


Actividades de verano 2018

1º Bachillerato

Nombre y apellidos:

Grupo:

 **GRAMMAR: TENSES : present tenses, narrative tenses, future tenses**
CONDITIONALS
RELATIVE CLAUSES (DEFINING/NON-DEFINING)
PASSIVE VOICE
MODAL VERBS
GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES
WRITINGS: OPINION ESSAY, DISCUSSION ESSAY, TOPIC ESSAY



GRAMMAR:

PRESENT TENSES

Present simple Present continuous

We use the present simple to talk about:

⑩ regular habits and routines.

*We usually **go** rollerblading at the weekend.*

⑩ permanent situations.

*David **lives** in Manchester.*

⑩ scientific facts.

*Water **boils** at 100°C.*

⑩ states, not actions, e.g. like, believe, know.

*She **doesn't like** chorizo.*

We use the present continuous to talk about:

⑩ something that is happening now or 'around now'.

*They're **playing** tennis at the moment.*

⑩ temporary situations.

*He's **visiting** his grandparents in Ibiza.*

⑩ changing or developing situations.

*The number of car accidents every year **is increasing**.*

⑩ future arrangements.

*She's **going** to the cinema this evening.*

Present simple and continuous

A trekking journal

Today _____ (be) the second day of my trek around Mount Annapurna. I am exhausted and my legs _____ (shake) ; I just hope I am able to complete the trek. My feet _____ (kill, really) me and my toes _____ (bleed) , but I _____ (want, still) to continue. Nepal is a fascinating country, but I have a great deal to learn. Everything _____ (be) so different, and I _____ (try) to adapt to the new way of life here. I _____ (learn) a little bit of the language to make communication easier; unfortunately, I _____ (learn, not) foreign languages quickly. Although I _____ (understand, not) much yet, I believe that I _____ (improve, gradually) . I _____ (travel, currently) with Liam, a student from Leeds University in England. He _____ (be) a nice guy, but impatient. He _____ (walk, always) ahead of me and _____ (complain) that I am too slow. I _____ (do) my best to keep up with him, but he is younger and stronger than I am. Maybe, I am just feeling sorry for myself because I am getting old. Right now, Liam _____ (sit) with the owner of the inn. They _____ (discuss) the differences between life in England and life in Nepal. I _____ (know, not) the real name of the owner, but everybody _____ (call, just) him Tam. Tam _____ (speak) English very well and he _____ (try) to teach Liam some words in Nepali. Every time Tam _____ (say) a new word, Liam _____ (try) to repeat it. Unfortunately, Liam _____ (seem, also) to have difficulty learning foreign languages. I just hope we don't get lost and have to ask for directions.

PRESENT PERFECT WITH FOR, SINCE, JUST, ALREADY, YET, STILL
FOR + PERIOD OF TIME I HAVE TRAVELLED FOR FIVE YEARS
SINCE+ POINT OF TIME I HAVE STUDIED ENGLISH SINCE JANUARY
STILL +HAVEN'T/HASN'T + PAST PARTICIPLE (It should have happened but it didn't)
HAVE/HAS + JUST+ P.P. (A MOMENT AGO)
HAVE/HAS + ALREADY+ P.P (THE ACTION IS DONE)
HAVEN'T/HASN'T + P.P + YET (STILL NOT DONE)

Present perfect. Complete the sentences with the correct participle.

Do not forget to phone John... 'I have _____ phoned him'. (yet, already, ever)
Have you seen him anywhere? 'I have _____ seen him in the kitchen'. (just, already, never)
I have _____ been to Japan... What about you? (yet, never, ever)
Has Ann just phoned? 'Yes, she has _____ phoned'. (ever, yet, just)
Why don't you read that paper? 'I have _____ read it'. (yet, already, just)
Has it stopped snowing? 'No, it hasn't stopped snowing _____ '. (just, yet, already)
Have you _____ travelled to space? 'Of course not' (never, already, ever)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

They _____.

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

Anna _____.

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

My brother _____.

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

You _____.

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

I _____.

