



**TAREA
ASIGNATURA
PENDIENTE INGLÉS
1º BACHILLERATO**

DEPARTAMENTO DE LENGUAS



La entrega de este trabajo es voluntario pero se tendrá en cuenta a partir del 4'5. Se entregará el día del examen al profesor encargado de éste.

ESTRUCTURAS SINTÁCTICO-DISCURSIVAS:

- Expresión de relaciones lógicas: conjunción (*as well as*); disyunción (*either...or*); oposición/concesión (*although; however*); causa (*because (of); due to; as*); finalidad (*so that; in order to*); comparación (*as/not so Adj. as; less/more + Adj./Adv. (than); the better of the two; the best ever*); resultado/correlación (*so; so that; the more...the better*); condición (*if; unless; in case*); estilo indirecto (*reported information, offers, suggestions, promises, commands, wishes*).
- Relaciones temporales (*while; once (we have finished)*).
- Afirmación (*affirmative sentences; tags; So it seems*).
- Exclamación (*What + noun (+ phrase), e. g. What a thing to say!; How + Adv. + Adj., e. g. How very funny!; exclamatory sentences and phrases, e. g. Wow, this is really cool!*).
- Negación (*e. g. Not bad; Not at all; No way*).
- Interrogación (*Wh- questions; Aux. Questions; How come?; So?; tags*).
- Expresión del tiempo: pasado (*past simple and continuous; present perfect simple and continuous; past perfect simple and continuous*); presente (*simple and continuous present*); futuro (*present simple and continuous + Adv.; will be – ing*).
- Expresión del aspecto: puntual (*simple tenses*); durativo (*present and past simple/perfect; and future continuous*); habitual (*simple tenses (+ Adv., e. g. as a rule); used to*); incoativo (*(be) set to*); terminativo (*cease – ing*).
- Expresión de la modalidad: factualidad (*declarative sentences*); capacidad (*manage*); posibilidad/probabilidad (*possibly; probably*); necesidad (*want; take*); obligación (*need/needn't*); permiso (*may; could; allow*); intención (*be thinking of –ing*).
- Expresión de la existencia (*e. g. there should/must be*); la entidad (*count/uncount/collective/compound nouns; pronouns (relative, reflexive/emphatic, one(s); determiners*); la cualidad (*e. g. quite nice; easy to handle*).
- Expresión de la cantidad: *Number (e. g. fractions; decimals). Quantity: e. g. several. Degree: e. g. terribly (sorry); quite well*).
- Expresión del espacio (*prepositions and adverbs of location, position, distance, motion, direction, origin and arrangement*).
- Expresión del tiempo (*points (e. g. this time tomorrow; in ten days), divisions (e. g. semester), and indications (e. g. earlier; later) of time; duration (e. g. all day long; the whole summer); anteriority (already; (not) yet); posteriority (e. g. afterwards; later (on)); sequence (firstly, secondly, finally); simultaneousness (just then/as); frequency (e. g. quite often; frequently; day in day out*).
- Expresión del modo (*Adv. and phrases of manner, e. g. nicely; upside down*).



Present tense review; *for / since / just / yet / already*

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the **bold** words. Use the present simple, present continuous or present perfect.

Anna and Steve **went (go)** to see their friends last night.

- 1 Tina has been in Italy for two weeks now and she _____ (**not contact**) any of her friends yet.
- 2 What exams _____ (**you / study**) for at the moment?
- 3 How often _____ (**meet**) your friends at the weekend?
- 4 We can't go out now. It _____ (**snow**) heavily.
- 5 It _____ (**not rain**) much this month.
- 6 I can't find Annie. _____ (**you / know**) where _____ (**she / go**)?

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

Tina / often go / to the cinema / with her friends

Tina often goes to the cinema with her friends.

- 1 My brother / work / in London / for / the last ten years

- 2 Kate / not study / at the moment

- 3 the shops / not close / until 7 o'clock at weekends

- 4 I / not think / that / he / do / any work / this week

3 Complete the sentences with **for, since, just, yet or already**.

Do you know where Sara is? I haven't heard from her **for** ages.

- 1 I haven't seen Maria _____ she came to my brother's party.
- 2 She's crying because she's _____ hurt her hand.
- 3 My moped is broken, but I haven't taken it to the garage _____ .
- 4 He's _____ taken part in several photography competitions, but he's never won anything.
- 5 We stayed in London _____ two days before we went to Scotland.
- 6 I haven't seen Sophie for a while. Do you know if she's come back from her holiday _____ ?

