



**3r d'ESO
Llengua anglesa
Dossier de recuperació adaptat
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Grammar

Recorda que per a dubtes sobre vocabulari, el següent diccionari et pot resultar molt útil:

<http://www.wordreference.com/es/>

Exercises

Write opposites of the words in bold.

- a I have two watches – a very **expensive** one for special occasions and a _____ one that I wear at school.
 - b At the market, Jerry **bought** a CD for £5, and _____ some old DVDs for £10.
 - c Jill wanted to **borrow** €50 from me, but I didn't _____ her the money.
 - d Gary **won** £100 on the lottery. Then he bought 100 tickets and _____ it!
- Score ___/4

Write comparative or superlative sentences.

- a Jonathan / tall / Penny.

- b Mike / happy / his brother.

- c Samantha / short student / in our class.

- d My new bike / good / my old bike.

- e They / rich people / in the village.

- f Kelly / bad tennis player / at the club.

- g Films / interesting / books.

- h Jo and Peter / tall / me.

- i I / old person / at the party.

- j Edinburgh / exciting city / in Europe.

- k Rome / big / Milan.

- l This cafe has / good food / in the city.

Correct the sentences.

- a Gareth's computer's old too.

- b My trousers aren't enough long.

- c The coffee is too hot for drink.

- d Your homework isn't enough good.

Complete the dialogue with *too* or *not enough* and the words from the box.

warm	cheap	cold	small
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Sam Did you go shopping in the town centre today, Jo?

Jo No, I didn't. I wanted to, but it was (a) _____ today. It was (b) _____ to travel all the way into the centre. Anyway, I decided to go to the shops near my house.

Sam Did you buy anything?

Jo Yes. I bought some shoes, but they're (c) _____ for me. I'm size 8 and they're size 7. And they were (d) _____. In fact, they were expensive. I don't know why I bought them!

Complete the sentences with *some*, *any*, *a lot of*, *much* or *many*.

- a Terry doesn't have _____ money with him. He's only got ten euros.
- b How _____ pens are there in your pocket?
- c We've got too _____ homework.
- d I want to buy _____ new shoes.
- e Jenny is very popular. She has got _____ friends.
- f He's very rich. In fact, I think he's got too _____ money.
- g How _____ time do you have?
- h There are too _____ banks in Hollywood.
- i There weren't _____ people on the island.
- j How _____ children are there in your class?

Read the text and answer the questions.

How much pocket money do teenagers get every week? Too much is what many older people think, but is this true? Do they get too much money? Or don't they get enough? These were some of the questions that a recent survey wanted to answer.

In the survey, they asked the question, 'How much money do your parents give you every week?' The answers were surprising. It seems that allowances rise with age, with 13-year-olds getting an average of £20 a month, 16-year-olds getting £20 more than that, and 18-year-olds getting £80, a further £40 more than 16-year-olds. This means that the average British teenager now gets £520 a year in pocket money. Pocket money levels in Britain are now 50% higher than they were 20 years ago.

However, in the survey a lot of teenagers said that it wasn't fair to call the money they get 'pocket money'. They said that most teenagers earn their money by doing jobs about the house. A lot of teenagers tidy rooms or wash dishes. Moreover, over 60% of the surveyed teenagers, including a third of those under 16, also had some sort of paid employment. The under-16s do gardening, wash cars, deliver newspapers and walk dogs, while those over 16 do babysitting, or work in shops or restaurants.

So, finally, where does all the money go? Well, teenagers spend more money on beauty products than on anything else. They also spend money socializing, and save money to buy things like mp3 players, mobile phones and laptops.

- a What do a large number of older people think about the amount of pocket money teenagers get?

- b How much pocket money do 16-year-olds get, on average?

- c In what way is it unfair to call the money teenagers get ‘pocket money’?

- d What sort of jobs do teenagers under 16 do?

- e What do teenagers spend most money on?

Writing

Complete the thank you letter.

(a) _____ Uncle Simon,
I'm (b) _____ to (c) _____ you for the Christmas card and the wonderful present.
And (d) _____ for coming to our Christmas party. It was great to see you!
(e) _____ to see you again soon.

