



UNIT 1. PAST SIMPLE & PAST CONTINUOUS

1.- Translate using the past simple of TO BE: (be careful with some sentences)

- 1.- El ordenador de Bryan estaba sobre su pupitre.
- 2.- Nuestro hotel estaba enfrente de la estación de tren.
- 3.- ¿De dónde era Fanny? Ella era de Francia, era francesa.
- 4.- ¿Estaba Michael en el cuarto de baño? Sí, él estaba.
- 5.- Mary y Ken no estaban en el parque, estaban en el cine.
- 6.- ¿Cuántos años tenías? Tenía 12 años, y tú?

2.- Translate these sentences using the past of regular verbs:

- a. Mel Gibson estudió en el Instituto de Australia.
- b. Elvis Presley fue un cantante y no tocaba la guitarra.
- c. ¿Empezaron All Saints con tres cantantes?
- d. Picasso trabajó en Paris muchos años.
- e. Colon no viajó a América en 1592.
- f. ¿Descubrió Marie Curie el radio?
- g. Rachel vio la televisión ayer por la tarde.
- h. Ronaldo jugó en el PSV en 1998.
- i. Lourdes y Elsa no escucharon música en su casa.
- j. ¿Estudió Claire en tu casa ayer?

3.- Translate these sentences using the past of irregular verbs:

- 1.- Marco Polo fue a China en 1292 en barco.
- 2.- Ellos le dieron a Marie Curie el premio Nobel en 1911.
- 3.- Colón no descubrió Australia, descubrió América.
- 4.- ¿Ganó Francia la Copa del Mundo en 1994? No, ganó Brasil.
- 5.- No nos levantamos a las 7.30 el último fin de semana.
- 6.- ¿Les gustó a tus amigos la ciudad? Sí, les encantó.
- 7.- El verano pasado, mi familia ganó una competición en España.
- 8.- Peter compró muchos regalos para su familia.
- 9.- ¿Qué visteis? Vimos Trafalgar Square y el Big Ben en Londres.
- 10.- ¿Hablasteis con mi primo ayer? No, él salió al colegio.

4.- Use the prompts to write sentences (in past simple tense):

- a) He / go / swimming yesterday _____
- b) They / see / a film last night _____
- c) I / do / my homework _____
- d) You / wait / for an hour _____
- e) Michael / have / a cold _____
- f) The teacher / have / a cold _____
- g) Sue and Juan / walk / to the school _____
- h) I / take / my dog for a walk _____
- i) She / talk / to her friends _____



5.- Translate using the Past Continuous: (was/were + ING form)

- 1.- Bill no estaba leyendo una revista en la biblioteca.
- 2.- Alex y Alice estaban escuchando música en el parque.
- 3.- Pam estaba hablando con Ben cerca del árbol.
- 4.- Mi padre no estaba viendo las noticias en la televisión.
- 5.- El gato estaba trepando al árbol muy deprisa.
- 6.- Ayer no estuvimos comprando en el Centro, fuimos a la tienda.
- 7.- Cuando Harry llegó, estábamos escuchando las noticias.
- 8.- Susana se durmió mientras Rafa tocaba el piano.

6.- Complete choosing between past simple or past continuous:

- a. I _____ (see) the accident, when I _____ (wait) for the bus.
- b. I _____ (write) a letter while you _____ (clean) the windows.
- c. When I _____ (come) in the room, two boys _____ (play) football.
- d. I _____ (break) my pencil while I _____ (do) my homework.
- e. While we _____ (run) in the park, Mary _____ (fall over).
- f. Jim _____ (break) his leg while he _____ (play) golf in Almuñecar.

7.-Put the verbs of these letters in brackets into Past Simple or Past Continuous:

Dear Peter,

I'm writing to tell you about what happened to me last week while I _____ (visit) my aunt who lives by the sea. One afternoon I _____ (take) her dog for a walk by the cliffs when I _____ (notice) a girl who _____ (climb) a tree by the edge of the cliff. As she _____ (hang) there, the branch suddenly _____ (break) and the girl _____ (fall) over the edge. I _____ (run) to the edge, but although the girl _____ (shout) for help, I _____ (not/able to) see her. I _____ (think) about what to do when a man _____ (come) along the cliff path. I _____ (explain) what had happened and while he _____ (go) for help I _____ (talk) to the girl. Well, everything _____ (end) happily. The girl was rescued and her parents _____ (thank) me by giving me a large bunch of flowers. The story _____ (be) in the newspaper too!. That's all my news - write and tell me yours soon.

WITH LOVE, LUCY.

8.-Write a product review about 80 words: (se trata de escribir una pequeña redacción – recordando que review significa informe-), debes intentar usar los tiempos verbales de la unidad y redactar un informe sobre un producto que hayas adquirido hace poco, como una tablet, un teléfono móvil, una tele etc.... Y explicar dónde, cuándo y por qué lo compraste, dinero que te costó y esas cosas. Explica características del aparato / objeto.



UNIT 2. PRESENT PERFECT. DIFERENCIA PRESENT PERFECT-PAST SIMPLE

1.- Translate these sentences using present perfect:

- Helen ha hablado con su jefe sobre el trabajo.
- Julia y Ronald han viajado a Londres este fin de semana.
- Hemos comprado todo para la fiesta esta tarde.
- ¿Has jugado el partido? No, hemos entrenado.
- Hemos estudiado francés este curso en el colegio.
- Dave ha trabajado en este supermercado con mi primo.
- No habéis visto a vuestro primo en Navidad.
- ¿Has comido arroz alguna vez en Valencia?

