

ENGLISH

4th
SECONDARY
SESSION A

REVIEW
(CHAPTERS 22-23-24)



 **SACO OLIVEROS**

Helicomotivation



SECOND CONDITIONAL / WISH

The **Second** Conditional:

We use the second conditional to describe an imaginary situation or event, and its result.

(if + past simple, ... would + infinitive)

If I **had** Mew, I **would win** every time.



Wish / if only + the past simple

is used when we express a wish:

☛ About a present situation:

- I wish you loved me. (= but you don't love me)*
- If only he could cook. (= but he cannot cook)*



LET'S PRACTICE

Choose the correct option.

1. If Bill a bike, he it every day.

- ★ had, would ride
- B. had, rode
- C. would have, would ride

2. If Carol a cat, she it Monty.

- A. would have, called
- ★ had, would call
- C. would have, would call

3. I very happy if I Japanese.

- ★ would be, spoke
- B. would be, would speak
- C. were, would speak



If I were you, I wouldn't eat that.

4. Joe and Sally Zoe if they her number.

- A. phoned, would know
- B. phoned, knew
- ★ would phone, knew

5. If I her some money, she it all at once.

- A. would give, would spend
- ★ gave, would spend
- C. would give, spent

6. He at the Sheraton if he a poor man. (not stay, be)

- A. wouldn't stay, would be
- B. didn't stay, were
- ★ wouldn't stay, were



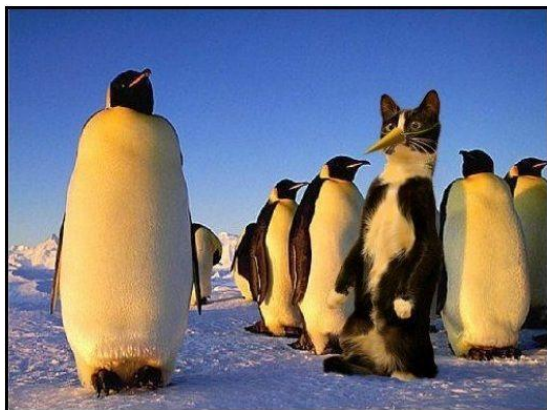
I would be careful if I were you.

EXERCISES:

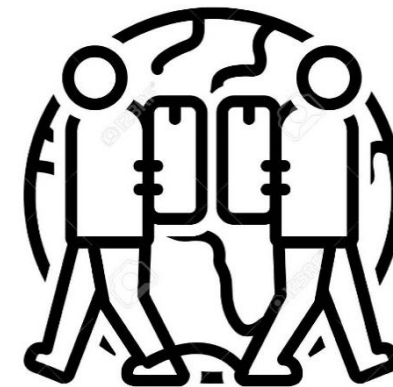
1. I wish Samantha would wash/washed her hair more often. It looks so greasy all the time. (wash)
2. I wish you weren't so horrible to your brother. He's a really nice bloke. (be -)
3. I wish the council didn't demolish that beautiful old house. It was part of the town's heritage. (demolish -)
4. If only I had the money to go to Jon's wedding in The States. (have)
5. I wish I didn't tell her she'd put on weight. She hates me now. (tell -)
6. If only we didn't have to work tomorrow. (have -)



Moving to another country matching



CITIZEN
EMIGRATE
CULTURE SHOCK
FIT IN
IMMIGRATION
EXPATRIATE



Practice makes progress

➤ Match the idioms with its meanings

1. ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS **F**

2. LIVE AND LET LIVE **C**

3. BETTER LATE THAN NEVER **A**

4. LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP **E**

5. ABSENCE MAKES THE HEART GROW FONDER **D**

6. DON'T COUNT YOUR CHICKENS BEFORE THEY
HATCH **B**



A. it is better to do something late than not do it at all.

B. don't assume to have everything you want until you have them .

C. To accept things as they are and not change them.

D. absence of something in life increasing the desire to have it.

E. to calculate the possible consequences before taking immense action.

F. better to do something rather than just talk.

Verb-noun collocations

- CHOOSE THE CORRECT ALTERNATIVE.

