



# ENGLISH: SUPPORT AND RETAKE ACTIVITIES (3rd ESO)

NAME:

### **GRAMMAR ACTIVITIES**

### **PRESENT SIMPLE**

<b>1- Write affirmative ( ✓ ) or negative</b> 1. You / read / books after school. ✓	( X ) sentences.
2. Helen / play / basketball with her frien	ds. ✓
3. He / go / to school at the weekend. X	
4. They / buy / English magazines. X	
5. I / watch / TV every day. ✓	
6. I / have a shower / every evening. 🗸	
7. Sabine / go running / every weekend /	x
8. Elena / clean her room / every day 🗸	
9. Juan / eat breakfast / before school X	<del></del>
10. We / feed the animals / every morning	ng X
Example: Lukas / sing in a band?  Does Lukas sing in a ba  1. we / have fruit ?	nd? Yes, he does? Yes, we
2. Ben / chat online?	
3. you / go to the cinema ?	? No, he
4. Amita / play an instrument?	? No, I
5. Javier and Dafne / listen to music?	? Yes, she ? Yes, they
6. Manuel / play computer games ?	: Tes, triey: No, he
7. You / watch TV ?	: No, He ? Yes, I
8. You / like / crime films?	Yes,
9. Your brother / drink / tea?	? No,
10. Your friends / like / sports?	2 No.

- `	ole `wh' questions: e / you / go to school?) e do you go to school?
1. (what / he / do / after	er class?)
2. (what / you / do?)	
3. (where / John / come	e from?)
4. (how long / it / take	from London to Paris?)
5. (how often / she / go	to the cinema?)
6. (how many children ,	/ you / have?)
7. (when / you / get up	?)
8. (how often / you / st	udy English?)
9. (what time / the film	/ start?)
10. (where / you / play	tennis?)
	OUS brackets in the present continuous. (watch) a reality show on TV.
2. My favourite team	(win)!
3. Someone	(swim) in the sea.
4. Iwo people	(cook) dinner on the beach. (watch) a soap opera.
5. we	(watcn) a soap opera.
	(do) my homework.
	(read) a magazine.
9. Dad	(not listen) to the radio.
	(talk) by phone.
11. loe	(play) on the computer.
	(do) grammar exercises.
13. I	
	(sit) in the classroom.
	(drive) to work now.
16. He	on the river with his dad. (swim)
17. Joe	with his friends. (fish)
18. My classmates	in a camping site tonight. (not sleep)
19. We	a good time. (have)
20. She	lunch now. (not cook)
	s and the short answers.
1. she / buy / any bread	d / ? ? No,
2. they / play / table te	

3. you / listen / to pop music / ?	2 N -
4. you / lose / the tennis match / ?	? No,
4. you / lose / the terms materi / :	? Yes,
5. your mum / swim / in the swimming pool / ?	? No,
6. your dad / work / today /?	? Yes,
7. you / have a good time / on holiday / ?	? No,
8. your mum / cook dinner / now / ?	? Yes,
9. your friends / play football / ?	
PRESENT SIMPLE - PRESENT CONTINUO  1- Ask questions for the underlined word	
tense of the verb. 1	?
George <i>often</i> has a bath.	
2Mike eats <i>corn-flakes</i> for breakfast every morning	
The teacher is <b>writing some examples on the</b>	board.
4 <b>Tom</b> is watching a film now.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
5	
Peter and Rob go to school by <b>service bus</b> . 7.	
Sam is doing his homework <i>in his room.</i> 8.	
I read <i>two</i> books every month.	
No, Sally isn't writing a letter now.	
Tammy is studying <i>English</i> . 11.	
Steve teaches English <i>at the university.</i> 12.	
The pupils are taking <b>their photo albums</b> to sch 13.	ool.
Michael visits <i>his grandparents</i> every weekend. 14.	
Debby and her friend are putting <b>their clothes</b> in 15.	
Aunt Ruth is having dinner with us <b>tonight</b> .	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

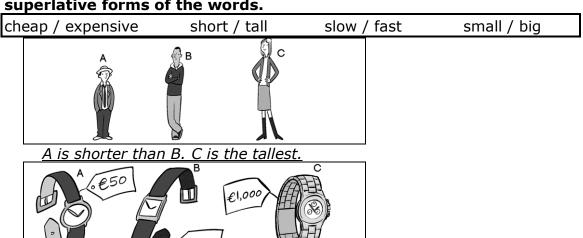
2- Write DON'T, DOESN'T, ISN'T, AREN'T or AM NOT in the blank							
space in each sentence.							
1. He <i>isn't</i> listening to the radio right now.							
2. He <b>doesn't</b> listen to the radio every evening.							
3. We watching a television program now.							
4. We watch television every day.							
5. They study their lessons after class							
6. They studying their lessons right now.							
7. It raining very hard right at the moment.							
8. It rain very much during the summer.							
9. Mr. Johnson eating his lunch now.							
10. Mr. Johnson always eat at that place.							
11. I see any students in that room.							
12. I hear anyone in the hall now.							
2. Change the garrent time averagion:							
3- Choose the correct time expression:							
1. We go to school (every day/now).							
<ol> <li>Tom is watching TV (every evening/at the moment).</li> <li>I am baking a cake (every morning/right now).</li> </ol>							
3. I am baking a cake (every morning/right now).							
4. They play tennis (every Thursday/now).							
5. She does her homework (every afternoon/at the moment)							
6. The boys are cleaning their room(every day/now)							
7. Mrs. Arthur bakes a cake (every Friday/now).							
8. I brush my teeth (twice a day/at the moment).							
4- Write sentences. Use the present simple or present continuous.							
<b>Example</b> : We / have / lunch / now							
We're having lunch now.							
1. I / wear / trainers / today							
2. We / usually / go / to school by bus							
3. They /live / in Madrid / at the moment							
3. They file fill Hadrid f at the moment							
4. Liz and Phil / sail their boat / every weekend							
5. Look! He / dive into the water / now							
6. They / always / spend / Saturdays / by the sea							
5- Write the correct form of the Present Simple or Present							
Continuous.							
1. I (do) my homework right now.							
2. What is she cooking now? I (smell) something good.							
3. They (play) football at the moment.							
4. This exercise is easy. I (understand) the rule.							
5. He (write) a letter to his grandparents at this moment.							
6. They (want) to go to the new film now.							
7. I (hear) a noise. Someone is coming.							
8. The bell (ring) right now.							

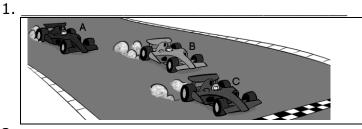
9. I	(go) to town right now. I
(want) some groceries.	
	(talk) to her friend at the moment.
	(not listen) to the teacher.
	(read) an interesting book now. I
	(enjoy) it very much.
	(watch) the news on TV every evening.
	(teach) his friend how to play chess now.
His friend	(not know) how to play.
14. The sun is shining.	It (not rain).
15 Susan usually	(go) to school by bus, but now
she	(go) to school by train.
16 Mary often	(read) in hed, but today she is very
tired and she	(read) in bed, but today she is very (not / read).
17 Look lane	(not / redd).
	(sing) this song
18 My father	(have) a lot of work to do every weekend.
10. The girls	(not / talk) now. All of them
19. The girls	(watch) a film.
cistor	(visit) my grandparents every Friday. My
21 The hove	(often / visit) them (swim) in the pool now but they
ZI. THE DOYS	(usually / swim) in the sea
22. Thou	(usually / swim) in the sea.
today they	(sometimes / have) lunch at work, but
	(have) at a restaurant.
24. My months in	u. She (have) a shower.
24. My mother	(always / cook) in the morning.
	(you / usually / do) at weekends?
26. Jane	(give) a party today because it
27 The leaves	
27. The lesson	(start) at 9 o'clock every morning.
28. 1	English at the moment. (speak)
	English on Tuesdays. (study)
30. They always	to school. (walk)
31. We	football right now.(not play)
32. Belen	at the moment. (not sleep)
33. My family usually	to Sevilla for our holidays. (go)
	(read) the newspaper in the
morning.	
35. I	(do) my homework now.
<b>COMPARATIVE AND S</b>	SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES
	entences with the comparative form of the
adjectives.	
1. Skydiving is	(scary) surfing.
2. The rides at Universa	al Studios are(exciting) the
rides at DisneyWorld.	
3. English is	(good) History.
	(expensive) England.
	(easy) Science.

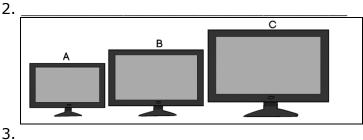
2-	Complete	the	sentences	with	the	superlative	form	of	the
adj	ectives in b	rack	ets.						

