



Exercise 1

Comparatives and superlatives

- Read the sentences below and decide whether the sentences are acceptable or not. If not, how would you correct them?

Q1. That Prada bag is more cheaper than mine.

.....

Q2. My dog was the greater friend a person could ask for.

.....

Q3. He's nice, but he's the most stupidest man I've ever met.

.....

Q4. She's happiest than she was before.

.....

Q5. The Empire State Building is highest than the Chrysler Building.

.....

Q6. I like wine, but beer is more nice.

.....

Q7. Leo Messi is the most fast football player in the world.

.....

Q8. Learning Chinese is more hard than learning English.

.....



Exercise 2

Adverbs of frequency

- The sentences below have the adverbs of frequency incorrectly placed. Can you move them to where they should be?

Q1. I **always** have wanted to go into space.

.....

Q2. **Never** he goes to the gym.

.....

Q3. She reads a book when she **usually** gets home.

.....

Q4. It rains in the Sahara **rarely**.

.....

Q5. Mr Brown stands **sometimes** outside his house and watches the sun set.

.....

Q6. You **never** should smoke near babies.

.....

Q7. **Always** I love watching Barça.

.....

Q8. **Usually** we go to the cinema on Saturday night.

.....



Exercise 3

Bring and take

- Read the sentences below. Choose which word should be used in each sentence: *bring* or *take*. There is only *one* correct answer for each sentence.

- Q1.** Could you my book here, please?
- Q2.** He wants you to the papers to the boss's office.
- Q3.** When you leave the party you can some cake if you like.
- Q4.** Damn! I forgot to my glasses with me.
- Q5.** Is it okay if he his dog here with him?
- Q6.** I believe that Mr Brown his son with him to Camp Nou.
- Q7.** You don't need to the money to me - just pay it in the bank.
- Q8.** She'll the rubbish to the bins if you ask her nicely.

Exercise 4

Comparatives and Superlatives (2)

- Use the adjective shown (in brackets) to complete each sentence correctly. You will need to decide whether to use the comparative or superlative form, based on the context.

Q1. My brother is (*fast*) boy in his sports class at school.

.....

Q2. The Cup Final was (*amazing*) football match in history.

.....

Q3. Diagonal is (*long*) street in Barcelona.

.....

Q4. A minute is (*short*) an hour.

.....

Q5. We are having (*glorious*) weather this summer!

.....

Q6. Could you open this bottle, please? You're (*strong*) me.

.....

Q7. England isn't (*hot*) Spain.

.....

Q8. Is this book (*cheap*) that one?

.....

Q9. Antarctica is (*cold*) place on the planet.

.....

Q10. The Burj Khalifa in Dubai is (*tall*) building in the world at the present time.

.....



Exercise 5

Comparatives and Superlatives (3)

- In this exercise we will focus on adjectives of three syllables. Write down the comparative and superlative for each adjective shown. Translations are shown for more difficult words.

Q1. popular

.....

Q2. dangerous (*peligroso*)

.....

Q3. important

.....

Q4. creative

.....

Q5. generous

.....

Q6. powerful (*poderoso*)

.....

Q7. difficult

.....

Q8. wonderful (*maravilloso*)

.....

Q9. poisonous (*venenoso*)

.....

Q10. tentative (*tentativo*)

.....



Exercise 6

Next and Last

- Think of the months of the year in English: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.

For the sentences below, write down what the last month and the next month would be, if it were that month now (e.g. if it were May, last month would be April and next month would be June).

- Q1.** March, last month was and next month will be
- Q2.** December, last month was and next month will be
- Q3.** October, last month was and next month will be
- Q4.** July, last month was and next month will be
- Q5.** February, last month was and next month will be
- Q6.** August, last month was and next month will be
- Q7.** If today were Wednesday, the next day would be
- Q8.** If today were Sunday, the next day would be
- Q9.** January, last month was and next month will be
- Q10.** If the letter is B, the next letter is



Exercise 7

'A.M.' and 'P.M.'

- Decide whether the following times should be followed by **a.m.** or **p.m.** Remember that we do not use **past** or **to** when telling the time with 'a.m.' or 'p.m.'.

- Q1. 6.30 (Evening)
- Q2. 8.17 (Morning)
- Q3. 12.45 (Night)
- Q4. 11.15 (Night)
- Q5. 9.06 (Morning)
- Q6. 9.15 (Evening)
- Q7. 10.10 (Morning)
- Q8. 1.55 (Night)
- Q9. 3.19 (Afternoon)
- Q10. 5.23 (Afternoon)



Exercise 8

If + present + present = zero conditional

- Match the beginnings of the sentences (1 - 10) to the correct endings (a - j).