4 Complete the text with the correct form of the **bold** words. Use the present simple, present continuous or present perfect.

Cathy Matthews **has never travelled (never travel)** outside the UK, but she's got friends all over the world. This week, she (1) _____ (**already make**) two new friends, Maria in Argentina and Jean in France. In fact, she (2) _____ (**send**) Maria some photos right now.

Cathy's mum is concerned because her daughter (3) _____ (**spend**) hours on her computer every day.

'Cathy (4) _____ (**be**) online since she got home today. It's 8 o'clock now and she (5) _____ (**start**) her homework yet. Her friends (6) _____

(**not often come**) round to see her and she (7) _____ (**not go out**) much any more.'

Social networking sites (8) _____ (**change**) the way young people communicate these days.

According to a recent survey, 88% of thirteen- to sixteen-year-olds in the UK (9) _____ (**have**) a profile page on a social networking site.



- 5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the list. Use the present simple, present continuous or present perfect.

live not believe study wear not travel
not-use do receive know

We bought my mum a computer for her birthday, but she **hasn't used** it yet.

- 1 My cousin _____ in the USA since his family moved there last year.
- 2 How many text messages _____ you _____ this week?
- 3 What _____ in English at the moment?
- 4 Life is so boring! We never _____ anything exciting at the weekend.
- 5 I _____ Tom when he says he hasn't got time to do his homework.
- 6 He _____ very smart clothes today!
- 7 I _____ Tim since we met at Karen's party.
- 8 My grandparents are excited because they _____ by plane before.

Past tense contrast; *used to / would*

- 1 Complete the sentences. Use the past simple or past continuous form of the **bold** verbs.

I **heard** (hear) the phone ring while I **was reading** (read) last night.

- 1 It _____ (**not snow**) when we _____ (**arrive**) at the football field.
- 2 While my friends _____ (**enjoy**) themselves on the beach, I _____ (**study**) for an exam.
- 3 _____ (**it / rain**) when you _____ (**go**) out last night?
- 4 I was very tired and I _____ (**fall**) asleep while I _____ (**travel**) home on the bus.
- 5 I _____ (**buy**) these boots when I _____ (**shop**) on Saturday.

- 2 Complete the sentences. Use the past simple or past perfect form of the **bold** verbs.

I was hungry, so I **bought** (buy) a sandwich in town.

- 1 They _____ (**be**) asleep for over an hour when I _____ (**arrive**) home.
- 2 She _____ (**already leave**) by the time I _____ (**get**) back from the concert.
- 3 By the time we _____ (**arrive**) at the park, it _____ (**start**) raining.
- 4 I _____ (**not know**) Maria _____ (**send**) you an email last week.

- 3 Complete the text with the correct form of the **bold** verbs. Use the past simple, past continuous or past perfect.

At half term, I **went** (go) camping by the sea with Tania. We (1) _____ (**not be**) camping before, so it was quite an adventure. We (2) _____ (**not have**) our own tent, so we (3) _____ (**borrow**) one. We (4) _____ (**arrive**) at the camp site quite late. Neither of us (5) _____ (**put up**) a tent before and it was more difficult than we (6) _____ (**expect**). In the middle of the night, I (7) _____ (**wake up**) because water (8) _____ (**come**) into the tent. Outside, it (9) _____ (**rain**). Tania (10) _____ (**sleep**), so I went out and tried to fix the tent on my own. While I (11) _____ (**do**) this, I fell on top of the tent and it (12) _____ (**collapse**). We (13) _____ (**spend**) the rest of the night in the camp site showers!

- 4 Complete the dialogue with the words in the list.

used didn't would walk use use to used to did
we would used to be would help

Molly I **used** to live in this village when I was a child.

Sam Is your house still here?

Molly Yes. It (1) _____ be number seventeen in this street, but it's a shop now.

Sam Did you (2) _____ go to the local school?

Molly Yes. There (3) _____ a school here, but it closed in 2002. Now, children have to get the bus into town every day.

Sam (4) _____ you use to cycle to school?



Molly No, I didn't need to because it wasn't far from my house. I (5) _____ there every morning with my brother. My mum (6) _____ us to cross the road and (7) _____ walk down the street and across a field. In those days, there (8) _____ use to be many cars, so it was quite safe.