Lots of love,

Georgia x

Write a thank you letter to a relative. Thank them for your present, and for coming to your birthday party (10 sentences). Add extra information about the present and what you did at the party. Use the phrases in exercise 8 and the box below to help you.

Best wishes Thank you so much for ... All the best
See you very soon. I'm planning to ...

Circle the correct alternatives.

- a I think that films are **bored / boring**.
- b I'm very **worried / worrying** about my exams.
- c We went mountain biking – it was very **frightened / frightening**.
- d I felt very **embarrassed / embarrassing** because I played so badly.
- e I'm **surprised / surprising** that Jane tried windsurfing.
- f What sports are you **interested / interesting** in?
- g Penny was very **annoyed / annoying** because Sam called Mountain Rescue.
- h The football match was very **excited / exciting** – it ended 4-4.
- i I felt so **bored / boring** that I fell asleep.
- j Sue felt very **frightened / frightening** when she fell into the river.

Complete the sentences with the regular verbs in brackets. Use the present perfect form.

- a Josephine _____ (work) in Stockholm.
- b They _____ (climb) Mount Kilimanjaro in Africa.
- c Sue _____ (not / try) kayaking.
- d I _____ (never / live) in Australia.
- e The children _____ (not / watch) the Olympics on TV.
- f We _____ (not / finish) snowboarding.
- g Samantha _____ (never / travel) by motorboat.
- h You _____ (enjoy) parachuting.

Complete the sentences with the irregular verbs in brackets. Use the present perfect form.

- a Sara _____ (be) to Asia and Africa.
- b We _____ (never / run) 100 kilometres.
- c I _____ (cut) my leg.
- d Penny _____ (never / swim) in a lake.
- e Joe and Harry _____ (not / do) any extreme sports.
- f You _____ (win) a prize!
- g They _____ (see) the rescue services.
- h She _____ (not / write) a blog.

Complete the dialogues in the present perfect.

- a ‘_____ you ever _____ (do) yoga?’
‘Yes, I _____.’
- b ‘_____ Karen ever _____ (be) surfing?’
‘No, she _____.’
- c ‘_____ Kelly and Dan ever _____ (have) a job?’
‘No, they _____.’
- d ‘_____ I _____ (meet) you before?’
‘Yes, you _____.’

Write the sentences in the present perfect.

- a / Simon / ever / climb a mountain?

- b Jennifer / not / run a marathon.

- d Why / Dan / go home?

- f What / Ben and Harry/ do?

Read the text. Are the sentences true or false?

Come and experience the ice wall at the Indoor Ice Centre. It's amazing! In fact, it is bigger than any other indoor ice wall in the world. There are 500 tonnes of snow in the wall, and it's between 15 and 16 metres high.

Who is it for?

The ice wall is not only for experienced climbers – it has provided a first experience of ice-climbing for thousands of visitors. In fact, our climbing instructors have developed some of the best training techniques in the world.

When can I go?

The Indoor Ice Centre offers a three-hour Introduction to Ice-climbing class every day. The Centre is open from 9 o'clock in the morning to 8 o'clock at night, and there is space for 18 people on the ice wall at any time.

Why is the Indoor Ice Centre special?

It is the home of ice-climbing in Britain. Teenage ice-climber Stephanie Gould learnt to ice-climb at our centre. She has competed in ice-climbing all over Europe and has won three junior ice-climbing titles. So, if you want to learn to be the best, come to the Indoor Ice Centre!

- a The ice wall at the Indoor Ice Centre is the biggest in the world.

- b The ice wall is more than 15 metres high.

- c The ice wall is designed for experienced climbers.

- d You can go ice-climbing on any day at the Indoor Ice Centre.

- e Stephanie Gould learnt to ice-climb at the Indoor Ice Centre.

Writing. Circle the correct alternatives.

Saturday 19.35

Well, here I am at the Indoor Ice Centre. It's great! :) I climbed the ice wall today. (a)

Obviously / Luckily, I was a bit worried about climbing it for the first time, but (b)

actually / unfortunately I really enjoyed it. It was fantastic! :) (c) **Fortunately /**

Unfortunately, my climbing instructor was really good.

