

LET'S REVIEW
VOCABULARY

**ENGLISH
4TEENS**

COGNITIVE ABILITIES



Solve



Understand



Calculate



Focus



Think



Compare



Imagine



Visualize

SOCIAL SKILLS



Listen



Empathize



Collaborate



Agree



Support



Share



Lead



Compliment

LET'S REVIEW

GRAMMAR

ENGLISH
4TEENS

MODAL VERB "CAN"

"Can" is a modal verb used to express ability or capability. It indicates that someone has the skill or power to do something.



✓ Affirmative structure

Subject + **can** + verb (base form) + complement.



✗ Negative structure

Subject + **can't/cannot** + verb (base form) + complement.



LET'S REVIEW

GRAMMAR

ENGLISH
4TEENS

MODAL VERB "CAN"



Yes/no questions + short answers

Can + subject + verb (base form) + complement + ?

Can you compose songs on the piano?



Yes, I **can**!



No, I **cannot**!



Yes/no questions + long answers

Can + subject + verb (base form) + complement + ?

Can you play the saxophone?



Yes, I **can** play the saxophone!



No, I **can't** play the saxophone!



LET'S REVIEW
GRAMMAR

ENGLISH
4TEENS

MODAL VERB "CAN"



WHAT + can + subject + verb (base form) + complement + ?

What
instrument
can you play?

I can play
the guitar
and **the flute**.



HOW + adverb + can + subject + verb (base form) + ?

How well
can you
play the
flute?

I can play
the flute
very well.



LET'S REVIEW

GRAMMAR

ENGLISH
4TEENS

MODAL VERB "CAN" 3RD PERSON

✓ Affirmative structure

Subject + **can** + verb (base form) + complement.

She **can** dance ballet and tap dance.



✗ Negative structure

Subject + **can't/cannot** + verb (base form) + complement.

He **cannot** dance hip hop.



Yes/no questions + short answers

Can she dance hip hop?



Yes, she
can!



No, she
cannot!

PRACTICE TIME

1. Unscramble the sentences and questions below:

a) play / the / guitar / can / I / and / at / sing / the / same / time

I can play the guitar...

b) paint / beautiful / can / she / in / landscapes / one / just / hour

c) can / he / across / swim / the / pool / without / stopping

d) draw / I / can't / realistic / portraits / very / well

e) can't / he / long / distances / without / getting / run / tired

f) he / swim / faster / can / than / teammates / his / ?

g) you / can / funny / videos / for / edit / TikTok / ?

2. Answer the questions below:

a) How well can you work in a team with your classmates?

Example: I can work very well in a team with my classmates when they let me be the leader.

b) What type of math problems can you solve quickly?

c) How can you make new friends at school?

d) Where can you focus best when studying for an exam?

e) How can you help someone who is feeling sad?

f) What strategies can you use to memorize information for a test?

PRACTICE TIME

1. Unscramble the sentences and questions below:

a) play / the / guitar / can / I / and / at / sing / the / same / time

I can play the guitar...

b) paint / beautiful / can / she / in / landscapes / one / just / hour

c) can / he / across / swim / the / pool / without / stopping

d) draw / I / can't / realistic / portraits / very / well

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g) you / can / funny / videos / for / edit / TikTok / ?

2. Answer the questions below:

a) How well can you work in a team with your classmates?

Example: I can work very well in a team with my classmates when they let me be the leader.

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c) How can you make new friends at school?

d) Where can you focus best when studying for an exam?

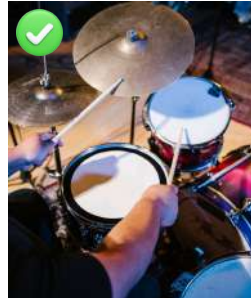
e) How can you help someone who is feeling sad?

f) What strategies can you use to memorize information for a test?

PRACTICE TIME

3. Look at the pictures below and describe what the characters can and cannot do:

a)

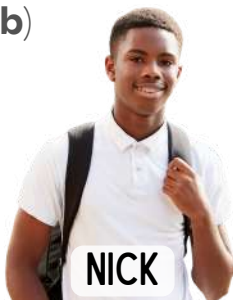


Taylor can play the drums.



She can't...

b)



c)



d)



e)



PRACTICE TIME

4. Read the following character descriptions and answer some questions about them:

a)



ALEX

I can draw amazing comic strips with incredible characters and stories that my friends love. However, I can't play any musical instruments. I always get confused with the notes and rhythms.

b)



MIA

I can run really fast and am the star of the school track team. But, I can't solve complex math problems. I struggle with equations and always need extra help from my teachers and friends.

c)



LILY

I can edit videos like a pro, and my social media posts are always popular. However, I can't stay focused during long study sessions. Sometimes, I find it hard to concentrate on my homework.

d)



RYAN

I can play basketball and make amazing shots from long distances. However, I can't handle public speaking; I get nervous when I have to give presentations in front of the class.

PRACTICE TIME

A) What can Alex do?

- a) Play musical instruments.
- b) Draw amazing comic strips.
- c) Edit videos.
- d) Run fast.

B) From the options below, which activity cannot Mia do?

- a) Playing basketball
- b) Painting
- c) Solving complex math problems
- d) Editing videos

C) What can Lily not do well?

- a) Paint landscapes
- b) Swim
- c) Run fast
- d) Stay focused during long study sessions

D) Why can't Ryan give public presentations?

- a) Because he doesn't like it.
- b) Because he struggles memorizing the speech.
- c) Because he gets nervous.
- d) Because he thinks it is boring.

E) Who can edit videos like a pro?

- a) Mia
- b) Alex
- c) Lily
- d) Ryan

F) Write about two things you can do and two things you cannot do. Explain why for each.

Example: I can jump very high because I always train my legs to make them strong.

PART 2: COULD

What will you learn in this section?

VOCABULARY

New vocabulary related to childhood activities and social skills.

Create affirmative and negative sentences, as well as closed and open questions, using the modal verb “could” to talk about past abilities.

GRAMMAR

Below, you will find everything you need to reinforce your knowledge.

**REMEMBER, MISTAKES ARE PART OF THE PROCESS.
STAY POSITIVE.**



LET'S REVIEW
VOCABULARY

**ENGLISH
4TEENS**

CHILDHOOD ACTIVITIES



Crawl



Mimic



Explore



Skip rope



Ride



Build



Draw



Laugh

SOCIAL SKILLS 2



Take turns



Invite



Smile



Welcome



Play fair



Cheer



Say please



Apologize

LET'S REVIEW

GRAMMAR

ENGLISH
4TEENS

MODAL VERB "COULD": PAST ABILITIES



"Could" is a modal verb used to express the capability or skill someone had in the past.



✓ Affirmative structure

Subject + **could** + verb (base form) + complement.



When I was a baby, I **could** crawl on the floor.



✗ Negative structure

Subject + **could not/ couldn't** + verb (base form) + complement.



When I was 5 years old, I **couldn't** ride a bike.



LET'S REVIEW

GRAMMAR

ENGLISH
4TEENS

MODAL VERB "COULD": PAST ABILITIES



Yes/no questions + short answers

Could + subject + verb (base form) + complement + ?

Could you climb trees when you were a kid?



Yes, I **could**!



No, I **couldn't**!



Yes/no questions + long answers

Could + subject + verb (base form) + complement + ?

Could you skip rope when you were a kid?



Yes, I **could** skip rope when I was a kid.



No, I **couldn't** skip a rope when I was a kids.



LET'S REVIEW

GRAMMAR

ENGLISH
4TEENS

MODAL VERB "COULD": PAST ABILITIES



WHAT + **could** + **subject** + **verb (base form)** + **complement** + **?**

What games **could** you play outside with your friends as a kid?

As a kid, I **could** play tag or hide and seek with friends.



WHERE + **could** + **subject** + **verb (base form)** + **?**

Where **could** you play games with your friends as a kid?

As a kid, I **could** play games with my friends in the neighborhood.



LET'S REVIEW

GRAMMAR

MODAL VERB "COULD": PAST ABILITIES (3RD PERSON)

General structure

Subject + **could** + verb (base form) + complement.



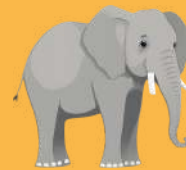
When my father was younger, he **could** lift over 200 kg at the gym.



So cool! **Could** your father lift an elephant when he was younger?



No, he **couldn't**! An elephant is too heavy.



That's true! My mom **couldn't** lift even 10 kg when she was a teenager.



I don't believe you! Your mom's food is delicious. **What could** your mom cook when you were younger?



She is a good cook. But when she was younger, she **could** only cook boiled eggs.



PRACTICE TIME

1. Transform the following sentences according to the icon provided:

a) He couldn't ride a bike without training wheels when he was little.

? Could he ride a bike without training wheels when he was little?

b) Could you make friends easily in school before?

+ _____

c) Could she run fast in races when she was a child?

- _____

d) She could do magic tricks when she was little.

- _____

e) I couldn't swim far in the pool as a child.

? _____

f) Could you speak in front of the class when you were younger?

+ _____

2. Read the sentences below and fill in the blanks using the words in the box. Add "could" or "couldn't" based on your own experience.

do	play	sing	solve	read
understand	ride	play	skate	

a) When I was younger, I couldn't ride my bike without help.

b) As a child, I _____ the piano by ear.

c) At age 7, I _____ simple math problems quickly.

d) When I was younger, I _____ all the latest pop songs.

e) I _____ a handstand in gymnastics class.

f) I _____ on my skateboard really fast at my neighborhood park.

g) I _____ simple songs on a musical instrument as a child.

h) I _____ books by myself before starting school.

i) I _____ basic English words when I was younger.

PRACTICE TIME

3. Complete the dialogue based on the information provided below:

Scenario

You find a long time friend from elementary school and both of you talk about what the other could and couldn't do.

Remember when you couldn't skip rope back in elementary school?

Yes, I remember! I couldn't skip rope, but I could...

[Empty speech bubble for the girl to respond]

[Empty speech bubble for the boy to respond]

[Empty speech bubble for the girl to respond]

[Empty speech bubble for the boy to respond]

[Empty speech bubble for the girl to respond]

[Empty speech bubble for the boy to respond]

[Empty speech bubble for the girl to respond]

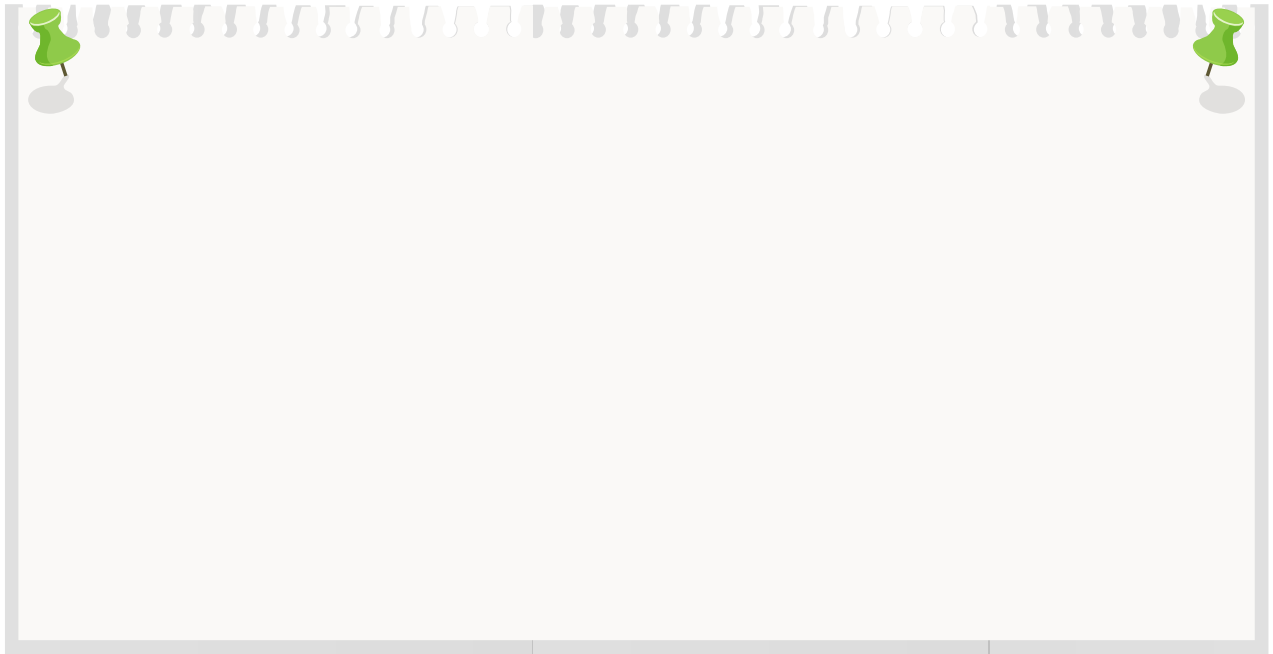
[Empty speech bubble for the boy to respond]

PRACTICE TIME

4. Write a paragraph in the box below answering the following question:

WHAT COULD YOU DO AS A CHILD DURING SUMMER VACATION?

