

**1º BAC INGLÉS**

**TAREAS RECUPERACIÓN EVALUACIÓN SUSPENSA**

**(CURSO 2019-2020)**

➤ Para los **alumnos/as con la materia suspensa**

tareas de recuperación **OBLIGATORIAS** si se quiere optar a recuperar

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**en asunto debe figurar: Tareas recuperación nombre, apellidos y curso**

**-tienen que estar hechas en la libreta o folio si son del libro de texto y si no en la ficha que yo os mando**

**-tiene que figurar vuestro nombre, página del libro y nº de ejercicio**

**-fecha de entrega: 31 de mayo**

## VOCABULARIO DE REPASO

### Unit 1

amazed (adj)	sorprendidísimo
amazing (adj)	increíble
annoy (v)	molestar
annoyed (adj)	molesto, enfadado
annoying (adj)	irritante
bore (v)	aburrir
bored (adj)	aburrido
boring (adj)	aburrido, que aburre
bug (n)	bicho
candy (n)	dulces, caramelos
cell phone (n)	teléfono móvil
depress (v)	deprimir
depressed (adj)	deprimido
depressing (adj)	deprimente
disappoint (v)	decepcionar
disappointed (adj)	decepcionado
disappointing (adj)	decepcionante
do a course (v)	hacer un curso
do aerobics (v)	hacer aeróbic

do athletics (v)	hacer atletismo
do business (v)	hacer negocios
do good (v)	hacer el bien
do harm (v)	hacer daño
do homework (v)	hacer los deberes
do housework (v)	hacer las tareas del hogar
do judo (v)	hacer judo
do some damage (v)	causar desperfectos
do somebody a favour (v)	hacerle un favor a alguien
do voluntary work (v)	trabajar como voluntario/a
do well (v)	hacerlo bien
do yoga (v)	hacer yoga
do your best (v)	hacerlo lo mejor posible
elevator (n)	ascensor
embarrass (v)	avergonzar
embarrassed (adj)	avergonzado
embarrassing (adj)	embarazoso
excite (v)	ilusionar
excited (adj)	ilusionado
exciting (adj)	emocionante
exhaust (v)	agotar
exhausted (adj)	agotado
exhausting (adj)	agotador
frighten (v)	asustar
frightened (adj)	asustado
frightening (adj)	aterrador, que da miedo
get a girlfriend (v)	echarse novia
get a headache (v)	tener dolor de cabeza
get a jacket (v)	coger una chaqueta
get a job (v)	conseguir un trabajo
get a tattoo (v)	hacerse un tatuaje

get an email (v)	recibir un email
get angry (v)	enfadarse
get annoyed (v)	disgustarse
get better (v)	curarse
get cold (v)	enfriarse
get fit (v)	ponerse en forma
get good grades (v)	sacar buenas notas
get good results (v)	tener buenos resultados
get home (v)	llegar a casa
get married (v)	casarse
get pneumonia (v)	tener neumonía
get points (v)	obtener puntos
get the bus (v)	coger el autobús
get the train (v)	coger el tren
get to Paris (v)	llegar a París
get to school (v)	llegar a la escuela
get to the party (v)	llegar a la fiesta
get worried (v)	preocuparse
go back (v)	volver

go backpacking (v)	viajar de mochilero/mochilera
go camping (v)	ir de camping
go climbing (v)	hacer escalada
go fishing (v)	ir a pescar
go hang-gliding (v)	practicar el ala delta
go hiking (v)	hacer senderismo
go horse-riding (v)	montar a caballo
go off (v)	dejar de gustar
go off (v)	pasarse
go on (v)	continuar
go on (v)	pasar, suceder
go on a date (v)	tener una cita
go sailing (v)	navegar
go surfing (v)	hacer surf
go trekking (v)	hacer senderismo
go windsurfing (v)	hacer windsurf
go with (v)	quedar bien con
go without something (v)	dejar, pasar sin algo
interest (v)	interesar
interested (adj)	interesado
interesting (adj)	interesante
irritate (v)	irritar
irritated (adj)	irritado
irritating (adj)	irritante
make a call (v)	hacer una llamada
make a film (v)	rodar una película
make a fortune (v)	amasar una fortuna
make a list (v)	hacer una lista
make a meal (v)	preparar una comida
make a music video (v)	grabar un vídeo musical
make a website (v)	crear un sitio web

make an effort (v)	hacer un esfuerzo
make arrangements (v)	organizar las cosas
make decisions (v)	tomar decisiones
make excuses (v)	poner excusas
make friends (v)	hacer amigos/amigas
make money (v)	conseguir dinero
make noise (v)	hacer ruido
make plans (v)	hacer planes
play badminton (v)	jugar al badminton
play chess (v)	jugar al ajedrez
play hooky (v)	hacer novillos
play ice hockey (v)	practicar el hockey sobre hielo
play tennis (v)	jugar al tenis
relax (v)	relajarse
relaxed (adj)	relajado
relaxing (adj)	relajante
surprise (v)	sorprender
surprised (adj)	sorprendido
surprising (adj)	sorprendente
tempt (v)	tentar
tempted (adj)	tentado
tempting (adj)	tentador
tired (adj)	cansado
tiring (adj)	que provoca cansancio
worried (adj)	preocupado
worry (v)	preocupar(se)
worrying (adj)	preocupante

## **1- LIBRO DE TEXTO, TEORÍA Y EJERCICIOS**

reparar las explicaciones gramaticales y hacer los ejercicios correspondientes en folio / libreta o imprimiendo y haciendo sobre las capturas que os dejo más abajo:

p. 114: 1 y 2

p. 115: 3, 4 y 5

p. 116; 6, 7 y 8

p.117: 9, 10, 11 y 12

p. 118: 14, 15 y 16

p.119: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 y 7

p.120: 8, 9, 10, 11

p.121: 12 y 13

## **2- FICHAS DE REPASO de:**

- **GRAMMAR**
- **VOCABULARY**
- **WRITING**
- **READING**

**QUE TENÉIS MÁS ABAJO, a partir de la p.13 de este documento (PODÉIS IMPRIMIRLAS Y HACERLAS O SI NO EN LIBRETA O FOLIO, RELLENANDO SÓLO LOS HUECOS)**

# Grammar Workshop

## Starter unit

### Present simple

#### Form

We form the present simple with the infinitive.

Affirmative / Negative / Question			
I / You / We / They	infinitive		
He / She / It	infinitive	-s	
I / You / We / They	do not (don't)		infinitive
He / She / It	does not (doesn't)		infinitive
Do	I / you / we / they	infinitive	?
Does	he / she / it		

She **sings**. He **doesn't sing**. **Does she sing?**

We do not use the auxiliary verb *do / does* with *be*, *have got* and modal verbs like *can*.

