



ENGLISH WORKSHOP – 10th GRADE–



Apreciados estudiantes

El material que encuentran a continuación no dista mucho de aquel que hemos estudiado en clase. Evaluar el tema de los **condicionales 2 & 3 y voz pasiva vs activa** les permitirá a Ustedes demostrar que han superado muchas falencias y que están preparados para cursar el siguiente grado.

Los invito a revisar los temas juiciosamente, a desarrollar los ejercicios propuestos a conciencia y a incrementar el vocabulario que les permita presentar y aprobar el examen final.

Estarán habilitados para presentar el examen aquellos que asistan a las clases en la semana de refuerzo determinada por la I.E y presenten el taller completamente desarrollado y traducido al español, firmado por sus padres de familia. Durante esa semana estaré atenta a resolver las inquietudes que puedan tener sobre el taller.

El examen será una prueba escrita con parte de las preguntas tipo opción múltiple con respuesta única y parte producción escrita. **El examen corresponderá al 100% de la nota.**

Ok, let's start!...

Grammar explanation

Present Simple Spelling Rules		
Most verbs takes –s in the third person singular. (He/ She/ It)		
1	-ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o	-es I miss- he misses I finish- he finishes I watch- he watches I mix- he mixes I go- he goes
2	a consonant + y	-ies I study - he studies I cry- he cries
3	MOST OF THE VERBS	-s

Esta regla es muy importante. **Sólo se usa si la oración cumple con las 4 siguientes condiciones**

1. Está escrita en presente simple
2. Es afirmativa
3. El sujeto es una tercera persona del singular
4. El verbo NO es to be



Second conditional

If + past simple,	would + verb could + verb
0-5% possibility	100% certainty

The second conditional is used to imagine present or future situations that are impossible or unlikely in reality. El segundo condicional se usa para imaginar situaciones presentes o futuras que son imposibles o poco probables en la realidad.

- If I **had** more time, I'd **exercise** more. (But I don't have more time so I don't.)
- If I **were** rich, I'd **spend** all my time travelling. (But I'm not rich so I can't.)
- If she **saw** a snake, she'd **be** terrified.
- If he **didn't have to** work late, he **could go** out with his girlfriend.
- What **would** you **do** if you **were** offered a job in Canada?
- You **wouldn't have to** walk everywhere if you **bought** a bike.

The structure is usually: *if* + past simple >> + *would* + infinitive.

When *if* is followed by the verb *be*, it is grammatically correct to say *if I were*, *if he were*, *if she were* and *if it were*. However, it is also common to hear these structures with *was*, especially in the *he/she* form.

Cuando "if" es seguido por el verbo *to be*, es gramaticalmente correcto decir "if I were" (recuerda que "I" solo se acompaña de "am") También se podría usar "were" después de *she*, *he* o *it*.

- If I were you, I wouldn't mention it.
- If she was prime minister, she would invest more money in schools.
- He would travel more if he was younger.

A: I've got a headache.

B: If I were you, I'd take an aspirin.

EXERSICE 1. (second conditional) Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verb in parenthesis. Translate the sentences into Spanish.

1. If he (BE) a young man, he (BE ABLE) to walk faster
2. What (YOU/DO) if you (MEET) someone famous on the street?
3. I (NOT GET) so angry with you if you (GET) more work done



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4. If her hair (BE) black, she (LOOK) completely different
5. If the dress (BE) cheaper, I (BUY) it
6. My brother (BE) a great basketball player if he (BE) a foot taller
7. If you (WIN) the lottery, (YOU/BUY) a new house?
8. If he (BE) asked to drive the car, he (NOT REFUSE)
9. She (HAVE) anorexia if she only (LIVE) on walnuts and water
10. They (CELEBRATE) their anniversary in Tibet if they (CAN) afford it
11. If he (NOT WASTE) so much time, he (GO) to university
12. We (LEARN) a lot from dolphins if they (TALK)
13. If they (LOCK) the door properly, nobody (BREAK) into their house
14. If she (CLIMB) that tall tree in the front yard, she (FALL) down
15. If I (LIVE) in Canada, I (SPEAK) English more fluently
16. We (FINISH) the project on time if we (BE) more organized
17. If you (NOT LIVE) so far away, I (VISIT) you more often
18. If he (USE) a mobile phone in a lesson he (BE) expelled from school
19. The player (SCORE) more goals if the other players (PASS) the ball to him
20. If I (BE) good at Maths, I (HELP) you with that difficult problem