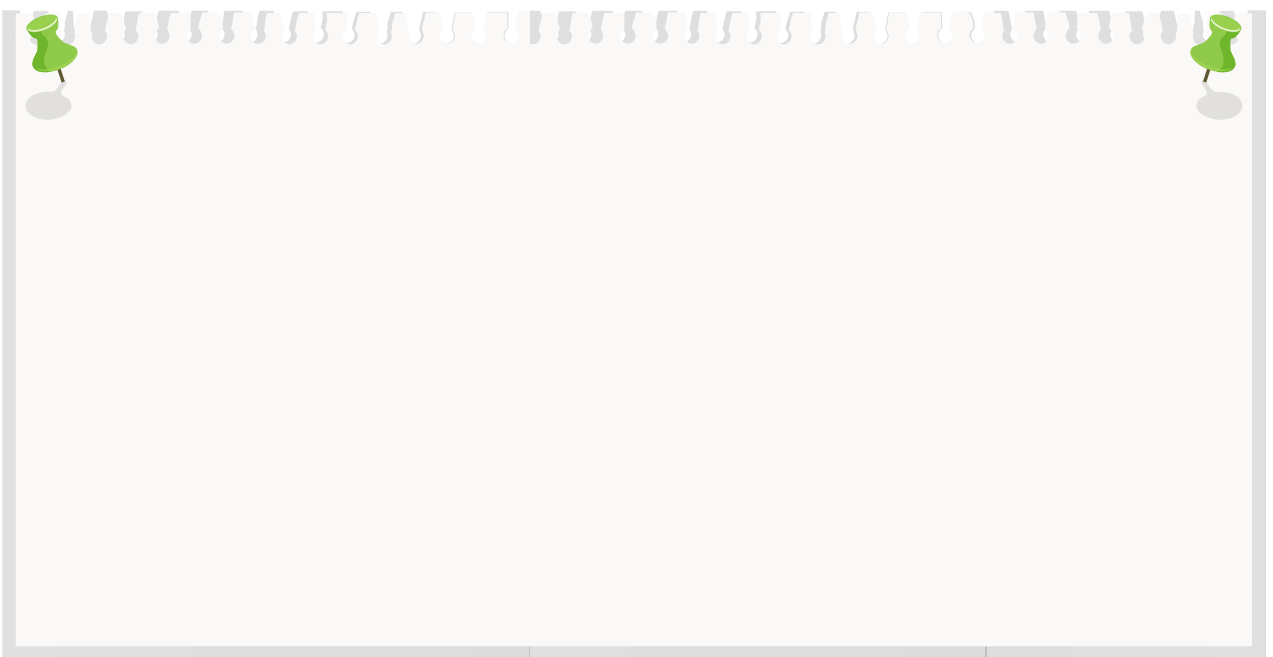
Example: When I was younger, I could wake up late during summer vacations.



5. Write a paragraph in the box below answering the following question:

WHAT COULD YOUR MOM/DAD DO AS A CHILD THAT SHE/HE CANNOT DO NOW?

Example: When my mom was younger, she could do a cartwheel, but now she can't.



PRACTICE TIME

6. Create a timeline of things you “could” and “couldn’t” do over the past 10 years. Write two sentences for each year.

EXAMPLE:



In 2014, I couldn't talk because I was a baby.
But I could crawl all over the living room.



PART 3: REQUESTS

What will you learn in this section?

VOCABULARY

New vocabulary related to actions that will help you make requests, as well as vocabulary and useful questions related to school.

Create affirmative and negative sentences, as well as closed and open questions, using the modal verbs “can”, “could” and “may” to make polite requests and various contexts.

GRAMMAR

Below, you will find everything you need to reinforce your knowledge.

**REMEMBER, MISTAKES ARE PART OF THE PROCESS.
STAY POSITIVE.**



LET'S REVIEW VOCABULARY

ENGLISH
4TEENS

CHILDHOOD ACTIVITIES



Ask



Request



Help



Lend



Borrow



Show



Give



Propose

SERVICE NOUNS



Menu



Receipt



Appointment



Package



Subscription



Reservation



Files



Bills

LET'S REVIEW
VOCABULARY

**ENGLISH
4TEENS**

SCHOOL ACTIVITIES



Present



Research



Join



Compete



Debate



Apply



Volunteer



Read

USEFUL QUESTIONS AT SCHOOL



Can I borrow...?



Could you help me with...?



Could you show me...?



Can I have an extension...?



Could you check...?

LET'S REVIEW

GRAMMAR

ENGLISH
4TEENS

REQUESTS: CAN, COULD & MAY

Requests involve asking for something or seeking permission.

CAN:

Informal way to ask for something.

COULD:

More polite or formal than "can" for making requests.

MAY:

Formal and polite way to request permission.



Yes/no question

May + subject + verb (base form) + complement.

Sophie wants to be the next one to present her project.

Yes, you **may** be the next one!

Teacher! **May** I be the next one to present my project?



LET'S REVIEW

GRAMMAR

ENGLISH
4TEENS

REQUESTS: CAN, COULD & MAY



Yes/no question

Could + subject + verb (base form) + complement.

Charles is at a restaurant and wants to place an order.



Yes/no question

Can + subject + verb (base form) + complement.

Andrew needs help with his homework.



PRACTICE TIME

1. Look at the scenes below and write a request using the verb provided:

a)

Teacher, could you help me with...

Teacher

Student

HELP

b)

Sister

Brother

BORROW

c)

Mother

Daughter

DRIVE

d)

Waiter

Customer

BRING

e)

Student

Classmate

EXPLAIN

f)

Soccer player

Teenage girl

PLAY

PRACTICE TIME

2. Unscramble the sentences and questions below:

a) help / can / this / homework / me / with / problem / you / ?

Can you help me with...

b) may / borrow / I / ride / for / the / your / bus / headphones / ?

_____.

c) show / could / edit / you / me / how / to / this / photo / ?

_____.

d) use / I / your / may / charger / for / phone / my / ?

_____.

e) join / I / may / your / group / for / the / project / science / ?

_____.

f) lend / could / me / notes / from / you / your / class / ?

_____.

g) save / you / can / me / lunch / at / a / seat / ?

_____.

3. Read the sentences below and transform the demands into polite requests:

a) Close the door:

Could you please close the door?

b) Pass me the salt:

_____.

c) Turn down the music:

_____.

d) Get me a snack:

_____.

e) Show me your notes:

_____.

f) Take me to the mall:

_____.

PRACTICE TIME

4. Write a letter in the boxes below for each scenario, politely requesting something you need. Add details.

SCENARIO A: SOMETHING HAPPENED OVER THE WEEKEND, AND YOU COULDN'T FINISH YOUR HOMEWORK. POLITELY REQUEST AN EXTENSION FOR THE HOMEWORK DEADLINE.

Example: Dear teacher, I couldn't finish my homework this weekend because I went to my sisters' wedding. Could you please...

☐	
☐	
☐	
☐	
☐	

SCENARIO B: YOUR FRIEND'S BIRTHDAY IS COMING UP, AND YOU WANT TO BUY A GIFT FOR HER/HIM. POLITELY ASK YOUR MOTHER FOR MONEY TO DO THIS.

☐	
☐	
☐	
☐	
☐	

SCENARIO C: SCENARIO A: SOMETHING HAPPENED OVER THE WEEKEND, AND YOU COULDN'T FINISH YOUR HOMEWORK. POLITELY REQUEST AN EXTENSION FOR THE HOMEWORK DEADLINE.

☐	
☐	
☐	
☐	
☐	

PART 4: SHOULD

What will you learn in this section?

VOCABULARY

New vocabulary related to common illnesses and treatments. Also, vocabulary related to career expectations and goals

Create affirmative and negative sentences, as well as closed and open questions, using the modal verb “should” to give and ask for advice in different contexts.

GRAMMAR

Below, you will find everything you need to reinforce your knowledge.

**REMEMBER, MISTAKES ARE PART OF THE PROCESS.
STAY POSITIVE.**



LET'S REVIEW
VOCABULARY

ENGLISH
4TEENS

COMMON ILLNESSES AND SYMPTOMS



Headache



Cold



Cough



Fever



Sore throat



Runny nose



Nausea



Chills

TREATMENTS AND REMEDIES



Medicine



Painkiller



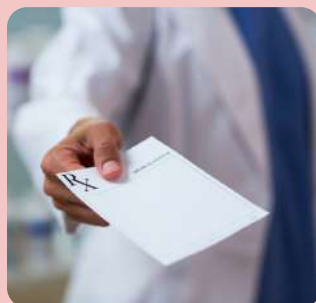
Syrup



Bandage



Ice pack



Prescription



Thermometer



Ointment

LET'S REVIEW
VOCABULARY

ENGLISH
4TEENS

CAREERS



Economics



Engineering



Education



**Political
Science**



**International
Relations**



**Business
administration**



Law



**Communication
studies**

GOALS



**Apply for a
scholarship**



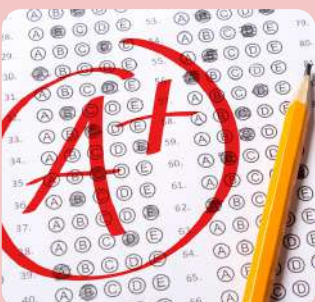
Study abroad



Earn a degree



Join a club



**Improve
grades**



Learn a skill



Network



**Get a driver's
license**

LET'S REVIEW

GRAMMAR

ENGLISH
4TEENS

MODAL VERB "SHOULD"

The modal verb "should" is used to give advice, make recommendations, or express what is expected or considered right.



✓ Affirmative structure

Subject + **should** + verb (base form) + complement.



You **should** drink 2 liters of water per day to keep hydrated.

✗ Negative structure

Subject + **should not/ shouldn't** + verb (base form) + complement.



You **shouldn't** drink coffee at such an early age.

LET'S REVIEW
GRAMMAR

**ENGLISH
4TEENS**

MODAL VERB “SHOULD”



Yes/no questions + short answers

Should + subject + verb (base form) + complement + ?

I am coughing a lot lately. **Should** I drink black tea to get better



No, you **shouldn't!**

Should I take cough syrup?



Yes, you **should!**



WHAT

WHAT + **should** + subject + verb (base form) + complement + ?

I have a bad headache and a stomachache. **What should** I do?

You **should** schedule a medical appointment to get a prescription.



LET'S REVIEW
GRAMMAR

**ENGLISH
4TEENS**

MODAL VERB “SHOULD”



WHERE + should + subject + verb (base form) + complement + ?

Where should I collect my medicine from the prescription?

You should go to the pharmacy covered by your insurance.



WHY + should + subject + verb (base form) + complement + ?

Why should I follow this treatment plan?

You should follow this treatment plan to recover soon.



LET'S REVIEW

GRAMMAR

ENGLISH
4TEENS

MODAL VERB "SHOULD": 3RD PERSON

✓ Affirmative structure

Subject + **should** + verb (base form) + complement.



She is good at math; she **should** study mathematics at university.



✗ Negative structure

Subject + **should not/shouldn't** + verb (base form) + complement.

He doesn't like math; he **shouldn't** study mathematics at university.



WHAT

What career **should** she pursue at college?



She **should** pursue **arts** at college!



PRACTICE TIME

1. Read the sentences below and fill in the gaps using “should” or “shouldn’t” accordingly:

- a) You shouldn't skip meals, even if you're busy.
- b) You _____ study for your exams to get good grades.
- c) You _____ ask for help if you don't understand a topic.
- d) You _____ study for your exams to get good grades.
- e) You _____ spend all day on social media.
- f) You _____ ignore your friends' feelings.
- g) You _____ practice speaking English to improve your fluency.
- h) You _____ exercise regularly to stay healthy.
- i) You _____ talk during a movie at the cinema.
- j) You _____ stay up too late every night.

2. Answer the questions below:

- a) What should students do if they have trouble understanding a subject?
Students should ask for help from their teachers or classmates.
- b) Why should friends support each other during tough times?
_____.
- c) What should someone do to stay healthy?
_____.
- d) Why should students get enough sleep before a big test?
_____.
- e) What should a person do if they want to improve their grades?
_____.
- f) Why should teenagers practice good time management skills?
_____.
- g) What should someone consider before making a big decision?
_____.

PRACTICE TIME

1. Read the scenarios below and write advices using “should”:

a)



I enjoy playing video games and also love designing characters. What should I study in college?

You should study animation at college and also, you should...

b)



I'm passionate about writing stories and also interested in computer programming. What field should I focus on?

c)



I like helping animals and I'm also fascinated by biology. What career should I choose at college?

d)



I'm interested in fashion design and also enjoy photography. What should I study?

e)



I enjoy working with kids, and I love playing sports. Should I study at college?

f)



I'm good at drawing and also enjoy working with computers. Should I study graphic design?

PRACTICE TIME

3. Complete the dialogue based on the information provided below:

Scenario

A patient goes to an appointment feeling very tired and experiencing frequent headaches, and asks the doctor for advice on how to feel better and whether any tests are needed.

The form consists of four identical rows for dialogue practice. Each row has a doctor character on the left and a patient character on the right. The doctor character is a man with black hair, green-rimmed glasses, a white lab coat, a dark tie, and a stethoscope. A small green plus sign is next to his head. The patient character is a man with brown hair, glasses, a blue polo shirt, and a white face mask. Each character has a large, empty speech bubble next to them for writing.

