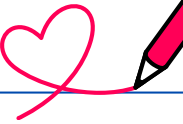
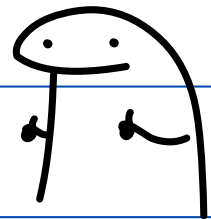


ENGLISH 2



Workbook 2025-2026



Student:

Group:

Teacher: Erika López Medina



Teacher's email: erikalopezm@edubc.mx

CLASSROOM code:



Classroom language

Greetings and good manners

Hi. / Hello.

Hola.

Good morning/afternoon.

Buenos días/tardes.

Good bye.

Adiós.

See you next class!

¡Nos vemos la siguiente clase!

Thank you.

Gracias.

You're welcome.

De nada.

GOOD
MORNING



Asking for permission:

Can I come in?

¿Puedo pasar?

Can I go to the restroom?

¿Puedo ir al baño?

Can I go to the office?

¿Puedo ir a la oficina? (Dirección)

Can I stand up?

¿Puedo ponerme de pie?

Can I borrow a _____?

¿Puedo tomar prestado un/a _____?

Learning

What's _____?

¿Qué es _____?

What's the title?

¿Cuál es el título?

How do you say _____?

¿Cómo se dice _____?

What's the date?

¿Cuál es la fecha?

Please repeat the instructions.

Por favor repita las instrucciones.

Can you help me?

¿Me puede ayudar?

Can you check my work?

¿Puede revisar mi trabajo?

I'm done./ I'm not done yet.

Ya terminé./ Aún no termino.



Classroom instructions

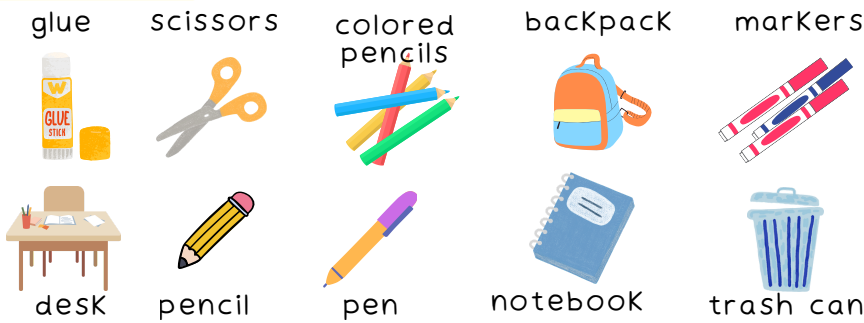
Open your books, please.



<p>underline</p> <p><u>school</u> </p>	<p>circle</p> <p> happy</p>	<p>match</p> <p>1. My name is... a. a cat. 2. I'm from... b. Paola. 3. I have ... c. Mexicali.</p>
<p>answer</p> <p>How old are you? I'm 13 years old. </p>	<p>paste</p> <p></p>	<p>cut</p> <p></p>
<p>listen</p> <p></p>	<p>look</p> <p></p>	<p>repeat</p> <p></p>
<p>write</p> <p></p>	<p>share</p> <p></p>	<p>draw</p> <p></p>
<p>use</p> <p></p>	<p>raise your hand</p> <p></p>	<p>sit down</p> <p></p>
<p>interview</p> <p></p>	<p>read aloud</p> <p></p>	<p>work in teams</p> <p></p>

Basic Vocabulary

Class materials



Prepositions



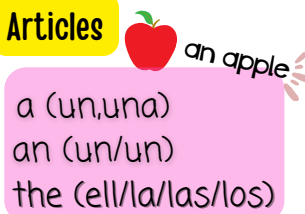
Numbers

1 one	11 eleven	21 twenty - one	40 forty
2 two	12 twelve	22 twenty - two	50 fifty
3 three	13 thirteen	23 twenty - three	60 sixty
4 four	14 fourteen	24 twenty - four	70 seventy
5 five	15 fifteen	25 twenty - five	80 eighty
6 six	16 sixteen	26 twenty - six	90 ninety
7 seven	17 seventeen	27 twenty - seven	100 one hundred
8 eight	18 eighteen	28 twenty - eight	1,000 one thousand
9 nine	19 nineteen	29 twenty - nine	1,000,000 one million
10 ten	20 twenty	30 thirty	1,000,000,000 one billion

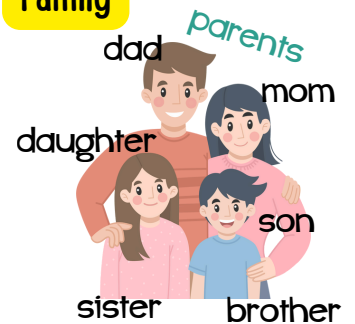
Places



Articles



family



Personal pronouns

I: yo
you: tú/ust.
he: él
she: ella
it: eso/a
we: ntros.
they: ellos (as)



Possessive adjectives

my: mi
your: tu
his: su
her: su
our: nuestro(a)
their: su

Connectors:

and (y) but (pero) because (porque)



MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

SUNDAY

Months



three o'clock



three-thirty
half past three



clock time



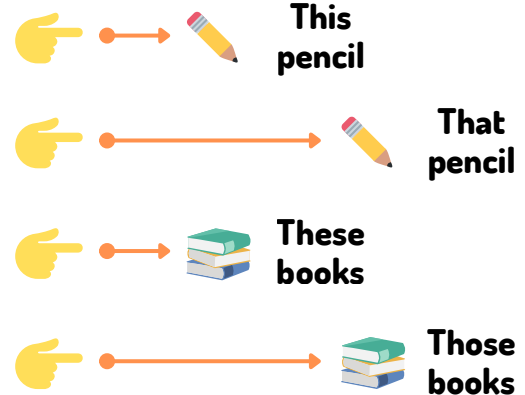
twelve fifteen
a quarter after
twelve



four forty-five
a quarter to five

THIS, THAT THESE, THOSE

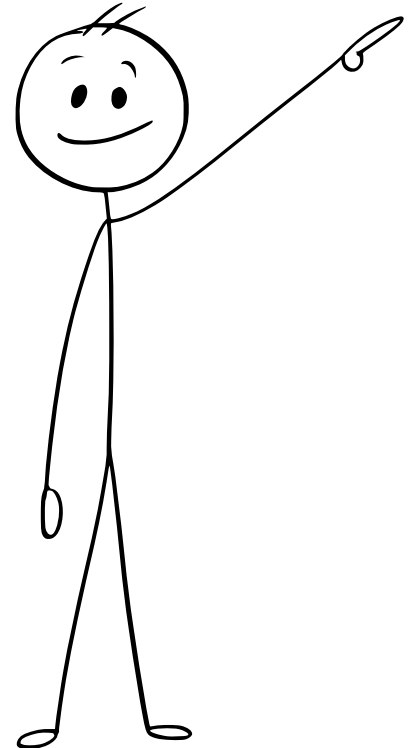
	Near	Far
Singular	This	That
Plural	These	Those



.....

