

# ENGLISH

## INITIAL GRAMMAR REVISION



PARTS OF SPEECH  
(NOUNS/ADJECTIVES/ADVERBS...)

BASIC VERB TENSES (PRESENT/PAST/FUTURE)

SONGS

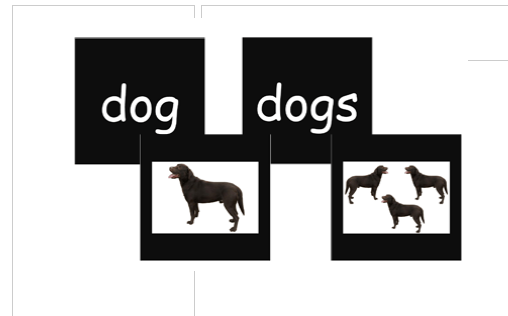


ENGLISH B1  
UNIV +25  
*CFPA Giner de los Ríos, Alacant*

# Singular and plural nouns in English.

## 1. Singular + -s.

singular	plural
a car	two cars
a book	two books



## 2. Nouns that end with an -s, -sh, -ch, -z and -x: add -es.

Los nombres que terminan en **-s, -sh, -ch, -z y -x** añaden **-es** para formar el plural.

singular	plural
a box	two boxes
a sandwich	two sandwiches

## 3. Nouns that end in -y after consonant : substitute -y with -ies.

Los nombres que terminan en **-y** **detrás de consonante** cambian la **-y** por **-ies**.

singular	plural
a city	two cities
a lady	two ladies

## 4. Nouns that end in -y after vowel: add -s.

Los nombres que terminan en **-y** **detrás de vocal** añaden **-s**.

singular	plural
a boy	two boys
a day	two days

## texto

## 5. Nouns that end in -f or -fe.

Nombres que terminan en **-f** o **-fe**.

add -s		substitute with -ves	
singular	plural	singular	plural
a roof	two roofs	a thief	two thieves
a cliff	two cliffs	a wife	two wives

*Always use a dictionary if you are not sure. Consulta un diccionario en caso de duda.*

## 6. Nouns that end in -o form the plural by adding -s or -es.

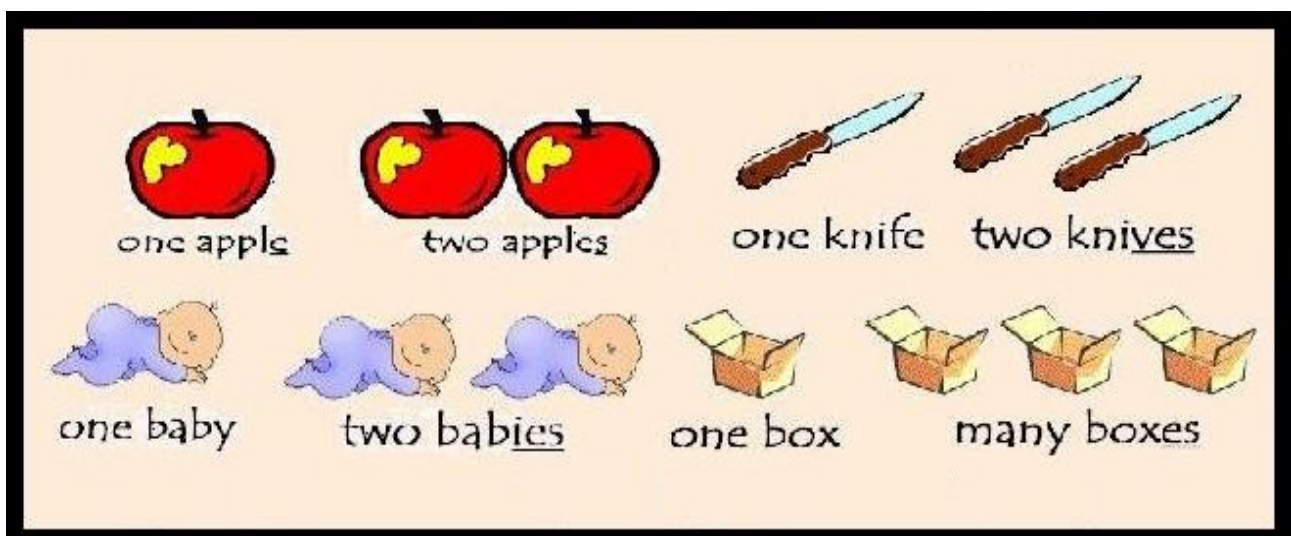
Nombres terminados en -o, añaden -s o -es.

add -s		add -es	
singular	plural	singular	plural
a disco	two discos <b>s</b>	a tomato	two tomato <b>es</b>
a piano	two piano <b>s</b>	a potato	two potato <b>es</b>
a photo	two photo <b>s</b>	a hero	two hero <b>es</b>

*There is no rule when to use -s or -es. No hay reglas, consulta un diccionario en caso de duda.*

## 7. Irregular plural forms:

singular	plural
a man	two <b>men</b>
a woman	two <b>women</b>
a person	two <b>people</b>
a child	two <b>children</b>
a mouse	two <b>mice</b>
a tooth	two <b>teeth</b>
a foot	two <b>feet</b>



## Saxon Genitive

In the English language, the "Saxon genitive" is the 's (apostrophe + s) possessive morpheme. In traditional grammar, it is considered a word-ending, or suffix. The term "Saxon genitive" is in analogy to the genitive in classical Latin.

SPANISH	ENGLISH
LA CASA DE CLARA	CLARA'S HOUSE

### Singular:

Add 's:

*Examples:*

Mandy's brother John plays football.

My teacher's name is ...

---

### Plural:

Add the apostrophe ' to regular plural forms:

*Examples:*

The girls' room is very nice.

The Smiths' car is black.

Add 's to irregular plural forms:

*Examples:*

The children's books are over there.

Men's clothes are on the third floor.

If there are multiple nouns, add an 's only to the last noun:

**Peter and John's** mother is a teacher.

### Genitive -s or of-phrase

genitive-s	of-phrase
mostly for people	mostly for things
Ronny's brother	the name of the school

If things have a connection to people we use the s-genitive (possessive) as well.  
**Germany's economy** or **the economy of Germany**

In **time expressions** we also use 's.  
a three week's holiday

Write **apostrophe 's** into the gaps.

Example: I met \_\_\_\_\_ sister yesterday. (**Mandy**)

Answer: I met **Mandy's** sister yesterday.

- |                                                                      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) This is _____ book. ( <b>Peter</b> )                              |
| 2) Let's go to the _____. ( <b>Smiths</b> )                          |
| 3) The _____ room is upstairs. ( <b>children</b> )                   |
| 4) _____ sister is twelve years old. ( <b>John</b> )                 |
| 5) _____ and _____ bags have blue stickers. ( <b>Susan - Steve</b> ) |
| 6) _____ shoes are on the second floor. ( <b>men</b> )               |
| 7) My _____ car was not expensive. ( <b>parents</b> )                |
| 8) _____ CD player is new. ( <b>Charles</b> )                        |
| 9) This is the _____ bike. ( <b>boy</b> )                            |
| 10) These are the _____ pencils. ( <b>boys</b> )                     |

Write apostrophe **'s** or the **of-phrase** into the gaps.

Example: (Mandy) sister - \_\_\_\_\_ (**Mandy**)

Answer: (Mandy) sister - **Mandy's sister**

- |                                     |
|-------------------------------------|
| 1) (a glass) milk - _____           |
| 2) (my friend) bike - _____         |
| 3) (the window) room - _____        |
| 4) (Mr Smith) car - _____           |
| 5) (ten minutes) walk - _____       |
| 6) (the headteacher) office - _____ |
| 7) (the number) house _____         |
| 8) (two days) work - _____          |
| 9) (the waiter) shoes - _____       |
| 10) (Britain) economy - _____       |



**1. COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES WITH A/AN.  
COMPLETA LAS SIGUIENTES ORACIONES CON A/AN.**

My boyfriend is \_\_\_\_\_ actor.

Her cousin has \_\_\_\_\_ very good job.

That was \_\_\_\_\_ interesting game.

She is \_\_\_\_\_ honest person.

We had \_\_\_\_\_ really good time yesterday.

Bring \_\_\_\_\_ umbrella. It is going to rain.

Tomorrow will be \_\_\_\_\_ hot day.

Mary is \_\_\_\_\_ good friend.

I want to eat \_\_\_\_\_ apple.

He works three days \_\_\_\_\_ week.

**2. COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES WITH A/AN/THE/NO  
ARTICLE.  
COMPLETA LAS SIGUIENTES ORACIONES CON A/AN/THE/SIN  
ARTÍCULO.**

1. He's my \_\_\_\_\_ best friend.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ Paris is a beautiful city.

3. I love going to \_\_\_\_\_ beach.

4. What did you do last weekend? We went to \_\_\_\_\_ mountains.

5. He is \_\_\_ very good dancer.

6. I will be at \_\_\_\_\_ home all day.

7. He is \_\_\_\_\_ good man.

8. In California, \_\_\_\_\_ weather is always nice

**3. COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES WITH A/AN/THE/NO ARTICLE.  
 COMPLETA LAS SIGUIENTES ORACIONES CON A/AN/THE/SIN ARTÍCULO.**

1. He likes watching \_\_\_\_\_ football on TV.
2. I am studying \_\_\_\_\_ Chemistry.
3. I don't like coffee - I prefer \_\_\_\_\_ tea.
4. Have you ever been in \_\_\_\_\_ love?
5. My cousin lives in \_\_\_\_\_ United States.
6. Does he speak \_\_\_\_\_ Italian?
7. He's \_\_\_\_\_ funniest actor that I know.
8. Brad Pitt is \_\_\_\_\_ good actor.



**4. DEMONSTRATIVES: COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES WITH THIS/THAT/THESE/THOSE.  
 DEMOSTRATIVOS: COMPLETA LAS SIGUIENTES ORACIONES CON THIS/THAT/THESE/THOSE.**

- 1) Esta casa es demasiado grande.  
 ..... house is too big.
- 2) Estos son mis alumnos.  
 ..... are my pupils.
- 3) Aquellos chicos son guapos.  
 ..... boys are handsome.
- 4) Esos zapatos son caros.  
 ..... shoes are expensive.
- 5) Aquel hombre es feo.  
 ..... man is ugly.
- 6) Estos libros son viejos.  
 ..... books are old.
- 7) Esa respuesta está mal.  
 ..... answer is wrong.
- 8) Esas flores son hermosas.  
 ..... flowers are beautiful.

## COUNTABLE/UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS. USE OF A/AN/SOME/ANY

	COUNTABLE NOUNS/ NOMBRES CONTABLES	UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS /NOMB. INCONTABLES
<b>SINGULAR</b>	<b>A/AN/THE</b>	<b>SOME (+) ANY (-/?)</b>
<b>PLURAL</b>	<b>SOME (+) ANY (-/?)</b>	-----

	COUNTABLE NOUNS/ NOMBRES CONTABLES	UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS /NOMBRES INCONTABLES
<b>SINGULAR</b>	<b>There is a book (+) There isn't a book (-) Is there a book?</b>	<b>There is some sugar (+) There isn't any sugar (-) Is there any sugar?</b>
<b>PLURAL</b>	<b>There are some books (+) There aren't any books (-) Are there any books?</b>	-----

### WRITE A/AN/SOME/ANY

- 1) Sue went to the cinema with \_\_\_\_\_ of her friends.
- 2) Jane doesn't have \_\_\_\_\_ friends.
- 3) Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ brothers or sisters?
- 4) Here is \_\_\_\_\_ food for the cat.
- 5) I think you should put \_\_\_\_\_ flowers on the table.
- 6) Could you check if there is \_\_\_\_\_ bottle of milk in the fridge?
- 7) I don't want \_\_\_\_\_ presents for my birthday.
- 8) Did they have \_\_\_\_\_ news for you?
- 9) I'm hungry - I'll have \_\_\_\_\_ sandwich.
- 10) There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ apples left.
- 11) I need a hammer and \_\_\_\_\_ nails.
- 12) He does not want \_\_\_\_\_ help.
- 13) There are \_\_\_\_\_ sheep in the garden.
- 14) Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ famous people?
- 15) They often invite \_\_\_\_\_ friends to their home.
- 16) Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ idea what they are doing there?
- 17) Charly doesn't have \_\_\_\_\_ dog.
- 18) My little brother already knows \_\_\_\_\_ words in English.
- 19) My mum doesn't speak \_\_\_\_\_ foreign languages.
- 20) I've got \_\_\_\_\_ apple for you.



**USE SOME/ANY**

- 1) We need \_\_\_\_\_bananas.
- 2) You can't buy \_\_\_\_\_posters in this shop.
- 3) We haven't got\_\_\_\_\_ oranges at the moment.
- 4) Peter has bought \_\_\_\_\_new books.
- 5) She always takes \_\_\_\_\_sugar with her coffee.
- 6) I have seen \_\_\_\_\_nice postcards in this souvenir shop.
- 7) There aren't \_\_\_\_\_folders in my bag.
- 8) I have \_\_\_\_\_magazines for you.
- 9) There are \_\_\_\_\_pencils on the table.
- 10) Pam does not have \_\_\_\_\_ books on her desk.

COUNTABLE NOUNS		UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS	
We've got There are	a lot of books	We've got There is	a lot of rice
	plenty of books		plenty of rice
	some books		some rice
	a few books		a little rice
	several (=+3) books		-----
	a couple of (= 2) books		-----
We haven't got There aren't	a lot of books	We haven't got There isn't	A lot of rice
	many books		much rice
	any (= zero) books		any (= zero) rice
Are there any books? How many books are there? None / A couple / A few / Not many / Four, five, six.... / A lot		Is there any rice? How much rice is there? None / Not much / A little/ A lot	

**USE SOME/ANY**

- 1) Have you got \_\_\_\_\_tomatoes?
- 2) There are \_\_\_\_\_exercise books on the floor.
- 3) Did you get the ketchup? No, they hadn't got \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) You should eat \_\_\_\_\_fresh fruit.
- 5) We had to wait for \_\_\_\_\_minutes.
- 6) Is there \_\_\_\_\_lemonade left?
- 7) They didn't sing \_\_\_\_\_songs.
- 8) Here are \_\_\_\_\_cornflakes, but there isn't \_\_\_\_\_milk.
- 9) I'm looking for \_\_\_\_\_good music.
- 10) There is no butter in the fridge. Let's go and get\_\_\_\_\_.

## Some / Any / 'No Article' Exercise 1

**(This is an extract from my book: 'A' and 'The' Explained).**

Fill the gap with 'some' or 'no article' (Ø).

1. Can you buy \_\_\_\_\_ pasta? [I'm thinking of the amount we need for tonight.]
2. We need \_\_\_\_\_ mushrooms [I'm not thinking about the amount].
3. John drinks \_\_\_\_\_ coffee every morning [coffee, not tea].
4. Add \_\_\_\_\_ water to the soup if it's too thick [a certain amount of water].
5. I really want \_\_\_\_\_ tea – could you get me a cup?
6. We could have \_\_\_\_\_ rice for dinner [rice, not pasta].
7. I ate \_\_\_\_\_ bread and two eggs for lunch [I'm thinking about the amount].
8. She bought \_\_\_\_\_ new furniture [a certain amount of furniture].
9. Did you get \_\_\_\_\_ carrots? [I'm not thinking about the amount.]
10. I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ tea, please! [Tea, not juice or coffee.]

## Some / Any / 'No Article' Exercise 2

(This is an extract from my book: 'A' and 'The' Explained).

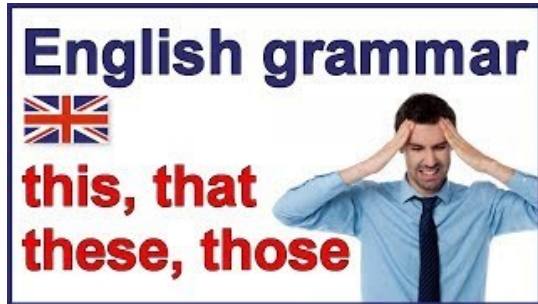
Fill the gap with 'some' or 'any'.

1. Have we got \_\_\_\_\_ bread? [A real question, I have no idea.]
2. \_\_\_\_\_ student will tell you that they don't have enough money [it doesn't matter which student].
3. We've got \_\_\_\_\_ furniture, but we still need a table.
4. She bought \_\_\_\_\_ new clothes.
5. You can buy beer in \_\_\_\_\_ pub [it doesn't matter which pub].
6. Can I have \_\_\_\_\_ more juice? [I expect you will say 'yes'.]
7. Did you buy \_\_\_\_\_ juice? [I have no idea, this is a real question.]
8. I can speak \_\_\_\_\_ French.
9. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ tea? [An offer – I think you will say 'yes'.]
10. In London in the winter there's hardly \_\_\_\_\_ sunlight.
11. Go into \_\_\_\_\_ shop on the high street and ask [it doesn't matter which shop].
12. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ more meat? [An offer – I think you will say 'yes'.]
13. There's \_\_\_\_\_ money in my handbag.
14. Did you buy \_\_\_\_\_ chicken? [I expect you will say 'yes', because we talked about it before.]
15. I don't have \_\_\_\_\_ sunblock with me.
16. She never drinks \_\_\_\_\_ water.
17. Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ sugar? [I expect you will say 'yes', because usually you have sugar.]
18. It's hard in a new city without \_\_\_\_\_ friends.
19. I didn't find \_\_\_\_\_ problems.
20. Could you give me \_\_\_\_\_ paper? [A request – I expect you will say 'yes'.]