4. Read the text below and answer the questions based on it:

HEALTHY LIFE STYLE

As a doctor, I want to help you live a healthy life. First, try to eat a balanced diet. This means eating fruits, vegetables, and whole grains. It's also important to drink plenty of water and avoid too many sugary drinks. Second, exercise regularly. Aim for at least 30 minutes of physical activity each day. You can play sports, go for a walk, or even dance. It's fun and helps you stay fit. Third, get enough sleep. Teens need about 8 to 10 hours of sleep each night. Good sleep helps you focus better in school and feel more energetic.



Finally, try to manage stress. Talk to friends or family if you're feeling overwhelmed. Taking care of your mental health is just as important as your physical health. Remember, small changes can make a big difference!

QUESTIONS

a) What should you eat to have a balanced diet?

_____.

b) How many minutes of exercise should you aim for each day?

_____.

c) Why should you get enough sleep each night?

_____.

d) How much water should you drink each day?

_____.

e) Why should you seek help and support when you feel stressed?

_____.

PART 5: HAVE TO & MUST

What will you learn in this section?

VOCABULARY

New vocabulary related to household activities and social etiquette.

Create affirmative and negative sentences, as well as closed and open questions, using the modal verbs “have to” and “must” to talk about responsibilities and duties.

GRAMMAR

Below, you will find everything you need to reinforce your knowledge.

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STAY POSITIVE.**



LET'S REVIEW
VOCABULARY

**ENGLISH
4TEENS**

HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES



Sweep



Vacuum



Dust



Make the bed



**Take out the
trash**



**Grocery
shopping**



Do the dishes



**Take care of
pets**

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE AND POLITENESS



Follow



Obey



Respect



Keep quiet



Return items



**Ask for
permission**



Check in



**Submit
assignments**

MODAL VERB "HAVE TO": 1ST & 3RD PERSON



"Have to" is used to express external obligations or requirements, often coming from rules, laws, or other people.

1st person

✓ Affirmative structure

I + **have to** + verb (base form) + complement.



I **have to** wear a uniform at school.

3rd person

She/he/it+ **has to** + verb (base form) + complement.



He **has to** attend the team training.

✗ Negative structure

I + **don't** + **have to** + verb (base form) + complement.



I **don't** **have to** stay after school.



She/he/it+ **doesn't** + **have to** + verb (base form) + complement.



She **doesn't** **have to** go to practice today.



MODAL VERB "HAVE TO": 1ST & 3RD PERSON

1st person



Yes/no questions + short answers

Do + you + **have to** + verb
(base form) + complement + ?

Do I **have to** follow the
new school rules?



✓ Yes, I **do**!
✗ No, I **don't**!

3rd person

Does + she/he/it + **have to** + verb
(base form) + complement + ?

Does he **have to** finish
the homework tonight?



✓ Yes, he **does**!
✗ No, he **doesn't**!



Yes/no questions + long answers

Do you **have to** get permission
from your parents?



✓ Yes, I **have to** get
permission from
my parents.



Does she **have to** finish
the homework tonight



✗ No, she **doesn't**
have to finish her
homework tonight.



MODAL VERB "HAVE TO": 1ST & 3RD PERSON

1st person



WHERE



WHERE + do + you + have to + verb
(base form) + complement + ?

Where **do** you **have to**
submit your project?



I **have to** submit
my project **on the**
school website.

3rd person

WHERE + does + she/he/it + have to
+ verb (base form) + complement + ?

Where **does** he **have to**
go to pick up his exam?



He **has to** pick up
his exam **at the**
teacher's office.

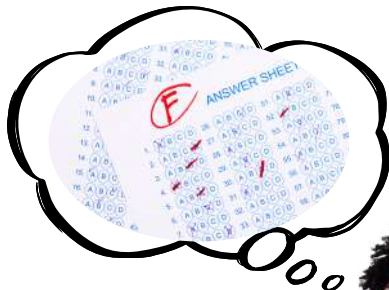


WHY



WHY + do + you + have to + verb
(base form) + complement + ?

Why **do** you **have to**
attend the extra class?



I **have to**
attend an extra
class **because I**
failed an exam.

WHY + does + she/he/it + have to +
verb (base form) + complement + ?

Why **does** she **have to** follow
the school dress code?



She **has to** follow
the school dress
code **because that**
is a school rule.

LET'S REVIEW

GRAMMAR

ENGLISH
4TEENS

MODAL VERB "MUST"

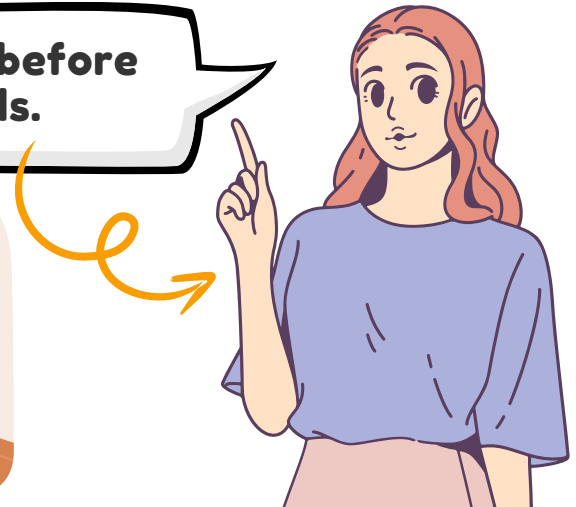
"Must" is used to express a strong necessity, obligation, or duty, often indicating personal responsibility, rules or regulations, urgent requirements, or logical conclusions.



Affirmative structure

Subject + **must** + verb (base form) + complement.

I **must** finish my homework before I can go out with friends.



Negative structure

Subject + **must not/musn't** + verb (base form) + complement.

He **must not** forget to submit his application by the deadline.



LET'S REVIEW

GRAMMAR

ENGLISH
4TEENS

MODAL VERB "MUST"



Yes/no questions + short answers

Must + subject + verb (base form) + complement + ?

Must you turn off your phone
in the movie theater?



Yes, I **must**!



No, I **mustn't**!



WHEN



WHEN + **must** + subject + verb (base form) + complement + ?

When must she start
studying for her final
exams?

She **must** start
studying for her
final exam **tonight**.



PRACTICE TIME

1. Find the mistakes in the sentences below and correct them:

- a) You **has** to finish your homework because the teacher said so.
You have to...
- b) You don't must forget to study for the exam; it's really important.

- c) Why have you to wake up so early for school?

- d) Have you have to stay after school today because of the project?

- e) She must finishes this book today because she wants to know the end.

- f) Do you must always listen to music while studying?

- g) We haven't to bring lunch because the school provides it.

2. Write a paragraph answering the question below:

WHAT ARE YOUR RESPONSIBILITIES AND DUTIES AT SCHOOL? TALK ABOUT THEM!

Example: At school, I have to be on time because it is a rule and a sign of respect.



PRACTICE TIME

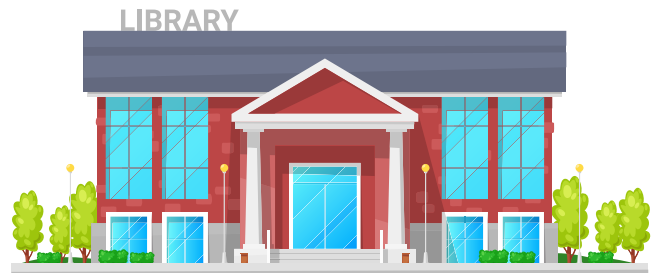
3. Write down some of the rules and responsibilities these places have:

a) Movie theater



At the movie theater, you have to turn off the volume on your phone. Also, you must be on time to avoid missing any scenes.

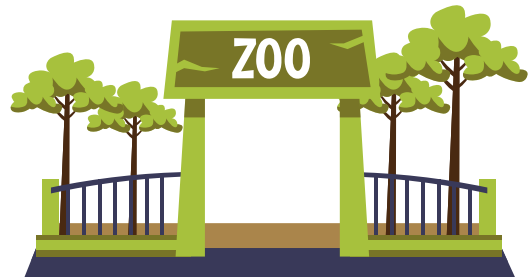
b) Public library



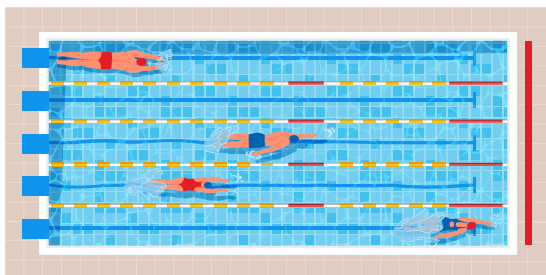
c) Bank



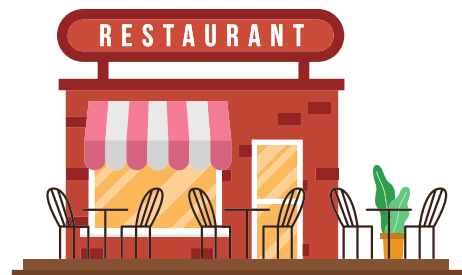
d) Zoo



e) Public pool



f) Restaurant



PRACTICE TIME

4. Read the text below and answer the questions based on it:

MY RESPONSIBILITIES: AT HOME

At home, I have a few responsibilities that I must take care of every day. First, I have to make my bed as soon as I wake up. My mom always says it is important to start the day with a tidy room. After that, I have to help with breakfast. I usually set the table and get the cereal out. In the afternoon, I must do my homework before I can go out with friends. My dad insists that schoolwork comes first, so I follow his rules.



On weekends, I have to clean my room and sometimes help with gardening. It's not always fun, but I know it's part of keeping the house nice. Finally, I must remember to take out the trash on Thursdays. My parents remind me every week, and if I forget, the trash piles up. These chores might seem boring, but they are my responsibilities, and I understand that they help the family stay organized.

QUESTIONS

a) Why does he have to make his bed every day?

_____.

b) What does he have to do for breakfast?

_____.

c) What chores does he have to do on weekends?

_____.

d) What must he remember to do on Thursdays?

_____.

e) Why does he find it important to comply with his responsibilities?

_____.

TIPS PARA MEJORAR TU INGLÉS

ENGLISH
4TEENS



TIP 1

Lee textos cortos.

TIP 2

Escucha música y mira películas o tu serie favorita en inglés.



TIP 3

Toma nota de nuevo vocabulario.

TIP 4

Permítete cometer errores.
Los errores son parte del proceso.



WORKBOOK

LEVEL 6

ENGLISH
4TEENS

Vocabulary

Grammar

Exercises



WORKBOOK

LEVEL 7

ENGLISH
4TEENS

Vocabulary

Grammar

Exercises



ÍNDICE

PART 1: ZERO CONDITIONAL 3

PART 2: FIRST CONDITIONAL 14

PART 3: SECOND CONDITIONAL 24

PART 4: COMPARATIVES 36

PART 5: SUPERLATIVES 45

PART 1: ZERO CONDITIONAL

What will you learn in this section?

VOCABULARY

New vocabulary related to verbs that express cause and effect, and also basic science concepts and hygiene.

Create affirmative and negative sentences, as well as closed and open questions, using the "zero conditional" to talk about facts and general truths.

GRAMMAR

Below, you will find everything you need to reinforce your knowledge.

**REMEMBER, MISTAKES ARE PART OF THE PROCESS.
STAY POSITIVE.**



LET'S REVIEW
VOCABULARY

ENGLISH
4TEENS

CAUSE AND EFFECT



Heat



Freeze



Break



Melt



Grow



Burn



Fall



Boil



Evaporate



Dissolve



Mix



Get



Crash



**Turn on/
Turn off**



Add



Push

LET'S REVIEW
VOCABULARY

ENGLISH
4TEENS

HEALTH AND HYGIENE



Sanitize



Cover



Avoid



Protect



Disinfect



Vaccinate



Get sick



Wash hands

BASIC CONCEPTS



Start



Finish



Water



Grow



Bloom



Seed



Harvest



Plant

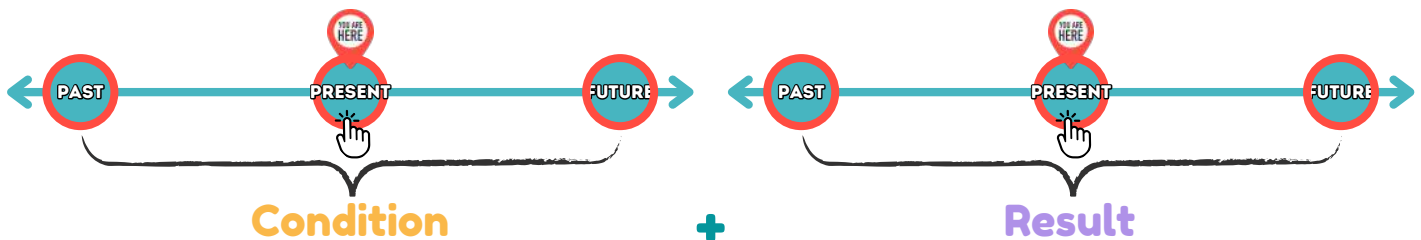
ZERO CONDITIONAL



The zero conditional is used to talk about general truths or facts that are always true. It describes situations where one action always causes another.

