

Introducción

¡Bienvenido al libro 2 del Pack *Prepara tu B1!*

Después de haberte presentado los contenidos teóricos en el libro 1, ¡ha llegado el momento de ponerlos en práctica y comprobar que los has asimilado! El libro 2 por tanto se centra enteramente en la práctica de las secciones planteadas en el libro 1. Para ello repasaremos conceptos claves de gramática, errores comunes y pronunciación, e incluiremos cientos de ejercicios muy variados y similares a los que podrás encontrar en un examen oficial de inglés.

Además, en el libro 2 te presentamos un apéndice detallado y las secciones de **Writing, Reading, Speaking y Listening** en las que a través de ejercicios más generales podrás reforzar nuevo vocabulario, distintos conceptos y las destrezas o habilidades comunicativas como son la expresión escrita, la comprensión lectora, la expresión oral y la comprensión auditiva.

¿Qué esperar de este libro?

Te recomendamos que leas y estudies las secciones del libro 1 antes de trabajar los correspondientes ejercicios en este libro. Una vez los hayas completado, no tendrás ningún problema a la hora de hacer el examen. Además de haber subido tu nivel de inglés, habrás adquirido las herramientas necesarias para realizar los siguientes ejercicios con éxito:

■ “Multiple choice cloze”

En qué consiste: Se trata de un texto con espacios en blanco. Deberás escoger una respuesta de 4 planteadas para completar el espacio en blanco a), b), c), d).

Secciones que aparecen en este tipo de ejercicio: Phrasal Verbs, Collocations, Prepositional Phrases, Word Patterns, Commonly Confused Words, False Friends, Vocabulary.

■ “Open cloze”

En qué consiste: Se trata de un texto con espacios en blanco que hay que completar sin contar con sugerencias de respuestas.

Secciones que aparecen en este tipo de ejercicio: Grammar, Phrasal Verbs, Collocations, Prepositional Phrases, Word Patterns, Commonly Confused Words, False Friends, Vocabulary.

■ “Word formation”

En qué consiste: Se trata de un texto con espacios en blanco que hay que completar con la palabra correcta que se forma partiendo de, o modificando, una palabra que se da para cada espacio. Dicha palabra puede sufrir uno, dos o tres cambios.

Secciones que aparecen en este tipo de ejercicio: Word Formation: prefijos, sufijos y palabras compuestas.

■ “Key word / sentence transformation”

En qué consiste: Se trata de reescribir oraciones a partir de una palabra dada.

Secciones que aparecen en este tipo de ejercicio: Grammar y Vocabulary.

■ “Multiple choice”

En qué consiste: Se trata de leer un texto y responder una serie de preguntas. Para cada una de estas preguntas hay que escoger una respuesta de entre 4 posibles a), b), c), d).

Secciones que aparecen en este tipo de ejercicio: Reading.

■ **“Gapped text”**

En qué consiste: Se trata de leer un texto al que se le han eliminado varias oraciones. Hay que escoger las oraciones que faltan de entre varias planteadas y ponerlas en el espacio en blanco correcto.

Secciones que aparecen en este tipo de ejercicio: Reading.

■ **“Multiple matching”**

En qué consiste: Se trata de leer uno o varios textos, y averiguar la correspondencia entre lo leído y las afirmaciones que están presentes junto al texto.

Secciones que aparecen en este tipo de ejercicio: Reading.

■ **‘Ensayo / artículo / carta’**

En qué consiste: Se trata de escribir un artículo, un email/carta, un informe, una crítica o un ensayo.

Secciones que aparecen en este tipo de ejercicio: Writing.

■ **‘Textos cortos de un audio’**

En qué consiste: Se trata de contestar preguntas acerca de textos cortos de un audio.

Secciones que aparecen en este tipo de ejercicio: Listening.

■ **‘Ejercicios de expresión oral’**

En qué consiste: Se trata de evaluar diferentes aspectos de la expresión oral, como son la pronunciación y el uso de la gramática y del vocabulario.

Secciones que aparecen en este tipo de ejercicio: Speaking.

