

UNIT 5

- **Present Continuous Affirmative**
- **Present Continuous Negative**
- **Present Continuous Interrogative**
- **Present Continuous and Present Simple**

3

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

El *present continuous* se usa para expresar acciones que están pasando ahora (en el momento en el que hablamos). Lo acompañan adverbios como *now, at the moment, at present* o *these days*.

No sirve para acciones habituales (ver capítulo 1).

¡Atención! *What are you doing? I'm drinking water.*

Esta situación la podemos traducir de dos maneras.

a) ¿Qué haces? Bebo agua.

b) ¿Qué estás haciendo? Estoy bebiendo agua.

Al traducir de una lengua a otra debemos tenerlo en cuenta.

ESTRUCTURA

Afirmativa

Sujeto + *be* + verbo *-ing* + complementos

She is drinking water. (Está bebiendo agua.)

Negativa

Sujeto + *be* + *not* + verbo *-ing* + complementos

We aren't playing chess now. (No estamos jugando al ajedrez ahora.)

Interrogativa

(Partícula interrogativa) + *be* + sujeto + verbo *-ing* + complementos + ?

What are you reading? (¿Qué lees?)

Is Peter singing? (¿Peter está cantando?)

TO WORK

AFIRMATIVA		NEGATIVA	
Forma completa	Forma contraída	Forma completa	Forma contraída
I am working.	I'm working.	I am not working.	I'm not working.
You are working.	You're working.	You are not working.	You aren't working.
He is working.	He's working.	He is not working.	He isn't working.
She is working.	She's working.	She is not working.	She isn't working.
It is working.	It's working.	It is not working.	It isn't working.
We are working.	We're working.	We are not working.	We aren't working.
You are working.	You're working.	You are not working.	You aren't working.
They are working.	They're working.	They are not working.	They aren't working.

INTERROGATIVA

(Where) am I working?
(Where) are you working?
(Where) is he working?
(Where) is she working?
(Where) is it working?
(Where) are we working?
(Where) are you working?
(Where) are they working?

¡Atención! El verbo *be* cambia, pero la forma con *-ing* es igual para todas las personas. La afirmativa y la negativa pueden estar contraídas o ir en la forma completa. La partícula interrogativa puede aparecer o no; por eso está entre paréntesis.

Reglas ortográficas

Para añadir *-ing* al verbo debemos tener en cuenta los siguientes casos:

- La mayoría de verbos añaden *-ing* a la raíz sin más cambios:

work - working

read - reading

- Los verbos que acaban en *-e* la pierden:

have - having

dance - dancing

- Los verbos que acaban en *-y* no la pierden ni la cambian:

play - playing

study - studying

- Los verbos que acaban en consonante + vocal + consonante, duplican la última consonante:

put - putting

- Los verbos que acaban en *-ie* cambian *-ie* por *-ying*:

die - dying

lie - lying

- Los verbos que acaban en *-o* y *-ee* no pierden la vocal:

go - going

see - seeing

EJERCICIOS

1 Escribe el gerundio (verbo + *-ing*) y el significado de estos verbos.

Ejemplo: eat: eating - comer

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1 enjoy: | 21 learn: |
| 2 lie: | 22 teach: |
| 3 rain: | 23 stay: |
| 4 shop: | 24 write: |
| 5 sell: | 25 sit: |
| 6 snow: | 26 pass: |
| 7 visit: | 27 study: |
| 8 have: | 28 fly: |
| 9 speak: | 29 read: |
| 10 live: | 30 dance: |
| 11 shave: | 31 see: |
| 12 take: | 32 cut: |
| 13 make: | 33 blow: |
| 14 bark: | 34 sink: |
| 15 wear: | 35 feel: |
| 16 jump: | 36 do: |
| 17 boil: | 37 smoke: |
| 18 clean: | 38 smile: |
| 19 feed: | 39 go: |
| 20 deliver: | 40 cry: |

2 Escribe las frases en *present continuous* en la forma afirmativa.

Ejemplo: *She / drink / milk*

She is drinking milk.

1 Peter / do / sport.

.....

2 The cat / sleep / in the kitchen.

.....

3 My mother / say / "Good morning".

.....

4 Our dog / bark / now.

.....

5 Helen and Joe / buy / fruit in the market at the moment.

.....

6 He / read / the newspaper in the garden.

.....

7 The sailor / smoke / a Cuban cigar.

.....

8 My daughter / help / me now.

.....

9 The children / sing / beautiful songs.

.....

10 She / clean / the windows.

.....

11 They / drive / a very big lorry.

.....

12 My mother / visit / her aunt.

.....

13 The girls / play / football at school today.

.....

- 14 He / learn / Japanese.
.....
- 15 My turtle / eat / in the water.
.....
- 16 They / walk / along the street now.
.....
- 17 My grandmother / smile.
.....
- 18 Peter / copy / the exercises.
.....
- 19 He / write / a new novel.
.....
- 20 My brothers / fly / to Scotland now.
.....
- 21 The frog / jump / in the garden.
.....
- 22 The farmer / feed / the animals at the moment.
.....
- 23 The shop assistant / open / the shop.
.....
- 24 They / ski / in Andorra.
.....
- 25 She / touch / his hand lovingly.
.....

