



PLAN DE RECUPERACIÓN DE PENDIENTES

2019-2020

INGLÉS

Nivel: 2º ESO

1ª Parte

Realización del dossier de actividades.

Nombre y apellidos: _____

Curso: _____

1

EXTRA PRACTICE 1

Name:

Vocabulary

1 Write the words under the correct school items.

flash drive ♦ glue ♦ microscope ♦ tablet ♦ laptop ♦ scissors ♦ stapler



1.



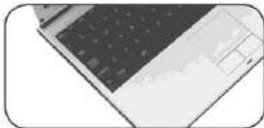
5.



2.



6.



3.



7.



4.

2 Circle the school items. Then use them to complete the sentences.

atlas paintbrush calculator compass globe paints

1. We often use and a in an art lesson.
2. We sometimes use a and an in a geography lesson.
3. We sometimes use a and a in a maths lesson.

3 Complete the sentences with the words below.

dictionary ♦ literature ♦ sport ♦ textbooks ♦ drama

1. We always wear trainers in
2. I study – I want to be an actress.
3. I learn from in many subjects.
4. A has got definitions of words.
5. In, we learn about famous books.

Grammar

(Bloque 3 Comprensión escrita: 1. Identificar instrucciones; Bloque 4 Producción escrita: 3. Escribir notas, anuncios y mensajes relacionados con actividades y la vida cotidiana)

4 Choose the correct answer.

1. Dave usually **studies / is studying** in the evening, but tonight he **meets / is meeting** friends at the cinema.
2. Mum and Dad often **buy / are buying** food at the supermarket, but today they **shop / are shopping** at the market.
3. Louise **practises / is practising** the piano every day. At the moment, she **plays / is playing** a Mozart sonata.
4. Jo **answers / is answering** the questions now. She **knows / is knowing** all the answers.

5 Write sentences with the words below. Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous.

1. Mark / never / take / photos / at night /
.....
2. Lisa / put / water / in the paint / now / ?
.....
3. I / not use / my laptop / at school / today / .
.....
4. where / your teacher / live / ?
.....

6 Complete the text with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous.

My friend Wugang is a new student from China. Wugang's parents
^{1.} (not know) any English, so he always ^{2.}
 (speak) Chinese with them. I ^{3.} (love) listening to Chinese
 and Wugang ^{4.} (teach) me a new word in Chinese every day.
 Today, Wugang and his parents ^{5.} (prepare) for the Chinese New
 Year – a very important festival. Chinese people often ^{6.} (wear)
 red clothes for the festival and they ^{7.} (put) beautiful decorations
 in their windows. At the moment, Wugang's dad ^{8.} (wash)
 the floors in their flat because Chinese people always ^{9.} (clean)
 their homes for the festival. Wugang ^{10.} (not help) his father.
 He and his mother ^{11.} (make) special cakes for the festival.

1

EXTRA PRACTICE 2

Name:

Vocabulary

(Bloque 3 Comprensión escrita: 1. Identificar instrucciones)

1 Match A to B to make activities.

- | A | B |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. perform in a | a. models |
| 2. do | b. nap |
| 3. learn a new | c. computers |
| 4. build | d. band |
| 5. play the | e. horse-riding |
| 6. repair | f. judo |
| 7. go | g. piano |
| 8. take a | h. language |

2 Write the activities from Exercise 1 under the correct pictures.

1



2



3



4



5



6



3 Complete the words in the sentences.

- I c... .. k e - s on my tablet.
- Ann wants to t... .. e p... .. s with her new camera.
- I want to l... .. n c... .. e d... .. at the swimming pool.
- We s... .. d t... .. m... .. s on our mobile phones.
- Students d... .. e... .. s in science.
- You need a paintbrush to p... .. t p... .. s.