(d) **Actually / Obviously**, one of the boys in my group fell off the ice wall. :((e)

Luckily / Actually he's OK – hasn't broken anything.

Bye for now!

Janet

Imagine that you are on an adventure holiday. Write a blog (5 sentences). Complete the table with information to help you. Then use the blog in exercise 8 as a model.

Where are you?	
What adventure sport have you tried?	
Have you enjoyed it? Why?	
Have you had any accidents or embarrassing moments?	

Circle the correct alternatives.

- a Sandra often **listens / watches** to the radio.
- b Dr Cartwright **has made / has done** a scientific discovery.
- c It's hot in here. I **have taken / have written** off my coat.
- d Jenny **sent / surfed** an email to Danny.
- e Paul **went / go** on an expedition to Australia.
- f Ronnie sometimes **surfs / reads** the internet.
- g Wendy **has never committed / has never caught** a crime.
- h Deborah **has downloaded / has sent** the podcast onto her mp3 player.
- i **I'm looking / I'm finding** for my shoes. Have you seen them?
- j She **went / climbed** to the mountains to try snowboarding.

Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the present perfect form and choose *for* or *since*.

- a Pauline _____ (work) in Scotland **for / since** 2006.
- b We _____ (listen) to your ringtone **for / since** a minute.
- c Susanna _____ (not / study) English **for / since** last summer.
- d I _____ (not / write) any emails **for / since** Wednesday.
- e The students _____ (use) their computers every day **for / since** they started their course.
- f Wendy _____ (not / go) windsurfing **for / since** three months.

Write the sentences in the present perfect.

- a 'How long / you / have / your mobile phone?'

'Oh, I / just / buy / it.'

- b 'How long / she / know / Jerry?'

'Oh, she / just / meet / him.'

- c How long / they / be / at work?

‘Oh, they / just / get there.’

Circle the correct alternatives.

- a Computers **are / were / have been** very expensive ten years ago.
- b Katie **is moving / moved / has moved** house in 2004.
- c Dan **has / is having / has had** the job since 2003.
- d We **finish / finished / have finished** our French course last year.
- e The children **are waiting / wait / have waited** to use the computer for 35 minutes.
- f Louise **stands / is standing / has stood** outside at the moment.

Complete the email with the verbs in brackets. Use the appropriate forms.

Hi Simon

Well, here I (a)_____ (be) in Brighton, in the south of England. I (b)_____ (arrive) last Saturday, so I (c)_____ (be) here for two days now. I (d)_____ (spend) the day at college on an internet course at the moment. I (e)_____ (leave) the hotel early this morning, before breakfast, and (f)_____ (finish) at three o'clock. It (g)_____ (be) a really good day. I (h)_____ (design) a website today. Honestly, I (i)_____ (not / learn) as much for years! Everything here (j)_____ (be) fine.

Anyway, Dave (k)_____ (just / send) me a text message, so it's time to go now. I hope you (l)_____ (have) a good day, too.

See you soon.

Rose

Read the text. Are the sentences true or false?

The invention of the internet has completely changed the way we communicate with each other. Ten years ago, a long-distance phone call from one country to another was really expensive. Today, however, there are lots of technologies people can use to stay in touch with their family and friends when they're away on holiday. They're really cheap, or in some cases, they're free!

One invention that has helped people talk to each other over long distances is Skype. It is software that allows users to make telephone calls over the internet. Once you have downloaded the Skype software onto your computer, you can speak to other users of the service for free. Not only that, but you can make calls to mobile phones for a small fee.

Skype was created by a team of software developers in Tallinn, the capital of the small north European country of Estonia. The two creators of Skype, Niklas Zennström and Janus Friis, and their team of software developers have become popular heroes in Estonia, because they have put their small country on the map. In fact, as well as starting Skype in 2003, the development team has invented a lot of other well-known software. Estonia is now an important centre for communication technology.

Skype has become more and more popular since its launch. There are now more than 200 million Skype users, making it the fastest-growing internet community ever.

- a Making an international call is more expensive now than it was ten years ago.

- b You can use Skype to call people on mobile phones for free.

- c Skype was invented in Estonia in 2003.