**I'm not** from England.

**Have you got** any family in Madrid?

**Can you dance** the Sevillanas?

#### Spelling

We have to change the spelling of some verbs before adding *-s* in the third person singular.

Verbs ending in ...	
most verbs <i>enjoy</i>	add <i>-s</i> <i>enjoy + -s → enjoys</i>
<i>-o, -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x</i> <i>catch</i>	add <i>-es</i> <i>catch + -es → catches</i>
consonant + <i>-y</i> <i>study</i>	replace <i>-y</i> with <i>-ies</i> <i>study + -ies → studies</i>

#### Use

We use the present simple to discuss:

- facts and states.  
8.2 million people **live** in London.
- habits and repeated actions.  
95,000 people **arrive** at the airport every year.

### 1 Complete the text with the verbs from the box in the present simple.

describe explain feel follow not eat score spend

In this week's magazine, there's a rare interview with Lionel Messi, who **explains** how he (1) ... about playing for Barcelona. He (2) ... what it's like when he (3) ... a goal and he tells us about his lifestyle – what exercise programme he (4) ... , what types of food he eats and (5) ... and how he (6) ... his free time.

### Present continuous

#### Form

We form the present continuous with *be* + present participle.

Affirmative / Negative / Question				
I	am ('m)		infinitive	-ing
He / She / It	is ('s)			
You / We / They	are ('re)			
I	am not ('m not)		infinitive	-ing
He / She / It	is not ('s not / isn't)			
You / We / They	are not ('re not / aren't)			
Am	I			
Is	he / she / it	infinitive	-ing	?
Are	you / we / they			

She's **having** tapas for lunch.

I'm **not studying** Swedish.

Are you **living** in Oxford?

#### Spelling

We have to change the spelling of some verbs before we add *-ing* to form the present participle.

Verbs ending in ...	
consonant + <i>-e</i> <i>hide</i>	remove the <i>-e</i> <i>hide + -ing → hiding</i>
<i>-ie</i> <i>die</i>	Replace <i>-ie</i> with <i>-y</i> <i>die + -y → dying</i>
<i>-l</i> <i>travel</i>	double the <i>l</i> <i>travel + -l → travelling</i>
Monosyllabic verb ending with a vowel + consonant <i>get</i>	double the final consonant <i>get → getting</i>
Verb of two or more syllables with a stressed final syllable ending with a vowel + consonant <i>forget</i>	double the final consonant <i>forget → forgetting</i>

#### Use

We use the present continuous to discuss:

- actions in progress now.  
I'm **watching** TV.
- temporary situations.  
She's **not driving** at the moment.

### 2 Write sentences in the present continuous using the prompts.

we / eat / lunch / at the moment.

We're **eating** lunch at the moment.

- students / take / exam / today
- we / talk about / greatest fears
- she / not cry / because / film
- we / not stay / dinner
- what / you / study / university?

## Past simple

### Form

We form regular verbs in the past simple with infinitive + **-ed**.

Affirmative / Negative / Question			
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	infinitive	-ed	
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	did not (didn't)	infinitive	
Did	I / you / we / they / he / she / it	infinitive	?

She **phoned** me last night.

She **didn't phone** me last night.

**Did you phone** him last night?

### Spelling

We have to change the spelling of some verbs before we add **-ed** to form the past participle.

Verbs ending in ...	
-e phone	Remove the -e phone + -ed → phoned
consonant + -y marry	Replace -y with -i marry + -ed → married
-l travel	Double the l travel + -ed → travelled
Monosyllabic verb ending with a vowel + consonant stop	Double the final consonant stop → stopped
Verb of two or more syllables with a stressed final syllable ending with a vowel + consonant admit	Double the final consonant admit → admitted

Some irregular verbs have very different past participles.

See irregular verb list on pages 158–159.

### Use

We use the past simple to discuss:

- an action in the past that has ended.  
What time **did she arrive** home?
- things in the past which happened frequently.  
They **played** that song six times yesterday!
- past states.  
She **felt** very tired after the walk.

- 3 Complete the text with the verbs from the box in the past simple.

dress up eat sit not use

### People's unusual achievements

In 2008, Thomas Blackthorne (UK) **lifted** a 12.5 kg weight with his tongue. In 2010, 4,093 people (1) ... as zombies for the New Jersey Zombie Walk in the USA. In 2010, Ashrita Furman (USA) (2) ... 610 g of jelly in one minute. He (3) ... a spoon – he used chopsticks.

## Past continuous

### Form

We form the past continuous with **was / were** + present participle.

Affirmative / Negative / Question			
I / He / She / It	was	infinitive	-ing
You / We / They	were	infinitive	-ing
I / He / She / It	was not (wasn't)	infinitive	-ing
You / We / They	were not (weren't)	infinitive	-ing
Was	I / he / she / it	infinitive	-ing
Were	you / we / they	infinitive	-ing

They **were playing** computer games.

She **wasn't waiting** for him.

**Were we playing** computer games?

### Spelling

We have to change the spelling of some verbs before we add **-ing** to form the present participle.

See 'Present continuous' on page 114.

### Use

We use the past continuous to discuss:

- an action in progress at a specific moment in the past.  
Yesterday morning we **were sitting** outside.
- past actions interrupted by another action.  
I **was walking** home when I saw it.

- 4 Choose the correct options.

This time last week, we **was / are / were** staying in Seville.

- At 7.30 today, they **were eating / eat / eats** breakfast.
- He **is / was / are** talking on the phone an hour ago.
- Last term, the students **are / were / be** learning Dutch.
- This time yesterday, I **am / was / were** watching TV.

## Present simple & continuous, past simple & continuous

See 'Present simple', 'Present continuous', 'Past simple' and 'Past continuous' on pages 114–115.

- 5 Complete the email with the verbs in brackets in the present simple, present continuous, past simple or past continuous.

Hi Josie,

I'm **emailing** (email) to let you know that I (1) (be) home safely. I (2) (decide) to come back early because two days ago a huge tornado (3) (tear) through Oklahoma City, which I (4) (visit) at the time. I (5) (take) shelter in the cellar of the house that I (6) (stay) in. I (7) (think) I'm lucky to be alive and I (8) (feel) very sad for the people whose lives were destroyed. Love, Kim

## Stative verbs

With certain verbs we never use the continuous form. These are called stative verbs. The most common are:

- verbs to express thought and opinions: *believe, know, understand, remember, forget, think (= believe)*  
*I **understand** what you're saying.*
- verbs that express preferences: *like, love, prefer, hate*  
*She **loves** rock music.*
- verbs that express a state or possession: *be, have (got), own*  
*He **hasn't got** a car.*

### 6 Correct the errors in the sentences. One sentence is correct.

*I'm regretting* hurting the people I love.  
*regret*

- 1 The students are preferring to do tests online.
- 2 This time yesterday we were playing football.
- 3 He was knowing that she was upset.
- 4 He isn't minding if you stay the night.
- 5 I'm not knowing how to speak French.

