EXTRAORDINARY Guide

50IN2 - LEVEL 2
Book: American English File 1

The present simple is a tense which we use to express the idea that an action is repeated or usual such as habits, traditions, routines, timetables, etc.

I.- Verb to be: Chose the correct form of the verb to be - am/is/are.

1.- It ______ cold today.
2.- I ______ at home now.
3.- They _______ Korean.
4.- There ______ a pen on the desk.
5.- My name ______ Nikita.
6.- We _______ from Ukraine.
7.- That _______ right.
8.- I ___________ OK, thanks.
9.- Clara and Steve ___________ married.
10.- She ________ an English teacher.

Pronouns: They are defined as words that may be substituted for a noun

II.1.- Pronouns: Complete each sentence with the appropriate pronoun.

1.- (Joe, Scott, and Bob) The waiter brought out three plates of food for ________
2.- (My Aunt Jane) My brother and I wrote thank you letters to _________
3.- (Nick and I) The science teacher gave a bottle rocket to __________
4.- (The neighbor’s car) The mechanic from the garage went to work on ________
5.- (Jenny and Fatima) My parents bought $25 gift certificates for ________
6.- (The little old lady) I carried in the bags of groceries to help __________
7.- (Adam’s grandfather) Adam carefully painted a special portrait of ________
8.- (The blue notebook) Samantha quickly wrote down all her notes in ________
9.- (The pens and pencils) I bought a new zippered pouch at the store for ________
10.- (Your Uncle Peter) Sally expertly danced her tap dance routine for ________
11.- (The Andersons) We got a letter in our mailbox that belongs to ________
12.- (Amanda Sanderson) Andrew went shopping and bought a ring for __________
13.- (The boy wearing red) The soccer goalie kicked the soccer ball to ________
14.- (The small girl) The waitress handed the ice cream cone to ________
15.- (Your parents) You couldn’t wait to show the report card to ________
16.- (The green apple) The kitchen store sells a special tool to cut ________
17.- (The sweet oranges) I learned to make a delicious recipe that uses ________
18.- (Sally and Jeff) Before we go to the movies, I should call ________
19.- (You and I) Peter and Jason will cook dinner tonight for ________
20.- (Timothy Johnson) Sylvia put on an apron and baked cookies for ________
21.- (The city of Tokyo) We looked everywhere on the map for ________
22. (Melanie and Susan) A package from the book store arrived for _______
23. (My friend, Susannah) I think she knows the answer, so I will go ask _______
24. (Your parents and I) All of the neighbors threw a surprise party for _______
25. (Our cousin Kenny) Aunt Alexia mailed a suitcase to our house for _______

II.2.- Complete with the subject personal pronoun

1. My name is Sue. (Sue) _________ am English. And this is my family.
2. My mum´s name is Angie. (Angie) _________ is from Germany.
3. Bob is my dad. (My dad) _________ is a waiter.
4. On the left you can see Simon. (Simon) _________ is my brother.
5. (Sue and Simon) _________ are twins.
6. Our dog is a girl, Judy. (Judy) _________ is two years old.
7. (Sue, Simon, Angie and Bob) _________ live in Canterbury.
8. (Canterbury) _________ is not far from London.
9. My grandparents live in London. (My grandparents) _________ often come and see us.
10. What can _________ tell me about your family?

II.3.- Correct the sentences

1. Mrs. Smith is strict. I don´t like him.
   ______________________________________

2. Ana isn´t good at maths. I never copy from she.
   ______________________________________

3. We have a computer at home, but I don´t use me.
   ______________________________________

4. My teachers are very good. I like they.
   ______________________________________

5. I´m not happy with the children. They don´t listen to I.
   ______________________________________

II.4.- Complete with the correct personal pronouns

1. My name is Olga. ____________ am the youngest in the family.
2. This is my father. ____________ is a teacher.
3. This is my mother. ____________ is a lawyer.
4. I am standing on my head. Look at ____________.
5. My mother is kind. Everybody likes ____________.
6. Eli and I are playing in the park. Dad is watching ____________.
7. I have a dog. ____________ is called Lucky.
8. My family and ____________ live in a big city.
9. Pick up your toys and put ____________ away.
10. Lisa, I told ____________ to tidy your bed!
11. Baby birds cannot fly. Their mother has to feed _________.
12. Tom likes riding my bicycle. I sometimes lend _________ to ____________.
13. Miguel and I are brothers. _________ share a bedroom together.
14. Pepi isn´t well. Dad is taking _________ to see a doctor.
15. My brother is a teacher. _________ teaches English.
16. Children, _________ are making too much noise!
17. Mom is doctor, _________ works in a hospital.
18. The sky is getting dark. _________ is going to rain.
19. Charo, we are waiting for _________ . Are you coming with _________ ?
20. May _________ borrow _________ pen?
21. What are _________ doing, Clara?
22. Who do _________ wish to speak to?
23. No one can help _________.
24. What is the matter with _________ ?
25. Silvia is a translator. _________ speaks English very well.
26. This is Miss Lee. _________ is a teacher.
27. Paul and Simon are good friends. _________ are not enemies.
28. _________ is a sunny day.
29. _________ am angry with Joe.
30. _________ are my good friends.

III.1- Present Simple: Write the correct form of the verb in each sentence.

1. John ______________ (play/plays) soccer.
2. They ______________ (don’t/doesn’t) study after school.
3. We ______________ (take/takes) the metro to the office every day.
4. What ______________ (do/does) you want to study?
5. On Tuesdays, I ______________ (go/goes) to the mall.
6. Terry ______________ (play/plays) soccer; he ______________ (practice/practices) every day.
7. ______________ (Do/Does) Lucy ride her bike to school, or ______________ (do/does) she take the bus?
8. On Sunday, he ______________ (don’t/doesn’t) read the newspaper.
9. Where ______________ (do/does) they work?
10. How ______________ (do/does) you spell your name?

III.2 Make questions with the word groups, using (do) or (does).

1. (Where/she/live) ________________?
2. (When/you/play/soccer) ________________?
3. (What/he/eat/for/lunch) ________________?
4. (When/they/come/home/from/school) ________________?
5. (she/want/to/work/in/the/office) ________________?
6. (your/mother/take you/to/school) ________________?
7. (What/time you/get/up) ________________?
8. (Where/your/father/work) ________________?
9. (Julia/live/in/Colorado) ________________?
10. (How/Juan/and/David/go/to/school) ________________?

IV.1.- Present simple vs Present continuous: Fill in using the correct verb on the line.

1. Every time I ________ to speak, you interrupt me. (start)
2. He _________________ the car very badly today (drive)
3. He _________________ to school every day (drive).
4. He _________________ with his uncle for the summer. (live)
5. The teacher _________________ that you study for the test (suggest)
6. John _________________ movies with subtitles. (enjoy)
7. I _________________ to bed now, because I am tired. (go)
8. Father _________________ overtime today. (work)
9. The students _________________ this class much more this year. (enjoy)
10. If you _________________ to the library every week, you will read more.
11. Let’s wear raincoats. It _________________ to rain. (start)
12. Please be quiet. I _________________ this report. (read)
13. Prices _________________ every year. (rise)
14. Rice _________________ in Japan. (grow)
15. She _________________ at a bank downtown (work)
16. She _________________ again, so she won’t want dessert. (diet)
17. She _________________ for her wallet. (look)
18. The _________________ very well in the sun. (grow)
19. The cost of living _________________ according to this report. (rise)
20. The country _________________ very quickly. (change)
21. The sun _________________ in the east. (rise)
22. We _________________ in a large house that my grandfather built. (live)

The Past Simple is used to express the idea that an action started and finished at a specific time in the past

V.1.- To be (was/were) Complete the sentences with was / were

1. How many people ___________ at your house last weekend?
2. The book wasn’t difficult It ___________ easy.
3. Those ___________ my best jeans.
4. Dinosaurs ___________ prehistoric animals.
5. ___________ your friends at school yesterday?
6. Sandra ___________ not at school yesterday.
7. You ___________ nasty to me!
8. ___________ your grandparents designers.
9. John and I ___________ in the garden.
10. ___________ your parents in the restaurant? Yes, they ___________ .
11. My grandmother ___________ a nurse. She wasn’t a doctor.
12. I ___________ thin when I was 6 years old.
13. When I ___________ younger, I played with teddy bears.
14. We ___________ away on vacation last month.
15. ___________ you at the cinema last night?
16. Ten years ago, I ___________ a baby.
17. ___________ the exam difficult?
18. The film ___________ (not) exciting. It was boring.
19. ___________ there many people at the party?
20. ___________ the girls in the park? No, they ___________ .
21. Her name wasn’t Kate. It ___________ Isabel.
22. Paco wasn’t happy. He ___________ sad.
23. ___________ the boys at the football game? Yes, they ___________ .
24. The books ___________ (not) on the shelf. They were in the bookcase.
25. ___________ Tom at a concert? Yes, he ___________ .
VI.1.- Past tense: Fill in using the past form of the verbs.

