ENGLISH ARTICLES

A/AN
- Good news! There are only three articles in English: *a*, *an* and *the*.
- *A* and *an* are the indefinite articles. They refer to something not specifically known to the person you are communicating with.
- *A* and *an* are only used before **countable nouns in singular** to refer to something or someone you have not mentioned before.
- *A* and *an* are also used when **talking about professions**.

THE
- It is used when you have **already mentioned the thing** you are talking about or you are sure the hearer knows what or who you are speaking of.
  Ex: She's got two children; *a* girl and *a* boy. **The** girl's eight and **the** boy's fourteen. / I'm sorry mum. **The** car has broken down.
- To refer to something **specific within a bigger group**
  Ex: **The** African elephants are bigger than Asian ones.
- With **singular countable nouns when including the whole class**
  Ex: **The** tiger is in danger of extinction
- To talk about **geographical points** on the globe and **rivers, oceans, seas and mountain ranges**
  Ex: **The** River Thames is now cleaner than before
  **The** Alps are visited by millions of tourists every year
- With **official titles**
  Ex: **The** Prime Minister is visiting Africa
  **The** Queen is 85 years old
- With the **names of famous/important buildings**
  Ex: **The** Houses of Parliament were built in the 12th century

NO ARTICLE
- With **countable or uncountable nouns** when speaking in general
  Ex: **Elephants** have trunks
  **Milk** is one of my favourite drinks
- With the **names of countries with some exceptions**
  Exceptions: **The** United States / **The** United Kingdom

COUNTABLE and UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS
- **Countable nouns** can be used either in singular or plural
- **Uncountable nouns** can only be used in singular
- Quantifiers are in some cases different for countable and uncountable nouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countable</th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Uncountable</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Many</td>
<td><em>A lot of</em>&lt;br&gt;<em>Lots of</em>&lt;br&gt;<em>Some</em>&lt;br&gt;(affirmative sentences)&lt;br&gt;<em>Any</em>&lt;br&gt;(negative/interrogative sentences)</td>
<td><em>Much</em>&lt;br&gt;(a) little</td>
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<tr>
<td>(a) few</td>
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</table>

- Some words **only** are used in the **plural form**
  - Trousers / Pants / Jeans / Glasses / Scissors /
- The word **NEWS** is **singular** in spite of the final « s »
Some words can function as countable or uncountable nouns depending on the meaning we give them:

- Wood / woods
- Glass / glasses
- Hair / hairs
- Room / rooms
- Paper / papers
- Cake / cakes

**TOO and ENOUGH**

Both TOO and ENOUGH are used to indicate degree. TOO means more than what is needed. ENOUGH means sufficient.

TOO goes *in front of adjectives and adverbs*

- Ex: It’s **too hot** to wear that coat.
- I was driving **too slowly**.

ENOUGH goes *after adjectives and adverbs* and *in front of nouns*

- Ex: He isn’t **old enough** to watch this program.
- We’re not walking **quickly enough**.
- We have got **enough money**.

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**FUTURE FORMS**

There are five forms to express the future in English:

1.1. **Present simple**
1.2. **Present continuous**
1.3. **To be going to**
1.4. **Will + base form of verb**
1.5. **To be about to + infinitive**

**1.1. Present simple**

- a) To speak about *time tables and schedules*
  - Ex: **We have** a lesson next Monday.
  - The **train arrives** at 6.30 in the morning.
  - The **holidays start** next week.

- b) In *time clauses* after words such as when, after until, as soon as, etc. and with will in the main clause:
  - Ex: I’ll come home **when I finish** work.
  - You must wait here **until your father comes**.
  - They will come **after they have** dinner.

- c) In the conditional clause in first type conditional sentences
  - Ex: We won’t be able to go out **if it rains**.
  - **If Barcelona win** tomorrow they will be champions

**1.2. Present Continuous**

- a) For *appointments, arrangements and plans*
  - Ex: I’m **seeing the dentist** tomorrow.
  - They are **coming** to see us tomorrow.
  - We’re **having** a party at Christmas.

**1.3. To be going to + infinitive**

- a) To talk about *plans and intentions*:
  - Ex: I’m **going to drive** to work today.
  - They are **going to move** to Manchester.