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| Q1. When it rains... | a) ... it burns you. |
| Q2. When I sleep... | b) ... you learn more. |
| Q3. If you eat too much... | c) ... she shouts a lot. |
| Q4. If water reaches 100 degrees... | d) ... you get bigger. |
| Q5. If you put your hand in a fire... | e) ...please answer it. |
| Q6. When my daughter gets angry... | f) ... I dream that I am flying! |
| Q7. If one doesn't sleep well... | g) ... one gets tired. |
| Q8. If my son reads in the car... | h) ... it boils. |
| Q9. When you concentrate... | i) ... I sometimes get wet. |
| Q10. If the phone rings... | j) ... he feels dizzy. |



Exercise 9

'A lot of' vs 'Many' and 'Much'

- Choose which quantifier (s) should be used to complete each sentence: **a lot of**, **many** or **much**. There may be more than one correct answer.

Q1. People who live in Beverly Hills generally have money.

Q2. He's a sad person. He doesn't have friends.

Q3. There are cars in London.

Q4. Hurry up! We don't have time!

Q5. How cats do you have?

Q6. Don't put too sugar in her coffee, please.

Q7. She hasn't got patience.

Q8. I saw films last year.

Q9. Is there traffic in the city?

Q10. We didn't visit new places on our last holiday.

Exercise 10

Both... and

- Read the passage below and fill in the gaps () using the phrases from the box, all of which contain **both... and**.

both fun and educational

both English and Spanish

both adults and children

both listening and reading

**both in the United States
and Europe**

**both reading newspapers
and watching the news**

A Common Tongue

The world is getting smaller. Increasingly sophisticated technology is helping to make communication across the globe easier and more efficient. This means that **Q1.**
..... can talk to people on the other side of the planet. Social networks have also exploded in popularity, **Q2.**
.....

More than ever, the ability to speak more than one language is vital. If a businessman can communicate in **Q3.**, for example, it will greatly advance his prospects of conducting successful deals.

And learning English doesn't need to be hard. It can be **Q4.**
....., depending on how a student approaches the work. If you want to improve **Q5.** ..
..... - what we call 'receptive' skills - you don't only need to read a grammar book to do so. **Q6.**
..... can also help you to get better.

Exercise 11

Either... or

- Read the text below and fill in the gaps using the phrases in the box, all of which contain **either... or**.

either Antoni Gaudi or Lluís Domènech i Montaner

either Barça or Español

either Joan Miró or Salvador Dalí

either Indian or Italian food

either the Sagrada Família or Parc Güell

either football or basketball

Likes and Dislikes

People have very different tastes. Some prefer spicy food; others like milder dishes. Thankfully, in Barcelona there is a wide variety of restaurants to choose from. Personally, if it's a choice between **Q1.**, I prefer the first option.

Of course it's not just food that divides opinion in the city - sport can be equally divisive. There are two main sports in Barcelona, but most people prefer **Q2.**
..... In terms of football, most people follow **Q3.**
....., whereas some like Barça's main rivals, Real Madrid.

When people talk about Catalan architecture, two names are often mentioned: **Q4.**
..... The former's creations figure prominently in the city's collection of Modernisme institutions; indeed, when Gaudí is mentioned, people usually think of **Q5.**

Continuing the theme of artistic expression, when considering who to crown Catalunya's most famous painter son most people would choose **Q6.**
....., with Pablo Picasso an honorary consideration.



Exercise 12

Dates

- Write complete sentences using the information and dates shown below in the form you would use to write a letter, *e.g.* 12/03/68 would be '12th March 1968'. Unless shown otherwise, all dates are in the 20th Century. So 'Elvis died on the...' and so on.

Q1. Elvis died - 16/08/77

.....

Q2. England won football's World Cup - 30/07/66

.....

Q3. JFK assassinated - 22/11/63

.....

Q4. Elizabeth Windsor became Queen of England - 02/06/53

.....

Q5. The Titanic sank - 14/04/12

.....

Q6. General Franco died - 20/11/75

.....

Q7. World War II ended - 02/09/45

.....

Q8. DNA (*ADN in Spanish*) discovered - 28/02/53

.....

Q9. Barça founded - 29/11/1899

.....

Q10. Man landed on the Moon - 21/07/69

.....



Exercise 13

Each

■ Choose which auxiliary verb in brackets () should correctly fill the gaps in the sentences below.

- Q1.** Each teacher (*has / have*) a good level of English.
- Q2.** Each chair (*are / is*) blue.
- Q3.** Each building in the city (*is / are*) tall.
- Q4.** Each country (*have / has*) its own flag.
- Q5.** Each book (*has / have*) a different story.
- Q6.** Each class at high school (*were / was*) special in its own way.
- Q7.** Each year (*have / has*) different historical events.
- Q8.** Each time we meet (*are / is*) a pleasure.
- Q9.** Each song he sings (*is / are*) beautiful.
- Q10.** Each boy (*was / were*) given a football.

Exercise 14

Not as... as

- Write sentences using the information below and the structure **not as... as**. The adjective to use is shown in brackets (), e.g. Ronaldo > Messi (good) = 'Ronaldo is not as good as Messi.'

