

Instruccions:

Cal imprimir aquest dossier i fer tots els exercicis.

Al final del dossier (a partir de la pàgina 24) trobareu un resum amb tot el vocabulari i gramàtica necessaris per poder fer els exercicis. Aquests fulls de teoria no cal imprimir-los, són només fulls de consulta.

Igualment, trobareu al Moodle aquesta teoria i altres exercicis per practicar.

L' examen de recuperació consistirà en:

Una comprensió lectora.

Exercicis de gramàtica (basats en els exercicis d' aquest dossier)

Exercicis de vocabulari (basats en els exercicis d' aquest dossier)

Una redacció (basada en un dels formats treballats al llarg del curs)

1. Complete the sentences with the verbs in the list in the gerund or infinitive form. Sometimes both forms are possible.

tell | finish | rush | reach | do | go | watch | behave

1. What do you feel like _____ this weekend?
2. We can't afford _____ on a skiing holiday this winter.
3. If you continue _____ that way, you'll get into trouble.
4. I detest _____ at the weekend. The weekend is for relaxing!
5. They expect _____ the summit of the mountain by midday.
6. I managed _____ my project on time.
7. Jack suggests _____ a film because it's raining outside.
8. I regret _____ you that you've failed the driving test.

2. Use the prompts to write sentences.

1. I / practise / do / tricks on my mountain bike every day

2. She / manage / climb / over the garden wall

3. What time / you / begin / cook / this meal?

4. I / really miss / sail / on the lake near our old house.

5. We / promise / not / rush / home after school.

6. imagine /stand / on top of Mount Everest

7. I / can't stand / revise for exams

8. Did you remember / lock / the door?

3. Put the verbs in brackets into the gerund or infinitive form.

1. My family and I really want _____ (go) on holiday together this year.
2. We still haven't managed _____ (agree) on a holiday destination.
3. I really enjoy _____ (ski).
4. My sister refuses _____ (travel) to a country where it's very cold.
5. My dad has suggested _____ (fly) to the Caribbean.

6. You can learn _____ (do) lots of watersports in the Red Sea.
7. Do you feel like _____ (go) for a walk?
8. I've promised _____ (help) Dan with his school project.

4. Complete the sentences with the gerund or infinitive form of the verbs in the list.

chat | drink | argue | revise | put | tell | meet | call

1. If you can't sleep, you should try _____ hot milk before you go to bed.
2. I always stop _____ two days before an important exam.
3. We've been trying _____ you all morning, but you never answered your phone!
4. Sometimes I stop _____ to the man in the newsagent's on my way home.
5. Steve regrets _____ with his brother last week.
6. Yuck! I forgot _____ sugar in my coffee.
7. Do you remember _____ Phoebe for the first time?
8. I regret _____ you that the train has just left.

5. Circle the correct words.

1. Is he the politician *that* / *which* helped all those people?
2. My city, *that* / *which* has over four million inhabitants, is very polluted.
3. John's colleagues, *who* / *that* he'd worked with for five years, gave him a big leaving party.
4. It was her personality *that* / *who* I disliked so much.
5. Our health service employs 1.7 million people, *that* / *which* makes it the biggest employer in the UK.
6. Motorists *who* / *which* drive dangerously should be banned.
7. That's the hotel *which* / *where* we stayed last year.
8. Immigrants *who* /- arriving in another country should try to adapt.

6. Match the two sentence halves.

1. ___ This is the refugee who's _____ who rides a bike.
2. ___ My mother got the job she wanted, _____ who's staying in our house.
3. ___ This is the kind of bad behaviour _____ which surprised her.
4. ___ I miss all the people _____ that the teacher won't put up with.
5. ___ It was a holiday _____ I used to hang out with.
6. ___ A cyclist is someone _____ that turned out better than we thought.
7. ___ I don't like sports _____ where there is lots of physical contact.
8. ___ I failed all my exams, _____ which made me sad.

7. Join the two sentences using *which* or *who*.

1. A police officer gave me directions. He spoke really good English.

2. Tokyo is a great technology centre. It's one of the biggest cities in the world.

3. Sonja is an immigrant. She sits next to me in class.

4. The audience cheered loudly. This made the performers very happy.

5. I didn't understand the language. This brought about some difficulties.

6. She went to live abroad. This made her homesick.

7. Jack is very good at chess. He's my best friend.

8. We missed the train. This made us angry.

8. Complete the sentences using a relative pronoun. Omit the relative pronoun where possible.

1. The biggest problem I faced was the _____ language barrier.

2. These aren't the kind of people I like _____ to hang out with.

3. The quantity of traffic is on the _____ streets makes cycling dangerous.

4. Cars are parked here will be _____ removed by the police.

5. Many of the immigrants are arriving _____ here are highly qualified.

6. Visitors _____ are wearing shoes are not allowed to enter this building.

7. That's a question _____ I can't answer.

8. Is there a shop near here _____ I can buy a hat?

9. Find and correct the mistakes in each sentence.

1. It is an experience who you don't have to go through.

2. I don't like food which it has been cooked for too long.

3. The staff had to learn new procedures, that was quite challenging.

4. She ran into a man used to go to school with her.

5. They are a tribe that almost always on the move.

6. This building, that was built in the 14th century, is now a school.

7. Pupils who attending this school must wear uniform.

8. Is this the shop that you bought those green shoes?

10. Complete the sentences with the words in the list.

deal | none | hardly | all | little | most | lot | few

1. Almost _____ the people at the party dressed up.
2. _____ of the costumes which people wore were fantastic, but Sarah's wasn't!
3. There were a _____ of people at the party.
4. You ate quite a _____ chocolates yesterday!
5. There's a good _____ of food left from dinner last night.
6. _____ anybody came to training last night.
7. _____ of the people in my family smoke, but my dad used to.
8. There's a _____ cheese in the fridge, but not a lot.

11. Circle the correct words.

1. I was given a *few* / *good deal* of money for my birthday.
2. *Not many* / *All of* people enjoy horror movies as much as I do.
3. *The vast majority* / *Much* of my friends think I'm a bit selfish.
4. I haven't got *much* / *hardly any* free time this evening.
5. *None* / *Not much* of my relatives are interested in travelling.
6. I've got *hardly any* / *most* homework this weekend.
7. I'm having *a few* / *a great deal* problems with this question.
8. There are *loads of* / *little* sandwiches!