Grammar

(Bloque 3 Comprensión escrita: 1. Identificar instrucciones; Bloque 4 Producción escrita: 3. Escribir notas, anuncios y mensajes relacionados con actividades y la vida cotidiana)

4 Choose the correct answer.

- A: I'm new here. ¹ **Is there / Are there / There are** any clothes shops in the area?
- B: Yes, ² **are there / there are / there isn't**. There are ³ **an / any / some** great clothes shops next to the bank.
- A: Are there ⁴ **an / the / any** sports shops? I need ⁵ **a / some / any** trainers.
- B: No, ⁶ **there aren't / is there / there are**. But ⁷ **there is / is there / there are** a shoe shop and ⁸ **a / the / any** trainers there are very good.

5 Write questions with the words below and *Is there* or *Are there*. Add *a*, *an* or *any* to each question.

1. glue / in your schoolbag
.....
2. orange pen / in your pencil case
.....
3. laptop / in your classroom
.....
4. blonde students / in your class
.....
5. white shirts / in your cupboard
.....

6 Answer the questions in Exercise 5. Make the answers true for you.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

7 Complete the questions with *How much* or *How many*.

1. money is there in your bag?
2. people work at the shop?
3. homework do you usually get?
4. textbooks has Jake got?
5. water do people need each day?

2

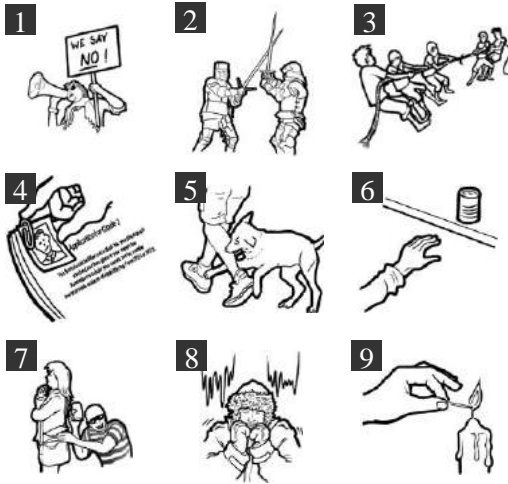
EXTRA PRACTICE 1

Name:

Vocabulary

(Bloque 3 Comprensión escrita: 1. Identificar instrucciones)

1 Complete the words according to the pictures.



1. ... e ... n ... t ...
2. ... i ... t
3. ... u ...
4. a ... a ...
5. ... i ...
6. ... e ... c ...
7. s ... a ...
8. f ... e ...
9. l ... h ...

2 Unscramble the letters in brackets to make verbs to complete the sentences.

1. More than 50 people at the local hospital. (lonreuevt)
2. I'm working hard to my school marks. (evirpom)
3. Flowers need water to (vevsuir)
4. She held my arm to me from falling. (tenverp)
5. Did your dog your life? (aevs)
6. The inventor wants to a special microscope. (podevle)
7. Can I some money and give it back to you tomorrow? (robrow)
8. It's important to the street at the traffic lights. (sorsc)

Grammar

(Bloque 3 Comprensión escrita: 1. Identificar instrucciones; Bloque 4 Producción escrita: 3. Escribir notas, anuncios y mensajes relacionados con actividades y la vida cotidiana)

3 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple affirmative.

1. Yesterday, our teacher (teach) us a beautiful song.
2. I (travel) to India last month.
3. We (see) a good film last week.
4. The shop (close) at 1.00.
5. We (hear) the news yesterday.
6. The exam (begin) an hour ago.

4 Write sentences with the words below. Use the affirmative or negative form of the Past Simple to make them true for you.

1. my family / eat / chicken / yesterday
.....
2. I / volunteer / last summer
.....
3. my friends and I / do / sport / last weekend
.....
4. my class / have / a test / last week
.....
5. there / be / a great film / on TV / last night
.....

5 Complete the questions with the Past Simple form of the verbs in brackets. Then match the questions to the answers below.

1. What painting Vincenzo Peruggia (steal) in 1911?
2. When Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay (reach) the top of Mt Everest?
3. What Microsoft (develop)?
4. When the Wright brothers (invent) the aeroplane?
5. Where divers (find) the *Titanic*?

- a. In 1903.
- b. Windows.
- c. The *Mona Lisa*.
- d. At the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean.
- e. In May, 1953.

