

ÁMBITO DE:

□ LA COMUNICACIÓN INGLÉS

**TAREA DEL MÓDULO 3.
BLOQUE 8 y 9**

ALUMNO _____

FECHA ENTREGA_20-12-2016

INSTRUCCIONES:

LAS TAREAS SE DEBEN IMPRIMIR Y COMPLETAR A MANO CON BOLÍGRAFO AZUL O NEGRO. NO SE ADMITIRÁN TAREAS EFECTUADAS A ORDENADOR, NI ENVIADAS POR MEDIOS INFORMÁTICOS CON EL OBJETO DE PRACTICAR LA ORTOGRAFÍA EN INGLÉS Y SER CUSTODIADAS POSTERIORMENTE. SERÁN ENTREGADAS A LA PROFESORA DE INGLÉS EN EL CEPA DE SESEÑA HASTA LA FECHA TOPE Y SE FIRMARÁ SU RECEPCIÓN EN UN REGISTRO DE TAREAS ENTREGADAS. DEBEN PERTENECER A UN MÓDULO EN LOS QUE EL ALUMNO ESTÉ MATRICULADO.

1. COMPLETA LAS ORACIONES CON EL PASADO SIMPLE.

1. Judy.....(be) very young the day I.....(meet) her.
2. You never.....(know) how to stop.
3.you.....(find) a new way to go to school?
4. My parents.....(not give) me everything I
..... (want)
5. We.....(not be) with you the day you.....(get) your driving licence.

2. COMPLETA LAS ORACIONES CON EL PASADO CONTINUO.

- a) What _____ you _____ (do) when I called you yesterday?
- b) I _____ (watch) my favourite TV series.
- c) My sister _____ (have) dinner at 9.30 pm.
- d) My brother _____ (not/study) maths at that time.
- e) _____ your mother _____ (read) then? No, she wasn't.

3. COMPLETA LAS SIGUIENTES ORACIONES DE WHEN y WHILE.

Normalmente una acción interrumpe a la otra.

1. **While** I.....(study), the electricity(go) off.
2. He.....(drive) too fast **when** the accident ...
.....(happen).
3. Peter.....(see) my brother **while** we.....
(look for) him.
4. **When** Richard.....(tell) me the story,
I.....(prepare) dinner.
5. I.....(found) the solution **while** you
.....(lose) time.

4. PON UNA PREPOSICIÓN DE LUGAR ADECUADA EN CADA CASO.

1. The lamp hangs.....the bed.
2. Don't put your feet.....the table.
3. I have a carpet.....my bed.
4. I can see the back of the cinema, I live.....it.
5. Sharon works.....the hospital.
6. I wait for you.....the library.
7. Alan is sitting.....Ellen and me.

5. Completa los huecos con las palabras del recuadro.

take	past	on
straight	At	second
	Go	

1. Go _____ on.
2. _____ past the traffic lights.
3. It's the building next to the library _____ the left.
4. _____ the roundabout turn left.
5. Then _____ the first left on to Green Street.
6. Go _____ the traffic lights and take the _____ right on to King's Road.

6. UTILIZA LOS VERBOS MUST o MUSN'T EN LAS SIGUIENTES ORACIONES. (Revisa los usos de los modales must / mustn't)

1. We _____ (go) to the bank today. We haven't got any money.
2. This letter is very important. You _____ (lose) it.
3. I forgot to call Tom last night. I _____ (phone) him today.
4. We _____ (buy) some food. We have got nothing for dinner.
5. This is a secret. You _____ (tell) anybody.

7. UTILIZA MUSTN'T / DON'T HAVE TO EN LAS SIGUIENTES ORACIONES. (Revisa uso de esos verbos modales)

1. I.....go to class, it's not obligatory.
2. You.....Smoke here. It's forbidden.
3. Ana.....pay a high rent.
4. Peter.....come if he doesn't want to.
5. We.....be here, the library is already closed.

8. UTILIZA MUCH / MANY / A LOT (OF) CUANDO SEA NECESARIO.

1. I have.....money to spend.
2. We don't have.....time.
3. Do you need.....eggs for the cake?
4. There are.....people here.
5. How.....honey do you have with your tea?

9. UTILIZA CORRECTAMENTE LA FORMA ADECUADA DEL VERBO HAVE TO.

- Ej: My eyes are not very good. I **have to** wear _____ (wear) glasses.
- a) At the end of the course, all the students _____ (do) a test.
 - b) Mary is studying literature. She _____ (read) a lot of books.
 - c) He doesn't understand much English, so I _____ (speak) very slowly to him.
 - d) George is not often at home. He _____ (travel) a lot in his job.
 - e) What time _____ you _____ (have) to get up to go to work?

READING – Lee el texto y contesta las preguntas más abajo. Elige la opción correcta.

The Great Fire of London

In London in the 17th century, there was a terrible illness called the Great Plague. Rats carried the plague from person to person. Many people died every day. At that time, people built their homes from wood. There wasn't electricity, so there were often candles burning in the houses to give light, and fires burning for heat.

On Sunday, 2nd September 1606, a baker left a fire burning in his house. The wind was blowing and it wasn't raining, so the fire began to grow very quickly. In just a few hours 300 houses in London were burning. People were screaming and horses were running in the streets. Everyone was trying to escape from the fire.

The fire lasted for four days. It destroyed more than 80% of London, but only five people died. In fact, the Great Fire of London saved many people's lives. How? Because most of the rats died in the fire, and with no rats to carry the Great Plague, the terrible illness ended.

1. In the 17th century, people built their houses from:
a) bricks b) adobe c) sticks d) Wood
2. The fire started:
a) at a stable b) in barn c) at a baker's house d) in a market
3. While the fire was burning,
a) It was raining b) It was windy c) It was foggy
4. The fire:
a) didn't destroy much of the city
b) destroyed most of the city
c) did little damage.
5. In the Great Fire of London
a) Only rats died from the Great Plague.
b) Only five people died, but most of the rats died in the fire.
c) Many people died as a result of the fire.