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PART I

Simple future

What will you learn in this section?

VOCABULARY

New vocabulary related to the future.

Create affirmative and negative sentences, as well as formulate questions and answers using the simple future structure with "be going to" and "will."

GRAMMAR

You will find everything you need to reinforce your knowledge.

**Remember, mistakes are part of the process.
Stay positive.**



LET'S PRACTICE VOCABULARY

VERBS



Set goals



Plan



Organize



Prepare



Focus



Commit



Prioritize



Concentrate

FUTURE PLANS



Goals



Action plan



List



Agenda



Dream Job



Vision

LET'S PRACTICE VOCABULARY

VERBS



Evolve



Impact



Lead



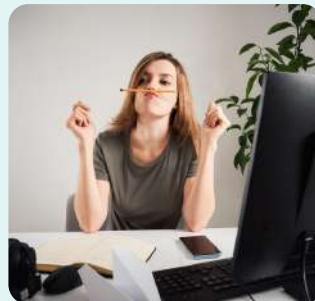
Innovate



Implement



Assist



Transform



Enhance

TECH ADVANCES



**The Internet
of Things (IOT)**



**Quantum
computers**



**Wearable
Technology**



Robotics



**Virtual
Reality**



**Home
Assistant**



Smart Homes

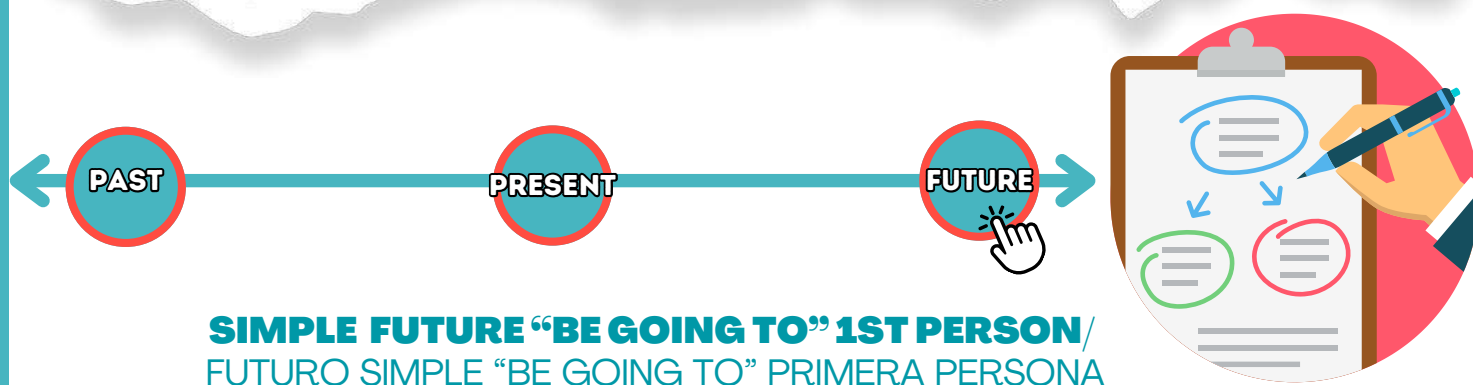


**Artificial
Intelligence**

GRAMMAR TIME

SIMPLE FUTURE "BE GOING TO"

Future simple "Be going to" is the best way to talk about things you've already planned or decided to do in the future. It's like when you've made plans with friends or when you expect something to happen.



Affirmative structure

Subject + am + going to + verb + complement.

I am going to set clear goals.



GRAMMAR TIME

SIMPLE FUTURE “BE GOING TO” 1ST PERSON

✗ Negative structure



Subject + am not + going to + verb + complement.

I am not going to give up.



Yes/no questions-Answers

Are + subject + going to + verb + complement?

Are you going to organize our tasks to stay focused?



No, I am not!



Yes, I am!



GRAMMAR TIME

SIMPLE FUTURE “BE GOING TO” 3RD PERSON



Affirmative structure



Subject + is + going to + verb + complement.

He is going to prioritize his tasks.



Negative structure

Subject + is not (isn't) + going to + verb + complement.

She is not going to focus on irrelevant activities.



Yes/no questions-Answers

Is + subject + going to + verb + complement?

Is he going to commit to a rigorous routine?

Yes, he is!

No, he isn't!



GRAMMAR TIME



WHY?



WHY + are / is + subject + going to + verb + complement?

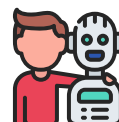


Why are you going to set specific goals for your dreams?

To stay focused and measure my progress effectively.



WHO?



WHO + are / is + subject + going to + verb + complement?



Who is she going to ask for advice on choosing a college major?

She is going to ask her teachers and parents for advice.



GRAMMAR TIME



WHERE?



WHERE + are / is + subject + going to + verb + complement?



Where is he going to showcase his art?

He is going to showcase his art at the local community center.



WHAT



WHAT + are / is + subject + going to + verb + complement?



What career are you going to pursue after high school?

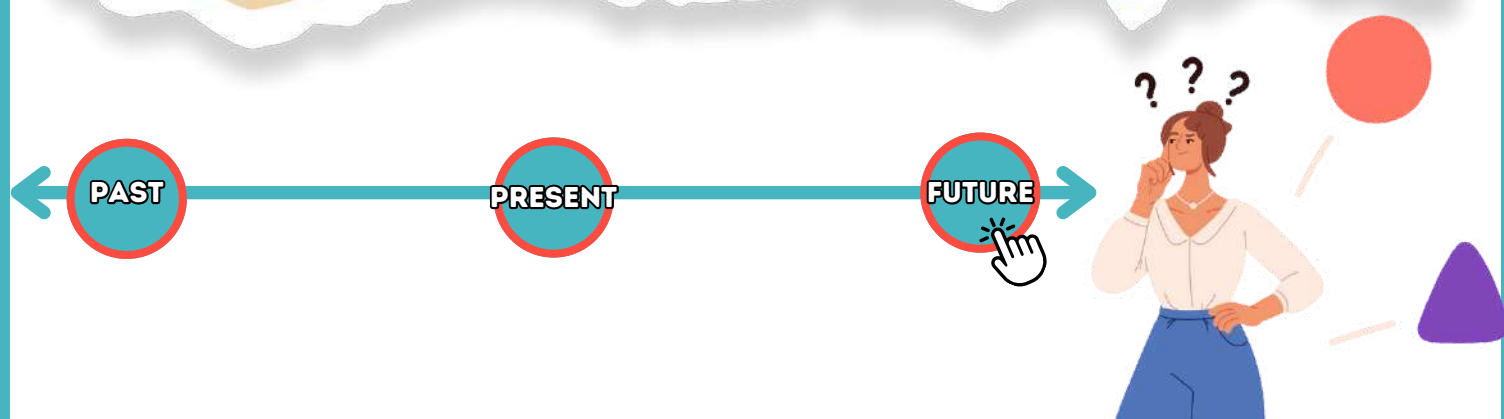
I'm going to pursue a career in graphic design.



GRAMMAR TIME

SIMPLE FUTURE “WILL”

Future simple ‘Will’ is the best way to talk about things that are going to happen in the future when you’re not talking about specific plans or decisions. It’s like when you make a prediction or offer to do something.



Affirmative structure

Subject + will + verb + complement.

Technology will impact every aspect of our lives.



GRAMMAR TIME

SIMPLE FUTURE “WILL”

❌ Negative structure



**Subject + will not (wont)
+ verb + complement.**

**I won't become a
robot.**



Yes/no questions-Answers

Will + subject+ verb + complement?

**Will flying cars exist in 10
years?**



No, they won't!



Yes, they will



PRACTICE TIME

1. Write a paragraph (5-7 sentences) about what you are going to do to achieve your goals.



EXAMPLE

To achieve my dreams, I'm going to set goals that are realistic and measurable. I'm also going to plan my steps carefully and organize my time efficiently. Finally, I'm going to commit fully to my goals and prioritize tasks to stay on track.



What about you?
How are you going to prepare for your dreams and goals?



PRACTICE TIME

2. Look at the pictures (or situations described) and write a sentence using "going to" to describe it.



What is he going to do?



Who is she going to prepare the project with?



Why is she going to organize her time?



Where is he going to study?

PRACTICE TIME

3. Change the following sentences from positive to negative using "will".

She will goes to the gym tomorrow.

They wills visit us next weekend.

I will studying for my exam tonight.

He will buys a new laptop next month.

We will be arrive at 8 p.m.

I will to do yoga next month.

READING TIME

5. Read the story and answer the questions.

THE FUTURE OF TECHNOLOGY

In the next 20 years, technology is expected to undergo transformative changes that will significantly impact various aspects of our lives. One of the most anticipated advancements is in the field of artificial intelligence (AI). AI is projected to become more sophisticated, enabling machines to perform tasks with greater efficiency and accuracy. We can expect AI to revolutionize industries such as healthcare, where it will assist in diagnosing diseases and personalizing treatment plans.

Additionally, quantum computing will likely become more prevalent. Quantum computers have the potential to solve complex problems much faster than today's classical computers. This could lead to breakthroughs in fields such as cryptography, material science, and drug discovery.

The Internet of Things (IoT) will continue to expand, with more devices becoming interconnected. Smart homes will be able to automate tasks such as adjusting lighting, controlling temperature, and managing security systems with greater precision.

Finally, advancements in robotics will lead to the development of more versatile and autonomous robots. These robots will be used in various sectors, including manufacturing, healthcare, and even home assistance, making everyday tasks easier and more efficient.



a) How will artificial intelligence (AI) change in the next 20 years?

b) What impact will quantum computing have in the future?

c) How will robotic be used in the future?

PART 2

PRESENT

What will you learn in this section?

VOCABULARY

New vocabulary: holidays activities and free time activities

To create affirmative and negative sentences, as well as to formulate questions and answers using the simple present and the present continuous.

GRAMMAR

You will find everything you need to reinforce your knowledge.

**Remember, mistakes are part of the process.
Stay positive.**



LET'S PRACTICE VOCABULARY

HOLIDAYS ACTIVITIES



Celebrate



Gather



Decorate



Feast



Exchange



Give presents



Pray



Visit



Play (songs)



Dress up



Watch



Enjoy



Prepare



Invite



Cheer



Talk

LET'S PRACTICE VOCABULARY

FREE TIME ACTIVITIES 1



Read



**Watch
movies**



Play sports



Exercise



**Listen to
music**



Cycling



Cook



Bake



Dance



Swim



Draw



Fish



Do crafts



Meditate



Take photos



**Learn new
hobbies**

THE SIMPLE PRESENT / PRESENTE SIMPLE

The simple present tense is used to talk about habits, routines, or things that are generally true. It's like when you describe actions you do every day or facts that don't change.



SIMPLE PRESENT I / YOU / WE / THEY /



Affirmative structure



MERRY
CHRISTMAS

**Subject + verb +
complement.**

**We play song to enjoy
Christmas.**

GRAMMAR TIME

ENGLISH
4TEENS

SIMPLE PRESENT I / YOU / WE / THEY /

✗ Negative structure

Subject + **do not (don't)** +
verb + complement.

I **don't** watch TV during
Thanksgiving celebration.



Happy
Thanksgiving



Yes/no questions-answers

Do + subject + verb + complement + ?

Do you exchange present
with your friends on
Valentine's Day?



No, I don't!

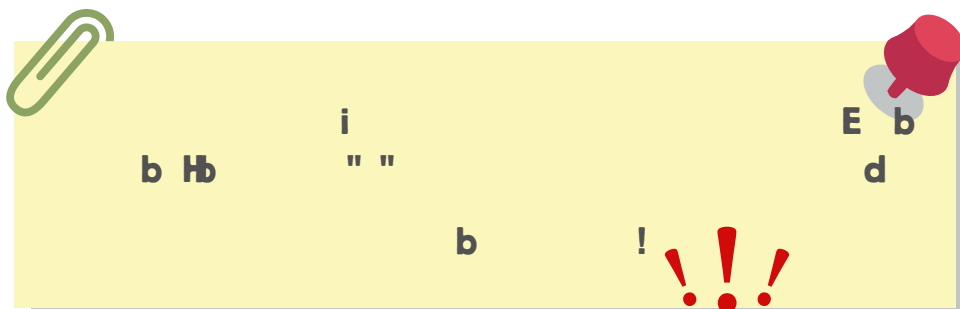


Yes, I do!



GRAMMAR TIME

SIMPLE PRESENT 3RD PERSON



-S

Most verbs

Play ⇒ She plays

Cook ⇒ He cooks

Eat ⇒ She eats

-ES

**After -sh, -ch,
-ss, -x, or -o**

Kiss ⇒ She kisses

Wash ⇒ He washes

Go ⇒ She goes

-IES

consonant + y

Cry ⇒ She cries

Fly ⇒ He flies

Try ⇒ She tries



Affirmative structure

Subject + verb(-s,-es,-ies) + complement.