1.- At noon, she _______________ (wash) her car.
2.- _______________(you / see) Mary last night?
3.- Last Monday Peter _______________ (not look) for Chelsea in the shopping center.
4.- He _______________ (watch) the match all the night.
5.- I _______________ (live) in Paris.
6.- Did she _______________ (live) in England?
7.- Joan _______________ (look) for Pretty at the fun fair.
8.- Yesterday, Maggy _______________ (go) to school.
9.- Saturday night Mike _______________ (take) the tube.
10.- At ten, Shella _______________ (write) a letter
11.- Children _______________ (dress) quickly.
12.- I _______________ (help) my mother in the kitchen.
13.- We _______________ (walk) in the park.
14.- They _______________ (wash) their clothes in the bathroom.
15.- We _______________ (watch) an interesting film.
16.- Students _______________ (work) in the garden.
17.- Guna _______________ (play) basketball.
18.- The girl _______________ (skip) very fast.
19.- It _______________ (rain) a lot.
20.- Henry _______________ (ski) down the hill.
21.- It _______________ (snow) last winter.
22.- We _______________ (open) the door.
23.- Children _______________ (smile) happily.
24.- Martin _______________ (listen) to music.
25.- She _______________ (want) a new dress.
26.- Ervin _______________ (count) the documents.
27.- A lot of people _______________ (skate) on the lake.
28.- Nick _______________ (rest) last summer.
29.- We _______________ (paint) the walls.
30.- The teacher _______________ (plant) a tree.

Should is used for saying or asking about the right or sensible thing to do or the right way to behave, it is usually followed by an infinitive without ‘to’

VII.1.- Should: Fill in using Should or shouldn’t

1.- If it’s rainy you _______________ take an umbrella.
2.- Tom _______________ eat so many lollipops. It’s bad for his teeth.
3.- a) _______________ I drink hot tea if I have a sore throat?
       b) Yes, you _______________
4.- They have a test tomorrow. They _______________ go to the cinema. They _______________ stay at home and study!
5.- Children eat lots of vegetables but they _______________ eat lots of sweets.
6.- I have a party tonight. What _______________ I wear? A dress or a pair of trousers?
The doctor said: "You eat healthy food. You eat fast food. You watch so much TV. You walk 1 hour a day. You drink fruit juice and water. You drink wine or beer.

Comparatives are used to compare between two similar items while superlatives are used to compare more than two similar items.

- For an adjective that has one syllable - add the ending –er to the end of the adjective to create the comparative form. For example, “tall” becomes “taller.”
- For an adjective that ends in y and has two syllables - drop the y and add –ier. For example, “pretty” becomes “prettier,” and “early” becomes “earlier.”
- For an adjective that has two syllables and does not end in y - add the word “more” before the adjective. For example, “purple” becomes “more purple.”
- For a word with three syllables, we use the word “more” before the adjective. For example, “beautiful” becomes “more beautiful.”

VIII.1.- Comparatives: Write the comparative form: Write the opposite.

new _______________
younger __________________
long _______________
cleaner _______________
nice ___________________
darker _______________
big _______________
more boring _______________
good _______________
hotter ___________________
fat _______________
happier _______________
modern _______________
easier _______________
friendly _______________
smaller _______________
famous _______________
cheaper _______________

VIII.2.- Complete the sentences. Use the comparative.

1. Joe's car isn't very fast. He wants a __________ one.
2. My job isn't very interesting. I want to do something ________________
3. The weather isn't very warm today. Yesterday it was ________________
4. People aren't very polite today. In the past they were ________________
5. This sofa isn't very comfortable. That one is ________________
6. This coat is nice, but I think the other one is ________________
7. English wine is good but French wine is ________________
8. English cooking is bad but Scottish cooking is ________________
9. It's a long way from London to Moscow but London to Sydney is even ________________
10. I've got two daughters. Sophie is the younger one and Kathryn is the __________ one.
11. My job is getting harder and ________________. I cannot cope.
12. The earlier we leave, the ________________ we'll arrive.
13. It's becoming more and ________________ difficult to find time to play golf.
14. Do it when you can but the sooner it's done, the ________________.
15. I like visiting Switzerland but it is getting ________________ and more expensive.
16. The older I get, the ________________ I forget!
17. I'm so happy. I must be the ________________ man in the world!
18. The ________________ I think about it, the less happy I feel.
19. You're even more ________________ in real life than in photos.
20. I was really ill yesterday but I feel a little ________________ today.
21. This wine is a ________________ sweeter than the other one. They are completely different.
22. I much prefer this candidate. I thought she was ________________ better than the other one.
23. It's a little ________________ more expensive but much better quality.
24. I've been working hard on my English but it isn't ________________ better.
25. They're both nice but Susan is the ________________ of the two.

Giving directions is a topic related to the use of prepositions that are used to give directions and references of location. Those prepositions include: next to, between, across from, behind, etc.

IX.1.- Giving directions: Fill in the blanks using prepositions of place using the following map.

1. The library is __________ Green street.
2. The museum is __________ the factory.
3. The book shop is __________ the underground station.
4. The supermarket is __________ the bookshop.
5. The café is __________ the Italian restaurant and the underground station.
IX.2. - Write a short paragraph giving directions from where you are to the bus station.

____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
We use the quantifiers much, many, a lot of, lots of to talk about quantities, amounts and degree. We can use them with a noun (as a determiner) or without a noun (as a pronoun)

X.1. - Much / many: Choose the correct answer
(a) many (b) much

1. How ______ people are you expecting?
2. How ______ money do you want for this?
3. I don’t see ______ point in continuing. We’re all very tired.
4. Thank you so ______ for your help.
5. We don’t stock these. We don’t get ______ demand for them.
6. I feel ______ better today, thank you.
7. I like that dress very ______ .
8. There are so ______ things I want to ask you.
9. There are too ______ paintings to see in one visit.
10. I’m talking too ______ . I’ll be quiet.
11. I’ve got so ______ news to tell you.
12. Do you have ______ work to do?
13. Thank you very ______ for coming.
14. It looks good but so ______ things could still go wrong.
15. I don’t have ______ friends.
16. Please be quick. I don’t have ______ time to spare.
17. It’s been a poor summer. We haven’t had ______ good weather.
18. There haven’t been ______ sunny days.
19. Happy birthday. ______ happy returns!
20. I don’t know _____ about English but I am learning fast.

X.2. - Choose the best answer.

1. - Wow! Look at that! How______________books do you have on your shelf?
   I have to tell you, it’s quite a great collection!
   (a) much (b) many (c) any (d) some

2. - Would you like _____________ juice?
   (a) a (b) an (c) some (d) much

3. - How _____________ money do you have?
   (a) much (b) more (c) many (d) often

4. - I only have _____________ dollars.
   (a) some (b) any (c) a little (d) a few

5. - I want to make orange juice. Have you got _____________ oranges?
   (a) much (b) many (c) any (d) few

6. - No, I don’t have any. But I have _____________ apples, if you’d like to make apple juice instead.
   (a) a little (b) some (c) any (d) few

7. - There are ________________ people trying to go to the U2 concert this weekend.
   (a) many (b) much (c) a little (d) any

8. - How many gallons of water did you bring for the trip? — I just have ________________ gallons.
   (a) much (b) any (c) a little (d) a few

9. - Jessica spent a lot of money on her car. Now she only has ________________ money left to pay for her living expenses.
   (a) many (b) a few (c) a little (d) much

10. - How ________________ time do you have left before you have to go to school?
X.3.- Choose from the following and fill in the blanks.

(a) a little  (b) little  (c) few  (d) a few

1. I need ______ help. I'm a bit stuck.
2. There weren't many people there. Just ______
3. Will you have ______ strawberries? They're very good.
4. Will you have ______ more ice-cream? We might as well finish it.
5. There's ______ point in continuing. We're all too tired.
6. Could you spare me ______ minutes?
7. I don't know if we can fit the cupboard into our house. There's ______ space as it is.
8. All this kitten needs is ______ love and attention.
9. There's ______ I can do about this. It's outside my control.
10. Martin is a good student. He has ______ problems with English.
11. Generally Peter is good but sometimes he has ______ problems.
12. I need to borrow ______ dollars. Can you help me out?
13. We made good time because there was ______ traffic on the road so early in the morning.
14. I think Coventry will win the match but ______ people agree with me.
15. I can only speak ______ words of English.

