

Grammar exercise

CHOOSE THE MOST APPROPRIATE MODAL

- a) You.....have phoned so early. Everybody was still sleeping.
- ☐ Should
 - ☐ Shouldn't
 - ☐ 'd better
 - ☐ Must
- b) I think your leg is broken. You.....go to hospital.
- ☐ ought to have
 - ☐ may have
 - ☐ might have
 - ☐ 'd better
- c) She has fallen down the stairs.I call an ambulance?
- ☐ May
 - ☐ Should
 - ☐ Ought
 - ☐ Need
- d) He has bought three other new cars. He.....have won the lottery.
- ☐ Need
 - ☐ Must
 - ☐ Should
 - ☐ Ought to
- e) I missed the train. I.....have woken up earlier to arrive on time.
- ☐ Shouldn't
 - ☐ Oughtn't to
 - ☐ Ought to
 - ☐ 'd rather
- f) I like walking and taxis are very expensive. I.....go by taxi.
- ☐ 'd rather
 - ☐ 'd better
 - ☐ 'd rather not
 - ☐ Must



- g) He seemed so sorry you.....forgiven him.
- ☐ Must have
 - ☐ May have
 - ☐ Could have
 - ☐ Should have
- h) You.....take an umbrella. It's very cloudy.
- ☐ Shouldn't
 - ☐ 'd better not
 - ☐ 'd better
 - ☐ might

SOLUCIÓN

a) shouldn't b) 'd better c) Should d) Must e) Ought to f) 'd rather not g) should have h) 'd better

Grammar exercises

CORRECT THE ERRORS IN THESE SENTENCES (Errors can be related to the modal forms or uses)

- a) She should have lost sight. She cannot recognize me at this short distance.
- b) If this song had been promoted on the radio stations it may have been number one but nobody listened to it.
- c) You would better wait for me at the bus stop
- d) I had rather visit another country. I've already been to Italy three times.
- e) My dog must have lived 40 years, but it died after the operation.
- f) You ought travel by plane. It is faster.
- g) She should have learnt German at school because she understood everybody in Berlin.
- h) She might has written very fast. That's why she made so many mistakes.
- i) This room is so clean because it should have been painted
- j) You had better to take a pocket dictionary when you go to a foreign country
- k) She would rather not keep the secret. Please don't tell anybody.

SOLUCIÓN

- a) débese cambiar “should” por “must” (= conclusión lóxica)
- b) débese cambiar “may” por “could” (= posibilidade no pasado quenon se cumpriu)
- c) a forma correcta é “had better”
- d) a forma correcta é “would rather”
- e) débese cambiar “must” por “ought to” (= debería)
- f) a forma correcta é “ought to”
- g) débese cambiar “should” por “must” (= certeza no pasado)
- h) a forma correcta é “might have written”
- i) débese cambiar “should” por “must” (= certeza no pasado)
- j) a forma correcta é “had better take”
- k) a forma correcta é “would rather keep” (por lóxica non pode ser negativa)

SUMMARY OF MODAL VERBS

OBLIGATION

Modal	Use	Example
Must Have to	<i>To talk about an obligation</i>	You must take this medicine. I have to do it right now.

LACK OF OBLIGATION

Modal	Use	Example
Needn't Not have to	<i>To say there is no obligation to do something</i>	You needn't pay for it. It is free. You don't have to go if you don't want to.

PROHIBITION

Modal	Use	Example
Musn't	<i>To talk about prohibition</i>	You mustn't speak during the exam

ADVICE

Modal	Use	Example
Ought to Should	<i>To give advice</i>	You ought to wear lighter colours. He shouldn't worry so much.

CERTAINTY

Modal	Use	Example
Must	<i>To say we are sure something is true</i>	She must be his daughter.
Must have	<i>To say we are sure something was true in the past</i>	He must have forgotten his keys.

ABILITY

Modal	Use	Example
Can	<i>To talk about ability in the present</i>	I can drive a car.
Will be able to	<i>To talk about ability in the future</i>	We won't be able to go on holiday until next month
Could	<i>To talk about ability in the past</i>	Jane could swim at four.

POSSIBILITY

Modal	Use	Example
May Might Could Can	<i>To say something is possible in the present or future</i>	You may be right. He might not have seen you They could be here next week. Dancing can be very healthy.
May have Might have Could have	<i>To say something was possible in the past</i>	She may have forgotten. You might have been there. The noise could have been a thunder.
Could have	<i>To refer to a past possibility that didn't happen</i>	They could have crashed but they didn't
Can't	<i>To say something is impossible</i>	It can't be his car. He has no car.