1. When we go to London I want
to ___ lots of photos.

A. do

B. make

★ take

2. How much money does he ___ ?

A. do

★ earn

C. win

3. Hurry up! I don't want to ___ the train.

A. late

B. lose

★ miss

4. In the evenings she always ___ her
homework.

★ does

B. makes

C. writes

5. He can ___ three languages.

A. say

★ speak

C. talk

6. Next month he has to ___ an exam in
International Law.

★ do

B. give

C. make



NARRATIVE CLAUSES

MODAL VERBS OF DEDUCTION

test-english.com

MUST

90-100% (sure it's TRUE)

- ➔ She must be in the garden. (=I'm sure she is in the garden)
- ➔ They must know each other.

CAN'T

90-100% (sure NOT true)

- ➔ She can't be his mother. She's too young. (=I'm sure she is NOT his mother)
- ➔ He's just left. He can't be too far.

MAY/MIGHT (NOT)

30-50% (maybe it's TRUE)

- ➔ He may/might be dead.

30-50% (maybe NOT true)

- ➔ He may/might not remember who you are. (=Maybe he does NOT remember)



Use **can't** (NOT **mustn't**)

- ✗ He's just left. He **mustn't be** too far.
- ✓ He's just left. He **can't be** too far.

Use **may/might** (NOT **can**)

- ✗ He isn't here. He **can be** at home.
- ✓ He isn't here. He **might be** at home



+ be + -ing verb

to speculate about actions in progress


- ➔ They are in Ibiza. They must be having a great time. They're in Ibiza
- ➔ You're always hungry. I think that you might not be eating enough protein.
- ➔ New study suggests that air pollution may be making people unhappy.




What about some exercises?

➤ Choose the correct modal verbs of deduction for each gap below.

1. Paul is behaving in a very unusual way. I think he _____ again.

- A. can't drink
- B. can be drinking
-  C. might be drinking


2. I think there _____ a mistake in your tax return. You should check it.

- A. can't be
- B. are be
-  C. may be


3. If Suzan said that, it _____ true. She never lies.

- A. might be
-  B. must be
- C. can be


4. Sorry, but I'm not Connor. You _____ me with someone else.

- A. might be confusing
- B. must confused
-  C. must be confusing

5. I'm not sure to trust Peter. He _____ the person we think he is.

-  A. might not be
- B. can't be
- C. must not be

6. You have walked for ten hours. You _____ exhausted.

- A. can be
- B. can't be
-  C. must be

PRESENT AND PAST PASSIVE

form:

Basic steps to form the passive voice:

- 1 The object of the active becomes the subject of the passive.
- 2 We add the auxiliary "to be" – "**is/are**" when the main verb of the active is present, and "**was/were**" when it is past.
- 3 In negative or interrogative sentences the auxiliary "to do" is replaced by "to be":
 - **do(n't) / does(n't)** become **is(n't) / are(n't)**;
 - **did(n't)** becomes **was(n't) or were(n't)**.
- 4 We turn the main verb of the active into the past participle.
- 5 If we need or want to add the agent of the passive, we must use "by".

PASSIVE VOICE

with the PRESENT and PAST SIMPLE

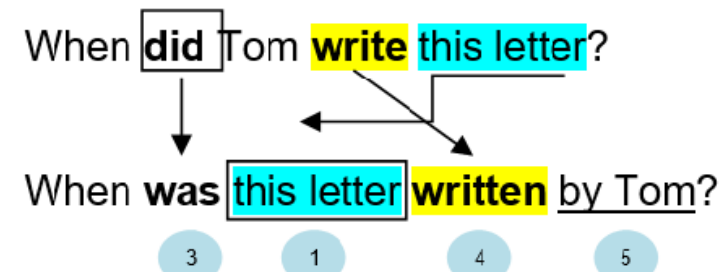
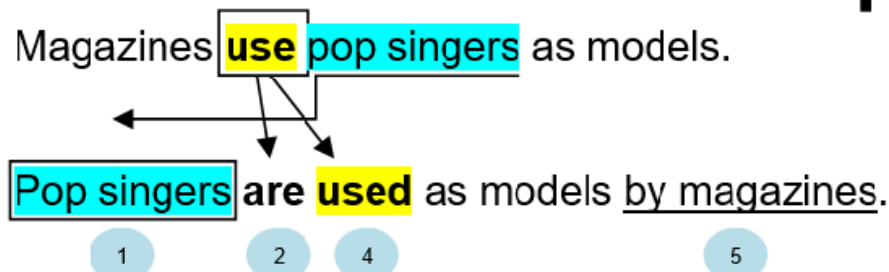
use:

We use the passive voice when we are more interested in the action itself rather than in "**who**" or "**what**" did the action.

The agent can be:

- * **unimportant** – "These shoes are made in Indonesia." (the action is more important than who made the shoes)
- * **unknown** – "The windows were broken yesterday." (somebody broke the windows and we don't know who did it)
- * **implicit** – "He was arrested." (most certainly by the police)

examples:



SIMPLE PRESENT

SIMPLE PAST

PRACTICING

➤ Choose the correct alternative.

1) The man _____ by the dog.

A) was bite

B) was bit

☒ C) was bitten



2) My car was _____ by the thief.

A) steal

☒ B) stolen

C) stoled



3) Jawar cars _____ in Britain.

A) is make

B) are make

☒ C) are made



4) That song was first _____ by the Beatles.

☒ A) sung

B) compose

C) wrote



5) Last year thirty new schools _____ in this region.

A) was build

☒ B) were built

C) were build



EXERCISES:

➤ Rewrite the sentences in the passive - use the "by" if necessary.

1. Ann does a lot of shopping online.

A lot of shopping is done online by Ann.

2. They don't make cars in Wales.

Cars aren't made in Wales.

3. They produced wine in Spain during the Roman times.

Wine was produced in Spain during the Roman times.

4. An average teenager sends 78.000 text messages a year.

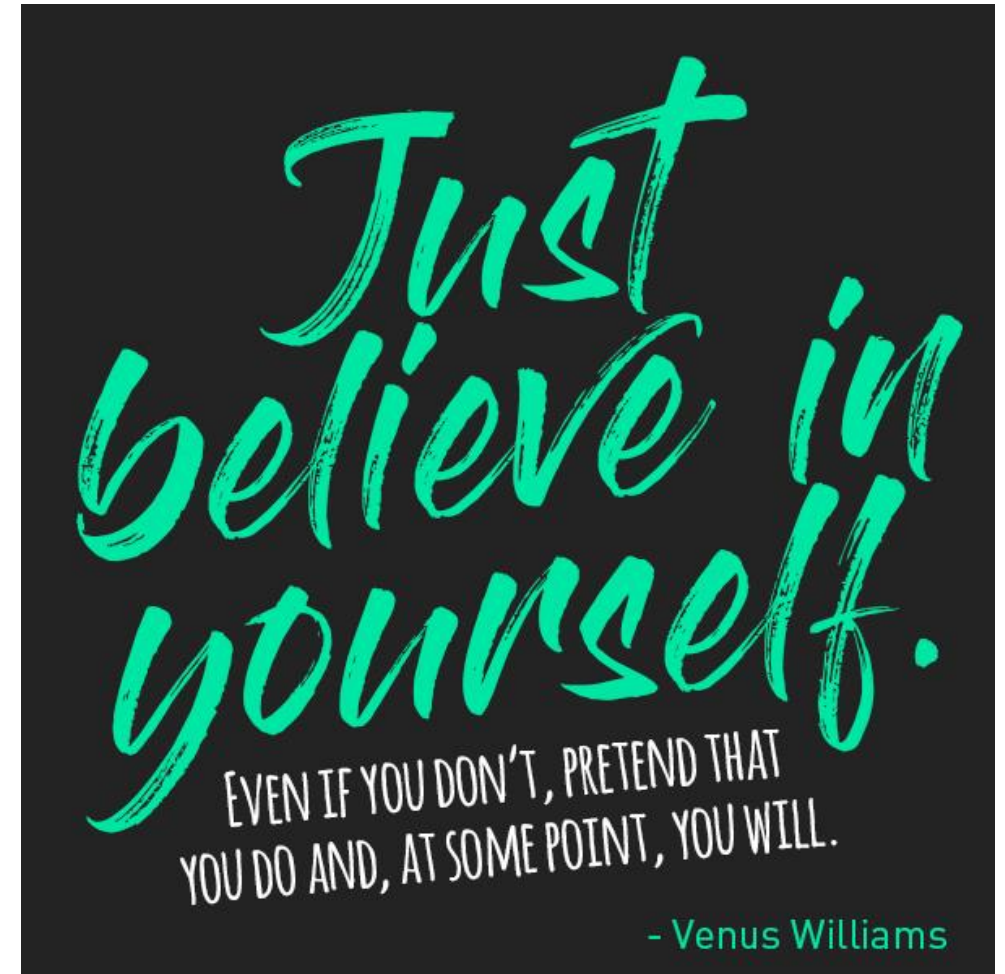
78000 text messages a year are sent by an average teenager.

