

CBS

Colegio Bautista Shalom



English Course

Second Grade

Third Bimester

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ADMIRE VERB

NOTE: As you progress in learning each of the topics developed you will find exercises to solve with the help of your teacher.

FLORA AND FAUNA

Flora and fauna refer to the plants and animals of an environment. To remember them, fauna sounds similar to fawn, indicating it refers to animals, whereas flora sounds like flowers, indicating it refers to plants.

You may have heard the terms flora and fauna before, but what do they actually mean?

Flora and fauna refer to plants and animals in the broadest sense of the words, encompassing pretty much all life on Earth. As you might imagine, these are very broad categories and in general scientists break down the different types of flora and fauna into different classifications, ranging from a specific type of life down to an individual species.



Before we take a look at how scientists divide flora and fauna into different groups, let's take a look at the terms flora and fauna themselves.

THE TERMS FLORA AND FAUNA

The term flora refers to the plant life that exists in a particular place at a particular time. This typically includes all indigenous plant life, and the use of flora in this fashion was coined by the French-Swiss botanist and geologist Jules Thurmann. Similarly, fauna refers to animal life that exists in a particular place at a particular time, and the use of fauna in this fashion was codified by Swedish zoologist Carl Linnaeus.

Flora and fauna are umbrella terms that refer to many different types of life. What is counted as flora and fauna is dependant upon the specific region, climate, or time period. A region might be a specific habitat or biome like grasslands or savannas. For this reason, what classifies as a particular group of flora or fauna can be up for debate depending upon how groups of scientists classify a time period or region.



"In all things of nature, there is something of the marvelous." — Aristotle

Examples of sentences refer to flora and fauna.

1. Flora in the eastern region includes over 7000 types of plants.
2. The slow-growing species is indicative of the flora that blooms in desert regions.
3. Flora in the rainforest regions is much different than the types of plants and foliage found in the arctic tundra.
4. Staring out at the breathtaking flora, the biologist could not wait to begin her study on the area's plant life.
5. Foliage and other shrubberies comprised most of the wooded area's flora.
6. The forest's fauna are safeguarded by local wildlife life protection laws.
7. Tropical rainforest fauna includes toucans, butterflies, and many other types of animals.
8. Camels and other desert fauna have learned to adapt to the hot climate and lack of water.
9. Forest logging has led to the destruction of the habitats of fauna in the area.
10. Flora and fauna were overflowing in the valley, with each plant and animal species living in harmony.