2.- Make questions Present Perfect using Have+ suj + ever + part?:

- ¿Has visitado alguna vez Irlanda? No, no he ido nunca.
- ¿Habéis estado alguna vez en un concierto de rock? Sí, vimos a U2.
- ¿Ha vivido Michael en Turín alguna vez? Sí, él estuvo allí dos meses.
- ¿Hemos terminado alguna vez la clase antes? Sólo son las 11 y cuarto.
- ¿Ha trabajado Sarah en ese supermercado alguna vez? Creo que no.

3.- Traduce estas frases de present perfect + Already / yet / just:

- Acabo de comprarme el último disco de Eminem.
- Ya hemos comprado la televisión nueva.
- Mi autobús acaba de irse y aún no ha venido otro.
- ¿Has hecho ya los deberes? No, no los he hecho todavía.
- Ya he elegido un traje nuevo para la boda de mi hermano.

4.- Put the words in order to make questions: Present Perfect.

- 1.- you / have / school / finished / ?
- 2.- rained / has / today / it / ?
- 3.- done / this / you / exercise / have / before / ?
- 4.- got / better / has / for / life / people / ?
- 5.- have / world's / risen / temperatures / the / ?
- 6.- gone / petrol / the / price / up / has / of / ?
- 7.- at / you / have / seen / a / the / play / theatre / ?
- 8.- season / football / has / the / begun / ?

5.- Write replies using the present perfect and JUST and one of these verbs:

Checked, eaten, made, rung, tidied

- 1.- The children's room looks neat. Yes, they _____ it.
- 2.- Is Daniel making some coffee? It's ready. He _____ it.
- 3.- What happened to that chocolate? Sorry, I _____ it.
- 4.- Has Rachel got all the answers right? Yes, she _____ them.
- 5.- Have you told your sister? Yes, I _____ her.



6.- Complete each sentence with BEEN or GONE:

- a) Jim is on holiday. He has _____ to Italy.
- b) Hello! I've just _____ to the shops. I've bought a lot of things.
- c) Alice isn't here at the moment. She has _____ to the shop.
- d) Tom has _____ out. He'll be back in about an hour.
- e) Are you going to the bank? No, I've already _____ to the bank.

7.- Complete with the verbs in brackets using Present Perfect or Past Simple:

- a. Last winter, I _____ (meet) John, but since then I _____ (not see) him.
- b. Last spring, Celia _____ (clean) the windows, but since then she _____ (not clean) them.
- c. A year ago, we _____ (not have) a computer, but since March we _____ (buy) two computers!
- d. Last month, Frank _____ (start) a diet and since then he _____ (lose) three kilos.
- e. Last summer, my e-pal _____ (write) e a lot of e-mails, but since then she _____ (not write) to me.

8.- Complete with the verbs in brackets using Present Perfect or Past Simple:

Scientists _____ (discover) a new animal in the jungle recently. They believe it _____ (exist) for a million years. The animal _____ (develop) two tails for moving between the trees and eyes that can see in the dark. John Jones _____ (find) the animal when he _____ (explore) the northern Ablu jungle. He _____ (see) the animal on a tree so he _____ (stop) and _____ (catch) it. 'I _____ (always/want) to discover something new but I _____ (not/think) it would be an animal as I _____ (study) plants for twenty years', he _____ (say) yesterday The Bronx Zoo _____ (buy) the animal. They _____ (show) it to the public yesterday.

9.- Fill in with YET, AGO, EVER, LAST NIGHT, FOR, SINCE. Then translate:

- a) My father went to Spain two days _____
- b) He has known her _____ 1990.
- c) She hasn't finished her work _____.
- d) Have you _____ seen an elephant?
- e) We went to bed at 10 o'clock _____
- f) He has been in Madrid _____ten years.

10.- Write a BLOG (usar so & because) sobre un evento al que acudes (puede ser un concierto, partido de fútbol, o lo que prefieras), diciendo cuándo has llegado, que tal ha ido el evento y el turismo que has podido hacer en la ciudad. Recuerda establecer párrafos y escribir en torno a 80 palabras.



UNIT 3. QUANTITY (some, any, much, many, a lot of), TOO / ENOUGH, GERUNDS & INFINITIVES

1.- Complete with HOW MUCH or HOW MANY, and translate:

- students are there in your class? - bread is there in the cupboard?
- languages do you speak? - People are there in the party?
- is a ticket to Berlin? - Books do you need each day?
- sugar do you want? - days are there in a week?

2.- Translate these sentences using HOW MUCH y HOW MANY:

- a. ¿Cuántos idiomas puedes hablar? Puedo hablar tres idiomas.
- b. ¿Cuánta leche hay en la nevera? Hay mucha leche.
- c. ¿Cuántos libros hay encima de la mesa? Hay dos libros.
- d. ¿Cuánta azúcar hay? Hay un montón de azúcar en la cocina.
- e. ¿Cuántos amigos tienes? Tengo cinco amigos.
- f. ¿Cuánto aceite necesitas? Necesito mucho aceite.

3.- Translate expressing quantity: (some, any)

- a. ¿Encontraste algún piso interesante?
- b. Me gustaría algo de pizza, por favor.
- c. No tengo ningún miércoles libre este mes.
- d. ¿Hay algo de fruta en la nevera? No, no hay ninguna.
- e. Estuvimos hablando con algunos estudiantes.
- f. No leímos ningún libro el año pasado.

