arms
lungs
fist
tongue

6. Translate the sentences below about Comparatives into English. (12 marks)

- 1.El Daewo es más fiable que el Mini pero no tanto como el Ferrari. El Ferrari es el más fiable.
2. Asturias es más lluvioso (wet) que Bilbao pero no tanto como Galicia. Galicia es la más lluviosa
- 3.India más grande que Francia pero no tanto como Australia. Australia está la que más grande de tamaño.
4. El Daewo es mejor que el mini pero menos que el Ferrari. Este es el mejor.
5. El Mini es peor que el Ferrari pero no tanto como el Daewo. Este es el peor.
6. Extremadura es más seca que Castilla La Mancha pero no es tan seca como Andalucía. Esta es la más seca.

9. Translate the conversation. (9 marks)

- 1.¿Cómo te va?. Bien, no me puedo quejar
- 2.¿Es buena la casa de la juventud?. Sí, es la caña. Es mejor que estar en casa. Deberías venir.
- 3.¿Vienes a ver la peli?. Va a comenzar. Sí, voy.
- 4.¿Con quién estás hablando?. Con Ben. ¿Cómo es Ben?. ¿Cómo es?. ¿Qué aspecto tiene?
5. Hablemos mañana y te lo cuento todo. Me tengo que ir, que empieza la peli

2.Complete the text by using Past simple Past Continuous of the verbs in brackets. (

How easy is it to become famous on the internet? South Korean artist Psy (1) _____ (not have) any problem with his song *Gangnam Style*. Psy (2) _____ (become) an internet star overnight after he made a video of his song in Gangnam, an expensive area of Seoul, in South Korea. He performed a crazy, horse-riding dance while he (3) _____ (sing), and the song quickly went to the top of the UK charts. So, how (4) _____ (Psy / get) so famous? Of course, he (5) _____ (not waste) any time and put the video on YouTube. By September 2012, Psy's video was an international phenomenon. Even the United Nations (6) _____ (recognize) *Gangnam Style* and said it was 'a force for world peace'! Not long after, people (7) _____ (start) to copy him. Some politicians danced to *Gangnam Style* in public and it (8) _____ (not take) long for new versions to appear on the internet. A group of students from Eton College (9) _____ (make) a video called *Eton Style*. The teenage boys rapped about their life at the exclusive English boarding school while they (10) _____ (do) Psy's crazy dance. So, if you want to become an internet star, find Psy on the web for some original ideas!

10. Read the descriptions and fill in the gaps with The appropriate word. (5 marks)

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| I _____ = people living in a place or country | Artists are P _____ and what they do at the end of a show = B _____ |
| He was sending a message on the phone or T _____ | Some gestures we make aren't polite but R _____ |
| These are two ways of looking S _____ (fixedly) G _____ (in the distance) | To disapprove something you make a T _____ -D _____ gesture |
| These are 2 ways of eating an icecream with your tongue L _____ / S _____ | Scotland is the coldest place and Cornwall is the W _____ (almost hot) |
| The A _____ temperature in England is 12° | The word "footing" does not exist, it's J _____ |

3.Complete the sentences by using Past simple or Past Continuous of the verbs in brackets. (5)

1. George _____ (fall) off the ladder while he _____ (paint) the ceiling
2. Last night I _____ (read) in bed when I _____ (hear) a scream.
3. _____ (you/watch) TV when I phoned you?
4. Ann _____ (wait) for me when I _____ (arrive).
5. I _____ (not/drive) very fast when the accident _____ (happen).
6. Tom _____ (take) a photograph of me while I _____ (not/look).
7. We _____ (not/go) out because it (rain).

3. Rewrite the sentences by adding the verb and The frequency adverb in the right place. (5 marks)

1. My mum (always/wake) up late for class.

2. He (not/get up/usually) early.

3. He (mark/never) homework on Mondays

4. My Dad (get up/everyday) early

5. They (not/go/never) to school on Saturdays

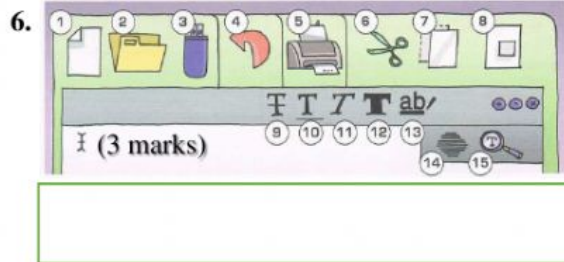
4. Write questions. Use the past simple or past continuous. Then write true answers.

- 1 What time ... (you / get up) this morning?
- 2 What ... (you / do) at 7.45 this morning?
- 3 ... (it / rain) when you came to school today?
- 4 ... (you / log on) to the internet last night?
- 5 ... (your English teacher / wait) when you arrived in class?