12. Complete the sentences with *so* or *such* (a/an).

1. We had _____ interesting conversation about raising children yesterday.
2. You always cook _____ great food, Tonya. You're very talented.
3. The joke was _____ funny that the class didn't settle down for five minutes.
4. You're very lucky to have _____ generous parents.
5. There are _____ many children who want to study at my school.
6. His parents are _____ strict that he's hardly ever allowed out.

7. That's _____ big cake that we'll never finish it!
8. We're having _____ bad weather!

13. Rewrite the sentences with *so* or *such*.

1. He's got such soft parents.

2. The weather was so bad I didn't want to leave the house.

3. Dan's such an intelligent boy, I'm sure he'll do well.

4. These instructions are so straightforward.

5. Why is this such a difficult exercise?

6. The book was so interesting that I finished it in one evening.

7. This holiday is so good that I don't want it to end!

8. Joe tells such amazing stories!

14. Rewrite the sentences adding *do/does* or *did* to make them more emphatic.

1. I understand how you feel. It's happened to me before.

2. Despite making a complaint, they enjoyed their holiday.

3. Gary said he didn't study, but he passed every test.

4. Susan isn't well-behaved, but she had a difficult childhood.

5. I enjoy a cold shower after a long run.

6. Chloe enjoys action movies. She's seen this one six times!

7. I closed the door! Why don't you believe me?

8. My parents like you! They told me yesterday.

15. Complete the sentences with *too* or *enough* and the words in the list.

big | time | expensive | loud | much | warm | hard | many

1. £50 for a meal? That's _____!
2. I don't like my bedroom. It's not _____ for mouse!
3. There are _____ people at this party!
4. You've put _____ salt in the sauce!
5. Is it _____ in here for you or shall I put on the heating?
6. You don't work _____! You're very lazy!
7. Have you got _____ to help me?
8. I hope the music wasn't _____.

16. Complete the sentences with *so*, *such*, *do*, *does* or *did*.

1. I really _____ enjoy that performance last night.
2. We have _____ a strict head teacher.
3. I _____ like your hairstyle.
4. He thinks he's _____ trendy with his new shoes.
5. She _____ get on really well with everyone she meets.
6. Helen is _____ an excellent student.
7. I _____ phone you last night – honest!
8. They're _____ expensive earrings!

17. Agree emphatically with the statements.

1. Kevin enjoys waterskiing.

2. You made some big mistakes, didn't you?

3. He's a good parent.

4. Those shoes are expensive.

5. You want to get ahead in life, don't you?

6. Bethany won the match!

7. I think Nathan's good-looking.

8. This skirt makes me look old.

18. Circle the correct words.

1. What's wrong with Mandy? She *got used to* / *used to* be such a confident girl.
2. How long did it take for you to *be used to* / *get used to* speaking French?
3. I'm not upset because I *'m used to* / *used to* Mark's bad behaviour.
4. Did Dan *get used to* / *use to* write for the college magazine?
5. You'll have to *be used to* / *get used to* training every morning.
6. I *used to* / *'m used to* be bad-tempered, but I'm much calmer now.
7. I've *got used to* / *used to* working at the weekend.
8. I'm *used to* / *get used to* spicy food.

19. Complete the sentences with the correct form of (not) be or get used to.

1. I didn't like the countryside. I

_____ the noisy, busy city streets.

2. It took a long time, but eventually Maria

_____ driving on the left side of the road.

3. It's hard now, but don't worry – you

_____ your new schedule.

4. I've been living here for five months, but I

_____ still
_____ this hot weather.

5. Come and stay with us. We

_____ having lots of guests in our house!

6. I was exhausted because I

_____ getting up so early every day.

7. Little by little I

_____ speaking English every day, but it still isn't easy!

8. Jao's from Brazil so he

_____ living in a tropical climate.

20. Circle the correct words.

1. I'm not *used to* / *use to* training so hard!
2. You'll *get* / *be used to* George, but he's a bit different!
3. We didn't use to *train* / *training* like this!

6. Where you're **young**, it's **easier** to learn new things.

7. As the questions became more **difficult**, I got increasingly **frustrated**.

8. When the traffic gets **slow**, my dad becomes **angry**.

26. Choose the correct sentence.

1. A You're much more taller than I imagined!
B You're much taller than I imagined!

2. A It's getting more and more dangerous to ride on this road.
B It's getting the more and more dangerous to ride on this road.

3. A This cake is a far sweeter than I expected.
B This cake is a lot sweeter than I expected.

4. A The more I know him, the less I like him.
B The more I know him, the lesser I like him.

5. A He's not nearly as horrible as you said he was.
B He's not just as horrible as you said he was.

6. A The older she gets, the more beautiful she becomes.
B The more old she gets, the more beautiful she becomes.

7. A The faster you drive, the more nervous I get.
B The faster you drive, I get the more nervous.

8. A The bigger is a city, the more expensive it gets to live there.
B The bigger a city is, the more expensive it gets to live there.

27. Circle the correct word.

1. I managed to stay awake for the whole film, even *though* / *despite* I was exhausted.
2. It was hard work. *Although* / *Nevertheless*, we finished it in time.
3. All my friends thought it was a brilliant idea. *However* / *In spite of*, I disagreed.
4. *Although* / *In spite of* their difference in age, they got on very well.
5. *Although* / *However* he's very rich, he never gives money to charity.
6. *Despite* / *Although* the awful weather, we had a good time!
7. Dan's good at sport *however* / *even though* he isn't very strong.
8. We eventually found the hotel *despite* / *although* getting lost a few times.

28. Rewrite the sentences with the words in bold.

1. A five-star hotel is much more expensive than a three-star one.
miles

A three-star hotel _____ than a five-star one.

2. I find Maths much harder than English.

whole

I find English _____ than Maths.

3. That was the most exciting match I've ever seen by far.

easily

That match _____ I've ever seen.