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Prepara
tu **B1**

SECTION 01
Grammar

B1

SECTION 01

Grammar

01. Choose the correct conjugation of the verb to complete the sentences below.

1. John's sister _____ a lawyer*. a) am b) be c) is d) are	1. c) is
2. Mary _____ breakfast yesterday. a) don't have b) doesn't have c) hadn't d) didn't have	2. d) didn't have
3. Last week it _____ every day. a) rains b) is raining c) rained d) has rained	3. c) rained
4. The supermarket usually _____ at 8 o'clock every day, but yesterday it didn't open until 10 o'clock. a) open b) opens c) has opened d) is open	4. b) opens
5. There _____ three big storms so far this month. a) were b) are c) have been d) are going to be	5. c) have been
6. Two days ago I _____ my umbrella on the bus. a) left b) leave c) have left d) am leaving	6. a) left
7. I started classes in October, so now I _____ them for six months. a) have b) have had c) have been having d) am having	7. c) have been having
8. This is the fifth time this week she _____ me. a) calls b) is calling c) called d) has called	8. d) has called
9. Charlie _____ Mary for two weeks. a) knows b) knew c) has known d) is knowing	9. c) has known
10. When Lucy finds out, she _____ very angry! a) is b) was c) has been d) is going to be	10. d) is going to be

* Insistimos en que usamos el artículo delante de las profesiones: "I'm a lawyer", "My sister is an engineer", "My aunt is a nurse", "My husband is a policeman", "My neighbour is a student", etc. Omitimos el artículo cuando es en plural: "My parents are teachers", "My neighbours are students".

02. Rewrite the following sentences to include the adverbs of frequency that appear in brackets. For the purposes of this exercise, don't begin any of the sentences with the adverb, even though it may sometimes be grammatically correct.

a) Greg has seen an eagle. (NEVER)

b) Jim doesn't fall asleep in class. (USUALLY)

c) Do you catch the bus to school? (ALWAYS)

d) I go out with my friends at the weekend. (OFTEN)

e) Why do you shout when you talk to him? (ALWAYS)

f) He's spoken to me. (HARDLY EVER)

g) Jill gets angry when she's tired. (SOMETIMES)

h) Harry has been very friendly to us. (ALWAYS)

a) Greg has **never** seen an eagle.

b) Jim doesn't **usually** fall asleep in class.

c) Do you **always** catch the bus to school?

d) I **often** go out with my friends at the weekend.

e) Why do you **always** shout when you talk to him?

f) He's **hardly ever** spoken to me.*

g) Jill **sometimes** gets angry when she's tired.

h) Harry has **always** been very friendly to us.

* No olvides que 'casi nunca' no es "hardly never" ni "almost never", sino "hardly ever". Lo contrario de "hardly ever" es "almost always" ('casi siempre').

03. Form questions starting with "How often...?" ('¿Con qué frecuencia...?'), taking into account the answers in the left-hand column. For example:

Answer:

I have breakfast at home every day.

Question:

How often do you have breakfast at home?

a) My sister goes to the gym three times a week.

b) Jacob calls his parents every Sunday.

c) Paul's children go swimming twice a week.

d) It rains in Seville about once a month.

e) The sun comes out about once a week in London.

f) I play football with my friends four times a week.

g) I used to play squash once a week with my partner.

a) How often does your sister go to the gym?

b) How often does Jacob call his parents?

c) How often do Paul's children go swimming?

d) How often does it rain in Seville?

e) How often does the sun come out in London?

f) How often do you play football with your friends?

g) How often did you use to play squash with your partner?

h) My father used to go on business trips every month.

i) Tyler has Spanish classes three times a week.

j) My parents drive to work every day.

k) We used to go dancing every Saturday.

l) Most people go to the dentist's once or twice a year.

h) How often did your father use to go on business trips?

i) How often does Tyler have Spanish classes?

j) How often do your parents drive to work?

k) How often did you use to go dancing?

l) How often do most people go to the dentist's?

04. Form two comparative sentences from the information in the left-hand column using the adjectives in brackets.

a) Red tie €18 – Green tie €15.99
[EXPENSIVE – CHEAP]

b) Jim 78kg – George 69kg
[HEAVY – LIGHT]

c) Sue 1.65m – Andrea 1.72m
[TALL – SHORT]

d) Spain – England
[HOT – COLD]

e) Blue car 120kmph – Black car 100kmph
[FAST – SLOW]

f) Bangkok 90% humidity – Madrid 10% humidity
[WET – DRY]

g) Los Angeles 9,350km – New York 5,770km
[FAR – NEAR]

h) Tenerife 2,034km² – La Gomera 370km²
[BIG – SMALL]

i) The Nile 6,853km – The Rhine 1,233km
[LONG – SHORT]

j) Aaron (b.1998) – Fabian (b.1977)
[OLD – YOUNG]

a) The red tie is **more expensive than** the green tie.
The green tie is **cheaper than** the red tie.