- b) To make *predictions* based on evidence
  - Ex: Don’t hit the glass! **It’s going to break**.
  - Look at those black clouds. **It’s going to rain**.

**1.4. Will**

- a) **Sudden decisions**
  - Ex: Have you already decided? Yes. I **will have** salad and steak.
  - It’s eleven thirty. I think **I will go** to bed right now.

- b) **Make promises**
  - Ex: I **promise I will wait** for you.
c) **Offers and requests**  
   Ex: That suitcase seems very heavy, I will **give you** a hand  
   **Will you help** me with the problem?  

d) **Predictions without clear evidence**  
   Ex: I think Brazil will **win** the World Cup  
   Don’t worry. I’m sure you will **pass** the exam  

1.4 (2) **Will be doing / will have been doing (future continuous)**  

a) A **long action interrupted** by a shorter one in the future  
   Ex: He will be **watching** the news when you call  
   Maybe it will be raining when we leave  

b) A **specific time in the future**  
   Ex: Paula will be **living** in Spain by April  
   Paul will be **still working** tomorrow night  

c) **Actions** that will have happened **before the time expressed** in the sentence  
   Ex: Tomorrow he will have been working for a week  
   By the time we get married we will have been living together 4 years  

1.5. **To be about to + infinitive**  

a) **immediate future**  
   Ex: Hurry up! The ceremony is **about to begin**  

**REPHRASING FUTURE FORMS**  

1 'Have you got any plans for tomorrow?' ‘Yes, (meet) some friends.’  
2 'Have you decided what to do?' ‘Yes, I (go) now to classes.’  
3 (You / do) anything tonight? Do you want to go to the cinema?  
4 One day everybody (have) proper housing.  
5 I really liked the movie, I think I (watch) it again.  
6 I (play) tennis with Stan on Sunday.  
7 Next year nothing (be) different.  
8 He didn’t do any revision for his exams. He (get) good marks.  
9 Alice (have) a baby by April.  
10 My MP3 Player has just broken.' 'Don’t worry, I (fix) it.  
1-Do you intend to write a new novel next summer?  
Are you……………………………………………………………..?  
2-William and Tina are getting married next Saturday  
William and Tina’s marriage……………………………………..  
3-Do you intend to live abroad next year?  
Are…………………………………………………………………..?  
4-He took the safe keys with him in case the security officer had gone home  
He took the safe keys with him because he  
thought…………………………………………………………………  
5-I can’t be sure but I’m quite confident that I will get a grant (probably)  
I……………………………………………...  
6-My doctor’s appointment is for 10 o’clock (see)  
I’m……………………………………………………………………...  
7-I’m not sure what to study but it will either be English or German  
I…………………………………………………………………………...  

**INDIRECT QUESTIONS**
Indirect questions son preguntas que se utilizan para hablar con más cortesía o para expresar dudas. En inglés preguntar directamente “what is your name?” se considera un poco maleducado, sobre todo si nos dirigimos a una persona poco conocida o desconocida

2. Tipos de “indirect questions”
Hay dos tipos de “indirect questions”
1. “Indirect Questions” que mantienen la forma de una pregunta en la 1ª parte y terminan con el signo de interrogación. Constan de dos partes:
   - 1ª parte: sigue las normas generales de las preguntas en inglés: verbo > sujeto
   - 2ª parte: se mantiene el orden sujeto > verbo habitual en las oraciones afirmativas >> when the next train arrives?

2. “Indirect questions” que han perdido la forma de pregunta (aunque esté implícita) y por lo tanto siguen el orden habitual de las afirmaciones en inglés /sujeto > verbo y no llevan signo de interrogación al final: I was wondering why you moved to Europe. / I’d like to know how much this motorcycle costs.

Phrases for Indirect Questions
- Could you tell me...
- Do you know...
- I was wondering...
- Do you have any idea...
- I’d like to know...
- Would it be possible...
- Is there any chance...