4. I'm a much faster runner than you.

nowhere

You're _____ at running as I am.

5. His recommendation was much worse than yours.

nearly

Your recommendation _____ as his.

6. I've never been to a more exciting city than New York.

by

New York is _____ exciting city I've ever been to.

7. I've ever had a better meal than this!

away

This is _____ the best meal I've ever had.

8. I thought the exam would be very hard, but it was almost impossible!

even

The exam was _____ than I'd expected.

29. Complete the sentences with the words in the list.

nearly | lot | away | near | easily | by | and | much

1. This was far and _____ the worst date I've ever been on.

2. Was the exam _____ tougher than your last one?

3. The last exam was nowhere _____ as bad as this one.

4. This is _____ the most boring film I've ever seen! It's terrible!

5. Your weekend was a whole _____ better than mine.

6. You're _____ far the nicest person I know.

7. You aren't _____ as clever as you think!

8. You're getting taller _____ taller every month!

30. Match the two halves of the sentences.

1. ___ You'll get fitter _____ if I didn't go to the beach again.

2. ___ I'd look into your complaint _____ if I hadn't forgotten your address.

3. ___ People don't get sick if we hadn't made a checklist.
4. ___ We wouldn't have remembered everything if I continue to work so hard.
5. ___ I'll tidy my room this evening if you wrote it down on paper.
6. ___ I'd have emailed you if I have time.
7. ___ I'll come down with something if you exercise.
8. ___ I'd have a more interesting holiday if they eat healthy food.

31. Circle the correct words.

1. If there *was* / *will be* an earthquake, lots of buildings would be destroyed.
2. Ice cream melts if you *don't* / *won't* keep it in the freezer.
3. I *'d tell* / *'ll tell* Mark the news when I see him tomorrow.
4. He'd have made a pizza if we *didn't eat* / *hadn't eaten* all the cheese last night.
5. I'll show you my essay if you *promise* / *'d promise* not to steal my ideas!
6. Steve would sunbathe more often if he *won't burn* / *didn't burn* so easily.
7. I'd have answered your email if I *saw* / *'d seen* it.
8. *Does* / *Will* your mum like it if I give her a bunch of flowers?

32. Complete the sentences so they are true for you.

1. I'd be rich now if _____.
2. If it rains tomorrow, _____.
3. If my school burned down this weekend, _____.
4. If I'd been born two hundred years ago, _____.
5. I'd be the happiest person in the world if _____.
6. If I'd been born two years ago, _____.
7. If I found 100 euros in the street, _____.
8. I'll be happy if _____.

33. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. I _____ (enjoy) last night's concert much more if Stan was a decent guitarist.
2. I wouldn't have lost the race if I _____ (have) a faster bicycle.
3. If I was a police officer, I _____ (arrest) that person yesterday.
4. You wouldn't feel so ill now if you _____ (not eat) that bad ham.
5. If they hadn't met at my 18th birthday party, they _____ (not be) married now.
6. If I hadn't passed my exam, I _____ (not be) going to university next year.
7. You _____ (enjoy) camp more last year if you spoke to people more.
8. If I _____ (get) up earlier this morning, I wouldn't be in a rush now.

34. Rewrite the sentences. Begin each sentence with *If*.

1. I know what happens in this film because I read the book years ago.
If _____
2. She doesn't have a driving licence so she couldn't hire a car when they were on holiday.
If _____
3. I wasn't very good at sport, so I wasn't in any of the school teams.
If _____
4. John is frightened of roller coasters, so he didn't come to the fair with us.
If _____
5. I don't have any money because I paid for the damage you caused.
If _____
6. My team lost the game. That's why I'm angry now.
If _____
7. I don't like swimming, so I won't go to the pool with you.
If _____
8. I brought an umbrella, so I didn't get wet.
If _____

35. Complete the sentences using the word in bold so that it means the same as the sentence given.

1. If you pay a deposit, they'll reserve the room for you.
long
They'll reserve a room for you _____ a deposit.
2. If he promises to behave himself, he can come with us.
provided
He can come with us _____ to behave himself.
3. She'll only help you if you ask her.
unless
She won't _____ you ask her.
4. The meat will burn if you turn the oven up too high.
otherwise
Don't turn the oven up too high, _____ burn.
5. Don't forget your scarf or you'll catch a cold.
otherwise
Remember your scarf _____ a cold.
6. Provided you cook dinner, I'll do the washing up.
long
I'll do the washing up _____ dinner.
7. I'll help you if you promise to make an effort.

provided

_____ make an effort, I'll help you.

8. I'll go to the party as long as you come, too.

unless

I won't _____, too.

36. Circle the correct words.

1. A *Suppose / As long as* you could travel anywhere in the world for free, where would you go?
B I think I'd go to Australia.

2. A Will I get good marks for my essay?
B Yes, *otherwise / as long as* you present both sides of the argument.

3. A Can I borrow your scooter to go to the shop?
B Yes, but don't crash. *Provided / Otherwise* I won't lend it to you again.

4. A Will you fix my computer?
B Okay. *Unless / Provided* you let me borrow it when I need it.

5. A I'll fail this test *as long as / unless* you help me. Will you?
B Yes, alright.

6. A Will you post a blog about this?
B Yes, *provided / unless* I have time this evening.

7. A Should we leave now?
B Yes. *Otherwise / As long as*, we'll arrive late.

8. A Are you going to win the next match?
B Not *provided / unless* we play a lot better!

37. Circle the correct word.

1. I got down on my hands and knees and *leapt / crawled* under the table.
2. In a *hopping / tiptoeing* race, you may only use one leg.
3. We *swung / wandered* around the town centre for an hour before dinner.
4. There's no need to *rush / leap* – we've got plenty of time.
5. She *tiptoed / hopped* down the hallway so as not to wake up her parents.
6. The monkey *descended / climbed* up to the highest branch of the tree.
7. The boxer *staggered / hopped* forward because he had been hit very hard.
8. Her earrings were *swinging / wandering* as she moved her head.

38. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the list.

rush | descend | hop | stagger | climb | swing | leap | wander

1. I was weak and tired, but I managed to _____ to my bed and lie down.

2. She _____ the stairs and stepped into the entrance hall.
3. They used their arms _____ from tree to tree.
4. This river is too wide for us to _____ over it here. Let's find a narrower part.
5. I spent the evening _____ around the park.
6. The accident happened as they were _____ the mountain.
7. The man had to _____ on one foot as he couldn't walk on the other.
8. Dan _____ to the phone because he was expecting an important call.

39. Circle the correct words.

1. She felt quite *puzzled* / *desperate* / *awkward* when she had to tell her friend the bad news.
2. We were *puzzled* / *stuck* / *guilty* by the strange message which was pinned on the front door.
3. I feel really *desperate* / *guilty* / *stuck* about forgetting Simon's birthday.
4. He's been in bed for weeks and now he's *ashamed* / *stuck* / *desperate* to get outdoors for some fresh air.
5. This computer game is really hard! I'm *stuck* / *guilty* / *awkward* on level 3 and don't know what to do.
6. I'm *desperate* / *ashamed* / *awkward* about how badly I did in the test.

40. Complete the mini-dialogues with the words below.

right | course | problem | challenge | bet | manage | can't | easy

1. A I _____ you to climb to the top of that tree.
B OK, I'll try.
2. A You'll never _____ to beat me in a bicycle race.
B Let's see.
3. A I bet you can't eat all this chocolate cake on your own.
B Of _____ I can!
4. A I bet you I can get down all these stairs in 10 seconds.
B That's _____ too.
5. A Do you think you can run faster than Simon?
B No _____.
6. A I bet you I can leap over this fence.
B I bet you _____.
7. A You can't run 100 metres faster than me!
B I think you're probably _____.
8. A I _____ you can't climb up that tree.
B Yes I can!

41. Circle the correct words.

1. Do you always reply *right away* / *right* to text messages?
2. *Too right* / *Right*, where were we? Oh yes, tonight's homework.
3. A I think Gill should be ashamed of herself, don't you?
B *Too right* / *All right*!
4. You're the person who asked for help, *right away* / *right*?
5. I watched the film *right up to* / *all right* to the end, but I still didn't understand it.
6. Give me a shout when you're ready to go home, *all right* / *too right*?

42. Match the words with the definitions.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1. __ resident | a person who lives in a particular place |
| 2. __ refugee | a person who comes to live in a new country |
| 3. __ motorist | a person who is walking on a street |
| 4. __ pedestrian | a person who drives a car |
| 5. __ crew | the people who watch a performance, a film, etc. |
| 6. __ audience | a person who has been forced to leave their country, usually because of war |
| 7. __ immigrant | a group of people who work on a plane or ship |
| 8. __ staff | the people who work in a particular organisation |

43. Circle the correct words.

1. The *crew* / *staff* in this hotel are very helpful.
2. The *politicians* / *employers* discussed the town's problems until midnight.
3. The *inhabitants* / *pedestrians* of the volcanic island had to be evacuated.
4. My *employer* / *refugee* refused to give me a pay rise.
5. Her great-grandfather was *an immigrant* / *a resident* from Eastern Europe.
6. More than five hundred *employees* / *inhabitants* work for this company.
7. The *audience* / *crew* on this ship has a lot of experience.
8. There are no *motorists* / *pedestrians* in this area because you can't drive here.

44. Write the missing word in each sentence.

1. I ran _____ Cory yesterday while I was shopping.
2. I'm worn _____! I've been working all day!
3. The exam turned _____ to be quite easy.

4. Did you pick _____ much French while you were living in Montreal?
5. Who do hang _____ with after school?
6. I really can't put _____ with your constant interruptions!
7. Bill's going _____ a hard time because his girlfriend's left him.
8. Climate change will bring _____ terrible changes if we don't stop it.

45. Complete the sentences with the words in the list.

possessions | annual | remain | drought | diet | destination | Principally | national borders

1. The refugees were forced to leave most of their _____ behind.
2. Many people don't have a healthy, balanced _____ these days.
3. What time are we due to arrive at our _____?
4. The staff always enjoy the office _____ party.
5. If it doesn't rain soon we may be in danger of another _____.
6. How long did you _____ in the desert?
7. The _____ between some countries are very long.
8. _____, the people in this country are catholic.

46. Unscramble the letters to make words to express surprise.

1. ZANIGAM
2. BRIDECLINE
3. MELANPHONE
4. LAVEBENUBILE
5. ODOG SHAVEEN
6. AXTRAINDORERY

47. Write the words for the pictures.











48. Complete the sentences with the words in the list.

brought | do | strict | childhood | grow | soft | best | ahead

1. He's a lovely boy who has been very well _____ up.
2. My sister didn't _____ well at school, but she made it to university.
3. Are your parents soft or _____?
4. My father says that a good education will help you get _____ in life.
5. Some parents are very sad when their children _____ up and leave home.
6. I was lucky to have a very happy _____.
7. You should always do your _____ in life.
8. When teachers are too _____, there's no discipline in class.

49. Complete the sentences with an appropriate word.

1. You should wear a/an _____ when you work in the kitchen so your clothes don't get dirty.
2. You should always do your _____ in life.
3. I need a/an _____ for these trousers as they're too big.
4. I was born in London but I didn't _____ up there.
5. The thief wore a/an _____ on his face so no one could recognise him.
6. If you want to get _____ in life, work hard!
7. I'd never wear a/n _____ even if I didn't have any hair.
8. I think you should be strict when you _____ up children.

50. Match the words with the definitions.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. __ dull | boring |
| 2. __ bright | (often) angry |
| 3. __ decisive | able to make decisions easily and quickly |
| 4. __ arrogant | not taking risks |

- i _____
4. 'It was me who took your money.'
c _____
5. 'The train arriving at platform 3 is the 3.25 service to Cambridge.'
a _____
6. 'I'd advise you to book a hotel at least two months in advance.'
r _____

57. Complete the sentences with the words in the list.

fall | get | go | split | start | get | ask | go

1. Why is it so hard for you to _____ in love?
2. I'd like to _____ out with Noelia. Do you think she's interested in me?
3. Why don't you _____ her out on a date?
4. What do you think is a good age to _____ married?
5. Why did you and Amanda decide to _____ up?
6. Do you think you'll _____ a family in the next couple of years?
7. I know you were in love with Will, but you'll _____ over it.
8. When are you and Zoe going to finally _____ on a date?

