**PLAN DE MEJORAMIENTO TERCER Y CUARTO PERIODO**

|  |
| --- |
| R1: Realiza y entrega el taller. No se reciben talleres incompletos, sin carpeta, en hojas rayadas ni cuadriculados. El trabajo debe ser presentado en hojas blancas, escrito a mano y debe ser entregado en carpeta. |
| R2: Dibuja una casa en una cartelera y exponga cada una de las partes de esta. Al igual debe decir la posición de 15 objetos utilizando las preposiciones aprendidas. No se acepta lectura de oraciones debe ser una exposición |

**WORKSHEET – CLEI III**

Present Tense of TO BE: Positive and Negative

I am cold; He is French; They are rich.

**FORM**

Look at these sentences:

*I* ***am*** *a teacher. (I’m a teacher.)*

*She* ***is*** *French. (She’s French.)*

*It* ***is*** *cold. (It’s cold.)*

*They* ***are*** *rich. (They’re rich.)*

The verb TO BE has three forms in the present tense—*am, is* and *are.*

**POSITIVE**

**Long form** **Short form**

I am I’m

You are You’re

He/She/It is He’s/She’s/It’s

We/You/They are. We’re/You’re/They’re

***I’m*** *hungry.*

*Pam* ***is*** *at school.*

*They* ***are*** *blue and red.*

**NEGATIVE**

**Long form** **Short form**

I am not I’m not

You are not You aren’t

He/She/It is not He/She/It isn’t

We/You/They are not We/You/They aren’t

***I’m*** *not hungry.*

*Lisbon* ***isn’t*** *in Spain.*

*We* ***are not*** *rich.*

Note:

We normally use the short form *(I’m, I’m not)* in conversation.

**USE**

1.We use *am, is* and *are*

**A.**to say what we do

***I’m*** *a doctor.*

***She’s*** *a dentist.*

**B**.to say where we live

***I’m*** *from Paris.*

***They’re*** *from Argentina.*

**C.**to talk about nationality

***I’m*** *Turkish.*

***They’re*** *French.*

**D.**to describe things or people

***I’m*** *tired.*

***You’re*** *beautiful.*

*The bus* ***is*** *yellow.*

*These questions* ***are*** *difficult.*

**E.**to say where things are

*Lisbon* ***is*** *in Portugal.*

*Tokyo and Kyoto* ***are*** *in Japan.*

1.We also use it is (it’s)

**A.**to talk about the weather

***It’s*** *hot today.*

***It’s*** *very cold in here.*

**B.**for time

***It’s*** *half past ten.*

***It’s*** *one o’clock.*

**1.** **Write the short form**

*Write the short form of the positive.*

**Example:**

I am *I’m*

1. we are……………………..
2. he is………………………..
3. they are…………………..
4. she is……………………….
5. you are…………………….

2. **Write the short form**

*Write the short form of the negative.*

**Example:**

I am not *I’m not*

1. we are not……………………….
2. he is not………………………….
3. they are not…………………….
4. she is not………………………..
5. you are not……………………..
6. **Complete the sentences**

*Complete the sentences. Use long forms of the positive (am, is, are).*

**Example:**

The weather *is* beautiful. Let’s go to the beach.

1. My brother ………. a doctor.
2. I ………. hungry. Let’s have dinner.
3. The cinema ………. near the station.
4. Fred and Jane ………. in the park.
5. This tea ………. cold.
6. The door ………. open.
7. Her house ………. very small.
8. I ………. French. My husband ………. Spanish. My boss ………. Chinese.
9. The bananas ………. green. Don’t eat them!
10. The floor ………. Wet. Be careful!
11. He ………. very tired.
12. They ………. thirsty. Give them some tea.
13. We ………. late again.
14. I ………. sorry.
15. It ………. A beautiful day, and I ………. very happy.
16. **Complete the sentences**

*Complete the sentences. Use short forms of the positive (‘m, ‘s, ‘re).*

**Example:**

We*’re* happy.

1. I ………. thirsty.
2. He ………. rich.
3. It ………. eight o’clock.
4. It ………. very cold today.
5. We ………. ready.
6. She ………. in the bathroom.
7. I ………. very tired.
8. The taxi ………. here. Let’s go.
9. You ………. right. I ………. wrong. I ………. sorry.
10. We ………. in a hurry. Be quick!
11. The window ………. open.
12. Pierre ………. French, but his wife ………. German.
13. They ………. on vacation at the moment.
14. We ………. hungry.
15. Good, dinner ………. ready.
16. **Complete the sentences**

*Complete the sentences. Use long forms of the negative (*am not*,* isnot*,* are not*). The first one has been done for you.*

1. I *am not* rich! I am poor.
2. She ………. here today. She is on vacation.
3. Tokyo ………. in Singapore. It is in Japan.
4. My brother ………. a teacher. He is a doctor.
5. The bus ………. blue. It is yellow.
6. You ………. right! You are wrong!
7. This bread ………. fresh. Don’t eat it.
8. Jim and Vivienne ………. Australian. They are American.
9. My jumper ………. red. It is blue.
10. It ………. 2 o’clock. It’s 3 o’clock. Let’s go!
11. The film ………. good. It is bad.
12. Caviar ………. cheap. It is very expensive.
13. We ………. happy. We are very angry.
14. My car ………. big. It is small.
15. I ………. a student. I am a teacher.
16. **Complete the sentences**

*Complete the sentences. Use short forms of the negative (*‘m not*,* isn’t*,* aren’t*).*

**Example:**

Indonesia *isn’t* in Europe. It’s in Asia.

1. I’ ………. French. I’m Italian.
2. She ………. Italian. She’s French.
3. The river ………. very clean. Don’t swim in it.
4. My brothers ………. here. They’re in Australia.
5. These questions ………. easy. I need some help.
6. The film ………. interesting. Let’s go home.
7. An orange ………. a vegetable. It’s a fruit.
8. A carrot ………. a fruit. It’s a vegetable.
9. My bicycle ………. blue. It’s yellow.
10. Betty ………. here today. She’s on vacation.
11. It ………. warm today. It’s cold.
12. We ………. hungry now. Let’s eat later.
13. John ………. my father. He’s my grandfather.
14. I ………. ready. Please wait.
15. This food ………. bad. It’s perfect.

**Present Tense of TO BE 2: Questions**

Am I early? Is it cold? Are they ready?

**FORM**

**1.**Look at these sentences.

***Am*** *I early?*

***Are*** *you ready?*

***Is*** *he Portuguese?*

***Is*** *the soup hot?*

***Are*** *they cold?*

These are question forms of the verb TO BE.

**2.**To make a question, we put *am, is* or *are* at the beginning of the sentence.

Am I right?

Is he/she/it right?

Are we/you/they right?

**3.**We often give a short answer to a question with *am, is* or *are.*

***Are you*** *happy? Yes,* ***I am****./No* ***I’m not****.*

***Is it*** *cold in here? Yes,* ***it is****./No,* ***it isn’t****.*

**SHORT ANSWERS**

**Positive Negative**

Yes, I am No, I’m not.

Yes, he/she/it is No, he/she/it isn’t

Yes, we/you/they are No, we/you/they aren’t

**USE**

**1**.We use *am, is* and *are* to ask

**A.**what people do

***Is*** *she a doctor?*

**B.**where people live

***Are*** *you from Argentina?*

**C.**about people’s nationality

***Is*** *she Chinese?*

**D.**how people feel

***Are*** *you ill?*

**E.**what things and people are like

***Is*** *the bus yellow?*

***Is*** *the man tall?*

**F.**where things are

***Is*** *Lisbon in Portugal?*

***Is*** *the book on the table?*

**2.**We also use *is it* to ask about

**A.**the weather

***Is it*** *hot today?*

**B.**the time

***Is it*** *one o’clock?*

1. **Make questions**

*Make questions. Add* am, is *or* are.

