

BATERIA DE EXERCÍCIOS COMPLEMENTARES

2º Trimestre / 2019

1. Choose the text with **who** or **which**.

Movie rules

In the U.S., there are laws *which* control what a movie can contain. All movies must have a certificate _____ gives information about how adult a movie is. Anyone _____ wants to watch a movie can easily check its certificate because it must be shown on any poster _____ advertises the movie.

Everybody can watch G movies. People of all ages can watch PG movies too, but parents _____ are worried about violence or bad language might stop their child going to see it. Movies with a PG-13 certificate can be seen by people _____ are under 13 years old with their parents' permission, and only adults over 17 can see a movie _____ has an NC-17 certificate.



2. Complete the dialog. Use the **first conditional**.

Jon: Hello, I'm Jon. You're new here.

Dee: Hi, my name's Dee. Yes, I came this morning. If I like (like) it, I (1) _____ (spend) a week or two here. It's an interesting old place.

Jon: Don't go near it! If you (2) _____ (take) my advice, you (3) _____ (stay) away from that place. People call it the house of dreams – bad dreams!

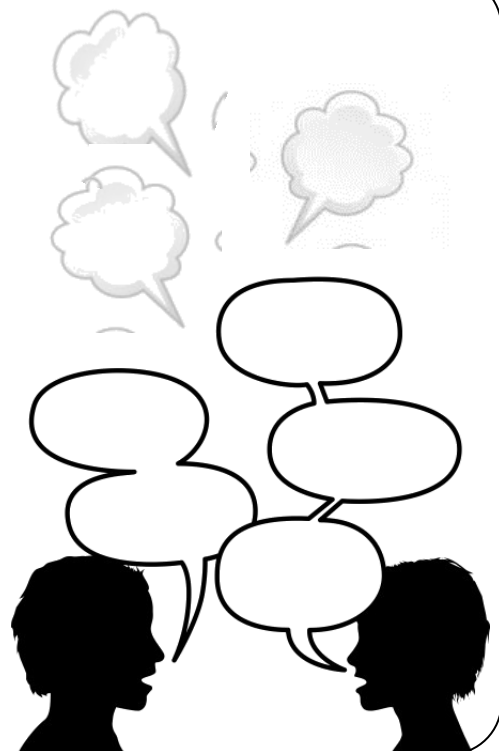
If you (4) _____ (not listen) to me, you (5) _____ (be) sorry.

Dee: What do you mean?

Jon: If you (6) _____ (go) there, you (7) _____ (dream) about it every night for seven years.

Dee: How do you know?

Jon: It happens to a lot of people - it happened to me!



3. Fill in the gaps with the **type 2 conditional** sentences.

- a) If my children _____ (like) raw fruit, I _____ (not / need) to boil it.
- b) The road traffic _____ (flow) if there _____ (be) some policemen.
- c) Communication _____ (not / be) so easy if there _____ (not / be) the Internet.
- d) If the cardigan _____ (not / be) so expensive, I _____ (buy) it.
- e) If I _____ (not / have) a computer, I _____ (borrow) one.

4. Fill in the gaps (With the) **type 3 conditional** sentences.

- a) If you _____ (have) some protection, you _____ (damage) your eyes.
- b) It _____ (be) impossible to enter the building if the porter _____ (not / be) there.
- c) If the flight hadn't been delayed, my boss _____ (arrive) on time to the meeting.
- d) If the driver _____ (stop) at the red sign, I _____ (not / have) the accident.
- e) I _____ (eat) the soup if it _____ (not / be) so salty.

5. Check the correct alternative.

A. I _____ go to the concert tonight. It depends on whether I receive the invitation.

- have to
 might
 can

B. _____ I use your cell phone?

- must
 may
 might

C. I _____ go to the airport now. Someone is waiting for me there.

- have to
 might
 can

D. How many instruments _____ you play, Paula?

- may
 can
 must

6. Complete the text with **affirmative** and **negative** forms of **can**, **could**, **have to**, and **had to**.

Today, artists can choose from many different types of paint in any art store. For Leonardo da Vinci in the early 16th century, things were different. He (1) _____ buy paints from a store because stores didn't sell paint. Artists (2) _____ make their own paints from eggs or oil and different chemicals. Famous painters like Leonardo (3) _____ spend too much of their time making paints because their assistants did it for them. In the past, all young painters (4) _____ start as artist's assistants - there was no other way. They (5) _____ paint their own pictures until they knew how to make all the different colors. It was a slow process, and they had to study for years. When they knew how to make the paints, they could start painting. Art students today can find everything they need in a store, and life is a lot easier. Of course, you still have to be good at art, but you don't have to be an expert in chemistry!

7. Complete the sentences with the words.

'm going to'll is going to (x2)
Will won't

Ex.: I don't think they *will* enjoy the journey.

- a) Look! Jack _____ talk to Ilsa.
- b) The flight is very late. I _____ complain.
- c) I'm sure you _____ love Mexican food. It's delicious!
- d) It _____ rain much on holiday. That's what I think, anyway!
- e) Liam _____ text me every day. He promised!