name _____

Basic Needs of Plants and Animals

 plants	 animals

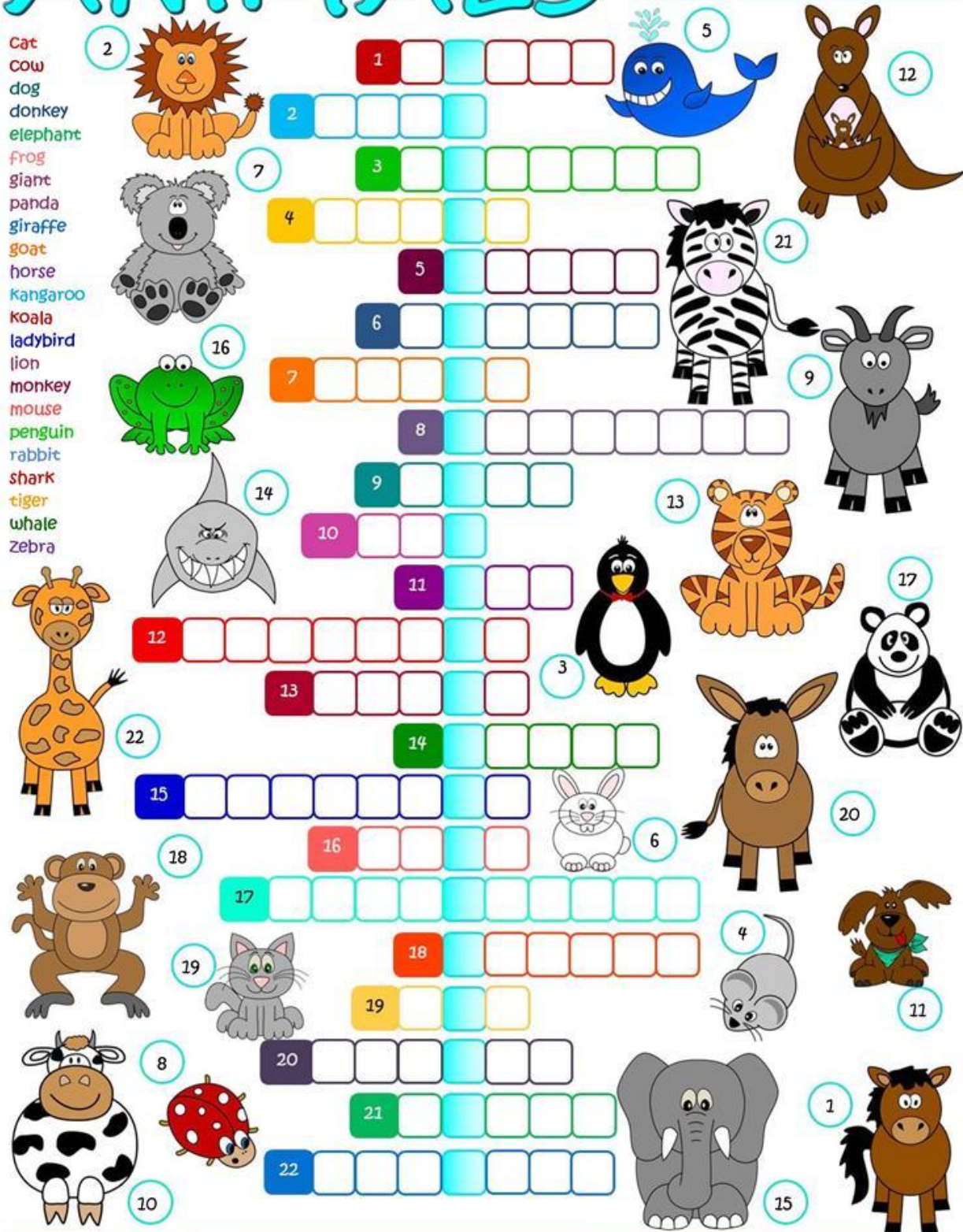
write one sentence of what a plant
needs. write one sentence of what an
animal needs.

1. _____
2. _____

ANIMALS

Match the words to the correct pictures and complete the crossword. Then find a secret message.

Cat
Cow
dog
donkey
elephant
frog
giant
panda
giraffe
goat
horse
kangaroo
koala
ladybird
lion
monkey
mouse
penguin
rabbit
shark
tiger
whale
zebra



The secret message is _____ summer.

VACATIONS

Talking about vacations in English is of the most common topics in a classroom, and why not? Who doesn't like to take vacations? Discussing vacations provides students with the opportunity to use travel-related vocabulary, as well as a theme that all students enjoy.

Examples:

Used with adjectives:

"I want to go on a tropical vacation."	(Tropical)
"We take an annual vacation to Palm Springs."	(Annual, yearly)
"The children are on summer vacation."	(Summer, winter)
"We need a little vacation."	(Little, short, nice, relaxing, real).
"We go on a family vacation once a year."	(Family)
"Hawaii is my dream vacation."	(Dream, perfect)

Used with verbs:

"We take a vacation to Europe every five years."	(Take, go on)
"We are planning a vacation to Hawaii."	(Be + planning, be + arranging, be + organizing)
"I spent my vacation in Mexico."	(Spent)
"We booked our vacation with a travel agent."	(Booked, reserved)
"We had to cancel our dream vacation."	(Cancel)
"I need a vacation."	(Need)
"Rain ruined our vacation."	(Ruined)

Used with nouns:

" Family vacations are the best."	(Family)
"Hawaii is a popular vacation spot ."	(Spot, destination)
"We own a vacation home ."	(Home, house, resort)
"What are your vacation plans ?"	(Plans)
"Would you like to see our vacation photos ?"	(Photos, pictures)

Used with prepositions:

"We are going on a vacation to Europe."	(To)
"We are planning a vacation for our anniversary."	(For)

EJERCICIO 01: Practice pronunciation by clicking on the links.

