

ENGLISH

5th
SECONDARY

ONLINE CONSULTING



 **SACO OLIVEROS**



TheStreet

Plumbing Apprentice School in New York City

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LOOK AT THE PICTURES AND WRITE THE CORRECT NAMES:



A) APPLICATION FORM

B) ALLOWANCE

C) CONTRACT

D) PROMOTION

E) PAY RAISE

F) APPRENTICESHIP

1) He receives a good _____ because he works for a prestigious company.

a) expenses

b) retire



wage

2) You have to fill in this _____, and return it to the manager.

a) allowance



application form

c) company

3) My grandma used to give me an _____ for my birthday.

a) conditions



allowance

c) promotion

4) Steve is doing an _____. He's training to be an electrician.



apprenticeship

b) benefits

c) expenses

5) I'm so excited. I signed a _____ for a big company.

a) paper

b) bonus



contract



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COMPLETE THE VOCABULARY WITH THE CORRECT VERBS :

a) **work** part time.

b) **earn** a salary.

c) **get** a job.

d) **claim** expenses.

e) **fill** in an application form.

f) **have** a full-time job .

g) **get** a pension.

b) **have** an interview.

c) **apply** for a job.



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MATCH THE COLUMNS TO MAKE SENTENCES:



- 1) My brother loves his job. He can claim ...
- 2) I have an important ...
- 3) Unfortunately , ...
- 4) Please, fill in ...
- 5) My grandmother got ...
- 6) Have you ever ...

- a) interview next week.
- b) this application form.
- c) applied for a job?
- d) Peter lost his job.
- e) an extraordinary pension.
- f) for his expenses.

1 F

2 A

3 D

4 B

5 E

6 C

a) The postman **which** works in this village is very old.



Correct



Incorrect

b) The egg **which** is in the nest is brown.



Correct



Incorrect

c) Where is the bed **who** was in the attic?



Correct



Incorrect

d) The bottles **that** are lying on the floor are green.



Correct



Incorrect



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COMPLETE WITH THE CORRECT RELATIVE PRONOUN :

a) Do you know anyone who could help me fix my computer?

b) A hammer is a tool which is used to knock nails into wood.

c) The shop where we usually buy our bread has closed down.



d) I didn't realize I had forgotten my passport until I reached the airport, which was very annoying.

e) An orphanage is a place where children who have no parents can live and be looked after.

f) Rachel, who we met yesterday, lives in this neighborhood

ANYONE – ANYTHING – ANYWHERE – EVERYBODY – EVERYTHING – EVERYWHERE –
NOBODY – NOTHING – SOMEONE – SOMETHING – SOMEWHERE

- a) You can sit anywhere you want. There are not seat numbers.
- b) Does anyone mind if I open the window?
- c) His injury looked bad but fortunately nothing was broken.
- d) Someone made an anonymous phone call to the police.
- e) There was nobody on the bus. The last passenger had got off one previous stop.
- f) The headmaster is very popular at school. Everybody likes him.
- g) There is someone at the door. Could you go and check?
- h) Lucy likes to be at home. She doesn't want to go anywhere after dark.
- i) There are bugs everywhere in this room. It's disgusting.
- j) We stayed in London for a whole week and visited everywhere in this marvellous city.