**Example:**

*Is* Fred here?

1. ………. you happy?
2. ………. it difficult to speak Chinese?
3. ………. she good at tennis?
4. ………. dinner ready?
5. ………. these computers expensive?
6. ………. your hands clean?
7. ………. your flat cold in the winter?
8. ………. I wrong?
9. ………. the window open?
10. ………. the people in your office friendly?
11. ………. he French?
12. ………. the dogs good with children?
13. ………. I late again?
14. ………. it easy to find a good house here?
15. ………. we ready to go?
16. **Make questions**

*Put the words in the right order to make questions.*

**Example:**

rich / are / you *Are you rich?*

1. ready / are / you

…………………………………………………….?

1. well / are / you

…………………………………………………….?

1. is / big / your garden

…………………………………………………….?

1. these shoes / expensive / are

…………………………………………………….?

1. this answer / is / right

…………………………………………………….?

1. thirsty / you / are

…………………………………………………….?

1. your neighbors / friendly / are

…………………………………………………….?

1. the airport / open / is

…………………………………………………….?

1. this / important / is

…………………………………………………….?

1. are / fresh / these vegetables

…………………………………………………….?

1. coffee / hot / that / is

…………………………………………………….?

1. early / I / am

…………………………………………………….?

1. now / rich / are / we

…………………………………………………….?

1. me / angry with / he / is

…………………………………………………….?

1. American / car / your / is

…………………………………………………….?

1. **Make questions**

*Make questions. Put the underlined words in the right order.*

**Example:**

It is very cold in here. open / the window / is ?

It is very cold in here. *Is the window open?*

1. This song is beautiful. is / Spanish / it ?
2. I think New York is the capital of America. right / am / I ?
3. That jumper is beautiful. Italian / it / is ?
4. What’s the time? 9 or 10 / is / it ?
5. Fred is a doctor. rich / is / he ?
6. Jackie’s in the kitchen. hungry / is / she ?
7. There are some sandwiches on the table. are / fresh / they ?
8. He thinks English grammar is easy. is / wrong / he ?
9. I’m ready. taxi here / the / is ?
10. Where’s the dog? in the garden / it / is ?
11. We’re late for the cinema. ready / you / are ?
12. That painting is beautiful. it / expensive / is ?
13. This car’s very old. it/ in / are / safe / we ?
14. Where is Mauritius? is / in the Indian Ocean / it ?
15. I like your friend. Japanese / she / is ?
16. **Make questions and give short answers**

**Examples:**

*Is* she hungry? Yes, she *is.*

*Are* they Indian? No, they *aren’t.*

1. ………. your feet cold? Yes, they ……….

2. ………. breakfast ready? No, it ……….

3. ………. the water hot? No, it ……….

4. ………. your sister well? Yes, she ……….

5. ……….the buses in London red? Yes, they ……….

6. ………. the taxis in New York yellow? Yes, they ……….

7. ………. the bank open? No, it ……….

8. ………. your hotel expensive? No, it ……….

9. ………. her eyes blue? Yes, they ……….

10. ………. this bread fresh? No, it ……….

11. ………. he your husband? Yes, he ……….

12. ………. you tired? No, I ……….

13. ………. they here? No, they ……….

14. ………. your coffee nice? Yes, it ……….

15. ………. we late? No, we ……….

1. **Match the questions**

*Write* am, is *or* are *to make questions in A. Then match the questions to the answers in B. The first one has been done for you.*

# A B

1. *Is* Jenny in the office? a) No, it’s twenty years old!

2. ………. I in the photograph? b) Yes, I love reading books.

3. ………. the newspaper c) No, it’s in Europe.

in the kitchen?

4. ………. Hungary in Asia? d) No, it’s in the bathroom.

5. ………. it difficult to e) Yes, I bought it yesterday.

understand golf?

6. ………. your father a doctor? f) Yes, you can go for a swim

if you like.

7. ………. these cook g) No, she’s at home today.

books interesting?

8. ………. this milk fresh? h) Yes, there you are.

9. ………. we near the sea? i) No, they are dirty.

10. ………. your car new? j) No, it’s an easy game.

11. ………. your shoes clean? k) No, he’s a dentist.

**DEMONSTRATIVES**

**this, that, these, those**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| j0235363 **This** car is very dirty. | j0217438  **These** letters are very important. |
| j0232138  **That** star is my favourite. | BIRD066  j0232138I don’t know the name of **those** birds. |

**USAGE**

We use **this** (Singular) or **these** (Plural):

1. to talk about things/people near us;
2. to introduce or identify people; **e.g.** Mummy, this is John my boyfriend.
3. to start a conversation on the phone; **e.g.** Hello. This is Ana Costa – Pedro’s teacher.

We use **that** (Singular) or **those** (Plural):

1. to talk about things / people not so near us;
2. to check the identity of someone we cannot see; **e.g.** Is that Pedro’s mother?

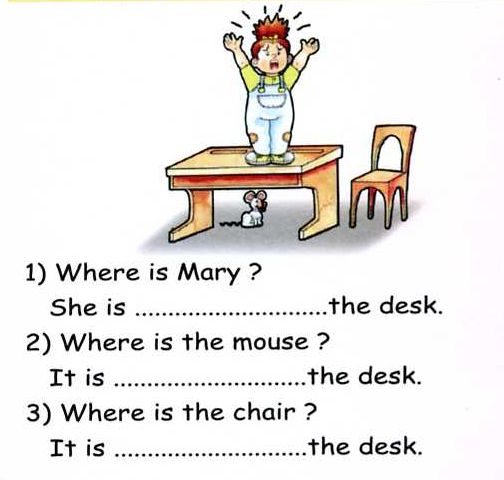
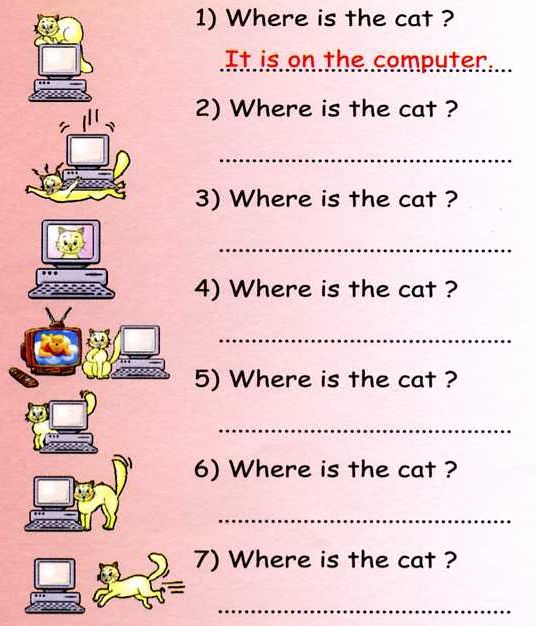
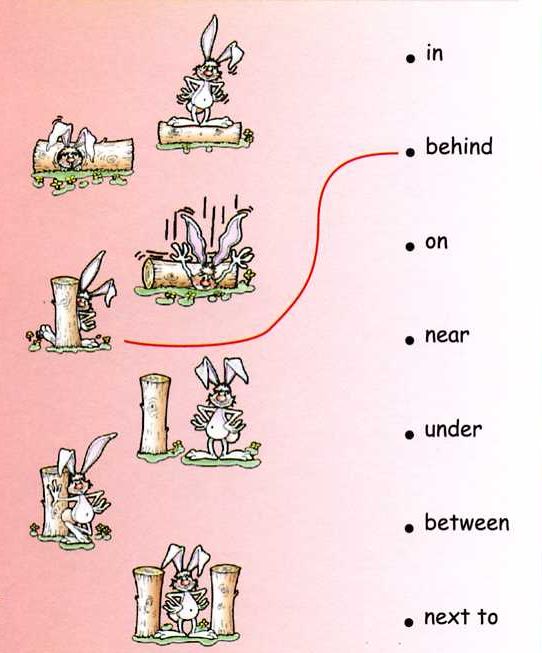
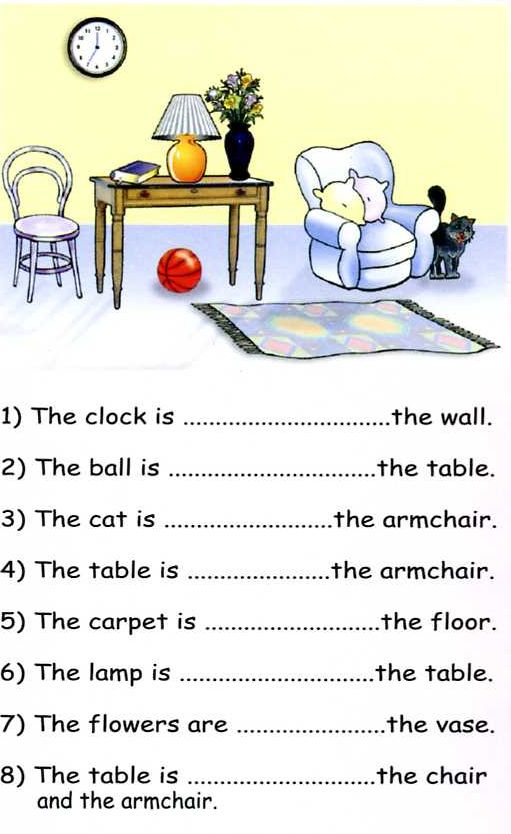
**PRACTICE**