## Subject & object questions

We usually form object questions by inverting the word order where an auxiliary or modal verb is present.

*He is a fireman.* → *Is he a fireman?*

Where there is no auxiliary or modal verb, we use *do* to form the object question instead.

*I know her from work.* → *Do you know her from work?*

Subject questions are formed by using the question word as the subject of the sentence instead. We do not use an auxiliary verb and we do not invert the word order.

Compare these sentences:

*Who does Joe love? Joe loves Bella.*

(Where *Joe* is the subject of the verb.)

*Who loves Joe? Bella loves Joe.*

(Where *who* is the subject of the verb, and *Joe* is the object.)

### 7 Write questions for these answers using the prompts.

Kim wrote the email.

Who / write / email?

*Who wrote the email?*

- 1 Juliet loved Romeo.  
Who / Juliet / love?
- 2 Pedro survived the earthquake.  
Who / survive / earthquake?
- 3 Mariana told me she was leaving.  
What / Mariana / tell / you?
- 4 Lauren found this umbrella yesterday.  
Who / find / umbrella / yesterday?
- 5 Sophia heard the doorbell.  
Who / hear / doorbell?

## Present perfect simple

### Form

We form the present perfect simple with *have* + past participle.

Affirmative / Negative / Question			
I / You / We / They	have ('ve)		past participle
He / She / It	has ('s)		past participle
I / You / We / They	have not (haven't)		past participle
He / She / It	has not (hasn't)		past participle
Have	I / you / we / they	past participle	?
Has	he / she / it	past participle	?

*I've bought* a lot of new books.

*I haven't bought* a lot of new books.

*Have you bought* a lot of new books?

### Spelling

We form most past participles with infinitive + *-ed*. However we have to change the spelling of some verbs before we add *-ed* to form the past participle.

See 'Past simple' on page 115.

### Use

We use the present perfect simple to discuss:

- a present situation that started in the past.  
*How long have you lived in Oxford?*
- something which happened in the past which has an effect on the present.  
*I've been shopping, so we have food for dinner.*
- past experiences when we don't say when they occurred.  
*She's met* lots of new people.

### 8 Complete the text with the verbs in brackets in the present perfect.

- A So, looking at your CV, I see that you've got (get) some experience. (1) (you / ever / have) a job at McDonalds?  
B No, I (2) (not / do) that.  
A OK. (3) (you / pass) your driving test?  
B Yes, I (4) (have) my licence since last year.

## Present perfect continuous

### Form

We form the present perfect continuous with the present perfect simple form of the verb *be* + present participle of the main verb.

Affirmative / Negative / Question			
I / You / We / They	have ('ve) been		present participle
He / She / It	has ('s) been		present participle
I / You / We / They	have not (haven't) been		present participle
He / She / It	has not (hasn't) been		present participle
Have	I / you / we / they	been	present participle ?
Has	he / she / it	been	present participle ?

*I've been eating* a lot of Italian food.

*I haven't been eating* a lot of Italian food.

*Has she been eating* a lot of Italian food?

### Spelling

We have to change the spelling of some verbs before we add -ing to form the present participle.

See 'Present continuous' on page 114.

### Use

We use the present perfect continuous to discuss

- repeated or continuous actions that have an effect on the present.  
*She's been working in Barcelona for many years.*
- a recent activity that was repeated and is relevant now.  
*I've been having problems with my computer.*
- an explanation for something by referring to a past action or event.  
*I got an A because I've been studying for months.*

### 9 Correct the errors in the present perfect continuous in these sentences. One sentence is correct.

She's being studying English for six months.  
*been*

- I've been living in Dubai for eight years.
- We've being walking all day!
- The students aren't been living in Paris all year.
- Josh and Kate haven't be going out for very long.
- Were they been sitting in the sun all afternoon?

### Present perfect simple & continuous

### 10 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets in the present perfect simple or the present perfect continuous.

*I've been working (work) in Berlin since Christmas.*

- Why are you so wet? (you / jog) in the rain?
- Is it still snowing? No, it (stop).
- My brother (be) on holiday for six weeks.
- I (not / study) medicine for three years.
- How many times (you / visit) New York?

### ever & never, for & since

We use *ever* or *never* + past participle in present perfect simple to discuss whether something has happened in the past.

- Ever* means 'at any time' and is generally used in questions.  
*Have you ever been to the Prado museum?*
- The opposite of *ever* is *never*, which means 'at no time'.  
*No, I've never been to the Prado.*

We use *for* or *since* with the present perfect simple to discuss the duration of a state or action which began in the past and still continues.

- We can use *for* and *since* to answer 'How long ...?'  
*How long have you lived here?*  
*I've lived here for six months / since January.*
- We use *for* to discuss how long something has continued.  
*We've known her for two years.*
- We use *since* to state when something began.  
*She's worked here since last Christmas.*

### 11 Complete the sentences with *ever*, *never*, *for* or *since*.

We haven't been to Cork *since* we were young.

- Have you ... been to Venezuela?
- I haven't seen James ... 2012.
- I've ... worked in a bar.
- We've been married ... 42 years.

### still, yet, already, just

We often use the time expressions *still*, *just*, *yet* or *already* with the present perfect simple.

- We use *still* in negative sentences to emphasize that a situation has not changed. We put it between the subject and the auxiliary verb *have*.  
*It's 11 p.m. and the film still hasn't started!*
- We use *yet* in questions to ask whether an action has been completed. We put it at the end of a sentence.  
*Have you watched the DVD yet?*
- We can also use *yet* at the end of negative sentences to emphasize that we intend to complete an action in the future.  
*I haven't saved enough money yet.*
- We use *already* to emphasize that an action has happened. We put it between the auxiliary verb *have* and the past participle of the main verb.  
*I've already seen that film. It's rubbish!*
- We use *just* to discuss an action that happened very recently. We put it between the auxiliary verb *have* and the past participle of the main verb.  
*I've just read the final Hunger Games book.*

### 12 Rewrite the sentences so that the meaning stays the same, using the words in brackets.

He hasn't learnt to drive yet. (still)

*He still hasn't learnt to drive.*

- It's not long since I left university. (just)
- She still hasn't thanked us for her present. (yet)
- They've visited the Eiffel Tower before. (already)
- We haven't started studying yet. (still)
- Have you got married recently? (just)

### none, both, all, neither

We use *both* or *neither* to discuss two things / people, but we use *all* or *none* to discuss groups of three or more things / people.

- We use *both* or *all* **after** *be* or modal verbs.  
*We could all go dancing this weekend.*
- We use *both* or *all* **before** other verbs.  
*They both bought new trainers for the gym.*
- We use *both*, *neither* and *all* with *of* before articles and pronouns.  
*Neither of you can afford the festival tickets.*

### 13 Choose the correct options.

*All / None / Both* my cousin and I have red hair.