58. Rewrite the sentences using the correct forms of the phrasal verbs in the list.

come up with | come down with | turn out | carry out | work out | point out | run through | look into

1. I caught a cold the day before my birthday.

2. Gary told me that there was no school the next day.

3. How long did it take you to find the solution?

4. She thought of a great idea for her next project.

5. The weather was very nice by the end of the week.

6. The workmen did some work on the road.

7. Can we quickly look at the main points of the meeting?

8. We need to examine why you're unhappy at school.

VOCABULARY LIST

Vocabulary Unit 1

Word	Translation	PHONETICS
ambitious	ambicioso	æm'bi:ʃ.əs
summit	cima	'sʌm.ɪt
risky	riesgoso	'rɪs.kɪ
glacier	glaciar	'glæ.s.i.ə
slip	resbalar-se	slɪp
awkwardly	torpemente	'ɔ:kwəd.li
knot	nudo	nɒt
stuck	atorado, atascado	stʌk
crevasse	grieta	krə'ves
assume	suponer	ə'sju:m
assistance	auxilio	ə'sɪs.təns
thrilled	fascinado	θrɪld
extremely	extremadament	ɪk'stri:m.li
climb	escalar	klaɪm
crawl	arrastrarse	kro:l
hop	brincar en un pie	hɒp
wander	deambular	'wɒn.də
stagger	tambalearse	'stæg.ə
tiptoe	caminar de puntitas	'tɪp.təʊ
leap	saltar	li:p
swing	mecer-se	swɪŋ
rush	apurarse, apresurarse	rʌʃ
descend	descender	dɪ'send
awkward	incómodo	'ɔ:kwəd
guilty	culpable	'gɪl.ti
desperate	desesperado	'des.pə.r.ət
ashamed	avergonzado	ə'feɪmd
puzzled	confundido	'pʌz.lɪd
stuck	atorado, bloqueado	stʌk

Word	Translation	PHONETICS
ultimate	principal	'ʌl.tɪ.mət
parachuting	salto en paracaídas	'pær.ə'ju:.tɪŋ
trek	viaje arduo	trek
paraglider	parapentista	'pær.ə'glar.də
stranded	varado	'strændɪd
remote	remoto	rɪ'məʊt
stunt	acto arriesgado	stʌnt
found	fundar	faʊnd
comprise	incluir	kəm'praɪz
combination	combinación	kəm.bɪ'neɪʃən
fundamentals	fundamentos	'fʌn.də'men.təlz
navigate	navegar	'næv.ɪ'geɪt
tracking	rastrear	'træk.ɪŋ
shelter	refugio	'ʃel.tə
practical	práctico	'prækt.ɪ.kəl
distinguish	distinguir	dɪ'stɪŋ'gwɪʃ
Same here.	Yo igual, /igual que yo.	seɪm 'hsə
something or other	esto y el otro	'sʌm.θɪŋ ɔ:ɪ 'ʌð.ə
give me a shout	échame una llamada/ec	gɪv mi: ə 'ʃaʊt
You know what?	¿Sabes qué?	jə 'nəʊ 'wɒt
Where were we?	¿En qué nos quedamos?	'weə 'wɜ: 'wi:
It's a deal.	Ya quedamos.	ɪts ə 'di:əl
right?	¿No?, ¿Verdad?	raɪt
right away	inmediatamente	raɪt ə'weɪ
too right	Exactamente, /Ya sé.	tu: 'raɪt
right up to	hasta	raɪt 'ʌp tu:
all right	muy bien, bueno	ɔ:l 'raɪt
right	muy bien, bueno	raɪt

Vocabulary Unit 2

Word	Translation	PHONETICS
shortage	escasez	'ʃɔ:.tɪdʒ
desperately	desesperadamente	'des.pə.r.ət.li
workshop	taller	'wɜ:k.ʃɒp
renovate	restaurar	'ren.ə'veɪt
mayor	alcalde	meə
praise	alabar	preɪz
courage	valentía	'kʌr.ɪdʒ
compassion	compasión	kəm'pæʃ.ən
employee	empleado	ɪm'plɔɪ.i:
employer	patrón	ɪm'plɔɪ.ə
immigrant	inmigrante	'ɪm.ɪ.grənt
inhabitant	habitante	ɪn'hæb.ɪ.tənt
politician	político	'pɒl.ɪ'tɪʃ.ən
refugee	refugiado	'ref.ju'dʒi:
audience	audiencia, público	'ɔ:di.əns
motorist	automovilista	'məʊ.tər.ɪst
pedestrian	peatón	pə'des.tri.ən
resident	residente	'rez.ɪ.dənt
crew	tripulación	kru:
staff	personal	stɑ:f
abroad	en el extranjero	ə'brɔ:d
overall	en términos generales	'əʊ.və'rɔ:l
risk	riesgo	rɪsk

Word	Translation	PHONETICS
homesickness	nostalgia por estar lejos	'həʊm.sɪk.sənəs
invaluable	invaluable	ɪn'veɪ.l.jə.bəl
put up with	tolerar	pʊt 'ʌp wɪð
bring about	provocar	bɪŋ ə'baʊt
run into	toparse con	rʌn 'ɪn.tu:
turn out	resultar	tɜ:n 'aʊt
hang out with	juntarse con (alguien)	hæŋ 'aʊt wɪð
pick up	aprender	pɪk 'ʌp
go through	pasar por (una situación)	gəʊ 'θru:
wear out	agotar	wear 'aʊt
formation	formación	fɔ:'meɪ.ʃən
severe	grave	si'veə
urbanisation	urbanización	ɜ:'.bʌn.aɪ'zeɪ.ʃən
traditionally	tradicionalmente	trə'dɪʃ.ən.əl.i
migration	migración	maɪ'greɪ.ʃən
gatherer	recolector	'gæð.ər.ə
national border	frontera nacional	'næʃ.ən.əl 'bɔ:'.də
remain	permanecer	rɪ'meɪn
drought	sequía	draʊt
destination	destino	'des.tɪ'neɪ.ʃən
annual	anual	'æn.ju.əl
principally	principalmente	'prɪn.sɪ.pəl.i
possession	propiedad	pə'zeʃ.ən
diet	dieta	'daɪ.ət