2

EXTRA PRACTICE 2

Name:

Vocabulary

(Bloque 3 Comprensión escrita: 1. Identificar instrucciones; 5. Captar las ideas principales de textos periodísticos)

1 Look at the pictures of Bill's life events and number the sentences in the correct order. Pay attention to the phrases in bold.

- a. In 1995, Bill and Kate **got married**.
- b. Bill and Kate met at a party and **fell in love**.
- c. Bill and Kate **had a child**.
- d. Bill and Kate **got divorced** five years later.
- e. Bill **received an award** for his volunteer work.



2 Complete the text with the words and phrases below.

*went to university ♦ fell in love ♦ belonged ♦ graduated ♦ get married ♦ died
moved ♦ grew up ♦ got a job ♦ was born ♦ joined*

Antoni Gaudí was a famous architect. He designed many buildings including the Sagrada Família church in Barcelona. Gaudí ¹ in 1852. He ² with his parents and four brothers and sisters in Reus. In 1868, he ³ to Barcelona to study teaching. He ⁴ the army in 1875. After that, he ⁵ to study architecture and he ⁶ in 1878. To pay for his studies, he ⁷ drawing pictures for architects. Gaudí was a religious man and he ⁸ to the Catholic Church. He ⁹ with Josefa Moreu, but she didn't love him and they didn't ¹⁰ In 1926, Gaudí was in a terrible accident. He ¹¹ in hospital three days later.

Grammar

(Bloque 3 Comprensión escrita: 1. Identificar instrucciones; 5. Captar las ideas principales de textos periodísticos; Bloque 4 Producción escrita: 3. Escribir notas, anuncios y mensajes relacionados con actividades y la vida cotidiana)

3 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the correct form of *used to*.

1. Anne's parents (fight) a lot before they got divorced.
2. I (not study) much before Year 7.
3. We (go) to the sea every weekend because we had a boat.
4. He (receive) many awards for his excellent films when he was an actor.
5. You (not enjoy) doing sport, but now you play football every day.

4 Complete the questions with the verbs below. Use *used to*. Then answer the questions. Make the answers true for you.

make ♦ have ♦ play ♦ read

1. you more books than you do now?
.....
2. you and your friends Monopoly?
.....
3. you short hair?
.....
4. your mum hot drinking chocolate for you in the morning?
.....

5 Choose the correct answers.

Hibiki Kono, a British teenager, ¹ **there was / used to** love Spider-Man. He ² **was / used to** dream about climbing walls like him, but he ³ **knew / didn't know** how to do it. When he was 13, he ⁴ **got / was** an idea from a TV show. Hibiki ⁵ **decided / made** to build a climbing apparatus in his technology class at school. It ⁶ **weren't / wasn't** an easy task, but after five months, Hibiki's invention was ready. When he ⁷ **showed / told** it, there ⁸ **was / were** a lot of students at school. The headmaster, teachers and students all ⁹ **came / brought** to watch him climb the school wall. The headmaster ¹⁰ **wanted / didn't want** Hibiki to climb very high, but it was still an amazing thing to see. There ¹¹ **was / were** other interesting inventions from the school's technology class, but there ¹² **wasn't / weren't** anything like Hibiki's climbing machine!

3

EXTRA PRACTICE 1

Name:

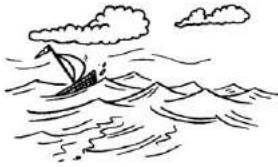
Vocabulary

(Bloque 3 Comprensión escrita: 1. Identificar instrucciones)

1 Complete the description of the pictures with the adjectives below.

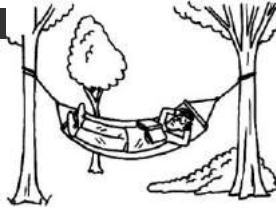
peaceful ♦ elegant ♦ rough ♦ lively ♦ isolated ♦ dull