EJERCICIO 02:

VACATION!:) Choose the correct option.

				
a) snorkel gear b) sunglasses c) glass	a) sleeping b) swimming c) sunbathing	a) sailboat b) ship c) canoe	a) surfboard b) banana c) ice cream	a) schoolbag b) suitcase c) backpack
				
a) football b) beach ball c) baseball	a) city b) town c) village	a) shoes b) flip flops c) boots	a) swimsuit b) sandals c) straw hat	a) computer b) camera c) CD player
				
a) hiking b) climbing c) diving	a) swimming trunks b) swimsuit c) bikini	a) cash b) credit card c) postcard	a) sand b) sandcastle c) sand toys	a) sun lotion b) cocktail c) juice
				
a) beach umbrella b) hot air balloon c) deckchair	a) train b) motor home c) bus	a) caravan b) hotel c) cabin	a) water melon b) tomato c) cherry	a) mountains b) city c) beach

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EJERCICIO 03:

HURRAY, VACATION!


Match the holiday words to the pictures. Then read the information about some of them and write the words on the line.


















- 1 tourist
- 2 sleeping bag
- 3 caravan
- 4 hotel
- 5 packing
- 6 canoe
- 7 sunbathing
- 8 sandcastle
- 9 cruise
- 10 tent
- 11 seaside
- 12 suitcase
- 13 climbing
- 14 life belt
- 15 sun
- 16 train



A holiday when you travel on a ship and visit a lot of different places:

A big warm thing that you sleep in when you go camping:

The big round thing in the sky that gives us light in the day, and heat:

Going up and down, walking or using your hands and feet, moving to a higher place:

Putting things into a bag or suitcase before you go somewhere:

A person who visits different places on holiday:

A place by the sea where people go on holiday:

A light narrow boat that you use on rivers. You move it through the water with a piece of wood, called paddle:

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FUTURE PLANS

TALKING ABOUT THE FUTURE

When we **know about the future**, we normally use the **present tense**.

1. We use the **present simple** for something **scheduled**:

*We **have** a lesson next Monday.*
*The train **arrives** at 6.30 in the morning.*
*The holidays **start** next week.*
It's my birthday tomorrow.

2. We can use the **present continuous** for **plans or arrangements**:

*I'm **playing** football tomorrow.*
*They **are coming** to see us tomorrow.*
*We're **having** a party at Christmas.*

3. We use **will**:

- when we express beliefs about the future:

*It **will be** a nice day tomorrow.*
*I think Brazil **will win** the World Cup.*
*I'm sure you **will enjoy** the film.*

- to mean **want to** or **be willing to**:

*I hope you **will come** to my party.*
*George says he **will help** us.*

- to **make offers and promises**:

I'll see you tomorrow.
*We'll **send** you an email.*

- to **talk about offers and promises**:

*Tim **will be** at the meeting.*
*Mary **will help** with the cooking.*

4. We use **be going to**:

- to talk about **plans or intentions**:

*I'm **going to drive** to work today.*
*They **are going to move** to Manchester.*

- to make **predictions** based on **evidence** we can see:

*Be careful! **You are going to fall**. (= I can see that you might fall.)*
*Look at those black clouds. I think **it's going to rain**. (= I can see that it will rain.)*

5. We use **will be with an -ing form** for something happening before and after **a specific time in the future**:

*I'll **be working at eight o'clock**. Can you come later?*
*They'll **be waiting** for you **when you arrive**.*

6. We can use **will be with an -ing form** instead of the present continuous or **be going to** when we are talking about **plans, arrangements and intentions**:

*They'll **be coming** to see us next week.
I'll **be driving** to work tomorrow.*

7. We often use **verbs like would like, plan, want, mean, hope, expect** to talk about the future:

*What are you going to do next year? I'd **like to go** to university.
We **plan to go** to France for our holidays.
George **wants to buy** a new car.*

8. We use **modals may, might and could** when we are **not sure** about the future:

*I **might stay** at home tonight or I **might go** to the cinema.
We **could see** Mary at the meeting. She sometimes goes.*

9. We can use **should** if we think there's a **good chance** of something happening:

*We **should be** home in time for tea.
The game **should be** over by eight o'clock.*

The future in time clauses and *if*-clauses

In time clauses with words like *when, after, until* we often use **present tense forms** to talk about the future:

*I'll come home **when I finish** work.
You must wait here **until your father comes**.
They are coming **after they have had** dinner.*

In clauses with *if* we often use **present tense forms** to talk about the future:

*We won't be able to go out **if it is raining**.
If Barcelona lose tomorrow, they will be champions.*

Be careful!