Vocabulary Unit 3

Word	Translation	PHONETICS
ordinary	común, ordinario	'ɔ:..di.nə.ri
fancy-dress	traje	'fæn.si 'dres
doorstep	umbral	'dɔ:..step
collection	colección	kə 'lek.jən
farewell	despedida	'feə 'wel
costume	disfraz	'kɒs.tju:m
uniform	uniforme	'ju:..ni.fɔ:m
sword	espada	sɔ:d
shield	escudo	ʃi:ld
leather jacket	chamarras de cuero	'leð.ə 'dʒæk.it
wig	peluca	wɪg
belt	cinturón	belt
sunglasses	lentes de sol	'sʌŋ.glə:..sɪz
helmet	casco	'hel.mit
cape	capa	keɪp

Word	Translation	PHONETICS
mask	máscara	mɑ:sk
apron	delantal	'et.prən
football top	camiseta de futbol	'fʊt.bɔ:l 'tɒp
genius	genio	'dʒi:..ni.əs
provocative	provocador	prə 'vɒk.ə.tɪv
parenting	crianza	'peə.rən.tɪŋ
childhood	niñez	'tʃaɪld.hʊd
grow up	crecer	grəʊ 'ʌp
do well	irle bien a alguien	'du: 'wel
strict	estricto	strikt
do your best	da lo mejor de ti	'du: ʒɔ: 'best
soft	blando	sɒft
bring up	criar	briŋ 'ʌp
get ahead in life	salir adelante	get ə 'hed ɪn 'laɪf
trendy	a la moda	'tren.di
not know the first thing	no tener idea de (algo)	nɒt 'nəʊ ðə 'fɜ:st 'θɪŋ
whichever way you look	por donde lo veas	wɪtʃev.ə 'weɪ ʒu: 'lʊk
I can tell you that for no	Es obvio./Por algo te lo	aɪ kən 'tel ʒu: 'ðæt fə
straightforward	claro	'streɪt'fɔ:..wəd
mess up	echar a perder (algo)	mes 'ʌp
swear	decir groserías	sweə
off your head	estar mal de la cabeza	'ɒf ʒɔ: 'hed

Vocabulary Unit 4

Word	Translation	PHONETICS
tribe	tribu	traɪb
livestock	ganado	'lɑ:v.stɒk
some degree of success	cierto nivel de éxito	'sʌm dɪ'grɪ: əv sək'ses
in terms of	en términos de (algo)/en	ɪn 'tɜ:mz əv
on the basis that	sobre la base de	'ɒn ðə 'beɪ.sɪs ðæt
scarecrow	espantapájaros	'skeə.krəʊ
pose	representar	pəʊz
solar panel	panel solar	'səʊ.lə 'pæ.nəl
charge	cargar	tʃɑ:dʒ
bulb	foco	bʌlb
flash	destellar	flæʃ
scholarship	beca	'skɒl.ə.ʃɪp
conflict	conflicto	'kɒn.flɪkt
bright	brillante	braɪt
responsible	responsable	rɪ'spɒn.sə.bəl
decisive	decidido	dɪ'saɪ.sɪv
bad-tempered	gruñón	'bæd'temp.əd
imaginative	creativo	ɪ'mædʒɪ.nə.tɪv
organised	organizado	'ɔ:..gən.aɪzəd
cautious	precavido	'kɔ:..ʃəs
dull	soso	dʌl
impatient	impaciente	ɪm'peɪ.ʃənt
practical	práctico	'prækt.tɪ.kəl
confident	seguro de sí mismo	'kɒn.fɪ.dənt
arrogant	arrogante	'ær.ə.gənt

Word	Translation	PHONETICS
journalism	periodismo	'dʒɜ:..nə.lɪ.zəm
anxious	ansioso	'æŋk.ʃəs
deny	negar	dɪ'naɪ
capable	capaz	'keɪ.pə.bəl
brainstorm	hacer una lluvia de ideas	'breɪn.stɔ:m
enthusiasm	entusiasmo	ɪn'tʃu:..zɪ.æz.əm
in secret	en secreto	ɪn 'sɪ:k.rət
in a row	consecutivo, seguido	ɪn ə 'rəʊ
on purpose	a propósito	'ɒn 'pɜ:..pəs
in a panic	aterroizado	ɪn ə 'pæ.nɪk
by accident	por accidente	bɪ'æk.sɪ.dənt
in a hurry	de prisa	ɪn ə 'hʌr.i
in private	en privado	ɪn 'praɪ.vət
in public	en público	ɪn 'pʌb.lɪk
sb can't be serious	(alguien) debe estar bromando	kən't bi: 'sɪə.rɪ.əs
Give it a rest!	¡Ya!, ¡Ya basta!	gɪv ɪt ə 'rest
calm down	calmate	kɑ:m 'daʊn
that's just it	Ese es el punto.	'ðæt.s ʒʌst 'ɪt
again	¿Podrías repetir?	ə'geɪn
out of order	fuera de lugar	aʊt əv 'ɔ:..də
so far, so good	todo bien hasta ahora	səʊ fɑ: səʊ 'gʊd
not very good at	no ser muy bueno para (algo)	nɒt ver.i 'gʊd ət
no good	no estar nada bien	'nəʊ 'gʊd
a good thing	es bueno que.../ ¡qué bueno!	ə 'gʊd 'θɪŋ
for good	para siempre	fə 'gʊd
all good	excelente	'ɔ:l 'gʊd