- Neither of / All / Both* us could make it to the party.
- Neither / Both of / None* the children are happy.
- They all / neither of / none of* look very tanned.
- You must both / none / neither of* come and stay.
- Both / Neither / All* my sister nor I can speak Dutch.



## Indefinite pronouns

We use indefinite pronouns to discuss people, things or places in a general way.

- We use pronouns ending in *-body* or *-one* to refer to people: *someone / somebody, anyone / anybody, no one / nobody, everyone / everybody*.
- We use pronouns ending in *-thing* to refer to things: *something, anything, nothing, everything*.
- We use pronouns ending in *-where* to refer to places: *somewhere, anywhere, nowhere, everywhere*.
- We only use pronouns with *no-* as the subject in a negative clause.

*Nobody came to the summer barbecue.*

- We use a singular verb after an indefinite pronoun.  
*Everything was ready for the exam this year.*
- We often use pronouns starting with *any-* in questions.  
*Is there anywhere good to eat nearby?*

### 14 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

anybody everywhere nobody nothing  
somebody something

Can I tell you **something** private?

- I've looked ..., but I can't find my phone.
- The fridge is empty – there's ... to eat.
- I've never met ... as beautiful as you.
- The cinema was empty – there was ... there.
- Finally, he's met ... he wants to commit to.

## Comparatives & superlatives

We use comparative adjectives to compare things.

*Rome is bigger than Madrid.*

We use superlative adjectives to express extremes.

*Italians make the best pizzas in the world.*

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
one syllable ending in -e <i>nice</i>	adjective + <i>-r</i> <i>nicer</i>	<i>the</i> + adjective + <i>-st</i> <i>the nicest</i>
one syllable ending in consonant + vowel + consonant <i>big</i>	adjective (with final consonant doubled) + <i>-er</i> <i>bigger</i>	<i>the</i> + adjective (with final consonant doubled) + <i>-est</i> <i>the biggest</i>
two syllables ending in -y <i>funny</i>	adjective (without -y) + <i>-ier</i> <i>funnier</i>	<i>the</i> + adjective (without -y) + <i>-iest</i> <i>the funniest</i>
other adjectives with one or two syllables <i>clever</i>	adjective + <i>-er</i> <i>cleverer</i>	<i>the</i> + adjective + <i>-est</i> <i>the cleverest</i>
three or more syllables <i>expensive</i>	<i>more</i> + adjective <i>more expensive</i>	<i>the most</i> + adjective <i>the most expensive</i>

## Spelling

The adjectives *good*, *bad* and *far* have irregular forms.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
<i>good</i>	<i>better</i>	<i>the best</i>
<i>bad</i>	<i>worse</i>	<i>the worst</i>
<i>far</i>	<i>further</i>	<i>the farthest</i>

## Use

Comparative + *than* compares people, places and things.

*Tallinn is colder than Toledo.*

*The + superlative expresses the highest degree of something.*

*I think jamón ibérico is the best in the world.*

### 15 Complete the text with the adjectives in brackets in the comparative or superlative.

#### Record breakers

- Sultan Kösen (Turkey) is **the tallest** (tall) man in the world – he's 251 cm tall.
- Hans N. Langseth (Norway) had (1) (long) beard ever recorded – it was 5.33 m long.
- Cynthia J. Martell (USA) had (2) (decorated) skin ever – she had tattoos covering 96% of her body.
- Manuel Uribe (Mexico) is (3) (heavy) man in the world – he weighed 444.6 kg in March 2012.

#### (not) as ... as, less & least

We use *as + adjective + as* to compare two equal things.

*The sequel was as good as the first film.*

However, we use *not as + adjective + as* to express inequality. It means the same as *less + adjective + than*.

*The second exam wasn't as difficult as the first.*

The comparative adjective *less* is the opposite of *more*.

*Gold is more expensive than silver.*

*Silver is less expensive than gold.*

We use the superlative adjective *the least + adjective* as the opposite of *the most*.

*This is the most / least expensive hat in the shop.*

### 16 Order the words to form sentences.

exciting / yours. / less / than / Our / plans / holiday / are

*Our holiday plans are less exciting than yours.*

- large / Peter's. / as / Our / is / not / family / as
- patient / mother / is / than / My / less / me.
- least / His / approach / the / is / systematic.
- than / is / popular / The / deputy / president / less / his

## Unit 1

### Past simple

**Form & Use** See 'Past simple' on page 115.

- 1 Complete the sentences in your notebook with the verbs in the past simple.
- I *passed* my exams, but I *didn't do* well. (not do / pass)
- When I ... China, I ... the Great Wall. (visit / see)
  - I ... such an amazing holiday – I ... hang-gliding and ... a camel across the desert! (go / ride / have)
  - Last year I ... from university and ... my own internet business. (start / graduate)
  - Tom ... his brother, "... you ... tennis yesterday?" (play / ask)

### Past continuous

**Form & Use** See 'Past continuous' on page 115.

- 2 Order the words to form sentences.
- skiing / I / Alps / last / This / was / the / time / in / year  
This time last year, I *was skiing* in the Alps.
- at / were / morning / 10.30 / playing / We / tennis / this
  - ago / we / breakfast / Three / were / hours / eating
  - 9 p.m. / doing / between / What / you / and / yesterday? / 10 p.m. / were
  - they / still / Were / 3 a.m. / morning? / chatting / at / this

### Past simple & past continuous

#### Use

- We use the past simple to discuss an action in the past that has ended.  
I *wrote* my essay last night. I *started* it at five o'clock and I *finished* at half past six.
- We use the past continuous to discuss an action which was happening at a specific time in the past.  
'What *were* you *doing* at six o'clock?'  
'I *was writing* my essay.'
- We can combine the past simple with the past continuous by using *when* or *while*. We can also vary the order of the tenses within a sentence.  
*While* I *was driving*, my mobile *rang*.  
My mobile *rang* *while* I *was driving*.

- 3 Copy and correct the errors in the sentences. One sentence is correct.
- The children were playing when the postman ~~was arriving~~ *arrived*.
- They walked to college when they found the money.
  - Did you have your dinner when I called?
  - Jo didn't hear the bell because she was listening to music.
  - When I walked into the room, everyone worked hard.
- 4 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in the box.

arrive do drive eat fall happen hurt play  
ring watch

I *was doing* my homework when the doorbell *rang*.

- Gemma ... asleep while she ... the film.
- The student ... his foot while he ... football.
- Mario ... too fast when the accident ...
- Everyone ... dinner when the final guests ...