## THIS/THAT/THESE/THOSE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
<b>NEAR</b>	<b>THIS</b> (este, esta)	<b>THESE</b> (estos, estas)
<b>FAR</b>	<b>THAT</b> (ese, esa, aquel, aquella)	<b>THOSE</b> (esos, esas, aquellos, aquellas)

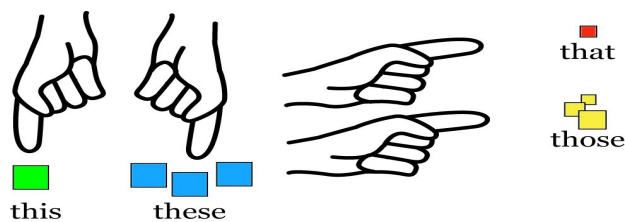
**1. DEMONSTRATIVES: COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES WITH THIS/THAT/THESE/THOSE.**  
**DEMONSTRATIVOS: COMPLETA LAS SIGUIENTES ORACIONES CON THIS/THAT/THESE/THOSE.**



- 1) Esos zapatos son caros.  
..... shoes are expensive.
- 2) Aquel hombre es feo.  
..... man is ugly.
- 3) Estos libros son viejos.  
..... books are old.
- 4) Esa respuesta está mal.  
..... answer is wrong.
- 5) Esas flores son hermosas.  
..... flowers are beautiful.

### 2. Circle the best answer for these sentences

1. We're going to play tennis \_\_\_\_\_ morning.  
this / that
2. Shall I wear this shirt or \_\_\_\_\_ one?  
that / those
3. Can I have a look at \_\_\_\_\_ trousers?  
that / those
4. Let's go to \_\_\_\_\_ new club in the centre.  
this / that
5. \_\_\_\_\_ posters you gave me look great on my wall.  
These / Those
6. Look at \_\_\_\_\_ ring over there.  
this / that
7. We'll have to do some work now; \_\_\_\_\_ isn't a holiday, you know.  
this / that
8. Hi Stuart, \_\_\_\_\_ is my friend Sylvie.  
this / those



### 3. Check your grammar: gap fill

Write the word to fill the gaps. Use **this / that / these / those**.

1. I'm really busy \_\_\_\_\_ morning.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ cake you made last week was delicious.
3. Let me introduce you. Sue, \_\_\_\_\_ is Tom.
4. I'm going to take back \_\_\_\_\_ shoes I bought last week.
5. Are you going to watch \_\_\_\_\_ DVD with us?
6. First you need to chop up \_\_\_\_\_ tomatoes over there.
7. Hello, \_\_\_\_\_ is Nick speaking.
8. Yes, \_\_\_\_\_'s right. I completely agree with you

## ADJECTIVES/ LOS ADJETIVOS EN INGLÉS

El uso de los adjetivos en inglés es bastante sencillo aunque a veces crea problemas a los hablantes de español porque dos de sus principales características son precisamente opuestas al uso del castellano.

### 1. Los adjetivos en inglés siempre van delante del nombre cuando lo acompañan:

The **White** House.

A **beautiful** picture.

### 2. Los adjetivos en inglés no tienen plural:

They have **big** houses.

Those cars are very **fast**.

### EJERCICIOS. Escoge la opción correcta:

1. He is .....

a) a man tall

b) a tall man

2. Do you like.....?

a) Chinese food

b) food Chinese

3. They are.....

a) professional players

b) professionals players

4. Those motorbikes are very.....

a) expensives

b) expensive

5. John and Sheila are.....

a) good actors

b) goods actors

## Basic Adjectives

For each sentence, choose the best word to complete the gap from the choices below.

- Please can I have a clean plate? This one is very \_\_\_\_\_.  
A  bad B  dirty C  ugly D  dark
- I need some new shoes. These ones are really \_\_\_\_\_.  
A  full B  weak C  old D  sad
- I couldn't eat anything more. I'm completely \_\_\_\_\_.  
A  full B  empty C  thin D  strong
- I don't like that photo. I look really \_\_\_\_\_.  
A  closed B  ugly C  difficult D  open
- I'm quite fat now, but when I was younger I was very \_\_\_\_\_.  
A  thin B  short C  small D  high
- Don't sit on the grass. It's still \_\_\_\_\_ because it was raining earlier today.  
A  wet B  low C  dry D  light
- It's a very \_\_\_\_\_ story. It made me cry when I read it.  
A  clean B  bad C  sad D  weak
- It's not \_\_\_\_\_ to remember all the new words when you are learning a language.  
A  slow B  easy C  empty D  light
- In my country, a few people are very rich, but many people are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A  poor B  weak C  low D  fast
- Don't touch that! It's very \_\_\_\_\_ and it will burn you.  
A  difficult B  hot C  strong D  cold

### MATCH THE OPPOSITE ADJECTIVES FROM THE TWO BOXES BELOW:

BAD / DIRTY / UGLY / OPEN / DARK / WEAK / NEW / FULL / THIN / FAST / EASY / HIGH / TALL / DRY / SAD / POOR / HOT	EMPTY / OLD / RICH / SHORT / COLD/ CLOSED / LIGHT / STRONG / SLOW / DIFFICULT / LOW / WET / HAPPY / BEAUTIFUL / GOOD / CLEAN / FAT
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Adapted from [www.ihbristol.com](http://www.ihbristol.com)

FIND THE OPPOSITE FOR EACH ADJECTIVE:

1. bad
2. beautiful
3. big
4. bitter
5. clean
6. clever
7. common
8. dangerous
9. early
10. easy
11. exciting
12. fast
13. fat
14. funny
15. happy
16. heavy
17. honest
18. hot
19. long
20. nervous
21. patient
22. perfect
23. quiet
24. rich
25. rough
26. tall
27. thin
28. usual
29. wide
30. young

- boring  
calm  
cold  
difficult  
dirty  
dishonest  
good  
impatient  
imperfect  
late  
light  
narrow  
noisy  
old  
overweight  
poor  
safe  
short  
short  
slim  
slow  
small  
smooth  
stupid  
sweet  
ugly  
uncommon  
unfunny/boring  
unhappy/sad  
unusual



## ADJECTIVE MODIFIERS

<b>MODIFIER</b>	<b>EXAMPLE</b>
A BIT (un poco)	These cars are a bit expensive.
A LITTLE (un poco)	We are a little tired,
ALMOST (casi)	The building is almost finished.
COMPLETELY (completamente)	I am completely sure.
EXTREMELY (extremadamente)	John is extremely nervous.
INCREDIBLY (increíblemente)	That house was incredibly cheap.
QUITE/RATHER/FAIRLY (bastante)	She is rather tall.
REALLY (realmente)	He is really brave.
SO (tan)	That bar was so noisy!
TOO (demasiado)	The soup is too hot.
VERY (muy) / NOT VERY (no muy)	They are very intelligent/ She is not very practical.



# PERSONAL PRONOUNS AND POSSESSIVES

PERSON	PERSONAL PRONOUNS SUBJECT	PERSONAL PRONOUNS OBJECT	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES	POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS
<b>1<sup>st</sup> Singular</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>ME</b>	<b>MY</b>	<b>MINE</b>
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Singular</b>	<b>YOU</b>	<b>YOU</b>	<b>YOUR</b>	<b>YOURS</b>
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> Singular (Masc)</b>	<b>HE</b>	<b>HIM</b>	<b>HIS</b>	<b>HIS</b>
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> Singular (Fem.)</b>	<b>SHE</b>	<b>HER</b>	<b>HER</b>	<b>HERS</b>
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> Singular (Neuter)</b>	<b>IT</b>	<b>IT</b>	<b>ITS</b>	<b>ITS</b>
<b>1<sup>st</sup> Plural</b>	<b>WE</b>	<b>US</b>	<b>OUR</b>	<b>OURS</b>
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Plural</b>	<b>YOU</b>	<b>YOU</b>	<b>YOUR</b>	<b>YOURS</b>
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> Plural</b>	<b>THEY</b>	<b>THEM</b>	<b>THEIR</b>	<b>THEIRS</b>

People



	<b>I</b>	<b>we</b>	<b>you</b>	<b>he</b>	<b>she</b>	<b>they</b>
subject	<b>me</b>	<b>us</b>	<b>you</b>	<b>him</b>	<b>her</b>	<b>them</b>
object						

<p>subject</p> <p><b>I</b> I know Ann.</p> <p><b>we</b> We know Ann.</p> <p><b>you</b> You know Ann.</p> <p><b>he</b> He knows Ann.</p> <p><b>she</b> She knows Ann.</p> <p><b>they</b> They know Ann.</p>	<p>object</p> <p>Ann knows <b>me</b>.</p> <p>Ann knows <b>us</b>.</p> <p>Ann knows <b>you</b>.</p> <p>Ann knows <b>him</b>.</p> <p>Ann knows <b>her</b>.</p> <p>Ann knows <b>them</b>.</p>
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Things



	<b>it</b>		<b>they</b>
subject	<b>it</b>		<b>them</b>
object			



<p>I → <b>my</b> → <b>mine</b></p> <p>we → <b>our</b> → <b>ours</b></p> <p>you → <b>your</b> → <b>yours</b></p> <p>he → <b>his</b> → <b>his</b></p> <p>she → <b>her</b> → <b>hers</b></p> <p>they → <b>their</b> → <b>theirs</b></p>	<p>It's <b>my</b> money.</p> <p>It's <b>our</b> money.</p> <p>It's <b>your</b> money.</p> <p>It's <b>his</b> money.</p> <p>It's <b>her</b> money.</p> <p>It's <b>their</b> money.</p>
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## PERSONAL PRONOUNS AND POSSESSIVES EXERCISES

NUMBER	PERSON	GENDER	PERSONAL PRONOUNS		EXAMPLE
			Subject	Object	
Singular	1 <sup>st</sup> Person	Male/Female	I	me	I like fishing.
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Person	Male/Female	you	you	Will you come with me?
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Person	Male	he	him	He likes to fish in the river.
		Female	she	her	She likes to fish in the river with him.
	Neuter	it	it	I've never seen her catch a fish so quickly. It just jumped out of the water.	
Plural	1 <sup>st</sup> Person	Male/Female	we	us	We were so surprised.
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Person	Male/Female	you	you	It gave us such a fright to see you pulling a giant fish out of the river.
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Person	Male/Female/Neuter	they	them	We gave all the fish we caught to our family, and they were very happy to have them to eat.

### Personal Pronouns – Subject.

Replace the words in brackets by the correct personal pronouns.

**EXAMPLE:** My name is Sue. (Sue) **I** am English. And this is my family.

- 1) My mum's name is Angie. (Angie) \_\_\_\_\_ is from Germany.
- 2) Bob is my dad. (My dad) \_\_\_\_\_ is a waiter.
- 3) On the left you can see Simon. (Simon) \_\_\_\_\_ is my brother.
- 4) (Sue and Simon) \_\_\_\_\_ are twins.
- 5) Our dog is a girl, Judy. (Judy) \_\_\_\_\_ is two years old.
- 6) (Sue, Simon, Angie and Bob) \_\_\_\_\_ live in Canterbury.
- 7) (Canterbury) \_\_\_\_\_ is not far from London.
- 8) (My grandparents) \_\_\_\_\_ often come and see us.
- 9) (Mary) \_\_\_\_\_ is my cousin.

**Personal Pronouns Object.** Aaron was on a business trip to California. He shows you the souvenirs he got for his family. Fill in the correct pronouns.

**EXAMPLE:** My sister Jane loves books. This novel is for (she) **her**.

- 1) My children like Disney films. The video is for (they) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) My brother Matt collects picture postcards. These postcards are for (he) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) My parents like Latin music. The CD is for (they) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) I like watches. This nice watch is for (I) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) My wife and I love sweets. These sweets are for (we) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6) My nephew likes cars. The toy truck is for (he) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7) Jane wants to go to California next year. The guide book is for (she) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8) Here is another souvenir. I don't know what to do with (it) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9) You know what? - It's for (you) \_\_\_\_\_.

## Possessive Adjectives

Replace the personal pronouns by possessive adjectives.

**EXAMPLE:** Where are (you) **your** friends now?

- 1) Here is a postcard from (I) \_\_\_\_\_ friend Peggy.
- 2) She lives in Australia now with (she) \_\_\_\_\_ family.
- 3) (She) \_\_\_\_\_ husband works in Newcastle.
- 4) (He) \_\_\_\_\_ company builds ships.
- 5) (They) \_\_\_\_\_ children go to school in Newcastle.
- 6) (I) \_\_\_\_\_ husband and I want to go to Australia, too.
- 7) We want to see Peggy and (she) \_\_\_\_\_ family next winter.
- 8) (We) \_\_\_\_\_ winter!
- 9) Because it is (they) \_\_\_\_\_ summer.

Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
my	mine
his	his
her	hers
its	its
our	ours
your	yours
their	theirs

## Possessive Pronouns

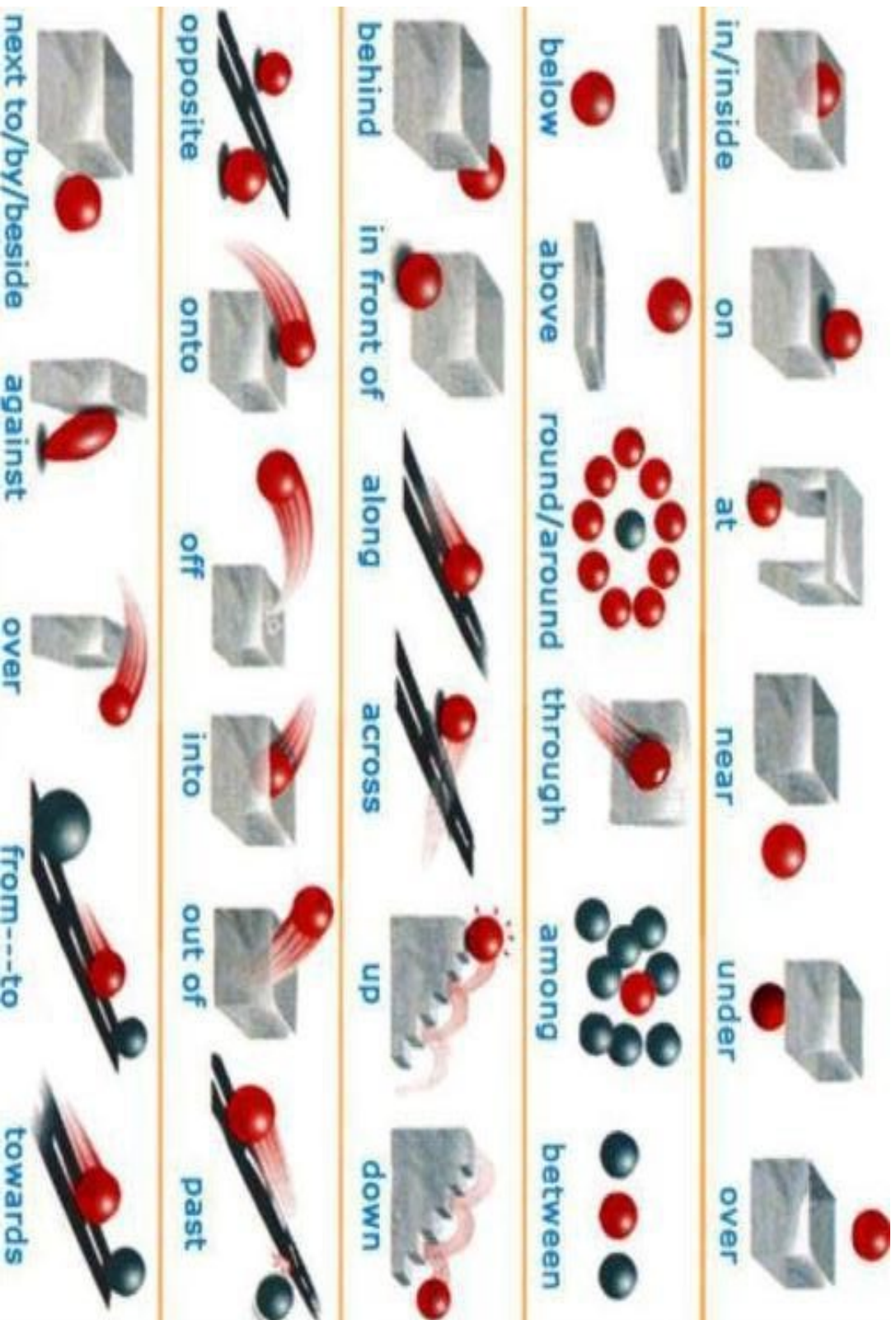
Replace the personal pronouns by possessive pronouns.

**EXAMPLE:** This book is (you) **yours**.

- 1) The ball is (I) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) The blue car is (we) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) The ring is (she) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) We met Paul and Jane last night. This house is (they) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) The luggage is (he) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6) The pictures are (she) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7) In our garden is a bird. The nest is (it) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8) This cat is (we) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9) This was not my fault. It was (you) \_\_\_\_\_.

Adapted from <http://www.ego4u.com/en>

# PREPOSITIONS



## PREPOSICIONES DE LUGAR Y TIEMPO: EJERCICIOS.

### PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

Fill in **at**, **on** or **in**

1. The Big Ben is  London.
2. There are many flowers  the park.
3. I always buy the newspaper  that shop.
4. Last year we spent our holidays  Italy.
5. San Francisco is  the United States.
6. She is  school.
7. The pen is  that shelf.
8. Put that book  the table.
9. It's dangerous to play football  the streets.
10. I'll meet you  the corner of the street at 10.
11. They live  Madrid.
12. Look at the insects  the garden.
13. She is  home .
14. Do you want sugar  your coffee?

# PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

Fill in **at**, **on** or **in**

- 1 The course begins  January 7th.
  - 2 I went to bed  midnight.
  - 3 We arrived  5 o'clock  the morning.
  - 4 Mozart was born in Salzburg  1756.
  - 5 Are you doing anything special  the weekend?  
**texto**
  - 6 Hurry up! We have to go  five minutes.
  - 7 I met Ann  Tuesday.
  - 8 I'll phone you  Tuesday morning  about 10.
  - 9  summer we will go on holidays.
  - 10 Jack's brother is out of work  the moment.
  - 11 The price of electricity is going up  October.
  - 12 I haven't seen him  Christmas.
  - 13  Sunday afternoons I usually get up late.
  - 14 The weather is normally sunny  May.
- 

Partly from <http://www.english-4u.de/>



## Prepositions of time: *for, since, ago, during, by, until*

### Prepositions of time: *for, since, ago, during, by, until*

We use *for* and *since* to say how long something continues. We use *for* + a period of time, and *since* + a point of time.

