



**2017-2018 SPRING, WORKSHEET 1**

**KEY**

**GRAMMAR**

**A. Rewrite the sentences. Use the words in brackets.**

0. It's possible I'll go to France. (may) I may go to France.  
1. might be  
2. could see  
3. may not have  
4. might not go  
5. may not want  
6. could be

**B. Complete the e-mail. Use the words in the box.**

- (1) might do  
(2) may work  
(3) might not have  
(4) might ask  
(5) may not be  
(6) could meet

**C. Underline the correct answer.**

0. will call / arrives.  
1. can't / don't  
2. walk / will get  
3. go / buy  
4. won't get / take  
5. see / mustn't  
6. Don't / asks  
7. will catch / hurry

**D. Complete the conversation.**

- (1) makes  
(2) feels  
(3) can phone  
(4) don't organise  
(5) might be  
(6) will be  
(7) doesn't get  
(8) give  
(9) can get  
(10) see  
(11) ask  
(12) don't mention



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E.1. Write first conditional questions.

0. I / get into / the concert / if / I / not buy / a ticket in advance?

Will I get into the concert if I don't buy a ticket in advance?

1. If I phone you at six o'clock, will you be at home?

2. What will we do if the restaurant doesn't serve vegetarian food?

3. Will Jean be angry if we don't arrive on time?

4. If I get a laptop, where should I buy it?

5. Who will you go on holiday with if you win the competition?

6. If you go away this weekend, can I have a party in the flat?

E.2. Match the questions in E.1. with the answers.

(3) a. No, she won't.

(2) e. They do. I checked.

(1) b. Yes, I will.

(4) f. On the Internet.

(5) c. Probably with David.

(0) g. No, you won't.

(6) d. No, you can't!

F. Complete the conversation. Use the correct form of the verbs in the box.

(1) won't be able to stay

(2) do

(3) will spend

(4) look

(5) might find

(6) will find

(7) don't know

(8) book

G. Complete the sentences with "if" or "when".

1. A: when B: if

2. when

3. A: when .

4. If

5. A: if B: if

6. A: when

7. if

8. If

9. When

10. if

H. Complete the sentences. Use the comparative or superlative.

0.

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1. hotter
2. the best
3. the quietest
4. more entertaining
5. the earliest
6. more useful
7. the worst
8. funnier
9. more interesting
10. the heaviest

**I. Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use no more than three words.**

0. Is there one way to get around London that is better than the others?  
What's the best way to get around London?

1. the busiest
2. slower than / less fast than
3. are less
4. the least
5. less crowded than

**J. Write sentences about Jim, Helen and Mark. Use the information below.**

0. Jim has more brothers than Helen. Mark has the most brothers.
1. Jim has more pairs of trainers than Mark. Helen has the most pairs of trousers.
2. Mark has more golf medals than Jim. Helen has the most gold medals.
3. Yesterday Jim downloaded more MP3s than Helen.  
Mark downloaded the most MP3s.

**K. Complete the article. Use the *comparative* or *superlative* of the words in the box.**

- (1) less popular
- (2) the best
- (3) the least populated
- (4) quieter
- (5) easier
- (6) more welcoming

**L. Complete the sentences. Use *as ... as* and the words in the box.**

0. Mike is a fast runner, but he can't run as fast as Rob.



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1. as well as
2. as badly as
3. as tired as
4. as well as
5. as good as
6. as carefully as

**M. Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use no more than three words.**

0. Your computer is newer than my computer.  
My computer isn't as new as your computer.

1. as sensitive as
2. as noisy as
3. as hard as
4. as badly as
5. as exciting as
6. as easy as

**N. Rewrite each sentence with the word(s) in parentheses.**

0. My watch is less attractive than yours. (not as . . . as)  
My watch is not as attractive as yours.
1. Sally's shoes are less fancy than Jill's shoes.
  2. This supermarket is less cheap than the one across the street.
  3. The actor's new movie is less exciting than his last one.
  4. This gym isn't as convenient as the one near my house.
  5. This review isn't as positive as that one.
  6. The new tablet is less quick than the old one.

**O. Complete the conversation with *less or (not) as . . . as* and the words in parentheses.**

- (1) isn't as big as
- (2) isn't as heavy as
- (3) less expensive
- (4) not as complicated as
- (5) less difficult (difficult)
- (6) as nice as
- (7) as good as



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**P. Write *superlative* sentences using the words in parentheses. Use *least* when *not* is included in the parentheses. Make the nouns plural if necessary.**

0. This is a state park. (not popular / in California)

*This is the least popular state park in California.*

*1. Canada is the largest country in North America.*

*2. Tokyo has the biggest population in Japan.*

*3. This is the least expensive apartment in the building.*

*4. That was one of the most interesting classes I had ever taken.*

*5. This is the cheapest computer in the store.*

*6. That's one of the prettiest streets in this city.*

**Q. Correct the mistakes in the sentences.**

0. Working is more difficult <sup>^</sup>**than** studying.

1. My family is one of <sup>^</sup>**the** biggest families in the class.

2. My family is smaller <sup>^</sup>**than** most of the other families in the class.

3. <sup>^</sup>**The** biggest family is the teacher's family.