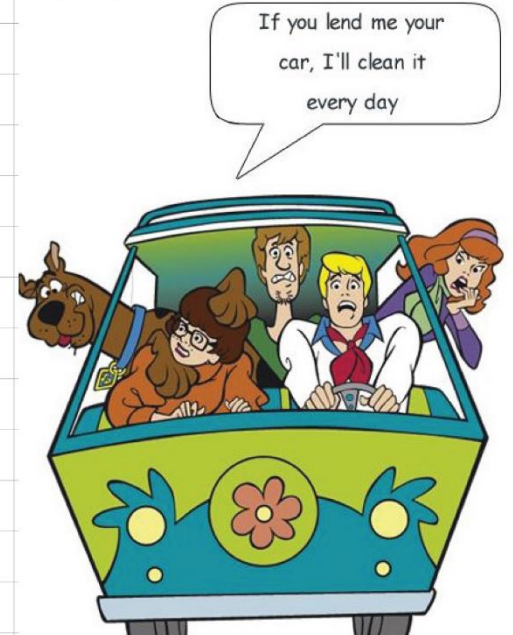


First Conditional

If + Present Simple, will/won't + verb

1. We use the **First Conditional** to talk about a possible situation in the future.
2. We don't use **will** in the 'if' clause.
3. The 'if' clause can come first or second. When the 'if' clause is first, we need **a comma** at the end of the clause.

If I don't go to bed now, I'll be too tired tomorrow.
He'll fail his exam if he doesn't work harder.



Conditional sentences have two clauses



Conditionals



If + PRESENT + SIMPLE
SIMPLE FUTURE

If you **study** hard, you **will** pass your exams.

If she **comes** to my party, I **will** be very happy.

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COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING THE FIRST CONDITIONAL:

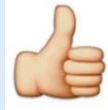
- 1) If you come early, you will meet (meet) my brother. He'll be here until 3 o'clock.
- 2) I'm sure he'll have an accident if he keeps (keep) driving like that.
- 3) I'll do some work in the garden if it doesn't rain (not/rain) tomorrow.
- 4) If your sister goes to Paris, she will have (have) a good time.
- 5) If you pick (pick) me up from work today, I will buy (buy) you a drink.
- 6) He'll never get promoted unless he learns (learn) to be more polite to customers.
- 7) If you boil (boil) soup, it will spoil (spoil) the flavour.
- 8) He works flexible hours; if there is not much to do, he will come (come) home early.

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CHOOSE THE CORRECT ALTERNATIVE TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCES:

a) If you get a haircut, you _____ much better.

☐ look



will look

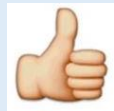
b) If he _____ you, will you answer the phone?



calls

☐ will call

c) If I leave now, I _____ in New York by 8:00 PM.



will arrive

☐ arrive

d) They won't know the truth if you _____ them.

☐ won't tell



don't tell









Second Conditional

Second conditional

- If + past, would + infinitive
- If I were rich I would travel round the world
- We use the exstructure **If + past, would + infinitive** to talk about an improbable or hypothetical situation and its consequence

condition (if clause)	result (main clause)
If I knew French,	I would go to France.
↓ Past Simple	↓ Conditional Tense

IF - CLAUSE (Condition)	MAIN - CLAUSE (Result)
If I won a million dollars,	 I would buy a new car. 
If I studied hard,	 I would pass the exam. 
If I were the president,	 I would lower taxes 

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CHOOSE THE CORRECT ALTERNATIVE TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCES:

- 1) If his parents didn't give him money, he **didn't** / **wouldn't** go out so much.
- 2) If these walls **were** / **would be** thicker, we wouldn't hear the neighbors.
- 3) If he **have** / **had** more time, he **would** / **will** learn karate.
- 4) If I **would** / **lived** on a lonely island, I **were** / **would** run around naked all day.
- 5) We **would help** / **helped** you if we **knew** / **know** how.
- 6) If you **go** / **went** by bike more often, you **wouldn't** / **will not** be so flabby.
- 7) My French would **improve** / **improved** if I **lived** / **live** in France for six months.
- 8) She wouldn't be nervous if she **would do** / **did** / **does** her homework.
- 9) What would you do if you **became** / **will become** / **were become** invisible?

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UNSCRAMBLE THE WORDS TO MAKE SECOND CONDITIONAL SENTENCES:

1) smaller, / nose / If / very / his / were / handsome. / would / he / be

If his nose were smaller, he would be very handsome.

2) if / come / a / I / had / would / car / I

I would come if I had a car.