Sam Did a lot of people (9) _____ to live in the village in those days?

Molly Yes. Over 500, but now there are only 250 inhabitants.

5 Write sentences. Use the correct form of *used to* or *would*.

we / be / in the same class (**used to**)

We used to be in the same class.

1 Toby / not like / tennis, but he does now (**used to**)

2 my parents / listen / to the radio a lot (**would**)

3 Elena / play / the guitar in a band (**used to**)

4 I / spend / every summer at the seaside when I was a kid (**would**)

5 where / she / live / before she moved to Cardiff? (**used to**)

6 you / walk to school? (**used to**)

7 Rebecca / be / very happy here (**used to**)

Modal verbs; modal perfects

1 Circle the modal verb which is *not possible*.

The test **must** / **may** / **should** have been difficult because nobody got good marks.

1 Peter **could** / **has to** / **should** study medicine because he's excellent at science.

2 Sunday is my favourite day because I **don't have to** / **mustn't** / **needn't** get up early.

3 Simon **may not** / **can't** / **mustn't** drive the car because he hasn't got a driving licence.

4 I haven't seen her today. She **might** / **should** / **could** be ill.

5 We were sitting at the back, so we **couldn't** / **weren't able to** / **might not** hear the speaker.

6 Students **must** / **have to** / **can** be quiet in the library.

7 I **didn't have to** / **mustn't** / **didn't need to** study last night.

2 Complete the email with the words in the list.

can't have can must had to should have 'll be able couldn't shouldn't



Hi Clara,

Thanks for your email. You **MUST** be relieved that your exams are over and you (1) _____ now relax and enjoy yourself for a few weeks. I don't believe you when you say you've failed. You (2) _____ done badly because you worked so hard! You (3) _____ worry so much!

As you know, we're moving to China in October. I've had Mandarin lessons for six months, but it's a very difficult language and I don't think I (4) _____ to say very much when I get there! I (5) _____ started classes last year at the same time as my brother did. He's really good now.

I'm sorry I didn't see you at Jim's barbecue last week, but I

(6) _____ go because my parents were out that evening and I (7) _____ look after my little sister.

That's all for now. I'll phone you when I get home.

Tina

3 Complete the sentences with suitable modal verbs, using the clues in brackets to help you. Sometimes there may be more than one possible answer.

By the end of the course, you **could** speak fluently. (*ability*)

1 When I went to the USA for the first time, I _____ understand anything people said.

(*no ability*)

2 I'm not sure where Billy is. He _____ be in the gym. (*possibility*)

3 You _____ leave all your revision to the last minute. That's not a good idea. (*advice*)

4 The students _____ wear a uniform at Jenny's new school. (*obligation*)

5 You _____ take food into the library. It's against the rules. (*prohibition*)

6 Alright, you _____ go out this evening if you study at the weekend. (*permission*)

7 He _____ be a doctor. He didn't go to university. (*certainty*)

4 Complete the second sentence with between two and five words so that it has the same meaning as the first sentence. Use the bold words.

He ought to do a vocational course.

He **should do** a vocational course. (**should**)

1 We needn't hand in our maths homework until next week.

We _____ hand in our maths homework until next week. (**have**)

2 It was a mistake not to go to the college open day last week.

We _____ to the college open day last week. (**should**)

3 Taking mobile phones into the exam room is prohibited.

You _____ your mobile phone into the exam room. (**take**)

4 It's possible that I left my bag on the bus.

I suppose I _____ my bag on the bus. (**may**)

5 Complete the second sentence with a different modal verb from the first sentence so that it has a similar meaning.

He ought to work harder if he wants to go to university.

He **should work harder if he wants to go to university.**

1 I may have left my keys at home.

I _____

2 Anne could have gone home already.

Anne _____

3 Students aren't allowed to take food into the library.

Students _____



Defining and non-defining relative clauses

1 Complete the sentences with relative pronouns or adverbs. Sometimes no relative pronoun is necessary.

It was a great day **when** our film won the school video prize.

- 1 My cousin has met the director _____ made *The Girl with the Dragon Tattoo*.
- 2 Sam has a new girlfriend _____ name is Karen.
- 3 These are the famous studios _____ Hitchcock made *Vertigo*.
- 4 The last film _____ I saw was *The Ghost Writer*.
- 5 Last weekend, I visited a friend _____ father is a well-known writer.
- 6 In my opinion, the film _____ has the best special effects is *Avatar*.
- 7 The film _____ I saw on Saturday was so boring that I fell asleep.
- 8 She's the girl _____ visited Australia last year.