My aunt dresses up in
fancy outfits for
Christmas parties.

My cousin plays the
guitar during the
holidays.



GRAMMAR TIME

SIMPLE PRESENT 3RD PERSON



REMINDER

We use "does not" (doesn't) in negative sentences and "does" in questions, and the verb must be in its base form.



Negative structure

Subject + **does not (doesn't)** + verb + complement.

My sister **doesn't** decorate the house.



My dad **doesn't** Thanksgiving dinner.



Yes/no questions-answers

Does + subject + verb + complement + ?



No, he does!

Does your brother celebrate July 4th?



No, he doesn't!



GRAMMAR TIME

ENGLISH
4TEENS



WHO?



WHO + **do** / **does** + subject + verb + complement + ?

WHO **do** you decorate the Christmas tree with?

I decorate the Christmas tree with my little brother.



WHAT?



WHAT + **do** / **does** + subject + verb + complement + ?

WHAT **does** your mom prepare for Thanksgiving?

My mom prepares turkey for Thanksgiving.



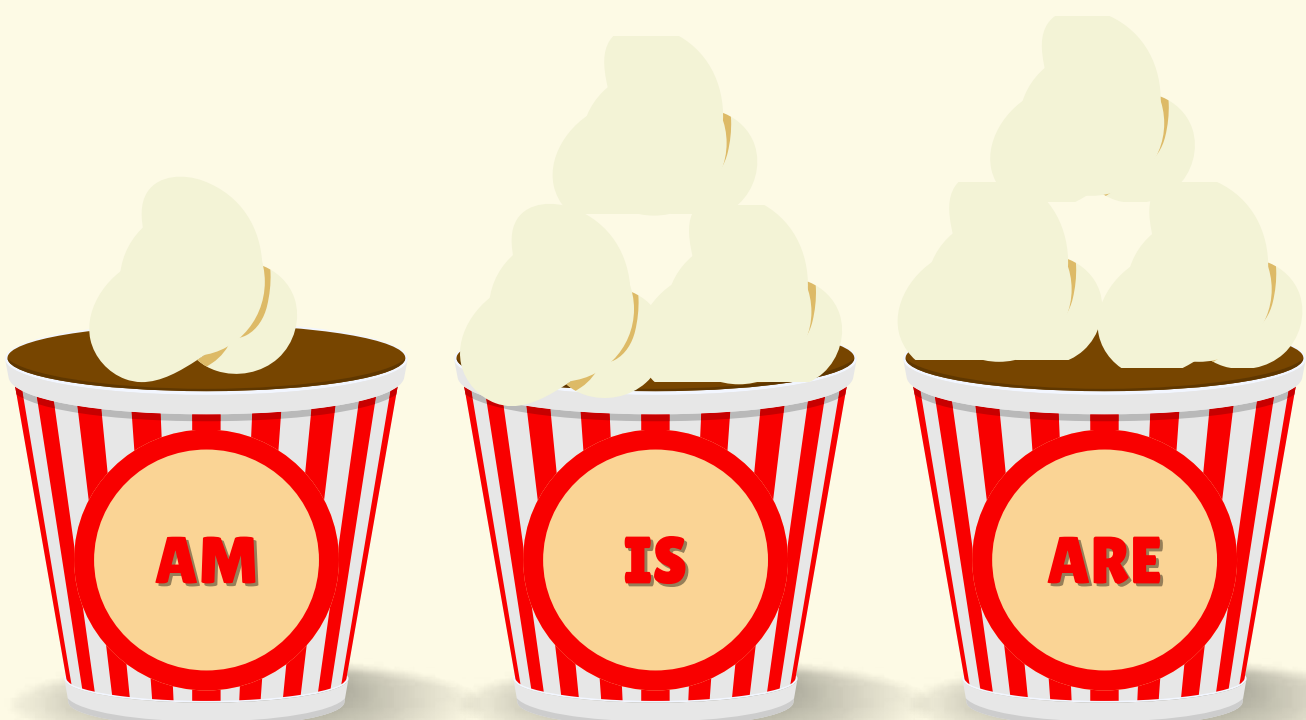
GRAMMAR TIME

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

The present progressive tense is perfect for describing actions happening right now or around the present moment.



VERB TO BE



GRAMMAR TIME

THE PRESENT PROGRESSIVE



n

o

i



I **am** taking pictures at the moment.



I **am not** baking cookies.



Are you cycling right now?



Yes, I **am**!



No, I am **not**!



She **is** meditating in her room.



He **isn't** doing crafts.



Is your dad drawing right now?



Yes, he **is**!



No, he **isn't**!



You **are** fishing at the lake.



We **aren't** dancing salsa.



Are they cooking right now?



Yes, they **are**!



No, they **aren't**!



PRACTICE TIME

1. Use the cues to write affirmative and negative sentences using simple present:



She / celebrate / friends





They / prepare / dinner / Thanksgiving





We / decorate / house / Christmas





He / wear / costume / Halloween





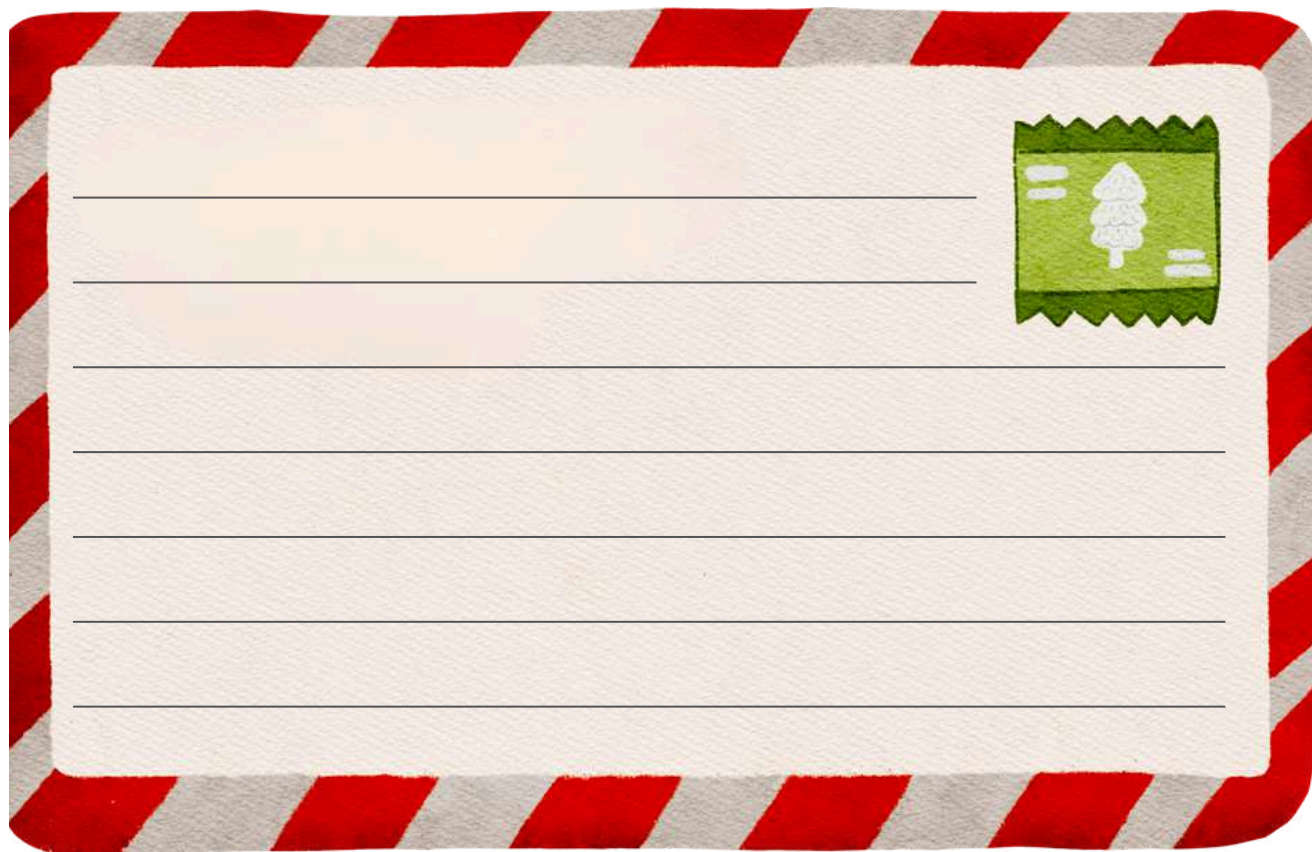
I / visit / family / New Year's Day





PRACTICE TIME

2. Write about what you do on Christmas and Valentine's Day:



A Christmas-themed envelope with a red and white striped border. The inside is white with horizontal lines for writing. A green postage stamp with a white Christmas tree is in the top right corner.



A Valentine's Day-themed envelope with a red and pink striped border. The inside is white with horizontal lines for writing. A pink postage stamp with a red heart and "XO XO" is in the top right corner.

READING TIME

3. Complete the story and answer the questions



A SUNNY SATURDAY



It is a sunny Saturday morning, and everyone in the house is busy with their favorite activities. Sarah _____ (1) (cook) breakfast in the kitchen while her brother, Mike, _____ (2) (watch movies) in the living room. Outside, their parents _____ (3) (cycle) around the neighborhood. Meanwhile, their dog, Max, _____ (4) (swim) in the backyard pool.

In the afternoon, Sarah _____ (5) (bake) cookies for the family. Her sister, Lily, is _____ (6) (do crafts) at the table, making a beautiful decoration. Mike and his friends _____ (7) (play sports) in the park, and their cousin Emma _____ (8) (take photos) of the fun moments.

Later, the family _____ (9) (gather) for a meal, and after dinner, they all _____ (10) (listen to music) and _____ (11) (dance) together. As the evening ends, Sarah decides to meditate for a few minutes to relax, while Mike _____ (12) (learn new hobbies) online. It is a perfect day filled with enjoyable activities!

Questions:

Who is cooking breakfast in the kitchen?

Where are Sarah's parents cycling?

Who is baking cookies for the family?

Where is Emma taking photos?

What is Mike doing online?

PART 3

INTERRUPTED ACTIONS

What will you learn in this section?

VOCABULARY

New vocabulary such as activities you do in your free time.

To create affirmative and negative sentences, as well as to formulate questions and answers using interrupted actions.

GRAMMAR

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

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



LET'S PRACTICE VOCABULARY

ENGLISH
4TEENS

ACTIVITIES



Scroll through
social media



Watch
movies



Do TikToks
videos



Hang out



Listen to a
podcast



Text



Do homework



Stream



Play on a
gaming consol



Vlog



Doing DIY
crafts



Edit photos



Read comics



Work out



Fall down



Go out

GRAMMAR TIME

ENGLISH
4TEENS

INTERRUPTED ACTIONS

Imagine you were watching a YouTube video you were really into when an ad popped up and interrupted your video.

Skip Ad



Interrupted actions are used to talk about actions that were in progress but suddenly got interrupted, just like that unexpected ad break!

STRUCTURE

PAST PROGRESSIVE

WHEN



SIMPLE PAST

✓ Affirmative structure



He was doing TikTok videos

when

his friend called

and interrupted his my recording.

GRAMMAR TIME

INTERRUPTED ACTIONS

✗ Negative structure



I wasn't doing homework

when

my brother came in.



Yes/no questions-answers



Yes, I was!



No, I wasn't!

Were you vlogging
when your camera
battery died?



PRACTICE TIME

1. Match the sentences from Column A with the correct ending from Column B.

I was scrolling through social media
when...

...her phone rang.

She was watching movies when...

...the power went out.

They were doing TikTok videos
when...

...they received a new notification.

He was listening to a podcast when...

...his sister needed help.

We were texting our friends when...

...he fell asleep.

He was vlogging about his DIY crafts
when...

...his camera ran out of battery.

2. Unscramble the words to form correct sentences.

a. / was / she / while / working out / when / she / hurt her ankle

b. editing / was / photos / he / when / the power / went out

c. texting / their / friends / were / they / when / the teacher / walked in

d. vlogging / she / about / was / her DIY crafts / when / her camera / battery died

e. scrolling / was / through social media / my phone / when / I / rang

READING TIME

3. Read the story and answer the questions.



A HECTIC SUNDAY



Last Sunday, Carlos was scrolling through social media when his phone rang. His friends were calling to tell him they were bringing snacks and would arrive soon. While Carlos was busy doing TikTok videos, his friends burst in with a bag full of chips and sodas, turning his room into a mini party. Later, as Carlos was listening to his favorite podcast and working on another TikTok routine, his computer suddenly crashed, making him lose all his



progress.

