

**MINISTERIO DE EDUCACIÓN
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GUÍA DE INGLÉS 10° E, F, G, H

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How am I going to evaluate?

	Nota Diaria	Apreciación
1. Reading comprehension	✓	
2. Practices		✓
3. Exercises	✓	
4. Poem	✓	
5. Punctuality		✓

TOPIC 1: TECHNOLOGIES AND SCIENCE

TECHNOLOGICAL WONDERS

For decades, hot-air-balloons, airplanes and helicopters have been a familiar sight in our skies. Now, a new flying gadget is invading our airspace. Drones are buzzing around performing various tasks.

Drones are aircrafts that do not have a human pilot and board. They were first used by the military. The technology was developed so that dangerous reconnaissance flights could be carried out over enemy territory without putting pilots in danger.

However, drones are used for many other purposes nowadays. They have become useful tool for search and rescue teams. Drones are capable of searching large areas to locate missing people. Traveling at speeds of 80 km/h, they can reach lost people much faster than rescue personnel searching on foot.

Drones are also used in photography and cinematography; this technology allows photographers to take amazing aerial shots without having to hang precariously from tall structures.

A. Choose the correct option: (6 pts.)

1. Why did the military develop drone technology?
 - a) To deliver supplies.
 - b) To spy on the enemy.
 - c) To shoot down enemy planes.
2. Why are drones suitable for search and rescue?
 - a) They are fast.
 - b) They are easy to see.
 - c) They do not need a human pilot.
3. How does drone help photographers in their tasks?
 - a) They can take all kinds of pictures shots.
 - b) They can take pictures from higher positions safely.
 - c) They can be used in by professional photographers.

B. Match the words in Column A with their meaning in Column B (12 pts.)

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. gadget | _____ the art of using a film camera to shoot films. |
| 2. airspace | _____ the part of the sky where planes fly. |
| 3. personnel | _____ a mechanical or electronic device. |
| 4. cinematography | _____ dangerously. |
| 5. reconnaissance | _____ a mission to find out information about an enemy. |
| 6. precariously | _____ the people who work for an organization. |

When to use GOING TO

The structure **BE GOING TO** is normally used to indicate the future but with some type of connection to the present. We use it in the following situations:

1. When we have already decided or we **INTEND** to do something in the future. (Prior Plan)

The decision has been made before the moment of speaking.

- ☞ They're **going to** retire to the beach - in fact they have already bought a little beach house.
- ☞ I'm **going to** accept the job offer.

2. When there are definite signs that something is going to happen. (Evidence)

Something is likely to happen based on the evidence or experience you have.

- ☞ I think it **is going to** rain - I just felt a drop.
- ☞ I don't feel well. I think I'm **going to** throw up. (throw up = vomit)

3. When something is about to happen:

- ☞ Get back! The bomb **is going to** explode.

When to use WILL

In other cases, where there is no implicit or explicit connection to the present, use WILL:

1. For things that we decide to do now. (Rapid Decisions) This is when you make a decision at that moment, in a spontaneous way.

- ☞ I'll buy one for you too.
- ☞ I think I'll try one of those. (I just decided this right now)

2. When we think or believe something about the future. (Prediction)

- ☞ My team will not win the league this season.
- ☞ I think it will rain later so take an umbrella with you.
- ☞ Note: You can use both Will and Going to for making future predictions.

3. To make an offer, a promise or a threat.

- ☞ I'll give you a discount if you buy it right now.
- ☞ I promise I will behave next time.
- ☞ I'll take you to the movies if you'd like.

4. You use WON'T when someone refuses to do something.

- ☞ I told him to take out the trash but he won't do it.
- ☞ My kids won't listen to anything I say.
- ☞ My car won't start.

Practice:

Choose the correct answer:

1. I feel dreadful; I ____ be sick.
 - a. am going to
 - b. will
 - c. Either could be used here
2. Tonight, I ____ stay in- I've rented a video.
 - a. am going to
 - b. will
 - c. Either could be used here
3. If you have any problems, don't worry; I ____ help you.
 - a. am going to
 - b. will
 - c. Either could be used here
4. I completely forgot about it. Give me a moment; I ____ do it now.
 - a. am going to
 - b. will
 - c. Either could be used here
5. Look at those clouds- it ____ rain any minute now.
 - a. is going to
 - b. will
 - c. Either could be used here
6. The weather forecast says it ____ snow tomorrow.
 - a. is going to
 - b. will
 - c. Either could be used here
7. That's the phone- I ____ answer it.
 - a. am going to
 - b. will
 - c. Either could be used here
8. Thanks for the offer, but I'm OK; Shane ____ help me.
 - a. is going to
 - b. will
 - c. Either could be used here
9. Where are you going?
 - a. I am going to see a friend.
 - b. I'll see a friend.
10. Tea or coffee?