XI.1.-Prepositions of Location: At, In, On: Exercises

1. Will you wait for me _____ the bus stop?
2. Jane is _____ her bedroom.
3. Daria's books are lying _____ the floor.
4. The girls didn't want to spend a long time _____ the carnival.
5. I let the cat sit _____ my lap, but then suddenly it jumped _____ my face!
6. Do you live _____ the city or _____ the country?
7. Trent arrived _____ the school building just in time.
8. The rancher built a fence to keep his cows _____ the pasture.
9. Kevin and Mack are out practicing _____ the football field.
10. From afar, Heathcliff could see a light _____ the window.
11. The old house had so much grime _____ the windows that Bradley could hardly see inside.
12. The shepherd boy grazed his flock _____ the grassy hillside.
13. The audience threw tomatoes _____ the terrible comedian.
14. Wrestling isn't real; those guys _____ the ring are just pretending.
15. David works _____ the field of network administration, while Marty works _____ web design.
16. The car stalled and got stuck _____ the street.
17. Audrey lives _____ Third Street.
18. If William doesn't make any money on his book, he'll be out _____ the street.
19. I'll use my cellular phone when I'm _____ the bus, but never while I'm _____ the car.
20. Passengers are not allowed to use electronic devices _____ airplanes during takeoff and landing.

XII.1.-Numbers: Write the name of the following numbers.

125: ____________________________________
369: ____________________________________
2584: ____________________________________
56: ____________________________________
Used to expresses a habit or a repeated action in the past which no longer happens

XIII.1.- Used to Complete the sentences with the affirmative, negative or interrogative form of used to and the words in brackets. Use contractions where possible.

used to / didn't use to / didn't use to / Did they use to / used to / did you use to / didn't use to / used to

1. David Beckham __________________ play for Manchester United.
2. We ________________ have a computer, but we do now.
3. ________________ (they) work together?
4. That restaurant ________________ be a clothes shop.
5. She __________________ like him, but now they're married.
6. Where ________________ (you) go to school?
7. There ________________ be a police station here.
8. I ________________ like vegetables, but I do now.

Futures

XIV.1.- Will: Put the verbs into the correct form (future I simple). Use will.

1. -You (earn) __________________ a lot of money.
2. -You (travel) __________________ around the world.
3. -You (meet) ________________ lots of interesting people.
4. -Everybody (adore) ________________ you.
5. -You (not / have) __________________ any problems.
6. -Many people (serve) ________________ you.
7. -They (anticipate) ________________ your wishes.
8. -There (not / be) ________________ anything left to wish for.
9. -Everything (be) ________________ perfect.
10. -But all these things (happen / only) __________________ if you marry me.

XIV.2.- Be going to: fill in using the future form using be going to

1. -It ________________ (rain/neg).
2. -They ________________ (eat) stew.
3. -I ________________ (wear) blue shoes tonight.
4. -We ________________ (not / help) you.
5. -Jack ________________ (not / walk) home.
6. - ________________ you ________________ (cook) dinner?
7. -Sue ________________ (share / not) her biscuits.
8. - ________________ they ________________ (leave / they) the house?
9. - ________________ she ________________ (take part / she) in the contest?
10. -I ________________ (not / spend) my holiday abroad this year.
Writing
I. Write a short composition of the following topics
* Describing your activities in the afternoons. (simple present)
* Describe the things you used to do when you were a child. (used to)
* your plans for next vacation. (Future)

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GRAMMAR STUDY GUIDE LEVEL 4

GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES

A gerund is a verb in its ing form (e.g. reading, listening, writing, etc.). It can be used as a subject, as a complement or as the object of a sentence. (See also book p.158)

Examples:

Bothering animals can be dangerous. (the gerund as a subject)
One of my hobbies is reading books. (the gerund as a complement of the verb to be)

I’m tired of doing this work. (when a verb is after a preposition)

I’m looking forward to hearing from you. (the gerund after a phrasal verb)

An infinitive is formed with to + base form of the verb. We use the to-infinitive:

a) to express purpose

Example:

I painted the entire wall to eliminate the spots. (the reason or the purpose of painting the wall is because I wanted to eliminate the spots)

b) after certain verbs: choose, decide, expect, forget, would like, would love, prefer, plan, remember, hate, hope, intend, love, like, mean, agree, refuse.

Example:

They would like to travel around the world.

c) some verbs are followed by a direct object and the infinitive.

Example:

My mom reminds me to wash the car

d) as a subject at the beginning of the sentence.

Example:

To travel around the world requires a lot of money.

e) we use the infinitive form with these adjectives (easy, difficult, possible, impossible, hard, right, wrong, kind, nice, clever, silly, foolish) after it to give opinions.

Example:

It is difficult to solve these problems.

Exercises. Choose the correct form (gerund or infinitive) from the parenthesis at the end of the sentence.

1. My friend is good at _________ basketball. (to play/ playing)

2. He agreed _________ a new car. (to buy/ buying)

3. Are you thinking of _________ London. (to visit/ visiting)

4. The teacher expected Victor _________ hard. (to study/ studying)

5. I would like _________ more time. (to have/ having)

PARTS OF SPEECH

The parts of speech are the basic type of words that English has. According to their use, there are different types of words: nouns, articles, verbs, pronouns, adverbs, adjectives, prepositions, and conjunctions. These words explain how they function in a sentence. For
instance, the same word can function as a noun in a sentence, and as an adjective in another one.

Examples:

This \textit{summer} I will go to Cancun. (summer is a noun)

We spend our \textit{summer} vacation in Cancun. (summer is an adjective)

\textit{Books} are made of ink, paper and glue. (books is a noun)

Bridget \textit{books} the tickets. (books is a verb)

\textbf{Exercises:} Write the name of the underlined part of speech.

1. I \textbf{bought} a beautiful dress at the mall. \underline{______________}

2. I left my \textbf{shoes} under the bed. \underline{______________}

3. If we finish our work \textbf{quickly} we can go to the movies. \underline{______________}

4. She \textbf{is} my best friend. \underline{______________}

5. We spend the night \textbf{there}. \underline{______________}

\textbf{SUGGESTIONS}

Suggestions are used to give people advices about what they might do in certain situations or to express what is right or wrong. Some of the words we use for this purpose are \textit{should} and \textit{shouldn’t}.

Examples:

You look tired, I think you should rest.

I have an exam in two weeks; I think you shouldn’t worry about it, you work hard everyday.

\textbf{Exercises.} Circle the best option. Ex. You should / shouldn’t be so selfish.

1. I don’t think you should / shouldn’t smoke so much.

2. You should / shouldn’t try to speak to her.

3. You’re overweight; you should / shouldn’t go on a diet.

4. The kids should/ shouldn’t spend so much time in front of the TV.

5. You should / shouldn’t try to translate words all the time.

\textbf{WISHES}

The main use of ‘wish’ is to say that we would like things to be different from what they are. We use past tense forms to talk about wishes.

To talk about wishes for the future the past tense modals \textit{would} and \textit{could} are used.

Example: I wish it would stop raining.

She wishes she could play the piano.
To talk about wishes for the past we use *past perfect*.

Example: I wish I had paid more attention when I was in class.

To talk about wishes for the present we use *past simple*.

Example: They wish you were here.

**Exercises.** Complete the sentences with the appropriate verb tense in parenthesis.

1. I wish I ____________ so much. I can hardly move! (eat)
2. Do you ever wish you __________ more ambitious? (be)
3. I sometimes wish I’d __________ a sister. (have)
4. The dog has been barking all the night. I wish it __________ barking. (stop)
5. I never have solved a crossword puzzle. I wish I __________ it. (do)

**CONDITIONALS**

The conditional sentences report the consequence of something that might happen. They can be real or unreal. Real conditionals describe the real life situations. Unreal conditionals describe unreal, imaginary situations.

**First conditional.** Express possible things in the future.

If + present simple, will + infinitive

Example: If they are invited, they will go to the party.

**Second conditional.** Express impossible things in the present / unlikely things in the future.

If + past simple, would + infinitive

Example: If they were rich, they would travel around the world.

**Exercises.** Correct the mistakes in bold.

1. If we go on holiday this summer, we **go** to Mazatlan.
2. If I were you, I would **gotten** a new job.
3. We would able to buy a new car if you **have** a better job.
4. They will bring the groceries if they **arrived** soon.
5. If she were you, she **__** dress the red one.

**PASSIVE VOICE**

It is used when the focus is on the action. The passive voice is made up of the verb *be* + *past participle*.

Example: English is spoken all over the world.

Fahrenheit 451 was written by Ray Bradbury.

**Exercises.** Circle the mistake and write down the sentence correctly.
1. Many of the things we use every day were invented by women.

2. This morning I was woken up by the neighbor's dog.

3. Many hotels have been built in Salamanca, Gto.

4. Carols are songs that are sung at Christmas.

5. The cake is bought by Chris, yesterday.

**PAST PERFECT TENSE**

The past perfect indicates an event that happened before another past event. It is formed as follows: *had* + *past participle*.