2 Rewrite the sentences with defining relative clauses.

I've got a friend. She wants to go to drama school and become an actress.

I've got a friend who wants to go to drama school and become an actress.

- 1 She's the actress. She's in a lot of Pedro Almodóvar's films.

- 2 That's the house. I used to live there when I was younger.

- 3 He's the French director. His film won five Oscars in 2012.

- 4 That's the boy. Chloë met him in New York.

- 5 What's the name of that place in India? They make films there.

- 6 That's the girl. Her mother is an actress.

- 7 This is the book. It belongs to your brother.

- 8 Henning Mankell is a Swedish writer. He writes detective novels.

3 Complete the text with the relative pronouns and adverbs in the list.

which when whose where who which who

One of the best films **which** I've seen recently is *The Artist*. The director of *The Artist*, (1) _____ is called Michel Hazanavicius, is French. The film, (2) _____ won five Oscars, tells the story of the end of the silent film era. The story is set in Hollywood between 1927 and 1932, (3) _____ directors first started making films with sound – called 'talkies'.

Filming of *The Artist* took place in Los Angeles, (4) _____ most of the original silent movies used to be made. Jean Dujardin plays George Valentin, a Hollywood star (5) _____ career is coming to an end because he refuses to act in talkies. Bérénice Bejo plays Peppy Miller, an actress (6) _____ admires Valentin and tries to help him.

4 Complete the sentences with the phrases in the list. Add a relative pronoun or adverb and commas where necessary.

are very long has a very old castle
I met my boyfriend mum is a writer
a lot of celebrities stay ~~is married to an Italian~~



My teacher, **who is married to an Italian**, is going to live in Rome next year.

- 1 Steve _____ is a good friend of mine.
- 2 2012 was the year _____ .
- 3 I don't like films _____ .
- 4 Edinburgh _____ is a great place to visit.
- 5 The hotel _____ is on the coast.

5 Rewrite the sentences with non-defining relative clauses.

John can get cheap film festival tickets. His mother works for a film company.

John, whose mother works for a film company, can get cheap film festival tickets.

- 1 My friend Annie is coming to stay for the weekend. She lives in Manchester.

- 2 The Palace cinema is closing next month. I often go there with my friends.

- 3 The concert tickets arrived yesterday. I bought them on the internet.

Future forms; future continuous and future perfect

1 Complete the sentences with the verbs in the list. Use *will* or *be going to*.

be close turn sign lend put become apply

'I'm **going to apply** for a job as a volunteer in the national park next summer.'

'That sounds interesting.'

- 1 '_____ you _____ our petition against climate change, please?'

'Yes, of course.'

- 2 'Do you think it _____ cold tomorrow?'

'No. I think the weather is changing.'

- 3 'Oh dear! I've forgotten my bus pass.'

'Don't worry. I _____ you some money to buy a ticket.'

- 4 'They say that a lot of endangered species _____ extinct in the next decade.'

'I know. It's terrible.'

- 5 'A builder _____ solar panels on the roof of our house next week.'

'That's a good idea.'

- 6 'The council _____ the rubbish dump next month.'

'That's excellent news.'

- 7 'Your music is too loud.'

'Sorry. I _____ it down.'

2 Complete the dialogue using the bold words. Use *will*, *be going to* or the present continuous.

A Are you going to take (you / take) part in the protest march on Saturday?

B I'm afraid not. I (1) _____ (stay) with my grandparents this weekend.

A That's a shame. The organizers hope it (2) _____ (be) a really big event. They think there (3) _____ (be) over 2,000 people.

B Wow! That's huge. My absence (4) _____ (not make) much difference! By the way, (5) _____ (you / do) anything on Thursday? Jared and I (6) _____ (attend) a meeting about the summer music festival. They're looking for volunteers.

A That sounds interesting! I (7) _____ (not do) anything on Thursday, so I (8) _____ (come) too.

B That's great. I (9) _____ (meet) you outside the hall at 6 o'clock.

A OK, see you then!