A. Choose the correct answer:

1. Phone her now. She ____ home by now. (certainty)
 - a. has to be
 - b. must be
 - c. would be
2. Already as a child Mozart ____ play the piano beautifully. (ability)
 - a. might
 - b. could
 - c. should
3. You ____ eat so much chocolate. It's not good for you. (advice)
 - a. don't have to
 - b. mustn't
 - c. shouldn't
4. You can come to the meeting if you want but you _____. (no obligation)
 - a. have to
 - b. don't have to
 - c. mustn't
5. Jack ____ go to hospital yesterday. (obligation)
 - a. must
 - b. had to
 - c. need

B. Complete the sentences using NOT HAVE TO(= needn't) or MUSTN'T:

1. You _____ make so much noise. The neighbours will complain!
2. You _____ smoke in the cinema. It's banned.
3. You _____ eat the cake if you don't want to. There are many other things.
4. It's the summer holidays. I _____ worry about school any more.
5. You _____ wash the lettuce. It has already been washed.

SOLUCIÓN

A. Choose the correct answer

1. b 2. b 3. c 4. b 5. b

B. Complete the sentences using NOT HAVE TO(= needn't) or MUSTN'T

1. mustn't 2. mustn't 3. don't have to
4. needn't 5. needn't/don't have to

Giving advice exercise

Read this family 's complaints and give advice to each one about what to do. Choose among these pieces of advice

- a) My brother is coughing
- b) My father is an asthma sufferer
- c) I've got conjunctivitis
- d) My mother cannot sleep very well
- e) My grandfather has got a high cholesterol level
- f) My sister sprained her wrist last week
- g) My grandmother has got a flu

- 1) She'd better stay in bed for a week
- 2) He'd better live in the mountains
- 3) She shouldn't have typed more documents.
- 4) He shouldn't eat fattening food
- 5) You ought to put these eye drops
- 6) Why doesn't she take some sleeping pills?
- 7) He ought to have a syrup

SOLUCIÓN

a) 7 b) 2 c) 5 d) 6 e) 4 f) 3 g) 1

Idioms

Un "idiom" ou frase idiomática é un grupo de palabras que adquire un significado especial e diferente do que terían cada unha das palabras que o constitúen por separado.

a phrase which means something different from the meanings of the separate words

Existen moitas frases idiomáticas en inglés. Estes son algúns exemplos:

- ☞ *To have a heart of gold* = ter un corazón de ouro
She 's always helping people. She has a heart of gold
- ☞ *To be water under the bridge* = ser auga pasada
I 've already forgotten her love. It is water under the bridge.
- ☞ *To smell a rat* = ulir mal un asunto, algo turbio
I smell a rat in this case. I think it was a murder.

EXERCISE 1

Try to work out the meanings of these idioms and join them with their definitions

- a) To be over the moon.
- b) To give the sack.
- c) To kick the bucket.
- d) To spill the beans.
- e) To learn by heart.
- f) To have a bee in one's bonnet.
- g) To be a storm in a teacup.
- h) To open someone's eyes.
- i) To be with one's tail between one's legs.
- j) To get out of bed on the wrong side.
- k) To give the elbow.

- 1) To be very bad-tempered on a particular day.
- 2) To have an idea that one cannot stop thinking about.
- 3) To die, to stop living.
- 4) To learn thoroughly so that one can remember it exactly.
- 5) To be very happy and delighted about something.
- 6) To dismiss.
- 7) To reveal a secret, or make known a piece of information.
- 8) To be scared.
- 9) To make a person realize the whole truth.
- 10) An unnecessary amount of excitement or argument about an unimportant matter.
- 11) To get rid of someone.

EXERCISE 2

Use the idioms above to complete the sentences.

- a) She's a grandmother for the first time, and she is.....about it.
- b) He must have.....today, because he
is angry with everybody and doesn't want to talk to me.
- c) He.....about buying a new house. He
can't help thinking of it constantly.
- d) He is a grumpy and hateful person. Even his family would be pleased if he
.....tomorrow
- e) If you come in late every morning your boss will.....you.....
- f) She is not very trustful. As soon as you tell her your secrets she will.....
.....
- g) I've gotthree units.....for tomorrow history exam.
- h) I'm getting tired of my girlfriend. Why don't youher.....then?
- i) She behaved despicably at John's funeral and that immediately.....
.....to the kind of person she is.
- j) This row.....if compared with yesterday's heated argument.
- k) He is.....because if he is found guilty he
will have to go to prison.