General structure

If + simple present, + simple present.



EXAMPLE:



IF

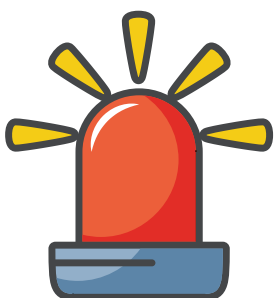
Introduces the condition.

YOU MIX YELLOW AND BLUE,

State what the condition is.

YOU GET GREEN

Shows the result "if" the condition is met.



"If" can be used at the beginning of a sentence or in the middle.

- **AT THE BEGINNING:** **If** you exercise regularly, you stay healthy.
- **IN THE MIDDLE:** You stay healthy **if** you exercise regularly

LET'S REVIEW

GRAMMAR

ENGLISH
4TEENS

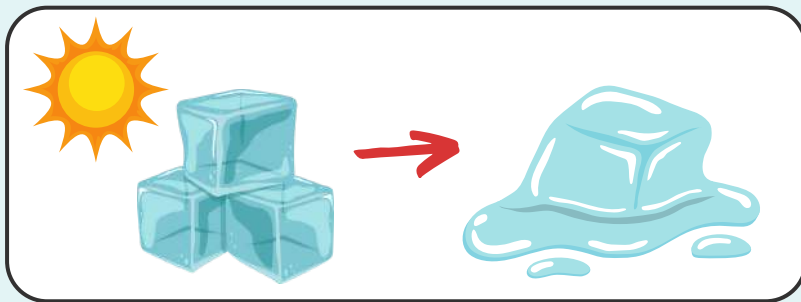
ZERO CONDITIONAL

✓ Affirmative structure

If + simple present, + simple present.

(Both clauses, condition and result, must stay affirmative)

If you **leave** ice in the sun, it **melts**.
(Ice melts if you leave it in the sun.)

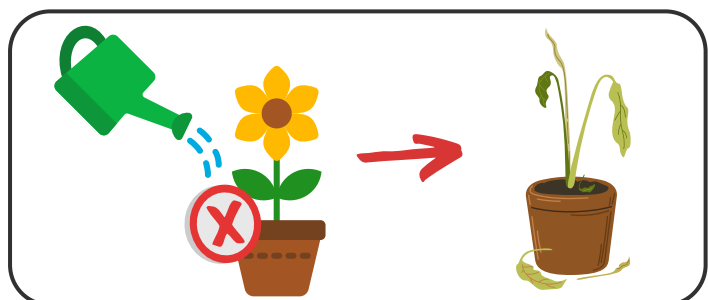


✗ Negative structure

If + simple present, + simple present.

(At least one of the clauses, or both, condition and/or result, must be negative)

If you **don't** water plants, they **die**.
(Plants die if you don't water them.)



LET'S REVIEW

GRAMMAR

ENGLISH
4TEENS

ZERO CONDITIONAL

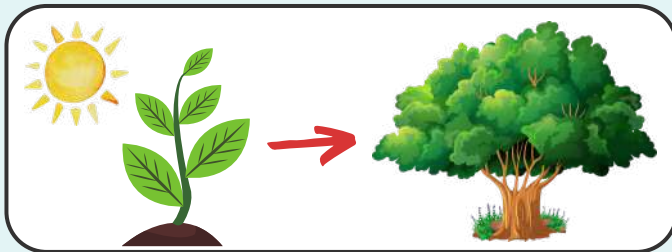
Yes/no questions

Do/does + subject + verb (base form) +
complement + if + simple present ?

Does a plant grow if you give it sunlight and water?

✓ Yes, it **does**!

✗ No, it **doesn't**!

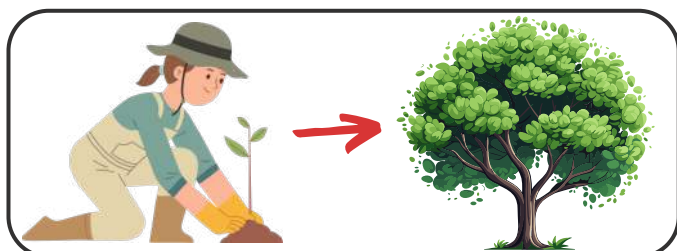


WHAT HAPPENS IF

WHAT HAPPENS IF + simple present ?

What happens if you plant a seed in the soil?

If you plant a seed in the soil, it
grows into a plant.



LET'S REVIEW

GRAMMAR

ENGLISH
4TEENS

ZERO CONDITIONAL

✔ Affirmative structure

If I **get** enough sleep, I **feel** more energetic.



✘ Negative structure

If I **don't** drink enough water, my skin **gets** dry.



Yes/no questions

Do you feel refreshed if you sleep for eight hours?



✔ Yes, I do!



✘ No, I don't!



PRACTICE TIME

1. Read the sentences below, find the mistakes, and correct them:

a) If water reach 100 degrees Celsius, it boil.

If water reaches 100 degrees Celcius, it...

b) If I leave my ice cream outside, it don't stays frozen.

c) What happen if she eat too much sugar?

d) If they freeze water it turns into ice.

e) If she plants a tree, it grow taller over time.

f) He doesn't study, if he doesn't pass his exams.

g) If you don't charge my laptop what happens?

2. Fill in the blanks using the correct word from the box with the correct form:

use

get

melt

bloom

wear

grow

study

eat

exercise

drink

a) If she eats too much sugar, she gets a headache.

b) If I water the plants daily, they grow faster.

c) If she doesn't drink enough water, she gets dehydrated.

d) If I study hard, I get good grades.

e) If I don't wear sunscreen, I get sunburned.

f) If he doesn't exercise, he doesn't lose weight.

g) If the soil is dry, the flowers don't bloom well.

h) If the sun shines, the ice melts.

i) If it rains, the grass gets wet.

j) If he doesn't wear a coat in the cold, he doesn't stay warm.

PRACTICE TIME

3. Read the clauses from Column A and Column B, and match them:

Column A

- a) If I eat too much sugar,
- b) If I exercise regularly,
- c) If we leave the food out,
- d) If it gets windy,
- e) If they turn off the heater,
- f) If we put ice in the sun,
- g) If you touch a hot stove,
- h) If the sun shines,
- i) If I skip breakfast,
- j) If the light is on,
- k) If you don't clean your room,
- l) If she doesn't brush her teeth,

Column B

- the room gets colder.
- the leaves blow away.
- it melts quickly.
- I feel more energetic.
- you can see better in the room.
- the weather is nice.
- it gets messy.
- I feel hungry by noon.
- I get a stomach ache.
- she gets cavities.
- you burn your hand.
- the food goes bad.

PRACTICE TIME

4. Look at the pictures below and create sentences using the zero conditional:

a)



If she brushes her teeth every day, her teeth stay healthy.

b)



c)



d)



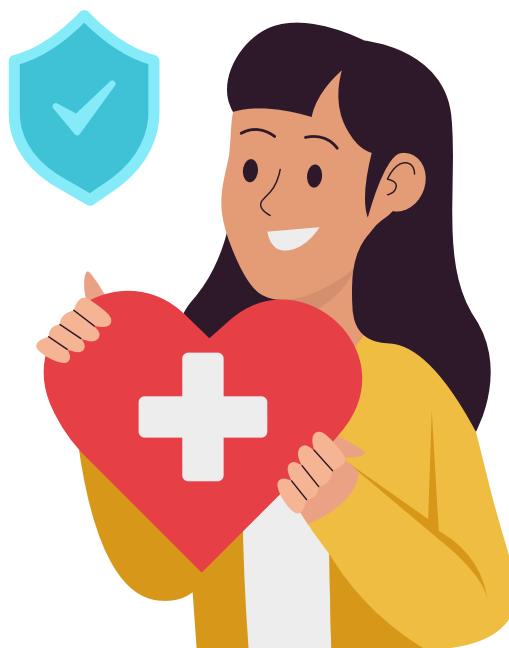
e)



5. Read the text below and answer the questions based on it:

HEALTHY LIFE STYLE

If you want to avoid getting sick, there are some basic hygiene habits you should follow every day. For example, if you wash your hands with soap before eating or after using the bathroom, you stop germs from spreading to your mouth. This is one of the easiest ways to prevent illness. Moreover, if you brush your teeth three times a day, you protect your mouth from bacteria that cause cavities and gum disease. Good dental hygiene not only keeps your breath fresh but also prevents more serious problems later on.



Finally, if you drink enough clean water every day, your body stays hydrated and you flush out toxins. Clean water is essential for your overall health, and if you make sure your water is safe, you avoid dangerous bacteria and viruses. By following these habits, you can prevent sickness and stay healthy, while also helping others stay safe from germs.

QUESTIONS

- a) What happens if you wash your hands with soap before eating?
_____.
- b) Why is it important to brush your teeth twice a day?
_____.
- c) What happens when you drink clean water every day?
_____.
- d) What is the effect of following daily hygiene habits?
_____.

PART 2: FIRST CONDITIONAL

What will you learn in this section?

VOCABULARY

New vocabulary related to weather, outdoor activities, and hobbies.

Create affirmative and negative sentences, as well as closed and open questions, using the “first conditional.”

GRAMMAR

Below, you will find everything you need to reinforce your knowledge.

**REMEMBER, MISTAKES ARE PART OF THE PROCESS.
STAY POSITIVE.**



LET'S REVIEW
VOCABULARY

ENGLISH
4TEENS

WEATHER



Rain



Snow



Sunny



Cloudy



Windy



Storm



Foggy



Hot

OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES



Hike



Camp



Swim



Cycle



Have a picnic



Surf



Kayak



Ski

LET'S REVIEW
VOCABULARY

**ENGLISH
4TEENS**

LEISURE AND HOBBIES



Photography



Sculpt



Design



Decorate



Choreograph



Journal



Vlog



Edit

HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



Exercise



Relax



Hydrate



Breathe



Meditate



Recover



Balance



Nourish

LET'S REVIEW

GRAMMAR

ENGLISH
4TEENS

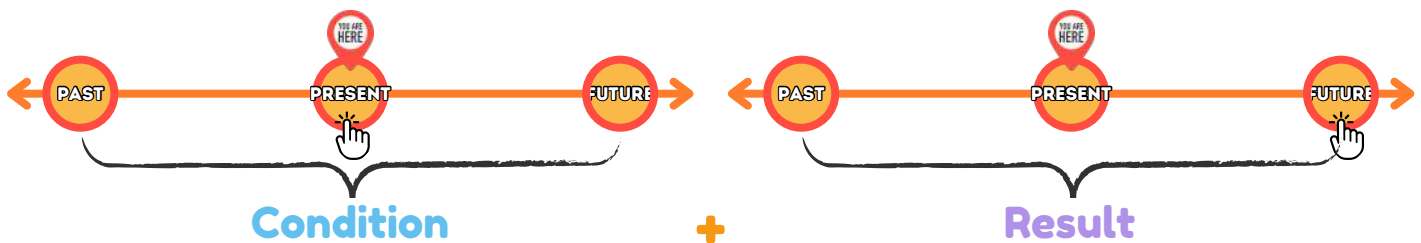
FIRST CONDITIONAL



The first conditional is used to talk about real and possible situations in the future. It describes a condition that must be met for a certain result to happen.

General structure

If + simple present, + simple future “will”



✓ Affirmative structure

If + simple present, + simple future “will”

If it **is** sunny tomorrow, I **will** go hiking in the mountains with my family.



LET'S REVIEW

GRAMMAR

ENGLISH
4TEENS

FIRST CONDITIONAL

⊗ Negative structure

If + simple present, + subject + **won't** + complement

If the weather is bad, I **won't** go swimming at the lake.



Q A Yes/no questions

If + present simple, **will** + subject + base verb + ?

If it's sunny, **will** you go skateboarding with your friends?



✓ Yes, I **will**!
⊗ No, I **won't**!



LET'S REVIEW
GRAMMAR

**ENGLISH
4TEENS**

FIRST CONDITIONAL



If + present simple, **WHAT** + will + subject + base verb + ?

If you finish your homework, **what** will you do in the evening?

If I **finish** my homework, I **will** watch a movie in the evening.



If + present simple, **WHERE** + will + subject + base verb + ?

If you finish your art project, **where** will you display it?

If I **finish** my art project, I **will** display it **on my bedroom wall**.



LET'S REVIEW

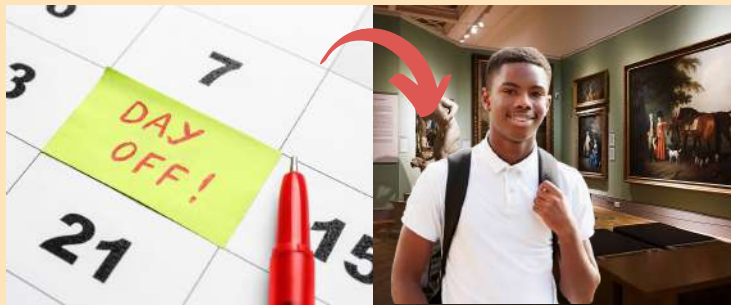
GRAMMAR

ENGLISH
4TEENS

FIRST CONDITIONAL

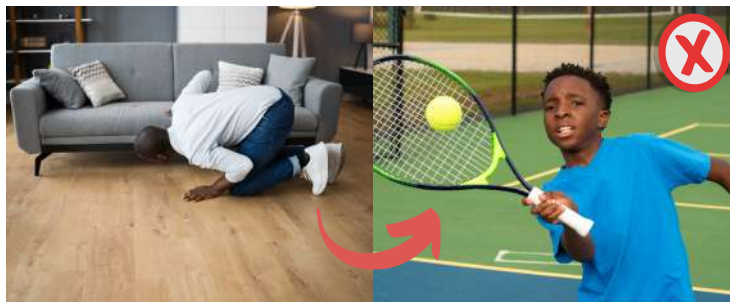
✔ Affirmative structure

If he **has** free time this weekend,
he **will** visit the local museum.