*She's been learning English for three months.*  
*He's lived in London since 1998.*

We use *ago* to talk about a point of time in the past.

*They got married two years ago.*

We use *during* to say that something happens in the middle of a certain period or event.

*Sue fainted during the pop concert.*

We use *by* to say 'not later than'.

*'You must finish your homework by Friday,' said the teacher.*

We use *until* to say how long something continues and when it finishes.

*Tom stayed out until one o'clock in the morning.*

### 1 Complete the sentences with *for, since* or *ago*.

- 1 He's been a computer programmer ..... he left school.
- 2 They hadn't seen each other ..... many years.
- 3 Man first walked on the moon over thirty years .....
- 4 The pop concert went on ..... three hours.
- 5 Paul visited his relatives in Australia a couple of years .....

### 2 Complete the sentences with *for* or *during*.

- 1 Graham has been travelling around Europe ..... three months.
- 2 Three people were arrested ..... the student demonstration.
- 3 I fell asleep ..... a flight to New York. When I woke up the plane had landed.
- 4 Clare waited for Greg at the café ..... over an hour.
- 5 Mark is visiting his parents next weekend. He hasn't seen them ..... a while.

### 3 Complete the sentences with *by* or *until*.

- 1 The football match won't begin ..... eight o'clock.
- 2 ..... 2004, everyone will be using the Internet.
- 3 Fiona didn't stop reading ..... she had finished the book.
- 4 I have to be at the train station ..... 6.30 p.m.
- 5 Tim had to finish the painting ..... the end of the week.
- 6 My parents are away ..... next week. Why don't we have a party?
- 7 I'll be 21 in the year 2006. .... then I'll probably have a job, and I may even be married!
- 8 I can't come out ..... I finished writing this essay.

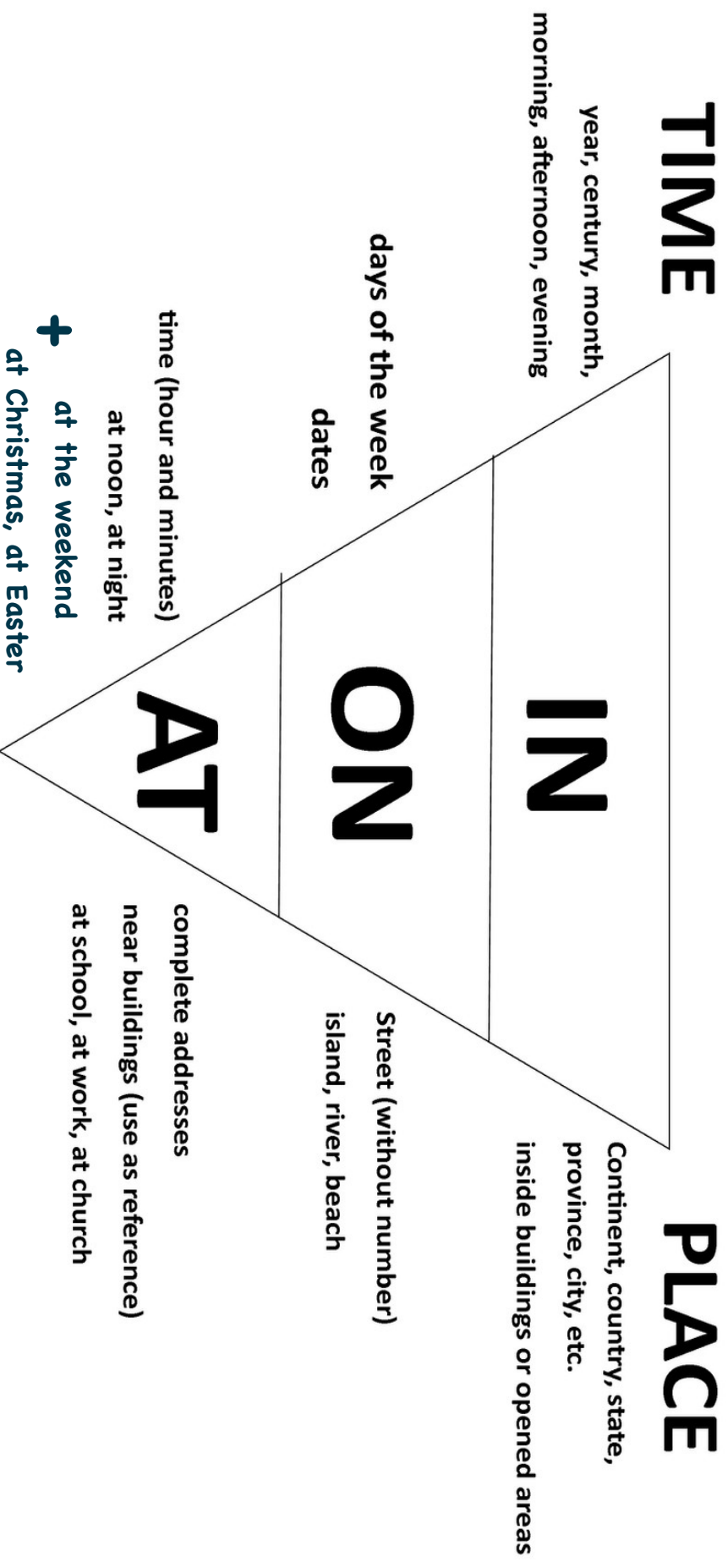
### 4 Complete the newspaper extracts with *for, since, ago, during, by* and *until*.

Cinema is celebrating another birthday. Exactly 105 years 1....., the Lumière brothers opened the first cinema in Paris. 2..... then, cinema has become the most popular entertainment in the world.

An earthquake hit Tokyo 3..... the early hours of this morning. It is the first earthquake 4..... several years and has caused millions of pounds worth of damage.

5..... the year 2012, the Hilton Group plans to open a hotel on the moon. A holiday there could cost up to £30,000. Experts say that 6..... there is a cheaper way of getting there, most of the rooms will be empty.

# At-In-On Table





# ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

%	Adverb of Frequency	Example
100%	<b>Always</b>	I always study after class
90%	<b>Usually</b>	I usually walk to work
80%	<b>Normally / Generally</b>	I normally get good marks
70%	<b>Often / Frequently</b>	I often read in bed at night
50%	<b>Sometimes</b>	I sometimes sing in the shower
30%	<b>Occasionally</b>	I occasionally go to bed late
10%	<b>Seldom</b>	I seldom put salt on my food
5%	<b>Hardly ever / Rarely</b>	I hardly ever get angry
0%	<b>Never</b>	Vegetarians never eat meat

<b>Subject + Adverb + Main Verb</b> Daniel always passes his exams.	<b>Subject + BE + Adverb</b> He is always happy.
------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------

Name: \_\_\_\_\_



Language Reference 1;  
Units 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

## Adverbials

1 Put the following adverbials into the correct box.

now / well / normally / pretty / here / politely / rather /  
every day / several times / never / slightly / at 6 o'clock / always /  
in 1998 / badly / tomorrow / yesterday / usually / really / there /  
in January / in my house / quite / next year / on Monday / very /  
sometimes / once a week / carefully / last week

Frequency	Time	Place	Manner	Degree

2 Complete the sentences with adverbials from the box.

never / carefully / now / in the village / politely /  
every day / very / rather / here / last week

- This is Main Street. We will meet \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.
- The boys are at the library \_\_\_\_\_, they'll be back later.
- The film was so sad that I felt \_\_\_\_\_ depressed.
- James said that he was happier when he lived \_\_\_\_\_.
- We have \_\_\_\_\_ visited Russia.
- I have piano classes after school \_\_\_\_\_.
- If you are going to take the car, please drive \_\_\_\_\_.
- I bought a new webcam \_\_\_\_\_.
- She had to behave very \_\_\_\_\_ when she met the president.
- The exam we had yesterday was \_\_\_\_\_ easy. I'm sure I passed.

**KEY**

**Adverbials**

1 **Frequency:** always, normally, every day, several times, sometimes, never, once a week, usually

**Time:** yesterday, now, on Monday, in 1998, in January, tomorrow, at 6 o'clock, next year, last week

**Place:** here, there, in my house

**Manner:** politely, badly, carefully, well

**Degree:** rather, really, very, pretty, slightly, quite

2

1 here  
2 now  
3 rather  
4 in the village  
5 never  
6 every day  
7 carefully  
8 last week  
9 politely  
10 very

## SIMPLE PRESENT EXERCISES WITH ANSWERS.

### EXERCISE 1.

Put the correct forms of the verbs into the gaps. Use the **Simple Present**.

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ our dog. (*to call*)
2. Emma \_\_\_\_\_ in the lessons. (*to dream*)
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ at birds. (*to look*)
4. John \_\_\_\_\_ home from school. (*to come*)
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ my friends. (*to meet*)
6. He \_\_\_\_\_ the laptop. (*to repair*)
7. Walter and Frank \_\_\_\_\_ hello. (*to say*)
8. The cat \_\_\_\_\_ under the tree. (*to sit*)
9. You \_\_\_\_\_ water. (*to drink*)
10. She \_\_\_\_\_ the lunchbox. (*to forget*)

Present



My wife and I plan to have kids, but she wants boys and I want girls.

### EXERCISE 2.

Put the correct forms of the verbs into the gaps. Use the **Simple Present**.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ a good mark. (*to get*)
2. Rita \_\_\_\_\_ an exercise. (*to do*)
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ the table. (*to lay*)
4. Tim and Pat \_\_\_\_\_ text messages. (*to send*)
5. Oliver \_\_\_\_\_ fun. (*to have*)
6. Maria \_\_\_\_\_ their room. (*to tidy up*)
7. He \_\_\_\_\_ a new MP3 player. (*to buy*)
8. The dog \_\_\_\_\_ out of the house. (*to run*)
9. You \_\_\_\_\_ your glasses. (*to need*)
10. She \_\_\_\_\_ a snake. (*to touch*)

### EXERCISE 3.

Put the correct forms of the verbs into the gaps. Use the **Simple Present**.

They \_\_\_\_\_ hockey at school. (*to play*)

She \_\_\_\_\_ e-mails. (*not/to write*)

\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ English? (*to speak*)

My parents \_\_\_\_\_ fish. (*not/to like*)

\_\_\_\_\_ Anne \_\_\_\_\_ any hobbies? (*to have*)

Andy's brother \_\_\_\_\_ in an office. (*to work*)

Leroy \_\_\_\_\_ very fast. (*to read*)

\_\_\_\_\_ Jim and Joe \_\_\_\_\_ the flowers every week? (*to water*)

Yvonne's mother \_\_\_\_\_ a motorbike. (*not/to ride*)

\_\_\_\_\_ Elisabeth \_\_\_\_\_ cola? (*to drink*)

### EXERCISE 4.

Write "-s" , "-ies" or "-es" in the verbs to make the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular:

DANCE....	GO....	DRIVE....	GIVE....	SWIM....	BREAK....
FLY....	CATCH....	TIDY....	SIT....	THINK....	WATCH....
LIVE....	DRINK....	CUT....	SAY....	BUY....	EXPLAIN....
WRITE....	WASH....	COME....	STUDY....	EAT....	DANCE....
FIX....	DO....	FISH....	SEE....	DREAM....	REPAIR....

### EXERCISE 5.

Write "-s" , "-ies" or "-es" where necessary:

1. I go rollerblading at weekends.
2. She do the homework at home.
3. My parents travel to England every summer.
4. Mike play basketball in a team.
5. The dog drink milk every day.
6. The girl study in the library.
7. Sam and I work in an office.
8. Fran go shopping every week.



### EXERCISE 6.

Choose the correct answer to make sentences in the **present simple tense**:

1. My father *watch/watches* TV everyday.
2. I *write/writes* letters in the post office.
3. Her mother *cook/cooks* dinner every evening.
4. I *listen/listens* to music at night.
5. Sarah *drive/drives* her car to work.
6. Mike never *buy/buys* the newspaper.

### EXERCISE 7.

Order the words to form sentences in the **present simple tense**:

you / do / dinner / ? / cook / at weekends .....  
doesn't / Susan / the / play / piano .....  
to school / go / I / don't / by car .....  
does / homework / Robert / the / in the evening .....  
Kate / ? / go / in the mornings / does / to university .....  
do / in Oxford / Daniel and Sam / ?/live / .....

### EXERCISE 8.

Make the questions and write true answers:

*Example: Do you study English? Yes, I do*

1. .... you play basketball? .....
2. ....you and your family live in France? .....
3. ....your friends like pop music? .....
4. ....your English teacher come from England? .....
5. ....you and your classmates study Maths? .....
6. ....you play football? .....

### EXERCISE 9.

Complete the sentences using **don't** or **doesn't**:

*Example: Mike and Darren don't live in Manchester.*

1. Sue .....like History.
2. Darren and Sam .....go to school by car.
3. Matt .....study Japanese.
4. Ben and Sue .....eat vegetables.
5. Linda .....live in London.
6. We .....work in a hospital.
7. Teresa and Sarah .....like horror films.
8. My sister .....get up at eight o'clock.

## EXERCISE 10.

Complete the answers:

*Example: Does Darren study Geography? Yes, he does.*

1. Do Mike and Sue eat fish? No, .....
2. Does Linda play baseball? Yes, .....
3. Does Sam study Portuguese? No, .....
4. Does Sarah live in Ireland? Yes, .....
5. Do Darren and Mike eat apples? No, .....
6. Do Sammy and Jenny dance in the disco? Yes, .....

## EXERCISE 11.

Complete with: **do**, **does**, **don't** or **doesn't**:

1. ....she live in Oxford?
2. No, I .....work in an office.
3. Where .....your friend come from?
4. ....your father like pop music?
5. Jenny .....live with her family.
6. Where .....you work?
7. What .....your friend do?
8. Sally .....speak German.
9. ....you know Mike's phone number?
10. I .....like Japanese food.



## EXERCISE 12.

Complete the sentences using the present simple of the verbs in brackets:

1. My uncle .....in a bar. (WORK)
2. Her family .....in Canada. (LIVE)
3. Mr. Crumble ..... History. (TEACH)
4. Her brother .....the violin in an orchestra. (PLAY)
5. My grandmother .....pop music. (LIKE)

## **SIMPLE PRESENT. AFFIRMATIVE, NEGATIVE AND QUESTIONS:**

### **VERB TO BE**

*I am tired.  
I'm not tired.  
Am I tired?*

*You are hungry.  
You aren't hungry.  
Are you hungry?*

*He is Italian.  
He isn't Italian.  
Is he Italian?*

1. John is nice.
2. I am from Spain.
3. They are from Greece.
4. Frank is blond.
5. Marge and Joseph are married.

### **VERB HAVE GOT**

*I have got a bike.  
I haven't got a bike.  
Have I got a bike?*

*She has got a lot of friends.  
She hasn't got a lot of friends.  
Has she got a lot of friends?*

1. They have got a new car.
2. We have got three books.
3. She has got a boyfriend.
4. Rachel has got a ball.
5. I have got three cousins.

### **VERB HAVE**

*I have lunch at three.  
I don't have lunch at three.  
Do I have lunch at three?*

*She has a shower in the morning.  
She doesn't have a shower in the morning.  
Does she have a shower in the morning?*

1. They have a bath at night.
2. She has lunch at work.
3. We have a drink in the bar.
4. You have dinner at home.
5. Carol has a coffee for breakfast.

### **REST OF VERBS**

*I play tennis.  
I don't play tennis.  
Do I play tennis?*

*She writes a letter.  
She doesn't write a letter.  
Does she write a letter?*

1. They play volleyball every week.
2. This car makes a lot of noise.
3. They speak English.
4. I like computer games.
5. Steve draws nice pictures.



## CHOOSE ONE OF THE TWO OPTIONS:

- I **get up / gets up** at nine in the morning.
- He **leave / leaves** home at eight o'clock.
- She **come / comes** back at ten.
- Lucy **brush / brushes** her teeth twice a day.
- Ann and John **watch / watches** a lot of TV.
- I **don't / doesn't** wake up early.
- The dog **don't / doesn't** play with a ball.
- We **don't / doesn't** leave school till five.
- Charles and Fred **don't / doesn't** work in a hospital.
- Laura **don't / doesn't** start work until midnight.



## Make the present simple, positive, negative or question:

- It \_\_\_\_\_ (not / be) cold today.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ (be) from Portugal.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (we / make) too much noise at night?
- Where \_\_\_\_\_ (Harry / study)?
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in a café now.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (she / play) tennis every week?
- They \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema every Wednesday.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (she / be) a singer?
- You \_\_\_\_\_ (find) the weather here cold.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (they / be) on the bus?
- Lucy \_\_\_\_\_ (ride) her bicycle to work.
- Why \_\_\_\_\_ (he / be) in France?
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / play) the piano often.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (it / be) foggy today?
- We \_\_\_\_\_ (not / be) late.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ (not / like) animals.
- Where \_\_\_\_\_ (you / be)?
- He \_\_\_\_\_ (not / be) an accountant.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (the dog / eat) chicken?
- She \_\_\_\_\_ (be) my sister.



## Present tense.

### TRANSFORM THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES (+/-/?):

1. She always finds things on the beach.

2. They work very hard.

3. They are Greek.

4. There is a book on the table.

5. You go to London every month.

6. He buys bread at the supermarket.

7. Peter swims very well.

8. There are many people at the party.

9. You have a shower every morning.

10. Joana has breakfast at 7 o'clock.

11. We enjoy cinema a lot.

12. John's cousins travel to Berlin every month.

13. Peter and Jessica live in Madrid.

14. Those dogs are at home.

15. She goes swimming on Saturdays.

# MY DAY

My name is Helen. Every day I get up at 7.30 and I have a shower. Then I get dressed and I make my bed. I have breakfast and I listen to the radio. Then I go to work. I have lunch at one o'clock. After work, I sometimes go shopping or I play tennis with some friends. When I get home, I cook dinner. I sometimes do some housework in the evening. Later I watch the news on TV and then I go to bed. I read a book for a quarter of an hour before I fall asleep. I go shopping on Saturday mornings and I sometimes go out with my friends in the evening. On Sundays I don't do much, I normally get up late and then I go for a walk.

