

ENGLISH BOOKLET 1st TERM



IES PLAYA DE ARINAGA
2011-2012

Name : _____

2nd Bacca laureate _____

GUÍA DE ESTUDIOS PARA INGLÉS 2º BACHILLERATO

A. PRESENTACIÓN

Este año hay tres diferencias significativas en relación al curso pasado. Por un lado, no vamos a comprar un nuevo libro sino que utilizaremos como referencia el libro **Bridges I**, tanto el student's book como el workbook. Además, el departamento ha elaborado un material sacado de diversos libros, artículos de revistas, Internet, exámenes PAU, etc. que será el material para trabajar en clase.

La segunda gran diferencia es que semanalmente son tres y no cuatro las horas de inglés, así que el trabajo en la plataforma Moodle será fundamental para llevar la materia al día. La tercera diferencia tiene que ver con la Prueba de Acceso a la Universidad: además de la prueba escrita habrá también una prueba oral.

La intención es trabajar los contenidos de 2º Bachillerato con el libro del curso anterior, ya que los contenidos son los mismos, y el material elaborado que se entregará trimestralmente. En este material encontrarás gramática, vocabulario, ejercicios para desarrollar las cuatro destrezas, use of English, ideas para trabajar y mejorar composición y variedad de exámenes para superar el curso con éxito. La plataforma Moodle te será de gran utilidad.

- En la 1ª evaluación trabajaremos lo siguiente:
 - Repaso de tiempos verbales y estructuras gramaticales. Consolidación de gramática y vocabulario.
 - Writing tips for narrative and descriptive texts.
 - Listening and speaking activities.
 - Exámenes PAU
- Durante la 2ª evaluación trabajaremos:
 - Writing tips: for and against/ advantages and disadvantages/ opinion texts.
 - Listening and speaking activities.
 - Exámenes PAU
- En la 3ª evaluación:
 - Writing tips: formal and informal letters/e-mails/ summary.
 - Listening and speaking activities.
 - Exámenes PAU

B. MATERIAL DIDÁCTICO

- Booklet trimestral.
- **Bridges I**: Se utilizará principalmente en la 1ª evaluación ya que profundizaremos en estructuras gramaticales pero será el libro de referencia para el alumnado durante todo el curso. Prestar especial atención a las siguientes páginas:
 - pg. 88-91 del workbook: listado de verbos irregulares.
 - pg. 2-19 del workbook: vocabulary builder.
 - pg. 118-163 del student's book: grammar review, writing guide...
- Material fotocopiable de ejercicios y textos con respuestas.
- Plataforma Moodle.

USO DE LA PLATAFORMA MOODLE

Será fundamental para llevar la materia al día. En ella podrás repasar y practicar todos los usos gramaticales que desees, entrar en foros de debate, practicar las cuatro destrezas, consultar dudas, hacer exámenes PAU y enviarme tareas.

C. CONTENIDOS

Los contenidos son los propios de segundo de bachillerato y los vamos a seguir con el libro de 1º bachillerato, el material incluido en los tres booklets trimestrales y material añadido.

La gramática se estudiará fundamentalmente en la primera evaluación aunque será necesario seguir repasando en la segunda y tercera.

Les daré fotocopias de ejercicios adicionales como refuerzo y la solución de ellos. Se corregirán en clase algunos y otros los dejaremos para su corrección en casa, ya que se entregan las respuestas. Les recuerdo que este año tenemos una hora semanal menos y se necesita trabajar en casa con seriedad y responsabilidad.

Los temas del curso se distribuyen por evaluaciones de la manera que se indica en el cuadro siguiente		
1ª EVALUACIÓN		
Periodo	Unidades didácticas	Libro de texto / Apuntes
13 semanas	Health Social Issues	Bridges I + Booklet 1 + fotocopias + Moodle
2ª EVALUACIÓN		
Periodo	Unidades didácticas	Libro de texto / Apuntes
12 semanas	Free time Communication	Bridges I + Booklet 2 + fotocopias + Moodle
3ª EVALUACIÓN		
Periodo	Unidades didácticas	Libro de texto / Apuntes
7 semanas	Nature Human relationships	Bridges I + Booklet 3 + fotocopias + Moodle

D. CRITERIOS DE CALIFICACIÓN

CONTENIDOS	PORCENTAJE	PUNTUACIÓN	INSTRUMENTOS
Comprensión lect.	25%	2,5	1, 2, 4, 7, 8
Comprensión oral	10%	1	1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8
Expresión escrita	25%	2,5	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8
Expresión oral	20%	2	1, 2, 3, 4, 8
Gramática/Vocab.	15%	1,5	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8
Actitud	5%	0,5	

En este primer booklet también encontrarás:

- Ejercicios y tests de gramática y vocabulario.
- Análisis de la estructura de textos narrativos y descriptivos.
- Ejercicios de composición.
- Exámenes PAU y orientaciones para la nueva prueba oral.

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

PRE-TEST (from BRIDGES II)

Vocabulary and Grammar

Choose the correct answer.

1. Robert called while I ... my e-mail messages.
 - a. read
 - b. was reading
 - c. had read
2. The trip ... too expensive for me.
 - a. is able to be
 - b. ought to be
 - c. might be
3. The boy ... witnessed the accident called for help.
 - a. who
 - b. which
 - c. whose
4. I asked if ... the previous day.
 - a. did my teacher call
 - b. had my teacher called
 - c. my teacher had called
5. Terry usually ... people's names.
 - a. doesn't remember
 - b. isn't remembering
 - c. didn't remember
6. Those passports ... a year ago.
 - a. are being forged
 - b. were forged
 - c. have been forged
7. Emma didn't enjoy the subjects ... were taught at school last term.
 - a. where
 - b. who
 - c. which
8. Nobody would have come if they ... the day.
 - a. hadn't changed
 - b. didn't change
 - c. weren't changing
9. Daniel and Sheryl ... for three months.
 - a. are going out
 - b. go out
 - c. have been going out

10. ... still be friends in 20 years?
 - a. Do we
 - b. Will we
 - c. Have we
11. She ... for my advice, but she didn't.
 - a. could have asked
 - b. must have asked
 - c. may have asked
12. Your suitcase ... too much if you pack more clothes.
 - a. weighs
 - b. has weighed
 - c. will weigh
13. By the time the festival ... , it had stopped raining.
 - a. had started
 - b. will have started
 - c. started
14. He said that he ... to go fishing.
 - a. will want
 - b. wanted
 - c. is wanting
15. I called the police to report that my bicycle
 - a. is stolen
 - b. was stolen
 - c. had been stolen
16. The lawyer ... meet us tomorrow.
 - a. will be able to
 - b. could
 - c. had to
17. My brother ... go out because he had to study for a test.
 - a. couldn't
 - b. should
 - c. doesn't have to
18. Tom knows Rome quite well because he ... there last year.
 - a. has been living
 - b. lives
 - c. lived
19. The final football game of the season ... next weekend.
 - a. will be played
 - b. is played
 - c. has been played
20. By this time next week, I ... in Jamaica.
 - a. relax
 - b. will be relaxing
 - c. will have relaxed

CONDITIONALS. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the verb in brackets.

1. If I were very tall, I(become) a basketball player.
2. If you(be) cold, switch the air-conditioner off.
3. If the lifeguard had arrived sooner, he(save) the boy's life.
4. If we(go) to Arinaga last year, we'd have seen the Vará del Pescaio.
5. You(not like) it if I did the same thing to you.
6. If you(give) me a box, I'll pack the books.
7. If I had taken my umbrella, we(not get) wet.
8. There (be) fewer accidents if drivers were more considerate.
9. If you pass your examination, we(have) a celebration.
10. If you go to Paris, where (stay)?
11. If you(read) the instructions carefully, you wouldn't have answered the wrong question.
12. Unless they turn the radio off, I (go) mad.
13. You'll get pneumonia if you (not change) your wet clothes.
14. If anyone attacked me, my dog (jump) at his throat.
15. If you drove your car into the river, you (be able to) get out?
16. What (do) if you found a burglar in your house?
17. If I had realised that the traffic lights were red, I..... (stop).
18. She had a headache, otherwise she (come) with us.
19. If I (win) a big prize in a lottery, I'd give up my job.
20. If I (smoke) so much, I would have been all right.
21. If I see him, I (give) him a lift.
22. If I find your passport, I (telephone) you.
23. If you (not believe) what I say, ask your mother.
24. If your father were here now, he..... (be) very angry.
25. He would have helped you if you..... (ask) him.
26. The dog will bark all night unless you (bring) it into the house.
27. The teacher wouldn't have given the students a test if they.....(not make) so much noise
28.you..... (go) to Paris if your parents paid for your trip?

CHOOSE the correct alternative in each sentence.

- a. He took his computer to the shop to have it **repair / repaired**.
- b. He went out **despite / whereas** the rain.
- c. They've been here **since / for** yesterday.
- d. You'd better **finding / find** yourself some new friends.
- e. They looked **careful / carefully** at the picture.
- f. You mustn't **to drink / drink** if you drive.
- g. Doctor, you need **come / to come** quickly.
- h. She was **such a / so** rich woman.
- i. They weren't **early enough / enough early** to get the tickets.
- j. She had **money enough / enough money** to go to the cinema.

Write the following sentences in REPORTED SPEECH.

1. "I am busy", he told me.
2. "I've been in London for a year", said your friend.
3. "I've just talked to her", John told me.
4. "The teacher will take down your name tomorrow", my classmates told me.
5. "I can't live on my basic salary", said Peter.
6. "Don't swim here", they advised.
7. "Don't forget to take your glasses", said Mr. Brown.

8. "Don't lend Harry any money", I told Ann.
9. "Make good use of time", they recommended me.
10. "Where is your sister?", Antonio asked Felipe.
11. "How much do you think it cost?", he said.
12. "Where did it happen?", I asked.
13. "Do you often get up at 7.00?", my friend asked Lorena.
14. "Are you coming tonight?", she asked me.
15. "Did you understand that?", he asked me.
16. She said, "I'm thinking of changing jobs next year."
17. "I have to do my homework now," Penny said to her friend.
18. "Open your eyes and don't talk," Helen told her boyfriend.
19. "Have you made a cake for dinner tonight?" she asked him.
20. "What time is it?" Carol asked.
21. "What do you need?" the waitress asked.
22. "I won't go to work until Tuesday." Kevin said.
23. "The students can look for information on the Internet," the teacher explained.
24. "I bought a sweater yesterday," Pamela said.
25. "Has Daniel returned the library book?" Mrs Kidd asked.
26. "Stop making so much noise," the teacher told the students.
27. "Don't turn on the TV," Tim's mother said.
28. "Let's meet at the café after work," she suggested.
29. "Will Dan's father drive us to the party tonight?" Louise asked.
30. "I haven't seen Paul since 2001," Andrea said.
31. "Don't look at your partners' answers," the teacher ordered the students.
32. "The football team has been practising since six o'clock," Jim announced.
33. "When are you finishing work tonight?" Sue asked me.
34. "Let's buy a new TV," suggested Brian.

VERB TENSES. Write the appropriate form of the verbs in brackets.

- a. He(read) last night when she (interrupt).
- b. She always(drink) milk, but today she(drink) tea.
- c.you.....(begin) your exercises yet?
- d. I..... (go) to a concert tonight. I've already bought the tickets.
- e. Look! I.....(cut) my finger.
- f. I'd rather you.....(go) with me.
- g. He(write) six novels since 1999.
- h. As soon as this class(finish), I'll go home.
- i. They think their party(win) the next elections.
- j. I decided yesterday that I(drink) less coffee from now on.
- k. I wish I(have) more money.
- l. When the next train comes, I.....(get) on it.

PASSIVE SENTENCES

1. Nobody cleaned the room last week.
2. You may buy some flowers.
3. Shakespeare must have written those sonnets.
5. The police believe that the thief stole 100 mill. € .
6. They claim he carried out the murder.
7. My mother doesn't let me do anything.
8. They didn't let anyone go home peacefully.
9. They are demolishing the entire block.
10. Has someone posted my parcel?
11. Martin will show the visitors the new buildings.

12. A guide pointed out the Pyramids to me.
13. They turned my offer down.
14. People say that he is armed.
15. They brought the children up in Italy.
16. A lorry knocked him down.
17. They haven't stamped the letter.
18. Tom Smith wrote the book and Brown and Co. published it.
19. Don't touch this switch!
20. A Japanese firm makes these TV sets.
21. My parents don't let me go out.
22. They will show their guests some photographs of their trip.
23. They clean the hotel rooms every day.
24. They have put her in prison for life.
25. John bought his trainers in New York, but they.....(make) in China.
26. Mary gave Peter three pounds.
27. The party.....(hold) next Tuesday at Peter's house.
28. The instructions.....(give) to the students at this moment.
29. Shoppers.....(tell) to leave their bags with the guard when they enter the shop.
30. By the time we heard about the sale, all our money.....(already spend).
31. A thief has just stolen your car.
32. Every week they spend hundreds of euros on food.
33. The photographer was taking Cher's picture.
34. I broke my glasses last week.
35. The head teacher of our school is going to hire seven new teachers next year.

Complete the sentences with the words in brackets. Use the CAUSATIVE form.

1. The dinner was fantastic. Susan.....the food..... (prepare) by a professional chef.
2. The school.....the cafeteria..... (remodel) next month.
3. She's never bought a dress in the shops. She...always her clothes... (make) by her dressmaker.
4. If you are curious about your future, you should...your fortune... (tell) by a fortune teller.
5. They.....the house..... (clean) by a professional cleaner once a week.

RELATIVE CLAUSES. Join the two sentences using a relative pronoun.

1. Ann said that there were far too many notices. Ann's children could swim very well.
2. I met Mary. She asked me to give Peter a present.
3. The lorry crashed into a bus load of school children. Six of them were injured.
4. We lit a fire. It soon dried out our clothes.
5. Tom had been driving all day. He was tired and wanted to stop.
6. Paul wanted to take the mountain road. His tyres were nearly new.
7. Ann had been sleeping in the car. She felt quite fresh.
8. Juan speaks English very well. His mother is Swedish.
9. The story sounds incredible. It is true.
10. The storm damaged the lorry. Its driver is a friend of mine.

Fill in the gaps with the appropriate **RELATIVE** pronoun. OMIT it when possible.