EXERCISES
“Where’s the station?”
"Can you tell me ________________________ ?"
where be the station
where the station is
where is the station

"Are you coming to the party?"
"Can you let me know if ________________________ ?"
to come to the party
you are coming to the party
are you coming to the party

"How does it work?"
"Can you explain ________________________ ?"
how it works
how can it work
how it work

"What’s the the matter?"
Please tell me ________________________ .
what the matter is
what’s the matter
what is the matter

"Where are you from?"
"I’d like to know ________________________ ."
where are you from
where you are from
where’re you from

"How long does it take to get there?"
"Do you know ________________________ ?"
QUESTION TAGS

1. Definition
Tag questions son pequeñas frases o preguntas (mini-questions) que se colocan al final de una oración afirmativa o negativa y que generalmente tienen como objetivo confirmar o negar el contenido de la frase misma. Es el equivalente al ¿verdad? o al ¿no? español o al ¿no?

TRES REGLAS BÁSICAS
1. Las tag questions utilizan siempre los verbos auxiliares
2. Con oraciones afirmativas, las question tags en NEGATIVO
3. Con oraciones negativas las question tags siempre en POSITIVO

CASOS ESPECIALES
1. Después LET'S... la tag question es siempre SHALL WE?
2. Después del imperativo tanto en afirmativa como en negativa la question tag es siempre WILL YOU?

EXERCISES
1. Complete the questions by adding the appropriate tag
   1) He's been to Texas, ______________ ?
   2) Dogs like meat, ______________ ?
   3) There are some apples left, ______________ ?
   4) I'm late, ______________ ?
   5) Let's go, ______________ ?
   6) Don't smoke, ______________ ?
   7) He does sing in the bathroom, ______________ ?
   8) He'll never know, ______________ ?
   9) I think he's from India, ______________ ?
   10) Lovely day today, ______________ ?

2. Especial cases. Add suitable tags:
   1. That's the best solution, ______________ ?
   2. Nobody failed the exam, ______________ ?
   3. Everybody's coming to the wedding, ______________ ?
   4. Let's meet at the Irish pub, ______________ ?
   5. We never see that actor any more, ______________ ?
   6. He hardly said a word, ______________ ?
   7. Somebody set the building on fire deliberately, ______________ ?
   8. Don't forget to do your homework, ______________ ?

Exercise 2.
1. It's hardly surprising, ______________ ?
2. There's nothing anyone can do, ______________ ?
3. Somebody must have Tom's phone number, ______________ ?
4. There's no pizza left, ______________ ?
5. Don't let him boss you about, ______________ ?
6. Let's be serious for a moment, ______________ ?
7. Everyone has heard of 'phrasal verbs', ______________ ?
8. Nobody was flirting with my boyfriend, ______________ ?

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

0. Introduction
- Conditional Sentences are also known as Conditional Clauses or If Clauses
- The sentence consists of two clauses: conditional or if clause + main clause
- They are used to express that the action in the main clause can only take place if a certain condition (expressed in the clause with *if*) is fulfilled.
- There are four types of Conditional Sentences.

1. **Conditional Sentences Type 0**: The *zero conditional* is a structure used for talking about general truths — things which usually happen under certain conditions.

   **If + present simple/ present simple in the main clause**

   *Ex: If she gets what she wants she is very nice*  
   *If you heat up water it boils*  
   *If you press the button the machine begins to work*

2. **Conditional Sentences Type 1**
- It is not only possible but also very likely that the condition is fulfilled
- The structure in this type of sentences is:

   **If + present simple/ future simple in the main sentence**

   *Ex: If I find his address I'll sen him an invitation for the party*  
   *You will know my girlfriend if you come tomorrow to Perk’s*

3. **Conditional Sentences Type 2**
- It is possible but unlikely that the condition is fulfilled
- The structure in this type of sentences is:

   **If + past simple / conditional simple in the main sentence**

   *Ex: If I were the president of the USA I would change many social aspects*  
   *I would be travelling all the time If I were rich*

4. **Conditional Sentences Type 3**
- It is impossible that the condition is fulfilled since it refers to something that happened in the past and the situation cannot be changed
- The structure in this type of sentences is:

   **If + past perfect / conditional perfect in the main clause**

   *Ex: If I had found his address I woul have sent him an invitation*  
   *She wouldn't have spoken to you like that if she had known it would hurt you*