4.- Translate expressing quantity: (a few, a little, some, any, a lot of)

- a. No puedo encontrar nada de mantequilla, pero tengo algo de aceite.
- b. Las plantas necesitan un poco de agua cada día.
- c. Pocas personas comprenden las matemáticas.
- d. Tengo un montón de azúcar en la cocina.
- e. Necesito mucha harina para el pastel, pero no necesito muchas manzanas.
- f. No tiene algo de dinero, pero tiene algunos amigos.
- g. ¿Puedo ofrecerte algo de café? Gracias, pero prefiero algo de té.
- h. ¿Cuántos amigos tienes? Tengo un montón.
- i. Estudio muchas asignaturas, pero sólo apruebo algunas.
- j. Unos pocos estudiantes irán a isla Mágica el próximo mes.

5.- Using TOO & ENOUGH to make sentences: (too + adjet / adjet + enough)

- a. Esta chaqueta es demasiado pequeña.
- b. Esos zapatos son suficientemente grandes.
- c. No tenía dinero suficiente para el taxi.
- d. El test es fácil. Las preguntas no son suficientemente difíciles.
- e. El agua no está lo suficientemente caliente.
- f. Claire no quiere casarse con Tom porque es demasiado viejo.



6.- Complete with TOO, TOO MUCH or TOO MANY:

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| a. _____ old | b. _____ trouble |
| c. _____ problems | d. _____ money |
| e. _____ ill | f. _____ work |
| g. _____ hot | h. _____ students |
| i. _____ cars | j. _____ difficult |

7.- Complete with TOO, ENOUGH, TOO MUCH or TOO MANY:

- 1.- I don't feel well. I think I've eaten _____
- 2.- There were _____ people at the concert and you couldn't see anything.
- 3.- We want to form a rugby team but we don't have _____ players.
- 4.- Can you switch off the heating? It's _____ hot in here.
- 5.- Now that you're 18, you are old _____ to take your driving test.
- 6.- As usual he's had _____ beer and he's drunk again.
- 7.- Do you think we should buy some more food for the party? No, we've got _____
- 8.- I can't come out this evening because I've got _____ things to do.
- 9.- You had to write a 200-word composition but this one has over 300 so there are _____
- 10.- Don't study _____ late tonight. It's not a good idea the day before an exam.

8.- Escribe un FOR & AGAINST essay (ensayo a favor y en contra de algo); puede ser cualquier cosa, siempre y cuando se presenten los aspectos favorables y desfavorables. No olvides usar LINKING WORDS de contraste y adición (puedes mirar tu fotocopia de los controles). Redacta en torno a 80 palabras.



UNIT 4. FUTUROS (pres cont, will, be going to, may-might). CAN, COULD, WILL BE ABLE TO

1.- Translate using intention: (BE + Going to + infinitive).

- a. Eric va a jugar al fútbol mañana.
- b. ¿Dónde vas a poner ese cuadro? Voy a ponerlo cerca de la ventana.
- c. Alice va a ir a la universidad en septiembre.
- d. La madre de Frank va a tocar el piano en ese teatro.
- e. No vamos a comprar las entradas esta semana.
- f. Alec va a vivir en Barcelona en verano, y en Madrid en invierno.
- g. ¿Qué vas a comprar para el cumpleaños de Mark?
- h. Él no va a leer la carta de Gary.

2.- Translate using the present continuous: (intención futuro).

- a. Vamos a estudiar francés el próximo fin de semana.
- b. No vamos a jugar al tenis mañana por la tarde.
- c. ¿Vais a vivir en Barcelona el próximo mes?
- d. No vamos a beber Champagne después del partido.
- e. Vamos a ir al cine el próximo sábado por la tarde.

3.- Use of the future: (Traduce con WILL o GOING TO).

- a. Voy a coger las vacaciones la próxima semana.
- b. ¿Dónde vas a poner ese cuadro?
- c. Creo que lloverá mañana porque hoy está nublado.
- d. ¿Cuándo terminarás el trabajo?
- e. La próxima semana voy a visitar los museos de la ciudad.
- f. ¿A qué hora comenzará el concierto mañana?
- g. Eric va a hacer su examen el miércoles por la mañana.
- h. No te ayudaré con los deberes de ciencias.

4.- Use of the future (¿ WILL, GOING TO o PRESENT CONTINUOUS?):

- a. I've just decided I _____ stop smoking.
- b. 'I don't want to cook tonight'. All right then _____ cook.
- c. 'I haven't got any money? OK, I _____ pay then.
- d. 'Do you want to go tonight?' No, I _____ wash my hair.
- e. 'Is Ann eating with us?'. Wait a minute. I _____ ask her.

5.- Complete the sentences using CAN, COULD or WILL BE ABLE TO:

- 1.- Last year Joy _____ swim 100 metres. Now, she _____ swim 1000.
- 2.- At the moment Anne _____ speak French quite well, and if she studies hard, perhaps _____ work as an interpreter.
- 3.- Last year, Mark _____ type 15 words per minute. Now, he _____ type 30, so in the future he _____ as a secretary.
- 4.- At the moment, Bill _____ lift 25 kilos, and if he trains hard, perhaps he _____ join a weightlifting team.
- 5.- Last year Anne _____ speak only a little French. Now, she _____ quite well.



6.- At the moment, Carol _____ only cook omelettes, and if she works hard, perhaps she _____ work as a chief.

7.- Last year Tom _____ only play the piano. Now, he _____ play the piano and violin and if he studies hard, perhaps he _____ be a professional musician.

6.- Complete the gap with can, can't, could, couldn't:

- a.- Sue _____ play the piano really well.
- b.- I _____ remember his name. Do you know it?
- c.- You _____ take your driving test until you're 18.
- d.- We _____ go now. It's stopped raining.
- e.- We _____ go to the party because we went to a wedding.
- f.- Last week he _____ come to school because he was ill.
- g.- Not many people _____ run a marathon in less than three hours.
- h.- I _____ swim even when I was a baby.
- i.- You _____ install this program without a password.