Q1. Justin Bieber > Pau Gasol (*tall*)

.....

Q2. The Amazon > The Nile (*long*)

.....

Q3. Learning English > learning Chinese (*difficult*)

.....

Q4. Barcelona > Sitges (*small*)

.....

Q5. Donald Trump > Amancio Ortega (*rich*)

.....

Q6. The Sagrada Familia > Shanghai World Finance Center (*high*)

.....

Q7. Penelope Cruz > Madonna (*old*)

.....

Q8. My shirt > my shoes (*new*)

.....

Q9. The ocean > the sky (*blue*)

.....

Q10. Paper > wood (*hard*)

.....



Exercise 15

Precede / Follow (1)

- Look at the diagram below. Use the information in it to complete the sentences, with either **precede** or **follow**. Remember to use the third person -s only in positive sentences - not in negative sentences or questions.



- Q1.** The number 2 the number 3.
- Q2.** The number 4 the number 3.
- Q3.** Does the number 1 5? No, 1 5.
- Q4.** The number 2 1 and 3.
- Q5.** The number 3 4 and 2.

Exercise 16

Precede / Follow (2)

- Look at the diagram below. Use the information in it to complete the sentences, with either '**precede**' or '**follow**'. Remember to use the third person -s only in positive sentences - not in negative sentences or questions.



- Q1.** Tuesday does not Monday. It it.
- Q2.** Which day precedes Friday? Thursday Friday.
- Q3.** Does Wednesday Tuesday? Yes, Wednesday Tuesday.
- Q4.** Monday Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.
- Q5.** Which day Wednesday? Thursday.

Exercise 17

As many... as / As much... as

■ Answer the questions using the pictures below.

Q1. Does Victor have as many apples as David?



David



Victor

Q2. Does Frank have as much paper as Ruth?



Frank



Ruth

Q3. Look at the picture below. Are there as many men as women?



Exercise 18

'Better than...' / 'Worse than...'

- Look at the information below. An upward arrow (^) means **better than**. An asterisk (*) means **worse than**. Write complete sentences using the information shown.

NB: you may need to rearrange the words to form a correct sentence.
For example:

My brother... at playing chess ^ me = My brother is *better* at playing chess *than* me.

Q1. My Spanish ^ my English.

.....

Q2. Wanting what you have ^ having what you want.

.....

Q3. I think that having a cold * being really tired.

.....

Q4. My sister... playing football * my friend Susan.

.....

Q5. When you have a problem to solve, they say two heads ^ one!

.....

Q6. The film we saw last night * the one we watched last week.

.....

Q7. Her English ^ it was earlier this year.

.....

Q8. A pub that offers free wi-fi ^ one that doesn't.

.....

Q9. My new phone ^ my old phone.

.....

Q10. Not taking a chance * taking one and perhaps being disappointed.

.....

Exercise 19a

'Look at' / 'Watch'

- Read the text below and fill in the gaps using either **look at** or **watch**. Remember to put your answers in the correct tense.

Memories of the Sun

When we are children, our parents and teachers tell us not to **Q1.** the sun in the daytime, as it can be very bad for our eyes. At night-time, however, it is safe; indeed, many people like to lie back and **Q2.** the stars circle in the heavens.

When I was a child, I loved to **Q3.** the sun set. The day's colours would dissolve into the evening sky: blues, yellows, purples and all shades of orange and red. It was beautiful to **Q4.** so many different colours on such a huge canvas.

In the summers of my youth, when the sun was out, I would **Q5.** my friends play football beneath beautiful blue skies. Those days are long gone; it would be nice to have some photographs of those happy days to **Q6.**, or video to **Q7.**, now I am older.

The Wonder of Art

What do you feel when you **Q8.** a beautiful painting or **Q9.** a heart-breaking operatic performance? Happiness, that humanity is capable of such creation? Frustration, perhaps, that you feel you will never be able to create art of comparative worth? Or do you simply feel a sense of wonder at how mysterious the act of imagining really is?

It can be interesting to **Q10.** an artist as they are working - to see the processes they go through to bring their ideas into the world. It can be a long, difficult voyage; if we talk about paintings, for example, during the early stages of a picture we may not even know what the painting that we are **Q11.** is intended to be!



Exercise 19b

'Look at' / 'Watch'

Art, of course, comes in many different forms. We can **Q12.** the still-lives of Cézanne or the Surrealist splendours of Miro and Dali; admire the modern sculptures of Rodin or the early Renaissance works of Donatello; listen to the avant-garde stylings of John Cage or the timeless melodies of Mozart. **Q13.** new forms being brought to life is always inspiring.

So we should all endeavour to patronise new galleries when we can: to **Q14.** the works of new, up and coming painters; to **Q15.** theatre plays written by the latest hot, young drama writers; to become part of a scene, and maybe even start to produce our own material.