**A. Put in this, that, these, those:**

1. Why am I doing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ exercise?
2. Get me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dictionary from the table.
3. Is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bike over there Betty’s?
4. Ugh - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ potatoes taste burnt!
5. Who are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ students over there?
6. “What kind of planes are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?” “I don’t know. They are too far away.
7. “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a great party, isn’t it?” “Yes, I’m really enjoying it.”
8. Are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ T-shirts here yours?
9. Come \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ way, please.
10. Did you hear \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ thunder last night?
11. Who said\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
12. Why did she buy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stupid game?
13. Come and look at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_picture.
14. (on the phone) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is Peter.
15. I didn’t like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ salads you bought.
16. Do you remember \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people we met in Berlin?
17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_shoes are hurting my feet.
18. “I’ve got \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bump on my head where my girlfriend hit me with a frying pan.” “Oh, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wasn’t a very nice thing to do.”
19. You know I hate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ creamy cakes you brought last night.

**Prepositions of Place Exercises with Pictures**

Answer by using on, in between, next to and under :



**PLAN DE MEJORAMIENTO TERCER Y CUARTO PERIODO**

|  |
| --- |
| R1: Realiza y entrega el taller. No se reciben talleres incompletos, sin carpeta, en hojas rayadas ni cuadriculados. El trabajo debe ser presentado en hojas blancas, escrito a mano y debe ser entregado en carpeta. |
| R2 Hacer una cartelera donde dibuje a un chico y una chica y exponer esta, describiendo la apariencia física y lo que están vistiendo. Por último, compare a el chico y la chica utilizando los adjetivos comparativos y superlativos aprendidos en clase. Mínimo 15 oraciones debe utilizar durante la exposición y no deben ser leídas. |

**WORKSHEET – CLEI IV**

TEST ON THE PAST SIMPLE

WRITE IN THE PAST SIMPLE

1.watch - ………………………………… 2.stop-……………………………………

3.play-…………………………………….. 4.study-…………………………………

5.live-……………………………………… 6.visit-……………………………………

7.be-……………………………………….. 8.buy-……………………………………

9.cost-…………………………………….. 10.drink-………………………………

11.drive-…………………………………. 12.have-………………………………..

13.make-……………………………….. 14.write-………………………………..

15.read-………………………………… 16.catch-……………………………….

17.spend-………………………………. 18.run-…………………………………..

19.lose-………………………………….. 20.swim-………………………………..

# FILL IN WITH THE PAST SIMPLE

Yesterday Mrs Wall …………………………………..(tidy) her house. She ………………………………………………(wash) the windows and ……………………………….

(clean) the floors. Then she ………………………………………….(go) to the kitchen and ……………………………………….(want) to make an apple cake. She ………………………………………..(take) some apples. But she ……………………………………………. (not+have) any butter. She …………………………

(is) very sad because she ………………………………………..(like) apple cakes very much.

# MAKE UP NEGATIVE SENTENCES IN THE PAST SIMPLE

1. She ate seven apples last week.

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. The boys were ill some days ago.

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

1. My mother had her birthday on September 17.

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

1. My granny studied at Tartu University in 1950.

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Mr Brown hurt his leg yesterday.

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

# MAKE UP YES-NO QUESTIONS AND ANSWER THEM

1. Helen met her friend on Monday.

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

1. It was very warm this summer.

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. We had seven lessons on Saturday.

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. My little brother watched TV some hours ago.

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

1. The boys played tennis last week.

………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

# MAKE UP QUESTIONS WITH THE QUESTION WORDS

1.The dog ran in the garden.

Where …………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

2. He wrote the book last year.

When………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

3.He rode the bike very quickly.

How………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

4. She had 4 brothers.

How many……………………………………………………………………………………………………..

5.Kate washed the windows.

Who………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

PAST CONTINUOUS – EXERCISES

A Put the verbs into the Past Tense Continuous Form:

I (read) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a book when he came in.

The sun (shine)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when he went out.

When you came in I (write) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

I came in while he (write) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

It (rain) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this morning when I got up.

He (work) all day yesterday.

When I arrived at his house he still (sleep)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The boy jumped off the tram while it (move)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The fire still (burn) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at six o’clock this morning.

He (walk) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ across the bridge when his hat blew off.

She cut her finger while she (cut) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the bread.

The bus started while I (get) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on.

The light went out while we (have) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ supper.

I took another cake when you (not look)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ !

The children (do) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their homework when their father came back from the office.

B. Complete with Past Simple & Past Progressive

1. When Mrs. Golan \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (open) the door, her children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(do) homework and her husbend (read)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the newspaper.

2. What \_\_\_\_\_you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) yesterday at half past eight in the morning I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(study) at school.

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_he\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(arrive) to the meeting last time?

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_they\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(paint) the walls when your mother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (come) in?

5. While Dan\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(fix) the chairs, his sister, Ronna,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(work) in the garden.

6. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(watch) television when the lights \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(go) out.

7. While mother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (hang) the clothes, her two daughters \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(wash) the dishes.

8. Tom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(water) the garden when it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(start) to rain.

9. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(talk) on the phone, when I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(arrive).

10. I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(read) a book when you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(call) me.

11. The children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(play) tennis, when their grandmother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(come) to visit.

12. When Mrs. Smith \_\_\_\_\_\_(enter) the room, her children \_\_\_\_\_(listen) to the radio very loudly.

13. Ann \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(sweep) the floor while John\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(make) the beds.

14. The parents\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(sleep) while the baby \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(play) quietly in her bed.

15. When the teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(walk) into the room, the pupils \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (make) a lot of noise.

16. I (meet) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a group of my friends as I (leave )\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_my house yesterday. They (run) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ along the street. Some of them (talk) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in loud voices. Others (shout) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and (laugh) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. My friend, Danny, (wear) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a funny red hat. His sister Judy (hold) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some colored balloons. George (carry) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some bottles. .I (look) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at them for a moment and then I (understand)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ what (happen) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They (get) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ready for our class party and they (be) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on their way to my house because they (need) my help.

