

Inglés 8

	Contenidos Comunicativos	Uso del Inglés	Vocabulario
Unidad 1 I can't stop buying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reclamar tras haber comprado un artículo defectuoso. -Hablar de compras, gastos y rebajas. -Expresar hipótesis mediante oraciones condicionales. -Entender el lenguaje de la publicidad. -Hacer un pedido on-line en Internet. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Oraciones condicionales (repaso y ampliación). -Phrasal verbs. -Uso u omisión del artículo definido the. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Consumo. -Compras y reclamaciones. -Phrasal verbs (verbos con preposición). -Vocabulario de Internet relacionado con las compras on-line.
Unidad 2 What's in the papers today?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Hablar sobre la prensa, los distintos tipos de prensa británica y sobre el llamado "humor británico". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Question Tags (con todos los tiempos). -Pasiva con dos objetos: directo e indirecto. -Fonemas: /z/ -/s/ (Repaso) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -El humor británico. -La prensa.
Unidad 3 Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Hacer predicciones. -Hablar del futuro. -Hacer preguntas indirectas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Futuro continuo y el futuro perfecto. -Oraciones temporales con: when, until, before, after, as soon as y by the time. -Preguntas indirectas y los verbos: refused to, announced that, promised (not) to. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Las nuevas tecnologías.
Unidad 4 Forever young: retirement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Hablar sobre la tercera edad -Expresar lo que uno espera del futuro. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Conversión de los sustantivos incontables en contables. -Verbos seguidos de infinitivo y gerundio cambiando su significado. -Pronunciación del fonema /ʒ/ (Repaso). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -La tercera edad.
Unidad 5 Video killed the radio star	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Contar lo que han dicho otras personas. -Iniciar y mantener una conversación telefónica. -Redactar notas y mensajes breves. -Expresar opiniones sobre la radio, la televisión e Internet. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -El estilo indirecto (revision and extension). -Expresiones que se usan al hablar por teléfono. -Fonética: Letras que no suenan al pronunciar las palabras (Silent letters). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Hablar por teléfono. -Dejar un mensaje en un contestador automático. -Radio, televisión e Internet.

Unidad 6 Ecology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Describir hechos y procesos. -Expresar sentimientos: interés, temor y preocupación. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -La voz pasiva. -Los sufijos -ment y -ness. -Pronunciación del fonema /h/. -Comparación de los fonemas /æ/-/ɑ:/-/ʌ/. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -El medio ambiente, la ecología y el reciclado. -Las instituciones británicas y los partidos políticos.
Unidad 7 An English man in New York	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Diferenciar el inglés británico del americano. -Felicitarse a alguien por algo conseguido. -Importancia de aprender una lengua extranjera. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Diferencias gramaticales y ortográficas entre el inglés británico y el americano. -Expresiones con so/such/what/how. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inglés británico y americano. -Expresiones para felicitar a alguien.

Unidad 1:

I can't stop buying

Exercises

Exercise 1

Phrasal verbs. Combine the verbs with the particles below and complete the sentences with the appropriate phrasal verb in the correct tense.

talk

put

break

look

turn

up

off

into

down

1. Andrew turned down the volume because he couldn't hear the news.
2. They had to _____ the journey due to bad weather conditions.
3. I rented this flat because the landlady _____ me _____ it.
4. I hope you _____ this matter and give a refund or any other kind of compensation.
5. We couldn't finish the journey because the car _____.

Exercise 2

Conditionals. Complete the sentences with one of the options (a-f) using the verb in the appropriate tense. All types of conditional sentences are mixed.

1. If I found a wallet in the street...
 2. If you buy this car...
 3. I would be much happier at work...
 4. I will get a refund...
 5. If you had told me the truth...
 6. We would have seen the concert...
- a. if I _____ (take) the item back in less than 15 days.

- b. if my boss _____ (be) kinder to me.
- c. I would take (take) it to a police station.
- d. if we _____ (not/miss) the bus.
- e. you _____ (be) very popular with girls.
- f. I _____ (help) you.

- 1. If I found a wallet in the street, I would take it to a police station
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____

Exercise 3

Conditionals. Write the following sentences in a different way using a second type conditional.

- 1. He doesn't pass his exams because he doesn't study hard.
- 2. I can't go to London now, so I will not visit my grandparents.
- 3. I can't find a job, but I want to buy a flat.
- 4. I can't drive, but I would love to go to Valencia to see Fernando Alonso.
- 5. I am too short, so I cannot become a policeman.

- 1. If he... studied hard, he would pass his exams.
- 2. If he... _____
- 3. If he... _____
- 4. If he ... _____
- 5. If he... _____

Exercise 4

Complete the following sentences with the article "the" when it is needed.

- 1. I was watching _____ TV last night when you called.
- 2. I never listen to _____ radio when I am studying.
- 3. Let's go to _____ cinema tonight.
- 4. Nowadays _____ women smoke more than _____ men.
- 5. _____ Mrs. Robinson spends a lot of money on _____ clothes.