For as the Russian philosopher Nicholas Berdyaev once wrote: creativity is freedom.

Exercise 20

Beside / Besides

■ Read the sentences below and decide if they are acceptable or not.

Q1. We need to talk about other things beside that topic.

.....

Q2. The chair is besides the table.

.....

Q3. Come and sit besides me.

.....

Q4. Do you know any languages besides French?

.....

Q5. Oklahoma is not besides the sea.

.....

Q6. Besides his wife and three daughters, John's college friend, Henry, lives in his house.

.....

Q7. I don't want anything to eat beside salad.

.....

Q8. Oh, I do like to be besides the seaside!

.....

Q9. You don't do anything beside play on your Xbox!

.....

Q10. My cat sleeps beside me at night.

.....

Exercise 21

Preposition plus noun or gerund

- Read the sentences below and decide if they are correct or not. If they are, leave them. If they are not, correct them.

Q1. You need to be careful when buying a new house.

.....

Q2. I brush my teeth after eat dinner.

.....

Q3. She needs the money for to travelling.

.....

Q4. We're going home after the party.

.....

Q5. They're going home after partying.

.....

Q6. I get nervous when go to the doctors.

.....

Q7. Is this food for cook?

.....

Q8. The baby needs to eat before to sleep.

.....

Q9. I'm no good at painting.

.....

Q10. Are you bad at general knowledge questions?

.....



Exercise 22

Ever and Never

- Read the questions below and answer them, either positively or negatively. Sometimes the answer is already given, and you simply have to finish the sentence. Compare your answers to the model answers in the 'Answers' section.

Q1. Have you ever been to London?

Yes,

No,

Q2. Have you ever played the piano?

Yes,

No,

Q3. Has she ever seen the film 'Forrest Gump'?

No,

Q4. Has William ever been on a plane?

Yes,

Q5. Have you ever been in love?

Yes,

No,



Exercise 23

Adjectives and Adverbs

- Complete the sentences using the words from the box.
Remember: adjectives describe nouns and adverbs describe verbs, i.e. how an action is done.

The words in the box can be used more than once; also note that there may be more than one correct answer to a question.

quick

bad

well

badly

good

nice

nicely

slowly

quickly

- Q1.** That perfume is lovely! You smell
- Q2.** He will help you if you ask him
- Q3.** If you want to speak English, you need to study.
- Q4.** She's a learner. You don't need to tell her twice.
- Q5.** The job was done, so it had to be done again.
- Q6.** That was a really thing to do. You're so sweet!
- Q7.** I will explain it to you so that you understand.
- Q8.** She needs to reply to the email or she won't get the job.
- Q9.** You're a dog! What is all this mess?
- Q10.** He did very in the exam. He got top marks.



Exercise 24

'Over' and 'On'

- Q1.** Look at pictures 1 and 2, below. Are the person's/people's hands **over** or **on** the table?



1



2

- Q2.** Look at picture 3, below. Are the man's hands 'over' his eyes or 'on' them?



3



Exercise 1

Comparatives and superlatives

- Read the sentences below and decide whether the sentences are acceptable or not. If not, how would you correct them?

A1. That Prada bag is more cheaper than mine.

That Prada bag is **cheaper than** mine.

A2. My dog was the greater friend a person could ask for.

My dog was **the greatest** friend a person could ask for.

A3. He's nice, but he's the most stupidest man I've ever met.

He's nice, but he's **the stupidest** man I've ever met.

A4. She's happiest than she was before.

She's **happier than** she was before.

A5. The Empire State Building is highest than the Chrysler Building.

The Empire State Building is **higher than** the Chrysler building.

A6. I like wine, but beer is more nice.

I like wine, but beer is **nicer**.

A7. Leo Messi is the most fast football player in the world.

Leo Messi is **the fastest** football player in the world.

A8. Learning Chinese is more hard than learning English.

Learning Chinese is **harder than** learning English.

Exercise 2

Adverbs of frequency

- The sentences below have the adverbs of frequency incorrectly placed. Can you move them to where they should be?

A1. I *always* have wanted to go into space.

I have always wanted to go into space.

A2. *Never* he goes to the gym.

He never goes to the gym.

A3. She reads a book when she *usually* gets home.

She usually reads a book when she gets home.

A4. It rains in the Sahara *rarely*.

It rarely rains in the Sahara.

A5. Mr Brown stands *sometimes* outside his house and watches the sun set.

Mr Brown sometimes stands outside his house and watches the sun set.

A6. You *never* should smoke near babies.

You should never smoke near babies.

A7. *Always* I love watching Barça.

I always love watching Barça.

A8. *Usually* we go to the cinema on Saturday night.

We usually go to the cinema on Saturday night.



Exercise 3

Bring and take

■ Read the sentences below. Choose which word should be used in each sentence: *bring* or *take*. There is only *one* correct answer for each sentence.