Examples:

I didn’t have any money because I had lost my wallet.

We had had that car for ten years before it broke down.

**PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE**

The past perfect progressive indicates a continuous action that was completed at some point in the past and puts emphasis on the duration of the action. Words such as for, since, the whole day, all day, etc. are used. It is formed as follows: *had* + *been* + *verb ing form*.

Examples:

I had been teaching in kindergarten for several years before I came to work here.

Martha had been waiting for one hour when she arrived.

**Exercises.**

1. She was exhausted because she __________________ (work) since eight o'clock that morning.

2. Everything was white because it __________________ (snow).

3. The passengers were cross because the airline ____________ (lose) everyone's bags.

4. I __________________ (not / see) Jacob for several years, but I recognized him immediately.

5. The waiter served something that we ____________________ (not / order).

**REPORTED SPEECH**

It is used when we report what another person has said. Reported speech is introduced using *said* or *told* (+ person). (For further information see book p.148.)

**Exercises.** Complete each sentence by reporting what was said in the first sentence. 

Ex. Mara: “Where have you spent your money?” Mara said where he had spent his money.
1. Mr. Handsome: “I never make mistakes.”

Mr. Handsome said ________________________________________________________

2. Braulio: “I don’t speak Italian.”

Braulio told us _____________________________________________________________

3. Fer and Lisa: “Where is your sister?”

They told me _____________________________________________________________


They said _______________________________________________________________  

5. My brother: “She works in a bank.”

He told me _______________________________________________________________

**CONJUNCTIONS**

Conjunctions are the words that allow us to join words, sentences, and phrases together. For instance: A cat and a dog. Sit on the table or on the chair.

There are three main types of conjunctions: Coordinating conjunctions, subordinating conjunctions and correlative conjunctions.

Coordinating conjunctions join equals to one another: words to words, phrase to phrase, clause to clause. They are better known as FANBOYS: For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So. These conjunctions go in between items joined, not at the beginning or end.

Example: I like movies, but I don’t like soap operas. (correct)

But I don’t like soap operas, I like movies. (incorrect)

Subordinating conjunctions join two clauses; however, when doing so, they make one clause dependent upon the other. The following words are commonly used as subordinating conjunctions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conjunction</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>after</td>
<td>after the lecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in order (that)</td>
<td>in order to go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unless</td>
<td>unless it rains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>although</td>
<td>although we arrive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insofar as</td>
<td>insofar as the event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>until</td>
<td>until the concert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as</td>
<td>as you like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in that</td>
<td>in that state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>when</td>
<td>when it snows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as far as</td>
<td>as far as the station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lest</td>
<td>lest you be sure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whenever</td>
<td>whenever you come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>provided (that)</td>
<td>provided (that you)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as soon as</td>
<td>as soon as the event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no matter how</td>
<td>no matter how you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>where</td>
<td>where you are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>since</td>
<td>since you arrive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as if</td>
<td>as if you were</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>why</td>
<td>why you are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>now that</td>
<td>now that you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>before</td>
<td>before you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>where</td>
<td>where you are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>since</td>
<td>since you arrive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as though</td>
<td>as though you were</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>even if</td>
<td>even if you are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>so that</td>
<td>so that you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whatever</td>
<td>whatever you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>even though</td>
<td>even though you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>supposing (that)</td>
<td>supposing (that you)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whether</td>
<td>whether you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>how</td>
<td>how you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>because</td>
<td>because you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>than</td>
<td>than you</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
if
that
inasmuch as
though
in case (that)
till
Example:

It is cold.  

Both are independent clauses, simple sentences.

We need a jacket.

- **Because** it is cold → this clause is no longer independent; it is incomplete.
- **Because** it is cold, we need a jacket.
  
  or
  
  We need a jacket **because** it is cold.  
  
  → Now, the sentence is complete.

Correlative conjunctions require parallel structures after each one. The pair of words used as correlative conjunctions are *either. . .or, both. . .and, neither. . .nor, not only. . .but also*.

Example:

He wants **both** the cellphone and the laptop.

**Exercises.** Choose the conjunction which fits best.

1. This is the place __________ we stayed last time we visited.
   a) when  
   b) where  
   c) how

2. __________ you win first place, you will receive a prize.
   a) wherever  
   b) if  
   c) unless

3. You won't pass the test __________ you study.
   a) unless  
   b) when  
   c) if

4. Everybody likes him because he is nice _______ helpful.
   a) so  
   b) although  
   c) and

5. I did not go to the show __________ I had already seen it.
   a) because  
   b) until  
   c) so

**OTHER (S), ANOTHER**

Simple rule:

another + singular noun

other + plural noun
others (to replace other + plural noun)
the other (specific and singular)
the others (specific and plural)

Examples. I need another bag (bag is singular)

I need other bags (bag is plural)

I need others. (Refer to other bags)

The teacher gave us two books; I have one, who has the other? (specific and singular)

Exercises. Choose the best option (a, b or c)

1. I want ____________ cup of coffee.  (a) other  (b) another  (c) others

2. We should make ____________ plans, just in case.  (a) other  (b) another  (c) others

3. We are going to use those chairs. I’ll take these ones and you take ____________.  (a) the other  (b) the others  (c) another

4. I really hope there are ________ alternatives.  (a) others  (b) other  (c) another

5. We really need to buy ________ car.  (a) other  (b) another  (c) others

PHRASAL VERBS

A phrasal verb is formed by a verb and a particle (usually a preposition). The particle can change the meaning of the verb.

Example. Look up → consult a reference book (e.g. look a word up in the dictionary)

Look forward → anticipate with pleasure (e.g. I’m looking forward to seeing you)

There are 3 types of phrasal verbs. (see book p.163)

Exercises. Choose the correct phrasal verb to complete the sentence.

1. My brother and I want to ________ smoking.  (a) look up  (b) give up

2. Could you ________ me ______ at 5:30 am? (a) turn up  (b) pick up

3. Peter ________ me ______ the pen I lent him. (a) called back  (b) gave back

4. When we ________ the bus, they were already there. (a) got off  (b) went away

5. Could you ________ your boots, please?  (a) turn up  (b) take off
ARTICLE USAGE

The use of articles is complex and there are a lot of “small” rules and exceptions. Here are the basic rules.

a/ an

1. We use a/an to refer to a singular countable noun which is indefinite. Either we don’t know which one, or it doesn’t matter which one.
   *The* live in a lonely house.
   *I’m* reading a good book.
   *She’s* expecting a baby.

2. We use a/an with professions:
   *He’s* an engineer.

The

1. We use the before a singular or plural noun, when both the speaker and the listener know which noun is being referred to.
   *They* live in the green house across from the library.
   *The* book was recommended by a friend.
   *Watch* the baby! She’s near the fireplace.
   *I’m going to* the mall. Do you want anything?

2. We use the when there’s only one.
   *The* world, the sun, The United Kingdom, The Atlantic Ocean.

A followed by the

We use a to introduce something for the first time. When we refer to it again we use the.
I saw a man walking a dog in the park today. The man was tiny and the dog was huge!

Zero article:

1. We use no article with plural and uncountable nouns when talking about things in general.
   Computers have changed our lives.
   Love’s eternal.
   Dogs need a lot of exercise
   I hate hamburgers

2. We use no article with meals: We’re having dinner at 7:00 pm / Apple juice is delicious.

3. We use the for certain places which are intuitions. Which particular place isn’t important.
We went to the supermarket in the morning.
She went to the beach last month.

Complete the sentences using a/an, the or – (zero article).

1. Madrid is ____ big city. It’s _____ capital of Spain.
2. I’ve got _____ idea. Let’s go to the cinema!
3. Susan said she and Paul would come for ____ dinner tonight.
4. On our trip to Paris we visited _____ Eiffel Tower.
5. _____ women are often better teachers than ____ men.
6. Tanya is reading _____ book about ____ love.
7. They went to ____ movies last night.
8. I never listen to _____ radio. In fact I don’t even have ____ radio.
9. _____ Soviet Union was ____ first country to send a man into _____ space.
10. Bill Gates is one of ____ richest men in ____ world.

COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES

Comparative adjectives are used to compare differences between the two objects they modify (larger, smaller, faster, higher). They are used in sentences where two nouns are compared. EXAMPLES: My house is larger than hers

This box is smaller than the one I lost

Superlative adjectives are used to describe an object which is at the upper or lower limit of a quality (the tallest, the smallest, the fastest, the highest). They are used in sentences where a subject is compared to a group of objects.

EXAMPLES: My house is the largest one in our neighborhood

This is the smallest box I’ve ever seen

Forming comparatives and superlative depends on the number of syllables in the original adjective.