In the morning...



I wake up.

I get up.

I take a shower.

I brush my teeth.

I get dressed.

I brush my hair.

I eat breakfast.

I go to school.



Answer the following questions:

1. What time does the author get up?
2. Does she make her bed every morning?
3. What time does she have lunch?
4. Does she cook her dinner?
5. What does she do before going to bed?
6. What does she do on Saturday mornings?
7. Does she get up early on Sundays?

## ANSWERS:

1. She gets up at half past seven.
2. Yes, she does. She makes her bed every morning.
3. She has lunch at one o'clock.
4. Yes, she does. She cooks her dinner when she gets home after work.
5. She watches the news on TV before going to bed.
6. On Saturday mornings she goes shopping.
7. No, she doesn't. She normally gets up late on Sundays.



## JOHN'S DAY

Every day John **gets up** at 8.30 and he **has** a shower. Then he **gets** dressed and **makes** his bed. He **has** cereals and orange juice for breakfast and at 9.15 he **goes** to work. He **has** lunch at one o'clock. After work, he sometimes **goes** shopping. When he **gets** home, he **cooks** dinner. He sometimes **does** some housework in the evening. Later he **watches** the news on TV and then he **goes** to bed. He **reads** a book for a quarter of an hour before he **falls** asleep. He **goes** shopping on Saturday mornings and he sometimes **goes** out with his friends in the evening. On Sundays he **doesn't do** much, he normally **gets** up late and then he **goes** for a walk.

## LESLEY'S DAILY ROUTINE

Lesley is an English teacher at Hackney College in London. On weekdays she always gets up at about 7 o'clock. She has a shower and then she has breakfast with her husband and daughter. After breakfast she brushes her teeth and she gets dressed. Then she takes her daughter to school. She goes to college by bicycle and she starts work at 9 o'clock.

At about 1.30 she usually has lunch. She has a sandwich and some fruit in her office. She finishes work at 5 o'clock and picks up her daughter from school. She usually has dinner at about 7 o'clock and then she has a cup of coffee. In the evening she watches television or sometimes she listens to the radio. She likes listening to music. She usually goes to bed at about 11.30. Then she reads her book for about half an hour.



Mark TRUE or FALSE	TRUE	FALSE
Lesley gets up at seven o'clock.		
She has a shower in the morning.		
She goes to college by bus.		
She picks up her daughter after work.		
She likes listening to music.		
She goes to bed at eleven o'clock.		

### Answer these questions about you:

- |                                              |                                      |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| What time do you get up?                     | What time do you usually have lunch? |
| Do you usually have a shower in the morning? | What do you do after lunch?          |
| How do you go to work or school?             | What time do you have dinner?        |
| What time do you start work or college?      | What do you do in the evening?       |
|                                              | What time do you go to bed?          |

### Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

<i>bed</i>	<i>go</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>past</i>
<i>Sundays</i>	<i>lunch</i>	<i>shopping</i>	<i>cinema</i>	<i>watch</i>

### My Daily Routine

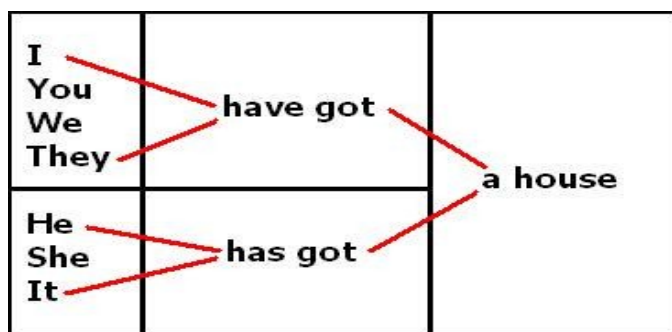
I wake up at half ..... seven. I ..... a shower and then I have breakfast. I ..... to work by bus. I go back home at two o'clock and then I have..... At three o'clock I ..... the news on TV. After that, I read and I go for a walk. I have dinner at nine o'clock and I go..... bed at twelve. On Saturday mornings I go..... Sometimes I go to the ..... with my friends in the evening. On ..... my father does a barbeque in the garden. It's delicious. On Sunday evenings I go to ..... early because the next day is Monday.

### Now write a short composition about your daily routine:

## **ACTIVITIES. TRANSFORM THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES (+/-/?)**

1. They are from Germany.
2. There is a fly in the bottle.
3. We go to London twice a year.
4. She must buy that new book.
5. There are many people at the party.
6. You must have a shower every morning.
7. She has breakfast at 7 o'clock.
8. They can swim very well.
9. My parents travel to Berlin once a year.
10. Peter and Jessica work in Madrid.
11. The dogs must stay at home.
12. She goes swimming on Saturdays.
13. She is Italian.
14. We always play basketball after school.
15. You get good marks in Maths.
16. My friends drive quite well.
17. My sister studies Law.
18. He must come to school by bus.
19. Dogs hate cats.
20. My computer breaks down all the time.
21. Jenny's sister flies to Manchester every summer.
22. My neighbours are abroad for their holidays.
23. Karen has lunch at school.
24. They have got two new books.
25. We are very happy with the results.
26. They spend a lot of time together.
27. There is a new student in the class.
28. My brother must study more.
29. London is near the sea.
30. Italians love opera.

# Have got vs. Have



HAVE GOT	HAVE
<p><b>USES:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ POSESIÓN</li> <li>◆ RELACIONES Y FAMILIA</li> <li>◆ DESCRIPCIÓN RASGOS FÍSICOS/PSICOLÓGICOS</li> <li>◆ ENFERMEDADES</li> </ul>	<p><b>USES: REST OF CASES</b></p> <p><i>to have breakfast / lunch / dinner / a snack / a drink / a cup of tea</i></p> <p><i>to have a bath / a shower / a break / a party / a holiday</i></p> <p><i>to have an experience / an accident / a dream</i></p> <p><i>to have a conversation / discussion / argument</i></p> <p><i>to have trouble / fun / a good time</i></p> <p><i>to have a baby</i></p>
<p><b>I / YOU / WE / YOU / THEY</b></p> <p><b>You have got</b> a new car.  <b>You haven't got</b> a new car.  <b>Have you got</b> a new car?</p> <p><b>We've got</b> some new friends.  <b>We haven't got</b> any new friends?  <b>Have we got</b> any new friends?</p> <p><b>HE / SHE / IT</b></p> <p><b>She has got</b> black long hair.  <b>She hasn't got</b> black long hair.  <b>Has she got</b> black long hair?</p> <p><b>He's got</b> a cold.  <b>He hasn't got</b> a cold.  <b>Has he got</b> a cold?</p>	<p><b>I / YOU / WE / YOU / THEY</b></p> <p><b>You have</b> lunch at school.  <b>You don't have</b> lunch at school.  <b>Do you have</b> lunch at school?</p> <p><b>HE / SHE / IT</b></p> <p><b>She has</b> a shower at 7 am.  <b>She doesn't have</b> a shower at 7 am.  <b>Does she have</b> a shower at 7 am?</p>



**(Have A Nice Day!)**

**EXERCISES. TRANSFORM THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES TO THE NEGATIVE AND QUESTION FORMS:**

***Examples:***

They have got two sisters.	She has a drink in the pub.
They haven't got two sisters.	She doesn't have drink in the pub.
Have they got two sisters?	Does she have a drink in the pub?

1. I have got three new books.
2. She has a break at 11 am.
3. They've got many cousins.
4. We have got dark hair.
5. You have dinner at home.
6. I have a dream.
7. She's got a boyfriend.
8. We have fun at the fair.
9. They have holidays in summer.
10. You have got blue eyes.

## Present Simple or Present Continuous? Exercise 1

1. You (not / like) \_\_\_\_\_ chocolate.
2. She (not / study) \_\_\_\_\_ at the moment.
3. We often (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema.
4. He usually (not / do) \_\_\_\_\_ his homework.
5. They (not / eat) \_\_\_\_\_ rice every day.
6. We (not / study) \_\_\_\_\_ every night.
7. (You / like) \_\_\_\_\_ spicy food?
8. (She / go) \_\_\_\_\_ to Scotland often?
9. (He / eat) \_\_\_\_\_ now?
10. We (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema this weekend.
11. They (study) \_\_\_\_\_ now.
12. I (clean) \_\_\_\_\_ the kitchen every day.
13. She (work) \_\_\_\_\_ every Sunday.
14. We (not / sleep) \_\_\_\_\_ now.
15. He (not / go) \_\_\_\_\_ to the park very often.
16. It (rain) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot in Santiago.
17. I (go) \_\_\_\_\_ on holiday tomorrow.
18. How long (she / stay) \_\_\_\_\_ in London?
19. I often (read) \_\_\_\_\_ at night.
20. We (not / drink) \_\_\_\_\_ much wine.



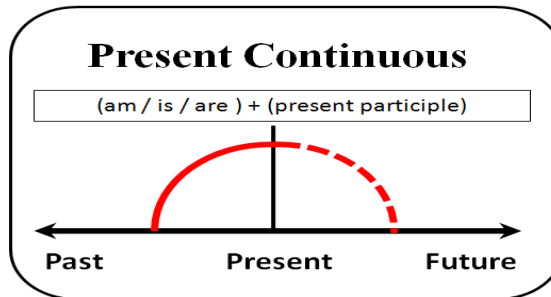
### Answers:

1. You don't like chocolate.
2. She isn't studying at the moment.
3. We often go to the cinema.
4. He doesn't usually do his homework.
5. They don't eat rice every day.
6. We don't study every night.
7. Do you like spicy food?
8. Does she go to Scotland often?
9. Is he eating now?
10. We are going to the cinema this weekend.
11. They are studying now.
12. I clean the kitchen every day.
13. She works every Sunday.
14. We aren't sleeping now.
15. He doesn't go to the park very often.
16. It rains a lot in Santiago.
17. I'm going on holiday tomorrow.
18. How long is she staying in London?
19. I often read at night.
20. We don't drink much wine.



## Present Simple or Present Continuous? Exercise 2

1. (You / come) \_\_\_\_\_ tonight?
2. (He / eat) \_\_\_\_\_ rice every day?
3. I (work) \_\_\_\_\_ at the moment.
4. (He / come) \_\_\_\_\_ to London often?
5. He (play) \_\_\_\_\_ tennis now.
6. (You / come) \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema tonight?
7. They (not / come) \_\_\_\_\_ to the party tomorrow.
8. He (not / play) \_\_\_\_\_ golf now.
9. (You / play) \_\_\_\_\_ tennis this Sunday?
10. They (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to a restaurant every Saturday.
11. She (not / go) \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema very often.
12. You usually (arrive) \_\_\_\_\_ late.
13. He normally (eat) \_\_\_\_\_ dinner at home.
14. (You / study) \_\_\_\_\_ every night?
15. They usually (work) \_\_\_\_\_ late.
16. You (not / go) \_\_\_\_\_ out later.
17. I (not / work) \_\_\_\_\_ tonight.
18. (She / work) \_\_\_\_\_ at the moment?
19. I often (drink) \_\_\_\_\_ coffee.
20. Julie (sleep) \_\_\_\_\_ now.



### Answers:

1. Are you coming tonight?
2. Does he eat rice every day?
3. I am working at the moment.
4. Does he come to London often?
5. He is playing tennis now.
6. Are you coming to the cinema tonight?
7. They aren't coming to the party tomorrow.
8. He isn't playing golf now.
9. Are you playing tennis this Sunday?
10. They go to a restaurant every Saturday.
11. She doesn't go to the cinema very often.
12. You usually arrive late.
13. He normally eats dinner at home.
14. Do you study every night?
15. They usually work late.
16. You aren't going out later.
17. I'm not working tonight.
18. Is she working at the moment?
19. I often drink coffee.
20. Julie is sleeping now.

## PRESENT SIMPLE OR CONTINUOUS.

### CHOOSE ONE OF THE TWO FORMS.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ ballet every day.
  - am studying
  - study
2. Look! They \_\_\_\_\_ themselves.
  - enjoy
  - are enjoying
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ to the restaurant now.
  - don't go
  - are not going
4. She usually \_\_\_\_\_ books in English.
  - reads
  - is reading
5. Listen! He \_\_\_\_\_ again right now.
  - screams
  - is screaming
6. They \_\_\_\_\_ home now
  - don't come
  - aren't coming
7. We sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ in a restaurant.
  - eat
  - are eating
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ 15 years old today.
  - am
  - am being
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ at the moment.
  - don't study
  - am not studying
10. They usually \_\_\_\_\_ how to give directions.
  - know
  - are knowing
11. She \_\_\_\_\_ to school every day.
  - goes
  - is going
12. We \_\_\_\_\_ English now.
  - learn
  - are learning

**13. The sun always \_\_\_\_\_ in Egypt.**

- is shining
- shines

**14. I \_\_\_\_\_ on a chair.**

- sit
- am sitting

**15. Bad students \_\_\_\_\_ hard.**

- are never working
- never work

**16. Water \_\_\_\_\_ at a temperature of 0 degrees Celsius.**

- is freezing
- freezes

**17. Take an umbrella. It \_\_\_\_\_. You don't want to get wet.**

- is raining
- rains

**18. Here in Montreal the winters are very long and it \_\_\_\_\_ a lot.**

- is snowing
- snows

**19. Now I \_\_\_\_\_ what you are trying to say.**

- am understanding
- understand

**20. I'm sorry. Bob can't come to the phone. He \_\_\_\_\_ a shower.**

- is having
- has

**21. Of course Daniel is coming to the party. He always \_\_\_\_\_ to my parties.**

- is coming
- comes

**22. So tell me. Who \_\_\_\_\_ on the ski trip with us?**

- is coming
- comes

**23. This term I \_\_\_\_\_ a Spanish course. It's difficult but it's fun.**

- am taking
- takes

**24. Sabrina's husband is a salesman but I don't really know what he \_\_\_\_\_.**

- is selling
- sells

**25. Turn down the volume. I \_\_\_\_\_ to do my homework.**

- am trying
- try

## Fill in the gaps with the Simple Present or Present Continuous Tense

It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) winter and it \_\_\_\_\_ (snow). It usually \_\_\_\_\_ (snow) in January here. Betty and James \_\_\_\_\_ (play) in the garden. They \_\_\_\_\_ (build) a snowman and they \_\_\_\_\_ (throw) snowballs. They \_\_\_\_\_ (like) the snow very much. Their father and mother \_\_\_\_\_ (not/like) it. They always \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) in the house when it is cold. Their mother usually \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV and their father \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to the radio or \_\_\_\_\_ (read) a book. At the moment, they \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) in the living room. Mother \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a letter and father \_\_\_\_\_ (read) a book. They often \_\_\_\_\_ (look) out the window to watch their children playing.

## Read about Emma and answer the questions below.

### AN ENGLISH WOMAN IN CALIFORNIA

Twenty-four-year-old Emma comes from Manchester, in the north of England, but now she doesn't live in England; She lives in the United States. Her apartment is near the beach in Santa Rosa, California. 'It's fantastic' she says. 'I go swimming every morning'. Emma is an actress; she lives in Los Angeles because It's near Hollywood., the home of the American film industry. 'I love the way of life here,' she says ' It is a beautiful and exciting place ... the weather is really good – it doesn't rain very much, like at home! - the people are open and everyone looks so good! The only problem is that people think my accent is strange...when I speak to taxi drivers, sometimes they don't understand me.

1. Where is she from?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What is her job?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Where does she live?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Does she like it?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What kind of a problem does she have?

\_\_\_\_\_

**Read about Tim and answer the questions below.**

Tim works for a company in Sacramento, California. He's a customer service representative. He gets up at six o'clock each workday. He drives to work and begins his job at eight o'clock. He speaks to people on the telephone to help them with their banking problems. People telephone the bank to ask questions about their accounts. Tim is polite and friendly with everyone. He has lunch in a park next to his office. He returns home at five o'clock in the evening. After work, he goes to the gym to work out. He has dinner at seven o'clock. Tim likes watching TV after dinner. He goes to bed at eleven o'clock at night.

Where does Tim work?

---

What is his job?

---

How does he go to work?

---

What time does he start work?

---

Where does he have lunch?

---

What time does he go back home?

---

What does he do after work?

---

What time does he have dinner?

---

What does he like doing after dinner?

---

What time does he go to bed?

# Present simple and present continuous

<b>Present simple</b>
<p>We use the present simple to talk about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>regular habits and routines. <i>We usually <b>go</b> rollerblading at the weekend.</i></li> <li>permanent situations. <i>David <b>lives</b> in Manchester.</i></li> <li>scientific facts. <i>Water <b>boils</b> at 100°C.</i></li> <li>states, not actions, e.g. like, believe, know. <i>She <b>doesn't like</b> chorizo.</i></li> </ul>
<b>Present continuous</b>
<p>We use the present continuous to talk about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>something that is happening now or 'around now'. <i>They're <b>playing</b> tennis at the moment.</i></li> <li>temporary situations. <i>He's <b>visiting</b> his grandparents in Ibiza.</i></li> <li>changing or developing situations. <i>The number of car accidents every year <b>is increasing</b>.</i></li> <li>future arrangements. <i>She's <b>going</b> to the cinema this evening.</i></li> </ul>

## 1 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the present simple or the present continuous.

- At the moment Linda ..... (**work**) as a motorcycle courier.
- Tom ..... often ..... (**not go**) to the Cyber café.
- Excuse me. .... you ..... (**know**) how to get to Church Street?
- What ..... you ..... (**listen to**)?
- Juan ..... (**work**) for the Iberia airline. He's a pilot.
- In the summer, the sun ..... (**rise**) at five o'clock in the morning.
- I ..... (**not like**) my gym. I ..... (**not get**) fit fast enough!
- Tom and I ..... (**go**) to the beach this weekend.