B. Make Yes\No Questions in the Past Simple and Past Progressive

1. Yes, my grandmother was lying I bed all morning. She`s sick !

2. Yes, the party last night was a success.

3. No, we weren't watching a movie yesterday from 7:00 to 9:00 p.m.

4. No, my friends didn`t fly to Africa last year.

5. Yes, the children were sleeping all night.

6. No, Dana didn't tell me what happened yesterday.

7. Yes, the car was making strange noises all the way home.

8. Yes, the baby ate her supper a few minutes ago.

9. No, Amir didn't borrow his father`s car when he was younger.

10. Yes, Liran was playing football as his parents were reading a book.

**Comparatives and superlatives**

**Choose a, b or c**

**1. Peter is boy in our classroom.**

1. small
2. smallest
3. the smallest
4. **Mary is than Susan.**
5. the tallest
6. taler
7. taller

**3. John has got bag than Paul.**

1. a lighter
2. the lightest
3. light

**4. My mum has got skirt than me.**

1. longest
2. the longest
3. longer

**5. His dad has got hair than me.**

1. shorter
2. shortest
3. the shorter

**6. The giraffe is animal in the world.**

1. taller
2. tallest
3. the tallest

**7. My dad is man in our family.**

1. older
2. oldest
3. the oldest

**8. The blue whale is animal in the world.**

1. heavy
2. heavier
3. the heaviest

**9. Monday was day of the week.**

1. sunny
2. the sunniest
3. sunniest

**10. Mount Everest is mountain in the world.**

1. high
2. highest
3. the highest

**11. This exercise is than that one.**

1. difficult
2. the most difficult
3. more difficult

**12. My friend is Carla.**

1. the best
2. bestest
3. best

**13. She is girl in our house.**

1. more beautiful
2. most beautiful
3. the most beautiful

**14. It was day in my life.**

1. bad
2. the worst
3. worse

**15. Peter is friend than John.**

1. good
2. best
3. better

**16. Maths is subject.**

1. most interesting
2. more interesting
3. the most interesting

**17. Eve is than me.**

1. slim
2. slimmest
3. slimmer

**18. What is animal in the world?**

1. large
2. larger
3. the largest

**19. Where is place in the world?**

1. hotter
2. hottest
3. the hottest

**20. What is animal in the world?**

1. faster
2. more faster
3. the fastest

**DEMONSTRATIVES**

**this, that, these, those**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| j0235363 **This** car is very dirty. | j0217438  **These** letters are very important. |
| j0232138  **That** star is my favourite. | BIRD066  j0232138I don’t know the name of **those** birds. |

**USAGE**

We use **this** (Singular) or **these** (Plural):

1. to talk about things/people near us;
2. to introduce or identify people; **e.g.** Mummy, this is John my boyfriend.
3. to start a conversation on the phone; **e.g.** Hello. This is Ana Costa – Pedro’s teacher.

We use **that** (Singular) or **those** (Plural):

1. to talk about things / people not so near us;
2. to check the identity of someone we cannot see; **e.g.** Is that Pedro’s mother?

**PRACTICE**

**A. Put in this, that, these, those:**

1. Why am I doing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ exercise?
2. Get me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dictionary from the table.
3. Is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bike over there Betty’s?
4. Ugh - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ potatoes taste burnt!
5. Who are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ students over there?
6. “What kind of planes are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?” “I don’t know. They are too far away.
7. “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a great party, isn’t it?” “Yes, I’m really enjoying it.”
8. Are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ T-shirts here yours?
9. Come \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ way, please.
10. Did you hear \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ thunder last night?
11. Who said\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
12. Why did she buy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stupid game?
13. Come and look at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_picture.
14. (on the phone) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is Peter.
15. I didn’t like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ salads you bought.
16. Do you remember \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people we met in Berlin?
17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_shoes are hurting my feet.
18. “I’ve got \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bump on my head where my girlfriend hit me with a frying pan.” “Oh, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wasn’t a very nice thing to do.”
19. You know I hate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ creamy cakes you brought last night.

**MUCH /MANY AND FEW /LITTLE**

Principio del formulario

|  |
| --- |
| ***few, little***    **1. Ann is very busy these days. She has \_free time. 2. You take photographs when you were on holidays. 3. I'm not very busy today.**  **But I have got \_spare time to do smth.. 4. The museum was not very crowded. There were people. 5. Most of the town is modern. There are old buildings. 6. The weather has been very dry recently. We've had  rain.**  ***much, many***    **1. Have you got \_books? 2. I don't have \_ time to do sport. 3. How people came to the meeting? 4. Are there \_students in the class?**  **5. I didn't see of the film because I fell asleep. 6. Howcoffee did you buy? 7. How cups of coffee did you buy? 8. Not students passed the exam. 9. They didn't give me information.** |

Final del formulario

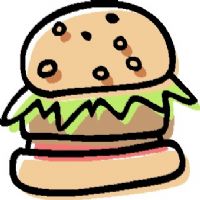
**COUNTABLE - MANY                                                 UNCOUNTABLE - MUCH**

Things that you can count: an egg, a pencil, a day Things that you can't count: sugar, salt, rain

Things that have plurals: 2 eggs, 3 pencils, 6 days

Things that don't have plural.

**Choose all the uncountable nouns.**

**Choose many or much for the following nouns:**

-apples         

  -shoes          

-buildings        

    -keys          

-meat           

   -children       

-months          

  -paper        

-vegetables   

     -bread         

       -butter            

   -music       

**Choose the correct question with "how many or how much"**

1- How many is that sweater?     How much is that sweater?   

2- How many brothers and sister have you got?       How much brothers and sisters have you got?    

3- How many homework have you got?        How much homework have you got?    

4- How many is the hotel room?         How much is the hotel room?    

**PLAN DE MEJORAMIENTO DE TERCER Y CUARTO PERIODO**

|  |
| --- |
| R1: Realiza y entrega el taller. No se reciben talleres incompletos, sin carpeta, en hojas rayadas ni cuadriculados. El trabajo debe ser presentado en hojas blancas, escrito a mano y debe ser entregado en carpeta. |
| R2 Hacer una cartelera de un colegio y hacer la comparación con un casa. No se permite lectura. La exposición es mínimo de 8 minutos. |

**WORKSHEET CLEI V**

**Can, Could, Be able to**

1 ………….he understand what you were talking about?

2 My sister ……..play tennis now.

3 I ……..walk when I was less than a year old.

4 (Polite) ……..you tell me what time it is, please?

5 My grandfather …………walk without any help last night.

6 I would like to ……….play the piano.

7 How long have you ………….drive?

8 I'll ………….help you later.

9 Can you help me? I ………….never understand this.

10 Will Man …………….live forever one day?

**Have to, Must, Must not**

1 Yesterday I ………… finish my Geography project.

2 She ………wait in line like everyone else.

3 All employees …………..on time for work.

4 We …………..forget to take the chicken out of the freezer.

5 If you are under 13 you …………get your parents' permission.

6 Your daughter ………….. try on a few different sizes.

7 The doctor ……….. get here as soon as he can.

8 ……….. work next weekend?

9 Bicyclists ………. remember to signal when they turn.

10 Angela, you ………… leave your clothes all over the floor like this.

**Use one of the modal verbs in brackets to fill each gap.**

1 They (can/might)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be away for the weekend but I'm not sure.

2 You (may/might)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ leave now if you wish.

3 (Could/May)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you open the window a bit, please?

4 He (can/could)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be from Sheffield, judging by his accent.

5 (May/Can)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you swim?