7.- Complete with will be able to and DO, EAT, PLAY, REMEMBER, TRAVEL

- 1.- People _____ a lot of food and not get fat.
- 2.- Eighty-year-olds _____ tennis and football.
- 3.- People _____ very fast.
- 4.- People won't forget. Everybody _____ things clearly.
- 5.- All of this will cost money. Everybody _____.
- 6.- _____ all these wonderful things?. Or only rich people?

8.- Use CAN (Informal) or COULD (formal) to ask people to do these things:

- a.- Open the window (I): _____
- b.- Lend me a pen (F): _____
- c.- Help me (F): _____
- d.- Open the door (I): _____
- e.- Give me an envelope (F): _____
- f.- Pass me the sugar (I): _____
- g.- Watch the children for a minute (F): _____

9.- Rewrite the sentences in italics with CAN'T: (certainty)

- 1.- Her light's out. *I'm sure she's not at home.* _____
- 2.- Listen to his accent. *He is certainly not American.* _____
- 3.- He has a very expensive car. *I'm sure he's not a teacher.* _____
- 4.- I filled up the car yesterday. *I'm sure we don't need petrol.* _____
- 5.- He had lunch an hour ago. *He's not hungry. It's impossible.* _____
- 6.- The cinema's half empty. *I'm sure the film isn't very good.* _____

10.- Escribe una carta INFORMAL (a un amigo, familiar etc...) dándole las gracias por algún regalo que te ha hecho, pregúntales luego por cómo va todo y explicando cómo te van las cosas a ti. No olvides usar lenguaje informal y escribir al menos 80 palabras.



UNIT 5. CONDICIONALES (TIPOS 0,1,2). USO DE MAY-MIGHT.

1.- The conditional: ZERO & FIRST. (La condicional lleva IF siempre).

- a. Si estudio durante el curso, apruebo en Junio.
- b. Si llueve, haremos la fiesta dentro de casa.
- c. El agua hierve si la calientas.
- d. Estaré muy feliz si apruebo el examen.
- e. Si Dave juega todo el partido, se cansará.
- f. No puedo dormir si tomo café por la tarde.
- g. Si pierdes la tarjeta de crédito, tienes que llamar al banco.
- h. Comeremos en el jardín mañana si no llueve.
- i. ¿Qué haremos si perdemos el avión?
- j. Si no hablas español, no puedo entenderte.

2.- Conditionals : (Zero – pres/pres - & First first – pres/fut). Complete.

- a. If it _____(rain), we _____(not go out).
- b. If the weather _____(be) nice tomorrow, we _____ (drive) to the coast.
- c. You _____(teach) pupils if you _____(be)a teacher.
- d. If he _____(post) the letter now, they_____ (receive) it tomorrow.
- e. You _____(understand) motors if you _____(be) a mechanic.
- f. I _____(feel) tired if I _____ (not sleep) enough at night.
- g. She _____ (be) angry, if I _____ (be) late again.
- h. If she _____(not pass) the exam, she _____(not get) the job she wants.
- i. If we _____ (not hurry), we _____ (miss) the train.
- j. If it _____ (be) a nice day, I _____ (go) on a trip.
- k. John _____ (help) me if I _____ (ask).
- l. Unless she _____ (find) a job, she _____ (not have) any money.
- m. Unless it _____ (stop) snowing, the children _____ (not go) outside.
- n. If William _____ (cook) the food, Anne _____ (do) the shopping.

3.- Put the verb between brackets in the right tense

1. You get annoyed if I (not tell) _____ the truth
2. I won't give it back unless you (promise) _____ to behave yourself
3. If it weren't so crowded, Brighton (be) _____ an interesting place.
4. We would never have asked you if we (not think) _____ you'd agree
5. Put the kettle on now if you (want) _____ some tea
6. If you follow my advice, you (manage) _____ all right
7. You were a fool if you (believe) _____ her
8. If I'd thought more about it, I(find) _____ the answer
9. People notice you if you (dress) _____ expensively
- 10.If you dressed expensively, people (notice) _____



4.- Transform into a conditional sentence (1st or 2nd type):

1. I feel very tired, so I won't come out with you → If I didn't feel so tired, I would come out.
2. He doesn't know he is here, so he won't tell him to go away
3. The weather is very cold, that's why I don't go to the beach
4. I can't stop working because I don't have a lot of money
5. I can't come out for a walk with you because I'm very tired
6. She doesn't love you, that is why she is so horrible to you
7. Pollution is increasing because there are many cars
8. The climate is changing because there are few trees

5.- Choose the right option

1. If John (were/would be) here, he (knew/would know) what to do
2. Do you think it (were/would be) a good idea if I (phoned/would phone) the police?
3. What (did/would) you do if you (won/would win) a million pound?
4. If I (had/would have) more time I (learnt/would learn) either karate or judo
5. If you (changed/would change) your job, what (did/would) you do?
6. If Today (were/would be) Sunday I (were/would be) in bed

6.- Complete the sentences using MIGHT + a verb above:

Bite, break, need, rain, slip, wake

- a) Take an umbrella with you when you go out. It _____ later.
- b) Don't make too much noise. You _____ the baby.
- c) Be careful of that dog. It _____ you.
- d) I don't think we should throw that letter away. We _____ it later.
- e) Be careful. The footpath is very icy. You _____.
- f) I don't want the children to play in this room. They _____ something.