## 2 Complete the text. Use the correct form of the present simple or present continuous.

It's the year 2100. Ben <sup>1</sup> ..... (**be**) a computer programmer and he <sup>2</sup> ..... (**live**) on the moon. Every day at 18.00 he <sup>3</sup> ..... (**finish**) work at the space station and <sup>4</sup> ..... (**go**) to the Matrix café.

It's 18.30 and Ben <sup>5</sup> ..... (**look out**) of the café window at the space cars flying by.

Every day he <sup>6</sup> ..... (**watch**) the same space cars, but today is different. Ben <sup>7</sup> ..... (**not sit**) alone. There <sup>8</sup> ..... (**be**) a girl at his table. She <sup>9</sup> ..... (**read**) a digital magazine. The girl is very beautiful. She <sup>10</sup> ..... (**have got**) short, orange hair and yellow eyes. She <sup>11</sup> ..... (**wear**) a green space suit.

'<sup>12</sup> ..... I ..... (**know**) you?' she asks.

'I <sup>13</sup> ..... (**not think**) so,' says Ben. 'I'm Ben. What's your name?'

## 3 Write the questions. Use the present simple or the present continuous. Then answer the questions.

- What / you / do / next weekend?  
.....  
.....
- How often / you / go / to the cinema?  
.....  
.....
- What time / you / usually / get up?  
.....  
.....
- What / you / wear / today?  
.....  
.....

# PAST SIMPLE

Auxiliary: DO **DID** DONE

## Regular verbs (-ed)

BASE FORM	PAST FORM	PLAYED
TO PLAY	PLAYED	PLAYED
TO WALK	WALKED	WALKED
TO STUDY	STUDIED	STUDIED

**Affirmative:** **SUBJECT** + **BASE FORM** **-ed**

EX. I / you / he / she / it / we / they played football yesterday

## Irregular verbs (different ways)

BASE FORM	PAST FORM	MADE
TO MAKE	MADE	MADE
TO RING	RANG	RUNG
TO GO	WENT	GONE

**Affirmative:** **SUBJECT** + **2nd FORM**

EX. I / you / he / she / it / we / they went to the cinema

**Negative:** **SUBJECT** + **DIDN'T** + **BASE FORM**

REGULAR VERBS: EX. I / you / he / she / it / we / they didn't play football yesterday

IRREGULAR VERBS: EX. I / you / he / she / it / we / they didn't go to the cinema last night

(Yes / No quest.) **Interrogative:** **DID** + **SUBJECT** + **BASE FORM** **?**

REGULAR VERBS: EX. Did I / you / he / she / it / we / they play football yesterday ?

IRREGULAR VERBS: EX. Did I / you / he / she / it / we / they go to the cinema last night ?

(Wh- quest.) **Interrogative:** **WH- WORD** + **DID** + **SUBJECT** + **BASE FORM** **?**

REGULAR VERBS: EX. What did I / you / he / she / it / we / they play yesterday ? Football

IRREGULAR VERBS: EX. Where did I / you / he / she / it / we / they go last night ? to the cinema

## IRREGULAR VERBS. LIST

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle	Spanish
arise	arose	arisen	surgir
be	was / were	been	ser
beat	beat	beaten	golpear
become	became	become	convertirse
begin	began	begun	comenzar
bet	bet	bet	apostar
bite	bit	bitten	morder
bleed	bled	bled	sangrar
blow	blew	blown	soplar
break	broke	broken	romper
bring	brought	brought	traer
build	built	built	construir
buy	bought	bought	comprar
catch	caught	caught	atrapar
choose	chose	chosen	elegir
come	came	come	venir
cost	cost	cost	costar
creep	crept	crept	arrastrarse
cut	cut	cut	cortar
do	did	done	hacer
draw	drew	drawn	dibujar
dream	dreamt/dreamed	dreamt/dreamed	soñar
drink	drank	drunk	beber
drive	drove	driven	conducir
eat	ate	eaten	comer
fall	fell	fallen	caer
feed	fed	fed	alimentar
feel	felt	felt	sentir
fight	fought	fought	pelear
find	found	found	encontrar
flee	fled	fled	huir
fly	flew	flown	volar
forget	forgot	forgotten	olvidar
forgive	forgave	forgiven	perdonar
forsake	forsook	forsaken	abandonar
freeze	froze	frozen	congelar
get	got	got	tener, obtener
give	gave	given	dar
go	went	gone	ir
grow	grew	grown	crecer



hang	hung	hung	colgar
have	had	had	tener
hear	heard	heard	oír
hide	hid	hidden	esconderse
hit	hit	hit	golpear
hold	held	held	tener, mantener
hurt	hurt	hurt	herir, doler
keep	kept	kept	guardar
kneel	knelt	knelt	arrodillarse
know	knew	known	saber
lead	led	led	encabezar
learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned	aprender
leave	left	left	dejar
lend	lent	lent	prestar
let	let	let	dejar
lie	lay	lain	yacer
lose	lost	lost	perder
make	made	made	hacer
mean	meant	meant	significar
meet	met	met	conocer, encontrar
pay	paid	paid	pagar
put	put	put	poner
read	read	read	leer
ride	rode	ridden	montar, ir
ring	rang	rung	llamar por teléfono
rise	rose	risen	elevantar
run	ran	run	correr
say	said	said	decir
see	saw	seen	ver
sell	sold	sold	vender
send	sent	sent	enviar
set	set	set	fijar
shake	shook	shaken	sacudir
shine	shone	shone	brillar
shoot	shot	shot	disparar
show	showed	shown/showed	mostrar
shrink	shrank/shrunk	shrunk	encoger
shut	shut	shut	cerrar
sing	sang	sung	cantar
sink	sank	sunk	hundir
sit	sat	sat	sentarse
sleep	slept	slept	dormir
slide	slid	slid	deslizar

speak	spoke	spoken	hablar
spell	spelt/spelled	spelt/spelled	deletrear
spend	spent	spent	gastar
spill	spilt/spilled	spilt/spilled	derramar
split	split	split	partir
spoil	spoilt/spoiled	spoilt/spoiled	estropear
spread	spread	spread	extenderse
stand	stood	stood	estar de pie
steal	stole	stolen	robar
sting	stung	stung	picar
stink	stank	stunk	apestar
strike	struck	struck	golpear
swear	swore	sworn	jurar
sweep	swept	swept	barrer
swim	swam	swum	nadar
take	took	taken	tomar
teach	taught	taught	enseñar
tear	tore	torn	romper
tell	told	told	decir
think	thought	thought	pensar
throw	threw	thrown	lanzar
understand	understood	understood	entender
wake	woke	woken	despertarse
wear	wore	worn	llevar puesto
weave	wove	woven	tejer
weep	wept	wept	llorar
win	won	won	ganar
wring	wrung	wrung	retorcer
write	wrote	written	escribir

## A. Past Simple with 'Be' - Positive and Negative Form

1. The people we met last night \_\_\_\_\_ (be) French.
2. That woman \_\_\_\_\_ (not / be) Spanish.
3. It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) cold yesterday.
4. She \_\_\_\_\_ (be) hungry.
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ (be) late for the meeting.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) tired last night.
7. The exam \_\_\_\_\_ (be) difficult.
8. They \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in Berlin.
9. You \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in the library when I called you.
10. The holiday \_\_\_\_\_ (be) fun.
11. He \_\_\_\_\_ (be) early for the interview.
12. Julie \_\_\_\_\_ (not / be) late for the class.
13. The food \_\_\_\_\_ (not / be) very good.
14. They \_\_\_\_\_ (not / be) my uncle and aunt.
15. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / be) rude to the waitress.
16. The test \_\_\_\_\_ (not / be) easy.
17. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not / be) tired when we arrived.
18. They \_\_\_\_\_ (not / be) on the bus when I called.
19. You \_\_\_\_\_ (not / be) here when she came.
20. He \_\_\_\_\_ (not / be) my boyfriend.

## B. Past Simple with 'Be' Question Forms. Make past simple questions:

1. (John / be / at the party?)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. (you / be / tired yesterday?)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. (the weather / be / good?)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. (we / be / too noisy?)  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. (he / be / a doctor when he was young?)  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. (they / be / in the class last week?)  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. (he / be / a good student?)  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. (she / be / on time?)  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. (Julie and Lucy / be / at the meeting?)  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. (we / be / in Paris?)  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. (where / you / be?)  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. (what / that noise / be?)  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. (who / that man / be?)  
\_\_\_\_\_
14. (how / the weekend / be?)  
\_\_\_\_\_
15. (where / the money / be?)  
\_\_\_\_\_
16. (why / the door open / be?)  
\_\_\_\_\_
17. (who / the teacher / be?)  
\_\_\_\_\_
18. (how / your holiday / be?)  
\_\_\_\_\_
19. (what / the weather like / be?)  
\_\_\_\_\_
20. (why / the children awake / be?)  
\_\_\_\_\_



### C. PAST SIMPLE. REGULAR VERBS/AFFIRMATIVE

1. Jane \_\_\_\_\_ (to watch) a film.
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to carry) a box.
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ (to help) their father.
4. John and Amy \_\_\_\_\_ (to exchange) presents.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to talk) to Andrew.
6. Susan \_\_\_\_\_ (to dance) with Peter.
7. The boys \_\_\_\_\_ (to play) basketball.
8. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to plan) a trip.
9. She \_\_\_\_\_ (to wash) her hair.
10. The car \_\_\_\_\_ (to stop) at the traffic lights.

### D. PAST SIMPLE. IRREGULAR VERBS/AFFIRMATIVE

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) some chocolates to the party.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) a new song on the radio.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (read) three books last week.
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ (understand) during the class, but now he doesn't understand.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) to buy some milk.
6. He \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) me that he lived in Toronto.
7. We \_\_\_\_\_ (lend) John £200.
8. She \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) too much coffee yesterday.
9. The children \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) in the car.
10. He \_\_\_\_\_ (keep) his promise.
11. I \_\_\_\_\_ (choose) the steak for dinner.
12. The film \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) late.
13. We \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) to Sydney.
14. They \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) to Beijing.
15. He \_\_\_\_\_ (teach) English at the University.
16. I \_\_\_\_\_ (send) you an e-mail earlier.
17. We \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) the house at 7 a.m.
18. He \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) terrible after eating the prawns.
19. They \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) French to the waitress.
20. She \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a baby in June.
21. I \_\_\_\_\_ (give) my mother a CD for Christmas.
22. At the age of 23, she \_\_\_\_\_ (become) a doctor.
23. I \_\_\_\_\_ (know) the answer yesterday.
24. You \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) your keys last week.
25. They \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) 500m.
26. I \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to England in 1993.
27. She \_\_\_\_\_ (stand) under the tree to shelter from the rain.
28. They \_\_\_\_\_ (do) their homework yesterday.
29. We \_\_\_\_\_ (sing) too much last night, I have a sore throat!
30. He already \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) all the cake.
31. The child \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) off his bicycle.
32. It \_\_\_\_\_ (take) three hours to drive to Paris.
33. I \_\_\_\_\_ (find) your keys under the table.
34. She \_\_\_\_\_ (get) a new bike for her birthday.
35. She \_\_\_\_\_ (sell) her house last year.
36. We \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to New York in January.
37. Finally my mother \_\_\_\_\_ (let) me go to a party.
38. It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) cold last night.
39. I \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) John at the weekend.
40. Lucy \_\_\_\_\_ (pay) the bill, before leaving the restaurant.



### E. PAST SIMPLE. NEGATIVE.

1. (I / not / go out last night)

2. (you / not / come to the party)

3. (she / not / love chocolate as a child)

4. (he / not / like sport)

5. (we / not / study for the exam)

6. (they / not / cook at the weekend)

7. (Lucy / not / meet her friends last week)

8. (I / not / stay at home)

9. (you / not / do your homework)

10. (John / not / work in the bank at the same time as me)

### F. PAST SIMPLE. QUESTIONS.

1. (I / see you last week?)

2. (you / meet your father yesterday?)

3. (we / go to Spain in June?)

4. (it / snow last winter?)

5. (they / stay in last night?)

6. (Julie / watch a film on Saturday?)

7. (Lucy / pass the exam?)

8. (you / have fun at the party?)

9. (I / lock the door?)

10. (Sally and Victoria / go to a café at lunchtime?)



## SIMPLE PAST TEXTS.

Complete the blanks with the past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

### MARY IN PARIS

Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Paris ten years ago. She \_\_\_\_\_ (work) as a teacher there. Her flat \_\_\_\_\_ (be) near the Sacre Couer. She \_\_\_\_\_ (can) see the Eiffel Tower from her window. Her flatmate \_\_\_\_\_ (be) Antoine. He \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a painter. He \_\_\_\_\_ (paint) beautiful portraits.

Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a small green car. She \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) her car to work every day but she \_\_\_\_\_ (ride) her bike on Sundays.

Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) crêpes every day. They \_\_\_\_\_ (be) delicious! She sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) red wine.

Her best friend Anette \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Versailles. Mary sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) her. They \_\_\_\_\_ (play) tennis or \_\_\_\_\_ (go) on picnics. On rainy days they \_\_\_\_\_ (play) cards or \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) a film.



### KING ARTHUR AND EXCALIBUR



When Arthur was a baby, the wizard Merlin ..... (carry) him away from the palace and ..... (manage) to hide him. This way, he ..... (save) the future king from people who ..... (want) to take his throne. Merlin ..... (stay)

with the boy and ..... (educate) him. Later, when Arthur ..... (be) a teenager, Merlin ..... (ask) him to go to a great stone to see the most glorious sword of all, the Excalibur. Arthur ..... (pull) it out from the rock and the people of England ..... (crown) him king.

## WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

William Shakespeare \_\_\_\_\_(be) born in Stratford-on-Avon on April 23, 1564. He \_\_\_\_\_(go) to the local Stratford Grammar School. Lessons \_\_\_\_\_(begin) at six o'clock in the morning in the summer in order to make the most of daylight.

His father \_\_\_\_\_(be) John Shakespeare, a Stratford upon Avon glove-maker. He \_\_\_\_\_(send) William to the local grammar school in 1571, but when William \_\_\_\_\_(be) only 14 years old, his fortunes fell so low that William \_\_\_\_\_(have) to leave school. Some historians say he \_\_\_\_\_(work) in his father's shop.

At the age of 19 William \_\_\_\_\_(marry) Anne Hathaway the daughter of a rich farmer near Stratford. Three years later, Shakespeare \_\_\_\_\_(go) to London. In 1587 he \_\_\_\_\_(become) a member of one of the few theatrical companies which \_\_\_\_\_(exist) in those days. Around 1590 he \_\_\_\_\_(begin) to write plays. He probably \_\_\_\_\_(write) his most famous play, *Hamlet*, in 1601. Shakespeare \_\_\_\_\_(continue) to write about 2 plays a year.

He \_\_\_\_\_(return) to Stratford in 1612, where he \_\_\_\_\_(live) the life of a country gentleman. He \_\_\_\_\_(die) of a fever on his birthday in 1616.

## CINDERELLA

Once upon a time there .....(live) an unhappy young girl. She .....(be) very unhappy because her mother .....(be) dead.



Her father had married another woman, a widow with two daughters, and her stepmother ..... (not like) her at all. All the nice things, kind thoughts and loving touches ..... (be) for her own daughters. And not just the kind thoughts and love, but also dresses, shoes, shawls, delicious food.... No dresses, only her stepsisters' hand-me-downs. No lovely dishes, nothing but scraps. No nice rests and comfort, because she .....(have) to work hard all day, and only when evening ..... (come), she was allowed to sit for a while by the fire, near the cinders.

That is how she .....(get) her nickname, for everybody .....(call) her Cinderella. Cinderella .....(use) to spend long hours all alone talking to the cat. The cat .....(say), "Miaow", which really meant, "Cheer up!"

**Now you write a story about someone in the past tense.....**

## PASADO. VERBO TO BE. VERBOS REGULARES E IRREGULARES.

### NEGATIVAS

<b>I watched TV.</b>	<b>I didn't watch TV.</b>	<b>I did not watch TV.</b>
<b>You ate my toast.</b>	<b>You didn't eat my toast.</b>	<b>You did not eat my toast.</b>
<b>He was here yesterday.</b>	<b>He wasn't here yesterday.</b>	<b>He was not here yesterday.</b>
<b>They were in the park.</b>	<b>They weren't in the park.</b>	<b>They were not in the park.</b>

### PREGUNTAS

<b>He watched TV.</b>	<b>Did he watch TV?</b>
<b>They ate my toast.</b>	<b>Did they eat my toast?</b>
<b>You were here.</b>	<b>Were you here?</b>
<b>She was sick.</b>	<b>Was she sick?</b>

**Transforma estas frases a negativa e interrogativa.**

1. Some Indian people lived in tents.
2. He was very tired.
3. James bought a new car.
4. The book was expensive.
5. We were on the beach.
6. She drank all the wine.
7. They looked at me.
8. She phoned me yesterday.
9. I did my homework.
10. I travelled to Paris.
11. She was hungry.
12. They liked Maths.
13. I helped my brother.
14. She swam in the river.
15. You were happy.
16. They broke a window.
17. He stole the money.
18. We finished early.
19. She flew to Miami.
20. He came home at 9 p.m.

Partly from [http://www.edufind.com/english/grammar/simple\\_past.php](http://www.edufind.com/english/grammar/simple_past.php)



## PAST TENSE REGULAR VERBS. SPELLING AND PRONUNCIATION

### regular verbs

infinitive + -ed

Sometimes there are exceptions in spelling when adding -ed.

