

CUADERNILLO DE VERANO

See you soon!

What did you do in summer?

INGLÉS

3º ESO

Past Simple

I **visited** London.

It was **amazing**!



LONDON

ADVENTURE

EXPLORE

MEMORIES



BRIGHTON
BEACH

PASSPORT



Nombre: _____

Apellidos: _____

Curso: _____

Fecha: _____



RECURSOS
ESO





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Summer Workbook · English · 3.º ESO (B1)



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WELCOME

This is your summer English workbook for 3.º ESO (level B1). This year you will master the passive voice, reported speech, the third conditional, relative clauses and phrasal verbs. There are SIX long reading texts (250-300 words each), plus writing and speaking workshops, games and the full irregular verbs list. Let's get to work!



How to use this workbook

Read this before you start



This is your **summer English workbook** for the third year of ESO (level **B1**). Each section starts with a **GRAMMAR** box, followed by exercises that get progressively harder, plus challenges to make you think. The instructions are in **English**, with a short note in Spanish only for the trickiest grammar points. This year the reading texts are **much longer** (250-300 words) to prepare you for real B1 exams. Use the **Answer Key** at the end to check your own work.



Grammar

Passive, reported speech, conditionals, relative clauses.



6 Long readings

Six texts of 250-300 words with B1-style tasks.



Vocabulary

Phrasal verbs, collocations, word formation and more.

Section colours:

Colour	What you will find
Red	Verb tenses, conditionals, passive and reported speech
Navy blue	Modals, relative clauses, vocabulary and word formation
Blue	Reading, writing and speaking workshops
Dark red	Games and English fun

TIP

Study tip: for the long readings, read the questions **FIRST**, then read the text once for general meaning and a second time for details. Don't translate every word: guess from context. This is exactly what you do in a real B1 exam.



GRAMMAR · PAST SIMPLE vs PAST CONTINUOUS

Past simple = completed actions in the past (I watched a film). **Past continuous** = an action in progress at a moment in the past: was/were + verb-**ing** (I was watching TV at 8). We often combine them: a long action (past continuous) is interrupted by a short one (past simple): 'I **was walking** home **when** I **saw** the accident.' Use **while** + continuous and **when** + simple.

1 Complete with the past simple or past continuous

- a) I _____ (watch) TV when the phone _____ (ring).
 b) While she _____ (cook), he _____ (clean) the kitchen.
 c) They _____ (walk) home when it _____ (start) to rain.

2 Choose the correct option

- a) At 8 o'clock last night I (had / was having) dinner.
 b) Yesterday I (got up / was getting up) at seven.
 c) While I (studied / was studying), my brother arrived.

3 when or while?

- a) _____ I was reading, the lights went out.
 b) I was sleeping _____ the alarm rang.

4 Write questions in the past continuous

- a) What / you / do / at 10 last night? → _____
 b) Where / they / go / when you saw them? → _____

5 -ed pronunciation. Classify: /d/, /t/ or /ɪd/ (pronunciación del pasado regular)

worked · played · wanted · arrived · decided · watched

/d/	/t/	/ɪd/

6 Find the mistake

- a) While I was walk home, I saw Tom. → _____
 b) I was watching TV when she was arriving. → _____

7 Write a short story about something that happened to you (5 sentences) (usa past simple y continuous)

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8 Complete the narrative

A strange evening

It _____ (be) a cold night. Sarah _____ (walk) home from work when she _____ (hear) a strange noise. She _____ (stop) and _____ (look) around. A black cat _____ (sit) on the wall, watching her. While she _____ (search) for her keys, the cat _____ (jump) down and _____ (run) away.

9 Join the sentences with when or while

a) I was having a shower. The doorbell rang. → _____

b) She was driving. She saw an accident. → _____

10 Use these sequence connectors to order a story (*conectores de secuencia*)

first of all · then · after that · later · finally · in the end

Write a 4-sentence story using at least 3 of these connectors:

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11 Write 4 sentences about what you were doing at these times yesterday

(at 8 a.m. / at 2 p.m. / at 6 p.m. / at 10 p.m.)

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GRAMMAR · PRESENT PERFECT vs PAST PERFECT

Present perfect: have/has + participle. Experiences (I have been to Rome), recent actions (just/already/yet), unfinished time (for/since). **Past perfect:** had + participle. It shows an action that happened **before** another past action: 'When I arrived, the film **had** already **started**.' Past perfect = 'el pasado del pasado'. With **arrive** we say arrive **in** a country/city, arrive **at** a place.

1 Complete with the present perfect

- a) I _____ (never / see) such a beautiful place.
 b) She _____ (live) here since 2018.
 c) _____ you _____ (finish) your homework yet?

2 Complete with the past perfect

- a) When we arrived, the train _____ (already / leave).
 b) She was sad because she _____ (lose) her keys.
 c) I couldn't enter because I _____ (forget) my ticket.

3 Past simple or past perfect?

- a) After he _____ (finish) his work, he _____ (go) home.
 b) When I _____ (get) to the party, everyone _____ (leave).

4 in or at with 'arrive'?

- a) We arrived _____ London at 6 p.m. b) They arrived _____ the airport early.
 c) She arrived _____ Spain last week. d) I arrived _____ the station late.

5 Write past participles

Verb	Participle	Verb	Participle
break		take	
write		forget	
speak		steal	

6 Find the mistake

- a) I have went to Paris twice. → _____
 b) When I arrived, they already left. → _____

7 Write 4 sentences: 2 with present perfect, 2 with past perfect

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8 Complete the text with the correct tense
A bad start

When Mark _____ (arrive) at the airport, he _____ (realise) that he _____ (leave) his passport at home. He _____ (never / feel) so stupid! Luckily, his sister _____ (already / find) it and she _____ (be) on her way with it.

9 Rewrite using the past perfect

- a) First she did her homework. Then she watched TV. → After she _____
 b) The film started. Then we arrived. → When we arrived, _____

10 for or since?

- a) I've known her _____ ten years. b) We've been here _____ Monday.
 c) He hasn't called _____ last week. d) They've studied English _____ ages.

11 Write about your achievements and experiences (4 sentences) (*logros e intereses personales*)



GRAMMAR · FUTURE FORMS

will = predictions, instant decisions, promises, offers. **be going to** = plans, intentions and predictions based on evidence. **Present continuous** = fixed arrangements with a time and place. We also use the **present simple** for timetables (The train leaves at 8). After **when, if, as soon as, until** we use the **present**, not 'will': 'I'll call you when I **arrive**.'

1 Choose the best future form

- a) Look at those clouds! It (will / is going to) rain.
 b) I ('m meeting / will meet) the dentist at 5 tomorrow. (arrangement)
 c) The bag is heavy. I ('ll / am going to) carry it for you.

2 Complete with will or the present simple

- a) I _____ (call) you when I _____ (get) home.
 b) As soon as she _____ (arrive), we _____ (start) dinner.
 c) If it _____ (rain), we _____ (stay) inside.

3 Complete with be going to

- a) We _____ (travel) to Italy next summer.
 b) She _____ (not / study) medicine, she's changed her mind.

4 Match the sentence with its use

Sentence	Use
1. The train leaves at 9:15.	A. instant decision
2. I'll answer the phone!	B. timetable
3. We're flying to Rome on Friday.	C. plan/intention
4. I'm going to learn Japanese.	D. fixed arrangement

Answers: 1 ____ 2 ____ 3 ____ 4 ____

5 Find the mistake

- a) I'll call you when I will arrive. → _____
 b) She will to travel next week. → _____

6 Write 4 sentences about your plans and predictions for next year

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GRAMMAR · THE THREE CONDITIONALS

1st (real future): If + present, **will** + verb. 'If it rains, I'll stay in.' **2nd** (imaginary present/future): If + past, **would** + verb. 'If I had money, I would travel.' **3rd** (impossible past - it didn't happen): If + **had** + participle, **would have** + participle. 'If I **had studied**, I **would have passed**.' El 3.º habla de arrepentimientos: lo que NO pasó.