7.- Complete the sentences using MIGHT / MIGHT NOT and the verb in brackets:

- 1.- Accept their offer. You _____ (get) a better opportunity.
- 2.- I _____ (buy) her this plant for her birthday. She likes plants a lot.
- 3.- Take a coat with you. It _____ (be) cold this evening.
- 4.- I _____ (go) by car because there will be a lot of traffic.
- 5.- We _____ (go) to Greece this summer, but we haven't booked yet.
- 6.- They _____ (come) to the party tonight. They are very busy.
- 7.- I know Jane is at school today. But I don't know where she is at the moment. She _____ (be) in the gym, or she _____ (be) in the science lab.
- 8.- Don't worry too much about that mistake. It _____ (be) important.
- 9.- I'll try to change the time of my flight, but it _____ (be) possible.
- 10.- You _____ (find) a good hotel if you go to the main street-there are lots of hotels there.

8.- Escribe o haz un poster (fundraising poster) explicando cómo ayudar o apoyar alguna ONG, explicando el problema en primer lugar, cómo se lleva tu organización y que hacéis y qué queréis lograr SI (condicional) la gente os ayuda económicamente.



UNIT 6. MODALES DE OBLIGACIÓN, PROHIBICIÓN. SHOULD / SHOULDN'T

1.- Translate these sentences: (MUST – when it's necessary, orders, offers - & HAVE TO – obligation imposed, obligation because of circumstances-).

- a. ¿Tienes que hacer alguna tarea casera?
- b. No debemos fumar dentro de un colegio, hospital etc...
- c. Mi hermana Fanny tiene que trabajar los sábados.
- d. Jan debe conducir por la izquierda en Gran Bretaña.
- e. No tenéis que estudiar en la biblioteca esta noche.
- f. ¿Tienes que enseñar a los niños chicos?
- g. No debes olvidar los libros cuando vas al colegio.
- h. Tenemos que enseñar el DNI en los aeropuertos.
- i. ¿Tenemos que pagar el alquiler todos los meses?
- j. Debes ver esa película, es realmente buena.
- k. ¿A qué hora debo estar en casa? A las 11 en punto.
- l. No debes pagar dinero a la hermana de Susan.
- m. Dave debe estudiar más el próximo mes.
- n. Laura y Mark no deben fumar en el colegio.
- o. Debemos hacer los deberes de inglés para aprobar.

2.- Use of HAVE TO: (expresar obligación que viene de otra parte, o que no es necesario. Usar auxiliar DO).

- a. No tengo que darle comida al pez, sólo come por las mañanas.
- b. ¿Tienes que enseñar a los niños? Sí, porque soy su profesor.
- c. No tengo que hablar francés, todos los alumnos entienden inglés.
- d. Tengo que ir a New York todos los meses a reuniones.
- e. Mi hermana no tiene que trabajar los domingos.

3.- Use of MUST o MUSTN'T: (lógicamente necesario, órdenes, consejos o prohibiciones).

- a. Debe estar en casa porque su coche está aquí.
- b. Debemos ir a clase todos los días, pero no tenemos que ir los fines de semana.
- c. ¿Debe Kevin comprar ese CD? No, su hermano lo compró ayer.
- d. No debemos empezar a comer antes de las 2 y cuarto.
- e. Hoy es fiesta, no tengo que ir a trabajar.

4.- HAD TO / DIDN'T HAVE TO, para expresar obligación o prohibición en pasado:

- a. No tenía que hablar en clase, pero lo hice.
- b. Tuviste que llamar antes de entrar en la habitación.
- c. Los soldados debían obedecer las órdenes.
- d. ¿Tuviste que vender tu coche? Sí, tuve que hacerlo.
- e. Jenny no tenía que salir los jueves por la noche.
- f. No tuvieron que comprar las entradas, porque Frank las consiguió.



5.- Translate using the modal auxiliary CAN (ability or permission):

- a. Podemos ir a casa de John los viernes.
- b. No podéis jugar en el jardín por la noche.
- c. ¿Puede Ben trabajar en nuestra tienda?
- d. No puedo vivir en esta casa en verano.
- e. ¿Pueden ir Dave y Susan al concierto mañana?
- f. No podemos vivir en esta casa, es muy pequeña.
- g. Laura puede comprar en la tienda.
- h. ¿Puede Frank estudiar francés?
- i. ¿Puedo hacer los deberes en la biblioteca? No, no puedes.
- j. Ellos pueden jugar al fútbol los martes por la tarde.
- k. No puedo ir a casa de Frank esta noche. Lo siento.
- l. Puedo comerme ese helado, pero no puedo beber coca cola.

6.- Translate: Expressing advice with SHOULD 'debería', HAVE TO 'tener que' y OUGHT TO 'Tendría que...'. (afirmat, negat e interrogat):

- a. Deberías ir al dentista porque tienes dolor de muelas.
- b. Tendrías que ir a la biblioteca para estudiar Biología.
- c. No deberíamos comprar un coche nuevo.
- d. ¿Debería Greg jugar este partido? No, no tendría que hacerlo.
- e. Alan no tendría que comer tantos caramelos. Debería comer verdura.
- f. Deberíamos escribir una redacción para el profesor de lengua.
- g. No deberías salir de casa los lunes y miércoles.
- h. ¿Tendríamos que ir al colegio todos los días? No, tendríamos q ir 5 días.
- i. Jenny tendría que estudiar inglés y francés este verano.
- j. No deberías cruzar la carretera sólo. Tendrías que mirar

7.- Translate these sentences, making offers: (usa el verbo WOULD LIKE + inf). REPASO.