✗ Negative structure

If he **doesn't** find his tennis racket,
he **won't** play tennis this weekend.



Q A Yes/no questions

If he finishes his book, **will** he start a new one?



- ✔ Yes, he **will**!
- ✗ No, he **won't**!



PRACTICE TIME

1. Unscramble the sentences below:

- a) stay / home / and / I / a / if / tomorrow / will / it / movie / rains / watch
If it rains tomorrow, I will...
- b) hiking / if / will / in / it's / the / mountains / sunny / weekend / I / go / this
_____.
- c) volleyball / at / play / the / beach / if / weather / she / warm / will / is
_____.
- d) picnic / in / won't / the / it's / if / too / we / park / rainy / a / have
_____.
- e) camping / if / I'm / I / not / feeling / will / go / well / won't
_____.
- f) they / barbecue / have / if / it's / outside / will / warm / a / it's
_____.
- g) the / if / weather / you / beach / go / will / to / is / the / sunny
_____.

2. Complete the sentences below based on your own ideas:

- a) If I finish my homework early, I will hang out with my friends at the mall.
- b) If I get a good grade on my test, _____.
- c) If my friends invite me to the movies, _____.
- d) If I feel sick, _____.
- e) If I'm not busy this afternoon, _____.
- f) If my favorite team wins the game, _____.
- g) If I meditate every morning, _____.
- h) If I decorate my room with bright colors, _____.
- i) If I relax and take breaks, _____.
- j) If I nourish my body with healthy food, _____.

PRACTICE TIME

3. Write a paragraph in the box below answering the following question:

IF YOU LEARN A NEW SKILL ON YOUR NEXT VACATION, WHAT WILL IT BE,
AND HOW WILL IT CHANGE YOUR ROUTINE?

Example: If I learn a new skill on my next vacation, it will be video editing.



4. Write a paragraph in the box below answering the following question:

IF YOU VISIT A NEW CITY DURING THE HOLIDAYS, WHAT WILL YOU
EXPLORE FIRST AND WHY?

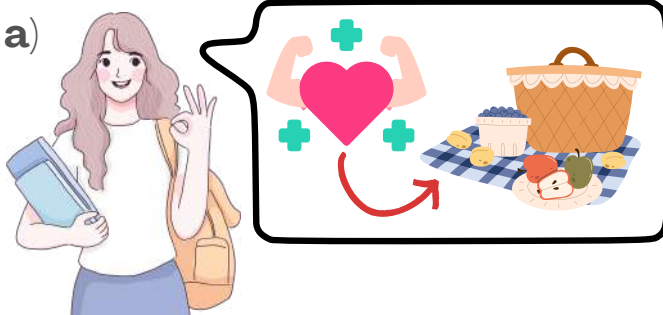
Example: If I visit a new city during the next holidays, the first place I will explore is a museum.



PRACTICE TIME

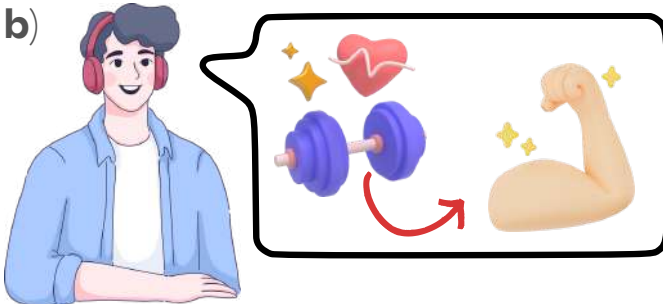
5. Look at the pictures below and create sentences using the first conditional. Use your imagination and add details.

a)

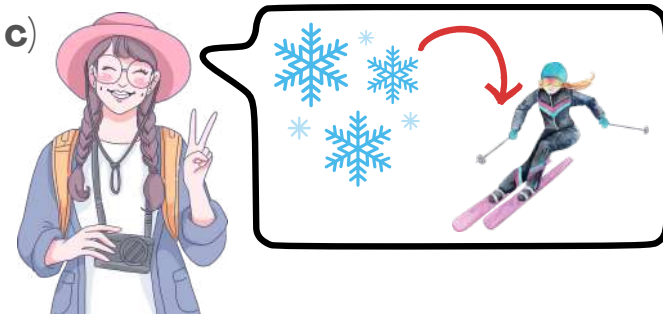


If she recovers soon, she will
have a picnic with her friends to
celebrate.

b)



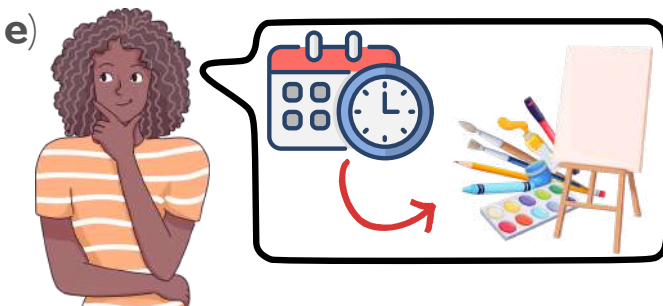
c)



d)



e)



PART 3: SECOND CONDITIONAL

What will you learn in this section?

VOCABULARY

New vocabulary related to travel, adventure, wealth, superpowers, and social impact.

Create affirmative and negative sentences, as well as closed and open questions, using the "second conditional" to talk about unreal situations.

GRAMMAR

Below, you will find everything you need to reinforce your knowledge.

**REMEMBER, MISTAKES ARE PART OF THE PROCESS.
STAY POSITIVE.**



LET'S REVIEW
VOCABULARY

**ENGLISH
4TEENS**

TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE



**Cave
exploring**



Go on a safari



Time travel



Teleport



**Encounter
aliens**



Explore space



Ride a dragon



Surf

MONEY AND WEALTH



Mansion



Royalty



Lottery



Treasure



Private island



Fortune



Yacht



Penthouse

LET'S REVIEW
VOCABULARY

ENGLISH
4TEENS

SUPERPOWERS



Fly



Invisibility



Super strength



Telepathy



Time travel



Heal



Super speed



Telekinesis

SOCIAL IMPACT



Empower



Inspire



Equality



Ban



Protect



Restore



Prevent



Combat

LET'S REVIEW

GRAMMAR

ENGLISH
4TEENS

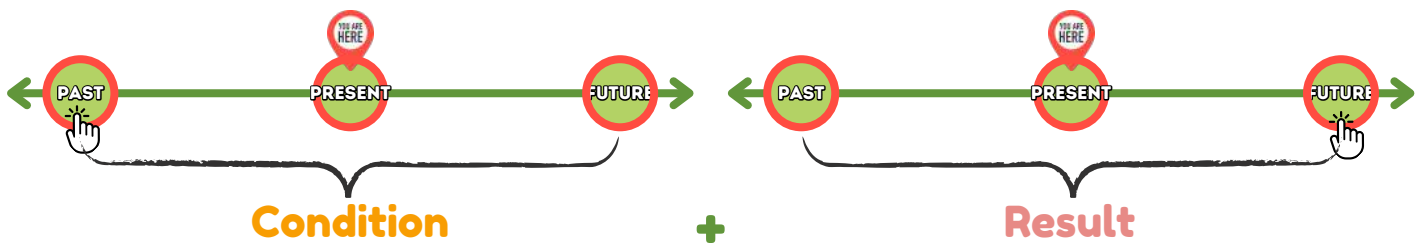
SECOND CONDITIONAL



The second conditional is used to talk about hypothetical or unlikely situations and their possible outcomes. It often involves imagining a situation that is not true or is unlikely to happen.

General structure

If + simple past, + subject + would + base verb + complement



EXAMPLE:



IF

Introduces
the condition.



I HAD A MILLION DOLLARS

States an unreal or
hypothetical situation.



I WOULD TRAVEL THE WORLD.

Indicates the result or
outcome of the
hypothetical situation.



The past simple in the second conditional doesn't refer to past time. It shows that the situation is unreal or hypothetical now.

For example, "If I had a million dollars" means the subject doesn't have the money now, not that they had it in the past.

LET'S REVIEW

GRAMMAR

ENGLISH
4TEENS

SECOND CONDITIONAL

✓ Affirmative structure

If + simple past, + subject + would + base verb + complement



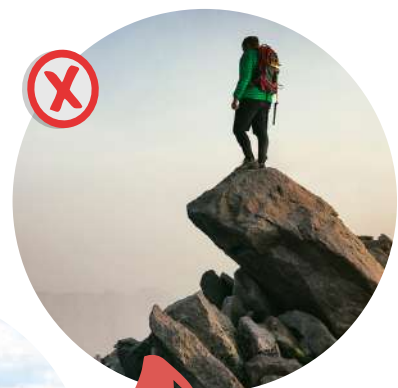
If I **found** a secret map, I **would** go on a treasure hunt.



✗ Negative structure

If + simple past, + subject + **wouldn't** + base verb + complement

If I were afraid of heights, I **wouldn't** climb mountains.



LET'S REVIEW
GRAMMAR

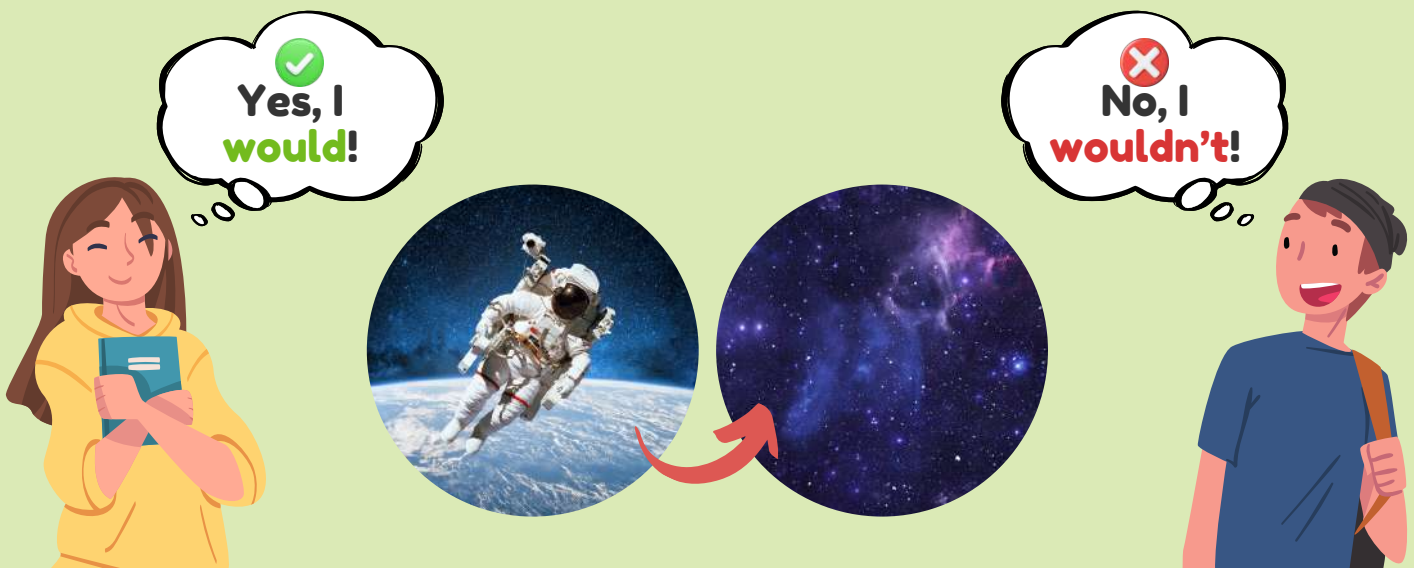
**ENGLISH
4TEENS**

SECOND CONDITIONAL

Yes/no questions

If + past simple, **would** + subject + base verb + complement + ?

Would you explore space if you could be an astronaut?



WHAT

WHAT + **would** + subject + verb (base form) + if + past simple?

What adventure **would** you choose if you had unlimited time?



SECOND CONDITIONAL

General structure

If + simple past, + subject + would + base verb + complement



What country would Emma visit if she had enough money?



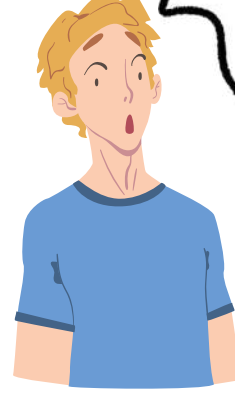
If Emma had enough money, she would visit Japan.



Would Emma eat sushi if she went to Japan?



Yes, she would eat sushi if she went to Japan.



