Unit 3 4º E.S.O.

fundación VEDRUNA EDUCACIÓN Ntra. Sra. del Carmen- La Bañeza

Nombre _____ **Curso** _____ **Nº** _____

GRAMMAR

Future tenses: *will*, *be going to*, present simple and continuous for future

1 COMPLETE the dialogue with the CORRECT FUTURE FORM of the words in brackets.

Zoe What [1] *are you going to do* (you / do) this summer, Freddie?
Freddie My family [2] _____(move) to Italy in September, so I [3] _____ (read) some Italian books this summer. I want to improve my Italian skills.
Zoe My friend Enzo is Italian. I'm sure he can help you if you want. I [4] _____ (ask) him.
Freddie That would be great, thanks!
Zoe Are you excited about moving there?
Freddie Yes, I am. It [5] _____ (be) a completely new experience for me. But I've already made a few online friends with people at my new school. In fact, we [6] _____ (have) an online video meeting tonight to get to know each other.
Zoe I'm sure that [7] _____ (be) fun.
Freddie What are your plans for the summer?
Zoe I [8] _____ (study) because I've got an exam in August.
Freddie When's that?
Zoe It [9] _____ (be) on 15th August. But after that, my parents and I [10] _____ (go) to the mountains for two weeks.
Freddie That sounds fun.
Zoe Yep, I can't wait!

2 Put the words in the CORRECT ORDER to make sentences and questions.

1 Spanish / We / learn / this summer / going / 're / to
We're going to learn Spanish this summer.
2 with / playing / volleyball / my friends / I / this evening / 'm
_____.
3 does / leave / the plane / What time
_____?
4 going / They / aren't / be / to / this evening / there
_____.
5 be / help / They / tomorrow / won't / you / able to
_____.
6 going / with / Are / to / us / you / come
_____?

3 CIRCLE the correct verb forms.

1 We ... a campaign to encourage more recycling at school.
A launch B will launch C 're going to launch
2 The match ... at 5 p.m., so let's meet outside the stadium at 4.45 p.m.
A is starting B starts C will be starting
3 I heard the news about Chris and I ... him this evening.
A will visit B visit C 'm going to visit
4 It's cold in here. I ... the window.
A 'm closing B 'll close C 'm going to close
5 Some friends ... in the park after school. Do you want to come?
A are meeting B meet C are going to meet
6 We ... swimming this weekend, so we can go to London instead.
A don't go B aren't going C 'll not go

Future continuous

4 COMPLETE the dialogues with the correct affirmative, negative or question FUTURE CONTINUOUS form of the words in brackets.

1 'What *will you be doing* (you / do) this time tomorrow?'
'I _____ (hike) in the mountains.'
2 '_____ (you / pass) the supermarket later?'
'No, I _____ (go) that way. Sorry.'

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3 'Will you be free on Saturday afternoon?'
'I'm afraid not. I _____ (play) rugby for the school team. There's a big game on.'
4 'We _____ (move) house next year because we'd rather stay here.'
'I'm pleased that we'll still be neighbours.'
5 'What _____ (the speakers / talk) about at this evening's meeting?'
'They _____ (launching) our new healthy eating campaign.'
6 'We _____' (spend) the holidays in the mountains this year.'
'Why not? _____ (you / go) to the seaside instead?'

5 Write COMPLETE FUTURE CONTINUOUS SENTENCES OR QUESTIONS using the prompts.

1 we / not see / our friends / this weekend *We won't be seeing our friends this weekend*.
2 they / watch / the match / this evening _____.
3 what time / you / arrive / tomorrow _____?
4 you / use / your / bike / this evening _____?
5 Robyn / not attend / school / next week _____.
6 she / discuss / the problems / this evening _____.

VOCABULARY

Fundraising (verb–noun collocations)

6 MATCH the two parts to make complete sentences. There is one letter that you do not need to use.

1 *f* We are looking for people to give
2 __ The government has launched
3 __ It only took us three months to reach
4 __ One way everyone can make
5 __ The local youth club is trying to raise
6 __ More than 2,000 people signed

a funds so it can rebuild the youth centre.
b our target of raising £500.
c a campaign to get more people playing sport.
d an event in the city park to promote our cause.
e the petition to stop the new road being built.
f ~~their time to help clean up the local park.~~
g a difference to the local environment is by taking their rubbish home with them.

Nature and the environment

7 COMPLETE the words in the text.

Not such a 'green' energy
When we think of [1] **g***reen* energy, most of us think of wind farms and solar panels. But sometimes, the transition to [2] **s**_____ energy can cause more problems than it solves.
Hydro-electric power is generated by the flow of water, but the large dams built across rivers can cause a huge amount of [3] **d**_____ to the environment. Areas of land above the dam have to be flooded to create an artificial lake. This can result in the [4] **l**_____ of homes, villages, farmland and the natural [5] **h**_____ of many plant and animal [6] **s**_____.
The effects below the dam can also be serious. As the natural flow of water is [7] **r**_____, fish, animals and people living in these areas often [8] **s**_____. Dams can [9] **t**_____ the lives of many people and destroy entire ecosystems.
Fortunately, more and more governments are now recognizing the impact that dams have on the natural environment.