- 1.- ¿Te gustaría venir a cenar? Sí, me gustaría. Gracias.
- 2.- No me gustaría vivir en Grecia. Es un país muy raro.
- 3.- ¿Te gustaría una entrada? No, me gustarían dos entradas, por favor.
- 4.- Me gustaría una hamburguesa de queso y una coca cola.
- 5.- No me gustaría ser un animal, porque viven en la calle.
- 6.- ¿Cuántas sillas te gustarían? Me gustarían tres, por favor.

8.- Complete with can/can't/could/couldn't + one of these verbs:

EAT , HEAR , COME , RUN , SLEEP , WAIT

1. I'm afraid I _____ to your party next week.
2. When Tim was 16, he was a fast runner. He _____ 100 metres in 11 seconds.
3. Are you in a hurry? No, I've got plenty of time. I _____
4. I was feeling sick yesterday. I _____ anything.
5. Can you speak up a bit? I _____ you very well.
6. You look tired. Yes, I _____ last night.



9.- Put in CAN or COULD. Sometimes either word is possible:

1. The phone is ringing. Who do you think it is? It _____ be Tim.
2. I'm really hungry. I _____ eat a horse.
3. If you are hungry, we _____ have dinner now.
4. It's so nice here. I _____ stay here all day but unfortunately I have to go.
5. Peter is a keen musician. He plays the flute and he _____ also play the piano
6. The weather is nice now but it _____ change later.

10.- Complete the sentences using DON'T / DOESN'T/ DIDN'T + HAVE TO + a verb:

DO , GET UP , GO , GO , PAY , SHAVE , WAIT , WORK

- 1.- I'm not working tomorrow, so I _____ early.
- 2.- The car park is free – you _____ to park your car here.
- 3.- I went to the bank this morning. There were no queue, so I _____
- 4.- Sally is extremely rich. She _____
- 5.- We've got plenty of time. We _____ yet.
- 6.- Jack has got a beard, so he _____.
- 7.- I'm not particularly busy. I've got a few things to do but I _____ them now.
- 8.- A man was slightly injured in the accident but he _____ to hospital.

11.- Escribe una carta formal (que en el libro de 4º también viene explicada) pidiendo trabajo a media jornada en algún sitio. No olvides la formalidad y escribir al menos 80 palabras (sin contar encabezado y fórmula de cierre).



UNIT 7. PASIVA (PRESENTE & PASADO).

1.- Rewrite the sentences using the present passive without BY:

- a. People speak English in Australia.
- b. They sell mineral water in plastic bottles.
- c. People don't use this room very often.
- d. The postman delivers the letters at 8.00
- e. They are cleaning the classroom now.
- f. People use the Internet all over the world.
- g. They aren't using the computer.
- h. He is doing the washing up.
- i. The teacher is marking the test

2.- Rewrite the sentences using the past passive without BY:

- a. They postponed the match.
- b. They built this house a hundred years ago.
- c. Did anyone answer your e-mail?
- d. Someone found this wallet in the street.
- e. A teacher wrote this workbook last year.
- f. They included VAT in the bill.
- g. They were building the metro when we were there.
- h. He gave me a test.
- i. Someone woke us up early.

3.- Put these sentences into passive voice using 'by' if necessary:

- a. Two teams of 11 players play Cricket.
- b. A tall woman took our passports at the airport.
- c. Nobody paid the bill at the restaurant.
- d. Millions of people watch those programmes.
- e. My brother wrote this book a lot of years ago.
- f. Where do you buy these apples?
- g. Last week we studied sciences everyday in the library.
- h. Did the other children like Jeremy?
- i. The Prime Minister opened the new University yesterday.
- j. When did you eat those desserts?

4.- Complete these sentences using present passive:

- a. English _____ (teach) at our school.
- b. The plants _____ (water) every morning.
- c. The house _____ (paint) every year.
- d. Oranges _____ (grow) in countries with a warm climate.
- e. His name _____ (write) at the bottom of the letter.
- f. I _____ (drive) to school by my mum every morning.
- g. The Olympic Games _____ (hold) every four years.
- h. That programme _____ (watch) by millions of people.



5.- Complete these sentences using past passive:

- A hundred years ago, clothes _____ (wash) by hand.
- Last week, the house _____ (destroy) by a fire.
- The books _____ (sell) for a lot of money.
- I _____ (introduce) to my new neighbours yesterday.
- Morse Code _____ (invent) by Samuel Morse.
- The trip _____ (organise) by some volunteers.
- Last night, the burglars _____ (catch) by the police.
- The money _____ (return) to the person who lost it.

6.- Use this information to make passive sentences (past):

- The planet Pluto / discover / in 1930.
- Two atomic bombs / drop / on Japan in 1945.
- J.F. Kennedy / kill / in Dallas.
- The Eiffel Tower / build / a hundred years ago.
- The first jet plane / make / in Germany.
- Queen Elizabeth / crown / in 1953.
- In the old days, horses / use / for transport.
- Everest / climb / for the first time in 1953.

7.- Expressions MADE OF / USED FOR: (ampliación).

- ¿Cómo se llama eso? Es un lápiz. ¿Para qué se usa? Para escribir. ¿De qué está hecho? Está hecho de madera y carbón.
- ¿Qué es eso? Es un tubo de ensayo. ¿Para qué se usa? Se usa para medir cosas. ¿De qué está hecho? Está hecho de cristal.
- ¿Cómo se llaman esas?. Son ceras. ¿Para qué sirven? Se usa para dibujar.
- ¿Qué son estos? Son zapatos. ¿De qué están hechos? Están hechos de cuero y plástico.

