



INSTITUTO POLITÉCNICO NACIONAL
CECyT 15
"DIÓDORO ANTÚNEZ ECHEGARAY"



CECyT 15



Academia de Inglés

Guía para Examen a Título de Suficiencia

Inglés V

ÍNDICE

TEMAS GRAMATICALES	3
Unidad 1. <i>El mundo natural</i>. Programa de estudios inglés 2008.	4
Estilo directo reported speech	4
Tiempo futuro perfecto	6
Adjetivos comparativos	8
Unidad 3. <i>Servicios</i>. Programa de estudios inglés 2008.	11
Preguntas indirectas	11
Verbos causativos	12
Unidad 4. <i>La ley y el orden</i>. Programa de estudios inglés 2008.	14
Auxiliares modales para hacer deducciones	14
Verbos que siempre van seguidos de infinitivo y gerundio.	16
VOCABULARIO	18
Unidad 2. <i>Moda</i>. Programa de estudios inglés 2008.	18
Orden de adjetivos	18
Pronombres relativos	20
Vocabulario de ropa	22
HABILIDADES	24
Reading	25
Writing	29
Listening	32

TEMAS

GRAMATICALES

Unidad 1. *El mundo natural*. Programa de estudios inglés 2008.

Estilo directo reported speech

USE

REPORTED SPEECH

We use reported speech to tell people what somebody said or thought in the past, or what happened. But be careful! Tenses change only when the time and speaker are different.

TENSE CHART	DIRECT SPEECH	INDIRECT SPEECH
PRESENT SIMPLE-PAST SIMPLE	I work in Paris	He said he worked in Paris
PRESENT CONTINUOUS-PAST CONT.	I am working	He said he was working
PAST SIMPLE-PAST PERFECT	I worked	He said he had worked .
PAST CONTINUOUS-PAST PERFECT CONT	I was working	He said he had been working
PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE-PAST PERFECT	I have worked	He said he had worked
PRESENT PERF. CONT-PAST PERFECT CONT	I have been working	He said he had been working
PAST PERFECT-NO CHANGE	I had worked	He said he had worked
PAST PERFECT CONT-NO CHANGE	I had been working	He said he had been working

OTHER VERB FORMS

WILL-WOULD
I **will** work -He said he **would** work.

CAN-COULD
I **can** sing -He said he **could** sing.

MUST-HAD TO
I **must** work -He said he **had to** work.

MAY-MIGHT
May I help you? -He asked if he **might** help me.

SHALL-SHOULD
What **shall** I do? -He asked what he **should** do.

TIME REFERENCES

DIRECT SPEECH	INDIRECT SPEECH
Now	Then
Today	That day
Here	There
This	That
This week	That week
Tomorrow	The following/next day
Next week	The following/next week
Yesterday	The previous day
	The day before
Ago	Previously/before
Two days ago	Two days previously/before
Tonight	That night
Last Saturday	The previous Saturday
	The Saturday before
Next Saturday	The following Saturday
	The next Saturday
	The Saturday after
	That Saturday



TELL

TELL + PERSONAL OBJECT

We tell somebody

-Tina told **me** to phone her.

-My sister told **us** not to wake her up in the morning.

SAY

SAY + TO + OBJECT

-He never **said** that **to me**.

TO REPORT

-He **said** he was exhausted

-Tom **said** he had done it.

ASK

OBJECT + INFINITIVE

TO REQUEST

-He asked **me to** translate it.

TO QUESTION

Ask **her** if she likes tea.

Live worksheets (-). Reported speech [Figura]. Recuperado de <https://es.liveworksheets.com/yg33468ea>

EXAMPLES

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
They said, "This is our book." ...	They said that was their book.
She said, "I went to the cinema yesterday." ...	She said she had gone to the cinema the previous day.
He said, "I am writing a test tomorrow." ...	He said to me he was writing a test the following day.
You said, "I will do this for him." ...	You told us you would do that for him.
She said, "I am not hungry now."	She told me she was not hungry then.
They said, "We have never been here before." ...	They said (that) they had never been there before.
They said, "We were in London last week."	They said they had been in London the week before.

EXERCISES

DIRECT SPEECH	Change the sentences into reported speech
"She works in a hospital." Israel said.	
"They went out last afternoon." Karen said.	
"I was cleaning the kitchen when he arrived." Wilmar said.	
"I didn't read this book." Rodrigo said.	
"Liliana will arrive early." Diana said.	
"They haven't eaten breakfast." Fernando said.	
"You should go to bed early." Lourdes said.	
"I don't like chocolate." Evelyn said.	

Tiempo futuro perfecto

USE

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE



S + will + have + past participle + ...

He will have done it by this evening.



S + will + not + have + past participle + ...

He will not have done it by this evening.



Will + S + have + past participle + ...

Will he have done it by this evening?

Usage

To talk about an action that will finish before a certain time in the future

By eight o'clock tomorrow, I will have taken off for Japan.

To talk about an action that will be completed before another event takes place

She will have learnt Chinese before she moves to China.

To express conviction that something happened in the near past

The guests will have arrived at the hotel by now.

All English Lessons (2018). Future perfect tense [Figura]. Recuperado de <https://7esl.com/future-perfect-tense/>

EXAMPLES

We will have watched a movie in my house before you come.

I will have danced different kinds of songs before you join us.

Robert will have read various kinds of books by the year 2040.

You will have gone on a holiday by this time next year.