6 Listen, please. You (may not/might not)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  speak during this exam.

7 They (can't/may not)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ still be out!

8 You (mustn’t/might not)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ smoke on the bus.

9 With luck, tomorrow (can/could)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be a cooler day.

10 You (can/might)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be right but I'm going back to check the times.

**Multiple Choice Exercise** Choose the correct answer for each gap below

1. Unfortunately, James and Michelle had already made plans, so they **couldn't/might not** come with us to the exhibition at the Museum of Contemporary Art.

2. They have had several major snow storms in the mountains during the last month. We had better call the highway patrol to check road conditions. The road to Smithsville **couldn't/might not** be passable.

3. We should call Tim before we go over to his house; he **couldn't/might not** be there. I don't want to drive all the way there for nothing.

4. In order to win the pie eating contest, Norman would have to eat sixteen pies in ten minutes. He **couldn't/might not** possibly eat that many pies - he would explode!

5. I know Eve wants to go to the ballet with us, but we'd better call her before we get her ticket. She works Wednesday nights, and she **couldn't/might not** be able to get time off that evening.

6. Susan **couldn't/might not** hear the speaker because the crowd was cheering so loudly.

7. It **couldn't/might not** be a bad idea to take some snacks along while we're hiking. Last time, we got so hungry we had to come back early without finishing the hike.

8. Jerry might be angry, or he **couldn't/might not**. You never really know with him because he's so temperamental.

9. Jerry **couldn't/might not** be angry at me. I've never done anything to upset him.

10. The lamp **couldn't/might not** be broken. Maybe the light bulb just burned out.

**Complete the sentences using the words listed in the box below**

**can     could     have to     must     might     should**

1. Ted's flight from Amsterdam took more than 11 hours. He ……….. be exhausted after such a long flight. He ……….. prefer to stay in tonight and get some rest.

2. If you want to get a better feeling for how the city is laid out, you ……….. walk downtown and explore the waterfront.

3. Hiking the trail to the peak ……….. be dangerous if you are not well prepared for dramatic weather changes. You ……….. research the route a little more before you attempt the ascent.

4. When you have a small child in the house, you ……….. leave small objects lying around. Such objects ……….. be swallowed, causing serious injury or even death.

5. Dave: ……….. you hold your breath for more than a minute? Nathan: No, I can't.

6. Jenny's engagement ring is enormous! It ……….. have cost a fortune.

7. Please make sure to water my plants while I am gone. If they don't get enough water, they ……….. die.

8. I speak Arabic fluently when I was a child and we lived in Egypt. But after we moved back to Canada, I had very little exposure to the language and forgot almost everything I knew as a child. Now, I ……….. just say a few things in the language.

9. The book is optional. My professor said we ……….. read it if we needed extra credit. But we ……….. read it if we don't want to.

10. Leo: Where is the spatula? It be in this drawer but it's not here.

Nancy: I just did a load of dishes last night and they're still in the dish washer. It be in there. That's the only other place it be.

**must     have to**

1. I ……………… be at the meeting by 10:00. I will probably take a taxi if I want to be on time.

2. You ………………submit the application if it has not been completely filled out. Check that the name, address, and background information are correct. If the form is not accurate and complete, you will be rejected and you will reapply at a later date.

3. Tina: Look at these flowers - they're beautiful! But, there's no card. Who could have sent them?

Stephanie: It ………………have been David. He's the only one who would send you flowers.

4. You ………………forget to pay the rent tomorrow. The landlord is very strict about paying on time.

5. You ………………be so rude! Why don't you try saying "please" once in a while.

6. If you are over 18 in California, you……………… take a driver training course to get a driver's license. You can have a friend or a family member teach you instead. But remember, you still get your permit before you start practicing.

7. You ………………be rich to be a success. Some of the most successful people I know haven't got a penny to their name.

8. Ed: My car broke down in Death Valley last week. I have it towed more than a hundred miles to the nearest mechanic.

Lilly: That ………………have cost a fortune!

9. While hiking in Alaska, you ………………keep an eye out for bears. If you see one, you approach it. They are beautiful animals; however, they are wild and unpredictable in nature. You ………………be afraid of them, but educating yourself about the dangers can help keep you safe.

10. I ………………go to work tomorrow because it is Memorial Day. The best thing about a day off from work is that I ………………get up at 6:00; I can sleep in till noon if I want to.

Complete each of the following sentences with the auxiliary **may**, **might** or **must**. Use **may** or **might** when the event described seems somewhat probable, and use **must** when the event described seems very probable.

For example:   You \_\_\_ be right; we shall have to wait and see.

You may be right; we shall have to wait and see. **or** You might be right

    That \_\_\_\_ be our landlord; I would recognize him anywhere.

That must be our landlord; I would recognize him anywhere.

1. Although it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be true, it seems unlikely.

2. That \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have been the number 10 bus, because no other bus runs on this street.

3. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have to wait a long time for a bus, because they do not run very frequently.

4. That \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be the right answer; there is no other possibility

. 5. Tell me your problem; I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be able to help you.

6. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have been he who answered the phone, because no one else was at home.

7. Since we have never been to this store before, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have difficulty finding what we want.

8. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be pleased that you are doing so well in your new job.

9. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go downtown tomorrow; it depends on the weather.

10. Although he is a very careful worker, it is possible that he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have made a mistake.

**Inserisci il verbo modale più appropriato (afferm., interr. o negat.) scegliendo tra:**

**can, could, must, have to, might:**

1. If you go to Vienna you….……try the local food: it’s delicious
2. Students …………write on classroom walls
3. Tell Mary she …………..go to the post office: I can go tomorrow
4. I can’t go out tonight: I ……….. finish my homework
5. “Where’s Dad?” “He ………..be in the garden”
6. You …………..be interested in the film: you keep yawning
7. All passengers …………..pass through the metal detector
8. What time ………….(you) get up in the morning?
9. I don’t know, he ………….phone tonight but he said he was not sure
10. How long …………(you) study yesterday?
11. ………….you pass me the salt, please?
12. I would let you know if I ………………
13. “Where are the keys?” “I’m not sure, they ………….be on the table”

# Comparativos y Superlativos de adjetivos y adverbios

En español hay tres tipos de comparativos y dos tipos de superlativos:

**COMPARATIVOS:**

a.- de superioridad: más alto que

b.- de inferioridad: menos alto que (en inglés, generalmente, no se usa. Decimos “shorter than”, “mas bajo que” en vez de “less tall than”, “menos alto que”)

c.- de igualdad: tan...como – igual ....que

**SUPERLATIVOS:**

a.- absoluto: muy alto – altísimo

b.- relativo: el más alto de – el menos alto de

En inglés hay dos maneras de formar el comparativo de superioridad y el superlativo relativo de los adjetivos. A los adjetivos de una sola sílaba se les agrega “–er” y “–est” y a los adjetivos de dos o más sílabas se les agrega “more” y “most”.

**Ejemplos:**

**Comparativos de superioridad de adjetivos de una sola sílaba:**

old 🡺 old**er than** This house is older than mine. Esta casa es más vieja que la mía.

young 🡺 young**er than** Mary is younger than Tom. María es más joven que Tom.

strong 🡺 strong**er than** Peter is stronger than John. Pedro es más fuerte que Juan.

weak 🡺 weak**er than** This tree is weaker than that one. Este árbol es más débil que aquel.

A los adjetivos que terminan en “-e” se les agrega solo “-r”

nice 🡺 nice**r**

lindo/amable/bueno 🡺 más lindo/amable/bueno

late 🡺 late**r**

tarde 🡺 más tarde

## A los adjetivos que terminan en “-y” se les reemplaza la “y” por “-ier”

easy 🡺 eas**ier**

fácil 🡺 más fácil

heavy 🡺 heav**ier**

pesado 🡺 más pesado

**Comparativos de superioridad de adjetivos de dos o más sílabas:**

expensive 🡺 **more** expensive **than** A Mercedes is more expensive than a Fiat.