We do **not** normally use *will* in time clauses and *if*-clauses:
*I'll come home when I **finish work**. (NOT ~~will finish~~—work)
We won't be able to go out if it **rains**. (NOT ~~will rain~~)*

but we can use *will* if it means *want to* or *be willing to*:
*I will be very happy if you **will come** to my party.
We should finish the job early if George **will help** us.*

EJERCICIO 04:

New Headway Elementary, Oxford University Press

THE FUTURE**T 12.1 Future plans – fill in with the “going to” future of the verbs.****Jack**

When I grow up I _____ (to be) a footballer – a really good one. I'm in the school team and I play three times a week. But I _____ (to train) very hard, every day, so I can be really, really good. First I _____ (to play) for Manchester United, then Inter Milan, and then Real Madrid. Those are my favourite teams. I _____ (to travel) all over the world and I _____ (to be) famous. I _____ (not to marry) until I'm very old – about 25. Then I want to have two sons. I _____ (to play) football until I'm 35 – that's a very long time. And I _____ (to teach) my sons to play. I want them to be famous footballers, too!

Danny Carrick

When I retire next year ... I _____ (to retire) early ... I _____ (not to stay) at home and watch TV. I _____ (to try) lots of new things. First I want to go mountain-climbing. In fact, I want to climb Mount Everest, so I _____ (to train) very hard for that. I _____ (to learn) to scuba-dive, too, because I want to go scuba-diving in Australia. There are so many things I want to do! I _____ (to travel) all over the world, then I _____ (to write) a book about my adventures. I want to call it 'Life begins at 60!' In my book, I _____ (to tell) other retired people to try new things, too. You are only as old as you feel!

T 12.3: Answer the questions:

- 1 **A** Why is he going to train very hard?
 B Because _____.
- 2 **A** How long is he going to play football?
 B Until _____.
- 3 **A** When is he going to marry?
 B _____.
- 4 **A** How many children is he going to have?
 B _____.
- 5 **A** Who is he going to teach to play?
 B _____.

**T 12.4 – fill in with the words from the box:**

- 1 Take an umbrella. It's going to _____.
- 2 Look at the time! You're going to _____ for the meeting.
- 3 Anna's running very fast. She's going to _____ the race.
- 4 Look! Jack's on the wall. He's going to _____.
- 5 Look at that man! He's going to _____.
- 6 They're going to _____ a baby. It's due next month.
- 7 There's my sister and her boyfriend! They're going to _____.
- 8 **A** Oh dear, I'm going to _____. Aaattishooo!
 B Bless you!

*fall, jump, have, sneeze,
win, rain, be late, kiss,*

T 12.6 - translate and match with pictures:

- A** What's the weather like today?
- B** It's snowy (4) and it's very cold (3).
- A** What was it like yesterday?
- B** Oh, it was cold and cloudy (1).
- A** What's it going to be like tomorrow?
- B** I think it's going to be warmer (2).



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TYPES OF ADVERBS

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

There are different kinds of adverbs expressing different meaning. The following are some of the common ones.

ADVERB OF TIME

An adverb of time tells us when something is done or happens. We use it at the beginning or at the end of a sentence. We use it as a form of emphasis when we place it at the beginning. Adverbs of time include afterwards, already, always, immediately, last month, now, soon, then, and yesterday.

- He collapsed and died yesterday.
- His factory was burned down a few months ago.
- Last week, we were stuck in the lift for an hour.

ADVERB OF PLACE

An adverb of place tells us where something is done or happens. We use it after the verb, object or at the end of a sentence. Adverbs of place include words such as above, below, here, outside, over there, there, under, upstairs.

- We can stop here for lunch.
- The schoolboy was knocked over by a school bus.
- They rushed for their lives when fire broke out in the floor below.