ONE SYLLABLE ADJECTIVES

Add –er for the comparative and –est for the superlative. If the adjective has a consonant + single vowel + consonant spelling, the final consonant must be doubled before adding the ending.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADJECTIVE</th>
<th>COMPARATIVE</th>
<th>SUPERLATIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tall</td>
<td>Taller</td>
<td>Tallest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TWO SYLLABLES

Adjectives with two syllables can form the comparative either by adding –er or by preceding the adjective with more. These adjectives form the superlative either by adding –est or by preceding the adjective with most. For adjectives ending in y, change the y to an i before adding the ending.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADJECTIVE</th>
<th>COMPARATIVE</th>
<th>SUPERLATIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Happy</td>
<td>Happier</td>
<td>Happiest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple</td>
<td>Simpler</td>
<td>Simplest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Busy</td>
<td>Busier</td>
<td>Busiest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Useful</td>
<td>More useful</td>
<td>Most useful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complete</td>
<td>More complete</td>
<td>Most complete</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THREE OR MORE SYLLABLES

Adjectives with three or more syllables form the comparative by putting more in front of the adjective, and the superlative by putting most in front.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADJECTIVE</th>
<th>COMPARATIVE</th>
<th>SUPERLATIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Important</td>
<td>More important</td>
<td>Most important</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expensive</td>
<td>More expensive</td>
<td>Most expensive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IRREGULAR COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES

These common adjectives have completely irregular comparative and superlative forms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADJECTIVE</th>
<th>COMPARATIVE</th>
<th>SUPERLATIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>Best</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>Worst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little</td>
<td>Less</td>
<td>Least</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Much</td>
<td>More</td>
<td>Most</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Far</td>
<td>Further/farther</td>
<td>Furthest/farthest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Underline the word or words that best complete the sentence.
1. Sara is a _____ basketball player than her sister.
   a. good      b. gooder      c. better
2. My brother is _____ than I am about the new video game.
   a. excited   b. exciteder   c. more excited
3. I think that cats are _____ to take care of than dogs.
   a. easier    b. easier      c. more easy
4. Yesterday’s homework was really ______.
   a. difficult  b. difficulter  c. more difficult
5. Today it is definitely ______ than it was yesterday.
   a. windyer   b. windier     c. more windy

II. Fill in the sentences with the correct comparative or superlative of the adjective in brackets.
1. Mexico City is the ___________________ (large) city in North America.
2. Los Angeles is ________________________ (big) than New York.
3. I think that Paris is the ____________________ (beautiful) city in Europe.
4. Frank says that Venice has the _________________ (good) restaurants in Italy.
5. The hotels in Cancun are _________________ (nice) than the ones in Acapulco.

PERFECT MODALS

Modal verbs are a small group of verbs which are different from normal verbs. Common modal verbs are: can, could, may, might, should, must, shall, would.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MODAL VERBS</th>
<th>USE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Can</td>
<td>Capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Permission/request</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Could</td>
<td>Capacity in the past</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Polite permission/request</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Suggestion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Possibility, low probability or one possibility of many</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>Polite permission/request</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Possibility, more probable than “could”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Might</td>
<td>Same as “may”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Should</td>
<td>Advice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rational probability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Must</td>
<td>Obligation/necessity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Very high probability</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I. Complete the sentences with one of the two choices.

1. You really ________________ watch tv this much. (shall / shouldn"t)
2. She ________________ be at work, she always works at this time. (must / could)
3. Speak up, I ________________ hear you! (can"t / couldn"t)
4. I ________________ hear a word he said. (can"t / couldn"t)
5. Andrew ________________ call his wife urgently. (must / shouldn"t)
6. Thank you for calling Zee Company, how ________________ I help you? (can"t / may)
7. If I go to New York, I ________________ see the Statue of Liberty. (will / would)
8. If I went to New York, I ________________ see the Statue of Liberty. (will / would)
9. It ________________ happen, but it is very unlikely. (shall / could)
10. Emma ________________ go out tonight, her parents said no. (can"t / may)

PASSIVE VOICE

The passive of an active tense is formed by putting the verb to be into the same tense as the active verb and adding the past participle of the active verb. The subject of the active verb becomes the ‘agent’ of the passive verb. The agent is very often not mentioned. When it is mentioned it is preceded by by and placed at the end of the clause.

The Passive is used:
1. When the agent(=the person who does the action) is unknown, unimportant or obvious from the context.
   Jane was shot. (We don't know who shot her.)
   This church was built in 1815. (Unimportant agent)
   He has been arrested. (Obviously by the police)
2. To make more polite or formal statements.
   The car hasn't been cleaned. (more polite)
   (You haven't cleaned the car. – less polite)
3. When the action is more important than the agent, as in processes, instructions, events, reports, headlines, new items, and advertisements.
   30 people were killed in the earthquake.
4. To put emphasis on the agent.
The new library will be opened by the Queen.

To change a sentence from the active voice to the passive voice:
- The object of the active voice sentence becomes the subject of the passive voice sentence.
  Agatha Christie wrote this book.
  This book was written by Agatha Christie.
- Change the main verb of the active voice sentence into the passive voice. The tense remains unchanged.
- The subject of the active voice sentence becomes the agent of the passive sentence. It is placed after the past participle and it is preceded by preposition by.

I. Change the sentences into the passive form.

1. They will build a new bridge next year.

2. Brian Brody directed The Ultimate Space Adventure.

3. Pierre Matie will design her costume.

4. Someone found my wallet.

5. One of the students broke the window.

6. They will deliver my computer on Monday.

7. Mary invited Paul to her birthday party.

8. British astronomers had discovered a new planet.
9. John gave Elizabeth that beautiful ring.

10. Her students have sent her flowers.

11. He must give the message to the right person.

12. We teach our students English and French.

13. Someone has bought flowers for the bride.

14. They showed the tourists the sights of Athens.

15. We have to answer the questions in this sheet

CAUSATIVE FORM

We use a causative verb when we want to talk about something that someone else did for us or for another person. It means that the subject caused the action to happen, but didn't do it themselves. Maybe they paid, or asked, or persuaded the other person to do it.

Have + object + past participle (have something done)
We usually use 'have something done' when we are talking about paying someone to do something for us. It's often used for services. The form is 'subject + have + object + past participle'.

I. Change the following sentences using Causative form

1. The cleaner cleaned my house

2. The taxi driver collected us
3. The mechanic is fixing the brakes

4. The teacher will explain the lesson to the students

5. The dentist was cleaning her teeth

6. My mother is changing the curtains

7. Thomas has washed the car

8. Maria will redesign the web site

9. Thomas cut his hair

10. She has been taking pictures

**CONDITIONAL FORMS**

Conditional forms are used to imagine events in certain conditions: Situations that are always true if something happens (0 conditional). The conditional can be used to speak about real events that always happen (first conditional), imaginary events (second conditional), or imagined past events (third conditional).

Conditional sentences are also known as 'if' sentences. Here are some examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conditional</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Formula</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>If I’m late, my dad takes me to school</td>
<td>If + present, present.</td>
<td>Something that happens as a routine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>If we finish soon, we’ll go out for lunch.</td>
<td>If+Present, future</td>
<td>Possible situation in the future.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>If we lived in Miami, we would go to the beach every day.</td>
<td>If+S.Past, Would/could.</td>
<td>An imaginary situation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>If we had gone to New York, we would have visited the exhibit.</td>
<td>If + Past Perfect, Would/could Have</td>
<td>A past imaginary situation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I. Make Zero Conditional sentences, use cues.

Ex: Jane / eat / too much chocolate / she /get / sick: If Jane eats too much chocolate, she gets sick.

Luis/ miss/ the 8:00’clock/ bus/ he/ take/ a taxi
II. Make 1st Conditional sentences, put the verbs in brackets in correct form.

- If you _________ (not study), you _________ (fail) the test.
- I _________ (lend) you my umbrella if you _________ (need) it.
- If I _________ (be late), I _________ (call) you.

III. Write 3rd Conditional sentences, put the verbs in brackets in correct order.

- He crashed his car, because he fell asleep while driving. If he _________ (fall) asleep while driving, he _________ (crash) his car.
- I lost my job because I was late for work. I _________ (loose) my job if I _________ (be) late for work.
- We couldn't go to the concert, because we didn't have enough money. If we _________ (have) enough money, we _________ (go) to the concert.

Put the verb in brackets in correct form.

