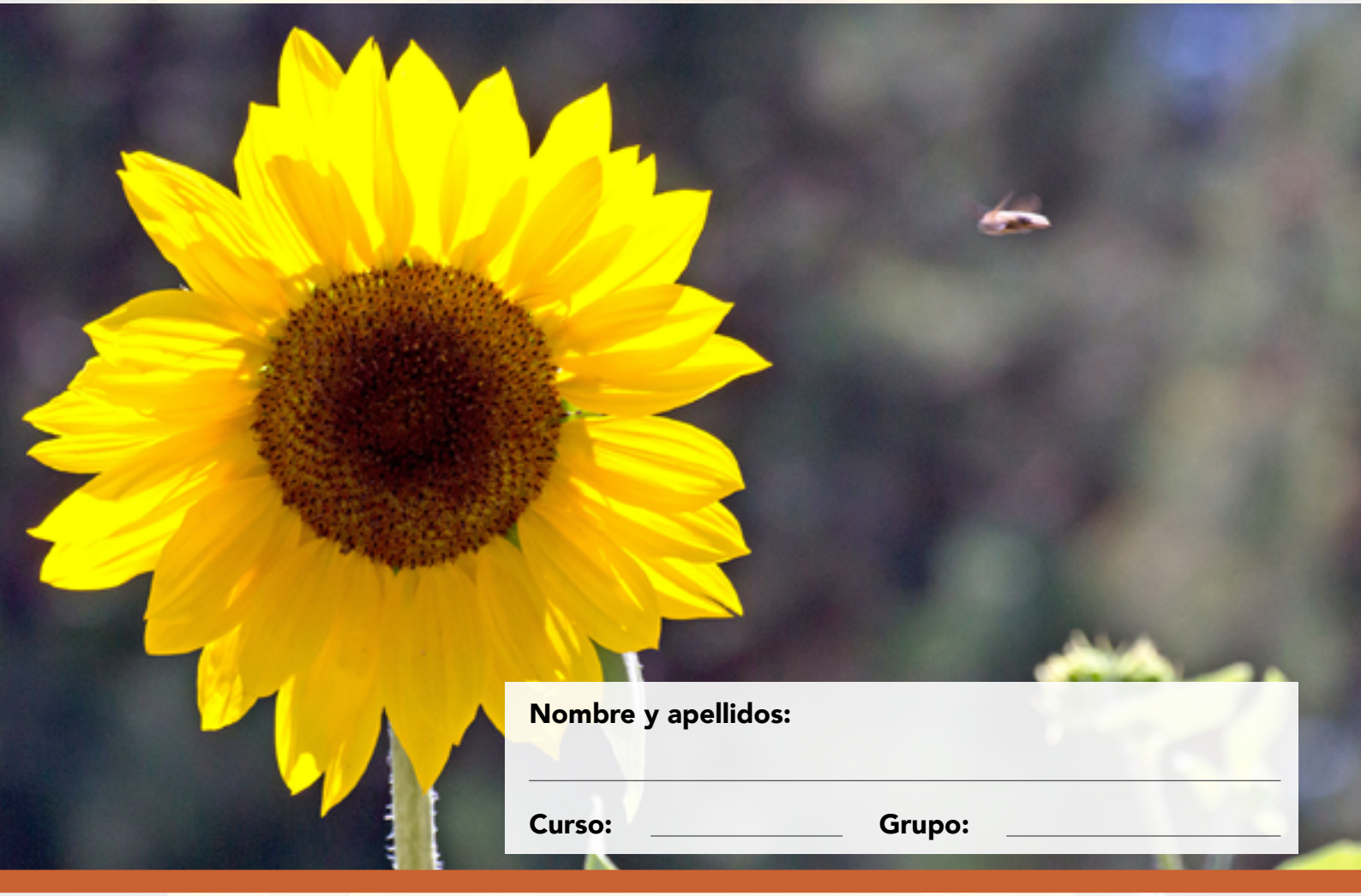
Colegios "El Valle"

Actividades de verano 2017



Nombre y apellidos: _____

Curso: _____ Grupo: _____

1º Bachillerato

Inglés

Colegio "El Valle"

Name:

SEPTEMBER 1º BACH

→ **VOCABULARY:** FEELINGS
THE ENVIRONMENT
THE WORLD OF WORK
TRAVEL
RELATIONSHIPS
THE NATURAL WORLD
CRIME AND PUNISHMENT
WORD FORMATION

→ **GRAMMAR:** TENSES : present tenses, narrative tenses, future tenses
CONDITIONALS
RELATIVE CLAUSES (DEFINING/NON-DEFINING)
REPORTED SPEECH (statements, questions, commands)
PASSIVE VOICE
MODAL VERBS
GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES

WRITINGS: OPINION ESSAY, DISCUSSION ESSAY, TOPIC ESSAY

→ ORAL ENGLISH: USE THESE GRAMMAR POINTS IN ORAL SPEECHES. BE ABLE TO COMPREHEND AND LISTEN THESE OBJECTIVES.

Get to our blog where you will find four listenings and the activities you have to do.
Link: www.elblogdeingles.wordpress.com
When you get in, go to 1st Bachillerato, Summer activities.

VOCABULARY

FEELINGS

(If you have any problem or doubt remember to check these contents in the unit one of your student's book)

1. Complete the table with the adjectives in the list. Write the adjective and the corresponding extreme form.

amazed | cross | delighted | furious | glad | heartbroken
pleased | scared | surprised | terrified | thrilled | upset

Ordinary	Extreme
glad	delighted

2. Complete the sentences with an appropriate word. Each space represents one letter.

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1 This is such a _ _ _ film – I can't stop crying!
2 I watched Horror 3 with Sam last night – we were really _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ !
3 Mum was really _ _ _ _ _ when I crashed her new car.
4 Toby has been _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ since he failed his exams.
5 I was _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ when I lost my wedding ring.

3. Choose the correct alternatives.

1 We **went bright red / couldn't believe our eyes** when Megan started to walk – she's only one.
2 I **was over the moon / was scared stiff** when Pete asked me to marry him. I said yes straight away.
3 The Prime Minister **couldn't believe his eyes / went bright red** when he forgot the words of his speech.
4 My baby sister **burst into tears / went bright red** when she lost her teddy bear.

THE ENVIRONMENT

(If you have any problem or doubt remember to check these contents in the unit two of your student's book)

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the list.

bottle bank | environment | get rid of | green | packaging pollution | recycling bin | rubbish | throw away | waste

Things that people don't want or need any more. *rubbish*

1 Everyone must try not to_____ electricity.

2 If you don't want this food, please_____ it
.
3 This paper can be reused. Put it in the_____.
4 If you recycle_____ paper, you will help the_____.
5 Traffic and congested roads cause_____
6 I try to be_____ by using public transport.

