

CUADERNO DE ACTIVIDADES

INGLÉS

MÓDULO

4

PROFESORA: ANA RODRÍGUEZ GONZÁLVEZ

NOTA

NOMBRE DEL ALUMNO/A: _____

CURSO: _____ GRUPO: _____ PUEBLO: _____

C.E.P.A. "CASTILLO DE ALMANSA"

PRESENT PERFECT EXERCISES

Exercise 1

Fill the gaps with 'have' or 'has'.

1. I _____ answered the question.
2. She _____ opened the window.
3. They _____ called us.
4. You _____ carried a box.
5. It _____ rained a lot.
6. We _____ washed the car.
7. He _____ closed the window.
8. Jenny _____ locked the door.
9. The girls _____ visited the museum.
10. John and Sophie _____ helped in the garden.

Exercise 2

Put in the verbs in brackets into the gaps. Use **Present Perfect**.

Example: I _____ my father's car. (**to wash**)

Answer: I **have washed** my father's car.

- 1) Karenme an e-mail everyday. (**to send**)
- 2) Dave and Pat.....the Louvre Museum. (**to visit**)
- 3) I.....at the pet shop. (**to be**)
- 4) Theyalready dinner. (**to eat**)
- 5) Marcus..... an accident. (**to have**)
- 6) We..... the shopping for our grandmother. (**to do**)
- 7) I..... justmy bike. (**to clean**)
- 8) Emilyher room twice. (**to paint**)

9) Lisa and Colin..... to a concert. **(to go)**

10) My friendssmoking. **(to give up)**

Exercise 3

Rewrite the following sentences using present perfect

Example: John / sell / his car John has sold his car

1. Bob / visit / his grandma _____
2. Jimmy / play / on the computer _____
3. Sue and Walter / wash / their car _____
4. Andrew / repair / his bike _____
5. Phil / help / Anne with maths _____
6. Brad and Louise / watch / a film _____
7. Tamara / talk to / her best friend _____
8. Bridgette / draw / a picture _____
9. Carol / read / a computer magazine _____
10. Tom and Alice / be / to a restaurant _____

Exercise 4

Write **NEGATIVE** sentences in **PRESENT PERFECT**

Example:

Sarah / not / wash the dishes. Sarah hasn't washed the dishes

1. Anita / not / clean the kitchen
2. Maureen and Gavin / not / water the plants
3. Joey / not / make his bed
4. David / not / buy milk
5. Lisa / not / be to the baker's
6. Aran and Jack / not / do their homework
7. Jane and Ben / not / tidy up their rooms
8. Alex / not / feed the hamster

9. Hazel / not / empty the bin

Exercise 5

PRESENT PERFECT INTERROGATIVE

Write questions???????? in Present Perfect Simple.

1. you / answer / the questionnaire. Have you answered the questionnaire?
2. Jenny / lock / the door _____?
3. Walter / call / us _____?
4. you / see / the picture _____?
5. your parents / get / the letter _____?
6. it / rain / a lot _____?
7. they / done/ the homework _____?
8. Maureen / watch / the film _____?
9. Bob / read / many books _____?
10. you /ever / be / to London _____?

Reading 1

➤ Read the following conversation and answer the questions

On a Business Trip - A Presentation

Betsy: Hi Brian, my name is Betsy.

Brian: Nice meeting you Betsy!

Betsy: So, how are you doing? Do you like Boston?

Brian: Boston is a great city and the weather is great!

Betsy: Are you from France?

Brian: No, I'm from London, England but I'm living in Paris.

Betsy: Have you met Frank yet?

Brian: No, I haven't seen him yet. We have a meeting at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. We are going to meet then.

Betsy: Have you made your presentation yet?

Brian: Yes, I made the presentation yesterday afternoon. I was very nervous, but everything went well.

Betsy: Has management given you any feedback yet?

Brian: Yes, I've already met with the sales director. We met immediately after the meeting and he was impressed with our work.

Betsy: That's great Brian. Congratulations! Have you visited any museums yet?

Brian: No, I'm afraid I haven't had any time yet. I hope to take a tour around town tomorrow.

Betsy: I hope you have a great time, see you soon then !

Brian: Thanks, bye!

1. Where is Brian?

- Boston
- London
- Paris

2. Why is he there?

- on holiday
- on business
- for a performance

3. Has he made the presentation yet?

- no
- yes
- doesn't say

4. When he is going to meet Frank?

- at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning
- tomorrow afternoon
- at 7 o'clock tomorrow evening

5. Why hasn't he visited any museums yet?

- He hasn't had time.
- He doesn't want to visit any museums.
- He thinks Boston is boring

PASADO PERFECTO:

1. Escribe los verbos de las siguientes oraciones en Pasado Perfecto:

1. TRAVEL I () to Molina de Aragón before last summer.
2. NOT SEE The girl () the present before we gave it to her.
3. LISTEN he to the songs before going to the concert?
4. NOT TRY She () the dress before she bought it.
5. BE I was in Ruidera last month. I () there two years ago.
6. PLAN They () the party before they sent the invitations?
7. STUDY Richard () and he failed the exam.
8. DRIVE You () a car before you bought one.
9. PHONE He () before he came home yesterday?
10. NOT TELL They () us the truth before we knew.

2. Completa las siguientes oraciones utilizando el pasado perfecto

1. I(not finish) my homework when Susan phoned me.
2. By the time we arrived, the party(begin)
3. He left the museum after heeverything (see)
4. I cleaned the kitchen after everyone(leave)
5. I(run) the marathon before I won the medal
6.(he/send) the invitations before she saw the error?
7. By the time David arrived at school, the exam(start)
8. We(not buy) anything because the shops had closed
9. I left the cinema because I(watch) the film.