5. They invented sneakers in the USA.

Sneakers were invented in the USA.

6. People speak English all over the world.

English is spoken all over the world.



Welcome to my blog where I talk about other blogs I have enjoyed reading!

This week I have been really inspired by two women who blogged about their exciting experiments with shopping and fashion. First of all, there's the English woman, Belinda, who didn't buy any new clothes for a year, and then decided to only shop at charity shops. In her blog, Belinda explains that she loved fashion but she didn't like the fashion industry and that she was fed up with worrying about whether her clothes were ethically made or not. For a year she didn't walk into a single shopping mall or department store. Can you imagine? She was also very good at sewing so she was able to adapt the clothes she already had. If she had something that didn't suit her or wasn't fashionable any more, she wasn't afraid to change it and make it look different. She says she liked knowing that she would never meet someone wearing exactly the same thing.

Another woman, a young American called Jennifer, did something even braver. She actually wore the same 'little black dress' for a year (well, she had seven identical dresses – one for each day of the week). People asked her if it was boring to put on the same style of dress every day but being so creative, she found it easy and fun to invent 365 ways of wearing the same dress. In the photos on the blog she looks amazing just by changing accessories (hats, scarves, belts, etc.), but she only used things she already owned or that people gave her. So, why did she do it? She says she wanted to set herself a style challenge, but she also realized that she wanted to do something useful with her creativity. So she set up the *Uniform* project and asked people who visited her website to donate money to help send street children in India to school. She has not only given people lots of great fashion ideas, but has also succeeded in raising 100,000 dollars and sending over 300 children to school. I think that's really cool!



Write True (T) or False (F)

1. Belinda only bought clothes from shops that sold new clothes for twelve months.

★ / F

2. Belinda didn't trust the fashion industry to make clothes ethically.

T / ★

3. Jennifer wore a different black dresses every day of the week.

★ / F

4. Jennifer started the Uniform project because it was important for her to do something useful.

T / ★

5. Jennifer's project gave \$100,000 to help children education.

T / ★

6. Belinda didn't spend money on new clothes for a year.

★ / F

➤ Listen to a conversation. Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

Listening exercises

1 Lynn applied for a job as a _____.

A) manager ☐

B) shop assistant ☒

C) fashion designer ☐

2 She said she would like to _____.

A) get trained ☐

B) be better qualified ☒

C) get promoted ☐

3 She has a qualification in _____.

A) design ☐

B) Arts ☒

C) sales ☐

4 She said that customers prefer to buy _____ in stores.

A) books ☒

B) computers ☐

C) clothes ☐

5 Some of her clothes for the interview were bought _____.

A) at a department store ☒

B) online ☐

C) in a clothes shop ☐