Un Mercedes es más caro que un Fiat.

comfortable 🡺 **more** comfortable **than** A house is more comfortable than a flat.

Una casa es más confortable que un departamento.

interesting 🡺 **more** interesting **than** A book is more interesting than a film.

Un libro es más interesante que una película.

tired 🡺 **more** tired **than** I am more tired today than yesterday.

Estoy más casada hoy que ayer.

**Superlativos relativos de adjetivos de una sílaba:**

old 🡺 the old**est** This house is the oldest in this town.

Esta casa es la más vieja en esta ciudad.

young 🡺 the young**est** Mary is the youngest of the family.

María es la más joven de la familia.

strong 🡺 the strong**est** Peter is the strongest of his team.

Pedro es el más fuerte de su equipo.

weak 🡺 the weak**est** This tree is the weakest in this park.

Este árbol es el más débil de este parque.

**Superlativos relativos de adjetivos de dos o más sílabas:**

expensive 🡺 **the most** expensive The Mercedes is the most expensive car.

Un Mercedes es el auto más caro.

comfortable 🡺 **the most** comfortable This house is the most comfortable of the neighborhood.

Esta casa es la más confortable del barrio.

interesting 🡺 **the most** interesting This book is the most interesting I’ve ever read.

Este libro es el más interesante que jamás he leído.

tired 🡺 **the most** tired I am the most tired of the group.

Yo soy el/la más cansado/a del grupo.

**Formas irregulares:**

### good 🡺 **better** 🡺 the **best** My car is better than yours, but his is the best.

bueno 🡺 mejor 🡺 el mejor Mi auto es mejor que el tuyo, pero el de él es el mejor.

bad 🡺 **worse** 🡺 the **worst** My idea is worse than yours, but hers is the worst.

malo 🡺 peor 🡺 el peor Mi idea es peor que la tuya, pero la suya (de ella) es la peor.

far 🡺 **farther** 🡺 the **farthest** BA is farther from home than Córdoba, but Jujuy is the farthest.

lejos 🡺 más lejos 🡺 el más lejos Buenos Aires está más lejos de casa que Córdoba, pero Jujuy

es el que está más lejos.

Ejercicios**:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Escriba el comparativo correspondiente en inglés:  big = ­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  old = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  new = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  pretty = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  sociable = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  difficult = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  easy = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  careful = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  happy = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  far = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  good = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  important = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  strong = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  small = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (smaller)  large = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (larger)  long = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (longer)  comfortable = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (more comfortable)  elegant = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (more elegant)  bad = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (worse)  late = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (later) | Escriba el superlativo correspondiente en inglés:  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (biggest)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (oldest)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (newest)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (prettiest)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (most sociable)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (most difficult)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (easiest)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (most careful)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (happiest)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (farthest)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (best)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (most important)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (strongest)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (smallest)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (largest)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (longest)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (most comfortable)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (most elegant)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (worst)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (latest) |

**Traduzca estas oraciones:**

1. These flowers aren’t very beautiful. The red ones are more beautiful.
2. The train from Madrid to Sevilla is the fastest in Spain.
3. Do you have a sharper knife to cut this meat?
4. Your suitcases are much\* heavier than mine.
5. In the past people were much\* more polite than nowadays.
6. I work much\* harder than him.
7. Today is hotter than yesterday.
8. “The Matrix” is the most interesting film I’ve ever seen.
9. The Amazon is the widest river in the world.
10. The Everest is the highest mountain

\*Nota: Se usa “much” para reforzar el grado de la comparación.

**Comparativo de inferioridad: LESS ... (menos)**

## Este tipo de comparativo no se usa tanto en inglés, pero se puede usar.

He is less intelligent than his sister. Él es menos inteligente que su hermana.

These articles are less expensive than the ones we saw in the other shop. Estos artículos son menos caros que los que vimos en el otro negocio.

**Comparativo de igualdad: AS...AS**

En inglés se usa AS...AS para comparar cosas o personas de iguales características.

Mary is **as** tall **as** Susan.

María es tan alta como Susana.

My suitcase is **as** heavy **as** yours.

Mi valija es tan pesada como la tuya.

Mathematics isn’t **as** difficult **as** algebra.

## Matemática no es tan difícil como álgebra.

**Los adverbios. Sus comparativos y superlativos**

En inglés, los adverbios de modo se forman agregando “-ly” a los adjetivos.

# Ejemplos:

slow 🡺 slow**ly**

lento🡺 lentamente

quick 🡺 quick**ly**

rápido 🡺 rápidamente

dangerous 🡺 dangerous**ly**

peligroso 🡺 peligrosamente

sudden 🡺 sudden**ly**

repentino 🡺 repentinamente

careful 🡺 careful**ly**

cuidadoso 🡺 cuidadosamente

perfect 🡺 perfect**ly**

perfecto 🡺 perfectamente

angry 🡺 angr**ily**

enojado 🡺 enojadamente

heavy 🡺 heav**ily**

pesado 🡺 pesadamente

Todos estos adverbios de modo forman su comparativo de superioridad con **MORE .... THAN** y el superlativo se forma con **THE MOST ...**

**Ejemplos**:

Mary speaks more slowly than Susan.

María habla más lentamente que Susana.

She drives even more dangerously than her mother.

Ella conduce aun más peligrosamente que su madre.

She answered the most suddenly.

Ella respondió lo más repentinamente/ muy repentinamente.

They work more carefully than we do.

Ellos trabajan más cuidadosamente que nosotros.

He drives his car more dangerously than any other car racer.

Él conduce su auto más peligrosamente que cualquier otro corredor de carreras.

**Traduzca estas oraciones:**

1. Can you speak more slowly?
2. He spoke more angrily than usual.
3. Please, listen more carefully.
4. They did the exercise more easily than the other students.
5. He types much more carelessly than her secretary.
6. Mum is the one that cooks the most quickly of the family.
7. The police appeared more suddenly than expected.
8. My French teacher is the one that speaks the most clearly of all French teachers at school.
9. She shouted more angrily than ever.
10. After the treatment he falls asleep more easily than before.

**Adjetivos que son también adverbios y sus comparativos:**

fast 🡺 faster He drives faster than his father.

veloz/velozmente 🡺 más velozmente Él conduce más velozmente que su padre.

hard 🡺 harder I work harder than anybody in the office.

duro/duramente 🡺 más duramente Trabajo más duro/duramente que cualquiera en la oficina.

late 🡺 later She always arrives later than her boss.

tarde 🡺 más tarde Ella siempre llega más tarde que su jefe.

early 🡺 earlier This train leaves earlier than the bus.

temprano 🡺 más temprano Este tren parte más temprano que el colectivo.

**ESCRIBA 25 ORACIONES USANDO COMPARATIVOS Y 25 USANDO SUPERLATIVOS**

# PLAN DE MEJORAMIENTO TERCER Y CUARTO PERIODO

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| R1: Realiza y entrega el taller. No se reciben talleres incompletos, sin carpeta, en hojas rayadas ni cuadriculados. El trabajo debe ser presentado en hojas blancas, escrito a mano y debe ser entregado en carpeta. |
| R2 Hacer una cartelera sobre los problemas del medio ambiente y exponga que haría usted si fuera presidente. Use los condicionales aprendidos en clase. La exposición es mínimo de 8 minutos. No se permite leer. |

# WORKSHEET – CLEI VI

# Conditional sentences - type I

**Conditional sentences (if-clauses, main clauses)**

## *Use*

It is possible to fulfil a condition which is given in the if-clause.