2. Completa las siguientes oraciones utilizando el verbo en pasado perfecto

1. When Cervantes died he(write) el Quijote.
2. He(read) the book when he saw the film.
3. They(visit) la Alhambra when started to rain.



4. By the time we arrived at the airport, the plane(leave)
5. We didn't go to the cinema because my brother(watch) the film.
6. We went to sleep after my mother(go)
7. When the film started I(finish) my homework.

3. Escribe los verbos de las siguientes oraciones en pasado perfecto

- 1) When I arrived at the cinema, the film(start) .
- 2) She(live) in China before she went to Thailand.
- 3) After they(eat) the cake, they began to feel sick. .
- 4) Julie didn't arrive until after I(leave).
- 5) When we(finish) dinner, we went out.
- 6) The garden was dead because it(be) dry all summer.
- 7) He(meet) her somewhere before. .
- 8) We were late for the plane because we(forget) our passports. .
- 9) She told me she(study) a lot before the exam. .
- 10) The grass was yellow because it(not/rain) all summer. .
- 11) The lights went off because we(not/pay) the electricity bill. .
- 12) The children(not/do) their homework, so they were in trouble. .
- 13) They(not/eat) so we went to a restaurant. .
- 14) We couldn't go into the concert because we(not/bring) our tickets.
- 5) She said that she(not/visit) the UK before. .
- 16) Julie and Anne(not/meet) before the party. .
- 17) I(not/have) breakfast when he arrived. .
- 18) He(not/use) email before, so I showed him how to use it.
- 19) You(not/study) for the test, so you were very nervous.



1. Grammar

La sección de gramática la hemos dividido en dos bloques:

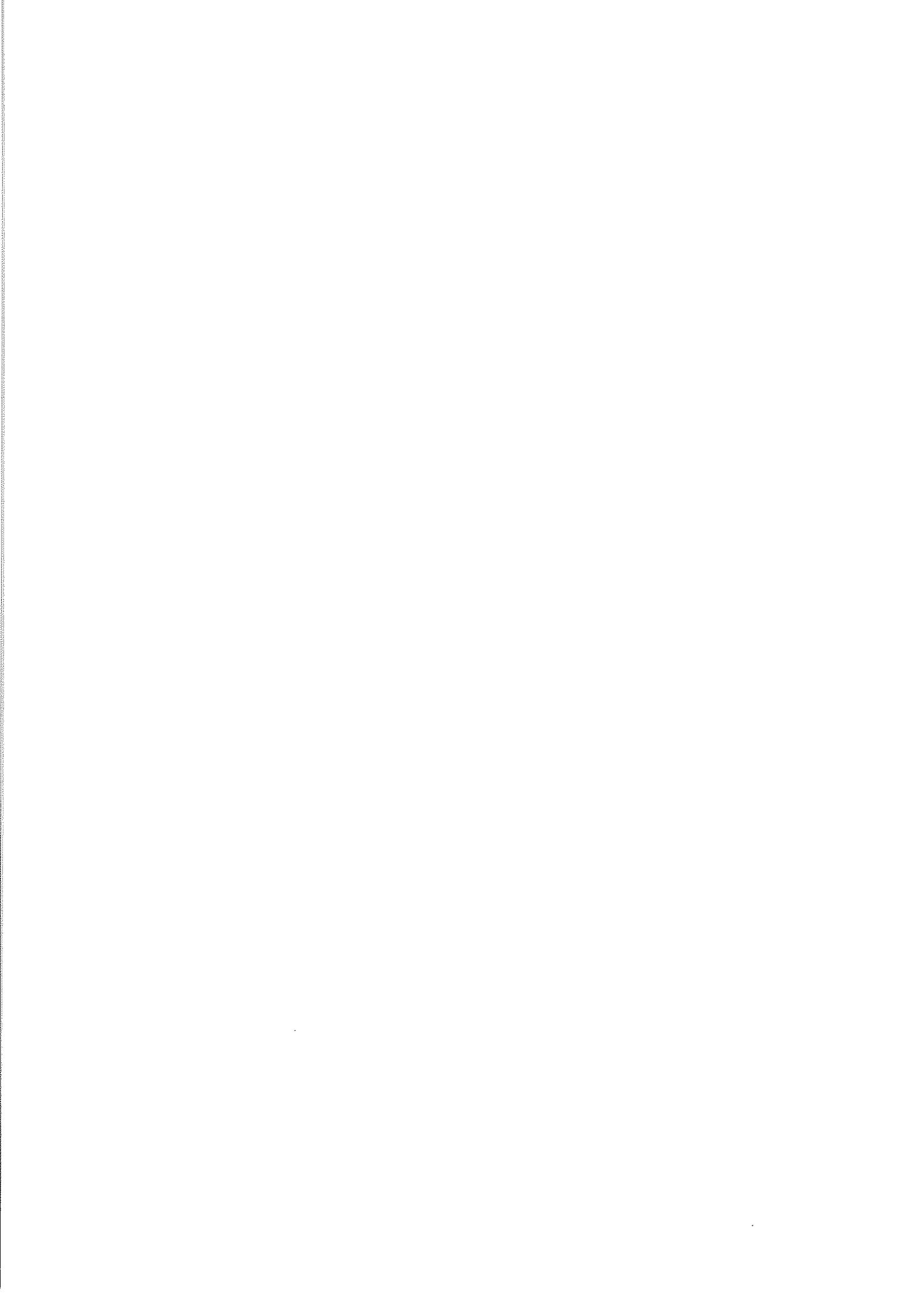
- Oraciones condicionales. Me ayudarán a expresar condiciones, hipótesis, sugerencias y deseos. En el curriculum de ESPAD del módulo 4 sólo se incluye la condicional de primer tipo y de segundo tipo. Aunque en la teoría aparecerá la explicación de todas las condicionales, en los ejercicios sólo se practicarán las de tipo 1 y 2, que son de las que el alumno se tendrá que examinar.

