



Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

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Centro Universitario UAEM Valle de Teotihuacán

Cuaderno de Ejercicios de Inglés 5

Licenciatura en Informática Administrativa

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PRESENTATION

This workbook includes different series of exercises and a grammar explanation so that students can review the topics previously seen in class and in that way, they can improve any mistakes and clarify doubts. Students will have enough extra practice to manage each topic better.

All exercises were selected taking into account the ideal level of English students should have by then.

This workbook includes an Answer Key with the purpose to motivate students to practice self-evaluation and they can realize immediately whether they are doing well or not.



UNIT 1

EXPRESIONS IN PAST

2.1 SIMPLE PAST

OBJECTIVE(S):

To practice the Simple past structure in its three forms (affirmative, negative and interrogative)

INTRODUCTION:

The students will answer a set of exercise to review the Simple Past structure to talk about concluded actions.

GRAMMAR SUMMARY

The simple past expresses an action in the past taking place once, never, several times. It can also be used for actions taking place one after another or in the middle of another action.

FORM OF SIMPLE PAST

POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	QUESTION
I spoke	I did not speak. I didn't speak	Did I speak?

For irregular verbs, use the past form (see list of irregular verbs, 2nd column).
For regular verbs, just add "ed".

EXCEPTIONS IN SPELLING WHEN ADDING 'ED'

- *After a final **e** only add **d** ----- **love - loved**
- *Final consonant after a short, stressed vowel or **l** as final consonant after a vowel is doubled----- **admit - admitted** **travel - travelled**
- *Final **y** after a consonant becomes **i** ----- **hurry - hurried**

USE OF SIMPLE PAST

ACTION IN THE PAST TAKING PLACE ONCE.

Example: He visited his parents every weekend.
(action in the past taking place one after the other)



Example: He came in, took off his coat and sat down.

(action in the past taking place in the middle of another action)

Example: When I was having breakfast, the phone suddenly rang.

Example: If I had a lot of money, I would share it with you.

(if sentences type II (If I talked, ...))

SIGNAL WORDS OF SIMPLE PAST

Yesterday, 2 minutes **ago**, in 1990, the other day, **last** Friday.

✦ EXERCISES:

EXERCISE 1

Put the verbs into the correct form (simple past).

- 1.-Last year I **(spend)** _____ my holiday in Ireland.
- 2.-It **(be)** _____ great.
- 3.- I **(travel)** _____ around by car with two friends and we
- 4.-**(visit)** _____ lots of interesting places.
- 5.-In the evenings we usually **(go)** _____ to a pub.
- 6.- One night we even **(learn)** _____ some Irish dances.
- 7.- We **(be)** _____ very lucky with the weather.
- 8.- It **(not / rain)** _____ a lot.
- 9.- But we **(see)** _____ some beautiful rainbows.
- 10.- Where **(spend / you)** _____ your last holiday?

EXERCISE 2

Complete the sentences with was (singular) or were (plural).

- 1.- I _____ happy.
- 2.-You _____ angry.
- 3.-She _____ in London last week.
- 4.-He _____ on holiday.
- 5.-It _____ cold.
- 6.-We _____ at school.
- 7.-You _____ at the cinema.



- 8.-They_____at home.
- 9.-The cat_____on the roof.
- 10.-The children_____in the garden.

EXERCISE 3.

Have a look at James's last week's diary and answer the questions in complete sentences. Put the time expression at the end of the sentence.

Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
football	shopping	meeting	ring Jane	buy flowers	concert	sailing
	cinema	tennis	English	Italian restaurant		

- 1. When was his English course? _____
- 2. When did he go shopping? _____
- 3. When did he buy flowers? _____
- 4. When was his meeting? _____
- 5. When did he play football? _____
- 6. When did he go to the Italian restaurant? _____
- 7. When did he ring Jane? _____
- 8. When did he go to the cinema? _____
- 9. When did he play tennis? _____
- 10. When was the concert? _____
- 11. hen did he go sailing? _____

EXERCISE 4

Rewrite the sentences in the negative.