- d Estonia isn't an important centre for communication technology.

- e The number of Skype users is falling.

Writing. Complete with words from the box.

In addition but However and Moreover

Website review: MySpace

My favourite website is MySpace. It's a great place for teenagers to share journals, pictures and poems. I've used MySpace since last year, (a) _____ I've made lots of friends online.

An advantage of MySpace is that you can write your own profile. (b) _____, you can add pictures or videos. An interesting feature is the emoticons. You can use them to show how you feel. (c) _____, you can also see how the people you are writing to are feeling. (d) _____, a disadvantage of MySpace is that you spend too much time online.

In conclusion, MySpace is a great website, (e) _____ it isn't a good idea to spend hours and hours on it!

Write a review of your favourite website (10 sentences). Complete the table with information to help you. Then use the description in exercise 8 as a model.

What is the website?	
What is good about it?	
What have you used it for?	
Give some advantages and disadvantages of the website:	

Read the sentences. Then write another word with the same meaning as the words in bold.

- a Spiders are often **very small**.
t_____
- b Samantha is **not generous**. She doesn't like spending her money.
m_____
- c Danny felt **very bad** when he caught flu on holiday.
a_____
- d Louise is **relaxed and friendly**. I like her very much.
e_____ - _____
- e Jason felt **quite angry** because June was late.
a_____

Correct the sentences.

- a I will to go on holiday this summer.

- b She won't not travel by bus in France.

- c We are might see a film next week.

- d What will you to do today?

Circle the correct alternatives.

- a I'm sure that Patrick **will / might** pass his exams.
- b We **will / might** go skiing next year – but I'm not sure.
- c Sophie is on holiday in Australia so she **won't / might not** come to the party this evening.
- d One day, I **will / might** become an athlete. But I don't think it's likely!
- e We **won't / might not** swim in the lake tomorrow. It's too cold.

Order the words.

- a you / on / What / going / do / holiday / are / to / ?

- b not / She / climb / going / mountain / tomorrow / is / to / a

- c students / French / The / today / are / study / to / going

Circle the correct alternatives.

- a They **will go / go** to the mountains this weekend if the weather **will be / is** good.
- b Adam **won't / doesn't** pass his exams if he **won't / doesn't** work hard.
- c If Daniel **will eat / eats** in the car, he **will feel / feel** awful.

- d If you **won't / don't** phone your friend, you **won't / don't** go out today.
e The journey **won't / don't** take long if we **will go / go** by train.

Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the first conditional form.

- a Ken _____ (not / go) to Barcelona if he _____ (not / pass) his exams.
b If my friends _____ (come) with us, we _____ (have) a really good time.
c If Sonia _____ (falls) down the mountain, she _____ (not / forget) it!
d David _____ (not / go) out this evening if he _____ (not / finish) his homework.
e If the film _____ (start) at nine o'clock, we _____ (have) time to eat our dinner.

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

win	take	pass	lend	tidy	commit
put	earn	make	pick	swap	do

- a Can you _____ the rubbish out, please?
b The children _____ their room and put the books back on the shelves.
c Tim got up and _____ his bed.
d Graham _____ £35,000 a year.
e Unfortunately, Louise hasn't _____ her exams.
f Ben _____ the washing machine on.
g Last weekend, Susie _____ first prize in a dancing competition.
h Has someone you know ever _____ a crime?
i Joan _____ up her bag and left.
j Could you _____ me 50 euros? I haven't got any money.
k Anna _____ the ironing every day.
l Jerry didn't like his mobile phone so he _____ it for a CD player with his friend Jo.

Complete each pair of sentences with one word from the box.

drink	watch	smoke	fly
-------	-------	-------	-----

- a 'What did you _____ on TV last night?'
'Do you like my new _____?'
b 'We'll _____ from Manchester Airport to Malaga next Tuesday.'
'Uh! There's a _____ on the sandwich.'
c 'The fire brigade put out the fire, but there was still a lot of _____ in the room.'
'How many cigarettes does he _____ every day?'
d 'I'd like a _____ of water, please.'
'I often _____ coffee for breakfast.'

