

## Pre-Advanced English – Review


### Adjectives & Adverbs


Rewrite the following, choosing the correct word and putting it in the correct position:

1. He is a learner. (*quick, quickly*) \_\_\_\_\_
2. He learns. (*quick, quickly*) \_\_\_\_\_
3. This is a chair. (*comfortable, comfortably*) \_\_\_\_\_
4. Are you sitting? (*comfortable, comfortably*) \_\_\_\_\_
5. They speak English. (*good, well*) \_\_\_\_\_
6. He has a vocabulary. (*good, well*) \_\_\_\_\_

### Driving, cars, road signs and “allowed to”

- Translate:
1. *roda* \_\_\_\_\_
  2. *pneu* \_\_\_\_\_
  3. *macaco* \_\_\_\_\_
  4. *estepe* \_\_\_\_\_

Examples:  You are allowed to park here.

 You are **not** allowed to turn back.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_



1.



2.



3.



4.

### Ability: Can (informal) / be able to (formal)

Translate using “can” or “can’t”:

1. Ele sabe jogar futebol bem. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Eu não consigo vir amanhã. \_\_\_\_\_

Translate using “be able to”:

3. Nós não conseguiremos assistir a peça no sábado.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Ela não sabia se comportar bem quando era criança.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Much/many, little/few, more, less/fewer

1. There are \_\_\_\_\_ people in Norway, compared with China.
2. I need \_\_\_\_\_ time to finish my report. One week is not enough.
3. He has \_\_\_\_\_ sugar in his coffee than me.
4. They have \_\_\_\_\_ concern for their children. I always see them in the street.
5. He is only a small boy, but he makes \_\_\_\_\_ noise!
6. I have told you \_\_\_\_\_ times not to do that!
7. If you ate \_\_\_\_\_ hamburgers, you would probably be healthier.

## Zero conditional (always true for everyone)

1. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (*heat*) water, it \_\_\_\_\_ . (*boil*)
2. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (*want*) to learn, you \_\_\_\_\_ . (*learn*)
3. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (*throw*) a ball up, it \_\_\_\_\_ down again. (*come*)
4. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (*eat*) nothing , you \_\_\_\_\_ .

## First conditional (possible future for a specific person)

1. If we do all the work today, then tomorrow we \_\_\_\_\_ (*be*) free.
2. If you don't clean your teeth every day, you \_\_\_\_\_.
3. If he \_\_\_\_\_ (*study*) hard, he \_\_\_\_\_ (*pass*) all his exams.
4. If you \_\_\_\_\_, then I will never trust you again.

## Indirect questions

Transform the following direct questions into indirect questions:

Example: *Where is the bank?* --> *Can you tell me where the bank is?*

1. Why is he so rude?

Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ ?

2. Is he Scottish?

Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ ?

3. Does she speak Spanish?

Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ ?

4. When do you arrive in Los Angeles?

Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ ?

**Vocabulary – US Holidays.** What do you call the following celebrations in English?

1. Réveillon \_\_\_\_\_
2. Dia dos Namorados \_\_\_\_\_
3. Dia das Mães \_\_\_\_\_
4. Pascoa \_\_\_\_\_
5. Name one holiday that is observed in the USA but not in Brazil: \_\_\_\_\_
6. Name one holiday that is observed in Brazil but not in the USA: \_\_\_\_\_

**Present Perfect.** Complete using the Present Perfect tense of the verbs provided:

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Brazil for five years.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (be/never) to Japan, but I'd love to go!
3. Look at him! He \_\_\_\_\_ (grow) so much since I saw him last year.
4. Has Johnny told you his news? He \_\_\_\_\_ (marry) Susan in secret!
5. A: \_\_\_\_\_ (Bobby/do) his homework? B: No, not yet!
6. \_\_\_\_\_ (you/see) my laptop? I can't find it anywhere!

**Preposition + Gerund**

1. Thank you **for** \_\_\_\_\_ (help) me with the dishes.
2. I have always been **against** \_\_\_\_\_ (smoke) in restaurants.
3. He is really good **at** \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) German.
4. You should always wash your hands **before** \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) .
5. I often depend **on** \_\_\_\_\_ (know) when to speak and when to stay quiet.
6. I am interested **in** \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) Chinese.

**Modal Verbs in the Past**

Complete the following sentences using "should have" or "shouldn't have" and the given verbs:

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ more bread, because I have nothing to eat. (*buy*)
2. You \_\_\_\_\_ to the doctor. His advice was important. (*listen*)
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ smoking. Now he is very sick. (*stop*)
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ vodka last night. Today I have a hangover. (*drink*)

Complete the following sentences using a modal verb and the given verb:

5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (*be*) crazy when I said "Yes"! (*probability*)
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ (*pay*) the bill when she went to town. (*possibility*)
7. He \_\_\_\_\_ (*not park*) next to the fire hydrant. (*advice*)
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ (*not hit*) the policeman. Now I'm in a lot of trouble! (*regret*)

## Conjunctions

Complete the following sentences using the conjunctions “*but*”, “*because*”, “*despite*”, “*while*”:

1. We continued our picnic in the park, \_\_\_\_\_ the rain.
2. I always listen to music \_\_\_\_\_ I take a shower.
3. I was very hungry \_\_\_\_\_ I hadn't eaten for 24 hours.
4. I bought three types of wine for dinner, \_\_\_\_\_ she only wanted to drink water.