Choose the correct words.

- 1- **These** / **Those** people are in school now.
- 2- Is **this** / **these** your pencil on the teacher's desk?
- 3- **This** / **Those** gift is really nice.
- 4- **These** / **This** is my dad, Jack.
- 5- Look at **this** / **these** beautiful flowers!
- 6- I like **this** / **those** t-shirt.
- 7- Do you see **this** / **that** car? It's too far away.
- 8- **This** / **these** are my books.
- 9- Are **that** / **those** your parents?
- 10- **These** / **this** students are from Canada.
- 11- **This** / **that** is your pen. Here you are.
- 12- Look at **these** / **those** clouds!
- 13- Is **these** / **this** your eraser under the chair?
- 14- **This** / **these** is my favorite book.
- 15- Look over there, **this** / **that** is my car.



THE VERB TO BE

GRAMMAR PRACTICE



1 Complete the sentences with **is, am or are**

- a. Butterflies _____ beautiful.
- b. I _____ happy.
- c. The bus _____ late again.
- d. He _____ an astronaut.
- e. It _____ cold today.
- f. You _____ a great student.
- g. They _____ good friends.
- h. We _____ very hungry.
- i. She _____ my sister.
- j. I _____ a doctor.

2 Use the prompts to write sentences

- a. He / a dentist _____
- b. I / angry _____
- c. The cat / fast _____
- d. We / Argentinian _____
- e. You / a good friend _____

3 Complete the sentences with **isn't, am not or aren't**

- a. I _____ French. I'm Italian.
- b. She _____ sad. She's worried.
- c. The cat _____ nice. It is bad.
- d. He _____ a doctor. He is a dentist.
- e. They _____ siblings. They are cousins.
- f. We _____ in the kitchen. We are in the bedroom.

4 Change the statements into questions

- a. I'm happy. _____
- b. You are a doctor. _____
- c. He is ill. _____
- d. They are friends. _____
- e. She is English. _____

THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE



DO

Affirmative (+)

I sleep early.
You sleep early.
We sleep early.
They sleep early.

Negative (-)

I don't sleep early.
You don't sleep early.
We don't sleep early.
They don't sleep early.

Interrogative (?)

Do I sleep early?
Do you sleep early?
Do we sleep early?
Do they sleep early?

DOES

Affirmative (+)

She sleeps early.
He sleeps early.
It sleeps early.

Negative (-)

She doesn't sleep early.
He doesn't sleep early.
It doesn't sleep early.

Interrogative (?)

Does she sleep early?
Does he sleep early?
Does it sleep early?

TIME EXPRESSIONS

- always
- usually
- often
- sometimes
- seldom/rarely
- never

- everyday
- every year
- once/twice a week

LANGUAGE IN USE

- General truth
- Habits
- Timetables/Scheduled events
- Permanent situations
- Newspaper headlines
- Telling stories
- Giving directions
- Opinions



SIMPLE PRESENT

GRAMMAR PRACTICE



1 Write the he, she, it form of the following verbs.

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| a. buy _____ | f. drink _____ | k. get _____ |
| b. come _____ | g. eat _____ | l. have _____ |
| c. cry _____ | h. finish _____ | m. play _____ |
| d. dance _____ | i. fly _____ | n. wash _____ |
| e. do _____ | j. go _____ | o. watch _____ |

2 Complete the sentences with the affirmative form of the verbs in brackets

- a. I _____ (watch) TV every night.
- b. She _____ (do) her homework after school.
- c. He _____ (study) Italian twice a week.
- d. They _____ (go) to school by bus.
- e. We _____ (like) pop music.

3 Complete the sentences with the negative form of the verbs in brackets.

- a. I _____ (go) to school at the weekend.
- b. He _____ (wash) the dishes after dinner.
- c. She _____ (read) before she goes to bed.
- d. The classes _____ (start) till ten in the morning.
- e. My parents and I _____ (like) travelling in winter.

4 Complete the questions with do or does and answer them about you.

- a. _____ you watch TV at night? _____
- b. _____ your father work on Saturday? _____
- c. _____ your friends like football? _____
- d. _____ you have a pet? _____
- e. _____ your mother eat broccoli? _____

Living in peace in our homes, school, and community

Living in a healthy and peaceful way is important for everyone. We all want to feel safe, happy, and respected in our daily lives, so learning to coexist with others in our different **environments** can help us live happier lives.

In the family, a peaceful life means speaking with **kindness** and listening to one another. Parents and children can solve problems by talking calmly and not shouting. Saying kind words, like “good morning,” “please,” and “have a good day,” makes children and parents feel appreciated. Helping with chores, like cleaning the bathrooms or washing the dishes, contributes to the home's comfort and health.



At school, we **get along** by treating classmates and teachers with respect. We can show this by waiting for our turn, sharing books and materials, and helping each other in class. If there is a conflict, it is better to talk and find a solution instead of fighting. When students help one another, the classroom becomes a safe place to learn and make friends.

In the community, living peacefully means **following rules** that protect everyone. For example, we respect traffic lights, **keep** parks clean, and **take care of** public spaces. Greeting neighbors, helping elderly people, and being polite in shops are also ways to create a friendly community.

When we practice peace and respect at home, at school, and in our community, we all live better. A healthy and peaceful coexistence helps us grow, learn, and feel **proud** of being part of Mexicali.

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the box.

peaceful – safe – family – respect – kindness – community – proud

Living in a healthy and _____ way is important for everyone. We all want to feel _____, happy, and respected. In the _____, at school, and in the _____, we show _____ by speaking with _____, listening to others, helping with chores, and following rules. When we practice peace and respect, we all feel _____ of living together in our great city of Mexicali.

Vocabulary:

environment: ambiente
follow rules: seguir reglas

kindness: amabilidad
keep: mantener

get along: llevarse bien
take care: cuidar

proud: orgullosos

Do you wait for your turn in class?	Do you listen to your brothers and sisters?	Do you protect others?	Do you share your school materials with friends?	Do you say 'please' and 'thank you'?	Do you help your family every day?	FINISH
-------------------------------------	---	------------------------	--	--------------------------------------	------------------------------------	---------------

PEACE STARTS WITH ME BOARD GAME

Do you take care of public spaces?	Do you respect your teachers?	Miss a turn!	Do you speak politely?	Do you solve problems in a calm manner at home?	Do you solve conflicts without fighting?	Go back 3 spaces!
------------------------------------	-------------------------------	--------------	------------------------	---	--	-------------------

Take turns rolling a dice, move the number of spaces indicated on the dice, and answer the question.

Do you help your classmates?	Do you like to be positive?	Do you help with chores at home?	Do you pick up trash in school?	Jump forward 2 spaces!	Do you greet people in your community?	Do you help create a respectful environment?
------------------------------	-----------------------------	----------------------------------	---------------------------------	------------------------	--	--

START

1

Linguistic diversity and its forms of expression in Mexico and the world



1. Understand English texts on diverse practices, and present findings with visual aids and verbal communication

AXES

1. Biographical texts



GLOSSARY

mother tongue
your first or native language.
second language
a language spoken in addition to your mother tongue.