4. The person with <sup>^</sup>**the** most interesting job is my friend's father.

5. Most people think it's easier to live in a big family <sup>^</sup>**than** in a small family.

6. <sup>^</sup>**The** busiest time in most families is breakfast time.

**VOCABULARY**

**A. Make the following words opposite using the suffixes *un-*, *dis-*.**

1. *unhappy*

2. *dislike*

3. *unkind*

4. *unnecessary*

5. *disagree*

6. *unhealthy*

7. *unexpected*

8. *unnatural*

9. *dishonest*

10. *unreliable*

**B. Complete the sentences with the given phrasal verbs in the box. There's one extra.**

1. *lets* her team *down*.

2. *cheer* him *on*.

3. *put off*

4. *miss out on*

5. *cope with*

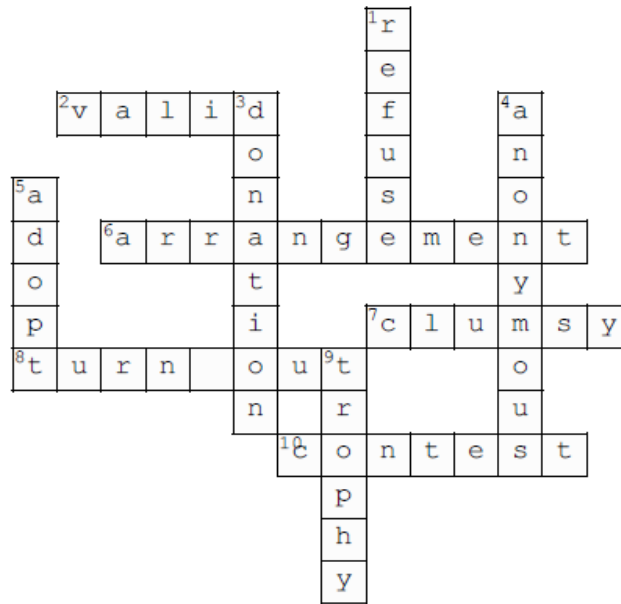
6. *putting* me *up*

**C. Complete the crossword below.**



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**D. Complete the conversation below with the given phrases a-e.**

Linda: \_\_\_\_\_ c \_\_\_\_\_  
 Anna: \_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_  
 Linda: \_\_\_ e \_\_\_\_\_  
 Anna: \_\_\_ b/d \_\_\_\_\_  
 Anna: \_\_\_ b/d \_\_\_\_\_

**E. 1. Make the opposites of these adjectives by putting the correct prefix in front of them.**

Choose from *un-*, *in-*, *im-*.

- |              |               |               |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. <u>un</u> | 7. <u>un</u>  | 13. <u>im</u> |
| 2. <u>in</u> | 8. <u>un</u>  | 14. <u>un</u> |
| 3. <u>in</u> | 9. <u>im</u>  | 15. <u>im</u> |
| 4. <u>in</u> | 10. <u>im</u> | 16. <u>im</u> |
| 5. <u>un</u> | 11. <u>im</u> | 17. <u>in</u> |
| 6. <u>in</u> | 12. <u>un</u> | 18. <u>un</u> |

**E. 2. Complete the sentences with one of the *prefixed adjectives* from the exercise E.1.**

1. immature
2. independent
3. unpopular
4. incorrect
5. unusual
6. insensitive
7. informal
8. impractical
9. unhealthy



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10. immoral
11. inexpensive
12. impatient

F. Use the words on the right to make a new word which fits the sentences.

0. At the show, the magician kept pulling rabbits out of his hat. **MAGIC**
1. harmless
2. comparison
3. behaviour
4. beliefs
5. strength
6. unnatural
7. independent
8. choice
9. Unfortunately
10. beauty

**READING**

**Part I**

A. What do the following refer to?

1. Paragraph I, “they” means shopaholics
2. Paragraph III, “them” means the things that you buy
3. Paragraph III, “he/she” means your partner  
What Should You Do If You Are Shopaholic?
4. Number 1, “do it” means cut up your credit card
5. Number 1, “they” means credit cards
6. Number 4, “it” means budget

B. Mark the statements true (T), false (F) or no information (NI). Correct the false ones. Write full sentences.

A shopaholic ...

1. T F NI usually goes shopping when he/she doesn't feel well.
2. T F NI never buys things that he/she won't use.

If you are a shopaholic, you buy things that you never use.

3. T F NI always buys presents for his/her partner.
4. T F NI has lots of credit cards.
5. T F NI doesn't like watching shopping channels on TV.

If you are a shopaholic, you spend a lot of time watching the shopping channel on TV

6. T F NI carries only cash with him/her.

You should carry only cash with you if you don't want to be a shopaholic.