- a. I'm going to have tea, please.
- b. I'll have tea, please.

II- Write will or going to in the line.

1. Philipp _____ 15 next Wednesday. (be)
2. They _____ a new computer. (get)
3. I think my mother _____ this CD. (like)
4. Paul's sister _____ a baby. (have)
5. They _____ at about 4 in the afternoon. (arrive)
6. Just a moment. I _____ you with the bags. (help)
7. In 2025 people _____ more hybrid cars. (buy)
8. Marvin _____ a party next week. (throw)
9. We _____ to Venice in June. (fly)
10. Look at the clouds! It _____ soon. (rain)

EXERCISE

I. Write the future tense of the verb in parenthesis using will. (20 pts)

1. She _____ (be) there later.
2. You _____ (get) sick if you don't wear warm clothes.
3. They _____ (come) early if we ask them.
4. I _____ (help) you carry your things.
5. We _____ (see) you on Saturday.
6. She _____ (ring) you when she gets home.
7. They _____ (go) when you tell them.
8. I _____ (do) my exercises in the morning.
9. They _____ (not give) you the money.
10. We _____ (go) to New Zealand in November.

II. Choose the best answer and write the correct letter in the blank.

1. Jack and Jill _____ some water.
 - a. am going to get
 - b. is going to get
 - c. are going to get
2. They _____ food.
 - a. is going to buy
 - b. are going to buy
 - c. am going to buy
3. It _____ today.
 - a. is going to rain
 - b. am going to rain
 - c. are going to rain
4. He _____ dinner.
 - a. are going to cook
 - b. is going to cook
 - c. am going to cook
5. We _____ a party.
 - a. am going to have
 - b. is going to have
 - c. are going to have
6. I _____ pizza.
 - a. am going to eat
 - b. are going to eat
 - c. is going to eat
7. Your sister _____ you the story.
 - a. am going to tell
 - b. is going to tell
 - c. are going to tell
8. You and Max _____ a break.
 - a. am going to take
 - b. is going to take
 - c. are going to take
9. Today _____ a good day.
 - a. am going to be
 - b. is going to be
 - c. are going to be
10. She _____ in a hotel.
 - a. am going to stay
 - b. is going to stay
 - c. are going to stay

III- Circle the correct future tense phrase in the following sentences. (12 pts.)

1. I am feeling energetic. So, I think I (will / am going to) wash my car.
2. It has been decided that we (will / are going to) to climb Mount Everest next week.
3. -Who wants to come with me to the movie tonight? -Oh that sounds fun. I (will / am going to) come with you.
4. We have already made plans for the vacation. We have decided that we (will / are going to) visit Uncle Bill in Montana.
5. Tonight, seems like a nice night to be outside. I think I (will / am going to) go for a walk after dinner.
6. -Have you thought about what you want to do after college? Yes, I have decided that I (will / am going to) become an engineer.

7. I guess I (will / am going to) help you clean the kitchen if no one else will.
8. My car tires look low on air. I think I (will / am going to) fill them up at the next gasstation.
9. The weather man said that it (will / is going to) rain tomorrow.
10. Okay, I have an idea. After we play the game, we (will / are going to) get some ice cream!
11. I think my dad said we (will / are going to) go to the beach this weekend.
12. If the bus (will not / is not going to) start, how will we get to school on time?

TOPIC 2: POLLUTIONS AND CONSERVATION

Pollution and Conservation Reading

There are many kinds of pollution. Air, water, and land can be polluted. Some pollution is caused by nature, such as floods, forest fires, and volcanoes. People are the major cause of pollution. We pollute the air with our cars, homes, and factories. We pollute the water by dumping garbage and chemicals in the water. We pollute the soil with chemicals and garbage. We harm the land by cutting down trees in the forest, especially to build roads and new houses without careful planning and thinking.

All people need water to drink and to make plants grow. Rivers and lakes are polluted when sewage or garbage is dumped into the water. Plants and animals die because of the pollution in the water. Other pollution in water is caused by oil spills. The oil often stays on top of the water. It covers the beaches and land. It gets on the fish, birds, and animals that live in, on, and around the water.