- *I wish...* para expresar opinión, gustos, preferencias y deseos.

1.1. Conditional sentences

	CONDITION	+	RESULT
ZERO conditional	If you stand in the rain, If you heat ice,		you get wet. it melts.
	PRESENT SIMPLE	+	PRESENT SIMPLE
USES:	<i>Facts which are generally true or scientific facts The condition always has the same result</i>		
FIRST conditional	If it rains, If you study,		we will cancel the trip. you will pass the exam.
	PRESENT SIMPLE	+	WILL / WON'T + VERB
USES:	<i>A possible situation in the future Predicting a likely result in the future (if the condition happens)</i>		
SECOND conditional	If I won the lottery, If they sold their house,		I would travel a lot. they would be rich.
	PAST SIMPLE	+	WOULD + VERB
USES:	<i>Hypothetical or unlikely situations Unreal or improbable situation now or in the future</i>		
THIRD conditional	If you had studied, If I hadn't been sick,		you would have passed the exam. I would have gone to your party.
	PAST PERFECT	+	WOULD HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE
USES:	<i>The person is imagining a different past Imaginary situation that did not happen</i>		

Los condicionales se emplean para especular acerca de lo que podría ocurrir, lo que puede haber ocurrido y lo que desearíamos que ocurriese. En inglés, la mayoría de las oraciones que emplean el tiempo verbal condicional contienen el término "if". Muchas de las construcciones condicionales del inglés se utilizan en oraciones que incluyen verbos en pasado. Este uso se denomina "el pasado irreal" porque empleamos un tiempo verbal de pasado pero no estamos refiriéndonos a algo que haya sucedido realmente. Hay cinco formas principales de construir oraciones condicionales en inglés. En todos los casos, se componen de una proposición o cláusula con "if" y una proposición principal. En muchas oraciones condicionales negativas existe una construcción alternativa equivalente que usa "unless" en lugar de "if".



CONDICIONAL TIPO CERO

El "zero conditional" se utiliza cuando el tiempo al que nos referimos es ahora o siempre y la situación es real y posible. Este tipo de condicional suele emplearse para hablar de hechos generales. El tiempo verbal de ambas proposiciones es el "simple present". En las oraciones condicionales de tipo 0, el término "if" puede normalmente sustituirse por "when" sin que cambie el significado.

EJEMPLOS

If you heat ice, it melts.

Ice melts if you heat it.

When you heat ice, it melts.

Ice melts when you heat it.

If it rains, the grass gets wet.

The grass gets wet if it rains.

When it rains, the grass gets wet.

The grass gets wet when it rains.

El condicional tipo cero suele también utilizarse para dar instrucciones y, en este caso, el verbo de la cláusula principal va en imperativo.

EJEMPLOS

If Bill phones, tell him to meet me at the cinema.

Ask Pete if you're not sure what to do.

If you want to come, call me before 5:00.

Meet me here if we get separated.

CONDICIONAL TIPO 1

El "type 1 conditional" se emplea para referirse al presente o futuro cuando la situación es real. El condicional tipo 1 se refiere a una condición posible y su resultado probable. En estas oraciones, la cláusula "if" adopta el "simple present" y la proposición principal el "simple future".

EJEMPLOS

If it rains, you will get wet.

You will get wet if it rains.

If Sally is late again I will be mad.

I will be mad if Sally is late again.

If you don't hurry, you will miss the bus.

You will miss the bus if you don't hurry.

CONDICIONAL TIPO 2

El "type 2 conditional" se utiliza para referirse a un tiempo que puede ser ahora o en cualquier momento y a una situación que no es real. Estas oraciones no aluden a hechos. El condicional tipo 2 se emplea para hacer referencia a una condición hipotética y su resultado probable. En estas oraciones, la proposición "if" adopta el "simple past" y la cláusula principal el "present conditional".



EJEMPLOS

If it rained, you would get wet.

You would get wet if it rained.

If you went to bed earlier you wouldn't be so tired.

You wouldn't be so tired if you went to bed earlier.

If she fell, she would hurt herself.

She would hurt herself if she fell.

Con el verbo "to be", es correcto y además muy habitual decir "if I were" en lugar de "if I was".

EJEMPLOS

If I were taller, I would buy this dress.

If I were 20, I would travel the world.

If I were you, I would give up smoking.

If I were a plant, I would love the rain.

En las oraciones condicionales de tipo 2 también pueden emplearse los modales en la proposición principal para expresar el grado de certeza, permiso o una recomendación sobre el resultado.

EJEMPLOS

We might buy a larger house if we had more money

He could go to the concert if you gave him your ticket.

If he called me, I couldn't hear.

CONDICIONAL TIPO 3

El "type 3 conditional" se emplea para referirse a un tiempo situado en el pasado y a una situación contraria a la realidad. Se basa en unos hechos que son opuestos a lo que se está expresando. El condicional tipo 3 se utiliza para hacer referencia a una condición del pasado que no es real, así como a su resultado probable en el pasado. En estas oraciones, la cláusula "if" adopta el "past perfect" y la proposición principal el "perfect conditional".

EJEMPLOS

If it had rained, you would have gotten wet.

You would have gotten wet if it had rained.

You would have passed your exam if you had worked harder.

If you had worked harder, you would have passed your exam.

I would have believed you if you hadn't lied to me before.

If you hadn't lied to me before, I would have believed you.