1. It is the	shop in town. (large)
2. Monday is the	day of the week. (bad)
3. Ben was the	person in his family. (noisy)
4. Sam is the in the	in the class. (popular)
5. Which is the	subject at school? (difficult)

### 3-Look at the pictures. Compare A, B and C. Use comparative and superlative forms of the words.







# 4- There is one missing word in each sentence. Rewrite the

sentences correctly.
<b>Example</b> : It was hottest day of the year. <i>It was the hottest day of the year</i>
1. That must be the horrible meal I have ever had
2. That was worst horror film I have ever seen
3. This phone is better my old one
4. That curry last night was spiciest I've ever eaten
5. Eating carrots is a lot healthier eating crisps!
6. Who do you think is best football player in your team?
7. This café is expensive than our favourite
8. My gran makes tastiest soup in the world

5- Fill in the blanks with		adjectives	in	brackets	in	the
comparative or superlative f		othor (ald)				
1. Tom is			am.	(020)		
2. This problem is				(easy)		
3. John is						
4. My friend is				(a.a. = 11)		
5. My room is						
6. Konya is						
7. The Kızılırmak is				y. (long)		
8. Madonna is						
9. My English is		your English	. (gc	ood)		
10. The weather today is		the we	eath	er yesterda	ıy. (b	ad)
11. This garden is		_ that garde	en. (l	arge)		
12. Elizabeth is		girl in our gro	oup.	(beautiful)		
13. I am						
14. What is				nnv)		
15. Who is						
16. We like wearing				,		
17. These trousers are				e) than tho	se ie	eans.
18. She is						
19. You are the						
20. My grandma is						
21. The red dress is the		(attrac	ctive		p.	
22. I always tell the		(fun) joke:	s.	-	•	
23. Trains are	tha	n aeroplanes	. (slo	ow)		
24. Ann is						
25. That TV set is						
26. Fifi is	than Kat	e. (pretty)				
27. Tim is	_ than Pe	ter. (talented	d)			
6- Fill in the blanks as in the	exampl	e.				
I went on holiday last year b	ut it was	a disastori	Mv	hotal roor	n w.	· C
<b>smaller than</b> (small) the or			-			
it was						
terrible too It was	(Siliali) i	(cold)	in F	naland Th	ne he	ach
terrible too. It wasnear the hotel was very dirty -	it was	(cold)		dirtı)	v) all	the
beaches on the island. The foo	d was _			(exp	ensiv	e) I
expected and I didn't have en	ouah mo	nev. One da	v I v	went shop	oina	in a
big department store and I be (expensive) vase in the who	le shop.	But			(t	pad)
thing of all was that I lost my process (horrib	passport .	and I couldn'	't go	back home	e. It	was
(1101112	ic) Hollac	iy or all fifty fi	iic.			
7- Rewrite the sentences us	ing "not	asas".				
Example: Jack's English is wor	_					
Jack's English isn't a						
1. July is hotter than May.						
May						

2. Alper's bag is 3 kg. Ahmet's bag is 5 Alper's bag	kg.				
3. An orange is sweeter than a lemon.  A lemon					
4. Terry is 1.70 cm tall. Jason is 1.70 cm	4. Terry is 1.70 cm tall. Jason is 1.70 cm tall too.				
5. Chinese is more difficult than French. French					
6. Science fiction films and soap operas Science fiction films					
7. Chemistry is more difficult than draw Chemistry	ing.				
8. Jane's car is Mercedes, but Sue's car Sue's car	is Opel.				
PAST SIMPLE					
1- Write the past simple of these re					
stay	love				
rain	wash				
help	stop				
carry	ask				
want	look				
play	open				
smoke walk	start				
	live watch				
study cry	like				
work	drop				
listen	shop				
2- Write these sentences in the past 1. I see my parents every weekend. (last	t simple.				
2. Matthew always asks a lot of question	ns. (this morning)				
3. They go to the mountains in the wint	er. (last winter)				
4. Julie meets Tom from school every at	fternoon. (this afternoon)				
5. Jenny watches a lot of television at the	ne weekends. (on holiday)				
6. He eats a lot in the evenings. (last ni	ght)				
7. The programme starts at 7:30 every	Friday. (this morning)				
8. I love cycling at the weekends. (when	n I was a child)				
9. We always have a nice time with ther	m. (on holiday)				
10. The garden looks lovely in the spring	g. (last spring)				

3- Fill in the blanks with the past simple form of the verbs.
Benjamin Franklin (be born) in Boston in 1706. He
(be) the fifteenth of the seventeen children of a poor
candlemaker. He (go) to school only one year. He
(begin) to work when he was twelve. At the age of
fourteen he (decide) to be a writer. He
(copy) the great stories of famous writers and later he
(become) the best known writer in his time. When he (be)
seventeen, he (leave) Boston and (arrive)
in Philadelphia with only a few pennies in his pocket. He
(get) a job as a publisher of a newspaper and (retire) from
business as a very rich man at forty-two. Then he (spend)
the next forty years for his government. He (play) an
important role in the founding of the USA. Franklin(be)
also an important scientist and inventor. He (draw) electricity from a cloud on a kite string. He (write) one of
electricity from a cloud on a kite string. He (write) one of
the first text books on electricity. He (invent) a simple
lightning rod and many other practical tools. He (make) a
study of water and (discover) many principles of
hydrodynamics. He even (invent) bifocal glasses when he
was seventy-eight and (need) them himself. Franklin
(do) all these things and many more because he
(believe) he (can).
4- Make negative sentences (x) or questions (?) in the past simple.  Example: he / stay (x) in a hotel  He didn't stay in a hotel.  1. she / like (x) the film  2. I / use / (x) the school computer yesterday  3. they / arrive (?) home late yesterday  4. you / ask (?) her for Caroline's address  5. he / enjoy (x) the concert in the park  6. we / talk (x) about school at all  7. you / learn (?) speak Italian when you were in Italy.  5- Write what Jean DID or DIDN'T do yesterday:  1. go shopping ( - ) Jean didn't go shopping yesterday.  2. clean the house ( + )  3. feed the cat ( + )  3. feed the cat ( + )
4. telephone Mary ( - )
5. watch a film on TV ( - )
6. visit her grandparents ( + )
7. take them a cake ( + )
6- Fill in the blanks with a verb from the box in the past simple.
break swim have make sit write spend
buy drink lose wash
1. She a cake an hour ago.
2. She a hat last week.
3. The boy a letter yesterday.
4. They in the sea for an hour.
5. They a lot of Coke last night.

6. She	_ all his money la a bath two mi _ his wallet last r on the old ch	ast week. nutes ago. night. nair a minu				
<b>7- Write question for</b> 1. He married <u>María</u> .	the underlined	words.				
2. Columbus discovered	America <u>in 1492</u>	) 				
3. He invented the telep	hone.					
4. You looked at the ma	gazine.					
5. <u>Because he was ill</u> , he	died.					
6. We visited our grandp	oarents.					
7. I danced at the disco.						
8. They walked to school	<u>l</u> .					
9. I was born <u>in London</u>						
10. I was born on 23rd	luly, 2001.					
8- Write the verbs continuous or past sir 1. She's very clever. She 2. The museum 3. What	nple form. e (op	(spe en) at 5 o'	ak) four clock ev	langua ery eve	iges. ening.	
(play) in the garden. 4. Last week I						
<ul><li>5. Listen! Pat</li><li>6. Tina is a teacher. She</li></ul>	(play)	the piano			s to yo	oung
people. 7. Bernard 8. We can't go swimmin 9. Hurry up! The bus 10. "Where are you, Ge a meal!"	g now because it	: _ (come) tchen, I		erday ( (rai	evening n) (c	g. ook)
11. Mozart 12. I 13. "You 14. I	_ (clean) my tee (stand) on (drink,	th three ti "my foot"	mes yes `Oh, I'm	sorry!	"	y I
15. Yesterday she	nk) tea.		(see)			
(no	t, speak) to me.					5110
16. She's married but sh	ıc	(110	ı wedi) i	a illig.		

18. Mark's father	(not, watch) television very often.
	(buy) a new car every year. (go, always) to work by car but today he
19. He	(go, always) to work by car but today he
(wa	lk).
20. Her grandfather	(be) born in 1939.
21. Last night I	(study) English for my exam.
	(David, sleep) at the moment? No, he isn't. He
(pla	y) the guitar.
	(travel) from London to Stratford by
underground yesterday.	
9- Read the following	story
_	e lives in England, but he is often away with his ship.
	back from a long voyage and finds new neighbors
	. They have a pretty daughter, and Bob soon loves
	rry her when he comes back. Bob promises the girl
to send a present from e	•
Bob's first port is Capet	own in Africa, and he sends the girl a parrot from
	aks three languages. When Bob's ship reaches
Australia, a letter comes	s from the girl. The letter says, "Thank you for the
parrot, Bob. It tasted mu	uch better than a chicken."
	<ul><li>in. Use THE SIMPLE PAST.</li><li>He lived in England, but he was often away with</li></ul>
b) Answer the question	ons about the story:
b) Answer the question 1. What was Bob?	ons about the story:
1. What was Bob?	
1. What was Bob? <b>He was a young sailor</b>	
1. What was Bob? <b>He was a young sailor</b>	·_
1. What was Bob? <b>He was a young sailor</b>	nd when he was back home?
<ol> <li>What was Bob?</li> <li>He was a young sailor</li> <li>What change did he fi</li> </ol>	nd when he was back home?
<ol> <li>What was Bob?</li> <li>He was a young sailor</li> <li>What change did he fi</li> </ol>	nd when he was back home? er?
<ol> <li>What was Bob?</li> <li>He was a young sailor</li> <li>What change did he fi</li> <li>How was their daught</li> <li>How did Bob feel about</li> </ol>	nd when he was back home? er? ut the girl?
<ol> <li>What was Bob?</li> <li>He was a young sailor</li> <li>What change did he fi</li> <li>How was their daught</li> </ol>	nd when he was back home? er? ut the girl?
<ol> <li>What was Bob?</li> <li>He was a young sailor</li> <li>What change did he fi</li> <li>How was their daught</li> <li>How did Bob feel about</li> <li>What did Bob tell the</li> </ol>	nd when he was back home? er? ut the girl? girl?
<ol> <li>What was Bob?</li> <li>He was a young sailor</li> <li>What change did he fi</li> <li>How was their daught</li> <li>How did Bob feel about</li> </ol>	nd when he was back home? er? ut the girl? girl?
1. What was Bob?  He was a young sailor 2. What change did he fi 3. How was their daught 4. How did Bob feel abou 5. What did Bob tell the 6. What did Bob send the	nd when he was back home? er? ut the girl? girl?
<ol> <li>What was Bob?</li> <li>He was a young sailor</li> <li>What change did he fi</li> <li>How was their daught</li> <li>How did Bob feel about</li> <li>What did Bob tell the</li> </ol>	nd when he was back home? er? ut the girl? girl?
1. What was Bob?  He was a young sailor 2. What change did he fi 3. How was their daught 4. How did Bob feel abou 5. What did Bob tell the 6. What did Bob send the 7. Where is Capetown?	nd when he was back home? er? ut the girl? girl? e girl from Capetown?
1. What was Bob?  He was a young sailor 2. What change did he fi 3. How was their daught 4. How did Bob feel abou 5. What did Bob tell the 6. What did Bob send the	nd when he was back home? er? ut the girl? girl? e girl from Capetown?
1. What was Bob?  He was a young sailor 2. What change did he fi 3. How was their daught 4. How did Bob feel abou 5. What did Bob tell the 6. What did Bob send the 7. Where is Capetown?	nd when he was back home? er? ut the girl? girl? e girl from Capetown?  did the parrot speak?