2 Complete the text with appropriate words.
Reduce your carbon footprint by walking or cycling. You don't have to_____ (1) your car, but use buses or trains where possible. Always (2)_____----- paper, glass and plastic. You can take bottles to the (3)_____ . Think about what you put in the (4)_____ bin – can you (5)_____ it instead of (6)_____ it ? Try to think of other uses for old things before taking them to the municipal (7)_____ . Buy products which aren't wrapped in lots of (8)_____ – you'll find these at markets and some supermarkets. And don't buy things you don't need, as this causes unnecessary (9) _____

3 Complete the collocations.
If the polar ice caps melt, sea levels will rise.
1 Carbon_____ is a way of compensating for your impact on the environment, such as planting a tree each time you fly.
2 We will use more renewable_____- in the future.
3 Some people think that wind_____ spoil the landscape, even though they produce clean electricity.
4 If you live in a sunny country, you could get energy from_____ panels on your roof.
5 A lot of pollution in cities is caused by exhaust_____ from traffic.

THE WORLD OF WORK

(If you have any problem or doubt remember to check these contents in the unit three of your student's book)

1. Complete the sentences with appropriate words. **Each space represents one letter.**
1 The _ _ says you must be eighteen to apply.
2 My mum leaves at 7 a.m. and comes home at 6 p.m. every day – she's got a _ _ _ _ - _ _ _ _ job.
3 I didn't know there was a _ _ _ _ _ _ _ at the TV studio. I think I'll apply for it.
4 Will likes his job, but the _ _ _ _ _ aren't very good.
5 I hate _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ forms, but I don't mind interviews.
6 My grandad has a _ _ _ _ - _ _ _ _ job at the library. He works there on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

2. Complete the text with the words in the list.
advert | applicants | application form | boss | experience
interview | job centre | position | referente

When you are looking for a job, there is a lot to do. First, find an advert in the newspaper or at the (1)_____ . Then you can ask for an (2)_____ . When you receive this, fill it in with all the correct information. You will probable have to give some information about any previous (3)_____ for the (4)_____ which makes you suitable. If you get an (5)_____ , it is important to dress smartly, and to prepare well. You will probably meet the person who will be your (6)_____in the new job. They will want to ask you questions about what you have done and what you have studied. They usually ask for a (7)_____ from a previous employer, or from your school or university if this is your first job. There may be quite a lot of (8)_____ wanting the same job, but you will soon hear whether you have been successful or not.

TRAVEL

(If you have any problem or doubt remember to check these contents in the unit four of your student's book)

1. Choose the correct alternatives.

1 The **voyage / flight** only lasted three hours.
2 Cars must queue here for the **crossing / travel** to Tangier.
3 **Customs / Custom** is the place where your bags are checked when you arrive at your destination.
4 Look! The passengers are coming into the **boarding gate / arrivals** hall now!
5 We went on a fantastic **flight / trip** to Barcelona and spent four days exploring the city.
6 The first place to go at the airport is the **check-in desk / arrivals** hall.

2. Complete the sentences with appropriate words. Each space represents one letter.

1 We waited for hours at the _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ but our suitcases didn't appear.
2 Last summer, I went on an amazing _ _ _ _ _ _ _ through South America.
3 Flying is my favourite method of _ _ _ _ _ _ .
4 I don't like flying, so I was very nervous when we were waiting at the _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ to get on the plane.
5 There was a long queue at _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ when we arrived at our destination.

3. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the phrasal verbs in the list.
build up | drop off | fit in | go away | go on
grow up | pick up | set off | stop off

1 My dad took me to the airport, and me _____ at_____ the entrance.
2 I'm really looking forward to our holiday – I can't wait to_____ .
3 'Can you_____ me_____ from the party at ten o'clock, please, Mum?'
4 When you live in a different country, it's important to_____ a good knowledge of local customs.
5 Jay was born in London, but he_____ in the countryside.
6 You'll need to get up early because we're_____ at 7 a.m.
7 People in this region will_____ speaking their own language for ever.
8 I've lived in a lot of big cities, and I think I could_____ anywhere really.

RELATIONSHIPS

(If you have any problem or doubt remember to check these contents in the unit five of your student's book)

1. Put the words in the list in the correct sections.
acquaintance | classmate | discuss | get on
gossip | relative | trust

1 Verbs connected with relationships:

2 People you have some form of relationship with:

2. Complete the sentences with one appropriate word.
1 He's such a bully. He's always_____ on younger kids.
2 My older sister always gives really good_____ when I'm not sure what to do.
3 I always_____ my friends if they are in trouble.
4 Lucy is always_____ about other people's lives. She can't keep a secret.
5 I don't know him very well – he's only an_____ .
6 Adam and I used to be really_____ friends, but we don't talk much these days.
7 My parents are really helpful, so I always_____ my problems with them.

3. Match 1–4 with A–D and add the correct prepositions to form sentences.

1 Our relationship started off well, but it turned …
2 Peter has made friends here, but it doesn't make …
3 Will and Helen got …
4 Their first date was very awkward, but everything turned …

A at university.
B the fact that he's quite homesick.
C a disaster and we broke up.
D well in the end.

THE NATURAL WORLD

(If you have any problem or doubt remember to check these contents in the unit six of your student's book)

1. Complete the text with the words in the list.

cages | endangered species | experiments | factory farms
free-range | in captivity | research | vegetarian

If you are concerned about animal welfare, you must think carefully about the food you buy and the cosmetics you wear. For instance, a lot of meat sold in the UK is produced on (0) _____ – these produce low-cost food, but the animals might live in bad conditions. Sometimes hens are kept in (1)_____ to lay eggs, but they don't have enough room to run around. It's better to buy (2)_____ meat and eggs, so that you know the animal has been raised in a healthy environment. Some people don't eat meat at all, and are (3)_____ . You might also decide not to use certain kinds of make-up, soaps or shampoos. Animals are often used in (4)_____ to test cosmetics before they are sold in shops. Many people argue that this kind of (5)_____ is unnecessary. Some people also think that zoos and safari parks are cruel to animals, but others disagree. While it may be unkind to keep wild animals (6)_____ , these places protect (7)_____, so that they don't become extinct.

2. Match 1–3 with A–C and complete the expressions with the correct animals.

0. Don't let the_____ out of the bag!
1 My dog is really sweet and gentle.
2 I was very nervous before the exam.
3 The head teacher told me that the exams had gone well, so it must be true.

A I had_____ in my stomach.
B I got it straight from the_____ 's mouth.