Actividad nº 1

Complete the Conditional Sentences (Type I) by putting the verbs into the correct form.

1. If you (SEND) _____ this letter now, she (RECEIVE) _____ it tomorrow.
2. If I (DO) _____ this test, I (IMPROVE) _____ my English.
3. If I (FIND) _____ your ring, I (GIVE) _____ it back to you.
4. Peggy (GO) _____ shopping if she (HAVE) _____ time in the afternoon.
5. Simon (GO) _____ to London next week if he (GET) _____ a cheap flight.
6. If her boyfriend (PHONE) _____ today, she (LEAVE) _____ him.
7. If they (STUDY) _____ harder, they (PASS) _____ the exam.
8. If it (RAIN) _____ tomorrow, I (HAVE) _____ to water the plants.
9. You (CAN) _____ able to sleep if you (WATCH) _____ this scary film.
10. Susan (MOVE) _____ into the new house if it (BE) _____ ready on time.

Actividad nº 2

Janine is a daydreamer. She imagines what would happen if she won the lottery. Complete the Conditional Sentences Type II.

1. If I (PLAY) _____ the lottery, I (HAVE) _____ a chance to hit the jackpot.
2. If I (HIT) _____ the jackpot, I (BE) _____ rich.
3. If I (BE) _____ rich, my life (CHANGE) _____ completely.
4. I (BUY) _____ a lonely island if I (FIND) _____ a nice one.
5. If I (OWN) _____ a lonely island, I (BUILD) _____ a huge house by the beach.
6. I (INVITE) _____ all my friends if I (HAVE) _____ a house by the beach.
7. I (PICK) _____ my friends up in my yacht if they (WANT) _____ to spend their holidays on my island.
8. We (HAVE) _____ great parties if my friends (COME) _____ to my island.
9. If we (LIKE) _____ to go shopping in a big city, we (CHARTER) _____ a helicopter.
10. But if my friends' holidays (BE) _____ over, I (FEEL) _____ very lonely on my lonely island.

Actividad nº 3

Complete the Conditional Sentences. Decide whether to use Type I or II.

1. If you (DO) _____ your homework now, we (GO) _____ to the cinema in the evening.
2. If we (ORDER) _____ the book now, we (HAVE) _____ it tomorrow.
3. If I (HAVE) _____ more money, I (BUY) _____ a bigger car.
4. If I (MEET) _____ my favourite movie star, I (ASK) _____ him for an autograph.
5. I (CALL) _____ you if I (NEED) _____ your help.
6. I (GO) _____ swimming if the weather (BE) _____ better.
7. If he (HAVE) _____ time tomorrow, we (MEET) _____ the day after.
8. If I (BE) _____ you, I (KNOW) _____ what to do.
9. If we (ORDER) _____ the tickets soon, there (BE) _____ any tickets left.
10. She (SAY) _____ that if she (BE) _____ your friend.

Actividad nº 4

Complete the conditional sentences (type I or II)

The Cat and the Mouse

Once upon a time the cat bit the mouse's tail off.

"Give me back my tail," said the mouse.

And the cat said, "Well, I (GIVE) _____ you back your tail if you (FETCH) _____ me some milk. But that's impossible to do for a little mouse like you."

The mouse, however, went to the cow.

"The cat (GIVE) _____ me back my tail if I (FETCH) _____ her some milk."

And the cow said, "Well, I (GIVE) _____ you milk if you (GET) _____ me some hay. But that's impossible to do for a little mouse like you."

The mouse, however, went to the farmer.

"The cat (GIVE) _____ me back my tail if the cow (GIVE) _____ me some milk. And the cow (GIVE) _____ me milk if I (GET) _____ her some hay."

And the farmer said, "Well, I (GIVE) _____ you hay if you (BRING) _____ me some meat. But that's impossible to do for a little mouse like you."

The mouse, however, went to the butcher.

"The cat (GIVE) _____ me back my tail if the cow (GIVE) gives me milk. And the cow (GIVE) _____ me milk if she (GET) _____ some hay. And the farmer (GIVE) _____ me hay if I (GET) _____ him some meat."

And the butcher said, "Well, I (GIVE) _____ you meat if you (MAKE) _____ the baker bake me a bread. But that's impossible to do for a little mouse like you."

The mouse, however, went to the baker. "The cat (GIVE) _____ me back my tail if I (FETCH) _____ her some milk. And the cow (NOT GIVE) _____ me milk if I (NOT GET) _____ her hay. And the farmer (GIVE) _____ me hay if the butcher



(HAVE) _____ some meat for him. And the butcher (NOT GIVE) _____ me meat if you (NOT BAKE) _____ him a bread."

And the baker said, "Well, I (GIVE) _____ you bread if you (PROMISE) _____ never to steal my corn or meal."

The mouse promised not to steal, and so the baker gave the mouse bread, the mouse gave the butcher bread. The butcher gave the mouse meat, the mouse gave the farmer meat. The farmer gave the mouse hay, the mouse gave the cow hay. The cow gave the mouse milk, the mouse gave the cat milk. And the cat gave the mouse her tail back.

But imagine what would have happened otherwise:

If the mouse had not promised never to steal corn or meal, the baker would not have given the mouse bread.

If the baker had not given the mouse bread, the butcher would have refused to give her meat for the farmer.

If the butcher had refused her any meat, the farmer would not have been willing to give the mouse hay.

If the farmer had not been willing to give the mouse hay, the mouse would not have received milk from the cow.

If the mouse had not received milk from the cow, she would not have got back her tail.