### **MODAL VERBS**

1- Fill in the blanks with CAN or CAN'T:	
1. She is a small baby. She ea	at meat, but she
drink milk.	
2. That dress is not expensive. I	
3. A cat climb up a tree, but a do	
4. I'm very tired today. I clean m	
5. John is very short. He play ba	
6. We are very hungry, so weea	t a lot of sandwiches.
7. He is very fat. He run very fas	it.
8. We sleep in the bedroom but	t we sleep in the
bathroom.	
2 Fill in the blanks with CAN / CAN/T or I	MUST / MUSTN/T.
2- Fill in the blanks with CAN / CAN'T or I	
1. She is ill, so she see the docto	
2. It's raining heavily. You take y	
3. We (not / pick) the flowers in	
4. Mike is nine months old. He (r	
5. I am very tall. So I play baske	to your party tomorrow
6. I'm sorry but we (not / come)	(not / understand) you
7. You are speaking very quietly. I	(not / understand) you.
8 I use your phone?	haven't get any meney
9. We go to the bank today. We	
10. My hands are dirty. I wash th	ieiii.
<ul><li>11. It's late. I go now.</li><li>12. You stop at a red traffic light</li></ul>	
13. You (not / speed) in the city. 14. Tourists take their passports	when they go abroad
15. Footballers (not / touch) the	
16 you play the guitar?	ball with their hands.
17. I (not / come) with you no	ow Because I'm studying my
lessons.	ow. Because 1111 studying 111y
10001101	
3- Use MUST / MUSTN'T / HAVE TO or (No	OT) HAVE TO:
1. I can stay in bed tomorrow morning because	
2. Whatever you do, you t	couch that switch. It's very
dangerous.	,
3. You forget what I told you. It's	s very important.
4. We leave yet. We've got plent	y of time.
5. Ann was feeling ill last night. She	
6. I go to the bank yesterday to	
7. The windows are very dirty. I	
8. The windows aren't dirty. You	clean them.
9. We arrived home very late last night. We	wait half an hour
for a taxi.	
10. These cakes are very nice. You	have one.
11. We take an umbrella. It's not	
12. This is a secret. You tell anything	
13. You buy a newspaper. You ca	
14. This train doesn't go to London. You	
15. In many countries men do m	
16. Sarah is a nurse. Sometimes she	

### 4- Fill in the blanks using (NOT) HAVE TO / MUST (NOT) / CAN / COULD: George has traveled a lot. He \_\_\_\_\_\_ speak four languages. I can't sing now but I \_\_\_\_\_ sing very well when I was a child. 3. She will stay in bed till 10 o'clock this morning. Because she \_\_\_\_\_ go to work. 4. Many students in Turkey \_\_\_\_\_ wear uniform when they go to school. 5. I'm sorry I couldn't come yesterday. I \_\_\_\_\_ work late. 6. You've been coughing a lot recently. You \_\_\_\_\_ smoke so much. 7. You have a bad headache. So you \_\_\_\_\_ go to bed early. 8. I can't swim very far these days but ten years ago I swim from one side of the lake to the other. 9. You \_\_\_\_\_ see the sea from our bedroom window. 10. It isn't permitted to speak Turkish during the lessons. So you \_\_\_\_\_ speak Turkish. 5- Fill in the blanks with suitable MODAL AUXILIARY VERBS: 1. At the end of the month the Post Office will send him an enormous bill which he \_\_\_\_\_ pay. 2. When I was a child, I understand adults, and now that I am an adult I \_\_\_\_\_ understand children. 3. When I first went to England I $\_\_\_$ read English but I \_\_\_\_\_ understand it. 4. \_\_\_\_\_ I see your passport, please? 5. He sees very badly, he \_\_\_\_\_ wear glasses all the time. 6. Pedestrians \_\_\_\_\_ either use the crosswalk or cross the street at the traffic lights. 7. The buses were all full; I \_\_\_\_\_ take a taxi. 8. You \_\_\_\_\_ drive fast; there is a speed limit here. 9. \_\_\_\_\_ we all go to the football match tonight? 10. You \_\_\_\_\_ argue with your father, you \_\_\_\_ obey him. 11. I \_\_\_\_ carry this heavy pack myself. I think I will ask for help. 12. If you have finished your work, you \_\_\_\_\_ (leave). 13. Emily \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) glasses since she was eight. 6-Complete the sentences with should(n't) or must(n't). 1. You \_\_\_\_\_ eat so many sweets. They aren't good for you. 2. My mum says I \_\_\_\_\_ tidy my room. If I don't, she won't take me shopping. 3. You \_\_\_\_\_\_ believe everything Esther says. She doesn't always tell the truth. 4. You \_\_\_\_\_ have your ID card if you want to get into that club. 5. You \_\_\_\_\_ be nicer to Tiziano. He isn't feeling very happy at the moment. 6. You \_\_\_\_\_ leave knives in places where babies can reach 7. I'm fat. The doctor said I eat too many sweets and potatoes. 8. You \_\_\_\_\_ play with the knife! You'll cut yourself. 9. I \_\_\_\_\_\_ pay the telephone bill next week. 10. People \_\_\_\_\_\_ smoke in non-smoking areas.

7-Write sentences about the signs.



You mustn't smoke.

l.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

### 8. Choose the right modal verb.

- 1. The doctor says I **should / can** rest more.
- 2. When I was young, I **could / had to** get up very early in the morning to walk to school.
- 3. **Could / Had to** you ride a bike when you were three years old?
- 4. If you want to keep healthy, you **mustn't / can't** smoke and you **can / should** do exercise.
- 5. I *can't / couldn't* speak English when I was nine years old.
- 6. Can / Must you help me? Can / Should I use your phone?"
- 7. Children under sixteen *mustn't / don't have to* drive cars.

### 9. Correct the mistakes.

7. 001.000 till till till till till till till t	
1. He must to be there by six o'clock	
2. You don't have to park here. It's forbidden.	
3. You should talked to him. He's very upset.	
4. He cans speak three languages.	
5. You have see the doctor.	
6. Did you can finish your work last night?	

SES LA POBLA DEL DUC
10. Complete the sentences with the correct form of a modal verb to express ability, obligation, prohibition or to give advice.  1. You really pay much attention to Philip. He's always making fun of everyone. (advice)
2. At our school, all the students wear a uniform. ( <b>obligation</b> )
3. We print out these pages because the printer's not working. (ability)
4. You sit down on that bench because the paint is wet. ( <b>prohibition</b> )
5. OK, you hand in the homework tomorrow. I'll give you until Friday. ( <b>obligation</b> )
6. When my dad was younger he use a computer. No one had ever taught him. (ability)
7. My brother thinks I get my hair cut. He says it's too long. (advice)
8. I've been calling Paul all day but I speak to him yet. (ability)
9. My mum worked in the USA so she speak English at work. ( <b>obligation</b> )
10. We're installing some new software so you switch off the computer. ( <b>prohibition</b> )
QUANTIFIERS: TOO, ENOUGH, TOO MUCH, TOO MANY  1- Put the word enough in the correct place in each sentence.
Example: We don't have time.
We don't have enough time.
1. There aren't people
3. Is the music loud?
4. There isn't to do.
5. She looks happy.
6. Do you have food to eat?
2-Complete the sentences using too or enough.
<b>Example</b> : The music is <u>too</u> loud.
1. Her jacket is small for her.
2. They haven't got money to buy a burger.
<ul><li>3. This coffee is hot to drink.</li><li>4. He wasn't tall to climb over the wall.</li></ul>
5. The beach was crowded so we went home.
6. Peter is short to become a police officer. He's 1,65cm tall.
7. I'd like to buy a new car and a new house, but I'm not rich
8. My school is far from my house to go on foot.
9. Kelly is young to drive a car. She's only 14.
10. That skirt is tight for you. You need a bigger size.
11. David isn't fast to beat the Italian runner.