1. If I _________ (be) you, I wouldn't risk.
2. If they had waited another month, they could probably _________ (get) a better price for their house.
3. It's quite simple really. When it's cold, water _________ (freeze).
4. If he decides to accept that job, he _________ (regret) it for the rest of his life.
5. If he hadn't been driving so fast, he _________ (hit) the motorcyclist.
6. If he _________ (be) more careful, he would have spotted the mistake.
7. If she goes on passing her exams, _________ (be) qualified to practise as a lawyer.
8. If I pay you twice as much, will you _________ (able) to finish by Tuesday?
9. If only I'd invested in that company, I _________ (become) a millionaire by now.

REPORTED SPEECH

If we report what another person has said, we usually do not use the speaker's exact words (direct speech), but reported (indirect) speech. Therefore, you need to learn how to transform direct speech into reported speech.
I. Change the reported speech into reported speech.

1. “He works in a bank.” Susan said her brother________________________
2. “We went to the cinema last night.” I said Paul and I__________________
3. “I'm coming” Mom said ________________________
4. “I was waiting for the bus when Luke called me”. Marie said____________
5. “I'm not going to get on line tonight” Carlos said_____________________
6. “I can't ride a bike”. Johnny said______________________________
7. “We'll always love each other”. Tom and Kate said____________________
8. “Wendy and Angie have to write a report.” They said they____________
9. “It may snow”. Uncle Beto said______________________________
10. “I love you.” My mom said _________________________

RELATIVE CLAUSES

We can use relative clauses to join two English sentences, or to give more information about something.

I bought a new car. It is very fast. I bought a new car that is very fast.

She lives in New York. She likes living in N.Y. She lives in N.Y., which she likes.

DEFINING AND NON-DEFINING

A defining relative clause tells which noun we are talking about:

- I like the woman who lives next door.
A non-defining relative clause gives us extra information about something. We don't need this information to understand the sentence.

- I live in London, which has some fantastic parks. (Everybody knows where London is, so 'which has some fantastic parks' is extra information).

DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES:

1. The relative pronoun is the subject:

We can use 'who', 'which' or 'that'. We use 'who' for people and 'which' for things. We can use 'that' for people or things.

The relative clause can come after the subject or the object of the sentence. We can't drop the relative pronoun.

2. The relative pronoun is the object:

In this case we can drop the relative pronoun if we want to. The clause can come after the subject or the object of the sentence.

NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES:

We don't use 'that' in non-defining relative clauses, so we need to use 'which' if the pronoun refers to a thing and 'who' if it refers to a person. We can't drop the relative pronoun in this kind of clause, even if the relative pronoun is the subject of the clause.

WHOSE

'Whose' is always the subject of the relative clause and can't be left out. It replaces a possessive. It can be used for people and things.

WHERE / WHEN / WHY

We can sometimes use these question words instead of relative pronouns and prepositions.

I. Write who/that/which in the gaps.

1. I met a woman _______________ can speak six languages.

2. What's the name of the man _______________ lives next door?

3. What’s the name of the river _______________ goes through the town?
4. Everybody _____________ went to the party enjoyed it very much.
5. Do you know anybody _____________ wants to buy a car?
6. Where is the picture _____________ was on the wall?
7. She always asks me questions _____________ are difficult to answer.
8. I have a friend _____________ is very good at repairing cars.
9. A coffee-maker is a machine _____________ makes coffee.
10. I don’t like people _____________ never stop talking.
11. Have you seen the money _____________ was on the table?
12. Why does he always wear clothes _____________ are too small for him?

II. Join the sentences using who or which.
1. We chose the hotel. It seemed to be the nicest.
   _______________________________________________________________________
2. She spoke to the man. He was standing next to her.
   _______________________________________________________________________
3. I read the letters. They came in the morning post.
   _______________________________________________________________________
4. He likes the other people. They work in his office.
   _______________________________________________________________________
5. She’s that singer. She was on television last night.
   _______________________________________________________________________
6. Next week there is a festival. It happens in the village every summer.
   _______________________________________________________________________
7. I paid the bills. They came yesterday.
   _______________________________________________________________________

III. Write sentences to describe people in box A using information in box B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A thief</td>
<td>Takes photographs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A butcher</td>
<td>Is very intelligent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A musician</td>
<td>Sells meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A patient</td>
<td>Is ill in hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A photographer</td>
<td>Steal things</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A dentist</td>
<td>Is very stupid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A fool</td>
<td>Plays a musical instrument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A genius</td>
<td>Doesn’t tell the truth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WOULD RATHER / WOULD PREFER

When we speak about a specific preference, would rather and would prefer have the same meaning and are interchangeable. Example: We went to the theatre yesterday. Today I would rather go to the cinema. We went to the theatre yesterday. Today I would prefer to go to the cinema.

Would rather is followed by the bare infinitive and would prefer is followed by to + infinitive or a noun.

When we talk about general preferences, we can use prefer or would rather. The meaning is the same. Example: I prefer walking to cycling. I would rather walk than cycle.

After prefer we use the verb in the –ing form. After would rather we use the infinitive without to.

We say: prefer…. to … We say: would rather… than …

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. She __________ eat a salad than a hamburger.  a) would rather  b) prefer
2. They __________ dogs. They don’t like cats.  a) would rather  b) prefer
3. I __________ stay home today.  a) would rather  b) prefer
4. We __________ watching basketball  a) would rather  b) prefer
5. Usually people ________ warm weather  a) would rather  b) prefer
6. I __________ buy the blue shirt.  a) would rather  b) prefer
7. Why do you ______ going out with Tom?  a) would rather  b) prefer
8. I __________ have the meeting at 6 pm  a) would rather  b) prefer
9. Normally, we ________ going to the beach  a) would rather  b) prefer
10. I __________ watch the football game  a) would rather  b) prefer

II. Complete the sentences using would rather and would prefer
1. He'd like to go to Canada whereas his wife ____________ go to Mexico
2. Her husband ________________ rent a house
3. Mrs. Martin ________________ to stay in a hotel
4. My sister would like to have fun on the beach but I _______________ to go on a cruise
5. My wife would like to rent a house in Texas but I ________________ camp in the desert
6. My wife would like to visit a museum but I ______________ to go swimming
7. I ________________ become a scuba diver
8. I ________________ not to become a computer programmer
9. I ________________ buy this cake because I prefer the taste
10. I ________________ not rent a house in the country

READING

I. Read the article once and put the headings in the correct place
A. Can I eat apples?
B. How can I prevent serious illness?
C. How should I start the day?
D. Do I really need to eat five a day?

The truth about healthy eating
Food experts are always telling us what we should and shouldn’t eat, but they often give us different advice. Our food writer, Teresa Gold, has taken a look at all the information to figure out what is fact and what is fiction.

1. ______________
A typical American breakfast of fried eggs, bacon, toast, pancakes and orange juice will certainly stop you from feeling hungry, but it’s high in calories, which means that you'll gain weight if you eat it regularly. A healthier option is to have just an egg. Boil it instead of frying it, and eat it with a piece of toast made with whole-wheat bread. Breakfast cereals are very high in sugar, so if you feel like cereal, have granola – with no added sugar. You can also get your first vitamins of the day by drinking a glass of freshly squeezed orange juice.

2. ______________
Fruits and vegetables contain the vitamins and minerals we need to stay healthy. But five is actually a fictional number thought up by an American nutritionist. She looked at what the average person ate and doubled it. According to more recent research, the right number is actually eight. The research shows that people who have eight pieces of fruit and vegetables a day are much less likely to suffer from heart disease than those who eat three.
3. _____________
This particular fruit has had some bad publicity because dentists say that it can harm our teeth. While it’s true that apples do contain a little sugar, they are also a source of fiber. Nutritionists say that we need about 18 grams of fiber a day, and a medium apple – peel included – contains about 3 grams. Some varieties contain more fiber than others, so you should choose carefully.

4. _____________
The key to good health is a balanced diet that contains fats and carbohydrates as well as proteins, vitamins and minerals. Fats may be high in calories, but they also contain vitamins. According to the World Cancer Research Fund, you should only have about 500 grams of red meat per week – a steak is about 100 grams. One type of food on its own won’t kill or cure you, but eating the right amount of the right food will stop you from getting sick.

II. Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false)

1. A typical American breakfast every morning isn’t good for you _______________
2. The best breakfast is any type of cereal _____________
3. An American nutritionist carefully calculated the amount of fruits and vegetables we should eat ________________
4. When should eat more than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day ___________
5. Apples contain a lot of sugar ________________
6. All apples have the same amount of fiber ________________
7. Fats can be good for us ______________
8. You can eat as much as red meat as you want to _______________

WRITING

Which discovery or invention changed the world the most

Is Technology destroying social bonds?
CAUSATIVE VERBS: HAVE/GET SOMETHING DONE

Have something done and Get something done are both used to refer to actions which are done for the subject rather than by the subject. Causative verbs are used instead of passive verbs to show that the subject causes the action to be done.