1



a sea

2



a day

3



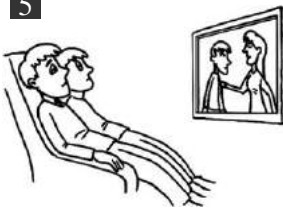
an farm

4



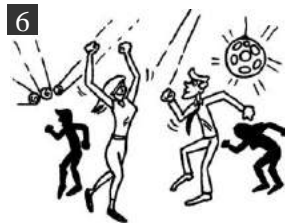
an lady

5



a film

6



a party

2 Complete the words in the sentences below.

1. Don't go out at night. It isn't ... a f
2. Disney World is an i ... e holiday destination for families. It's perfect.
3. He was amazing! It was w e !
4. We can go sailing. The sea is ... a ... m.
5. We didn't enjoy our holiday because the weather was t i
6. New Delhi is an ... x i r ... city – there are cows on the streets!
7. A hospital can be a f e place for a child.
8. We enjoyed the restaurant. The atmosphere was very ... l san
9. I love sitting in a jacuzzi. It's very r i

Grammar

(Bloque 3 Comprensión escrita: 1. Identificar instrucciones; Bloque 4 Producción escrita: 3. Escribir notas, anuncios y mensajes relacionados con actividades y la vida cotidiana)

3 Look at the hotels. Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives below. Make affirmative or negative comparisons.



clean ♦ elegant ♦ relaxing ♦ large ♦ peaceful

1. The Seaview is the Palace.
2. The Palace is the Seaview.
3. The Palace is the Seaview.
4. The Seaview is the Palace.
5. The Palace is the Seaview.

4 Use the superlative form to write sentences. One sentence is a negative comparison.

1. Vatican City / is / small / country / in the world
.....
2. mineral water / is / tasty / drink / on the menu
.....
3. Death Road in Bolivia / is / dangerous / road / in the world
.....
4. Mout Teide / is / high / mountain / in Spain
.....
5. football / is / popular / sport / in the world
.....

5 Choose the correct answer.

1. Buckingham Palace is **more famous than** / **the most famous** Kew Palace.
2. July and August are **hotter than** / **the hottest** months of the year.
3. The blue dress is **nicer than** / **the nicest** the pink one. It's lovely!
4. The Blue Whale is **bigger than** / **the biggest** animal in the sea.
5. Tibet is one of **more extraordinary than** / **the most extraordinary** places in the world.
6. Russia is **larger than** / **the largest** Canada.

3

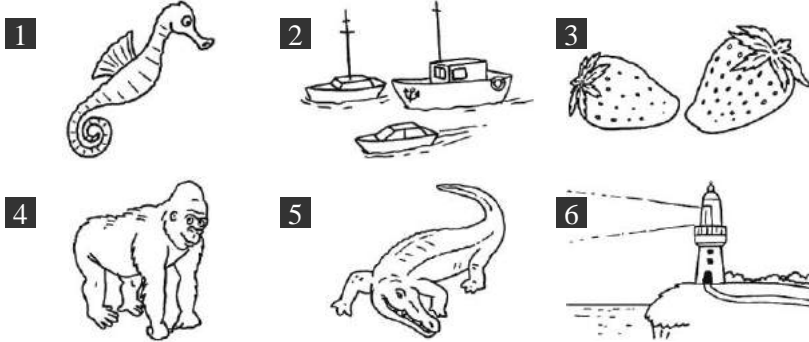
EXTRA PRACTICE 2

Name:

Vocabulary

(Bloque 3 Comprensión escrita: 1. Identificar instrucciones)

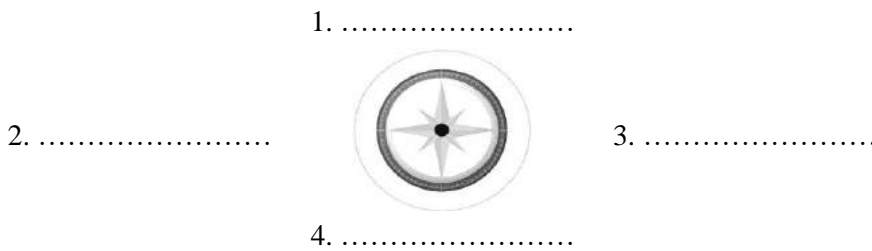
1 Where can you find the following things? Match the pictures to the geographical features.