SOLUCIÓN EXERCISE 1

a) 5 b) 6 c) 3 d) 7 e) 4 f) 2 g) 10 h) 9 i) 8 j) 1 k) 11

SOLUCIÓN EXERCISE 2

- a) over the moon
- b) got out of bed on the wrong side
- c) has a bee in one's bonnet
- d) kicks the bucket
- e) give the sack
- f) spill the beans
- g) to learn by heart
- h) give ... the elbow
- i) opened our eyes
- j) is a storm in a teacup
- k) with his tail between his legs

Idioms exercise

Trata de adiviñar o significado dos seguintes “idioms”:

a) Don't Look A Gift Horse In The Mouth	1. To hope that something happens the way you want it to.
b) Every Cloud Has A Silver Lining	2. Tapping on wood in order to avoid some bad luck.
c) Hit The Books	3. A very loud and noisy rain storm.
d) Raining Cats and Dogs	4. Something that will never ever happen.
e) Saved By The Bell	5. After no success the first two times, the third try is a lucky one.
f) When Pigs Fly	6. Be optimistic, even difficult times will lead to better days.
g) Third times a charm	7. To study, especially for a test or exam.
h) Knock On Wood	8. When someone gives you a gift, don't be ungrateful.
i) Cross Your Fingers	9. A visual presentation is far more descriptive than words.
j) A Picture Paints a Thousand Words	10. Saved at the last possible moment.

SOLUCIÓN

a) 8	b) 6	c) 7	d) 3	e) 10	f) 4	g) 5	h) 2	i) 1	j) 9
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Learning new words

Compound words

As palabras compostas son aquelas que se forman con dúas ou máis palabras. Nesta sección vanse revisar os substantivos compostos e os adxectivos compostos.

Compound nouns

Poden escribirse separadas por guión, sen guión, ou xuntas.

Substantivo + substantivo

Housewife: ama de casa

Adxectivo + substantivo

Blackboard: encerado

Verbo + preposición

Make-up: maquillaxe

Preposición + verbo

Outlook: perspectiva

Substantivo + -ing

Ice-skating: patinaxe sobre xeo

-ing + substantivo

Drinking water: auga potable

Compound adjectives

Os adxectivos compostos adoitan estar formados por un adxectivo + participio de pasado ou de presente separado por un guión.

Absent-minded: esquecedizo

Hand-made: feito a man

Blue-eyed: de ollos azuis

Left-handed: zurdo

Self-sufficient: autosuficiente

1.- Match the words of the two blocks to form compound nouns

land-data-head-break-pedestrian-draw-green-meeting-petrol-apple-tennis

station-back-point-lord-court-crossing-pie-house-master-base-down

2.- Match the words of the two blocks to form compound adjectives

water-bad-easy-red-good-short-open-first-broad

minded-shouldered-looking-class-proof-sighted-going-tempered-haired

3.- Now match some of the compounds you have got with their definitions

- a) A calm and relaxed person: _____ (9 letters)
- b) Where you stop your car to fill in the tank: _____ (13)
- c) Attractive, beautiful: _____ (11)
- d) A building with glass roof to protect plants: _____ (10)
- e) Disadvantage, something that can cause problems: _____ (8)
- f) Angry: _____ - _____ (11)
- g) The man from whom you rent all or part of a building: _____ (8)
- h) People who can't see very far: _____ - _____ (12)

SOLUCIÓNS

EXERCISE 1

- a) **landlord**: patrón, caseiro, o que aluga a casa
- b) **database**: base de datos
- c) **headmaster**: director
- d) **breakdown**: avaría
- e) **pedestrian crossing**: paso de cebra
- f) **drawback**: desvantaxe, inconveniente
- g) **greenhouse**: invernadoiro
- h) **meeting point**: punto de encontro
- i) **petrol station**: gasoleira
- j) **apple pie**: pastel de mazán
- k) **tennis court**: pista de tenis

EXERCISE 2

- a) **water-proof**: impermeable
- b) **bad-tempered**: malhumorado, de mal xenio
- c) **easy-going**: de trato fácil
- d) **red-haired**: pelirroxo
- e) **good-looking**: atractivo, guapo
- f) **short-sighted**: corto de vista
- g) **open-minded**: sen prexuízos
- h) **first-class**: de primeira clase
- i) **broad-shouldered**: de ombreiros anchos

EXERCISE 3

- a) easy-going
- b) petrol station
- c) good-looking
- d) greenhouse
- e) drawback
- f) bad-tempered
- g) landlord
- h) short-sighted

Compound nouns exercise

1.- Match the beginnings with the endings

1. The police officer made him pay 2. Mary's husband bought her 3. Her brother married 4. The teacher set up 5. He lent me 6. The secretary typed 7. Watch out! This is 8. They are showing	a. a hundred-question test. b. a two-way street. c. a three-carat diamond ring. d. a terrible twenty-second TV commercial. e. a twenty-year-old girl. f. a hundred-dollar fine. g. a five-dollar bill. h. a ten-page report yesterday.
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2.- Choose words from each column to form compound nouns

Museum		Shop		racket	entry
	Winter			ticket	
Beach					hall
	City	Gold	Tennis		festival
	Car			window	
		Bus		bar	ring
Boxing				park	gloves



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Solución 1

1-f
2-c
3-e
4-a
5-g
6-h
7-b
8-d

Solución 2

Museum entry
Shop window
Beach bar
City hall
Winter festival
Gold ring
Tennis racket
Car park
Bus ticket
Boxing gloves