**3 Write sentences using suitable future forms.**

Sheila / probably / not go / to university

Sheila probably won't go to university

1 It / be / hot / on Sunday

2 We / meet / Joe and Sam / for lunch / tomorrow

3 This time next week / I / fly / to Canada

4 By September / I hope / I / find / a job

5 I promise / I / not start / until you arrive

6 What / you / do / when you leave school?

7 I / help / you / carry / your suitcase

4 Rewrite the sentences with the future continuous or future perfect form of the bold verbs.My exams are in June. (**finish**)

By the end of June, I'll have finished my exams.

1 Sam is leaving school in December. (**leave**)

By January, Sam _____

2 Our train arrives London at 4 o'clock. (**arrive**)

At 4 o'clock, we _____

3 My cousin will meet you at the station. (**wait**)

When you arrive, my cousin _____

4 I won't finish this book before I go to bed. (**read**)

By the time I go to bed, I _____ this book.

5 Between 2 o'clock and 4 o'clock tomorrow I have an exam. (**take**)

At 3 o'clock tomorrow, I _____ an exam.

6 My plane lands in Miami at 5 o'clock on Saturday. (**sit**)

At 4.30 tomorrow, I _____ on the plane.

7 My brother is moving to Canada in July. (**go**)

In August, my brother _____ to Canada.

8 I will mend my bike tomorrow. (**mend**)

By the end of tomorrow, I _____ my bike.

First, second and third conditionals**1 Complete the sentences with the words in the list.**

have would unless if used hadn't will

If we all use clean cars in the future, we **will** reduce air pollution.

1 A lot of wildlife species will disappear in the next few years _____ we protect them.

2 If more people _____ public transport, we would save energy.

3 If you hadn't gone to the party last night, you would never _____ met Joanna.

4 I _____ buy an electric car if I lived in a city.

5 They won't get fit _____ they don't get more exercise.

6 If I _____ sprained my ankle, I would have played in the final.



2 Rewrite the first conditional sentences using the bold words.

We won't need an umbrella unless it rains. (**if**)

We won't need an umbrella if it doesn't rain.

1 You won't lose weight if you don't change your diet. (**unless**)

2 I won't walk to school unless I have to. (**if**)

3 You won't have anything for lunch if you don't go shopping. (**unless**)

4 Her ankle won't get better unless she rests it. (**if**)

5 I won't go jogging today unless the weather improves. (**if**)

3 Use the information to write second conditional sentences.

I haven't got enough money, so I can't buy a new bicycle.

If I had enough money, I'd buy a new bicycle.

1 Kelly feels lonely because she hasn't got any friends.

Kelly _____

2 Dave eats a lot of sweets. He has problems with his teeth.

Dave _____

3 Sue doesn't concentrate in class. She gets bad marks.

Sue _____

4 Mary finishes work late. She doesn't go out with her friends.

If Mary _____

4 Complete the third conditional sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the list.

not eat / not be play / win be / see win / train come / let know / send not break / not go
--

If they **had played** better, they **would have won** the game.

1 Pat _____ to the concert with us if her parents _____ her.

2 If we _____ that horrible fish, I'm sure we _____ sick.

3 Sam _____ his arm if he _____ rock climbing.

4 If Sarah _____ at the party last night, I'm sure I _____ her.

5 If I _____ Tom's new address, I _____ him a postcard when I was on holiday.

6 I'm sure they _____ the basketball competition if they _____ regularly.

5 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use the third conditional.

She became a golf champion because she practised every week.

If she hadn't practised every week, she **wouldn't have become a golf champion.**

1 We got home late because we missed the last bus.

We wouldn't have got home late _____

2 I didn't go to the cinema because I didn't have any money.

I would have gone _____

3 He didn't take part in the competition because he had hurt his arm.

If he hadn't _____

4 I bought a new tennis racket because I had lost my old one.

I wouldn't _____



5 They weren't fit, so they didn't finish the race.
They _____

6 I went to the concert on Saturday because a friend invited me.
I wouldn't _____

The passive; the passive with *by*

1 Complete the passive sentences with the words in the list.

has been repainted is grown had been stolen will be sold
are being produced was repaired was being watched

A third of the world's coffee **is grown** in Brazil.

- 1 More environmentally friendly clothes _____ these days.
- 2 My bedroom _____ recently and it looks great.
- 3 He knew that he _____.
- 4 Our car _____ yesterday and it broke down again today!
- 5 When I realized that my password _____, it was too late.
- 6 Economists predict that more products _____ online next year than ever before.