8 COMPLETE the sentences with the words in the box. There are TWO EXTRA WORDS you do not need to use.

suffering	footprint	habitat	green	greenhouse gases	sustainable	climate	floods

1 Humans are destroying the natural _____ of many plants, animals and birds.
2 Parks are important _____ spaces in our cities and we need to create more of them.
3 Coal and gas are energy sources which produce _____ .
4 Do you think the way we live now is _____ or is it too late to do anything?
5 We are living in a _____ crisis and we need to act now!
6 It's possible to reduce your carbon _____ by leaving the car at home and using public transport.

Extra: Verbs related to change

9 COMPLETE the sentences with the CORRECT FORM of the verbs below.

ensure	establish	~~inspire~~	recreate	transform

1 Greta Thunberg *has inspired* millions of young people worldwide.
2 We believe that our proposal will _____ that our park and playing fields will be protected from development in the future.
3 Over the next few years, they are _____ the city centre into a traffic-free, clean environment.
4 The history museum _____ a medieval market in the park last summer.
5 Two sisters _____ the café in 2010.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

READING

Animal fact files Nature's most energetic animals!
The cheetah is the fastest animal in the world. It can run as fast as 120 km/h and can go from 0 to 100 km/h in just three seconds! These expert predators live in parts of Africa and Iran and have adapted to be able to run in hot dry climates. Cheetahs run in short powerful bursts rather than over long distances. Researchers have discovered that a cheetah's body temperature can increase by a large amount after it has chased its prey. They burn lots of calories so they need to rest after each chase. Cheetahs typically weigh between 110 and 140 pounds and get their energy from the meat from their prey.
The hummingbird (el colibrí) is one of the smallest birds in the world. They are called hummingbirds because of the sound that their wings make when they are flying. Hummingbirds are special because their wings can move extremely quickly – up to 200 times per second. This means the birds are able to fly upwards, sideways, backwards and even upside down! Their heartbeats are very fast, too – up to 1,260 beats per minute. They burn energy very quickly because they move so fast. Hummingbirds feed on flowers and they can eat their body weight in food each day.
Chimpanzees are said to be the closest relatives of humans and are the most intelligent animals … apart from us! In addition, they are considered to be four times as strong as us despite their smaller size. The difference in strength between chimps and humans is thought to be caused by the way a chimp's muscles perform. In chimps, the muscles that are closest to their bones are longer and thicker than those found in humans. Most of a chimpanzee's weight is in its massive arms. A chimp can raise itself into trees very easily using them. Chimps get their energy from their diet of fruit, plants and flowers.

10 Read the text. MATCH titles A–C to paragraphs 1–3.

A Small and speedy → Paragraph _____
B Our clever cousins → Paragraph _____
C Strong and quick → Paragraph _____

11 Read the text. MATCH questions 1–3 to answers A–C.

a. Which animal can move in any direction? _____
b. Which animal gets all of its energy from eating other animals? _____
c. Which animal has the most body weight in its arms? _____

A a chimpanzee
B a cheetah
C a hummingbird

12 Read the text again. Then COMPLETE the ANSWERS with ONE WORD.

a. Where do cheetahs usually live?
They usually live in parts of _____ *and* _____.
b. What happens to a cheetah's body temperature after running a long distance?
It _____ *by a large amount.*
c. How did hummingbirds get their name?
They get it from the sound that their _____ *make when they're* _____.
d. How fast do hummingbirds' wings move?
They move up to _____ *times per* _____.
e. How strong are chimpanzees compared to humans?
They are _____ *times as* _____ *as humans.*
f. How do chimpanzees get their energy?
They get it from their _____ *of fruit, plants and* _____.

LISTENING

13 Listen to Mr Fletcher talking to students Callum and Amy. WHAT IS THE LESSON ABOUT?

The lesson is about _____.

14 Listen again. Are the sentences TRUE or FALSE? Write *T* or *F*.

a. Mr Fletcher says that in the future there won't be fossil fuels left. ___
b. Callum mentions energy from the wind and the sun. ___
c. Amy says nuclear power comes from uranium. ___
d. Amy doesn't think nuclear power is safe. ___
e. Callum says that we can use people's body heat to produce electricity. ___
f. According to Callum, in the UK, sugar is used as fuel for cars. ___
g. Mr Fletcher says that gas from a lake is used to produce energy in Rwanda. ___
h. There is methane gas and carbon dioxide in Lake Kivu. ___

LIVEWORKSHEETS