- A1. Could you **bring** my book here, please?
- A2. He wants you to **bring** the papers to the boss' office.
- A3. When you leave the party you can **take** some cake if you like.
- A4. Damn! I forgot to **bring** my glasses with me.
- A5. Is it okay if he **brings** his dog here with him?
- A6. I believe that Mr Brown **takes** his son with him to Camp Nou.
- A7. You don't need to **bring** the money to me – just pay it in the bank.
- A8. She'll **take** the rubbish to the bins if you ask her nicely.



Exercise 4

Comparatives and Superlatives (2)

- Use the adjective shown (in brackets) to complete each sentence correctly. You will need to decide whether to use the comparative or superlative form, based on the context.

A1. My brother is (*fast*) boy in his sports class at school.

My brother is **the fastest** boy in his class at school.

A2. The Cup Final was (*amazing*) football match in history.

The Cup Final was **the most amazing** football match in history.

A3. Diagonal is (*long*) street in Barcelona.

Diagonal is **the longest** street in Barcelona.

A4. A minute is (*short*) an hour.

A minute is **shorter than** an hour.

A5. We are having (*glorious*) weather this summer!

We are having **the most glorious** weather this summer!

A6. Could you open this bottle, please? You're (*strong*) me.

Could you open this bottle, please? You're **stronger than** me.

A7. England isn't (*hot*) Spain.

England isn't **hotter than** Spain.

A8. Is this book (*cheap*) that one?

Is this book **cheaper than** that one?

A9. Antarctica is (*cold*) place on the planet.

Antarctica is **the coldest** place on the planet.

A10. The Burj Khalifa in Dubai is (*tall*) building in the world at the present time.

The Burj Khalifa in Dubai is **the tallest** building in the world at the present time.



Exercise 5

Comparatives and Superlatives (3)

■ In this exercise we will focus on adjectives of three syllables. Write down the comparative and superlative for each adjective shown. Translations are shown for more difficult words.

A1. popular

more popular than ; the most popular

A2. dangerous (*peligroso*)

more dangerous than ; the most dangerous

A3. important

more important than ; the most important

A4. creative

more creative than ; the most creative

A5. generous

more generous than ; the most generous

A6. powerful (*poderoso*)

more powerful than ; the most powerful

A7. difficult

more difficult than ; the most difficult

A8. wonderful (*maravilloso*)

more wonderful than ; the most wonderful

A9. poisonous (*venenoso*)

more poisonous than ; the most poisonous

A10. tentative (*tentativo*)

more tentative than ; the most tentative



Exercise 6

Next and Last

- Think of the months of the year in English: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.

For the sentences below, write down what the last month and the next month would be, if it were that month now (*e.g.* if it were May, last month would be April and next month would be June).

A1. March, last month was **February** and next month will be **April**.

A2. December, last month was **November** and next month will be **January**.

A3. October, last month was **September** and next month will be **November**.

A4. July, last month was **June** and next month will be **August**.

A5. February, last month was **January** and next month will be **March**.

A6. August, last month was **July** and next month will be **September**.

A7. If today were Wednesday, the next day would be **Thursday**.

A8. If today were Sunday, the next day would be **Monday**.

A9. January, last month was **December** and next month will be **February**.

A10. If the letter is B, the next letter is **C**.

Exercise 7

'A.M.' and 'P.M.'

- Decide whether the following times should be followed by **a.m.** or **p.m.** Remember that we do not use **past** or **to** when telling the time with 'a.m.' or 'p.m.'

A1. 6.30 **pm** (Evening)

A2. 8.17 **am** (Morning)

A3. 12.45 **am** (Night)

A4. 11.15 **pm** (Night)

A5. 9.06 **am** (Morning)

A6. 9.15 **pm** (Evening)

A7. 10.10 **am** (Morning)

A8. 1.55 **am** (Night)

A9. 3.19 **pm** (Afternoon)

A10. 5.23 **pm** (Afternoon)



Exercise 8

If + present + present = zero conditional

■ Match the beginnings of the sentences (1 - 10) to the correct endings (a - j).

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|----------------------------------|
| A1. When it rains... | • | • | a) ... it burns you. |
| A2. When I sleep... | • | • | b) ... you learn more. |
| A3. If you eat too much... | • | • | c) ... she shouts a lot. |
| A4. If water reaches 100 degrees... | • | • | d) ... you get bigger. |
| A5. If you put your hand in a fire... | • | • | e) ...please answer it. |
| A6. When my daughter gets angry... | • | • | f) ... I dream that I am flying! |
| A7. If one doesn't sleep well... | • | • | g) ... one gets tired. |
| A8. If my son reads in the car... | • | • | h) ... it boils. |
| A9. When you concentrate... | • | • | i) ... I sometimes get wet. |
| A10. If the phone rings... | • | • | j) ... he feels dizzy. |



Exercise 9

'A lot of' vs 'Many' and 'Much'

- Choose which quantifier (s) should be used to complete each sentence:
a lot of, **many** or **much**. There may be more than one correct answer.