1 First conditional. Complete

- a) If you _____ (study), you _____ (pass) the exam.
b) We _____ (go) out if the weather _____ (be) good.

2 Second conditional. Complete

- a) If I _____ (be) you, I _____ (apologise).
b) If she _____ (have) more time, she _____ (learn) the piano.

3 Third conditional. Complete (*el condicional del pasado imposible*)

- a) If I _____ (study) harder, I _____ (pass) the exam. (but I didn't)
b) If they _____ (leave) earlier, they _____ (not / miss) the train.
c) She _____ (come) if you _____ (invite) her.

4 Which conditional is it? Write 1st, 2nd or 3rd

- a) If I win, I'll celebrate. → _____
b) If I had known, I would have told you. → _____
c) If I were rich, I would help people. → _____

5 Rewrite these regrets using the third conditional

- a) I didn't study, so I failed. → If I _____
b) She missed the bus because she got up late. → If she _____

6 Find the mistake

- a) If I would have money, I would travel. → _____
b) If she had studied, she would passed. → _____

7 Write 3 regrets about last year using the third conditional (*3 arrepentimientos*)

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**8 Complete the mixed conditional exercises**

a) If you _____ (not / help) me yesterday, I _____ (fail).

b) If I _____ (see) her tomorrow, I _____ (tell) her.

c) If I _____ (can) fly, I _____ (visit) every country.

9 Match the halves

If clause	Result
1. If I had left earlier,	A. I would buy a big house.
2. If it rains tomorrow,	B. I wouldn't have been late.
3. If I won the lottery,	C. we'll cancel the picnic.

Answers: 1 ____ 2 ____ 3 ____

10 Complete with your own ideas

a) If I had been born in another country, _____

b) If I don't finish this workbook, _____

11 Write a paragraph: 'If I could change one thing about the past...' (4-5 sentences)

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GRAMMAR · OBLIGATION, PROHIBITION & ADVICE

must / have to = obligation (must = personal; have to = external rule). **mustn't** = prohibition (it is forbidden). **don't have to** = NO obligation (it isn't necessary). ¡Cuidado! mustn't ≠ don't have to. **should / shouldn't** = advice. **had to** = past obligation.

1 must, mustn't or don't have to?

- a) You _____ wear a seatbelt. It's the law.
 b) You _____ use your phone in the exam. It's forbidden.
 c) It's Saturday: you _____ get up early.

2 Complete with have to / has to / had to

- a) She _____ wear a uniform at school.
 b) Yesterday I _____ study for three hours.
 c) We _____ take our shoes off here.

3 Give advice with should / shouldn't

- a) 'I can't sleep.' → _____
 b) 'I want to improve my English.' → _____

4 True or False about the rules. Correct the false ones

	Afirmación	V	F
a	'mustn't' and 'don't have to' mean the same		
b	'should' is used to give advice		
c	After a modal we use the base verb		

5 Find the mistake

- a) You must to finish your homework. → _____
 b) She musts study more. → _____

6 Write 5 rules for a school trip (must, mustn't, don't have to)

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GRAMMAR · SPECULATION

To speculate about the present: **must be** (I'm sure it IS true - 90%), **might/may/could be** (it's possible - 50%), **can't be** (I'm sure it is NOT true - 0%). 'He isn't answering. He **must be** asleep. / He **might be** busy. / He **can't be** at work, it's Sunday!' Para el pasado: must have + participle, might have + participle, can't have + participle.

1 Complete with must be, might be or can't be

- a) She's been running. She _____ tired. (I'm sure)
 b) He _____ at home - I saw him at school 5 minutes ago! (impossible)
 c) The phone is ringing. It _____ my mum. (possible)

2 Speculate about the past: must have, might have, can't have

- a) The ground is wet. It _____ (rain) last night. (I'm sure)
 b) She's not here. She _____ (forget) the meeting. (possible)
 c) He _____ (steal) it - he was with me all day! (impossible)

3 Read the situation and speculate

- a) The lights are off and nobody answers the door. → They _____
 b) Your friend looks very happy today. → She _____

4 Choose the correct modal

- a) That (can't / must) be John. He's in Australia!
 b) You've worked all day. You (might / must) be exhausted.

5 Find the mistake

- a) He must to be tired. → _____
 b) She can't have went there. → _____

6 Write 4 speculations about a mysterious situation (especula sobre una situación misteriosa)

Situation: your neighbour's door is open and nobody is home.

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**7 Read the clues and speculate about the mystery****The empty house**

The front door is open. There is a cup of coffee on the table, still warm. The TV is on. A pair of shoes is missing from the hall. The car is still in the garage.

- a) The owner _____ (leave in a hurry)
- b) He _____ (not go far - the car is here)
- c) He _____ (be in the garden?)

8 Rewrite using a modal of speculation

- a) I'm sure she is at home. → She _____
- b) It's possible that he forgot. → He _____
- c) I'm sure they didn't steal it. → They _____

9 Complete with must, might or can't + be/have

- a) The lights are on, so someone _____ at home.
- b) That _____ true - it's impossible!

10 Write 4 speculations about your teacher's weekend

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GRAMMAR · THE PASSIVE

We use the passive when the action matters more than who does it. Form: **be** + past participle. Present: 'English **is spoken** here.' Past: 'The window **was broken**.' The subject of the active becomes the **agent** with **by**, and we only add it if it's important: 'The painting **was painted by** Goya.' Active: Somebody stole my bike → Passive: My bike **was stolen**.

1 Change into the passive (present)

- a) They sell books here. → Books _____
 b) People speak English in Canada. → English _____

2 Change into the passive (past)

- a) Someone stole my bike. → My bike _____
 b) Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin. → Penicillin _____
 c) They built the castle in 1300. → The castle _____

3 Complete with the correct passive form

- a) The letters _____ (send) yesterday.
 b) This bridge _____ (make) of steel.
 c) The room _____ (clean) every day.

4 Do we need 'by + agent'? Write YES or NO

- a) My wallet was stolen (by someone). → _____
 b) 'Guernica' was painted (by Picasso). → _____

5 Change into the active voice

- a) The cake was made by my mum. → _____
 b) The homework is corrected by the teacher. → _____

6 Find the mistake

- a) The window was break by the ball. → _____
 b) English speaks in many countries. → _____

7 Write 4 passive sentences about famous inventions (*inventos famosos en pasiva*)

The telephone was invented by... / Penicillin was discovered...

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**8 Complete the text with the passive****A famous museum**

The Prado Museum _____ (build) in the 18th century. Today it _____ (visit) by millions of tourists every year. Many famous paintings _____ (keep) there, and they _____ (protect) by a modern security system. The museum _____ (open) every day except Monday.

9 Rewrite in the passive

a) They are repairing the road. → The road _____

b) Someone has stolen the painting. → The painting _____

10 Purpose connectors: to, in order to, so that. Complete

a) The alarm was installed _____ protect the paintings.

b) They closed the road _____ the workers could repair it.

11 Write a short text about an invention using the passive (4-5 sentences) (usa la pasiva y conectores de adición)

Connectors: also, in addition, as well as, moreover.

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GRAMMAR · DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

They give essential information about a noun. Use: **who** (people), **which** (things/animals), **that** (people or things, informal), **where** (places), **whose** (possession), **when** (time). 'The man **who** lives next door...' / 'The book **which** I bought...' / 'The city **where** I was born...' In defining clauses we do NOT use commas.