### Present perfect simple

**Form & Use** See 'Present perfect simple' on page 116.

- 5 Write sentences using the present perfect.
- Lee / not learn / drive yet  
Lee *hasn't learned* to drive yet.
- Kim / eat / four cakes since lunchtime.
  - Susan / finish / school / but she / not leave / home yet.
  - We / not have / any homework this week.
  - you / go / abroad / this year?

### Past simple & present perfect simple

#### Use

- We use the past simple to discuss a state or action that finished in the past.  
I *lived* in Gijón when I *was eight years old*. (I don't live there now.)
- We use the present perfect simple to discuss a state or action that started in the past, but continues in the present.  
I *ve lived* in Gijón since 2007. (I still live there now.)
- We use the past simple with a time expression to specify the time something happened.  
I *tried* Thai food last night.
- We use the present perfect simple if we don't want or need to specify the time something happened.  
*Have you tried* Thai food? (When doesn't matter.)

- 6 Copy and correct the errors in the sentences. One sentence is correct.
- ~~have visited~~ my cousin last Sunday. *visited*
- My parents has met at school.
  - I have passed all my exams last year.
  - They have lived in New York all their lives.
  - Fabrice didn't brush his teeth yet this morning.
- 7 Complete the message with the verbs in brackets in the past simple or present perfect simple.
- Hello from New York! It's day three and I've *had* (have) such a great time so far. I (1) (go) to the Empire State Building on Monday – it looks just like the films! Then yesterday we (2) (do) a walking tour and ate at a Caribbean restaurant. I (3) (never / taste) food so delicious in all my life. We can't decide what to do tomorrow. (4) (you / visit) the Statue of Liberty when you came last year?
- Love, Petra

### Past perfect simple

#### Form

We form the past perfect with *had* + past participle.

#### Affirmative / Negative / Question

I / You / He / She / It / We / They	had	past participle
-------------------------------------	-----	-----------------

I / You / He / She / It / We / They	had not (hadn't)	past participle
Had	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	past participle ?

She **had gone** to the cinema with her Mum.  
I **hadn't phoned** him before my flight took off.  
**Had you brought** a waterproof coat?

Use

We use the past perfect simple:

- for actions / situations which happened before another action / situation / specific point in the past.  
I'd only **seen** Khan in photos before I visited India.
- with the expression *it was the first / second / third time*.  
It was the first time that I'd **tried** octopus.

**8 Match 1-4 with A-E. Then write sentences A-E using the past perfect.**

She wasn't hungry. *She'd just eaten her lunch.*

- I couldn't unlock the door.
- I got to the station late.
- Nicoletta was happy to see her brother.
- Xavier wasn't ready to leave the party.

- A She / not see / him / three months  
B I / forgot / my key  
C ~~She / just / eat / lunch~~  
D The train / already / leave  
E He / only just / arrive

**Past simple & past perfect simple**

Use

- We use the past simple, not the past perfect simple, for actions / events in the past that have finished.  
I **listened** to the band's new album.
- We use the past perfect simple for actions / events in the past that happened before another action / event.  
I'd **seen** the show before I met the presenter.

**9 Choose the correct options.**

After he **fed** (had fed) the cat, he went to work.

- They **got** / **had got** dressed then they ate their breakfast.
- Had they already eaten** / **Did they already eat** by the time you got there?
- Had you eaten** / **Did you eat** any lunch yesterday?
- Mark was surprised to see Maria's ring because she **hadn't told** / **didn't tell** him that she was engaged.

**10 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets in the past simple or the past perfect.**

I **failed** (fail) my exam because I **hadn't studied** (not study).

- Thomas (not / meet) Sam before today.
- (study) Mandarin before you (move) to China?
- I (not / go) to the party because I (not / be invited).
- We (never / play) tennis before we (join) this school.

**used to for past habits**

Form

Affirmative / Negative / Question		
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	used to	infinitive
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	did not (didn't)	infinitive
Did	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	use to infinitive ?

I **used to go** cycling along the river.

I **didn't use to go** ice skating.

**Did you use to go** swimming?

Use

We use *used to* to compare past actions / habits / situations with the present, to explain that the action or situation doesn't exist in the present.

We **used to go** to Italy on holiday. (But now we don't.)

**would for past habits**

Form

Affirmative / Negative / Question		
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	would ('d)	infinitive
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	wouldn't	infinitive
Would	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	infinitive ?

When I was a child, I'd **spend** all my money on sweets.

When she visited Spain, she **wouldn't eat** until late.

**Would you eat** fresh seafood every day?

Use

We use *would* + infinitive in formal writing to talk about past actions or habits.

In the summer, my grandparents **would visit**.

**11 Complete the sentences with the verbs from the box in the past with used to in your notebook.**

go learn not / watch run work

I **used to run** 10 km a day when I was young.

- Lauren ... in a restaurant when she lived in London.
- Children ... as much TV as they do now.
- ... a musical instrument when you were a child?
- I ... fishing every week until I broke my leg.

**Past simple, used to and would**

Use

- We can use the past simple as well as *used to* or *would* to discuss past actions or habits.  
As a child, she'd **spend** her holidays in Ibiza.  
As a child, she **used to spend** her holidays in Ibiza.  
As a child, she **spent** her holidays in Ibiza.
- We can't use *would* to discuss past states; we must use the past simple or *used to* instead.
- We can't use *used to* with *for* or *since*.

**12 Order the words to form sentences.**

Atlético Madrid. / play / to / Fernando Torres / used / for  
*Fernando Torres used to play for Atlético Madrid.*

- 1 didn't / Kim / use / go / hiking / to
- 2 have / hair? / Did / use / you / to / short
- 3 weekend / she / Harriet / play / teenager. / a / would / badminton / every / when / was
- 4 We / talk / each other / younger. / wouldn't / to / we / when / were

**13 Complete the text in your notebook with the verbs from the box using the past simple or *used to / would + verb*. Sometimes there is more than one possible answer.**

decide find get ~~have~~ swim stay

*I used to have* wonderful holidays when I was a child. Every year, we (1) ... with my aunt in Lanzarote. We (2) ... in the sea every day. One year, we found a cave – we (3) ... to go exploring but we (4) ... lost. After two hours, my aunt (5) ... us – and she never let us go exploring alone again!

### **3- FICHAS DE REPASO de:**

- **GRAMMAR**
- **VOCABULARY**
- **WRITING**
- **READING**

**QUE TENÉIS MÁS ABAJO (PODÉIS IMPRIMIRLAS Y HACERLAS O SI NO EN LIBRETA O FOLIO, RELLENANDO SÓLO LOS HUECOS)**

## Present tense review

### 1 Choose the correct options.

Sorry, I can't talk because we **eat / 're eating** dinner at the moment.

- The students **take / are taking** the bus to school every day.
- We **celebrate / 're celebrating** our wedding anniversary today.
- I **don't want / 'm not wanting** to go to the party.
- Yiannis **doesn't play / isn't playing** football at the moment.
- Do you go / Are you going** to concerts very often?
- Do you prefer / Are you preferring** Chinese or Indian food?