1. Have something done

I don’t know how to repair cars, so I’m having mine repaired at the garage round the corner.

2. Get something done

I really must get my eyes tested. I’m sure I need glasses.

Get your hair cut!

NOTE: The differences between have and get something done are that have is slightly more formal than get, and that get is more frequent than have in the imperative form.

Rewrite these sentences using have or get.

1. The mechanic changed the oil in my car.

_______________________________________

2. The hairdresser cut my hair in a completely different style.

_______________________________________

3. A decorator has repainted our house.

_______________________________________

4. A friend of mine, who’s an electrician, is going to repair my DVD player next week.

_______________________________________

5. My jacket is being cleaned at a specialist cleaner’s.

_______________________________________

GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES

When do you use the GERUND? When do you use the INFINITIVE?

After verbs that express likes/dislikes: like, love, enjoy, dislike, hate, don’t mind, can’t stand…. doing

After certain other verbs: admit, imagine, appreciate, involve, avoid, keep (on) consider, mention, delay, miss, deny, postpone, finish, suggest….. doing.

After prepositions: interested in, instead of, good at, before, after…. doing

After certain expressions: It’s no use, it’s no good, there’s no point in…. doing
After verbs that refer to a future event: want, hope, intend, would like, promise… to do

After certain other verbs, such as: afford, help, agree, learn, arrange, manage, choose, offer, fail, refuse, happen, seem…. to do

After adjectives: glad ( glad to know…) pleased ( pleased to meet you ) disappointed ( disappointed to hear…)

After "too" & "enough": too difficult, easy enough…. to do

The verbs: begin/start/continue can be followed by the gerund or the infinitive with little or no change in meaning.

1 Fill the gaps with the verb in brackets in the appropriate form.

1 I can't stand ____________ in queues. ( to wait )
2 I wouldn't like ____________ in his shoes. ( to be )
3 Jim loves ____________ in Thailand. ( to work )
4 I hate ____________ the shopping on Saturday. ( to do )
5 Blast! I forgot ____________ milk. ( to buy )
6 In the end we decided ____________ in. ( to stay )
7 I need ____________ some information about Portugal. ( to find )
8 My parents like ____________ for long walks at the weekend. ( to go )
9 Tony gave up ____________ years ago. ( to smoke )
10 I wanted ____________ and see Troy but no one else was interested. ( to go )

PASSIVE OF REPORTING VERBS

♦ Sometimes when you are reporting what people say or believe, you don’t know, or you don’t want to say, who exactly the `people´ are. So you use an impersonal construction:

People believe that thousands of birds died.

The same idea can be expressed by using the passive in two different ways:

a) subject + passive of reporting verb + ‘to´ infinitive

Hundreds of thousands of birds are believed to have died.

b) It + passive of reporting verb + that + clause

It is believed that hundreds of thousands of birds died.

♦ Some other reporting verbs that can be used in this way are: calculate, claim, consider, discover, estimate, expect, feel, hope, know, prove, report, say, show, think, understand, etc.

♦ With present reference, the passive is followed by the present infinitive:

People think that Johnson is in Cardiff. Johnson is thought to be in Cardiff.
With past reference, the passive is followed by the past infinitive:

People believe that Johnson left Cardiff last month.  Johnson is believed to have left Cardiff last month.

Present and past continuous infinitives are also used:

They think that the forger is living in Florence.  The forger is thought to be living in Florence.

People know that the suspect has been dealing with drugs.  The suspect is known to have been dealing with drugs.

Passive infinitives can also appear:

People believe that the portrait was painted by Vermeer.  The portrait is believed to have been painted by Vermeer.

They think that the staff are given a bonus whenever they have to work overtime.

The staff are thought to be given a bonus whenever they have to work overtime.

The reporting verb can also be past:

People considered the government had spent too much.  The government was considered to have paid too much.

Rewrite each sentence so that the meaning stays the same.

1 People think that neither side wanted war.

Neither side is ...................................................................................................

2 People say that fewer than 1,000 blue whales survive in the southern hemisphere.

Fewer ................................................................................................................

3 Everyone knows that eating fruit is good for you.

Eating fruit ...........................................................................................................

4 People consider that one in three bathing beaches is unfit for swimming.

One in three bathing beaches .............................................................................

5 At least 130,000 dolphins are reported to be caught in the nets of tuna fishers every year.

It is ....................................................................................................................

Parallel Structure

Parallel structure adds both clout and clarity to your writing. When you use parallel structure, you increase the readability of your writing by creating word patterns readers can follow easily.

Understanding Parallel Structure

Parallel structure (also called parallelism) is the repetition of a chosen grammatical form within a sentence. By making each compared item or idea in your sentence follow the same grammatical pattern, you create a parallel construction.
Example

Not Parallel: Ellen likes hiking, the rodeo, and to take afternoon naps.
Parallel: Ellen likes hiking, attending the rodeo, and taking afternoon naps.
OREllen likes to hike, attend the rodeo, and take afternoon naps.

Using Parallel Structure   With Coordinating Conjunctions

When you connect two or more clauses or phrases with a coordinating conjunction (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, or so), use parallel structure.

Example

Not Parallel:  My best friend took me dancing and to a show.
Parallel:  My best friend took me to a dance and a show.

With Correlative Conjunctions

When you connect two clauses or phrases with a correlative conjunction (not only…but also, either…or, neither…nor, if…then, etc.), use parallel structure.

Example

Not Parallel:  My dog not only likes to play fetch, but also chase cars.
Parallel:  My dog not only likes to play fetch, but he also likes to chase cars.
OR
    My dog likes not only to play fetch, but also to chase cars.

With Phrases or Clauses of Comparison

When you connect two clauses or phrases with a word of comparison, such as than or as, use parallel structure.

Example

Not Parallel: I would rather pay for my education than financial aid.
Parallel: I would rather pay for my education than receive financial aid.

With Lists:  When you are comparing items in a list, use parallel structure.

Example

Not Parallel:
    John Taylor Gatto criticizes public schools because they are compulsory, funded by the government, and destroy students' humanity.
Parallel:
John Taylor Gatto criticizes public schools because they are compulsory, government funded, and normalizing.

OR

John Taylor Gatto criticizes public schools because they require students to attend, receive money from the government, and destroy students' humanity.

Read the following example sentences and revise any that do not use parallel structure. Remember that there are many ways to revise a sentence to reflect parallel structure; if possible, rewrite each incorrect sentence in more than one way.

Some helpful hints on how to revise sentences for parallel structure:

1) Figure out what parts of the sentence are being compared.
2) Decide whether they are parallel, i.e. arranged or constructed in the same way.
3) If they are not, make them parallel by making the grammatical construction the same in each part.

Select (underline) the word that is consistent with the rules of parallel structure.

1) The Freeport Board of Education wants students to take more required courses and (a) passing (b) pass them before they can earn a diploma.

2) By a vote of 6 to 1, the board last night approved requirements beginning the freshman year and (a) extending (b) extend through the senior year.

3) The requirements include four years of English, two years of science and mathematics and (a) three (b) three years of a foreign language.

4) Board members expressed concern about the large numbers of Freeport high school graduates who failed college entrance exams and (a) are (b) were placed in remedial courses.

5) Too many graduates find they cannot read well, write properly or (a) logically think (b) think logically, board members felt.

AVOIDING REPETITION

full statement + linker + shortened statement with auxiliary

I don't like action movies but Andy does.

I 'm not going to the party but Mandy is.

She thought she 'd locked the door but she hadn't.

General usage: In the examples above, the auxiliaries are used to make the sentences shorter.

If we didn't use auxiliaries in this way we would have to say:

I don't like action movies but Andy likes action movies.

I'm not going to the party but Mandy is going to the party.

She thought she 'd locked the door but she hadn't locked the door.
Of course, we could shorten the second part a little by using pronouns, but the sentences would still contain a repeated verb and this sounds rather clumsy in English.

I don't like action movies but Andy likes them.

I'm not going to the party but Mandy is going there.