- 1.- They collected postcards. → _____
- 2.-You jumped high. → _____
- 3.- Albert played squash. → _____
- 4.- The teacher tested our English. → _____
- 5.- Fiona visited her grandma. → _____
- 6.- He washed the car. → _____
- 7.- You were thirsty. → _____
- 8.-He had a computer. → _____
- 9.-I bought bread. → _____
- 10.-You saw the house. → _____

2.2 PAST CONTINUOUS

OBJECTIVE(S):

To practice the Past Continuous structure in its three forms (affirmative, negative and interrogative)



INTRODUCTION:

The students will answer a set of exercise to review the Past Continuous structure to talk about concluded actions.

GRAMMAR SUMMARY

WHAT IS THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE?

The past continuous tense shows a continuous action that began in the past. It is the past tense version of the present continuous, which also describes ongoing actions. The present and past continuous are very similar, but the past continuous uses **was and were**, the past tense of to be.

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE FORMULA

The past continuous tense formula involves the past tense of to be (**was or were**) and the **the verb in the -ing form**.

[was/were] + [verb in ING form]

EXAMPLE:

She **was working** on an email when the fire alarm rang.

The team **was playing** well until the second half.

You **were becoming** a great novelist before switching to screenplays.

The days **were getting** shorter as winter approached.

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE USES AND EXAMPLES

1.- An action in the past that gets interrupted

One of the most common uses of the past continuous tense shows **a past action that was interrupted by another past action**. These are often complex sentences featuring subordinating conjunctions like **when, while, before, after, until, or whenever**.

EXAMPLES:

*Marta **was leaving** her apartment **when** she heard the thunderstorm.

*They **were sleeping** peacefully **until** the alarm rang.

*My parents arrived **while** I **was shopping**.



2.- Ongoing actions at a specified time

When you mention an exact time in the past, use the past continuous tense if the action started before that time and continued afterward. If the action begins at the time mentioned, use the simple past instead.

EXAMPLES:

*At midnight, everyone at the party **was still having** fun.

*I **was working** as a cashier in October.

*By the age of nine, I **was training** to be a ninja.

EXERCISE 1

Write WAS or WERE to complete the sentences.

When my dad arrived...

- 1.- I _____ riding my bike.
- 2.- The mechanic _____ repairing the car.
- 3.- You _____ sleeping in your bedroom.
- 4.- The children _____ playing tennis.
- 5.- My mum _____ reading a book.
- 6.- The cat _____ chasing a mouse.
- 7.- It _____ snowing a lot.
- 8.- The birds _____ singing.
- 9.- Lucy _____ talking on the phone.
- 10.- The dogs _____ running.

EXERCISE 2

Complete the sentences using the structure of past continuous.

- 1.- They _____ home. **(aff)(walk)**
- 2.- I _____ to _____ Alan. **(neg.)(talk)**
- 3.- _____ you _____ golf? **(int)(play)**
- 4.- Where _____ he _____? **(int)(live)**
- 5.- My friends _____ . **(neg)(smoke)**
- 6.- What _____ your sister _____? **(int) (do)**
- 7.- The cat _____ . **(aff)(sleep)**
- 8.- It _____ . **(neg)(snow)**
- 9.- Where _____ they _____? **(int)(go)**
- 10.- Who _____ the tree? **(int)(cut)**



All other verbs

Use:

The infinite verb (play) with the personal pronouns I, you, we and they (or with the plural form of nouns)

the verb + S (plays) with the personal pronouns he, she, it (or with the singular form of nouns)

The 3rd person singular is usually formed by adding **S**.

There are a few exceptions to the rule:

1.- Verbs ending in o or a sibilant (ch, sh, s, x) add **ES**.

Example: do - he does, wash - she washes

2.- A final **y** after a consonant becomes **ie** before s.

Example: worry - he worries

3.- But: A final **y** after a vowel (a, e, i, o, u) is not modified.

Example: play - he plays

	affirmative	negative	question
I/you/we/they	I play.	I do not play.	Do I play?
he/she/it	He plays.	He does not play.	Does he play?

EXERCISE 1

Write down the missing sentences.

	affirmative	negative	questions
I	I play.	_____	_____
you	You help.	_____	_____
he	_____	He does not answer.	_____
she	_____	_____	Does she sing?
it	It rains.	_____	_____
we	_____	_____	Do we dream?
you	_____	You do not read.	_____
they	_____	_____	Do they work?



EXERCISE 2.

Arrange the words to make sentences in simple present.