### 2 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

haven't travelled   ~~have you been~~  
 have you been living   have you travelled  
 've been living   've been working

- A: So, how long *have you been* a teacher?  
 B: I (1) ..... as a teacher for six years.  
 A: OK, and how long (2) ..... in Madrid?  
 B: I (3) ..... here since 2012.  
 A: Right, and (4) ..... abroad for work very often?  
 B: No, I (5) ..... abroad for work before.

## Subject & object questions

### 3 Write subject or object questions. Use the verb tenses in brackets.

Where / you / go / now? (present continuous)

*Where are you going now?*

- Who / help / me / today? (present continuous)  
 .....
- Where / she / learn / French? (present simple)  
 .....
- Who / visit / Paris? (present perfect simple)  
 .....
- Who / you / see / yesterday? (past simple)  
 .....
- Why / she / cry? (present perfect continuous)  
 .....

## *ever, never, for, since, still, yet, already, just*

### 4 Order the words to form sentences.

worked / shoe shop / I've / never / in / before. / a

*I've never worked in a shoe shop before.*

- yet. / isn't / Lunch / ready  
 .....
- since / this / been / He's / watching TV / morning.  
 .....
- seen / We've / this / already / film.  
 .....
- waiting / you / Are / doctor? / still / see / to / the  
 .....
- 45 minutes. / been / We've / for / dancing  
 .....
- been / Have / ice-skating? / ever / you  
 .....
- started / just / exam. / The / have / students / their  
 .....

## *none, both, all, neither & indefinite pronouns*

### 5 Choose A, B or C to complete the sentences.

- The students ... passed their exams.  
 A neither      B all      C none
- We saw ... them at the party.  
 A both      B both of      C neither
- ... us could believe the news.  
 A Neither      B None      C None of
- I've lost my keys. I've searched ...  
 A anywhere      B everywhere      C anyone
- I'm starving. Can you get me ... to eat, please?  
 A something      B nothing      C anything
- The house is empty – there's ... here.  
 A anybody      B everybody      C nobody

## *Comparatives & superlatives, (not) as ... as, less & least*

### 6 Choose the correct options.

People in Monaco have **higher than / the highest** life expectancy in the world at 89.63 years, and people in Chad have (1) **lower than / the lowest** life expectancy at just 49.07 years. Monaco is one of (2) **richer than / the richest** and (3) **more densely populated than / the most densely populated** countries in the world, while Chad is one of (4) **poorer than / the poorest** countries. People who live in developed countries usually live (5) **longer than / the longest** average. In Spain, the average life expectancy is 81.37, which is (6) **higher than / the highest** Portugal, but (7) **not as high as / least high as** France and Italy.

## Present tense review

### 1 Complete the dialogue. Use the present simple or present continuous forms of the verbs in brackets.

- A: Hey, where *are you going* (go)?  
 B: I (1) ..... (go) to the gym. I (2) ..... (do) yoga every Tuesday morning – I really (3) ..... (love) it!  
 A: Me too! I (4) ..... (want) to come with you, but I (5) ..... (wait) for the postman now.  
 B: What (6) ..... (wait) for?  
 A: My exam results! The postman usually (7) ..... (arrive) by 9 a.m., but he's late today!

### 2 Write sentences. Use the present perfect simple or the present perfect continuous.

- we / work / Tenerife / for two months.  
*We've been working in Tenerife for two months.*
- she / learn / Mandarin / for three years.  
 .....
  - Jo and Sam / know each other / for 20 years.  
 .....
  - I / not play / tennis / since March.  
 .....
  - the students / complete / their application forms?  
 .....
  - you / wait / for a long time?  
 .....

## Subject & object questions

### 3 Complete the questions for these answers.

- Pierre lives in Cuba.  
 Where *does Pierre live*?  
 1 Jenna sent me this present.  
 Who .....?  
 ?  
 2 The boys have gone to the cinema.  
 Where .....?  
 ?  
 3 Leonardo da Vinci painted *The Last Supper*.  
 Who .....?  
 ?  
 4 Paul is waiting for the train.  
 What .....?  
 ?

## *ever, never, for, since, still, yet, already, just*

### 4 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

already ~~ever~~ for just never since still yet

Have you *ever* cried because of a piece of music?

- I've been living in Japan ..... 25 years but I've ..... been to Tokyo.
- My sister isn't ready ..... – she's ..... doing her hair.
- I've been learning to drive ..... March and I've ..... passed my test today!
- He's ..... applied for seventeen jobs.

## *none, both, all, neither & indefinite pronouns*

### 5 Complete the text with the words in the box.

all of anyone ~~everyone~~ none of some  
 someone somewhere

### Interview tips

*Everyone* gets nervous before an interview, but remember that you have just as good a chance as

- ..... of getting the job. Here are
  - ..... tips to help you.
- Preparation: Ask (3) ..... to help you prepare for the interview by playing the role of the interviewer – you may not be able to predict (4) ..... the questions you will be asked, but the more practice you can do, the better.
  - Presentation: Dress smartly and wear nice shoes – (5) ..... the interviewers we talked to said that they would hire someone who looked badly dressed.
  - Punctuality: Allow plenty of time to get to the interview, especially if it's (6) ..... you haven't been before.

## Comparatives & superlatives, *(not) as ... as, less & least*

### 6 Complete the sentences with two or three words each. Use the words in bold.

Spain is larger than Italy. Italy is *smaller than* Spain. (**small**)

- My French isn't as good as yours. Your French is ..... mine. (**good**)
- Nobody is as good as Lionel Messi at football. He's ..... footballer in the world. (**good**)
- It's cheaper here than at La Perla. This restaurant isn't ..... La Perla. (**expensive**)
- J.K. Rowling is a very successful author. She's one of ..... authors of all time. (**successful**)
- My shoes were very expensive. Yours were ..... mine. (**less**)
- The first exam was very easy. It was the ..... of all the exams. (**least**)

## Past simple & past continuous

### 1 Choose the correct options.

The students **did** / **were doing** an exam at ten o'clock yesterday morning.

- This time last week, I **walked** / **was walking** along the Great Wall of China!
- While we **waited** / **were waiting** for our bus in Delhi, we **saw** / **were seeing** three cows walking past us.
- Did Mark break** / **Was Mark breaking** his arm while he **skied** / **was skiing**?
- My mobile phone **rang** / **was ringing** when we **watched** / **were watching** the film.
- When I last **spoke** / **was speaking** to Lisa, she **travelled** / **was travelling** around Europe.
- I **didn't hear** / **wasn't hearing** the doorbell because I **listened** / **was listening** to loud music.