Vocabulary Unit 6

Word	Translation	Word	Translation
dreaded	temible	craze	moda
groan	gruñido	sweep	arrasar
take sth in your stride	tomarse algo con calma	despite	a pesar de
recommend	recomendar	awareness	consciencia
introduce	presentar	sufferer	paciente
announce	anunciar	nominate	nominar
confess	confesar	viral	viral
enquire	investigar	participant	participantes
complain	quejarse	human resource	recurso humano
fall in love	enamorarse	nevertheless	sin embargo
split up	terminar (con alguien)	draughtsman	dibujante
get married	casarse	whiff	tufo
get engaged	comprometerse	scandal	escándalo
ask sb out	invitar a alguien a salir	quits	quedar tablas
go out	andar con (alguien)	chatter	platicar
go on a date	tener una cita	tear	ir a toda velocidad
start a family	formar una familia	fib	mentira piadosa
get over	superar (a alguien)	make it	poder ir/poder llegar

Vocabulary Unit 8

Word	Translation	Word	Translation
face mask	cubrebocas	suppose	suponer
procedure	procedimiento	provided	siempre y cuando
infection	infección	as long as	siempre que
manifesto	manifiesto	otherwise	de otro modo
surgeon	cirujano	unless	a menos que
specific	específico	poll	encuesta
rubber gloves	guantes de hule	civilisation	civilización
skyscraper	rascacielos	observatory	observatorio
calculation	cálculo	concrete	concreto
statement	declaración	measure	medir
relevant	relevante	structure	estructura
run through	revisar rápidamente	sacred	sagrado
point out	indicar	monastery	monasterio
look into	examinar	heritage	patrimonio
work out	descifrar	marble	mármol
come down with	contraer (una enfermedad)	icon	ícono
come up with	ocurrírsele (algo a alguien)	hostile	hostil
turn out	resultar	succession	secuencia
carry out	llevar a cabo	abandon	abandonar
apparently	supuestamente	flourish	prosperar
view	ver	carve	labrar
archive	archivo	bury	enterrar
		spectacle	espectáculo

GRAMMAR SUMMARY

UNIT 1

GRAMMAR
UNIT 1

GERUNDS /
INFINITIVES

GERUND	INFINITIVE
After ENJOY, AVOID, FINISH, DISLIKE, PRACTISE, RECOMMEND, MISS, SUGGEST.	After DECIDE, WANT, PROMISE, HOPE, PRETEND, REFUSE, OFFER, AGREE, SEEM, APPEAR, CHOOSE, LEARN, PLAN, WISH, NEED
After CAN'T STAND, SPEND TIME, FEEL LIKE, GO ON, DON'T MIND, LOOK FORWARD TO, IT'S NO USE, BE USED TO, GET USED TO	After the adjectives EASY, HAPPY, SAD, LUCKY, HARD
After PREPOSITIONS: <i>I am thinking <u>about</u> going to the cinema</i>	To talk about PURPOSE (why somebody does something): <i>I am studying to pass the exam</i>
As a subject of a sentence: <i>Eating breakfast is important</i>	

GRAMMAR
UNIT 1:

GERUNDS /
INFINITIVES

GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES

The verbs **LOVE, HATE, PREFER, BEGIN, START, CONTINUE** can be followed by either a GERUND or an INFINITIVE, and the MEANING is the SAME

I love to watch films. = I love watching films.

The verbs **STOP, REMEMBER, FORGET** can be followed by either a GERUND or an INFINITIVE, BUT the meaning CHANGES

She stopped running (She did not run any more)

She stopped to run (She stopped what she was doing and began to run)

GRAMMAR UNIT 2: RELATIVE PRONOUNS

PRONOUN	IS USED TO REFER TO...
WHO	PEOPLE He is the teacher who teaches science
WHICH	ANIMALS/THINGS This is the film which I enjoyed very much
THAT	PEOPLE/ANIMAL/THINGS *Only in defining relative clauses. He is the teacher that teaches science. This is the film that I enjoyed very much
WHERE	PLACE: This is the house where I was born
WHEN	TIME Saturday is the day when she's having a party
WHOSE	POSSESSION They are the family whose dog is Max.

GRAMMAR UNIT 2: TYPES OF RELATIVE CLAUSES

GRAMMAR UNIT 2: CHARACTERISTICS OF RELATIVE CLAUSES

DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES	NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES	DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES	NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES
It specifies the person or thing the speaker is talking about.	We already know who or what the speaker is talking about. The clause just gives extra information	If the pronoun is the object of the relative clause , it can be omitted. If the pronoun is the subject of the relative clause , it can't be omitted.	The clause always goes between commas. We cannot omit the pronoun of the relative clause.
The man <u>who lives next door</u> works as a lawyer.	John, <u>who lives next door</u> , works as a lawyer.	The book (that/which) (object) I bought yesterday is very entertaining. The man who lives next door (subject) works as a lawyer.	John, <u>who lives next door</u> , works as a lawyer.

Grammar Unit 3 Quantifiers

Unit 3

Quantifiers

- 1 Quantifiers are words that we use to say how many or how much of a noun. Frequent quantifiers are: *none, hardly any, a few / a little, (not) many / much, some, several, most, a lot / lots, loads, all*
- 2 The quantifiers *a few / (not) many / several* are only used with countable nouns. The quantifiers *a little / (not) much* are only used with uncountable nouns.
I've been to a few / many / several rock concerts.
They took a little food on the trip.
They didn't take much food on the trip.
- 3 Some quantifiers always need the word *of* before the noun or pronoun they refer to:
None of the books were cheap.
A lot of people think that way.
- 4 All the quantifiers need the word *of* when they are followed by a pronoun:
Hardly any films are made here, and hardly any of them are good.
There is some food in the fridge, but some of it is quite old.
- 5 The word *none (of)* is grammatically singular but many people use a plural verb after it.
I've got lots of friends, but none of them are musicians.

Grammar Unit 3 So & Such

so and such (review)

- 1 We use the words *so* and *such* to emphasise what we are saying:
This food is so delicious! *She's such a good writer.*
- 2 We use *so* + adjective. We use *such* (+ adjective) + noun (or pronoun).
The weather's so good. *It's such a wonderful day.*
- 3 We can follow these phrases with a *that* clause, to show consequences.
The weather was so good that we went for a walk.
It was such good weather that we went for a walk.

do and did for emphasis

We can use the auxiliary verb *do / does* (or *did* in the past) to emphasise the verb.
I did like the food! I just wasn't very hungry.
We didn't have time to go to the museum, but we did go to the park.