- 1.- I / to collect stamps - _____
- 2.- we / to play card games - _____
- 3.- he / to read comics - _____
- 4.- Chris / to sing in a band - _____
- 5.-we / to have a hamster - _____
- 6.-Andy and John / to like cola - _____
- 7.- she / to be nice - _____
- 8.- they / to help their parents - _____
- 9.-the children / to speak English - _____
- 10.-I / to buy a newspaper every Saturday - _____

EXERCISE 3.

Make negative sentences.

- 1.- I watch TV. - _____
- 2.- We play football. - _____
- 3.-It is boring. - _____
- 4.- She cleans her room. - _____
- 5.-You ride your bike every weekend. - _____
- 6.-Sandy takes nice photos. - _____
- 7.-They open the windows. - _____
- 8.- He buys a new CD. - _____
- 9.- I am late. - _____
- 10.- She has a cat. - _____

EXERCISE 4.

Arrange the words below to make questions.

- 1.- she / to collect / stickers - _____
- 2.-they / to play / a game - _____
- 3.- the cat / to sleep / in the cat's bed - _____
- 4.-she / often / to dream - _____
- 5.- he / to play / streetball - _____
- 6.- you / to be / from Paris - _____
- 7.-the pupils / to wear / school uniforms - _____
- 8.-you / to go / to the cinema - _____
- 9.-she / to have / friends - _____
- 10.- he / to read / books - _____



1.2 PRESENT CONTINUOUS

The present continuous verb tense indicates that an action or condition is **happening now**, frequently, and may continue into the future.

The Present Continuous Formula:

to be [am, is, are] + verb [ING]

EXAMPLE:

*Aunt Christine **is warming up** the car while Scott **is looking** for his new leather coat.

*They **are eating** at Scott's favorite restaurant today, Polly's Pancake Diner.

PRONOUN	VERB TO BE	ACTION
I	AM	WRITING
YOU, WE, THEY	ARE	WORKING
SHE, HE, IT	IS	SWIMMING

EXERCISE 1

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCES.

1.- I ___ football.

- a) am playing
- b) is playing
- c) are playing

2.- You ___ tennis.

- a) am playing
- b) is playing
- c) are playing

3.- He ___ video games.

- a) am playing
- b) is playing
- c) are playing

4.- She ___ rugby.

- a) am playing
- b) is playing
- c) are playing

5.- It ___ golf.

- a) am playing
- b) is playing
- c) are playing

6.- We ___ the guitar.

- a) am playing
- b) is playing
- c) are playing



UNIT 3

3.1 COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES

OBJECTIVE(S):

To practice the Comparative structure in its three forms (affirmative, negative and interrogative)

INTRODUCTION:

The students will answer a set of exercise to review the Comparative structure to compare objects, animals, people, etc.

We use **Comparatives and Superlatives** to compare two or more nouns.

The formation of the comparative and superlative depends on the number of syllables in the adjective:

One-syllable Adjectives

To form the comparative, we **add -er** to the end of the adjective.

To form the superlative, we **add -est** to the end of the adjective.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
small	smaller	the smallest
cold	colder	the coldest
light	lighter	the lightest
wide *	wider	the widest
hot **	hotter	the hottest

* When an adjective end in the letter E, we just add the -R (for comparatives) or -ST (for superlatives). We do not write two Es together. **Wider** (correct) not *wideer* (incorrect).

** When an adjective end in a consonant + short vowel + consonant (C + V + C), we normally double the last letter. big - **bigger** - **biggest**, wet - **wetter** - **wettest**

- London is **bigger than** Santiago.
- Mike is **taller than** John, but James is **the tallest**.
- Yesterday was **the hottest** day of the year.



- It is **the oldest** building in the village.
- I want a **faster** car.

Notice how comparatives are often followed by **than** when comparing two things or people.

Two-syllable Adjectives ending in -Y

To form the comparative, we remove the -y and add **-ier** to the end of the adjective.

To form the superlative, we remove the -y and add **-iest** to the end of the adjective.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
crazy	crazier	the craziest
happy	happier	the happiest
early	earlier	the earliest

- It was **the happiest** day of my life.
- My joke was **funnier** than your one.
- This section is **easier** than the rest.