b) Jim is **heavier than** George.
George is **lighter than** Jim.

c) Sue is **shorter than** Andrea.
Andrea is **taller than** Sue.

d) Spain is **hotter than** England.
England is **colder than** Spain.

e) The black car is **slower than** the blue car.
The blue car is **faster than** the black car.

f) Bangkok is **wetter than** Madrid.*
Madrid is **drier than** Bangkok.

g) New York is **nearer than** Los Angeles.
Los Angeles is **further than** New York.

h) Tenerife is **bigger than** La Gomera.
La Gomera is **smaller than** Tenerife.

i) The Rhine is **shorter than** the Nile.
The Nile is **longer than** the Rhine.

j) Fabian is **older than** Aaron.
Aaron is **younger than** Fabian.

k) Bulls – Cats
[POWERFUL – WEAK]

l) French – Chinese
[EASY – DIFFICULT]

k) Cats are **weaker than** Bulls.
Bulls are **more powerful than** Cats.

l) French is **easier than** Chinese.
Chinese is **more difficult than** French.

* También se puede decir *“Bangkok is more humid than Madrid”*. “Humid” se pronuncia /hiúumidd/.

05. Fill in the gaps with “more”, “less” or “fewer” according to the information in the left-hand column.

a) 50 apples – 20 oranges	There are _____ oranges than apples.	a) fewer
b) 2l milk – 3l orange juice	There is _____ milk than orange juice.	b) less
c) 35 chairs – 40 people	There are _____ people than chairs.	c) more
d) 4kg sugar – 8kg rice	There is _____ sugar than rice.	d) less
e) 340 bikes – 2308 cars	There are _____ bikes than cars.	e) fewer
f) 45 pens – 50 pencils	There are _____ pencils than pens.	f) more
g) 29l wine – 15l water	There is _____ water than wine.	g) less
h) 40 bananas – 35 pineapples	There are _____ pineapples than bananas.	h) fewer
i) 50 police – 45 demonstrators	There were _____ police than demonstrators.	i) more
j) 4.2 mil. sheep – 1.5 mil. People	There are _____ sheep than people.	j) more
k) 24 players – 10 spectators	There were _____ spectators than players.	k) fewer
l) 8 oz*. flour – 2 oz. Salt	There is _____ flour than salt.	l) more

* “oz” es la abreviatura de “ounces” (‘onzas’), que se pronuncia /áuns/. Una onza corresponde a 28,3 g.

06. Write comparative sentences with “as + adjective + as” or “not as + adjective + as” according to the information in the left-hand column.

a) Jim (b.1945) – Arnold (b.1928) [OLD]	a) Jim isn't as old as Arnold.
b) Valencia 35°C – Seville 35°C [HOT]	b) Valencia is as hot as Seville.
c) White car 100mph – Red car 120mph [FAST]	c) The white car isn't as fast as the red car.
d) Claire 165cm – Sheila 165cm [TALL]	d) Claire is as tall as Sheila.
e) Madrid 10% humidity – Fez 10% humidity [DRY]	e) Madrid is as dry as Fez.
f) El Hierro 270km ² – Lanzarote 846km ² [BIG]	f) El Hierro isn't as big as Lanzarote.
g) Paris 1050km – London 1260km [FAR]	g) Paris isn't as far as London.
h) Roger 75kg – Larry 90kg [HEAVY]	h) Roger isn't as heavy as Larry.
i) Necklace 800€ - Ring 800€ [EXPENSIVE]	i) The necklace is as expensive as the ring.
j) The Thames 346km – The Ebro 910km [LONG]	j) The Thames isn't as long as the Ebro.
k) Loch Ness 225m – Lake Titicaca 280m [DEEP]	k) Loch Ness isn't as deep as Lake Titicaca.
l) Oxford Street 20m – Champs-Élysées 70m [WIDE]	l) Oxford Street isn't as wide as the Champs-Élysées.

07. Fill in the gaps with either the comparative or superlative of the adjectives below to form sentences that make the most sense. (Use each adjective only once).

tall	heavy	poor	rich	old	light	short	intelligent	cheap
expensive	hot	cold	fast	slow	ugly	beautiful	long	

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| a) An elephant is _____ than a dog. | a) heavier |
| b) Florence is the _____ city in Italy. | b) most beautiful |
| c) Gold is _____ than bronze. | c) more expensive |
| d) Summers in Spain are _____ than summers in England. | d) hotter |
| e) The cheetah is the _____ animal in the world. | e) fastest |