   ===============

**Conditional Sentences with Other Tenses**

**Conditional + Imperative**

   **If + present simpe / imperative in the main clause**
Ex: If you go out, buy the newspaper, please

Be quiet if don’t want to be punished

Conditional + modal verb

If + present simple / present modal verb in the main clause

Ex: If the dress suits you you can/ should buy it

==============

UNLESS

Unless means <if not>. It can be used in first, second and third conditionals

Unless goes in the conditional clause

Ex: If you don’t study, you won’t pass the exam >> Unless you study,
you won’t pass the exam

I wouldn’t ask her out if you didn’t tell me it is OK >> I wouldn’t ask her out

unless you told me it is OK

They wouldn’t have come if we hadn’t invited them >> They wouldn’t have
come unless we had invited them

EXERCISES

http://www.englishpage.com/conditional/conditional10.htm
http://www.eslpartyland.com/dating/guy.htm

REPORTED SPEECH (Unit 4)

-Changes
  -Verb tenses, including modals (see changes in tenses)
  -Other words and expressions (time expressions, demonstratitives)
  -Subjects and objects (pay attention to the subject and object of the reported sentence)

-Reporting verbs:
  Statements: say (without object) / tell /with object
  Questions: ask / invite
  Orders, warnings and requests: order / tell / warn / beg / remind
  Suggestions: suggest / recommend

-Special structures:
  Questions
    Yes/no questions: if / whether in the reported sentence
    Are you coming to the school trip tomorrow? Raquel asked Daniel
    Raquel asked Daniel whether / if he was coming to the school trip the next / following day
    Wh questions: wh word repeated in the reported sentence
1. What are they thinking of? I asked Peter  
   I asked Peter what they were thinking of
2. Where are those books you were reading yesterday night? My brother asked me  
   My brother asked me where those books I was reading / I had been reading the previous night were

Orders / warnings / requests (imperative forms) 
verb + object + (not) infinitive

1. “Switch off your mobile phones right now!”, the teacher ordered  
   The teacher ordered us to switch off our mobile phones right then
2. “Please, please don’t leave me”, the boy begged his girlfriend  
   The boy begged his girlfriend not to leave him
3. “Don’t cross the road alone. It’s dangerous”, the mother warned her son  
   The mother warned her son not to cross the road alone because it was dangerous

Suggestions
Suggest + ing  
Recommend + ing  
Suggest + object + that + subject + (should) + infinitive without to

1. “Let’s go to the pub for a drink”, John said  
   John suggested going to the pub for a drink
2. “Why don’t we ask for a big pizza? I said  
   I suggested asking for a big pizza

-Two possibilities
   From direct to reported speech
   From reported to direct speech

EXERCISES

1) "He works in a bank", she said

2) "We went out last night", they sais

3) "I'm coming!", he said

4) "I was waiting for the bus when he arrived" John said

5) "I'd never been there before" Clara exclaimed

6) "I didn't go to the party" Jean told to him

7) "Lucy will come later" the secretary told the boss

8) "He hasn't eaten breakfast", the mother said

9) "I can help you tomorrow", Helen told me

10) "You should go to bed early", the mother said

11) "I don't like chocolate", the boy said
12) "I won't see you tomorrow" the girl announced
13) "She's living in Paris for a few months", Sarah said
14) "I visited my parents at the weekend", the student said
15) "I hadn't travelled by underground before I came to London", the Chinese woman said
16) "They would help if they could", we said
17) "I'll do the washing-up later" Peter offered
18) "He could read when he was three", the father said
19) "I was sleeping when Julie called", Hester told her friend.

1) "Is John at home?"
2) "Am I late?"
3) "Is it cold outside?"
4) "Are they in Paris?"
5) "Is the bus stop near the shopping centre?"

1) "Where is the post office?"
2) "Why is Julie sad?"
3) "What's for dinner?"
4) "Who is the woman in the red dress?"
5) "How is your grandmother?"
6) "When is the party?"
7) "How much is the rent on your flat?"
8) "Where are the glasses?"
9) "How is the weather in Chicago?"
10) "Who is the Prime Minister of Canada?"

