



INSTITUTO POLITECNICO NACIONAL  
CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS CIENTIFICOS Y TECNOLOGICOS 4  
"LAZARO CARDENAS DEL RIO"  
**ENGLISH IV ETS EXAM GUIDE**



## The Past

The past continuous and the past simple help us to show how two past actions or situations are connected.

### Past simple: uses

The past simple shows us that an action was in the past, not in the present. Regular past simple verbs have *-ed* at the end (e.g. *called, played, arrived*). Irregular verbs have a different form, usually with a different vowel sound (e.g. *wake* → *woke, break* → *broke, feel* → *felt*).

*My parents called me yesterday.*

*I woke up early this morning.*

*Sam played basketball when he was at university.*

### Past continuous: uses

The past continuous shows us that the action was already in progress at a certain time in the past. *What were you doing at 8 p.m. last night? I was studying.* This means that I started studying before 8 p.m. and I continued after 8 p.m. The past continuous can also show that an activity was in progress for some time, not just for a moment. *We were cleaning the house all morning.*

## Past Continuous and Simple Past Tense - Exercises

There are 20 questions in this quiz and each question has only one true answer.

1. The teachers \_\_\_\_\_ around the table when I \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher's room.
  - a. were sitting / entered
  - b. sat / was entering
  - c. are sitting / entered
  - d. were sat / was entering
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ about the students who failed in exams.

a. was talking      b. were talking      c. were talked      d. talks

3. Some teachers \_\_\_\_\_ to carefully while others \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. were listening / spoke      b. listened / was speaking  
c. were listening / were speaking      d. were listened / spoke

4. I \_\_\_\_\_ a chair and I \_\_\_\_\_ to listen them carefully.

- a. was taking / was starting      b. took / started  
c. was taking / started      d. took / was starting

5. One of the teachers \_\_\_\_\_ my opinion about extra courses on Saturdays.

- a. was asking      b. were asking      c. asked      d. were asked

6. I \_\_\_\_\_ to say anything because I \_\_\_\_\_ new there.

- a. don't want / was      b. didn't want / am  
c. didn't want / was      d. don't want / was being

7. A young teacher \_\_\_\_\_ next to me. He \_\_\_\_\_ coffee.

- a. sits / drank      b. was sitting / was drinking  
c. was sitting / drank      d. sat / was drank

8. I \_\_\_\_\_ to know him and I \_\_\_\_\_ him his name.

- a. wanted / asked      b. wanted / was asking  
c. wanted / ask      d. was wanting / asked

9. He \_\_\_\_\_ me because he \_\_\_\_\_ to music with through the headphones.

- a. Wasn't hearing / listened      b. didn't hear / listen  
c. wasn't hear / was listening      d. didn't hear / was listening

10. I \_\_\_\_\_ up and \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher's room quietly while the teachers \_\_\_\_\_ extra courses on Saturdays lively.

- a. was standing / was leaving / still discussed  
b. stood / left / still discussed  
c. stood / left / were still discussingd.  
d. was standing / left / were still discussing

11. Sylvia \_\_\_\_\_ when she \_\_\_\_\_ the DVDs.
- a. was running / dropped  
c. was running / was dropping
- b. ran / dropped  
d. ran / was dropping
12. While Steve \_\_\_\_\_ a documentary, he \_\_\_\_\_ asleep.
- a. was watched / fell  
c. watched / was falling
- b. was watching / fell  
d. was watching / felt
13. They \_\_\_\_\_ when you \_\_\_\_\_ for remote control.
- a. aren't listening / were asking  
c. weren't listening / asked
- b. weren't listening / were asking  
d. listened / asked
14. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ anything when I \_\_\_\_\_ you?
- a. Are / doing / called  
c. Did / do / was calling
- b. Were / doing / calling  
d. Were / doing / called
15. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ my friends while you \_\_\_\_\_ to school?
- a. Are / see / went  
c. Did / saw / were going
- b. Did / see / were going  
d. Were / see / went
16. We \_\_\_\_\_ home when the accident \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. were driving / happened  
c. drove / was happening
- b. drove / happened  
d. were drive / happened
17. I \_\_\_\_\_ a novel while my mother \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. was read / was cooking  
c. was reading / was cooking
- b. read / cooked  
d. was reading / cooks
18. I \_\_\_\_\_ out of the window when the accident happened.
- a. was looked  
b. looked  
c. looking  
d. was looking
19. You \_\_\_\_\_ while I \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. played / study  
c. were playing / was studying
- b. were playing / studying  
d. were played / was studying
20. He \_\_\_\_\_ when his father came home.
- a. were doing  
b. was doing  
c. did  
d. did do