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

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

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

3. Kevin is still doing his homework (finish)

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

5. Maria's still here. (not leave)

NARRATIVE TENSES

Past simple Past continuous

We use the past simple to talk about a finished action in the past.

Mark **went** to the cinema last night.

We use the past continuous to talk about:

⑩ an action which was in progress at a particular time in the past.

They **were watching** TV at nine o'clock last night.

⑩ an action in the past that is interrupted by another action

I **was walking** along the street when someone stole my bag.

Present perfect Past simple

I have bought a car

I haven't bought a car today (unfinished time)

- When the time is unfinished (today, this week, this year...)

- When we do not know the time

- An action that started in past and continues in the future (I have taught English for four year)

I bought a car last week

I didn't buy a car yesterday

- When the action and the time are finished

I played football yesterday

PAST PERFECT/ PAST SIMPLE

HAD + PAST PARTICIPLE

I HAD READ THE BOOK BEFORE I SAW THE FILM

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

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

Write sentences using appropriate narrative tenses

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sammy (1) _____ (walk) into a café last week and (2) _____ (order) a cup of coffee. He (3) _____ (just / say) goodbye to his girlfriend. She (4) _____ (tell) him that she was going to live in Australia, and he was feeling very depressed. As he was drinking his coffee, Sammy (5) _____ (notice) a girl sitting at the next table. She looked familiar. Maybe he (6) _____ (see) her somewhere before. 'Oh, well,' he thought. 'Life goes on.' So he (7) _____ (pick up) his coffee and (8) _____ (walk) over to her table.

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

1. A: (you / play / already) _____ the new computer game?
2. B: No, not yet. I only (buy) _____ it yesterday and I (have / not) _____ the time yet.
3. A: (you / go) _____ to the cinema last night?
4. B: Yes. I (be) _____ there with Sue and Louis. (you / be) _____ to the cinema recently?
5. A: I last (go) _____ to the cinema two weeks ago.
6. B: So you (see / not) _____ the new action film yet.
7. A: No, unfortunately not. (you / enjoy) _____ it?
8. B: Oh, I really (love) _____ it. But Sue (like / not) _____ it - too much action!
9. A: But why (you / take) _____ her with you? She (tell) _____ me last week that she (hate) _____ action films.
10. B: I think she has an eye on Louis. She (try) _____ to flirt with

him all the time. So he (can / concentrate / not) _____ on the film.

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

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

FUTURE TENSES

PRESENT

SIMPLE

PRESENT

CONTINUOUS

BE GOING TO

WILL

Schedules and timetables (the time an action happens)

My flight leaves at 7 o'clock.

We start

German at 9 o'clock.

What time does the train arrive?

For future arrangements (action in future but everything is prepared)

I'm getting married in June (the church is booked)

Plans and intentions

I'm going to study at

University

Predictions based on

evidence. (You see something, so you predict it.)

Look at those clouds. It's is going to rain.

(you see the clouds are black)

Instant decisions

Are you doing homework? I'll help you!

Promises

I promise I'll study more!

Offers and suggestions

I'll carry your bag for you.

General

predictions

In year 3000 people will live in Mars.

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

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

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

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

4 That man is driving too fast. He _____ at the traffic lights. (not stop)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7 _____ you _____ (write) your essay by ten o'clock?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

ZERO CONDITIONAL

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

If you heat water, it boils.

IF + SUBJECT + PRESENT

SIMPLE

SUB + PRESENT SIMPLE

If you **study**, you **will pass** the exam

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

FIRST CONDITIONAL

We use the first conditional to talk about situations that are possible or likely to happen.

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

IF + SUBJECT + PRESENT

SIMPLE

SUB + WILL/WON'T + INFINITIVE

If you **study**, you **will pass** the exam

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

SUB + WILL/WON'T + INFINITIVE

IF + SUBJECT + PRESENT SIMPLE

He **will go** to the cinema if he **finishes** his homework

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

SECOND CONDITIONAL

We use the first conditional to talk about improbable situations.

If I ate more vegetables, I would be healthier.

IF + SUBJECT+ PAST SIMPLE

SUB + WOULD/WOULDN'T + INFINITIVE

If you **won the lottery**, you **would buy** a new car.