Para saber más

ONLINE ACTIVITIES:

- <https://web2.uvcs.uvic.ca/elc/studyzone/330/grammar/1cond1.htm>
- <http://www.better-english.com/grammar/firstconditional2.htm>
- <http://perso.wanadoo.es/autoenglish/gr.con1.1.i.htm>



ORACIONES CONDICIONALES:

1. COMPLETA LOS HUECOS:

1. If I _____ (arrive) on time, I _____ (call) you.
2. My sister _____ (make) lunch if she _____ (be) at home today.
3. If we _____ (not buy) our tickets soon, we _____ (not get) seats.
4. My friends _____ (be) angry if I _____ (not invite) them to my party.
5. If Bob _____ (not get) a job soon, he _____ (sell) his house.
6. Your wife _____ (be) worried if you _____ (not phone) her.
7. If I _____ (find) the book, I _____ (buy) it for you.
8. Mary _____ (go) on holiday if she _____ (have) the money.
9. If you _____ (study) everyday, you _____ (pass) the exam.
10. We _____ (go) to the beach if it _____ (be) sunny tomorrow.
11. If she _____ (know) the truth, she _____ (tell) you.
12. I _____ (phone) the police if you _____ (not leave) me alone.

2. TRADUCE LAS FRASES DEL EJERCICIO 1:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____



VOZ PASIVA:

1. TRANSFORMA LAS SIGUIENTES ORACIONES EN VOZ ACTIVA EN VOZ PASIVA:

ACTIVA: Susan invited Peter to the party.

PASIVA: _____

ACTIVA: The painter will paint your house next week.

PASIVA: _____

ACTIVA: My mother makes cakes

PASIVA: _____

ACTIVA: The police arrested the robber.

PASIVA: _____

ACTIVA: Thomas built that skyscraper in 1934.

PASIVA: _____

ACTIVA: The students finished the course last week.

PASIVA: _____

ACTIVA: Peter repaired the house last month.

PASIVA: _____

ACTIVA: Susan makes these toys of plastic.

PASIVA: _____

ACTIVA: The workers finished the new motorway last September.

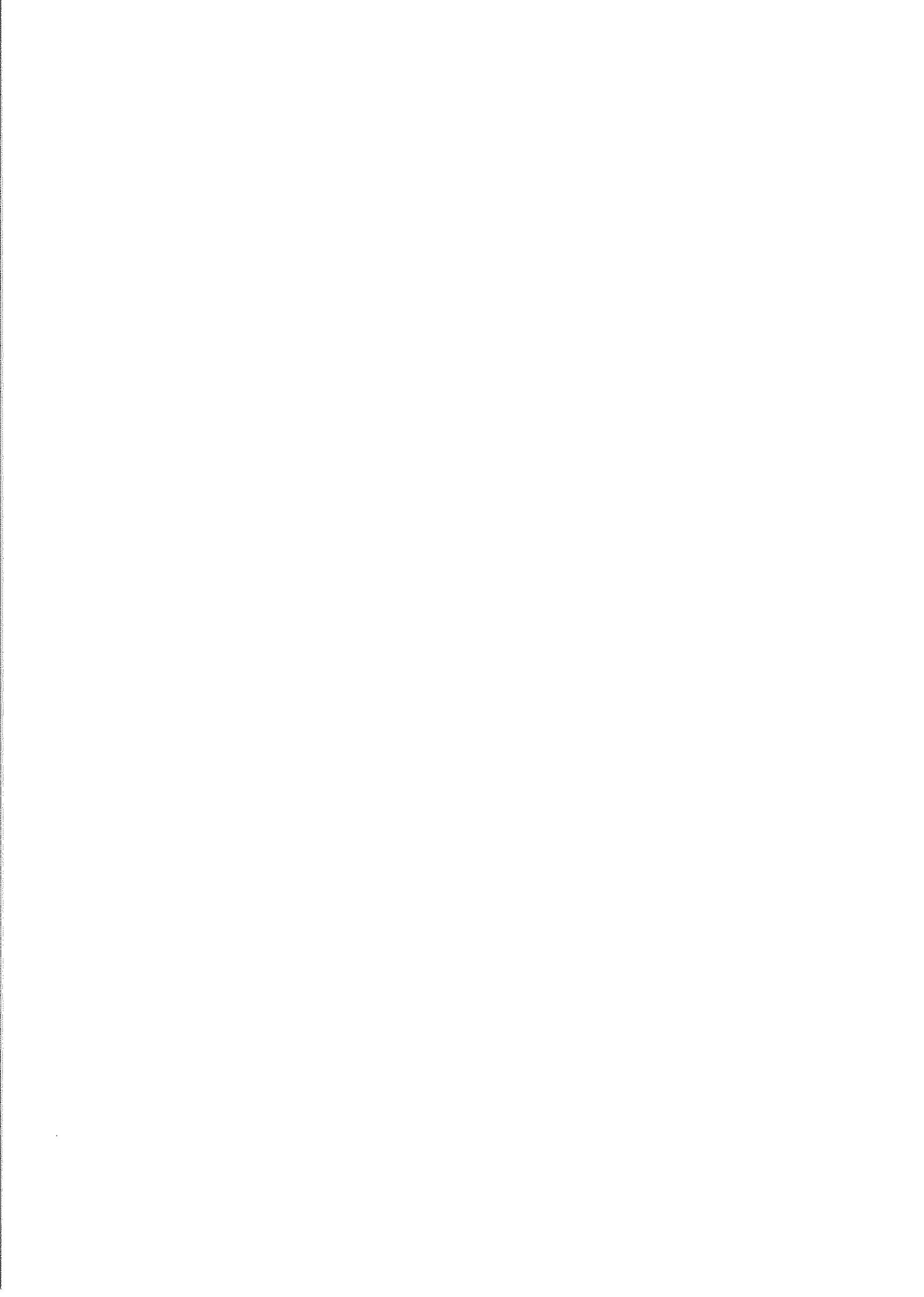
PASIVA: _____

ACTIVA: The musicians performed Beethoven's Fifth Symphony yesterday.