Where would Emma stay if she went to Japan?



If she went to Japan, she would stay in a traditional ryokan.



PRACTICE TIME

1. Unscramble the sentences and questions below:

- a) If she flew (fly), she would travel to every country in the world.
- b) If I _____ (have) the ability to teleport, I would visit all my friends instantly.
- c) If he _____ (win) a huge lottery, he would _____ (buy) a private island.
- d) If she _____ (read) minds, she wouldn't _____ (ask) people questions.
- e) If I _____ (have) a flying car, I wouldn't _____ (drive) in traffic.
- f) Where would he _____ (go) if he had unlimited money for a vacation?
- g) Who would you _____ (invite) if you _____ (throw) a party with any celebrity?

2. Answer the questions below:

- a) What would you buy if you suddenly became a millionaire?
If I suddenly became a millionaire, I would...
- b) Where would you go if you could visit any place in the world for free?
_____.
- c) What kind of adventure would you go on if you were invisible for a day?
_____.
- d) What would you do if you found a treasure chest filled with gold?
_____.
- e) How would you use a time machine if you had one for a day?
_____.
- f) If you lived in a fictional world, which one would you choose and why?
_____.
- g) If you starred in a video game, what would your character do?
_____.
- h) If you could meet any celebrity, who would it be?
_____.

PRACTICE TIME

3. Write a paragraph in the box below answering the following question:

IF YOU COULD CHOOSE ANY SUPERPOWER, WHICH ONE WOULD YOU PICK AND HOW WOULD YOU USE IT?

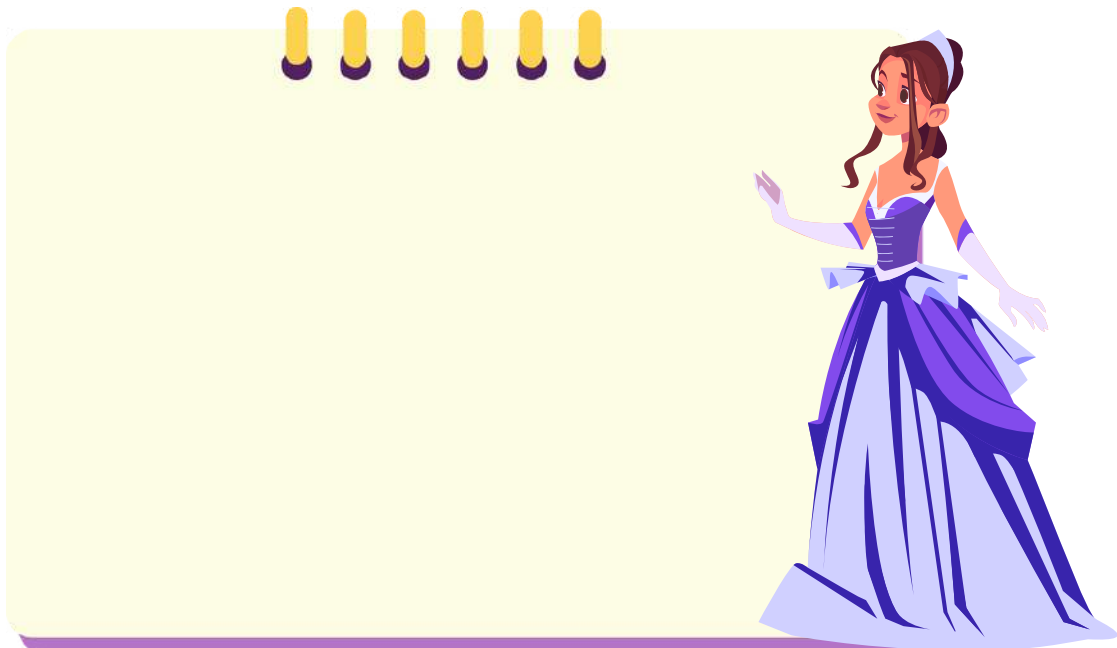
Example: If I could choose any superpower, I would choose telepathy.



4. Write a paragraph in the box below answering the following question:

IF YOU COULD SWAP LIVES WITH ANY FICTIONAL CHARACTER FOR A WEEK, WHO WOULD YOU CHOOSE AND WHAT ADVENTURES WOULD YOU HAVE?

Example: If I could swap lives with a fictional character, I would swap lives with my favorite princess.



PRACTICE TIME

5. Look at the pictures below and create sentences using the zero conditional. Use your imagination and add details.



If I had healing powers, I would
restore nature and end climate
change.









LET'S REVIEW

GRAMMAR

CONDITIONALS: SUMMARY

ZERO CONDITIONAL

The zero conditional is used to talk about general truths, scientific facts, or situations that are always true if the condition is met.

General structure

If + simple present, + simple present.



If you heat water to 100°C, it boils.

FIRST CONDITIONAL

The first conditional is used to talk about possible future events or situations that are likely to happen if the condition is met.

General structure

If + simple present, + simple future "will"



If it rains tomorrow, I will stay home.

SECOND CONDITIONAL

The second conditional is used to talk about hypothetical or unreal situations in the present or future.

General structure

If + simple past, + subject + would + base verb + complement



If I won the lottery, I would travel the world.

PRACTICE TIME

1. Read the sentences below and classify them according to the type of conditional they use. Write "0" for zero conditional, "1" for first conditional, and "2" for second conditional.

a) If I could talk to animals, I would ask them about their day. (2)

b) If the sun sets, the temperature drops. (___)

c) If he finishes his project early, he will relax at home. (___)

d) If you study hard, you pass the exam. (___)

e) If I had a pet dragon, I would fly to school. (___)

f) If it rains tomorrow, we will stay indoors. (___)

g) If you touch a flame, it burns. (___)

h) If they had a million dollars, they would buy a huge house. (___)

i) If it is windy, the kite flies high. (___)

j) If she eats too much candy, she will get a stomachache. (___)

e) If they were superheroes, they would save the world. (___)

f) If you mix blue and yellow, you get green. (___)

g) If he doesn't finish his homework, he won't go out with friends. (___)

h) If it snows this weekend, we will build a snowman. (___)

i) If she had a time machine, she would visit the future. (___)

j) If I could teleport, I would visit every country. (___)

PART 4: COMPARATIVES

What will you learn in this section?

VOCABULARY

New vocabulary related to adjectives to describe people and food.

Create affirmative and negative sentences, as well as closed and open questions, using "comparatives."

GRAMMAR

Below, you will find everything you need to reinforce your knowledge.

**REMEMBER, MISTAKES ARE PART OF THE PROCESS.
STAY POSITIVE.**



LET'S REVIEW
VOCABULARY

**ENGLISH
4TEENS**

ADJECTIVES: PHYSICAL TRAITS



Tall



Short



Slim



Curvy



Young



Old



Beautiful



Muscular

ADJECTIVES: PERSONALITY TRAITS



Kind



Generous



Friendly



Hardworking



Punctual



Funny



Serious



Outgoing

LET'S REVIEW
VOCABULARY

ENGLISH
4TEENS

ADJECTIVES: COMPLEXITY



Easy



Difficult



Light



Advanced



Challenging



Simple



Tricky



Stressful

ADJECTIVES: FLAVORS



Sweet



Sour



Spicy



Salty



Savory



Crunchy



Juicy



Bitter

LET'S REVIEW

GRAMMAR

ENGLISH
4TEENS

COMPARATIVES

Comparatives are used to compare two things and show how they are different in terms of a particular quality.

EXAMPLE:

English is easier than Mathematics.



Rule #1

For most 1-syllable adjectives, add "-er" to the end of the adjective.

Tall - Taller

Rule #2

For 2-syllable adjectives ending in "-y" change "-y" to "-ier."

Happy - Happier

Rule #3

For 1-syllable adjectives ending in "-e," simply add "-r."

Wise - Wiser

Rule #4

For 1-syllable adjectives with a vowel + consonant, double the final consonant before adding "-er."

Big - Bigger

Rule #5

For adjectives with two or more syllables, form the comparative by adding "more" before the adjective.

Beautiful - More beautiful

Rule #6

For both short and long adjectives, you can use "less" to show a lower degree of the quality.

Spicy - Less spicy

LET'S REVIEW

GRAMMAR

ENGLISH
4TEENS

COMPARATIVES

Short adjectives

Long adjectives

✓ Affirmative structure

Subject + verb to be + adjective
+ -er + than + noun/subject.



John is taller than Mike.

Subject + verb to be + more +
adjective + than + noun/subject.



Alice is more intelligent
than Bob.

✗ Negative structure

Subject + verb to be + not + adjective
+ -er + than + noun/subject.



Liam is not older than
Olivia.

Subject + verb to be + not + more
+ adjective + than + noun/subject.



Sophia is not more punctual
than Noah.

LET'S REVIEW
GRAMMAR

ENGLISH
4TEENS

COMPARATIVES

Q A Yes/no questions

Verb to be + subject + adjective + -er + than + noun/subject + ?

Is pizza spicier than tacos?



✓ Yes, it **is**!

✗ No, it **isn't**!

Verb to be + subject + more + adjective + than + noun/subject + ?

Is curry more flavorful than soup?



✓ Yes, it **is**!

✗ No, it **isn't**!

Q A WHO ?

Who + verb to be + adjective + -er + noun/subject + or + noun/subject ?

Who is stronger, Mike or Dan?



Mike is stronger than Dan.

Q A WHICH ?

Which + verb to be + more + adjective + noun/subject + or + noun/subject ?

Which is more delicious, chocolate or vanilla ice cream?



Vanilla ice cream is more delicious than chocolate ice cream.

PRACTICE TIME

1. Read the sentences below and fill in the gaps using the correct comparative form for each adjective:

- a) Alice is taller (**tall**) than Tom.
- b) Math is _____ (**difficult**) than English.
- c) History is _____ (**interesting**) than geography.
- d) Pizza is _____ (**delicious**) than hamburgers.
- e) John is _____ (**hardworking**) than his brother.
- f) This book is _____ (**long**) than that book.
- g) Spanish is _____ (**easy**) than French.
- h) This cake is _____ (**flavorful**) than that pie.
- i) The new phone is _____ (**light**) than the old one.
- j) Biology is _____ (**challenging**) than chemistry.
- e) The mountain is _____ (**high**) than the hill.
- f) This cookie is _____ (**crunchy**) than that brownie.
- g) The novel is _____ (**exciting**) than the short story.
- h) Ferrari is _____ (**fast**) than Toyota.
- i) This smoothie is _____ (**healthy**) than that milkshake.
- j) His room is _____ (**tidy**) than hers.

PRACTICE TIME

2. Read the questions below and answer them in the respective boxes. Use comparatives to answer the questions:

A. COMPARE TWO OF YOUR FAMILY MEMBERS.

Example: I will compare my mom and dad. My father is taller than my mom, but my mom is stronger than him. Also...

B. COMPARE TWO OF YOUR FAVORITE FOODS.

C. COMPARE TWO OF YOUR FAVOURITE MOVIES.

PRACTICE TIME

3. Read the text below and answer the questions based on it:

FOOD CRITIC: BELLA'S VS. TONY'S



As a food critic, I taste many dishes, and some are better than others! For example, the pizza at Bella's is tastier than the one at Tony's. Bella's pizza has a crispier crust and a richer sauce. On the other hand, Tony's pizza is less spicy and has a more average flavor. I also think Bella's dessert is more delicious compared to Tony's. The chocolate cake at Bella's is moister and sweeter, while Tony's cake is drier and less exciting. However, Tony's soup is more flavorful than Bella's. It has a spicier kick and a more intense taste. Overall, while Bella's offers a better pizza and dessert, Tony's soup is the most flavorful of all. In conclusion, each place has something special, but I prefer Bella's for its amazing pizza and desserts!

QUESTIONS

a) Which pizza is described as tastier, Bella's or Tony's? Why do you think so?

b) How is Bella's chocolate cake different from Tony's cake?

c) Which dish does the critic prefer overall, Bella's or Tony's? Explain your answer.

PART 5: SUPERLATIVES

What will you learn in this section?

VOCABULARY

New vocabulary related to animals and adjectives to describe animals.

GRAMMAR

Create affirmative and negative sentences, as well as closed and open questions, using “superlatives.”

Below, you will find everything you need to reinforce your knowledge.