3) she / me, / If / would / me. / have / didn't / believe / told / she /

If she didn't believe me, she would have told me.

4) had / would / seven / If / seas / we / yacht, / sail / a / we

If we had a yacht, we would sail seven seas.

5) She / mad / you / wouldn't / if / she / to / at / talk / you / were

She wouldn't talk to you if she were mad at you.





Gerunds and Infinitives

Gerunds or Infinitives?

from a verb and is used like a noun.”
(Cambridge Free English Dictionary)

“I always **love** your **cooking**, dear.”

“He **enjoys** **playing** video games.”

Any verb tense can be used.

“As a child I **used to love** **living in the countryside**.”

“Many students aren’t **doing**
enough **reading**.”

1) Please, forgive me for _____ you. I was so rude.

a) to interrupt



interrupting

2) My father recommended _____ a BMW.



buying

b) to buy

3) I promise I'll learn how _____ on computers.



to work

b) working

4) We are looking forward to _____ you at the weekend.

a) see



seeing

5) John is thinking about _____ his job.



leaving

b) leave



Dear Daniel,

If you'd like to improve your English, one thing you can do is to build up your vocabulary. In order to do this, you have to practice a lot. I'm afraid there is not a short cut for this. But there are many effective ways. First of all, you should read a lot. You can read short stories, comics, newspapers, magazines etc. depending on your English level. As you read, you can try to guess the meanings of unknown words from the context of the sentence. If you cannot, then look up the definitions in a dictionary. English to English dictionary should be your first choice and keep the translator as last. Another way of building vocabulary is to watch movies in English which will also help with pronunciation. Try to be involved with the language as much as you can. Keep a vocabulary notebook and write down a few words each day. Keep in mind that you have to revise them regularly. In my opinion, to communicate with people all you need is words. Even if you just say the words one after another, people most likely will understand what you mean regardless of the order of the words and grammar.

1. What is the main point of this e-mail?

- ☒ A) How you can improve your English.
- B) Difficulties of learning English.
- C) Problems of learning a second language alone.
- D) What's the best way of learning English.

2. Which of the followings is incorrect?

- A) We should practice as much as we can.
- B) We should read a lot.
- C) We should take notes when we learn new words.
- ☒ D) We should use a translator for all the unknown words.

3. What is the most important thing to communicate with people according to the writer?

- A) Grammar
- ☒ B) Vocabulary
- C) Order of the words used.
- D) Advanced English course.

LISTENING

IS THE ANSWER TRUE OR FALSE ?



1) It isn't difficult to get a job when you have experience.



TRUE

b) FALSE

2) It's impossible to get work experience while you're studying at school.

a) TRUE



FALSE

3) You might have some training as a summer apprenticeship.



TRUE

b) FALSE

4) Your boss won't help you learn new skills.

a) TRUE



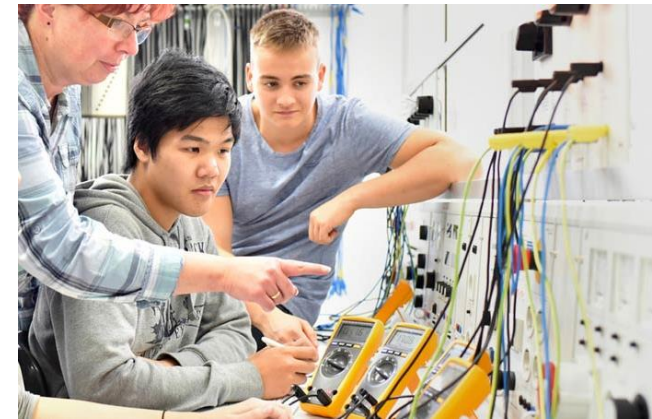
FALSE

5) There aren't apprenticeship schemes in The U.S. for students.

a) TRUE



FALSE





Let's play ...