Score ____/4

Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have to/don't have to* or *must/mustn't*.

- a Sophie _____ get up early tomorrow. She's catching a train at 6 am.
- b Jerry _____ go to Mary's party, but he can go if he wants to.
- c You _____ smoke in the school. It's against the rules.
- d William _____ work harder if he wants to pass his exams.
- e 'Do I _____ show my passport at the airport?'
'Yes, you do.'
- f You _____ be 16 before you can get married.
- g I _____ go to university this year. I might travel round the world first.

Correct the sentences.

a You aren't allowed drink alcohol in my school.

b When I was ten, I can play with my friends all day.

c We can't to go to bed late on Sundays.

d Fiona allowed to walk home from school by herself.

e Do we can go to the concert at the weekend?

f Jerry was allowed not to go home early last weekend.

Circle the correct alternatives.

Our local social club (a) **opens / opened** five years ago. It's the (b) **best / better** place to go in the evening. There aren't too (c) **much / many** people there, and it's (d) **more / much** interesting than staying at home.

In the club, children under 16 (e) **can't / aren't allowed** to go into the bar by themselves. If they want to enter the bar, they (f) **can / have to** go with an adult, and, of course, they (g) **aren't allowed / mustn't** to drink alcohol. There (h) **is / are** a family room, and it's (i) **easier / easier** to get a drink in there. Children (j) **don't have to / mustn't** be with an adult to go into that room. There is also a members' room. If I (k) **want / wanted** to become a member, I'd have to pay (l) **many / a lot of** money. Of course, you (m) **aren't allowed / mustn't** go in there if you aren't a member.

A few years ago, people (n) **could / were allowed** smoke in the bar, but they (o) **aren't allowed / can't to** smoke there now. And you (p) **can't / don't have to** smoke in the members' room. If anybody wants to smoke, they (q) **will must / must** go outside.

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

- 1 We usually _____ to my grandmother's house on Saturdays, but today we _____ at home. (go, stay)
- 2 It usually rains on Bonfire night, but this year _____. (not rain)
- 3 What _____? Can I have some? (you / eat)
- 4 We always _____ my dad's birthday in a restaurant. (celebrate)
- 5 I can hear music and people singing. What _____? (celebrate)
- 6 My sister _____ three languages –English, Spanish and Catalan. (speak)
- 7 He _____ to someone on the telephone at the moment. (speak)

Complete the sentences with A/AN, SOME, or ANY

- 1 Are there _____ chairs in the kitchen?
- 2 Here aren't _____ skyscrapers in this town.
- 3 There isn't _____ electricity in the house.
- 4 Is there _____ swimming pool in your area?
- 5 There's _____ egg in the fridge.
- 6 There are _____ plants in m bedroom.
- 7 Is there _____ cheese in the fridge?

Write the opposite of the following adjectives.

false	interesting
strong	difficult
beautiful	shy
industrious	dumb
humid	long
fast	poor
sad	slim
rich	light
clean	expensive

Complete these sentences with MUCH, MANY or VERY.

1. ___ people eat ___ Chinese food for lunch ___ often.
2. ___ of my books are ___ interesting.
3. Sally drinks ___ cups of ___ strong coffee ___ times a day.
4. I was ___ lucky because I found ___ money to buy ___ things.
5. There isn't ___ wine in ___ of these bottles.
6. Sam tells ___ jokes because he knows ___ stories.
7. I don't speak Russian ___ well because it is a ___ difficult language.
8. I need ___ time to write ___ letters ___ fast.

Complete these sentences with tag questions and answer them in the short form.

1. There weren't any potatoes left
2. Her computer can't do the homework
3. Mrs Jones' most handsome secretary wasn't there
4. These identity cards look false
5. Lola and her friend will dance tonight too
6. You don't know how to be quiet
7. Lord Birkenhead's heard the news
8. Simon's son's working in the garden

Complete the text with the past simple affirmative of these verbs: start, finish, do, watch, go, have.

Last night I (1) my homework. Then we (2) dinner.
After that I (3) a music programme on TV. It (4) at eight o'clock. It (5) at half past nine. Then I (6) to bed.

Order the words to make questions. Then write true answers.

