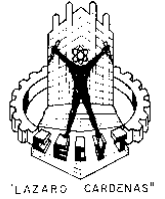




INSTITUTO POLITECNICO NACIONAL  
CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS CIENTIFICOS Y TECNOLOGICOS 4  
"LAZARO CARDENAS DEL RIO"  
**ENGLISH III ETS EXAM GUIDE**



NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ GROUP: \_\_\_\_\_

TEACHER : \_\_\_\_\_ DATE : \_\_\_\_\_

## Conectores

### Sentence connectors exercise

#### Conectores

We use *and*, *or* and *but* to connect two parts of sentences which are similar in grammatical status.

We use *and* for adding information, *or* for giving alternatives and *but* for unexpected or different information. Yes.

There are a lot more conjunctions which we use to connect one clause with another clause. For example: *because*, for giving reasons, *so*, for talking about results or purposes, and *although*, for unexpected or different information.

You can also use: *even though*, *whereas*, *otherwise*, *nonetheless*, *beside*, *In addition to*, *beside*, *although*, *moreover*, *nevertheless*, *however*, *inspite*, *inspite of*.

Complete following sentences using an appropriate connecting word.

1. Alice seems to be quite intelligent; \_\_\_\_\_ she often gets poor grades.

a. whereas      b. otherwise      c. nonetheless      d. beside

2. This restaurant has some of the best chefs in the town. \_\_\_\_\_ their service is excellent

a. In addition to      b. beside      c. although      d. moreover

3. I've never been to the US \_\_\_\_\_ having friends and relatives there.

a. although      b. nevertheless      c. however      d. inspite of

4. He is a reckless driver; \_\_\_\_\_ he hasn't had any accidents.

a. even so      b. although      c. although      d. moreover

5. My sister works three jobs in a day; \_\_\_\_\_ she doesn't earn much money.  
 a. however      b. even though      c. as more over      d. despite
6. We went out \_\_\_\_\_ the cold weather.  
 a. however      b. despite      c. although      d. besides
7. I tried to look happy \_\_\_\_\_ feeling miserable  
 a. although      b. nevertheless      c. in spite of      d. however
8. I was in so much pain. \_\_\_\_\_, I went to football practice as usual.  
 a. despite      b. although      c. besides      d. nevertheless
9. This restaurant has the best kitchen in town \_\_\_\_\_, their staff are quite rude.  
 a. nevertheless      b. although      c. besides      d. however
10. She ordered a Chinese takeaway. \_\_\_\_\_ being on a diet.  
 a. In spite of      b. although      c. however      d. although

**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 and Simple Past Tense - Exercises

#### Simple past - exercise

1. Last night the game \_\_\_\_\_ 10 minutes late.  
 a. began      b. begin      c. begins      d. began



## Past continuous - exercise

1. Mr. Thompson \_\_\_\_\_ dinner in the kitchen. (cook)  
a. was cook      b. were cooking      c. was cooking      d. were cook
2. Mrs. Thompson \_\_\_\_\_ their car in front of their house. (clean)  
a. clean      b. cleans      c. were cleaning      d. was cleaning
3. Jack and Eve \_\_\_\_\_ in the hall near the fireplace. (sit)  
a. sitting      b. was sitting      c. were sitting      d. sits
4. Jack, their 11 years old son, \_\_\_\_\_ Shakespeare's sonnets. (read )  
a. was read      b. was reading      c. were reading      d. were read
5. Eve, at the age of 16, \_\_\_\_\_ with Barbies. (play)  
a. was play      b. was playing      c. play play      d. were playing
6. Their grandma and grandpa \_\_\_\_\_ a good time. (have)  
a. was have      b. was having      c. playhave      d. were having
7. Their grandma \_\_\_\_\_ in the gym. (exercise)  
a. ironed      b. is exercising      c. were exercising      d. was exercising
8. Their grandpa \_\_\_\_\_ shirts and socks in the living room. (iron)  
a. ironed      b. is ironing      c. were ironing      d. was ironing
9. The Thompsons also had two pets. And do you know what they \_\_\_\_\_ ? (do)  
a. were doing      b. were do      c. was doing      d. are doing
10. And Kitty, the little cute kitten, \_\_\_\_\_ with neighbour's dog. (fight)  
a. are fighting      b. is fighting      c. are fighting      d. were fighting

## COMPARATIVES SUPERLATIVES

### Comparative adjectives

We use **comparative adjectives** to show change or make comparisons:

We use *than* when we want to **compare one thing with another**:

*She is two years older **than** me.*

*New York is much bigger **than** Boston.*

*He is a better player **than** Ronaldo.*

### Superlative adjectives

We use *the* with **superlative adjectives**:

We usually add *-er* and *-est* to **one-syllable words** to make comparatives and superlatives:

*It was **the happiest day** of my life.*

*Everest is **the highest mountain** in the world.*

Choose the correct answer:

1. Laura is a very pretty girl. She is \_\_\_\_\_ I know.

- a. the prettiest girl
- b. prettier than
- c. the prettier girl
- d. most prettier girl

2. Tom's car is \_\_\_\_\_ his friend's.

- a. as big as
- b. the biggest
- c. the bigger
- d. biggest

3. Who is \_\_\_\_\_ person in your family?

- a. shorter than
- b. the shortest
- c. shorter
- d. shortest

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

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

5. These sofas are \_\_\_\_\_ ours.

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

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

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

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

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



4. I have bought a new car. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to drive) it.  
a. will drive                      b. ´m driving                      c. driving                      d. ´m going to

5. 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

6. 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

7. I don't think this girl \_\_\_\_\_ (to sing) tonight.  
a. is going singing                      b. is singing                      c. will sing                      d. is going to sing

8. 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

9. 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

10. 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

## 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?*

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ smoke when I was in my 20s.  
a . usually                      b.use to                      used to                      am used to
  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ smoke when I drink.  
a. usually                      b. use to                      c. used to                      d. am used to
  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ the smell of smoke because my husband smokes.  
a. Usually                      b. use to                      c. used to                      d. am used to
  
4. There was a time when she \_\_\_\_\_ always work late.  
a. usually                      b. use to                      c. was used to                      d. would
  
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ be a vegetarian when he was a kid.  
a. usually                      b. use to                      c. was used to                      d. would
  
6. 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
  
7. Sally \_\_\_\_\_ drink a lot of wine.  
a. didn't use to                      b. wouldn't                      c. didn't used to                      d. don't use to
  
8. It's a noisy apartment, but I \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
a. don't use to                      b. am used to                      c. use to                      d. am use to
  
9. Bill is used to \_\_\_\_\_ long days.  
a. work                      b. works                      c. working                      d. worked
  
10. 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

### **Adverbs secuence - mode – exercise**

We use adverbs of frequency – like *sometimes* or *usually* – to say *how often* we do things, or *how often* things happen.

100%						0%
always	usually/normally	often	sometimes	occasionally	hardly ever	never

They are *usually* before the *main verb*, or between the auxiliary and the main verb. But they come *after* the verb *to be*.

### Adverbials

Adverbials are words that we use to give more information about a verb. They can be one word (angrily, here) or phrases (at home, in a few hours) and often say how, where, when or how often something happens or is done, though they can also have other uses.

- I \_\_\_\_\_ go to the gym on weekends.  
a. usually                      b. quickly                      c. well                      d. terribly
- She \_\_\_\_\_ wake up at 7:00 am.  
a. fast                      b. go to                      c. sleeps                      d. always
- The family \_\_\_\_\_ eat brown rice for dinner.  
a. quickly                      b. moved                      c. quickly                      d. rarely
- My parents \_\_\_\_\_ have vegetables for lunch.  
a. eat                      b. terribly                      c. never                      d. buy
- The cat runs \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. quickly                      b. terribly                      c. never                      d. buy
- She plays the violin \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. usually                      b. quickly                      c. sometimes                      d. terribly
- The horse moved \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. fast                      b. go to                      c. moving                      d. always
- She plays the piano \_\_\_\_\_!  
a. fast go to                      sleeps well
- She plays the guitar terribly  
a. terribly                      b. fast                      c. go to                      d. plays
- My brother usually go to the gym on weekends

a. usually \_\_\_\_\_ b. fast                      c. go to                      d. going

## ***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.

### **Zero conditional - exercise**

Complete the sentences with verbs in brackets.

1. Peter, what do you do if your parents are at home?

If my parents ..... at home at weekends, I have to help with housework. (stay)

a. stay                      b. staying                      c. are staying                      d. stays

2. If my mother ..... at home, I do the washing up or hoovering. (be)

a. are                      b. being                      c. is                      d. be

3- If she ..... at home, I wash the car or work in the garden with my dad. (not be)

a. is                      b. isn't                      c. aren't                      d. are

4. If they ..... at home on weekdays, I do my homework first and then go out. (be)

a. is                      b. isn't                      c. aren't                      d. are

5. If my father ..... in the evening, we play games on his computer. (not work)

a.. aren't                      b.. are                      c. is                      d. isn't

**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?**

## First conditional - exercise

1. If I go out tonight, I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema.  
a. don't go                      b. will go                      c. going to                      d. go
2. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (get) back late, I will be angry.  
a. will get                      b. won't get                      c. get                      d. getting
3. If we \_\_\_\_\_ (not / see) each other tomorrow, we will see each other next week.  
a. won't see                      b. see                      c. don't see                      d. sees
4. If he comes, I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) surprised.  
a. am                      b. are                      c. is                      d. will be
5. If we wait here, we \_\_\_\_\_ ( not be) late.  
a. won't be                      b. is not                      c. aren't                      d. will be

## 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 programme *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.

1. 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.
2. 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
3. How did she get to the studio to work ?