### MODAL VERBS

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<th>Uses</th>
<th>Examples</th>
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<td>- Ability</td>
<td></td>
<td>What you are able to do or not to do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Possibility</td>
<td></td>
<td>What you think is possible or not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CAN</strong></td>
<td><strong>-Permission</strong></td>
<td>To ask and give permission When you ask someone to do something for you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>-Requests</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CAN’T</strong></td>
<td><strong>-Prohibition</strong></td>
<td>A form of prohibition, similar to mustn’t When you think something is not possible</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>-Disbelief</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COULD</strong></td>
<td><strong>-Ability and possibility in the past</strong></td>
<td>The uses of could are the same as can when speaking about the past. However, you can use could instead of can to speak about the present when you feel that there is less possibility, or when you want to be more polite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Less degree of possibility in the present</strong></td>
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<td><strong>(3)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>+ Polite Requests</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>COULDN’T</strong></td>
<td><strong>Prohibition (in the past)</strong></td>
<td>In fact must and have to are interchangeable. Yet, must is a bit stronger than have to. But, it mainly depends on the opinion of the speaker. Both verbs are used to imply that it is necessary to do something. Must and have to are also used when we make deductions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disbelief (in the past)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>MUST and HAVE TO</strong></td>
<td><strong>-Obligation</strong></td>
<td>These semi-modal expressions are used to state that it is not necessary to do something. Be careful! MUSTN’T is not the negative form of MUST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>-Deduction</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>DON’T HAVE TO</strong></td>
<td><strong>Negative forms of must and have to</strong></td>
<td>You think that it is necessary NOT TO DO SOMETHING</td>
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<td><strong>DON’T NEED</strong></td>
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<td><strong>NEEDN’T</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>MUSTN’T</strong></td>
<td><strong>-External Prohibition (law or rule)</strong></td>
<td>You can’t do something because it is against the law or the rules of a society, a place, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>-Internal Prohibition (speaker’s opinion)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>SHOULD</strong></td>
<td><strong>-Advice</strong></td>
<td>Should is stronger than Ought to</td>
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<td><strong>OUGHT TO</strong></td>
<td><strong>-Opinion</strong></td>
<td>Ought to is more polite than Should</td>
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<td><strong>MAY</strong></td>
<td><strong>-Possibility in a lesser degree (2)</strong></td>
<td>It may rain tomorrow / Paul may come to my party</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>-Asking for permission(very polite)</strong></td>
<td>May I enter? May I have another cup of tea?</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>-Deduction(less sure)</strong></td>
<td>Tess is late. She may be lost in the city</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>MIGHT</strong></td>
<td><strong>-Possibility in a lesser degree (1)</strong></td>
<td>It might rain tomorrow, although according to the forecast, there is only a 25% of possibility. Although it’s quite late, they might be sleeping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>-Deduction (less sure)</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>WOULD</strong></td>
<td><strong>-Offers/invitations</strong></td>
<td>Would you like another piece of cake? Would you mind closing the door?</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>-Very polite requests</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SHALL</strong></td>
<td><strong>-Suggestions</strong></td>
<td>Shall we go out tonight?</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>-Future predictions</strong></td>
<td>We shall overcome this crisis</td>
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MODALS FOLLOWED BY PERFECT INFINITIVE (Modal Perfect)

Must have
"Must have" se usa para expresar una conclusión lógica sobre algo que ocurrió en el pasado. No estamos seguros de lo que sucedió exactamente, pero basándonos en las pruebas, podemos llegar a alguna conclusión. A diferencia de "might have" o "may have", como veremos más tarde, "must have" expresa casi total certeza.

*Ex: The lights are off. They must have gone out.* (Las luces están apagadas. Se deben haber ido.)

I never see John and Claire together anymore. They must have separated. (Ya nunca veo a John y Claire juntos. Se deben haber separado.)

I know you love chocolate. It must have been difficult to say "no" to that piece of cake. (Sé que te gusta el chocolate. Debe de ser difícil para ti decir "no" a un pedazo de pastel.)