- a. My uncle, is a doctor, lives in Arinaga.
- b. Her house, is quite comfortable, needs redecorating.
- c. Mike is going to Italy, is his favourite country.
- d. This is the best restaurant..... I know.
- e. The boy to I sent a note is smiling at me.
- f. The girl you are going out with is very attractive.

- g. We live in a city new restaurants open every day.
- h. What is the address of the woman dog bit ours?
- i. He came too late,..... is typical of him.
- j. Freddie Mercury, was a famous singer, died in 1992.
- k. The holiday.....we went on was wonderful.
- l. My brother,is 12 years old, has never been to England.
- m. Tomorrow is the day.....the airline announces the new airfares.
- n. Here's a picture of the castle.....the Queen lives.
- ñ. Erin,.....book I lent you, is my neighbour.
- o. This is the shop. It had a terrible fire last month.
- p. I'll never forget the day. My parents bought me tickets to Paris.
- q. This is the new student. He moved here from Ireland.
- r. Have you met the writer? His book is a best-seller.
- s. I've got a reservation at the hotel. My favourite singer stayed there.

Rewrite the sentences using NON-DEFINING CLAUSES.

- 1. Maw is an actor. He lives in Chelsea.....
- 2. My house is on Brown Street. It's a very narrow street.....
- 3. My brother was born on 16th March. I was six years old then.....
- 4. Toronto is an exciting city. My mum was born there.....

Write sentences about yourself. Use RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

- 1. I like films
- 2. I want to go to a place
- 3. I like people
- 4. I remember the day.....

Fill in the gaps with the INFINITIVE or GERUND of the verbs in brackets.

- a. You're coughing a lot. You should stop.....(smoke).
- b. I can't get used to(live) without a dog.
- c. They want to go(run) tomorrow.
- d. Would you mind(take) my mother to the station?
- e. You go to the garden(get) fresh air.
- f. I enjoy(listen) to all types of music.
- g. It's boring(sit) at home all day.
- h. Carol is looking forward to(hear) from you

TRANSLATE the following sentences into English

- a. ¿A qué hora sale la guagua? A las tres menos cinco.
- b. He comprado dos camisetas azules. Estaban baratas.
- c. Leo quiere ser modelo pero no es muy alta.
- d. Aprender a conducir es fácil.
- e. Sara solía levantarse temprano pero ahora no puede.
- f. ¿Has visto alguna vez a un personaje famoso?
- g. Bill quería ir al concierto pero su hermana ya lo había visto.
- h. No hay nada que hacer aquí. Estoy realmente aburrido.
- i. Hablar idiomas es muy importante para buscar trabajo.
- j. Cuando él llegó estábamos estudiando

WRITE A QUESTION for each answer. Pay attention to the underlined words.

1.? I met my girlfriend two years ago
2.? No. Mark has never eaten Japanese food
3.? They have lived in London since 2002
4.? They came by train
5.? I've been to Paris twice
6.? Because he's boring
7.? When we arrived, Sue had left the party
8.? Yes, there were two
9.? She is tall and very pretty

MODAL VERBS. Translate the following sentences.

1. Puede que llueva mañana.
2. No puede ser el coche de tu tía. El de tu tía es blanco.
3. No puedes dormir en clase.
4. ¿Me puede traer un vaso de agua?
5. El debe haber conducido toda la noche
6. ¿Sabes jugar al fútbol?
7. Cuando lleguemos, puede que la fiesta ya haya terminado.
8. Pedro debería haber ido, pero no fue.
9. Habríamos viajado a Londres, pero no teníamos suficiente dinero.
10. Podríamos haber ido con ellas, pero decidimos que darnos en casa.
11. Debe haber sido muy duro para ella La conozco bien.
12. Necesito comprar carne para la cena
13. Cuando yo tenía tres años sabía montar a caballo.
14. Deberías fumar menos. No es bueno para tu salud.

Complete the sentences with the affirmative or negative of the MODAL FORM of the words below.

should buy • can meet • need cook • may start • must call

1. I Lucy and invite her or she will be insulted.
2. We our tickets an hour before the film begins.
3. James us in the park because he's got a doctor's appointment.
4. The show late because they're expecting a large crowd.
5. We're having dinner at a restaurant. You a meal for us.

Complete the sentences with the MODAL PERFECT form of the words in brackets.

1. Dan is ill. He (shouldn't / come) to school today.
2. The lights are on in his house. He (can't / leave) yet.
3. Linda was very upset. We (ought to / talk) to her.
4. Peter isn't here yet. He (must / miss) the bus.
5. By this time next year, I (will / finish) secondary school.
6. That's a lovely dress, but you (needn't / spend) so much money.

REWRITE the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets. Do not change the original meaning of the sentences.

1. She worked at a restaurant and she met her boyfriend. (while)
2. We had lunch and got the good news at the same time. (while)
3. John drove home and on the way he had an accident. (as)

4. It was 3 o'clock but the teacher didn't stop teaching. (at)
5. Alan and Martha plan to open a business soon. (are)
6. Is it necessary for you to change the TV channels all the time? (have)
7. I went to sleep. Then the doorbell rang. (while)
8. What's your opinion of the latest fashion? (think)
9. She was an English teacher. (teach)
10. Valerie is busy with her homework. (do)
11. The children will eat a big meal tonight. A big meal
12. You must explain the shop rules to the new assistant. The shop rules.....
13. Her leg was examined by a doctor. A doctor.....
14. The guide has shown the visitors around the museum. The visitors.....
15. The roof is going to be fixed. The builder

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets. Use the PREFIXES *multi-, under-, over-, pre-, un-, dis-, im- or in-*.

1. After he fell, he was in terrible (comfort).
2. It's (possible) to eat that whole thing. It's huge!
3. What is this? It smells awful and looks (edible).
4. It's (healthy) to eat sweets.
5. The (packaged) vegetables have been washed.
6. Many doctors recommend that their patients take a (vitamin) every day.
7. Michelle is (weight). She needs to start eating more.
8. Harry, you've got to stop eating so much. You're (weight).

Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE, PAST PERFECT SIMPLE OR FUTURE PERFECT SIMPLE.

1. I'm trying to change my diet. I (not have) any fast food for at least a month.
2.you (finish) baking the birthday cake before the guests arrive?
3. He won't be at school tomorrow because he (catch) a terrible cold.
4. By the time I got to the restaurant, it (already close).
5. You (not lose) enough weight to fit into those trousers by next week.
6.they (hear) about the film before you told them about it?
7. By the time you called, I (already recover) from the accident.
8. He looks terrible. How long he (be) in poor health?

COMPLETE THE QUESTIONS IN THE DIALOGUE WITH THE CORRECT PERFECT TENSE. Pay attention to the words in bold.

- Dan: 1. all morning?
- Ellen: I've been **watching cooking programmes** on TV.
- Dan: 2. ?
- Ellen: I've been interested in cooking **since last year**. I went to a doctor and he told me that my diet was terrible.
- Dan: 3. before you went to the doctor?
- Ellen: **No, I hadn't been feeling ill**, but I was exhausted all the time.
- Dan: 4. ?
- Ellen: I had been eating **a lot of fast food**.
- Dan: 5. lately?
- Ellen: Lately, I've been eating more **home-cooked meals and salads**.
- Dan: 6. ?

Ellen: **My mum and I** have been preparing these meals together.

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets. Use the SUFFIXES -tion, -er, -ed, -ment, -able or -ance.

1. He said that he wanted to get a (promote).
2. Dan is (knowledge) about computers.
3. He is looking forward to his (retire).
4. She is a very (organise) person.
5. She is too worried about her (appear).
6. Eva is a good (work).

REPHRASING

1. She started drinking too much alcohol two years ago. She has.....
2. I don't have a computer so I can't type the essay on English grammar. If.....
3. Despite having been vaccinated she caught the flu. Although she.....
4. "We will arrest them for illegal entry in our country", the policeman said.....
5. The teacher glued the pieces of the broken toy. The pieces.....
6. It is possible that I finish work earlier than usual today. I
7. This is the place. We last had coffee together here. This is.....
8. I love German. Unfortunately, I can't speak it fluently. I wish.....
9. As he hadn't behaved himself, his parents got angry with him. His parents...
10. Everybody must read the instructions first. The instructions.....
11. He made an effort to speak in English. He tried.....
12. I spent my holidays in France.?
13. This is the man. His job is very dangerous. This is.....
14. The engineer has repaired my television. I've.....
15. She gave up going to French lessons. She stopped.....
16. I regretted having hit the dog on the head. I wish.....
17. I'm not as good at English as you are. You.....
18. The policeman knew where the thief was hidden.?
19. If your friend doesn't come before ten, he will miss the train. Unless.....
20. The children stayed at home because it was raining. As.....
21. What time do the banks close today?" Tim asked me.....

22. Sharon hasn't eaten junk food since last May. Sharon stopped.....
23. My kitchen is being redecorated at the moment. I am.....
24. I am not sure that she is his girlfriend. She.....
25. Albert's drawing isn't as good as Gerard's. Gerard's drawing.....
26. "Why don't we play computer games?" said Michael. Michael suggested.....
27. She said: "Are you coming to the party on Friday?" She asked him.....
28. They came to live in New York two years ago. They have.....
29. Smoking is forbidden in hospitals. You.....
30. Although the weather was horrible, we went skiing. In spite of.....
31. I would like to have more free time these days. I wish.....
32. I met that famous writer a year ago. It's been a year.....
33. Wendy didn't study for her test. Therefore, she failed. If.....
34. "Don't speak so loud, please", she said to the students. She.....
35. We won't buy that house because we don't have enough money. As.....
36. That man's brother is my new English teacher. That is the man.....
37. I am going to the theatre tomorrow, and I'm really looking forward to it.
 - I'm really looking forward.....
38. I didn't make a note of it in my diary, so I forgot about it. If.....
39. She lost the race in spite of running well. Although.....
40. It's possible that her boyfriend is coming to the wedding. Her boyfriend.....
41. Beth hasn't smoked since last December. Beth stopped.....
42. My new neighbours have got a baby. Her name is Wendy. My.....
43. Although Orson was over seventy, he continued to cycle to work every day.
 - Despite.....
44. I am afraid of spiders.....?
45. "Perhaps it would be better to go out in the afternoon", Sharon's mother said.
 - Sharon's mother recommended.....
46. The fireman managed to rescue the child from the burning house.

- The fireman was.....
47. The police don't oblige the suspects to say anything. The suspects.....
48. My grandfather is eighty-two years old.....?
49. She came back to take the keys.....?
50. She's getting someone to mend the windows. She's having.....
51. I thought it would be better than that. It's not.....
52. Mary said to us "Don't be late." She told.....
53. She made a lot of mistakes because she didn't study hard for the exam.
- If she.....
54. Her jokes are not as good as his. His jokes.....
55. It is possible that we'll be together soon. We.....
56. People speak English all over the world. English.....
57. I am sorry I didn't tell him everything. I wish.....
58. Fiona is smiling in the picture. She is my boss. Fiona.....
59. Despite the fact that it was very hot, she was wearing her winter clothes.
- Although
60. I was not invited and I am sorry about that. I would like to.....
61. I am having my house painted now. My house.....
62. I'm sorry I haven't got a car. I wish.....
63. The teacher said to me "Wait for me outside"
- The teacher told me.....
64. She needed a job, so she sent off an application form.
- She sent off an application form.....
65. It takes me two hours to get there.....?
66. The last time she wrote a poem was two years ago. She.....
67. You must not smoke in here. Smoking.....
68. If the tickets don't arrive, we won't be able to go. Unless.....

69. Where are my keys? I wonder.....
70. The mechanic is going to repair her car next week. She.....
71. What a pity I didn't have time to see you last week. I wish.....
72. This story will shock you. You.....
73. Will you post this letter for me , please? Do you mind.....
74. If you don't review your notes tonight, you won't do well tomorrow.
- Unless.....
75. "How much money have you put into the account?" they asked.
-
76. I'm sorry I can't speak French perfectly. I wish.....
77. The next plane leaves at 9.45 pm......?
78. You should post these letters.....
79. Although she was ill, she visited other countries. Despite.....
80. "I have never seen anything so beautiful", he said. He said.....
81. Mary was sorry she ate so many cakes. Mary wished.....
82. I have failed all my exams at the university because I didn't study enough.
- If.....
83. I forgot to phone Lisa on her birthday. I didn't remember.....
84. Sheila is 1.55 m tall. Her brother is 1.70 m tall. Sheila.....
85. Although it was cold, we went to the countryside. In spite of.....
86. The hairdresser cut my hair yesterday morning. I.....
87. This is the man. His dog bit my brother in the park. This is the man.....
88. I didn't go to the gym yesterday because my foot hurt. If.....
89. The teacher said: "You have to hand your papers in at the end of this class".
- The teacher.....
90. If your boyfriend doesn't arrive before eight, we will have to leave.
- Unless.....
91. The children couldn't go out to the playground because it was raining.

- As.....
- 92. The last time we saw that movie was six months ago. We have.....
- 93. Smoking is forbidden in most restaurants. You.....
- 94. The shop assistant didn't give us the ticket. We.....
- 95. Al swims faster than Peter. Peter.....
- 96. I saw Frank two months ago. I haven't.....
- 97. He forgot to phone his wife yesterday. He didn't remember.....
- 98. They are servicing my new car next week. I.....
- 99. If we don't meet this month, it will be too late. Unless.....
- 100. The trainer said: "Molly, come back to the team!"
- The trainer told her.....
- 101. Ben drives 200 miles every day.....?
- 102. "Where did the robbery take place?" he asked.
- He asked.....
- 103. Fleming discovered penicillin in 1928. Penicillin.....
- 104. You can't have a bicycle. You are.....
- 105. I don't know her address, so I can't write to her. If I.....
- 106. A new magazine is on the hall table. There is.....
- 107. John lives next door.....?
- 108. "Where are your brothers, Sheila?"
- 109. Perhaps they only open the museum in the morning. They.....
- 110. The meat was better than the fish. The fish.....
- 111. You can make green paint by mixing blue and yellow.
- Green paint.....
- 112. I have been playing the piano for twenty years. I started.....
- 113. I have English classes three times a week.?
- 114. Sharon is going to marry a man. He is Eric's brother.
- The man.....