PASIVA: _____

ACTIVA: Picasso painted "El Guernica" in 1939.

PASIVA: _____



VOCABULARIO

PROFESIONES

Abogado	Pintor
Médico	Frutero
Ingeniero	Mecánico
Cantante	Militar
Arquitecto	Sacerdote
Enfermero	Artista
Panadero	Actor (actriz)
Peluquero	Funcionario
Contable	Escritor
Fontanero	Carpintero
Abogado	Profesor

TRABAJO

Oficina	Sindicato
Jefe	Accionista
Puesto	Presidente
Ascenso	Huelga
Dimisión	Vacaciones
Secretaria	Colega
Sueldo	Jubilación
Plantilla	Director
Traslado	Despido

OFICINA

Papel	Fax
Libreta	Carpeta
Bolígrafo	Impresora
Lápiz	Grapa
Sacapuntas	Grapadora



Borrador	Clip
Tijeras	Sobre
Pegamento	Carta
Máquina de escribir	Sello
Ordenador	Documento
Rotulador	Copia

TRANSPORTES

Avión	Moto
Helicóptero	Bicicleta
Globo	Barco
Coche	Estación
Camión	Yate
Autobús	Submarino
Tren	Taxi
Tranvía	Crucero
Metro	Furgoneta

GEOGRAFÍA

Universo	Isla
Estrella	Montaña
Sol	Valle
Planeta	Río
Tierra	Lago
Satélite	Selva
Luna	Bosque
Atmósfera	Desierto
Continente	Oceano
Mar	Mundo



VIAJES

Avión	Cinturón de seguridad
Azafata	Equipaje
Aeropuerto	Pasajero
Despegar	Bolsa de mano
Retrasar	Primera clase
Ala	Clase ejecutiva
Motor	Clase turista
Puerta de embarque	Tarjeta de embarque
Embarcar	Tripulación
Aterrizar	Facturar

TIENDAS

Panadería	Optica
Peluquería	Farmacia
Frutería	Gasolinera
Taller	Quiosco
Cafetería	Discoteca
Joyería	Hospital
Carnicería	Pastelería
Banco	Librería
Zapatería	Supermercado
Juguetería	Tienda de ropa



TRADUCCIONES:

1. JOB OFFERS (OFERTAS DE TRABAJO)



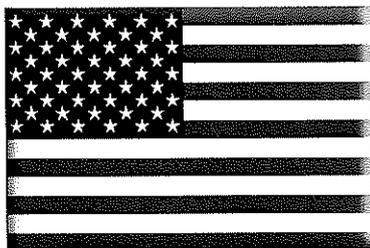
NEEDED: Full time secretary position available.

Applicants **must have** at least 2 years experience and **should be** able to type 60 words a minute. No computer skills required. Applicants **should have** perfect written and spoken German. **Must be** over 20. **Must have** driving licence. Apply in person at United Business Ltd., 17 Browning Street, Leeds. Salary: 12000,00£ per annum.

WAITER/ESS NEEDED – CENTRAL LONDON
Experience essential.
Part-time and full-time. Immediate start. Good tips
– Flexible
To apply for this job please call 01159826449







THE U.S.A: A SPANISH VIEW

Here is a list of cultural stereotypes, which **Spaniards between the ages of 15 and 21 who have never been to the U.S. or who have never had any American friends**, probably have about Americans.

Physical Appearance and Dress = _____

- Most Americans are very tall with blue eyes and blond hair.

- All American men are as handsome as movie stars.

- American women are fit and slim.

- Americans wear very bright colours and mixed patterns. They have no sense of style.

- The typical American "native dress" is jeans, cowboy boots and a cowboy hat.

Work and Leisure = _____

- Americans spend almost all day at work; they have very little free time.

Although they are extremely punctual and efficient in their jobs, Americans don't consider their work important; family comes first.

The first two things an American wants to discuss are salary and age.

The two favourite leisure-time activities in the U.S. are movies and rodeos.

Young people can't drink or go to discos.

Home Life = _____

Most Americans live either in skyscrapers or in farms.

Americans divorce repeatedly and have very complicated lives.

In marriages in the U.S., the wife always dominates.

In big cities everyone has a large car like a Cadillac, but in villages people usually travel on horseback.

American cities are so dangerous that American men either know kung-fu or carry a gun.

Food = _____

Americans eat almost nothing but hamburgers, hot dogs, popcorn and Coke.



Americans generally eat fast food Monday through Saturday, but never on Sunday.

American men are always drinking beer, even at breakfast.

American breakfasts are huge. A typical one might consist of eggs, toast, bacon and pancakes with peanut butter.

Do you agree with this information? Of course it's not true!