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

SUB + WOULD/WOULDN'T + INFINITIVE

IF + SUBJECT + PAST SIMPLE

THIRD CONDITIONAL

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

IF + SUB + HAD + PAST

PARTICIPLE

SUB+ WOULD/WOULDN'T + HAVE + PARTICIPLE

I would have passed the exam if I had studied harder.

If you had driven more carefully, you wouldn't have had an accident.

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

Steve: So where are you going next?

Emily: We are not sure. We might carry on into the interior. Have you been there?

Steve: yes, and I1 _____ (not go) there again if you paid me!

Emily: Why not?

Steve: Well, it's pretty dangerous. I had a really bad experience there. If I

(2)_____ (not be) really lucky, I wouldn't have survive. If

I(3)_____ (be) you, I'd think twice about going there.

Carl: Really? What happened to you ?

Steve: They made me give them my rucksack which had my map, all my food, my passport, and my money.They said they (4)_____ (kill) me if

I(5)_____ (not give) them everything I had, so I had no choice. After that I wandered in the jungle for two days and then I must have fainted from the heat and exhaustion. Luckily, two American backpackers found me. If they

(6)_____ (not find) me, the ants and

mosquitoes(7)_____ (eat) me alive! The Americans helped me get to the nearest village but then I fell ill with a terrible fever. To be honest with you, if

it (8)_____ (not be) for the local doctor I(9)_____ (die) It was three weeks before I was well enough to travel home.

Emily: Weren't your family worried about you?

Steve: No, because I was able to send a message to the British Embassy and they contacted my parentes. If not, they (10)_____ (be) worried sick!

Emily: Wow! What a trip! What (11)_____ (you/do) if we got attacked by thieves, Carl? You wouldn't do anything silly, would you?

Carl: Don't worry. If I had been in the same situation as Steve I

(12) _____ (give) the thieves everything! I'm not stupid. Anyway, don't worry, after hearing that story I don't think we'll be going into the interior!

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

First conditional

Complete the Conditional Sentences Type I.

✕ If you (go) _____ out with your friends tonight, I (watch) _____ the football match on TV.

✕ I (earn) _____ a lot of money if I (get) _____ that job.

✕ If she (hurry / not) _____, we (miss) _____ the bus.

Second conditional

Complete the Conditional Sentences Type II.

✕ If he (try) _____ harder, he (reach) _____ his goals.

✕ I (buy) _____ these shoes if they (fit) _____.

✕ It (surprise / not) _____ me if he (know / not) _____ the answer.

Third conditional

Complete the Conditional Sentences Type III.

✕ If we (listen) _____ to the radio, we (hear) _____ the news.

✕ If you (switch) _____ on the lights, you (fall / not) _____ over the chair.

✕ She (come) _____ to our party if she (be / not) _____ on holiday.

Conditional Sentences: first, second, third

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

✕ If I _____ stronger, I'd help you carry the piano.

✕ If we'd seen you, we _____ - _____.

✕ If we _____ him tomorrow, we'll say hello.

✕ He would have repaired the car himself if he _____ the tools.

✕ If you drop the vase, it _____.

✕ If I hadn't studied, I _____ the exam.

✕ I wouldn't go to school by bus if I _____ a driving licence.

✕ If she _____ him every day, she'd be lovesick.

✕ I _____ to London if I don't get a cheap flight.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

20 Ice melts down when you heat it.

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

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

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

24 I never eat octopus because I get sick.

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

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

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

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

RELATIVE SENTENCES

RELATIVE PRONOUNS:

PEOPLE **WHO / THAT**

THINGS **WHICH / THAT**

PLACES **WHERE**

TIME **WHEN**

REASON **WHY**

POSSESSION **WHOSE (+NOUN)**

That man is my teacher. He teaches me Biology.

That is the man WHO teaches me Biology.

There is a new shop. We buy fruit there.

That is the new shop WHERE we buy fruit.

The woman, whose car is red, lives next to me.

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

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

The girl who I am in love with is American.

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

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

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

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

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

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

REWRITE THESE SENTENCES WITHOUT CHANGING THEIR MEANING.