THIRD CONDITIONAL

Structure

IF + Past Perfect, Perfect Conditional

(Would/wouldn't + have + Past Participle)

Usage

Imaginary situations in the past

Examples

- If I **had got** a gold medal, I **would have been** happy.
- If I **had met** Susan last week, I **would have given**



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Here are some more examples:

- **If she had taken the train**, she might have arrived on time. (Si ella hubiera tomado el tren, habría llegado a tiempo)
- **We could have won the game**: if we had played a little better. (Podríamos haber Ganado el juego si hubiéramos jugado un poco mejor)
- **Had it not been for your help**, she would have failed the project. (De no haber sido por tu ayuda, ella habría fallado en el proyecto)
- **If he had become a musician**, he would have recorded a CD. (Si él se hubiera convertido en músico, habría grabado un CD)

Key characteristics of the third conditional:

- **Hypothetical Past:**
It describes an imaginary situation in the past that didn't happen.
- **Past Regrets:**
The structure is often used to express regret about something that happened or didn't happen.
- **Consequences:**
The main clause describes the hypothetical result or consequence of that imaginary past situation.
- **Structure:**
 - **If-clause:** If + past perfect (had + past participle)
 - **Main clause:** Subject + would have + past participle
 - **Variations:** Instead of "would have," "could have" or "might have" can be used to express ability or possibility.

EXERSICE 2. (Third Conditional) Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verb in parenthesis. Translate the sentences into Spanish.

1. If you _____ (not / be) late, we _____ (not / miss) the bus.
2. If she _____ (study), she _____ (pass) the exam.
3. If we _____ (arrive) earlier, we _____ (see) John.
4. If they _____ (go) to bed early, they _____ (not / wake) up late.
5. If he _____ (become) a musician, he _____ (record) a CD.
6. If she _____ (go) to art school, she _____ (become) a painter.
7. If I _____ (be) born in a different country, I _____ (learn) to speak a different language.
8. If she _____ (go) to university, she _____ (study) French.



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9. If we _____ (not / go) to the party, we _____ (not / meet) them.
10. If he _____ (take) the job, he _____ (not / go) travelling.
11. He _____ (be) happier if he _____ (stay) at home.
12. She _____ (pass) the exam if she _____ (study) harder.
13. We _____ (not / get) married if we _____ (not / go) to the same university.
14. They _____ (be) late if they _____ (not / take) a taxi.
15. She _____ (not / meet) him if she _____ (not / come) to London.
16. He _____ (take) a taxi if he _____ (have) enough money.
17. I _____ (call) you if I _____ (not / forget) my phone.
18. We _____ (come) if we _____ (be) invited.
19. She _____ (not / do) it if she _____ (know) you were ill.
20. He _____ (be) on time if he _____ (leave) earlier.

Active voice

Tells us what a **person or thing does**.
The subject performs the action (verb) on the object.

Subject + verb + object

Example:

- Anna painted the house.
- The teacher always answers the students' questions.
- Ali posted the video online.

Passive voice

Tells us what is **done to someone or something**.
The subject is being acted upon.

Object + verb + subject

Example:

- The house was painted by Anna.
- The students' questions are answered by the teacher.
- The video was posted online by Ali.



ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE TABLE

TENSE	ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
Simple Present Tense	Verb Form: Present form of the Verb E.g., They speak English here. He speaks English.	Verb Form: Auxiliary Verb (is/are/am) + Past Participle of the Verb E.g., English is spoken here. English is spoken by him.
Present Continuous Tense	Verb Form: is/am/are + -ing form of the Verb E.g., She is writing a letter. You are making a cake.	Verb Form: is/am/are + being + Past Participle of the Verb E.g., A letter is being written by her. A cake is being made by you.
Present Perfect Tense	Verb Form: has/have + Past Participle of the Verb E.g., I have written a novel. She has finished the job.	Verb Form: has/have + been + Past Participle of the Verb E.g., A novel has been written by me. The job has been finished by her.
Simple Past Tense	Verb Form: Past Tense form of the Verb. E.g., I wrote a letter. Ram broke the glass.	Verb Form: was/were + Past Participle of the Verb E.g., A letter was written by me. A glass was broken by Ram.
Past Continuous Tense	Verb Form: was/were + -ing form of the Verb E.g., I was learning my lessons. She was writing a report.	Verb Form: was/were + being + Past Participle of the Verb E.g., My lessons were being learnt by me. A report was being written by her.
Past Perfect Tense	Verb Form: had + Past Participle of the Verb E.g., I had finished the project. She had learned her lessons.	Verb Form: had + been + Past Participle of the Verb E.g., The project had been finished by me. Her lessons had been learned by her.
Simple Future Tense	Verb Form: will/shall + first form of the verb E.g., I will finish the job. She will solve the problem.	Verb Form: will / shall + be + Past Participle of the Verb E.g., The job will finished by me. The problem will be solved by her.
Future Perfect Tense	Verb Form: will/shall + have + Past Participle of the Verb E.g., I will have finished the job. She will have solved the problem.	Verb Form: will/shall + have + been + Past Participle of the Verb E.g., The job will have been finished by me. The problem will have been solved by her.

Source: <https://www.englishgrammar.org/active-passive-voice-overview-chart/>



EXERSICE 3. (Passive Voice) Change these sentences from active to passive.

1. People speak Portuguese in Brazil.

2. The Government is planning a new road near my house.

3. My grandfather built this house in 1943.

4. Picasso was painting Guernica at that time.

5. The cleaner has cleaned the office.

6. He had written three books before 1867.

7. John will tell you later.

8. By this time tomorrow we will have signed the deal.

9. Somebody should do the work.

10. The traffic might have delayed Jimmy.

11. Everybody loves Mr Brown.

12. They are building a new stadium near the station.

13. The wolf ate the princess.



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14. At six o'clock someone was telling a story.

15. Somebody has drunk all the milk!

16. I had cleaned all the windows before the storm.

17. A workman will repair the computer tomorrow.

18. By next year the students will have studied the passive.

19. James might cook dinner.

20. Somebody must have taken my wallet.

EXERSICE 4. (Passive Voice) Change these sentences from passive to active.

Presente simple

The letters are delivered every morning. _____

(Las cartas son entregadas cada mañana.)

English is spoken in many countries. _____

(Se habla inglés en muchos países.)

Pasado simple

3. The cake was made by my grandmother. _____

(El pastel fue hecho por mi abuela.)

4. The windows were cleaned yesterday. _____

(Las ventanas fueron limpiadas ayer.)



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Futuro con "will"

5. The documents will be sent tomorrow. _____

(Los documentos serán enviados mañana.)

6. A new school will be built next year. _____

(Una nueva escuela será construida el próximo año.)

Presente continuo

7. The house is being painted right now. _____

(La casa está siendo pintada ahora mismo.)

8. New rules are being discussed by the board. _____

(Nuevas reglas están siendo discutidas por la junta.)

Pasado continuo

9. The room was being cleaned when I arrived. _____

(La habitación estaba siendo limpiada cuando llegué.)

10. The documents were being prepared all morning. _____

(Los documentos estaban siendo preparados toda la mañana.)

Presente perfecto

11. The book has been read by many students. _____

(El libro ha sido leído por muchos estudiantes.)

12. Many mistakes have been made. _____

(Se han cometido muchos errores.)

Pasado perfecto

13. The room had been cleaned before we arrived. _____

(La habitación había sido limpiada antes de que llegáramos.)

14. The package had been delivered by noon. _____

(El paquete había sido entregado al mediodía.)



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Futuro con "going to"

15. The movie is going to be released next month. _____

(La película va a ser estrenada el próximo mes.)

16. The project is going to be finished soon. _____

(El proyecto va a ser terminado pronto.)

Modales

17. The problem can be solved easily. _____

(El problema puede ser resuelto fácilmente.)

18. This rule must be followed by everyone. _____

(Esta regla debe ser seguida por todos.)

19. The documents should be signed today. _____

(Los documentos deberían ser firmados hoy.)

20. A decision has to be made soon. _____

(Debe tomarse una decisión pronto.)