Adjectives with Two or more Syllables

For Adjectives with 2 syllables (that don't end in -y) and higher (3, 4 syllables etc), we use **more** for comparatives and **the most** for superlatives.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
handsome	more handsome	the most handsome
nervous	more nervous	the most nervous
enthusiastic	more enthusiastic	the most enthusiastic

- My girlfriend is **more beautiful** than yours.
- Alex is **more intelligent** than you but I am **the most intelligent**.
- It was **the most wonderful** day I have ever had.

Some exceptions with two-syllable adjectives ending in *-er* and *-est*:

narrow - narrower, simple - simpler, quiet - quieter



Irregular Forms

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
far ***	further / farther	the furthest / farthest
little	less	the least
many/much	more	the most
old ****	older/elder	the oldest / eldest

- I am a **better** tennis player than you but Marcelo is **the best**.
- Steve is a **worse** liar than me but Adrian is **the worst**.

*** Farther - Further***

Further / farther, furthest / farthest are all used for distance.

Only Further / furthest are used to mean 'additional' or 'more advanced'.

- Puerto Montt is **further / farther** than Valdivia is from here (in Santiago).
- If you require **further** information, please contact reception.

Remember that the opposites of 'more' and 'most' are '**less**' and '**least**', respectively.

EXERCISE 1

Look at the pictures and make comparisons.



Alan is _____ (TALL) than Livia.
 Diana is _____ (OLD) than Alan.
 Livia is _____ (SHORT) than Diana.



Alan is _____(HEAVY) than Livia.
 Livia is _____(YOUNG) than Diana.
 Livia is _____(INTELLIGENT) than Alan.
 Diana is _____(BEAUTIFUL) than Livia.
 Spain is _____(HOT) than Canada.
 Russia is _____(BIG) than Italy.
 Italian is _____(EASY) than Greek.

EXERCISE 2

LOOK AT THE PICTURES AND WRITR THE CORRECT COMPARATIVE OR SUPERLATIVE.



Tom
 Age : 28
 Height: 1.75
 Weight: 78
 Intelligent: +
 Happy: +
 Good: ++



Sally
 Age: 25
 Height: 1.82
 Weight: 67
 Intelligent:+++
 Happy: ++
 Good: +



Ellen
 Age: 15
 Height: 1.60
 Weight: 54
 Intelligent: ++
 Happy: +++
 Good: +++

- 01- Sally is _____ than Ellen.
- 02- Tom is the _____ .
- 03- Sally is _____ than Ellen.
- 04- Tom is the _____ .
- 05- Sally is _____ than Tom.
- 06- Ellen is the _____ .

UNIT 4

4.1 FUTURE SIMPLE

OBJECTIVE(S):

To practice the Future Simple structure in its three forms (affirmative, negative and interrogative)

INTRODUCTION:

The students will answer a set of exercise to review the Future Simple structure to talk about concluded actions.



Will future expresses a spontaneous decision, an assumption with regard to the future or an action in the future that cannot be influenced.

Form of will Future

	positive	negative	question
no differences	I will speak.	I will not speak.	Will I speak?

Use of will Future

A spontaneous decision

Example: Wait, I will help you.

Example: He will probably come back tomorrow.

A promise

Example: I will not watch TV tonight.

An action in the future that cannot be influenced

Example: It will rain tomorrow.

Conditional clauses type I

Example: If I arrive late, I will call you.

Signal Words

In a year, next ..., tomorrow

Vermutung: I think, probably, perhaps

EXERCISE 1.

Put the verbs into the correct form (future simple).

Use will.

Jim asked a fortune teller about his future. Here is what she told him:

- 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. _____

UNIT 5 MODALS

OBJECTIVE(S):

To practice the Modals structure in its three forms (affirmative, negative and interrogative)

INTRODUCTION:

The students will answer a set of exercise to practice Modals structure to talk about possibility, permission, prohibition, etc.

What are modal verbs?

Modal verbs

Modals (also called modal verbs, modal auxiliary verbs, modal auxiliaries) are special verbs that behave irregularly in English. They are different from normal verbs like "work, play, visit..." They give additional information about the function of the main verb that follows it. They have a great variety of communicative functions.

