ESCRIBE DIVERSOS TIPOS DE TEXTOS EN INGLÉS COMO LENGUA EXTRANJERA PLASMANDO EL ESPÍRITU SOLIDARIO, HUMANITARIO Y JUSTO

DESEMPEÑO: Adecúa el texto que escribe en inglés a la situación comunicativa considerando el tipo textual, algunas características del género discursivo, el formato, el soporte y el propósito.

Vocabulary

1 Rewrite the sentences with the words below.

a centenarian an infant in (your) teens in (your) twenties
middle-aged a toddler a young child

1 My niece is only four months old.
2 My little brother is six.
3 My great-grandfather is over a hundred.
4 My cousin Jack is fifteen.
5 My mother is fifty next year.
6 My nephew is two years old.
7 My sister was twenty-three on her last birthday.

Mark: ___ / 7

2 Complete each pair of life events with a suitable verb.

1 ___ born / brought up
2 ___ a flat / a house
3 ___ home / school
4 ___ married / engaged
5 ___ a business / a family
6 ___ a house / money

Mark: ___ / 6

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs below.

emigrate grow up move pass away retire settle down

1 My grandfather is in his seventies, but he has no plans to ___ from his job.
2 I missed my friends terribly when we ___ house.
3 They're thinking of leaving the UK. They'd like to ___ to Australia.
4 My best friend ___ in France, so she's bilingual.
5 When I leave university, I want to go travelling before I ___ and have a family.
6 Tom's grandmother is ill in hospital. He'll be extremely upset if she ___.

Mark: ___ / 6

Word Skills

4 Replace the underlined words with the correct form of the phrasal verbs below.

catch up with fit in with get on with go through with
live up to put up with run out of sign up for walk out on

1 Connor didn't <u>fulfil</u> his parents' expectations and failed to get a place at university.
2 After her father <u>abandoned</u> his job, the family moved house.
3 That child doesn't <u>behave like</u> the rest of the class because he prefers to play on his own.
4 When Amy <u>agreed to do</u> a job as a waitress, she didn't think it would be such hard work.
5 My brother is always making ambitious plans, but he never <u>completes</u> them.
6 He'll never <u>succeed in reaching</u> the other runners because he's much slower than they are.
7 I couldn't <u>tolerate</u> the heat any longer, so I went out and bought a fan.
8 She couldn't finish the exam because she had <u>used all of the</u> time.
9 My little brother and I don't <u>have a good relationship with</u> each other.

Mark: ___ / 9

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the correct verb in brackets. Include a pronoun where necessary.

1 The room was full, so he needed to take a deep breath before he ___. (go in / go in for)
2 The teacher didn't notice that we hadn't done the homework. We ___. (get away / get away with)
3 The starter wasn't very tasty, but the main course ___. It was delicious! (make up / make up for)
4 I didn't answer the phone because I ___ yet. (get up / get up to)
5 If you don't understand a word, ___ in the dictionary. (look up / look up to)
6 If you make a promise, you shouldn't ___. (go back / go back on)

Mark: ___ / 6

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Grammar

6 Complete the text with the correct past tense form of the verbs in brackets.

Fauja Singh used to take part in amateur races when he was younger, but he [1] _____ (not start) running marathons until he was in his eighties. He [2] _____ (not run) a race since 1947 when he joined his local running club at the age of 84. The coach nearly [3] _____ (send) him home on the first day because he [4] _____ (wear) a suit.
Mr Singh's first race was the London Marathon, which he [5] _____ (complete) in six hours and 54 minutes, a new record for the over-nineties. The previous record holder [6] _____ (set) a time of seven hours and 52 minutes. Today, at the age of 103, Mr Singh is still running marathons.

Mark: ___ / 6

7 Complete the dialogues with the correct form of *used to* and the verbs in brackets.

1 A _____ (you / watch) a lot of cartoons when you were a child?
B No, I _____ (not watch) much television. I _____ (play) outside with my friends when I could.
2 A My brother has got a new job in a shop.
B Really? What _____ ? (he / do)
A He _____ (work) in a factory, but he _____ (not like) it very much.
3 A Where _____ (you and your family / spend) the summer holidays?
B We _____ (not have) a family holiday because my parents were working. But my brother and I _____ (go) and stay with my grandparents in the country.

Mark: ___ / 9

8 Complete the sentences with *used to* or *get used to*.

1 My sister _____ cry a lot when she was a baby.
2 Mike has just moved to the city from the country and he can't _____ the noise.
3 I'll never _____ wearing contact lenses. To be honest, I prefer my glasses.
4 We _____ live in a small flat, but we've recently moved to a house.
5 I _____ see my best friend every day, but now I'm too busy.
6 You'll have to _____ drinking tea if you go and live in the UK.

Mark: ___ / 6

Use of English

9 Circle the correct answers.

The film *Boyhood* follows the life of a boy called Mason as he is [1] ___ up. Mason's parents are divorced, so he and his sister are [2] ___ up by their mother, Olivia. Olivia eventually marries her university professor, but the children don't like him because they [3] ___ used to his strict discipline. Finally, the couple [4] ___, but Olivia soon marries again. By this time, Mason is in his teens and he soon [5] ___ in love himself. The film finishes when Mason [6] ___ university and meets a new group of friends, who he accompanies on a trip to the desert. The thing that makes *Boyhood* remarkable is the fact that the director [7] ___ nearly twelve years to make it. Once a year, he [8] ___ meet up with the actors to develop the next part of the film. He wanted to know what [9] ___ in their real lives in the previous months, especially in the case of the child actor who played Mason. As a result, the film succeeds in portraying what the boy [10] ___ during each stage of his childhood.

1	(a) getting	(b) growing	(c) looking
2	(a) brought	(b) made	(c) signed
3	(a) aren't	(b) didn't	(c) don't
4	(a) pass away	(b) settle down	(c) split up
5	(a) falls	(b) gets	(c) goes
6	(a) goes	(b) goes to	(c) goes to the
7	(a) took	(b) was taking	(c) had taken
8	(a) got used to	(b) was used to	(c) used to
9	(a) happened	(b) was happening	(c) had happened
10	(a) thought	(b) was thinking	(c) had thought

Mark: ___ / 10

Total: ___ / 65

I can ...

Read the statements. Think about your progress and tick one of the boxes.

★ = I need more practice. ★★★ = No problem!

★★ = I sometimes find this difficult.

	★	★★	★★★
I can talk about the different stages of people's lives.			
I can talk about the past using a variety of past tenses.			
I can identify the attitude and intention of a speaker.			
I can talk about things that were different in the past.			
I can use three-part phrasal verbs.			
I can understand a text about a famous family.			
I can role-play a conversation about an exchange programme.			
I can write a message in response to an advertisement.			

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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