ADVERB OF MANNER

An adverb of manner tells us how something is done or happens. Most adverbs of manner end in -ly such as badly, happily, sadly, slowly, quickly, and others that include well, hard, fast, etc.

- The brothers were badly injured in the fight.
- They had to act fast to save the others floating in the water.
- At the advanced age of 88, she still sang very well.

ADVERB OF DEGREE

An adverb of degree tells us the level or extent that something is done or happens. Words of adverb of degree are almost, much, nearly, quite, really, so, too, very, etc.

- It was too dark for us to find our way out of the cave. (Before adjective)
- The referee had to stop the match when it began to rain very heavily. (Before adverb)
- Her daughter is quite fat for her age.
- The accident victim nearly died from his injuries.
- After all these years, she is still feeling very sad about her father's death.

There are three degrees of comparison in adverbs – the **Positive**, the **Comparative**, and the **Superlative**. The adverbs form their comparatives and superlatives using **-er** and **-est**, and **more** and **most**. Adverbs that end in -ly use the words **more** and **most** to form their comparatives and superlatives.

The one-syllable adverbs use '-er' in the comparative form, and '-est' in the superlative form.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
early	earlier	earliest
fast	faster	fastest
hard	harder	hardest
high	higher	highest
late	later	latest

loud	louder	loudest
near	nearer	nearest
soon	sooner	soonest

Adverbs which end in '-ly' or have three or more syllables each form the comparative with 'more' and the superlative with 'most'.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
angrily	more angrily	most angrily
brightly	more brightly	most brightly
dimly	more dimly	most dimly
freely	more freely	most freely
gladly	more gladly	most gladly
heavily	more heavily	most heavily
loudly	more loudly	most loudly
quietly	more quietly	most quietly
sweetly	more sweetly	most sweetly
terribly	more terribly	most terribly

The comparative form is used to compare two things.

- We must not reach there **later** than 7 o'clock.
- You speak **more loudly** than a loudspeaker.
- Sirius shines **more brightly** than all the other stars.

The superlative form is used to compare three or more things.

- He arrived **the earliest**, so he had to wait for the others.
- Why do you have to speak the **most loudly** of all at the meeting?
- Of all the girls, your sister sang the **most sweetly**.

It is not correct to use **-er** and **more** together, or **-est** and **most** together.

- The tree is **more taller** than the giraffe. (**Incorrect**)
- The tree is **taller** than the giraffe. (**Correct**)
- This turkey is the **most oldest** in the farm. (**Incorrect**)
- This turkey is the **oldest** in the farm. (**Correct**)

Some adverbs form the comparative and the superlative irregularly.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
badly	worse (than)	worst (the)
far	farther	farthest
far	further	furthest
little	less	least
much/many	more	most
well	better	best

SENTENCE EXAMPLES

- Of the two teddy bears, which do you like **better**?
- This has to be the **farthest** I have ever walked in my life.

Adverbs are words that describe or modify verbs and sometimes adjectives and other adverbs. They often answer the questions HOW, WHERE, or WHEN.

For example:

- Even after one year of lessons, Luke plays the piano **badly**.

"Badly" is an adverb that modifies the verb "play" and tells us how Luke plays the piano.

- The class is **very** difficult. Many students don't pass it.

"Very" is an adverb that modifies the adjective "difficult" and tells us how difficult the class is.

Now let's get some practice using adverbs!

EXERCISE 05 (TO TEST ADVERBS SKILLS):

Fill in the Gap. Complete the sentences with the best adverb. **Hint:** Not every adverb is needed.

slowly carefully beautifully well loudly carelessly easily excitedly finally suddenly
quickly quietly

1. Come here _____. You have to see this!
2. We knew that she had got the job when we saw her _____ talking on the phone.
3. He _____ put the vase on the table. It fell to the floor.
4. Sharon is throwing a party on Saturday. She _____ finished her PhD.
5. Let's walk _____. I don't want to be the first one at the meeting.
6. Alex _____ put up the bookshelves. It was too difficult for me to do on my own.
7. Every thing happened so _____. We had to move to California in less than a month.
8. Why does he always have to talk so _____. You can hear him in the next room!
9. Although she speaks five languages, she did not do _____ on the translation exam.
10. I was so surprised. His new apartment was _____ decorated

Answer Key: 1. quickly, 2. excitedly, 3. carelessly, 4. finally, 5. slowly, 6. easily, 7. suddenly, 8. loudly, 9. well, 10. Beautifully

EXERCISE 06 (ADVERB OR ADJECTIVE?):

Complete the sentence using an adjective or adverb.