- 1 you / watch / What / on TV / did / yesterday ?
- 2 go / Where / you / to primary school / did ?
- 3 breakfast / have / did / What time / you ?
- 4 travel / How / you / to school / did / today ?
- 5 your best friend / When / you / did / meet ?
- 6 did/do/What/last weekend/you ?

Write sentences. Use the past continuous affirmative.

- 1 They /talk/about the floods
- 2 It/rain /a lot
- 3 People/leave/their homes
- 4 The water/cover/the roads
- 5 Rescue workers / help / people to escape

Complete the sentences. Use the past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 I (not study) last weekend.
- 2 Our teacher (not work) last Saturday.
- 3 You (not listen) to me!
- 4 We (not swim) because it was very cold.
- 5 It (not rain) here yesterday.
- 6 My friends (not wait) for me in town.

Complete the texts with the past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

A volcano appears

In 1943, a farmer in Mexico (1) (work) when he saw a large hole appear in his field. Smoke (2) (come) out of the ground and there was a bad smell of eggs. He didn't know where his family were but everyone was in danger. Soon, ash (3) (erupt) out of the ground and everybody (4) (run) away from the new volcano, because it (5)... (grow) bigger. After a week there was a cone 100 metres high.

Choose the correct words.

Boy rescued after ten days!

Ten days after the terrible earthquake in China, rescue workers (1) found / were finding a 10-year-old boy alive. He (2) studied / was studying at school when the earthquake (3) happened / was happening. While the boy's parents (4) waited / were waiting for news, rescue workers searched the ruins of the school. They (5) moved / were moving stones and rubbish when they (6) heard / were hearing a child's cry.

Write two sentences for each situation. Use *when* and *while*.

I / wait for bus / see lightning

*I was waiting for the bus when I saw lightning.
I saw lightning while I was waiting for the bus.*

- 1 We / ski in the Alps / see / an avalanche
- 2 They / watch the news / the lights / go out
- 3 People / sleep / the wildfire / arrive
- 4 I/do this exercise / the class / finish

Adverbs. Write the adverbs for these adjectives.

- | | |
|--------|-----------|
| 1 calm | 2 noisy |
| 3 easy | 4 careful |
| 5 bad | 6 fast |

Past continuous. Write past continuous sentences.

- 1 I / study / last night
- 2 My parents / work / last Saturday
- 3 It/rain/yesterday
- 4 We / do an exam / at nine o'clock
- 5 I/wait/for you!
- 6 We/speak/English
- 4 Make the sentences in exercise 3 negative.

Past simple and past continuous. Complete the sentences with the past simple or past continuous of the words in brackets.

- 1 I (not talk) when the teacher arrived.
- 2 We were eating when my friend (phone).
- 3 While I was walking home, it (start) to rain.
- 4 The earthquake happened while people (sleep).
- 5 While mum was driving home, she (see) an accident.
- 6 A lot of tourists (visit) Thailand when the tsunami happened.

Write questions with Could. Give short answers.

read / when you were three years old?
Could you read when you were three years old?

- 1 play chess / when you were ten years old?
- 2 ride a bike / when you were six years old?
- 3 send a text message / when you were two years old?
- 4 swim / when you were eight years old?
- 5 speak English / when you left primary school?

Complete the sentences with should or shouldn't and these verbs: use, speak, recycle, play, save, tell.

- 1 You ... to your teacher in English.
- 2 You ... your mobile phone in the library.
- 3 You ... all your documents on a disk.
- 4 You ... people your passwords.
- 5 People ... their old computers.
- 6 You ... computer games all night.

Write sentences. Use comparative adjectives and THAN.

- 1 Spain / big / Portugal
- 2 computer games / expensive / board games
- 3 new mobile phones / good / old phones
- 4 tarantulas / dangerous / house spiders
- 5 comedies / funny / documentaries
- 6 mp3 players / small / CD players

Complete the sentences with the superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

- 1 Juan is (tall) person in my class.
- 2 I think maths is (difficult) subject.
- 3 In my opinion, art is (easy) subject.
- 4 Monday is (bad) day of the week!
- 5 We bought (cheap) computer in the shop
- 6 In your opinion, what is (exciting) sport?

