TRABAJO SEGUNDO PARCIAL

INGLÉS 4º ESPAD



NOMBRE:

GRUPO:

PROFESOR/A:

2º CUATRIMESTRE

PARTE 2

TEMA II.

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1	Irancta	rma lac (CIGILIANTAC	oraciones a	naciva ar	NECCHICA
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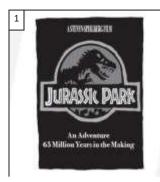
⊥.	Pameia urives the bus.
2.	The postman delivers letters.
 3.	Everybody loves Mr Brown.
 4.	Workers in this office speak Portuguese.
 5. 	The carpenter makes these tables
6.	The teacher collects the books after the lesson.

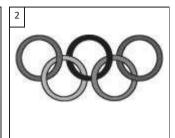
TEMA III

the passive: be + past participle

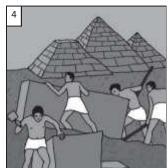
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Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with the present or past passive form of the verbs in brackets.

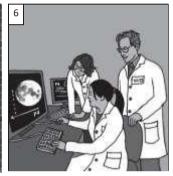




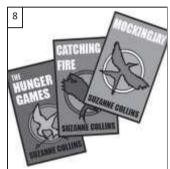






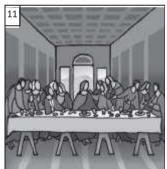


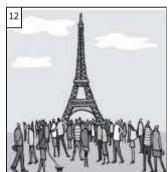












- 1 The film *Jurassic Park* <u>is based</u> on the book by Michael Crichton. (base)
- 2 The symbol of the Olympic Games______in 1912. (design)
- 3 Four national languages in Switzerland. (speak)
- 4 The pyramids ______nearly 5,000 years ago. (build)
- 5 About 350 films______at the Berlin Film Festival every year. (show)
- 6 P4 is a very small new moon which ______ in 2011. (discover)
- 7 Seat belts in planes until the 1930s. (not use)
- 8 The Hunger Games books by Suzanne Collins. (write)
- 9 The first smartphone ______ in 1992 by IBM. (invent)
- 10 Pétanque ______a lot all over France. (play)
- 11 The Last Supper_______by Leonardo da Vinci. (paint)
- 12 The Eiffel Tower by about seven million people a year. (visit)

Sentences 1–7 are present.	ic of the sentences are questions.
1 (the office / clean / every day) 2 (these rooms / clean / every day?) 3 (glass / make / from sand) 4 (stamps / sell / in a post office) 5 (this room / not / use / very often) 6 (we / allow / to park here?) 7 (how / this word / pronounce?)	The office is cleaned every day. Are these rooms cleaned every day? Glass
Sentences 8–15 are past. 8 (the office / clean / yesterday) 9 (the house / paint / last month) 0 (my phone / steal / a few days ago) 1 (three people / injure / in the accident) 2 (when / this bridge / build?) 3 (I / not / wake up / by the noise) 4 (how / these windows / break?) 5 (you / invite / to Jon's party last week?)	The office was cleaned yesterday. The house
These sentences are not correct. Correct This house built 100 years ago. Football plays in most countries of the volume of the word and the letter send to the wrong act of the word and the word are place where cars repair. Where are you born? How many languages are speaking in Sword Somebody broke into our house, but now when was invented the bicycle?	This house was built vorld. ddress? vitzerland?
Complete the sentences. Use the passiv	e (present or past) of these verbs:
5 'Where did you get this picture?' 'It . 6 Many American programmes	were taken to hospital. ood. Two of the rooms to me by a friend of mine.' on British television. 'No. They , but they didn't go.'
Where were they born?	
2 (Sally / Manchester) Sally 3 (her parents / Ireland) Her 4 (you / ???) I	in Edinburgh.

PARTE 3

TEMA I First conditional

mark) it.

1.		pieta las siguientes oraciones condicionales del primer tipo zando los verbos entre paréntesis en el tiempo adecuado.
	a.	If you leave now, you(catch) the 8.00 train.
	b.	The hotel will be cheaper if you(book) it early.
	C.	If you (not have) enough lessons, you won't pass your driving test.
	d.	Your boss(not be) pleased if you are late for work today.
	e.	If she(ask) him nicely, he will help her.
	f.	If I don't write it down, I(not remember) it.
	g.	You will miss your friends, if you(move) to Paris.
	h.	If the plane (arrive) late tonight, I will phone you tomorrow.
	i.	If you find a horseshoe, it(bring) good luck to you.
	j.	If she(not / get) a job, she'll go back to England.
	k.	If you listen carefully, you (understand) everything.
	I.	I will drive you home if you(give) me directions.
	m.	If the teacher (not come), we won't have the exam.
	n.	Will's parents will be furious if he(fail) his exam again.
	Ο.	If you give in your homework late, the teacher (not