12. We didn't buy the sofa because it wasn't comfortable
13. I'm a good swimmer but I'm not good to enter a
competition.
14. The students are lazy to learn the irregular verbs by heart.
15. The music is loud and I can't hear anything you say.
3- Complete with too / enough + one of these words.
big busy warm loud expensive low far
1. Please, turn the radio down. It's too
2. Can you turn up the radio, please? It isn't
3. I don't want to walk home. It's
4. Don't buy anything in that shop. It's
5. You can't put all your things in that bag. It
6. We didn't go to the beach. It
7. I can't talk to you now. I'm
4- Rewrite the sentences using too or not enough and the adjectives
in brackets.
<b>Example</b> : I couldn't work. <i>I was too tired</i> . (tired)
1. Can you turn the radio up, please? It isn't. (loud)
3. I don't want to walk home. It is (far)
4. Don't buy anything in that shop. It's (expensive)
5. You can't put all your things in this bag. It's not (big)
6. I couldn't do the exercise. It was (difficult)
7. Your work needs to be better. It isn't (good)
8. I can't talk to you right now. I am (busy)
5-Write the words in the correct order.
1. couldn't / scary / the film / too / watch / because / They / was / it
1. Couldn't / Scary / the him / too / watch / because / they / was / it
2. those / jeans / money / to / buy / He / have / doesn't / enough
3. hot / the window / I / too / because / here / in / opened / it's
4. much / this weekend / I've / do / to / got / too / homework
5. queue / are / many / shop / that / too / There / people / the / for / in
C. Turnelate the contenues into Funlish
6- Translate the sentences into English.
1. No puedo comprar ese ordenador porque es demasiado caro.
2. Esta giorcicio os domaciado fácil para 30 do ESO
2. Este ejercicio es demasiado fácil para 3º de ESO.
3. No soy lo bastante atrevido 2 para hablar con esa chica.
5. No soy to bastante attevido 2 para nabiai con esa cinca.
4. iNo vas a salir de casa así!. Esa falda es demasiado corta.
ras a sam as casa asm Esa raida es acmasiado cortar
5. Rafa no es lo suficientemente alto para jugar en nuestro equipo de
baloncesto.

### 7- Circle the correct words.

- 1. Try not to make **too many / too much** noise.
- 2. I don't like it here. There are **too many / too much** tourists.
- 3. Wow! I'm sorry but it costs **too many / too much** money.
- 4. Do we have time? There are too many / too much places to visit.
- 5. There are **too many / too much** problems.

<ul><li>6. I think there's too many / too much rain.</li><li>7. Come on! There really isn't too many / too much time.</li></ul>
8- Complete the sentences with TOO MUCH or TOO MANY.  1. Oh dear, I think I've drunk beer.  2. Our teacher gives us homework.  3. I can't stand it anymore; I have problems.  4. I weigh  5. I hate it when it's so crowded. There are people here.  6. Kids, be quiet! You're making noise!  7. I wouldn't like to live in Britain. There's rain.  8. I don't have enough money for a BMW; they cost
9-Complete the sentences. Use too, too much, too many or enough and the words below.
money old predictable short special effects violence
I can't. I haven't got enough money.  1. What did you think of the story? I thought it was just  You always knew what was going to happen next.  2. I didn't like the main character. He didn't look to be a grandfather.  3. The film is It leaves out lots of good parts of the book.  4. I thought there was in the film. I wanted to see less fighting and know more about the characters.  5. To be honest, the film was a bit boring. Nothing happened and there weren't
<ul><li>10- The sentences 1-8 have one of the following words missing: too</li><li>/ too much / too many / enough Rewrite them correctly.</li><li>1. It's very crowded on this beach. There are people.</li></ul>
2. I am still feeling hungry, and I've had my lunch. I didn't eat food.
3. Which ice cream shall we have? There are flavours to choose from!
4. I did exercise at the gym yesterday. My muscles are really aching.
5. This suitcase isn't big. I can't fit all my clothes in it.
6. I'm really tired. I got up early this morning!
7. Yuck! This tea is too sweet. There's sugar in it!
8. I can't come to the meeting today. Sorry, I'm busy.

PAST CONTINUOUS	_
1- Make the sentences in the past continuous aff	irmative,
interrogative or negative.	
1. (Julie / sleep at three o'clock)	
2. (you / study at three o'clock)	
3. (I / work at three o'clock)	
4. (they / eat chocolate at three o'clock)	
5. (John / play tennis at three o'clock)	
6. (he / use the Internet at 3 o'clock)	
7. (I / work?)	
8. (you / sleep when I got home?)	
9. (you / cook lunch at 3 o'clock)	
10. (we / travel to London at three o'clock)	
11. (Mrs. Brown / not / walk in the garden)	
12. (Mr. Black / not / work in his study)	
13. (Miss Jones / not / talk to Mr. White)	
14. (you / not / play cards)	
15. (Dr. Ford / not / read in his room)	
16. (she / not / sleeping at midnight)	
17. (Mr. Blue / not / drink coffee in the library)	
18. (she / play cards?)	
19. (I / not / listen to music)	
20. (the dogs / not / play outside)	
21. (I / not / cry)	
22. (you / not / feel well)	
23. (where / I / go when I met you?)	
24. (it / rain at lunchtime)	
25. (what / you / do?)	
PAST SIMPLE- PAST CONTINUOUS	
1- Complete the sentences with did, was or were.	
1 you working when I rang? No, I	
2 you see me on television? Yes, I 3. What you doing when they arrived? I	
	_ reading
the paper.	
4 they working hard? No, they	
5 she crying when you saw her? Yes, she	
6 they speak to you when you met? No, they	

### 2- Choose the correct options.

\_\_\_\_\_ find them.

1. I *listened / was listening* to the radio when I *heard / was hearing* this fantastic song.

7. Peter \_\_\_\_\_ still lying in bed so he \_\_\_\_\_ hear the doorbell.
8. \_\_\_\_ the police find the man? No, they \_\_\_\_ . He

hiding in an empty building.

9. We \_\_\_\_\_\_ shouting to you. \_\_\_\_\_ you hear us?

10. I \_\_\_\_\_\_ looking for some photos when you rang but I

2. When the teacher **said / was saying** `Stop!', I **still tried / was still trying** to finish the last question.

- 3. I feel really silly! While I **danced / was dancing**, I **fell / was falling** and **broke / was breaking** my elbow.
- 4. Tim *played / was playing* a computer game when his mum *called / was calling* him for lunch.
- 5. I **looked / was looking** for a file on my memory stick when I **noticed / was noticing** there was a virus.
- 6. Ron **found / was finding** a really interesting website about dance music while he **surfed / was surfing** the internet.
- 7. My mum **had / was having** breakfast near the computer when she **spilled / was spilling** her cup of coffee on the keyboard.
- 8. When you **saw / were seeing** me yesterday, I **didn't go / wasn't going** to school, I **went / was going** to the doctor's I felt terrible.
- 9. How many pictures **did you take / were you taking** while you **travelled / were travelling** around Ireland?
- 10. Why *did you chat / were you chatting* to Philip while I *tried / was trying* to tell you something really important?

# 3- Fill in the blanks with a correct form, the PAST SIMPLE or the PAST CONTINUOUS.

1. He	(talk) with Mary, when Mrs.	Smith came in.
	(study) two hours last nigh	
	(sleep) when the telephone	
4. As I	(walk) to the lab, I met my	friend.
	(watch) TV last night.	
	r (pay) when he dropped	his credit card.
7. The barber	(cut) my hair yestero	day.
8. She	(dance) when she hurt her a	ankle.
9. It	(rain) hard when I got up.	
	(rain) hard last night.	
	erbs in brackets in the past simple or pas	st continuous
form.		
	(wait) for me when I	(arrive) at
the station.		
	(swim) in the sea when I	
	hey (play) tennis when it	$_{}$ (start)
raining?		
4. We	(drive) home from the theatre wh	nen the police
5. When she	(leave) him, he	_ (become) ill.
	(work) in a restaurant when I first	
(meet) you.		
7. I	$_{}$ (feel) very angry when I $_{}$ (re	ead) the letter.
8. It	(rain) when I (get up)	
	(fall) off the bicycle while he	
(cycle).		
	t I (read) in bed wher	า suddenly I
	_ (hear) a scream.	
11	(you / watch) TV when I	_ (phone) you?
12. Ann	(wait) while we (trai	ın).
13. I	(not / drive) very fast when	the accident
	_ (happen).	