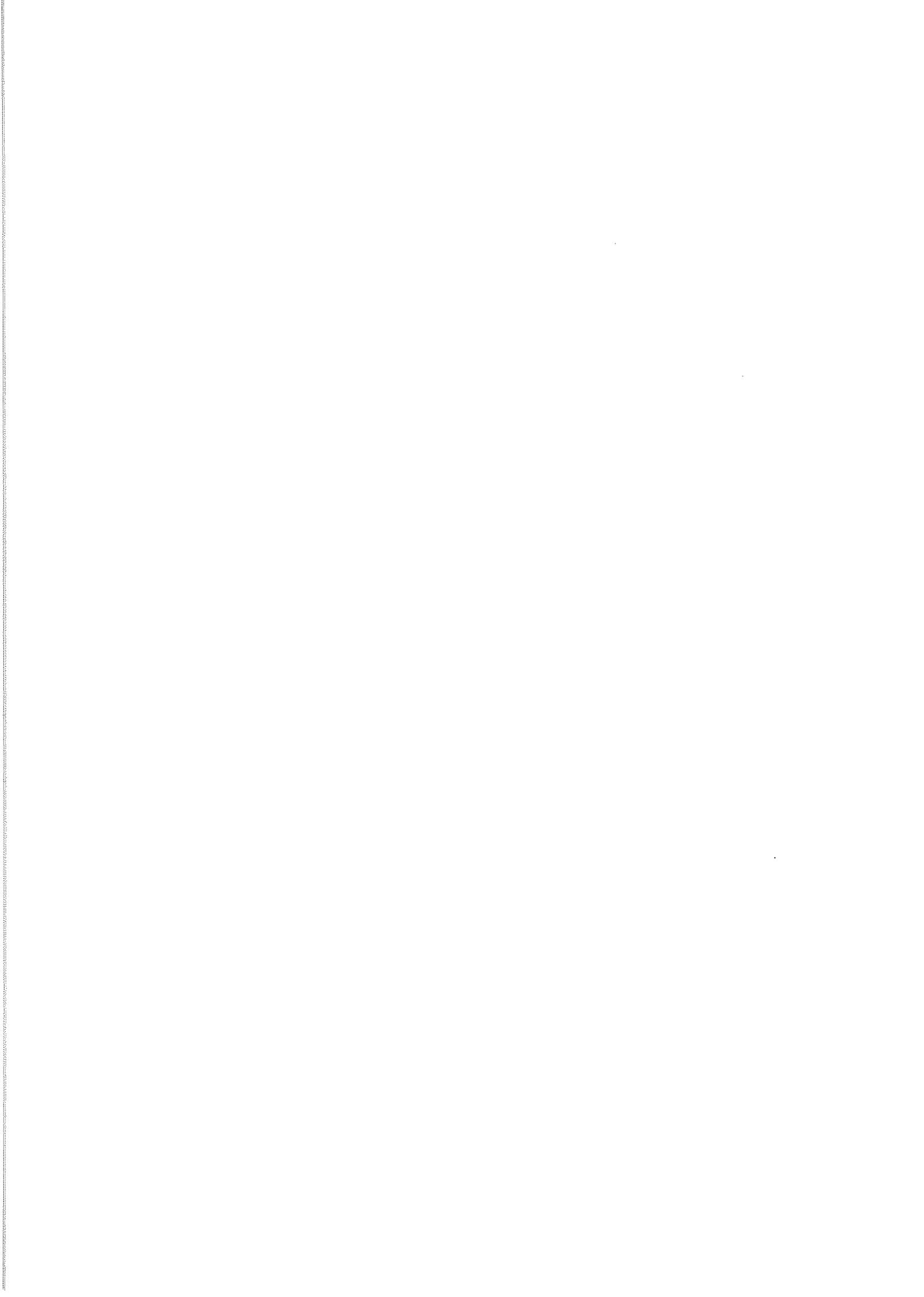
SIMULACRO EXÁMEN: INGLÉS 4º

1. COMPLETA CON PRESENTE PERFECTO:

1. I _____ (NOT FINISH) my homework when Susan phoned me.
2. When we arrived, the party _____ (BEGIN).
3. I cleaned the kitchen after everyone _____ (LEAVE).
4. _____ She _____ (SEND) the invitations before she saw the error?
5. By the time David arrived at school, the exam _____(START).
6. We didn't buy anything because the shops _____(CLOSE).
7. _____ They _____ (DRINK) a lot at the party?
8. Mary _____ (NOT DO) the exam.
9. We _____(EAT) when John came.
10. _____ My husband _____(WORK) that day?

2. COMPLETA CON PASADO PERFECTO:

1. I _____ (NOT FINISH) my homework when Susan phoned me.
2. When we arrived, the party _____ (BEGIN).
3. I cleaned the kitchen after everyone _____ (LEAVE).
4. _____ She _____ (SEND) the invitations before she saw the error?
5. By the time David arrived at school, the exam _____(START).
6. We didn't buy anything because the shops _____(CLOSE).
7. _____ They _____ (DRINK) a lot at the party?
8. Mary _____ (NOT DO) the exam.
9. We _____(EAT) when John came.
10. _____ My husband _____(WORK) that day?



3. ORACIONES CONDICIONALES: Elije la opción correcta en cada caso.

1. I **invite/will invite** you to have dinner if you visit me.
2. If Ann **will buy/buys** that dress, she will spend all her money.
3. If you **study/will study** hard, you will pass your exams.
4. If she **goes/go** on holiday, she won't be here for your wedding.
5. If Susan knows the answer, she **wins/will win** a lot of money.
6. He will have a good time if he **see/sees** that film.
7. You **will see/see** an interesting exhibition if you go to the museum.
8. You **will speak/speak** English if you travel to London.
9. If we go out tonight, we **go/will go** to a disco.
10. If they play tennis, they **are/will be** tired.

4. COMPLETA LAS SIGUIENTES ORACIONES CONDICIONALES:

1. If she _____ (arrive) on time, She _____ (call) you.
2. Peter _____ (sell) his house if he _____ (not get) a job.
3. If Susan _____ (not buy) our tickets soon, we _____ (not get) seats.
4. My wife _____ (be) worried if I _____ (phone) her.
5. Sue and Peter _____ (go) on holiday if they _____ (have) money.
6. If my mother _____ (come) on time, we _____ (go) shopping.
7. I _____ (buy) some popcorn, if Peter _____ (take) me to the cinema.
8. I _____ (cook) dinner if she _____ (do) the washing up.
9. The teacher _____ (give) me extra marks if I _____ (do) a project about the Second World War.
10. If it _____ (start) raining, I _____ (stay) at home.
11. We _____ (go) to the beach if it _____ (be) sunny on Sunday.
12. The students _____ (pass) the exam if they _____ (study) everyday.
13. My friend _____ (visit) Charlie if she _____ (have) time tomorrow.
14. Susan _____ (come) to my party if she _____ (not work).
15. Sue _____ (buy) a new car if she _____ (have) enough money.