## Past simple & present perfect simple

### 2 Match 1–5 with A–F.

- |                     |                             |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| Pedro started       | A Tom since last summer.    |
| 1 Jason has started | B your lunch yesterday?     |
| 2 Have you eaten    | C Ella last Tuesday.        |
| 3 Did you eat       | D his homework and he'll    |
| 4 I haven't seen    | be finished soon.           |
| 5 I didn't see      | E university in 2010.       |
|                     | F anything since breakfast? |

## Past simple & past perfect simple

### 3 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

bungee jumped ~~had already left~~ had been  
had checked hadn't studied had overslept  
Had you seen passed was went were  
~~woke up~~

- By the time we *woke up*, he *had already left* the house.
- Before he ..... off the bridge, Leo ..... the ropes were secure.
  - He ..... late for school because he .....
  - ..... the film before you ..... to the cinema?
  - He ..... his exam even though he ..... at all!
  - In 2010, a group of 33 Chilean miners ..... underground for 69 days before they ..... rescued.

## Past simple, *used to* & *would*

### 4 Order the words to form sentences.

live / Mario / Lanzarote? / use / Did / to / in

*Did Mario use to live in Lanzarote?*

- every / school / football / day. / after / We / play / would  
.....
- a bakery. / work / in / Sandra / used / to  
.....
- guitar? / use / play / Did / to / you / the  
.....
- iPads / 1990s. / didn't / the / They / use / have / to / in  
.....
- ten miles / walk / He / day. / would / to / every / school  
.....
- uncle. / with / used / Rafael Nadal / to / train / his  
.....
- live / these / Did / caves? / people / use / in / to  
.....
- much / get / We / use / homework. / didn't / to  
.....

## Past tense review

### 5 Choose A, B or C to complete the text.

Earlier today, hiker Mary Owen *B* rescued from Mount Hood in Oregon after she (1) ..... stranded on the mountain alone for six days. She (2) ..... to the top of the mountain when she (3) ..... lost and (4) ....., injuring her leg. She (5) ..... by eating cereal bars and drinking melted snow. She is now recovering in hospital, and she (6) ..... a lot of messages from people around the world.

- |                  |                      |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| A has been       | <u>B was</u>         | C had been           |
| 1 A has been     | B used to be         | C had been           |
| 2 A was climbing | B used to climb      | C would climb        |
| 3 A had got      | B has got            | C got                |
| 4 A slipped      | B was slipping       | C had been slipping  |
| 5 A survived     | B had been surviving | C used to survive    |
| 6 A had received | B has received       | C had been receiving |



## Past simple & past continuous

- 1 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in the box. Use the past simple or the past continuous.

arrest ~~arrive~~ deliver ~~drink~~ eat listen  
not rain ring try walk

I *was drinking* coffee when my friend *arrived*.

- While we ..... to music, the phone .....
- The postman ..... the package when we ..... our breakfast.
- The policeman ..... the suspect while he ..... to escape.
- It ..... when the actress ..... down the red carpet.

## Past simple & present perfect simple

- 2 Write sentences. Use the past simple or the present perfect simple.

I / never / go sailing / before.  
*I've never been sailing before.*

- he / go / China / last year.  
.....
- she / finish / school / yet?  
.....
- you / ever / work for / a charity?  
.....
- they / not go / backpacking / last summer.  
.....
- we / not eat / breakfast / yet.  
.....

## Past simple & past perfect simple

- 3 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in bold. Use the past simple or the past perfect simple.

Before Chris *came* home from work, it *had started* to rain.  
(**come / start**)

- By the time the students ....., the film ..... (**arrive / begin**)
- ..... Celia ever ..... Chinese food before she ..... to Shanghai? (**try / move**)
- Jan ..... English before he ..... high school. (**not study / start**)
- I ..... that you ..... India before. (**not know / visit**)

## Past tenses, *used to* & *would*

- 4 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in the box. Use suitable past tenses with *used to* or *would*.

eat go have live ~~travel~~

I *used to travel* all the time, but now I stay at home.

- When I was a child, I ..... meat, but now I'm vegetarian.
- Five years ago, Alex ..... in London, but now he's in New York.
- In the 1970s, nobody ..... a mobile phone, but now everybody has one.
- When he was younger, my father ..... hang-gliding.

## Consolidation

- 5 Write sentences. Use suitable past or present tenses.

By the time / we / arrive / the dive centre / the diving lesson / already / start

*By the time we arrived at the dive centre, the diving lesson had already started.*

- I / wait for / my girlfriend / to call / now – she / phone / every day / 8 p.m.  
.....
- She / never / go snowboarding, / but / she / go skiing / every year.  
.....
- When / I / be / child, / I / sleep / with / my teddy bear.  
.....
- While / he / wait / for / me / to arrive, / he / fall / asleep.  
.....

- 6 Complete the email with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets. Use suitable past or present tenses. Sometimes there is more than one possible answer.

Send Now Send Later Link Delete

Hi Fran,  
I'm *emailing* (email) you from Paris. I (1) .....  
(have) such a great holiday so far – I (2) .....  
(love) France! Yesterday, we (3) ..... (go)  
to the Palace of Versailles and I (4) .....  
(never / see) anything like it! My favourite room  
(5) ..... (be) the Hall of Mirrors where King  
Louis XIV (6) ..... (display) his royal power.  
We had a great day, but when I got back to the hotel, I  
(7) ..... (realize) that I (8) .....  
(leave) my phone on the train. I (9) ..... (call)  
my number and discovered that somebody  
(10) ..... (found) it and left it in the lost  
property office at St Michel station! It was my lucky day!  
See you soon,  
Pat

## Get, go, make & do

### 1 Match the activities in the box with the pictures.

do homework do housework go camping  
go climbing go hang-gliding go sailing  
go trekking go windsurfing



- go hang-gliding 1 .....
- 2 ..... 3 .....
- 4 ..... 5 .....
- 6 ..... 7 .....

### 2 Put the words in the box in the correct column.

a course a fortune a meal a ~~tattoo~~ a website  
backpacking friends good grades married  
on a date voluntary work

get	go	make	do
a tattoo			

## Phrasal verbs (go)

### 3 Choose A, B or C to complete the sentences.

She went **B** a bad time after her climbing accident.

A without **B through** C back

1 The trekker said that he wouldn't go ..... into the jungle ever again.

A without B through C back

2 When you've gone ..... food for several days, you start to feel very unwell.

A without B through C back

3 I heard a strange noise. What's going ..... in there?

A without B through C on

4 The campers have been ..... some difficult times in the last few days.

A without B through C back

## Verbs & -ed / -ing adjectives

### 4 Choose the correct options.

Send Now Send Later Link Delete

Hi Peter,

I'm having such an **interested** / **interesting** holiday in Cuba. I saw something really (1) **surprised** / **surprising** yesterday. A French man called Alain Robert climbed the outside of the hotel where I'm staying, which is 27 storeys tall! It was very (2) **excited** / **exciting** to watch but I was (3) **frightened** / **frightening** that he would fall because he wasn't wearing any safety equipment. It was (4) **annoyed** / **annoying** because the batteries in my camera were dead, so I couldn't take any photos!