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## Prepositions: uses

We commonly use prepositions to show a relationship in space or time or a logical relationship between two or more people, places or things. Prepositions are most commonly followed by a noun phrase or pronoun (underlined):

*The last time I saw him he was walking **down** the road.*

*I'll meet you in the cafe **opposite** the cinema.*

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## PREPOSITIONS

Fill in the correct prepositions

about – at – by - for – from – in – of – on – to - with

21. She learned Russian \_\_\_\_\_ the age of 45.

a. about                      b. at                      c. by                      d. for

22. The book was written \_\_\_\_\_ Mark Twain.

a. by                      b. for                      c. from                      d. in

23. I'll show you the picture \_\_\_\_\_ the palace.

a. of                      b. on                      c. to                      d. with

24. We can only get to the camp \_\_\_\_\_ foot.

a. from                      b. in                      c. of                      d. on

25. He reminds me \_\_\_\_\_ his old history teacher.

a. for                      b. from                      c. in                      d. of –

26. What are you talking \_\_\_\_\_ ?

a. about                      b. at                      c. by                      d. for

27. \_\_\_\_\_ the end of next year we will have made over \$100,000.

a. of                      b. on                      c. to                      d. with

28. She always gets up early \_\_\_\_\_ the morning and goes to bed late \_\_\_\_\_ night.

a. from                      b. in                      c. of                      d. on

29. I went to work \_\_\_\_\_ Tuesday but I didn't go \_\_\_\_\_ Friday.

a. of                      b. on                      c. to                      d. with



34. Who is \_\_\_\_\_ person you know?

- a. more independent than
- b. the most independent
- c. the independentest
- d. independenter

35. These sofas are \_\_\_\_\_ ours.

- a. more comfortable than
- b. the most comfortable
- c. confortabler
- d. more comfortablest

36. My brother is \_\_\_\_\_ in the class.

- a. is taller than
- b. more tall
- c. the tallest
- d. the taller

37. Is Jason's dog \_\_\_\_\_ yours?

- a. older
- b. the most oldest
- c. the most oldest
- d. older than

38. Who is \_\_\_\_\_ singer in the world?

- a. the goodest
- b. the best
- c. better than
- d. most better than

39. We are \_\_\_\_\_ the rest of the class.

- a. younger than
- b. the younger
- c. youngest than
- d. most younger than

40. We are the \_\_\_\_\_ in the class.

- a. younger than
- b. the younger
- c. youngest
- d. most younger than

## Used to

### *used to*

We use *used to* + infinitive to talk about a past situation that is no longer true. It tells us that there was a repeated action or state in the past which has now changed.

*She used to be a long-distance runner when she was younger.*

*I didn't use to sleep very well, but then I started doing yoga and it really helps.*

*Did you use to come here as a child?*

41. I \_\_\_\_\_ smoke when I was in my 20s.  
 a. usually                      b. use to                      c. used to                      d. am used to
42. I \_\_\_\_\_ smoke when I drink.  
 a. usually                      b. use to                      c. used to                      d. am used to
43. I \_\_\_\_\_ get the smell of smoke because my husband smokes.  
 a. Usually                      b. use to                      c. used to                      d. am used to
44. There was a time when she \_\_\_\_\_ always work late.  
 a. usually                      b. use to                      c. was used to                      d. would
45. He \_\_\_\_\_ be a vegetarian when he was a kid.  
 a. usually                      b. use to                      c. was used to                      d. would
46. They \_\_\_\_\_ the silence when they built a restaurant next door.  
 a. used to                      b. are used to                      c. are getting used to                      d. were getting used to
47. Sally \_\_\_\_\_ drink a lot of wine.  
 a. didn't use to                      b. wouldn't                      c. didn't used to                      d. don't use to
48. It's a noisy apartment, but I \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
 a. don't use to                      b. am used to                      c. use to                      d. am use to
49. Bill is used to \_\_\_\_\_ long days.  
 a. work                      b. works                      c. working                      d. worked
50. By the time John moves in, I \_\_\_\_\_ living alone.  
 a. am used to                      b. would be used to                      c. will be used to                      d. used to