#### 1) consonant after short, stressed vowel at the end of the word

**Double the consonant.** stop – stop**ped**

If the consonant is not stressed, we do not double it:

visit - visit**ed** (Here we stress the first 'i')

In British English we double one -l at the end of the word:

travel - travel**led**

#### 2) one -e at the end of the word

**Add only -d.** love**e** – love**d**      save**e** – save**d**

#### 3) verbs ending in -y

**verbs ending in 'y' preceded by a vowel (a, e, i, o, u):** Add -ed.

Example: I play - he play**ed**

**verbs ending in 'y' preceded by a consonant:** -ied.

Example: I hurry - he hur**ried**

### Simple Past Tense Regular Verbs – ed. Pronunciation /t/ /d/ /id/

• We pronounce / t / after **voiceless sounds**: /p/,/k/,/s/,/f/and voiceless /th/ sound:

STOP/LOOK/WASH/WATCH/LIKE/HELP/WORK

• We pronounce /d / after **voiced sounds**: /b/,/g/,/v/,/z/,/m/, /n /, / l /, /r/ , voiced / th / sound and all vowels:

PLAY/ENJOY/LEARN/STAY/OPEN/CALL/ARRIVE/SMILE

• We pronounce / id / after / d / and / t / sounds:

VISIT/WAIT/INVITE/DECIDE/START/WANT

## KELLY'S LAST WEEKEND

### **ON FRIDAY EVENING**

I came home at 7:30p.m.

I ate cake and I drank milk.

I had a shower and then I watched TV.

I checked my e-mails. I talked on Whatsapp with my friends.

I went to bed at 11:30p.m.

### **ON SATURDAY**

I got up at 8 a.m.

I brushed my teeth and I had my breakfast. I ate cereals and I drank orange juice.

I cleaned the house and I washed the dishes.

I listened to music.

I made lunch.

I had a shower and I went shopping with my mother at 3:00 p.m.



### **ON SUNDAY**

I got up late. I had a shower. I went to my grandmother's house to have lunch.

I ate rice, beans, vegetables and meat. I ate pineapple.

I saw a movie in the afternoon. I had a nap.

I went to the pub at 9:00 p.m.

My weekend was relaxing and nice!

**Answer the following questions:**

1. What did Kelly do on Friday Evening?
2. Did she check her emails on Friday?
3. What time did she go to bed on Friday?
4. What did she do on Saturday morning?
5. What time did she go shopping on Saturday?
6. Where did Kelly go for lunch on Sunday?
7. What did she eat for lunch?
8. What time did she go to the pub on Sunday evening?

**Now write about your last weekend. What did you do?**

*happy weekend!*

## WHAT DID YOU DO LAST WEEKEND?

On Friday night I went out for dinner to celebrate my best friend's birthday. We went to a nice Mexican restaurant and then to the little bar next door. I came home really late.

Saturday was a lazy day. I slept till 10 am. Then I went out for lunch with my mother to a nice Italian restaurant. After lunch, I went for a long walk with the dog. I came back home and took a nap. Thankfully I remembered to feed the dog. In the afternoon, I read a book. After that, I watched TV on the sofa. At night, I went out for dinner again with my friends. We stayed up late drinking some wine and talking. I went to bed after midnight.

On Sunday I got up very late again. I went for a relaxing walk (the dog was there too). I took off my shoes and quietly sat on the grass to meditate. In the afternoon, I went for a nice drive. I came back home, I had some dinner and then I went to bed with a very good book. I love weekends!



and then, just as i  
was about to clock  
out for the week-  
end, i realized: it  
was only tuesday

www.perfect-english-grammar.com  
Past Simple or the Past Continuous?

Choose the past simple or past continuous:

1. What \_\_\_\_\_ (you / do) when I  
\_\_\_\_\_ (call) you last night?
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) in a café when you  
\_\_\_\_\_ (call).
3. When you \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) at the party, who  
\_\_\_\_\_ (be) there?
4. Susie \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) a film when she  
\_\_\_\_\_ (hear) the noise.
5. Yesterday I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the library, next I  
\_\_\_\_\_ (have) a swim, later I  
\_\_\_\_\_ (meet) Julie for a coffee.
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ (play) tennis when John  
\_\_\_\_\_ (hurt) his ankle.
7. What \_\_\_\_\_ (they / do) at 10pm last night? It  
\_\_\_\_\_ (be) really noisy.
8. He \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a shower when the telephone  
\_\_\_\_\_ (ring).
9. He \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in the shower when the telephone  
\_\_\_\_\_ (ring).
10. When I \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) into the room, everyone  
\_\_\_\_\_ (work).

11. It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a day last September. The sun  
\_\_\_\_\_ (shine), the birds \_\_\_\_\_  
(sing). I \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) along the street when I  
\_\_\_\_\_ (meet) an old friend.
12. He \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Russia when the Revolution  
\_\_\_\_\_ (start).
13. When her train \_\_\_\_\_ (get) to the station, we  
\_\_\_\_\_ (wait) on the platform.
14. He \_\_\_\_\_ (be) so annoying! He  
\_\_\_\_\_ (always / leave) his things everywhere.
15. On holiday we \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) Rome,  
\_\_\_\_\_ (see) the Vatican, and  
\_\_\_\_\_ (spend) a few days at the beach.
16. Why \_\_\_\_\_ (you / stand) on a chair when I  
\_\_\_\_\_ (come) into the room?
17. They \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Germany when they  
\_\_\_\_\_ (be) young.
18. At 7pm yesterday, we \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to music.
19. When I \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) the house, it  
\_\_\_\_\_ (snow).
20. He \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in a bank when he  
\_\_\_\_\_ (meet) his wife.

## Past Simple / Past Continuous

1.- Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets into the correct tense Past Simple or Past Continuous.



- 1.- It \_\_\_\_\_ (snow) when I \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) home this morning.
- 2.- It was a sunny afternoon and people \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) on the grass in the park. Then suddenly it \_\_\_\_\_ (start) to rain.
- 3.- A: I tried to explain my problem to her.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ (she/listen)?
- 4.- My brother \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) on the phone when I arrived, but when he \_\_\_\_\_ (see) me, he \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) the call. Perhaps he thought that I \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to his conversation.
- 5.- I nearly had an accident today. A car \_\_\_\_\_ (come) towards me, but I moved quickly out of the way and fortunately nothing \_\_\_\_\_ (happen).
- 6.- A: Which hotel \_\_\_\_\_ (you/stay) in when you lost your passport?  
B: I don't remember. I \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) many places during my European tour and I \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) in many different hotels.
- 7.- I \_\_\_\_\_ (move) to Hastings in 1999. I \_\_\_\_\_ (live) there when I met them.
- 8.- \_\_\_\_\_ (many people / wait) for the 9:15 bus last night?
- 9.- I \_\_\_\_\_ (dance) with my girlfriend when the disc jockey played our favourite song.
- 10.- I \_\_\_\_\_ (study) grammar when I \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) asleep.
- 11.- The scientists \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in their laboratory when they \_\_\_\_\_ (discover) the new drug.
- 12.- We \_\_\_\_\_ (climb) the wall when the gardener \_\_\_\_\_ (see) us.
- 13.- Vicky \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a beautiful dream when the alarm clock \_\_\_\_\_ (ring)
- 14.- As he \_\_\_\_\_ (run) for the bus he \_\_\_\_\_ (collide) with a street lamp.
- 15.- When he \_\_\_\_\_ (carry) a suitcase, he \_\_\_\_\_ (drop) it on his foot.
- 16.- \_\_\_\_\_ (you / do) your homework on the bus while you \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to school?
- 17.- The students \_\_\_\_\_ (read) the article when the last class \_\_\_\_\_ (finish).
- 18.- When I \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) at the cinema, my friends \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for me.
- 19.- \_\_\_\_\_ (you / listen) to the teacher when she \_\_\_\_\_ (explain) this exercise?
- 20.- Susan \_\_\_\_\_ (play) the piano while Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (sing).



# Past simple and past continuous

<b>Past simple</b>
<p>We use the past simple to talk about a finished action in the past.  <i>Mark <b>went</b> to the cinema last night.</i></p>
<b>Past continuous</b>
<p>We use the past continuous to talk about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an action which was in progress at a particular time in the past.  <i>They <b>were watching</b> TV at nine o'clock last night.</i></li> <li>• an action in the past that is interrupted by another action  <i>I <b>was walking</b> along the street when someone stole my bag.</i></li> </ul>

### 1 Choose the correct tenses.

It was one o'clock in the morning and I <sup>1</sup> **was lying / lay** awake in bed. The wind <sup>2</sup> **was blowing / blew** outside and it <sup>3</sup> **rained / was raining**. Suddenly I <sup>4</sup> **heard / was hearing** a loud crash. It <sup>5</sup> **came / was coming** from downstairs. I <sup>6</sup> **got up / was getting up** and <sup>7</sup> **switched on / was switching on** the light. Everything was quiet and still. Only the clock in the hallway <sup>8</sup> **was ticking / ticked**. I <sup>9</sup> **walked / was walking** down the stairs when I <sup>10</sup> **noticed / was noticing** something strange. The front door was wide open.

### 2 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the past simple or the past continuous.

- 1 Peter ..... (**drive**) home when he ..... (**see**) the accident.
- 2 I ..... (**watch**) TV when the phone ..... (**ring**).
- 3 He ..... (**wear**) sunglasses when I ..... (**meet**) him.
- 4 She ..... (**fall**) asleep while she ..... (**do**) her homework.
- 5 The pop star ..... (**sing**) when the lights ..... (**go out**).
- 6 It ..... (**start**) to rain when we ..... (**walk**) on the beach.

### 3 Complete the text. Use the correct form of the past simple or the past continuous.

At midnight last night rescue teams <sup>1</sup> ..... (**search**) for victims after a giant tornado <sup>2</sup> ..... (**hit**) Oklahoma and Kansas. The storm flattened more than 5,000 homes and <sup>3</sup> ..... (**injure**) more than 700 people.

Robert Hensley <sup>4</sup> ..... (**hide**) in his cellar when the tornado <sup>5</sup> ..... (**destroy**) his home. 'I <sup>6</sup> ..... (**not come out**) until two hours later,' he said, 'My house was gone and I <sup>7</sup> ..... (**not recognize**) the street.'

Mary Richardson <sup>8</sup> ..... (**have**) a bath when she <sup>9</sup> ..... (**hear**) the tornado. She quickly <sup>10</sup> ..... (**put on**) a coat and <sup>11</sup> ..... (**escape**) to the local high school. 'I <sup>12</sup> ..... (**run**) to the school when the tornado <sup>13</sup> ..... (**strike**) my house,' she said. 'It <sup>14</sup> ..... (**be**) a very frightening experience.'

### 4 Write the questions. Use the past simple or the past continuous.

- 1 What / the rescue teams / do at midnight?  
 .....
- 2 How many / homes / the storm / destroy?  
 .....
- 3 Where / Robert Hensley / hide / when the tornado hit his home?  
 .....
- 4 When / he / come out?  
 .....
- 5 Who / have a bath / when the tornado arrived?  
 .....



## FUTURE TENSES

<b>Will-future</b>	<b>Going to-future</b>	<b>Simple Present</b>	<b>Present Continuous</b>
prediction, assumption; spontaneous action	planned action in the future; logical consequence (something is going to happen)	future action is fixed (e.g. timetable)	planned action in the near future

We will go there as soon as possible.  
 It will be dark before you get to Jane's house.  
 You will be sorry!  
 She is going to be here on Thursday.  
 The train leaves from Platform 5 at 7 this evening.  
 Jack and Susan are getting married next May.

There is often very little difference between the future tenses. It often depends where you live (in Britain or the USA) and when you use the sentence (in spoken or written communication).

**a) Put in the verbs in brackets into the gap. Use *will-future* or *going to-future*.**

Example: I hope, that the sun \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow. (**to shine**)

Answer: I hope, that the sun **will shine** tomorrow.

- 1) Philipp \_\_\_\_\_ (**be**) 15 next Wednesday.
- 2) They \_\_\_\_\_ (**get**) a new computer.
- 3) I think my mother \_\_\_\_\_ (**like**) this CD.
- 4) Paul's sister \_\_\_\_\_ (**have**) a baby.
- 5) They \_\_\_\_\_ (**arrive**) at about 4 in the afternoon.
- 6) Just a moment. I \_\_\_\_\_ (**help**) you with the bags.
- 7) In 2020 people \_\_\_\_\_ (**buy**) more hybrid cars.
- 8) Marvin \_\_\_\_\_ (**throw**) a party next week.
- 9) We \_\_\_\_\_ (**fly**) to Venice in June.
- 10) Look at the clouds! It \_\_\_\_\_ (**rain**) soon.

**b) Use the verbs in brackets in the correct future tenses. Use will-future, going to-future, Simple Present or Present Progressive.**

- 1) The train .....at 11:45. (to leave)
- 2) We ..... dinner at a nice restaurant on Saturday. (to have)
- 3) It ..... in the mountains tomorrow evening. (to snow)
- 4) On Sunday at 8 o'clock I..... my friend. (to meet)
- 5) They ..... to London on Friday evening. (to fly)
- 6) Wait! I ..... you to the station. (to drive)
- 7) The English lesson ..... at 8:45. (to start)
- 8) I ..... my sister in April. (to see)
- 9) Look at the clouds – it ..... in a few minutes. (to rain)
- 10) Listen! There's someone at the door. I ..... the door for you. (to open)



**c) Some of the sentences are correct and some have a word which shouldn't be there. If it's correct, put a tick. If it's incorrect, cross the unnecessary word out of the sentence and write it in the space.**

1. They're probably going to knock the building down.  
\_\_\_\_\_ ✓ \_\_\_\_\_
2. We are be going to get a dog soon.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. The bus is leaves at eight twenty.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. The doors of the theatre are going to open soon.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. The meeting will be start at half past seven.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. The festival is going for to take place in June.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. My friend will be here tomorrow morning.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## will, going to and present continuous

<b>will</b>
<p>We use <i>will</i> to talk about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• general predictions. <i>By 2100, most people will live to 130.</i></li> <li>• decisions that are made at the moment of speaking (e.g. an offer to do something). <i>A: Is that the telephone?</i> <i>B: Yes, it is. I'll answer it.</i></li> </ul>
<b>going to</b>
<p>We use <i>going to</i> to talk about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• predictions based on evidence. <i>Look at that car! It's going to crash!</i></li> <li>• intentions, or plans, where the decision has been made before the moment of speaking. <i>He's going to study English at Oxford.</i></li> </ul>
<b>Present continuous</b>
<p>We use the present continuous to talk about future arrangements. We often give the time and / or place. <i>I'm meeting Anna in town tomorrow.</i></p>

### 1 Complete the conversations. Use the correct form of *will* or *going to*.

- 'I've decided to go to university.'  
'Really? Which subject ..... you ..... (study)?'
- 'Do you think that computers ..... (control) our lives in the future?'  
'No, of course not!'
- 'Why are you wearing a tracksuit?'  
'I ..... (play) tennis in the park with David.'
- 'It's very cold in here.'  
'Yes, you're right. I ..... (close) the window.'
- 'That woman looks very pale.'  
'Yes, I think she ..... (faint).'
- 'Why are you turning on the radio?'  
'I ..... (listen) to the news.'
- 'I can't work out this maths problem.'  
'I ..... (help) you with it.'

### 2 Choose the correct tenses.

- In a hundred years time I think people **will live** / **are living** on the moon.
- Who **are you meeting** / **will you meet** this evening?
- 'What are you going to wear for the party?'  
'I haven't decided yet. Maybe **I'll wear** / **I'm wearing** my new jeans.'
- Greg passed his driving test last week. He told me **he's going to buy** / **he'll buy** a car.
- I feel terrible. I think **I'll be** / **I'm going to be** sick.
- 'Where are you going for your summer holidays?'  
'I don't know yet. Perhaps **I'll go** / **I'm going to go** to Torremolinos.'

### 3 Choose the correct tenses.

Hi Pablo!

How are you? A lot has happened since I last wrote. The good news is that I've passed all my exams, and <sup>1</sup> **I'll start** / **I'm starting** university in September. <sup>2</sup> **I'm going to study** / **I'll study** Spanish and Catalan at Middlesex University in London, so <sup>3</sup> **I'll be able to** / **I'm being able** to write e-mails in Catalan soon!

I've also got a new boyfriend called Matthew. He's a year older than me and he's really nice. Next week <sup>4</sup> **we'll go** / **we're going** to a Blur concert in Manchester. Matthew queued for six hours for the tickets!

Unfortunately <sup>5</sup> **I'm not seeing** / **I won't see** Matthew very often after I start university. <sup>6</sup> **I'll probably find** / **I'm probably finding** a flat in London, and <sup>7</sup> **he'll definitely stay** / **he's definitely going to stay** in Manchester. But <sup>8</sup> **we're seeing** / **we'll see** each other at weekends. <sup>9</sup> **Are you coming** / **Will you come** and visit me in London? I hope so.

Love,

Clare

# SONGS



## LYRICS AND ACTIVITIES

## I HAVE A DREAM by Abba

I have a dream, a song to sing  
To help me cope with anything.  
If you see the wonder of a fairy tale,  
You can take the \_\_\_\_\_, even if you fail.  
I believe in angels,  
Something good in everything I see.  
I believe in angels,  
When I know the \_\_\_\_\_ is right for me.  
I'll cross the stream - I have a dream.

I have a dream, a fantasy  
To help me through reality.  
And my \_\_\_\_\_ makes it worth the while,  
Pushing through the darkness, still another  
mile.  
I believe in angels,  
Something \_\_\_\_\_ in everything I see.  
I believe in angels,  
When I know the time is right for me.  
I'll cross the stream - I have a dream.  
I'll cross the stream - I have a dream.

I have a dream, a song to sing  
To help me cope with anything.  
If you see the wonder of a fairy tale,  
You can take the future, even if you fail.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ in angels,  
Something good in everything I see.  
I believe in angels,  
When I know the time is right for me.  
I'll cross the stream - I have a dream.  
I'll cross the stream - I have a dream.

### MISSING WORDS:

good / believe / future / destination / time



## TENGO UN SUEÑO por Abba

Tengo un sueño, una canción para cantar  
Para ayudarme a enfrentar cualquier cosa.  
Si ves lo maravilloso en un cuento de hadas,  
Puedes aceptar el futuro, incluso si fallas.  
Creo en los ángeles,  
Algo bueno en todo lo que veo.  
Creo en los ángeles,  
Cuando sé que el tiempo es el correcto para  
mí.  
Cruzaré el arroyo - Tengo un sueño.