C He wouldn't hurt a_____ .
D Mum and Dad don't know about the party.

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

(If you have any problem or doubt remember to check these contents in the unit seven of your student's book)

1. Complete the definitions.

1 steal from a person's clothing or bag

2 steal from a shop

3 sell (drugs)

4 break into and steal from (a house)

5 attack and rob

6 bring into a country illegally

7 steal from a person or a building

8 damage other people's property

2. Complete the sentences.

1 He was s_____ in a 30-mile-an-hour zone.

2 People who p_____ films and music should be prosecuted.

3 Don't drop l_____ in the street – use the rubís bins.

4 There were a lot of people t_____ tickets outside the concert hall.

5 The gang were sent to prison for r_____ a bank.

6 He has never p_____ drugs in his life.

7 Dan hasn't been able to sleep properly since he was M_____ .

3. Tick the correct sentences.

1 A Forensic evidence proves that you did it.
B Forensic evidence tries that you did it.
2 A This is the current weapon that was used in the robbery.
B This is the actual weapon that was used in the robbery.
3 A I tried octopus when I was in Vigo.
B I proved octopus when I was in Vigo.
4 A This is possibly where the robbers broke in.
B This is eventually where the robbers broke in.
5 A The actual methods of crime prevention aren't working – we need a new approach.
B The current methods of crime prevention aren't working – we need a new approach.

GRAMMAR

PRESENT TENSES

Present simple	Present continuous
We use the present simple to talk about: • regular habits and routines. *We usually **go** rollerblading at the weekend.* • permanent situations. *David **lives** in Manchester.* • scientific facts. *Water **boils** at 100˚C.* • states, not actions, e.g. like, believe, know. *She **doesn't like** chorizo.*	We use the present continuous to talk about: • something that is happening now or 'around now'. *They'**re playing** tennis at the moment.* • temporary situations. *He'**s visiting** his grandparents in Ibiza.* • changing or developing situations. *The number of car accidents every year **is increasing**.* • future arrangements. *She'**s going** to the cinema this evening.*

Present simple and continuous

A trekking journal

Today _____(be) the second day of my trek around Mount Annapurna. I am exhausted and my legs _____ (shake) ; I just hope I am able to complete the trek. My feet _____ (kill, really) me and my toes _____ (bleed) , but I _____ (want, still) to continue. Nepal is a fascinating country, but I have a great deal to learn. Everything _____ (be) so different, and I _____ (try)

to adapt to the new way of life here. I (learn) a little bit of the language to make communication easier; unfortunately, I _____ (learn, not) foreign languages quickly. Although I _____ (understand, not) much yet, I believe that I _____ (improve, gradually) . I _____ (travel, currently) with Liam, a student from Leeds University in England. He _____ (be) a nice guy, but impatient. He_____ (walk, always) ahead of me and _____ (complain) that I am too slow. I_____ (do) my best to keep up with him, but he is younger and stronger than I am. Maybe, I am just feeling sorry for myself because I am getting old. Right now, Liam _____ (sit) with the owner of the inn. They _____ (discuss) the differences between life in England and life in Nepal. I _____ (know, not) the real name of the owner, but everybody _____ (call, just) him Tam. Tam _____ (speak) English very well and he _____ (try) to teach Liam some words in Nepali. Every time Tam_____ (say) a new word, Liam_____ (try) to repeat it. Unfortunately, Liam_____ (seem, also) to have difficulty learning foreign languages. I just hope we don't get lost and have to ask for directions.

PRESENT PERFECT WITH FOR, SINCE, JUST, ALREADY, YET,STILL

FOR + PERIOD OF TIME I HAVE TRAVELLED FOR FIVE YEARS
SINCE+ POINT OF TIME I HAVE STUDIED ENGLISH SINCE JANUARY

STILL +HAVEN'T/HASN'T + PAST PARTICIPLE (It should have happened but it didn't)
HAVE/HAS + JUST+ P.P. (A MOMENT AGO)
HAVE/HAS + ALREADY+ P.P (THE ACTION IS DONE)
HAVEN'T/HASN'T + P.P + YET (STILL NOT DONE)

Present perfect. Complete the sentences with the correct particle.
Do not forget to phone John... 'I have_____ phoned him'. (yet, already, ever)

Have you seen him anywhere? 'I have _____seen him in the kitchen'.(just, already, never)

I have _____ been to Japan... What about you? (yet, never, ever)

Has Ann just phoned? 'Yes, she has _____ phoned'. (ever, yet, just)

Why don't you read that paper? 'I have _____ read it'. (yet, already, just)

Has it stopped snowing? 'No, it hasn't stopped snowing _____ '. (just, yet, already)

Have you _____travelled to space? 'Of course not' (never, already, ever)

Poor lady...She has _____ had a boyfriend in her life! (ever, never, yet)

I haven't told my parents about my failure _____ ... (ever, just, yet)

Would you like a sandwich? 'No, thanks. I have _____ had lunch.' (just, yet, ever)

Shall I pay the waiter? 'No, I have _____paid him.' (already, yet, ever)

Have you been to the earth _____ ? 'Blip, blip.' (already, yet, just)

Rewrite the sentences using the present perfect with *for* or *since*.

1 The last time they played hockey was three weeks ago.
They _____.

2 The last time Anna saw her boyfriend was on Sunday.
Anna _____.

3 The last time my brother wrote to me was six months ago.
My brother _____.

4 The last time you ran a marathon was in 2005.
You _____.

5 The last time I went to the cinema was in January.
I _____.

Complete the second sentence using the information in the first, the correct forms of the bold verbs and still, yet, just or already.

1. I don’t want to watch that film. I saw it last week. (see)

_____

_____

2. I expected Josh to be here an hour ago (arrive)

_____

_____

3. Kevin is still doing his homework (finish)

_____

_____

4. I sent you an email a minute ago (send)

_____

_____

5. Maria’s still here. (not leave)

_____

_____

Present perfect simple	Present perfect continuous
We use the present perfect simple: • to talk about an experience in somebody's life. (We don't say when it happened.) *He**'s had** a mobile phone for a long time.* • with *for* and *since* to talk about an action that started in the past and continues to the present. *Tim**'s known** Kate since he was ten.* • with *just*, *yet* and *already* for a past action with a result in the present. *I**'ve** just **bought** a new mountain bike.*	We use the present perfect continuous: → to talk about the duration of the action *I **have been working** all day. I'm exhausted.*

Complete the sentences with the present perfect simple or continuous of the verbs in brackets.