I hope you're having a good week and you're not too (5) **bored** / **boring** without me! I'll give you a call and maybe we can meet up on Sunday if I'm not too (6) **exhausted** / **exhausting** from the flight.

Love, Sue

### 5 Complete the adjectives with the suffixes -ed or -ing.

He was very embarrass**ed** because he forgot to pay the bill in the restaurant.

- Louis was depress..... when he found out that he'd failed his exams.
- Riding a motorbike along the Pacific Coast Highway in the USA is a very excit..... experience.
- I always find it really relax..... when we go camping in Italy.
- Jane thought that she would be too frighten..... to bungee jump off the Macau Tower in China.
- The students were very disappoint..... because they didn't get tickets for the final.
- We went on a really interest..... tour of Buckingham Palace.

## Writing skills: step 1

### 1 Choose the correct options.

- 1 **After / By the time** she texted me, I called her.
- 2 **At first, / Before**, most of the students didn't talk to each other, but **after / eventually** they became more confident.
- 3 He'd done a lot of painting **before / as soon as** he decided to go to university to study art.
- 4 **Before / By the time** I arrived at the cinema, the film had already started.
- 5 **Later / As** I walked past her house, I decided to go and say 'hello' to her.
- 6 **At first / While** you're here, you should meet Rebecca. She's really nice.
- 7 We had a barbecue in the afternoon. **In the end, / Later**, we went inside because it started to get cold.

### 2 Rewrite the sentences. Use the correct tense and the time expressions in bold.

- 1 Anja made a snack at the same time as we watched a film. (**while**)  
.....  
.....
- 2 I felt homesick when I first moved abroad, but after a long time I got used to it. (**eventually**)  
.....  
.....
- 3 The first thing you need to do is clean the kitchen, then you can start cooking. (**before**)  
.....  
.....
- 4 When the phone rang, I guessed it would be Michael. (**as soon as**)  
.....  
.....
- 5 In the beginning, I didn't enjoy studying history, but now it's my favourite subject. (**at first**)  
.....  
.....
- 6 We couldn't decide what to cook, so we finally ordered a pizza. (**in the end**)  
.....  
.....

## Writing skills: step 2

### 3 Read the text and put paragraphs A–E in the correct order.

- 1 C
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....


- A (1) **As soon as / At first** we arrived in the mountains, it started raining heavily. (2) **While / As soon as** we were waiting to get on to a bus, I dropped my rucksack in a big puddle of water. Everything was soaked! We could see that the weather wasn't good enough to climb. We stood around, getting wet, discussing what we should do.
- B I had joined the climbing club a few months earlier, and (3) **as soon as / after** practising on climbing walls I decided to try the real thing. (4) **Before, / At first**, I had to wait for the club to organize a trip. When I saw the poster, I signed up straight away. (5) **By the time, / Eventually**, the weekend of the trip arrived. We all met at the station, but the train was very late. When it arrived, there were no seats available so we had to stand up most of the way!
- C I remember a very eventful trip a few years ago. I went with the members of my climbing club to the Cairngorm mountains in Scotland. (6) **While / As** I was there, I had a great time but lots of things went wrong.
- D (7) **Eventually / By the time** the weekend was over, I had become good friends with all the other climbers. We often talk about the trip, and I think it made us stronger people!
- E (8) **At the end, / In the end**, we decided to stay in the hostel all of that day. It was extremely boring and we were all in a bad mood. Then I went out to buy some food, but discovered I'd left my wallet on the train. One of the other people on the trip gave me some money. Luckily, the next day was sunny and we did some great climbing.

### 4 Circle the correct options in the text.

## Reading

- 1 Read the text and explain in your own words what an intern is. Find the part(s) of the text that tell you. Would you like to be an intern?

# Fly on the wall

The not-so-secret blog of an intern, aged 21 

A Who am I? I'm Gerry Higgins and I'm from Donegal, Ireland. I graduated just over a year ago with a degree in Public Relations. At the moment, I'm an intern in a well-known market research company.

B 7.06 p.m. on Friday 22 October

What a day! I must admit, when I first started my internship (about two months ago for those who haven't read my previous posts!) I dreamt of days like this. There's a lot of bad press about being an intern. Sure, it's unpaid work; sure, I have to make other people's tea and coffee; but if you're as ambitious as I am, it's one of the best ways to get work experience.

C But let me get back to today. To celebrate the company's 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary, we had an office party. It wasn't all fun and games, though. Six weeks ago, it was made clear that I would be responsible for making most of the arrangements. That included clearing an area for the party on the day without breaking any of the safety regulations, sending emails giving details about the party and replying to all staff, and typing up and printing 136 name tags.

D At first I enjoyed all the responsibility, but by the week before I was beginning to ask myself why they had trusted me to do all this. The biggest challenge on the day of the party was dealing with the caterers. I won't go into the boring details, but it's very annoying when the wrong food is brought in the wrong quantities and the bill is higher than we agreed.

E But my big moment came just after the party started. 'Gerry, I hear you're a bit of a singer. Would you like to help me out with the entertainment? I was planning to play guitar and sing myself, but I've got a throat infection,' the boss explained to me as he played a tune on his Fender. 'I'd love to,' was my reply. Even though I was exhausted, I finally had the chance to do what I'm best at. We made a tremendous double act. Now, the staff don't see me as just the intern, but as an entertainer. As a result, they've given me a new nickname: the intern-tainer! Pretty cool, I thought!



- 2 Read the text again and answer the questions in your own words.

- 1 What qualifications does Gerry have?
- 2 How much does Gerry earn as an intern?
- 3 What thing couldn't Gerry understand?
- 4 What was the most difficult thing Gerry had to do in preparation for the celebration?
- 5 What happened as a result of someone's illness?

- 3 Write T (true) or F (false) for 1-5. Explain your answers.

- 1 Gerry has been an intern for more than a year.
- 2 Gerry isn't interested in having a successful career.
- 3 For the party, Gerry was put in charge of difficult tasks.
- 4 It was a tiring day for Gerry.
- 5 Gerry was embarrassed by his new nickname.

- 4 Match the definitions with the words and phrases underlined in the text.

- 1 official rules which people should follow to avoid accidents \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 a humorous / informal way to refer to someone \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 negative comments made about something \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 a period of time where a student or graduate gets work experience \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 two people who perform together \_\_\_\_\_

- 5 Write six words from the text that include the same sound as *sugar* and *ship* /j/. Write them in the order they appear in the text.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_