115. "Why don't we have dinner out tonight?" said Martin.
 - Martin suggested.....
116. I didn't open the door because I didn't know it was you. If I.....
117. If you want my advice, go to the dentist! You.....
118. I forgot to post the letter. I didn't remember.....
119. They say this tree is over 400 years old. This tree.....
120. The man said to us: "Keep off the grass!" The man.....
121. They didn't tell me the secret. I.....
122. I'm sure they are at home. The lights are on. They.....
123. I didn't invite Beth. I had forgotten her telephone number. If I.....
124. Shakespeare was a famous writer. He wrote beautiful sonnets.
 - Shakespeare.....
125. Someone knocked at the door. The dog woke up. The dog.....
126. It's such a pity you can't come along! I wish.....
127. Bananas are more expensive than apples. Apples.....
128. In spite of her beauty, she doesn't have a boyfriend. Although.....
129. I last had flu five years ago. I haven't.....
130. I'm sure she's telling lies. She.....
131. The teenager in red has broken the window. The window.....
132. In my opinion, taking some exercise would be good for you. You.....
133. The teacher didn't tell us the answer. We.....
134. I last visited London fifteen years ago. I haven't.....
135. She asked me: "What time does your party start?" She asked.....
136. Will you close the door when you leave, please?
 - Do you mind.....
137. We bought our tickets on the web because it was much cheaper.
 - Since.....
138. Albert is coming back from hospital tomorrow. He has just broken his ankle.

- Albert.....
- 139. "How much is this T-shirt?" she asked. She asked.....
- 140. If you want my advice, don't eat so many cakes! You.....
- 141. I'm sorry I didn't work hard enough last year. I wish.....
- 142. Although he was exhausted, he managed to finish reading the novel.
- Despite.....
- 143. Gerard plays tennis twice a week.....?
- 144. That woman's husband is my boss. That is the woman.....
- 145. They have found the stolen money. The stolen money.....
- 146. She divorced him because he was so terrible to her. If he.....
- 147. "I have read this book", she said. She said.....
- 148. I am sure she knows you are here. She.....
- 149. I felt really tired so I stayed at home. I stayed.....
- 150. People consider that he is an expert on cricket. He.....
- 151. Please don't shoot. He begged us.....
- 152. Learning English is not easy. It is.....
- 153. We didn't visit the museum because we hadn't time. If we.....
- 154. I'm sorry we accepted the invitation. I wish.....
- 155. Although she was poor, she was happy. In spite of.....
- 156. They didn't pay for the ring. This is the ring.....
- 157. Although the weather was awful, they had a great time. In spite of.....
- 158. They have given us a novel. We.....
- 159. She hasn't phone her mother for two months. It's.....
- 160. They don't allow smoking in this room. You.....
- 161. I'm sorry I didn't go shopping with you. I wish.....
- 162. London will fascinate you. You.....
- 163. I saw a man later. He was the president of the European Community.
- The man.....

164. Germany is richer than India. India.....
165. “I don’t know”, he told them. He told them.....
166. She can’t come to the party because she is so busy. If she.....
167. Maybe your friend will call you on your birthday. Your friend.....
168. “Where is the nearest cinema, please?” Could you tell me.....?
169. I haven’t seen your wife for a long time. It’s.....
170. He didn’t revise for the test so he failed. If he.....
171. The ophthalmologist tests her eyes every year. She.....
172. The *Da Vinci Code* is a best-seller. It was written by Dan Brown.
 - The *Da Vinci Code*.....
173. Mary goes swimming twice a week.....?
174. I am sorry I didn’t remember your birthday. I wish.....
175. He told us: “Don’t make so much noise!” He
176. As it was Friday, the children stayed up late. The children.....
177. I have never read such an interesting book. This is the.....
178. If you don’t hurry up, you won’t get tickets for the concert. Unless.....
179. I have to wear a uniform whenever I work in front of the customers.
 -?
180. The film is not as good as the novel. The novel.....
181. The hairdresser cut my hair last week. I.....
182. “Let’s go to the cinema on Tuesday”, said Mary.
 - Mary suggested.....
183. What a pity the weather was so bad last weekend. I wish.....
184. I haven’t seen a good film for ages. It’s.....
185. John bought a new Rolls Royce.....?
186. I visited a village yesterday but I did not like it. I.....
187. He knows how to play golf. He.....
188. It’s ages since I last visited Russia. I.....

189. You won't understand the problem if you don't listen carefully.
 - Unless.....
190. Someone will cut your hair tomorrow. You.....
191. He visits his parents every Sunday.....?

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY TESTS FROM BRIDGES II

1 TERM TEST LEVEL 1 (BRIDGES II)

Vocabulary

1 Choose the correct answer. (10 x 1 = 10 points)

1. Richard works overtime because he is in ...
 a. poor health b. debt c. retirement
2. We had a big ... after our ten-kilometre walk.
 a. organisation b. discount c. appetite
3. Tessa got a teaching job although she wasn't ...
 a. brand-new b. experienced c. hired
4. They can't afford a new computer so they're buying a ... one.
 a. second-hand b. nutritious c. rip-off
5. My sister is ... because she eats sweets every day.
 a. knowledgeable b. unemployed c. overweight
6. I only buy at shops where the ... are nice.
 a. employees b. diets c. applications
7. Bart hurt his back and he's got a lot of ...
 a. imitations b. discomfort c. strength
8. Susan made a ... from her cold.
 a. credit card b. quick recovery c. purchase
9. Don't forget to ... the children after school.
 a. pick out b. try on c. pick up
10. I've finally found a steady ...
 a. work b. job c. bargain

2 Choose the correct answer. (8 x 1 = 8 points)

Sandra is a university student. She has to (1) **purchase** / **check out** / **pay for** her studies by herself so she found a (2) **brand-name** / **part-time** / **retired** job. For a while, she worked at a big (3) **employment** / **promotion** / **company**, selling Internet services over the phone.

It was hard for Sandra to work and study at the same time. She was always (4) **inedible** / **exhausted** / **workable**. Sandra didn't have time to eat so she started to (5) **recover** / **shop around** / **lose weight**. In the end, she was (6) **hired** / **fired** / **picked up** and now she's (7) **trying on** / **taking back** / **applying for** a scholarship. If she lives on (8) **a special offer** / **a budget** / **multivitamins**, she'll be able to pay for her studies without working.

3 Replace the words in bold with the words below. (7 x 1 = 7 points)

pick out • take back • gaining weight • recover • consumers • strength • overtime

1. She didn't have much **energy** after her illness.
2. You must work a lot of **extra hours** in this job.

3. We went to **choose** a new sofa.
4. Advertising is aimed at **people who buy things**.
5. The dog is **getting fatter**.
6. We have to **return** this dress. It's too small.
7. Young children usually **get better** quickly from illnesses.

Grammar

1 Choose the correct answer. (4 x 1 = 4 points)

1. John left work only after he **will have finished** / **had finished** / **has finished** the report.
2. I **have been trying** / **will have tried** / **am trying** to reach you all day.
3. Be here at eight o'clock. I **have been finishing** / **will have finished** / **have finished** my homework by then.
4. If you **have called** / **called** / **had called**, we would have waited.

2 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the correct form of a perfect tense. (4 x 1 = 4 points)

1. By next summer, they (move) into their new house.
2. Eleanor is following a strict diet. She (already lose) five kilos.
3. They (just hear) that the contract was signed.
4. By the time the police arrived, I (wait) for an hour.

3 Complete the sentences in reported speech. (5 x 2 = 10 points)

1. "What do you need?" the waitress asked.
The waitress asked us
2. "I won't go to work until Tuesday."
Kevin said go to work until Tuesday.
3. "The students can look for information on the Internet," the teacher explained.
The teacher explained for information on the Internet.
4. "I bought a sweater at the sale," Pamela said.
Pamela said a sweater in the sale.
5. "Has Daniel returned the library book?" Mrs Kidd asked.
Mrs Kidd wanted to know whether the library book.

4 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the passive. (5 x 1 = 5 points)

1. Our neighbours gave us the tent.
The tent (give) to us by our neighbours.
2. Nobody has cleaned the windows all year.
The windows (not clean) all year.
3. They are baking the pizza in a brick oven.
The pizza (bake) in a brick oven.
4. Someone will pick up the tickets by four o'clock.
The tickets (pick up) by four o'clock.
5. He delivers our newspaper every morning.
Our newspaper (deliver) every morning.

1 TERM TEST LEVEL 2 (BRIDGES II)

Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences with the words below. Make any necessary changes. (9 x 1 = 9 points)

afford • nutritious • budget • inedible • apply for • retire • watch their weight • catch a cold • overtime

1. My friend is going to a job at a summer camp.
2. We can't to buy a house so we're buying a flat.
3. Daniel after walking the dog in the rain.
4. Mr Moffat last month after 45 years in the same job.
5. It's important for people to eat food.
6. I live on a and I save money every month.
7. The police officers had to work on New Year's Eve.
8. Models always
9. I'll never eat at that restaurant again. The food is

2 Replace the words in bold with the words below. (5 x 1 = 5 points)

pick out • unemployed • exhausted • recover • second-hand

1. He has got a degree in engineering, but he is **out of work**.
2. The doctor told me that I would only **get better** if I stayed in bed.
3. By the end of the long day, Jean was **very tired**.
4. We bought a **previously owned** washing machine.
5. Can you help me **choose** a dress for the wedding?

3 Complete the passage with the words below. (6 x 1 = 6 points)

professional • exhausted • challenging • experienced • ambitious • balanced diet

It's very (1) to be a medical student. The students work so hard that they haven't got time to eat properly or follow a (2) They also don't sleep enough and are (3) most of the time. Most medical students are very (4) They want to be the best, and they know that to be good doctors they must be extremely (5) It takes a lot of time and effort to be an (6) doctor!

4 Complete the phrasal verbs in the sentences. (5 x 1 = 5 points)

1. We've already used the new microwave. Do you think the shop will still take it
2. You should shop before you buy furniture.
3. You can check the latest films on the Internet.
4. Did you try those jeans before you bought them?
5. How do you want to pay the watch?

Grammar

1 Complete the sentences with the words in brackets. Use the correct form of a perfect tense or the Past Simple. (5 x 2 = 10 points)

1. Andrea (leave) for the airport by the time I (call) to say goodbye.
2. Tom ...(play) tennis for years but he still(not convince) his wife to learn the game.
3. By this time tomorrow, everyone (hear) about your secret. I'm surprised that you (manage) not to tell anyone yet.
4. Last week, the car (run out) of petrol. We (should / fill) it up before we left.
5. You(not hand in) your essay yet. I'm surprised because you (work) on it all week.

2 Complete the sentences in reported speech. (5 x 1 = 5 points)

1. "Don't turn up the music!"
My father warned me
2. "How much money have you saved?"
The bank clerk wanted to know
3. "You must remember to give us the house key."
Bertha and Marion said
4. "Do the actors know their lines?"
The director asked
5. "I'm not going to eat any more ice cream."
Andrew announced

3 Complete the passage with the verbs in brackets. Use the active or passive. (6 x 1 = 6 points)

People have always been frightened of natural disasters. In ancient times, floods and earthquakes (1) (consider) a punishment from the gods. Recently, in many places in the world, much damage (2) (cause) by natural disasters. Now, scientists (3) (try) to discover whether it's possible to use animals to predict natural disasters. In 2004, animals ran to the hills before the beaches in Thailand (4) (hit) by the tsunami. If the reason for this behaviour (5) (can / discover), it may help scientists find a solution and many lives (6) (might / save) in the future.

4 Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets. Do not change the original meaning of the sentences. (4 x 1 = 4 points)

1. The travel agent arranged to change the flight date. (got)
.....
2. She is designing a special dress for me. (having)
.....
3. You should ask the doctor to check your cough. (have)
.....
4. They paint our house every year. (get)
.....

2 TERM TEST LEVEL 1 (BRIDGES II)

Vocabulary

1 Choose the correct answer. (9 x 1 = 9 points)

- Please ... me to feed the cat.
a. postpone b. remind c. cancel
- How many people ... for the parade?
a. made reservations b. have a sense of humour c. turned up
- Once you ... Bob, you'll realise how nice he is.
a. break up b. get to know c. treat
- They look like a very happy ...
a. couple b. custom c. leaflet
- The photographer picked a ... in Greece for the photoshoot.
a. departure time b. scenery c. location
- For your safety, always wear a ... in the car.
a. seat belt b. journey c. relative
- They sent his ... to the hotel.
a. landmark b. venue c. baggage
- I'm ... your beautiful, long hair.
a. afraid of b. jealous of c. pleased for
- You must have your ... to get on the plane.
a. guidebook b. boarding card c. service charge

2 Choose the correct answer. (5 x 1 = 5 points)

- I never **remind** / **remember** people's birthdays.
- My dad is the most **careful** / **carefully** driver I know.
- That film had the most **spectators** / **viewers** in the history of film.
- You must speak more **slow** / **slowly** so I can understand you.
- Emma designed all the **customs** / **costumes** for the party.

3 Choose the correct answer. (6 x 1 = 6 points)

In recent years, travelling has changed a lot. You can check out places and (1) **get on your nerves** / **dress up** / **make reservations** on the Internet. You can pay for your (2) **airfare** / **venues** / **couples** or even a whole (3) **landmark** / **spouse** / **package holiday** from home. Nowadays, you don't even need a plane ticket. You can download your (4) **traveller's cheques** / **service charge** / **boarding card** from your computer. Not everyone (5) **commemorates** / **disguises** / **feels comfortable with** this new technology, but more and more people are learning to use it. So, the next time you plan to (6) **dress up** / **go abroad** / **fall in love**, you should try it!

4 Complete the sentences with the words below. (5 x 1 = 5 points)

expensive to • sad to • afraid of • pleased with • sorry for

- Brad was the presents he'd received for his birthday.
- We felt the losing team.
- It's often travel in the summer.
- My little brother is the dark.
- They were leave their friends when they moved to another city.

Grammar

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (6 points)

1. If he (not come) early, he would have missed the bus.
2. Mary (not know) about the meeting unless you tell her.
3. I wish I (bring) a warmer coat.
4. If I were you, I (read) this book.
5. As soon as I (finish) my homework, I'll call my friend.
6. If I had bought a lottery ticket with Anne, I (win).

2 Choose the sentence that is closer in meaning to the original sentence. (4 points)

1. I wish I had told the truth.
 - a. I don't want to tell the truth.
 - b. I shouldn't have lied.
2. Brad wishes his sister wouldn't use his computer.
 - a. Brad's sister uses his computer.
 - b. Brad's sister doesn't use his computer.
3. If I had any talent, I would have loved to be a singer.
 - a. I love singing because I'm talented.
 - b. I don't sing well.
4. My father wishes he hadn't become a doctor.
 - a. My father loves being a doctor.
 - b. My father doesn't like being a doctor.