Social media bio

Hi! My name is Mauricio. I'm fourteen. I'm from Oaxaca, but I live in Mexico City now. My parents are from Oaxaca, too. I speak #Spanish and #Nahuatl. I'm bilingual.

Hello! I'm Anniek. I'm fifteen. I'm from Belgium, a country in Europe. My mom is from The Netherlands and my dad is from Belgium. I speak two languages: Dutch is my **mother tongue** and French is my **second language**.

Hi there! I'm Sam. I'm thirteen and I live in Angola, a country in Africa. My family is from Angola. We speak Portuguese, the official language, and Umbundu.

- ▼ What kind of texts are these, a book biography or a social media biography? Why?
- ▼ Are they formal or informal?

Languages around the World

Languages are very important, and they are part of people's identities. In some countries, they only speak one language. In other countries, they speak two or more languages every day. For example, in Mexico, most people speak Spanish. Also, 1,651,958 people speak Nahuatl. But only 60,263 people speak Huichol and only 117 speak Ixil.

1. Mark ✓ the correct answer.

a) We use language mainly to _____.

☐

play

☐

communicate

b) Languages _____ part of people's identity.

☐

are

☐

are not

c) English _____ useful to know people.

☐

is

☐

are

CRITICAL THINKING



All languages are important. They help with communication, open up career opportunities, and reflect culture and values. How do you think English can help you with work opportunities in the future?

Capital Letters

Many words in English have capital letters:

Languages: Nahuatl, Spanish, Dutch, English

Countries: Spain, Canada, China, Japan

Continents: Africa, Europe

2. Complete the table with information from the biographies on page 10. Then research more languages, countries, and continents and add them.

Languages	Countries	Continents

3. Choose a country and its languages from the ones you researched for Activity 2. Then complete the bio.

Hi there! My name is _____ I'm _____ years old. I'm from _____ but I live in _____ now. My family is from _____. I speak two languages: _____ is my mother tongue and _____ is my second language.

4. In pairs, read the texts in Activity 3 to each other.

Reflect

- What information do you think you shouldn't share in a social media bio?



bit.ly/3RIW6Td

Languages and nations

Big Numbers

300 = three hundred

747 = seven hundred and forty-seven

3,591 = three thousand, five hundred and ninety-one

64,528 = sixty-four thousand, five hundred and twenty-eight

888,999 = eight hundred and eighty-eight thousand, nine hundred and ninety-nine

1,975,200 = one million, nine hundred and seventy-five thousand, two hundred

5. Read the infographic and the number options. Complete the missing information in the infographic.

CRITICAL INTERCULTURALITY

Approximately 40% of the world's population is believed to be **monolingual**. This means that more than half of the world speaks two or more languages.

GLOSSARY

monolingual
a person who speaks only one language.



* Numbers are approximate

- a) forty-two million, eight hundred and ninety-two thousand, nine hundred and thirty-four
- b) one million, seven hundred and ninety-two thousand, four hundred and ninety-seven
- c) one hundred and twenty-five thousand
- d) twenty-five thousand, five hundred and fifty-six

6. Research languages in your country and create an infographic. Present it in class orally.

Reflect

- What are the advantages of speaking different languages?
- What languages would you like to speak? Why?

Talking About Basic Personal Information

To talk about your name, your **nationality**, or your age, use the verb *to be*:



I am from Mexico.



You are sixteen.



He/She is American.



We are Mexican.



You are twenty.



They are from Asia.

7. Read the words in parentheses, write the pronoun, and complete with *am*, *is*, or *are*.

- _____ American. (two women)
- _____ twenty-five. (Pedro)
- _____ fifteen. (my friend and I)
- _____ Mexican. (yourself)
- _____ Mexican, too. (your teacher)

GLOSSARY

nationality
the country where
you are from.

8. Write sentences using the prompts.

My parents / (age) *My parents are thirty-eight years old.*

- My best friend / (nationality) _____
- My brother/sister/cousin / (age) _____
- My family and I / (nationality) _____
- My mom / (name) _____



bit.ly/4bWINQH

Pronouns and
possessive

Asking About Personal Information

To ask about someone's name, use: *What's your name?*

To ask about someone's age, use: *How old are you?*

To ask about someone's nationality, use: *Where are you from?*

To ask where someone lives use: *Where do you live?*

To ask what languages someone speaks, use: *What language / languages do you speak?*

9. Read and match the questions and answers

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a) What languages do you speak? | I'm from Brazil. |
| b) What's your name? | I'm thirteen. |
| c) How old are you? | I speak Japanese and Korean. |
| d) Where are you from? | I live in Algeria. |
| e) Where do you live? | My name is Laura. |

10. Complete the dialogues using words from the box. Then practice reading them aloud in pairs.

I'm	name	old	speak	from	Where	your
-----	------	-----	-------	------	-------	------

At school, first day of class

Matt: Hi! You are new. What's _____ name?

Ana: Hello! My _____ is Anaisha but call me Ana.

Matt: Nice to meet you! I'm Matt. How _____ are you?

Ana: _____ fifteen years old.

Matt: Me too!

Ana: _____ are you from?

Matt: I'm from England. And you?

Ana: My family and I are _____ India, but we live here in Scotland now.

Matt: Very interesting! What languages do you _____?

Ana: I speak Tamil at home and English at school.

Matt: That's cool! I only speak English!

11. Work with a partner. Ask the following questions and write the answers.

- What's your name? _____
- How old are you? _____
- Where are you from? _____
- Where do you live? _____
- What languages do you speak? _____
- Why do you study English? _____

Narrative text: a journal

Life on a Farm, 1891

June 5, 1891

This is my journal. My name is Antonio. I come from Mexico, but I live in the United States now. My family and I are immigrants.

I don't go to school here, but I can read and write because I went to school in Mexico. I help my parents with daily activities. We always wake up early, with the Sun or the roosters. During the weekend, I get up a little later.

My dad and I work on a farm. We walk to work, and we are never late. He works in the fields, and I usually help with the animals. My dad doesn't speak much English, but there are often other immigrants in the fields, so that is not a problem. I know English, so I teach my parents some words.

My mom doesn't work on the farm. She sometimes walks to town to buy milk or bread.

After work, we go home to eat. We rarely have time to eat at work, so we eat twice a day, in the morning and in the evening. My mom always cooks, and we have dinner together. After dinner, I wash the dishes and we all go to bed early.

On Sundays, I go to the river to wash myself, and then I see my friends. They are from China and Italy, and they sometimes teach me words in Chinese and Italian. I can say ni hao and ciao. They don't speak English very well.

I will write more tomorrow!

- ▼ What type of text is it, a poem, or a narrative text?
- ▼ What does the text talk about, vacations or daily life?
- ▼ Where does Antonio live, in a big city or in the countryside?