**REMEMBER, MISTAKES ARE PART OF THE PROCESS.
STAY POSITIVE.**



LET'S REVIEW
VOCABULARY

ENGLISH
4TEENS

OCEAN ANIMALS



Shark



Whale



Dolphin



Octopus



Jellyfish



Sea turtle



Sea lion



Seahorse

FOREST ANIMALS



Bear



Deer



Fox



Wolf



Squirrel



Owl



Moose



Puma

LET'S REVIEW
VOCABULARY

ENGLISH
4TEENS

JUNGLE ANIMALS



Jaguar



Monkey



Parrot



Snake



Sloth



Tree frog



Toucan



Lizard

SAVANNAH ANIMALS



Lion



Elephant



Giraffe



Zebra



Rhino



Leopard



Ostrich



Cheetah

LET'S REVIEW
VOCABULARY

**ENGLISH
4TEENS**

ADJECTIVES: ANIMAL TRAITS



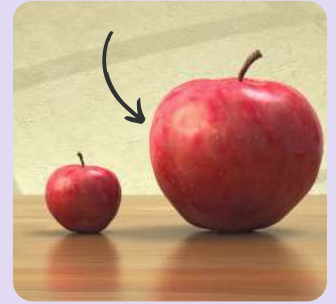
Fast



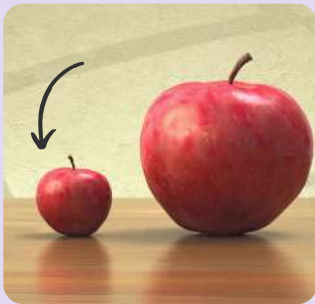
Slow



Strong



Big



Small



Gentle



Colorful



Loud



Quiet



Large



Dangerous



Scary



Adorable



Exotic



Intelligent



Poisonous

LET'S REVIEW

GRAMMAR

ENGLISH
4TEENS

SUPERLATIVES: SHORT ADJECTIVES

Superlatives are used to describe the highest or lowest degree of a quality within a group. They express extremes, indicating that something is the most or least of a certain quality.



General structure

Subject + verb to be + **the** + **short adjective** + **-est** + complement.

ELEPHANT



OSTRICH



CHEETAH



HAMSTER



✓ Affirmative structure

Elephants **are the biggest** land animals in the world.

✗ Negative structure

The hamster **isn't the smallest** animal in the world.

Q A Yes/no questions

Is the cheetah the fastest animal in the world?

✓ Yes, it **is**!

✗ No, it **isn't**!

Q A WHAT ?

What is the biggest bird in the world?

The biggest bird in the world **is** the ostrich.

SUPERLATIVES: LONG ADJECTIVES

General structure

Subject + verb to be + the most/ the least + long adjective + complement.



Affirmative structure

Peacocks **are the most exotic** birds in the world.

Negative structure

The giraffe **isn't the most intelligent** animal in the savannah.

QUESTIONS

What **is the most intelligent** animal in the world?

The **most intelligent** animal in the world **is** the dolphin.

Is the jellyfish **the most poisonous** animal in the ocean?

 **Yes, it is!**

 **No, it isn't!**

PRACTICE TIME

1. Read the sentences below and fill in the gaps using the correct superlative form for each adjective:

- a) The cheetah is the fastest (**fast**) animal on land.
- b) The blue whale is the _____ (**large**) animal in the ocean.
- c) The elephant is the _____ (**intelligent**) of all large land animals.
- d) The sloth is the _____ (**slow**) animal in the rainforest.
- e) The hummingbird is the _____ (**tiny**) bird in the world.
- f) The great white shark is the _____ (**feared**) predator in the sea.
- g) The crow is one of the _____ (**smart**) birds in the world.
- h) The dolphin is the _____ (**playful**) and friendly animal in the ocean.
- i) The wolf is the _____ (**organized**) hunter among pack animals.
- j) The komodo dragon is the _____ (**deadly**) lizard on Earth.
- e) The rabbit is not the fastest, but it's the _____ (**quiet**) when it runs.
- f) The octopus is the _____ (**mysterious**) creature in the ocean.
- g) The kangaroo has the _____ (**strong**) legs of all marsupials.
- h) The parrot is the _____ (**colorful**) bird in the jungle.
- i) The penguin is the _____ (**cute**) animal in Antarctica.
- j) The eagle is the _____ (**sharp**) and most powerful bird of prey.

PRACTICE TIME

2. Look at the animals below and write sentences using superlatives to describe them:

DOMESTIC AND FARM ANIMALS



Loyal

Independent

Strong

Soft

Gentle

Playful

Colorful

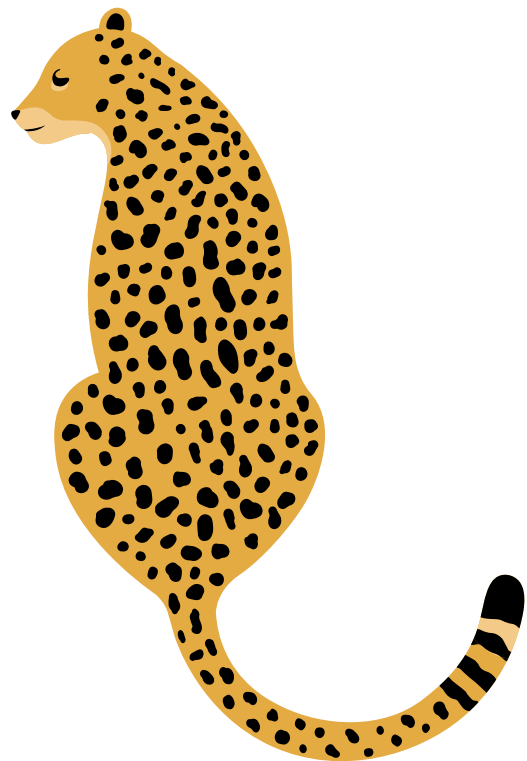
- a) *The dog is the most loyal domestic animal.*
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____
- f) _____
- g) _____

PRACTICE TIME

3. Read the text below and answer the questions that follow based on it:

JUNGLE ANIMALS

The rainforest is home to some of the most fascinating creatures on Earth. The jaguar is the strongest predator in this environment, with powerful jaws and sharp claws. It's even more powerful than the tiger, hunting animals much larger than itself. In contrast, the sloth is the slowest animal, moving so slowly that algae can grow on its fur! Among the birds, the toucan stands out as the most colorful with its bright, bold beak, and it's also one of the loudest animals in the trees.



The anaconda is the heaviest snake in the world, capable of growing up to 30 feet long, while the spider monkey is the most agile creature, leaping effortlessly from branch to branch. Lastly, the butterfly may be the smallest and most delicate animal in the forest, but it is still considered one of the most beautiful. Each creature in the rainforest has its own special traits, making the forest a unique and lively place.

PRACTICE TIME

A) Which animal is described as the strongest predator?

- a) Tiger
- b) Jaguar
- c) Lion
- d) Anaconda

B) What is the slowest animal of the jungle?

- a) Monkey
- b) Toucan
- c) Sloth
- d) Anaconda

C) Which bird is the most colorful?

- a) Parrot
- b) Toucan
- c) Eagle
- d) Owl

D) Which snake is the heaviest in the jungle?

- a) Python
- b) Cobra
- c) Boa
- d) Anaconda

E) What is the most agile animal in the trees?

- a) Jaguar
- b) Sloth
- c) Toucan
- d) Spider monkey

F) Write a short text about the most fascinating animal you've ever encountered.

Example: The most fascinating animal I have ever seen is an ostrich. It is the biggest bird that exists and also the scariest...

TIPS PARA MEJORAR TU INGLÉS

ENGLISH
4TEENS



TIP 1

Lee textos cortos.

TIP 2

Escucha música y mira películas o tu serie favorita en inglés.



TIP 3

Toma nota de nuevo vocabulario.

TIP 4

Permítete cometer errores.
Los errores son parte del proceso.



WORKBOOK

LEVEL 7

ENGLISH
4TEENS

Vocabulary

Grammar

Exercises



WORKBOOK

LEVEL 8

ENGLISH
4TEENS

Vocabulary

Grammar

Exercises



HELLO
MY NAME IS

ÍNDICE

PART 1: PRESENTE PERFECTO

3

Part 2: Presente perfecto
progresivo

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TIPS

28

PART I

Presente perfecto

¿Qué aprenderás en esta sección?

VOCABULARY

Nuevo vocabulario relacionado a experiencias y verbos regulares e irregulares.

A crear oraciones afirmativas y negativas, así como formular preguntas y respuestas utilizando la estructura del presente perfecto para relatar experiencias.

GRAMMAR

A continuación, encontrarás todo lo que necesites para reforzar tus conocimientos.

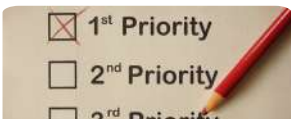
Recuerda los errores son parte del proceso.
Mantente positivo/a.



REPASEMOS VOCABULARIO

ENGLISH
4TEENS

REGULARS VERBS / VERBOS REGULARES

		P P	
		P P	
		P P	
		P P	
		P P	
		P P	
		P P	
		P P	
		P P	
		PP	
		PP	

REPASEMOS VOCABULARIO

ENGLISH
4TEENS

IRREGULARS VERBS / VERBOS IRREGULARES

	P		
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			

REPASEMOS GRAMÁTICA

ENGLISH
4TEENS

THE PRESENT PERFECT / PRESENTE PERFECTO

Think of the present perfect tense as the "Story Highlights" you share on Instagram.

The present perfect is the best way to talk about things you have done, experiences you have had, or things and how it's still relevant today.



Piensa en el presente perfecto como las "historias destacadas" que compartes en Instagram.

El presente perfecto es la mejor manera de hablar sobre lo que has hecho, las experiencias que has tenido y cómo sigue siendo relevante hoy.



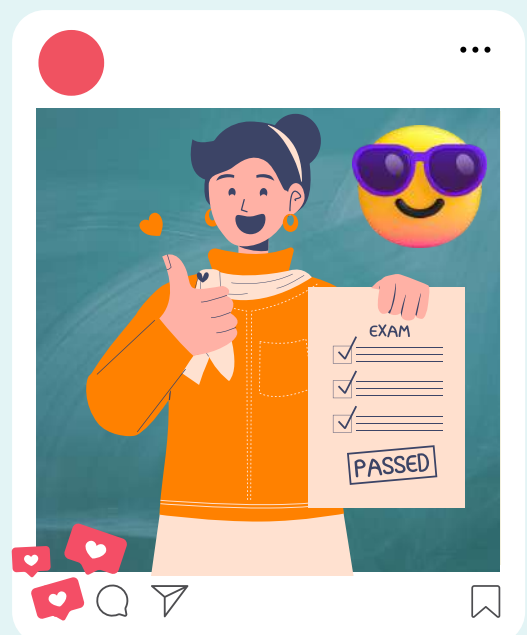
THE PRESENT PERFECT REGULAR VERBS / PRESENTE PERFECTO CON VERBOS REGULARES



Affirmative structure

Subject + have + regular verb (past participle) + complement.

I have passed every exam this semester.



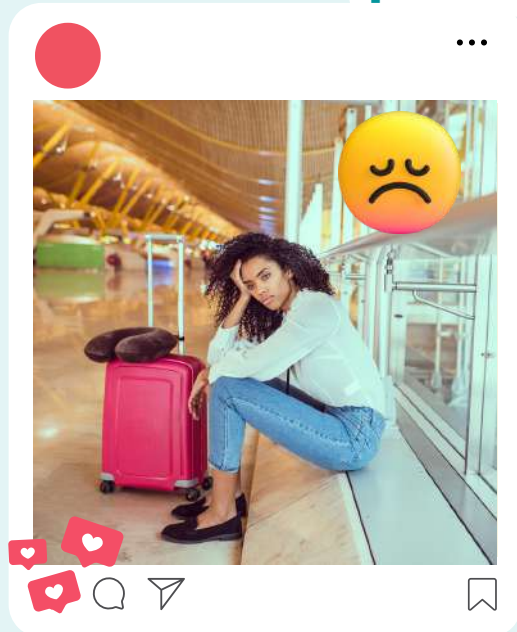
REPASEMOS GRAMÁTICA

ENGLISH
4TEENS

THE PRESENT PERFECT REGULAR VERBS / PRESENTE PERFECTO CON VERBOS REGULARES

✗ Negative structure

Subject + have not (haven't) + regular verb (past participle) + complement.



I haven't traveled to Munich in the last 2 months.



Yes/no questions-Answers

Have + you + regular verb (past participle) + complement?

Have you tried new food recently?



Yes, I have



No, I haven't!



REPASEMOS GRAMÁTICA

ENGLISH
4TEENS

THE PRESENT PERFECT IRREGULAR VERBS / PRESENTE PERFECTO CON VERBOS IRREGULARES



Affirmative structure

Subject + **have** + irregular verb
(past participle) + complement.

I **have** bought many
souvenirs.



Negative structure

Subject + **have not (haven't)** + irregular verb (past
participle) + complement.



I **haven't** eaten any
traditional Spanish
dishes.

REPASEMOS GRAMÁTICA

ENGLISH
4TEENS

THE PRESENT PERFECT REGULAR VERBS / PRESENTE PERFECTO CON VERBOS REGULARES



Yes/no questions-Answers

Have + you + irregular verb (past participle) + complement?

Have you ridden a ferris wheel this month?



Yes, I have



No, I haven't!



HAVE GONE TO

VS

HAVE BEEN TO

When someone is currently at a place and they have not returned and they are still there.

Cuando alguien está actualmente en un lugar y aún no ha regresado y sigue allí.



She has gone to Brazil.

Ella ha ido a Brasil.

When someone has visited a place and returned. The trip has finished.

Cuando alguien ha visitado un lugar y ha regresado. El viaje ha terminado.



She has been to Brazil.

Ella ha estado en Brasil.