3 Complete the sentences with *who*, *when*, *which*, *where* or *whose*. (6 points)

1. Brad chose the piece of cake had chocolate on it.
2. The neighbour, car had been stolen, went to the police station.
3. That is the day my cousin arrives.
4. The woman was interviewed on the news is my aunt.
5. This is the place my friend left his bike.
6. The guidebook, was recommended to me, is full of interesting information.

4 Complete the sentences with the modals below. (5 points)

mustn't • should • might • can • has to

1. Since they don't understand, they ask the teacher to explain.
2. There is a possibility that it snow tonight.
3. You drive when you're sleepy.
4. She shorten these jeans because they're too long.
5. I speak English very well, so I'm not taking lessons.

5 Choose the correct answer. (4 points)

1. There is a carton of milk in the fridge. You **needn't have** / **couldn't have** / **may not have** bought another one.
2. The girls forgot their coats. They **ought to have** / **mustn't have** / **might have** left them in the classroom.
3. Terry broke a cup. He **must have** / **should have** / **may have** been more careful.
4. The door is locked. Jennifer **should have** / **needn't have** / **must have** gone out.

2 TERM TEST LEVEL 2 (BRIDGES II)

Vocabulary

1 Complete the dialogue with the words below. (7 x 1 = 7 points)

remember • get to know • wedding • take part in • share common interests • fell in love
• leaflet

Charles: Look at this (1) about speed-dating events. Do you think I should (2) one? There's an event next week.

James: Maybe. My cousin went to a speed-dating event last year.

Charles: What did he tell you about it?

James: He said that you meet a lot of girls, but you only have seven minutes to (3) each one.

Charles: That's not very long. How can you find out if you (4)?

James: I don't know, but my cousin met his wife there! They (5) and got married six months later. They had a lovely (6) I was the best man.

Charles: Wow! Speed dating sounds great!

James: It can be, but just (7) not everyone is as lucky as my cousin!

2 Complete the sentences with the words below. (6 x 1 = 6 points)

viewers • costume • afraid of • spectators • sorry about • custom

1. Robert was the accident you had.
2. It's the to get engaged before getting married.
3. There weren't many at the football match.
4. You look just like a robot in that
5. The were disappointed that the programme was cancelled.
6. I'm big dogs.

3 Replace the words in bold with the words below. There are more words than you need. (6 x 1 = 6 points)

venue • landmark • siblings • journey • marriage • occurred • spouse • leaflet • couple

1. We are taking a **trip** across Europe.
2. His **wife** is a doctor.
3. The music hall is moving to a new **place**.
4. May I have a **brochure**, please?
5. I'm an only child. I don't have any **brothers or sisters**.
6. What **happened** here last night?

4 Complete the sentences with the words below. Make any necessary changes. There are more words than you need. (6 x 1 = 6 points)

keep in touch • commemorate • good • carefully • cancel • careful • well • lose his patience

1. Mark when people are late.
2. This soup tastes really Did you make it yourself?

3. Nancy with her friends by e-mail and text messages.
4. Please pick the baby up
5. Brad dances very
6. Be! There's a step there.

Grammar

1 Complete the sentences without changing the original meanings. (4 points)

1. Gary is sorry that he doesn't know how to change a tyre.
Gary wishes
2. I'm not old enough to go to that club.
If I
3. It's a shame that they didn't enjoy the play.
We wish they
4. She didn't go to the wedding because they didn't invite her.
If they

2 Complete the passage with the relative pronouns below. Use each pronoun only once. (5 points)

whose • where • which • who • when

I work at an animal shelter (1) takes in homeless animals. The shelter is the place (2) the animals are fed and taken care of. On the day (3) animals are brought to the shelter, Dr Sloan is the vet (4) examines them and gives them medical treatment. Anyone (5) pet is lost can come to the shelter to see if it's there.

3 Combine the sentences using a relative clause. (5 x 2 = 10 points)

1. Here is the box. I keep my discs in it.
.....
2. Look at that park. I used to play there.
.....
3. I graduated from university. I'll never forget that day.
.....
4. We invited Jane to dinner. Her family is abroad.
.....
5. My sister studied medicine. She's a good doctor.
.....

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the modals and verbs. (6 points)

1. They (could / go) to the film but they decided to stay at home.
2. I (mustn't / forget) to buy Mum a birthday present.
3. She missed the test today. She (must / be) ill.
4. You (shouldn't / spend) so much money. Think about the future.
5. You (needn't / leave) your dog at home. It would have had fun here.
6. I (might / find) a babysitter if I had really tried.

OPTIONAL CUMULATIVE EXERCISES

Vocabulary

1 Complete the passage with the words and expressions below. Make any necessary changes. There are more words than you need. (10 x 1 = 10 points)

take part in • remember • look forward to • discount • airport • airfare • back to work • remind

landmark • profession • guided tour • get along

OUR SUMMER IN GREECE

We greatly enjoyed our (1) of Greece last summer. We were taken to many of the country's most important (2), and also given plenty of time to relax and shop. Our guide was very (3) and had a great sense of humour. The other people who (4) the tour were friendly and quite easy to (5) with. We were able to afford this tour because we got special group (6) on both hotels and (7) We bought lots of souvenirs to (8) us of our wonderful summer in Greece. It's difficult to return to our everyday lives and go (9) after such a fantastic trip. We are already (10) our next holiday!

2 Complete the sentences with prepositions. (3 x 1 = 3 points)

1. Our dog is jealous the new puppy.
2. I feel sorry my neighbour because his cat died.
3. I'm glad you're pleased the gift we bought you.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrasal verbs below. (3 x 1 = 3 points)

pick out • pick up • pay for

1. I my cousin from the airport yesterday.
2. I lunch tomorrow.
3. She the books she wants to read yet.

4 Complete the sentences with words formed by adding a suffix or prefix to the words below. (4 x 1 = 4 points)

help • assist • arrange • employed

1. They decided to meet at a time.
2. You can ask for at the tourist information office.
3. He needs a job because he's been for a long time.
4. Thank you. You've been very

5 Choose the correct answer. (5 x 1 = 5 points)

1. She looked **quick** / **quickly** at the map and began to drive.
2. It's a **custom** / **costume** in our country to give chocolates on Valentine's Day.
3. I won't consider **wedding** / **marriage** until I've finished university.
4. You sound **angry** / **angrily**. What have I done wrong?
5. They were sorry **to leave** / **leaving** London.

OPTIONAL CUMULATIVE EXERCISES

Grammar

1 Complete the passage with the correct form of the verbs. (10 points)

A VERY BIG PILE-UP

The biggest pile-up accident in Czech history took place last March, during an unexpectedly heavy snowstorm. Over 115 cars (1)(crash) into each other on one of the country's busiest motorways. More than 30 people (2) (injure), and 20,000 people were trapped in their cars for up to 12 hours. Rescue workers at the scene declared it a miracle that no one (3) (kill). One policeman said, "This is incredible. We (4)(never see) anything like it. The road (5) (block) for 40 kilometres in both directions." Czech drivers often (6) (complain) about the poor condition of the roads in their country. However, one driver, who (7)(sit) in his car for over six hours, said that improving the roads (8)(not help). "These drivers crashed into each other because they (9)(drive) too fast on the ice," he remarked. "If people in our country drove properly, accidents like these (10)(not happen)!"

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs below. (7 x 1 = 7 points)

smile • see • wait • hear • translate • have • find out

1. You can call me later. I at home.
2. The photographer told them
3. Will you call me as soon as you what happened?
4. You would have believed him if you his side of the story.
5. I'm sorry, the doctor is busy. He a patient.
6. I wish I the money to buy a motorbike.
7. the book into English yet?

3 Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets. Do not change the original meaning of the sentences. (8 x 1 = 8 points)

1. I'm quite sure that's Ellen. (must)
.....
2. Jonathan looked very worried. His wife was one of the astronauts. (whose)
.....
3. Was your new computer installed yesterday? (get)
.....
4. He's sorry that he didn't spend more time with his children. (wishes)
.....
5. It was rude of you to tell that joke. (should not)
.....
6. The baby went to sleep three hours ago. (for)
.....
7. "Were you at Holly's last night?" Sam asked me. (whether)
.....
8. The chair had wet paint on it. Paula was sitting on it. (which)
.....

1 FINAL TEST LEVEL 2 (BRIDGES II)

Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences with the words below. Use each word only once. (5 x 1 = 5 points)

up • back • on • for • out

1. Jasper wore his best suit when he went to apply the job.
2. I'm going to try these shoes.
3. Let's check the new furniture shop.
4. She's taking the mobile phone because it doesn't work.
5. Laura had a fight with Allen and they broke

2 Complete the passage with the words below. There are more words than you need. (7 x 1 = 7 points)

service • relatives • budget • check out • consumer • scenery • professional • shop around • brand-new

Digital cameras are very popular today. You don't have to be a (1) ...photographer to take a good picture of beautiful mountain (2)or your (3)at a family dinner. There are so many cameras on the market that a (4) must (5) ... to find a suitable camera. You might want to (6) the Internet since all kinds of digital cameras are available online. Sometimes shopping online is cheaper and that's important if you live on a (7)

3 Complete the sentences with the correct adjective form of the words in brackets. (8 x 1 = 8 points)

1. Our neighbours are extremely (help) people.
2. My new secretary is a very (product) employee.
3. The children were (exhaust) last night.
4. We are trying hard to find a (work) solution.
5. Sara is my most (create) student.
6. This trip is only for the most (adventure) hikers.
7. I usually prefer (relax) holidays.
8. My mother is such an (emotion) person.

Grammar

1 Complete the sentences with the correct active or passive form of the verbs in brackets. (3 x 2 = 6 points)

1. My sister(lose) a lot of weight lately because she(give) a new diet by our doctor.
2. The letter (already send) by the time Jerry (ask) me about it.
3. I(live) in this house since I was born. It(build) by my grandparents.

2 Complete the sentences. (6 x 1 = 6 points)

1. He's sad because he couldn't go to the parade.
He wishes

2. "You must pass through security."
The guard told him
3. "Is she planning to get married?"
Roberta wanted to know
4. "It would be nice to have your help."
I wish
5. "The baby can't eat before six o'clock."
The nurse explained
6. "What street do they live on?"
Timothy asked

3 Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets. Do not change the original meaning of the sentences. (8 x 1 = 8 points)

1. I love that film! It has got a happy ending. (which)
.....
2. The doctor needs help. He is in the operating theatre. (who)
.....
3. Sherry is working so she will have enough money to take driving lessons. (as soon as)
.....
4. Martin will ask them to deliver the package tomorrow. (have)
.....
5. Are you going to ask Beatrice out on a date? I think you should. (if)
.....
6. The family got a new pet. Their dog was stolen. (whose)
.....
7. We asked the singer to sing our favourite songs. (had)
.....
8. Using this program keeps your computer free of viruses. (if)
.....
9. He's sure that she's happy about the news. (must)
.....
10. It's possible that the children broke the window. (might)
.....
11. I guess David forgot about the meeting. (must)
.....
12. I won't be able to come to the party. (can)
.....
13. It's a good idea to wear a suit for the interview. (should)
.....

2 FINAL TEST LEVEL 2 (BRIDGES II)

1 Complete the sentences with the words below. (5 points)

on • of • for • up • about

1. The school pays all the books we use.
2. Annette tried three pairs of jeans in the shop.
3. I'm proud you!
4. Frank was sorry their bad luck.
5. Carl wore a tie to dinner because his wife told him to dress

2 Circle the word or expression that doesn't belong. (5 x 1 = 5 points)

1. employer • relative • boarding card • consumer
2. airfare • appetite • strength • weight
3. get on your nerves • lose patience • speak angrily • fall in love
4. purchase • venue • traveller's cheques • service charge
5. wedding • spouse • couple • diet

3 Complete the sentences with the words below. There are more words than you need. (7 x 1 = 7 points)

balanced diet • pick out • nutritious • discount • custom • unfit • jealous of • spectators • job application

1. We get a at this store because we shop here regularly.
2. Fill in this and we'll call you for an interview.
3. A will help you stay fit.
4. Peter is Brad's high marks.
5. Help me a tie to wear with my new suit.
6. In many countries, it's the to send flowers on Valentine's Day.
7. They expect 50,000 to turn up for the free rock concert.

4 Complete the dialogue with the words below. Make any necessary changes. There are more words than you need. (8 x 1 = 8 points)

package holiday • foreign country • abroad • afford • expensive to travel • help • look forward to
pleased with • organise • brand-new

Kevin: Hi Caroline. I haven't seen you for a while.

Caroline: Hi. I've been (1) to England and France and I've just come back.

Kevin: Oh! I'm planning a trip and I need some tips. Did you travel on your own?

Caroline: No, I went with friends on a (2) It was well (3) and I didn't have to worry about a thing.

Kevin: Is it (4) that way?

Caroline: Well, I couldn't (5) it all, so my parents helped me pay for it.

Kevin: I've heard about the Channel Tunnel train and I'm really (6) travelling on it.

Is it as amazing as it sounds?

Caroline: Yes it's amazing! It's exciting knowing that you're travelling through a tunnel under the sea.

Kevin: Did you have a good guide?

Caroline: Yes, I was very (7) our guide. She was quite knowledgeable.

Kevin: Thanks Caroline, you've been very (8)

Grammar

1 Rewrite the sentences with the correct form of the modals in brackets. Do not change the original meaning of the sentences. (5 points)

1. I guess Roy missed the bus. (must)
2. It's alright if you don't remember everything. (not have to)
3. It's a good idea to take an umbrella. (should)
4. It's possible that their car broke down. (might)
5. Of course I'll be able to help tomorrow. (can)

2 Rewrite the sentences without changing the original meaning. (5 points)

1. I think you should stop eating so much junk food.
If I
2. "How will he pay back the debt?" Andrew asked.
Andrew asked
3. You must set the alarm clock if you want it to ring in the morning.
Unless you
4. "The storm has destroyed the garden," Evelyn explained.
Evelyn explained
5. "Put the books back on the shelf," the librarian said.
The librarian told us

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the active or passive. (6 points)

1. Yesterday, I(hear) that some computers(steal) from school last week.
2. My parents (walk) to work now because the car (repair) today.
3. How many times must I (tell) you that dirty clothes(should not / leave) on the floor?