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7. T F NI wants to overcome his/her shopping habits so he/she should not go shopping for some time.  
8. T F NI wants to overcome his/her shopping habits so he/she should take up new activities.

**Part II**

**A. Read the text “Mexican People” and match the paragraphs with the following headings.**

Mexican and American Cultural Differences	Paragraph <u>IV</u>
Mexican Family Culture	Paragraph <u>II</u>
Mexican Art	Paragraph <u>V</u>
Mexican Food Culture	Paragraph <u>III</u>
Facts about Mexican People	Paragraph <u>I</u>

**B. Read the text again, and answer the questions with complete sentences.**

- Why are the Mexicans the second largest Catholic nation in the world?  
Because 95% of Mexicans are Catholics.
- Why is “family” very important for them?  
Because they know that a strong, united and loving family is necessary for a healthy, stress-free and happy life.
- What are the roles of men and women in Mexico?  
Men protect the family and women take control of household.
- Why is Mexico famous for its food all over the world?  
Because the culture of food is very rich and Mexican food is delicious.
- What is the concept of “work” for Mexican people?  
Mexicans work to live.
- Which of the following is **not** true?
  - The cultures of Mexicans and the Americans are similar.
  - The Mexicans are proud of the Mayan Pyramids.
  - Traditional Mexican toys are famous worldwide.
  - Clay pottery is an important part of Mexican art.

**Part III**

**A. Match the words with their meanings.**

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| 1. (b) assume    | a. as good as you can imagine                          |
| 2. (c) gradually | b. to believe something to be true, even with no proof |
| 3. (a) ideal     | c. slowly and in small stages                          |
| 4. (d) in common | d. to have the same features as something else         |
| 5. (g) maximum   | e. to happen again                                     |
| 6. (e) recur     | f. a set of things arranged in a particular order      |
| 7. (f) sequence  | g. the largest number or amount possible               |

**B. Read the text “Time for a Change”. Decide which is the main idea and supporting detail in each paragraph. Write M (main idea) or S (supporting detail).**

- I. a. You need to decide that you want to change and commit yourself making the change. M





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- b. It is also helpful to talk to people around you. S
- II. a. You should try to figure out what is causing the bad habit to recur. M  
b. Maybe you are late because you like the attention you receive when you arrive late. S
- III. a. Then set a goal for change, but you have to set a realistic one. M  
b. You didn't develop your bad habit overnight, so don't expect to break it overnight. S
- IV. a. You will need to monitor yourself and track your progress. M  
b. Keep a journal or diary, or just write things in a notebook. S
- V. a. Reward yourself for good behaviour! M  
b. You shouldn't reward yourself by skipping exercise the next week. S

C. Decide where these sentences go in *Time for a Change*. Write the letters in the brackets in the text.

- a. 3  
b. 5  
c. 4  
d. 1  
e. 2

**Part IV**

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

1. The reading passage is primarily about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. how popular soccer competitions like the FIFA World Cup have become  
B. how one boy's parents used soccer to help him become popular  
C. how soccer has become like an international language around the world  
D. how soccer has become more popular recently in the U.S.
2. Why did Miguel Rodriguez find it difficult to communicate in school?  
A. His speech impairment made him feel shy.  
B. He didn't know how to play soccer with other kids.  
C. His speech impairment made him unable to speak at all.  
D. His parents were very worried about him.
3. In paragraph II, the expression "flipped a switch" is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. pulled him into a game  
B. caused him to feel shy  
C. made him run away  
D. turned on a light
4. We can infer that Miguel started to overcome his speech impairment because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he played soccer for the first time  
B. he felt less shy around the other kids  
C. his parents were worried  
D. he was in second grade
5. In paragraph III, the expression "speaks louder than words" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. speaks very clearly and slowly  
B. soccer fans are very loud at matches  
C. has its own system of grammar and vocabulary



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D. allows people to communicate something without using words

6. Which of the following was not given as a reason for soccer becoming so popular?
- A. The rules are pretty simple to learn.
  - B. It can be played almost anywhere.
  - C. Everyone gets a yellow card.
  - D. The rules are the same everywhere.
7. According to the reading, the FIFA World Cup is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. made up of big and small competitions
  - B. made up of 76 nations
  - C. the most-viewed sports event in history
  - D. the largest soccer competition in the world
8. Which places are not mentioned in the reading?
- A. Taiwan and the United States
  - B. France and Germany
  - C. Spain and the Netherlands
  - D. Brazil and Italy
9. According to the reading, how many people watched the final match of the 2010 World Cup?
- A. About 700 million
  - B. Most of the world's population
  - C. People in 76 nations
  - D. One ninth of the people in Spain and the Netherlands
10. Which of the following is not true, according to the reading?
- A. Miguel Rodriguez went to a school in Los Angeles.
  - B. Soccer has helped some homeless children get off the streets.
  - C. Teams from 76 nations compete in each World Cup competition.
  - D. People around the world share common traditions when playing soccer.