Determined to salvage the day, Carlos finished his homework and decided to stream his new video game. Just as he got into the game, the power went out, leaving him in the dark. While trying to sort things out, his sister walked in with her camera, ready to vlog her DIY project. In the chaos, she accidentally knocked over

Carlos's drink, spilling it everywhere.



Suddenly, as Carlos tried to clean up, his cat jumped onto his lap, causing him to fall off his chair. By the end of the day, Carlos finally managed to relax with a comic book, only to find his cat curled up and snoozing on top of it. Despite the chaos, Carlos couldn't help but laugh at how his day had turned out.



READING TIME

3. Read the story and answer the questions.

a. What was Carlos doing when his phone rang?

b. How did Carlos's friends surprise him while he was doing TikTok videos?

c. What went wrong with Carlos's computer while he was listening to his podcast?

d. What unexpected event occurred while Carlos was streaming his video game?

e. What was Carlos's cat doing on his comic book by the end of the day?

PART 4

COMPARATIVES & SUPERLATIVES

What will you learn in this section?

VOCABULARY

New adjectives that will help you describe animals.

To create affirmative and negative sentences, as well as to formulate questions and answers using comparative and superlative adjectives.

GRAMMAR

You will find everything you need to reinforce your knowledge.

**Remember, mistakes are part of the process.
Stay positive.**



LET'S PRACTICE VOCABULARY

ENGLISH
4TEENS

SHORT ADJECTIVES



Impressive



Powerful



Colorful



Graceful



Agile



Dangerous



Venomous



Harmful

SHORT ADJECTIVES



Strong



Fast



Tall



Small



Heavy



Tough



Bright



Slow



Lazy

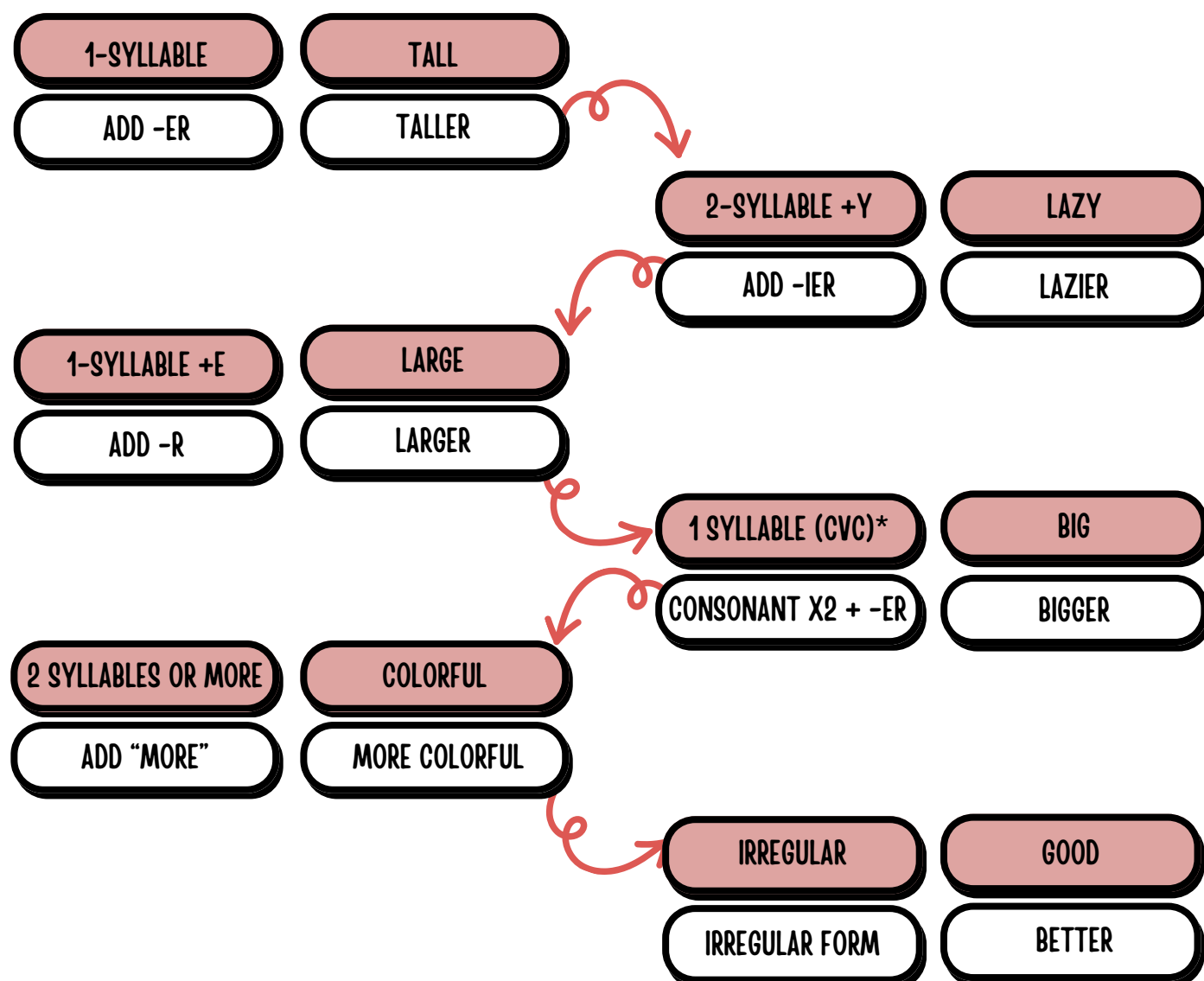


Cute

GRAMMAR TIME

COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES

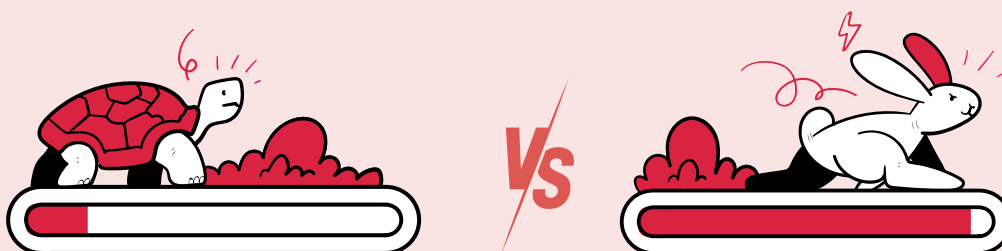
We use them to compare two people, two places, or two things.



GRAMMAR TIME

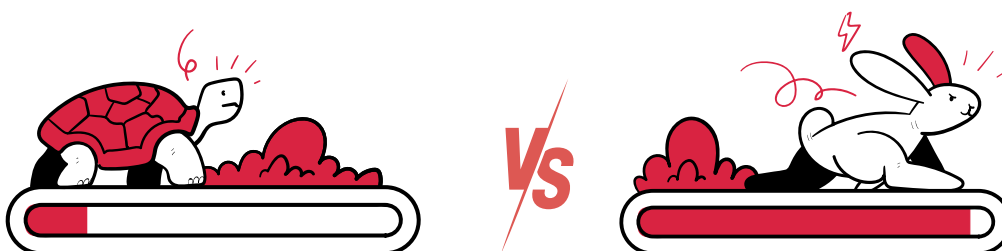
✓ Affirmative structure

The turtle is **slower than** the rabbit, but the rabbit is **more agile than** the turtle.



✗ Negative structure

The rabbit isn't **slower than** the turtle, but the turtle isn't **more agile than** the rabbit.



Yes/no questions-answers



Are parrots **more colorful than** pandas?

✓ Yes, they are!

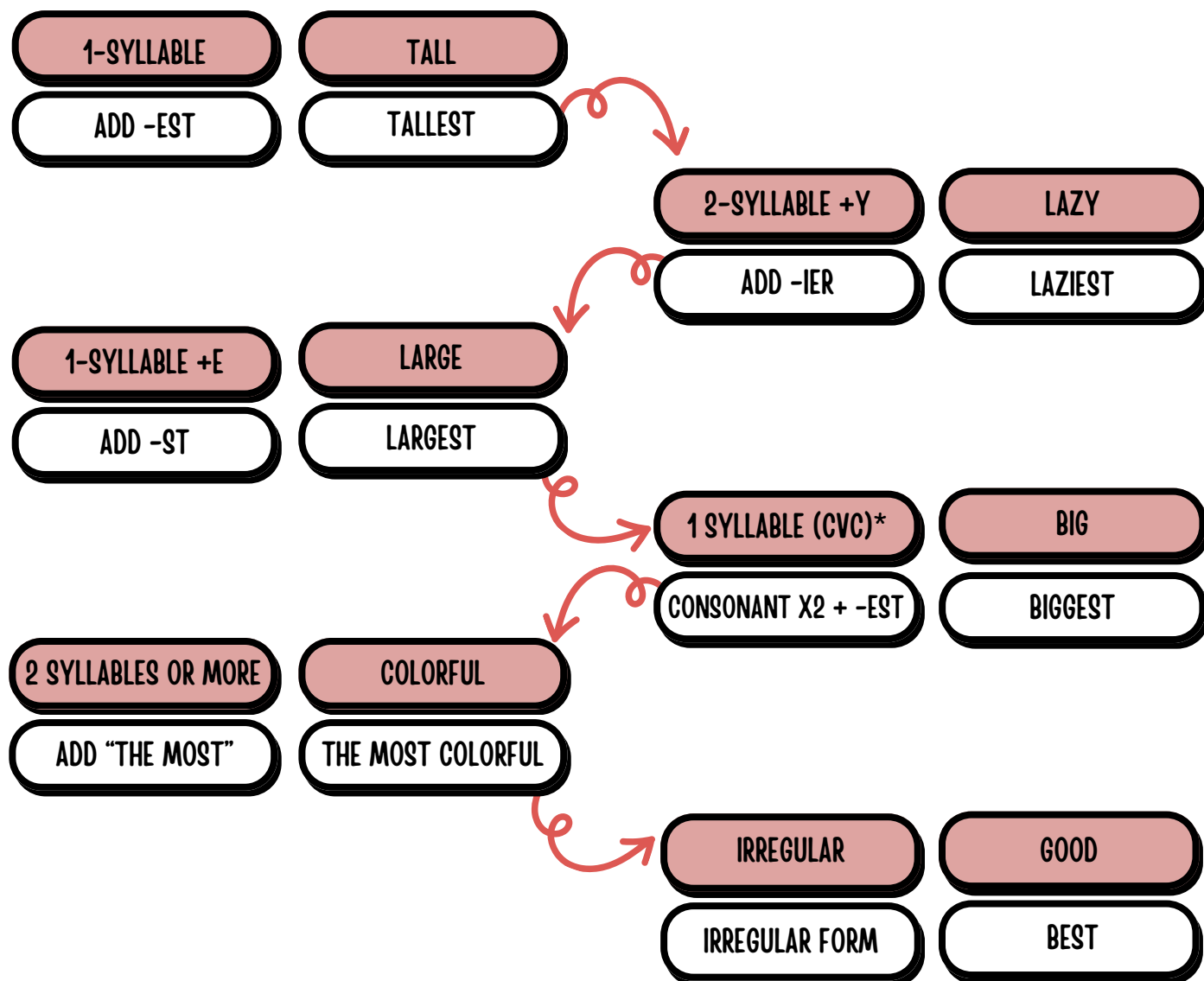
✗ No, they aren't!



GRAMMAR TIME

SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

Whenever you're talking about ONE thing being at the top (or bottom) compared to a group, use the superlative form!



GRAMMAR TIME



Affirmative structure



The giraffe is **the tallest** animal in the world.

It has **the most elegant** neck of all land animals.



Negative structure

The penguin is not **the smallest** bird in Antarctica.

It is not **the most colorful** bird in the world.



Yes/no questions-answers



Is the kangaroo the most iconic animal in Australia?



Yes, they are!



No, they aren't!



PRACTICE TIME

1. Complete the sentences using the correct comparative or superlative form of the adjectives provided.

a. The elephant is the _____ (large) land animal in the world.

b. A cheetah is _____ (fast) than a lion when running.

c. The owl is _____ (wise) than most other birds.

d. Among pets, the cat is _____ (independent) than the dog.

e. An ostrich is _____ (tall) than a penguin.

f. A rabbit is _____ (fast) than a hamster.

g. The giraffe is _____ (tall) animal in the savanna.

2. Unscramble the words to form correct sentences using comparatives or superlatives.

a. is / more / than / the / intelligent / dolphin / a / shark / the

b. more / than / a / giraffe / the / is / the / tall / horse

c. is / the / the / most / monkey / agile / of / animal

d. the / the / is / ant / smallest / insect / in / world

e. is / more / than / the / the / snake / spider / venomous / a / the / tarantula

READING TIME

3. Read and answer the questions



THE ANIMAL KINGDOM

In the animal kingdom, some animals are truly impressive due to their unique traits.