May have / Might have
"May have" y "might have" se utilizan para expresar posibilidad en el pasado. El uso de estos dos modales expresa mayor incertidumbre que *must have*.

*I think it may have worked, but we gave up too soon.* (Creo que podría haber funcionado, pero nos rendimos demasiado pronto.)

- *They might have won if their star player hadn't been injured.* (Ellos podrían haber ganado si su mejor jugador no se hubiera lesionado.)
- *I don't know, it might have been different if you were there.* (No sé, podría haber sido diferente si tú hubieras estado allí.)

Can't have
"Can't have" se utiliza de una manera similar a "must have", pero en la forma negativa. Podemos utilizar "can't have" cuando estamos casi seguros de que no es posible que algo ocurriera en el pasado.

- *I know you love chocolate. It can't have been easy to say "no" to that piece of cake.* (Sé que te gusta el chocolate. No puede haber sido fácil para ti decir "no" a un pedazo de pastel.)
- *Frank failed the exam. He can't have studied as much as he claimed.* (Frank suspendió el examen. No puede haber estudiado tanto como aseguró.)
- *They had a lot of work to do and little time. They can't have finished everything.* (Tenían mucho trabajo que hacer y poco tiempo. No puede haber terminado todo.)

Could have
"Couldn't have" se puede usar en lugar de "can't have".

- *I know you love chocolate. It couldn't have been easy to say "no" to that piece of cake.* (Sé que te gusta el chocolate. Debe de ser difícil para ti decir "no" a un pedazo de pastel.)
- *Frank failed the exam. He couldn't have been paying attention in class.* (Frank suspendió el examen. No debió haber estado atento en la clase.)
- *They had a lot of work to do and little time. They couldn't have finished everything.* (Tenían mucho trabajo que hacer y poco tiempo. No podrían haber terminado todo.)

"Could have"
También se utiliza para expresar que algo habría sido posible en el pasado pero en realidad no pasó.

- *If it hadn't stopped raining, the party could have been a disaster.* (Si no hubiera parado de llover, la fiesta podría haber sido un desastre.)
- *She could have run faster, but she wanted to save her energy.* (Ella podría haber corrido más rápido, pero quería ahorrar energía.)
• We could have bought a new car, but we decided to use the money to go on vacation. (Podríamos haber comprado un coche nuevo, pero decidimos usar el dinero para ir de vacaciones.)

Should have/Ought to have
"Should have" y "ought to have" se utiliza cuando algo no ocurrió, pero hubiera sido mejor si hubiera ocurrido. En la negativa, estos referentes indican que algo sucedió, pero hubiera sido mejor que no fuese así.

Ejemplos: I told you, you should have studied more! (Te lo dije, deberías haber estudiado más.)
Ben ought to have gone to the doctor sooner. Now they say it will be a month before he is fully recovered. (Ben debería haber ido al médico antes. Ahora dicen que tardará un mes más en recuperarse por completo.)
I shouldn't have eaten that last cookie. (No debería haber comido la última galleta.)
She shouldn't have been angry, it wasn't your fault. (No debería haberse enfadado, no fue culpa tuya.)

Would have
"Would have" se usa para formar frases condicionales en inglés. Ver la lección de frases condicionales para más información.

Now read the sentences and use a modal perfect according to the situation.

1. Ted's flight from Amsterdam took more than 11 hours. He ________________ be exhausted (deduction)
2. The book is optional. We ________________ read it if we don't want to. (lack of obligation)
3. Susan ________________ hear the speaker because the crowd was cheering so loudly (impossibility)
4. The television isn't working. It ________________ damaged during the move. (deduction)
5. Kate: ________________ hold your breath for more than a minute? possibility
   Jack: No, I can't.
6. You ________________ be rich to be a success. Some of the most successful people I know haven't got a penny to their name (not necessary)
7. I've redone this math problem at least twenty times, but my answer is wrong according to the answer key. The answer in the book ________________ be wrong! (deduction)
8. You ________________ do the job if you didn't speak Japanese fluently. (impossibility)
9. You ________________ worry so much. It doesn't do you any good. (advice)
10. You must be kidding! That ________________ be true. (disbelief)
11. ________________ we move into the living room? It's more comfortable in there and there's a beautiful view of the lake. (very polite request)
12. If I had gone white water rafting with my friends, I ________________ be down the Colorado River right now. (strong feeling of possibility)
13. You ________________ take along some cash. The restaurant may not accept credit cards. (advice)
14. Terry and Frank said they would come over right after work, so they ________________ be here by 6:00. (strong feeling of possibility)
15. The lamp ________________ be broken. Maybe the light bulb just burned out. (deduction)