5. TRANSFORMA LAS SIGUIENTES ORACIONES DE VOZ ACTIVA A VOZ PASIVA:

ACTIVA: Cervantes wrote "El Quijote".
PASIVA:

ACTIVA: My father takes good photographs.
PASIVA:

ACTIVA: John will build a new house.
PASIVA:

ACTIVA: The mechanic repaired my car last week.
PASIVA:

ACTIVA: The child makes puzzles.
PASIVA:

ACTIVA: The teacher will give the exam.
PASIVA:

ACTIVA: Sarah writes beautiful poems.
PASIVA:

ACTIVA: Mike and Jenny sent the invitations.
PASIVA:

ACTIVA: My friend wrote a postcard from London.
PASIVA:

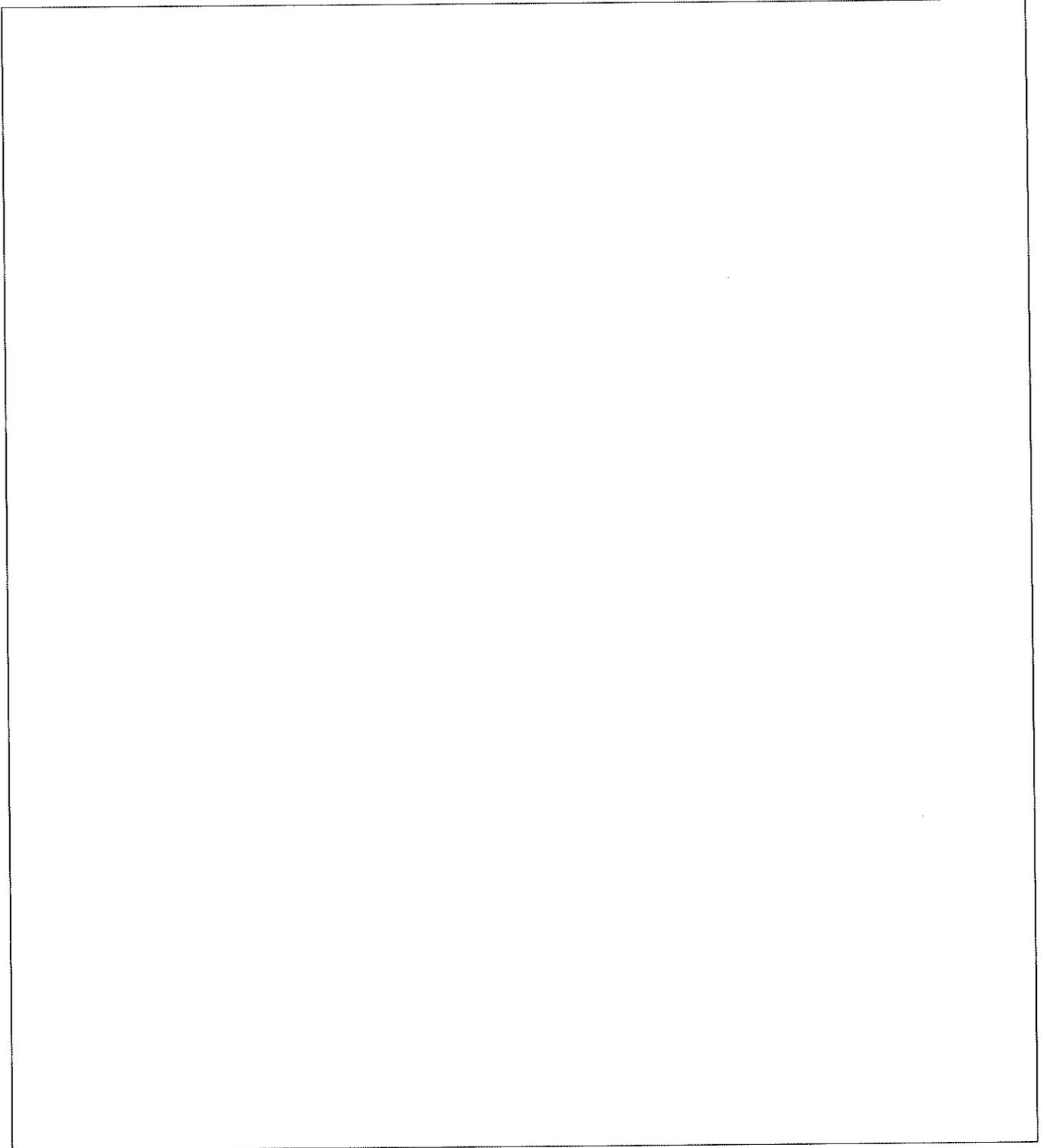
ACTIVA: David designs shoes.
PASIVA:



ACTIVA: Patrick planned the holidays.

PASIVA:

REDACCIÓN 1:





REDACCIÓN 2:

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, occupying most of the page. It is intended for the student to write their response to the 'REDACCIÓN 2' prompt.



REDACCIÓN 3:

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, occupying most of the page. It is intended for the student to write their response to the writing task.



REDACCIÓN 4:

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, occupying most of the page. It is intended for the student to write their response to the writing task.