	(break) a plate last night. I	$\_$ (ao) the
washing up.		
	(not / go) out because it	$\_$ (rain).
16. What	(you / do) at this time yesterday?	
17. I	(see) Carol at the party. She	(wear)
a really beautiful		
18. Sally	(eat) dinner last night when	someone
	(knock) on the door.	
19. I began to s	study at seven last night. Fred	(come) at
seven- thirty. I	(study) when Fred	(come)
	called me around five. My husband came home a	
•	(come) home, I	
my mother on th		(tant) to
21 Yesterday To	om and Janice (go) to the zoo	around one
	(see) many kinds of animals. They sta	
	hours. While they (walk)	
	(begin) to rain, so they	(stop) at a
	(have) a cup of coffee.	
	fternoon I (go) to visit the Par	
	(get) there around two o'clock, N	
	$\_$ (be) in the yard. She $\_\_$ (plant	) flowers in
	1r. Parker (be) in the g	
	(work) on their car. He (chang	
23. Mrs. White	(drive) past a house in Main S	Street when
	(See) the around thor on tire.	
	(see) the ground floor on fire.  (fly) off the Miami Coast	the nilot
24. While he	(fly) off the Miami Coast,	the pilot
24. While he	(fly) off the Miami Coast, (see) sharks approaching the swimmers.	•
24. While he  25. The fireman	(fly) off the Miami Coast, (see) sharks approaching the swimmers. (fight) the fire on a balcony b	•
24. While he 25. The fireman he	(fly) off the Miami Coast, (see) sharks approaching the swimmers. (fight) the fire on a balcony b (hear) someone's shouts.	pelow when
24. While he 25. The fireman he 26. We	(fly) off the Miami Coast, (see) sharks approaching the swimmers. (fight) the fire on a balcony b	pelow when
24. While he 25. The fireman he 26. We (go) off.	(fly) off the Miami Coast, (see) sharks approaching the swimmers (fight) the fire on a balcony b (hear) someone's shouts (have) dinner when the electricity	pelow when
24. While he 25. The fireman he 26. We (go) off. 27. She	(fly) off the Miami Coast, (see) sharks approaching the swimmers (fight) the fire on a balcony because (hear) someone's shouts (have) dinner when the electricity (think) of something else	pelow when
24. While he  25. The fireman he 26. We (go) off. 27. She	(fly) off the Miami Coast, (see) sharks approaching the swimmers (fight) the fire on a balcony be (hear) someone's shouts (have) dinner when the electricity (think) of something else (talk) to her.	pelow when
24. While he  25. The fireman he 26. We (go) off. 27. She	(fly) off the Miami Coast, (see) sharks approaching the swimmers (fight) the fire on a balcony because (hear) someone's shouts (have) dinner when the electricity (think) of something else	pelow when
24. While he  25. The fireman he 26. We (go) off. 27. She	(fly) off the Miami Coast, (see) sharks approaching the swimmers (fight) the fire on a balcony be (hear) someone's shouts (have) dinner when the electricity (think) of something else (talk) to her.	pelow when
24. While he	(fly) off the Miami Coast, (see) sharks approaching the swimmers (fight) the fire on a balcony be (hear) someone's shouts (have) dinner when the electricity (think) of something else (talk) to her.	while you ) out of the
24. While he  25. The fireman he 26. We (go) off. 27. She  28. I window. 29. While the tea	(fly) off the Miami Coast, (see) sharks approaching the swimmers (fight) the fire on a balcony be the symmetry of the symmetry in the electricity in	while you ) out of the
24. While he  25. The fireman he 26. We (go) off. 27. She  28. I window. 29. While the tea (look) at an inse	(fly) off the Miami Coast, (see) sharks approaching the swimmers (fight) the fire on a balcony be the control of the control of the coast, the co	while you ) out of the
24. While he  25. The fireman he  26. We  (go) off.  27. She  28. I  window.  29. While the tea (look) at an inse		while you ) out of the
24. While he  25. The fireman he  26. We  (go) off.  27. She  28. I  window.  29. While the tea (look) at an inse  5- Write the verbs or past continuous		while you ) out of the
24. While he  25. The fireman he  26. We  (go) off.  27. She  28. I  window.  29. While the tea (look) at an inse  5- Write the verbs or past continuous  1. She		while you ) out of the
24. While he  25. The fireman he  26. We  (go) off.  27. She  28. I  window.  29. While the tea (look) at an inse  5- Write the verbs or past continuous  1. She  2. While I		while you ) out of the  past simple ) my back.
24. While he  25. The fireman he  26. We  (go) off.  27. She  28. I  window.  29. While the tea (look) at an inse  5- Write the verbs or past continuous  1. She  2. While I  3. First I		while you ) out of the  past simple ) my back.
24. While he  25. The fireman he  26. We  (go) off.  27. She  28. I  window.  29. While the tea (look) at an inse  5- Write the verbs or past continuous  1. She  2. While I  3. First I  that I		while you ) out of the  past simple ) my back. fast and after
24. While he  25. The fireman he  26. We  (go) off.  27. She  28. I  window.  29. While the tea (look) at an inse  5- Write the verbs or past continuous  1. She  2. While I  3. First I  that I  4. "What		while you ) out of the  past simple ) my back. fast and after
24. While he  25. The fireman he  26. We  (go) off.  27. She  28. I  window.  29. While the tea (look) at an inse  5- Write the verbs or past continuous  1. She  2. While I  3. First I  that I  4. "What  (not, work) at the me		while you ) out of the  past simple ) my back. fast and after
24. While he  25. The fireman he  26. We  (go) off.  27. She  28. I  window.  29. While the tea (look) at an inse  5- Write the verbs or past continuous  1. She  2. While I  3. First I  that I  4. "What  (not, work) at the me  5. The phone		while you ) out of the  past simple ) my back. fast and after
24. While he  25. The fireman he  26. We  (go) off.  27. She  28. I  window.  29. While the tea (look) at an inse  5- Write the verbs or past continuous  1. She  2. While I  3. First I  that I  4. "What  (not, work) at the me  5. The phone  6. Look! Somebody	(fly) off the Miami Coast, (see) sharks approaching the swimmers (fight) the fire on a balcony be (hear) someone's shouts (have) dinner when the electricity (think) of something else (talk) to her (see) her while I (look eacher (talk), the students ect on the ceiling.  sin brackets in the present simple, present continuous, s (stay) with her sister at the moment (work) in the garden, I (hurting (get) up. Then I (have) breaking (get) dressed your father, do)?" "He's a teacher, but he oment" (ring) when I (have) a shape (climb) up that tree over there.	while you ) out of the  , past simple ) my back. fast and after
24. While he  25. The fireman he  26. We  (go) off.  27. She  28. I  window.  29. While the tea (look) at an inse  5- Write the verbs or past continuous  1. She  2. While I  3. First I  that I  4. "What  (not, work) at the me  5. The phone  6. Look! Somebody		while you ) out of the  , past simple ) my back. fast and after

	(see) Jim at the park. He (sit) on the grass.
	(teach) him how to drive when he was seventeen.
10. The moon	(go) round the earth.
PRESENT PERFEC	
the verbs in brack	entences with the Present Perfect Simple form of
	(spend) too much money today.
2. Tina	(forget) her backpack again.
3. I	(not have) a routine checkup yet.
	(take) my blood pressure already.
5. Christopher	(suffer) from allergies until this year.
6. You	(not stop) talking since you got here!
7. Rob and Fred	(fall off) their motorbikes many times.
8. Carol and I	(not sprain) our ankles.
9. Andres	(want) to be a professional footballer.
11. Crictiano Ponald	(you / see) my new laptop? It's really cool!  o (score) eighteen goals this season.
12 My dad	(score) eighteen goals this season. (buy) a new car.
13. What	(buy) a new car. (you / do) to your hair? It's pink!
14. My mum and da	d (teach) me the most in life.
15. Where	(you / be) all morning?
16. I	_ (not pass) all my exams this year so I'm disappointed
17. My brother	(fall) in love with a girl from France.
2- Write a suitable	sentence using the PRESENT PERFECT.
	n's hair was dirty. Now it's clean. (wash)
——————————————————————————————————————	n has washed her hair
1. Tom was 80 kg. N	low he's 70. (lose weight)
2. Bill played footba	all yesterday. Now he can't walk; his leg is in plaster.
(break)	
	g for her pen. (lose)
	in France. (go)
5. Mr. Hill was in Ca	nada last week. He's back in London now. (be)
6 Look! Mrs Smith	has got a lot of packages. (buy)
o. Look: Mis. Similar	has got a lot of packages. (buy)
7. I can't eat anythir	ng now. (eat too much)
8. Mrs. Jenkins is ve	ry tired. (clean / house)
9. Tony needs a holi	day. (work / hard / this year)
10. He can't walk ve	ry fast. (hurt / leg)
11. I can't get in. (lo	se / key)
12. I know this story	v very well. (see the film)st the letter. (not put / stamp / on it)
13. I can't pos	st the letter. (not put / stamp / on it)
14 He can't stand u	n (aat taa mush)
15 They can't go or	p. (eat too much) holiday. (not save / money)
15. They can't go of	monday. (not save / money)
3- Fill in the blank	s with ALREADY or YET.
1. He hasn't called u	s
2. They have	s sent the letter.
3. John has	bought the tickets for the football match.