8.- Use this information to make present passive (negative & interrogative):

- Jaguars cars _____ (not make) in America. Where _____?
- My name _____ (not spell) with Y. How _____?
- That kind of bird _____ (not usually see) around here. Where _____?
In warmer countries.
- Where _____ (not pronounce) like *were*. How _____?
- Diamonds _____ (not find) in Scotland. Where _____?
- My sister _____ (not pay) very well. How much _____?

9.- Escribe un artículo para la revista del colegio contando que ha habido un robo o algún acto vandálico usando adverbios para introducir los diferentes párrafos (unfortunately, luckily, eventually etc...).



UNIT 8. RELATIVE PRONOUNS (who, which, where). USED TO.

1.- Expresar costumbre y acciones frecuentes: (used to + INF; didn't use to + INF ; get/be used to + ING).

- 1.- No solía fumar en sitios públicos.
- 2.- No estoy acostumbrado a estudiar por las noches.
- 3.- Michael solía salir todos los fines de semana.
- 4.- ¿Solías comprar en esta tienda?
- 5.- ¿Estabais acostumbrados a viajar en coche?
- 6.- Me alegré porque no estaba acostumbrado a ganar.
- 7.- Normalmente no vamos al estadio porque no estamos acostumbrados.
- 8.- Norah solía ir a clase todos los días.

2.- Make sentences using this information and USED TO/DIDN'T USE TO:

- a. people / die earlier _____
- b. houses / have baths _____
- c. cars / go so fast _____
- d. workers / earn a lot less _____
- e. women / have babies / in the hospital _____
- f. most teenagers / go / high schools _____
- g. be legal / buy addictive drugs _____
- h. be / much less crime _____

3.- Make sentences about past and present habits and situations. Follow the example:

- John / rugby / tennis. *John used to play rugby however, now he plays tennis*
- Ann / study / German / French _____
- Bill / live in London / Glasgow _____
- Mary / read a lot / TV _____
- Joe / driver / hairdresser _____
- Alice / coffee / tea _____
- Peter / lots of girlfriends / married _____

4.- Make questions about a very old person's past:

- where / go to school *Where did you use to go to school?*
- have dark hair Did _____?
- play football _____?
- where / work _____?
- enjoy your work _____?
- Go to a lot of parties _____?



5.- Une estas oraciones con un pronombre relativo, según las explicaciones dadas en clase:

1. A man has gone to prison. He shot two policemen.
2. A bomb caused a lot of damage. It went off this morning.
3. A scientist has won the Nobel Prize. He discovered a new planet.
4. A footballer has been banned from playing again. He took drugs.
5. A little girl has been found safe and well. She had been missing since Tuesday.
6. A company has laid off thousands of workers. It owns Greenway supermarkets.
7. An old lady now wants to swim the English Channel. She did a parachute jump.
8. Harriet talked to a couple. They were staying at the camp site.
9. The postcard was from Harriet. It came this morning.
10. Mike and Harriet are visiting a woman. They met her on holidays.
11. The old castle was really interesting. We visited it.
12. The dog has been rescued. It fell down a hole.
13. The story was untrue. It upset everyone.
14. He's a film producer. He interviewed Natasha.
15. The accident wasn't very serious. Daniel saw it.

6.- Fill in the relative pronoun. Add commas if necessary:

- Mr Brown _____ teaches us French comes from London.
- The girl _____ I met on the bus looks just like my sister.
- Peter Smith _____ had an accident is in the hospital.
- The apples _____ grow on these trees are delicious.
- This apple pie _____ I made yesterday tastes great.
- The film _____ saw on TV last night was very sad.
- My friend Alex _____ is a doctor works very long hours.
- John _____ father is a lawyer has moved to Paris.
- The sports centre _____ we play tennis is expensive.
- The vase _____ Mother gave me got broken.
- The summer _____ I went to Spain I got really sunburnt.
- The car _____ tyres are flat is mine.

7.- Define these words using RELATIVE pronouns:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) an ex-husband is the person..... | b) pre-exam nerves |
| c) an incorrect answer | d) An unread book |
| e) a half-brother | f) an unfinished letter |
| g) an non-alcoholic drink | h) an ex-box |

8.- Escribe una biografía sobre un personaje famoso (deportista, actor, cantante, personaje histórico...) usando conectores de tiempo y secuencia, donde se explique cuándo y dónde nació, infancia y juventud, cosas que le han hecho famoso etc...



UNIT 9. REVISION. ALL THE GRAMMAR.

1.- Completa con Present Simple o Present Continuous:

- Everybody _____ (know) that the world's rainforests _____ (disappear).
- Although rainforests _____ (cover) only six per cent of the Earth's land surface, they _____ (contain) about 50% of all species of life on the planet.
- They also _____ (remove) carbon dioxide from the air and _____ (produce) oxygen.
- As they are important, why _____ (they/vanish)?
- Most scientists _____ (agree) that there are two main reasons.
- First of all, the way of life in these forests _____ (change).
- In some forests, big companies _____ (cut down) more and more trees _____ (deforestation) and _____ (cause) damage to the land.

2.- Completa usando el past simple & past continuous:

- 1.- Jane _____ (wait) for me when I _____ (arrive).
- 2.- When I last _____ (see) him, he _____ (try) to find a job in London.
- 3.- John _____ (take) a photograph of me while I _____ (not look).
- 4.- I _____ (walk) along the street when suddenly I _____ (hear) something.
- 5.- She _____ (not see) me because she _____ (look) the other way.
- 6.- While I _____ (work) in the garden I _____ (hurt) my back.
- 7.- When Karen _____ (arrive) we _____ (have) dinner.
- 8.- Tom _____ (burn) his hand when he _____ (cook) the meal.