- a. coast
- b. harbour
- c. rainforest
- d. coral reef
- e. field
- f. swamp

2 Write the directions below on the compass.

east ♦ west ♦ south ♦ north



3 Unscramble the letters in brackets to complete the sentences. The first letter is in bold.

1. People ski on mountains and (cergilsa)
2. I fell into the and got wet. (armset)
3. In Acapulco, people dive from into the sea. (fcslfi)
4. It's hard to climb down the by yourself. (yoannc)
5. The in Switzerland is amazing. There are beautiful lakes and mountains. (eecynsr)
6. There aren't any apples on the tree. They are all on the (dgnuro)

Grammar

(Bloque 3 Comprensión escrita: 1. Identificar instrucciones)

4 Complete the sentences with *(not) as ... as* and the adjectives in brackets.

1. Islands in Europe are islands in the Pacific. (isolated)
2. A stream is a river. (large)
3. Don't worry! The city at night is the city during the day. (safe)
4. It's too bad the water in the lake is the water in the river near your home. (clean)
5. This hotel is good and it's the hotel we stayed at last summer. (nice)

5 Complete the sentences with the adjectives below and *too ... or (not) ... enough*.

1. Are you (brave) to jump out of an aeroplane?
2. She is (tall) to reach the book. Can you help her?
3. The harbour is (small) for that big ship.
4. I don't want to go swimming today. I'm (tired).
5. I didn't like the hotel. The rooms were (elegant).

6 Complete the text with the phrases below.

big enough ♦ the best ♦ too hard ♦ more exciting than ♦ faster than

Kayaking in Key West

Last summer, our family went to Florida. It was

¹ holiday of my life. One day, we went

kayaking in Key West. The kayaks were ²

for four people and we all sat together. The water was very calm, so it wasn't

³ to kayak. We had a race with another family.

At first, they were ⁴ us, but in the end,

we won. I loved that day. I thought it was ⁵

our visit to Disney World!

4

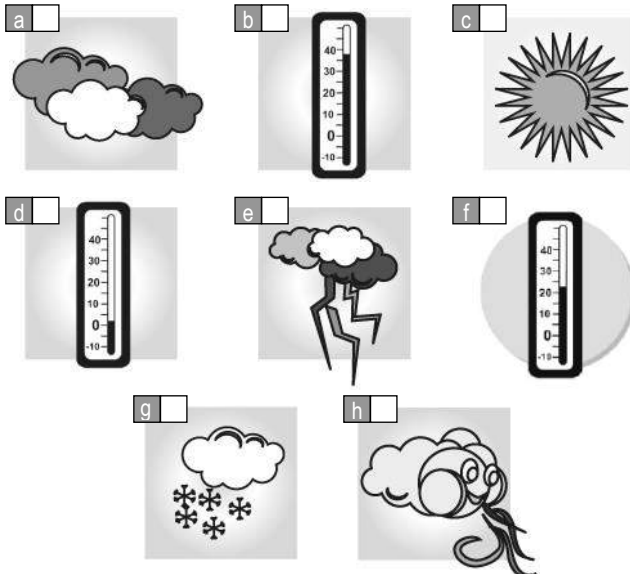
EXTRA PRACTICE 1

Name:

Vocabulary

1 Unscramble the words and match them to the correct picture.

1. ocdl
2. morsty
3. nows
4. marw
5. coydul
6. synun
7. diwny
8. tho



2 Choose the correct answer.

1. Listen! I can hear **thunder** / lightning / fog.
2. It's dangerous to drive when it's **sunny** / cloudy / foggy.
3. Where's my coat? It's a **hot** / dry / cold day.
4. Take an umbrella. I hear **cool** / windy / rain outside.
5. It's **hot** / cold / dry today. Let's go for a swim.

3 Complete the words in the sentences.

1. It's raining and my clothes are w
2. It's a beautiful w day. Let's eat outside.
3. It's a stormy night. Can you see the l ?
4. It's often hot and d in the desert.
5. I like c weather. It isn't hot and it isn't cold.