1 Complete with who, which, where or whose

- a) That's the girl _____ won the competition.
- b) This is the book _____ I told you about.
- c) That's the house _____ I was born.
- d) He's the boy _____ father is a doctor.

2 Join the sentences with a relative pronoun

- a) I met a woman. She speaks five languages. → _____
- b) This is the film. I watched it yesterday. → _____
- c) That's the shop. I bought my bike there. → _____

3 Choose the correct pronoun

- a) The car (who / which) I bought is red.
- b) The teacher (which / who) teaches us is very nice.
- c) The year (when / where) I was born was 2010.

4 Define these words using a relative clause

- a) A dentist is a person _____
- b) A library is a place _____
- c) A kettle is a thing _____

5 Find the mistake

- a) The man which lives here is my uncle. → _____
- b) That's the city where I visited last year. → _____

6 Write 4 definitions of jobs or objects using relative clauses

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**7 Complete the text with relative pronouns****My favourite place**

The place _____ I feel happiest is my grandmother's village. It's a small town _____ is surrounded by mountains. My grandmother, _____ house is over 100 years old, still lives there. The people _____ live there are very friendly. It's a place _____ time seems to stop.

8 Join the sentences

- a) I know a boy. His father is a pilot. → _____
b) That's the hotel. We stayed there last year. → _____

9 Everything, everyone, everywhere + singular verb. Complete

- a) Everyone _____ (be) here. b) Everything _____ (seem) fine.
c) Everywhere _____ (be) closed on Sunday.

10 Write 4 definitions using relative clauses (a job, a place, an object, a person)

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GRAMMAR · REPORTED SPEECH

When we report what someone said, the tense goes **one step back**: present simple → past simple; present continuous → past continuous; past simple → past perfect; will → would; can → could. Pronouns and time words also change (today → that day, tomorrow → the next day, here → there). Use **said** (+ that) or **told** + person (+ that). 'I am tired' → He said (that) he **was** tired.

1 Report these statements

- a) 'I am hungry.' → He said _____
 b) 'We live in Madrid.' → They said _____
 c) 'I will call you.' → She said _____

2 say or tell? Complete

- a) He _____ me that he was busy. b) She _____ that she was tired.
 c) They _____ us the truth. d) I _____ 'good morning' to my teacher.

3 Change the tense: complete the table

Direct speech	Reported speech
present simple (I work)	_____
present continuous (I am working)	_____
past simple (I worked)	_____
will (I will work)	_____
can (I can work)	_____

4 Report these questions

- a) 'Where do you live?' → He asked me where _____
 b) 'Are you tired?' → She asked me if _____

5 Report these requests and orders (*peticiones y órdenes*)

- a) 'Close the door, please.' → He asked me _____
 b) 'Don't be late!' → She told me _____

6 Find the mistake

- a) He said me that he was tired. → _____
 b) She asked me where did I live. → _____

7 Report a conversation you had recently (4 sentences)

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8 Report the whole dialogue

The interview

JOURNALIST: 'Where do you train?'

ATHLETE: 'I train in Madrid.'

JOURNALIST: 'Will you compete next year?'

ATHLETE: 'I don't know yet.'

- a) The journalist asked _____
- b) The athlete said _____
- c) The journalist asked _____
- d) The athlete said _____

9 Change the time expressions

Direct	Reported	Direct	Reported
today		tomorrow	
yesterday		here	

10 Reporting verbs. Choose: said, asked, told, insisted, ordered

- a) 'Sit down!' the teacher _____.
- b) 'Please, you must come!' she _____.
- c) 'What time is it?' he _____.

11 Write a news report of something a famous person said (4 sentences) (*transmite noticias por escrito*)

GRAMMAR · PHRASAL VERBS & COLLOCATIONS

A **phrasal verb** = verb + particle, with a new meaning: **set off** (start a journey), **set up** (establish), **run out of** (have no more), **run into** (meet by chance), **fall out with** (argue and stop being friends). **Collocations** are words that go together naturally: **take** a photo, **make** a decision, **do** homework, **go** shopping, **lose** your temper.

1 Match the phrasal verb with its meaning

Phrasal verb	Meaning
1. set off	A. have no more of something
2. run out of	B. start a journey
3. run into	C. argue and stop being friends
4. fall out with	D. meet by chance

Answers: 1 ____ 2 ____ 3 ____ 4 ____

2 Complete with the correct phrasal verb

- a) We _____ at 6 a.m. to avoid the traffic. (start the journey)
 b) I _____ milk, I need to buy more. (have no more)
 c) She _____ her best friend last week. (argued)

3 Collocations with take. Complete

- a) take a _____ (foto) b) take a _____ (ducha)
 c) take _____ of (cuidar de) d) take a _____ (descanso)

4 go, do or make?

- a) _____ your homework b) _____ shopping c) _____ a mistake
 d) _____ a decision e) _____ swimming f) _____ the washing-up

5 Collocations with lose. Complete

- a) lose your _____ (los nervios) b) lose _____ (peso)
 c) lose your _____ (las llaves) d) lose _____ (interés)

6 Find the mistake

- a) I need to make my homework. → _____
 b) We took shopping yesterday. → _____

7 Write 4 sentences using phrasal verbs and collocations

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GRAMMAR · BUILDING WORDS

Negative prefixes: un- (unhappy), in- (incorrect), im- (impossible), dis- (disagree), mis- (misunderstand).

Suffixes for people: -er (teacher), -or (actor), -ist (artist). **Adjective suffixes:** -ful (careful = con cuidado), -less (careless = sin cuidado), -able (comfortable), -ed / -ing (bored vs boring). **False friends:** words that look Spanish but mean something else (library = biblioteca).

1 Add the correct negative prefix: un-, in-, im-, dis- or mis-

- a) _____ happy b) _____ possible c) _____ correct
d) _____ agree e) _____ understand f) _____ polite

2 Make people with -er, -or or -ist

- a) teach → _____ b) act → _____ c) art → _____
d) science → _____ e) direct → _____ f) journal → _____

3 -ful or -less? Complete with the opposite meaning

- a) care → _____ ful (con cuidado) / _____ less (descuidado)
b) use → _____ ful (útil) / _____ less (inútil)
c) hope → _____ ful (esperanzado) / _____ less (sin esperanza)

4 -ed or -ing? Choose (bored vs boring)

- a) The film was (bored / boring). b) I was (bored / boring) during the film.
c) The news is (surprised / surprising). d) She was (excited / exciting).

5 False friends. Write the real meaning in Spanish

- a) library = _____ b) carpet = _____
c) actually = _____ d) sensible = _____

6 Adjectives + prepositions. Complete

- a) good _____ (maths) b) interested _____ (art) c) afraid _____ (spiders)
d) proud _____ (my sister) e) keen _____ (football)

7 Write 4 sentences using words you have formed with prefixes or suffixes

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VOCABULARY

This is your B1 vocabulary bank: travel and tourism, food and restaurants, personality and relationships, crime and news, inventions and animals. Review it often!