1. A: How long _____(be) in Canada?
   B: I _____(study) here for more than three years.
2. I _____ (have) the same car for more than ten years. I'm thinking about buying a new one.
3. I _____(love) chocolate since I was a child. You might even call me a "chocoholic".
4. Matt and Sarah _____ (have) some difficulties in their relationship lately, so they _____(go) to a marriage counselor. I hope they work everything out.
5. John _____ (work) for the government since he graduated from Harvard University. Until recently, he _____(enjoy) his work, but now he is talking about retiring.
6. Lately, I _____(think) about changing my career because I _____(become) dissatisfied with the conditions at my company.
7. I _____(see) Judy for more than five years and during that time I have _____(see) many changes in her personality.

NARRATIVE TENSES

Past simple	Past continuous
We use the past simple to talk about a finished action in the past. *Mark **went** to the cinema last night.*	We use the past continuous to talk about: • an action which was in progress at a particular time in the past. *They **were watching** TV at nine o'clock last night.* • an action in the past that is interrupted by another action *I **was walking** along the street when someone stole my bag.*
Present perfect	**Past simple**
I have bought a car I haven't bought a car today (unfinished time) - When the time is unfinished (today, this week, this year…) - When we do not know the time - An action that started in past and continues in the future (I have taught English for four year)	I bought a car last week I didn't buy a car yesterday - When the action and the time are finished I played football yesterday

PAST PERFECT/ PAST SIMPLE

HAD + PAST PARTICIPLE

I HAD READ THE BOOK BEFORE I SAW THE FILM

Past perfect: an action that happened before other action in past

When I got home, my mum had cooked dinner: 1 mum cooked dinner, 2 I got home

Write sentences using appropriate narrative tenses

1. as soon as / Terry/ finish / work / she / go / shopping

_____
_____

2. George's phone / ring / while / he / watching / the film

_____
_____

3. I /write / an email / to you / when / you / ring

_____

4. He / never eat / snakes / before / he / go / to China

_____

5. as / the play / start / I / realize / I / forget / my camera

_____

Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs. Use the past simple or past perfect.

Sammy (1) _____ (walk) into a café last week and (2) _____ (order) a cup of coffee. He (3) _____ (just / say) goodbye to his girlfriend. She (4) _____ (tell) him that she was going to live in Australia, and he was feeling very depressed.

As he was drinking his coffee, Sammy (5) _____ (notice) a girl sitting at the next table. She looked familiar. Maybe he (6) _____ (see) her somewhere before. 'Oh, well,' he thought. 'Life goes on.' So he (7) _____ (pick up) his coffee and (8) _____ (walk) over to her table.

Complete with the present perfect or past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

1. A: (you / play / already)_____the new computer game?
2. B: No, not yet. I only (buy)_____it yesterday and I (have / not)_____the time yet.

3. A: (you / go)_____to the cinema last night?
4. B: Yes. I (be)_____there with Sue and Louis. (you / be)_____to the cinema recently?
5. A: I last (go)_____to the cinema two weeks ago.
6. B: So you (see / not)_____the new action film yet.
7. A: No, unfortunately not. (you / enjoy)_____it?
8. B: Oh, I really (love)_____it. But Sue (like / not)_____it - too much action!
9. A: But why (you / take)_____her with you? She (tell)_____me last week that she (hate)_____action films.
10. B: I think she has an eye on Louis. She (try)_____to flirt with him all the time. So he (can / concentrate / not)_____on the film.

8. Complete the text with the correct past-tense form of the verbs in brackets.

I _____(live) in London for two months when I _____(get) a job in the café at the end of my road. It _____(be) fun at first, but when it was busy, it was really hard work. While I _____(work) there, I _____(meet) Pete. He worked in the university, and he _____(say) I should do a course. At first, I _____(not be) sure, but in the end I _____(decide) to apply for a place to study languages and drama. A week later, I _____(hear) that I _____(be) successful. I _____(be) a student for almost six months now, and it's great.

FUTURE TENSES

PRESENT SIMPLE	PRESENT CONTINUOUS	BE GOING TO	WILL
Schedules and timetables (the time an action happens) ***My flight leaves at 7 o'clock.*** ***We start German at 9 o'clock.*** ***What time does the train arrive?***	For future arrangements (action in future but everything is prepared) ***I'm getting married in June (the church is booked)***	Plans and intentions ***I'm going to study at University*** Predictions based on evidence. (You see something, so you predict it.) ***Look at those clouds. It's is going to rain****. (you see the clouds are black)*	Instant decisions ***Are you doing homework? I'll help you!*** Promises ***I promise I'll study more!*** Offers and suggestions ***I'll carry your bag for you.*** General predictions ***In year 3000 people will live in Mars.***

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs. Use present simple, present continuous, *will / won't* or *going to*.

1 We _____ you an omelette if you don't like the curry. (make)

2 She isn't going to talk to him until he _____. (apologize)

3 I _____ you that book if I can find it. (lend)

4 That man is driving too fast. He _____ at the traffic lights.

(not stop)

5 I’m sure you _____ better if you stay at home tomorrow. (feel)

6 My mother _____ work early tonight to take us to Andorra. (leave)

7 If you tell me who broke the window, I _____ anything. (not say)

8 It’s 8.55 and the film starts at 9 o’clock. We _____ late (be)

9 They _____football this weekend because their match is cancelled.(not play)

10 By the time my father _____, he’ll be 65. (retire)

Complete the sentences with the appropriate forms of the bold verbs. Use the future continuous or future perfect.

1 I’ve got tickets for the concert tomorrow night. This time tomorrow I _____(sing) with 1000 other fans.

2 By the time he gets up, we _____(do) all the washing up ourselves.

3 They’re on holiday, so they _____(receive) the letter.

4 At nine o’clock tomorrow, I _____(take) my maths exam. It finishes at 10.

5 It’s 11p.m.- the film _____(finish) by now.

6 In June I _____(write) to all the students who applied for a place on the summer camp.

7 _____you_____(write) your essay by ten o’clock?

8 At 9 p.m. I _____(work), so I might not answer my phone.

Rewrite the sentences using the information given and the bold words.

1 I'll call you immediately on my arrival **(as soon as)**

_____

_____

2 I don't know how to design websites, but I'm going to learn next week. **(by the end of next week)**

_____

_____

3 First I'll speak to Rob and then I'll call you. **(until)**

_____

_____

4 Will your exams be over by Friday? **(you)**

_____

_____

5 I won't finish cooking until 8 o'clock **(At ten to eight/still)**

_____

_____

6 Tidy your room. Then I'll buy you an ice cream. **(after**)

_____

_____

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

ZERO CONDITIONAL

We use the zero conditional to talk about general fact and universal truths

If you heat water, it boils.