Particulates are tiny bits of liquid or solid matter that get in the air. Cars and factories put particulates in the air, and this makes the air look gray and smoggy. Usually, the wind helps the air pollutants to move around, but when the air doesn't move, pollutants stay in the air. Some people cannot go outside when the air is very bad.

The only way to save our environment is to think about pollution. How can you stop or limit pollution? How do we protect our environment? Conservation is one way to protect our environment. Conservation is the wise use and protection of our environment. We can control water pollution by not producing as much waste and by proper disposal of sewage and garbage. We can take care of recreation land by cleaning up after ourselves and not causing more pollution. Carpooling and public transportation will help reduce air pollution.

Recycling is a type of conservation. Recycling is reusing items over again or in a new way. Recycling can help us conserve our natural resources so they will last many more years.

Answer the following questions after reading the Pollution and Conservation

Reading. Be sure to write your answers in **complete sentences**.

1. What are two things that you can do to stop pollution?

2. What are two things you can do to protect our environment?

3. What is one thing that you can do to practice conservation?

4. What is one thing at your house that you can do to conserve natural resources?

5. What is one thing at your school that you can do to conserve natural resources?

Match the word with its meaning

A. Shy and quiet	_____ boombershoot
B. Hurry, rush	_____ potbellied
C. Trouble	_____ horde
D. Rounded like a pot	_____ Pollutians
E. Shocked	_____ prattling
F. Scared	_____ earthshaking machines
G. Creatures from the planet Pollutus	_____ timid
H. Turned ugly, gone bad	_____ horrified
I. Hurried together	_____ frenzy
J. Talking, chattering	_____ pell-mell
K. A large group	_____ turmoil
L. A type of tree that shoots out of the ground with a tall trunk and a bushy top.	_____ gone sour
M. Going in every direction	_____ swarmed
N. Tired after walking a long way	_____ staggered
O. Loud and noisy machines that make the ground shake.	_____ footsore and weary

Poster

Create a poster that shows how you can help save our environment from pollution or wasting natural resources. Use color and imagination to clearly show the viewer what will help our environment.

Grading Rubric

Content:

- ✓ 5 – Poster clearly shows a conservation practice.
- ✓ 3 – Conservation practice could be inferred.
- ✓ 1 – No evidence of conservation practice.

Details

- ✓ 5 – Many details are evident in drawing. Concept is clearly understood.
- ✓ 3 – Some details are evident in drawing. Concept may be unclear.
- ✓ 1 – No details are evident. Concept is not one that will help our environment.

Presentation

- ✓ 5 – Picture is neat, clearly organized and complete. Artist uses a variety of objects in picture. Picture is colored. Color enhances the picture.
- ✓ 3 – Picture is complete and somewhat organized. Artist uses few objects in picture—looks unfinished. Picture is colored or partly colored.
- ✓ 1 – Picture is incomplete. Objects in picture are unclear. No color in picture.

Prepositions of Place: at, in, on

In general, we use:

- ☞ **at** for a POINT
- ☞ **in** for an ENCLOSED SPACE
- ☞ **on** for a SURFACE

At POINT	In ENCLOSED SPACE	On SURFACE
at the corner	in the garden	on the wall
at the bus stop	in London	on the ceiling
at the door	in France	on the door
at the top of the page	in a box	on the cover
at the end of the road	in my pocket	on the floor
at the entrance	in my wallet	on the carpet
at the crossroads	in a building	on the menu
at the front desk	in a car	on a page

Look at these examples:

1. Jane is waiting for you **at** the bus stop.
2. The shop is **at** the end of the street.
3. My plane stopped **at** Dubai and Hanoi and arrived in Bangkok two hours late.
4. Do you work **in** an office?
5. I have a meeting **in** New York.
6. Do you live **in** Japan?
7. Jupiter is **in** the Solar System.

8. The author's name is **on** the cover of the book.
9. There are no prices **on** this menu.

Prepositions of Time - at, in, on

We use:

- ☞ **at** for a PRECISE TIME
- ☞ **in** for MONTHS, YEARS, CENTURIES and LONG PERIODS
- ☞ **on** for DAYS and DATES

at PRECISE TIME	in MONTHS, YEARS, CENTURIES and LONG PERIODS	on DAYS and DATES
at 3 o'clock	in May	on Sunday
at 10.30am	in summer	on Tuesdays
at noon	in the summer	on 6 March
at dinnertime	in 1990	on 25 Dec. 2010
at bedtime	in the 1990s	on Christmas Day
at sunrise	in the next century	on Independence Day
at sunset	in the Ice Age	on my birthday
at the moment	in the past/future	on New Year's Eve

Look at these examples:

1. I have a meeting **at** 9am.
2. The shop closes **at** midnight.
3. Jane went home **at** lunchtime.
4. In England, it often snows **in** December.
5. Do you think we will go to Jupiter **in** the future?
6. There should be a lot of progress **in** the next century.
7. Do you work **on** Mondays?
8. Her birthday is **on** 20 November.
9. Where will you be **on** New Year's Day?