## The future

We use **will** when we express **beliefs** about the future:

*It **will be** a nice day tomorrow.*

*I think Brazil **will win** the World Cup.*

*I'm sure you **will enjoy** the film.*

We use **be going to**: to talk about **plans or intentions**:

*I'm going to drive to work today.  
They are going to move to Manchester.*

to make **predictions** based on **evidence** we can see:

*Be careful! You are going to fall.* (= I can see that you might fall.)

## "Be going to / Will"

51. In ten years, I \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) the best Singer

- a. will be      b. 'm going to be      c. 'm being be      d. being be

52. A : « Did you invite John to your wedding ? B : « -Oh, I forgot ! I \_\_\_\_\_ (to phone) him now. »

- a. will phone      b. 'm going to phone      c. 'm phoning      d.. phone

53. Nobody in Doug's team can play soccer. They \_\_\_\_\_ (to lose) that match.

- a. will lose      b. are going to lose      c. are losing      d.. losing

54. I have bought a new car. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to drive) it.

- a. will drive      b. 'm driving      c. driving      d. 'm going to

55. A : « Look, there's a lot of smoke there ! » / B : « Damned, I \_\_\_\_\_ (to call) the firemen immediately. »

- a. will call      b. calling      c. 'm calling      d. 'm going to

56. A : « Would you prefer coffee or a cake ? » / B : « I \_\_\_\_\_ (to have) some coffee, please. »

- a. 'm going to have      b. 'm having      c. will have      d. 'm going having

57. I don't think this girl \_\_\_\_\_ (to sing) tonight.

- a. is going singing      b. is singing      c. will sing      d. is going to sing

58. This morning, I listened to the radio. The weather \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) nice for the weekend.

a. is going to be      b. is being      c. will be      d. is going being

59. We are late and it's 10 o'clock ! We \_\_\_\_\_ (to miss) our plane !

a. will miss      b. are going be miss      c. are going to miss      d. are missing

60. What \_\_\_\_\_ (you/to sing) for the party? Probably something well-known.

a. are you going to sing      b. are going to sing      c. are you singing      d. will you sing

## Active and passive voice

**Transitive verbs** have both **active** and **passive** forms:

**active**

**passive**

*The hunter **killed** the lion*

*The lion **was killed** by the hunter*

*Someone **has cleaned** the windows      The windows **have been cleaned***

## Present simple passive: exercise

Complete these sentences with the verbs in brackets.

Most common internet activities

61. E-mails are sent and received by most internet users.

a. send      b. is send      c. are sent.      d. sending

62. Information about goods and services \_\_\_\_\_ ( found )

a. is found      b. finding      c. are found      d. found

63. Goods and services \_\_\_\_\_ in e-shops. (buy)

a. buying      b. is bought      c. buys      d. are bought

64. Online newspapers and magazines \_\_\_\_\_, mostly by adult users. (read)

a. is read      b. reads      c. reading      d. are read

65. The internet \_\_\_\_\_ for social networking, especially by young people. (use)

a. used      b. are used      c. is used.      d. use

66. Telephone and video calls \_\_\_\_\_.(make)

a. are made.      b. making      c. made      d. is make

67. Videos and films \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. watch                      b. watching              c. are watched      d. watches

68. Listening and music streaming activities \_\_\_\_\_ out. (carry)

- a. are carried              b. are carrying              c. carries              d. is carried

69. Hotel accommodation \_\_\_\_\_ for by travellers. (search)

- a. is searched              b. searched              c. are searched              d. searches

70. Financial transactions through internet banking \_\_\_\_\_. (do)

- a. doing                      b. are done              c. doing              d. is doing

## **Conditionals**

We use conditional sentences to say one thing depends on another. They can be used to talk about real or imaginary situations. One of the clauses starts with **if** (or a similar word) – this is the conditional clause. The other clause talks about the result of the conditional clause happening.

### **The Zero Conditional**

We can make a zero conditional sentence with two **present simple** verbs (one in the 'if clause' and one in the 'main clause'):

If + present simple, .... present simple.