Immigration to the United States

In 1890, the majority of immigrants in the United States came from Europe. Nowadays, Mexicans are the largest group of immigrants in the United States: more than 37 million people.

PDA: Comprende textos narrativos y biográficos en inglés sobre la vida cotidiana, formas de interacción y comportamiento de hablantes de diversas lenguas de México y el mundo en el pasado, y lo expresa en organizadores gráficos, infografías u otras formas de presentación escrita y oral.

1. Read and write *True* or *False*.

- a) Antonio goes to school with friends from China and Italy. _____
- b) The family doesn't wake up early. _____
- c) Antonio usually works with the animals. _____
- d) Antonio's mom sometimes goes to town. _____
- e) The family doesn't have dinner together. _____

Venn Diagram

A Venn diagram is a graphic organizer made of two circles. It shows how things are related: if they are the same or different.

CRITICAL
INTERCULTURALITY

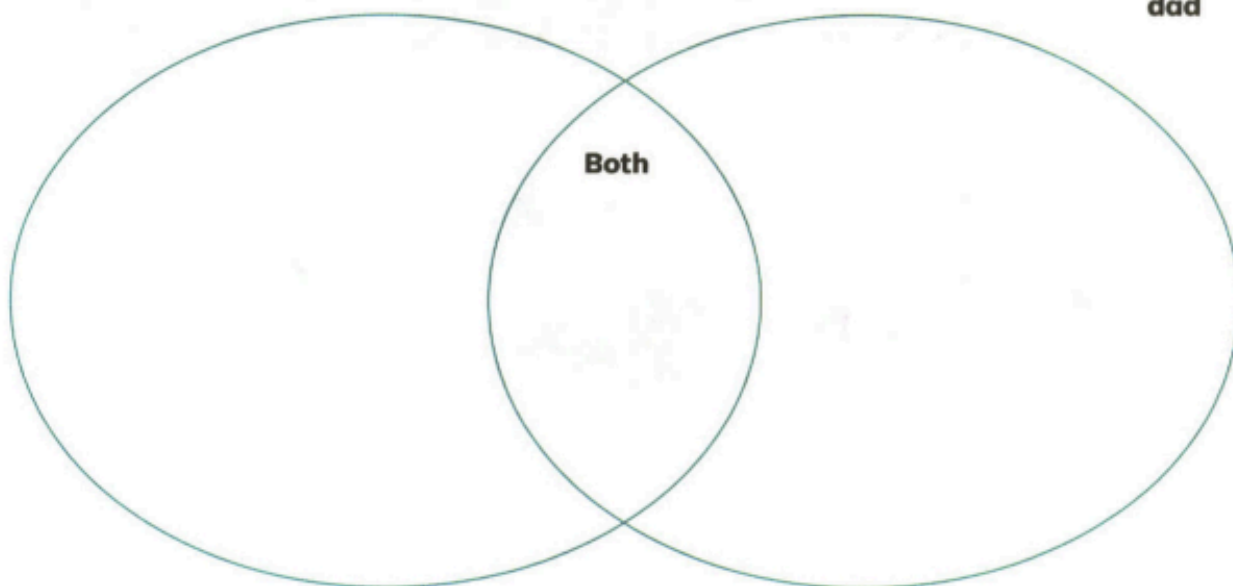


Why do you think immigrants leave their countries?

2. Complete the Venn diagram for the activities that Antonio and his dad do in a day.

Antonio

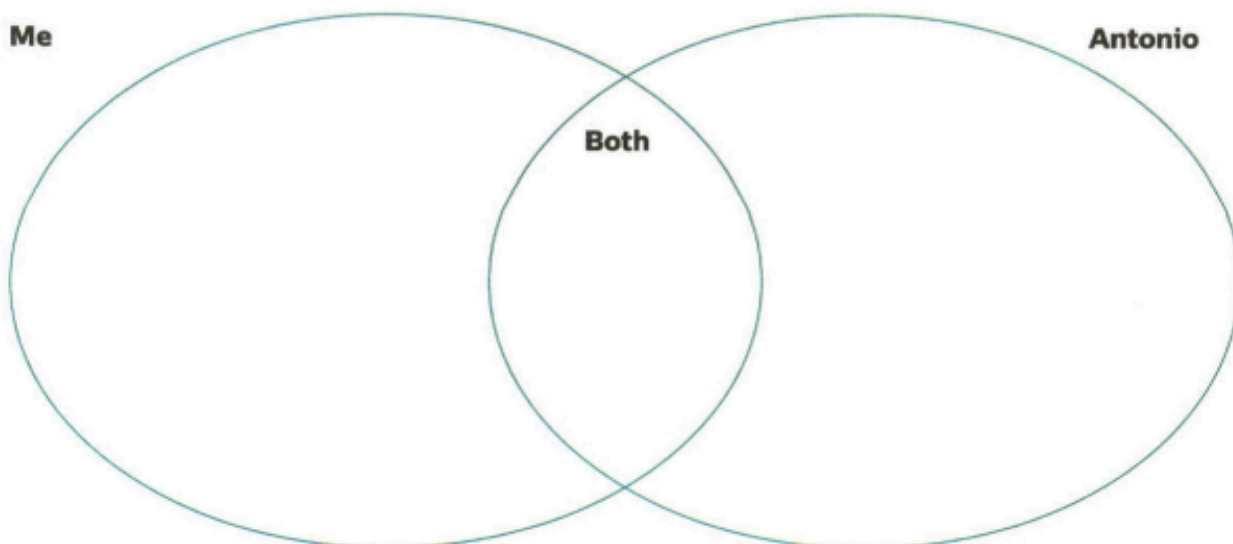
**Antonio's
dad**



3. Complete the Venn diagram comparing Antonio's activities and the activities you do.

Me

Antonio



Present tense: daily routines

affirmative form

I/You/We/They **cook** dinner every night.

He/She/It **cooks** dinner every night.

negative form

I/You/We/They **don't cook** dinner every night.

He/She/It **doesn't cook** dinner every night.

6. Underline the correct answer.

- a) My best friend and I **go / goes** to the same school.
- b) My teacher **work / works** in a school.
- c) My aunt **buy / doesn't buy** books for me.
- d) The cat **walk / doesn't walk** on the street.
- e) Doctors **work / works** in a hospital.
- f) Cars make noise, but bikes **don't make / doesn't make** noise.

cook

go

don't

wake up

work

meet



GENDER EQUALITY

In some countries, more women than men work part-time. This means they make less money and that getting a promotion is more difficult.

Life in the City

Life in the city is fast. I **a)** _____ at 5 a.m. and **b)** _____ to work by car.

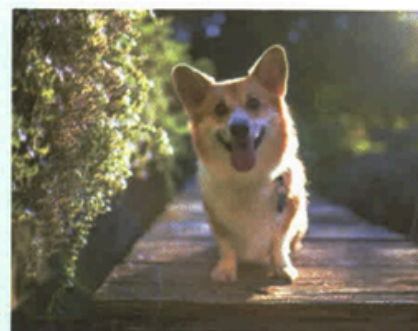
There is always a lot of traffic. I **c)** _____ in an office, with computers. I have breakfast at home, but I **d)** _____ lunch and take it with me to the office.