2 Complete the text with passive forms of the bold verbs.

Coffee **was first drunk** (**first / drink**) in the Middle East in the fifteenth century after it

(1) _____ (**discover**) in Ethiopia a century earlier. It wasn't until the seventeenth century that it (2) _____ (**introduce**) into Europe. By the beginning of the nineteenth century, coffee (3) _____ (**consume**) in coffee houses throughout Europe and America. Today, coffee is the second most important trading product in the world. Every day, 1.6 billion cups of coffee (4) _____ (**drink**) worldwide. It (5) _____ (**grow**) throughout Africa and South America, and one third of all coffee beans (6) _____ (**produce**) in Brazil. These days, coffee houses are as popular as ever and the world's largest chain is Starbucks. The company (7) _____ (**start**) in Seattle in 1971 and is now a global brand with more than 15,000 cafés in 50 countries. In the early days, Starbucks (8) _____ (**criticize**) for its negative impact on the environment and unethical practices. However, in the last few years, a lot (9) _____ (**do**) to change this image. Fairtrade coffee (10) _____ (**serve**) in most of its cafés, and water consumption (11) _____ (**reduce**) considerably. In the future, Starbucks cafés (12) _____ (**build**) using recycled materials and they (13) _____ (**design**) to save energy.

3 Which sentences are *not* natural uses of the passive? Rewrite them in the active.

Twenty kilos of ice cream were eaten by my family last year.

My family ate twenty kilos of ice cream last year.

- 1 The latest version of the computer game has just been released.

- 2 Six cups of coffee are drunk by my brother every day.

- 3 Finland is the country where the most coffee is consumed per person.

- 4 A lot of music has been downloaded by Dave.

- 5 Only cash is accepted here.

- 6 These delicious cakes were made by my mother.

- 7 The first European ice cream was made in Italy and eaten by the Emperor Nero.



8 The TV is being watched by the whole family.

4 Write passive sentences. Use *by + agent*.

The World Wide Web / invent / Tim Berners-Lee

The World Wide Web was invented by Tim Berners-Lee.

1 The actors / already replace / a stuntman / in two scenes

2 Cocoa / grow / small farmers / all over Africa

3 Information / collect / scientists / at the moment

4 Most special effects / create / computers / these days

5 The paintings / steal / from the gallery / a gang of thieves

6 Microsoft / start / Bill Gates / in 1975

7 A lot of rice / eat / Japanese people

Reported speech; reported orders and suggestions

1 Complete the reported sentences with the correct form of the bold verbs.

Joe told me that he **hadn't seen** Maria for a while. (**not see**)

1 She asked us if we _____ to the USA. (**be**)

2 Max said that Karen never _____ lies. (**tell**)

3 Dad told us that he _____ his motorbike yesterday. (**sell**)

4 The teacher said that we _____ a test next Monday. (**have**)

5 He asked me if I _____ this week. (**revise**)

6 Sara told us that she _____ to get a holiday job. (**want**)

2 Rewrite the sentences in reported speech.

'I'm going home.'

She said that **she was going home**.

1 'My friend always tells the truth.'

Janet said that _____ .

2 'I missed the bus.'

Billy told us that _____ .

3 'We don't understand the exercise.'

The students told the teacher that
_____ .

4 'I won't have time to go shopping.'

My mum said that _____ .

5 'I've never had such a delicious meal.'

Robert told the waiter that _____ .
_____ .

6 'I can't go to the restaurant.'

My sister said that _____ .

3 Read the dialogue. Complete the summary with the pronouns in the list.

Helen I want to meet your brother.

Dave I'll introduce him to you after basketball practice.



Helen Sara and I saw him play in the basketball final.
We both liked his style.

her she his him she him they his he

Helen told Dave that **she** wanted to meet (1) _____ brother. Dave said that (2) _____ would introduce (3) _____ to (4) _____ after basketball practice. Helen said that (5) _____ and Sara had seen (6) _____ play in the basketball final and that (7) _____ had both liked (8) _____ style.

4 Complete the reported questions.

'What time are you leaving?' I asked Mary.
I asked Mary **what time she was leaving**.

- 1 'Do you like basketball?' John asked me.
John asked me _____ .
- 2 'Have you done your homework?' the teacher asked us.
The teacher asked us _____ .
- 3 'Can I go to the concert?' Sally asked her mum.
Sally asked her mum _____ .
- 4 'Will you come shopping with me?' I asked my sister.
I asked my sister _____ .
- 5 'Where did you stay last weekend?' Tim asked me.
Tim asked me _____ .
- 6 'Why did you buy a new mobile phone?' my mum asked me.
My mum asked me _____ .