Write sentences beginning with if. Choose from the boxes.

you don't hurry
you pass the exam
you fail the exam
you don't want this magazine
you want those pictures
you're busy now
you're hungry
you need money

we can have lunch now you can have them I can lend you some you'll get a certificate you'll be late
I'll throw it away we can talk later you can do it again

1	If you don't hurry, you'll be late.
	If you pass
	If
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
M	/hich is right?
1	If I'm / I'll be late this evening, don't wait for me. (I'm is right)
2	Will you call me if I give / I'll give you my phone number?
3	If there is /will be a fire, the alarm will ring.
4	If I don't see you tomorrow morning, I call / I'll call you in the evening.
5	I'm / I'll be surprised if Martin and Jane get / will get married.
6	Do you go / Will you go to the party if they invite / they'll invite you?
U	se your own ideas to complete these sentences.
	I'm going to the concert if can get a ticket.
2	If you don't hurry, you'll miss the train.
3	I don't want to disturb you if
4	If you go to bed early tonight,
5	Turn the television off if
6	Tina won't pass her exams if
	If I have time tomorrow,
8	We can go to the beach tomorrow if
9	I'll be surprised if
W	rite if or when.
	I'm late this evening, don't wait for me.
2	I'm going to do some shopping now.
3	I'm thinking of going to see Tim.
	you don't want to go out tonight, we can stay at home.
	Is it OK I close the window?
	John is still at school. he leaves school, he wants to go to college.
	Shall we have a picnic tomorrow the weather is good?
8	We're going to Madrid next week. We haven't got anywhere to stay - we hope to find a
	hotel we get there. I don't know what we'll do we don't find a room.

TEMA II

SECOND CONDITIONAL

1.	Completa	las frases uti	lizando l	los verbo	s entre pare	éntesis en e	l tiempo
	adecuado.	Usa el segui	ndo cond	dicional.			

a.	if we took a taxi, we (get) there sooner.
b.	If I(live) in the country, I would learn to ride a horse.
c.	I wouldn't buy that bike if I(be) you. It's too expensive.
d.	If we painted the kitchen white, it(look) bigger.
e.	We(not have) a dog if we didn't have a garden.
f.	If my sister(tidy) her room more often, it wouldn't be such a mess.
g.	I (not take) my car to work if I didn't have a parking space.
h.	If Jack (have) a girlfriend, he wouldn't call her mother every day.
i.	If I won a lot of money, I(keep)my job.
j.	We would have more privacy if we(not share) a flat.
k.	If I (find) a good job, I'd move to the USA.
I.	You(learn) more if you did more homework.
m.	If she had a job, she(not stay) up so late every night.
n.	If I(be) you, I would buy a new computer.
0.	If they (not have) such a noisy dog, they would get on better with their neighbours.

-	ompiete the sentences.		
2 3	I don't know the answer. If I knew I have a car. I couldn't travel very much I don't want to go out. If I	if I <u>didn't have</u> a car to go out, I'd	go.
	We haven't got a key. If we		
5	I'm not hungry. I would have something	g to eat if I	hungry.
6	Sue enjoys her work. She wouldn't do i	t if she	it.
	He can't speak any foreign languages. If		
88	language, perhaps he would get a better		1 8
0	You don't try hard enough. If you		azould have more success
0	You don't try hard enough. If you	narder, you	do wa sould as out
9	I have a lot to do today. If I	so much to t	io, we could go out.
	ut the verb in the correct form.		
	If he had the money, he would bu		
2	Jane likes living in a city. She wouldn	t be happy if she lived in t	he country. (she/not/be)
3	If I wanted to learn Italian,	to Italy.	(I/go)
4	I haven't told Helen what happened. Sh	e'd be angry if	(she/know)
	Ifa ma		
	What would you do if		
	It's not a very good hotel.		
	Ifneare		
	It's a pity you have to go now.	A1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	
10	I'm not going to take the job. I'd take it	i II	better.
20.0	(the salary/be)		
11	I don't know anything about cars. If the	car broke down,	
	what to do. (I/not/know)		
12	If you could change one thing in the wo	orld, what	?
	(you/change)		
0	omplete the sentences. Choose from t	he hav and nut the verh i	n the correct form
	ompiete the sentences, enouse from t	ne oox and put the vero	if the correct form.
	we (have) a bigger house	it (be) a bit cheaper	I (watch) it
	we (buy) a bigger house	every day (be) the same	I (be) bored
			1 (be) boiled
	we (have) some pictures on the wall	the air (be) cleaner	
1	I'd buy that jacket if it was a bit ch	eaper	
	If there was a good film on TV tonight,		
	This room would be nicer if		
	If there wasn't so much traffic,		
	Life would be boring if		
	If I had nothing to do,		
	We could invite all our friends to stay if		
8	If we had more money,		
	omplete the sentences. Use your own		
1	I'd be happier if could get a better	Jop	
2	If I could go anywhere in the world,		
	I wouldn't be very happy if		
	I'd buyif		
0	If I saw an accident in the street.		
6	If I saw an accident in the street,		