After work, I usually go to the gym and exercise. Then, I sometimes go home and have dinner, or I **e)** _____ some friends.

I **f)** _____ work during the weekend, only Monday through Friday.

My Mornings with Max

My dog, Max, has the best life. He **a)** _____ (wake up) early, at 5 a.m., every morning. He **b)** _____ (jump) on my bed and wakes me up. I get up, **c)** _____ (wash) my face, and take him out. He **d)** _____ (not like) walking because he has short legs, so we walk slowly for 15 minutes. Then we go home and have breakfast. I go to work and Max **e)** _____ (go)... to bed! He **f)** _____ (not do) much, to be honest. What a life!



Write three sentences of your daily routine:

- _____
- _____
- _____

Present tense: frequency words



never rarely sometimes often usually always

0% 10% 50% 70% 90% 100%

Before a verb: I **always** do my homework. I **rarely** go to the library.

After the verb to be: He **is usually** on time. You **are never** late for school.

9. Rewrite the sentences with the frequency adverb in the correct place.

- a) I walk my dog in the morning. (always) _____
- b) She is late for school. (never) _____
- c) They are together in the school yard. (often) _____
- d) He buys video games. (rarely) _____
- e) My sister reads in bed. (sometimes) _____

10. Write sentences that are true for you using the information below. Share them in pairs.

- Wake up early

- Do homework in the morning

- Practice an after-school activity

- Meet my friends on Friday

- Read a book during the weekend

- Go to the movies on Saturday

11. Underline the frequency adverbs in the following text.

Every day, I always wake up at 6:30 AM, but my sister usually gets up at 7:00 AM. She often walks to school with her friends because she never likes to wake up early and sometimes misses the bus. At school, we always work hard in our classes. After school, I sometimes go to the store to buy snacks. Usually, I have dinner with my family at 6:00 PM and I often help my mom cook dinner. My sister and I usually do our homework after dinner. At night, I always go to sleep at 9:30 PM, but she sometimes stays up late to read and goes to sleep at 10:00 PM.

The Best of Both Worlds

My Life as an American Teen in the UK

The US and the UK have a lot in common: they share a language and centuries of history. Still, each culture is unique. I'm American, but I moved to England with my family two years ago, and I was surprised by how many cultural differences there are.



The first thing I noticed was the way we sound. Both Americans and Brits speak English, but our accents are different. Some people think British English sounds more polite, but I'm not so sure. We also use different words for the same things. For example, Americans say "elevator," but in the UK it's a "lift." "French fries" are "chips," and "sneakers" are "trainers." My first year here was so confusing!

Driving is another difference. In the UK, people drive on the left side of the road, while in the US we drive on the right.

Sports are different, too. In the US, we play basketball, baseball, and American football. Here, people love football (what we call soccer), cricket, tennis, and rugby. I even joined the rugby team—yeah!

I love the US, but I really enjoy my life in the UK. It feels like having the best of both worlds.

True or False

Read the sentences and write True (T) or False (F).

1. The student moved to England two years ago. _____
2. British and American people speak different languages. _____
3. Some people believe British English sounds more polite. _____
4. "French fries" in the US are called "chips" in the UK. _____
5. The student was not confused during the first year in the UK. _____
6. In the UK, people drive on the right side of the road. _____
7. In the US, popular sports are basketball, baseball, and American football. _____
8. In the UK, football is the same as soccer in the US. _____
9. The student joined a rugby team in the UK. _____
10. The student enjoys living in both the US and the UK. _____

slang

Slang is a type of spoken language that is very informal. It is common between people of a same social group.

Match the slang to their meaning or formal form.



- a) Gotcha
- b) Gimme a sect
- c) Lemme
- d) 'sup
- e) a pic
- f) Bro/Dude
- g) No biggie

What's up?/How are you?
 Let me
 Not a big deal./It's not a problem.
 friend
 Give me a second
 a picture
 Got you/ I understand.



Complete the conversations with the appropriate slang.

SPILL THE TEA- BUSSIN - SHIP - EXTRA - SUS - GOAT - GUCCI

A: I'm so sick! I'm gonna die!
 B: Omg, you're so extra.



1 A: Hey, are you feeling ok?
 B: Yeah! I'm _____.

4 A: Where's your boyfriend?
 B: I don't know. He's acting _____.

2 A: Hey, what happened at the party?
 B: Not much.
 A: C'mon, _____!

5 A: Who's your favorite player?
 B: _____, he's the _____.

3 A: I totally _____ Julia and Marcus!
 B: I know, right? They look cute together.

6 A: Dude! You're mom's a great cook!
 B: I know, right?
 A: This soup is _____.

In pairs, make a list of slag words or expressions in Spanish .

- _____.
- _____.
- _____.
- _____.

- _____.
- _____.
- _____.
- _____.

Idioms and idiomatic expressions

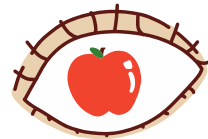
Idioms are a phrases of group of words that express ideas that are figurative, not literal.

Write the equivalent to each expression in Spanish.

English	Spanish
smart cookie	
a piece of cake	
spill the beans	
raining cats and dogs	
like father, like son	
keep an eye on	
costs an arm and a leg	
speaking of the devil	

Listen and complete the song with idioms.

Not into you- brooksie



_____, she's just not

Gotta _____ on, _____ on

She's just not _____

Gotta _____, _____ on

She's just not-

You're sitting, waiting beside your
phone

The _____ of your _____

The one you love is awake, you're
alone

And you can't help but realize

That you _____ your _____

Tell yourself a lie

That you _____ your _____

A Strong Friendship

Read the text and then answer the questions below.

Liam and Noah are best friends. They met in fifth grade, and they immediately liked **each other**. They are now fifteen, and they **still** enjoy spending time together.

Although they share common interests, such as playing video games online and drawing, they are also different in many ways.



Liam is confident and outgoing. He likes to **meet** new people and try new things.

Noah is kind and creative; he prefers to spend time at home and enjoy his hobbies.

Liam is learning to play the bass guitar and is starting a band with some friends from school. Noah enjoys writing stories and designing characters for the comics he creates. He dreams of becoming an illustrator one day.

Even though they have different personalities and goals, Liam and Noah support each other. Liam often helps Noah share his art with others, and Noah gives Liam ideas for his band's posters and lyrics. Their friendship shows that being different is not a problem—it is a strength. Together, they make each other's lives brighter, and they know they will always be there for one another.

Comprehension Questions

1. When did Liam and Noah meet?
2. How old are Liam and Noah now?
3. What two hobbies do they both enjoy?
4. How is Liam's personality described?
5. How is Noah's personality described?
6. What instrument is Liam learning to play?
7. What does Noah enjoy creating?
8. What is Noah's dream for the future?
9. How does Liam help Noah?
10. What does their friendship show about being different?