## *Form*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **if clause** | **main clause** |
| **Simple Present** | will-future  or infinitive or Modal + infinitive |

## *Examples*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| If I study, | I will pass the exams. |
| If you see John tonight, | tell him to e-mail me. |
| If Ben gets up early, | he can catch the bus. |

The if-clause can be at the beginning or at the end of the sentence.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| If I study, | I will pass the exams. |
| I will pass the exams | if I study. |

# Conditional sentences, type I, statements - Exercise 1

[**Explanation: Conditional sentences - type I**](http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/grammar/if_type1.htm)

Principio del formulario



|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | Put the verbs in brackets into the gaps. Form a **Conditional sentence** the **will-future** in the main clauses. **- type I**. Only use  Example: If I \_\_ ***(to go)*** to the cinema, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ***(to watch)*** an interesting film.  Answer: If I ***go*** to the cinema, I ***will watch*** an interesting film. | |  | | |  | | --- | | 1) If I ***(to study)***, I ***(to pass)*** the exams. | | 2) If the sun ***(to shine)***, we ***(to walk)*** to the town. | | 3) If he ***(to have)*** a temperature, he ***(to see)*** the doctor. | | 4) If my friends ***(to come)***, I ***(to be)*** very happy. | | 5) If she ***(to earn)*** a lot of money, she ***(to fly)*** to New York. | | 6) If we ***(to travel)*** to London, we ***(to visit)*** the museums. | | 7) If you ***(to wear)*** sandals in the mountains, you ***(to slip)*** on the rocks. | | 8) If Rita ***(to forget)*** her homework, the teacher ***(to give)*** her a low mark. | | 9) If they ***(to go)*** to the disco, they ***(to listen)*** to loud music. | | 10) If you ***(to wait)*** a minute, I ***(to ask)*** my parents. | | |  | |  | | |

Final del formulario

# Conditional sentences, type I, Multiple Choice - Exercise 1

[**Explanation: Conditional sentences - type I**](http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/grammar/if_type1.htm)

Principio del formulario



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| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | Choose the correct phrases and form **Conditional sentences - type I**. | |  | | |  | | --- | | 1) If you my bike, I you with the Maths homework. | | 2) It too hot if he to Greece in August. | | 3) If Peter on the sofa, his sister next to him. | | 4) The policeman you the way if you him. | | 5) If it in the Alps, it in Munich. | | 6) I you my laptop if you to be careful with it. | | 7) If you some tomatoes, the sauce much better. | | 8) If Tom this string, he the box. | | 9) If I Simon's mobile, I it to the office. | | 10) We lost if we the town map. | | |  | |  | | |
| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | Choose the correct phrases and form meaningful **Conditional sentences - type I**. | |  | | |  | | --- | | 1) If I to classical music, I good poems. | | 2) Lisa after her baby brother if her father jogging. | | 3) If you the train, you in Sheffield before 8 pm. | | 4) The girls if they the tickets yet. | | 5) If Phil that, Sophia . | | 6) If they careful with the spelling of the new words, they a good mark. | | 7) You orange if you yellow to red. | | 8) I Emily my car if she it. | | 9) If she my dictionary, she it back to me. | | 10) John a new monitor if his mother him 100 Euros. | | |  | |  | | |

conditional clauses  
(Type 1 & 2)

**1 Complete the gaps with a suitable conditional form of the verbs in brackets. (real or imaginary)**

1. If I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not/be) in this classroom now, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) with my friends, enjoying myself.
2. Mark doesn’t know the answer! If he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (know) the answer, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (tell) you!
3. If you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to bed early tonight, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not/feel) tired tomorrow morning.
4. If you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (give) me your mobile phone number, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (call) you tonight.
5. If I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) you, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (spend) at least two hours in the library everyday.
6. If I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) a mobile phone with me now, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (call) them immediately, but unfortunately I don’t.
7. If you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (give) me your e-mail address, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (send) you the information today.
8. What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (do) if you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (win)the lottery?
9. If we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (wake up) early tomorrow, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) swimming.
10. If I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be)you, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not/go) out tonight.
11. You know I can’t afford this ring; it’s very expensive. If I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (earn) more, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (buy) you the whole world.
12. I hope it won’t be rainy tomorrow because if it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (rain), we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not/go) on a picnic.
13. You are terribly ill and you still refuse to see a doctor! If I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) you, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the hospital immediately.
14. If I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) seventeen again, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (do) a lot of things differently.
15. If you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (leave) your phone number, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (ask) Steve to call you back.
16. Let me give you some advice. If you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (smoke) less, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not/feel) tired.
17. I know the cakes are delicious but if you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (eat) another piece, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) sick.
18. Our children and grandchildren \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (suffer) if we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not/look after) our planet.
19. How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (feel) if they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (offer) you the position of the Assistant Manager?
20. If you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not/book) in advance, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not/find) any accommodation for your vacation next month.
21. What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (do) if someone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (give) you a million pounds?
22. Snow is expected tomorrow. If it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (snow) tomorrow, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (stay) home.
23. Life \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) boring if everyone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) the same opinions everything.
24. I don’t have enough money. If I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) enough money, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (fly) home this weekend.
25. I have a cold today but if I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (feel) better tomorrow, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to class.
26. If I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) you, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (forgive) him.
27. If you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (phone) when you arrive, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (come) to the station to meet you.
28. If it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (rain) on Saturday, the school picnic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) cancelled.
29. I haven’t got his phone number. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (invite) him to my party if I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) it.
30. What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (do) if you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (fail) the exam next month?

**2 What would you say in these situations? (Use 1st or 2nd conditional)**

1. You want to go to the beach tomorrow, but it depends on the weather.

If it rains tomorrow, we won’t go to the beach.

1. You want to go out this evening, but you want to finish some work first.

I / finish / this work / go out / this evening

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. You’re driving to a meeting in Istanbul. You phone about your arrival.

I / not meet / any traffic jams / arrive / at 11.00

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

# Conditionals 1, 2 y 3

|  |
| --- |
| **1. IF + SIMPLE PRESENT WILL + INF.** |
| **IMPERATIVE !** |
| **SIMPLE PRESENT** |
| If he comes soon, we will arrive in time. |
| **2. IF + SIMPLE PAST WOULD + INF.** |
| If he came soon, we would arrive in time. |
| **3. IF + PAST PERFECT WOULD HAVE + P.P.** |
| If he had come soon, we would have arrived in time. |

Other conjunctions: **unless** ( if not ) / **provided that** / **providing that** / **as long as**