A1. People who live in Beverly Hills generally have **a lot of** money.

A2. He's a sad person. He doesn't have **many / a lot of** friends.

A3. There are **many / a lot of cars** cars in London.

A4. Hurry up! We don't have **much / a lot of** time!

A5. How **many** cats do you have?

A6. Don't put too **much** sugar in her coffee, please.

A7. She hasn't got **much / a lot of** patience.

A8. I saw **a lot of / many** films last year.

A9. Is there **a lot of / much** traffic in the city?

A10. We didn't visit **many / a lot of** new places on our last holiday.



Exercise 10

Both... and

- Read the passage below and fill in the gaps () using the phrases from the box, all of which contain **both... and**.

both fun and educational

both English and Spanish

both adults and children

both listening and reading

both in the United States and Europe

both reading newspapers and watching the news

A Common Tongue

The world is getting smaller. Increasingly sophisticated technology is helping to make communication across the globe easier and more efficient. This means that **A1. both adults and children** can talk to people on the other side of the planet. Social networks have also exploded in popularity, **A2. both in the United States and Europe**.

More than ever, the ability to speak more than one language is vital. If a businessman can communicate in **A3. both English and Spanish**, for example, it will greatly advance his prospects of conducting successful deals.

And learning English doesn't need to be hard. It can be **A4. both fun and educational**, depending on how a student approaches the work. If you want to improve **A5. both listening and reading** - what we call 'receptive' skills - you don't only need to read a grammar book to do so. **A6. Both reading newspapers and watching the news** can also help you to get better.



Exercise 11

Either... or

- Read the text below and fill in the gaps using the phrases in the box, all of which contain **either... or**.

either Antoni Gaudi or Lluís Domènech i Montaner

either Barça or Español

either Joan Miró or Salvador Dalí

either Indian or Italian food

either the Sagrada Família or Parc Güell

either football or basketball

Likes and Dislikes

People have very different tastes. Some prefer spicy food; others like milder dishes. Thankfully, in Barcelona there is a wide variety of restaurants to choose from. Personally, if it's a choice between **A1. either Indian or Italian food**, I prefer the first option.

Of course it's not just food that divides opinion in the city - sport can be equally divisive. There are two main sports in Barcelona, but most people prefer **A2. either football or basketball**. In terms of football, most people follow **A3. either Barça or Español**, whereas some like Barça's main rivals, Real Madrid.

When people talk about Catalan architecture, two names are often mentioned: **A4. either Antoni Gaudí or Lluís Domènech i Montaner**. The former's creations figure prominently in the city's collection of Modernisme institutions; indeed, when Gaudí is mentioned, people usually think of **A5. either the Sagrada Família or Parc Güell**.

Continuing the theme of artistic expression, when considering who to crown Catalunya's most famous painter son most people would choose **A6. either Joan Miró or Salvador Dalí**, with Pablo Picasso an honorary consideration.



Exercise 12

Dates

- Write complete sentences using the information and dates shown below in the form you would use to write a letter, e.g. 12/03/68 would be '12th March 1968'. Unless shown otherwise, all dates are in the 20th Century. So 'Elvis died on the...,' and so on.

A1. Elvis died - 16/08/77

Elvis died on the 16th August 1977. (NB: 'the' is optional)

A2. England won football's World Cup - 30/07/66

England won the World Cup Final on the 30th July 1966.

A3. JFK assassinated - 22/11/63

John F Kennedy was assassinated on the 22nd November 1963.

A4. Elizabeth Windsor became Queen of England - 02/06/53

Elizabeth Windsor became Queen of England on the 2nd June 1963.

A5. The Titanic sank - 14/04/12

The Titanic sank on the 14th April 1912.

A6. General Franco died - 20/11/75

General Franco died on the 20th November 1975.

A7. World War II ended - 02/09/45

World War II ended on the 2nd September 1945.

A8. DNA (ADN in Spanish) discovered - 28/02/53

DNA was discovered on the 28th February 1953.

A9. Barça founded - 29/11/1899

Barça was founded on the 29th of November 1899.

A10. Man landed on the Moon - 21/07/69

Man landed on the Moon on the 21st July 1969.



Exercise 13

Each

- Choose which auxiliary verb in brackets () should correctly fill the gaps in the sentences below.

- A1. Each teacher **has** a good level of English.
- A2. Each chair **is** blue.
- A3. Each building in the city **is** tall.
- A4. Each country **has** its own flag.
- A5. Each book **has** a different story.
- A6. Each class at high school **was** special in its own way.
- A7. Each year **has** different historical events.
- A8. Each time we meet **is** a pleasure.
- A9. Each song he sings **is** beautiful.
- A10. Each boy **was** given a football.



Exercise 14

Not as... as

- Write sentences using the information below and the structure **not as... as**.
The adjective to use is shown in brackets (),
e.g. Ronaldo > Messi (good) = 'Ronaldo is not as good as Messi.'