Grammar Unit 4

Be & Get Used to

Unit 4

be / get used to (doing) vs. used to (do)

- 1 When we want to talk about something being normal or familiar, we can use the expression *be used to*.
It's cold where I live, so I'm used to wearing a lot of warm clothes.
- 2 We use *get used to* to refer to the process of something becoming normal or familiar.
It took him a while to get used to eating dinner early.
(X *It took him a while to get used to eat dinner early.*)
- 3 These expressions are followed by a noun or the gerund (-ing) form of a verb.
I'm not really used to spicy food.
They've got used to living in a small apartment.
(X *They've got used to live in a small apartment.*)
- 4 These expressions are not the same as *used to*, which refers to past habits or states which are no longer true and is followed by an infinitive without *to*.
I used to love their music, but now I never listen to it.
I didn't use to eat vegetables.
(X *I didn't used to eat vegetables.*)

Grammar Unit 4

Adverbial Phrases

Adverbs and adverbial phrases

Adverbs qualify verbs. They can qualify verbs in different ways, for example:

<i>Adverbs of manner (how)</i>	<i>He walked quickly.</i>
<i>Adverbs of time (when)</i>	<i>We got there late.</i>
<i>Adverbs of place (where)</i>	<i>Sign here, please.</i>
<i>Adverbs of probability</i>	<i>You probably think I'm crazy!</i>
<i>Adverbs of opinion</i>	<i>It's surprisingly quiet in here.</i>

We can also use adverbial phrases to describe a verb and to say how an action is/was performed.

They played well. (X They played good.)
Drive more slowly!

One structure for adverbial phrases is with + noun.
When I told her, she reacted with surprise.

Another structure for adverbial phrases is in a(n) + adjective + way.
Our teacher explains things in a fun way.

Adverbial phrases are often used when an adjective (e.g. *friendly, difficult, interesting, fun*) has no adverb form.

Grammar: Comparatives

There are several ways to make adjectives stronger through comparatives.

Unit 6 Comparatives

- 1 We can intensify a comparison (make it stronger) using *a lot / far / much* + comparative adjective.
Use a calculator – it's far easier that way.
Let's take a taxi, it's much quicker.
It's a lot more difficult than I thought.
- 2 Comparisons with *as ... as* can be made stronger with *not nearly* or *nowhere near*.
He's not nearly as clever as his sister. (His sister is much cleverer than him.)
The film is nowhere near as good as the book. (The book is far better than the film.)
- 3 We can use *just* with *as ... as* to emphasise how similar two things are.
Our team is just as good as yours. (The two teams are really equally good.)
- 4 We can use comparative *and* comparative with short adjectives or *more and more* + adjective with longer adjectives to show how comparisons become stronger over time.
My little sister's getting bigger and bigger every day.
Train tickets are getting more and more expensive.
- 5 We can use *the + comparative (+ clause)*, *the + comparative (+ clause) with short adjectives*, or *the more ... adjective (+ clause)*, *the more ... adjective (+ clause) with longer adjectives*, to show how two events affect each other.
The longer I sat there, the more uncomfortable I became.
The older people are, the more interesting they are.

Grammar: Conditionals

A conditional sentence consists of two clauses:
an "IF" clause (which expresses the condition)
, and a MAIN clause (which expresses the result).

There are 4 types of conditionals:



- 1 We use the **zero conditional** to talk about a condition and its consequence that are always true.
If I go running, I always feel better.
- 2 We use the **first conditional** to talk about a condition and its possible future consequence.
If you make a list, you'll remember what you need.
(X *If you will make a list, you'll remember what you need.*)
- 3 We use the **second conditional** to talk about a hypothetical situation in the present.
If I had more time, I'd take up the guitar.
(X *If I would have more time, I'd take up the guitar.*)
- 4 We use the **third conditional** to talk about an imaginary situation in the past and its consequence in the past which is impossible to change.
If we had left earlier, we wouldn't have been late.
(X *If we would have left earlier, we wouldn't have been late.*)

Conditionals. Form & Examples

TYPE	USE	EXAMPLE
ZERO "If" = "Whenever"	General truths and facts CONDITION: RESULT: PRESENT SIMPLE, PRESENT SIMPLE	If you heat water at 100 degrees, it boils . If people eat too much, they get fat. If you touch a fire, you get burned. People die if they don't eat.
FIRST	Probable situations in the future CONDITION: RESULT: PRESENT SIMPLE, FUTURE SIMPLE (will)	If you study for your exams, you will pass . If it rains , I won't go to the park. She'll be late if the train is delayed. She'll miss the bus if she doesn't leave soon.
SECOND	Possible but unlikely situations in the future. Hypothetical situations CONDITION: RESULT: PAST SIMPLE (V2), WOULD + V1	If you studied for your exams, you would pass . If I won the lottery, I would buy a new house. If I were you, I would buy that car. She would travel all over the world if she were rich
THIRD	Impossible situations, because the actions have already happened CONDITION: RESULT: PAST PERFECT (had V3), WOULD HAVE + V3	If you had studied for your exams, you would have passed . The company would have survived if there hadn't been a recession. If there hadn't been so much traffic we wouldn't have missed our flight.

Grammar: Mixed Conditionals

We can use **mixed conditionals** when we imagine a past change with a result in the present or a present change with a result in the past.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uDo8dq0s8eY>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Mv7f8qauvc>

learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/grammar/intermediate-to-upper-intermediate/conditionals-2

There are 2 possibilities:



1. Past/Present

Here's a sentence imagining how a change in a past situation would have a result in the present.

If I hadn't got the job in Tokyo, I wouldn't be with my current partner.

Structure : If + past perfect >> would + infinitive.

2. Present/Past

Here's a sentence imagining how a different situation in the present would mean that the past was different as well.

It's really important. If it wasn't, I wouldn't have called you on your holiday.

Structure : If + past simple >> would have + past participle.