



**"PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE"**

**USES:**

You use the Present Simple when you want to talk about something you do regularly.

"I usually catch the bus."

To talk about facts that are generally true.

"The sun rises every day."

You can also use the present simple when you want to talk about your thoughts and feelings at the present moment.

"I don't want to feel as if you don't like me."

**PRESENT SIMPLE**

**1) COMPLETE THE CONJUGATION OF THE VERB TO WORK.**

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
Subject + verb (+ s)	Subj. + <b>don't</b> / <b>doesn't</b> + verb	<b>Do / Does</b> + subject +verb
I work	I don't work	Do I work ?
You _____	You _____ work	_____ you _____ ?
He _____	_____ _____	<b>Does</b> _____ work ?
She <b>works</b>	She <b>doesn't</b> work	_____ _____ work ?
It _____	It _____ work	_____ _____ _____ ?
We work	_____ don't work	Do we _____ ?
You _____	_____ _____	Do _____ work ?
They _____	_____ _____ work	_____ they work ?

Short answers					
Affirmative			Negative		
Yes,	I	do.	No,	I	don't.
_____	you	_____.	No,	you	_____.
Yes,	he	<b>does.</b>	No,	he	<b>doesn't.</b>
_____	_____	_____.	_____	_____	_____.
_____	it	_____.	No,	it	_____.
Yes,	we	_____.	_____	_____	don't.
Yes,	_____	do.	No,	you	_____.
Yes,	they	_____.	_____	_____	_____.

**Present Simple + Third Person Singular: With most verbs, simply add '-s'. For example: "She works in an-office." However, you should add 'es' to the following kinds of verbs:**

<b>He</b> <b>She</b> <b>It</b>	watches TV. teaches English.	verbs ending in 'ch'
	washes his/her/its clothes.	verbs ending in 'sh'
	misses his/her/its friend.	verbs ending in 'ss'
	goes to school. does exercise.	verbs ending in 'o'
	fixes broken bicycles.	verbs ending in 'x'
	studies English.	verbs ending in a consonant + 'y' change to 'i' before adding 'es'
	plays tennis.	Note that verbs ending in a vowel + 'y' just add 's' (vowels: a,e,i,o,u)

**FORM:**

My father wakes me up at 7 o'clock

I wake up at 8 o'clock

Does my father wake me up?

Do I wake up at 8 o'clock?

My father doesn't wake me up.

I don't wake up at 7 o'clock.

### FREQUENCY ADVERBS:

Always, often, usually, sometimes, frequently, seldom, every day, once a week, generally...

EXAMPLE:

I sometimes go to the gym.

USE: They indicate how often something occurs and are generally used with present simple.

POSITION:

WE USUALLY PUT THESE ADVERBS: Before full verbs: drive, say, feel.

He always goes to school at 8 o'clock

### AFTER THE VERB BE.

His father is sometimes tired in the evening.

### DAILY ROUTINES:

DAILY ROUTINES						
1	Wake up	Despertar		13	Have breakfast	Desayunar
2	Get up	Levantarse		14	Go to work	Ir a trabajar
3	Take a shower	Bañarse		15	Go back home	Regresar a casa
4	Brush (my) teeth	Cepillar dientes		16	Get undressed	Desvestirse
5	Wash (my) face	Lavar la cara		17	Cook	Cocinar
6	Shave	Afeitarse		18	Have lunch	Almorzar
7	Dry (my) hair	Secar cabello		19	Have dinner	Cenar
8	Brush (my) hair	Cepillar cabello		20	Drink	Beber
9	Comb (my) hair	Peinar cabello		21	Watch TV	Ver TV
10	Put on make up	Poner maquillaje		22	Go to bed	Ir a la cama
11	Take a bath	Bañarse en bañera		23	Sleep	Dormir
12	Get dressed	Vestirse		24	Do homework	Hacer tarea

**1. REWRITE THE SENTENCES BELOW PUT THE ADVERBS IN BRACKETS IN THE RIGHT PLACE.**

Mary does her homework (always)

Mark watches TV (seldom)

She cooks dinner. (never)

We go to school at 8 o'clock. (often)

We stay up until 10 p.m. (sometimes)

**2. BUILD SENTENCES WITH THE WORDS GIVEN. DON'T FORGET TO PUT THE VERB IN THE PRESENT SIMPLE.**

Visit / sometimes / she / her grandparents

busy / teacher/ be / always

do / Mark / homework / seldom

sometimes / play / Colin / at school / never

**3. PUT THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES IN THE NEGATIVE FORM.**

Susan wakes up late.

The children watch TV

Their parents go shopping at weekends.

They go to school at 8.30

Mark and Carl do their homework before dinner.

I leave school at 4 p.m.-

**4. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERBS IN BRACKETS.**

Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (wake up) at 7 o'clock.

She \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the bathroom and \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a shower.

\_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) breakfast for her and her sister?

No, she \_\_\_\_\_.

Everyday Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (take) her dog for a walk in the park.

\_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ (go) for a walk in the park near their house? - Yes, they \_\_\_\_\_.

Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (not/go) to school by bus.

She \_\_\_\_\_ (have) lunch at school.

She \_\_\_\_\_ (not/do) her homework at night.

**5. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.**

What time do you go to school?

Do you go to school by bus?

What time do you leave school?

Do you like soup?

How do you go to school?

**6. CORRECT THE 12 VERB FORMS BELOW BY ADDING "S" "ES" "IES" (THE FIRST ONE IS DONE FOR YOU).**

**My Brother's Daily Routine**

My brother always get~~S~~ up at 6:00 am, and then wash his face, and brush his teeth. After breakfast, he go to college at 7:00 am. He study history and English and he always pass his exams with an A+ grade! Then, he hurry back home at around 4:00 pm and do his homework before he has dinner at 6:30 pm, and then he watch TV in the evenings. In his free time he play tennis and read magazines. He also has a part-time job two days a week: he teach English and Spanish at a local college!

**7. LIKES AND DISLIKES.**



play frisbee

A.-What do you like doing Mike?

\_\_\_\_\_



talk to friends

B.-What do you like doing Shara?

\_\_\_\_\_



draw

C.-What do you like doing Jonh ?

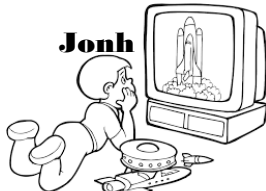
\_\_\_\_\_



read

D.-What do you like doing Tom?

\_\_\_\_\_



Watch TV

E.-What do you like doing Lucy?

\_\_\_\_\_



write

F.-What do you like doing Pamela ?

\_\_\_\_\_

8. TICK YOUR LIKES , CROSS YOUR DISLIKES , WRITE ABOUT THEM.

	Love	Like	Don't like	Can't stand	Hate
Watching TV					
Swimming					
Singing					
Skiing					
Skating					
Reading					
Walking					
Jogging					
Listening to the music					
Driving a car					

9. COMPLETE.

- a. I like \_\_\_\_\_ *broccoli* but I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ *hamburgers* \_\_\_\_\_  
 b. I like \_\_\_\_\_ but I don't like \_\_\_\_\_  
 c. I like \_\_\_\_\_ but I don't like \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. I like \_\_\_\_\_ but I don't like \_\_\_\_\_  
 e. I like \_\_\_\_\_ but I don't like \_\_\_\_\_

10. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING THE INFORMATION. DON'T FORGET TO USE SOME OF THESE VERBS: LIKE, LOVE, ENJOY, PREFER, HATE.

- a) Tim  \_\_\_\_\_ (salad) but  \_\_\_\_\_ (soup)  
 b) Susan  \_\_\_\_\_ (ice-cream) but  \_\_\_\_\_ (lettuce)  
 c) I  \_\_\_\_\_ fish but  \_\_\_\_\_ (meat)  
 d) My mother  \_\_\_\_\_ tea but  \_\_\_\_\_ (coffee)

11. COMPLETE THE QUESTIONS USING THE INFORMATION. DON'T FORGET TO USE SOME OF THESE VERBS: LIKE, LOVE, ENJOY, PREFER, HATE.

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ the children \_\_\_\_\_ scrambled eggs? No, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 b) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ soup? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_  
 c) \_\_\_\_\_ Mary \_\_\_\_\_ orange juice? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 d) \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ rice? No, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 e) \_\_\_\_\_ your brother \_\_\_\_\_ fruit? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 f) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ milk? NO, \_\_\_\_\_.

12. A LOT / MUCH / MANY.

<b>Much</b> + Uncountable	<b>Many</b> + Countable	<b>A lot of</b> + Countable/Uncountable
much money much time much food much coffee...	many books many people many shops many questions...	a lot of food a lot of coffee a lot of people a lot of shops...

<p><i>B. Questions</i></p> <p>Do you drink much coffee? How much money have you got? She hasn't got much money.</p> <p>Do you know many people? She hasn't got many friends.</p>	<p><i>B. Statements</i></p> <p>I drink a lot of coffee. They have got a lot of friends. There are a lot of restaurants.</p>
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**Note:**

There **is** a lot of food/ money/ coffee etc. (*singular verb*)  
 There **are** a lot of trees/ shops/ people etc. (*plural verb*)  
 A lot of people **speak** English. (*not 'A lot of people speaks'*)

**13. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH MUCH OR MANY.**

- How \_\_\_\_\_ money do you have there?
- I don't have \_\_\_\_\_ close friends.
- There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ petrol left in the car.
- How \_\_\_\_\_ information have you got?
- There are \_\_\_\_\_ glasses of water on the table.
- Don't give him \_\_\_\_\_ money – just a few euros.

**14. PUT IN A LOT / A LOT OF / MUCH / MANY.**

- Do you drink \_\_\_\_\_ tea?
- I like reading. I've got \_\_\_\_\_ books.
- There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ milk in the fridge.
- It costs \_\_\_\_\_ money to travel round the world.
- Please be quick! I haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ time.
- How \_\_\_\_\_ foreign languages do you speak?
- They didn't ask me \_\_\_\_\_ questions.
- There was \_\_\_\_\_ food at the party but I didn't eat \_\_\_\_\_.
- We saw \_\_\_\_\_ interesting things in the museum.
- We went on a cheap holiday. It didn't cost \_\_\_\_\_.
- Most of the town is modern – there aren't \_\_\_\_\_ old buildings.

**15. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES. USE A LOT OF/ MUCH/ MANY.**

Jane has a problem. She wants to get married but doesn't know which man to choose.

John's got 1 \_\_\_\_\_ cars but he hasn't got 2 \_\_\_\_\_ patience.  
 David's got 3 \_\_\_\_\_ money, but he hasn't got 4 \_\_\_\_\_ friends.  
 Michel hasn't got 5 \_\_\_\_\_ money, but he has got 6 \_\_\_\_\_ charm.  
 Arthur has got 7 \_\_\_\_\_ fun, but he hasn't got 8 \_\_\_\_\_ sense of humour.  
 Bill hasn't got 9 \_\_\_\_\_ clothes, but he's got 10 \_\_\_\_\_ fun.  
 Sid's got 11 \_\_\_\_\_ style, but he has not got 12 \_\_\_\_\_ humour.  
 Fred has not got 13 \_\_\_\_\_ style, but he's got 14 \_\_\_\_\_ luck.  
 Jane is very lucky because all the men love her and want to marry her because she's got 15 \_\_\_\_\_ charm, 16 \_\_\_\_\_ personality and 17 \_\_\_\_\_ friends. But she hasn't got 18 \_\_\_\_\_ money, so she hasn't got 19. \_\_\_\_\_ clothes although she dresses with 20. \_\_\_\_\_ elegance.  
 Which man do you think would be the best for her?

<p><b>(a) little</b> + almost anything (uncountable) (a) little water (a) little time (a) little money...</p>	<p><b>(a) few</b> + almost anything (countable) (a) few books (a) few people (a) few days...</p>
<p><b>a little</b> = some but not much She didn't eat anything, but she drank a little water.</p>	<p><b>a few</b> = some but not many We're going away for a few days. Last night I wrote a few letters.</p>
<p><b>little</b> = nearly no or nothing There was little food in the fridge. It was nearly empty.</p> <p><b>very little</b> She is very thin because she eats very little.</p>	<p><b>few</b> = nearly no There were few people in the park. It was nearly empty.</p> <p><b>very few</b> Her English is very good. She makes very few mistakes.</p>
<p><b>a little is a positive idea</b> They have a little money, so they aren't poor. (=some but not much money)</p> <p><b>little is a negative idea</b> They have little money. They are very poor. (=nearly no money)</p>	<p><b>a few is a positive idea</b> I have got a few friends, so I am not lonely. (=some but not too many friends)</p> <p><b>few is a negative idea</b> I am sad and lonely. I have got few friends. (=nearly no friends)</p>

**16. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH A FEW OR A LITTLE.**

1. There is \_\_\_\_\_ bread in the cupboard. But it's enough for dinner. 2. Susan has \_\_\_\_\_ friends. She doesn't feel lonely. 3. Can I have \_\_\_\_\_ milk in my coffee? I like white. 4. There are \_\_\_\_\_ puddles on the road. Let's put on rubber boots. 5. \_\_\_\_\_ apples are enough for me not to feel hungry. 6. I have \_\_\_\_\_ money in my wallet. 7. You have \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes in the test. 8. There is \_\_\_\_\_ meat in the fridge.

**17. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.**

<p>1. I eat <u>C</u> meat. I prefer fish. A. very few B. a few C. very little</p> <p>2. Has he got many interesting books in his library? A. a little B. much C. a lot</p> <p>3. She doesn't eat _____ chocolate because she doesn't like it. A. much B. a lot of C. little</p> <p>4. There are _____ apples on the plate. Take one. A. a few B. a lot C. a little</p> <p>5. You haven't got _____ mistakes in your test. A. a few B. a lot C. many</p> <p>6. There is _____ milk in the fridge. Can you buy some? A. a few B. a little C. little</p> <p>7. Put _____ sugar into your tea. A. a few B. a little C. little</p>	<p>8. Very ___ pupils in our class can do such difficult sums. A. a few B. few C. little</p> <p>9. There are _____ of shops and restaurants in our district. A. a few B. a lot C. many</p> <p>10. There are _____ of mushrooms in the forest this year. A. a few B. a lot C. a little</p> <p>11. I can speak English _____, but not very much. A. a few B. a lot C. a little</p> <p>12. There is _____ furniture in the house; it's almost empty. A. little B. a little C. few</p>
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**18. COMPLETE THE CONVERSATIONS WITH : HOW MUCH/HOW MANY/ SOME/ ANY**

**John:** Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ help with your shopping list?

**Mary:** That would be lovely. Thank you John. I need milk!

**John:** \_\_\_\_\_ milk do you need?

**Mary:** Take three litres, it will be fine.

**John:** Do you need \_\_\_\_\_ eggs?

**Mary:** Yes, please take \_\_\_\_\_ eggs.

**John:** \_\_\_\_\_ eggs do you need?

**Mary:** I think 6 will be enough. I also need flour!

**John:** and \_\_\_\_\_ flour do you want me to buy for you?

**Mary:** I don't know yet. I think I've got some left in fact.

**John:** Don't forget Mary, that \_\_\_\_\_ friends are coming tonight for supper!

**Mary:** I remember! \_\_\_\_\_ friends are coming?

**John:** I think they will be three of them.

**Mary:** Should we bake \_\_\_\_\_ cakes? Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ idea what we could serve them?

**John:** I'm sure you will find a great idea. Now I'm going shopping. Call me if you need anything else!



**19. USE THE FOLLOWING WORDS TO COMPLETE THE CONVERSATION.**

bill / bottle / dessert / drinks / fish and chips / menu / problem / order / table / thank you / hungry

**Guests:** A \_\_\_\_\_ for two, please.

**Waiter:** Yes of course, no \_\_\_\_\_.

**Guests:** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Waiter:** Here you go. Would you like to see the \_\_\_\_\_?

**Guests:** Yes please. We are very \_\_\_\_\_.

*(The guests look at the menu)*

**Waiter:** Are you ready to \_\_\_\_\_?

**Guests:** We'd like \_\_\_\_\_ please.

**Waiter:** Would you like any \_\_\_\_\_?

**Guests:** An orange juice, a coke and a \_\_\_\_\_ of red wine.

*(The guests have finished their meals)*

**Waiter:** Would you like a \_\_\_\_\_?

**Guests:** No thank you. Could we have the \_\_\_\_\_ please?

**20. FILL IN THE MISSING WORDS & FIND THE RIGHT ORDER OF THE DIALOGUE.**

**A couple comes to the restaurant...**

<b>3</b>	<b>A:</b>	A coke please.
	<b>Waiter:</b>	Good evening. Take this table next to the window, please. What would you like to _____?
	<b>Waiter:</b>	Do you also want to _____ something?
	<b>B:</b>	I am so thirsty. I'll have a _____ of mineral water, please.
	<b>B:</b>	Yes. Could you bring us the menu?
	<b>A:</b>	Good evening. A _____ for two please.
	<b>Waiter:</b>	Of course. Just a minute.

**GOING SHOPPING**

**21. COMPLETE THE 15 SENTENCES WITH THE WORDS ON THE RIGHT.**

<p>How much does this sweater cost? What's the _____?</p> <p>Should I buy a size small, _____, or large jacket. I don't know what size he wears.</p> <p>Would you like to pay by _____ or by credit card?</p> <p>Is the store _____ or closed?</p> <p>(A) Where can I _____ this shirt?</p> <p>(B) You can try it on in the _____.</p> <p>If you want to bring back that jacket and exchange it for a new one, you must have a _____.</p> <p>I'm going to buy a lot of things, so I don't want a shopping basket. I need a _____.</p> <p>That television is very expensive, so I'm going to wait for it to go _____.</p> <p>There are too many people standing in line at that _____. Let's go to another one.</p> <p>The table costs \$59, but don't forget that you also have to pay _____. That's an extra 10%.</p> <p>That store is very popular. There are always very many _____ buying things.</p> <p>Oh no! I almost walked out of the store and almost forgot to _____ for my things!</p> <p>The _____ are from 9 am to 9 pm.</p> <p>I don't have much money, but I still like to go to shopping malls and _____.</p>	<p><b>C</b> cash n. cashier n. customers n.</p> <p><b>F</b> fitting room n.</p> <p><b>M</b> medium adj., n.</p> <p><b>O</b> on sale phr. open adj., v.</p> <p><b>P</b> pay v. price n.</p> <p><b>R</b> receipt n.</p> <p><b>S</b> sales tax n. shopping cart n. store hours n.</p> <p><b>T</b> try on v.</p> <p><b>W</b> window shop v.</p>
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**22. CHOOSE THE BEST ALTERNATIVE FOR EACH SCENARIO.**

**When you are in a shop and you want to express what you would like to buy, you use...**

A I'm looking for... B Would you like...? C Here you are. D How about...? /What about... ?

**When you want to make an offer or invite someone to do something, you use...**

A I'm looking for... B Would you like...? C Here you are.  
D How about...?/What about... ?

**When you are giving something to someone, you use...**

A I'm looking for... B Would you like...? C Here you are.  
D How about...? /What about... ?

**When you want to make a suggestion or propose an idea, you use...**

A I'm looking for... B Would you like...? C Here you are.  
D How about...?/What about... ?

**“PRESENT CONTINUOUS GRAMMAR”**

<p><b>Read this example:</b></p> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;"><b>I´m studying English now.</b></p>	<p><b>FORM:</b></p> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;"><b>am / is / are + verb + ing</b></p>
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AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
<b>I am running</b>	<b>I am not running</b>	<b>Am I running?</b>
<b>You are running</b>	<b>You are not running</b>	<b>Are you running?</b>
<b>He is running</b>	<b>He is not running</b>	<b>Is he running?</b>
<b>She is running</b>	<b>She is not running</b>	<b>Is she running?</b>
<b>It is running</b>	<b>It is not running</b>	<b>Is it running?</b>
<b>We are running</b>	<b>We are not running</b>	<b>Are we running?</b>
<b>You are running</b>	<b>You are not running</b>	<b>Are you running?</b>
<b>They are running</b>	<b>They are not running</b>	<b>Are they running?</b>

<b>USES</b>
<p><b>We use the present continuous:</b> describe something taking place at the moment of speaking. E.g.: I´m reading now.</p> <p><b>something happening for a short time.</b> E.g.: I´m staying with my friend for a few days.</p>

SPELLING	BUT	TIME EXPRESSIONS
Clean—cleaning	Make—making	Now
Do—doing	Write—writing	· At the moment/at present
Be—being	Sit—sitting	· This morning/evening e.t.c.





**28. COMPLETE THE TEXT. USE THE PRESENT SIMPLE OR PRESENT CONTINUOUS.**

Sue usually \_\_\_\_ (go) for a walk with her friends on Sundays. They often \_\_\_\_ (play) games. But today she and her brother are in the circus. At the moment they \_\_\_\_ (watch) the show. A man and a woman \_\_\_\_ (ride) a horse. Sue \_\_\_\_ (take) pictures. Sue's brother \_\_\_\_ (look) at the watch. He's bored because he \_\_\_\_ (not like) circus.

**TENSE USAGE: SIMPLE PRESENT VS PRESENT CONTINUOUS.**

PRESENT CONTINUOUS	KEY WORDS	PRESENT SIMPLE	
· Now		· Always	· every day / year etc.
· At the moment/at present		· never	· once a week
· This morning/evening etc..		· usually	· in the evening / morning etc..
· Today/tonight		· sometimes	· at night
· Nowadays		· often	· all the time
· Look! Listen!		· rarely / seldom	· regularly
		· occasionally	· normally
		· frequently	
		· every day / year	

**29. FILL IN WITH THE CORRECT TENSE FORM: PRESENT SIMPLE VS. PRESENT CONTINUOUS**

- 1) He ..... (work) now.
- 2) I ..... (usually/read) a newspaper every morning.
- 3) Tom and Mary ..... (often/take) photos.
- 4) ..... the cat ..... (play) in the garden now?
- 5) A: Where ..... you ..... (live)?  
B: We ..... (live) in London.
- 6) She ..... (not/like) Monica.
- 7) A: What ..... Jim ..... (do) at the moment?  
B: He ..... (sleep).
- 8) I ..... (not/ understand).
- 9) ..... you ..... (usually/wash up) in the bathtub?
- 10) We ..... (not/ write) letters at the moment.
- 11) He ..... (collect) coins.

**30. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:**

1. Harry plays tennis \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. on Sundays b. now
2. Judy \_\_\_\_\_ a bath at the moment  
a. is having b. has

3. I usually \_\_\_\_\_ on holiday in July.  
**a.** am going **b.** go
4. "Where's Dad?"- In the garden. He \_\_\_\_\_ the car  
**a.** is washing **b.** washes
5. Colin usually cooks dinner but Mary \_\_\_\_\_ it today.  
**a.** is making **b.** makes
6. Alex is taking a photo \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a.** at the moment **b.** every day

**31. FILL IN THE SPACES WITH THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERB IN SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE OR PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE.**

1. Right now, I **(watch)** \_\_\_\_\_ a movie. I **(watch)** \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of movies.
2. Rickie **(be)** \_\_\_\_\_ my friend. We **(like)** \_\_\_\_\_ to talk together. Right now, we **(talk)** \_\_\_\_\_ about school.
3. The police officer **(wear)** \_\_\_\_\_ a badge and a gun to work every day.
4. Jaime usually **(eat)** \_\_\_\_\_ cold cereal for breakfast, but today he **(eat)** \_\_\_\_\_ oatmeal instead.
5. Alison and I **(study)** \_\_\_\_\_ for the exam. We **(not, want)** \_\_\_\_\_ to fail it!
6. Jonas **(sing)** \_\_\_\_\_ in the band on Saturdays, and Veda **(play)** \_\_\_\_\_ the guitar.
7. My uncle **(live)** \_\_\_\_\_ in Tennessee. I **(live)** \_\_\_\_\_ in North Carolina.
8. My mom **(cook)** \_\_\_\_\_ dinner tonight. **(You, want)** \_\_\_\_\_ to eat with us?
9. Tiffany and Mark **(travel)** \_\_\_\_\_ to Spain. They will stay in Madrid.
10. We **(read)** \_\_\_\_\_ the newspaper every morning.

**32. COMPLETE THE TEXT WITH THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERB IN SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE OR PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE.**

1. My favourite aunt, Monica, \_\_\_\_\_ **(teach)** archaeology at the university. Right now, she \_\_\_\_\_ **(give)** a class on the art of ancient Egypt. She \_\_\_\_\_ **(do)** a lot of sports and \_\_\_\_\_ **(go)** to the cinema regularly. This month, she \_\_\_\_\_ **(learn)** to hang glide. But she also \_\_\_\_\_ **(climb)** mountains every weekend and \_\_\_\_\_ **(do)** scuba diving when she is on holidays.

**“COMMON HEALTH PROBLEMS”**

- a. I have a toothache.
- b. I have a runny nose.
- c. The man has a cough.
- d. I have a terrible backache.
- e. My sister has a broken leg.
- f. I'm in bed with the flu.
- g. Look at that overweight American!
- h. Dance music gives me a headache.
- i. Spicy food gives me a stomachache.
- j. I have a sore throat.

**33. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES.**

1. I had to stand up for ten hours; now I've got .... backache.....
2. She has always smoked a lot, and now she's got a bad .....
3. He's got a ..... – look, it's 39 degrees.
4. I walked 20 kilometres today, and my feet .....
5. What's the ..... ? You look terrible. ~ I don't feel .....
6. I ate too much at lunch and now I've got .....
7. My son had four ice creams and now he feels .....

B: Write some advice to people using should and the word in brackets.

1. I've got a bad toothache. (dentist) .....You should go to the dentist.....
2. I've got a cold. (chemist's)  
.....
3. I've got flu. (GP)  
.....
4. My ear hurts. (pharmacy)  
.....
5. I feel sick. (while)  
.....

**34. IMAGINE YOU ARE A DOCTOR. CHOOSE A SUITABLE TREATMENT FOR EACH ONE OF THEM.**

rash	headache	sprain
fever	stomach-ache	infection
insect bite	toothache	broken bone
chills	high blood pressure	cut bruise
black eyes	sore throat	burn
backache		

bed rest	tablet
surgery	pill
heating pad	injection
ice pack	ointment
capsule	eye drops

**35. DIALOGUE: ¡PRACTICE WITH A PARTNER!**

Doctor! I don't feel \_\_\_\_\_ . I think I have the \_\_\_\_\_ .

Oh dear! What are your \_\_\_\_\_ ?

I have a) \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ .

Ok, well you should \_\_\_\_\_ for the \_\_\_\_\_ .

How many \_\_\_\_\_ should I take? How often should I take them?

You should take \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ times per day.

**"SIMPLE PAST TENSE"**

**36. WRITE IN THE PAST SIMPLE.**

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. watch - ..... | 2. stop-.....   |
| 3. play-.....    | 4. study-.....  |
| 5. live-.....    | 6. visit-.....  |
| 7. be-.....      | 8. buy-.....    |
| 9. cost-.....    | 10. drink-..... |
| 11. drive-.....  | 12. have-.....  |
| 13. make-.....   | 14. write-..... |
| 15. read-.....   | 16. catch-..... |
| 17. spend-.....  | 18. run-.....   |
| 19. lose-.....   | 20. swim-.....  |

## GRAMMAR

### REGULAR VERBS

Affirmative Infinitive + ed	Negative Did not /Didn't + infinitive	Questions Did + subject+ infinitive
I walked	I did not (didn't) walk	Did I walk?
You walked	You did not (didn't) walk	Did you walk?
He walked	He did not (didn't) walk	Did he walk?
She walked	She did not (didn't) walk	Did she walk?
It walked	It did not (didn't) walk	Did it walk?
We walked	We did not (didn't) walk	Did we walk?
You walked	You did not (didn't) walk	Did you walk?
They walked	They did not (didn't) walk	Did they walk?

SHORT ANSWERS	HOW TO MAKE REGULAR SIMPLE PAST FORMS
Yes, I did / No, I didn't	<input type="checkbox"/> Most verbs: + ed Examples. Work → worked Help → helped  <input type="checkbox"/> After -e: + -d Examples: hope → hoped Like → liked
Yes, you did / No, you didn't	
Yes, he did / No, he didn't	
Yes, she did / No, she didn't	
Yes, it did / No, it didn't	
Yes, we did / No, we didn't	
Yes, you did / No, you didn't	
Yes, they did / No, they didn't.	

How to make regular simple past forms: DOUBLING	How to make regular simple past forms: Verbs ending in -Y
<input type="checkbox"/> One vowel + one consonant: double consonant + -ed Example: stop → stopped <input type="checkbox"/> Two vowels: don't double Example: seem → seemed <input type="checkbox"/> Two consonants: don't double Example: want → wanted <input type="checkbox"/> Only double in STRESSED syllables Example: prefer → preferred	<input type="checkbox"/> Vowel + y: + ed Example: play → played <input type="checkbox"/> Consonant + y: + ied Example: try → tried

### 37. WRITE THESE VERBS IN PAST SIMPLE

· Walk	· Stay	· Visit
· Hate	· Study	· Open
· Arrive	· Cry	· Rain
· Live	· Annoy	· Shout

· Change	· Carry	· Rob
· Pass	· Hurry	· Fit
· Cook	· Pray	· Refer
· Shave	· Shop	· Fit
· Watch	· Jump	· Try

**USES:** We use the Past Simple to talk about finished actions in the past.

### PAST TENSE IRREGULAR VERBS

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE	SHORT ANSWERS
I went	I didn't go	Did I go?	Yes, I did
You went	You didn't go	Did you go?	No, you didn't
He went	He didn't go	Did he go?	Yes, he did
She went	She didn't go	Did she go?	No, she didn't
It went	It didn't go	Did it go?	Yes, it did
We went	We didn't go	Did we go?	No, it didn't
You went	You didn't go	Did you go ?	Yes, you did
They went	They didn't go	Did they go?	No, they didn't

- Some verbs are called irregular because their form in the past simple is considerably different from their infinitive form.

E.g.: go →went

- There is no rule to form the Past simple of Irregular verbs. That's why their form must be learnt by heart.
- The past simple of irregular verbs keeps the same form for every person E.g.: I went, she went, they went...

### 38. FILL IN THE GAPS WITH THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERBS.

1. Yesterday we \_\_\_\_\_(do) lots of things. We \_\_\_\_\_(have) classes and in the afternoon we \_\_\_\_\_(play) games or \_\_\_\_\_(look) for information on the Internet. We \_\_\_\_\_(write) letters to our friends, we \_\_\_\_\_(drink) orange juice and at 10.00 we \_\_\_\_\_(go ) to bed.
2. Last year Carol \_\_\_\_\_(come) to my house. She \_\_\_\_\_(teach) me English in the afternoon and then we \_\_\_\_\_(drive) to the garden with my parents, and we \_\_\_\_\_(eat) ice creams. One afternoon Carol \_\_\_\_\_(be) playing in the garden when she \_\_\_\_\_(lose) her wallet. She \_\_\_\_\_(look) everywhere but she \_\_\_\_\_(not find) it, so she \_\_\_\_\_(leave) Portugal in the next day.
3. Last night I \_\_\_\_\_(see) a bird in my garden. It \_\_\_\_\_(fall) in the grass because it \_\_\_\_\_(be) hurt. I \_\_\_\_\_(take) it home and I \_\_\_\_\_(give) it some food. The bird \_\_\_\_\_(not drink) water.

## TIME EXPRESSIONS

YESTERDAY, LAST MONTH, LAST WEEK. LAST YEAR, TWO WEEKS AGO, ON MARCH 10<sup>TH</sup>, IN APRIL, ETC.

### 39. WRITE IN THE NEGATIVE:

1. The first lesson began at 8.35 \_\_\_\_\_
2. In the afternoon they played baseball. \_\_\_\_\_
3. There was a tea break at 12.30. \_\_\_\_\_
4. He spoke English. \_\_\_\_\_
5. They went to bed after lunch. \_\_\_\_\_
6. He started the job yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_
7. They lived in a village. \_\_\_\_\_
8. My friend smiled. \_\_\_\_\_
9. We ran to the garden. \_\_\_\_\_
10. She sang very well in the party. \_\_\_\_\_

### 40. ASK QUESTIONS.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
I had lunch at 12.30.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
Yesterday I went to the Forum.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
We played football and baseball.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
The classes began at 8.30.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
She taught him Chinese.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
Yes, we did.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
They were in my house.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
She felt extremely nervous.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
I came from school by car.

### 41. COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING TEXT USING THE PAST TENSE OF THE VERBS IN BRACKETS.

Anna's holiday \_\_\_\_\_ (be) great last summer. She \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) in a college in England for two weeks. She \_\_\_\_\_ (have) classes in the mornings and in the afternoons she \_\_\_\_\_ (do) some sports like swimming or tennis.

In the evenings she often \_\_\_\_\_ (go) dancing or \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) films with her new friends.

At weekends they \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) to some interesting places. Once they \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) Markwell Zoo where they \_\_\_\_\_ (see) some beautiful animals. Anna \_\_\_\_\_ (not like) the food at the college but that \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) a problem. She \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) a lot of people and \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) some English. All the students in her class \_\_\_\_\_ (be) sorry to go home. They all \_\_\_\_\_ (promise) to come back next summer.

**"PAST TENSE - TO BE"**

AFFIRMATIVE STATEMENTS		
I	WAS	
HE		late
SHE		happy
IT		at school
WE	WERE	a student
YOU		early
THEY		in here

NEGATIVE STATEMENTS		
I	WAS NOT WASN'T	tall
HE		bored
SHE		angry
IT		short
WE	WERE NOT WEREN'T	
YOU		free
THEY		angry

QUESTIONS		
WAS	I	early?
	HE	late?
	SHE	happy?
	IT	in here?
WERE	WE	free?
	YOU	bored?
	THEY	tal?

**42. COMPLETE WITH WAS OR WERE.**

- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. She _____         | 11. Diego _____       |
| 2. Carlos _____      | 12. Her hair _____    |
| 3. He and she _____  | 13. Mice _____        |
| 4. You and I _____   | 14. Horses _____      |
| 5. they _____        | 15. Luis _____        |
| 6. Costa Rica _____  | 16. We _____          |
| 7. A picture _____   | 17. Wilson _____      |
| 8. My bike _____     | 18. April _____       |
| 9. Many people _____ | 19. Jose and We _____ |
| 10. Everybody _____  | 20. My teacher _____  |

**43. COMPLETE WITH WAS – WASN-T – WERE – WEREN'T.**

Andrés \_\_\_\_\_ (+) in the bank. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ (-) working yesterday. Tomas and I \_\_\_\_\_ (-) friends. We \_\_\_\_\_ (+) in the same classroom. My country \_\_\_\_\_ (-) very expensive. Merlin and Laura \_\_\_\_\_ (+) a happy couple. Brazil \_\_\_\_\_ (+) champion in 2002. I \_\_\_\_\_ (-) worried. All my students \_\_\_\_\_ (+) at the party with their parents. My boss \_\_\_\_\_ (+) very serious. I \_\_\_\_\_ (-) confused. My dad \_\_\_\_\_ (+) wrong. My car \_\_\_\_\_ (-) red. Wives \_\_\_\_\_ (+) Smart.

**44. UNSCRAMBLE AND ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS. ADD WAS / WERE.**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. you / in the last party / who?<br>a. _____<br>b. _____       | 5. I / why / alone?<br>a. _____<br>b. _____                |
| 2. you / where / last period?<br>a. _____<br>b. _____           | 6. / Who / the principal?<br>a. _____<br>b. _____          |
| 3. where / your sister / last winter /?<br>a. _____<br>b. _____ | 7. / more expensive / which book/?<br>a. _____<br>b. _____ |
| 4. Vanessa / how long/ in costa Rica?<br>a. _____<br>b. _____   | 8. How much / your laptop?<br>a. _____<br>b. _____         |

**45. COMPLETE THE STORY WITH THE PAST SIMPLE FORM OF THE VERBS IN BRACKETS.**

**Elvis Presley**

Elvis Presley \_\_\_\_\_ (be) one of the most popular singers of his time. He was called 'The King of Rock 'n' Roll' and almost thirty years after his death, people still listen to his music.

Elvis Aaron Presley \_\_\_\_\_ (be born) on 8th January 1935, in Mississippi, USA. He \_\_\_\_\_ (win) a singing contest at the age of six and played his first guitar at the age of eleven. As a young man, Elvis \_\_\_\_\_ (work) as a lorry driver before he became a singer.

He \_\_\_\_\_ (have) his first hit, 'Heartbreak Hotel', in 1956. In the same year, he \_\_\_\_\_ (make) his first film, 'Love me Tender'. In 1958, Elvis \_\_\_\_\_ (join) the army and went to Germany. There he \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) Priscilla Beaulieu. They \_\_\_\_\_ (marry) in 1967. Elvis \_\_\_\_\_ (become) one of the richest singers in history. During his lifetime he \_\_\_\_\_ (record) a large number of songs and many of them were big hits. He \_\_\_\_\_ (perform) his last concert on 26th June 1977.

Sadly, Elvis \_\_\_\_\_ (die) a few months later on 16th August. He was only 42 years old. 'The King' is dead, but his legend lives on!

**46. READ THE BIOGRAPHY AND BUILD A TIMELINE WITH THE MOST IMPORTANT DATES.**

**Pablo Neruda:**

Neftalí Ricardo Reyes Basoalto was born on July 12, 1904, in Parral, Chile, a city in Linares Province in the Maule Region. His father was Jose Reyer and his mother was Rosa Basoalto, she died when Pablo Neruda was 2-month-old. When he was 2 years old moved to Temuco. His first poems were published in the newspaper "La mañana". Neruda studied pedagogy at the "Universidad de Chile". In 1945 Neruda won the national prize in literature and in 1971 he won the Nobel Prize in Literature. On 23 September 1973, Neruda died of prostate cancer in his house in "Isla Negra, El Quisco", Neruda's death reverberated around the world.

**47. WRITE ABOUT YOUR LAST HOLIDAY.**

This summer I went to....	the sea plane	bicycle terrible
I travelled by (on)...	train	horrible
My trip was very....	wonderful beautiful	animals boring
I saw many....., .... and....	great the ocean the beach	dangerous spiders snakes
When we arrived, the weather was...	the forest swim lie in the sun	the forest the river the village
We went to ....	friends the best	the mountains climb
How it is .....to.....!	warm the park	the worst foot
In the evening we.....	made a fire sang songs	exhausting dull
I met many.....	fields rivers	ugly cold
It was ... summer in my life	animals	people

**“THIS IS THE END”  
MEMO HDZ.**