IF + SUBJECT + PRESENT SIMPLE	**,**	**SUB + PRESENT SIMPLE**

If you **study**, you **will pass** the exam
If you **don't study**, you **won't pass** the exam

FIRST CONDITIONAL

We use the first conditional to talk about

situations that are possible or likely to happen.

*If he **finishes** his homework, he'**ll go** to the cinema.*

IF + SUBJECT + PRESENT SIMPLE	**,**	**SUB + WILL/WON'T + INFINITIVE**

If you **study**, you **will pass** the exam
If you **don't study**, you **won't pass** the exam

SUB + WILL/WON'T + INFINITIVE	**IF + SUBJECT + PRESENT SIMPLE**

He **will go** to the cinema if he **finishes** his homework
He **won't go** to the cinema if he **doesn't finish** his homework

SECOND CONDITIONAL

We use the first conditional to talk about
improbable situations.

If I ate more vegetables, I would be healthier.

IF + SUBJECT+ PAST SIMPLE	**,**	**SUB + WOULD/WOULDN'T + INFINITIVE**

If you **won the lottery**, you **would buy** a new car.
If you **didn't win the lottery**, you **wouldn't buy** a new car.

SUB + WOULD/WOULDN'T + INFINITIVE	**IF + SUBJECT + PAST SIMPLE**

THIRD CONDITIONAL

We use it to talk about **unreal situations in the past**.

IF + SUB + HAD + PAST PARTICIPLE	**,**	**SUB+ WOULD/WOULDN'T + HAVE + PARTICIPLE**

I would have passed the exam if I had studied harder.
If you had driven more carefully, you wouldn't have had an accident.

Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs in brackets to make conditional sentences.

Steve: So where are you going next?
Emily: We are not sure. We might carry on into the interior. Have you been there?
Steve: yes, and I1 _____ (not go) there again if you paid me!
Emily: Why not?
Steve: Well, it´s pretty dangerous. I had a really bad experience there. If I (2)_____ (not be) really lucky, I wouldn´t have survive. If I(3)_____ (be) you, I´d think twice about going there.
Carl: Really? What happened to you ?
Steve: They made me give them my rucksack which had my map, all my food, my passport, and my money.They said they (4)_____ (kill) me if I(5)_____ (not give) them everything I had, so I had no choice. After that I wandered in the jungle for two days and then I must have fainted from the heat and exhaustion. Luckily, two American backpackers found me. If they (6)_____ (not find) me, the ants and mosquitoes(7)_____ (eat) me alive! The Americans helped me get to the nearest village but then I fell ill with a terrible fever. To be honest with you, if it (8)_____ (not be) for the local doctor I(9)_____ (die) It was three weeks before I was well enough to travel home.
Emily: Weren´t your family worried about you?
Steve: No, because I was able to send a message to the British Embassy and they contacted my parentes. If not, they (10)_____ (be) worried sick!
Emily: Wow! What a trip! What (11)_____ (you/do) if we got attacked by thieves, Carl? You wouldn´t do anything silly, would you?
Carl: Don´t worry. If I had been in the same situation as Steve I (12)_____ (give) the thieves everything! I´m not stupid. Anyway, don´t worry, after hearing that story I don´t think we´ll be going into the interior.!

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets

First conditional

Complete the Conditional Sentences Type I.

- If you (go) _____out with your friends tonight, I (watch) _____the football match on TV.
- I (earn) _____a lot of money if I (get) _____that job.
- If she (hurry / not)_____, we (miss) _____the bus.

Second conditional

Complete the Conditional Sentences Type II.

- If he (try) _____harder, he (reach) _____his goals.
- I (buy) _____these shoes if they (fit)_____.
- It (surprise / not) _____me if he (know / not) _____the answer.

Third conditional

Complete the Conditional Sentences Type III.

- If we (listen) _____to the radio, we (hear) _____the news.
- If you (switch) _____on the lights, you (fall / not) _____over the chair.
- She (come) _____to our party if she (be / not) _____on holiday.

Conditional Sentences: first, second, third

Complete the Conditional Sentences with the correct form (Type I, II or III).

- If I _____stronger, I'd help you carry the piano.
- If we'd seen you, we_____-_____.
- If we _____him tomorrow, we'll say hello.
- He would have repaired the car himself if he _____the tools.
- If you drop the vase, it_____.
- If I hadn't studied, I _____the exam.
- I wouldn't go to school by bus if I _____a driving licence.

- If she _____him every day, she'd be lovesick.
- I _____to London if I don't get a cheap flight.

Rewrite the sentences so they have the same meaning as the original one. Use conditionals.

1 I didn't go to Helen's party because she didn't invite me.

---

2 We'll go to the beach unless it rains.

---

3 Ann can't buy a new car because she hasn't got enough money.

---

4 You can get access to the Intranet only by having a password.

---

5 She feels lonely since she hasn't got any friends.

---

6 Carlos Sainz didn't win the Monte Carlo Rally because his car broke down.

---

7 Should you require more information, ask at the desk.

---

8 Jim missed the plane because he arrived late at the airport.

---

9 I don't have a modem, so I can't e-mail you.

---

10 I didn't send them a postcard because I didn't know their new address.

---

11 She isn't passing her exams because she isn't studying hard enough.

---

12 I'd like to buy a bigger flat, but I haven't got enough money.

---

13 I didn't get to the meeting on time because my car broke down.

---

14 I never travel by plane because I get ear ache.

---

15 I won't go to the party if you don't go with me.

---

16 If I had been told about the situation, I would have dismissed them.

---

17 The restaurant was full so we couldn't get a table.

---

18 You can attend the meeting as long as you are a club member.

---

19 I'm too busy to go to the pub.

---

20 Ice melts down when you heat it.

---

21 We didn't see The Two Towers because the cinema was closed.

---

22 She doesn't understand because you haven't explained the situation to her.

---

23 You won't get a promotion if your work doesn't improve.

---

24 I never eat octupus because I get sick.

---

25 We didn't pick you up at the station because you didn't phone us.

---

26 The government won't win the elections unless they create employment.

---

27 I'll buy I new computer provided that I get a rise in salary.

---

28 She wanted to buy that picture, but she didn't have enough money.

RELATIVE SENTENCES

RELATIVE PRONOUNS:

PEOPLE	**WHO / THAT**
THINGS	**WHICH / THAT**
PLACES	**WHERE**
TIME	**WHEN**
REASON	**WHY**
PROSSESSION	**WHOSE (+NOUN)**

That man is my teacher. He teaches me Biology.
That is the man WHO teaches me Biology.

There is a new shop. We buy fruit there.
That is the new shop WHERE we buy fruit.

The woman, <u>whose car is red</u>, lives next to me.

DEFINING RELATIVE SENTENCES: the information is essential so they don't have commas (,)

I'm in love with that girl. She is American.