4 Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets. Do not change the original meaning of the sentences. (5 points)

1. Sheila is very friendly. She has got many friends. (who)
2. They're unhappy because their daughter won't listen to classical music. (wish)
3. I need to pick up the package. It's in the post office. (which)
4. Ellen was sad that she didn't win the competition. (wishes)
5. Ray fixed my car yesterday. (I had)

5 Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the perfect tenses, simple and continuous. (4 points)

dry • land • receive • ring

1. The postman the doorbell for five minutes. Answer the door!
2. I the message by the time you called again.
3. I hope the washing by the time I take it down.
4. The plane just

WRITING TIPS FOR A GOOD COMPOSITION

Don't pick up your pen and then start writing. Plan your ideas first.

1 Collect your ideas and make notes. Think about the reader. Ask yourself "What does the reader need to know?" "What does the reader know already?" Think about the 'communicative purpose' of what you are writing. (Brainstorming, topic web, etc)

2 Organise your notes into a logical structure. Think about the language you will need.

3 Write your first draft. Try leaving every other line blank so you can make corrections without having to rewrite the whole text.

4 Imagine you are the reader. Check your draft contains all the information the reader needs and that it is clearly expressed. Also check for language mistakes and correct them.

5 Learn from the corrections your teacher gives you on your written work. Identify your bad habits and frequent mistakes. Concentrate on correcting these.

6 Learn how to check your own writing by checking the writing of your partners. Remember to look for a logical structure and development. Look for well-organised paragraphs. Look for details –spelling, punctuation, word order. Learn from your fellow students' mistakes.

First of all, organise your ideas into paragraphs. The layout of most types of writing consists of three parts: **an introduction, a main body and a conclusion.**

Introduction

The main purpose of the introduction, this is a short, first paragraph, is to give the reader a general idea of the subject of the composition. It should call the reader's attention so that he/she wants to continue reading.

Main Body

The main body usually consists of two or more paragraphs and it's aimed at developing points related to the subject of the composition. The number of paragraphs and the way you divide them depends on the specific topics of the composition. Each paragraph should deal with points related to the same topic. Whenever you discuss a new topic, you should begin a new paragraph. For example, in a for and against essay the main body should have two paragraphs: one discussing the points for, and another discussing the points against.

Conclusion

The conclusion is a short final paragraph in which you can sum up the main idea of the subject, rephrase your point of view, make general comments, express your feelings, etc.

PARAGRAPHS: a paragraph for each different idea.

Paragraphs develop the main idea this way:

- 1.- Introduce the main idea by means of a topic sentence (a sentence which shows the main idea of the paragraph; this way the readers have an idea of what the paragraph is about)
- 2.- The supporting sentences explain the main idea, give examples or reasons.
- 3.- There may be a concluding sentence.

Example:

A lot of people think that singers and bands have got a very easy life. I couldn't disagree more with this opinion, as it's very far from the truth. Singers usually work for a long time every single day, sometimes under very hard conditions. They never know how much money they are going to make, as it depends on many things, such as the success that their songs have, the sale of their records and some other things. Many singers and bands are without work for months or even years. To make matters worse it's not easy for them to have a normal private life as magazines and newspapers follow them everywhere to get some sort of scoop and profitable information. These are some of the reasons why I can't share that opinion about how well and happily they live.

Exercise:

- 1.- Underline the topic sentence.
- 2.- What are the supporting ideas.
- 3.- Are there any conclusions by the writer?

1. NARRATIVE TEXTS

What is a narrative? - A narrative is a report of past events, written in chronological order. It's written in the past tenses and shows a particular sequence of events over a period of time.

Narrative texts are usually written in the first-person (I/ we) or in the third. They deal with events, real or imaginary, which happened to someone or a group of people.

USUAL PATTERNS IN NARRATIVES:

- Past tenses.
- Connectors and particles which show sequence.
- A variety of adjectives or adverbs to make the story more attractive to the reader.

1.2 NARRATIVE TENSES.

Past Simple: Used to narrate past events in chronological order.

"He parked his car in front of my house and got out very quickly. He looked very upset. Then he rang my bell and waited impatiently for me to open the door. When he saw me, he started to cry".

Past Perfect: Used to express an action that happened before a definite time in the past.

"Something terrible had happened to Michael. Before he went to work he had received a phone call from the hospital His mother had been rushed to hospital". When he got there she had already passed away"

The Past Continuous and the Past Perfect Continuous: Both express ideas of activity in progress or repeated activity

"She had been going for some check ups to the hospital, but lately she was feeling faint and she was taking some painkillers." Besides, Michael had been working hard and he couldn't go to see her very often."

Used to: This tense is used to express actions which usually happened in the past but they no longer take place. *"Michael used to be very busy, with lots of projects in mind and he didn't use to go out at weekend or visit her mother, as he needed so much time to finish his work."*

The future in the past (was/were going to + Infinitive; Would ; Was/Were to)

These tenses mentioned above are used when the writer or speaker wants to express the future as seen from a specific point in the past.

" *He also said that life had not been fair with his mother as she was going to retire after many years of hard work; she would rent an apartment near the mountains and rest there for the rest of her life, but she was to die without having her dreams come true. It was to happen like that*"

<p>" Telling stories (linkers & phrases)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- There was /were once: Había una vez- Once upon a time: Érase una vez- every time + clause: cada vez que...- In the past, years ago- Until, already, since, yet, from ...to- Nowadays/ currently/ at present- Suddenly: de repente- so far: por ahora (con present Perf)- at dawn/ at sunrise : al amanecer- at sunset/ at dusk: al atardecer- From now on: de ahora en adelante- From time to time: de vez en cuando- All night/day long: todo la noche/día- Every other day/: un día sí y otro no.- at first. Al principio- before and after (noun/verb)- afterwards/Next: a continuación- as soon as: tan pronto como- at the end : al final- at last!: por fin.- In the meantime/meanwhile: Mientras tanto.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">1.- Después de ver la película nos marchamos.2.- Tan pronto como terminamos nos fuimos a casa.3.- Antes de comer, ya había hecho mis ejercicios.4.- Mientras mis padres dormían, oí un ruido fuera.5.- Actualmente mucha gente está enferma a causa de la contaminación y el estrés6.- Una vez que entiendas las normas, todo será más fácil para ti.7.- Me enfado cada vez que llegas tarde.8.- No había sabido nunca qué era la amistad hasta que te conocí.9.- Llevo aprendiendo inglés 9 años, desde que tenía 4 años.10.- Yo me levantaba todos los domingos a las 12.11.- Primero, cenamos juntos; A continuación, bailamos desde las 10 hasta las 5 de la mañana; y finalmente, desayunamos antes de volver a casa.12.- Después de que hubiera prometido todo, no hizo nada.13.- Estuvimos esperándote en casa. Mientras tanto, tú te lo pasabas genial con tus amigos14.- Su primera representación tuvo lugar el 16 de abril, en Semana Santa. A partir de aquel día, actúa por las mañanas y por las tardes.15.- Todavía no he encontrado ningún trabajo, porque acabo de terminar mis estudios en la universidad.
--	--

1.3 TIPS FOR WRITING NARRATIVES

- In order to attract the reader's attention, give interesting and catchy titles to your stories, or make the introduction attractive enough to rise interest in the reader.

Ejemplos:

1.- "*I can state without hesitation that travelling to Nigeria last summer was one of the most wonderful experiences I have ever had*" .

2.- "*One of the most fascinating/ amazing/ exciting/ terrifying stories in my life was.....*"
events /experiences

3.- "*If I had ever been told that I don't think that I would have believed it*"

4.- *Phrases or idioms: Would you believe it! (ver para creer)*

1.4 TIME PHRASES IN NARRATIVE: COMMENTING ON A BOOK OR FILM

The story deals with It was very (silly/boring, exciting)

The plot of the book/film made me (cry/ laugh/ feel.../ shiver)

One day.... I found it very (sad, depressing, moving, ...)

A bit later...

After that,....

In the end, eventually, finally

At the end of the story/ film,...

To cut/make a long story short,....

PRACTICE

ESSAY. "One of the hardest decisions I had to make once"... // "My big mistake"

Key structures:

Verb tenses

- past simple.
- Past continuous (was/were + Ving)
- Past perfect. (had + past part).

After and before

- After, before + Ving .- "After having lunch I took a nap" "Before taking a nap I had lunch"
- After, before + Clause.- "After I had had lunch, I took a nap; Before I took a nap I had had lunch"
- After, before + noun; "After lunch, I took a nap" Before the nap I had had lunch"

Time Adverbs and prepositions (after, before, at, in the morning /afternoon/ evening, at night, from to; until; next; afterwards)

Sequence linkers: First, first of all, finally, after + noun phrase, then, as soon as, when, once

What time things are done (at noon , at a quarter past six,)

EXTRA WRITING PRACTICE 6 (BRIDGES II)

A NARRATIVE

1 Choose the correct answer.

1. **During** / **While** I was watching the parade, my bag was stolen.
2. She bought a motorcycle **as soon as** / **until** she had saved enough money.
3. I waited at the bus stop for a long time. **Next** / **In the end**, I took a taxi.
4. **Before** / **After** Elaine left the room, we discussed her surprise birthday party.
5. **By the time** / **While** the ball dropped at Times Square in New York City, millions of people had gathered to celebrate the New Year.

2 Look at the plan of a narrative and the sentences that follow. The sentences are from a narrative called *The Surprise Party*. Match the sentences to the correct paragraphs in the plan.

Paragraph 1 – sets the scene and introduces the main characters

Paragraph 2 – gives details and the main events leading up to the climax

Paragraph 3 – gives the ending of the story and any consequences

- a. Before I left for the evening, I phoned some classmates but none of them answered their phone.
- b. It was Saturday morning and it was my birthday.
- c. Suddenly, the phone rang. It was my friend Jane. She phoned and invited me to her house that evening.
- d. In the end, all my friends were waiting for me at Jane's house to celebrate.
- e. A short time later, another friend, Jackie, phoned and wished me a happy birthday.

3 Now write your own narrative about a party or special event. Use 100-150 words.

2. DESCRIPTIVE TEXTS

Descriptions mainly refer to the description of a person, a place or even a process. In a descriptive text, things are described the way they are perceived at a specific moment either in the present or in the past, and there's always an intention when describing: - to clarify/ - to create a better understanding.

MAIN FEATURES OF DESCRIPTIVE TEXTS.

1.- Nature of verbs:

- Stative verbs: To be, seem, look like...
- Verbs related to senses: feel, touch, smell, sound, hear, taste, look

2.- Existential patterns: *There* + be (is/are/was/were/will be/ has been/ would be)

3.- Descriptions answer to the question: *What* + *to be* + *noun phrase* + *like ?*, for instance: --

-What is the weather like?; -What are your friends like? -What will life be like in two hundred years' time?

4.- Adjectival groups or adjectival structures are going to prevail.

5.- Prepositions and adverbs indicating position, location and place.

6.- Vocabulary: It needs to be precise, and avoid general words like "something, a thing".

STRUCTURES WE NEED TO KNOW TO DESCRIBE THINGS, OBJECTS OR PEOPLE

1.- EXISTENTIAL PATTERNS	“ There is a beautiful view from the top of the tower”
2.- ADJECTIVES: - Position - Formation - Comparatives & Superlatives (reg/ irregular)	Before the noun.- <i>I like romantic songs.</i> 1.- Noun + ed : <i>My father is blue-eyed.</i> 2.- Noun + less (lack of).- <i>This film is endless</i> 3.- Noun + ful .- <i>beauty>beautiful; harm> harmful</i> 4.- Noun + y/ly : <i>noise>noisy; trick>tricky;sun>sunny</i> <i>love>lovely; friend> friendly.</i> 5.- Noun + ish : <i>child> childish; snob> snobbish</i> 6.-Verb + able/ible : <i>changeable; reliable; unforgettable</i> 7.- Verb + (s)ive : <i>impressive; attractive; permissive</i> 8.- Ed/ing : <i>bored/boring; excited/exciting; tired/tiring</i> <i>Madrid is as beautiful as Paris</i> <i>Madrid is cheaper than Paris;</i> <i>Maths is more difficult than Physics</i> <i>Scotland is the most beautiful country in the world</i> <i>Mark is the worst singer of the century</i>
3.- RELATIVE CLAUSES	- Sue is the woman who bought that car. - Sue, who bought that car , is very rich
4.- PLACE PREPOSITIONS & ADVERBS	- There was a house on top of the mountain, far away from the crowd and next to a beautiful lake.
5.- VOCABULARY	Physical appearance, mood, character, size, weight, material, shape, age, colour, etc.

2.1 DESCRIBING A PERSON

A text o essay describing someone should include:

a) **Introduction:** a short paragraph which gives general information about the person, saying the name, when, where or how you first met.

“ I first met Mario ten years ago. It was on my first day at school when he sat down next to me and introduced himself. We’ve worked and played together ever since. No doubt, he has become my closest friend and I feel very lucky about that ”

b) **Main body:** This is the part of the essay where it is relevant to describe:

- physical appearance (they way he or she is like and dresses, age,...)
- personal qualities (personality, abilities, hobbies, interests, habits)
- Your relationship with him/her or experiences you have shared.

“Marco is now in his early twenties. He’s tall, slim and dark-haired. He likes wearing casual clothes such as jeans, trainers and t-shirts. I guess the way he dresses shows much of his personality and his lifestyle.

He’s outgoing, creative and self-confident as well. Besides, he’s always willing to help others. As a result, people like him a lot and everyone in our group looks up to him. He’s very good at interpersonal relationships and he gets on very well with most of the people. However, he is bossy and rude at times, which makes me feel a bit angry. But, anyway, nobody is perfect.

As for his hobbies and interest, he’s very keen on extreme sports and this is why he always takes some days off at Christmas and in the summer to go climbing, bungee-jumping and sky-diving, as he finds these sports very exciting”

I have shared with him all kind of moments and we have helped each other every time we went through a bad time. This is probably why I consider him the best of my friends.

c) **Conclusion:** Here you write your comments, opinion and feelings for that person:

“All in all, it’s a pleasure when he is around and I really enjoy his company and the way he is. I hope that our friendship will last forever”

TIPS FOR WRITING DESCRIPTIONS OF PEOPLE:

- When describing a person the following information should be included: appearance, personality, hobbies, interests, abilities, relationship with you and others. (try to keep it balanced, so there’s not much of physical description and just a couple of words describing their personality, for instance)

- Make sure you use a good variety of adjectives instead of those easy ones (good, bad, nice, big, important,). This way your essay will be more interesting (hard-working, cheerful, ambitious, outgoing, selfish, amusing, sensitive, sensible, open-minded, conceited, humble, thoughtful, polite).