5. You haven't visited Toky	been to Mexico three times.
6. Has John bought a new	
7. The plane has	
8. Has sne done it 9. A: Haven't they arrived	? No, not
B: Oh, yes. They have	: :
10. Hurry up! The class has	alliveu.
	started: painted the door.
12. Haven't you read the b	ook?
	s with putting already or yet into them.
2. We have rung the hell	
3 She has never worn that	t pink scarf
	use
5. The children have under	stood the rules.
	work?
	of ten thousand people.
8. She has lost her keys tw	vice this year
9. The show hasn't begun.	- <u></u> -
10. What have you bought	?
5- Follow the example a	nd do the same using JUST:
<b>Example:</b> he / go or	<del>_</del>
• , ,	e JUST done?
- He has JUS	
	-
1. She / leave the room	
1. She / leave the room	
<u> </u>	
2. they / watch the news	
2. they / watch the news 3. I / finish homework	
2. they / watch the news 3. I / finish homework 4. he / put on the jacket	
2. they / watch the news 3. I / finish homework	
2. they / watch the news 3. I / finish homework 4. he / put on the jacket	
2. they / watch the news 3. I / finish homework 4. he / put on the jacket 5. she / catch a fish 6. you / write a letter	
2. they / watch the news 3. I / finish homework 4. he / put on the jacket 5. she / catch a fish 6. you / write a letter 7. the girl / burn the cake	
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2. they / watch the news 3. I / finish homework 4. he / put on the jacket 5. she / catch a fish 6. you / write a letter 7. the girl / burn the cake 8. the dog / see the cat 9. Jane / turn the TV off	s adding (Already / Just / Yet) re. (already)
2. they / watch the news 3. I / finish homework 4. he / put on the jacket 5. she / catch a fish 6. you / write a letter 7. the girl / burn the cake 8. the dog / see the cat 9. Jane / turn the TV off 6- Rewrite the sentence	re. (already)

- 3. They have seen this movie. (already)
- 4. We have met your teacher. (just)
- 5. My brother hasn't started school. (yet)
- 6. Daniel hasn't fixed the broken pipe. (yet)
- 7. We haven't participated in any internship programs. (yet)
- 8. My daughter has lost her purse. (just)
- 9. He has finished his assignment. (already)
- 10. Your son has broken his arm. (just)

### 7- Choose the correct options.

- 1. I've been here **for / since** 3 o'clock.
- 2. They've known each other *for / since* many years.
- 3. Nobody has heard from Carla *for / since* Saturday.
- 4. My mum has been in her new job *for / since* three weeks.
- 5. She hasn't called me **for / since** the party.
- 6. He has played for Arsenal for / since 2006.
- 7. My grandparents have been married **for / since** forty years.
- 8. It hasn't rained **for / since** about three weeks.
- 9. Nothing has happened *for / since* yesterday morning.
- 10. Jorge hasn't played tennis for / since his injury.
- 11. Have you **ever / already** seen an opera?
- 12. I've **already / just** seen Pam. What's she doing here?
- 13. They haven't called me **yet / already**.
- 14. Carol has **already / yet** scored twenty points in this match.
- 15. We've **ever / never** eaten Spanish ham before.
- 16. I've **yet / already** called him three times today.
- 17. Do you **ever / never** go the gym?
- 18. I'm sorry, I haven't made a reservation already / yet.
- 19. Have you **ever / never** been camping with friends?
- 20. No, I haven't been camping with my friends **already / yet**.
- 21. Yes, I've **already / yet** been camping with my friends.
- 22. Have you finished the book ever / yet?
- 23. Yes, I've just / yet finished it.
- 24. Have you **ever / yet** been to London?
- 25. No, I've ever / never been to London.

### 8- Write sentences and questions using the prompts.

**Example**: you / ever / be / to / the USA Have you ever been to the USA?

1. you / ever / be / skiing?

2. you / finish / your homework / yet?

3. she / just / visit / her friends.
4. I / already / meet / a famous person.
5. you / ever / write / a poem?
6. I / never / be / bungee-jumping.
7. I / not / be / on TV / yet.
8. you / ever / win / a competition.
9- Complete the sentences with 'ever / never'
1. Have you eaten lobster?
2. I have been to France.
3. I think I have really known you.
4. That's the smallest car I have ridden in.
5. If you have questions, please don't hesitate to contact me
personally.
6. She is probably the most fascinating woman I have met.
7. If you have felt or known real love, you know it is well
worth the wait.
8. Have your children had Turkish Delight or chocolate-
covered pistachios?
9. You have no right to say what the greatest movie is if you have seen "Citizen Kane."
10 have I suggested that a test should replace a teacher!
10- Rewrite the following sentences twice, using SINCE and FOR.
Example: I haven't seen you. (Christmas / 3 days)
a) I haven't seen you SINCE Christmas.
b) I haven't seen you FOR 3 days.
1. We've been here. (an hour / 4 o'clock)
a)
b)
a)
b)
a)
b)
a)
b)
5. We haven't bought a new one. (ages / many years)
a)

### **PRESENT PERFECT - PAST SIMPLE**

### 1- Choose the correct answer.

1. I'm really hungry. I (haven't eaten / didn't eat) yet.

- 2. They (arrived / have arrived) a week ago.
- 3. We (have worked / worked) here for three years.
- 4. They (didn't recognise / haven't recognised) me at yesterday's meeting.
- 5. Our neighbour (was / has been) in hospital since Friday.
- 6. (Have you travelled / Did you travel) abroad many times?

2- Write	the verbs	in bracket	s in the	present	perfect	or p	ast s	simple
tense.								

tense.			
4. They		$_{}$ (go) out a m	iinute ago.
5	Ann	(study)	yesterday afternoon?
6	you	(send) the	e letters yet?
7	she	$_{}$ (call) him a	week ago?
8. They		(not / see) the f	ilm yet.
9. The trai	n	$\_$ (just / arrive).	
10	you		(ever / be) in a TV studio?
11	$_{-\!-\!-\!-}$ you and Ton	າ	(enjoy) the party last night?
12	you	(not / finis	sh) school last year? ary. I can't find it anywhere.
13. I	(	lose) my dictiona	ary. I can't find it anywhere.
14. His ha	ir looks short.He <sub>:</sub>		(have) a haircut.
15. When		$_{}$ (he / give up	) smoking?
16. Jane _		$\_$ (buy) her car	two weeks ago.
17. My bic	ycle isn't here. So	mebody	(take) it.
18. Why _		(Jim / not war	nt) to play tennis last Friday?
19. The te	acher	(not re	eturn) the tests yet.
			(know) about this problem?
21	you ever _	(hea	ar) such an unbelievable story?
22. When	I was a child, I $\_\_$		(live) in England for two years. utiful gift for my birthday.
23. He		(buy) me a bea	utiful gift for my birthday.
	so excited to have	a dog. I	(always / want)
one.			( 1) 112
25. The ca	r looks clean.	you	(wash) it?
26. When	we were on holida	ly, the weather $\_$	(be) great
27. The y	oung man		(never / be) to Paris, but he
	(read)		
28	you	(aeciae) w	nere to go yet?
29. Susan		(do) ner no	omework before 10 o'clock but
Jane	(	not /write) a wor	a until now.
2 Campa	t the evvey in ea.	sh of the coute.	
	t the error in each		
		~ ££: ~ ~	
	on already left the		
		_	ed
	just leave?		
			ne
10. Sne s	erijoyea nerseif at	the party last n	ight

A- Complete the conversation with the present perfect, past simple or present simple form of the verbs in brackets.  A:	11. Tom has left school one year ago
or present simple form of the verbs in brackets. A:	
weeks? Be: Yes, she's in Madrid. She	or present simple form of the verbs in brackets.
B: Yes, she's in Madrid. She	
Saturday. A: Oh, yeah! I	
A: Oh, yeah! I	
B: Yes, I think so. They	A: Oh, yeah! I (forget) about that.
He	B: Ves I think so They (an) to Madrid every
He	Christmas I think her brother (live) there
A: I always (want) to visit Madrid. It's such a beautiful city.  B: Do you think so? I've heard that it's really hot in summer and really cold in winter.  A: My parents (go) there last summer. I (have) exams.  B: Oh yes, I remember that you (pass) them all?  A: No, I (fail) Spanish so I decided to take extra classes. I (start) them in September.  B: So, your Spanish (get) better since then?  A: Yes, I think so. I really (improve) my vocabulary, especially since I met Pedro!  B: Pedro? Who (be) Pedro?  A: He's my new boyfriend. We (be) together for three weeks now!  PAST PERFECT  1- Write the verbs in brackets in the past perfect tense  1. When I arrived at the cinema, the film (start).  2. She (live) in China before she went to Thailand.  3. After they (eat) the shellfish, they began to feel sick.  4. If you (listen) to me, you would have got the job.  5. Julie didn't arrive until after I (leave).  6. When we (finish) dinner, we went out.  7. The garden was dead because it (be) dry all summer.  8. He (meet) her before somewhere.  9. We were late for the plane because we (forgot) our passports.  10. She told me that she (study) a lot before the exam.  11. The grass was yellow because it (not / pay) the electricity bill.  13. The children (not / do) their homework, so they	He (he) there for a counte of years
beautiful city. B: Do you think so? I've heard that it's really hot in summer and really cold in winter. A: My parents	
B: Do you think so? I've heard that it's really hot in summer and really cold in winter.  A: My parents	
in winter. A: My parents	
(not go) because I	in winter.
(not go) because I	A: My parents (go) there last summer. I
exams. B: Oh yes, I remember that	(not go) because I (have)
A: No, I	exams.
A: No, I	B: Oh yes, I remember that. you (pass) them all?
classes. I	A: No, I (fail) Spanish so I decided to take extra
B: So,	classes. I (start) them in September.
A: Yes, I think so. I	
especially since I met Pedro! B: Pedro? Who	A: Yes, I think so. I really (improve) my vocabulary,
B: Pedro? Who (be) Pedro? A: He's my new boyfriend. We (be) together for three weeks now!  PAST PERFECT  1- Write the verbs in brackets in the past perfect tense  1. When I arrived at the cinema, the film (start). 2. She (live) in China before she went to Thailand. 3. After they (eat) the shellfish, they began to feel sick. 4. If you (listen) to me, you would have got the job. 5. Julie didn't arrive until after I (leave). 6. When we (finish) dinner, we went out. 7. The garden was dead because it (be) dry all summer. 8. He (meet) her before somewhere. 9. We were late for the plane because we (forgot) our passports. 10. She told me that she (study) a lot before the exam. 11. The grass was yellow because it (not / rain) all summer. 12. The lights went off because we (not / pay) the electricity bill. 13. The children (not / do) their homework, so they	especially since I met Pedro!
A: He's my new boyfriend. We	
PAST PERFECT  1- Write the verbs in brackets in the past perfect tense  1. When I arrived at the cinema, the film	
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1- Write the verbs in brackets in the past perfect tense  1. When I arrived at the cinema, the film	
1. When I arrived at the cinema, the film	PAST PERFECT
2. She	1- Write the verbs in brackets in the past perfect tense
2. She	1. When I arrived at the cinema, the film (start).
3. After they (eat) the shellfish, they began to feel sick. 4. If you (listen) to me, you would have got the job. 5. Julie didn't arrive until after I (leave). 6. When we (finish) dinner, we went out. 7. The garden was dead because it (be) dry all summer. 8. He (meet) her before somewhere. 9. We were late for the plane because we (forgot) our passports. 10. She told me that she (study) a lot before the exam. 11. The grass was yellow because it (not / rain) all summer. 12. The lights went off because we (not / pay) the electricity bill. 13. The children (not / do) their homework, so they	
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5. Julie didn't arrive until after I	4. If you (listen) to me, you would have got the job.
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11. The grass was yellow because it (not / rain) all summer.  12. The lights went off because we (not / pay) the electricity bill.  13. The children (not / do) their homework, so they	passports.
11. The grass was yellow because it (not / rain) all summer.  12. The lights went off because we (not / pay) the electricity bill.  13. The children (not / do) their homework, so they	10. She told me that she (study) a lot before the exam.
12. The lights went off because we (not / pay) the electricity bill.  13. The children (not / do) their homework, so they	11. The grass was yellow because it (not / rain) all summer.
bill.  13. The children (not / do) their homework, so they	12. The lights went off because we (not / pay) the electricity
13. The children (not / do) their homework, so they were in trouble	bill.
were in trouble	13. The children (not / do) their homework, so they
Weile in dioable.	were in trouble.
	14. They (not / eat) so we went to a restaurant.
15. We couldn't go into the concert because we (not /	15. We couldn't go into the concert because we (not /
	bring) our tickets.
	bring) our tickets.