The cheetah, for example, is renowned for being the fastest land animal. It can run at speeds that are much faster than those of the lion, which is also quick but not as swift. The cheetah's agility and speed make it an incredibly powerful predator, able to catch prey with remarkable efficiency.



Is the cheetah faster than the lion?

What animal is heavier than any other land mammal?



The elephant stands out as one of the most impressive animals in terms of size and strength. Elephants are the largest land mammals, much heavier and stronger than any other animal. Their immense size makes them the most powerful creatures in their habitat. Despite their size, they are surprisingly graceful as they move through the forest, showcasing a gentle demeanor.

Which is the largest land animal?

What animal is more dangerous than the clownfish?

The peacock is another striking example, known for its bright and colorful feathers. Its feathers are more vibrant than those of the sparrow, which is a smaller and less colorful bird. The peacock's elaborate display is used to attract mates and is a stunning example of beauty in the animal world. Unlike the peacock, the sparrow is quite plain and less eye-catching.



Which animal has the most colorful feathers?



In the ocean, the box jellyfish is notorious for being one of the most dangerous creatures due to its venomous sting. Its venom is more harmful than that of the clownfish, which is known for its harmless and cute appearance. The clownfish's bright colors and friendly demeanor make it a favorite among aquarium enthusiasts, contrasting sharply with the box jellyfish's dangerous reputation.

Is the cheetah larger than the elephant?

PART 5

MODAL VERBS

What will you learn in this section?

VOCABULARY

New vocabulary and verbs related to skills and responsibilities.

To create affirmative and negative sentences, as well as to formulate questions and answers using modal verbs.

GRAMMAR

You will find everything you need to reinforce your knowledge.

**Remember, mistakes are part of the process.
Stay positive.**



LET'S PRACTICE VOCABULARY

ENGLISH
4TEENS

ABILITIES



Swim



Ride a bike



Build castles



Play instrument.



Drive a car



Cut with scissors



Do crafts



Read

RESPONSIBILITIES



Clean



Pay bills



Mop



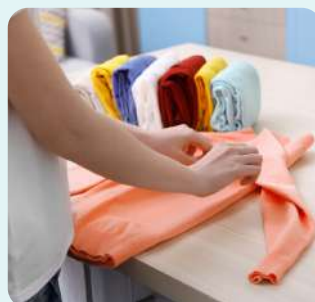
Sweep



**Take care of
(pet, person)**



Do laundry



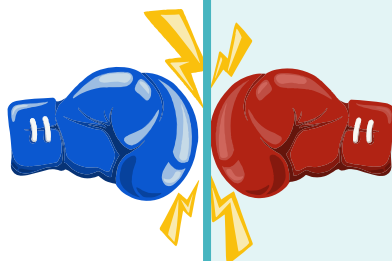
Fold clothes



Feed my pet

GRAMMAR TIME

PAST ABILITIES



CURRENT ABILITIES

"Could" is used to describe someone's ability to do something in the past.

✓ Affirmative structure



I **could** build castles with cubes when I was 5 years old.



✗ Negative structure



I **couldn't** (could not) swim when I was 5 years old.



Yes/no questions-answers

Could you run fast when you were in school?



✓ Yes, I **could**!

✗ No, I **couldn't**!

"Can" is used to describe someone's ability to do something in the present.

✓ Affirmative structure



I **can** play the piano now.

✗ Negative structure



I **can't** (cannot) ride a bike.



Yes/no questions-answers

Can you drive a car?

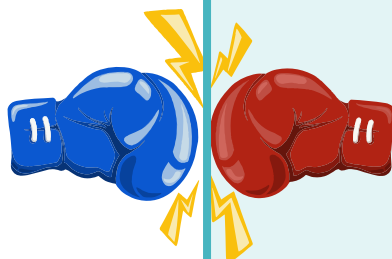


✓ Yes, I **can**!

✗ No, I **cannot**!

GRAMMAR TIME

MUST



HAVE TO

When it is necessary or very important to do something.
(OBLIGATION)

✓ **Affirmative structure**



My mom must cook dinner every day because everyone relies on her.

✗ **Negative structure**



My dad must not forget to pay the bills.

Q A **Yes/no questions-answers**

Must your sister take care of the dog?

✓ Yes, she must!

✗ No, she musn't!

We use it when there is a rule so it is necessary to do something. (RESPONSABILITY)

✓ **Affirmative structure**



My sister has to help me with her homework.

✗ **Negative structure**



My brother doesn't have to clean the garage on weekends.

Q A **Yes/no questions-answers**

Do you have to take out the trash?

✓ Yes, I do!

✗ No, I don't!

PRACTICE TIME

1. Write a paragraph (5-7 sentences) about what you can do now that you couldn't do when you were 6 years.



EXAMPLE

When I was 5 years old I couldn't go out alone, now I can go out with my friends and we usually go to the mall. Additionally, I couldn't stay up late, currently I can go to bed at 12 p.m.

What about you?
What can you now that you could
when you were 5 year old?



PRACTICE TIME

2. Write about your family members' responsibilities and obligations using must and have to in affirmative and negative forms.









PART 6 REQUESTS

What will you learn in this section?

VOCABULARY

New vocabulary for different scenarios:
at the hotel, supermarket, tour, and
restaurant.

GRAMMAR

To make requests using the modal verbs
"can," "could," and "may."

You will find everything you need to reinforce your
knowledge.

**Remember, mistakes are part of the process.
Stay positive.**



LEST' PRACTICE VOCABULARY

ENGLISH
4TEENS

AT THE RESTAURANT



See menu



Order



Add



Get



Dessert



Waiter



Waitress



Meal

AT THE HOTEL



Book



Notify



Have



Confirm



Room



Towels



Reservation



Room service

LEST' PRACTICE VOCABULARY

ENGLISH
4TEENS

AT A GUIDED TOUR



Tell



Explain



Offer



Check



Landmark



Tour group



Guide



Itinerary

AT THE SUPERMARKET



Looking for



Check



Find



Pay



Price



Brand



In stock



Offers

GRAMMAR TIME

REQUESTS: CAN, COULD & MAY



A request is when you ask someone to do something for you or give you something. It's a way of asking for help or permission

"May" is used to make requests in a more formal and polite manner. It's often used when you want to show respect

"Can" is used to make simple requests of a friend or coworker. It is frequently used for simple tasks.

"Could" is more polite than can, but has the same function.



Yes/no question

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

Milo has just arrived at the hotel and he wants room with a beautiful view of the city.

Excuse me, **may** I have a room with a view if one is available?

Yes, you **may**. I'll check to see if we have any rooms with a view available for you.



GRAMMAR TIME

REQUESTS: CAN, COULD & MAY



Yes/no question

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

Lina is dining at a restaurant and has finished her meal. Now, she wants to order a dessert.

Of course, you can. I'll bring it right over.

Excuse me, can I see the dessert menu, please?



Yes/no question

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

Sophie is on a guided tour of London and is curious about a famous landmark they are visiting.

Could you tell me more about the history of the Tower of London?

Of course! The Tower of London has been an iconic symbol of British history.



PRACTICE TIME

1. Read the scenario and write a request using the verb provided:

a)

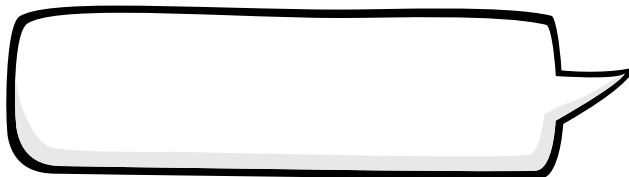
You're interested in trying a special dessert that's not on the regular menu.

Can I see the dessert menu, please?



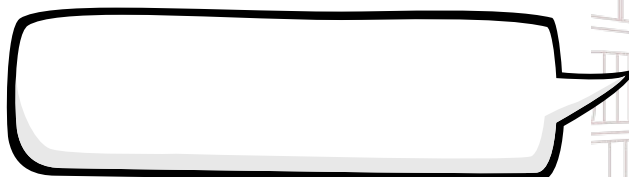
b)

You're shopping at a clothing store and find a shirt you need it in a different size.



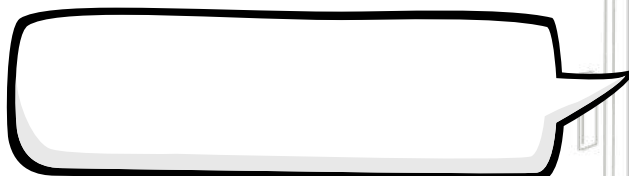
c)

You are shopping in a large supermarket and are trying to find a specific brand of cereal.



d)

There are not enough towels for your stay.



PRACTICE TIME

2. Create requests using “may”, “could” and “can”

COMPLAINT: music too loud



REQUEST: turn it down

COMPLAINT: too hot



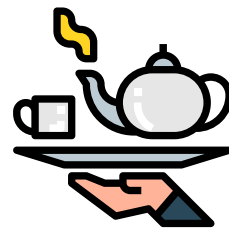
REQUEST: turn on the fan

COMPLAINT: fly in soup



REQUEST: have a new bowl

COMPLAINT: ordered
tea/not coffee



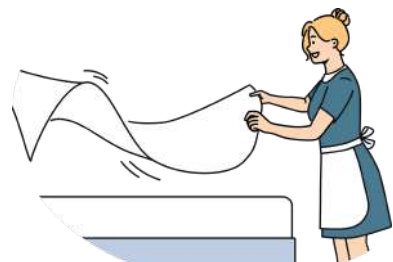
REQUEST: get a cup of tea

COMPLAINT: POS terminal is
not working



REQUEST: pay cash

COMPLAINT: there are no
sheets on the bed



REQUEST: ask for sheets

PART 7

CONDITIONALS

What will you learn in this section?

VOCABULARY

New vocabulary and verbs related to facts, future situations, and unreal situations.

To create affirmative and negative sentences, as well as to formulate questions and answers using conditionals.

GRAMMAR

You will find everything you need to reinforce your knowledge.

**Remember, mistakes are part of the process.
Stay positive.**



LET'S PRACTICE VOCABULARY

ENGLISH
4TEENS

VERBS



Be hungry



Boil



**Become
dark**



Wither



**Build
snowman**



Save money



Get a prize



Get tickets

UNREAL SITUATIONS



**Live
underwater**



**Talk to
animals**



**Talk to
aliens**



**Have flying
cars**



**Create a
planet**



**Have
superpowers**



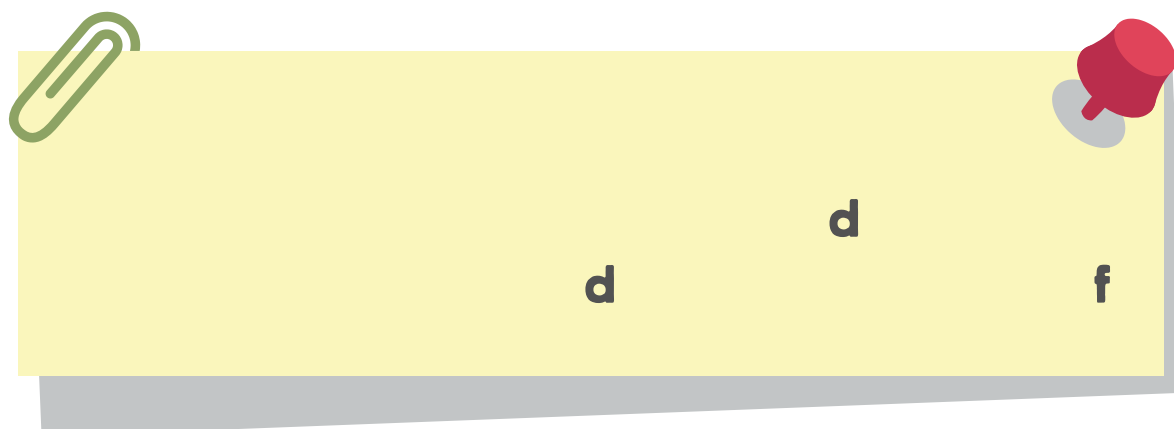
**Win the
lottery**



**Be a
character**

GRAMMAR TIME

Zero conditional



If + present simple

If clause (Condition)



present simple

Main cause (Result)



If I feel stressed



I go for a walk.



If I don't drink water



I get a headache.