Grammar

4 Complete the questions according to the answers in bold.

- What you wear to parties?
I usually wear **a short dress**.
- Who you to school yesterday?
My **dad** drove me to school yesterday.
- Who us?
Bill and Adam are calling us.
- Who you meet at the park?
I met **Liz and Rose** at the park.
- How often you ride your bike?
I ride it **every day**.
- What that strange noise?
Our dog made that strange noise.

5 Write questions with the words below. Use the correct tenses.

- who / ride / a horse / now
.....
- who / eat / a lot of rice / in your family
.....
- what / fall / on the ground / yesterday
.....
- where / Laura / go sailing / last week
.....
- who / you / usually / do / your homework / with
.....

6 Write questions according to the words in bold. Use the words below in your questions.

What ♦ Who ♦ How often ♦ When ♦ Why

-
My baby sister cries every night.
-
Steve feeds his pets **in the morning**.
-
I play the piano **twice a day**.
-
The stormy weather changed our plans.
-
Al left work early **because he didn't feel well**.

4

EXTRA PRACTICE 2

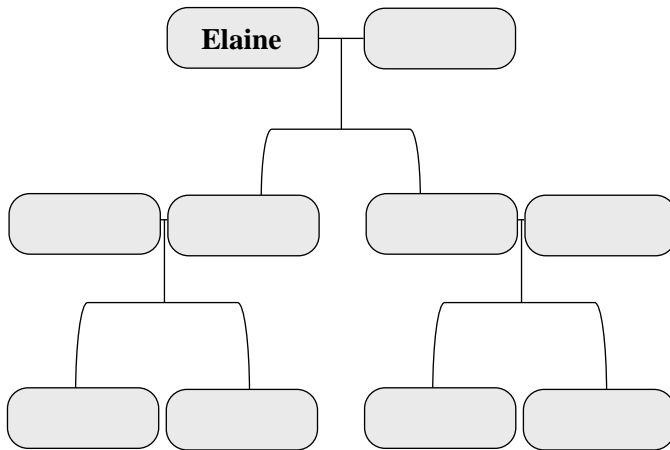
Name:

Vocabulary

(Bloque 3 Comprensión escrita: 1. Identificar instrucciones; 3. Comprender descripciones y narraciones en correspondencia personal)

1 Read the text and complete the family tree.

Bob has got a wife. Her name is Elaine. Bob and Elaine have got two children. Their son is Lee and their daughter is Sally. Sally's husband is Mike. Sally and Mike have got two sons – Ned and John. Ned and John's cousins are Cathy and Jason. Cathy and Jason's parents are Lee and Kim.



2 Complete the sentences with the words below according to the family tree in Exercise 1.

aunt ♦ granddaughter ♦ niece ♦ grandsons ♦ grandfather ♦ nephew ♦ grandmother ♦ uncle

1. Sally is Jason and Cathy's
2. John's is Elaine.
3. Elaine and Bob have got three and one
4. Sally and Mike have got a Her name is Cathy.
5. Jason is Mike's
6. Bob is Cathy's
7. Ned and John's is Lee.

Grammar

(Bloque 3 Comprensión escrita: 1. Identificar instrucciones; Bloque 4 Producción escrita: 3. Escribir notas, anuncios y mensajes relacionados con actividades y la vida cotidiana)

3 Put the words in the correct order to write sentences.

1. my homework / never / quickly / I / do
.....
2. Kate / doesn't / nicely / her sister / as / sing / as
.....
3. dances / Brad / than / me / less / shyly
.....
4. to / I / spoke / slowly / the teacher
.....
5. than / her friends / Mel / more / studies / seriously
.....

4 Complete the sentences with the correct adverb form of the adjectives in brackets.

1. Tom acted (brave) when he climbed up the tree to help the cat.
2. Chloe plays the piano (beautiful) the other girls. The music teacher will choose her for the school play.
3. I danced (nice) the other dancers and lost the competition.
4. Both Dan and Paul know a lot of French. Dan speaks French (good) Paul.