The girl <u>who I am in love with</u> is American.

(the information is essential to know who you are talking about)

(WHO /WHICH can be omitted when the relative pronoun is the subject of the relative clause)

The person(-------) I admire is John Lennon.

NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES: the information is extra so it is between commas. (It can be omitted and the meaning is the same)

I love living in London. It is a cosmopolitan city.

I love living in London, which is a cosmopolitan city.

REWRITE THESE SENTENCES WITHOUT CHANGING THEIR MEANING.

1.- Robert started his own company. He has been very successful.(WHO)

.....

2.- The company provides computer software. The software is popular with programmers. (WHICH)

.....

3.- Peter bought a beautiful house. His parents live near him. (WHOSE)

.....

4.- John´s neighbours don´t like him. They are probably jealous of his success.(WHO)

.....

5.- The neighbours have complained about John´s dog. The dog barks a lot. (WHICH)

.....

6.- Joe was a good-looking, well-built boy. He was American.(WHO)

.....

7.- He met a young Spanish girl. She was gorgeous. (WHO)

.....

8.- She had big, round eyes. They were beautiful. (WHICH)

.....

9.- She came from a lovely Spanish city called Barcelona. It´s very old.

She came .....

10.- My father was born in that town.

That is the town.....

11.- Michael Jackson played this guitar in his last concert.

This is .....

12.- That man´s brother was on tv last week.

That is the man.....

13.- That woman has a hundred cats.

That´s .....

14.- My English teacher has bought a new computer.

Bob is the boy.....

15.- I study English in that school.

That´s .....

16.- This is the house. My grandmother was born in it.

This is the .....

17.- That is the guy. My best friend is going out with him.

That is .....

18.- He studied Maths in France. France is famous for its university.

He studied .....

19.- Tat is the gym. We used to practice aerobics there.

That is .....

20.- Your new flatmate used to be one of my best friends. He works in that office.

Your new flatmate .....

21.- London burnt down in 1666. It had to be rebuilt.

London .....

22.- My bycicle has been stolen. I left it leaning against the old oak.

My bycicle.....

REPORTED SPEECH (indirect style)

Present simple → Past simple

Past simple/ present perfect → Past perfect

Past perfect → Past perfect

Must→ had to

Should→ should (modal verbs don't change)

Will→ would

PLACE AND TIME EXPRESSIONS

TODAY	THAT DAY
TOMORROW	THE FOLLOWING DAY
YESTERDAY	THE PREVIOUS DAY
NEXT….	THE FOLLOWING…
LAST…	THE PREVIOUS…
AGO	EARLIER
HERE	THERE
NOW	THEN
THIS	THAT
THESE	THOSE

PRONOUNS

I	ME	MY…	MINE
YOU	YOU	YOUR…	YOURS
HE	HIM	HIS…	HIS
SHE	HER	HER…	HERS
IT		ITS…	
WE	US	OUR…	OURS
YOU	YOU	YOUR…	YOURS
THEY	THEM	THEIR…	THEIRS

STATEMENTS

Mum to Peter: "You have to go to the supermarket today"

Mum told him that he had to go to the supermarket that day.

QUESTIONS

QUESTION WORD/IF + SUBJECT + REPORTED VERB + ….
Mum to Peter: “Did you go to the supermarket?
Mum asked Peter IF he HAD GONE to the supermarket
COMMANDS

Go out! Mum TOLD Peter TO GO OUT.

Don’t go out! Mum TOLD Peter NOT TO GO OUT.

STATEMENTS. Rewrite the sentences using reported speech.

1. Mum to Peter: “ You have to go to the supermarket today”

_____

_____

2. David to Sofia: “ These are my English books”

_____

_____

3. “I’ve studied English for eight years” Marga said.

_____

_____

4 “I’m going to run a marathon tomorrow”, John told me.

_____

_____

5 “The black dog is mine”, Lola said.

_____

_____

6 ‘I’ve got a cold today’

_____

_____

7 ‘We are having dinner at 9 p.m. tomorrow’

_____

_____

8 ‘John broke the law two years ago’

_____

_____

9 ‘The dog was in the garden.’

_____

_____

10 ‘She’s hurt my feelings.’

_____

_____

11 ‘I won’t be pretending.’

_____

_____

12 ‘I can’t break my promise.’

_____

_____

13 ‘You must make an excuse.’

_____

_____

Read the direct questions and write reported questions. Use pronouns.
QUESTIONS

1 Woman → us: ‘Do we have to wear smart clothes?’
SHE ASKED US IF WE HAD TO WEAR SMART CLOTHES.

2 The teacher → me: ‘How much homework have I given you?’

_____

3 Helen → Jan: ‘Did you send me an email?’

_____

4 Man → my brother: ‘Who is Rose flirting with?’

_____

5 Sarah → Man: ‘Can I help you?’

_____

6 I → my boyfriend: ‘Could you phone me later?’

_____

7 Boy → girl: ‘Where did you go to school?’

_____

8 Man → me: ‘Where’s the station?’

_____

9 I → woman: ‘What’s your daughter called?’

_____

10 Maria → Alice: ‘Why didn’t you tell me?’

_____

11 “What’s your mobile phone?”- he asked me.

_____

_____

12 “Where are your notebooks?!” The teacher asked Miguel

_____

_____

13 “Do you know Ana?” She asked me.

_____

_____

14 Were you playing football yesterday ?- he asked Tom.

_____

_____

15 Have you ever been in love? - she asked me.

_____

_____

Complete the indirect requests, replacing the nouns with pronouns.
COMMANDS

1 ‘Don’t be late,’ the teacher said to Carla.

_____

_____

2 ‘Don’t talk about it,’ Mike said to his parents.

_____

_____

3 ‘Tell me the truth,’ Mum said to my sister.

_____

_____

4 ‘Don’t complain about the cold,’ my boyfriend said to me.

_____

_____

5 ‘Don’t break the law,’ the police officer said to Emma and Ben.

_____

_____

6 Eva to students : “Don’t stand up!

_____

_____

7 Teacher: “David, open the window”

_____

_____

8 Teacher: “Give me your homework tomorrow or I’ll be very angry”

_____

_____

9 Víctor to Miguel: “Don’t copy from me, write your answers!”

_____

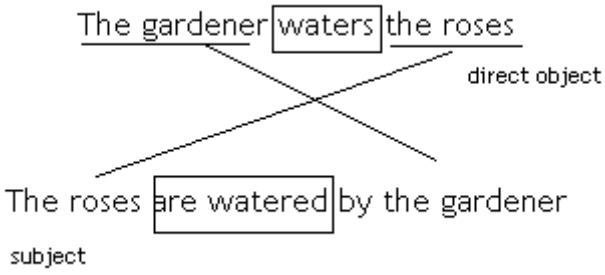
_____

10 Teacher to students: “Don’t stay in class in the break”

_____

_____

PASSIVE VOICE



We have to transform the verb into the passive voice in the same tense as the original sentence.