By the time I arrive to school, English class will have finished.

They will have finished his homework by dinner time.

EXERCISES

Change the sentences into future perfect ideas as the example.

Example: *I am designing a book --> By this time tomorrow, I will have finished the book's desing.*

I am writing an article. --> By this time next month, I _____ the article.

Rodrigo is learning Italian. --> By this time next year, Nancy _____ Italian.

My sister is fixing my computer. -->By this time next week, my sister _____ my computer.

My mother is making dinner. -->By the time I arrive home, my mother _____ finish dinner.

Oscar and Fernanda are painting their baby's room. -->By the time the baby arrives home, they _____ painting his room.

Adjetivos comparativos

USE

Comparative Adjectives

(Used to compare 2 things)



"The elephant is **bigger than** the mouse"



One syllable	Two syllables ending in 'y' - change 'y' to 'i' and add er	Two or more syllables
Form: +er than	Form: +ier than	Form: More ... than
Bigger than	Easier than	more beautiful than
Smaller than	Busier than	more dangerous than
Nicer than	Prettier than	more intelligent than
Taller than	Heavier than	more understanding than
Shorter than	Funnier than	more complex than
Stronger than	Smellier than	more interesting than
Weaker than	Happier than	more difficult than
Longer than	Friendlier than	more frustrating than

Barros, L. (2017). Comparative adjectives [Figura]. Recuperado de <https://www.slideshare.net/luciabarrossantander/comparative-adjectives-79722906>

Superlative Adjectives

(Used to compare 3 or more things)





"The blue whale is **the biggest** animal in the world"

One syllable	Two syllables ending in 'y' - change 'y' to 'i' and add est	Two or more syllables
Form: the ... +est	Form: the ... +iest	Form: the most ...
the Biggest	the Easiest	the most beautiful
the Smallest	the Busiest	the most dangerous
the Nicest	the Prettiest	the most intelligent
the Tallest	the Heaviest	the most understanding
the Shortest	the Funniest	the most complex
the Strongest	the Smelliest	the most interesting
the Weakest	the Happiest	the most difficult
the Longest	the Friendliest	the most frustrating

Barros, L. (2017). Superlative adjectives [Figura]. Recuperado de <https://www.slideshare.net/luciabarrossantander/comparative-adjectives-79722906>

EXAMPLES

Comparatives

Nike is nicer than Puma.

Mexico is larger than Peru.

USA is cleaner than Japan.

Elephants are stronger than lions.

Mexico is not as long as China.

Superlatives

The most famous place to visit in Mexico is Bellas Artes.

The most crowded place is Zocalo.

In my opinion the worst mobile phone's brand is LG.

EXERCISES

Underline the option you consider as correct.

1. This is the _____ book in the library.
 - a. worse
 - b. most bad
 - c. baddest
 - d. worst

2. Sugar is _____ than salt.
 - a. more sweet
 - b. sweeter
 - c. more sweeter
 - d. sweetest

3. Some sports are _____ than others.
 - a. more excite
 - b. most exciting
 - c. more exciting
 - d. excitinger

4. Water is _____ than soda.
- healthier
 - more healthier
 - most healthy
 - healthiest
5. Oxygen is the _____ natural resource.
- cheapest
 - most cheap
 - more cheapest
 - more cheaper
6. Some children are _____ than others.
- more louder
 - most loud
 - louder
 - loudest
7. I live in the _____ city in the world.
- comfortablest
 - most comfortablest
 - most comfortable
 - more comfortable
8. A desert is _____ than a jungle.
- more drier
 - more driest
 - drier
 - more dry

Unidad 3. Servicios. Programa de estudios inglés 2008.

Preguntas indirectas

USE

You can use indirect questions when you want to be politer than usual.

DIRECT	INDIRECT
WH QUESTIONS	POSITIVE WORD ORDER
How mucho do you earn?	Can you tell me how much you earn?
What are you doing?	Could you tell me what you are doing?
What is your last name?	Can I know what your last name is?
YES/NO QUESTION	POSITIVE WORD ORDER
Do you work?	Can you tell me if you work?
Did you swim yesterday?	I wanted to know if you swam yesterday

EXERCISES

Change the direct questions into indirect using different introductions like:

Would you mind...?

Is there some chance...?

Are you able to...?

Do you know...?

I was hoping...

I was wondering...

Do you think...?

Would it be possible...?

DIRECT	INDIRECT
WH QUESTIONS	POSITIVE WORD ORDER
Where do you live?	
Why does she look so sad?	
When will you sign those documents?	
How long did it take you to arrive to the party?	
Which is your favourite colour?	
Where is the shower?	
YES/NO QUESTION	
Do you study?	

Does your mother work?	
Do they practice any sport?	

Verbos causativos

USE

LET - MAKE - HAVE - GET

LET

Subject + LET + Person + Verb

Meaning

to allow someone to do something

Example

Henry let me drive his new car.



MAKE

Subject + MAKE + Person + Verb

Meaning

to force or require someone to take an action

Example

My parents always make me do my homework before I go out.



HAVE

Subject + HAVE + Person + Verb

Meaning

to authorize someone to do something

Example

The president had his secretary make copies of the report.



GET

Subject + GET + Person + TO + Verb

Meaning

to convince s.one to do s.thing/ to trick s.one into doing s.thing

Examples

- The students got the teacher to dismiss class early.
- We couldn't get him to sign the agreement.