5 Choose the affirmative or negative form of the verb and complete each sentence so that it is true for you. Use the comparative adverb form of the adjectives below.

good ♦ bad ♦ beautiful ♦ quick ♦ slow ♦ ~~loud~~

1. Speak / don't speak *as loudly as my sister*
2. I **play** / **don't play** a musical instrument
3. I **do** / **don't run**
4. I **read** / **don't read** English
5. I **dance** / **don't dance**
6. I **swim** / **don't swim**

READING UNIT 1

1 Write the words below in your own language. You can use a dictionary.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. wheels | 3. health |
| 2. poor | 4. chance |

2 Read about a special school and complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets.

Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous. Then tick (✓) the sentences true (T), false (F) or don't know (DK) according to the text.

School on Wheels

It's a hot afternoon in the city of Hyderabad, India. A school bus is stopping in a poor area of the city. Some children are running towards the bus. They want to look inside. They're happy and excited.

The bus is a classroom, and for many of India's poor children, it is their only hope for an education. Many children in India's poor areas haven't got schools to go to. Some of them work to help their families. Others stand on the streets and ask people for money. This special bus brings school to them.

It's clean inside the bus. There are pictures on the walls and cupboards with textbooks and notebooks. There are pencils, pens, glue and a TV. There is a teacher, too. The children learn to read and do maths.

They also get a hot meal. A doctor sometimes comes to the bus to check the children's health.

Right now about 40 children are sitting on the bus. They are listening to the teacher and writing in their notebooks. Ten-year-old Devi is learning on the bus today. After she finishes work with her father, she comes to the bus to study. Devi wants to be a teacher one day. Manjula is studying on the bus today, too. She hopes to become a doctor.

The school on a bus is the idea of a man called T. L. Reddy. He wants the children to enjoy school. "This is the only chance they get to be kids, even if it is only for two hours," he says.

	T	F	DK
1. At the beginning of the text, the school bus (drive) in the snow.
2. The children (wear) sandals and shorts today.
3. Poor children in India sometimes (help) their families.
4. The bus (not take) the children to school.
5. The children sometimes (see) a doctor on the bus.
6. At the moment, Devi (have) a hot meal.
7. The children (not study) maths today.

READING UNIT 2

- 1** Read the text about an amazing dolphin. Then write questions with the words below. Use the Past Simple.

A Dolphin's Tail

One cold winter morning in 2005, Jim Savage went fishing in his small boat. Suddenly, he heard a terrible noise. What was it? He sailed his boat in the direction of the noise and he discovered a baby dolphin with a rope around her tail and head. The rope prevented the dolphin from swimming so Jim cut the rope, but the dolphin didn't swim away. She had horrible injuries to her tail. Jim called for help and Teresa Mazza, a marine biologist, came. Jim and Teresa helped the dolphin reach the beach. She was very tired and she fell asleep in Teresa's arms. After that, a special ambulance came and took the baby dolphin to the Clearwater Marine Aquarium in Florida, USA.

People at the aquarium named the little dolphin *Winter* and took care of her. She survived the terrible experience but her tail

didn't survive. Winter learned to swim without a tail, but it was very difficult. She couldn't swim like she used to swim. Dolphins' tails move up and down, but Winter moved from side to side. The unusual movements weren't good for Winter's spine. Then, Kevin Carroll heard Winter's story and volunteered to help. Kevin designs and builds artificial body parts for animals. He wanted to create the first artificial tail for a dolphin. Kevin and a team of experts worked for a year and a half to design the new tail and develop a special gel to attach it to Winter's body. Winter worked hard and finally learned to swim with her new tail.

Today, you can see Winter in films about her story. They're called *Dolphin Tale* and *Dolphin Tale 2* and Winter is the star.

1. Why / be / there / a terrible noise / ?

.....

2. What / Jim / do / with the rope / ?

.....

3. Why / Jim / call / for help / ?

.....

4. Why / Winter / swim differently / from other dolphins / ?

.....

5. What / Kevin Carroll / design / ?

.....

- 2** Answer the questions in Exercise 2 according to the text.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

READING UNIT 3

1 Write the words below in your own language. You can use a dictionary.

1. Earth 3. deep 5. dry
2. steep 4. wet

2 Read the advert about the Galapagos Islands. Then complete the sentences with the comparative or superlative forms of the adjectives below.