6. _____ money is not as important as _____ love.
7. _____ money that you gave me was not enough.
8. George Clooney is _____ most attractive man in _____ world.

Exercise 5

Reading

The history of Amazon.com

In a world where anyone can purchase anything online, it can be difficult to start and maintain a business selling goods online. Media such as CDs, books, and movies is commonly sold on the Internet. Over the last decade, online stores have come and gone very often. But Amazon.com is not such a company. It is one of the largest Internet sellers of media in the world today, and has expanded its selections to include clothing, beauty products, laptops, and thousands of other items.

Jeff Bezos founded Amazon in 1994. Originally the business was based out of his garage in his Washington home. A businessman by the name of Nick Hanauer believed in Bezos' idea and decided to invest \$40,000 in the business. When Amazon first decided to go online, its layout was not as flashy as it is today. In fact, the site looked very plain and unattractive to most visitors, causing the business to start out on shaky ground. A man by the name of Tom Alburg decided to invest \$100,000 in Amazon in 1995, which helped the company fund a better looking website and hosting capabilities. When people began buying books from Amazon, Bezos was surprised that he had customers from all over the country, not just Washington State, purchasing books.

Bezos decided that he had to create more than just a bookstore if he wanted people to come back as customers. He added the option of buyers to write their own book reviews, which is a huge credit to Amazon's success. People began to look at Amazon as more of an online community and not just a place to purchase things. By 1997, Amazon.com had generated \$15.7 million in revenue. Once the company went public the same year, they decided to add CDs and movies to the website. In 1998, Amazon added some new items to the list: software, electronics, video games, toys, and home improvement items. Once the company began showing signs of success, people became skeptic and claimed that Amazon was getting too large in too short an amount of time.

At the end of 1999, Amazon had obtained in over a billion dollars in sales. It seemed as though the profit would never stop. However, in 2001, Amazon reported a fiscal loss of \$1.4 billion, and had fired over 200 workers in the last year. The beginning of 2001 found Amazon firing even more workers, totalling over 1000. Instead of giving up, Bezos had an idea: recruit other companies to sell their products online through Amazon as well. The idea worked. Companies such as Target, Toys R Us, and many others have agreed to sell their items through Amazon.

Although Amazon is not directly responsible for inventory through these companies, they do get part of the sales, creating a profit for all involved. Since the beginning of the idea, Amazon is now back on its feet and remains one of the most popular online vendors in the world today.

Adapted from <http://www.essortment.com>

Read the text and answer these questions in your own words.



1. What was the first article Amazon sold?

Books

2. Where and when did the business start?

3. Why wasn't the business very successful at the beginning?

4. In what way did the company improve with Tom Alburg's money?

5. Apart from buying goods, what can customers do at Amazon?

6. What was Amazon's profit in 2000?

7. Was 2001 a better year for the company than 2000? Why?

8. How did Bezos improve the revenues of the company after the loss in 2001?

Exercise 6

You have bought a cream on the Internet and you have seen no results. Complete the following letter of complaint with one of the options given. There are more options than blanks; there is one expression you don't have to use.

a. I'm very disappointed	b. I would like a full refund
c. I would like to make a complaint	d. Unfortunately
e. I would appreciate it	f. Yours faithfully
g. as far as I am concerned	

NOTA: En la plataforma del curso encontrarás el material navegable

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https://centrovirtual.educacion.es/Contenidos/UO0001/MINGL8.esp/Mesa_de_trabajo/recursos/manual/navega8/index.htm

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UNIDAD II ■ VOCABULARIO

British humour

- amusing = adj. divertido
- be good at telling jokes = v. ser bueno en contar chistes
- black humour = n. humor negro
- comedian = n. cómico
- dry (humour) = n. cáustico, mordaz
- irony = n. ironía
- laughter = n. carcajada
- make fun of = v. reirse de
- sarcasm = n. sarcasmo
- sense of humour = n. sentido del humor
- sit-com (situation comedy) = n. serie comedia de la televisión
- sketch = n. sketch
- tell a joke = v. contar un chiste
- understatement = n. eufemismo
- witty = adj. ingenioso

Humor británico
La prensa
Otras palabras

javascript:

Mozilla Firefox

https://centrovirtual.educaci

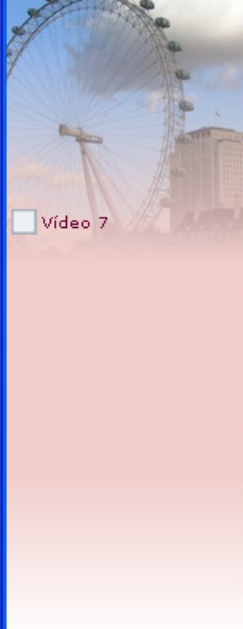
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Video 7