Signature

EXERCISES

Make, have, get

USING CAUSITIVE VERBS

My father **made** me do my homework.
 She **makes** me get angry.
 I **had** technician repair my computer.
 I **had** the bartender bring me a drink.

Jim **got** his father to lend him the car.
 Melisa **got** her son to study medicine.

Causative make is followed by a simple of a verb not infinitive.
 Make gives the idea that "x" forces "y" to do something.
 Causative have is followed by a simple form of a verb not infinitive. Have gives the idea that "x" requests "y" to do something.
 Causative get is followed by an infinitive. Get gives the idea that "X" persuades "y" to do something.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING THE VERBS IN THE BOXES BELOW.



1. I had the mechanic _____ my car.



2. My father made me _____ my home work.



3. I had the mailman _____ a letter.



4. James is sick because of cigarette. The doctor got him _____ smoking.



5. My family wanted vacations. They got me _____ to the beach.



6. I didn't want to cook, but my mother made me _____ a cake.



7. Gregg went to the bar to have a cocktail _____.



8. We had a professional violinist _____ in our anniversary.



9. I got my friend _____ into sand.



10. Jena's mother made her _____ vegetables.



11. My friends got me _____ pocker.



12. I had my father _____ fishing.



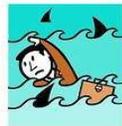
13. Soledad doesn't like brushing her teeth, but her mother makes her _____ teeth.



14. I know that it would rain, so I got my sister _____ an umbrella.



15. Brad had his friend _____ his car.



16. Some sharks made Sam _____ very fast.



17. Jim went to the dentist to have a tooth _____.



18. Tom was in prison, but he got a judge _____.

- to go Eat to get out to play Send to bury Go to stop Repair
 Swim Wash Do Removed to carry Served Play Brush Prepare

Adal (2011). Causatives [Figura]. Recuperado de https://www.esprintables.com/grammar_worksheets/verbs/causative_verbs/Causative_verbs_make_have_get_550173/

Unidad 4. *La ley y el orden*. Programa de estudios inglés 2008.

Auxiliares modales para hacer deducciones

USE

Modals of deduction

<p>Present:</p> <p>Somebody <i>is knocking</i> on the door! Who is that?</p>	<p>Present:</p> <p>Somebody <i>is knocking</i> on the door! Who is that?</p>	<p>Past:</p> <p>Somebody <i>has eaten</i> my hot dog. Who was that?</p>
<p>It <i>must be</i> John. He promised to visit me today.</p> <p>We use <i>must</i> when we feel sure that something is true because there's very strong evidence.</p>		<p>It <i>must have been</i> Tom. There is some ketchup on his shirt.</p> <p>We use <i>must + perfect infinitive</i> when we feel sure about something in the past.</p>
<p>It <i>might/may/could be</i> Jehovah's Witness. They often go door to door.</p> <p>We use <i>might, may or could</i> to say that we think something is possible but we're not sure.</p>		<p>It <i>might/may/could have been</i> Jane. She was in the kitchen 10 minutes ago.</p> <p>We use <i>might, may or could</i> with the <i>perfect infinitive</i> to say that we think something was possible but we aren't sure.</p>
<p>It <i>can't be</i> Sarah. She is in Green Forest now.</p> <p>We use <i>can't</i> when we feel sure something is not true.</p>		<p>It <i>can't/couldn't have been</i> Lisa. She is on a diet.</p> <p>We use <i>can't /couldn't+ perfect infinitive</i> when we feel sure something didn't happen in the past.</p>
<p>It <i>might not/may not be</i> Lisa. I think she would have called if she wanted to visit us.</p> <p>We use <i>might not, may not</i> to say that we think something isn't possible but we're not sure.</p>		<p>It <i>might not/may not have been</i> Helen. If I'm not mistaken she wasn't hungry.</p> <p>We use <i>might not, may not with the perfect infinitive</i> to say that we think something wasn't possible but we aren't sure.</p>
<p>It <i>can't be</i> Sarah. She is in Green Forest now.</p> <p>We use <i>can't</i> when we feel sure something is not true.</p>		<p>It <i>might not/may not have been</i> Helen. If I'm not mistaken she wasn't hungry.</p> <p>We use <i>might not, may not with the perfect infinitive</i> to say that we think something wasn't possible but we aren't sure.</p>
<p>It <i>might not/may not be</i> Lisa. I think she would have called if she wanted to visit us.</p> <p>We use <i>might not, may not</i> to say that we think something isn't possible but we're not sure.</p>		

Greenforest (2016). Modals of deduction [Figura]. Recuperado de <https://greenforest.com.ua/journal/read/modals-of-deduction-past-present>

EXERCISES

Modal verbs of DEDUCTION

TYPE	USE	MODAL VERBS	EXAMPLE
1	Possibilities for the future	MAY/MIGHT/COULD	I might go to the party
2	To express certainty	CAN'T/COULDN'T/MUST	He must be French
3	For possible explanations	MAY/MIGHT/COULD	He could be French

EXERCISE

Fill the gaps with one of the verbs in brackets and then write which type they are