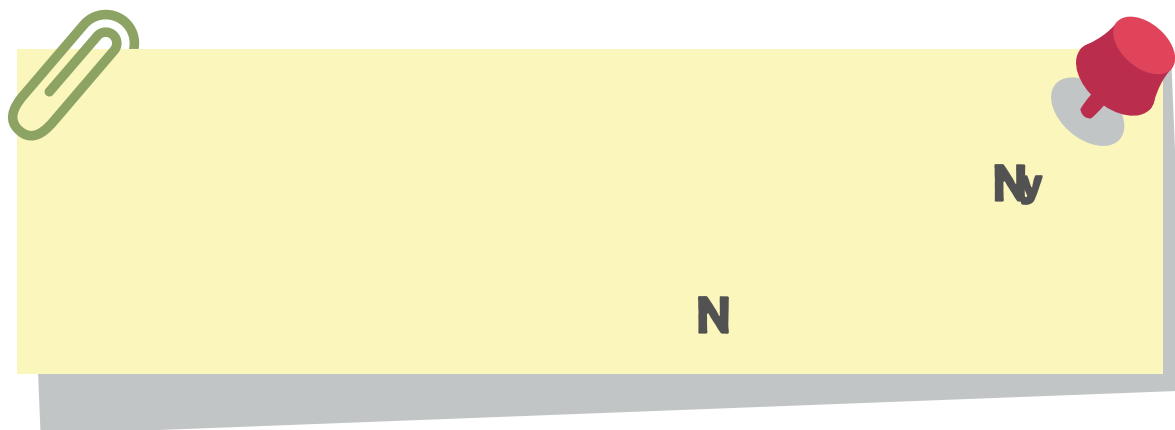
If you feel sad



do you talk to someone?

GRAMMAR TIME

First conditional



If + present simple

If clause (Condition)

simple future

Main cause (Result)



If it rains



you will get wet.



If you don't hurry



you will miss the bus.



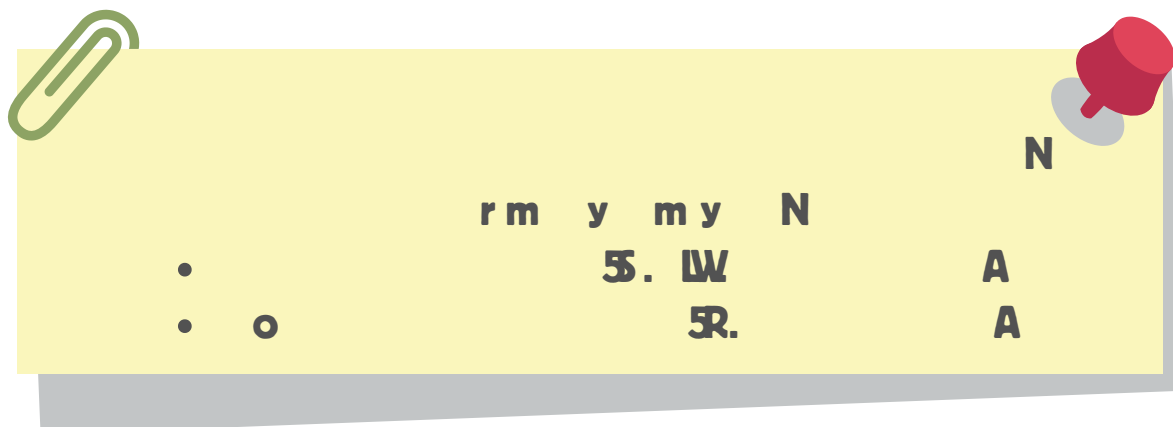
If you feel sad



do you talk to someone?

GRAMMAR TIME

Second conditional



If + present simple

If clause (Condition)

simple future

Main cause (Result)



If I won the lottery

I would travel to Australia.



If she could talk to animals

she wouldn't tell anyone.



If you could fly

would you travel the world?

GRAMMAR TIME

Second conditional

We use the second conditional to talk about **UNREAL SITUATIONS**

When we use the verb "to be" in the second conditional, the past form is always "were" for the subjects:

- ☐ If I were...
- ☐ If he were...
- ☐ If you were...
- ☐ If we were...
- ☐ If she were...
- ☐ If it were...
- ☐ If they were...

o r

If + were

If clause (Condition)

would

Main cause (Result)



If you were a superhero

would you reveal your identity



If you were a superhero

would you reveal your identity



If she were a superhero

she would not hide her powers.

PRACTICE TIME

1. Complete the sentences with the correct verbs to create the zero conditional.

- 1 If babies (to be) hungry, they (cry).
- 2 When you (add) sugar, the sauce (taste) sweet.
- 3 Water (boil) if you (Heat) it to 100°C.
- 4 If you (mix) red and green, you (get) brown.
- 5 He always (take) his umbrella when it (rain).
- 6 When the sun (rise), the street lights (go out).

2. Match the sentences to complete the zero conditional.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1 If you study hard, | a I take a pill. |
| 2 If you don't study, | b Fresh air comes in. |
| 3 If I get a headache, | c You get good grades. |
| 4 When she watches a movie, | d If they don't eat. |
| 5 When you open the window, | e If you add more sugar. |
| 6 If you turn off the lights, | f They wither and die. |
| 7 Tea tastes sweet | g The room becomes dark. |
| 8 When you speak the truth, | h You get bad grades. |
| 9 If you don't water plants regularly, | i people trust you more. |
| 10 People get hungry | j She likes to eat popcorn. |

PRACTICE TIME

4. Unscramble the words to form correct first conditional sentences.

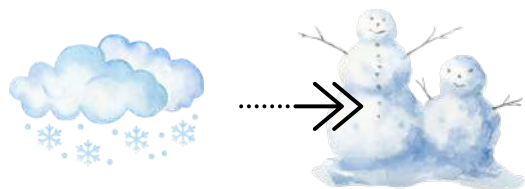
a. (if / it / sunny / be / will / tomorrow / we / have / a picnic

b. I / she / will / if / hungry / buy / a snack / comes

c. they / miss / the train / if / late / they / are

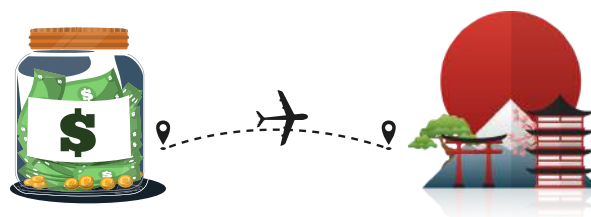
d. you / will / get / a prize / if / you / win / the competition

5. Choose the best answer to complete each sentence using the first conditional. Circle the correct option.



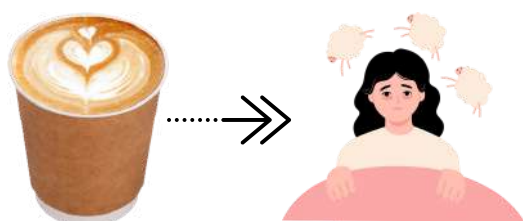
If it snows tomorrow,

- A) we will build a snowman.
- B) we build a snowman.
- C) we would build a snowman.



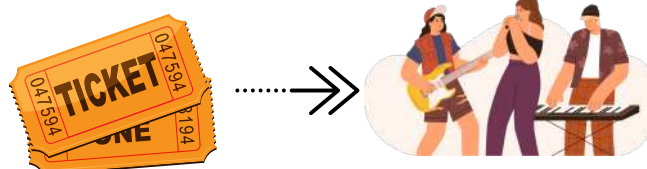
If they save enough money,

- A) they will go on a vacation to Japan.
- B) they go on a vacation to Japan.
- C) they went on a vacation to Japan.



If you drink too much coffee,

- A) you will have trouble sleeping.
- B) you have trouble sleeping.
- C) you had trouble sleeping.



If we get tickets for the show,

- A) we will see our favorite band live.
- B) we see our favorite band live.
- C) we saw our favorite band live.

PRACTICE TIME

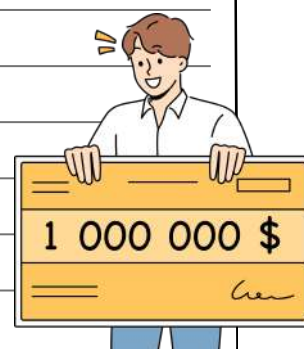
Complete the following sentences using the second conditional and add a creative complement.

- 1.If I could live underwater, _____
- 2.If she had a time machine, _____
- 3.If he could talk to aliens, _____
- 4.If we had a flying car, _____
- 5.If they could create their own planet, _____
- 6.If I could change one historical event, _____
- 7.If she were a character in a fantasy novel, _____
- 8.If he could have any superpower, _____

3. Write a short paragraph using the second conditional.

PRACTICE

What would you do if you won the lottery?



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 9

ENGLISH
4TEENS

Vocabulary

Grammar

Exercises



WORKBOOK

LEVEL 10

ENGLISH
4TEENS

Vocabulary

Grammar

Exercises



HELLO
MY NAME IS

ÍNDICE

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and superlatives

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Part 5: Modal verbs

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TIPS

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PART I

Simple future

What will you learn in this section?

VOCABULARY

New vocabulary: summer activities, winter activities, and future plans.

Create affirmative and negative sentences and formulate questions and answers using the simple future structure with "be going to" and "will."

GRAMMAR

You will find everything you need to reinforce your knowledge.

**Remember, mistakes are part of the process.
Stay positive.**



LET'S PRACTICE VOCABULARY

SUMMER ACTIVITIES



Swim



Sunbathe



Hike



Relax



Surf



Camp



Have a picnic



Go to the
beach



Skate



Explore

WINTER ACTIVITIES



Build a
snowman



Snowboard



Ski



Ice skate



Drink hot
cocoa



Chill



Have a
snowball fight



Cozy up



Have movie
marathons



Slide down
hills

LET'S PRACTICE VOCABULARY

FUTURE PLANS



**Move to another
city/country**



Work



**Travel around
the world**



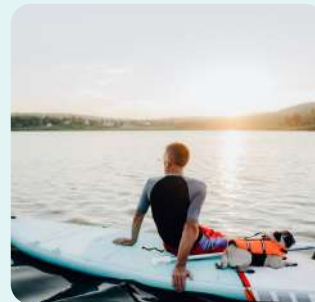
**Open my own
business**



**Become
successful**



Work remotely



**Seek new
adventure**



Stay focused



**Look for better
opportunities**



**Set clear
boundaries**



**Finish online
courses**



Get a job

GRAMMAR TIME

SIMPLE FUTURE “BE GOING TO”

Use “Going to” for actions we plan to do or when we intend to do something before speaking. It shows our intention or plan.

- ▶ Fixed plans
- ▶ Intentions
- ▶ Predictions with evidence

I AM GOING TO CLEAN TOMORROW



AFFIRMATIVE

NEGATIVE

QUESTION

I **am going** to wear a beautiful sweater.

I **am not going** to bake cookies.

Are you going to have a barbecue?

He **is going** to sing carols.

He **is not going** to go to the beach.

Is she going to play ice hockey?

Tomorrow
Next + event
Later

**KEY
WORDS**

Later
in + month
on + day
tonight

GRAMMAR TIME

WH QUESTIONS

WHAT?

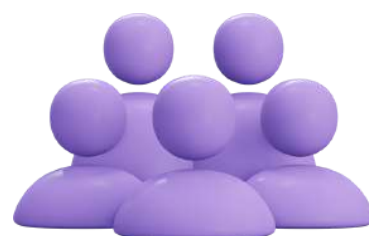


It is for information.

What is he going to do next winter?

He is going to have a snowfight.

WHO?



It is for people.

Who are you going to spend time with next summer?

I am going to spend time with my family.

WHERE?



It is for place.

Where is your best friend going to celebrate his birthday?

He is going to celebrate his birthday in Spain.

GRAMMAR TIME

SIMPLE FUTURE “WILL”

Use “will” for spontaneous decisions made at the moment of speaking.

- ▶ Unplanned future
- ▶ Rapid decisions
- ▶ Predictions
- ▶ Speculations

I WILL GET MY OWN HOUSE .



AFFIRMATIVE

I **will** work in a creative field.

She **will** move to a different country.

NEGATIVE

I **will not** become a lawyer.

He **won't** live in his hometown.

QUESTION

Will you stay focused?

Will she seek new adventure?

Tomorrow
Next + event
Later

KEY WORDS

Later
in + month
on + day
tonight

GRAMMAR TIME

WH QUESTIONS

WHY?



It is for a reason.



Why will I choose to move to a new city in the future?

Because I will look for better opportunities.



When will he finish his online course?

He will finish his online course in three months.



WHEN?



It is for time?

HOW?



It is to ask the way something is made/happens



How will she balance her work and personal life?

She will balance her work and personal life by setting clear boundaries.



PRACTICE TIME

1. Write a paragraph (5-7 sentences) about what they are going to do next winter.



PRACTICE TIME

2 Write a paragraph (5-7 sentences) about what you are going to do next summer.



PRACTICE TIME

3. Write predictions about yourself using the phrases in the crystal ball.



PART 2

PRESENT

What will you learn in this section?