- Introduce different word formation strategies: (long-legged; narrow-minded, restless, comparative forms, amazed/ amazing, etc).

- Use descriptive verbs: To look / To seem / To look like/ To wear/ To have / To be / To lack

- Use verbs/ phrases related to hobbies: *He likes / enjoys/ loves/*

He’s very keen on

He’s very fond of

He’s very enthusiastic about

- *To feel like + Ving (apetecer, tener ganas de...)*

- Use phrases like:

“He/ she reminds me of my cousin/ my neighbour/ school friend, etc”

“Marta is very easy to live with / to play with, to work with, to have fun with..”

“He/She is the kind of person that”

“I love/like/ hate the way he/she”

“One of the things that impress me most about is”

“He has/had the reputation for (V+ing).....”

“I find him/her/ his behaviour/attitude/appearance very”

“I/He/She can’t help V+ing every time (no puedo/e evitar.... cada vez que”

2.2 DESCRIBING A PLACE

The most frequent layout for a text which describes a place is:

- a) **Introduction:** Here you introduce the name of the place or building you have chosen and its location and the reason of your choice.

“If I were ever asked about a good place to spend some holidays in summer, I would definitely recommend ARINAGA. Arinaga is a small village in Agüimes, on the south east coast of Gran Canaria. It’s located only 30 kms away from the capital city. It’s a wonderful and charming seaside fishing town and the perfect destination for a peaceful summer holiday.”

- b) **Main body:** You’re expected to describe the main aspects of the place you have chosen (sights to see, most famous attractions, things to do, entertainment, nightlife, facilities, climate, etc)

“ Besides the 19 kms of coastline, and the 26 different beaches with very clear water, where you can either lie in the sun and spend hours getting a tan or walk barefoot on the seashore, Arinaga offers several tourist attractions which are worth visiting. Among these are “Playa de Cabrón”, which is a Natural Reserve or La Vará del Pescao celebration which is very famous for the Canarians.

As far as leisure time is concerned, Arinaga has a great variety of facilities and resources; for instance, in the old part of town there are lots of the typical souvenir shops, open-air markets, bars and cafeterias with lively atmosphere and so on. On the suburbs there’s also a large modern shopping centre where you can find anything at reasonable prices.

Nightlife in Arinaga is exciting. Young people usually go out partying no sooner than 11PM and they get back home after breakfast. It’s amazing how they have fun and how the nights out are part of their lives”

- c) **Conclusion or final paragraph:** Comments or recommendation are the normal ways to conclude this kind of essay.

- *“It doesn’t matter how old you are or where you are from, Arinaga offers such a whole range of activities and natural and historical resources that it makes it hard to turn it down”*

- *“Arinaga is the ideal choice to escape from the city and enjoy the sights, the relaxing atmosphere and the fresh air”*

TIPS FOR WRITING DESCRIPTIONS OF PLACES:

- The most relevant points to be included in a descriptive essay when describing a place are: name, location, main sights, nightlife, climate, population, entertainment, cultural offer, leisure activities, historical facts and buildings, tourist attractions and services

- Phrases to describe location:

- *It’s located..... (in the) South/East/North/West; north-east south-west, etc*

- *In the middle, in the centre, in the heart of.....*

- *It’s kms away from.....*

- Useful phrases and words: - magnificent views; breathtaking sights; local festivities welcoming local people; inhabitants; fascinating historical sites;

- Other phrases and vocabulary:

“For anyone visiting the town , the (Roman bridge, for instance) is a must.

“If you’re planning to go there, you can’t miss the Gothic church”

“The town centre has.....”

“The most fascinating part of the city is”

“The city is well-known for its local festivities.”

“The nightlife in the town is incredible/lively/ exciting”

“What impressed me most about was/were

“It’s the perfect place to run away from crowds, noisy life and stress”

PRUEBAS DE ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD

FASE GENERAL: MATERIAS COMUNES

MATERIA: INGLÉS

La prueba de Lengua Extranjera: INGLÉS consta de dos opciones (A y B). El alumnado tiene que optar por una de ellas y responder a todas las preguntas de la misma.

OPCIÓN A

	<p style="text-align: center;">Spain opens doors to 500.000 new citizens</p> <p>Ludivina García's father fought on the side of the Republic in the Spanish Civil War and was imprisoned in one of Franco's concentration camps before he escaped to Mexico. Now, thanks to a change in Spanish law, the Mexican-born García, 63, is <u>busy</u> compiling the paperwork to obtain the citizenship she feels she has been unfairly denied all these years. García is already recognized as a Spanish citizen through marriage. But having her nationality <u>acknowledged</u> as her birthright is a matter of honour. "It's not superfluous," she told Time magazine. "I've always had an identity conflict, and now I have the chance to resolve it."</p> <p>The law change is one of the latest in Spain's ongoing efforts to atone for its past mistakes. As part of the 2007 Law of Historical Memory, the Spanish government will now offer citizenship to anyone who can prove that his or her parents or grandparents went into exile during the war and the first <u>decades</u> of the dictatorship that followed. According to the Spanish government, some 500,000 around the globe are <u>eligible</u>.</p> <p><u>During</u> the civil war, which lasted from 1936 to 1939, and the repression that followed, hundreds of thousands of people left Spain because their political sympathies put them on the wrong side of Franco's authoritarian regime. The majority fled to France or Mexico, though thousands of children were also sent to the Soviet Union, Britain and the US.</p> <p>Now the children and grandchildren of those who fled have the opportunity to reclaim the nationality that, in many cases, their ancestors were forced to renounce, Time magazine reported. "It's a question of identity," says García, president of the Descendants of Exiles Association. "Even though I grew up in Mexico City, my school was <u>founded</u> by exiles, and we were always learning about Spanish culture. I grew up feeling Spanish."</p>
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GLOSSARY: To atone (line 8): If you atone for something that you have done, you show that you are sorry you did it and make amends. To expiate.

1.- Say whether the following sentences are TRUE or FALSE according to the text. Copy the evidence from the text. No marks will be given without the evidence. (1.5 points)

- a) – Ludivina García is married to a Mexican citizen.
- b) – According to the text, those who want to obtain Spanish citizenship will have to demonstrate they were in Spain during the civil war.
- c) – Many of the exiles freely decided to give up their nationality.

2.- Choose ONLY THREE of the following words and write a synonym (=), an opposite (≠), a definition or a sentence (only one of these four) to show that you understand their meaning in the text. Use your own words. (1.5 points)

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) – busy (line 3) | d) – eligible (line 12) |
| b) – acknowledged (line 5) | e) – during (line 13) |
| c) – decade (line 10) | f) – founded (line 20) |

3.- Read this conversation between two people. Complete their conversation. Write the numbers (1-7) and each complete sentence on your exam paper. (2 points)

A cheeky friend

A friend: Listen. Do you think (1) _____ favour?

You: What?

A friend : Well, I was wondering if (2) _____ for a few days.

You: I don't know. The problem is that my flat is so small.

A friend: Yes, I know. But as I say, it will (3) _____ days.

You : Well, to be honest, (4) _____ I hope you understand.

If there is something else I can (5) _____

A friend: Well, since you ask. There is just one more thing.

You: Oh? What?

A friend: (6) _____ money?

You: Well, that depends (7) _____ need.

A friend: £100

You: £100. I'm terribly sorry but I'm rather short of money myself.

A friend: So, what can you give me?

You: (8).....

4.- Choose only 4 of the following situations. Write what you would say in or about each one to show that you understand the context of the situation. Between 6 and 20 words. (2 points)

1.- It's a beautiful day. Your friends don't know what to do. Suggest something.

2.- A friend of yours has never seen a 'timple'. Describe what it looks like.

3.- There are lots of black clouds in the sky. Make a prediction.

4.- Your teacher said: "If you don't behave, I'll send you out." Report it to your father.

5.- A friend suggests going to the beach. You dislike his idea. Respond to his suggestion.

6.- You've just been told that your girlfriend/boyfriend has had an accident. Express your emotional feelings.

5.- Write a composition of about 100 words on ONE of the following topics. (3 points)

- Are wars right or wrong, justified or unjustified, necessary or unnecessary? Discuss.
- Immigration in the Canary Islands

PRUEBAS DE ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD

FASE GENERAL: MATERIAS COMUNES

MATERIA: INGLÉS

La prueba de Lengua Extranjera: INGLÉS consta de dos opciones (A y B). El alumnado tiene que optar por una de ellas y responder a todas las preguntas de la misma.

OPCIÓN B

	<p style="text-align: center;">ORGAN DONATION Peter Murray: My Story</p> <p>As a baby I was diagnosed with a <u>rare</u> kidney disorder and for the first five years of my life I was confined to hospital or home, constantly attached to all kinds of medical machines and life-support systems, unable to start out life like others my own age. This all changed in May 1995 when I had a kidney transplant, at the age of five.</p>
5	<p>Almost immediately I was able to do ordinary things that had never been possible before and I've never looked back since. I don't define myself simply as someone who's had a transplant; in fact I see it as a very small part of my life. However, I recognise that if I hadn't had one, I certainly wouldn't be here today.</p>
10	<p>Nowadays I live like any other person my age, going out with my friends, listening to music, playing sports and sometimes spending ridiculous <u>amounts</u> of money on clothes and nights out. However I do still have to avoid certain foods and religiously take medication.</p>
15	<p>These, in turn, can have their own side effects or inconveniences but overall I see these as a small price to pay for what I have gained. In the past I've asked myself <u>whether</u> receiving this second chance at life, the way I did, was right or fair, when not everyone can have this. I would be ignorant if I didn't.</p>
20	<p>In any case, many doctors will talk of the way that friends and family of the <u>deceased</u> often take comfort in the fact that their loved one has helped another person live on in their <u>absence</u>. This has helped me face the reality of the donation process. It has also helped me gain an extra appreciation of life itself. By recognising its fragility through first-hand experience, I see the need to make the most of my life while I can. You don't have to be a hero to save lives.</p>

1.- Say whether the following sentences are TRUE or FALSE according to the text. Copy the evidence from the text. No marks will be given without the evidence. (1.5 points)

- a) – During his early childhood, Peter could not go out and play with other children.
- b) – The happy, healthy life he lives today compensates for the strict diet and taking medicines.
- c) – Dead donors' relatives don't feel comfortable about the donation.

2.- Choose ONLY THREE of the following words and write a synonym (=), an opposite (≠), a definition or a sentence (only one of these four) to show that you understand their meaning in the text. Use your own words. (1.5 points)

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| a) – rare (line 1) | d) – whether (line 13) |
| b) – amount (line 10) | e) – deceased (line 16) |
| c) – avoid (line 11) | f) – absence (line 17) |

3.- Read this conversation between two people. Complete their conversation. Write the numbers (1-7) and each complete sentence on your exam paper. (2 points)

Interview for a school magazine in England, where Pepe is studying

Jane: Do you mind (1) _____ for the school magazine?

Pepe: Oh, all right. Shoot.

Jane: (2) _____ have you got?

Pepe: I've got two brothers and two sisters.

Jane: Are you married?

Pepe: (3) _____ I'm only sixteen.

Jane: (4) _____ for a living?

Pepe: You know. I'm a student. I'm still at school.

Jane: (5) _____?

Pepe: My father is an architect and my mother is a teacher.

Jane: (6) _____?

Pepe: To improve my English.

Jane: Your accent is pretty good. (7) _____ English?

Pepe: For four years now.

4.- Choose only 4 of the following situations. Write what you would say in or about each one to show that you understand the context of the situation. Between 6 and 20 words. (2 points)

1. You are having lunch at your boyfriend's/girlfriend's house. You don't like the food, but his/her mother insists on you having a bit more. What do you say politely?
2. Your brother/sister has taken some money from your bedside table. What will you say?
3. A friend of yours says that your local football team will beat Barcelona F.C. Express your doubts.
4. You've just arrived in a big city. Ask for information about a bus to the centre.
5. You've failed three subjects in June. Try to explain why to your parents.
6. You've just finished eating a meal at a restaurant. You realize all of a sudden that you don't have any money. Explain to the waiter.

5.- Write a composition of about 100 words on ONE of the following topics. (3 points)

- a) Should people be permitted to sell their organs? Why or why not?
- b) If a family member died in an accident, would you donate his/her organs to be used to help other people continue to live? Why or why not?

PRUEBAS DE ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD

FASE GENERAL: MATERIAS COMUNES

MATERIA: INGLÉS

La prueba de Lengua Extranjera: INGLÉS consta de dos opciones (A y B). El alumnado tiene que optar por una de ellas y responder a todas las preguntas de la misma.

OPCIÓN A

	<u>A DOG'S BEST FRIEND</u>
5	<p>Some of the most difficult moments I spend as a veterinarian are those spent with my clients assisting the transition of my animal patients from this world to the next. When living becomes oppressive, I can help a family by ensuring that their dear pet has an easy <u>passing</u>. Making this final decision is painful, and I have often felt powerless to comfort the sad owners.</p>
	<p>That was before I met Shane.</p>
10	<p>I had been called to attend a ten-year-old cocker spaniel named Belker who had developed a serious health problem. The dog's owners, Ron, Lisa, and their little boy Shane were all very attached to Belker and they were hoping for a miracle. I examined Belker and found he was dying of cancer. I told the family there were no miracles left for Belker, and offered to perform the <u> euthanasia </u> procedure for the old dog in their home. As we made <u>arrangements</u>, Ron and Lisa told me they thought it would be good for the four-year-old Shane to observe the procedure. They felt Shane could learn something from the experience. The next day Shane seemed so calm petting the old dog</p>
15	<p>for the last time, that I wondered if he understood what was going on.</p>
	<p>Within a few minutes, Belker slipped peacefully away. The little boy seemed to accept Belker's transition without any difficulty or confusion. We sat together for a while wondering aloud why animal lives are shorter than human lives. Shane, who had been listening quietly, interrupted, "I know why". <u>Startled</u>, we all turned to him. I'd</p>
20	<p>never heard a more comforting explanation.</p>
	<p>He said, "Everybody is born so that they can learn to live a good life, like loving everybody and being nice, right?" He continued, "Well, animals already know how to do that, so they don't have to stay as long."</p>

1. - Say whether the following sentences are TRUE or FALSE according to the text. Copy the evidence from the text. No marks will be given without evidence. (1.5 point)

- The writer has found it difficult at times to reduce the pain of dog owners.
- It was Shane's decision to be present at Belker's final moment.
- At the end, the child couldn't accept his pet's death easily.