She thought she 'd locked the door but she hadn't locked it.
Choose the word or words that best complete the sentence.
1. Sara is a ___c___ basketball player than her sister.
   a. good  b. gooder  c. better
2. My brother is ______ than I am about the new video game.
   a. excited  b. exciter  c. more excited
3. I think that cats are ______ to take care of than dogs.
   a. easier  b. easier  c. more easy
4. Yesterday’s homework was really ______.
   a. difficult  b. difficulter  c. more difficult
5. Today it is definitely ______ than it was yesterday.
   a. windyer  b. windier  c. more windy
6. Your sandwich is _____ than mine.
   a. big  b. bigger  c. more big
7. Are you ______ than your brother?
   a. tall  b. taller  c. more tall
8. It is _____ than usual today!
   a. hoter  b. hotter  c. more hot
9. The TV was ______ than the DVD player.
   a. expensive  b. expensiveer  c. more expensive
10. Homemade bread is ______ than bread from the store.
    a. healthy  b. healthier  c. healthiest

Fill in the blank with the correct form of the adjective in parentheses.
1. A grape is smaller (small) than an apple.
2. This pillow is _________________________ (soft) than that one.
3. You are __________________________(thin) than I am.
4. This hotel is __________________________ (fancy) than the other one.
5. Our new car is ______________________(fast) than our old one.
6. The ocean in Mexico is a lot __________________ (warm) than it is in Northern California.
7. She looks _________________________ (pretty) than she did the last time I saw her.
8. My mother is __________________________ (old) than my father.
9. Stan can jump a lot ______________________ (high) than I can.
10. Can you help lift this box? You are ___________________ (strong) than I am.

Fill in the sentences with the correct comparative or superlative.
1. Mexico City is the __c__ city in North America.
   a. larger  b. most large  c. largest
2. Los Angeles is ______ than New York.
   a. bigger  b. more big  c. the biggest
3. I think that Paris is the__________ city in Europe.
   a. more beautiful  b. most beautiful  c. beautifulest
4. Frank says that Venice has the ______ restaurants in Italy.
   a. better  b. goodest  c. best
5. The hotels in Cancun are ______ than the ones in Acapulco.
   a. nicer  b. more nice  c. the nicest
6. The people in San Francisco are ______ than the people in Washington, D.C.
a. relaxed b. more relaxed c. the most relaxed
7. I ate the _______ chili in the world when I was in Monterrey.
a. spicier b. most spicy c. spiciest
8. New York City has the _______ museums!
a. more interesting b. most interesting c. interestingest
9. Amy said that Beijing was _______ than Tokyo.
a. crowdeder b. more crowded c. the most crowded
10. Vancouver is the _______ city I have ever visited!
a. clean b. cleaner c. cleanest

Complete the sentences with different verbs:

1. We __________ with our eyes.
2. We __________ with our fingers.
3. We __________ with our nose.
4. We __________ with our tongue.
5. We __________ with our ears.

Write a complement for each of the following sentences:

The socks smell
The band sounds
The candy tasts
The clown looks

Answer the following questions and sentences with a Gerund or Infinitive

1. I remember _____ the Queen in London.
   a. meet
   b. to meet
   c. meeting
   d. to meeting

2. Did you remember _____ the letter?
   a. post
   b. to post
   c. posting
   d. to posting

3. I'm not used _____ up this early.
   a. get
   b. to get
   c. getting
   d. to getting

4. I used _____ to the cinema a lot.
   a. go
   b. to go
   c. going
   d. to going
5. I regret _____ Mary about the wedding.
   a. tell
   b. to tell
   c. telling
   d. to telling

6. Mrs. Jones, I regret _____ you that your credit limit has been exceeded.
   a. inform
   b. to inform
   c. informing
   d. to informing

7. Stop _____ this terrible noise at once!
   a. make
   b. to make
   c. making
   d. to making

8. I wanted to stop _____ some presents, but we didn't have enough time.
   a. to
   b. to buy
   c. buying
   d. to buying

9. Look, it's starting _____.
   a. rain
   b. to rain
   c. raining
   d. to raining

10. I started _____ English when I was four.
    a. learn
    b. to learn
    c. learning
    d. to learning

Choose the word or words that best complete the sentence.
1. Sara is a ____c____ basketball player than her sister.
   a. good b. gooder c. better

2. My brother is ______ than I am about the new video game.
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    a. clean
    b. cleaner
    c. cleanest

Complete with an appropriate preposition and verb form.
1. Alice isn’t interested in (look) looking for a new job.
2. Henry is excited (leave) for India.
3. You are capable (do) better work.
4. I have no excuse (be) late.
5. I’m accustomed (have) a big breakfast.
6. The rain prevented us (complete) the work.
7. Fred is always complaining (have) a headache.
8. Instead (study), Margaret went to a ball game with some of her friends.
9. Thank you (help) me carry the packages to the post office.
10. Mrs. Grant insisted (know) the whole truth.
11. He showed us how to get to his house (draw) a map.
12. You should take advantage (live) here.
13. Laura had a good reason (go, not) to class yesterday.
14 Everyone in the neighborhood participated (search) for the lost child.
15 I apologized to Diane (make) her wait for me.
16 The weather is terrible tonight. I don’t blame you (want, not) to go to the meeting.
17 Who is responsible (wash) and (dry) the dishes after dinner?
18 In addition (go) to school full-time, Sam has a part-time job.
19 The angry look on his face stopped me (speak) my mind.
20 Where should we go for dinner tonight? Would you object (go) to an Italian restaurant?
21 The mayor made another public statement for the purpose (clarify) the new tax proposal.
22 The thief was accused (steal) a woman’s purse.
23 The jury found Mr. Adams guilty (take) money from the company he worked for and (keep) it for himself.
24 Bill isn’t used (wear) a suit and tie every day.
25 I’m going to visit my family during the school vacation. I’m looking forward (eat) my mother’s cooking and (sleep) in my own bed.

Decide which conditional it is, 0 or 1? Try to put the verbs in the correct form.

2 conditional

Match the parts of the sentences to make one and correct.

1. If I won the lottery, a. if it didn’t rain.
2. If I were in Brazil, b. I wouldn’t do that.
3. They wouldn’t work any more c. I would travel around the world.
4. We could go out d. if you were me?
5. What would you do e. if they won the lottery.
6. If I were you f. I would go to Rio de Janeiro.

If you ..................(drop) an apple, it ..................(fall).
I ..................(get) tired if I ..................(work) too much.
Water ..................(boil) if you ..................(heat) it to 100 C
I (phone) my friend if I (have time today.

If you (freeze) water, it (turn) into ice.

If it (rain) today, I (stay) at home.

If I (see) you tomorrow, I (buy) you a drink.

We (go) to the beach if it (be) warm tomorrow

IV. Fill in the sentences with the correct form of the given verb.

Type O Conditional

If the sun (rise) high, it (become) very hot.

Plants (die), if it (do) not rain.

People (get) fat, if they (eat) junk food.

If a person (practise) sports, he or she always (feel) good.

Type 1 Conditional

If you (cook) the supper, I (wash) the dishes.

She (pass) the test if she (study) hard.

If it (be) sunny, we (go) to the park.

Paula (be) sad if Juan (leave.)

Type 2 Conditional

If I (have) a million dollars, I (buy)a big house.

If dogs (have) wings, they (be) able to fly.

If I (be) you, I (drive) more carefully in the rain.

Paula (be) sad if Jan (leave).

V. Which conditional – 0,1,2? Decide.

Fill in the sentences with the correct form of the given verb.

1. If you (boil) water, it (turn) to steam.
2. If I (be) an astronaut, I (take) the photos of Turkey from space.
3. If you (put) a stone in the water, it (go) down.
4. If you (put) oil into water it (float)
5. If there (be) no water on earth, we (not, exist).
6. If you (be) a bird, where (fly) to?
7. Anna (pass) the test if she (study) hard enough.
8. If you (heat) ice it (melt)
9. I (not, do) that if I (be) you.
10. If he ..............(get) any worse I................. (take) him to the doctor's.
11. If the snow ..............(get) any worse we.............. (have) stop walking.
12. If ice (melt), it ......................(turn) to water

Add the missing relative, but make a contact-clause where possible.

a. I know a man ____________ eats paper.
b. The man ____________ you want has just left.
c. It’s a kind of paper ____________ you can eat.
d. The lady ____________ was here yesterday has gone out.
e. He eats only the paper ____________ his wife makes.
f. The magazine ____________ you lent me was very old.
g. His wife is a woman ____________ loves a joke.
h. The chair ____________ was broken is now mended.
i. He’s one of the people ____________ I really like.
j. The old man ____________ lives next door has just died.
k. You can write on the paper ____________ she makes.
l. Women ____________ work in hospitals are admired.
m. Has this paper got a flavour ____________ pleases you?

21. Correct the errors in these sentences.

a. Joan won the prize, that surprised me a lot.
b. The children, that were playing football, broke one of my windows.
c. The house in that I was born has just been demolished.
d. Fred is the man who he lives next door.

e. The books which they are on the table are mine.

f. I can’t remember the name of the person from who I borrowed this pen.

**Rewrite these sentences omitting the relative pronoun. Other changes are necessary.**

a. This is the box in which I had put my English books. This is the box I had put my English books in.

b. The man with whom she had lunch yesterday is her boss.

c. The knife with which you are cutting the meat belonged to my great grandmother.

d. The company for which he works has gone bankrupt.

e. We didn’t recognize the people at whom we were looking.

f. I can’t remember the person from whom I took the money.