TYPE

- 1-Pete _____ (can't/may) be from London. He doesn't speak English.
- 2-Nobody's answering and there are no lights. They _____ (can't/must) be out.
- 3-He's been working 12 hours a day. He _____ (must/could) be exhausted.
- 4-I think we _____ (can't/could) easily win the match next Saturday.
- 5-She _____ (can't/could) owe you money. She's very rich.
- 6-This trip _____ (can/could) be possible but I must check my account.
- 7-I _____ (can't/might) go to Lisbon next August but I'm not sure yet.
- 8- Sally says she's from Cuba but I think she _____ (can't/might) be from Spain.
- 9-It _____ (might/can't) be true about the Loch Ness monster. It's impossible.
- 10-Tomorrow's test _____ (can't/might) be quite easy. You never know.
- 11-You _____ (can/might) be right but I'm going to check anyway, just in case.
- 12-The weather report says tomorrow _____ (can't/might) be a rainy day.
- 13-They _____ (can't/might) still be out! They left 10 hours ago!
- 14-He _____ (could/can't) be Spanish, judging by his accent.
- 15-My parents _____ (may/must) be away for the weekend but I'm not sure.
- 16-You _____ (can't/may) be serious! Dogs don't speak.

Mar Blancafort (2010). Modals of deduction [Figura]. Recuperado de https://www.esprintables.com/grammar_worksheets/modal_verbs/modals_of_deduction/MODAL_VERBS_OF_DEDUCTION_394736/

Verbs que siempre van seguidos de infinitivo y gerundio. USE

Verbs followed by gerund or infinitive

		Gerunds -ing	Infinitives to
admit *	-ing		
advise	to		
afford	to		
agree *	to		
appear	to		
arrange	to		
ask	to		
avoid	-ing		
Can't stand	-ing		
choose	to		
consider	-ing		
decide *	to		
demand	to		
deny *	-ing		
deserve	to		
dislike	-ing		
don't mind	-ing		
enjoy	-ing		
expect *	to		
fail	to		
fancy	-ing		
(fancy-) feel like	-ing		
finish	-ing		
give up	-ing		
keep	-ing		
help	to		
hope *	to		
invite	to		
imagine *	-ing		
learn *	to		
manage	to		
mean	to		
miss	-ing		
offer	to		
plan	to		
practice	-ing		
pretend *	to		
promise *	to		
recommend	-ing		
refuse	to		
reject	-ing		
risk	-ing		
seem *	to		
stop	-ing		
suggest *	-ing		
tend	-ing		
try	to		
wait	to		
want	to		
would like	to		

General Rule

Gerunds

-ing

Used when actions are:
real, concrete or completed

Infinitives

to

Used when actions are:
unreal, abstract or future

Complete these sentences below with the right form of the verbs in brackets: gerund (-ing) or infinitive (to). Then complete the list on the left.
(* means that this verb can also be followed by a **that clause**)

<p>1) Learning a foreign language means <u>to be</u> (be) interested in another culture.</p> <p>2) My friend is giving up <u>smoking</u> (smoke) at last.</p> <p>3) Bob is very skilful. He has managed <u>to fix</u> (fix) his laptop himself.</p> <p>4) Doctors recommend <u>sleeping</u> (sleep) eight hours a day.</p> <p>5) Reliable friends are always there for you. They will never fail <u>to help</u> (help) to you.</p> <p>6) I don't mind <u>doing</u> (do) the washing up.</p> <p>7) Mum, can I go out? I've already finished <u>studying</u> (study).</p> <p>8) Tina hopes <u>to become</u> (become) a prestigious engineer one day.</p> <p>9) Jerry is very angry. I've phoned him five times but he refuses <u>to speak</u> (speak) to me.</p> <p>10) The suspect arrested by the police denied <u>robbing</u> (rob) the bank. He said he had an alibi.</p> <p>11) He admitted <u>making</u> (make) a serious mistake and apologised.</p> <p>12) I can't stand <u>wearing</u> (wear) these awful glasses!</p> <p>13) The teacher agreed <u>to postpone</u> (postpone) the exam.</p> <p>14) Peter pretended <u>to have</u> (have) a stomach ache and left school early.</p>	<p>15) Will promised his mum <u>to be</u> (be) back at 11.</p> <p>16) Few people can afford <u>to buy</u> (buy) the trendiest smartphone.</p> <p>17) Fred chose <u>to work</u> (work) on Saturday instead of on Friday.</p> <p>18) Angelina imagined <u>getting</u> (get) an Oscar for her last movie.</p> <p>19) We've planned <u>to fly</u> (fly) to Denmark this Christmas.</p> <p>20) Tom suggested <u>spending</u> (spend) a couple of weeks on Majorca.</p> <p>21) Amanda rejected <u>eating</u> (eat) the soup because it was salty.</p> <p>22) People shouldn't risk <u>riding</u> (ride) a motorbike without wearing a helmet.</p> <p>23) I really miss <u>chatting</u> (chat) with you every day.</p> <p>24) Mum asked me <u>to lay</u> (lay) the table.</p> <p>25) Mr. Johnson tends <u>lying</u> (lie) about his age. He's so flirty!</p> <p>26) You should avoid <u>shouting</u> (shout). It's too late!</p> <p>27) He kept <u>talking</u> (talk) for hours.</p> <p>28) Do you fancy <u>dancing</u> (dance)?</p> <p>29) If you try <u>to work</u> (work) a bit harder, I'm sure you'll pass.</p> <p>30) He will arrange <u>to book</u> (book) a room at the best hotel.</p> <p>31) He seems <u>to be</u> (be) worried.</p>
--	---

ISLCollective (2003). Verbs followed by gerund and infinitive [Figura]. Recuperado de <https://en.islcollective.com/english-esl-worksheets/grammar/gerunds-and-infinitives/verbs-followed-gerund-or-infinitive/83903>

EXERCISES

Select a, b or c to complete the sentences with the correct infinitive or gerund.