www.autoenglish.org/modalverbs/gr.might.i.htm
RELATIVE SENTENCES (Unit 1)
-A relative sentence consists of a main clause and a relative clause

-There are two types of relative clauses:
  Defining Relative Clauses
  Non-Defining Relative Clauses

Defining Relative clauses:
-They provide information that is essential to thoroughly understand the meaning of the sentence
- There are not commas separating the main and the relative clause
- The relative pronouns who and which can be substituted by that
-When the relative pronoun is not the subject it can be omitted.
- When the relative pronoun is neither the subject nor the direct object of the relative clause and it needs a preposition, we usually put it at the end of the sentence
  Ex: Who do you work for? >> For whom do you work?

Non-Defining Relative clauses:
-They provide extra information that is not essential to understand the sentence
- The relative clause is separated from the main clause by commas
- The relative pronoun cannot be omitted
- The relative pronoun cannot be substituted by that
- When in front of the relative pronoun who there is a preposition it changes into whom

EXERCISES

A very good page with explanations and exercises

Another very good page, with explanations and exercises. There is an exercise to help you to combine two sentences into a relative sentence

EXERCISES
Exercise 1. Combine each of these pairs of sentences so that the second becomes a non-defining relative clause.
1. Our television set is always making funny noises. It cost us a lot of money.

2. Mr. Green is going to retire. His students like him very much.

3. A history of the town will be published soon. People know nothing about it.

4. Picasso is known all over the world now. His paintings were not understood at first.

5. The final exams happened to be very easy. I feared them too much.
6. I'm going to visit Brazil. I don't know anything at all about it.
7. The storm damaged the lorry. Its driver is a friend of mine.
8. We couldn't climb that mountain. Its summit is always covered with snow.
9. Juan speaks English very well. His mother is Swedish.
10. Their story sounds incredible. It is true.
11. My uncle Tom will be arriving tomorrow. You've heard so much about him.
12. Sardines are very nourishing. They are cheap.
14. John did most of the work. He is very clever.
15. Valery came home yesterday. It was a pleasant surprise.

Exercise 2. Combine the following pair or groups of sentences, using relative pronouns.
1. Tom had been driving all day. He was tired and wanted to stop.
2. Ann had been sleeping in the back of the car. She felt quite fresh and wanted to go on.
3. Paul wanted to take the mountain road. His tyres were nearly new.
4. Mary didn't know anything about mountains. She thought it would be safe to climb alone.
5. Jack's tyres were very old. He wanted to stick to the tarred road.
6. He gave orders to his lieutenants. The lieutenants passed them on to the soldiers.
7. She said that the men were thieves. This turned out to be true.

8. The matter was reported to the Chief of Police. He ordered us all to be arrested.

9. In prison they fed us on dry bread. Most of it was mouldy.

10. We slept in the same room as a handcuffed prisoner. His handcuffs rattled when he moved.

11. We lit a fire. It soon dried out our clothes.

12. They rowed across the Atlantic. This had never been done before.

13. The lorry crashed into a bus-load of schoolchildren. Six of them were slightly injured.

14. She refuses to use machines. This makes her work more arduous.

15. I met Mary. She asked me to give you this.

16. The women prayed aloud all night. This kept us awake.

17. The river bed is uneven and you may be in shallow water one moment and in deep water the next. This makes it unsafe for non swimmers.