To make adverbs we often add **-ly** at the end of an adjective (words that describe a noun)

Example: beautiful (adjective) girl (noun)

beautiful + ly = beautifully (adverb)

1. He's always in a rush. I don't understand why he walks so _____ (quick/quickly).
2. I prefer studying in the library. It's always _____ (quiet/quietly).
3. Michael _____ (happy/happily) took the assistant job. He had been looking for a position all summer.
4. Marta dances _____ (beautiful/beautifully). She's been taking ballet since she was five years old.

5. They speak French very _____ (good/well). They lived in France for two years.
6. My neighbor always plays _____ (loud/loudly) music on the weekends. It's so annoying.
7. Please be _____ (careful/carefully) in the hallway. The walls have just been painted.
8. Dan is very smart, but he is not a very _____ (good/well) student.
9. He reacted _____ (angry/angrily) to the news. I have never seen him so upset.
10. We didn't _____ (complete/completely) understand the teacher's instructions. Most of us did not finish the assignment.

THREE GROUPS OF PREPOSITIONS

- A. Prepositions of place, position and direction.
- B. Prepositions of time.
- C. Prepositions for other relationships.

SOME COMMON PREPOSITIONS				
PLACE	POSITION	DIRECTION	TIME	OTHER
above across along among at away from behind below beside between	beyond by down from in in front of inside into near off	on opposite out (of) outside over around through to towards under up	after before at by for during from in	except as like about with without by for

Although prepositions are hard to generalize with separate rules, there is one simple rule about them. And, unlike most rules, this rule has no exceptions.

Rule: They are always followed by a "noun", never followed by a verb.

By "noun" we include:

- **Noun** (dog, money, love)
- **Proper Noun (name)** (London, Mary)
- **Pronoun** (you, him, us)
- **Noun Group** (my first car)
- **Gerund** (swimming)

If we want to follow with a verb, we must use the "-ing" form which is really a gerund or verb in noun form.

Subject + Verb	Preposition	"noun"
The pen is	on	the table.

He lives	in	England.
Henry is looking	for	you.
The newspaper is	under	your green book.
Pascal is used	to	English people.
She isn't used	to	working.
We ate	before	coming.

PREPOSITION OF TIME/PLACE AT, IN, ON

- **At** for a PRECISE TIME
- **In** for MONTHS, YEARS, CENTURIES and LONG PERIODS
- **On** for DAYS and Dates

At	In	On
At 4:30 pm	in March	on Monday
At 3 o'clock	In Winter	On 6 March
At noon	In the summer	On 22 Dec.2012
At dinnertime	In 1990	On Christmas Day
At bedtime	In the next century	On your birthday
At the moment	In the future	On New Year's Eve

Notice that use of the prepositions of time **in** and **on** in these common expressions:

- **In** the morning / **On** Monday morning
- **In** the mornings / **On** Sunday mornings
- **In** the afternoon(s) / **On** Sunday afternoons
- **In** the evening(s) / **On** Friday evenings

When we say **next, last, this, every** we do not use **at, in, on**.

- I went to New York last June (**not in last** June)
- She is coming back next Monday. (**not on next** Monday)
- I go home every Easter. (**not at every** Easter)
- We'll call you this afternoon. (**not in this** afternoon)

PLACE: AT, IN, ON

In General:

- **At** for a POINT (dog, money, love)
- **In** for an ENCLOSED SPACE
- **On** for a SURFACE

At	In	On
At the bus stop	In London	On the wall
At the corner	In the garden	On the ceiling
At the entrance	In a box	On the floor
At the crossroads	In a building	On the carpet
At the top of the page	In a car	On a page

Notice how we can use on a boat or in a boat depending on the type and the size of the particular boat/ship.