1. _____ is a fantastic exercise, but you must remember to check your bike before going out.
 - a. to cycle
 - b. cycling
 - c. cycled
2. I like _____ orange juice in the morning.
 - a. drink
 - b. to drink
 - c. drinking
3. Alex is really angry. I will call him _____ later.
 - a. speak
 - b. to speak
 - c. speaking
4. _____ along the beach is one of my favourite experiences.
 - a. walk
 - b. to walk
 - c. walking
5. Lorena wants _____ her parents next December.
 - a. visiting
 - b. visit
 - c. to visit

VOCABULARIO

Unidad 2. Moda. Programa de estudios inglés 2008. Orden de adjetivos

ENGLISH
GRAMMAR

Adjectives - Word Order



The general order of adjectives before a noun is the following:

Opinion	Size	Age	Shape	Color	Origin	Material	Purpose	Noun
ugly	small	old	thin	red	Italian	cotton	sleeping	bag
beautiful	--	--	long	white	French	silk	wedding	dress
--	large	ancient	--	--	Greek	clay	flower	vases

O S A S C O M P

<div style="background-color: #ffe0b2; border-radius: 10px; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; font-weight: bold;">OPINION</div> Attitude / Observation delicious, lovely, nice, cool	<div style="background-color: #ffe0b2; border-radius: 10px; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; font-weight: bold;">COLOR</div> Color / Approximate Color green, blue, reddish, purple
<div style="background-color: #ffe0b2; border-radius: 10px; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; font-weight: bold;">SIZE</div> Size / Height big, small, tall, huge, tiny	<div style="background-color: #ffe0b2; border-radius: 10px; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; font-weight: bold;">ORIGIN</div> Where is it from? American, British, Indian, Turkish
<div style="background-color: #ffe0b2; border-radius: 10px; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; font-weight: bold;">AGE</div> How old is it? old, young, new, antique	<div style="background-color: #ffe0b2; border-radius: 10px; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; font-weight: bold;">MATERIAL</div> What is it made of? gold, wooden, plastic, synthetic
<div style="background-color: #ffe0b2; border-radius: 10px; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; font-weight: bold;">SHAPE</div> Shape / Weight / Length round, square, long, fat	<div style="background-color: #ffe0b2; border-radius: 10px; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; font-weight: bold;">PURPOSE</div> What is it used for? gardening, shopping, riding

Before adjectives + noun we normally have a *determiner*:
 - a, an, the, my, your, her, four, this, those, some, etc.

Examples: - a wonderful large round Spanish marble table.
 - my brown leather riding boots - the little old man

www.grammar.cl
www.woodwardenglish.com
www.vocabulary.cl

Woodward English (2003). Adjectives - Word order [Figura]. Recuperado de <https://www.woodwardenglish.com/lesson/adjectives-word-order/>

EXERCISES

Classify the following sentences following OSASCOMP order to be accurate. Follow the example:

- 0. I bought a red, big, plastic bag.
- 1. She was wearing a silk long dress.
- 2. We created a pink, wood, old table
- 3. There is a short, white skin, Chinese student in my class.
- 4. She painted some old, long, artistic, amusing paintings.

Introductio n	OPINIO N	SIZ E	AG E	SHAP E	COLOU R	ORIGI N	MATERIA L	PURPOS E	NOU N
I bought a		big			red		plastic		Bag.

Relative Pronouns

Relative pronouns

Who

Used for people

- The woman **who** called yesterday wants to buy the house.

Which

Used for things and animals

- Did you see the letter **which** came today?
- I love the puppy **which** is jumping at the kitchen.

Whose

Used for possessions of people, animals

- He's a man **whose** opinion I respect.
- She's the student **whose** handwriting is the best in my class.

Whom

Used for people when the person is the object of the verb

- The author **whom** you criticized in your review has written a letter in reply.