18. Mary said that there should be a notice up warning people. Mary's children couldn't swim.

19. Ann said that there were far too many notices. Ann's children could swim very well.

20. He paid me for cleaning ten windows. Most of them hadn't been cleaned for at least a year.

TO HAVE** SOMETHING DONE

1. Identify the tense of the sentence given
   The manager has cleaned the windows >> present perfect

2. In the new sentence, use the same tense but of the verb TO HAVE
The manager **has had**

3. Identify the object/thing the sentence refers to and add it to the verb have

The manager has had **the windows**

4. Form the participle of the verb given in the first sentence and add it to the previous sentence

The manager has had the windows **cleaned**

**EXERCISES**

1-Present Simple
He paints his shoes >> He _______________ his shoes _______________.

2-Present Continuous
He is mending his car >> He _______________ his car _______________.

3-Past Simple
She watered her garden >> She _______________ her garden _______________.

4-Past Continuous
She was perming her hair >> She _______________ her hair _______________.

5-Future Simple
I will repair the roof >> I _______________ the roof _______________.

6. Future Continuous
I will be painting my nails >> I _______________ my hair _______________.

7-Present Perfect
The manager has cleaned the windows >> The manager _______________ the windows _______________.

8-Present Perfect Continuous
She has been taking photos >> She _______________ her photos _______________.

9-Past Perfect
You had ironed your T-shirt >> You _______________ your shirt _______________.

10-Past Perfect Continuous
He had been decorating your house >> You _______________ your house _______________.

11- Modal/Infinitive
He may send the parcel >> You _______________ the parcel _______________.

**2. Rewrite these sentences using have or get**

1. The mechanic changed the oil in my car.

________________________________________________________________________

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

________________________________________________________________________

3. A decorator has repainted our house.

________________________________________________________________________

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

________________________________________________________________________

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

________________________________________________________________________

6. The town hall has just been rebuilt for the council.

________________________________________________________________________

7. Somebody will have to do it for you.
8. She asked Bill to paint the living room last week.

9. My little brother washed my car for me yesterday.

10. Somebody sends Tom his cigars from Havana.

11. Should he have asked anyone to make the report?

12. Someone ought to translate it into Spanish for them.

13. Will anyone tune her guitar for Ann?

14. Someone doesn't bring goods for us every day.

15. Your hair needs cutting.
   You must

   IMPERSONAL PASSIVE

   If the verb of the active sentence is transitive you can change the active sentence into an impersonal passive. Impersonal passives are usually formed using one of the following verbs
   believe, think, find, say, report, consider, understand, acknowledge, expect, tell, know

1. ACTIVE SENTENCE: People say // that he is handsome
   1.1. To change the active sentence into an impersonal passive follow the steps
   First step: We put the verb (say) of the first clause in the same tense but in passive voice (present simple) >> It is said
   Second step: The second clause remains unchanged >> that he is handsome.
   Resulting sentence >> It is said that he is handsome
   The active sentence can also be changed into a type of passive sentence that does not exist in Spanish.
   1.2. To change the impersonal passive into another type of passive follow the steps
   First step: Identify the subject of the second clause >> he
   Second step: Add the same passive tense as in the first clause >> is said
   Third step: Put the verb of the second clause (is) in the infinitive >> to be
   Fourth step: Add the rest of information >> handsome.
   NEW PASSIVE SENTENCE: He is said to be handsome

EXERCISES

1) People think that the new prime minister is a good speaker.
   It is
   The new prime minister

2) They report that the suspended gunman is in custody.
   The suspended
   It is

3) People don't expect that the new party will win the election.
   It isn't
   The new

4) The police say that the principal is at large.
   It is
   The principal
5) The detective knows that the robber has left the city.
   It is
   The robber

6) People believe that giving encouragement is important at work, too.
   It is
   Giving encouragement

7) They told us that Charles drank too much at the party.
   It was
   Charles

Change the active sentences into passive voice

1. They arrested her last week.
   _________________________________________________________

2. John wrote a letter.
   _________________________________________________________

3. They invited ten friends to the party.
   _________________________________________________________

4. They have just built a new house.
   _________________________________________________________

5. The police caught the thieves yesterday.
   _________________________________________________________

6. The maid will clean all the house for tomorrow.
   _________________________________________________________

7. My brother hit me.
   _________________________________________________________

8. They removed two cars from the street.
   _________________________________________________________

9. They have just cleaned the room.
   _________________________________________________________

10. We will build a new house.
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