BE + PAST PARTICIPLE

PRESENT: **AM / IS / ARE + PARTICIPIO** The door is opened by the guard.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS: **AM / IS / ARE + BEING + PARTICIPIO** I am being taught by a teacher

PAST SIMPLE: **WAS / WERE + PARTICIPIO** The game was finished at 5:30

PAST CONTINUOUS: **WAS / WERE + BEING + PARTICIPIO** The game was being played

PRESENT PERFECT: **HAVE / HAS + BEEN + PARTICIPIO** The food has been eaten

PAST PERFECT: **HAD + BEEN + PARTICIPIO** The coke had been drunk by the children

FUTURE: **WILL + BE + PARTICIPIO** The marks will be given next day

FUTURE PERFECT: **WILL + HAVE + BEEN + PARTICIPIO** It will have been sent on Monday

Be going to: **AM / IS /ARE + GOING TO BE + PARTICIPIO**

The exam is going to be done tomorrow

MODAL VERBS: **MODAL + BE + PARTICIPIO** The letter must be written tomorrow.

Rewrite the active sentences in the passive.

1 They serve dinner from six until eight.

_____

2 The company buys tea and coffee.

_____

3 They sell stamps in the post office.

_____

4 Do you repair computers here?

_____

5 Lots of people visit this website every day.

_____

Rewrite the sentences into the passive voice.

1.- They haven't stamped the letter.

2.- They didn't pay me for the work; they expected meto do it for nothing.

3.- He escaped when they were moving him from one prison to another.

4.- She didn't introduce me to her mother.

5.- A frightful crash wakened me at 4 a.m.

6.- When they have widened this street the roar of the traffic will keep residents awake all night.

7.- They threw away the rubbish.

8.- A Japanese firm makes these television sets.

9.- An earthquake destroyed the town.

10.- A machine could do this much more easily.

11.- Visitors must leave umbrellas and sticks in thecloakroom.

12.- We ask tenants not to play their radios loudly aftermidnight.

13.- We can't repair your clock.

14.- We cannot exchange articles which customershave bought during the sale. (Articles...)

15.- We have to pick the fruit very early in the morning; otherwise we can't get it to the market in time.

Rewrite the sentences using the two objects.

EXAMPLE: I gave him a good prize.

1 He was given a good prize

2 A good prize was given to him

1.- People have given George a lot of presents for his birthday.

2.- Someone has told me told me that storybefore.

3.- Someone paid him £50 for that awful lecture.

4.- They have asked us that question many times.

5.- They taught Jane's daughter Latin when she wasonly six years old.

6.- They offered that writer the Nobel Prize.

7.- They didn't offer Clara any money for her painting.

8.- No one has given me an answer.

IMPERSONAL PASSIVE

PEOPLE BELIEVE THAT THE NEW BOY IS THE MURDERER.

It is believed that the new boy is the murderer.

The new boy is believed to be the murderer.

They say that my brother is a spy.

→ It

_____

_____

→

_____

_____

We believe that he has special knowledge whichmay be useful to the police.

→ It

_____

_____

→

_____

_____

People believe he was killed by terrorists.

→ It

_____

_____

→

_____

_____

<u>HAVE SOMETHING DONE (causative passive)</u>

(WHEN THE SUBJECT IS RECEIVING AN ACTION THAT IS DONE BY OTHER PERSON)

HAVE + SOMETHING + PAST PARTICIPLE

My car is broken. The mechanic is going to repair it for me.

I am having my car repaired.

Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first. Use have something done.

1.- A painter painted Joe's house last week.

_____

_____

2.- An optician tests my eyes every year.

_____

_____

3.- The hairdresser is going to dye Maria's hair tomorrow.

_____

_____

4.- A mechanic is repairing my car today.

_____

_____

5.- I won't ask someone to pierce my ears.

_____

_____

6.- A technician has fixed my dad's computer.

_____

_____

Complete the text with the appropriate active or passive form of the verbs in brackets.

Every year, a "red list" of endangered animals is published. According to th latest report, one in five species of mammals _____(threaten) with extinction. Unless more _____(do) to stop this decline, some animal species _____(lose) forever.

In the October 2008 "red list", the Iberian Lynx _____(describe) as being critically endangered. In the last forty years, the population of wild lynxes in Spain and Portugal _____(decrease) to fewer than 200. In the past, Iberian lynxes _____(hunt) for their fur. Today, animals _____(often/kill) on the roads. What's more, the lynx's habitat _____(currently destroy) by new building sites and motorways.

Since the 1990's , a number of lynxes _____(capture), and some _____(now/look after) in zoos. At the moment, experts _____(breed) some of these captive lynxes. It is intended that the young lynxes _____(release) into the wild at a future date.

Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets (active or passive voice).

The Statue of Liberty _____(give) to the United States by France. It _____(be) a present on the 100th anniversary of the United States.

The Statue of Liberty _____(design) by Frederic Auguste Bartholdi.

It _____(complete) in France in July 1884. In 350 pieces, the statue then _____(ship) to New York, where it _____(arrive) on 17 June 1885.

The pieces _____ (put) together and the opening ceremony _____(take) place on 28 October 1886. The Statue of Liberty _____(be) 46 m high (93 m including the base).

The statue _____(represent) the goddess of liberty. She _____(hold) a torch in her right hand and a tablet in her left hand.

On the tablet you _____(see / can) the date of the Declaration of Independence (July 4, 1776). Every year, the Statue of Liberty _____(visit) by many people from all over the world.

MODAL VERBS

Ability	**Obligation**	**Prohibition**	**Not necessity**	**Probability**	**Certainty/ deduction**	**Advice**
CAN COULD	HAVE TO MUST	_____	_____	MAY MIGHT	MUST	SHOULD

				COULD		
CAN'T COULDN'T	----------	MUSTN'T	DON'T HAVE TO	MAY NOT MIGHT NOT	CAN'T	SHOULDN'T

PERFECT MODALS (in the past)

Must + have + past participle → Something sure in the past.

He must have gone to the shop. (I am sure because he told me before)

Can't + have + past participle → Something impossible in the past.

He can't have been ill. I saw him playing footbal yesterday.

May/Might/Could + have + past participle → Something possible in the past.

He can't fin his keys. He might have lost them. (I am sure because he told me before)

Should/shouldn't + have + past participle → Something you did in the past that now you regret.

I failed because I didn't study. I should have studied.