That

Used for people, things, and animals

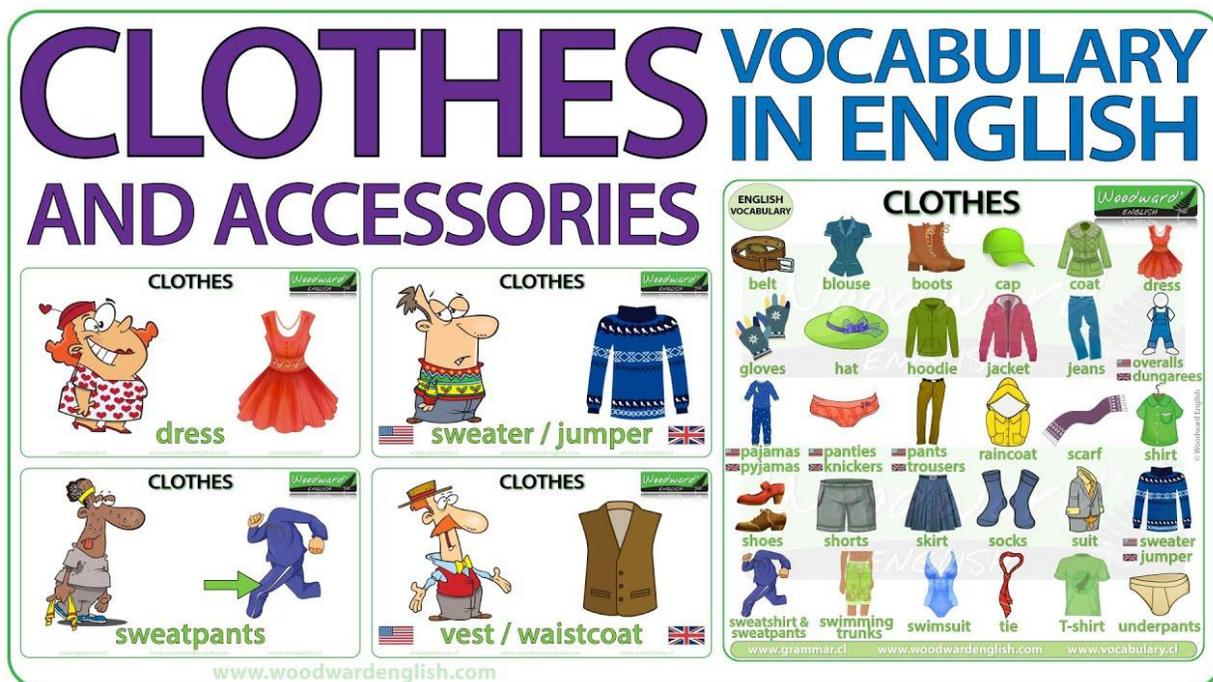
- The girl **that** we met in France has sent us a card.
- We live in a ground floor flat **that** backs onto a busy street.
- Do you like the cat **that** is sleeping underneath the table?

EXERCISES

Select the correct option a, b c or d which best completes the sentences.

1. My friend Albert, _____ is Mexican, tells funny jokes.			
a. which	b. who	c. where	d. when
2. I could tell you _____ to ask for the information you need			
a. which	b. who	c. where	d. when
3. The students did not understand _____ people said.			
a. what	b. who	c. where	d. when
4. My bed _____ is old, needs to be changed.			
a. which	b. where	c. when	d. who
5. Italy is the country _____ my sister lives.			
a. when	b. where	c. which	d. who
6. Alan is the boy _____ daughter is beautiful.			
a. Who	b. Where	c. Whose	d. why

Vocabulario de ropa



Woodward English (2020). Clothes and accessories [Figura]. Recuperado de <https://www.vocabulary.cl/english/clothes.htm>

CLOTHES AND ACCESSORIES 2

Choose the correct answer.

				
<p>a) Shoes b) Plimsolls c) Wellies</p>	<p>a) Cardigan b) Shirt c) Jumper</p>	<p>a) Vest b) Overall c) Tracksuit</p>	<p>a) glasses b) Sunglasses c) Leggings</p>	<p>a) Skirt b) Suit c) Dress</p>
				
<p>a) Sneakers b) Trainers c) slippers</p>	<p>a) Glove b) Hat c) Scarf</p>	<p>a) Sandals b) Shoes c) Boots</p>	<p>a) Pullover b) Tie c) Sweater</p>	<p>a) Tights b) stockings c) Slippers</p>
				
<p>a) Leggings b) Briefs c) Socks</p>	<p>a) Suit b) Shirt c) Sweatshirt</p>	<p>a) Swatch b) Icewatch c) Watch</p>	<p>a) Cap b) Winter hat c) bowler hat</p>	<p>a) Anorak b) Jacket c) Raincoat</p>
				
<p>a) Swimming trunks b) Swimsuit</p>	<p>a) Rainbow b) Umbrella c) Parasol</p>	<p>a) Ups b) Skirts c) Tops</p>	<p>a) Stockings b) Tights c) Socks</p>	<p>a) Suit b) Tracksuit c) Pyjamas</p>
				
<p>a) Collar b) Ring c) Necklace</p>	<p>a) Pants b) Trousers c) Briefs</p>	<p>a) T-skirt b) T-shirt c) T-suit</p>	<p>a) Swimming trunks b) Shorts c) Pants</p>	<p>a) Waistcoat b) Vest c) Suit</p>

ISLCollective (2015). Clothes and accessories 2 [Figura]. Recuperado de <https://en.islcollective.com/english-esl-worksheets/vocabulary/clothes-and-fashion/clothes-and-accessories-multiple-choice-1/79548>

HABILIDADES

Reading

Read the following texts and answer the questions.

READING 1. Complete the article with the correct words from the box.

Catwalk
Charity
Designer
Fabric
Statement
High street
Outfit
Signature
Stylish
Trend-setter
vintage

FINDING YOUR

Style

Finding your ¹ _____ look is a simple affair, says Daisy Morgan.



CHOOSE YOUR INSPIRATIONS

Ask yourself whose style you admire. Is there an actor or actress whose clothes you really like? Maybe a singer? Be warned, though – it's not a good idea to copy the whole ² _____. You may want the ³ _____ labels that your favourite TV personality wears but it's good to develop your own style.

KNOW WHERE TO SHOP

If you want this year's fashions straight from the ⁴ _____, you'll need to go to London, Milan or Paris! ⁵ _____ shops copy styles from the major fashion shows and are obviously much cheaper but you end up looking the same as millions of other people. Don't ignore ⁶ _____ shops – they're great places to find unusual items, especially if you're into a more ⁷ _____ look.