8. Complete the sentences using the correct forms of *be going to* with the verbs in brackets.

Carmen *is going to have* a skiing holiday. (have)

- a) We _____ to music. (listen)
- b) They _____ tennis. (not play)
- c) Mark and I _____ TV. (watch)
- d) My sister _____ a red bike. She wants a green one. (not buy)
- e) I _____ Paris while I'm in France. (not visit)
- f) Lali _____ me an email. (send)
- g) Who _____ with? (you / travel)
- h) _____ late? (I / be)

9. Read the text and choose the best answers.

BINGE DRINKING

Recently, there has been a sharp increase in binge drinking, which is causing a great deal of public concern. "Binge drinking" is what happens when people drink a large amount of alcohol in a short period of time, getting drunk and often getting out of control. In spite of the health risks, binge drinking is a growing problem, especially among the 18–30 age group. It first started to be an issue in the northern countries of Europe, but it has now spread to other countries, such as Spain, where the botellón is a common sight in many cities.

Binge drinking has many health risks. Heavy drinkers can wake up with extremely unpleasant hangovers the next morning, with headaches and nausea that can last all day. And the long term effects of binge drinking can be very serious. Excessive drinking can result in hospitalization or even death as a result of alcohol poisoning. What's more, some binge drinkers become alcoholics and it becomes extremely difficult for them to stop drinking. Alcoholism amongst young people is also becoming a bigger problem.

Alcohol can also affect people's decision making, judgement and memory, and can lead to violence and other antisocial behavior – late-night fights outside bars and clubs are common in many countries. In addition, drunk-driving is extremely dangerous and causes thousands of car accidents every year.

Despite the efforts of governments and the medical profession, however, the number of people who regularly go out and get drunk is rising. Some claim that drinking alcohol is a way of relaxing, or of feeling good quickly. Others drink because it makes them feel part of a group. But whether you are for or against drinking, the fact remains that after a certain point the negative arguments outweigh the positive ones. Binge drinking comes with some very bad side effects!

a) Binge drinking has...

- (A) been a very serious problem for a long time.
- (B) risen very gradually to become a big problem.
- (C) very rapidly grown in popularity.
- (D) been a problem in Spain for hundreds of years.
- (E) caused growing problems in the 18 – 30 age group.

B. Long term, the regular consumption of excess alcohol...

- (A) causes the heaviest drinkers to become interested in drugs, too.
- (B) may lead to addiction for some people.
- (C) usually causes people to go to the hospital.
- (D) can last all day.
- (E) causes unpleasant hangovers.

C. According to the text, what other problems can result from excess drinking?

- (A) It causes people to move to Spain.
- (B) It permanently damages your memory.
- (C) It makes antisocial people more dangerous.
- (D) It causes people to stop drinking.
- (E) It reduces your ability to make judgements.

D. Some people enjoy drinking...

- (A) because of its negative effects.
- (B) because they don't want to be part of the group.
- (C) because they are usually very relaxed.
- (D) because it helps them feel good.
- (E) because of the efforts of the government.

E. According to the writer, ...

- (A) most people enjoy drinking responsibly.
- (B) binge drinking has more disadvantages than advantages.
- (C) binge drinking has an equal number of advantages and disadvantages.
- (D) it's better to enjoy binge drinking at home.
- (E) binge drinking has many advantages and is good for society.

10. Write True (T) or False (F), giving evidence from the **text 9** for your answers.

- () Binge drinking is mainly a problem in northern Europe.
- () People who binge drink can feel very unwell the next day.
- () Alcohol can damage your ability to remember information.
- () Governments are not trying to do anything to help the situation.
- () There are an equal number of arguments for and against drinking.

11. Answer the following questions according to the information in the **text 9**. Use your own words.

- a) Why is the public concerned?
- b) What is “binge drinking”?
- c) Which age group most enjoys “binge drinking”?



1. Which; Who; Which; Who; Who; Which.

2.

- 1. will spend
- 2. take
- 3. will stay
- 4. don't listen
- 5. will be
- 6. go
- 7. will dream

3.

- a) liked – wouldn't need
- b) would flow – were
- c) wouldn't be – wasn't
- d) wasn't – would buy
- e) didn't have – would borrow

4.

- a) had had – would have damaged
- b) would have be – hadn't been
- c) would have arrived
- d) had stopped – wouldn't have had
- e) would have eaten – hadn't been

5.

- a) might
- b) may
- c) have to
- d) can

6.

- 1. couldn't
- 2. had to
- 3. didn't have to
- 4. had to
- 5. couldn't

7.

- a) is going to talk
- b) 'm going to complain
- c) 'll love
- d) won't rain
- e) isn't going to come

8.

- a) are going to listen
- b) aren't going to play
- c) are going to watch
- d) isn't going to buy
- e) am not going to visit
- f) is going to send
- g) are you going to travel
- h) Am I going to be

9.

- a) C
- b) B
- c) E
- d) D
- e) B

10.

a) **False** – “It first started to be an issue in the northern countries of Europe, but now it has spread to other countries.”

b) True

c) True

d) **False** – “Despite the efforts of governments...”

e) **False** – “After a certain point the negative arguments outweigh the positive ones.”

11. a) Suggested answer: It is concerned because binge drinking is a growing problem.

b) Suggested answer: People who “binge drink” consume a lot of alcohol very quickly.

c) Suggested answer: “Binge drinking” is most popular among people aged 18 and 30.