A1. Justin Bieber > Pau Gasol (*tall*)

Justin Bieber is **not as tall as** Pau Gasol.

A2. The Amazon > The Nile (*long*)

The Amazon is **not as long as** the Nile.

A3. Learning English > learning Chinese (*difficult*)

Learning English is **not as difficult as learning Chinese**.

A4. Barcelona > Sitges (*small*)

Barcelona is **not as small as** Sitges.

A5. Donald Trump > Amancio Ortega (*rich*)

Donald Trump is **not as rich as** Amancio Ortega.

A6. The Sagrada Familia > Shanghai World Finance Center (*high*)

The Sagrada Familia is **not as high as** Shanghai World Finance Center.

A7. Penelope Cruz > Madonna (*old*)

Penelope Cruz is **not as old as** Madonna.

A8. My shirt > my shoes (*new*)

My shirt is **not as old as** my shoes.

A9. The ocean > the sky (*blue*)

The ocean is **not as blue as** the sky.

A10. Paper > wood (*hard*)

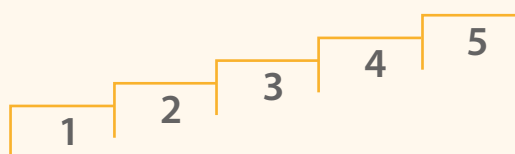
Paper is **not as hard as** wood.



Exercise 15

Precede / Follow (1)

- Look at the diagram below. Use the information in it to complete the sentences, with either **precede** or **follow**. Remember to use the third person -s only in positive sentences - not in negative sentences or questions.



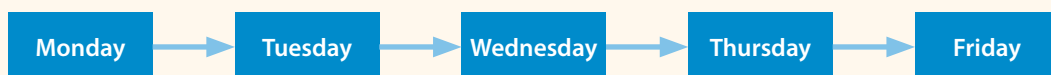
- A1.** The number 2 **precedes** the number 3.
- A2.** The number 4 **follows** the number 3.
- A3.** Does the number 1 **follow** 5? No, 1 **precedes** 5.
- A4.** The number 2 **follows** 1 and **precedes** 3.
- A5.** The number 3 **precedes** 4 and **follows** 2.



Exercise 16

Precede / Follow (2)

- Look at the diagram below. Use the information in it to complete the sentences, with either '**precede**' or '**follow**'. Remember to use the third person -s only in positive sentences - not in negative sentences or questions.



- A1.** Tuesday does not **precede** Monday. It **follows** it.
- A2.** Which day precedes Friday? Thursday **precedes** Friday.
- A3.** Does Wednesday **follow** Tuesday? Yes, Wednesday **follows** Tuesday.
- A4.** Monday **precedes** Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.
- A5.** Which day **follows** Wednesday? Thursday.



Exercise 17

As many... as / As much... as

■ Answer the questions using the pictures below.

A1. Does Victor have as many apples as David?

No, Victor doesn't have as many apples as David.



David



Victor

A2. Does Frank have as much paper as Ruth?

No, Frank doesn't have as much paper as Ruth.



Frank



Ruth

A3. Look at the picture below. Are there as many men as women?

Yes, there are as many men as women.





Exercise 18

'Better than...' / 'Worse than...'

- Look at the information below. An upward arrow (^) means **better than**. An asterisk (*) means **worse than**. Write complete sentences using the information shown.

NB: you may need to rearrange the words to form a correct sentence. For example:
My brother... at playing chess ^ me = My brother is *better* at playing chess *than* me.

- A1. My Spanish **is better than** my English.
- A2. Wanting what you have **is better than** having what you want.
- A3. I think that having a cold **is worse than** being really tired.
- A4. My sister **is worse** at playing football **than** my friend Susan.
- A5. When you have a problem to solve, they say two heads **are better than** one!
- A6. The film we saw last night **was worse than** the one we watched last week.
- A7. Her English **is better than** it was earlier this year.
- A8. A pub that offers free wi-fi **is better than** one that doesn't.
- A9. My new phone **is better than** my old phone.
- A10. Not taking a chance **is worse than** taking one and perhaps being disappointed.



Exercise 19

'Look at' / 'Watch'

- Read the text below and fill in the gaps using either **look at** or **watch**. Remember to put your answers in the correct tense.

Memories of the Sun

When we are children, our parents and teachers tell us not to **A1. look at** the sun in the daytime, as it can be very bad for our eyes. At night-time, however, it is safe; indeed, many people like to lie back and **A2. watch** the stars circle in the heavens.

When I was a child, I loved to **A3. watch** the sun set. The day's colours would dissolve into the evening sky: blues, yellows, purples and all shades of orange and red. It was beautiful to **A4. look at** so many different colours on such a huge canvas.