GO FOR A GOOD FIT

There's no point in buying ⁸ _____ clothes if they are too big or too small. You need to learn what looks good on you.

THROW STUFF AWAY

Is your wardrobe full of clothes that you wouldn't be seen dead in? Do you have shirts or blouses made of cheap ⁹ _____ that feels horrible. Show no mercy – throw them out!

AND FINALLY...

You don't have to be a ¹⁰ _____. Be comfortable with who you are – there's no need for you to make a fashion ¹¹ _____ with everything you wear.

Hobbs, M. (2015). Sure. Intermediate:UK Helbling.

READING 2. Complete the article with the correct words from the box.

**Two friends, both students,
on two different continents.
How do their lives compare?**

Jack, 20, studying in New Zealand

As a student in New Zealand, I think you get a lot of support. This is partly because there are fewer students in a class, so you get more individual attention. I've spoken to Zoe about this and I think we're more involved in the classes than they are in the USA. I'm certainly happy with them. We discuss the subjects a lot with our lecturers and they encourage that. This year, I'm living in a homestay – that means I live with a family – and most of the time it works out well. They're a cool family and they don't have young kids so it's very quiet. Sometimes it's a bit too quiet in my room, to be honest (I don't like to use the word boring, but I suppose that's what I mean). I don't often have friends to stay, but I'm sure the family wouldn't mind. Still, I'm here to study and that's something I can do easily here.



Zoe, 21, studying in the USA

If there's one complaint I have about studying here, it's that classes are big. It's quite hard to find a lecturer in order to discuss a class or coursework if I need to – just because there are so many of us. I'm happy with the classes, though, and I find them interesting and challenging. The thing about studying in a U.S. college is that there are plenty of other ways to get help with your studies – organised study groups and things like that. I stay in a hall, and I've got my own room, but it's very noisy so I don't study very well sometimes. There are thousands of things to do here and I could go out every night. I'm happy that I've got company here, but I'm not into socialising all the time. When Jack complains about his host family being boring, I want to shake him – it sounds perfect to me!



Circle the correct option to complete the sentences about Jack and Zoe.

- 1 Compared to Zoe's, Jack's classes have *fewer / less / more* students in them.
- 2 Zoe is *happier / happy / as happy as* Jack is with her classes.
- 3 Jack wishes his home life was a bit *interesting / more interesting / most interesting*.
- 4 Zoe's room is *less noisy than / as noisy as / noisier than* Jack's.
- 5 Jack doesn't go out *as much as / as late as / as rarely as* Zoe.
- 6 Jack's room seems to be *the worst / the best / better* place to study.
- 7 Jack's social life is *more interesting than / less boring than / less interesting than* Zoe's.
- 8 In my opinion, New Zealand is *the worser / the least interesting / the noisiest* place to study.

Hobbs, M. (2015). Sure. Intermediate:UK Helbling.

Hobbs, M. (2015). Sure. Intermediate:UK Helbling.

READING 3. Complete the adverts with the correct form of the verbs.

come across drive away keep on look after put in put off wake up

wear out

1 **DO YOU FIND IT DIFFICULT TO _____ ?**
THEN TRY OUR NEW DIGITAL TALKING ALARM...

2 **DO YOU NEED SOMEONE TO _____ YOUR PETS**
WHILE YOU'RE ON HOLIDAY? THEN GIVE US A CALL

3 **DO YOUR CLOTHES _____ QUICKLY?** *Come*
and learn about how to repair your old clothes...

4 **ARE YOU A**
RUNNER *Then we've got all the kit*
you need to _____ running to the finish line.

5 **Has anybody _____ a black and**
white cat in their area recently?
Please contact me on 01179 865 239. 🐾 🐾

6 **DON'T _____ YOUR REVISION UNTIL**
THE LAST MINUTE! *Download our new*
revision planner app and be the best you can be!

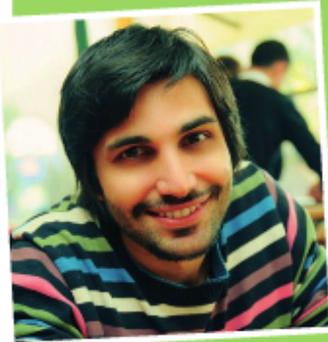
7 **WIN A NEW CAR TODAY!** _____ in the car of
your choice. Just _____ your details here...

Hobbs, M. (2015). Sure. Intermediate:UK Helbling.

READING 4. Complete the text with the -ing form or infinitive of a suitable verb.

Complete the text with the -ing form or infinitive of a suitable verb. Then listen and check.

LET'S MEET NAZIM, AN ECONOMICS STUDENT IN LONDON. HE MOVED THERE FROM TURKEY TWO YEARS AGO.



I began ¹ _____ English at the age of five so it's not surprising I decided ² _____ in England. On the whole, I really love ³ _____ in London, except for the weather! I go everywhere on my bike, but I hate ⁴ _____ to college in the rain! I've given up ⁵ _____ the Tube – it's too expensive!

My first day at college here was difficult, though – I remember ⁶ _____ very nervous. Of course, I've stopped ⁷ _____ nervous now, two years later.

I expect ⁸ _____ at the end of next year, if all goes well. I'm a good student and I hope ⁹ _____ a first-class degree.

I certainly don't regret ¹⁰ _____ here. In fact, I'm considering ¹¹ _____ on here after I graduate and trying ¹² _____ a job.