Imagine your future. Write sentences with *will* or *won't*.

*My parents / buy a house / in England
My parents won't buy a house in England.*

- 1 I / leave school/when I'm 18
- 2 I /visit/London one day
- 3 My best friend / become an astronaut
- 4 Spain / win / the next World Cup
- 5 I /get married one day
- 6 My classmates / be / rich and famous

Complete the text with the future form of these verbs: pass, get, not learn, study, not become, work, help, cycle.

I think I (1) environmental science at university. I (2) my exams and then I (3) a job. But I (4) a geography teacher. I think I (5) for an organization like Greenpeace. I (6) to drive because cars are bad for the environment. I (7) to work and I (8) to save the planet!

First conditional

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- 1 If he (win) the lottery, he will be rich.
- 2 If I go to India, I (visit) the Taj Mahal.
- 3 Our teacher won't be happy if we (not pass) our exams.
- 4 If you don't get up now, you (be) late for school.
- 5 He'll walk to town if he (miss) the bus.

Complete with the appropriate personal pronoun, possessive adjective or possessive pronoun.

1. Would ____ like to come with ____ in ____ car?
2. ____ thinks ____ questions are too complicated for ____.
3. ____ records are old, but ____ are new.
4. "Are these shoes ____?" "No, ____ aren't ____."
5. ____'m sorry, but ____ can't lend ____ ____ book this afternoon.
6. ____ are playing with a ball; but ____ is not ____ ball, ____ is ____.
7. Can ____ introduce ____ to ____ husband?
8. ____ is helping ____ to wash ____ car, isn't ____?

Complete these with the correct form of the adjective in brackets.

1. Italian pizzas are _____ in the world. (delicious)
2. My record-player is _____ than Tom's. (expensive)
3. Super Strong Metal is _____ rock group in Southups. (heavy)
4. The British were _____ runners in the race. (fast)
5. Bill's car is _____ and mine is too. (slow)
6. These actresses are _____ than those singers. (arrogant)
7. J.J. Brown's records are _____ than Julio's. (bad)
8. Their _____ hamburgers looked _____ as ours. (big)

Rewrite these sentences putting the verbs in brackets in the correct tense.

1. Bob never (play) golf, but he (play) golf with his mother-in-law now.
2. They (study) maths now because they (have) an exam tomorrow.
3. (Not be) stupid and (listen) to me, Max!
4. I (not can) (remember) what the criminal (look like).
5. Harold (must) (run) very fast, or he (not win) the race.
6. The children (dance) because the radio (be) on.
7. We (not buy) milk last week because it (be) expensive.
8. Saladin (look for) the box because he (not know) where it (be).

Complete the following sentences with personal pronouns, possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns.

1. ____ wants to introduce ____ to ____ husband.
2. ____ think ____ met ____, but ____ can't remember ____ name.
3. ____ wanted ____ to give ____ ____ box because ____ is valuable.
4. ____ says that ____ are very funny, doesn't ____?
5. ____ told ____ that ____ was not nice when ____ rained.
6. ____ 'll use ____ pen because ____ can't find ____.
7. ____ 're looking at ____ shoes because ____ are as dirty as ____..
8. ____ hair is longer than ____ hair, but shorter than ____.

Complete these sentences with MUCH, MANY or VERY.

1. There isn't ____ milk in ____ of these bottles.
2. Sam writes ____ books because he knows ____ stories.
3. ____ students speak Russian ____ badly because it is ____ difficult.
4. Sorry, we haven't got ____ time to discuss ____ problems ____ well.
5. ____ people in ____ countries eat ____ fish for dinner ____ often.
6. ____ of my films are ____ more interesting than Bill's.
7. Sue drinks ____ tea ____ times a day because she likes it ____ much.
8. I need ____ dollars to buy ____ presents for ____ of my friends.

Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the adjective in brackets.