MORE PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions	use	Example
during	while in	during the movie, during the flight, during my stay
for		for two days, for an hour
from / to		from Saturday to Monday, from 5 to 9
between	the time period from one to another	between 1986 and 2012, between Saturday and Monday
until/till	before a certain time	until/till Sunday, 5 o'clock
by	at the least	by Tuesday, by next month, by tomorrow
to	movement towards	to school, to work, to the station
into	movement towards inside something	into the cinema, into the car
out of	to leave a place/a thing	out of the theater, out of the car
by	near/next to/beside	LINK stand by me, by the lake
through		through the tunnel, through the room
across	opposite ends	across the river, across the street
against		against the wall, against the door

into	movement towards inside something	into the cinema, into the car
------	-----------------------------------	-------------------------------

EXERCISE 07 (PREPOSITIONS): Confusing Pairs of Prepositions Use the prepositions and adverbs in brackets to complete the sentences.

above	below	as	among	towards	opposite	over
under	like	between	away from	in front of		

- Everybody on the staff is _____ suspicion. The chances are that even the boss might be the murderer.
- He held a handkerchief _____ his face.
- They discussed the matter _____ a cup of tea.
- They all left the gambling house when the deal was _____.
- Jack cannot drink in a pub because he's _____ age.
- Our village is several metres _____ sea-level so it is frequently flooded.
- When Charles went to Malaga he stayed in the same hotel _____ I did.
- Tom behaves _____ a child when it comes to eating sweets.
- There were such nice pullovers that it was really hard to choose _____ them.
- We used to live in a little hut _____ trees.
- I suddenly spotted a young boy standing _____ the two posts.
- On realizing that his wife was still inside, the man started to run _____ the burning house.
- The girl began to run to get _____ the angry cloud of bees.
- In order not to get a deep suntan he preferred to sit _____ us.
- When I saw her sitting by the lake I began walking _____ her.
- She sat _____ me during the whole meeting, so I couldn't help looking at her face.
- I used to have an irresistible habit of putting pins on the seats of students sitting _____ me in the class.

EXERCISE 08 (PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE, IN/ON/AT):

- We spent the whole holiday _____ the beach.
- I read about this new invention a _____ magazine.

3. Mel's flat is _____ the twenty-first floor.
4. Julia was holding a small bird _____ her hands.
5. I was standing _____ the counter in the baker's shop, waiting to be served.
6. London is _____ the Thames.
7. The passengers had to stand _____ a queue.
8. We had to change planes _____ Amsterdam.
9. When we were _____ the south, we stayed _____ a small hotel _____ the coast.
10. Sign your name _____ the dotted line _____ the bottom of the page.
11. Meet me _____ the entrance to the supermarket _____ High Street.
12. I've left my briefcase _____ the office. I think I left it _____ the chair _____ the corner.

ADMIRE VERB

To respect somebody for what they have done or to respect their qualities

- **admire somebody/something** *I really admire your enthusiasm.*
- *Her **work was much admired** by critics.*
- *You have to **admire the way** he handled the situation.*
- *Actually, I **greatly admire and respect** him.*
- **admire somebody/something for something** *The school is widely admired for its excellent teaching.*
- **admire somebody for doing something** *I don't agree with her, but I admire her for sticking to her principles.*

Extra Examples:

- *He is widely admired as a journalist.*
- *I couldn't help but admire his determination.*
- *I rather admire him for his determination.*
- *She secretly admired and envied him.*
- *What do you most admire about her?*
- *You can only admire her courage and determination.*
- *You have to admire their dedication and commitment.*
- *I really admire her courage.*
- *You can't help but admire their dedication and commitment.*

Oxford Collocations Dictionary **adverb**

- deeply
- enormously
- greatly
- ...

verb + admire

- have to

preposition

- about
- for

phrases

- be generally admired
- be widely admired
- can't help admiring
- ...

Admire something to look at something and think that it is attractive and/or impressive

- *He stood back to admire his handiwork.*
- *I've just been admiring your new car.*
- *Let's just sit and admire the view.*

Oxford Collocations Dictionary verb + admire

- pause to
- stop to
- stand back to

EXERCISE 09: your teacher will indicate the exercise to be carried out using the verb admire.

EGRAPHY (OF THE NEW CONTENT INCLUDED IN THIS VERSION OF THE DOCUMENT)

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