Rewrite the sentences using the past form of a modal verb (must, can´t, should, may/might)

1. I'm sure this is her car. She drove me home last week.

---

2. Perhaps they couldn't finish the project. The library was closed.

---

3. I'm sure he isn't John. John is in his 20's and that man is very old.

---

4. You met my father yesterday? It's impossible! He was in China!

---

5. She was very rude to my friends at the party. I didn't like it.

---

6. Maybe she hurt herself. She is crying.

---

7. I'm sure my mum cooked the food. I saw her cooking!

_____

_____

8. Perhaps you lost your mobile phone!

---

9. I'm sure he has never lived in England. He doesn't speak a word of English.

---

10. It's impossible that he is ill. I saw him dancing a minute ago.

USED TO, BE USED TO, GET USED TO

USED TO+INFINITIVE (habits in the past) *I used to play cricket. I didn't use to live here.*

GET USED TO+GERUND (to get used to doing something) I'*m getting used to waking up at 7.*

BE USED TO +GERUND (to be used to doing something) *I am used to sleeping 5 hours day.*

JOIN THE SENTENCE IN COLUMN A WITH THE SENTENCE THAT HAS THE SAME MEANING IN COLUM B

A	B
1-I played football	a.-She is not used to speaking to strangers
2-She was a nurse	b.-I am used to swimming long distances
3.-They usually wore formal clothes	c.-She usually trains on Saturdays
4.-It is easy for me to swim long distances	d.-I used to play football
5.-It is not easy for her to speak to strangers	e.-We usually go to the cinema on Sundays
6.-Working for her is not easy but I will try	f.-I had to get used to wearing a uniform
7.-I can´t stand so much tea	g.-I will get used to working for her
8.-We often go to the cinema on Sundays	h-They used to wear formal clothes
9.-She trains on Saturdays	i.-She used to be a nurse
10.-I didn´t like to wear a uniform but I had to	j.-I can´t get used to drinking so much tea

Fill in the blanks with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets

a.-There didn't use to _____(be) computers in the nineteenth century.

b.-I am used to _____ (work)on the night shift.

c.-I used to _____ (work) on the night shift.

d.-She had to get used to _____ (speak) in public

e.-She would get used to _____ (wear) contact lenses if she tried to.

f.-They couldn´t get used to _____ (live) in a flat that´s why they moved to a small house in the country.

g.-They used to _____ (commute)every day but now they walk to work .

h.-We used to _____ (read)a lot of books at school.

i.-I am not used to _____ (wear)make-up.

j.-She used to _____ (bite)her nails.

GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES

GERUNDS (-ING) :

- After preposition: I'm not in the mood for **going** out.

- When it is the subject of the sentence : **Smoking** kills.

- After some verbs: I like **playing** football.

admit - deny - cease - practice - enjoy*consider - detest - finish - risk - love* imagine - dislike - give up - suggest - like*mind - delay - resist - keep on - hate* involve - postpone - look forward to - carry on avoid - put off - miss - go on

INFINITIVE: TO + INF

- When we explain the purpose of an action: I study **to learn**.
- - After adjectives: It is difficult **to be** positive.
- - After some verbs: I intend **to pass** everything.

afford: - plan - choose - offer -hope
agree - propose - decide - help -expect
attempt - arrange - would like - promise -want
tend - prepare - refuse - seem -wish
intend - manage - fail - look -need
-pretend - dare - learn – threaten ask -enable -expect -would prefer
force -help -invite -order
persuade -remind -teach(how) -tell
want -warn -would like

● **INFINITIVE (without to)**

Make let help

→ After MODAL VERBS: can, could, must, should, would, may, might, …

30.Complete the following text using a Gerund or an Infinitive.

I couldn´t_____ (imagine) Peter_____ (go) by bike. However, after a long conversation he agreed_____ (come) with us. He understood how healthy it was to do physical exercise. It was not easy_____ (convince) him as he has always hated_____ (do) sports.

We were all looking forward to_____ (see) him riding a bike. We had decided_____ (ride) through the forest. That was another problem because Peter is not a countryside person and he is not used to_____ (do) any kind of physical effort. We thought we

would_____ (tell) us that he was not going to ride in muddy paths but he didn´t say anything. He said he didn´t mind _____ (ride) his bike in this type of paths as long as we waited for him in case he felt tired. Surprinsingly enough, we didn´t have to wait for him. We didn´t expect him to be so fit. Actually he told us he would like_____ (repeat) the experience again.

As you can see Peter is a very determined person who never gives up_____ (do) what he has in mind to do. Undoubtedly, this was a wonderful experience for us and for him. Sometimes we judge people beforehand. We all thought Peter wouldn´t be interested in_____ (practise) any kind of sports and probably he didn´t even know how good he was at_____ (ride) bikes. On top of that, _____ (buy) a bike is something most people of our age can afford_____ (buy).

Complete the following sentences with the verbs in brackets in the infinitive or the Gerund.

a. I learned _____ French when I was at school. (speak)
b. Do you fancy_____ a film tonight? (watch)
c. I can´t afford_____ a holiday this year. (pay)
d. It´s getting late. We´d better_____ much longer (not stay)
e. I´m going to carry on_____ until 8.00 tonight. (work)
f. What are you planning_____ to the party? (wear)
g. Would you rather_____ in the country or in a town? (live)
h. I couldn´t help_____ when my brother fell off his bicycle. (laugh)

i. Did you manage_____ all the homework I gave you? (finish)

j. Laura´s mother doesn´t let her_____ when she wants. (go out).

Complete the text with the appropriate forms of the bold verbs.

Buying (buy) gossip magazines is something which many people do every week. Because of this, there is a huge market for photos of celebrities, and details of their private lives. But do we have the right (1) _____((know) so much about them?

Some photographers are very skilled at _____((2) (get) photos that the celebrity

wouldn't want everyone to see. These photographers

invade people's privacy by (3) _____((take) photos of them, even when they are just going shopping. However, some celebrities are happy (4) _____((receive) so much publicity. Some even buy the magazines themselves (5) _____((find out) if they are in them. For these people, (6) _____((see) their faces in the magazines confirms that they really are famous!

WRITINGS

Write an essay between 120-150 words on the following topics.

→ "A life without challenge and risk cannot lead to true happiness"

→ "We are experiencing a real climate change. Give your opinion on the topic"

→ "Charities for animals are less important than charities for people"

→ "A good friend can only be a person that has everything in common with you. Discuss"

→ “Vandalism is the worst problem we can find nowadays in big cities”

→ “How important is a brand name for people your age when they go shopping?

→ “Women cannot do any type of jobs. Some of them are only for men. Give your opinion on the topic.”