3.- Uso de SO + adj / adverb & SUCH+ adj + noun: ampliación

- 1.- Tom is very handsome. He has _____ beautiful eyes.
- 2.- It was a very pleasant trip because the guide was _____ nice.
- 3.- My birthday was wonderful. I got _____ lovely presents.
- 4.- It was difficult to drive because there was _____ much snow.
- 5.- I like Tom. He is _____ a nice person.
- 6.- We couldn't play tennis because it was _____ windy.
- 7.- Jack loves his children. He is _____ a wonderful father.
- 8.- Nobody listens to Jane because she says _____ silly things.
- 9.- The nurses are wonderful here. They are _____ helpful.
- 10.- Look at the Stars. They are _____ bright tonight.

4.- Presente perfecto & pasado simple: (elige según convenga).

- 1.- I _____ (be) very tired, so I laid down in the bed and went to sleep.
- 2.- I _____ (do) German at the school but I _____ (forget) most of it.
- 3.- Ann _____ (give) me her address but I _____ (lose) it.
- 4.- My bike _____ (be) outside the house but now it _____ (disappear).
- 5.- Molly lives in Dublin. She _____ (live) there all her life.
- 6.- _____ you _____ (go) to the cinema last night?
- 7.- I don't know where Amy is. _____ you _____ (see) her?
- 8.- I don't know Carol's husband. I _____ (never / meet) him.
- 9.- I _____ (throw) the magazine away. I _____ (finish) with it.
- 10.- When Sara _____ (find) the letter, someone _____ (open) it.



5.- Uso del futuro: (Completa con will & going to).

- 1.- Have you a ticket for the play? Yes, I ____ (see) it on Thursday.
- 2.- Did you buy that book? No, Emma did. She ____ (read) it on holiday.
- 3.- Would you like tea or coffee? I ____ (take) coffee, please.
- 4.- I ____ (go) miss a good film tonight, but Tom ____ (record) it for me.
- 5.- I'm just going out to get a paper. What newspaper ____ (you / buy)?
- 6.- If it rains, they ____ (stay) at home all the evening.
- 7.- Kevin ____ (go) to the dentist next Friday at 3.00 p.m.
- 8.- ____ they ____ (finish) the building soon? I don't think so.

6.- Fill in using UNLESS or IF:

- 1.- ____ you make so much noise, I won't be able to sleep.
- 2.- I'll tell you ____ there are any messages for you.
- 3.- I won't finish the work ____ you help me.
- 4.- ____ you're hungry, I'll make you a sandwich.
- 5.- We'll miss the bus ____ we hurry.
- 6.- They won't get married ____ he gets a job.
- 7.- You won't understand ____ you listen carefully.

7.- Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense. Add a comma where necessary.

- If the dog ____ (keep) barking the neighbours ____ (complain)
- The boss ____ (be) angry if you ____ (arrive) late for work again.
- If you ____ (eat) too much you ____ (be) sick.
- If the weather ____ (be) bad on Saturday we ____ (stay) at home.
- You ____ (see) a doctor if you ____ (not/feel) well.
- If you ____ (study) hard you ____ (pass) your exam.

8.- Completa estas frases de 2nd conditional : (If + suj + past → suj + cond).

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| - 1.- If you took more exercises | 2.- I'd feel very angry if |
| - 3.- If I didn't go to work tomorrow... | 4.- Would you go to the party.... |
| - 5.- If you bought some new clothes | 6.- What would you do if..... |
| - 7.- If I didn't go to his party.... | 8.- You'd feel better if... |

9.- Fill in the blanks with the suitable form of the verb in brackets

1. If he (run) he'll get there in time
2. If you (finish) dinner I'll ask the waiter for the bill
3. I (meet) you at the airport if knew you are coming
4. You can camp in my field provided you (leave) no mess
5. If the fog (get) thicker hte plane may be diverted
6. If someone tried to blackmail me I (tell) the police
7. If you (not have)..... a permit you couldn't get a job
8. If you (look) for Peter you'll find him upstairs
9. We're going by air and I hate flying. If we (go) by boat I'd feel much happier.
I would be very grateful if you (make) the arrangements for me



10.- Pon estas oraciones en voz pasiva, siguiendo las explicaciones dadas en clase. Las oraciones en negrita tienen más de un verbo, y por lo tanto, más de una pasiva:

1. We bake the bread here
2. We are baking the bread
3. We have baked the bread
4. We baked the bread yesterday
5. We were baking the bread
6. We had baked the bread
7. We will bake the bread
8. We are going to bake the bread
9. We should bake the bread son
10. We ought to bake the bread
11. Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone
12. The police stopped us on our way home
13. The Queen will open the new hospital
14. The wind blew away the paper
15. They will drive us to the airport

11.- Une estas oraciones con un pronombre relativo, según las explicaciones dadas en clase:

A man has gone to prison. He shot two policemen.

A bomb caused a lot of damage. It went off this morning.

A scientist has won the Nobel Prize. He discovered a new planet.

A footballer has been banned from playing again. He took drugs.

A little girl has been found safe and well. She had been missing since Tuesday.

A company has laid off thousands of workers. It owns Greenway supermarkets.

An old lady now wants to swim the English Channel. She did a parachute jump.

Harriet talked to a couple. They were staying at the camp site.

The postcard was from Harriet. It came this morning.

Mike and Harriet are visiting a woman. They met her on holidays.

The old castle was really interesting. We visited it.

The dog has been rescued. It fell down a hole.

The story was untrue. It upset everyone.