2. - Choose ONLY THREE of the following words and write a synonym (=), an opposite (≠), a definition or a sentence (only one of these four) to show that you understand their meaning in the text. Use your own words. (1.5 points)

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) passing (line 4): | d) going on (line 15) |
| b) euthanasia (line 11): | e) peacefully (line 16) |
| c) arrangements (line 12): | f) startled (line 19) |

3.- A woman wants to book a hotel room for her holidays . This is the conversation she has with the hotel receptionist. Some sentences have been left incomplete. Complete the blanks suitably. (2 points)

Receptionist: Good afternoon, San Felice Hotel. May I help you?
Mrs Ryefield: Yes., please.
Receptionist: Certainly. When?
Mrs Ryefield: March the 23rd.
Receptionist: How?
Mrs Ryefield: Three nights.
Receptionist: What?
Mrs Ryefield: Er... double with bath. I'd appreciate it if you could give me a room with a view over the lake.
Receptionist: Certainly, madam. Yes, we have a room on the 4th floor with a really splendid view
.Mrs Ryefield: Fine. How much is the charge per night?
Receptionist: breakfast?
Mrs Ryefield: No, thanks.
Receptionist: It's eighty four euro per night excluding VAT.
Mrs Ryefield: That's fine.
Receptionist: Who's the booking for, please, madam?
Mrs Ryefield: Mr and Mrs Ryefield, that's R-Y-E-F-I-E-L-D.
Receptionist: Okay, let me make sure I got that: Mr and Mrs Ryefield. Double with bath for March the 23rd, 24th and 25th. ?
Mrs Ryefield: Yes it is. Thank you.
Receptionist: Let me give you your confirmation number. It's: 7576385. I'll repeat that: 7576385. Thank you for choosing San Felice Hotel and have a nice day. Goodbye.
Mrs Ryefield: Goodbye.

4.- What would you say in or about these situations? Choose ONLY FOUR of the situations. (2 points)

- a) You come across a friend who has lost his brother in a car accident.
- b) Your best friend has just passed her driving test after trying many times
- c) You are eating at a restaurant where smoking is forbidden. A man sitting at the table next to you begins to smoke.
- d) You have to study for an exam and your girl/boyfriend invites you out.
- e) When you get home you find your brother teasing your little sister.
- f) Your daughter has been eating too much junk food lately.

5. - Write a composition of about 100 words on ONE of the following topics. (3 points)

- a) Advantages and/or disadvantages of having a pet at home.
- b) Write a letter to a friend telling him/her your opinion about euthanasia legalization.

	<p><u>In Spain, it's okay to insult the boss</u></p> <p>A court in Barcelona says insulting your boss with one particularly <u>dirty</u> obscenity is not grounds for dismissal, insisting the insult is common in <u>arguments</u> in Spain and not that important.</p>
5	<p>The insult in question translates as “son of a bitch”, and was used by a worker against his boss during a January 2008 money dispute in the north-eastern city of Gerona. The worker, who also called his boss “crazy,” was <u>promptly</u> fired.</p>
	<p>The man took his boss and the company to court. He lost a first court challenge; the court ruled that the boss was justified for firing this worker. However, the worker won on appeal with the superior court of justice of Catalonia in February.</p>
10	<p>The verdict—first reported this week by Spanish human resources website Carta de Personal—said the worker should either be reinstated in his job or <u>receive</u> €6,483 (\$9,472) in compensation. It is not known which option the employer chose or which the worker would prefer.</p>
15	<p>“Without a doubt, both expressions are insulting,” Judge Sara Maria Pose Vidal said in her authoritative decision. But she <u>noted</u> that when the man called his boss crazy, he had been on his way out of the office and the boss did not hear it. The judge also wrote that the “son of a bitch” remark should be <u>viewed</u> in its linguistic context. Perhaps the next court case will be about a boss insulting one of the workers.</p>

GLOSSARY: Appeal (line 8): an application or proceeding for review by a higher tribunal.

1.- Say whether the following sentences are TRUE or FALSE according to the text. Copy the evidence from the text. No marks will be given without the evidence. (1.5 points)

- a) – According to the second court decision, employers may fire workers who insult them.
- b) – The worker had to take the case to a higher court before winning.
- c) – The boss finally restored the worker to his previous condition.

2.- Choose ONLY THREE of the following words and write a synonym (=), an opposite (≠), a definition or a sentence (only one of these four) to show that you understand their meaning in the text. Use your own words. (1.5 points)

- a) – dirty (line 1)
- b) – arguments (line 2)
- c) – promptly (line 6)
- d) – receive (line 11)
- e) – noted (line 15)
- f) – viewed (line 17)

3.- Read this conversation between two people. Complete their conversation. Write the numbers (1-7) and each complete sentence on your exam paper. (2 points)

At the reception desk

Clerk: Good evening.

You: Hello. (1)_____ for the night.

Clerk: Certainly. (2)_____ or a double room?

You: A double room, please.

Clerk: OK. Let's see. Room 42.

You : (3)_____?

Clerk: It's on the second floor.

You: All right. (4)_____?

Clerk: Yes. Continental breakfast is served from 6 to 11 and it's included in the rate.

You: Perfect. (5)_____?

Clerk: \$50, please.

You: Do you accept credit cards?

Clerk: No, I'm afraid (6)_____

You: Here you are.

Clerk: Thank you. Here's your key. If (7)_____, you can dial 100 to call the reception.

You: Thank you.

4.- Choose only 4 of the following situations. Write what you would say in or about each one to show that you understand the context of the situation. Between 6 and 20 words. (2 points)

1.- It's 2.00 o'clock in the morning and someone you don't know phones you. What would your response be?

2.- Your boyfriend/girlfriend's parents won't let him/her go to a party you've been invited to. Try to persuade them to let him/her go.

3.- You don't like the way your sister is dressed for a wedding reception. Give her advice.

4.- After a wonderful party, tell your friends how much you enjoyed it.

5.- Your brother is going to buy a second-hand motorbike. Try and convince him not to.

6.- You would like to go to Alaska in the autumn. Ask your travel agent about the weather there at that time.

5.- Write a composition of about 100 words on ONE of the following topics. (3 points)

- a) – Verbal abuse (bullying) can affect students seriously. Do you agree? Why or why not?
- b) – Most Spanish people insult each other without a good reason.

5	<p>Right after the earthquake that ripped Haiti, a teenager with <u>ties</u> to the small Caribbean country waited for news from family members</p> <p>Paul Smith, 19</p> <p><i>Paul Smith came to live in the U.S. from Haiti four years ago, after his father met an American woman on the Royal Caribbean cruise ship where he worked. This tourist offered to help his son, Paul, get an American education and he now lives with her and her family in State College, Pennsylvania. He is a senior at Grace Prep High School. Here's his story.</i></p>
10	<p>Tuesday night, one of my friends called me and he said, 'Hey, have you seen the news? There was an <u>earthquake</u>. It's really bad. You've got to find out if your family's okay.'</p> <p>All of a sudden I wasn't happy and I wanted to hear from my family. I spent at least half an hour trying to call but the phone did not ring at all. And so I went upstairs and started talking to my host mom and we went on the internet and boom, everything was on there. It was like my happiness just went away. My heart broke.</p>
15	<p>I've not been able to communicate with any of my family members and that really hurts. I still can't <u>get through</u> and I mean, I just want to hear from them. Right now I'm <u>shocked</u> because I don't know if they're okay.</p> <p>Haiti was already a poor country and this is not making it any better. What happened is going to make it worse. It's terrible that the palace got destroyed and so many people died.</p>
20	<p>I guess with God everything's going to be okay and I <u>trust</u> Him but I've lost my happiness. I'm trying to get it back because I know that God does everything for a reason.</p> <p>I want to keep a positive attitude, keep my head up and get my happiness back again. It's still <u>heartbreaking</u> when so many people die. I wish I were there to help people and encourage them.</p>

1.- Say whether the following sentences are TRUE or FALSE according to the text. Copy the evidence from the text. No marks will be given without the evidence. (1.5 points)

- An American lady working on a Royal Caribbean ship took Smith to live with her to the USA.
- Smith and his American family live in a single-storey house.
- Paul understands why God sent an earthquake to Haiti.

2.- Choose ONLY THREE of the following words and write a synonym (=), an opposite (≠), a definition or a sentence (only one of these four) to show that you understand their meaning in the text. Use your own words. (1.5 points)

a) – ties (Title)

d) – shocked (line 12)

- b) – earthquake (line 6) e) – trust (line 16)
 c) – get through (line 12) f) – heartbreaking (line 19)

3.- Read this conversation between two people. Complete their conversation. Write the numbers (1-7) and each complete sentence on your exam paper. (2 points)

At Central Station

Old lady: Excuse me, (1) _____ for Glasgow leave?

Clerk: At 9.30, madam.

Old lady: Thank you. (2) _____ from?

Clerk: Platform 6, madam.

Old lady: I'd like to buy a return ticket, could you, please, tell me where the booking office is?

Clerk: (3) _____, just across this corridor, past the left-luggage.

Old lady: Thank you. (4) _____ to Glasgow?

Clerk: It will take roughly five hours. But you'll have to hurry up if you want to take the 9.30 train.

Old lady: Oh, dear me (5) _____ now ?

Clerk: It's a quarter past nine, madam. I'm afraid that you won't be able to catch that train if you have to carry all that luggage. (6) _____?

Old lady: Oh, That's very kind of you.

Clerk: Don't worry, it's part of my job to help people. By the way, is this your first time to Glasgow?

Old lady: No, I've been to Glasgow many times.

Clerk: But, it seems to me this the first time you take the Glasgow train.

Old lady: Yes, you're right, I've (7) _____ plane.

4.- Choose only 4 of the following situations. Write what you would say in or about each one to show that you understand the context of the situation. Between 6 and 20 words. (2 points)

- 1.- Your teacher has won a literary award. Congratulate her on the occasion.
- 2.- A British tourist has lost his passport. Tell him what to do and where to go.
- 3.- You are in a taxi. You feel the taxi driver wants to overcharge you. What will you say?
- 4.- A friend of yours has disappeared. You think you know where he is. What would you do?
- 5.- You're giving a party and want to invite a girl/boy you like. What will you say to her/him?
- 6.- You have been invited to a good restaurant. Politely, suggest the meal you like best.

5.- Write a composition of about 100 words on ONE of the following topics. (3 points)

- a) – A 7.0 earthquake ripped through the small Caribbean country of Haiti last year, devastating the capital of Port-au-Prince and killing thousands. What should rich countries do to help?
- b) – Climate change is now widely recognized as the major environmental problem facing the globe. How do you think this problem will affect the Canary Islands?

THE REASONS FOR NOT EATING MEAT

For me, the main reason for not eating meat has always been my love of animals. Because of that love, I don't want any animal to die for me.

A lot of people who turn into vegetarians feel the same - they hate factory farming methods and the way animals are slaughtered or transported to their slaughter. Others are rightfully cautious of the large doses of hormones and antibiotics that are pumped into many animals, and cautious too of the effects of the pesticides that are used in animal feed.

The other big reason for not eating meat is health. More and more surveys suggest that a vegetarian diet can help reduce your risk of cancer, heart disease, diabetes, high blood pressure and other illnesses. This is partly because vegetarian meals tend to be lower in fat and also because there is no cholesterol in vegetables - only food from animals contains cholesterol.

There is also the matter of the health of the planet to think about. The earth needs all the trees it can get in order to breathe properly and yet millions of acres are cut down to clear grazing for cattle and sheep. At a time when tree cover of this earth is being reduced rapidly, as the inheritors of the planet, our children need to know that they will soon be facing the prospect of a dramatic decline in fresh water supply because of the billions of gallons used each year to rear livestock.

(Adapted from Linda McCartney, *Linda's Kitchen*. Little, Brown and Company. London. 1996).

1) Say whether the following sentences are TRUE or FALSE according to the text. Copy the evidence from the text. No marks will be given without the evidence. (1.5 points).

- a) Many people have become vegetarians because they care about animals.
- b) Some people do not eat meat because they are afraid of the hormones generated by animals themselves.
- c) If you eat meat, you have more possibilities of suffering some illnesses.

2) Choose ONLY THREE of the following words and write a synonym (=), an opposite (≠), a definition or a sentence (only one of these four) to show that you understand their meaning in the text. Use your own words. (1.5 points)

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| a) turn into | d) properly |
| b) surveys | e) yet |
| c) reduce | f) facing |

3) Read this conversation between two people. Complete their conversation. Write the numbers (1-7) and each complete sentence on your exam paper. (2 points)

Doctor: Good morning. Please have a seat here.

(1).....?

Patient: I have a terrible stomachache.

Doctor: Do you have diarrhea?

Patient: Yes, I do

Doctor: (2).....?

Patient: I feel like vomiting. And right now I feel dizzy, too.

Doctor: (3).....?

Patient: This morning. Yesterday evening I ate something raw.

Doctor: (4).....?

Patient: No, this is the first time.

Doctor: Are you taking any medicine at the moment?

Patient: (5)

Doctor: OK. Let's have a look at your stomach. (6)

..... Just tell me if it hurts when I do this.

Patient: It doesn't hurt. Ouch. It hurts there.

Doctor: Okay. Let's hope it's just indigestion, but we'll need to run some diagnostic tests to be sure. We'll run a blood test and we'll also need a urine sample.

Patient: (7).....?

Doctor: Yes, I'll give you a prescription for indigestion tablets

4) Choose only 4 of the following situations. Write what you would say in or about each one. (2 points)

1.- Your friend wants to turn into a vegetarian. What do you advise him/ her?

2.- Convince your son to eat more because what he has eaten is not enough.

3.- A hunter is going to kill a rabbit to cook it. What would you say to him?

4.- Imagine you are a teacher and you suspect that one of your students suffers from anorexia. What would you tell him/ her?

5.- Explain to your parents the reason why you have decided not to eat meat anymore.