1 Travel. Match the word with its definition

Word	Definition
1. luggage	A. a document you need to travel abroad
2. passport	B. your bags and suitcases
3. boarding pass	C. where you wait for your plane
4. departure gate	D. the ticket you show to get on the plane

Answers: 1 ____ 2 ____ 3 ____ 4 ____

2 Food adjectives. Classify: POSITIVE or NEGATIVE

delicious · tasteless · spicy · disgusting · fresh · undercooked

Positive	Negative

3 Intensifiers. Order them from weak to strong (a little, very, really, completely)

a little · completely · very · really → _____ < _____ < _____ < _____

4 Expressing likes. Order from LOVE to HATE

I can't stand · I'm mad about · I don't especially like · I'm keen on

5 Personality. Match the adjective with its meaning

Adjective	Meaning
1. generous	A. always tells the truth
2. honest	B. likes giving to others
3. stubborn	C. never changes their mind
4. reliable	D. you can always trust them

Answers: 1 ____ 2 ____ 3 ____ 4 ____

6 Crime vocabulary. Complete

- a) A person who steals from a shop: a s_____.
 b) The person who investigates a crime: a d_____.
 c) The person who saw the crime: a w_____.

7 Giving examples: like, for example, such as. Complete

- a) I enjoy team sports, _____ football and basketball.
 b) Some animals, _____ dolphins, are very intelligent.

8 Write 4 sentences about your last holiday using travel vocabulary

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READING TIPS

These texts are longer (250-300 words), like in a real B1 exam. Read the questions first, then read the text twice: once for general meaning, once for details. Guess unknown words from context.

Text 1 · The journey that changed everything (travel story)

When Maya was seventeen, she spent a summer working as a volunteer in a small village in northern Thailand. She had never travelled alone before, and her parents were extremely worried. "You'll get lost," her father said, "and you don't speak a word of Thai." But Maya had made up her mind, and nothing was going to stop her.

The first week was harder than she had imagined. She was helping to rebuild a school that had been damaged by floods, and the work was exhausting. She woke up at five every morning, carried heavy bricks in the burning heat, and fell asleep before nine. Communication was almost impossible: she and the local volunteers used drawings, gestures and a lot of laughter.

Then, in the third week, something changed. A nine-year-old girl called Nok started following Maya everywhere, teaching her the name of every object they touched. Maya, in return, taught her English words. By the end of the summer, they could have a simple conversation, and the school had been completely rebuilt.

On her last evening, the whole village organised a dinner for the volunteers. Nok gave Maya a bracelet she had made herself and said, in careful English, "You come back." Maya cried all the way to the airport.

That was six years ago. Maya is now studying international development at university, and she still wears the bracelet. "If I hadn't gone to Thailand," she says, "I would have chosen a completely different life. That summer taught me that you don't need a common language to understand someone. You just need to listen."

1 Answer the questions about Text 1

- Why were Maya's parents worried? → _____
- What was the volunteers' job in the village? → _____
- How did Maya and Nok help each other? → _____
- How did the experience change Maya's life? → _____

2 True or False. Correct the false ones

	Afirmación	V	F
a	Maya had travelled alone before		
b	The first week was easier than she expected		
c	Nok gave Maya a bracelet she had made		
d	Maya no longer wears the bracelet		

**Text 2 · The accident that saved millions of lives (science article)**

Some of the most important discoveries in history have happened completely by accident, and penicillin is probably the most famous example.

In September 1928, a Scottish scientist called Alexander Fleming returned to his laboratory in London after a holiday. Before leaving, he had left several dishes of bacteria on a bench, and he had forgotten to clean them. When he examined them, he noticed something strange: a green mould had grown on one of the dishes, and around the mould, all the bacteria had died.

Most scientists would have thrown the dish away. Fleming, however, was curious. He studied the mould carefully and discovered that it produced a substance which killed dangerous bacteria. He called it penicillin.

Unfortunately, Fleming was not able to produce penicillin in large quantities, and for more than ten years his discovery was almost forgotten. It was only during the Second World War that two other scientists, Howard Florey and Ernst Chain, found a way to manufacture it. Thousands of injured soldiers were treated with the new medicine, and infections that had previously been fatal could suddenly be cured.

In 1945, Fleming, Florey and Chain were awarded the Nobel Prize. It is estimated that penicillin and other antibiotics have saved more than 200 million lives since then.

Fleming himself was always modest about his discovery. "I did not invent penicillin," he once said. "Nature did that. I only discovered it by accident." He also gave a warning that we should still listen to today: if antibiotics are used carelessly, bacteria will become resistant to them, and the medicines will stop working.

3 Answer the questions about Text 2

- a) What had Fleming forgotten to do before his holiday? → _____
- b) What did he notice on the dish? → _____
- c) Why was penicillin almost forgotten for ten years? → _____
- d) What warning did Fleming give? → _____

4 Find a word in Text 2 that means...

- a) 'to make in a factory' → _____
- b) 'causing death' → _____

Text 3 · Should zoos be closed? (opinion article)

Every year, millions of people visit zoos all over the world. For many families, it is a fun day out. But is it right to keep wild animals in cages?

Those who are against zoos argue that animals suffer terribly in captivity. An elephant which would normally walk fifty kilometres a day is kept in a small enclosure. Polar bears, which are designed for the Arctic, are forced to live in hot climates. Many animals develop strange, repetitive behaviours that are never seen in the wild - a clear sign of stress. Critics also point out that most zoo animals are not endangered at all: they are simply there to entertain the public.

Supporters of zoos disagree. They insist that modern zoos are very different from the cruel institutions of the past. Today, many zoos run important breeding programmes, and several species which had almost disappeared, such as the Arabian oryx, have been saved and returned to the wild. Zoos also fund conservation projects and educate millions of children, who might otherwise never care about wildlife at all.

In my opinion, the truth lies somewhere in the middle. Zoos which exist only to make money should certainly be closed. However, those which genuinely protect endangered species and teach the public deserve our support. The important question is not "zoo or no zoo?", but rather: does this particular zoo make the natural world better or worse? If we cannot answer that honestly, we should not buy a ticket.

5 Answer the questions about Text 3

- a) Give TWO arguments AGAINST zoos. → _____
- b) Give TWO arguments IN FAVOUR of zoos. → _____
- c) What is the writer's own opinion? → _____

6 Choose the best title for Text 3

- (a) Zoos are cruel (b) Zoos: it depends on the zoo (c) How to visit a zoo

**Text 4 · The witness who saw nothing (crime story)**

The robbery at the National Bank had been planned perfectly. At 3:15 on a rainy Tuesday afternoon, three masked men entered the building, threatened the staff and left four minutes later with over a million euros. No alarm was activated, no shot was fired, and nobody was hurt.

Inspector Ruiz was convinced that the thieves had received help from inside the bank. The security cameras had been switched off twenty minutes before the robbery, and only three employees knew the code. She interviewed all of them.

The first, a young cashier, had been on holiday and had only returned that morning. The second, the manager, had been in a meeting with twelve witnesses. The third was Daniel Ortiz, the security guard, who insisted that he had seen nothing at all.

"I was checking the back door when it happened," he told the inspector. "By the time I returned, they had already gone."

Ruiz said nothing, but she had noticed something. Ortiz had told her that he had been outside, in the rain, for almost ten minutes. Yet his uniform was completely dry, and his umbrella, which was hanging by the door, had not been used.

"You've made one small mistake," she said quietly. "You told me a story about the rain, but you forgot to get wet."

Ortiz confessed that afternoon. He had switched off the cameras and had been promised a share of the money. The three robbers were arrested a week later at a hotel near the border, and most of the money was recovered. It had been hidden, rather unimaginatively, under a bed.

1 Answer the questions about Text 4

- a) Why did Ruiz think the thieves had help from inside? → _____
- b) What was Ortiz's alibi? → _____
- c) What detail proved that Ortiz was lying? → _____

2 True or False. Correct the false ones

	Afirmación	V	F
a	Somebody was injured during the robbery		
b	The manager had an alibi		
c	Ortiz confessed the same afternoon		
d	The money was never found		

**Text 5 · A festival like no other (cultural article)**

If you visit the small Spanish town of Buñol on the last Wednesday of August, you will find something extraordinary: twenty thousand people throwing tomatoes at each other.