In the summers of my youth, when the sun was out, I would **A5. watch** my friends play football beneath beautiful blue skies. Those days are long gone; it would be nice to have some photographs of those happy days to **A6. look at**, or video to **A7. watch**, now I am older.

The Wonder of Art

What do you feel when you **A8. look at** a beautiful painting or **A9. watch** a heart-breaking operatic performance? Happiness, that humanity is capable of such creation? Frustration, perhaps, that you feel you will never be able to create art of comparative worth? Or do you simply feel a sense of wonder at how mysterious the act of imagining really is?

It can be interesting to **A10. watch** an artist as they are working - to see the processes they go through to bring their ideas into the world. It can be a long, difficult voyage; if we talk about paintings, for example, during the early stages of a picture we may not even know what the painting that we are **A11. looking at** is intended to be!

Art, of course, comes in many different forms. We can **A12. look at** the still-lives of Cézanne or the Surrealist splendours of Miro and Dali; admire the modern sculptures of Rodin or the early Renaissance works of Donatello; listen to the avant-garde stylings of John Cage or the timeless melodies of Mozart. **A13. Watching** new forms being brought to life is always inspiring.

So we should all endeavour to patronise new galleries when we can: to **A14. look at** the works of new, up and coming painters; to **A15. watch** theatre plays written by the latest hot, young drama writers; to become part of a scene, and maybe even start to produce our own material.

For as the Russian philosopher Nicholas Berdyaev once wrote: creativity is freedom.



Exercise 20

Beside / Besides

■ Read the sentences below and decide if they are acceptable or not.

- A1. We need to talk about other things beside that topic. **X besides**
- A2. The chair is besides the table. **X beside**
- A3. Come and sit besides me. **X beside**
- A4. Do you know any languages besides French? **✓**
- A5. Oklahoma is not besides the sea. **X beside**
- A6. Besides his wife and three daughters, John's college friend, Henry, lives in his house. **✓**
- A7. I don't want anything to eat beside salad. **X besides**
- A8. Oh, I do like to be besides the seaside! **X beside**
- A9. You don't do anything beside play on your Xbox! **X besides**
- A10. My cat sleeps beside me at night. **✓**



Exercise 21

Preposition plus noun or gerund

■ Read the sentences below and decide if they are correct or not. If they are, leave them. If they are not, correct them.

A1. You need to be careful when buying a new house. ✓

A2. I brush my teeth after eat dinner. ✗ *after eating dinner*

A3. She needs the money for to travelling. ✗ *for travelling*

A4. We're going home after the party. ✓

A5. They're going home after partying. ✓

A6. I get nervous when go to the doctors. ✗ *Either when I go or when going*

A7. Is this food for cook? ✗ *for cooking*

A8. The baby needs to eat before to sleep. ✗ *before sleeping*

A9. I'm no good at painting. ✓

A10. Are you bad at general knowledge questions? ✓



Exercise 22

Ever and Never

- Read the questions below and answer them, either positively or negatively. Sometimes the answer is already given, and you simply have to finish the sentence. Compare your answers to the model answers in the 'Answers' section.

A1. Have you ever been to London?

Yes, **I've been to London.** (NOT 'Yes, I've ever been...' We only use 'ever' in questions.)

No, **I've never been to London.**

A2. Have you ever played the piano?

Yes, **I've played the piano.**

No, **I've never played the piano.**

A3. Has she ever seen the film 'Forrest Gump'?

No, **she's never seen the film 'Forrest Gump'.**

A4. Has William ever been on a plane?

Yes, **William has been on a plane.**

A5. Have you ever been in love?

Yes, **I've been in love.**

No, **I've never been in love.**



Exercise 23

Adjectives and Adverbs

- Complete the sentences using the words from the box. Remember: adjectives describe nouns and adverbs describe verbs, i.e. how an action is done.

The words in the box can be used more than once; also note that there may be more than one correct answer to a question.

quick	bad	well
badly	good	nice
nicely	slowly	quickly

- A1.** That perfume is lovely! You smell **nice/good**.
- A2.** He will help you if you ask him **nicely**.
- A3.** If you want to speak English **well/quickly/nicely**, you need to study.
- A4.** She's a **quick/good** learner. You don't need to tell her twice.
- A5.** The job was done **badly**, so it had to be done again.
- A6.** That was a really **nice** thing to do. You're so sweet!
- A7.** I will explain it to you **slowly** so that you understand.
- A8.** She needs to reply to the email **quickly/nicely** or she won't get the job.
- A9.** You're a **bad** dog! What is all this mess?
- A10.** He did very **well** in the exam. He got top marks.



Exercise 24

'Over' and 'On'

A1. Look at pictures 1 and 2, below. Are the person's/people's hands **over** or **on** the table?

1. The person's hands are **on** the table.
2. The people's hands are **over** the table.



1



2

A2. Look at picture 3, below. Are the man's hands 'over' his eyes or 'on' them?

The man's hands are **over** his eyes.



3