16. She said that she	(not / visit) the UK before.
17. Julie and Anne	(not / meet) before the party.
18. I	_ (not / have) breakfast when he arrived.
19. He	(not / use) email before, so I showed him how
to use it.	
20. You (not	: / study) for the test, so you were very nervous
2- Write the verbs in bu	ackets in the past simple or past perfect
tense.	and pass our pass of pass passes
1. I	(worry) a lot about her before I
(hear	) that she was safe.
	(be) much smaller than I
(think	
4. Thou	(shoot) a big tiger. (drink) tea after they
(finish) dinner.	(utilik) tea after they
	wwhy ho (bring) a gun to school
6. After he	w why he (bring) a gun to school.
	(work) at the hospital for two years he
(decid	
	(arrive) at the party John
already (go) home	<b>3.</b>
8. We (w	ait) until the match (finish)
	_ (leave) the room before the meeting
(finish).	
10. I (buy	y) a new camera before I (go)
to London.	
11 he	_ (know) her for a long time before they
(get) m	arried?
	(turn off) the lights when the
telephone	(ring).
13. He	(drive) down the hotel where they
(spend	their honeymoon years ago.
14. When we	(get) to the station the train
(alread	y / leave).  (sit) at a table by the window where he
	_ (sit) at a table by the window where he
(have)	
17 Ho know ho	ne (let) her leave so easily. (earn) that money with a great
difficulty.	(earri) triat money with a great
	(ao) he (sit) down
and (lic	(go), he (sit) down this a cigarette.
19 He	(have to) go to work by bus because his car
(break)	
	(angry) before he (hear)
my offer.	(1001)
•	

### **VOCABULARY ACTIVITIES**

1-Complete the sentences with the adjectives.	
angry excited funny lonely nervous relaxed surprised	tired
<b>Example</b> : That film was so <u>funny</u> ! We laughed so much!	
1. You feel when something happens which you	weren't
expecting.	
2. He's always so He doesn't worry about anything 3. I'm very I need to sleep.	•
4. Do you get and worried before an exam?	
5. Dad was very when I broke his laptop.	
6. We try to see Grandma at weekends because she feels	
without visitors.	
7. I'm really about our holiday. Dad says that we're	e going
to Florida!	
2-Match the words to the definitions.	
adventurous ambitious artistic confident co	eative
curious logical sociable	
1. friendly; enjoys being with people	
2. determined to be successful or powerful	
3. wanting to learn or know about something	
4. sure that you can do something well	
5. having lots of new ideas	
<ul><li>6. enjoys doing new and exciting things</li><li>7. reasonable and sensible</li></ul>	
8. good at making things such as paintings or drawings	
3-Complete the sentences with the words.	
dull enjoyable entertaining predictable realistic spec	
1. We had a view of Niagara Falls from our hotel wi	
2. You're so I always know what you're going to c	
3. They like seeing their aunt and uncle. They always have time.	a very
4. Be! We can't afford to buy that car.	
5. We watched a very film last night. Mum ar	ıd Dad
thought it was great fun.	than it
5. The beginning of the book was fairly but became more exciting.	men it
became more exciting.	
4-Complete the sentences with the words.	
fill queue set turn wash	
1. I like Chinese food, but it doesn't always me up! I	should
eat more rice!	
2. Sarah didn't up for the match on Saturday.	
<ul><li>3. Can you up after lunch, please?</li><li>4. They up a huge screen in the park so that people co</li></ul>	عمء امار
the concert.	uiu see
5. I don't like that restaurant. You always have to up	to get
in.	5

5- Find nine more words connected with books and films in the word puzzle.

S	R	Е	V	Ι	Е	W	С	Ν	D
Е	N	D	Ι	Ν	G	0	Н	Ο	Ι
Т	N	D	I	Р	G	V	Α	V	R
Т	W	Е	٧	Т	С	Е	R	Е	Е
Ι	Р	L	Е	Н	R	Α	Α	L	С
N	L	٧	Е	L	I	S	С	Ι	Т
G	0	٧	Е	L	Т	Т	Т	S	0
G	Т	Υ	S	U	I	Т	Е	Т	R
Α	W	Α	R	D	С	N	R	0	٧

**Example**: The <u>plot</u> was quite difficult to follow. I never understood why the man ran away to Australia.

illali Tali away to Australia.	
<ol> <li>My dad's a music</li> </ol>	He goes to see lots of new bands.
2. I read a terrible	$\_$ of the new X-Men film. I don't think I
want to see it.	
3. Don't tell me the	of the book. I haven't finished it yet.
4. The heroine is a really interesting	ng She's very strong but
quite lonely.	
5. I want to be a I	love writing stories.
6. She won a special	for saving her brothers and sisters
from the fire.	

### 7-Match words 1-7 to definitions A-G.

1. joke	<u>E</u>
<ol><li>character</li></ol>	
3. performer	
4. tale	
5. audience	
6. gift	
7 live	

- A) a kind of story
- B) the people who watch or listen to a performance
- C) qualities which make a person different from someone else
- D) a performance you see or hear at the same time it happens
- E) something funny you say to make people laugh
- F) a natural ability to do something
- G) someone such as an actor or musician who does things to entertain people

### 8- Choose the correct option.

1. The battery on my laptop is terrible. I have to **charge** / **stream** it nearly every day.

- 2. If you **swipe** / **tap** once on a photo on this phone, it will zoom in.
- 3. There is a small hole at the top of the phone, where you can **plug in** / **switch on** your earphones.
- 4. Don't **update** / **unplug** your computer before you have shut it down properly.
- 5. I can waste hours **browsing** / **scrolling** the internet.
- 6. **Text** / **Stream** me when you are ready to come home. I'll come and pick you up.
- 7. I need to **update** / **switch on** my profile photo. That one's from two years ago!
- 8. You need to **scroll** / **stream** down. It's at the bottom ... look, there it is.
- 9. Will you **switch** / **press** off all the lights before you leave?

	9- Match the a	djectives t	o the situation	ıs.	
I	amusing co	onfusing	embarrassing	fascinating	frightening
I	irritating m	otivating	relaxing	upsetting	
	1. having a long	hot bath _			
	2. watching doc	umentaries	that interest yo	u	
	3. watching hor	ror films wh	en there's a loud	d noise	
	4. the phone rin	iging when y	/ou're asleep		
	5. nearing that	someone na	s nad an accide	nt	
				g well	
	7. two people g	iving you dif	ferent answers		_
	8. watching <i>The</i>	: Simpsons _		<del></del>	
	9. forgetting to	buy a prese	nt for a friend's	birthday	
	10. Canadata			40 - 40	
	10- Complete				- Lin -
	excited ing	ntenea	rrightening	irritated irrit	ating
	there before.		about ti	he school trip beca	ause I ve been
			waiting for a bu	ic in the dark	
	2. It was			we call and chat	to our friends
	when she's water	china TV	WIICII	we can and chac	to our menus
	4. Are you	silling iv.	of hia doas?		
	5. You're always	s late It's ve	_ or big dogs. erv		
	5. Toure aiway.	, late. It 5 V	Si y	·	
	11- Read the t	ext and wr	ite the crimes		
				nd a woman pushe	d me over and
	then ran o	ff with my b	ags.' m <u>uqqinq</u>	·	
	1. 'They've bro	oken some	of the benche	es and sprayed g	graffiti on the
	fountain.' v				
	2. 'Someone in	that restau	rant took copies	s of their customer	s' credit cards
		າ to buy tl	hings online.' o	C C_	
	f				
				when I got off the	
				ımping into me an	d then getting
	off the bus very				
				nop which prints b	ousiness cards
	because they w	•		100 notes!' f	
	5. 'He was drivi				Alaba ara da I
		some milk	c, but she cam	ne out with other	tnings in her
	pocket!' s	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			

### **READING ACTIVITIES**

1-Read the report and find the following information.