REPASEMOS GRAMÁTICA

ENGLISH
4TEENS

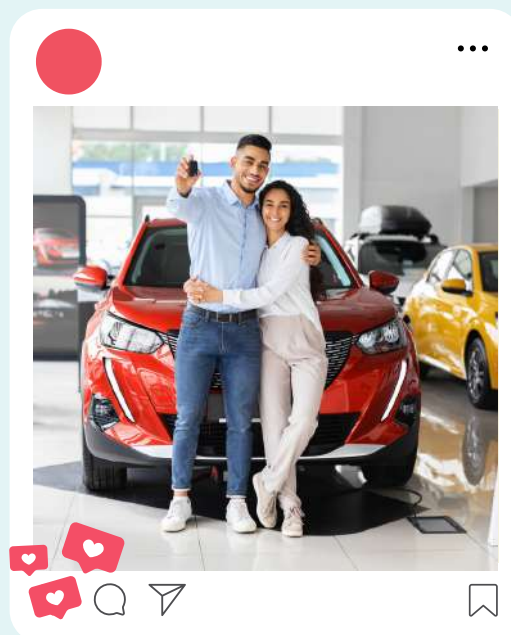
THE PRESENT PERFECT 3RD PERSON / PRESENTE PERFECTO CON 3RA PERSONA



Affirmative structure

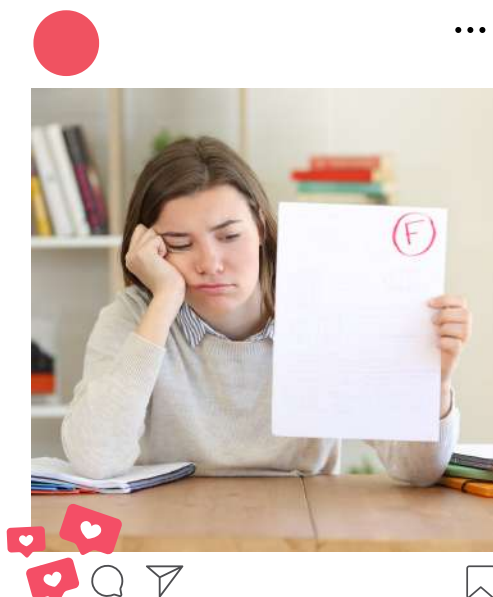
Subject + **has** + verb (past participle) + complement.

He **has** bought a red car this year.



Negative structure

Subject + **has not (hasn't)** + verb (past participle) + complement.



She **hasn't** passed her exam to enter college.

REPASEMOS GRAMÁTICA

ENGLISH
4TEENS

THE PRESENT PERFECT REGULAR VERBS / PRESENTE PERFECTO CON VERBOS REGULARES



Yes/no questions-Answers

**Has + she/he + verb (past participle) +
complement?**

Has your dad been to New York?

✓ **Yes, he
has!**



✗ **No, he
hasn't!**

YET

**“Just” for actions that
happened very recently.**

*“Just” para acciones que
ocurrieron muy recientemente.*

**I have just finished my
homework.**

Acabo de terminar mi tarea.



JUST

**Use “yet” in questions and
negatives when talking about
something expected to happen
or that hasn’t happened.**

*Usa “yet” en preguntas y negativas
cuando hablas de algo que se espera
que ocurra o que no ha ocurrido hasta
ahora.*

Has she eaten dinner yet?

¿Ha comido ella ya?



NEVER

**Use “never” to emphasize
that something hasn’t
occurred at all up to now.**

*Usa “never” para enfatizar que
algo no ha ocurrido en absoluto
hasta ahora.*

**I have never been to
Australia.**

Nunca he estado en Australia



REPASEMOS GRAMÁTICA

ENGLISH
4TEENS



WHY?



Why + **have/has** + subject + verb (past participle) + complement + ?

Why has your sister decided to learn a new language?

She has decided to learn a new language to improve her job opportunities.



WHO?



Who + **have/has** + subject + verb (past participle) + complement + **with**?

Who have you called today?

MOM
555-13..

I have called my mom.

REPASEMOS GRAMÁTICA

ENGLISH
4TEENS



WHERE?



Where + **have/has** + subject + verb (past participle) + complement + ?

Where have you traveled this year?

I have traveled to Spain and Italy this year.



WHAT



What + **have/has** + subject + verb (past participle) + complement + ?

What has she bought this month?

She has bought a beautiful apartment.



PRACTICE TIME/ TIEMPO DE PRACTICAR

1. Write a paragraph (5-7 sentences) about what you have done this year.



EXAMPLE

This year, I have learned a new skill, which is painting. I have painted several beautiful pictures and displayed them at a local art show. I have also traveled to New York and visited famous landmarks.



What about you?
What have you done this year?



PRACTICE TIME/ TIEMPO DE PRACTICAR



2. Create affirmative sentences using the given words and the present perfect tense.

a) (she / never / try / chocolate cake)

She has never tried chocolate cake.

b) (I / see / that TV show)

c) (he/ just / finish / a big project)

d) (I/ visit / three countries / yet)

e) (Richard / ever / eat / a giant burger)

f) (Michelle/ learn / to play the guitar)

PRACTICE TIME/ TIEMPO DE PRACTICAR

3. Find and correct the mistakes in the following sentences.

a) She have finish her homework yet.

I have finished a book recently.

b) They has never been to France.

c) We have went to the park last weekend.

d) He haven't called his friend yet.

e) My parents has traveled to many countries.

4. Complete the sentences with the appropriate present perfect verb form.

I haven't finished (not/finish) our project.

a) She _____ (not/see) that movie yet.

b) _____ (you/ever/try) sushi?

c) She _____ (just/finish) her homework.

d) They _____ (not/visit) the new café yet.

e) _____ (he/ever/meet) a famous person?

READING TIME/ TIEMPO DE LECTURA

5. Read the story and answer the questions.

My Year of Adventures



This year has been full of exciting experiences and new achievements. Over the past twelve months, I have accomplished several things that I am really proud of. For example, I have traveled to three different countries: Japan, Italy, and Brazil. Each trip has been an adventure of its own, filled with unique sights and cultures.

In addition to traveling, I have taken up a new hobby—photography. I have captured beautiful landscapes and interesting street scenes. I have even attended a photography workshop to improve my skills and learn from professionals. My photography has been featured in a local art exhibition, which was an incredible experience.

Moreover, I have volunteered at an animal shelter every weekend. This has been a rewarding experience, as I have helped care for and find homes for many pets. Seeing the happy faces of the animals and their new owners has been truly fulfilling.

These experiences have made this year unforgettable and have added so much excitement and joy to my life.

a) Where has she traveled?

b) What new hobby has she taken up?

c) What has she done to improve her photography skills?

d) How often has she volunteered at the animal shelter?

e) Who was Manuel watching the news with?

PART 2

Present Perfect Progressive

¿Qué aprenderás en esta sección?

VOCABULARY

Nuevo vocabulario como hábitos saludables y de estudio.

A crear oraciones afirmativas y negativas, así como formular preguntas y respuestas utilizando la estructura del presente perfecto continuo.

GRAMMAR

A continuación, encontrarás todo lo que necesites para reforzar tus conocimientos.

Recuerda los errores son parte del proceso.
Mantente positivo/a.



REPASEMOS VOCABULARIO

ENGLISH
4TEENS

STUDY HABITS



Improve



Study



Take notes



Review notes



Attend extra
a class



Use
flashcards



Procrastinate



Memorize

HEALTHY HABITHS



Exercise
regularly



Do yoga



Meditate



Get enough
sleep



Hydrate



Stretch



Eat healthy



Breath

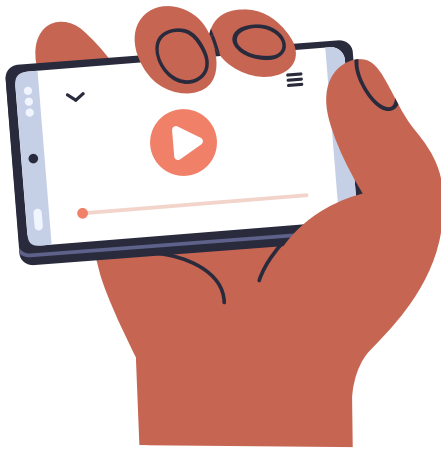
REPASEMOS GRAMÁTICA

ENGLISH
4TEENS

THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS / PRESENTE PERFECTO CONTINUO

Think of the Present Perfect Progressive as your favorite TV series that you've been watching for a while. It's not over yet—there are more episodes to come, or maybe you just paused it for now.

The Present Perfect Progressive is the best way to talk about things you have been doing for a while—activities that started in the past but are still relevant today. It's not just about what you did, but how long you've been doing it and how it still affects you now.



Piensa en el Presente Perfecto Progresivo como tu serie favorita que has estado viendo por un tiempo. Aún no ha terminado, ¡todavía quedan más episodios o lo acabas de pausar!

El Presente Perfecto Progresivo es la mejor manera de hablar de cosas que has estado haciendo durante un tiempo, actividades que comenzaron en el pasado pero que todavía son relevantes hoy. No se trata solo de lo que hiciste, sino de cuánto tiempo llevas haciéndolo y cómo sigue afectándote ahora.



Affirmative structure

Subject + **have been** + verb(ing) + complement.

I have been
drinking more
water to stay
hydrated.



REPASEMOS GRAMÁTICA

ENGLISH
4TEENS

THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS / PRESENTE PERFECTO CONTINUO

❌ Negative structure

Subject + **haven't been** + verb(ing) + complement.



I haven't been
eating junk food.



Yes/no questions-answers

Have + subject + **been** + verb(ing) + complement.

Have you **been** eating healthier foods?



REPASEMOS GRAMÁTICA

ENGLISH
4TEENS

THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS / PRESENTE PERFECTO CONTINUO



Affirmative structure

Subject + **has been** + verb(ing) + complement.

She **has been**
studying hard.



Negative structure

Subject + **hasn't been** + verb(ing) + complement.



I **hasn't been** taking
notes in class.

REPASEMOS GRAMÁTICA

ENGLISH
4TEENS

THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS / PRESENTE PERFECTO CONTINUO



Yes/no questions-answers

Has + subject + **been** + verb(ing) + complement.

Has you **been** reviewing her notes?



Yes, she has!

No, she hasn't!



WHO?



Who + **have/has** + subject + **been** + verb(ing) +
complement + with?

Who have you been
studying for the test with?

I have been study with
my bestie.





HOW LONG?

How long + **have/has** + subject + verb (past participle) + complement + ?



How long has your sister been exercising regularly?

She has been exercising regularly for the past six months.



WHAT?

What + **have/has** + subject + **been** + verb(ing) + complement + with?



What have you been doing to improve your sleep quality?

I have been avoiding telephone before bed .



PRACTICE TIME / TIEMPO DE PRACTICAR

1. Unscramble the following sentences:

a) for / Spanish / she / has / been / learning / two years.

b) working / I / this / on / project / have / been / morning / since / the.

c) practicing / guitar / how long / you / been / have / the?

d) not / John / attending / has / classes / been / his / regularly.

e) reading / she / been / has / the / all / afternoon / novel.

2. Complete the following sentences:

- I _____ (wait) for my friend since 3 PM.
- They _____ (work) on the group project for the last two days.
- She _____ (practice) the piano because she has an exam tomorrow.
- We _____ (study) hard to prepare for the final exam.
- He _____ (not / sleep) well recently.
- You _____ (read) that book for hours.

PRACTICE TIME / TIEMPO DE PRACTICAR

3. Write a paragraph (5-7 sentences) about what you have done this year.



EXAMPLE

I have been focusing on staying healthy by making small but consistent changes to my routine. I've been exercising regularly, going for a run every morning to stay active. . Finally, I've been making an effort to get enough sleep every night, which has greatly improved my energy levels.



What about you?

What have you been doing to be healthy?



READING TIME / TIEMPO DE LECTURA

4. Read the story and answer the questions:

Sarah's FINAL EXAM



Sarah has been working hard to finish her final exam. For the past three weeks, she has been studying every evening to make sure she covers all the important topics. She has been reviewing her class notes and textbooks carefully to understand the material better. Additionally, Sarah has been attending extra study sessions with her classmates to discuss difficult concepts.

To improve her retention, she has been using flashcards and spaced repetition techniques. She hasn't been procrastinating as much as she used to, and she's been staying focused on her study schedule. However, Sarah hasn't been getting much sleep because she's been staying up late to finish her practice exams.

Sarah has also been trying to stay healthy during this time. She has been drinking lots of water and eating nutritious snacks to stay energized. She hasn't been skipping her short breaks, using them to stretch and rest her mind. Sarah feels confident that all the work she has been doing will help her succeed in her final exam.

a) How long has Sarah been studying for her final exam?

b) What has she been doing to improve her retention of the material?

c) Has Sarah been procrastinating during her preparation?

d) What has she been doing to stay healthy while studying?

e) Why hasn't she been getting much sleep?

TIPS PARA MEJORAR TU INGLÉS

ENGLISH
4TEENS



TIP 1

Lee textos cortos.

TIP 2

Escucha música y mira películas o tu serie favorita en inglés.



TIP 3

Toma nota de nuevo vocabulario.



TIP 4

Permítete cometer errores.
Los errores son parte del proceso.



WORKBOOK

LEVEL 8

ENGLISH
4TEENS

Vocabulary

Grammar

Exercises



WORKBOOK

LEVEL 9

ENGLISH
4TEENS

Vocabulary

Grammar

Exercises



HELLO
MY NAME IS