TEMA III

First and second conditional

1.	First or second conditional? Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.				
1	1 What will we do tomorrow if it <u>rains</u> (rain)?				
2	If I had a lot of money, I <u>'d buy</u> (buy) a horse.				
3	She'd pass her exams if she(study) harder.				
4	I'm sure she(lend) you the money if you ask her nicely.				
5	I'd like your dog more if he(not be) so noisy!				
6	If I(not see) you this evening, I'll see you on Friday.				
7	I(not say) anything to James if you don't want me to.				
8	If you(not hurry up), we'll miss the train.				
9 10	If I were you, I(not go) to the UK in the winter. Whatyou(do) if you found a snake in your bag?				
	rst or second conditional? Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs rackets.				
	coming to our offices tomorrow. If I (see) him, I'll give him the message.				
	(move) if we had the money. Unfortunately new houses are very expensive in				
this a	rea. be) a millionaire, I'd still work so that I didn't get bored.				
	tell) you a secret, will you promise not to tell anyone?				
	ou think it would be better if I (wait) another week, or shall I sell my shares in				
	ompany now?				
	causes any more problems, I (fire) him.				
	uld you mind if I (open) the window? It's really hot in here.				
8 If I (I	ose) my job, I'd apply to join the police.				
9 Whe	ere would you go if you (can) go anywhere in the world?				
10 If y	ou (see) her, say hello.				

READING COMPREHENSION

Read the text about three famous inventions.

Three popular inventions from the 1920s

The 1920s was an exciting time for inventions. Some of the things invented around that time changed the lives of millions of people, and some of those inventions are still widely used today. The television

The invention with the biggest impact was probably the television. It was invented by a Scottish man, John Logie Baird. The first televised pictures were sent over a short distance in 1924, and his invention was formally demonstrated at the Royal Institute two years later. The pictures on the screen were not clear, but the viewers could see that they were human faces, and they could see their eyes opening and closing. In 1928, images were sent from Britain to America, and later, to a ship 1,500 miles out to sea. In the same year, the first colour images were sent. The first 'seeing-in sets' were sold that same year. For £25 (£1000 in today's money), people in their homes could watch moving images that were sent from a broadcasting station. The fridge

Another invention that became popular in the 1920s was the home refrigerator. People used different ways to keep food cool and fresh long before the 1900s, but home fridges weren't invented until 1913 in the USA. Home fridges became very popular in the USA in the 1920s. Sales of the popular 'Frigidaire' model increased from 5,000 in 1921 to 750,000 in 1926. British people were less interested in fridges than Americans. They thought that they were unnecessary because the weather in Britain was cooler. But fridges were heavily advertised, and their advantages were described in detail. Soon, more fridges were sold, and the price decreased. The polygraph

Another interesting invention of the 1920s was the polygraph, or lie detector. It was invented in 1921 by a Californian policeman, John Larson. He used the ideas of other psychologists to make a machine that measured people's heart rate, breathing and blood pressure while they were asked questions. The experts believed that sudden changes in these measurements showed that someone was lying. Although this invention is well-known, it can't really detect lies. Marston tried to use measurements from his polygraph in a court case in 1923, but they weren't accepted as evidence and never have been since then. However, polygraphs are still used by some police forces and the FBI because many people believe they work, so they tell the truth to avoid the machine.

READING COMPREHENSION TEST

Say if the following sentences are TRUE or FALSE. In case they are FALSE, CORRECT the sentences

1When television images were first transmitted, viewers didn't know exactly what the image was. a.True b.False
2The television was demonstrated at the Royal Institute in 1926. a.True b.False
3Colour images were not possible until after the 1920s. a.True b.False 4Television images were first sent across the Atlantic Ocean in 1928. a.True b.False
5 People could buy television sets in the 1920s. a.True b.False
6. Home refrigerators were invented in the 1920s. a. True b. False
7 Fridges became popular in the USA before they were popular in the UK. a.True b.False
8 Some psychologists helped John Larson to build his invention. a.True b.False
9 On some occasions, lie detectors have been used as evidence in court. a.True b.False
10Today, lie detectors are never used by the police. a.True b.False