### THE TITANIC

One of the most famous events in history is the tragic sinking of the ship the *Titanic*. Some call it "the greatest maritime disaster in history". It sank just four days after it started its first journey from Southampton in England, killing over two-thirds of the passengers.

The building of the *Titanic* began in March 1909 in Belfast, Ireland. The ship was famous even before it began sailing because of its huge size and luxurious rooms. When it finally set off from Southampton to New York on 10th April 1912, it had 2,228 passengers and crew members on board. However, there were only 16 lifeboats on the ship and these could only hold 1,178 people.

On 14th April, at 11.40 at night, while it was sailing in the Atlantic Ocean, the *Titanic* hit an iceberg and icy water started filling the ship. The sailors took about 45 minutes to get the first lifeboat ready to use. When the last lifeboat left the *Titanic*, there were still about 1,500 passengers on it!

At 2.10 am, the ship broke into two and sank. There weren't enough life jackets, so many people tried to hold onto anything they could find. Tragically, more than 1,500 people drowned in the icy water that night.

### *ಒ***ಜ್ಜಿಪ್**

Fourteen-year-old Lucille Carter and her family were travelling on the *Titanic*. At about 11.30 at night, some people were sitting in the dining room and some people were dancing. Lucille was sleeping in her room. Her parents went outside their room to look at the sea. Suddenly, there was a loud noise and Lucille woke up very frightened. She opened the door and saw water everywhere. A man was shouting: "To the lifeboats! The ship is sinking!"

Someone carried Lucille into a lifeboat. Then she saw her parents. They climbed in, too. Many people weren't so lucky. Only 710 passengers on the *Titanic* survived that night.



'	
2.	. where the building of the <i>Titanic</i> took place  . the number of lifeboats
3.	. the age of the girl in the story
Α	nswer the questions.
1.	. How do we know the sinking of the <i>Titanic</i> was a very big tragedy?
2.	. Why was the ship famous before it started sailing?
3.	. When did the <i>Titanic</i> start sailing to New York?
4.	. Why did Lucille suddenly wake up?
5.	. Did Lucille's parents survive the sinking of the <i>Titanic</i> ?

### 2- Read the biography and choose the correct answers.

### **HeatWave**

The hip-hop artist HeatWave was born in Lesotho, South Africa. When he was five years old, his family wanted more opportunities for him, so they decided to move to Vancouver, Canada. The city is full of talented hip-hop artists, but it's rare to see an artist so active in helping his community as HeatWave.

His real name is Emmanuel Matovu, so where does the name HeatWave come from? Well, since he was young, HeatWave has always loved rap music. One hot summer day, he took part in a rap competition and won. From then on, everyone called him HeatWave because it was hot, and so was his rapping!

HeatWave's other love is basketball. He has played and competed in many basketball camps since the age of 11. He says, "Ever since I touched a basketball, I've loved it and played it." According to HeatWave, basketball has taught him to be disciplined, to work hard, learn teamwork and be patient.

When HeatWave was 15, he moved to Seattle on his own to develop his basketball career. He played basketball six days a week and took part in rap groups at the teen centre there. He also worked hard at school and got good marks. He says that experience always made him remember how important it is to provide cool programmes and activities for kids.

HeatWave loves his city and wants to help the young people there. Every summer, he organises a charity event, the HeatWave Classic, to help the young people from Vancouver's poor areas go to basketball camps, or to art or music schools. It takes place at Britannia Community Centre and includes a basketball tournament and a concert. People donate money and all the artists perform on stage for free. This event gives the city's young artists and athletes the opportunity to enjoy music and sport together.

HeatWave has made a significant contribution to his community. He hopes to inspire other people like him to do the same.

- 1. HeatWave's parents moved to Vancouver because ......
  - a. the city has got many hip-hop artists
  - b. they wanted a better life for their son
  - c. they wanted help from the community
- 2. Basketball is important to HeatWave because ......
  - a. he's played since he was a boy
  - b. he's taken part in many competitions
  - c. he's learned many things from it
- 3. HeatWave moved to Seattle ......
  - a. with his family
  - b. with some other teens
  - c. alone

### Answer the questions.

- 1. Why is HeatWave so important to Vancouver?
- 2. How did HeatWave get his name?
- 3. What did HeatWave do in Seattle?
- 4. What did HeatWave learn from his time at the teen centre in Seattle?
- 5. Why does HeatWave organise the HeatWave Classic?

### 3- Read the promotional material and answer the questions.



# WAY OUT TRAVEL



Are you going on a holiday this year? Do you want a different kind of holiday? Why not try one of these unusual holidays for an experience you'll never forget?

### Sand-skiing Holidays

Do you hate the cold but love skiing? Try a sand-skiing holiday. Instead of skiing on snowy mountains, you will be skiing down hills of sand. Sand-skiing holidays are becoming quite popular around the world. There are sand-skiing resorts in many countries, including Qatar, Namibia and Nicaragua. Sand-skiing is a lot of fun and it's also really good exercise. It's



usually done in warm and sunny areas, so you'll need the proper equipment – skis, of course and also a hat, sunscreen and a good pair of sunglasses to protect your eyes. You will also need to take light clothes with you so that you can stay comfortable in the heat. Remember to pack a swimsuit. Many sand-skiers ski in these!

### **Riding Holidays**

Do you enjoy horse riding? Perhaps you will like a castle riding tour in France. Ride across the country from castle to castle like people did in the past. Get fit as you enjoy the beautiful scenery and get to know the countryside. But before you book a riding holiday, don't forget to check the weather forecast. Riding is not much fun if it's raining.



### **Working with Animals Holidays**

This holiday is especially for animal lovers. On this holiday, volunteers will be working with animals in many countries around the world, such as helping elephants in Thailand or turtles in Costa Rica or even injured lions and cheetahs in Africa! Go on this holiday and you will really make a difference!

These are just a few examples of the many exciting holiday ideas there are. So, if you are planning a two-month holiday, or even if you are just going for a long weekend, it's a good idea to look for something a bit different to do. You won't be sorry!

- 1. What can you do if you're bored with the same kind of holidays?
- 2. How is sand-skiing different to skiing on snow?
- 3. Why don't you need a warm jacket for sand-skiing?
- 4. What are two advantages of a riding tour?
- 5. Why are Thailand, Costa Rica and Africa mentioned in the text?

4- Read the web page and answer the questions.



# THE SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE BREAK-IN

Albert Spaggiari was a French criminal. He is best known for planning the Société Générale bank robbery in France. He committed his first robbery when he was a young man. After the robbery, he was caught by the police and spent time in prison. After he was released from prison, he lived a normal life for a short time. However, he soon became bored. He didn't want to obey the law any more and decided to return to a life of crime.

In 1976, he began to plan a break-in at the Société Générale bank in Nice. He found out that most of the money in the bank was kept in safety deposit boxes on the bottom floor of the building. Spaggiari decided that the best way to break in was by digging a tunnel.

He hired a group of professional criminals from Marseille to help him dig the tunnel. He told his team never to drink alcohol or coffee and to get at least 10 hours of sleep every day. He wanted to make sure that the plan was successful.

After two months of digging, the tunnel was finished. During the Bastille Day festival, the bank was closed for a long weekend. That was when the group broke into the bank. They opened up more than 400 safety deposit boxes and stole over 60 million francs (over €9 million).

A few months after the robbery, Spaggiari and the rest of the group were arrested. But that was not the end of the story. During their trial, Spaggiari managed to escape. He jumped out of a window and got away on a motorcycle.

Spaggiari was never caught. It is thought that he probably spent the rest of his life in Argentina. When he died, his body was found outside his mother's house in Hyères in France. It is believed that after his death, his body was brought back to France by friends.

The money from the break-in was never found.

- 1. What is Albert Spaggiari famous for?
- 2. Why is Nice mentioned in the text?
- 3. How did Spaggiari get into the bank?
- 4. Why did Spaggiari choose Bastille Day to break into the bank?
- 5. Why was Spaggiari not punished for the crime?

### **WRITING ACTIVITIES**

- 1- Write about a trip in the past. Talk about where you went, the places you visited, activities you did, the food... (100-120 words) Remember:
  - divide the information in paragraphs,
  - use punctuation marks (.,;:)

-	use connectors to join ideas (and, but, so, because, although however, first, then, after that)

<ul> <li>2- Write about your school. Talk about subjects, timetable, rules, classmates, teachers (100-120 words)</li> <li>Remember: <ul> <li>divide the information in paragraphs,</li> <li>use punctuation marks (.,;:),</li> <li>use connectors to join ideas (and, but, so, because, although, however, first, then, after that)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>							

<ul> <li>3- Write about a frightening experience in the past: where were you?, what were you doing?, what happened?, how did it finish? (100-120 words)</li> <li>Remember: <ul> <li>divide the information in paragraphs,</li> <li>use punctuation marks (.,;:),</li> <li>use connectors to join ideas (and, but, so, because, although, however, first, then, after that)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>							

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