VOCABULARY

New vocabulary: social media activities, things you can do at the pet shop, gym, and coffee shop.

Create affirmative and negative sentences and formulate questions and answers using the simple present and the present continuous.

GRAMMAR

You will find everything you need to reinforce your knowledge.

**Remember, mistakes are part of the process.
Stay positive.**

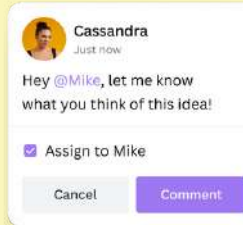


LET'S PRACTICE VOCABULARY

SOCIAL MEDIA ACTIVITIES



Post photos



Comment posts



Follow/subscribe



Tag friends



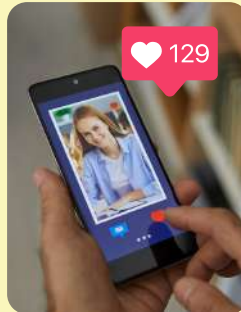
Stream



Check



Creat memes



Like photos/posts



Reply to messages



Highlight stories

AT THE PET SHOP



Buy a new toy



Feed the fish



Groom



Adopt



Buy/ Sell pet food



Restock the shelves



Recommend



Inspect the fish tanks

LET'S PRACTICE VOCABULARY

AT THE GYM



Exercise



Lift



Stretch



Jump



Drink water



Punch the bag



Box



Jog

AT THE COFFEE SHOP



Order



Serve



Wait



Talk



Sing



Hang out



Drink



Work/Study

GRAMMAR TIME

PRESENT SIMPLE

We use the Present Simple to talk about what usually happens in the present.

- ▶ Routines
- ▶ Habits
- ▶ General truth

THEY **STREAM** GAMES EVERY DAY.



AFFIRMATIVE

NEGATIVE

QUESTION

I **highlight** my stories on Instagram.

I **don't** creat memes.

Do you tag your friends on yor photos?

She **checks** social media at night.

He **doesn't** comment posts on Facebook.

Does she post photos every day?

Always
Every day
Usually / Often

**KEY
WORDS**

Hardly ever
Never
One/twice/three times
a week

GRAMMAR TIME

WH QUESTIONS

WHAT?



It is for information.



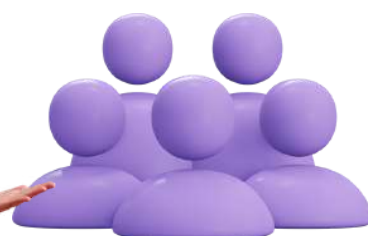
What kind of content do you stream?

I stream video games and cooking tutorials.



LIVE
STREAMING

WHO?



It is for people.



Who does your sister follow on social media?

She follows celebrities, influencers, and her classmates.



WHAT TIME?



It is for hours.



What time does he usually post his photos?

He usually posts his photos at 8 p.m. after dinner.



GRAMMAR TIME

PRESENTE CONTINUOUS

The present continuous tense is used to describe dynamic actions that are currently happening.

- ▶ Actions in progress
- ▶ Temporary activities
- ▶ At the moment of speaking

THEY ARE ORDERING CAPPUCCINO.



AFFIRMATIVE

NEGATIVE

QUESTION

I **am buying** a new toy for my dog.

I **am not eating** at the coffee shop.

Are you drinking a cappuccino?

She **is working out** at the gym.

He **is not feeding** the fish.

Is she adopting a kitten?

Now
Right now
At the moment

**KEY
WORDS**

Still
Currently

GRAMMAR TIME

WH QUESTIONS

WHY?



It is for a
reason.



Why are you talking to
the barista for so long?

I'm talking to the barista
because we're good friends.



WHEN?



It is for time?



Who is lifting the heaviest
weights at the gym right
now?

Jake is lifting the heaviest
weights at the moment.



WHERE?

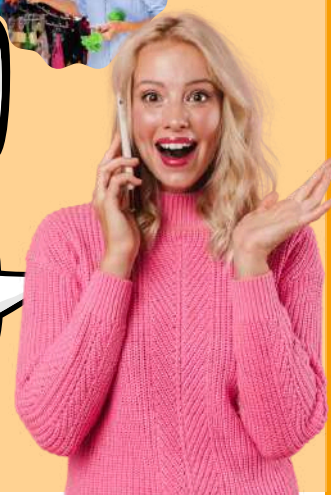


It is for place.



Where is he buying a
new toy for his dog?

He is buying it at the
pet shop downtown.

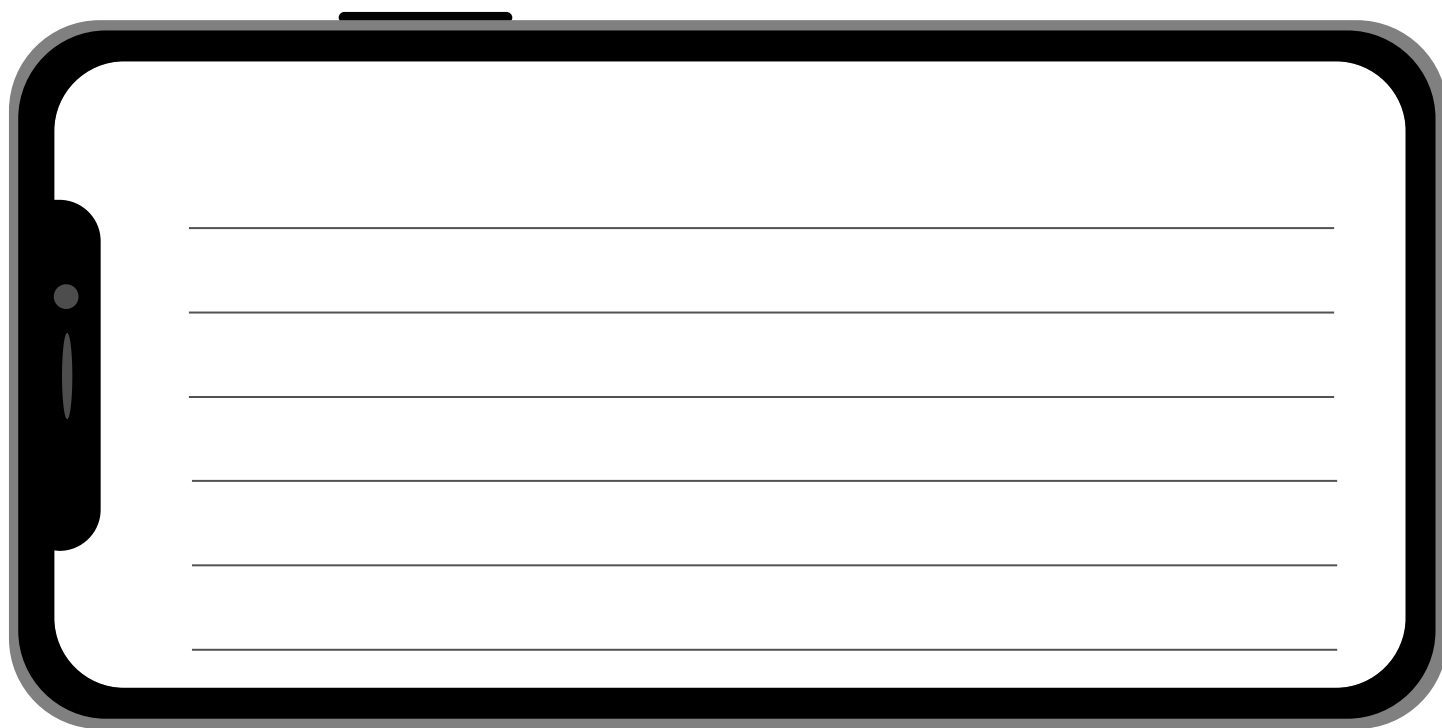


PRACTICE TIME

1. Read the paragraph below and identify the mistakes. (5 mistakes)

Every day, she use social media to connect with her friends and family. In the morning, she check her accounts while having breakfast, scrolling through posts and messages. During lunch, she often share interesting articles and memes that she found online. In the evening, she enjoys watching videos and engaging with her followers through comments and likes. On weekends, she usually post photos from her outings, sharing her experiences with everyone. Overall, social media is an important part of her daily routine, and she love discovering new trends and connecting with people.

2. Write a paragraph answering the following question.



READING TIME

3. Convert the following positive sentences into negative sentences.

- I post photos in the afternoons.

- We create memes for fun.

- He follows his favorite accounts regularly.

- Lisa checks for new notifications every hour.

- You reply to messages promptly.

- She highlights her best stories on her profile.

4. Select the correct option to complete each sentence.

- I _____ (**does not** / **do not**) post photos every day because I prefer to keep my life private.
- He _____ (**does** / **does not**) follow many accounts because he finds social media overwhelming.
- Does she _____ (**tag** / **not tag**) her friends when she shares her pictures?
- You _____ (**reply** / **replies**) to messages quickly, even when you're busy.
- Do they _____ (**share** / **shares**) their experiences on social media?

READING TIME

5. Look at the picture of a pet store. Write five sentences in the present progressive tense describing what the people and pets are doing.



READING TIME

6. Look at the picture of a gym. Write five sentences in the present progressive tense describing what the people and pets are doing.



READING TIME

7. Look at the picture of a coffee shop. Write five sentences in the present progressive tense describing what the people and pets are doing.



PART 3

INTERRUPTED ACTIONS

What will you learn in this section?

VOCABULARY

New vocabulary and verbs to talk about interrupted actions.

Create affirmative and negative sentences and formulate questions and answers using interrupted actions.

GRAMMAR

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

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



LET'S PRACTICE VOCABULARY

ENGLISH
4TEENS

ACTIVITIES



Hear



Jump into



Forget



Clean



Prepare



Discover



Win a contest



Look at the
clock



Be late



Miss the bus



Hear the
doorbell



Go off



Find sales



Buy



Fall down



Cry

INTERRUPTED ACTIONS

Interrupted actions are used to talk about actions that were in progress but suddenly got interrupted, just like that unexpected ad break!

AFFIRMATIVE

He was cooking dinner **when**

He heard the doorbell ring.



NEGATIVE



I wasn't shopping for clothes

when

I found that amazing sale.



QUESTIONS

Were you cooking **when**

the smoke alarm went off?



PRACTICE TIME

1. Choose the correct option to complete the sentence.

- I _____ (**was sleeping / slept**) when the alarm _____ (**was ringing / rang**).
- I _____ (**was cleaning / cleaned**) the kitchen when I _____ (**broke / was breaking**) a glass.
- She _____ (**was running / ran**) in the park when she _____ (**fell / was falling**).
- They _____ (**were having / had**) dinner when their dog _____ (**started / was starting**) barking.
- The baby _____ (**was crying / cried**) when the parents _____ (**arrived / were arriving**) home.
- I _____ (**was playing / played**) video games when my mom _____ (**called / was calling**) me for dinner.

2. Fill in the blanks with your own ideas

- I was cleaning **when** _____
- She was jumping into the pool **when** _____
- We were preparing for the contest **when** _____
- You were looking at the clock **when** _____
- He was crying **when** _____

PRACTICE TIME

3. Each sentence has one mistake. Find and correct it.

- I was looking at the clock when I am missing the bus.

- She was cry when she heard her favorite song.

- They preparing the house when the fire alarm went off.

- He jumped into the pool when he is falling down.

- We was cleaning when we heard the doorbell.

5. Put them in the correct order to form a complete sentence using past progressive and simple past.

- we / the / shopping / went / found / we / were / sales / when

- cleaning / I / doorbell / the / heard / was / when / I / house / the

- a / contest / forgot / you / when / winning / were / you / speech / your

- they / playing / soccer / were / it / when / started / to / rain

- he / was / cooking / the / when / went / power / off

PART 4

COMPARATIVES & SUPERLATIVES

What will you learn in this section?

VOCABULARY

New vocabulary related to movies and adjectives to describe movies.

Create affirmative and negative sentences and formulate questions and answers using using comparative and superlative adjectives.

GRAMMAR

You will find everything you need to reinforce your knowledge.