Practice:

Fill in the blanks below with the correct prepositions of time: at, in, on. (10 pts.)

1. My brother has a new job. He works _____ the evening.
2. We're going to have a picnic _____ Saturday afternoon.
3. I'll be finished my work _____ an hour. Then, I can go home.
4. When is the meeting? Is it _____ 2:00?
5. I like to get up really early, _____ sunrise, when the birds start to sing.
6. Tom's birthday is next week, _____ January 14.
7. My grandfather was born _____ the 1950s.
8. Will we be _____ time, or will we miss our flight?
9. My family and I like to ski _____ winter.
10. Are there any holidays _____ October?

Prepositions of Place (in/on/at) (10pts.)

1. She was _____ the door, but she turned.
2. Her hand was _____ his arm at the time.
3. But it is often so _____ this world.
4. You had it _____ your hand _____ the door.
5. But I can't get it _____ home.
6. I thought I was _____ the next world.
7. The other had the eye _____ her hand.
8. I put my head in _____ the door.
9. He would never look _____ her face again.
10. No door _____ the ship could stop him.

Prepositions of Place (at, in, on) (15 pts.)

1. The wine is _____ the bottle.
2. Pass me the dictionary, it's _____ the bookshelf.
3. Jennifer is _____ work.
4. Berlin is _____ Germany.
5. You have something _____ your face.
6. Turn left _____ the traffic lights.
7. She was listening to classical music _____ the radio.
8. He has a house _____ the river.
9. The answer is _____ the bottom of the page.

EXERCISE

Name: _____ Grade: _____ / 30 pts.

Date: _____

I- Preposition of Place. Circle the correct option in each sentence. (15 pts.)

1. The next moment we were _____ the great room.
a) at b) in c) on
2. He's not been long _____ the country.
a) at b) in c) on
3. I saw it _____ the ground after you left.
a) at b) in c) on
4. She was _____ the table before he reached it.
a) at b) in c) on
5. She is always _____ home of an evening.
a) at b) in c) on
6. I am _____ the ground at your feet.
a) at b) in c) on
7. He went forward and put his hand _____ her arm.
a) at b) in c) on
8. In a moment he had it _____ his hand.
a) at b) in c) on
9. And then I saw you _____ the window.
a) at b) in c) on
10. He might have done something _____ the world.
a) at b) in c) on
11. I'm only _____ town for a day.
a) at b) in c) on
12. At the next moment I was _____ my room.
a) at b) in c) on
13. She was lying with her head _____ the floor.
a) at b) in c) on
14. A minute later she appeared _____ the door.
a) at b) in c) on
15. _____ the door she turned and looked back.
a) at b) in c) on

II- Preposition of Time. Circle the correct option in each sentence. (15 pts.)

1. Our school cafeteria opens for lunch _____ noon.
a) at b) in c) on
2. What time does your son go to bed _____ night?
a) at b) in c) on
3. We moved to this city _____ 2012.
a) at b) in c) on
4. Are you going to do anything special _____ your birthday?
a) at b) in c) on
5. I'm not going to watch that TV show. It starts _____ midnight!
a) at b) in c) on
6. Craig's birthday is _____ February 15th.
a) at b) in c) on
7. It is always cold _____ January in England.
a) at b) in c) on
8. It can be dangerous to walk alone _____ night.
a) at b) in c) on
9. My family always eats turkey _____ Christmas day.
a) at b) in c) on
10. The train leaves _____ 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.
a) at b) in c) on
11. Let's meet at the restaurant _____ 7 PM
a) at b) in c) on
12. English class is _____ 10AM _____ Monday mornings.
a) in/at b) at/in c) on/at
13. I love swimming in the sea _____ the summer time.
a) at b) in c) on
14. I graduated from high school _____ 2010.
a) at b) in c) on
15. The graduation ceremony was held _____ the 20th of March.
a) at b) in c) on

TOPIC 3: HEALTHY HABITS

COFFEE: It is well known that drinking coffee a few hours before going to bed affects our body clock and keeps us awake.