Of course, I miss ¹³ _____ to my family and friends face-to-face – so I'm really looking forward ¹⁴ _____ them in the holidays.

Hobbs, M. (2015). *Sure. Intermediate:UK* Helbling.

Writing

WRITING 1. Complete the sentences below. Make each sentences relevant to you and your future.

1. I will be happy if...
2. This weekend I'm going to...
3. I'm seeing...
4. By the year 2025 I will have...
5. I will have ... by the year 2040.
6. I am about to...
7. This time next week I will...

WRITING 2. Read the scenario below and speculate about present things.

.....

There might have been an earthquake.

You arrive at a friend's house and notice the following:

- your friend's front door is open
- you shout but no one answers
- your friend's dog is there but is behaving strangely
- you can hear the sound of running water
- a bowl of cereal is smashed on the floor
- some things are not where your friend usually leaves them
- the laptop is missing
- a window is open
- music is playing on the radio

Hobbs, M. (2015). Sure. Intermediate:UK Helbling.

WRITING 3. A letter of complaint

Go to this URL and practice this structure:

OPTION 1

<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/skills/writing/upper-intermediate-b2/a-letter-of-complaint>

OPTION 2

<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/sites/podcasts/files/LearnEnglish-Writing-B2-A-letter-complaint.pdf>

OPTION 3

A Letter of Complaint

Writing Strategy

- 1) Write your address, add the date in full.
- 2) Start with Dear Sir or Madam, and finish with Yours faithfully or start with Dear Mr./Ms X, and finish with Yours sincerely
- 3) Use expressions common for formal letters such as:
I am writing to complain about...
I am writing to express my concern about the fact that...
I am writing
I would be grateful if ...
4) Do not use short forms.
5) Write your full name.

I would appreciate it if you could...
I am returning... with this letter.
Thanks for your assistance...
I look forward to hearing from you

1) Look at this formal letter and number the parts of the letter given on the right to match the gaps.

3

4

(a) I am writing to complain about a mobile phone that I bought from your shop in Broad Street last week.

(b) Although the quality is excellent, the instructions on the screen are in Chinese and I can't understand them.

(c) I am returning the mobile phone with this letter. I would be grateful if you could repair the fault or replace the mobile phone.

I look forward to hearing from you.

5

6

Yours faithfully

Mark Brown

Lee Electronics
35c Broad Street
Birmingham

Dear Sir or Madam

17 Green Close
Birmingham
GN55 7TY

15th November 2014



iSLCollective (2015). A letter of complaint [Figura]. Recuperado de <https://en.islcollective.com/english-esl-worksheets/grammar/formal-and-informal-english/how-write-letter-complaint/83602>

RUBRIC TO ASSESS A COMPLAINT LETTER

	Excellent (5 points)	Good (3 points)	Satisfactory (2 points)	Needs improvement (1 point)
Layout	<p>Includes the sections required in a complaint letter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Writer's Address ▪ Date ▪ Receptor's Address ▪ Greeting ▪ Paragraph 1 ▪ Paragraph 2 ▪ Paragraph 3 ▪ Sign off ▪ Signature <p>Also presents a perfect sequence in the layout.</p>	<p>Includes the sections required in a complaint letter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Writer's Address ▪ Date ▪ Receptor's Address ▪ Greeting ▪ Paragraph 1 ▪ Paragraph 2 ▪ Paragraph 3 ▪ Sign off ▪ Signature <p>Also presents a sequence in the layout.</p>	<p>Includes the sections required in a complaint letter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Writer's Address ▪ Date ▪ Receptor's Address ▪ Greeting ▪ Paragraph 1 ▪ Paragraph 2 ▪ Paragraph 3 ▪ Sign off ▪ Signature <p>Do not present a sequence in the layout.</p>	<p>Doesn't include the sections required in a complaint letter.</p>
Tone	<p>Problem and request are presented in a constructive manner.</p>	<p>Problem and request are presented but could be improved.</p>	<p>Problem is presented in a constructive manner but request is missing.</p>	<p>There is no problem or request set.</p>
Sentences & paragraphs	<p>Sentences and paragraphs are complete. It is included 3 paragraphs.</p>	<p>Sentences and paragraphs are complete. It is included just 2 paragraphs.</p>	<p>Sentences and paragraphs are complete. It is included 1 paragraph.</p>	<p>Sentences are incomplete.</p>
Grammar & spelling	<p>There are no errors in grammar or spelling.</p>	<p>There are 1-2 errors in grammar or spelling.</p>	<p>There are 3-4 errors in grammar or spelling.</p>	<p>There are 5 or more errors in grammar or spelling.</p>
Capitalization & punctuation	<p>There are no errors in capitalization and punctuation.</p>	<p>There are 1-2 errors in capitalization and punctuation.</p>	<p>There are 3-4 errors in capitalization and punctuation.</p>	<p>There are 5 or more errors in capitalization and punctuation.</p>

Listening

Suggested exercises to train your listening skill:

Exercise 1.

<https://www.esl-lounge.com/student/listening/4L12-having-everything-done-2.php>

Exercise 2.

<https://esol.britishcouncil.org/content/learners/grammar-and-vocabulary/grammar-lessons/my-favourite-country-comparatives-and>

Exercise 3.

<https://www.pacho8a.com/ingl%C3%A9s/curso-ingl%C3%A9s-intermedio/lesson-5/>