The Galapagos Islands

Come and visit the Galapagos Islands, 1,000 km off the coast of Ecuador, in the Pacific Ocean. The islands are an ideal holiday destination for animal lovers. Come and see some of the most extraordinary animals on Earth, including whales, sharks, birds and reptiles. They arrived on the isolated Galapagos Islands thousands of years ago. Many of them live only on these islands and nowhere else in the world!

There are 120 islands in the Galapagos. One of the most beautiful islands is Espanola, in the south. It isn't easy to get here because crossing the sea can be rough. But once you are here, you can have a lot of fun. You can enjoy a peaceful day on the beach or go scuba diving in the deep blue sea. Espanola is also a favourite destination for animal lovers. Here you can see the famous marine iguana. It looks frightening with its big yellow eyes, but don't worry – it's very friendly and it only eats plants!

Another interesting island is Isabela. It isn't as old as Espanola but it's the largest island in the Galapagos. It has got long coasts with steep cliffs and beautiful beaches. You can take a trip to the Wolf Volcano – the highest point in the Galapagos – and enjoy the extraordinary scenery.

There are two seasons on the islands: the wet season and the dry season. The wet season is between December and May. It is warm – not too hot and not too cold – and it often rains during this time. For bird lovers, this is an excellent time to visit the islands. They will see many unusual birds. In the dry season, from June to December, the weather is lovely. It is the best time to watch sea mammals because they are more active than in the wet season. So come to the Galapagos at any time!

old ♦ good ♦ big ♦ high ♦ extraordinary ♦ nice

1. Animals on the Galapagos Islands are some of animals in the world.
2. Espanola is Isabela.
3. Isabela is island in the Galapagos.
4. The Wolf Volcano is point on the islands.
5. In July, the weather is in January on the Galapagos Islands.
6. time to watch birds is during the wet season.

3 Answer the questions.

1. Where are the Galapagos Islands?
2. Why are the animals on the islands extraordinary?
3. Why is it difficult to get to Espanola?
4. What can you do on Espanola? List three activities.
5. Why is it better to scuba dive in the dry season?

READING UNIT 4

1 Write the words below in your own language. You can use a dictionary.

1. disappear
2. absorb
3. ray

2 Read the text about saving a glacier in Peru. Then write questions for the answers in bold below. Which answer is NOT correct?

The Painting Mountains

Chalon Sombrero is a mountain in Peru. It is about 5,000 metres high and the weather on the mountain is dry and cold. Snow from the mountain brings fresh water to many villages in the area. This water is important for the people from the villages and their animals – alpacas. Alpacas are like small llamas. Alpacas don't work, but people in Peru use alpaca hair to make ponchos, sweaters, socks, hats and scarves.

But today, the snow on the mountain is disappearing quickly because the weather in Peru and many places around the world is getting warmer. The nights are still very cold on the mountain, but the days are very hot. Today, the mountain isn't white with snow – it's black. Why is this a problem? Without

the snow, there isn't water for the people and their animals.

Who has got a solution for this problem? Eduardo Gold, an inventor, has got an idea. He wants to put snow on the mountain again. His idea is very simple. Black mountains are warm because the colour black absorbs the sun's rays. White mountains are cold because they don't absorb the sun's rays. Gold's idea is to paint the mountain white! According to Gold, when the mountain is white and cold, there will be snow again. What do people think of Gold's idea? Some people think it is clever and others think it isn't. But Gold has got an answer for them: "Doing something is better than nothing at all," he says.

1.

Snow from the Chalon Sombrero brings fresh water to many villages in the area.

2.

Alpacas carry water from the mountain to the villages.

3.

People use **alpaca hair** to make ponchos, sweaters, socks, hats and scarves.

3 Complete the sentences according to the text.

1. You must climb high to reach the top of Chalon Sombrero.
2. At night, it is on Chalon Sombrero.
3. The weather in the world is becoming it was in the past.
4. The colour white the sun's rays.
5. Gold's idea will work well.