1. Joe is _____ basketball player in his team. (heavy)
2. Bill's car is _____ than Janice's. (slow)
3. The Chinese are _____ break dancers in the world. (bad)
4. Julio Iglesias is _____ and J.J. Brown is too. (attractive)
5. These antiquities look as _____ as those. (valuable)
6. My hands are _____ than yours. (clean)
7. Mr Blumfs dislikes _____ films. (boring)
8. Joe's _____ brother's _____ musician in the band. (young)

Rewrite these sentences putting the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

1. Good businessmen (not do) bad business.
2. My grandfather (use) (live) on a farm; but he (live) with us now.
3. The report (say) that there (be) valuable antiquities in that tomb.
4. (Not speak) loudly, Ian: I (can) (hear) you perfectly well.
5. Saladin (sit) in his office when the telephone (ring).
6. A novel writer (write) novels; he (not write) poems.
7. Arnold never (speak) with girls, but he (speak) with Lola at the moment.
8. The children (dance) because the radio (be) on.

Make questions asking for these answers.

1. It was Lola's.
2. It means "a person who is in your class."
3. A very funny film.
4. Twice a month.
5. Because she wants to learn it.
6. After I finish doing the homework.
7. Yes, I used to; but I don't do that now.
8. He was friendly and funny.

Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the adjective in brackets.

1. Joe is _____ basketball player in this _____ team. (bad)
2. Bill's car was _____ in the race. (slow)
3. My _____ socks are _____ than yours. (dirty)
4. Mr Blumfs dislikes _____ films and Lola does too. (boring)
5. The Chinese are _____ ping-pom players than the French. (good)
6. Julio Iglesias is not as _____ as J.J. Brown. (heavy)
7. These exercises are _____ than those. (difficult)
8. Alf's _____ member in the _____ Miltonians Committee. (old)

Put the adjective in the correct form in these comparisons.

1. Germany has got a (big) _____ population than Italy.
2. Norway has got a (low) _____ population than Sweeden.
3. Switzewrland is (small) _____ than Belgium.
4. The United Kingdom is (densely populated) _____ than The Netherlands.
5. Yugoslavia is (densely populated) _____ than Greece.

Rewrite these sentences in their correct word order.

1. New York / sometimes / to / goes / Mr Kemble.
2. got / has / compact disc / new / a / Mark.
3. Colchester / is / visit / to / Jeffrey/ going.
4. finished / in / the / Maggie's / book / mother / 1982.
5. reading / now / paper / is / father / the / my.
6. ever / London / you /been / have / to / ?
7. weather / like / will / the / be / tomorrow / what/ ?
8. meaning / of / tell / the / you / word / could / me / this / ?

Rewrite the following statements in the passive voice.

1. A lot of apples (grow) in Normandy in France.
2. Meat (export) by Argentina to the rest of the world.
3. The forests of Northern Europe (destroy) slowly by acid rain.
4. *Hamlet* (write) by Shakespeare.
5. Do you know how President Abraham Lincoln (assassinate)?
6. The homework for the last lesson (not correct) yet.
7. Guess what! I (invite) to Jessica's party.

Complete these sentences with *can*, *could* or *be able to*.

1. I used to _____ wiggle my ears, but I _____ not any more.
2. She's moved to New York so she will _____ see her parents more often.
3. The theatre seats were awful. We _____ (not) see the stage.
4. Where are the keys? I _____ (not) find them last night.
5. My sister _____ (not) swim until she was eleven.
6. After the accident he _____ (not) smell or taste anything.
7. It's nice _____ sleep late on Sundays.
8. My car broke down and I haven't _____ drive it for a week.

Rewrite these sentences in passive voice using the underlined words as subject.

1. They gave the tennis player Kathy Duprey \$40,988 for winning the competition.
2. A company has paid the skier Anne Stolberg \$87,000 to advertise ski trousers.
3. A TV company gave the ice hockey team Phoenix Flyers \$20,000 each to play in front of the cameras.
4. His club pays footballer Wayne Simmonds \$398 for every goal he scores.
5. A company offered the cyclist Luigi Delgado \$32,980 to advertise a soft drink.
6. Henry Lane will pay the boxer Howard Duke \$3 million for his next fight.
7. They've promised the London Wonders basketball team a holiday in the West Indies if they win the league.
8. They paid the racing driver Bobby Kraft \$20,000 when he won the Grand Prix.