Vocabulary:

although: aunque
 each other: uno al otro
 still: aún
 meet: conocer
 support: apoyar
 even though: aunque
 lyrics: letra de una canción

who is your best friend? what do you have in common?

A Strong Friendship

A postcard from Liam

Liam and his family went to Cancun, Mexico, for summer vacation. He had a great time there and decided to send Noah a postcard.



Read Liam's postcard and then use the words in the box to label the parts of the postcard.

greeting - date - recipient - stamp - sign off - address - postal code - city/state - country

August 17, 2025.


→ Hi, Noah. Greetings from Cancun! 🌴

The beach here is amazing, and the water is so clear and blue. I went swimming every day. It was awesome! My family and I also visited the Mayan ruins, and they were really interesting. The food here is delicious, especially the tacos.

I miss hanging out with you, and I can't wait to tell you more about my trip when I get back.

See you soon,

Liam



Noah Johnson

123 Maple Street

62704

Springfield, IL

USA

True or False

- Liam is in Cancun. _____
- The water at the beach is dirty and dark. _____
- Liam went swimming every day. _____
- Liam and his family visited the Mayan ruins. _____
- Liam didn't like the food in Cancun. _____
- Liam says the tacos were delicious. _____
- Liam misses hanging out with Noah. _____

Vocabulary:

- dark: oscuro
- dirty: sucio
- hang out: pasar el rato
- misses: extraña
- went: fui
- were: estaban

Leo's Habits

Instructions: read the text and then answer the questions below.

Leo is a teenager with many unhealthy habits. He goes to bed very **late** every night because he watches videos on his phone. He doesn't sleep **enough**, so he feels tired in the morning. He also drinks a lot of soft drinks. He doesn't like water, so he almost never drinks it.



Leo spends many hours on social media. He is always checking his phone, even when he is with his friends. He doesn't exercise much because he prefers to stay inside and play on his phone. He also eats a lot of junk food. He often eats chips, candy, and fast food **instead** of healthy meals. He **skips** breakfast because he wakes up late, and sometimes he only eats hot chips for lunch.

Leo *does not* take care of his body. He sits for many hours without moving, and he doesn't go outside to get fresh air. He also spends too much time playing video games, sometimes for the whole night. His parents tell him he should go to bed earlier, eat better, and drink more water, but he does not listen to them.

Comprehension Questions

1. Why does Leo feel tired in the morning?
2. What does Leo drink every day after school?
3. Does Leo like drinking water?
4. How much time does Leo spend on social media?
5. What kind of food does Leo often eat?
6. Why does Leo skip breakfast?
7. What does Leo do instead of exercising?
8. How long does Leo play video games?
9. What do Leo's parents tell him to do?
10. Does Leo listen to his parents' advice? Why or why not?

Vocabulary:

late: tarde
enough: suficiente
instead : en lugar de
skip: saltar

Name: _____

Date: _____



Healthy Habits Quiz

Are you a healthy person?



Answer the following questions to find out how much you know about healthy habits

❶ How much water should you drink every day?

❷ What should you eat? What should you avoid eating?

❸ Is it important to do exercise? How much exercise should you do each day?

❹ Is it important to go to bed early? How many hours should you sleep?

❺ Should you spend some quality time with the people you love? Why?

❻ Is leisure time important? What activities should you do in your free time?

❼ Is it important to keep your body clean? What can you do to keep it clean?

Modals

can

ability

should

recommendation

must

necessity/obligation

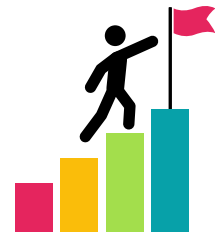
have to* ^{FAKE} **/don't have to***

obligation

choice

Complete the sentences with **should** or **shouldn't**

1. Gael is sick. He _____ go to the doctor.
2. You _____ go to bed late. You will be sleepy in class.
3. You _____ plan your life goals. Think about your future.
4. People _____ drink water every day. 6 to 8 glasses is ideal.
5. Daniela _____ procrastinate her school work.



Complete the sentences with **must** or **mustn't**.

1. Remember, you _____ turn in your work by Friday.
2. We _____ respect our elders.
3. You _____ wear the uniform to school every day.
4. You _____ be rude to your friends.
5. Damian _____ shout in class.



Complete the sentences with **can** or **can't**

1. Delia _____ help you answer the questions.
2. You _____ do meditation exercises to improve your mental health.
3. I _____ whistle. I've tried, but it's impossible!
4. Roberto _____ speak three languages: Portuguese, English and Spanish.
5. In our school, we _____ eat junk food because it's not healthy for us.



Complete the sentences with **have to** or **don't have to**

1. They _____ spend money at the school cafeteria. They can bring lunch from home.
2. You _____ wear the sports uniform on Mondays and Wednesdays.
3. People _____ be 18 years old to vote in Mexico.
4. We _____ go to school on September 16 or November 17.
5. Eloisa _____ participate in the school dance if she doesn't want to.

Can you whistle?

Vocabulary:

elders: mayores/adultos mayores
procrastinate: posponer
whistle: silbar

Do you have to do something today? What?

Past tense form of verbs word search #1

A. Find the past tense form of the verbs from the list.

✓	need
	know
	prepare
	fight
	see
	take
	remember
	enjoy
	eat
	wear
	teach
	send
	buy
	move
	begin
	dance
	write
	save
	cook
	draw
	fly
	work
	break
	clean

W	O	R	K	E	D	N	O	D	I	W	O	R	E
B	O	U	G	H	T	A	W	A	A	E	G	D	R
A	M	N	E	A	H	T	M	E	S	N	W	T	W
P	C	O	K	A	E	E	M	R	N	E	C	D	E
W	D	K	V	N	D	W	P	N	S	K	N	E	R
A	T	E	D	E	W	D	R	O	A	G	J	T	D
S	A	E	A	E	D	E	E	R	V	T	O	L	E
W	U	N	G	D	B	N	P	W	E	H	N	T	D
D	G	J	O	E	R	A	A	R	D	G	A	E	U
W	H	O	O	D	O	E	R	O	G	U	G	C	E
W	T	Y	J	W	K	L	E	T	A	O	E	E	N
O	W	E	L	F	E	C	D	E	W	F	B	A	A
E	E	D	A	R	E	M	E	M	B	E	R	E	D
E	T	O	O	K	D	W	W	D	E	K	O	O	C

B. Write five sentences in the past tense.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE

DID + VERB (PAST FORM)

While talking about past, we normally add -ed at the end of a verb.
However, irregular verbs are used in their past form.

EXAMPLES WITH A REGULAR VERB

Affirmative (+)

I walked home.
He walked home.
She walked home.
It walked home.
You walked home.
We walked home.
They walked home.

Negative (-)

I didn't walk home.
He didn't walk home.
She didn't walk home.
It didn't walk home.
You didn't walk home.
We didn't walk home.
They didn't walk home.