5 Complete the sentences. Use the words in the list.

why that if had suggested told where

- I asked Jack **if** he had enjoyed the concert.
- 1 Jane asked me why I _____ bought a new computer.
 - 2 My mum asked us _____ we had been.
 - 3 The teacher asked me _____ I had arrived late.
 - 4 My friend suggested _____ we meet at the café.
 - 5 The policeman _____ the boy to move his bicycle.
 - 6 My sister _____ that we make dinner.

6 Complete the orders and requests. Use *told* or *suggested*.

'Don't make so much noise!' the librarian said to the students.
The librarian **told the students not to make so much noise**.

- 1 'Why don't we go for a pizza?' Sam asked us.
Sam _____

- 2 'Don't worry about the exam,' my sister said to me.
My sister _____

- 3 'Why don't you buy a dictionary?' I asked Polly.
I _____

- 4 'Don't shout!' the teacher said to me.
The teacher _____



Grammar review

1 Complete the sentences using the correct form of the **bold** verbs.

I **was thinking** (**think**) about my exam revision when the phone **rang** (**ring**).

- 1 This time next year, I _____ (**finish**) my studies and I _____ (**live**) in Australia.
- 2 We _____ (**have**) some exciting adventures when we _____ (**trek**) in the Rocky Mountains.
- 3 I _____ (**not work**) next August because I _____ (**plan**) a trip to the USA.
- 4 After I _____ (**complete**) the visa application form yesterday, I _____ (**send**) it to the consulate.
- 5 I _____ (**not speak**) to Adrian since we _____ (**have**) an argument.

2 Complete the blog with the words in the list.

're staying 've been won't last would have been
'll travel had to shouldn't have offered
've decided could ~~had spent~~ was stolen
would stay 's going to

We're in Costa Rica, which is about halfway down the Pan-American Highway. We cycled across the border two days ago after we **had spent** two weeks stuck in Nicaragua. The journey across Nicaragua (1) _____ taken so long, but Tim's bike (2) _____ while we were having a swim. If we'd known there were thieves about, we (3) _____ more careful. The police said there was nothing they (4) _____ do. We wasted five days because he (5) _____ buy another bike. We (6) _____ on the road now for exactly six months, so we (7) _____ to rest here for a few days. We (8) _____ in a surfing resort. If we had more time, we (9) _____ here longer. So far, we've been lucky because it hasn't rained yet, but the good weather (10) _____. According to the weather forecast, it (11) _____ rain tomorrow. If it rains very heavily, we (12) _____ by bus to Panama. We're going to spend a few days there. We met a guy in Mexico who (13) _____ to let us sleep on his sofa, which will make a change from camping!

3 Join the sentences using a relative clause. Make any necessary changes.

Costa Rica is a wonderful place to see wildlife. It's in Central America.

Costa Rica, which is in Central America, is a wonderful place to see wildlife.

- 1 I went surfing with Kate. Her brother is a champion.

- 2 We're going to climb Kilimanjaro. It's the highest mountain in Africa.



- 3 New Zealand is one of the safest places in the world.
It's got some stunning scenery.

- 4 Our guide was a local man. He took us whale-watching.

- 5 We stayed on an authentic Texan ranch. We went horse riding there.

- 6 In summer, the town is packed. Lots of people have their holiday then.

4 Rewrite the sentences. Use the forms in brackets.

They sell a lot of hideous souvenirs in that shop. (*passive*)

A lot of hideous souvenirs are sold in that shop.

- 1 They haven't repaired our car yet. (*passive*)

- 2 It is against the law to cycle on the pavement. (*modal verb*)

- 3 Several hikers were rescued by the park rangers last week. (*active*)

- 4 'If you want to be safe, you have to stay on the path,' the ranger told us. (*reported speech*)

- 5 It wasn't a good idea to stay in that hotel because it was too expensive. (*modal verb*)

- 6 I'm going to travel with my friend because we get on well. (*question*)

- 7 I think it will take us about a month to cycle across
the country. (*question*)

- 8 The bus broke down. I missed my train. (*conditional*)

- 9 You must be careful. The bears won't attack you. (*conditional*)