**Remember, mistakes are part of the process.
Stay positive.**



LET'S PRACTICE VOCABULARY

ENGLISH
4TEENS

MOVIES



Characters



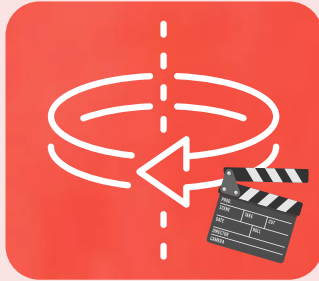
Scene



Soundtrack



Cast



Plot twist



Protagonist



Villain

KIND OF MOVIES



Action



Drama



Horror



Adventure



Animated



Comedy



Romance



Sci-Fi



Mystery



Documentary

LET'S PRACTICE VOCABULARY

ENGLISH
4TEENS

SHORT ADJECTIVES

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative	
Great	Greater	The greatest	
Good	Better	The best	
Bad	Worse	The worst	
Cool	Cooler	Coolest	
Funny	Funnier	Funniest	
Creepy	Creepier	Creepiest	
Bright	Brighter	Brightest	
Cheesy	Cheesier	Cheesiest	

LET'S PRACTICE VOCABULARY

ENGLISH
4TEENS

SHORT ADJECTIVES

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative	
Entertaining	More entertaining	The most entertaining	
Interesting	Most interesting	The most interesting	
Exciting	More exciting	The most exciting	
Hilarious	More hilarious	The most hilarious	
Boring	More boring	The most boring	
Romantic	More romantic	The most romantic	
Dramatic	More dramatic	The most dramatic	
Engaging	More engaging	The most engaging	

GRAMMAR TIME

COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES



Comparatives highlight differences between two things. Superiority indicates one has a greater quality, inferiority means one has a lesser quality, and equality means both have the same quality.

SUPERIORITY



Animated comedies are often **funnier than** live-action ones.



Animated movies aren't **creepier than** live-action ones.



Are animated movies **more engaging than** superhero films?



EQUALITY



Some Christmas movies are **as cheesy as** romantic comedies.



Romantic comedies aren't **as hilarious as** Christmas movies full of holiday mishaps.



Are Christmas movies **as dramatic as** romantic comedies?



INFERIORITY



Documentaries are **less entertaining than** sci-fi movies.



Sci-fi movies are not **less cool than** documentaries.



Are sci-fi movies **less boring than** certain types of documentaries?



GRAMMAR TIME

SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

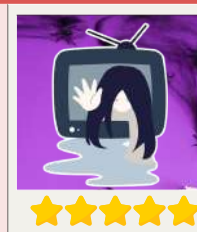


Superlatives are used to show the highest or lowest degree of a quality in a group. Superlatives compare one thing to all others in the group, highlighting it as the best, worst, or most extreme.

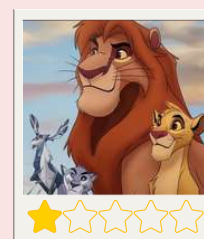
SUPERIORITY



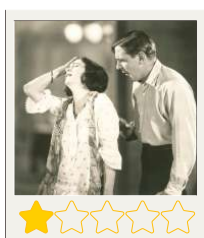
Horror movies are **the most terrifying** genre.



Animated movies aren't **the most realistic**.



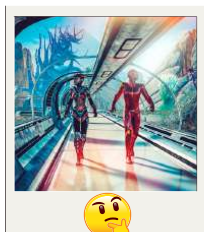
Are comedy movies **the most enjoyable** for people who love to laugh?



Drama films usually have **the least energetic** soundtracks.



The romance movie isn't **the least popular**.



Are sci-fi movies **the least emotional** compared to dramas or romances?

INFERIORITY

PRACTICE TIME

1. Complete the sentences with the correct comparative form of the adjectives in parentheses:

- Horror movies are usually _____ (creepy) than comedies.
- Animated films are _____ (bright) than dark dramas.
- Action movies are often _____ (exciting) than romantic films.
- Documentaries are sometimes _____ (boring) than fiction movies.
- Romantic comedies are _____ (good) than traditional romances.
- Indie films can be _____ (engaging) than big-budget blockbusters.

2. Write a sentence using the superlative form of the adjectives in parentheses:

- That horror film was the _____ (creepy) I watched last year.
- Among all the comedies, I think this one is the _____ (hilarious).
- The special effects made it the _____ (cool) movie of the summer.
- Out of all the films, that one was the _____ (boring) film.
- This drama is the _____ (dramatic) film I've ever experienced.
- Of all the romantic movies, this one is the _____ (good).

PRACTICE TIME

3. Circle the correct form (comparative or superlative) to complete each sentence:

- This is the (**best** / **better**) animated movie I've ever seen.
- Sci-fi films are usually (**more exciting** / **most exciting**) than dramas
- Of all the comedies, that one was the (**funniest** / **funnier**).
- Horror movies can be (**creepier** / **creepiest**) than thrillers.
- Action films are often (**cooler** / **coolest**) than romantic movies.

4. Using the movie genres listed, write comparisons using the comparatives and superlatives:



VS

Comparative:

Superlative:



VS

Comparative:

Superlative:



VS

Comparative:

Superlative:

PART 5

MODAL VERBS

What will you learn in this section?

VOCABULARY

New vocabulary and verbs related to past and current abilities and responsibilities.

Create affirmative and negative sentences and formulate questions and answers using modal verbs.

GRAMMAR

You will find everything you need to reinforce your knowledge.

**Remember, mistakes are part of the process.
Stay positive.**



LET'S PRACTICE VOCABULARY

ENGLISH
4TEENS

ABILITIES



Download



Communicate easily



Send handwritten letters



Use GPS



Use carriages



Travel by air



E-learn



Go to the library



Use landline telephones



Use smartphones



Search information instantly



Use paper maps



Use electric cars



Attend physical classroom



Use film cameras



Use digital cameras



Listen to vinyl records



Listen to AM/FM radio



Stream movies



Watch TV

LET'S PRACTICE VOCABULARY

ENGLISH
4TEENS

RESPONSABILITIES

HEALTHCARE



Diagnose



Prescribe



Treat



Examine



Inform
patient



Assist
patient

EDUCATION



Evaluate



Teach



Plan lessons



Lead
students



Guide



Support
students

CONSTRUCTION



Build
buildings



Design



Inspect



Renovate



Draft plans



Install
plumbings

BUSINESS



Negotiate



Implement
plans



Lead
organization



Inspire the
team



Sell
products



Create
strategies

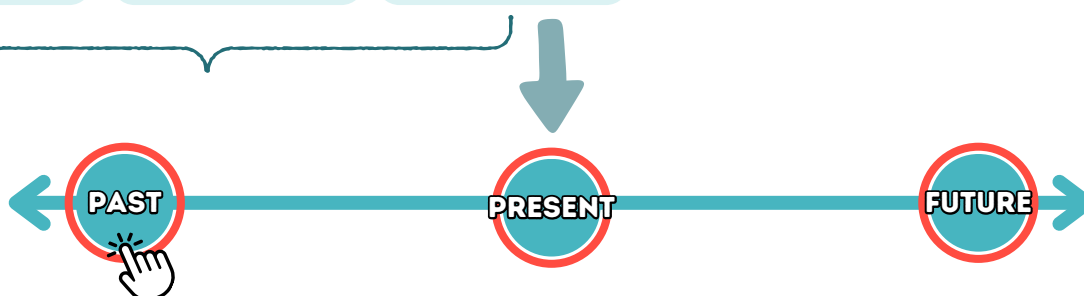
GRAMMAR TIME

PAST ABILITIES “COULD”



"Could" is used to describe someone's ability to do something in the past.

PEOPLE COULD LISTEN THE AM/FM RADIO.



AFFIRMATIVE



I **could** communicate by landline phones.

He **could** communicate by landline phones.

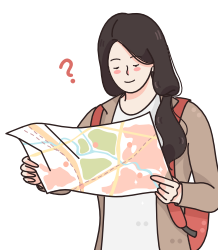


NEGATIVE



I **couldn't** use GPS.

He **couldn't** use GPS.



QUESTION



Could you use smartphones in 1976?

Could she use smartphones in 1976?



GRAMMAR TIME

CURRENT ABILITIES “CAN”



"Can" is used to describe someone's ability to do something in the present.

PEOPLE CAN STREAM MOVIES ONLINE.



AFFIRMATIVE



I **can** use GPS.

He **can** use GPS.



NEGATIVE



I **can't** use
carriges to travel.

He **can't** use
carriges to travel.



QUESTION



Can you communicate
instantly?

Can she communicate
instantly?



GRAMMAR TIME

OBLIGATIONS “MUST”



When it is necessary or very important to do something.

MUST= PROHIBITION

DOCTORS

MUST

ASSITS

PATIENTS.



AFFIRMATIVE



I **must** support my students.

She **must** support her students.



NEGATIVE



I **musn't** prescribe medication without a proper diagnosi.

He **musn't** prescribe medication without a proper diagnosi.

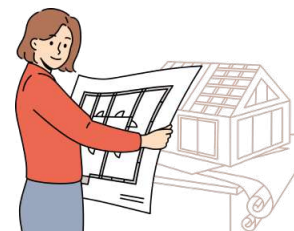


QUESTION



Must you draft plans?

Must an architect draft plans?



GRAMMAR TIME

NECESSITY/RESPONSABILITY "HAVE TO"



We use it when there is a rule so it is necessary to do something.

BUSINESSWOMEN HAVE TO SELL PRODUCTS.



AFFIRMATIVE



I **have to** install plumbings.

She **has to** install plumbings.



NEGATIVE



I **don't have to** sell fruits.

He **doesn't have to** sell fruits.



QUESTION



Do you **have to** plan lessons?

Does she **have to** plan lessons?



PRACTICE TIME

1. Rewrite the following sentences by changing them from the past to the present or vice versa. Use "could" and "can" appropriately:

1924 1924

- People could send handwritten letters in 1924.
Now, people cannot instead people can use smartphones.

- People can listen to music online today.

- People could use paper maps in 1924.

- People could travel by air in 1924, but it wasn't common.

2. Choose the correct answer in each question and sentence:

What _____ people do in 2024 that they _____ do in 1924?

- A. could / can
- B. can / couldn't
- C. couldn't / can.

In 1924, people _____ stream movies, but now we _____ watch movies at home.

- A. couldn't / can
- B. can / couldn't
- C. couldn't / could

_____ people travel by air in 1924?

- A. Could
- B. Can

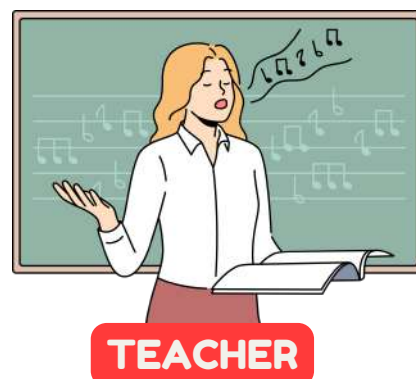
Today, you _____ listen to music online, but in 1924, people _____ only use vinyl records.

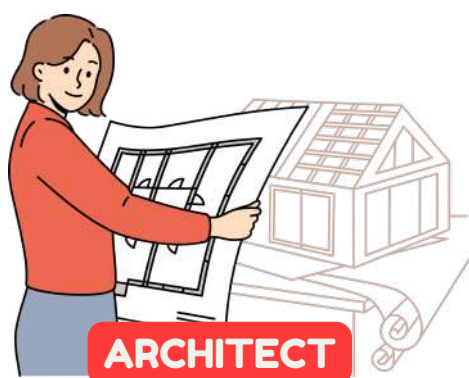
- A. couldn't / can
- B. can / could
- C. could / can't

PRACTICE TIME

3. Describe the responsibilities and obligations of the following professions using must and have to in affirmative and negative forms:









PRACTICE TIME

4. Read the story and answer the questions:

Life in 1924 vs. 2024

A hundred years ago, life was very different. In 1924, people couldn't imagine many of the things we have today. For example, they couldn't use smartphones or GPS. If they wanted to communicate, they could send handwritten letters or talk on landline telephones. Finding information wasn't instant; people could go to the library and search through books.

Transportation was also different. Although airplanes existed, not many people could afford to fly. Instead, they used cars or even carriages. Today, people can fly anywhere in the world quickly and easily.

Entertainment has changed too. In 1924, people could listen to vinyl records or AM radio. There was no television, and certainly no streaming movies from the comfort of their homes. In 2024, people can stream movies, listen to music online, and communicate instantly through their devices.

It's amazing to think about all the things technology has made possible. Today, people can do things that once seemed like science fiction. In summary, people in 2024 can do many things that people in 1924 simply couldn't.

PRACTICE TIME

4. Read the story and answer the questions:

a. How did people find information in 1924 compared to today?

b. Could people travel by plane easily in 1924? Explain why or why not.

c. What are some of the ways entertainment has changed from 1924 to 2024?

d. What couldn't people use to communicate in 1924 that they can use today?

e. How has transportation improved between 1924 and 2024?

READING TIME

3. Read the story and answer the questions.

a. What was Carlos doing when his phone rang?

b. How did Carlos's friends surprise him while he was doing TikTok videos?

c. What went wrong with Carlos's computer while he was listening to his podcast?

d. What unexpected event occurred while Carlos was streaming his video game?

e. What was Carlos's cat doing on his comic book by the end of the day?

