***Vocabulary*** *pg.109*

We have been using the vocab about Family quite frequently so we are used to it and we won´t have any problem, will we? The words you have on this page are very common, so I will remind you just a few ones: *niece* (sobrina), *nephew* (sobrino), siblings (brothers+sisters).

Then we have some words with the suffix-**in law**. We use it to talk about someone who is a relative (pariente) because of marriage. That the equivalent to “familia política” in Spanish:

*Father-in-law/mother-in-law* (suegro/suegra); *brother-in-law/sister-in-law* (cuñado/cuñada); *son-in-law/daughter-in-law* (yerno/nuera)

And we also have some words with the prefix **step**-, equivalent to “-astro/a” in Spanish: they indicate that the person being identified is not a blood relative:

*Stepfather/stepmother* (padrastro/madrastra); *stepbrother/stepsister* (hermanastro/a); *Stepson/stepdaughter* (hijastro/a)

Two more new words that we have to learn are: *widow* (viuda) and *widower* (viudo)

STUDY THIS VOCAB. No need to do any exercise on this page. But you have to do pg73 on the WB.

***Reading*** pg.111

Maybe you know that the Amazon is the longest river in the world (6.400km) and it is also the biggest rainforest in the world, crossed by thousands of rivers….. But in the Reading we are introduced to another kind of **Amazons:**

In Greek mythology, the Amazons were a tribe of ***warrior women*** believed to live in Asia Minor.

Read the text about them. Just in case, I remind you some words, such as: *bow,(it´s a weapon)* (arco); *armour* (armadura); *remove* (no es remover, sino quitar)

I want you to send me the answers to ex. 6 and 8 pg.110 (Deadline: Thursday 7th May) (You can do them on your notebook, take a picture and then send it to me)

**Yellow words** (at the bottom of page 110)

Some of these words have a very similar meaning. Let´s try to make a difference:

*Cry* and *weep* are the same (llorar), but weep is more formal and expresses extreme emotion

*Moan* (gemir*); howl* (aullar);

*Shout=Shriek/Yell/Scream (*all of them mean CHILLAR, but they are ordered from the less intense *(Shout* ) to the most intense *(Scream*)

I know this is a bit messy, so just remember you can use words different from ***cry***when you want todescribe a stong feeling of sadness or fear.

Two more: **Alone** and **lonely** are both adjectives, but they have different meanings. A person is **alone** when he is by himself. A person is **lonely** when he feels abandoned or sad due to isolation.

***Listening*** You are going to receive a listening, ***sent separately on a next file***. That´s the one pg.110, and you´ll have to send the answers to ex. 1-2-3 to my usual gmail (montseformystudents). You can do it on your notebook, take a picture and then send it to me. Or you can do it your way, I don´t mind, as long as I receive it… (Deadline: Monday 11th May)

***GRAMMAR:*** ***Passive Voice: Present Simple*** (We leave the Past Simple for unit 9, 2nd part)

English has two voices: active and passive. The active voice is used when the subject of the sentence does the action. In the example, A is the subject and B is the object.

*For example*: *My mom sings that song.*

A B

The passive voice is used when we focus on the object of the sentence. In the example, B becomes the subject.

*For example*: *That song is sung by my mom.*

B A

When it is important to know **who** does the action, we use ***by.*** The noun that follows **by**is called the “agent.” My mom was the subject in the active sentence, but it becomes the agent in the passive sentence.

Sometimes, when the agent is unknown, or unimportant to the meaning of the sentence, we do not use ***by***. *For example*: *This sweater is made in China*

We form the passive with be + past participle (3rd form of the verb).

In the present simple, the passive is: am / is / are + past participle (3rd form of the verb).

Remember!

1. The past participle always stays the same. Only the form of ***be***changes.
2. The subject and verb must always agree in number.

**Subject**  **Verb**  **Object**

Active : The teachers help the new student.

Passive: The new student is helped by the teacher.

Active : The teachers help the new students.

Passive: The new students are helped by the teacher.

**Past participles for regular verbs are the same as the past tense (add –ed).**

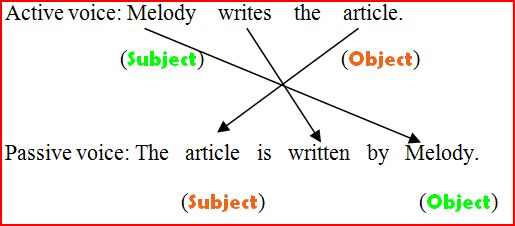
**Past Participles for irregular verbs are the 3rd form of the verb.**

***Negative and Questions***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Negative | Ben doesn't walk the cat.  They don't make sandwiches here. | The cat isn't walked by Ben. Sandwiches aren't made here. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Question | Does Ben walk the rabbit?  How do they make the cookies? | Is the rabbit walked (by Ben)? How *are* the cookies made? |

VISUAL SUMMARY



Passive Voice Tutorials in Youtube (just in case you need some more explanations)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r3mBFztJCeU&ab_channel=Ingl%C3%A9sParaPerezosos>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nkAyggAM1q4&ab_channel=mmmEnglish>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ePfmgMTgXl8&ab_channel=LearnEnglishonSkype>

Do exercises about the Passive Voice on pg. 74 WB

I guess you have enough English work for 2 weeks. Nevertheless, if any of you needs/wants more practice, just let me know! ***Your wish is my command!***

**Don´t forget:**

Tasks you have to send:beforeThursday 7th May: Reading (ex. 6 and 8 pg.110)

before Monday 11th May: Listening (ex. 1-2-3 pg.110)

(I will send the keys to all the exercises on Friday 14th May).

(I will send the 2nd part of unit 9 on Monday 18th May).