5. What phrasal verb is defined here?. (4 marks)

1. Stop a device from working temporarily _____
2. Talk to someone you haven't seen for some time _____
3. Start and stop using a website _____
4. Discover; learn about _____
5. Make the volume lower _____
6. Start something (a business, a product). _____
7. Try to find a piece of information in a list. _____
8. Search; try to find something _____

(5 marks)



7. Complete the sentences in the right form. (5)

1. Excuse me, _____ (you/talk) to me?
2. Tom _____ (have) a shower in the evenings
3. She _____ (not/watch) TV very often.
4. How often _____ (she/read) a newspaper?
5. Listen!. Somebody _____ (run) out of the shop.
6. I'm sorry, I _____ (not/understand). Please speak more slowly.
7. What time _____ (the concert/start)? At 7, and _____ (finish) at 8.
8. You can turn off the radio. I _____ (not/listen) to it.
9. Where are you, Steve?. I am in the sitting room I _____ (study) English.
10. What _____ (you/do)? I'm speaking to Joe.

9. Write what these things are. (5 marks)

- ☐ file-sharing
- ☐ blog
- ☐ virus
- ☐ video call
- ☐ browser

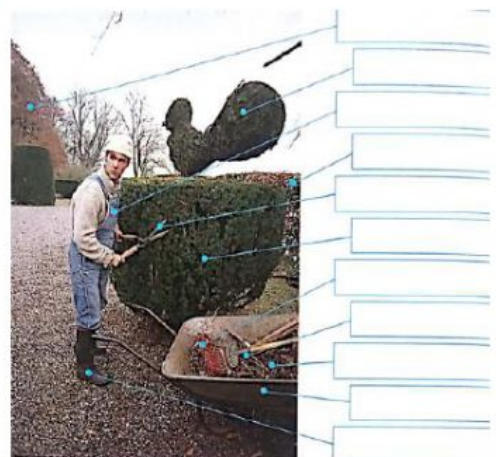
- ☐ podcast
- ☐ online gaming
- ☐ search engine
- ☐ music streaming
- ☐ online shopping

10. Write what happened here. (4,5 marks)

1. Should mobile...
2. There are arguments for ...
3. You can vote in
4. I can't help ...
5. In a survey, students said
6. Some students organised a
7. Jess said that it wasn't
8. Hannah didn't mind
9. Mobile Phones are a big
10. But I ...
11. They also did
12. Mobiles shouldn't be for
13. They're great educational

As hard as he expected
Cheating in tests
tools
Distraction
And against
Checking my phone all the time
Giving up instant messaging
Disagree
Research for projects
Digital detox
They checked it constantly
an online poll
devices be banned

11. Label the pictures. (3.75 marks)



13. Write the complaints: https://quizlet.com/_5h9hvc?x=1jqt&i=fghkz

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1. Complete the sentences by using Present Perfect. (4.5)

(1) (hear) of the American motocross racer Ashley Fiolek?
She (2) (win) two gold medals at the X Games. It's an amazing achievement because Ashley (3) (be) deaf since she was born.

Ashley (4) (love) motorbikes since the age of three – she (5) (not forget) her first bike: a Yamaha PW50. Her parents (6) (support) her since she started competing at the age of seven. It (7) (not be) easy – she (8) (break) her wrist and collar bone in motocross accidents. But she loves her sport and I'm sure we (9) (not see) the best of Ashley yet!

2. Translate into English. Then answer Them with past simple (3 marks)

- ¿Has estado alguna vez en Francia?
- ¿Te has ido alguna vez de camping?
- ¿Has enseñado alguna vez a un niño?
- ¿Has montado alguna vez a caballo?
- ¿Cuánto hace que estás aquí?
- ¿Cuánto tiempo llevas estudiando inglés?

3. Rewrite the sentences using the correct tense.

- We were here since last weekend.
- Did Rick ever do extreme sports?
- They knew each other since last summer.
- I didn't ever win a sports competition.
- Has Andy passed all his exams last term?

4. Fill in the boxes with the right form of the verb in brackets. (5 marks)

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|-----|---|
| 1. | I <input type="text"/> (see) him last night. |
| 2. | They <input type="text"/> (go) to England in 1984. |
| 3. | I can't find my keys. I <input type="text"/> (lose) them. |
| 4. | Annette <input type="text"/> (write) many books and is writing another one now. |
| 5. | We don't know where he <input type="text"/> (go). No-one can find him. |
| 6. | They <input type="text"/> (visit) their friends in New Zealand two years ago. |
| 7. | I <input type="text"/> (visit) him in hospital three times this month. |
| 8. | We <input type="text"/> (have) bad weather last week. |
| 9. | We <input type="text"/> (have) great weather this week. |
| 10. | I <input type="text"/> (not/be) to Spain yet. |

5. Use Present Perfect and the particles to make sentences.

- We (start/just) this exercise
- I (write/already) 2 sentences
- She (not/finish/yet) this exercise
- They (not/study/for) many years
- (you/finish/yet)?
- I (already/finish) but I (finish/yet) the other. (3 marks)