**CONDITIONAL SENTENCES**

*Conditional sentences: type I*

*Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses.*

1. Ice (**turn**)……………. to water if you heat it.

2. If the house (**burn**)…………………….. down we can claim compensation.

3. If you (**not like**)………………………. this one I'll bring you another.

4. Unless you are more careful you…………………. (**have**) an accident.

5. Tell him to ring me up if you…………………. (**see**) him.

6. If I tell you a secret,( you, **promise**)…………..…… not to tell it to anyone else?

7. If you (**not believe**)………………….. what I say, ask your mother.

8. If he (**like**) …………….the house, will he buy it?

9. She won't open the door unless she (**know**)…………………. who it is.

10. Unless I have a quiet room I (**not be able**) …………….to do any work.

*Conditional sentences: type 2*

*Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses.*

1. If you drove your car into the river (you ,**be able**) ………………….to get out?

2. If you (**not belong**) ……………………….to a union you couldn't get a job.

3. If I (**win**)…………………….. a big prize in a lottery I'd give up my job.

4. What you (**do**)………………….. if you found a burglar in your house?

5. I could tell you what this means if I………………… (**know**) Greek.

6. He might get fat if he (**stop**) ………………….smoking.

7. If you (**see**)……………………. someone drowning, what would you do?

8. I (**be**)…………………. ruined if I bought her everything she asked for.

9. If you slept under a mosquito net, you (**not be**)………………… bitten so often.

10. I could get a job easily if I (**have**)…………………. a degree.

11. If we had more rain, our crops (**grow**) ……………………faster.

12. The whole machine would fall to pieces if you (**remove**) ………………..that screw.

13. If they (**ban**) ……………………….the sale of alcohol at football matches, there might be less violence.

14. What would you do if the lift (**get**)…………………….. stuck between two floors?

15. If you knew you had only six weeks to live, how you (**spend**) …………………..those six weeks?

*Conditional sentences: type 3*

*Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses.*

1. I shouldn't have believed it if I (**not see**)………………… it with my own eyes.

2. If he had slipped, he (**fall**)………………… 500 metres.

3. If you had left that wasp alone, it (**not sting**) ……………………you.

4. If I (**realise**)…………… what a bad driver you were, I wouldn't have come with you.

5. If I had realised that the traffic lights were red, I (**stop**)…………………….

6. If you had told me that he never paid his debts, I (**not lend**)……………… him the money.

7. If you (**not sneeze**)…………………… , he wouldn't have known that we were there.

8. The hens (**not get**)……………………… into the house if you had shut the door.

9. If I (**try**) ……………………..again, I think that I would have succeeded.

10. You (**not get**)…………………. into trouble if you had obeyed my instructions.

11. If you hadn't been in such a hurry, you (**not put**) ………………..sugar into the sauce instead of salt.

12. If she had listened to my directions, she (**not turn**)……………….. down the wrong street.

13. If you (**look**)……………….. at the engine for a moment, you would have seen what was missing.

14. He would have been arrested if he (**try**) …………………to leave the country.

15. I (**take**)…………………….. a taxi if I had realised that it was such a long way.

PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS IN THE CORRECT TENSE TO MAKE CONDITIONALS

1. If he\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_early today, I won´t wait for him. ( **NOT COME** )

2. I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to Bahamas if I get much money. ( **GO** )

3. If you see her,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_her to come. (**TELL** )

4. What will you do if you\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_your passport? ( **LOSE** )

5. Stay at home if you\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to come. ( **NOT WANT** )

6. If you\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_your driving exam, you\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to Wales last summer. ( **PASS** / **DRIVE** )

7. If you\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the flowers, they\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. ( **NOT WATER** /

**DIE** )

8. Peter\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_money if he\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a job. ( **EARN** / **HAVE** )

9. If I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_you, but I forgot.( **REMEMBER** / **TELEPHONE** )

10. I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_an ambulance if I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_an accident.

( **CALL** / **SEE** )

11. If you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ( **SIT** ) down, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ( **TELL** ) the

teacher that you are here.

12. If I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ( **BE** ) you, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ( **STUDY** ) harder.

13. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ( **COME** ) if he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ( **HAVE** ) time, but he didn´t.

14. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ( **KILL** ) a man if he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ( **KNOW** ) the

truth.

15. If she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ( **COME** ), \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ( **TELL** ) her that

I want to see her.

16.They might be angry if we\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to their party next week. ( **NOT GO** )

17.If the examiner had read the passage more slowly, the candidates \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it. ( **UNDERSTAND** )

18. They could get lost if they\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a road map. ( **NOT HAVE** )

19. He would have won the prize if he\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_harder, but he didn´t.

( **TRY** )

20. If she had told me the truth, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her (**FORGIVE)**

21. I´ll collect the papers if you\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. ( **FINISH** )

22.The man said he\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_me unless I told him where the money was.

( **HIT** )

23. I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a map for her in case she couldn´t find our house. ( **DRAW** )

24. I can´t understand why he´s late unless he\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_our message.

( **NOT GET** )

25. In case they\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_my first letter I wrote them a second one.

( **NOT RECEIVE** )

26. If I found 100 pounds in the street, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it. ( **KEEP** )

27. They´d be rather angry if you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them. ( **NOT VISIT** )

28. If I had been offered the job, I think I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it. ( **TAKE** )

29. I´m sure Tom will lend you some money. I would be very surprised if he

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .( **REFUSE** )

30. Many people would be out of work if that factory \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ down.(**CLOSE**)

31. If she sold her car, She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ much money for it. ( **NOT GET** )

32. They´re expecting us. They would be disappointed if we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

( **NOT COME** )

33. Would George be angry if I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his bike without asking? ( **TAKE** )

34. Ann gave me this ring. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ terribly sorry if I lost it. ( **BE** )

35. If someone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in here with a gun, I´d be frightened. ( **WALK** )

36. What would have happened if you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to work yesterday? ( **NOT GO** )

37. I´m sure she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if you had explained the situation to her. **UNDERSTAND**)

38. What would you do if a millionaire \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you to marry him/her? (**ASK**)

39. What would you do if you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your passport in a foreign country?

( **LOSE** )

40. What would you do if someone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an egg at you? ( **THROW** )

41. If I went to bed now, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. ( **NOT SLEEP** )

42. If she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the job, she would have got it. ( **APPLY** )

43. If I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her number, I would telephone her. ( **KNOW** )

44. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that coat if I were you. ( **NOT BUY** )

45. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you a cigarette if I had one but I haven´t. ( **GIVE** )

46. This soup would taste better if it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more salt in it. ( **HAVE** )

47. If you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to bed so late every night, you wouldn´t be so tired

all the time. ( **NOT GO** )

48. I wouldn ´t mind living in England if the weather \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ better. ( **BE** )

49. I´d help you if I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but I´m afraid I can´t. ( **CAN** )

50. If I were you, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him. ( **NOT MARRY** )

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES

1-If he had taken my advice…

2-If you ate less…

3-We´ll send for the doctor …

4-If she practised more…

5-If there isn`t enough wine in the bottle…

6-If you had checked the petrol before we started…

7-They wouldn´t have broken up if…

8-If these gates are locked….

9-If we leave before breakfast…

10-If the river rises any higher…

11-The grass would look better if…

12-Unless it is a nice day…

13-He would lend it to you…

14- If the storm becomes worse…

15-I´d have brought my coat…

16-If I had a car…

17-You will have to go to the dentist…

18-If Tom rings while I´m out…

19-If you had asked his permission…

20-If you had tried to climb it without a guide…

**Comparatives and superlatives**

**Choose a, b or c**

**1. Peter is boy in our classroom.**

1. small
2. smallest
3. the smallest
4. **Mary is than Susan.**
5. the tallest
6. taler
7. taller

**3. John has got bag than Paul.**

1. a lighter
2. the lightest
3. light

**4. My mum has got skirt than me.**

1. longest
2. the longest
3. longer

**5. His dad has got hair than me.**

1. shorter
2. shortest
3. the shorter

**6. The giraffe is animal in the world.**

1. taller
2. tallest
3. the tallest

**7. My dad is man in our family.**

1. older
2. oldest
3. the oldest

**8. The blue whale is animal in the world.**

1. heavy
2. heavier
3. the heaviest

**9. Monday was day of the week.**

1. sunny
2. the sunniest
3. sunniest

**10. Mount Everest is mountain in the world.**

1. high
2. highest
3. the highest

**11. This exercise is than that one.**

1. difficult
2. the most difficult
3. more difficult

**12. My friend is Carla.**

1. the best
2. bestest
3. best

**13. She is girl in our house.**

1. more beautiful
2. most beautiful
3. the most beautiful

**14. It was day in my life.**

1. bad
2. the worst
3. worse

**15. Peter is friend than John.**

1. good
2. best
3. better

**16. Maths is subject.**

1. most interesting
2. more interesting
3. the most interesting

**17. Eve is than me.**

1. slim
2. slimmest
3. slimmer

**18. What is animal in the world?**

1. large
2. larger
3. the largest

**19. Where is place in the world?**

1. hotter
2. hottest
3. the hottest

**20. What is animal in the world?**

1. faster
2. more faster
3. the fastest