6.- Explain to your little brother what having a balanced diet means and its importance.

5) Write a composition of about 100 words on ONE of the following topics. (3 points)

a) Would you become a vegetarian?

b) Nowadays a lot of people suffer different illnesses because of the way animals are fed. Do you agree?

NAME:

	<u>KIDS NEED LESSONS ON ALCOHOL EMERGENCIES</u>
5	A new study by the British Red Cross says British children between the ages of 11 and 16 need lessons in how to deal with alcohol-related emergencies. The report says one in seven teenagers has been in an emergency situation because a friend drank too much. The Red Cross has said children need to know what to do if their friend becomes unconscious due to drink, <u>chokes</u> , or gets injured in a drunken fight. In the past three years, almost 7,500 under-15s ended up in hospital with conditions linked to alcohol. Many more should have gone to hospital but friends did not think, or were afraid to call an ambulance. Only ten per cent of youngsters dialled the emergency services number 999 when their friends needed help. In most cases, friends did what they could and hoped for the best.
10	
15	The Red Cross released its <u>survey</u> as part of its new campaign called “Life, Live It”. The organization wants to teach young teenagers to deal with all kinds of emergencies but feels alcohol abuse is serious enough to <u>highlight</u> as an <u>issue</u> . The Red Cross report reveals that one in five teenagers gets drunk once every three months. It goes on to say that as many as one in three 14-to-16-year-olds drink almost every weekend. The average amount of alcohol consumed is the equivalent of four large cans of beer. Red Cross <u>spokesman</u> Joe Mulligan said: “we need to ensure that every young person has the ability and confidence to <u>cope</u> in a crisis”. He added: “We are always looking for new and innovative ways to reach young people.”
20	
	(www.breakingnewsenglish.com)

1-Say whether the following sentences are TRUE or FALSE according to the text. Copy the evidence from the text. No marks will be given without the evidence (1. 5 points)

- A British charity says children need lessons in how to drink alcohol
- Only one in ten British teenagers called an ambulance to help friends
- The Red Cross is seeking original ways of helping young people

2. -Choose ONLY THREE of the following words and write a synonym (=), an opposite (≠), a definition or a sentence (only one of these four) to show that you understand their meaning in the text. Use your own words. (1. 5 points)

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| a. chokes (line 6) | d. issue (line 16) |
| b. survey (line 13) | e. spokesman (line 20) |
| c. highlight (line 16) | f. to cope (line 22) |

3. John and Tara are staying in a youth hostel in Spain. Complete the dialogue Write the numbers (1-8) and each complete sentence on your exam paper (2 points)

John: Hi, you're new, aren't you?

Tara: Hi yes, ...What(1)_____?

John: I've been here for about six days now. I'm in the boys' dorm.
Are(2)_____?

Tara: No, I'm just passing through. I'm travelling round Europe

John: Me too! I've been travelling with a student rail pass.

Tara: Great. I'm on my bike

John: Wow! Isn't(3)_____?

Tara: It is sometimes, but I'm having a great time and keeping fit!

John: Have(4)_____?

Tara: Not really, I've had a few flat tyres but nothing serious.

John: Can (5)_____?

Tara: Yeah, some French... and a bit of Spanish

John: That'll be useful here...the staff don't speak English.

Tara: What's (6)_____?

John: It's good.(7)_____ paella?

Tara: No, never

John: Well, today's your lucky day- it's delicious and it's on the menu!

Tara: What (8)_____?

John: Rice. Well, I have to go. See you at lunch time.

Tara: OK, bye

4. What would you say in or about these situations. Choose 4 of them. Between 6 and 20 words (2 points)

1. You've won a prize: to spend a day with Angelina Jolie. Suggest doing something with her
2. Angelina Jolie is having marital problems with Brad Pitt. Say something to comfort her
3. Tell a short story of your day with Angelina Jolie
4. Ask Angelina Jolie for information about Hollywood
5. Invite Angelina Jolie/Brad Pitt to your birthday party
6. Angelina says Brad Pitt is the best actor in the world. Disagree

5.-Write a composition of about 100 words on ONE of the following topics (3p)

- a. What can teenagers do at the weekends instead of drinking? Suggest alternatives
- b. Advantages and disadvantages of "big bottles".

NOVEDAD PAU: PRUEBA ORAL

Consta de tres partes:

1.PRECALENTAMIENTO. WARM-UP

A cada alumno/a se le harán de cuatro a seis preguntas sencillas para cuya contestación no se precisa elaborar una respuesta complicada y que por tanto ejercitan más la destreza de comprensión que de expresión. (Ver warm up-questions)

2. MONÓLOGO

Exposición oral por parte de cada alumno sin intervención ajena. El alumno/a decide si quiere hablar sobre uno de los temas o foto que ha escogido al azar (ver listado de topics y subtopics).

3.DIÁLOGO

Diálogo entre los dos alumnos/as. Se hará con aquella foto o tema que no eligieron en la segunda parte. Los alumnos cogen al azar una foto y un 'topic'. Para el monólogo escogen uno de los dos y el que queda es para el diálogo. Pero, si se ponen de acuerdo, el diálogo lo pueden hacer de un solo 'topic' o foto que les queda a ambos. Si uno de los dos se bloquea en el diálogo, el profesor evaluador interactuará con el otro para que éste no se vea perjudicado. Las fotos tendrán personas o animales para que resulte más fácil y están relacionadas con alguno de los *subtopics*.

El total de la intervención oral será de un máximo de 15 minutos desde que lleguen hasta que salen. Los exámenes se realizarán en cada centro e irán entrando en pareja. En principio, la prueba vale un 40% de la nota final.

1. PRECALENTAMIENTO. WARM-UP

These questions are meant to be used for the 1st part of the PAU oral exam, the warm-up. When we have tried out the exam, we have used between 4 and 6 with each student. This list can, of course, be changed.

1. What's your (first) name?
2. Why did your parents call you? Is anybody else in your family called?
3. Does your name mean anything?
4. What's your surname?
5. What do your friends call you? What's your nickname?
6. How old are you?
7. Are you the eldest or the youngest in the family?
8. Where were you born?
9. ... (see Moodle for more information)

PART 2: MONÓLOGO

TEMAS QUE PUEDEN SALIR TANTO EN LA PRUEBA ORAL COMO EN LA ESCRITA.

MACRO TOPICS FOR SPEAKING	SUGGESTED SUBTOPICS	
1 - HEALTH	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eating disorders 2. Cosmetic surgery 3. Tobacco /alcohol /drugs 4. Sex 5. Scientific development 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. illness/health 7. food 8. Sports 9. Medicine 10. Exercise
2 - SOCIAL ISSUES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Abortion 2. Addiction (alcohol, drugs, shopping, etc) 3. Birth control 4. Capital punishment 5. Human rights 6. Peace/war 7. Pornography 8. Privacy 9. Racism 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. <u>Sexism</u> 11. <u>Slavery</u> 12. Education 13. Immigration 14. Works and jobs 15. Transport 16. Places and buildings 17. Education 18. Daily Life 19. Current Affairs
3 – FREE TIME	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Travelling and Tourism 2. Sports 3. Socializing 4. Physical appearance /fashion/clothes 5. Celebrities 6. Driving 7. Consumerism 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Traditions and customs 9. Culture 10. Holidays 11. Shopping 12. House and Home 13. Hobbies and Leisure 14. Food and Drink
4 - COMMUNICATION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Languages 2. Mass media 3. Internet 4. New technologies 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Music and cinema 6. advertising/publicity 7. TV
5 - NATURE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pollution 2. Animals in danger 3. Environmentally-friendly actions 4. Natural disasters and weather 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. The space race 6. ecology 7. Weather 8. The Natural World
6 - HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Family & family relationships, types of families 2. Parents and teenagers 3. The elderly 4. Marriage 5. Disabled people 6. Same sex couples 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Bullying/mobbing 8. Children 9. student life 10. Social Interaction 11. Services 12. personal identification
7 – POLITICS & ECONOMICS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capitalism 2. Democracy 3. Dictatorship 4. Globalization 5. Monarchy 6. Nationalism 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Business 8. The Third World 9. Terrorism 10. Violence 11. War 12. NGOs

PART 3: DESCRIBING A PHOTO

PART 3: DESCRIBING A PHOTO

It's not easy to follow a picture description if the speaker jumps randomly from one point to another. Therefore, make sure that your picture description is logically structured, for example:

- from left to right (or from right to left)
- from the background to the foreground (or from the foreground to the background)
- from the middle to the sides (or from the sides to the middle)
- from details to general impressions (or from general impressions to details)

Which structure you finally choose depends on your taste and the picture you want to describe.

DO

- Look carefully at the photos. Think how to describe what you can see. Take your time to do it. Organise your description (don't describe the same thing more than once).
- Be as precise as you can when you describe the photo itself. Use some 'position' language if it helps. Start with a general idea of the subject of the picture before going into details
- Use present continuous verbs to describe what is happening.
- If there is a person or people in the photo, you will need to describe their appearance.
- Answer questions as fully as possible. Keep talking, give details, explain your point, ask questions, paraphrase, don't get stuck on words.... Any device that demonstrates that you can carry a topic through will help your performance.
- Try to direct the conversation towards something you are interested in and can talk about easily.
- Speak naturally and be animated! Keep eye contact with the examiner, be friendly and show a positive attitude.

DON'T

- Don't worry if you don't understand immediately what is going on in the picture.
- Don't worry if you don't know the precise words for what you can see; use alternatives.
- Don't use the present simple to describe what is happening.
- Don't use general language to describe people. You should use vocabulary of the level required.
- Don't give too many one - or two -word answers. Avoid answers which are single words or lists. Silence is your enemy! If you are not a talkative person by nature, you must make an extra effort for the test.
- Don't feel you have to stick rigidly to the subject. Don't give complicated explanations if you are not sure.
- Don't be shy! This is your chance to show how well you can speak. Smile and relax.

When describing a picture, mention:

- whom or what you can see (there is/there are, I can see)
- the place
- the season
- what is happening (they are running, shopping, biking, buying things)
- the mood (look happy, sad, excited)
- what has just happened (they have just started doing it)
- what is going to happen next (they are going to go home)
- opinion words (I think, I guess, I believe, it seems to me that, I don't think, it must be, it could be, one possibility is that..., to my mind, as far as I am concerned, I tend to think that, my personal view is that...)
- whereabouts (at the top, at the bottom, in the left-hand corner, in the background, in the front) there is, there are/it must be winter, it must be spring/they look happy, sad, excited/they are running, shopping, biking, buying things, etc.

Describing the scene

- The picture was taken in ... (*place*).
- The photo was taken at ... (*party*).
- The picture shows a scene from ...
- It's an image of ... (*place, person, scene*).
- The picture describes ... (*scene*).
- The picture shows ... (*place, person, scene*) from a distance.
 - ... (*place, person, scene*) is shown from ... (*a bird's eye view/...*).
 - You look at ... (*place, person, scene*) from ... (*above/behind/...*).

Impression

- ... gives the impression of depth.
- ... (*person*) seems to look at the viewer.
- His / Her eyes seem to follow me (the viewer)
- The figures look as if they exist in three dimensions.
- The viewer has the impression that the people in the picture are alive.
- The viewer's attention is focused on ...
- The viewer finds it difficult to withdraw his eyes from ...
- The painting is vivid / happy / expressive.
- The picture makes me feel ... (*sad/happy*)
- The picture makes me think about ...

Intention

- The artist mainly uses ... (*colours/forms/...*)

- Important elements are highlighted.
- The artist / photographer / painter uses ... to express ...
- He / She (*probably*) wants to criticise / express / show ...
- It is obvious that the artist wants to criticise / express / show ...
- What the artist / photographer / painter wants to criticise / express / show is ...
- What the artist / photographer / painter wants to point out is ...
- I think / believe / am sure that ...
- It seems / appears to me that ...
- The problem illustrated here is ...
- ... symbolises ...
- ... is typical of ...

PART 3: DESCRIBING A PHOTO. SOME USEFUL LANGUAGE

HOW TO:

GIVE A GENERAL INTRODUCTION

- This picture shows. ...
- This is a picture of.....
- In this picture I can see

TALK ABOUT PLACES

- They're driving in the country/in a city/in the mountains
- I can see a street /market/old building/square/ street/restaurant/beach....
- She's sitting inside/outside a café

DESCRIBE PEOPLE'S AGE

- He's about 50 years old.
- She's a teenager/a young child/a middle- aged woman
- They're in their twenties

DESCRIBE PEOPLE'S CLOTHES

- She's wearing a pair of shorts and a red T- shirt
- He's wearing a uniform
- They're wearing quite casual/smart clothes

DESCRIBE PEOPLE'S ACTIONS

- He's sitting at a desk
- They're having a meal
- She's standing in a queue
- Some people are sunbathing and others are swimming in the sea

DESCRIBE PEOPLE'S ROLES IN A PICTURE

- He's probably a shop assistant and she's a customer
- The man serving the drinks is a waiter
- This person on the left seems to be a tourist guide – he's pointing to a building

DESCRIBE PEOPLE’S FEELINGS IN A PICTURE

- You can tell they are enjoying themselves because they are smiling
- She looks very interested in this activity – she’s concentrating very hard
- He seems a bit frightened. Maybe this is the first time he’s tried this

PARAPHRASE (use these phrases to describe words you don’t know)

- It’s something you fry food in (frying pan)
- It’s a cupboard for keeping clothes in
- It’s a kind of container for flowers (a vase) (a wardrobe)

MAKE GUESSES

- It might be summer because some people are wearing sunglasses
- This picture could be in Northern Europe because of the buildings
- It’s probably in the country, because ...

DESCRIBE POSITION

- In the middle of the picture there is a group of people, probably tourists because
- There’s a bookshelf next to/near/behind/ in front of the door
- In the background there is a church ...

Describe where things are in the picture

<p>IN THE TOP LEFT CORNER</p>	<p>AT THE TOP</p>	<p>IN THE TOP RIGHT CORNER</p>	<p>OF THE PICTURE</p>
<p>ON THE LEFT SIDE</p>	<p>IN THE MIDDLE</p>	<p>ON THE RIGHT SIDE</p>	
<p>IN THE BOTTOM LEFT CORNER</p>	<p>AT THE BOTTOM</p>	<p>IN THE BOTTOM RIGHT CORNER</p>	
<p>IN THE BACKGROUND/ FOREGROUND</p>			