That's because of caffeine. It has many effects such as stimulate the central nervous system. This can make you more alert and also gives you energy.

A FACT ABOUT OBESITY: Obesity has reached epidemic proportions globally, with at least 2.8 million people dying each year as a result of being overweight or obese. Once associated with high-income countries, obesity is now also prevalent in low- and middle-income countries.

Governments, international partners, civil society, non-governmental organizations and the private sector all have vital roles to play in contributing to obesity prevention.

Water boils at 212 °F: Water is unique because it is the only substance on Earth that is found in all physical states (liquid, solid and gas). It boils at 212 °F and freezes at 32°F. Water is also known as “the universal solvent”. Water molecules have a polar arrangement of oxygen (negative charge) and hydrogen (positive electrical charge). This allows water to become attracted to many other types of molecules. Thus, wherever water goes, it is an excellent solvent on Earth.

Use the information above to answer the following sentences: (10 pts.)

	True	False
1. If you drink coffee before bed, you can't sleep.		
2. If you drink a small cup of coffee at night, you can sleep with no trouble.		
3. If you avoid drinking coffee before bedtime, you don't affect your body clock.		
4. If you heat water to 212°F, it boils.		
5. If you add to water, the salt dissolves.		
6. If you cool water, it freezes at 0° F.		
7. If you eat junk food, you get overweight.		
8. If people eat junk food, they keep a healthy condition.		
9. If people eat fruit and vegetables, they prevent an obese condition.		
10. If you eat meat and poultry, you affect your health.		

HEALTHY EATING

Use the words below to complete the passage about healthy eating (12 pts.)

tired	diet	healthy	mood	meat	vegetables
balanced	muscle	digest	vitamins	fuel	sick

Just like cars need fuel to move, our bodies need a type of fuel to keep them going. What gives us the energy to run around, have fun and give our best each day? Food!

Food is _____ for the body. Food gives energy that allows us to play, work and grow every day. If we eat good food our bodies perform at their best. The types of food we eat on a regular basis is called our _____.

A healthy diet should include lots of plant foods. Plant foods are foods that come from plants, such as fruit, _____, nuts, seeds and grains. Fruit and vegetables are excellent source of _____ minerals and fiber.

Our diet should include a moderate (not too much or too little) amount of animal foods. Animal foods include such food as _____, dairy eggs and fish. This food group provides the body with fats and protein.

A balanced diet means a balance of minerals, vitamins, fiber, protein and fats. Each of these help our bodies in different ways. Vitamins are very important in helping our bodies stay healthy from sickness and disease. Fiber helps the body _____ (break down) food. Protein helps our bodies build _____. Good fats are also an important part of a balanced diet. They help give us energy and help protect our organs. A _____ diet is important. It is not healthy to eat too much of one thing and forget about other food types.

If we are not eating the right diet, our body tells us in different ways. For example, we may feel more _____ than normal and our _____ might change. We might also become _____ more often. Are you eating the right foods to stay _____?

GRAMMAR PART

To form the Zero Conditional, you have to mention a real condition and a result that always happens:

If Clause
If Condition
Present Simple

Main Clause
Result
Present Simple

A real condition refers to:

General Truths
Natural Laws
Scientific Facts
Facts

Habits
Daily Routines
Rules

Examples:

1. If you heat ice, it melts.
(This is a scientific fact, so every time someone heats ice, it is going to melt.)
2. If students don't study for exams, they fail them.
(This always happens, so students have to study if they want to pass the exams.)
3. We also use when instead of if when we are absolutely sure that the conditions are going to happen.
 - a) When you heat ice, it melts.
 - b) When students don't study for exams, they fail them.

We also use unless instead of If not:

1. Unless you eat healthy, you get overweight.
2. Unless students study before exams, they fail them.

PRACTICE:

Use the condition and results in the box to complete the phrases below: (12 pts.)

Conditions	Results
You have a headache	You get pink
You don't wear a crash helmet	A dog bites
You heat it to 100°C	The DVD player comes on

She comes home very late	Butter melts
You leave gates open in the country	It scratches you
You add sugar	You have more chance of being killed

1. Water boils if you heat it to 100° C
2. If you mix red and white, _____
3. _____ if you leave in the sun.
4. If _____, you take an aspirin.
5. If _____, it tastes sweet.
6. _____ if you go near its food when it's eating.
7. If you pull a cat's tail, _____
8. _____ if you don't wear a seat belt.
9. You can end up brain damage if _____
10. If you press this switch, _____
11. If _____, her parents get very angry.
12. Farmers get very angry If _____

Supply the suitable forms of the verbs in brackets. (10 pts.)