## Tag Questions

1. Peter is married, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
2. The bank isn't open, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
3. You are happy, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
4. He visited his parents last week, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
5. We didn't succeed, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
6. Trees produce oxygen, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

**Second verb negative.** For each given sentence, negate:

- a) the first verb, b) the second verb, c) both verbs

1. We like to play video games.

- a) \_\_\_\_\_  
b) \_\_\_\_\_  
c) \_\_\_\_\_

2. He tried to choke.

- a) \_\_\_\_\_  
b) \_\_\_\_\_  
c) \_\_\_\_\_

**Verb tenses.** Complete the following using the given verbs in the correct tenses:

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ (*go*) to the gym every day.
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ (*live*) in Curitiba since he was a child.
3. A: What \_\_\_\_\_ (*you/do*) yesterday? B: I \_\_\_\_\_ (*go*) to the park.
4. A: What \_\_\_\_\_ (*you/do*) at the moment? B: I \_\_\_\_\_ (*watch*) TV.
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ (*return*) to São Paulo next Monday.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ (*eat*) my lunch yesterday, when a cockroach \_\_\_\_\_ (*run*) across the table!

**Cell Phone Language.** Translate the following terms to English:

1. Chamadas \_\_\_\_\_
2. Configurações \_\_\_\_\_
3. Compartilhar \_\_\_\_\_
4. Procurar \_\_\_\_\_

**Text Messaging.** What do the following abbreviations/acronyms mean?

1. ASAP \_\_\_\_\_
2. LOL \_\_\_\_\_
3. CU L8R \_\_\_\_\_
4. U2 \_\_\_\_\_
5. FYI \_\_\_\_\_

**Past Perfect.** Create suitable sentences for the given situations.

*Example: yesterday / I ate a big lunch / because I (not eat) breakfast*

Yesterday I **ate** a big lunch because I **hadn't eaten** breakfast.

1. on Sunday / Peter didn't eat / because he (lose) his money

\_\_\_\_\_

2. last night / I didn't sleep well / because I (drink) a lot of coffee after dinner

\_\_\_\_\_

3. last year / she didn't visit her family / because they (have) a big fight

\_\_\_\_\_

4. yesterday / I failed my maths test / because I (not study)

\_\_\_\_\_

**Second conditional** (hypothetical present)

1. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (*have*) the courage, I would climb that mountain too.

2. If you didn't eat so much, you \_\_\_\_\_ (*not be*) so fat!

3. If we \_\_\_\_\_ (*be*) registered, we \_\_\_\_\_ (*pay*) only half price.

4. If she \_\_\_\_\_ (*not talk*) so much, \_\_\_\_\_.

### Third conditional (hypothetical past)

Example: If I **had studied** more, (*then*) I **would have passed** the exam.

Complete using the given verbs:

1. If you hadn't seen that other car, then we \_\_\_\_\_ (hit) it.
2. If we \_\_\_\_\_ (not buy) that lottery ticket, we wouldn't have won!
3. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) all that Coke, you \_\_\_\_\_ ! (explode).

Complete using your imagination:

4. If \_\_\_\_\_ , I would have arrived earlier!
5. If I hadn't taken an umbrella, I \_\_\_\_\_ !

### Phrases with two verbs

Complete the following with the correct forms (infinitive or gerund) of the given verbs.

1. We want \_\_\_\_\_ (see) a film tomorrow.
2. He loves \_\_\_\_\_ (play) chess.
3. I promise \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a present for you.
4. She stopped \_\_\_\_\_ (smoke) five years ago.
5. You should practice \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) English every day.
6. My doctor recommends \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) a lot of water.

**"Do yourself" vs "to have done"**. Change the sentences into the "have" form.

Example: We **clean** our house every day. -> We **have** our house **cleaned** every day.

1. I wash my car every weekend. \_\_\_\_\_
2. We delivered pizza last night. \_\_\_\_\_
3. She waxed her legs yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_
4. I will fix my car tomorrow. \_\_\_\_\_
5. They checked their eyes last week. \_\_\_\_\_
6. I often cut my hair. \_\_\_\_\_

**Reported Speech.** Convert the following speech to reported speech.

Examples:

1) Fred: "I **am** married." -> Fred said that he **was** married.

2) Mike: "**Did you go** to the cinema **yesterday**?" -> Mike asked me if **I had gone** to the cinema **the previous day**.

1. Jane: "I hate chocolate!" \_\_\_\_\_

2. Bob: "We won the lottery." \_\_\_\_\_

3. Mary: "Do you like beer?" \_\_\_\_\_

4. Tom: "I will call you tomorrow." \_\_\_\_\_

5. Jim: "What is it?" \_\_\_\_\_

6a. Sue & Jeff: "Are you happy?" (you – singular) \_\_\_\_\_

6b. Sue & Jeff: "Are you happy?" (you – plural) \_\_\_\_\_

### **Passive Verbs.**

Complete the following using the given verbs in the passive form.

1. One thousand cars \_\_\_\_\_ (steal) every week in São Paulo.

2. Tourists \_\_\_\_\_ (welcome) to Hawaii with flowers.

3. Portuguese \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) in Angola.

Convert the following sentences to the passive form.

Example: Ford **makes** cars. -> Cars **are made** by Ford.

4. People pollute the world. \_\_\_\_\_

5. Bears eat fish. \_\_\_\_\_

6. The sun creates heat. \_\_\_\_\_