Here are some characteristics of modal verbs:

- They never change their form. You can't add "s", "ed", "ing"...
- They are always followed by an infinitive without "to" (e.i. the bare infinitive.)
- They are used to indicate modality and allow speakers to express certainty, possibility, willingness, obligation, necessity, ability

List of modal verbs

Here is a list of modal verbs:

can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, must.

Modal verbs are used to express functions such as:

Permission
Ability
Obligation
Prohibition

Lack of necessity
Advice
possibility
probability



Modal verbs are followed by an infinitive without "to", also called the bare infinitive. Examples:

You **must** stop when the traffic lights turn red.

You **should** see to the doctor.

There are a lot of tomatoes in the fridge. You **need** not buy any.

Modal Verb	Expressing	Example
must	Strong obligation	You must stop when the traffic lights turn red.
	logical conclusion / Certainty	He must be very tired. He's been working all day long.
must not	prohibition	You must not smoke in the hospital.
can	ability	I can swim.
	permission	Can I use your phone, please?
	possibility	Smoking can cause cancer.
could	ability in the past	When I was younger I could run fast.
	polite permission	Excuse me, could I just say something?
	possibility	It could rain tomorrow!
may	permission	May I use your phone, please?
	possibility, probability	It may rain tomorrow!
might	polite permission	Might I suggest an idea?
	possibility, probability	I might go on holiday to Australia next year.
need not	lack of necessity/absence of obligation	I need not buy tomatoes. There are plenty of tomatoes in the fridge.
should/ought to	50 % obligation	I should / ought to see a doctor. I have a terrible headache.
	advice	You should / ought to revise your lessons
	logical conclusion	He should / ought to be very tired. He's been working all day long.
had better	advice	You'd better revise your lessons



EXERCISE 1

WRITE THE CORRECT MODAL TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

- 1.-You _____ (**must/can**) listen to the teacher.
- 2.-You _____ (**can't/won't**) park here.
- 3.-People _____ (**should't/couldn't**) waste food.
- 4.- _____ (**will/would**) it snow tomorrow?
- 5.- _____ (**could/must**) I have a coffee, please?
- 6.-You _____ (**should/would**) do more exercise.
- 7.-You _____ (**couldn't/mustn't**) drink alcohol.
- 8.- _____ (**shall/can**) you play the guitar?
- 9.- _____ (**could/go**) you like to go by train?
- 10.-I _____ (**wouldn't/won't**) play tennis tomorrow.

ANSWER KEY:

UNIT 1. EXPRESIONS IN PAST

1.1. SIMPLE PAST

Exercise 1.

Put the verbs into the correct form (simple past).

Last year I spent my holiday in Ireland.

It was great.

I travelled around by car with two friends and we visited lots of interesting places.

In the evenings we usually went to a pub.

One night we even learned some Irish dances.

We were very lucky with the weather.

It did not rain a lot.

But we saw(i) some beautiful rainbows.

Where did you spend(i) your last holiday?

EXERCISE 2.-Complete the sentences with was or were.

I was(i) happy.

You were(i) angry.

She was(i) in London last week.

He was(i) on holiday.

It was(i) cold.

We were(i) at school.

You were(i) at the cinema.

They were(i) at home.

The cat was(i) on the roof.



The children were(i) in the garden.

EXERCISE 3

When was his English course? → His English course was on Thursday.

When did he go shopping? → He went shopping on Tuesday.(i)

When did he buy flowers? → He bought flowers on Friday.(i)

When was his meeting? → His meeting was on Wednesday.

When did he play football? → He played football on Monday.(i)

When did he go to the Italian restaurant? → He went to the Italian restaurant on Friday.(i)

When did he ring Jane? → He rang Jane on Thursday.(i)

When did he go to the cinema? → He went to the cinema on Tuesday.(i)

When did he play tennis? → He played tennis on Wednesday.(i)

When was the concert? → The concert was on Saturday.

When did he go sailing? → He went sailing on Sunday.(i)

READING

Exercise 4

Write the verbs in simple past.

The first settlers were the Potawatomi.

They called this place Checagou (wild onion) because it smelled like onions.

Constructions on the Sears Tower began in 1970.

Until 1997, the Sears Tower was the highest building in the world.

1.2 PAST CONTINUOUS

EXERCISE 1.