Interrogative (?)

Did I walk?
Did he walk?
Did she walk?
Did it walk?
Did you walk?
Did we walk?
Did they walk?

EXAMPLES WITH AN IRREGULAR VERB

Affirmative (+)

I slept early.
He slept early.
She slept early.
It slept early.
You slept early.
We slept early.
They slept early.

Negative (-)

I didn't sleep early.
He didn't sleep early.
She didn't sleep early.
It didn't sleep early.
You didn't sleep early.
We didn't sleep early.
They didn't sleep early.

Interrogative (?)

Did I sleep?
Did he sleep?
Did she sleep?
Did it sleep?
Did you sleep?
Did we sleep?
Did they sleep?

TIME EXPRESSIONS

- yesterday
- last year
- one month ago
- yesterday morning
- last week
- three years ago

Simple Past Tense

a. Look at the information.

I	past form	
He	bought	yesterday.
They	enjoyed	last week/month/year
		a week/a month/a year/ ago.

Regular verbs	Irregular verbs
play-played	be-was/were
watch-watched	go -went
study-studied	cut-cut

b. Use the verb in parenthesis to complete the sentences in past tense .

1. We _____ a postcard in English class a month ago. (write)
2. They _____ a math exam in the morning. (have)
3. She _____ my best friend when I was little. (be)
4. I _____ a veterinarian because I loved animals so much. (become)
5. He _____ a window by accident last week. (break)
6. We _____ volleyball and soccer in school. (play)
7. He _____ about his future. (think)
8. They _____ exercise in physical education class. (do)
9. Emma _____ a piece of cake at yesterday's party. (cut)
10. I _____ to my mom's advice. (listen)
11. Carlos _____ a new pair of tennis shoes a year ago. (buy)
12. You _____ for the English test. (prepare)
13. Ivan and Hector _____ the teacher's instructions. (copy)
14. My sister _____ the bus to school. (take)
15. My grandfather _____ his car yesterday morning. (wash)

c. Read the story and identify the verbs. Color the irregular verbs green and the regular verbs blue.

I had an English test a week ago. It was really hard. I studied a lot the night before the test: I made notes, I watched a video on YouTube, I copied the list of verbs three times, and I read all my class notes. In the end, I got a 7! I should probably study more next time.



The Verb Be in the Past Tense

a. Look at the information.

<i>affirmative</i>			<i>negative</i>		
I/He/She/It	was	optimistic.	I/He/She/It	wasn't	negative.
You/We/They	were		You/We/They	weren't	
<i>questions and answers</i>					
Was	I/he/she/It	interested?	Yes,	he	was.
Were	you/we/they			you	were.
			No,	he	wasn't.
				you	weren't.
				they	

b. Write the correct form of the verb be.

1. They _____ at school, and then they went to the park.
2. He _____ worried about the test.
3. _____ they good students? / Yes, they _____.
4. I _____ ready for the presentation. **(neg.)**
5. _____ you nervous? / No, I _____.
6. We _____ home when the accident happened. **(neg.)**
7. _____ she at the supermarket yesterday? / Yes, she _____.
8. We _____ interested in science and mathematics.
9. _____ Daniel in your classroom? / No, he _____.
10. They _____ Erika's best students this year.
11. She _____ a great dancer in high school.
12. Allison and Luis _____ quiet in class. **(neg.)**
13. My classmates _____ excited about the graduation party.
14. _____ Samantha serious the whole day? / Yes, she _____.
15. _____ my book on the table? / No, it _____.
16. Amarantha _____ at the library **(neg.)**. She _____ at the principal's office.
17. Luis Fernando and Alejandro _____ on the same team.
18. Laisha and Ana _____ 13 years old in 2024.

Simple Past Negative Form

a. Look at the information.

action verbs

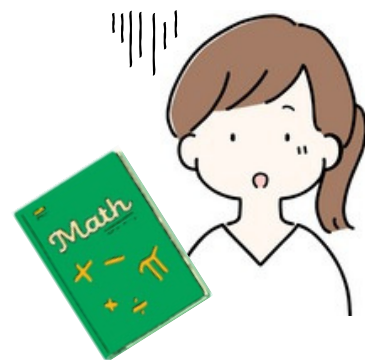
She		
They	didn't	<u>study</u> for the math test.
My friends		<small>base form verb</small>

verb be

She	wasn't	
They	weren't	ready for the math test.
My friends		

b. Change the affirmative sentences into negative sentences.

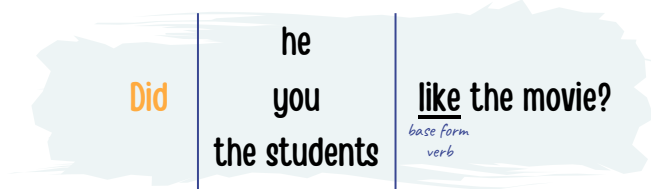
1. She studied for the math test.
2. She ate at the Italian restaurant two nights ago.
3. I used the new computer at the office.
4. Sarah washed the car last Sunday.
5. It was a very expensive backpack.
6. The baby cried last night.
7. We opened the gifts on Christmas morning.
8. Carlos took a nap on the sofa yesterday.
9. We drew a beautiful flower in art class last week.
10. I cleaned my house yesterday.
11. You were upset last night.
12. He had a blue notebook with pink flowers.
13. The children drank hot cocoa last Sunday.
14. Vannia wrote a letter to her friend last year.
15. It broke down yesterday morning.
16. He wrote a song about his best friend.
17. He was at the gymnasium in the morning.
18. Aileen worked all night to finish the project.
19. We thought about the solution to the math problem.
20. They celebrated Students' Day at school.



Simple Past Short Questions

a. Look at the information.

action verbs



Yes, he you they did.
No, he you they didn't.



b. Complete the questions and answers.

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1.Q: _____ she go to work? | A: Yes, she _____. |
| 2.Q: _____ they study last night? | A: Yes, they _____. |
| 3.Q: _____ I give you my email? | A: No, you _____. |
| 4.Q: _____ you have dinner? | A: No, I _____. |
| 5.Q: _____ he finish his homework? | A: Yes, he _____. |
| 6.Q: _____ we finish the homework? | A: No, we _____. |
| 7.Q: _____ Francisco read the newspaper? | A: Yes, he _____. |
| 8.Q: _____ she become a doctor? | A: Yes, she _____. |
| 9.Q: _____ you have a good day in school? | A: No, I _____. |
| 10.Q: _____ Nohemi write a book report? | A: Yes, she _____. |
| 11.Q: _____ you take English class in room 16? | A: No, I _____. |
| 12.Q: _____ it break down again? | A: Yes, _____. |
| 13.Q: _____ he play video games yesterday? | A: No, _____. |
| 14.Q: _____ they chat online last night? | A: Yes, _____. |
| 15.Q: _____ Rosa and Laila wear a uniform? | A: No, _____. |
| 16.Q: _____ the teacher explain the instructions? | A: Yes, _____. |



c. Use the verbs to write questions and answers.

listen - paint - chat - talk

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1. Q: _____? | A: _____. |
| 2.Q: _____? | A: _____. |
| 3.Q: _____? | A: _____. |
| 4.Q: _____? | A: _____. |

Simple Past Information Questions

a. Look at the information.