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

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

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

4.- John's neighbours don't like him. They are probably jealous of his success.(WHO)
.....

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

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

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

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

- 9.- She came from a lovely Spanish city called Barcelona. It's very old.
 She came
- 10.- My father was born in that town.
 That is the town.....
- 11.- Michael Jackson played this guitar in his last concert.
 This is
- 12.- That man's brother was on tv last week.
 That is the man.....
- 13.- That woman has a hundred cats.
 That's
- 14.- My English teacher has bought a new computer.
 Bob is the boy.....
- 15.- I study English in that school.
 That's
- 16.- This is the house. My grandmother was born in it.
 This is the
- 17.- That is the guy. My best friend is going out with him.
 That is
- 18.- He studied Maths in France. France is famous for its university.
 He studied
- 19.- That is the gym. We used to practice aerobics there.
 That is
- 20.- Your new flatmate used to be one of my best friends. He works in that office.
 Your new flatmate
- 21.- London burnt down in 1666. It had to be rebuilt.
 London
- 22.- My bicycle has been stolen. I left it leaning against the old oak.
 My bicycle.....

PASSIVE VOICE

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

BE + PAST PARTICIPLE

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

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

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

PAST CONTINUOUS: WAS / WERE + BEING + PARTICIPIO The game

was being played

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

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

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

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

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

The exam is going to be done tomorrow

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

Rewrite the active sentences in the passive.

1 They serve dinner from six until eight.

2 The company buys tea and coffee.

3 They sell stamps in the post office.

4 Do you repair computers here?

5 Lots of people visit this website every day.

Rewrite the sentences into the passive voice.

1.- They haven't stamped the letter.

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

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

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

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

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

7.- They threw away the rubbish.

8.- A Japanese firm makes these television sets.

9.- An earthquake destroyed the town.

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

11.- Visitors must leave umbrellas and sticks in the cloakroom.

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

13.- We can't repair your clock.

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

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

Rewrite the sentences using the two objects.

EXAMPLE: I gave him a good prize.

1 He was given a good prize

2 A good prize was given to him

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

2.- Someone has told me that story before.

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

- 4.- They have asked us that question many times.
- 5.- They taught Jane's daughter Latin when she was only six years old.
- 6.- They offered that writer the Nobel Prize.
- 7.- They didn't offer Clara any money for her painting.
- 8.- No one has given me an answer.

IMPERSONAL PASSIVE

PEOPLE BELIEVE THAT THE NEW BOY IS THE MURDERER.

It is believed that the new boy is the murderer.

The new boy is believed to be the murderer.

They say that my brother is a spy.

 It



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

 It



People believe he was killed by terrorists.

 It



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

The Statue of Liberty _____ (give) to the United States by France.

It _____ (be) a present on the 100th anniversary of the United States.

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

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

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

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

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

MODAL VERBS

Ability Obligation Prohibition Not
necessity

Probability Certainty/
deduction

Advice

CAN

COULD

HAVE TO

MUST

MAY

MIGHT

MUST

SHOULD

COULD

CAN'T

COULDN'T

MUSTN'T

DON'T

HAVE TO

MAY NOT

MIGHT NOT

CAN'T

SHOULDN'T

PERFECT MODALS (in the past)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rewrite the sentences using the past form of a modal verb (must, can't, should, may/might)

1. I'm sure this is her car. She drove me home last week.
2. Perhaps they couldn't finish the project. The library was closed.
3. I'm sure he isn't John. John is in his 20's and that man is very old.

4. You met my father yesterday? It's impossible! He was in China!
5. She was very rude to my friends at the party. I didn't like it.
6. Maybe she hurt herself. She is crying.
7. I'm sure my mum cooked the food. I saw her cooking!
8. Perhaps you lost your mobile phone!
9. I'm sure he has never lived in England. He doesn't speak a word of English.
10. It's impossible that he is ill. I saw him dancing a minute ago.