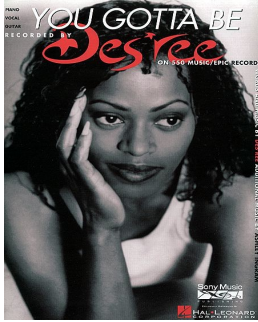
Tengo un sueño, una fantasía  
Para ayudarme a atravesar la realidad.  
Y mi destino hace que valga la pena la espera,  
Empujando a través de la oscuridad, aún otra  
milla.  
Creo en los ángeles,  
Algo bueno en todo lo que veo.  
Creo en los ángeles,  
Cuando sé que el tiempo es el correcto para  
mí.  
Cruzaré el arroyo - Tengo un sueño.  
Cruzaré el arroyo - Tengo un sueño.

Tengo un sueño, una canción para cantar  
Para ayudarme a enfrentar cualquier cosa.  
Si ves lo maravilloso en un cuento de hadas,  
Puedes aceptar el futuro, incluso si fallas.  
Creo en los ángeles,  
Algo bueno en todo lo que veo.  
Creo en los ángeles,  
Cuando sé que el tiempo es el correcto para  
mí.  
Cruzaré el arroyo - Tengo un sueño.  
Cruzaré el arroyo - Tengo un sueño.



# You gotta be, Des'ree

Listen as your day unfolds  
 Challenge what the future holds  
 Try and keep your head up to the sky  
 Lovers, they may cause your tears  
 Go ahead release your fears  
 Stand up and be counted  
 Don't be \_\_\_\_\_ to cry



You gotta be, you gotta be bad  
 You gotta be bold, you gotta be wiser  
 You gotta be hard, you gotta be tough  
 You gotta be stronger, you gotta be cool  
 You gotta be calm, you gotta stay together  
 All I know, all I know, love will save the day

Heard of what your mother said  
 Reading the books your father read  
 Try to solve the puzzles in your own \_\_\_\_\_ time  
 Some may have more cash than you  
 Others take a \_\_\_\_\_ view, my oh my...

You gotta be, you gotta be \_\_\_\_\_  
 You gotta be \_\_\_\_\_, you gotta be \_\_\_\_\_  
 You gotta be \_\_\_\_\_, you gotta be \_\_\_\_\_  
 You gotta be \_\_\_\_\_, you gotta be \_\_\_\_\_  
 You gotta be \_\_\_\_\_, you gotta stay together  
 All I know, all I know, love will save the day

Time asks no questions, it goes on without you  
 Leaving you behind if you can't stand the pace  
 The world keeps on spinning  
 Can't stop it if you try to  
 The \_\_\_\_\_ part is \_\_\_\_\_ staring you in the face

Remember listen as your day unfolds  
 Challenge what the future holds  
 Try and keep your head up to the sky  
 Lovers, they may cause you tears  
 Go ahead release your fears, my oh my...

You gotta be bad  
 You gotta be bold, you gotta be wiser  
 You gotta be hard, you gotta be tough  
 You gotta be stronger, you gotta be cool  
 You gotta be calm, you gotta stay together  
 All I know, all I know, love will save the day

You gotta be bold  
 You gotta be bad, you gotta be \_\_\_\_\_  
 You'll never \_\_\_\_\_  
 You gotta be hard, not too too hard  
 All I know is love will save the day

### MISSING WORDS

**tough / different / cool / bad / hard / dangerous / sad / calm / wise / stronger / best / ashamed / bold / sweet / wiser**

**All the missing words are *nouns/verbs/adjectives* (underline the correct option).**

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are comparative forms. \_\_\_\_\_ is a superlative.

\* You gotta be: You've got to be



## **WE ARE THE CHAMPIONS. QUEEN**

I've paid my dues  
Time after time  
I've done my \_\_\_\_\_  
But committed no crime  
And bad mistakes  
I've made a few  
I've had my share of sand  
Kicked in my face  
But I've come through

And we mean to go on and on and on and on

We are the champions - my friends  
And we'll keep on \_\_\_\_\_  
Till the end  
We are the champions  
We are the champions  
No time for \_\_\_\_\_  
'Cause we are the champions of the World

I've taken my bows  
And my curtain calls  
You brought me fame and \_\_\_\_\_  
And everything that goes with it  
I thank you all  
But it's been no \_\_\_\_\_ of roses  
No pleasure cruise  
I consider it a challenge before  
The whole \_\_\_\_\_ race  
And I ain't gonna lose

And we mean to go on and on and on and on

We are the champions - my friends  
And we'll keep on fighting  
Till the end  
We are the champions  
We are the champions  
No time for losers  
'Cause we are the champions of the World

We are the champions - my friends  
And we'll keep on fighting  
Till the \_\_\_\_\_  
We are the champions, we are the champions  
No time for losers 'cause we are the champions

### **MISSING WORDS:**

fortune / human / end / fighting / bed / losers / sentence



## ETERNAL FLAME (THE BANGLES)

Close your **(NICE / EYES)**, give me your **(HAND / PALM)**, darling  
Do you **(HEAR / FEEL)** my heart beating?  
**(DO / DOES)** you understand?  
Do you **(FEEL / SEE)** the same?  
am I only **(SWIMMING / DREAMING)?**  
Is this burning  
An eternal flame?

I believe it's meant to be, darling  
I watch you when you are **(STUDYING / SLEEPING)**  
You belong **(WITH / TO)** me  
Do you **(FEEL / SEE)** the same?  
Am I only **(SWIMMING / DREAMING)?**  
Is this burning  
An eternal flame?

**(TELL / SAY)** my name  
Sun shines through the **(RAIN / SNOW)**  
A whole life, so lonely  
And you **(GO / COME)** and ease the pain  
I **(DON'T / CAN'T)** want to lose this feeling, ho-oh

**(TELL / SAY)** my name  
Sun shines through the **(RAIN / SNOW)**  
Of all life, so lonely  
And you **(GO / COME)** and ease the pain  
I **(DON'T / CAN'T)** want to lose this feeling, ho-oh

Close your **(NICE / EYES)**, give me your **(HAND / PALM)**, darling  
Do you **(HEAR / FEEL)** my heart beating?  
**(DO / DOES)** you understand?  
Do you **(FEEL / SEE)** the same?  
Am I only **(SWIMMING / DREAMING)?**  
Is this burning  
An eternal flame?





## "It's My Life". BON JOVI

This ain't a \_\_\_\_\_ for the broken-  
hearted  
No silent prayer for the faith-departed  
I ain't gonna be just a face in the  
crowd  
You're gonna hear my \_\_\_\_\_  
When I shout it out loud

### *Chorus:*

It's my life  
It's now or never  
I ain't gonna live forever  
I just want to live while I'm alive  
(It's my life)  
My \_\_\_\_\_ is like an open highway  
Like Frankie said  
I did it my way  
I just wanna live while I'm alive  
It's my life

This is for the ones who stood their  
ground  
For Tommy and Gina who never backed  
down  
Tomorrow's getting harder make no  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Luck ain't even lucky  
Got to make your own breaks

### *Chorus*

Better stand tall when they're calling  
you out  
Don't bend, don't \_\_\_\_\_, baby, don't  
back down

### *Chorus*

## MISSING WORDS:

break / heart / voice / mistake / song

**ain't:** isn't / am not  
**gonna:** going to  
**wanna:** want to



## CONFUSING WORDS: LIVE / LIVES / LIFE / ALIVE

**life:** /laɪf/ singular

**lives:** /laɪvz/ plural.

**Noun.** Translation into Spanish: **vida**.

*My life is not easy.*

*There is no life on Mars.*

*People's lives were horrible in the 40s.*

**live:** /lɪv/

**lives:** /lɪvz/ (3<sup>rd</sup> person sg)

**Verb.** Translation into Spanish: **vivir**.

*I live in Alicante.*

*Maria lives in London.*

**live:** /laɪv/

**Adjective and adverb.** Translation into Spanish: **en directo**.

*They played in front of a live audience.*

*The show is going out live.*

**alive** /ə'laɪv/

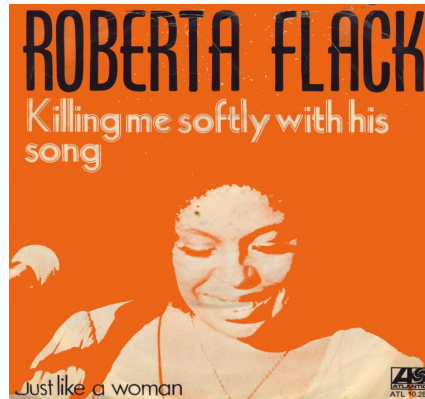
**Adjective.** Translation into Spanish: **vivo**.

*Two of my grandparents are still alive.*

**Use the following words to fill in the blanks: *life, live, lives, lived, alive***

- 1) Bertha \_\_\_\_\_ in Mexico.
- 2) He was buried \_\_\_\_\_ in the earthquake.
- 3) You must go to see them play \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) Dickens \_\_\_\_\_ in the 19th century.
- 5) There is no \_\_\_\_\_ on Venus.
- 6) Doctors kept the baby \_\_\_\_\_ for six weeks
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ is short.
- 8) Do you still \_\_\_\_\_ in London?
- 9) This is a \_\_\_\_\_ show.
- 10) The patient was still \_\_\_\_\_ when the doctor arrived.
- 11) The body showed no signs of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 12) I was glad to hear you're \_\_\_\_\_ and well.
- 13) John has \_\_\_\_\_ in Birmingham all his \_\_\_\_\_.
- 14) This show is broadcast \_\_\_\_\_.

## ROBERTA FLACK, *KILLING ME SOFTLY*



*Strumming my pain with his fingers,  
Singing my life with his words,  
Killing me softly with his song,  
Killing me softly with his song,  
Telling my whole life with his words,  
Killing me softly, with his song.*

I heard he sang a good song.  
I heard he had a style.  
And so I came to see him,  
To listen for a while.  
And there he was, this young boy,  
A stranger to my eyes.

*Strumming my pain with his fingers...*

I felt all flushed with fever,  
Embarrassed by the crowd.  
I felt he found my letters,  
And read each one out loud.  
I prayed that he would finish,  
But he just kept right on.

*Strumming my pain with his fingers...*

He sang as if he knew me  
In all my dark despair.  
And then he looked right through me  
As if I wasn't there.  
And he just kept on singing,  
Singing clear and strong.

*Strumming my pain with his fingers...*

## ACTIVITIES

1. Underline all the **GERUNDS (-ING forms)** that appear in the song and write them down in the following chart:

GERUND (-ING FORM)	INFINITIVE

2. Underline all the verbs in the **past tense** that appear in the song and mark if they are regular or irregular in the chart:

PAST TENSE FORM	INFINITIVE	REGULAR OR IRREGULAR?

## BECAUSE YOU LOVED ME. CELINE DION

**ACTIVITIES:** Underline all the verbs in Past Tense that appear in the lyrics, then complete the chart.

	Regular verbs	Irregular verbs
<b>Infinitive</b>		
<b>Past Tense</b>		
<b>Translation into Spanish</b>		



For all those times you stood by me  
 For all the truth that you made me see  
 For all the joy you brought to my life  
 For all the wrong that you made right  
 For every dream you made come true  
 For all the love I found in you  
 I'll be forever thankful baby  
 You're the one who held me up  
 Never let me fall  
 You're the one who saw me through it all

You were my strength when I was weak  
 You were my voice when I couldn't speak  
 You were my eyes when I couldn't see  
 You saw the best there was in me  
 Lifted me up when I couldn't reach  
 You gave me faith 'coz you believed  
 I'm everything I am  
 Because you loved me

You were my strength when I was weak  
 You were my voice when I couldn't speak  
 You were my eyes when I couldn't see  
 You saw the best there was in me  
 Lifted me up when I couldn't reach  
 You gave me faith 'coz you believed  
 I'm everything I am  
 Because you loved me

You were always there for me  
 The tender wind that carried me  
 A light in the dark shining your love into my life  
 You've been my inspiration  
 Through the lies you were the truth  
 My world is a better place because of you

You gave me wings and made me fly  
 You touched my hand  
 I could touch the sky  
 I lost my faith, you gave it back to me  
 You said no star was out of reach  
 You stood by me and I stood tall  
 I had your love I had it all  
 I'm grateful for each day you gave me  
 Maybe I don't know that much  
 But I know this much is true  
 I was blessed because I was loved by you

You were my strength when I was weak  
 You were my voice when I couldn't speak  
 You were my eyes when I couldn't see  
 You saw the best there was in me  
 Lifted me up when I couldn't reach  
 You gave me faith 'coz you believed  
 I'm everything I am  
 Because you loved me

I'm everything I am  
 Because you loved me

## ***Paradise, COLDPLAY***

**ACTIVITIES: UNDERLINE ALL THE VERBS IN PAST TENSE THAT APPEAR IN THE LYRICS, THEN COMPLETE THE CHART.**

	<b>REGULAR VERBS</b>	<b>IRREGULAR VERBS</b>
<b>INFINITIVE</b>		
<b>PAST TENSE</b>		
<b>TRANSLATION INTO SPANISH</b>		



When she was just a girl she expected the world  
But it flew away from her reach  
So she ran away in her sleep and dreamed of  
Para-para-paradise, para-para-paradise, para-para-paradise  
Every time she closed her eyes

When she was just a girl she expected the world  
But it flew away from her reach and the bullets catch in her  
teeth  
Life goes on, it gets so heavy  
The wheel breaks the butterfly every tear a waterfall  
In the night the stormy night she'll close her eyes  
In the night the stormy night away she'd fly

And dream of para-para-paradise  
Para-para-paradise  
Para-para-paradise

(Oh oh oh oh oh, oh-oh-oh)

She'd dream of para-para-paradise  
Para-para-paradise  
Para-para-paradise

(Oh oh oh oh oh, oh-oh-oh-oh)

La-la-la-la-la-la-la  
La-la-la-la-la-la-la-la-la-la  
And so lying underneath those stormy skies  
She'd say, "Oh, oh, oh, oh, oh, oh  
I know the sun must set to rise"

This could be para-para-paradise  
Para-para-paradise

This could be para-para-paradise  
Oh, oh, oh, oh, oh, oh, oh, oh, oh

This could be para-para-paradise  
Para-para-paradise



## Past Tense Exercises

Put the verbs in past tense.

1. He (walk) to school yesterday.

He  to school yesterday.

2. They (do) their homework last night.

They  their homework last night.

3. You (are) lazy last week.

You  lazy week.

4. That woman (buy) a new book this morning.

That woman  a new book this morning.

5. The janitor (clean) the blackboard yesterday.

The janitor  the blackboard yesterday.

6. My mother (cook) food yesterday.

My mother  food yesterday.

7. This morning my teacher (teach) English.

This morning my teacher  English.



8. I (am) hungry yesterday.

I  hungry yesterday.

9. The gardener (cut) the trees last month.

The gardener  the trees last month.

10. She (drink) milk this morning.

She  milk this morning.

11. Last month the man (ride) a horse.

Last month the man  a horse.

12. Sakda (go) to Hong Kong last year.

Sakda  to Hong Kong last year.

13. The birds (fly) in the sky this morning.

The birds  in the sky this morning.

14. I (know) Tom's house last year.

I  Tom's house last year.

15. Thomas (make) tables and chairs yesterday.

Thomas  tables and chairs yesterday.

## *I kissed a girl, KATY PERRY*

**ACTIVITIES: UNDERLINE ALL THE VERBS IN PAST TENSE THAT APPEAR IN THE LYRICS, THEN COMPLETE THE CHART.**

	REGULAR VERBS	IRREGULAR VERBS
<b>INFINITIVE</b>		
<b>PAST TENSE</b>		
<b>TRANSLATION INTO SPANISH</b>		

This was never the way I planned  
 Not my intention  
 I got so brave, drink in hand  
 Lost my discretion  
 It's not what, I'm used to  
 Just wanna try you on  
 I'm curious for you  
 Caught my attention

[Chorus]  
 I kissed a girl and I liked it  
 The taste of her cherry chap stick  
 I kissed a girl just to try it  
 I hope my boyfriend don't mind it  
 It felt so wrong  
 It felt so right  
 Don't mean I'm in love tonight  
 I kissed a girl and I liked it  
 I liked it

No, I don't even know your name  
 It doesn't matter  
 You're my experimental game  
 Just human nature  
 It's not what, good girls do  
 Not how they should behave  
 My head gets so confused  
 Hard to obey

[Chorus]

Us girls we are so magical  
 Soft skin, red lips, so kissable  
 Hard to resist so touchable  
 Too good to deny it  
 Ain't no big deal, it's innocent



Perfect-English-Grammar.com  
Irregular Verbs Past Simple (Part 1)

Make the past simple:

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) some chocolates to the party.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) a new song on the radio.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (read) three books last week.
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) French to the waitress.
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ (understand) during the class, but now he doesn't understand.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) to buy some milk.
7. She \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a baby in June.
8. You \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) your keys last week.
9. They \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) 500m.
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ (give) my mother a CD for Christmas.
11. At the age of 23, she \_\_\_\_\_ (become) a doctor.
12. I \_\_\_\_\_ (know) the answer yesterday.
13. He \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) me that he lived in Toronto.
14. We \_\_\_\_\_ (lend) John £200.
15. She \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) too much coffee yesterday.
16. The children \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) in the car.
17. He \_\_\_\_\_ (keep) his promise.
18. I \_\_\_\_\_ (choose) the steak for dinner.
19. The film \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) late.
20. We \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) to Sydney.
21. They \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) to Beijing.
22. He \_\_\_\_\_ (teach) English at the University.
23. I \_\_\_\_\_ (send) you an e-mail earlier.
24. We \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) the house at 7 a.m..
25. He \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) terrible after eating the prawns.

## **Who Knew, PINK**

**ACTIVITIES: UNDERLINE ALL THE VERBS IN PAST TENSE THAT APPEAR IN THE LYRICS, THEN COMPLETE THE CHART.**

	<b>REGULAR VERBS</b>	<b>IRREGULAR VERBS</b>
<b>INFINITIVE</b>		
<b>PAST TENSE</b>		
<b>TRANSLATION INTO SPANISH</b>		

You took my hand  
 You showed me how  
 You promised me you'd be around  
 Uh huh  
 That's right  
 I took your words  
 And I believed  
 In everything  
 You said to me  
 Yeah huh  
 That's right

If someone said three years from now  
 You'd be long gone  
 I'd stand up and punch them out  
 Cause they're all wrong  
 I know better  
 Cause you said forever  
 And ever  
 Who knew

Remember when we were such fools  
 And so convinced and just too cool  
 Oh no  
 No no  
 I wish I could touch you again  
 I wish I could still call you friend  
 I'd give anything

When someone said count your blessings now  
 'fore they're long gone  
 I guess I just didn't know how  
 I was all wrong

They knew better  
Still you said forever  
And ever  
Who knew

Yeah yeah  
I'll keep you locked in my head  
Until we meet again  
Until we  
Until we meet again  
And I won't forget you my friend  
What happened

If someone said three years from now  
You'd be long gone  
I'd stand up and punch them out  
Cause they're all wrong and  
That last kiss  
I'll cherish  
Until we meet again  
And time makes  
It harder  
I wish I could remember  
But I keep  
Your memory  
You visit me in my sleep  
My darling  
Who knew  
My darling  
My darling  
Who knew  
My darling  
I miss you  
My darling  
Who knew  
Who knew



### Put the verbs into the simple past:

1. Last year I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to England on holiday.
2. It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) fantastic.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) lots of interesting places. I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) with two friends of mine.
4. In the mornings we \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) in the streets of London.
5. In the evenings we \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to pubs.
6. The weather \_\_\_\_\_ (be) strangely fine.
7. It \_\_\_\_\_ (not / rain) a lot.
8. But we \_\_\_\_\_ (see) some beautiful rainbows.
9. Where \_\_\_\_\_ (spend / you) your last holiday?

## **YESTERDAY, THE BEATLES**

Yesterday, all my troubles seemed so far away

Now it looks as though they're here to stay  
Oh, I believe in yesterday

Suddenly, I'm not half the man I used to be  
There's a shadow hanging over me.  
Oh, yesterday came suddenly

Why she had to go I don't know she wouldn't say  
I said something wrong, now I long for yesterday

Yesterday, love was such an easy game to play  
Now I need a place to hide away  
Oh, I believe in yesterday

**texto**

Why she had to go I don't know she wouldn't say  
I said something wrong, now I long for yesterday

Yesterday, love was such an easy game to play  
Now I need a place to hide away  
Oh, I believe in yesterday  
Mm mm mm mm mm mm mm

**ACTIVITY: Underline all the past tense verbs in the song and fill in the following chart:**

<b>PRESENT TENSE VERBS</b>	<b>INFINITIVE</b>	<b>PAST TENSE VERBS</b>	<b>INFINITIVE</b>



## Past habit – used to/would/past simple

When we talk about things that happened in the past but don't happen anymore we can do it in different ways.

### Used to

*We used to live in New York when I was a kid.*  
*There didn't use to be a petrol station there. When was it built?*  
We can use '**used to**' to talk about past states ....

*I used to go swimming every Thursday when I was at school.*  
*I used to smoke but I gave up a few years ago.*  
... or we can use 'used to' to talk about repeated past actions

Remember that '**used to**' is only for past states/actions that don't happen now – we can't use it for things that still happen now. Also, '**used to + infinitive**' should not be confused with '**be/get used to + 'ing' form**'.

### Would

*Every Saturday I would go on a long bike ride.*  
*My teachers would always say "Sit down and shut up!"*  
We can use '**would**' to talk about repeated past actions. Often either '**would**' or '**used to**' is possible. Both of these sentences are possible.

*Every Saturday, I would go on a long bike ride.*  
*Every Saturday I used to go on a long bike ride.*

### Past simple

*We went/used to go/would go to the same beach every summer.*  
We can use the past simple in the same way as '**used to**' and '**would**' to talk about repeated past actions.

*I had/used to have a dog called Charlie.*  
We can also use the past simple for past states.

*I went to Egypt in 1988.*  
However, if something happened only once we can't use '**used to**' or '**would**' – we must use the past simple.

<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/es/grammar-reference/past-habit-used-to-would-past-simple>

PAST TENSE



## USED TO / WOULD + Infinitive

**Used to** se usa para describir hábitos pasados o acciones que solían repetirse en el pasado. Se traduce por "**solía**" o poniendo en pretérito imperfecto el verbo que lo sigue. En negativa e interrogativa hay que usar el auxiliar **did**.

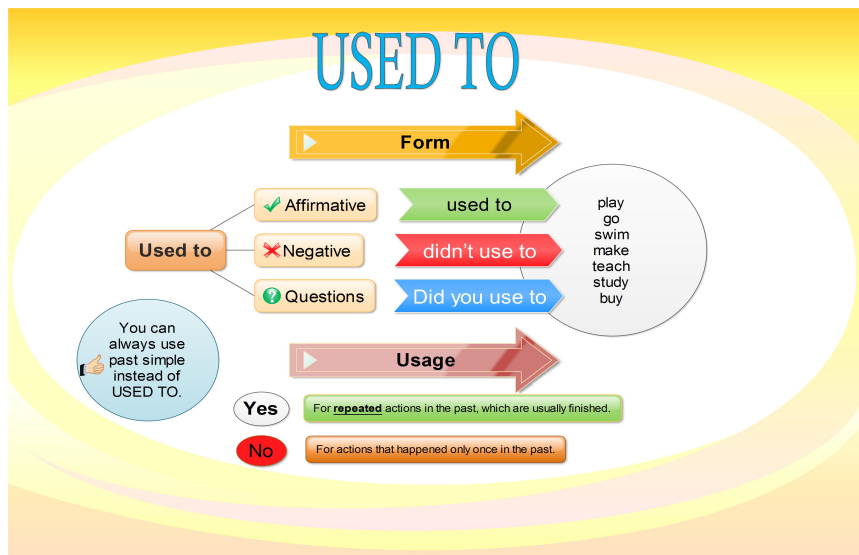
Example: She **used to** dream about becoming a football player.  
(**Solía soñar** con hacerse futbolista) (**Soñaba** con hacerse futbolista)

Al utilizar **did**, el verbo **used to** ya no debe ir en pasado.

Example: She **didn't use to get** angry. (No solía enfadarse) .  
Incorrecto- \*She **didn't used to get** angry.  
**Did you use to take** the subway?. (¿Solías coger el metro?) .  
Incorrecto- \*Did you **used to take** the subway?.

**Would** puede sustituir a **used to** en ocasiones. La diferencia está en que **would** solo se refiere a acciones repetidas, mientras que **used to** se usa para hablar de estados, situaciones y acciones.

Example: When he was a child he **would go** skating every winter.  
(Cuando era niño iba a patinar cada invierno)



## BE USED TO / GET USED TO

**Be used to** significa "**estar acostumbrado a**". Detrás de **to** puede aparecer un nombre o un verbo siempre en gerundio.

Example: He **is not used to** crowds.  
(No está acostumbrado a las multitudes)  
Famous people **are used to** receiving letters from their fans.  
(Los famosos están acostumbrados a recibir cartas de sus admiradores)

**Get used to** se refiere al proceso de acostumbrarse. En este caso, también se pone el verbo terminado en **-ing** detrás de **to**.

Example: The singer **is getting used to** the cameras.  
(El cantante se está acostumbrando a las cámaras)  
He **can't get used to speaking** in public.  
(No se acostumbra a hablar en público.)



# Worksheet 11

## Used to + infinitive

### 1 Complete the sentences with these words.

didn't use to    used to    use to

- 1 What did you \_\_\_\_\_ throw away?
- 2 We \_\_\_\_\_ throw things away. ✗
- 3 We \_\_\_\_\_ keep things we might want later. ✓

### 2 Choose the correct words to complete each sentence.

200 years ago ...

- 1 ... people *used to / didn't use to* make their own clothes.
- 2 ... people *used to / didn't use to* have mobile phones.
- 3 ... people *used to / didn't use to* read books.
- 4 ... people *used to / didn't use to* watch TV.
- 5 ... people *used to / didn't use to* drive cars.
- 6 ... people *used to / didn't use to* walk everywhere.

### 3 Choose the correct words to complete each sentence.

- 1 Why did people \_\_\_\_\_ mend their clothes?  
a) used to    b) use to    c) didn't use to
- 2 I \_\_\_\_\_ like watching football, but now I do.  
a) used to    b) use to    c) didn't use to
- 3 What did you \_\_\_\_\_ like doing when you were young?  
a) used to    b) use to    c) didn't use to

- 4 John \_\_\_\_\_ like Mary, but he doesn't now.

a) used to    b) use to    c) didn't use to

- 5 People \_\_\_\_\_ produce as much rubbish as we do nowadays.

a) used to    b) use to    c) didn't use to

- 6 Did you \_\_\_\_\_ collect anything when you were young?

a) used to    b) use to    c) didn't use to

### 4 Complete these sentences with *used to* or *didn't use to*.

- 1 I \_\_\_\_\_ play the guitar, but I do now.
- 2 I \_\_\_\_\_ ride a bike, but I don't any more.
- 3 I \_\_\_\_\_ collect stamps, but I don't any more.
- 4 I \_\_\_\_\_ enjoy getting up early, but I do now.
- 5 I \_\_\_\_\_ be worried about the environment, but I am now.
- 6 I \_\_\_\_\_ be afraid of flying, but I'm not anymore.
- 7 I \_\_\_\_\_ know how to use a computer, but I do now.

## Used to + Infinitive Exercise 1

Make an affirmative sentence, negative sentence or question using 'used to + infinitive':

1. I / live in a flat when I was a child.

---

2. We / go to the beach every summer?

---

3. She / love eating chocolate, but now she hates it.

---

4. He / not / smoke.

---

5. I / play tennis when I was at school.

---

6. She / be able to speak French, but she has forgotten it all.

---

7. He / play golf every weekend?

---

8. They both / have short hair.

---

9. Julie / study Portuguese.

---

10. I / not / hate school.

---

## Used To or Be / Get Used To Exercise

• USED TO + INFINITIVE ➡	I used to play squash - <i>I don't play anymore</i>
• BE USED TO + OBJECT OR VERB+ING	I'm used to playing rugby in the cold - <i>I am accustomed to it</i>
• GET USED TO + OBJECT OR VERB+ING	I got used to playing rugby in the heat - <i>I adapted to the heat</i>

Circle the correct answer. Fill the gaps when you've checked your answers.

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>1 Jim doesn't have a girlfriend now but he .....</p> <p>A didn't use to</p> <p>B used to</p> <p>C was using to</p> <p>2 People ..... the Internet yet but in a few years time everybody will be surfing around like crazy.</p> <p>A aren't used to using</p> <p>B doesn't use</p> <p>C isn't used to using</p> <p>3 I ..... to play football when I was young. I'm too old and fat to play now.</p> <p>A use</p> <p>B got used to</p> <p>C used</p> <p>4 Pepe Juan was in London for a year. He liked England but he ..... the insipid food and the miserable weather.</p> <p>A could ever get used to</p> <p>B could never get used to</p> <p>C can ever get used to</p> <p>5 I've been getting up early every day for years but I ..... to it.</p> <p>A used</p> <p>B am still not used</p> <p>C am already used</p> | <p>6 If you go to live in the United Kingdom, you..... on the left.</p> <p>A 'll have to get used to drive</p> <p>B 'll have to get used to driving</p> <p>C 'd have had to get used to</p> <p>7 At first it was difficult for her to speak in French all the time but she ..... to it now.</p> <p>A is used</p> <p>B uses</p> <p>C gets used</p> <p>8 After the holidays it takes me a week ..... up early again.</p> <p>A to get used to getting</p> <p>B to be used to getting</p> <p>C to get used to get</p> <p>9 The queue in the baker's ..... to be so bad but now it's terrible. It must be that new chapata bread they bake. It's delicious.</p> <p>A didn't use</p> <p>B didn't used</p> <p>C was used</p> <p>10 Do you mind if I ..... your phone?</p> <p>A used</p> <p>B am using</p> <p>C use</p> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|



## Somebody That I Used To Know, Gotye (feat. Kimbra)

Now and then I think of when we were \_\_\_\_\_  
Like when you said you felt so happy you could die  
Told \_\_\_\_\_ that you were right for me  
But felt so lonely in your company  
But that was love and it's an \_\_\_\_\_ I still remember

You can get addicted to a certain kind of sadness  
Like \_\_\_\_\_ to the end, always the end  
So when we found that we could not make sense  
Well you said that we would \_\_\_\_\_ be friends  
But I'll admit that I was \_\_\_\_\_ that it was over

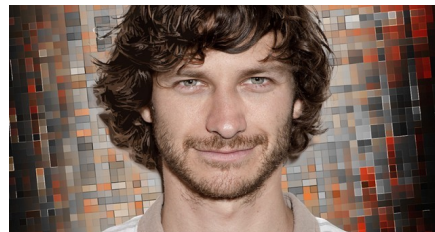
But you didn't have to cut me off  
Make out like it never \_\_\_\_\_ and that we were nothing  
And I don't even need your love  
But you \_\_\_\_\_ me like a stranger and that feels so rough  
No you didn't have to stoop so low  
Have your \_\_\_\_\_ collect your records and then change your number  
I guess that I don't need that though  
Now you're just somebody that I used to know

Now you're just somebody that I used to know  
Now you're just somebody that I used to know

Now and then I think of all the times you screwed me over  
But had me \_\_\_\_\_ it was always something that I'd done  
But I don't wanna live that way  
Reading into every \_\_\_\_\_ you say  
You said that you could let it go  
And I wouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ you hung up on somebody that you used to know

But you didn't have to cut me off  
Make out like it never happened and that we were nothing  
And I don't even need your love  
But you treat me like a stranger and that feels so rough  
No you didn't have to stoop so low  
Have your friends collect your records and then change your number  
I guess that I don't need that though  
Now you're just somebody that I used to know

Somebody  
(I used to know)  
Somebody  
(Now you're just somebody that I used to know)



### MISSING WORDS

friends / ache / glad / word / treat / together / catch / believing / happened / still /  
resignation / myself

## I'll Be There For You. *Bon Jovi*

### Missing words:

some	swimming	happy	bleeding	they
wanted	really	thousand	wine	want
true	praying	water	words	your
save	down	love	die	wish



I guess this time you're \_\_\_\_\_ leaving  
I heard your suitcase say goodbye  
And as my broken heart lies \_\_\_\_\_  
You say \_\_\_\_\_ love is suicide  
You say you've cried a \_\_\_\_\_ rivers  
And now you're \_\_\_\_\_ for the shore  
You left me drowning in my tears  
And you won't \_\_\_\_\_ me anymore  
Now I'm \_\_\_\_\_ to God you'll give me one more chance, girl

### Chorus

**I'll be there for you**  
**These five \_\_\_\_\_ I swear to you**  
**When you breathe I \_\_\_\_\_ to be the air for you**  
**I'll be there for you**  
**I'd live and I'd \_\_\_\_\_ for you**  
**Steal the sun from the sky for you**  
**Words can't say what \_\_\_\_\_ can do**  
**I'll be there for you**

I know you know we've had \_\_\_\_\_ good times  
Now \_\_\_\_\_ have their own hiding place  
I can promise you tomorrow  
But I can't buy back yesterday  
And baby you know my hands are dirty  
But I \_\_\_\_\_ to be your valentine  
I'll be the \_\_\_\_\_ when you get thirsty, baby  
When you get drunk, I'll be the \_\_\_\_\_

### Repeat Chorus

And I wasn't there when you were \_\_\_\_\_  
I wasn't there when you were \_\_\_\_\_  
I didn't mean to miss your birthday, baby  
I \_\_\_\_\_ I'd seen you blow those candles out

## Lukas Graham - 7 years

Once I was seven years old  
My momma told me  
Go make yourself some friends  
Or you'll be lonely  
Once I was seven years old

It was a big big world  
But we thought we were bigger  
Pushing each other to the limits  
We were learning quicker  
By eleven smoking herb  
And drinking burning liquor  
Never rich so we were out to make that steady figure

Once I was eleven years old  
My daddy told me  
Go get yourself a wife  
Or you'll be lonely  
Once I was eleven years old

I always had that dream  
Like my daddy before me  
So I started writing songs  
I started writing stories  
Something about the glory  
Just always seemed to bore me  
Because only those I really love  
Will ever really know me

Once I was 20 years old  
My story got told  
Before the morning sun  
When life was lonely  
Once I was 20 years old

I only see my goals  
I don't believe in failure  
Because I know the smallest voices  
They can make it major  
I got my boys with me at least those in favor  
And if we don't meet before I leave  
I hope I'll see you later

Once I was 20 years old  
My story got told  
I was writing about everything I saw before me  
Once I was 20 years old

Soon we'll be 30 years old  
Our songs have been sold  
We've traveled around the world  
And we're still roaming  
Soon we'll be 30 years old

I'm still learning about life  
My woman brought children for me  
So I can sing them all my songs  
And I can tell them stories  
Most of my boys are with me  
Some are still out seeking glory  
And some I had to leave behind  
My brother I'm still sorry

Soon I'll be sixty years old  
My daddy got sixty-one  
Remember life and then your life becomes a better one  
I made the man so happy  
When I wrote a letter once  
I hope my children come and visit  
Once or twice a month

Soon I'll be sixty years old  
Will I think the world is cold  
Or will I have a lot of children who can warm me?  
Soon I'll be sixty years old  
Soon I'll be sixty years old  
Will I think the world is cold  
Or will I have a lot of children who can warm me?  
Soon I'll be sixty years old

Once I was seven years old  
My mamma told me  
Go make yourself some friends  
Or you'll be lonely  
Once I was seven years old...

**ACTIVITY:**

**UNDERLINE ALL THE VERBS IN THE LYRICS STATING THEIR TENSES.**