La Tomatina is probably the messiest festival in the world. At eleven o'clock in the morning, lorries loaded with more than a hundred tonnes of ripe tomatoes drive into the main square. A signal is given, and for exactly one hour the streets become a red river. Participants must follow certain rules: the tomatoes have to be squashed before they are thrown, so that nobody is injured, and no other objects are allowed. When the second signal sounds, everyone must stop immediately.

Nobody is completely sure how the tradition began. According to the most popular story, a fight broke out during a parade in 1945, and some young people who were watching grabbed tomatoes from a nearby market stall and started throwing them. The following year, they returned with their own tomatoes, and a tradition was born. The festival was banned for several years under Franco, but the people of Buñol refused to give it up.

Today, La Tomatina attracts visitors from all over the world, and tickets have to be bought in advance. Critics complain that it is a waste of food and that the town is invaded by tourists. Local people, however, point out that the tomatoes used are of very low quality and would not be sold anyway, and that the festival brings enormous benefits to the local economy.

One thing is certain: if you go, do not wear anything you want to keep.

3 Answer the questions about Text 5

- a) When and where does La Tomatina take place? → _____
- b) Name TWO rules participants must follow. → _____
- c) How did the tradition probably begin? → _____
- d) How do local people answer the critics? → _____

4 Find examples of the PASSIVE in Text 5 (write two)

→ _____

Text 6 · Are smartphones making us less human? (opinion essay)

Last week, I sat in a café and counted. Of the fourteen people around me, eleven were looking at a screen. Two friends were sitting together at the same table, and neither of them said a single word for twenty minutes: they were both scrolling.

It is easy to blame technology, and many people do. They say that smartphones have destroyed conversation, that teenagers can no longer concentrate, and that we are all becoming lonelier. There is some truth in this. Studies have shown that the average person checks their phone more than eighty times a day, and that constant notifications make it harder to focus on difficult tasks.

However, I think the picture is more complicated. My grandmother, who lives four hundred kilometres away, video-calls me every Sunday. When I was ill last year, my classmates sent me the lessons I had missed. A friend of mine, who is deaf, can now follow conversations using an app that turns speech into text. None of this would have been possible twenty years ago.

The problem, in my opinion, is not the technology itself but the way we use it. A phone is a tool, like a hammer: it can build a house or break a window. What we need is not to throw our phones away, but to decide when to put them down.

So here is my suggestion. Next time you are with someone you care about, leave your phone in your pocket. Have a real conversation. It might feel strange at first - and that, perhaps, is exactly the problem.

5 Answer the questions about Text 6

- a) What did the writer observe in the café? → _____
- b) Give TWO arguments AGAINST smartphones from the text. → _____
- c) Give TWO positive examples the writer gives. → _____
- d) What is the writer's final suggestion? → _____

6 What does the writer compare a phone to? Explain the comparison

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7 Write your own opinion: do you agree with the writer? (4-5 sentences)

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WRITING TIPS

Plan, write, check. Organise your ideas in paragraphs, use a variety of connectors (however, although, in addition, in the end), and vary your vocabulary. Always re-read your text to find mistakes.

1 Connectors. Complete with: however, although, in addition, so that

- a) The film was long. _____, it was very interesting.
 b) _____ it was raining, we went out.
 c) The museum is free. _____, it opens every day.
 d) They closed the road _____ the workers could repair it.

2 Write a story (100-120 words). Use past simple and past continuous**Story plan**

Beginning: set the scene (It was a cold night... I was walking...) / Middle: the problem (Suddenly...) / End: how it finished (In the end...). Use connectors: first of all, then, after that, finally.

3 Write a review of a restaurant (80-100 words) (opinión y crítica)

Include: name and type of food / the atmosphere / what you ate (adjectives: delicious, tasteless...) / the service / your recommendation.

4 Write an apology to a friend (60-80 words) (pedir disculpas por escrito)

Say what happened, apologise, explain why, offer to fix it.

**5 Write a news report about an event (80-100 words) (usa la pasiva y el reported speech)**

Headline / What happened (passive: was stolen, were arrested) / What somebody said (reported speech: the police said that...).

6 Write an opinion essay: 'Should students have homework?' (100-120 words)

Introduction (In my opinion...) / Arguments for / Arguments against (However, although...) / Conclusion (To sum up...).

7 Write a text describing an invention using the passive (80 words)



SPEAKING

Real B1 speaking situations: making a complaint, apologising, asking for directions, speculating and showing interest. Practise them out loud!

1 Match the situation with the expression

Situation	Expression
1. Making a complaint	A. I'm terribly sorry about that.
2. Apologising	B. Excuse me, there's a problem with...
3. Showing interest	C. Really? Tell me more!
4. Speculating	D. It might be... / It must be...

Answers: 1 ____ 2 ____ 3 ____ 4 ____

2 Complete the complaint dialogue in a restaurant

A complaint

CUSTOMER: Excuse me, there's a _____ with my order. This soup is cold.

WAITER: Oh, I'm terribly _____ about that. I'll bring you another one.

CUSTOMER: Thank you. Also, we've been _____ for over half an hour.

WAITER: I do _____. It won't happen again.

3 Agreeing and disagreeing. Classify

I couldn't agree more · I'm afraid I disagree · That's exactly what I think · I see your point, but...

Agreeing	Disagreeing (politely)

4 Speculate about these situations

a) Your friend hasn't answered your messages all day. → _____

b) There's a police car outside your school. → _____

5 Role play. Write a dialogue: you complain about a hotel room (6 lines)

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6 Write 4 questions for a job interview and how you would answer

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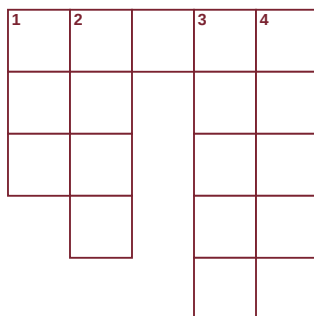
LET'S PLAY

Time to play! Wordsearch, crossword, Pasapalabra and an escape room. All the solutions are in the Answer Key.

1 Wordsearch. Find 8 travel words

H	J	S	V	N	B	T	H	I	W	S	M	X
O	N	O	U	O	Z	H	I	M	M	K	P	H
T	U	U	U	I	C	B	P	C	F	P	L	W
E	F	T	G	R	T	Y	O	U	K	U	Y	P
L	T	L	V	X	N	C	T	W	V	E	A	I
H	P	A	I	P	M	E	A	J	T	S	T	M
Q	W	I	A	G	F	K	Y	S	S	G	J	M
W	E	R	C	R	H	F	C	P	E	Q	J	T
M	X	P	X	O	D	T	O	F	W	N	G	V
K	L	O	U	S	V	R	G	I	C	A	K	Q
I	E	R	V	Q	T	G	H	T	W	I	W	M
F	M	T	O	M	N	O	T	V	I	V	F	V
M	T	I	L	U	G	G	A	G	E	D	G	G

Words: LUGGAGE · PASSPORT · FLIGHT · SUITCASE · AIRPORT · JOURNEY · TICKET · HOTEL

**1 Crossword. Read the clues and complete****Across: 1A.** To take something that is not yours.**Down: 1D.** You ___ off when you start a journey. **2D.** You ___ a photo or a shower. **3D.** Proof that you were somewhere else during a crime. **4D.** The opposite of win; you can ___ your temper.**2 Phrasal verb challenge. Complete with the correct particle**

- a) We set _____ at dawn. (start a journey)
 b) I ran _____ money. (had no more)
 c) She fell _____ her friend. (argued)
 d) I ran _____ an old teacher yesterday. (met by chance)

3 Unscramble the crime words

- a) SNSEIWT = _____ b) VDEETICET = _____
 c) SUCPTSE = _____ d) LABII = _____

PASAPALABRA

Complete the rosco: one word for each letter. Some letters are inside the word!

AStarts
with

An excuse that proves you were somewhere else when a crime happened.

BStarts
with

Your bags and suitcases when you travel (also 'luggage').

DStarts
with

A person who investigates crimes.

EConta
ins

A journey or trip made for a special purpose; also to look around a new place.

FStarts
with

A journey by plane.

JStarts
with

A long trip from one place to another.

PStarts
with

The document you need to travel to another country.

SStarts
with

A person the police think may have committed a crime.

TStarts
with

You buy this to travel by train or plane.

WStarts
with

A person who saw a crime happen.



Escape room: The Detective's Office



You are locked in a detective's office! Solve the four clues to find the **secret word** that opens the safe. Each clue gives you one letter, in order.

1 Letter 1: the FIRST letter of the word 'CLUE' (a piece of evidence).

2 Letter 2: the FIRST letter of 'alibi', 'arrest' and 'accuse'.

3 Letter 3: the FIRST letter of 'suspect', 'steal' and 'search'.

4 Letter 4: the FIRST letter of 'evidence', 'escape' and 'enquiry'.

SECRET WORD: _____

Clue: a detective investigates one of these. 'Sherlock solved the ____ in one day.'



MIXED PRACTICE

These exercises mix all the grammar and vocabulary of the workbook, like a final B1 test. Show what you have learnt this year!

1 Choose the correct verb form

- a) While I (walked / was walking) home, I saw an accident.
- b) When we arrived, the film (already started / had already started).
- c) If I (had studied / studied) harder, I would have passed.
- d) English (speaks / is spoken) all over the world.

2 Rewrite in the passive

- a) Somebody has stolen my phone. → _____
- b) They built this bridge in 1950. → _____

3 Report these sentences

- a) 'I'm tired,' she said. → She said _____
- b) 'Where do you live?' he asked. → He asked me _____
- c) 'Don't be late!' she said. → She told me _____

4 Complete with a relative pronoun

- a) The woman _____ lives next door is a doctor.
- b) That's the restaurant _____ we had dinner.
- c) The book _____ I'm reading is fascinating.

5 Speculate with must, might or can't

- a) He's been working all day. He _____ be exhausted.
- b) That _____ be Ana - she's in London!

6 Phrasal verbs. Complete with the correct particle

- a) We set _____ early to avoid the traffic.
b) I've run _____ milk.
c) She fell _____ her best friend.

7 go, do or make?

- a) _____ a mistake b) _____ your homework c) _____ shopping
d) _____ a decision e) _____ the washing-up f) _____ jogging

8 Word formation. Complete

- a) possible → _____ (opuesto) b) care → _____ less
c) science → _____ (persona) d) agree → _____ (opuesto)

9 Correct the mistake in each sentence

- a) If I would have known, I would have come. → _____
b) He said me that he was busy. → _____
c) The man which lives here is my uncle. → _____
d) The window was break yesterday. → _____

10 Translate into English

- a) Si hubiera estudiado, habría aprobado. → _____
b) Me dijo que estaba cansado. → _____

**Read the text · The lost city**

In 1911, an American historian called Hiram Bingham was searching for a lost Inca city in the mountains of Peru. He had been told by a local farmer that there were ruins on top of a nearby mountain. After a difficult climb, he found Machu Picchu, a city which had been abandoned for almost four hundred years. The site was covered in vegetation, but the stone buildings were almost intact. Bingham said that he could hardly believe his eyes. Today, Machu Picchu is visited by more than a million tourists every year, and it has been declared a World Heritage Site.

11 Answer the questions

- a) Who told Bingham about the ruins? → _____
- b) How long had the city been abandoned? → _____
- c) Find TWO passive structures in the text. → _____

12 True or False

	Afirmación	V	F
a	Bingham found the city in 1911		
b	The buildings had been destroyed		
c	Machu Picchu is a World Heritage Site		

13 Final writing. Write about a discovery or a place you would like to visit (100 words)

Use the passive, relative clauses and a conditional.

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REFERENCE

The full list of irregular verbs for B1. You need the three forms for the perfect tenses, the passive and reported speech. Learn them well!

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
be	was/were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hold	held	held
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
lead	led	led

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
learn	learnt	learnt
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
shine	shone	shone
show	showed	shown
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

TIP

Study trick: cover the last two columns and try to remember the past and the participle. Test yourself every day until you know them all.



CHECK YOURSELF

Read each sentence and tick the box for your level. Be honest! If you tick many boxes in 'Not yet', review that section again.

I can...	Yes!	So-so	Not yet
I can narrate past events (past simple and past continuous).			
I can use the present perfect and the past perfect correctly.			
I can talk about the future with different forms.			
I can use the first, second and third conditional.			
I can express obligation, prohibition and advice.			
I can speculate with must, might and can't.			
I can use the passive voice in the present and the past.			
I can use relative clauses (who, which, where, whose).			
I can report what other people said (reported speech).			
I can use phrasal verbs and collocations.			
I can form words with prefixes and suffixes.			
I can understand a long text (250-300 words) in English.			
I can write a story, a review and an opinion essay.			
I can make a complaint and apologise politely.			
I know the travel, food, personality and crime vocabulary.			

CONGRATULATIONS

Well done! You have finished your summer English workbook. You are ready for 4.º ESO. See you in September!



1. Past simple & past continuous

1. a) was watching / rang. b) was cooking / was cleaning. c) were walking / started.
2. a) was having (acción en progreso). b) got up (acción completa). c) was studying (acción larga interrumpida).
3. a) While. b) when.
4. a) What were you doing at 10 last night? b) Where were they going when you saw them?
5. /d/: played, arrived. /t/: worked, watched. /d/: wanted, decided (tras t/d).
6. a) While I was WALKING home. b) ...when she ARRIVED (acción corta → past simple).
7. Respuesta libre. Debe combinar ambos tiempos. Ejemplo: Last Saturday I was cycling in the park when I fell off my bike. It was raining and the road was wet. A woman was walking her dog and she helped me. I hurt my arm but I was fine. I went home slowly.
8. was; was walking; heard; stopped; looked; was sitting; was searching; jumped; ran.
9. a) I was having a shower when the doorbell rang. b) While she was driving, she saw an accident.
10. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: First of all, we packed our bags. Then we drove to the airport. After that, we waited for two hours. Finally, the plane took off.
11. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: At 8 a.m. I was having breakfast. At 2 p.m. I was eating lunch. At 6 p.m. I was doing my homework. At 10 p.m. I was sleeping.

2. Present perfect & past perfect

1. a) have never seen. b) has lived. c) Have ... finished.
2. a) had already left. b) had lost. c) had forgotten.
3. a) had finished / went. b) got / had left.
4. a) in (ciudad/país). b) at (lugar concreto). c) in. d) at.
5. broken, taken, written, forgotten, spoken, stolen.
6. a) I have GONE/BEEN to Paris twice. b) ...they HAD already left (past perfect).
7. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: I have visited three countries. I have never eaten sushi. When I woke up, my mother had already left. I couldn't play because I had broken my arm.
8. arrived; realised; had left; had never felt; had already found; was.
9. a) After she had done her homework, she watched TV. b) ...the film had already started.
10. a) for. b) since. c) since. d) for.
11. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: I have learnt to play the guitar. I have won a school competition. I have travelled to two countries. I have never given up on my goals.

3. Future tenses

1. a) is going to (evidencia). b) 'm meeting (cita fijada). c) 'll (ofrecimiento en el momento).
2. a) will call / get. b) arrives / will start. c) rains / will stay. (Tras when/as soon as/if → presente.)
3. a) are going to travel. b) isn't going to study.
4. 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C.
5. a) ...when I ARRIVE (presente tras 'when'). b) She will TRAVEL (sin 'to').
6. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: Next year I'm going to study harder. I think I'll get better marks. I'm starting a new sport in September. As soon as the holidays begin, I'll travel.

4. Conditionals 1, 2 & 3

1. a) study / will pass. b) will go / is.
2. a) were / would apologise. b) had / would learn.
3. a) had studied / would have passed. b) had left / wouldn't have missed. c) would have come / had invited.
4. a) 1st. b) 3rd. c) 2nd.
5. a) If I had studied, I wouldn't have failed. b) If she hadn't got up late, she wouldn't have missed the bus.
6. a) If I HAD money, I would travel (2.º condicional). b) ...she WOULD HAVE PASSED (3.º condicional).
7. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: If I had worked harder, I would have got better marks. If I hadn't wasted time on my phone, I would have read more books. If I had joined the team, I would have made more friends.
8. a) hadn't helped / would have failed (3rd). b) see / will tell (1st). c) could / would visit (2nd).
9. 1-B (3rd), 2-C (1st), 3-A (2nd).
10. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: a) ...I would have spoken another language. b) ...my teacher won't be happy.
11. Respuesta libre. Debe usar el tercer condicional. Ejemplo: If I could change one thing, I would have started learning English earlier. If I had practised more, I would have been more fluent. I wouldn't have been so shy in class.

5. Modals: obligation & advice

1. a) must. b) mustn't. c) don't have to.
2. a) has to. b) had to. c) have to.
3. Respuesta orientativa: a) You shouldn't drink coffee at night. / You should relax before bed. b) You should watch films in English and practise every day.
4. a) False: mustn't = prohibido; don't have to = no es necesario. b) True. c) True.
5. a) You must FINISH (sin 'to'). b) She MUST study (los modales no llevan -s).
6. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: You must be on time. You mustn't leave the group. You don't have to bring lunch. You must listen to the teacher. You mustn't shout.

6. Modals of speculation

1. a) must be. b) can't be. c) might be / could be.
2. a) must have rained. b) might have forgotten. c) can't have stolen.
3. Respuesta orientativa: a) They must be out / They can't be at home. b) She must have good news / She might have passed her exam.
4. a) can't. b) must.
5. a) He must BE tired (sin 'to'). b) She can't have GONE there (participio).
6. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: They might have forgotten to close it. They can't have gone far. Someone must have broken in. They could be in the garden.
7. Respuesta orientativa: a) The owner must have left in a hurry. b) He can't have gone far, because the car is still in the garage. c) He might be in the garden.
8. a) She must be at home. b) He might/may have forgotten. c) They can't have stolen it.
9. a) must be. b) can't be.
10. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: She might have gone to the countryside. She must have corrected a lot of exams. She can't have stayed at school. She could have visited her family.

7. The passive voice

1. a) Books are sold here. b) English is spoken in Canada.
2. a) My bike was stolen. b) Penicillin was discovered by Alexander Fleming. c) The castle was built in 1300.
3. a) were sent. b) is made. c) is cleaned.
4. a) NO (no aporta información: 'by someone' se omite). b) YES (Picasso es información relevante).
5. a) My mum made the cake. b) The teacher corrects the homework.
6. a) The window was BROKEN (participio). b) English IS SPOKEN in many countries (pasiva).
7. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: The telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell. Penicillin was discovered by Fleming. The light bulb was invented by Edison. America was discovered in 1492.
8. was built; is visited; are kept; are protected; is opened.
9. a) The road is being repaired. b) The painting has been stolen.
10. a) to / in order to. b) so that.
11. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: The light bulb was invented by Thomas Edison in 1879. It was used to light homes and streets. In addition, it was improved by other scientists. Today, LED bulbs are used everywhere. Moreover, they are made to save energy.

8. Relative clauses

1. a) who. b) which/that. c) where. d) whose.
2. a) I met a woman who speaks five languages. b) This is the film (which/that) I watched yesterday. c) That's the shop where I bought my bike.
3. a) which. b) who. c) when.
4. a) ...who looks after your teeth. b) ...where you can borrow books. c) ...which you use to boil water.
5. a) The man WHO lives here. b) That's the city WHICH/THAT I visited (con 'visit' el objeto es la ciudad, no un lugar 'donde').
6. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: A vet is a person who treats animals. A fridge is a machine which keeps food cold. A stadium is a place where people watch sport. A pilot is someone who flies planes.
7. where; which/that; whose; who/that; where.
8. a) I know a boy whose father is a pilot. b) That's the hotel where we stayed last year.
9. a) is. b) seems. c) is. (Estos pronombres llevan verbo en SINGULAR.)
10. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: A journalist is a person who writes the news. An airport is a place where planes take off. A microwave is a machine which heats food. A witness is someone who saw a crime.

9. Reported speech

1. a) He said (that) he was hungry. b) They said (that) they lived in Madrid. c) She said (that) she would call me.
2. a) told (+ persona). b) said. c) told. d) said.
3. present simple → past simple (he worked); present continuous → past continuous (he was working); past simple → past perfect (he had worked); will → would; can → could.
4. a) He asked me where I lived. b) She asked me if I was tired. (En preguntas indirectas el orden es normal, sin auxiliar.)
5. a) He asked me to close the door. b) She told me not to be late. (Órdenes: tell/ask + to + infinitivo.)
6. a) He TOLD me that... / He SAID that... b) She asked me where I LIVED (sin auxiliar).
7. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: My friend told me that she had passed her exam. She said she was very happy. She asked me if I wanted to celebrate. I told her I would come.
8. a) ...where he/she trained. b) ...that he/she trained in Madrid. c) ...if he/she would compete the next year. d) ...that he/she didn't know yet.
9. today → that day; tomorrow → the next/following day; yesterday → the day before; here → there.
10. a) ordered. b) insisted. c) asked.
11. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: The singer said that she was working on a new album. She told journalists that it would be released in autumn. She added that she had written all the songs herself. She asked fans to be patient.

10. Phrasal verbs & collocations

1. 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C.
2. a) set off. b) ran out of. c) fell out with.
3. a) photo. b) shower. c) care. d) break/rest.
4. a) do. b) go. c) make. d) make. e) go. f) do.
5. a) temper. b) weight. c) keys. d) interest.
6. a) I need to DO my homework. b) We WENT shopping yesterday.
7. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: We set off early in the morning. I ran into an old friend at the station. I need to make a decision soon. Don't lose your temper!

11. Word formation

1. a) unhappy. b) impossible. c) incorrect. d) disagree. e) misunderstand. f) impolite.
2. a) teacher. b) actor. c) artist. d) scientist. e) director. f) journalist.
3. a) careful / careless. b) useful / useless. c) hopeful / hopeless.
4. a) boring (describe la cosa). b) bored (cómo te sientes). c) surprising. d) excited.
5. a) biblioteca (no librería). b) alfombra (no carpeta). c) en realidad/de hecho (no actualmente). d) sensato (no sensible → sensitive).
6. a) at. b) in. c) of. d) of. e) on.
7. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: I disagree with that idea. My brother is very careless. The scientist made a useful discovery. It's impossible to finish today.

12. Vocabulary bank

1. 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C.
2. Positive: delicious, spicy (puede ser positivo), fresh. Negative: tasteless, disgusting, undercooked.
3. a little < very < really < completely.
4. I'm mad about (me encanta) > I'm keen on (me gusta mucho) > I don't especially like (no me gusta mucho) > I can't stand (no lo soporto).
5. 1-B, 2-A, 3-C, 4-D.
6. a) shoplifter. b) detective. c) witness.
7. a) such as / for example. b) like / such as.
8. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: We booked our flights online. I packed my luggage the night before. We arrived at the departure gate early. The accommodation was comfortable.

13. Reading workshop 1

1. a) Because she had never travelled alone and she didn't speak Thai. b) They were rebuilding a school damaged by floods. c) Nok taught Maya Thai words and Maya taught her English. d) She is now studying international development; it changed her career path.
2. a) False: she had never travelled alone. b) False: it was harder than she had imagined. c) True. d) False: she still wears it.
3. a) He had forgotten to clean the dishes of bacteria. b) A green mould had grown and the bacteria around it had died. c) Because he couldn't produce it in large quantities. d) That if antibiotics are used carelessly, bacteria will become resistant.
4. a) manufacture. b) fatal.
5. a) Animals suffer in captivity (small enclosures, wrong climate, stress behaviours); most zoo animals are not endangered. b) Modern zoos run breeding programmes that have saved species (e.g. the Arabian oryx); they fund conservation and educate children. c) A middle position: zoos that only make money should close, but those that protect species and educate deserve support.
6. b) Zoos: it depends on the zoo (el autor defiende una postura intermedia).

14. Reading workshop 2

1. a) Because the cameras had been switched off and only three employees knew the code. b) He said he had been checking the back door outside in the rain. c) His uniform was completely dry and his umbrella had not been used.
2. a) False: nobody was hurt. b) True (he was in a meeting with twelve witnesses). c) True. d) False: most of it was recovered under a bed.
3. a) In Buñol (Spain), on the last Wednesday of August. b) Tomatoes must be squashed before throwing; no other objects allowed (and stop at the second signal). c) A fight broke out during a parade in 1945 and young people threw tomatoes from a market stall. d) The tomatoes are low quality and wouldn't be sold anyway, and the festival helps the local economy.
4. Ejemplos: 'A signal is given', 'no other objects are allowed', 'The festival was banned', 'tickets have to be bought', 'the tomatoes used are of very low quality'.
5. a) Eleven of fourteen people were looking at screens; two friends didn't speak for twenty minutes. b) They destroy conversation; people check phones 80+ times a day and can't concentrate. c) His grandmother video-calls him; classmates sent him lessons; a deaf friend uses a speech-to-text app. d) Leave your phone in your pocket when you are with someone you care about and have a real conversation.
6. He compares a phone to a hammer: a tool that can be used well (build a house) or badly (break a window). The problem isn't the technology but how we use it.
7. Respuesta libre. Debe dar una opinión razonada con conectores. Ejemplo: I mostly agree with the writer. In my opinion, phones are useful tools, however we use them too much. Although I love social media, I have noticed that I concentrate less. I think we should set limits.

15. Writing workshop

1. a) However. b) Although. c) In addition. d) so that.
2. Respuesta libre. Debe tener planteamiento, nudo y desenlace con past simple y continuous, y conectores de secuencia. Ejemplo: It was a stormy night and I was walking home alone. Suddenly, I heard footsteps behind me... In the end, it was only my neighbour's dog.
3. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: Last Friday I had dinner at 'La Terraza', an Italian restaurant in the centre. The atmosphere was lovely, although it was quite noisy. I ordered a pizza, which was absolutely delicious. However, the service was very slow. In my opinion, it is worth visiting, but you should book a table in advance.
4. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: Dear Sara, I'm really sorry I missed your birthday party. I had promised to come, but my train was cancelled and I couldn't find another way. I feel terrible about it. Let me invite you to lunch next weekend to make up for it. Sorry again! Love, Ana.
5. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: BIKE THIEVES ARRESTED. Two men were arrested yesterday after several bikes had been stolen from the town centre. The bikes were found in a garage near the station. A police officer said that the thieves had been watched for weeks. He added that the owners would get their bikes back this week.
6. Respuesta libre. Debe presentar ambas posturas y una conclusión, con conectores de contraste. Ejemplo: In my opinion, homework is necessary but there is too much of it. On the one hand, it helps students to revise... However, many teenagers feel stressed... To sum up, I believe homework should be shorter and more useful.
7. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: The printing press was invented by Gutenberg in the 15th century. Before that, books had to be copied by hand. In addition, they were very expensive and only rich people could buy them. Thanks to this invention, knowledge was spread across Europe. Moreover, it is considered one of the most important inventions in history.

16. Speaking & everyday English

1. 1-B, 2-A, 3-C, 4-D.
2. problem; sorry; waiting; apologise.
3. Agreeing: I couldn't agree more; That's exactly what I think. Disagreeing: I'm afraid I disagree; I see your point, but...
4. Respuesta libre con modales de especulación. Ejemplo: a) She might have lost her phone. / She must be very busy. b) Something must have happened. / There might have been an accident.
5. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: A: Excuse me, there's a problem with my room. The heating doesn't work. B: I'm very sorry, sir. I'll send someone immediately. A: Also, the room is very noisy. B: I do apologise. Would you like to change rooms? A: Yes, please. B: Of course. I'll sort it out right away.
6. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: Why do you want this job? — Because I'm keen on working with people. What are your strengths? — I'm reliable and hard-working.

17. Games · English fun

1. Las 8 palabras están escondidas en horizontal, vertical y diagonal: LUGGAGE, PASSPORT, FLIGHT, SUITCASE, AIRPORT, JOURNEY, TICKET, HOTEL.
2. Across: 1. STEAL. Down: 1. SET, 2. TAKE, 3. ALIBI, 4. LOSE. Las verticales se cruzan con STEAL por la S, la T, la A y la L.
3. a) off. b) out of. c) out with. d) into.
4. a) WITNESS. b) DETECTIVE. c) SUSPECT. d) ALIBI.
5. A: alibi. B: baggage. D: detective. E: explore/expedition. F: flight. J: journey. P: passport. S: suspect. T: ticket. W: witness.
6. Letter 1: C (CLUE). Letter 2: A (alibi, arrest, accuse). Letter 3: S (suspect, steal, search). Letter 4: E (evidence, escape, enquiry). The secret word is C-A-S-E = CASE. A detective investigates a case. You have escaped!

18. Final review

1. a) was walking. b) had already started. c) had studied. d) is spoken.
2. a) My phone has been stolen. b) This bridge was built in 1950.
3. a) She said (that) she was tired. b) He asked me where I lived. c) She told me not to be late.
4. a) who. b) where. c) which/that.
5. a) must. b) can't.
6. a) off. b) out of. c) out with.
7. a) make. b) do. c) go. d) make. e) do. f) go.
8. a) impossible. b) careless. c) scientist. d) disagree.
9. a) If I HAD known... b) He TOLD me that... c) The man WHO lives here... d) The window was BROKEN yesterday.
10. a) If I had studied, I would have passed. b) He told me (that) he was tired.
11. a) A local farmer. b) For almost four hundred years. c) Ejemplos: 'He had been told', 'had been abandoned', 'The site was covered', 'is visited', 'it has been declared'.
12. a) True. b) False: they were almost intact. c) True.
13. Respuesta libre. Debe combinar las estructuras del curso. Ejemplo: I would love to visit Petra, a city which was carved into the rock more than 2,000 years ago. It was rediscovered in 1812 and it has been protected as a World Heritage Site. If I had the money, I would travel there next summer.