USED TO, BE USED TO, GET USED TO

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

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

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

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

A B

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

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

- a.-There didn't use to _____ (be) computers in the nineteenth century.
- b.-I am used to _____ (work) on the night shift.
- c.-I used to _____ (work) on the night shift.
- d.-She had to get used to _____ (speak) in public
- e.-She would get used to _____ (wear) contact lenses if she tried to.
- f.-They couldn't get used to _____ (live) in a flat that's why they moved

to a small house in the country.

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

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

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

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

GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES

GERUNDS (-ING) :

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

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

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

admit - deny - cease - practice - enjoy*consider - detest - finish - risk - love*

imagine - dislike - give up - suggest - like*mind - delay - resist - keep on - hate*

involve - postpone - look forward to - carry on avoid - put off - miss - go on

INFINITIVE: TO + INF

- When we explain the purpose of an action: I study **to learn**.

- - After adjectives: It is difficult **to be** positive.

- - After some verbs: I intend **to pass** everything.

afford: - plan - choose - offer -hope

agree - propose - decide - help -expect

attempt - arrange - would like - promise -want

tend - prepare - refuse - seem -wish

intend - manage - fail - look -need

-pretend - dare - learn – threaten ask -enable -expect -would prefer


force -help -invite -order

persuade -remind -teach(how) -tell

want -warn -would like

● INFINITIVE (without to)

Make let help

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

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

I couldn't _____ (imagine) Peter _____ (go)

by bike. However, after a long conversation he agreed _____ (come)

with us. He understood how healthy it was to do physical exercise. It was not

easy _____ (convince) him as he has always

hated _____ (do) sports.

We were all looking forward to _____ (see) him riding a bike.

We had decided _____ (ride) through the forest. That was another

problem because Peter is not a countryside person and he is not used

to _____ (do) any kind of physical effort. We thought we

would _____ (tell) us that he was not going to ride in muddy paths

but he didn't say anything. He said he didn't mind _____ (ride) his

bike in this type of paths as long as we waited for him in case he felt tired.

Surprisingly enough, we didn't have to wait for him. We didn't expect him to be

so fit. Actually he told us he would like _____ (repeat) the

experience again.

As you can see Peter is a very determined person who never gives

up _____ (do) what he has in mind to do. Undoubtedly, this was a

wonderful experience for us and for him. Sometimes we judge people

beforehand. We all thought Peter wouldn't be interested in _____
(practise) any kind of sports and probably he didn't even know how good he
was at _____ (ride) bikes. On top of that,
_____ (buy) a bike is something most people of our age
can afford _____ (buy).

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








- a. I learned _____ French when I was at school. (speak)
- b. Do you fancy _____ a film tonight? (watch)
- c. I can't afford _____ a holiday this year. (pay)
- d. It's getting late. We'd better _____ much longer (not stay)
- e. I'm going to carry on _____ until 8.00 tonight. (work)
- f. What are you planning _____ to the party? (wear)
- g. Would you rather _____ in the country or in a town? (live)
- h. I couldn't help _____ when my brother fell off his bicycle.
(laugh)
- i. Did you manage _____ all the homework I gave you? (finish)
- j. Laura's mother doesn't let her _____ when she wants. (go out).

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

Buying (buy) gossip magazines is something which many people do every week. Because of this, there is a huge market for photos of celebrities, and details of their private lives. But do we have the right (1) _____ (know) so much about them?
Some photographers are very skilled at _____ (2) (get) photos that the celebrity
wouldn't want everyone to see. These photographers
invade people's privacy by (3) _____ (take) photos of them, even
when they are just going shopping. However, some celebrities are happy (4)
_____ ((receive) so much publicity. Some even buy the magazines
themselves (5) _____ (find out) if they are in them. For these people,
(6) _____ ((see) their faces in the magazines confirms that they really
are famous!

WRITINGS

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

-  "A life without challenge and risk cannot lead to true happiness"
-  "We are experiencing a real climate change. Give your opinion on the topic"
-  "Charities for animals are less important than charities for people"
-  "A good friend can only be a person that has everything in common with you.
Discuss"
-  "Vandalism is the worst problem we can find nowadays in big cities"
-  "How important is a brand name for people your age when they go shopping?"
-  "Women cannot do any type of jobs. Some of them are only for men. Give your opinion on the topic."