- 1.- I ___ WAS ___ riding my bike.
- 2.- The mechanic ___ WAS ___ repairing the car.
- 3.- You ___ WERE ___ sleeping in your bedroom.
- 4.- The children ___ WERE ___ playing tennis.
- 5.- My mum ___ WAS ___ reading a book.
- 6.- The cat ___ WAS ___ chasing a mouse.
- 7.- It ___ WAS ___ snowing a lot.
- 8.- The birds ___ WERE ___ singing.
- 9.- Lucy ___ WAS ___ talking on the phone.
- 10.- The dogs ___ WERE ___ running.

EXERCISE 2.

- 1.- They ___ WERE ___ WALKING ___ home.(aff)(walk)



the children / to speak English - **The children speak English.**

I / to buy a newspaper every Saturday - **I buy a newspaper every Saturday.**

EXERCISE 3.

I watch TV. - I do not watch TV.

We play football. - We do not play football.

It is boring. - It is not boring.

She cleans her room. - She does not clean her room.

You ride your bike every weekend. - You do not ride your bike every weekend.

Sandy takes nice photos. - Sandy does not take nice photos.

They open the windows. - They do not open the windows.

He buys a new CD. - He does not buy a new CD.

I am late. - I am not late.

She has a cat. - She does not have a cat.

EXERCISE 4.

she / to collect / stickers - Does she collect stickers?

they / to play / a game - Do they play a game?

the cat / to sleep / in the cat's bed - Does the cat sleep in the cat's bed?

she / often / to dream - Does she often dream?

he / to play / streetball - Does he play streetball?

you / to be / from Paris - Are you from Paris?

the pupils / to wear / school uniforms - Do the pupils wear school uniforms?

you / to go / to the cinema - Do you go to the cinema?

she / to have / friends - Does she have friends?

he / to read / books - Does he read books?

2.2 PRESENT CONTINUOUS

EXERCISE 1

1.- I ____ football.

a) **am playing**

b) is playing

c) are playing

a) am playing

b) is playing

c) are playing

2.- You ____ tennis.

3.- He ____ video games.



a)am playing

b)is playing

c)are playing

4.- She ___ rugby.

a)am playing

b)is playing

c)are playing

5.- It ___ golf.

a)am playing

b)is playing

c)are playing

6.- We ___ the guitar.

a)am playing

b)is playing

c)are playing

UNIT 3 COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES

EXERCISE 1.

Alan is ___TALLER_____ (TALL) than Livia.

Diana is ___ OLDER_____ (OLD) than Alan.

Livia is ___SHORTER_____ (SHORT) than Diana.

Alan is ___HEAVIER_____ (HEAVY) than Livia.

Livia is ___YOUNGER_____ (YOUNG) than Diana.

Livia is ___MORE INTELLIGENT_____ (INTELLIGENT) than Alan.

Diana is ___MORE BEAUTIFUL_____ (BEAUTIFUL) than Livia.

Spain is ___HOTTER_____ (HOT) than Canada.

Russia is ___BIGGER_____ (BIG) than Italy.

Italian is ___EASIER_____ (EASY) than Greek

UNIT 4. FUTURE

EXERCISE 1

Jim asked a fortune teller about his future. Here is what she told him:

___You will earn a lot of money.

You will travel around the world.

You will meet lots of interesting people.

Everybody will adore you.

You will not have any problems.

Many people will serve you.



They will anticipate your wishes.
There will not be anything left to wish for.
Everything will be perfect.
But all these things will only happen if you marry me.

UNIT 5 MODALS

EXERCISE 1

- 1.-You __ MUST ____ (must/can)listen to the teacher.
- 2.-You __ CAN'T ____ (can't/won't)park here.
- 3.-People __ SHOULDN'T ____ (should't/couldn't)waste food.
- 4.- __ WILL ____ (will/would)it snow tomorrow?
- 5.- __ COULD ____ (could/must)I have a coffee, please?
- 6.-You __ SHOULD ____ (should/would)do more exercise.
- 7.-You __ MUSN'T ____ (couldn't/mustn't)drink alcohol.
- 8.- __ CAN ____ (shall/can)you play the guitar?
- 9.- __ WOULD ____ (could/would) you like to go by train?
- 10.-I __ WON'T ____ (wouldn't/won't)play tennis tomorrow.



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