PART 6

PRESENT PERFECT AND
PRESENT PERFECT
PROGRESSIVE

What will you learn in this section?

VOCABULARY

New vocabulary related to the singer's career and free time activities.

Create affirmative and negative sentences and formulate questions and answers using present perfect simple and present perfect progressive.

GRAMMAR

You will find everything you need to reinforce your knowledge.

**Remember, mistakes are part of the process.
Stay positive.**



LEST' PRACTICE VOCABULARY

ENGLISH
4TEENS

VERBS



Win an award

Won



Release a new album

Released



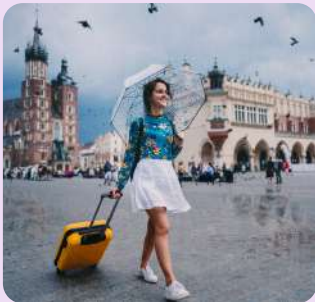
Perform a concert

Performed



Collaborate with other singer

Collaborated



Travel

Traveled



Record a music video

Recorded



Write a new lyrics

Written



Contribute

Contributed



Debut in public

Debuted



Promote

Promoted



Feature with another singer

Featured



Have concerts

Had

LEST' PRACTICE VOCABULARY

ENGLISH
4TEENS

VERBS



Chat



Post



Play sport



Go out



Try out



Explore



**Learn a new
hobby**



**Work on
projects**



Organize



**Binge-watch
series**



Follow trends



**Practice
mindfulness**



Improve skills



Take course



**Develop
routines**



Play games

GRAMMAR TIME

PRESENT PERFECT



We use the Present Perfect to talk about the past, but it has a link to the present.

THEY HAVE WRITTEN NEW LYRICS THIS YEAR.

AFFIRMATIVE



I **have** collaborated with another singer on a popular song.

She **has** collaborated with another singer on a popular song.



NEGATIVE



I **haven't** performed a concert in my hometown.

He **hasn't** performed a concert in my hometown.



QUESTION



Have you recorded a new song this year?

Has she recorded a new song this year?



so far
recently
ever/never
many times

KEY WORDS

FOR
Period of time



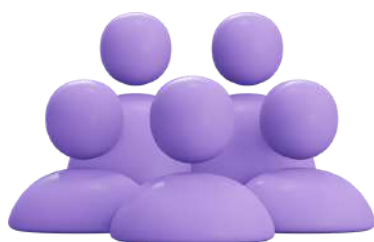
SINCE
Point on time



GRAMMAR TIME

WH QUESTIONS

WHO?



It is for a
people.



Who has she featured with
on her new track?

She has featured with a
famous rapper on her new
track.



What have you
recorded recently?

I have recorded a music
video for her new song.



WHAT?



It is for more
information.

HOW MANY?



It is for
quantity.



How many times has he
won an award?

He has won an award
three times.



GRAMMAR TIME

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS



We use Present Perfect Continuous to talk about actions that started in the past, are still happening in the present, and may continue into the future.

THEY HAVE BEEN FOLLOWING TRENDS.

AFFIRMATIVE



I **have been** binge-watching a new series on Netflix.

She **has been** binge-watching a new series on Netflix.



NEGATIVE



I **haven't been** practicing mindfulness every morning.

He **hasn't been** practicing mindfulness every morning.



QUESTION



Have you been taking a course online?

Has he been taking a course online?



Lately
Recently
Today
This year

**KEY
WORDS**

FOR

Period of time



SINCE

Point on time



GRAMMAR TIME

WH QUESTIONS

WHY?



It is for a reason.



Why has she been following the latest fashion trends?

Because she wants to stay updated for her fashion blog.



Where have you been exploring lately?

I have been exploring new hiking trails in the mountains.



WHERE?



It is for time?

HOW LONG?



It is for the duration or length of something.



How long has he been working on his art projects?

He has been working on his art projects for the past six months.



PRACTICE TIME

1. Write sentences using the following prompts and present perfect:

- You / win / award / three times this year.

- She / release / a new album / recently.

- He / collaborate / with other singers / this year.

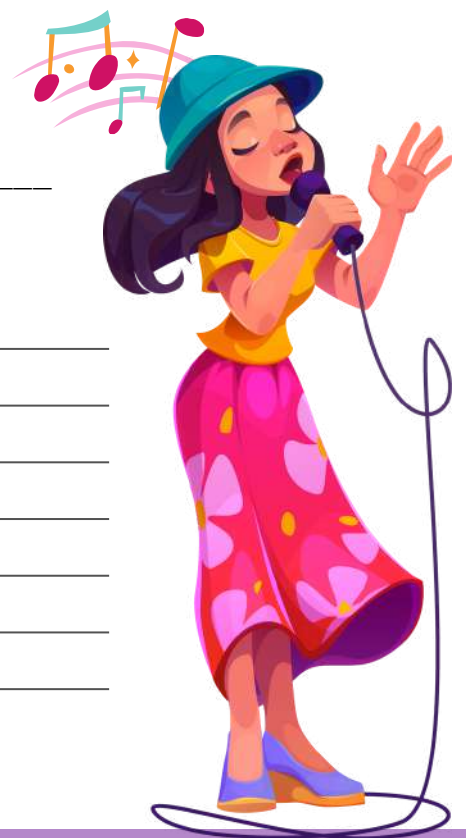
- You / debut / new single / in public / last week.

- He / feature / with a famous artist / recently.

- She / travel / abroad / several times.

2 Write a paragraph (5-7 sentences) about what your favorite singer has done during his artistic career:

My  **FAVORITE** singer is _____

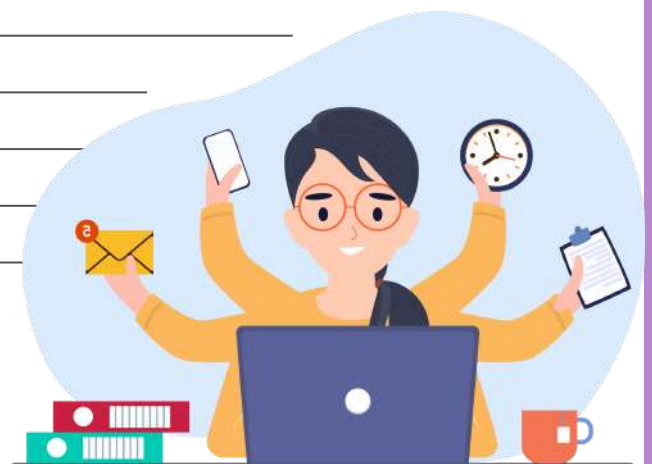


PRACTICE TIME

3. Find and correct 8 mistakes related to the incorrect use of the present perfect continuous tense. Rewrite the paragraph with the correct verb forms.

I has been chat with my friends online every day after school. Recently, I am playing sports with my team, and we have play three matches so far. I have been go out to the mall on weekends, and my friends and I tried out new restaurants. I am explore a new hobby: photography. I has worked on my school project for two weeks, and we organizes a science fair.

4. Write a paragraph (5-7 sentences) about what you have been doing recently:



PART 7

CONDITIONALS

What will you learn in this section?

VOCABULARY

New vocabulary and verbs related to facts, future situations, and unreal situations.

Create affirmative and negative sentences and formulate questions and answers using conditionals.

GRAMMAR

You will find everything you need to reinforce your knowledge.

**Remember, mistakes are part of the process.
Stay positive.**



LET'S PRACTICE VOCABULARY

ENGLISH
4TEENS

VERBS



Procrastinate



Get stressed



Fail the exam



Lose focus



Lose time



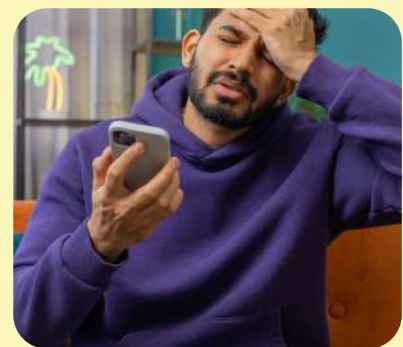
Struggle



Rush



Cram everything



Perform worse



**Leave everything
until last minute**

LET'S PRACTICE VOCABULARY

ENGLISH
4TEENS

VERBS



Let you
choose



Invite
friends



Decide



Plan fun
activities



Explore the
trails



Try local
food



Go to



Enjoy

VACATION DESTINATION



Tropical
island



Theme park



Beach



Rides



Resort



Museum



Ancient
ruins



Cruise

LET'S PRACTICE VOCABULARY

ENGLISH
4TEENS

VERBS



Meet historical figures



Travel



Go back



Learn



Participate



Feast at the royal banquet



Build the pyramids



Explore uncharted territories

AGES



Ancient Egypt



Classical Greece



Medieval Europe



Renaissance



Age of Exploration



Victorian Era



Roaring Twenties



Wild West

GRAMMAR TIME

Zero conditional



The zero conditional is used to make statements about the real world, and often refers to general truths, such as scientific facts.

IF + PRESENT SIMPLE, PRESENT SIMPLE

AFFIRMATIVE

If you always procrastinate before exams, you get stressed.



If you don't procrastinate before exams, you don't rush.



NEGATIVE

QUESTION

Do you perform better in exams when you start studying early?



GRAMMAR TIME

First conditional



We use the first conditional to talk about things that might happen in the future. It describes possible things than could easily come true.

IF + PRESENT SIMPLE, SIMPLE FUTURE

AFFIRMATIVE

If they let me choose, I will choose a tropical island.



If we don't go to a resort, I will not relax by the pool.



NEGATIVE

QUESTION

If you visit a new city, will I try the local food?



GRAMMAR TIME

Second conditional



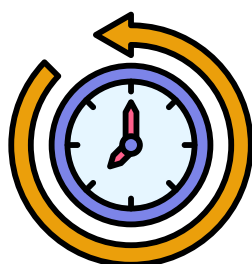
We use the second conditional to talk about things that are probably not going to be true. **UNREAL SITUATION.**
Completely unrealistic (0% probability)
IF+PAST SIMPLE, WOULD.

AFFIRMATIVE

If I could go to the Age of Exploration, I would explore uncharted territories.



If I could experience life in the past, I wouldn't want to live in a time of war.



NEGATIVE

QUESTION

If you traveled to ancient Greece, would you want to learn about Philosophy?



PRACTICE TIME

1. Complete the following sentences with your own ideas about what happens if you procrastinate before an exam.

- If you always procrastinate before an exam, _____
- If you don't study with enough time, _____
- If you wait until the last minute to study, _____
- If you feel really stressed before an exam, _____

2. Unscramble the words to create correct zero conditional sentences about procrastination.

- always / you / if / study / you / get / stressed / before / exams / procrastinate / the /

- lose / if / focus / you / everything / study / at / the / last / minute /

- lose / if / focus / you / everything / study / at / the / last / minute /

- anxious / if / feel / you / prepare / don't / properly /

PRACTICE TIME

3. Read each sentence and underline the error. Write the correction on the provided line.

- If they don't lets me choose, I won't chooses a tropical island.

- If I don't gets to pick, I will not invites my friends to join.

- If we doesn't go to the mountains, I will not exploring the trails.

- If we don't went to the beach, I won't swimming in the ocean.

4. Choose the best answer to complete each sentence using the first conditional. Circle the correct option.

If her parents let her choose her vacation destination, she _____ (invite) her friends to join.
If she _____ (decide) on a tropical island, they _____ (plan) fun activities like snorkeling and beach volleyball.

If they _____ (go) to the mountains, they _____ (explore) the trails and enjoy the beautiful scenery. She also wants to _____ (try) the local food, so if there are any special dishes, she _____ (make) sure they taste them all.

If they _____ (spend) a week there, they _____ (enjoy) every moment of their adventure. She can already imagine the fun they _____ (have) and the memories they _____ (create) together!



PRACTICE TIME

5. Complete the following sentences using the second conditional and add a creative complement.

If David could travel back in time, he would choose to visit the Renaissance. He would meet historical figures like Leonardo da Vinci and learn about his artistic techniques. If he had the opportunity, he would participate in grand festivals and feast at royal banquets filled with delicious foods. David would explore uncharted territories, discovering new ideas and cultures. If he could go back to ancient Egypt, he would help build the pyramids, marveling at the incredible craftsmanship of that era.



- Which era would David choose to visit if he could travel back in time?

- If he could go back to ancient Egypt, what would he help with?

- Who would David like to meet during the Renaissance?

6. Write a short paragraph using the second conditional.

IF YOU COULD TRAVEL BACK IN TIME TO ANY ERA, WHICH ONE WOULD YOU CHOOSE?

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 10

ENGLISH
4TEENS

Vocabulary

Grammar

Exercises