What

did

she
you
the students

study yesterday?

base form
verb

Q: **What** did she study yesterday?

A: She **studied** **history and literature**.

Q: **Where** did she study yesterday?

A: She **studied** **at the library**.

Question words

What?

When?

Where?

Why?*

Who?

b. Organize the questions, then write an answer for each question.

1. did/What/practice/Sunday/he/last/?

Q: _____?

A: _____

2. Where/go/morning/did/she/yesterday/?

Q: _____?

A: _____

3. eat/you/taco/Why/a/class/in/did?

Q: _____?

A: _____

4. did/they/When/window/break/the/?

Q: _____?

A: _____

5. buy/at/What/you/cafeteria/did/yesterday?

Q: _____?

A: _____

6. we/did/buy/the/When/materials/?

Q: _____?

A: _____

7. Sofia/did/Who/last/visit/summer/?

Q: _____?

A: _____

8. they/Where/the volleyball/play/did/finals?

Q: _____?

A: _____

c. Organize the questions, then write an answer for each question.

Yesterday evening I went to my friend Ana's house to finish an art project. Ana's mom offered us some drinks and snacks, and we played some music to relax. After three hours, we finished and were very happy with the result. We created a sculpture with recycled materials, and it was beautiful. I had a great time working together with my friend.

1. When did the author visit their friend?

2. What did Ana's mother offer them?

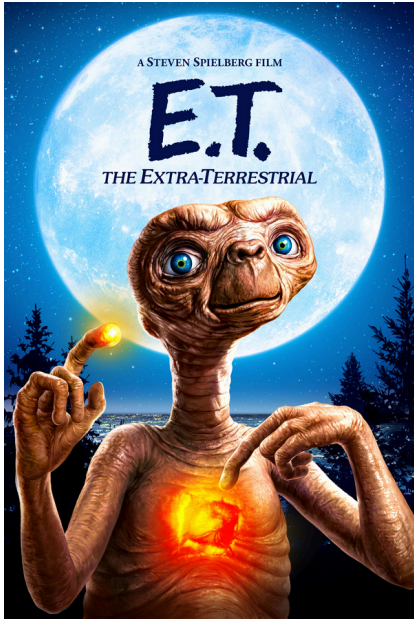
3. What did they make?

4. What did they think about the result?



E.T. The Extra-Terrestrial

a. Read the text about the film E.T. and answer the questions below.



E.T. the Extra-Terrestrial is a famous American movie **starring** Henry Thomas and Drew Barrymore. The movie came out in 1982 and was **directed by** Steven Spielberg, one of the most well-known movie directors in the world.

The story is about a young boy named Elliott. One day, Elliott finds a small alien near his house. The alien is friendly and kind-hearted. Elliott gives him the name E.T. (short for "extra-terrestrial," which means "from another planet").

Elliott and his siblings, Michael and Gertie, try to hide E.T. from their mother and the government. They become good friends with E.T. and help him build a machine to contact his spaceship. The children want to help E.T. return to his home planet.

The **genre** of this movie is *science fiction* with themes of family and adventure. It became very popular because of its strong message about friendship, kindness, and accepting those who are different. Many people cried during the movie because it was very emotional and touching.

E.T. is now considered a classic film. It is still watched and loved by many people around the world.

1. When did the movie E.T. come out?
2. Who directed the movie?
3. What did Elliott find near his house?
4. Why did the children want to help E.T.?
5. Where did E.T. want to go?
6. What genre is the movie?
7. What message did the movie have?

Irregular Verbs

#	☑	Base	Past	Past participle	Spanish	Notes
1		be	was/were	been	ser/estar	
2		become	became	become	convertirse	
3		begin	began	begun	empezar	
4		break	broke	broken	quebrar	
5		buy	bought	bought	comprar	
6		come	came	come	venir	
7		cut	cut*	cut*	cortar	
8		do	did	done	hacer	
9		draw	drew	drawn	dibujar	
10		drink	drank	drunk	beber	
11		drive	drove	driven	conducir	
12		eat	ate	eaten	comer	
13		fight	fought	fought	pelear	
14		fly	flew	flow	volar	
15		forget	forgot	forgotten	olvidar	
16		give	gave	given	dar	
17		go	went	gone	ir	
18		grow	grew	grown	crecer	grow up* "I grew up in Mexicali."
19		have	had	had	tener	
20		know	knew	known	saber	
21		make	made	made	hacer	
22		read	read*	read	leer	
23		run	ran	run	correr	
24		say	said	said	decir	
25		see	saw	seen	ver	
26		send	sent	sent	enviar	
27		sing	sang	sung	cantar	
28		sleep	slept	slept	dormir	
29		take	took	taken	tomar (un objeto)	
30		teach	taught	taught	enseñar	
31		tell	told	told	decir	
32		think	thought	thought	pensar	
33		wake up	woke up	woken up	despertar	
34		wear	wore	wore	vestir	(llevar puesto)
35		write	wrote	written	escribir	
36						

Regular Verbs

#	☑	Base	Past	Past participle	Spanish
1		arrive	arrived	arrived	llegar
2		ask	asked	asked	preguntar
3		call	called	called	llamar
4		clean	cleaned	cleaned	limpiar
5		cook	cooked	cooked	cocinar
6		cry	cried	cried	llorar
7		decide	decided	decided	decidir
8		enjoy	enjoyed	enjoyed	disfrutar
9		exercise	exercised	exercised	ejercitarse
10		happen	happened	happened	suceder
11		hate	hated	hated	odiar
12		help	helped	helped	ayudar
13		like	liked	liked	gustar
14		listen	listened	listened	escuchar
15		live	lived	lived	vivir
16		look (at)	looked (at)	looked (at)	mirar
17		love	loved	loved	amar
18		move	moved	moved	mover
19		need	needed	needed	necesitar
20		open	opened	opened	abrir
21		paint	painted	painted	pintar
22		play	played	played	jugar
23		practice	practiced	practiced	practicar
24		prepare	prepared	prepared	preparar
25		remember	remembered	remembered	recordar
26		save	saved	saved	guardar
27		show	showed	showed	mostrar
28		study	studied	studied	estudiar
29		talk	talked	talked	hablar
30		try	tried	tried	intentar
31		use	used	used	usar
32		walk	walked	walked	caminar
33		wash	washed	washed	lavar
34		watch	watched	watched	ver/mirar
35		work	worked	worked	trabajar
36					

[illegible]

[illegible]

UNIT / PROJECT:

Contenido:

Producto:

Key vocabulary:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____

Draw a picture to represent the theme of this unit/project:

