

CUADERNILLO DE VERANO

INGLÉS

4º ESO

Where
would you
like to travel?

Dream
big!

Nombre: _____

Apellidos: _____

Curso: _____

Fecha: _____



RECURSOS
ESO



Practice
Speak
Achieve

ENGLISH
PHRASEBOOK





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Summer Workbook · English · 4.º ESO (B1+)



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WELCOME

This is your summer English workbook for 4.º ESO (level B1+). It reviews everything you need before Bachillerato: all the tenses, the four conditionals, the passive in three tenses, reported speech, modals, relative clauses, phrasal verbs and idioms. There are SIX long reading texts, a full writing workshop (including how to write a CV and a formal email), games and the complete irregular verbs list. Good luck!



How to use this workbook

Read this before you start



This is your **summer English workbook** for the final year of ESO (level **B1+**). Each section opens with a **GRAMMAR** box summarising the rules, followed by exercises of increasing difficulty and 'find the mistake' challenges. Instructions are in **English**, with a short note in Spanish only for the most difficult grammar points. The **six reading texts** are long (250-300 words), like in a real exam. The writing workshop includes practical tasks you will really need: a **CV** and a **formal email answering a job advert**. Check your work in the **Answer Key**.



Full grammar

All tenses, 4 conditionals, passive, reported speech, modals.



6 Long readings

Risk sports, cinema, mysteries, consumerism, environment.



Real writing

Film review, formal email, and how to write your CV.

Section colours:

Colour	What you will find
Red	Tenses, conditionals, the passive and reported speech
Navy blue	Modals, relative clauses, phrasal verbs and vocabulary
Blue	Reading, writing and speaking workshops
Dark red	Games and English fun

TIP

Study tip: this is the year everything comes together. When you make a mistake, don't just correct it - write down WHY it was wrong. That is how you stop repeating it. And read the long texts out loud: it improves your pronunciation too.



GRAMMAR · TALKING ABOUT THE FUTURE

be going to = plans and intentions decided before speaking; also predictions with evidence. **will** = promises, instant decisions, offers and predictions based on opinion. **Present continuous** = fixed arrangements (I'm meeting Ana at 6). **Present simple** = timetables and schedules (The train **leaves** at 9:15). After **when, until, as soon as, before, after, if** → present, never 'will'.

1 Choose the best future form

- a) The concert (starts / will start) at 8 p.m. (timetable)
- b) Look at that car! It (will crash / is going to crash)!
- c) I promise I ('ll / 'm going to) help you tomorrow.
- d) We ('re flying / will fly) to Rome on Friday. (booked)

2 Complete with the present simple or will

- a) I _____ (call) you as soon as I _____ (arrive).
- b) We won't start until everybody _____ (be) here.
- c) When she _____ (finish), she _____ (send) you the file.

3 Complete with be going to

- a) She _____ (study) Medicine next year. She's already decided.
- b) They _____ (not / move) house after all.

4 Match each sentence with its function

Sentence	Function
1. I'll carry that bag for you.	A. timetable
2. The bus leaves at 7:30.	B. offer
3. I'm going to start a course.	C. arrangement
4. I'm having dinner with Ana tonight.	D. intention

Answers: 1 ____ 2 ____ 3 ____ 4 ____

5 Find the mistake

- a) I'll tell you when I will know. → _____
- b) She will to travel next month. → _____
- c) The film will start at 9. (cinema programme) → _____

6 Write about your plans, hopes and expectations for next year (5 sentences) (*planes y expectativas de futuro*)

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7 Complete the dialogue with the correct future form

Making plans

A: What _____ (you / do) this weekend?

B: I _____ (visit) my cousins. We _____ (already / book) the tickets.

A: Nice! The weather forecast says it _____ (be) sunny.

B: Great. I _____ (send) you some photos when I _____ (get) there.

8 Rewrite using the form in brackets

a) Perhaps it will rain. (may) → _____

b) My intention is to study more. (going to) → _____

9 Read the timetable and write 3 sentences with the present simple

Train	Departure	Arrival
Madrid - Seville	09:15	11:45
Madrid - Barcelona	10:30	13:00
Madrid - Valencia	12:00	13:40

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10 Write 4 predictions about life in 2050

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GRAMMAR · NARRATING THE PAST

Past simple = finished actions (I visited Rome in 2019). **Past continuous** = an action in progress, often interrupted (I was sleeping when she called). **Past perfect** (had + participle) = an action BEFORE another past action (When I arrived, they had already left). **used to** + base verb = past habits that are no longer true (I used to play with dolls).

1 Complete with the past simple, past continuous or past perfect

- a) When I _____ (get) home, my sister _____ (already / cook) dinner.
 b) I _____ (walk) down the street when I _____ (see) an old friend.
 c) She _____ (be) tired because she _____ (not / sleep) well.

2 used to or didn't use to?

- a) I _____ hate vegetables, but now I love them.
 b) She _____ have a car; she always took the bus. (negativo)

3 Put the story in order using the past perfect

- a) First she lost her keys. Then she called a locksmith.
 → She called a locksmith because _____
 b) First the film started. Then we arrived.
 → When we arrived, _____

4 Complete the narrative**The missing wallet**

Daniel _____ (arrive) at the restaurant at nine. He _____ (order) a pizza and, when the bill _____ (come), he _____ (realise) that he _____ (forget) his wallet at home. Fortunately, the waiter _____ (know) him, because Daniel _____ (eat) there many times before.

5 Find the mistake

- a) When I arrived, they already left. → _____
 b) I use to play tennis when I was young. → _____

6 Write a short story about a memorable day (5-6 sentences) (usa los tres tiempos del pasado)

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GRAMMAR · PRESENT PERFECT vs PAST SIMPLE

Past simple: finished time (yesterday, last week, in 2019, ago). 'I **saw** him yesterday.' **Present perfect:** unfinished time or no time reference; experiences (ever/never); recent actions (just/already/yet); duration (for/since). 'I **have seen** that film three times.' ¡Regla de oro! Si mencionas CUÁNDO exactamente, usa past simple.

1 Present perfect or past simple?

- a) I _____ (visit) Paris last summer.
 b) I _____ (never / try) sushi.
 c) She _____ (live) here since 2015.
 d) They _____ (buy) the house two years ago.

2 for or since?

- a) I've known him _____ we were children. b) We've waited _____ two hours.
 c) She hasn't called _____ Monday. d) They've lived here _____ ages.

3 just, already, yet or still?

- a) I've _____ finished - one minute ago!
 b) Have you done your homework _____?
 c) She has _____ read that book, so choose another one.

4 Complete the interview

An interview with a climber

JOURNALIST: How long _____ (you / climb) mountains?

CLIMBER: I _____ (start) when I was fifteen, so I _____ (climb) for over twenty years.

JOURNALIST: _____ (you / ever / have) a serious accident?

CLIMBER: Yes. In 2018 I _____ (break) my leg on Mont Blanc.

5 Find the mistake

- a) I have seen him yesterday. → _____
 b) She lives here since 2010. → _____

6 Write 5 sentences about your experiences (use both tenses)

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GRAMMAR · THE FOUR CONDITIONALS

Zero (general truths): If + present, present. 'If you heat ice, it **melts**.' **First** (real future): If + present, will + verb. **Second** (imaginary): If + past, would + verb. **Third** (impossible past): If + had + participle, would have + participle. **Time clauses**: after when, as soon as, until, before → present, never 'will'.

1 Which conditional? Write 0, 1, 2 or 3

- a) If you mix red and blue, you get purple. → _____
 b) If I had money, I would travel. → _____
 c) If it rains, we'll cancel the trip. → _____
 d) If I had known, I would have helped. → _____

2 Zero conditional. Complete

- a) If you _____ (heat) water to 100°C, it _____ (boil).
 b) If plants _____ (not / get) water, they _____ (die).

3 Complete with the correct conditional

- a) If I _____ (be) you, I _____ (accept) the offer.
 b) If she _____ (study) more, she _____ (pass) the exam last year.
 c) If you _____ (not / hurry), you _____ (miss) the bus.

4 Time clauses. Complete

- a) I'll wait until you _____ (finish).
 b) As soon as she _____ (arrive), we'll start.
 c) Call me before you _____ (leave).

5 Express regret with the third conditional

- a) I didn't revise, so I failed. → _____
 b) She didn't take the job, so she isn't happy now. → _____

6 Find the mistake

- a) If it will rain, I'll stay in. → _____
 b) If I would have money, I'd travel. → _____
 c) I'll call you when I will get home. → _____

7 Write one sentence of each conditional (0, 1, 2, 3) about your life

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GRAMMAR · THE PASSIVE VOICE

Form: **be** + past participle. **Present:** The room **is cleaned** every day. **Past:** The window **was broken** yesterday. **Future:** The results **will be published** tomorrow. **Present perfect:** It **has been sold**. We use the passive when the action is more important than the agent, or when we don't know who did it. Add **by** + agent only if it's relevant.

1 Change into the passive (keep the tense)

- a) They clean the office every day. → The office _____
 b) Someone stole my bike last night. → My bike _____
 c) They will announce the winner tomorrow. → The winner _____

2 Complete with the correct passive form

- a) English _____ (speak) all over the world. (present)
 b) The bridge _____ (build) in 1950. (past)
 c) The new law _____ (approve) next month. (future)
 d) The painting _____ (already / sell). (present perfect)

3 Change into the active voice

- a) The cake was baked by my grandmother. → _____
 b) The results will be published by the school. → _____

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

- a) My car was stolen (by somebody). → _____
 b) 'Hamlet' was written (by Shakespeare). → _____

5 Find the mistake

- a) The letter was wrote by Ana. → _____
 b) The results will published tomorrow. → _____

6 Write 4 passive sentences about your school or town

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**7 Complete the news report with passive forms****Breaking news**

A valuable painting _____ (steal) from the city museum last night. The alarm system _____ (switch off) at some point before midnight. Three suspects _____ (arrest) this morning and they _____ (question) by the police at the moment. The painting, which _____ (value) at two million euros, _____ (not / find) yet.

8 Rewrite the sentences in the passive

a) They are repairing the road. → _____

b) Somebody has broken the window. → _____

9 Write an argumentative paragraph using the passive (4-5 sentences) (texto argumentativo en pasiva)

Topic: 'Too much plastic is used in supermarkets'. Use: *is used, should be banned, could be replaced...*

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GRAMMAR · DEFINING vs NON-DEFINING

Defining (especificativas): give **ESSENTIAL** information. No commas. 'The man **who lives next door** is a doctor.' You can use **that** instead of who/which. **Non-defining** (explicativas): give **EXTRA** information, between **commas**. 'My brother, **who lives in Rome**, is a chef.' NEVER use 'that' and never omit the pronoun in non-defining clauses.

1 Defining or non-defining? Add commas where necessary

- a) The book which I bought yesterday is fascinating. → _____
- b) My father who is 50 runs marathons. → _____

2 Complete with who, which, that, where or whose

- a) That's the girl _____ won the prize.
- b) Madrid, _____ is the capital of Spain, has three million people.
- c) The man _____ car was stolen called the police.
- d) This is the café _____ we first met.

3 Join the sentences with a non-defining relative clause

- a) My sister is a vet. She lives in Bilbao. → _____
- b) Barcelona is a beautiful city. It's on the coast. → _____

4 Find the mistake

- a) My mother, that is a nurse, works at night. → _____
- b) The man which lives here is my uncle. → _____

5 Write 4 sentences about your family using non-defining clauses

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GRAMMAR · REPORTED SPEECH

Tenses shift one step back: present → past; past simple → past perfect; will → would; can → could; must → had to. Pronouns and time words change (tomorrow → the next day). **say** (+ that) has no personal object; **tell** needs one (tell **me** that...). **think** + that. Questions: no auxiliary, normal word order ('He asked me where I **lived**'). Orders: tell/ask + **to** + infinitive.

1 Report these statements

- a) 'I'm working.' → She said _____
 b) 'We visited Rome.' → They said _____
 c) 'I will call you.' → He told me _____

2 say, tell or think? Complete

- a) He _____ me that he was tired. b) She _____ that it was a good idea.
 c) I _____ that you should apologise. d) They _____ us the truth.

3 Report these questions

- a) 'What time is it?' → He asked _____
 b) 'Do you like jazz?' → She asked me _____

4 Report these orders and requests

- a) 'Open the window, please.' → She asked me _____
 b) 'Don't touch that!' → He told me _____

5 Find the mistake

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

6 Report a conversation between a doctor and a patient (4 sentences)

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7 Report the whole interview

Interview with an actor

JOURNALIST: 'Where did you film the movie?'

ACTOR: 'We filmed it in Iceland.'

JOURNALIST: 'Will you work with the same director again?'

ACTOR: 'I hope so.'

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

8 Change the time and place expressions

Direct	Reported	Direct	Reported
today		tomorrow	
yesterday		here	
this		now	

9 Write a news report of what a politician said (4 sentences)

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GRAMMAR · ABILITY & PERMISSION

can = present ability/permission. **could** = past ability, polite requests. **be able to** = ability in any tense (I **will be able to** drive next year / I've **been able to** swim since I was five). Use it where 'can' has no form. **allow**: 'They **allow** us **to** use phones' / passive: 'We **are allowed to** use phones'. **be allowed to** = tener permiso.

1 Complete with can, could or be able to

- a) I _____ swim when I was four. (past ability)
 b) Next year I _____ drive. (future ability)
 c) _____ you help me, please? (polite request)
 d) She hasn't _____ sleep for days. (present perfect)

2 Rewrite using be allowed to

- a) They let us use the computers. → We _____
 b) The school doesn't let students smoke. → Students _____

3 Complete with allow + object + to

- a) My parents _____ me _____ go out at weekends.
 b) The teacher didn't _____ us _____ use dictionaries.

4 Find the mistake

- a) I will can drive next year. → _____
 b) We are allowed use our phones. → _____

5 Write 4 sentences about what you are (and aren't) allowed to do at home

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GRAMMAR · OBLIGATION & POSSIBILITY

must / have to / need to = obligation. **mustn't** = prohibition. **don't have to / needn't** = NO obligation (needn't is more formal). **should / ought to** = advice. **may / might / could** = possibility (It **may rain** = puede que llueva).
For deduction: **must be** (sure yes), **can't be** (sure no).

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

- a) You _____ wear a helmet. It's compulsory.
b) You _____ take photos here. It's forbidden.
c) You _____ bring your book; I have a spare one. (no obligation)

2 Express possibility with may, might or could

- a) Perhaps it will snow tomorrow. → It _____
b) It's possible that she is at home. → She _____

3 Deduce with must be or can't be

- a) He's been working for 12 hours. He _____ exhausted.
b) That _____ Ana - she's in Japan!

4 Rewrite with the modal in brackets

- a) It isn't necessary to pay. (needn't) → You _____
b) It's forbidden to enter. (mustn't) → You _____
c) I advise you to rest. (should) → You _____

5 Find the mistake

- a) You mustn't to be late. → _____
b) She musts study more. → _____
c) It might to rain. → _____

6 Write 5 rules and possibilities about your future studies

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**7** Read the situation and choose the right modal**Signs and rules**

1. 'No smoking.' 2. 'Entrance free.' 3. 'Helmets compulsory.' 4. 'Staff only.'

- a) Sign 1: You _____
b) Sign 2: You _____ pay.
c) Sign 3: You _____ wear a helmet.
d) Sign 4: Visitors _____ enter.

8 Deduction. Complete with **must, might or can't + have + participle**

- a) The floor is wet. It _____ (rain).
b) She isn't answering. She _____ (lose) her phone.
c) He _____ (steal) it - he was with me!

9 Write 5 school or home rules using different modals

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GRAMMAR · VERBS AS SUBJECTS

A verb can be the SUBJECT of a sentence. We normally use the **gerund (-ing)**: 'Swimming is good for you.' / 'Learning languages opens doors.' The **infinitive (to + verb)** is also possible, but sounds more formal or abstract: 'To err is human.' Remember: after prepositions → always gerund (good at **cooking**); after certain verbs → infinitive (I want **to go**).

1 Complete with a gerund as subject

- a) _____ (smoke) is bad for your health.
 b) _____ (get up) early is difficult for me.
 c) _____ (learn) a language _____ (take) time.

2 Gerund or infinitive?

- a) I enjoy _____ (read) before bed. b) She decided _____ (leave).
 c) He's good at _____ (draw). d) It's important _____ (practise).

3 Rewrite starting with the gerund

- a) It's healthy to do exercise. → _____
 b) It's useful to speak English. → _____

4 Find the mistake

- a) Swim is good for your back. → _____
 b) I'm interested in learn Japanese. → _____
 c) Reading books are relaxing. → _____

5 Write 4 sentences starting with a gerund about your habits

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GRAMMAR · PHRASAL VERBS & IDIOMS

Phrasal verbs with **look**: look **for** (buscar), look **after** (cuidar), look **forward to** + -ing (esperar con ilusión), look **up** (buscar en un diccionario), look **into** (investigar). **Idioms**: 'it's raining cats and dogs' (llueve a cántaros), 'a piece of cake' (muy fácil). Compounds with **some-/any-/no-**: somebody, anything, nowhere. Collocations with **price**: a high/low price, pay the price, at any price.

1 Complete with the correct particle (look...)

- a) I'm looking _____ my keys. I can't find them. (buscar)
 b) Can you look _____ my dog this weekend? (cuidar)
 c) I'm looking _____ seeing you! (tener ganas)
 d) If you don't know the word, look it _____ in a dictionary.

2 Match the idiom with its meaning

Idiom	Meaning
1. It's a piece of cake	A. It's raining very heavily
2. It's raining cats and dogs	B. It's very easy
3. Break a leg!	C. Once in a very long time
4. Once in a blue moon	D. Good luck!

Answers: 1 ____ 2 ____ 3 ____ 4 ____

3 Complete with some-, any- or no- compounds

- a) There's _____ body at the door. (alguien)
 b) I didn't see _____ thing strange. (nada)
 c) We have _____ where to go. (ningún sitio)
 d) Would you like _____ thing to drink? (algo, en oferta)

4 Collocations with price. Complete

- a) The _____ price of this laptop is too high.
 b) He was willing to win at any _____.
 c) They sold it at a very low _____.

5 each other / one another. Complete

- a) Ana and Tom help _____ with homework.
 b) The members of the team support _____.

6 Adjectives ending in -ous or -al. Form the adjective

- a) danger → _____ b) nature → _____ c) fame → _____
 d) tradition → _____ e) mystery → _____

7 Write 4 sentences using phrasal verbs with 'look' and one idiom

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VOCABULARY

Your B1+ vocabulary bank: risk and danger, cinema and TV, mysteries, shopping and consumerism, recycling, health and the senses. This is the vocabulary you will need in Bachillerato.

1 Risk and danger. Match

Word	Meaning
1. risky	A. exciting and slightly dangerous
2. thrilling	B. involving possible danger
3. terrifying	C. extremely frightening
4. challenging	D. difficult but interesting

Answers: 1 ____ 2 ____ 3 ____ 4 ____

2 Cinema and TV. Complete

- a) The person who directs a film: the d_____.
 b) The story of a film: the p_____.
 c) A film that makes you laugh: a c_____.
 d) The people who act: the c_____ (conjunto de actores).

3 Mystery and the supernatural. Classify: NATURAL or SUPERNATURAL

earthquake · ghost · hurricane · UFO · flood · haunted house

Natural phenomena	Supernatural phenomena

4 Shopping and consumerism. Complete

- a) A reduction in price: a d_____.
 b) The paper you get when you buy something: a r_____.
 c) To give back a product you don't want: to r_____ it.
 d) Money you get back: a r_____.

5 Health. Match the symptom with the illness

Symptom	Advice
1. I've got a sore throat.	A. You should see a dentist.
2. I've got toothache.	B. You should drink hot tea with honey.
3. I've got a temperature.	C. You should stay in bed and rest.

Answers: 1 ____ 2 ____ 3 ____

6 The senses. Complete with see, hear, smell, taste or feel

- a) This soup _____ delicious. b) That music _____ wonderful.
 c) Your perfume _____ lovely. d) The blanket _____ soft.

7 Prefix re- and suffix -able. Form new words

- a) use → _____ usable (volver a usar) / _____ able (que se puede usar)

b) cycle → _____ cycle c) enjoy → _____ able

8 Write 4 sentences about your consumer habits (*hábitos de consumo*)

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READING TIPS

These are exam-style texts (250-300 words). Read the questions first, then the text twice. Look for the specific part of the text that answers each question - and never answer from memory or opinion.

Text 1 · Why do we risk our lives? (article on extreme sports)

Every year, thousands of people pay large sums of money to do things that could easily kill them. They jump out of aeroplanes, climb frozen waterfalls and surf waves the size of buildings. To most of us, this seems completely irrational. So why do they do it?

Psychologists who have studied extreme athletes offer several explanations. The first is biological: when we face danger, our body releases adrenaline, and afterwards a chemical called dopamine, which produces an intense feeling of pleasure. Some people, it seems, are simply born needing more stimulation than others.

But the athletes themselves usually give a different answer. Marta Ibáñez, a Spanish climber who has scaled some of the most dangerous routes in the Alps, insists that she is not addicted to danger at all. "People think we have a death wish," she says. "It's exactly the opposite. When you are two hundred metres above the ground, you have never felt more alive. Every decision matters. Nothing else exists."

Critics, however, argue that these sports are selfish. When something goes wrong, rescue teams have to risk their own lives, and the cost is often paid by the taxpayer. In 2019, a mountain rescue in the Pyrenees cost over forty thousand euros - money which, some argue, could have been spent on hospitals.

Marta disagrees. "Nobody complains about the cost of treating people who smoke or who never exercise," she points out. "If we banned every activity that involves risk, we would have to ban driving, cycling and even crossing the road. Life itself is dangerous. The question is not whether to take risks, but which risks are worth taking."

1 Answer the questions about Text 1

- What is the biological explanation given in the text? → _____
- How does Marta explain her motivation? → _____
- What is the critics' main argument? → _____
- How does Marta answer the critics? → _____

2 True or False. Correct the false ones

	Afirmación	V	F
a	Marta says she is addicted to danger		
b	Dopamine produces a feeling of pleasure		
c	The 2019 rescue cost over 40,000 euros		
d	Marta thinks all risky activities should be banned		

**Text 2 · 'The Silent Hour' - a review (film review)**

There are films that entertain you for two hours and are forgotten by the time you reach the car park. And then there are films like *The Silent Hour*, which stay with you for weeks.

Directed by the young Irish film-maker Aoife Byrne, the film tells the story of Ruth, a sound engineer who gradually loses her hearing. The plot, which could easily have become sentimental, is handled with remarkable intelligence. Byrne makes a bold decision: as Ruth's hearing fades, so does the soundtrack. By the final twenty minutes, the audience is watching in almost total silence.

The performance by Niamh Doyle, who plays Ruth, is extraordinary. She was reportedly trained by deaf actors for six months before filming began, and it shows: every gesture feels authentic. The supporting cast is equally strong, although the character of Ruth's brother, who appears only briefly, is disappointingly underdeveloped.

The film is not perfect. The middle section, in which Ruth travels across Europe searching for a specialist, is at least fifteen minutes too long, and one or two scenes feel repetitive. Some viewers may also find the ending, which refuses to offer easy answers, frustrating.

Nevertheless, these are minor complaints about a genuinely original piece of cinema. *The Silent Hour* has already won awards at three festivals and has been nominated for Best Foreign Film. It is not an easy watch, and it is certainly not a film to see if you want to relax. But if you are prepared to be challenged, it is one of the most moving and intelligent films of the year. Highly recommended.

3 Answer the questions about Text 2

- a) What is the film about? → _____
- b) What 'bold decision' did the director make? → _____
- c) Give TWO criticisms the reviewer makes. → _____
- d) Does the reviewer recommend the film? Justify. → _____

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

- a) 'brave / daring' → _____ b) 'not fully developed' → _____

Text 3 · The lights over Hessdalen (mystery article)

In a remote valley in central Norway, something strange has been happening for more than forty years. Since the early 1980s, residents of Hessdalen have reported mysterious lights floating above the valley: white, yellow and sometimes red spheres that can remain visible for over an hour before disappearing without a sound.

At first, the reports were dismissed as imagination. But the lights have now been photographed hundreds of times and recorded by scientific instruments installed in the valley in 1998. Whatever they are, they are certainly real.

Naturally, some people have concluded that the lights must be spacecraft. However, most scientists who have investigated the phenomenon prefer more earthly explanations. One popular theory suggests that the valley, which is rich in metals such as zinc and copper, may act as a kind of enormous natural battery. Electrical charges could be produced in the air, creating balls of glowing gas.

Another theory blames the river which runs through the valley: the water contains sulphuric acid, and the chemical reactions it causes might release energy in unusual forms. A third possibility, less exciting but perfectly reasonable, is that some sightings are simply car headlights reflected in unusual atmospheric conditions.

The truth is that after four decades of study, nobody can explain the Hessdalen lights with certainty. Perhaps that is why they continue to attract researchers and tourists from all over the world. In an age when we believe that everything can be explained, it is strangely comforting to know that a small valley in Norway is still keeping its secret.

5 Answer the questions about Text 3

- a) What exactly do people see in Hessdalen? → _____
- b) Why do we know the lights are real? → _____
- c) Explain TWO scientific theories from the text. → _____

6 Find TWO modal verbs of speculation used in the text

→ _____

**Text 4 · The things we don't need (article on consumerism)**

The average European teenager owns four times as many clothes as their grandparents did at the same age. Yet studies suggest that we wear only about twenty per cent of what is in our wardrobes. So why do we keep buying?

The answer, according to marketing experts, is that we are not really buying clothes at all. We are buying an identity. Advertising rarely tells us what a product does; instead, it tells us who we will become if we own it. A pair of trainers is not sold as protection for your feet, but as a symbol of energy, success and belonging.

This strategy is supported by a business model known as 'fast fashion'. Some companies now release new collections every two weeks, and prices are kept deliberately low so that customers feel that buying is a small, harmless decision. The environmental price, however, is anything but small: the fashion industry is responsible for around ten per cent of global carbon emissions, more than international flights and shipping combined.

There are signs of change. Second-hand apps have become extremely popular among young people, and some brands have been forced to publish information about how their clothes are made. Critics point out, though, that many of these initiatives are little more than publicity, a practice known as 'greenwashing'.

So what can we actually do? The most effective action, ironically, is also the simplest and the cheapest. Before buying anything, ask yourself one honest question: will I still be using this in a year's time? If the answer is no, the best decision is usually to walk away.

1 Answer the questions about Text 4

- a) According to the text, what are we really buying? → _____
- b) Explain what 'fast fashion' is. → _____
- c) What is 'greenwashing'? → _____
- d) What does the writer suggest we should do? → _____

2 Find the DATA in the text. Complete

- a) We wear only _____% of our wardrobe.
- b) Fashion causes about _____% of global carbon emissions.

**Text 5 · The island that runs on wind (renewable energy)**

El Hierro, the smallest of the Canary Islands, was once entirely dependent on diesel. Every week, a ship arrived carrying fuel oil, which was burned in a power station to produce electricity for the island's ten thousand inhabitants. It was expensive, dirty and, if the ship was delayed by storms, unreliable.

In 2014, everything changed. After more than a decade of planning, an ambitious project called Gorona del Viento was completed. Five wind turbines were built on a hill above the coast. But wind, of course, does not blow constantly, and this had always been the great weakness of renewable energy.

The solution was remarkably elegant. When the wind is strong and more electricity is produced than the island needs, the surplus is used to pump water uphill into an old volcanic crater, which acts as a giant reservoir. Later, when the wind drops, the water is released and flows back down through turbines, generating electricity exactly when it is required. In other words, the island stores wind in the form of water.

The results have been impressive. On several occasions, El Hierro has run on one hundred per cent renewable energy for weeks at a time, and its carbon emissions have been reduced by thousands of tonnes.

The system is not perfect: during long periods of calm weather, the diesel generators must still be used. Nevertheless, El Hierro has become a laboratory for the rest of the world. If a small island with limited resources can achieve this, engineers argue, then the excuses of much richer countries are becoming increasingly difficult to defend.

3 Answer the questions about Text 5

- a) How did El Hierro get its electricity before 2014? → _____
- b) Explain how the system stores energy. → _____
- c) What is the main limitation of the system? → _____

4 Find THREE passive structures in Text 5

→ _____

Text 6 · Two languages, two people? (article on cultural diversity)

Nadia was born in Manchester to Moroccan parents. At home she speaks Arabic; at school, English. She has often been asked which country she really belongs to, as if she had to choose one and reject the other.

"When I was younger, that question used to upset me," she explains. "I felt that I was not English enough for my classmates, and not Moroccan enough for my relatives. It took me years to understand that I am not half of anything. I am both, completely."

Research increasingly supports what Nadia discovered on her own. Studies of bilingual children have shown that they tend to be better at solving problems and at understanding other people's points of view. This is hardly surprising: if you switch between two languages every day, you learn very early that there is more than one way of describing the world.

Bilingual people also report something stranger. Many say that they feel like a slightly different person in each language: more direct in one, more polite in another; funnier in one, more serious in the other. Some researchers believe that this is because each language carries the culture in which it was learned.

Of course, growing up between two cultures is not always easy. Nadia admits that she has faced prejudice from both sides. But she is convinced that her situation is an advantage, not a problem.

"Being able to move between two worlds means that you can never be completely certain that your own way of doing things is the only right one," she says. "Honestly, I think the world would be a much better place if more people felt that way."

5 Answer the questions about Text 6

- a) What question used to upset Nadia, and why? → _____
- b) What TWO advantages of bilingualism does research show? → _____
- c) What strange thing do bilingual people report? → _____
- d) What is Nadia's conclusion? → _____

6 Write your opinion: is being bilingual an advantage? (5 sentences)

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WRITING TIPS

This year you will write the texts you really need: a film review, a story, a formal email and your first CV. Plan your ideas, organise them in paragraphs and always check your grammar at the end.

1 Opinion expressions. Complete

in my view · according to · it seems to me · I feel that · to sum up

a) _____, this film is a masterpiece.

b) _____ the article, prices have risen.

c) _____, we need to act now. (conclusión)

2 Write a film review (100-120 words) (usa oraciones de relativo y conectores adversativos)**Review plan**

Paragraph 1: title, director, type of film. / Paragraph 2: the plot (no spoilers!) and the acting. / Paragraph 3: what you liked and what you didn't (However, although, on the other hand). / Paragraph 4: your recommendation.



GRAMMAR · FORMAL EMAIL

Formal emails follow a fixed structure. Greeting: **Dear Sir/Madam** (if you don't know the name) or **Dear Mr/Ms Smith**. First paragraph: why you write (**I am writing to apply for / to enquire about...**). Middle: your qualifications or your problem. Close: **I look forward to hearing from you**. Sign off: **Yours faithfully** (Dear Sir/Madam) or **Yours sincerely** (if you used the name). No contractions!

3 Formal or informal? Classify these expressions

Hi there! · Dear Sir/Madam · I am writing to apply · Can't wait to hear from you · I look forward to hearing from you · Cheers!

Formal	Informal

4 Read the job advert and write a formal email applying for it (100-120 words)

JOB ADVERT · Summer camp monitor

We are looking for a SUMMER CAMP MONITOR (July-August) to work with children aged 8-12. Requirements: good level of English, experience with children, teamwork, availability in July. Please send an email to: jobs@summercamp.com explaining why you are suitable.

CV TIPS

A CV (curriculum vitae) must be clear, short (one page) and honest. Use bullet points, not long sentences. Never use 'I' - write 'Organised activities', not 'I organised activities'.

5 Match the CV section with its content

Section	Content
1. Personal details	A. Schools, courses, qualifications
2. Education	B. Name, address, email, phone
3. Work experience	C. Languages, IT, driving licence
4. Skills	D. Jobs, voluntary work, internships
5. Interests	E. Sports, music, reading, travel

Answers: 1 ____ 2 ____ 3 ____ 4 ____ 5 ____

6 Now write YOUR CV. Complete each section

Section	Your information
Personal details	
Education	
Work experience / voluntary work	
Skills (languages, IT...)	
Interests	

7 Write a story (120 words) about a strange or frightening experience (usa past perfect, past continuous y conectores)



SPEAKING

Real-life situations for your oral exam: shopping and complaining, going to the doctor, asking for directions, and asking for clarification when you don't understand.

1 Match the situation with the expression

Situation	Expression
1. Asking for clarification	A. Could you repeat that, please?
2. Responding to thanks	B. Don't mention it.
3. Expressing regret	C. I wish I hadn't done that.
4. Complaining in a shop	D. I'd like to return this, please.

Answers: 1 ____ 2 ____ 3 ____ 4 ____

2 Complete the dialogue at the doctor's

At the doctor's

DOCTOR: What seems to be the _____?

PATIENT: I've got a terrible _____ and I feel dizzy.

DOCTOR: How long have you _____ like this?

PATIENT: For about three days.

DOCTOR: You _____ rest and drink plenty of water. I'll _____ you some pills.

3 Complete the shopping dialogue

Returning a product

CUSTOMER: Excuse me, I'd like to _____ this jacket.

ASSISTANT: Is there a problem with it?

CUSTOMER: Yes, there's a hole in the pocket. Here's the _____.

ASSISTANT: I'm sorry about that. Would you like a _____ or an exchange?

4 Expressing regret. Rewrite with 'I wish' or 'should have'

a) I didn't study, and I failed. → I wish _____

b) I said something stupid. → I shouldn't _____

5 Role play. Write a dialogue giving directions to a tourist (6 lines)

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6 Write 4 questions and answers for a job interview

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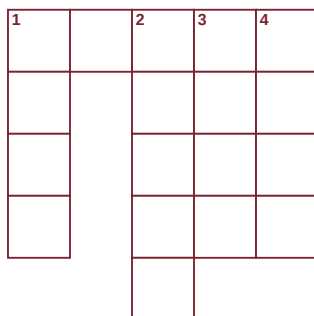
LET'S PLAY

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

1 Wordsearch. Find 8 cinema and mystery words

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

Words: DIRECTOR · PLOT · COMEDY · THRILLER · GHOST · MYSTERY · SCENE · AWARD

**1** Crossword. Read the clues and complete**Across: 1A.** How much something costs.**Down: 1D.** The story of a film or book. **2D.** An expression like "a piece of cake". **3D.** All the actors in a film. **4D.** To get money by working.**2** Idioms challenge. What do they mean?

- a) 'It's a piece of cake.' → _____
- b) 'It's raining cats and dogs.' → _____
- c) 'Break a leg!' → _____
- d) 'Once in a blue moon.' → _____

3 Phrasal verbs with 'look'. Complete the particle

- a) I'm looking _____ my glasses. (buscar)
- b) Look _____ your little brother tonight. (cuidar)
- c) I'm looking _____ the holidays! (con ilusión)
- d) The police are looking _____ the case. (investigar)

PASAPALABRA

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

AStarts
with

A prize given to the best films at a ceremony.

CStarts
with

All the actors who appear in a film.

DStarts
with

A reduction in the normal price of a product.

EStarts
with

A violent shaking of the ground; a natural disaster.

GStarts
with

The spirit of a dead person, said to haunt houses.

HConta
ins

A very strong tropical storm with violent winds.

PStarts
with

The story or sequence of events in a film or novel.

RStarts
with

Money given back to you when you return a product.

SStarts
with

One single part of a film, in one place and time.

TStarts
with

A film that keeps you nervous and excited; suspense.



Escape room: The Film Studio



You are locked in an abandoned film studio! Solve the four clues to find the **secret word** that opens the door. Each clue gives you one letter, in order.

1 Letter 1: the FIRST letter of the word 'PLOT' (the story of a film).

.....

2 Letter 2: the FIRST letter of 'ladder', 'lights' and 'lens'.

.....

3 Letter 3: the FIRST letter of 'award', 'actor' and 'audience'.

.....

4 Letter 4: the FIRST letter of 'YES' - what you will shout when you escape.

.....

SECRET WORD: ____ _

Clue: it's the button you press to watch a film - and also a piece of theatre performed by actors on stage.



MIXED PRACTICE

This is your final test before Bachillerato. It mixes all the grammar and vocabulary of the workbook. Take your time and check your answers carefully.

1 Choose the correct form

- a) I (have seen / saw) him yesterday.
- b) When we arrived, the film (had already started / already started).
- c) If I (had / would have) more time, I'd learn Chinese.
- d) The results (will publish / will be published) tomorrow.

2 Complete with the correct conditional (0, 1, 2 or 3)

- a) If you _____ (heat) water, it boils.
- b) If I _____ (know) the answer, I would tell you.
- c) If she _____ (leave) earlier, she wouldn't have missed the train.

3 Rewrite in the passive

- a) They will repair the road next week. → _____
- b) Somebody has stolen my wallet. → _____

4 Report these sentences

- a) 'I'm leaving tomorrow,' she said. → _____
- b) 'Where do you live?' he asked. → _____
- c) 'Don't touch it!' she said. → _____

5 Complete with the correct modal

- a) You _____ wear a helmet - it's the law. (obligation)
- b) You _____ pay; it's free. (no obligation)
- c) Next year I _____ drive. (future ability)

6 Phrasal verbs with 'look'. Complete

- a) I'm looking _____ my keys. b) Can you look _____ the baby?
c) I'm looking _____ the summer! d) Look _____ the word in a dictionary.

7 Relative clauses. Add commas if necessary and complete

- a) My sister _____ lives in Paris is a designer. (non-defining)
b) The film _____ we saw last night was terrible. (defining)

8 Word formation. Complete

- a) danger → _____ (adjetivo) b) tradition → _____ (adjetivo)
c) use → _____ able d) cycle → _____ cycle

9 Correct the mistake in each sentence

- a) I will can help you tomorrow. → _____
b) He said me that he was tired. → _____
c) Swim is good for you. → _____
d) My mother, that is a nurse, works nights. → _____

10 Translate into English

- a) Si hubiera estudiado, habría aprobado. → _____
b) El puente fue construido en 1950. → _____
c) Me dijo que llamaría al día siguiente. → _____

**Read the text · A second life for old clothes**

A young Spanish entrepreneur has created a company which collects unwanted clothes and turns them into new products. Marta Ruiz, who studied design in Barcelona, explained that the idea had come to her when she realised how much textile waste was produced every year. Since 2020, more than fifty tonnes of fabric have been recycled by her team. "If everybody recycled their old clothes," she said, "we would reduce waste enormously." The company, which now employs twenty people, will open a second factory next year.

11 Answer the questions

- a) What does Marta's company do? → _____
- b) When did she have the idea? → _____
- c) Find ONE passive, ONE relative clause and ONE conditional in the text.
-
-

12 True or False

	Afirmación	V	F
a	Marta studied design in Barcelona		
b	The company recycles plastic		
c	A second factory will open next year		

13 Final writing. Write an opinion text (120 words): 'Can we live without plastic?'

Use the passive, a conditional, a relative clause and opinion expressions (in my view, according to, to sum up).

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REFERENCE

The complete irregular verbs list for B1+. You need the three forms for the perfect tenses, the passive and reported speech. Know them all before Bachillerato!

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
be	was/were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bite	bit	bitten
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
forgive	forgave	forgiven
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
learn	learnt	learnt
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
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
set	set	set
shine	shone	shone
show	showed	shown
shut	shut	shut
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 test yourself. If you know all of these, you have a solid base for Bachillerato.



CHECK YOURSELF

Read each sentence and tick the box for your level. Be honest! Any box in 'Not yet' shows you exactly what to review before September.

I can...	Yes!	So-so	Not yet
I can use all the future forms correctly.			
I can narrate the past (past simple, continuous and perfect).			
I know when to use the present perfect and when the past simple.			
I can use the four conditionals (0, 1, 2 and 3).			
I can use the passive in the present, past and future.			
I can use defining and non-defining relative clauses.			
I can report statements, questions and orders.			
I can use can, could, be able to and be allowed to.			
I can express obligation, prohibition and possibility.			
I can use gerunds and infinitives as subjects.			
I know phrasal verbs with 'look', idioms and collocations.			
I can understand a long text (250-300 words) in English.			
I can write a film review and a story.			
I can write a formal email and my own CV.			
I can handle real situations: shopping, the doctor, directions.			

CONGRATULATIONS

Congratulations! You have finished ESO and your summer English workbook. You now have everything you need for Bachillerato. Good luck - and keep reading in English!



1. Future forms

1. a) starts (horario). b) is going to crash (evidencia). c) 'I'll (promesa). d) 're flying (cita fijada).
2. a) will call / arrive. b) is. c) finishes / will send. (Tras when/until/as soon as → presente.)
3. a) is going to study. b) aren't going to move.
4. 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C.
5. a) ...when I KNOW. b) She will TRAVEL. c) The film STARTS at 9 (horario → present simple).
6. Respuesta libre. Debe combinar going to, will y present continuous. Ejemplo: Next year I'm going to start Bachillerato. I think it will be difficult, but I'll work hard. I'm meeting my tutor in September. As soon as I finish, I'll travel.
7. are you doing / are you going to do; am going to visit / am visiting; have already booked; will be; will send; get.
8. a) It may rain. b) I'm going to study more.
9. Ejemplo: The train to Seville leaves at 9:15 and arrives at 11:45. The Barcelona train departs at 10:30. The Valencia train gets in at 13:40.
10. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: People will live longer. Cars won't use petrol. We are going to use more renewable energy. Robots will do dangerous jobs.

2. Past tenses review

1. a) got / had already cooked. b) was walking / saw. c) was / hadn't slept.
2. a) used to. b) didn't use to.
3. a) ...because she had lost her keys. b) ...the film had already started.
4. arrived; ordered; came; realised; had forgotten; knew; had eaten.
5. a) ...they HAD already left. b) I USED to play tennis.
6. Respuesta libre. Debe combinar past simple, continuous y perfect. Ejemplo: Last summer I was walking on the beach when I found a wallet. Somebody had lost it that morning. I took it to the police station. The owner had already reported it. She was so grateful that she gave me a reward.

3. Present perfect vs past simple

1. a) visited. b) have never tried. c) has lived. d) bought.
2. a) since. b) for. c) since. d) for.
3. a) just. b) yet. c) already.
4. have you climbed; started; have climbed; Have you ever had; broke.
5. a) I SAW him yesterday (tiempo terminado). b) She HAS LIVED here since 2010.
6. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: I have visited four countries. I went to Portugal last summer. I have never broken a bone. I have played football since I was six. I started learning English in primary school.

4. Conditionals 0, 1, 2 & 3

1. a) 0 (verdad general). b) 2. c) 1. d) 3.
2. a) heat / boils. b) don't get / die.
3. a) were / would accept (2nd). b) had studied / would have passed (3rd). c) don't hurry / will miss (1st).
4. a) finish. b) arrives. c) leave. (Presente tras until/as soon as/before.)
5. a) If I had revised, I wouldn't have failed. b) If she had taken the job, she would have been happier / she would be happier now.
6. a) If it RAINS... b) If I HAD money... c) ...when I GET home.
7. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: (0) If I don't sleep, I feel terrible. (1) If I finish this workbook, I'll relax. (2) If I were older, I would travel alone. (3) If I had started English earlier, I would have been fluent by now.

5. The passive: present, past & future

1. a) The office is cleaned every day. b) My bike was stolen last night. c) The winner will be announced tomorrow.
2. a) is spoken. b) was built. c) will be approved. d) has already been sold.
3. a) My grandmother baked the cake. b) The school will publish the results.
4. a) NO ('by somebody' no aporta nada). b) YES (Shakespeare es relevante).
5. a) The letter was WRITTEN by Ana. b) The results will BE published tomorrow.
6. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: My school was built in 1985. The classrooms are cleaned every evening. A new library will be opened next year. The park has been renovated.
7. was stolen; had been switched off / was switched off; were arrested; are being questioned; is valued; hasn't been found.
8. a) The road is being repaired. b) The window has been broken.
9. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: Too much plastic is used in supermarkets. Fruit and vegetables are wrapped in unnecessary packaging. In my view, single-use plastic should be banned. It could easily be replaced by paper or cloth bags. If this were done, tonnes of waste would be avoided.

6. Relative clauses

1. a) Defining (sin comas): The book which I bought yesterday is fascinating. b) Non-defining (con comas): My father, who is 50, runs marathons.
2. a) who/that. b) which (non-defining: nunca 'that'). c) whose. d) where.
3. a) My sister, who lives in Bilbao, is a vet. b) Barcelona, which is on the coast, is a beautiful city.
4. a) My mother, WHO is a nurse... (en explicativas no se usa 'that'). b) The man WHO lives here.
5. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: My brother, who is 20, studies engineering. My grandmother, whose house is in the village, makes the best cakes. Our dog, which we adopted last year, is very friendly.

7. Reported speech

1. a) She said (that) she was working. b) They said (that) they had visited Rome. c) He told me (that) he would call me.
2. a) told. b) said. c) think. d) told.
3. a) He asked what time it was. b) She asked me if/whether I liked jazz.
4. a) She asked me to open the window. b) He told me not to touch that.
5. a) He TOLD me he was busy (o He SAID he was busy). b) She asked me where I LIVED.
6. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: The patient said that he had a terrible headache. The doctor asked him how long he had felt like that. She told him to rest and to drink more water. She added that she would prescribe some pills.
7. a) ...where they had filmed the movie. b) ...that they had filmed it in Iceland. c) ...if he/she would work with the same director again. d) ...that he/she hoped so.
8. today → that day; tomorrow → the next day; yesterday → the day before; here → there; this → that; now → then.
9. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: The minister said that the new law would be approved in September. She added that it had been discussed for months. She told journalists that taxes wouldn't rise. She asked the public to be patient.

8. Modals: ability & permission

1. a) could. b) will be able to. c) Could/Can. d) been able to.
2. a) We are allowed to use the computers. b) Students aren't allowed to smoke.
3. a) allow ... to. b) allow ... to.
4. a) I will BE ABLE TO drive (no se pueden juntar dos modales). b) We are allowed TO use our phones.
5. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: I'm allowed to go out at weekends. I'm not allowed to use my phone at dinner. I've been able to cook since I was twelve. Next year I'll be able to stay out later.

9. Modals: obligation & possibility

1. a) must / have to. b) mustn't. c) needn't / don't have to.
2. a) It may/might/could snow tomorrow. b) She may/might/could be at home.
3. a) must be. b) can't be.
4. a) You needn't pay. b) You mustn't enter. c) You should rest.
5. a) You mustn't BE late. b) She MUST study. c) It might RAIN. (Los modales van con infinitivo sin 'to' y no llevan -s.)
6. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: I must choose my subjects carefully. I mustn't waste time. I needn't decide today. I might study Science. I should ask my teachers for advice.
7. a) mustn't smoke. b) needn't / don't have to. c) must / have to. d) mustn't / aren't allowed to.
8. a) must have rained. b) might have lost. c) can't have stolen.
9. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: We must arrive on time. We mustn't use phones in class. We needn't wear a uniform. We should respect each other. We are allowed to eat in the playground.

10. Gerunds & infinitives as subject

1. a) Smoking. b) Getting up. c) Learning ... takes. (El sujeto en gerundio lleva verbo en SINGULAR.)
2. a) reading. b) to leave. c) drawing (tras preposición). d) to practise.
3. a) Doing exercise is healthy. b) Speaking English is useful.
4. a) SWIMMING is good. b) ...interested in LEARNING Japanese. c) Reading books IS relaxing (sujeto en gerundio → verbo singular).
5. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: Playing football keeps me fit. Studying at night doesn't work for me. Listening to music helps me relax. Getting good marks requires effort.

11. Phrasal verbs, idioms & collocations

1. a) for. b) after. c) forward to. d) up.
2. 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C.
3. a) somebody. b) anything. c) nowhere. d) something.
4. a) price (o 'the price of this laptop is too high'). b) price. c) price.
5. a) each other (dos personas). b) one another (más de dos; ambas se aceptan en inglés moderno).
6. a) dangerous. b) natural. c) famous. d) traditional. e) mysterious.
7. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: I'm looking forward to the summer holidays. Could you look after my cat? I looked up the word in the dictionary. The exam was a piece of cake!

12. Vocabulary bank

1. 1-B, 2-A, 3-C, 4-D.
2. a) director. b) plot. c) comedy. d) cast.
3. Natural: earthquake, hurricane, flood. Supernatural: ghost, UFO, haunted house.
4. a) discount. b) receipt. c) return. d) refund.
5. 1-B, 2-A, 3-C.
6. a) tastes. b) sounds. c) smells. d) feels. (Verbos de percepción + adjetivo.)
7. a) reusable / usable. b) recycle. c) enjoyable.
8. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: I always compare prices before buying. I keep the receipt in case I need a refund. I try to buy recyclable products. I never buy things at full price if there is a discount.

13. Reading workshop 1

1. a) Facing danger releases adrenaline and then dopamine, producing intense pleasure; some people need more stimulation. b) She feels most alive; every decision matters and nothing else exists (she denies having a death wish). c) These sports are selfish: rescue teams risk their lives and the taxpayer pays the cost. d) We don't ban other risky habits (smoking, no exercise); all life involves risk, so the question is which risks are worth taking.
2. a) False: she insists she is NOT addicted to danger. b) True. c) True. d) False: she argues the opposite.
3. a) A sound engineer, Ruth, who gradually loses her hearing. b) As Ruth's hearing fades, the soundtrack fades too, so the last 20 minutes are almost silent. c) The middle section is too long / repetitive scenes; the brother's character is underdeveloped; the ending may frustrate. d) Yes - 'highly recommended': original, moving and intelligent, although not an easy or relaxing watch.
4. a) bold. b) underdeveloped.
5. a) White, yellow and sometimes red spheres of light floating above the valley, sometimes for over an hour. b) They have been photographed hundreds of times and recorded by scientific instruments since 1998. c) The valley is rich in metals (zinc, copper) and may act as a natural battery producing glowing gas; the river contains sulphuric acid and the chemical reactions might release energy. (Also: reflected car headlights.)
6. Ejemplos: 'must be spacecraft', 'may act as a kind of battery', 'could be produced', 'might release energy'.

14. Reading workshop 2

1. a) An identity: advertising tells us who we will become, not what the product does. b) A business model where companies release new collections every two weeks at deliberately low prices, so buying feels harmless. c) When companies publish environmental initiatives that are little more than publicity. d) Before buying, ask honestly: will I still be using this in a year? If not, walk away.
2. a) 20% (twenty per cent). b) 10% (ten per cent).
3. a) From diesel: a ship brought fuel oil which was burned in a power station. b) When there is surplus wind electricity, it pumps water uphill into an old volcanic crater; when the wind drops, the water flows back down through turbines. c) During long periods without wind, diesel generators must still be used.
4. Ejemplos: 'which was burned', 'was completed', 'were built', 'is used to pump', 'the water is released', 'have been reduced', 'must still be used'.
5. a) Being asked which country she really belonged to, because she felt not English enough for her classmates and not Moroccan enough for her relatives. b) They are better at solving problems and at understanding other people's points of view. c) They feel like a slightly different person in each language (more direct/polite, funnier/more serious). d) That moving between two worlds is an advantage: you can never be certain your own way is the only right one, and the world would be better if more people felt that way.
6. Respuesta libre. Debe usar expresiones de opinión (in my view, according to, I believe) y conectores. Ejemplo: In my view, being bilingual is a clear advantage. According to the text, bilingual people solve problems better. However, it can be hard to face prejudice from both sides. Although it isn't always easy, I believe the benefits are greater. To sum up, speaking two languages opens more doors.

15. Writing workshop

1. a) In my view. b) According to. c) To sum up.

2. Respuesta libre. Debe incluir opinión, relativas y conectores adversativos. Ejemplo: 'Inception', which was directed by Christopher Nolan, is a science-fiction film. The plot, which follows a team of thieves who enter people's dreams, is complex but fascinating. Although the ending is confusing, the special effects are stunning. In my view, it is one of the best films of the decade. I would highly recommend it.

3. Formal: Dear Sir/Madam; I am writing to apply; I look forward to hearing from you. Informal: Hi there!; Can't wait to hear from you; Cheers!

4. Respuesta libre. Debe seguir la estructura formal. Ejemplo: Dear Sir/Madam, I am writing to apply for the position of summer camp monitor advertised on your website. I am sixteen years old and I have a B1 level of English. Last year I helped to organise activities for children at my local sports club, so I am used to working with young people. I am available for the whole of July and I am able to work in a team. I have attached my CV. I look forward to hearing from you. Yours faithfully, (name)

5. 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C, 5-E.

6. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: PERSONAL DETAILS: Ana García, Madrid, ana@email.com. EDUCATION: 4.º ESO, IES Cervantes (2022-2026). Cambridge B1 Preliminary. WORK EXPERIENCE: Volunteer at local animal shelter (summer 2025). SKILLS: Spanish (native), English (B1), Microsoft Office. INTERESTS: Basketball, photography, reading.

7. Respuesta libre. Debe combinar past continuous, past simple y past perfect con conectores de secuencia. Ejemplo: It was midnight and I was walking home alone. I had never felt so nervous. Suddenly, I heard footsteps behind me... In the end, it turned out to be my neighbour, who had forgotten his keys.

16. Speaking & everyday English

1. 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D.

2. problem/matter; headache; felt; should; prescribe/give.

3. return; receipt; refund.

4. a) I wish I had studied. b) I shouldn't have said that.

5. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: A: Excuse me, could you tell me how to get to the museum? B: Of course. Go straight on, then take the second turning on your left. A: Sorry, could you repeat that? B: Straight on, second left. It's opposite the cathedral. A: Is it far? B: About ten minutes on foot. A: Thank you so much! B: Don't mention it.

6. Respuesta libre. Ejemplo: Why do you want this job? — Because I enjoy working with children. What are your strengths? — I am reliable and I work well in a team. Do you have experience? — Yes, I have volunteered at a summer camp.

17. Games · English fun

1. Las 8 palabras están en horizontal, vertical y diagonal: DIRECTOR, PLOT, COMEDY, THRILLER, GHOST, MYSTERY, SCENE, AWARD.

2. Across: 1. PRICE. Down: 1. PLOT, 2. IDIOM, 3. CAST, 4. EARN. Las verticales cruzan PRICE por la P, la I, la C y la E.

3. a) Es muy fácil. b) Llueve a cántaros. c) ¡Mucha suerte! d) Muy de vez en cuando.

4. a) for. b) after. c) forward to. d) into.

5. A: award. C: cast. D: discount. E: earthquake. G: ghost. H: hurricane. P: plot. R: refund. S: scene. T: thriller.

6. Letter 1: P (PLOT). Letter 2: L (ladder, lights, lens). Letter 3: A (award, actor, audience). Letter 4: Y (YES). The secret word is P-L-A-Y = PLAY. Actors perform in a play, and you press PLAY to watch a film. You have escaped!

18. Final review

1. a) saw. b) had already started. c) had. d) will be published.
2. a) heat (0). b) knew (2). c) had left (3).
3. a) The road will be repaired next week. b) My wallet has been stolen.
4. a) She said (that) she was leaving the next day. b) He asked me where I lived. c) She told me not to touch it.
5. a) must/have to. b) needn't/don't have to. c) will be able to.
6. a) for. b) after. c) forward to. d) up.
7. a) My sister, WHO lives in Paris, is a designer (con comas). b) The film WHICH/THAT we saw last night was terrible (sin comas).
8. a) dangerous. b) traditional. c) usable/reusable. d) recycle.
9. a) I will BE ABLE TO help you. b) He TOLD me that he was tired. c) SWIMMING is good for you. d) My mother, WHO is a nurse, works nights.
10. a) If I had studied, I would have passed. b) The bridge was built in 1950. c) He/She told me (that) he/she would call the next day.
11. a) It collects unwanted clothes and turns them into new products. b) When she realised how much textile waste was produced every year. c) Pasiva: 'have been recycled' / 'was produced'. Relativa: 'which collects unwanted clothes' / 'who studied design'. Condicional: 'If everybody recycled..., we would reduce waste'.
12. a) True. b) False: it recycles clothes/fabric. c) True.
13. Respuesta libre. Debe combinar las estructuras del curso. Ejemplo: In my view, living completely without plastic would be very difficult. Millions of tonnes are produced every year, and many products which we use daily are made of it. However, if we reduced single-use plastic, the situation would improve enormously. According to scientists, most packaging could be replaced by paper. To sum up, although a plastic-free life is unrealistic today, a plastic-free future is worth fighting for.