1. If it doesn't _____ (rain), plants cannot grow.
2. If I _____ (try) to cook, I ruin the food.
3. If you smoke, your skin _____ (age) more quickly.
4. If you heat ice, it _____ (melt).
5. I feel good if you _____ (visit) me regularly.
6. Water evaporates if you _____ (boil) it.
7. Deren _____ (cycle) to work if the weather is good.
8. I feel sick if I _____ (eat) too much chocolate.
9. You need to take my sister to the hospital if she _____ (drink) milk as she is allergic to it.
10. If Andy _____ (go) to bed late, he cannot wake up early.

Supply the suitable forms of the verbs in brackets. (10 pts.)

1. If I don't do my homework, my teacher _____ (get) angry.
2. I cannot _____ (see) well if I don't have my glasses.
3. If you study hard enough, you _____ (get) very good grades.
4. If somebody makes noise in the library, our teacher _____ (punish) them.

5. If I miss the bus, I _____ (take) a cab.
6. Coffee _____ (taste) better if you add sugar.
7. You should _____ (eat) less if you want to lose weight.
8. I always take my umbrella with me if it _____ (rain).
9. If you _____ (press) that button, the car starts.
10. If you _____ (break) anything, you pay for it.

EXERCISE

Make the zero conditionals.

1. If I _____ (wake up) late, I _____ (be) late for work.
2. If my husband _____ (cook), he _____ (burn) the food.
3. If Julie _____ (not/wear) a hat, she _____ (get) sunstroke.
4. If children _____ (not/eat) well, they _____ (not/be) healthy.
5. If you _____ (mix) water and electricity, you _____ (get) a shock.
6. If people _____ (eat) too many sweets, they _____ (get) fat.
7. If you _____ (smoke), you _____ (get) yellow fingers.
8. If children _____ (play) outside, they _____ (not/get) overweight.
9. If you _____ (heat) ice, it _____ (melt).
10. If I _____ (speak) to John, he _____ (get) annoyed.
11. I _____ (feel) good the next day if I _____ (go) to bed early.
12. Lots of people _____ (come) if Jenny _____ (have) a party.
13. She _____ (buy) expensive clothes if she _____ (go) shopping.
14. My daughter _____ (pass) her exams if she _____ (work) hard.
15. David _____ (be) sick if he _____ (drink) milk.
16. The river _____ (freeze) if it _____ (be) very cold.
17. I _____ (like) to visit the museums if I _____ (be) in a new city.
18. I _____ (cycle) to work if the weather _____ (be) fine.
19. My flat mate _____ (clean) really well if she _____ (clean) the house.
20. Everybody _____ (be) grumpy if it _____ (rain) a lot.

Choose the correct sentence for zero conditionals.

1. If you eat fast food, _____ .
 - a) you will gain weight.
 - b) you gains weight.

- c) you gain weight.
 - d) you gained weight.
2. If you study hard, _____.
- a) you get good grades.
 - b) you got good grades.
 - c) you getting good grades.
 - d) you will get good grades.
3. When she works early, _____.
- a) she woke up early.
 - b) she will wake up early.
 - c) she wake up early.
 - d) she wakes up early.
4. When the radio plays, _____.
- a) it's hard to hear you speak.
 - b) it was hard to hear you speak.
 - c) it is hard to hear you spoke.
 - d) it's hard to hear you will speak.
5. I always wear a jacket _____.
- a) when it will be cold.
 - b) when it is cold.
 - c) when it was cold.
 - d) when it is being cold.

My crazy family

There's my mother with green hair
But my father doesn't care.
There's my sister who likes jelly
Every breakfast, lunch and dinner.
And my brother, oh yucky!
Who eats nothing but jelly.
What a strange and crazy family!

But my favorite one of all
Is my crazy uncle Paul.
He can sing, make us fly.
He can jump and jump so high.
He can eat two dozen eggs.
He can drink two gallons straight
Mister Crazy, in the family!

But I love as I love tea,
My little crazy family.
And we laugh and we run,
Oh together we have fun!

Mother, father, brother, sister,
Uncle, aunt, cousins together!
Yes, I love my crazy family!
Yes, I love my crazy, crazy, crazy family!

RUBRIC

Tone of voice	
Preparation	
Memorization	
Physical Presence	
Pausing and Pacing	
Clarity and Expression	
Total	/30