If people **eat** too much, they **get** fat.

If you **touch** a fire, you **get** burned.

### **First Conditional**

first conditional: *if* + present simple, then *will* + infinitive.

**f you don't tell me, I'll just keep asking.**

**If I promise to travel less, will you forgive me?**



80. If we wait here, we \_\_\_\_\_ ( not be) late.  
a. won't be                      b. is not                      c. aren't                      d. will be

## Second conditional - exercise

Here are 10 questions in this quiz and each question has only one true answer.

81. What would you \_\_\_\_\_ if you won the lottery?  
a.do                      b. did                      c.was doing was                      d. do
82. She wouldn't be nervous if she \_\_\_\_\_ her homework.  
a. would do                      b .did                      c. does                      d. do
83. If my grandfather \_\_\_\_\_ alive, he \_\_\_\_\_ 110 years old.  
a. were / was                      b. would be / were                      c. was / will be                      d. were / would be
84. If you printed on both sides, you \_\_\_\_\_ paper.  
a. were saved                      b. saved                      c. would save                      d. would be save
85. We \_\_\_\_\_ football if the weather were good.  
a. would be able to play                      b. would were able to play  
c. were able to play                      d. will be able to play
86. If you \_\_\_\_\_ a bike you wouldn't cycle to school.  
a. don't have                      b. didn't have                      c. not had                      d. weren't have
87. The film \_\_\_\_\_ more interesting if it \_\_\_\_\_ a happy ending.  
a. would be / has                      b. were / would have  
c. was / would have                      d . would be / had
88. If my father \_\_\_\_\_ me a ticket, I \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema.  
a. didn't buy / wouldn't go                      b. weren't buy / won't go  
c. wouldn't buy / didn't go                      d. wasn't buy / won't go
89. What would you do if you \_\_\_\_\_ invisible?  
a. will become                      b. would become                      c. became                      d. were become
90. If he \_\_\_\_\_ to İstanbul, he \_\_\_\_\_ the Blue Mosque.  
a. would go / visited                      b. went / would visit  
c. were go / visited                      d. went / were visited

## Reading

Read the text below. For each question, decide if it is "True" or "False".

Last month my day started very early. From Monday to Friday I got up at half past three and I had a shower and a cup of coffee. I left the house very early at ten past four because the car always arrived a few minutes early. I got to the studio at about five o'clock and started work. My program *Good Morning Britain* started at seven o'clock and finished at nine o'clock. Then I left the studio at a quarter past ten. After that, I went shopping and visited some friends. I got home at three o'clock. A woman helped me with the housework and the ironing. I read a newspaper every day and did some work. We watched television every night and then I went to bed at half past eight, I was usually asleep by nine o'clock. I think my job was very interesting, but I didn't like getting up very early.

91. Was the person a woman?

- a. Yes, she is a woman
- b. No, he is a man
- c. Yes, she is an actress
- d. Yes, she is a television journalist.

92. What did she do?

- a. Yes, she is a woman
- b. She is a writer
- c. She is a television journalist.
- d. She is an actress

93. How did she get to the studio to work?

- a. She gets there by train
- b. She gets there by train
- c. She gets there by foot
- d. She gets there by car

94. Where did she go after the programme?

- a. She went to the movies
- b. She went directly home
- c. She visited some friends
- d. She went to buy some pizza

95. Who helped her with the housework?

- a. Her brother helped her
- b. Her sister helped her
- c. Her husband helped her
- d. A woman helped her

96. Was she alone in the house till her husband arrived home?

- a. Yes, she was with her husband      b. Yes, she was. She was with a woman  
c. She was in the shopping center      d. No, she wasn't with a woman

97. What time did she go to bed during last month?

- a. At 8:15      b. At 8:45      c. At 8:35      d. At 8:30

98. Did her husband work with her?

- a. No, he doesn't work with her      b. Yes, her husband worked in an office  
c. Yes, he worked with her      d. No, he didn't work with her

99. Did she like everything about her job?

- a. No, she didn't like getting up very early.      b. Yes, she liked her job a lot  
c. Yes, she liked to get up very early      d. Yes, she liked to get up very early

100. Did she go to bed at 8:30?

- a. Yes, she was      b. Yes, she does      c. Yes, she did      d. Yes, she goes