3 Escribe los verbos entre paréntesis en *present continuous* para formar frases negativas.

Ejemplo: Paul isn't playing with William. (not play)

- 1 He too much money now. (not spend)
- 2 Carla TV now. (not watch)
- 3 I him the toys. (not give)
- 4 They on the table. (not write)
- 5 She her room pink now. (not paint)
- 6 They fruit in the supermarket. (not buy)
- 7 My grandmother her white hair at the moment. (not brush)
- 8 Beth home now. (not go)
- 9 John now. (not cook)
- 10 The wind very much now. (not blow)
- 11 Sheila sweets. (not eat)
- 12 My dog in the garden. (not sleep)
- 13 Sarah flowers at the moment. (not cut)
- 14 The postman letters. (not deliver)
- 15 It at the moment. (not rain)
- 16 The police inspector questions. (not ask)
- 17 The child on a rock. (not sit)
- 18 The man the truth. (not tell)
- 19 They for the cup. (not fight)
- 20 These students a uniform at the moment. (not wear)
- 21 He to me now. (not lie)
- 22 We Italian wine now. (not drink)
- 23 She photographs at the moment. (not take)
- 24 My sister her black jeans now. (not wear)
- 25 The water Don't put the vegetables in there! (not boil)

4 Escribe los verbos entre paréntesis en *present continuous* para formar frases interrogativas.

Ejemplo: *What are you doing here? (you / do)*

- 1 What in the market? (she / buy)
- 2 Where now? (John / work)
- 3 Who along the street? (come)
- 4 Why? (you / cry)
- 5 How many sweets? (you / eat)
- 6 What? (she / ask)
- 7 How it? (you / do)
- 8 What colour the room? (you / paint)
- 9 Who? (sing)
- 10 Where the lamps? (the electrician / repair)
- 11 now? (you / dream)
- 12 her feet on the sofa? (Jane / put)
- 13 now? (the elevator / work)
- 14 in The Alps? (she / ski)
- 15 to me? (you / listen)
- 16 the red car? (they / wash)
- 17 you? (we / help)
- 18 the lesson? (Peter / copy)
- 19 hard? (you / study)
- 20? (it / fall)
- 21 to the USA? (they / fly)
- 22 in the bathroom? (my father / shave)
- 23 again? (the dog / bark)
- 24 in Berlin? (it / rain)
- 25 ? (the ship / sink)

5 Traduce.

Recuerda que en castellano podemos usar el presente de indicativo cuando la acción ocurre en el momento de hablar. Tampoco ponemos sujeto siempre. Por eso, en el caso de la tercera persona del singular, tendrás que elegir entre *he* o *she*.

1 Te estoy invitando.

.....

2 ¿Escribes una postal?

.....

3 No hacemos deporte.

.....

4 No estamos comprando chocolate negro.

.....

5 ¿Por qué está lloviendo otra vez?

.....

6 El barco se está hundiendo.

.....

7 ¿Está hablando japonés?

.....

8 No está cortando pan.

.....

9 ¿Fuera sopla el viento?

.....

10 ¿En Alaska nieva en este momento?

.....

11 ¿Estás viendo la tele?

.....

12 Las chicas bailan en el jardín.

.....

13 Frank se está afeitando.

.....

6 Completa estas frases en *present continuous*.

Ejemplo: She isn't working in the garden. (not work)

- 1 Where now? (she / go)
- 2 My sister in the park. (not run)
- 3 She an onion. (cut)
- 4 The waiter a bottle. (open)
- 5 How many tables ? (he / paint)
- 6 My parents the doctor today. (visit)
- 7 We Russian. (not speak)
- 8 The sailor in a hotel near the harbour. (live)
- 9 She my questions. (not answer)
- 10 They in love. (fall)
- 11 The thieves the windows. (break)
- 12 milk in the kitchen? (the cat / drink)
- 13 Peter a poem. (write)
- 14 again. (it / rain)
- 15 The birds in the sky. (fly)
- 16 I a very beautiful dress. (wear)
- 17 What on the table? (you / put)
- 18 The alarm clock (not work)
- 19 It outside. (snow)
- 20 The potatoes now. (burn)
- 21 You the present continuous. (study)
- 22 What ? (Peter's son / drive)
- 23 We chess in the garden. (play)
- 24 The secretary him now. (call)
- 25 My sister her new bicycle. (ride)

● Complete the sentences with the verb in brackets in the present continuous.

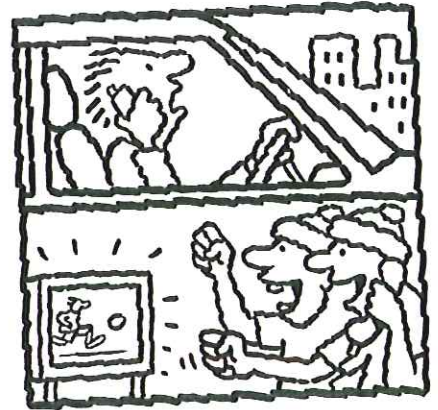
A ¹ *Are you watching* the match (watch)?

B Of course we are.

A What ² _____ (happen)?

B We ³ _____ (win) 1-0, but we ⁴ _____
(not/play) very well. Why ⁵ _____ you _____
(not/watch) the match?

A I ⁶ _____ (drive) home from work but the traffic is
terrible.



A How's your sister?

B She's fine.

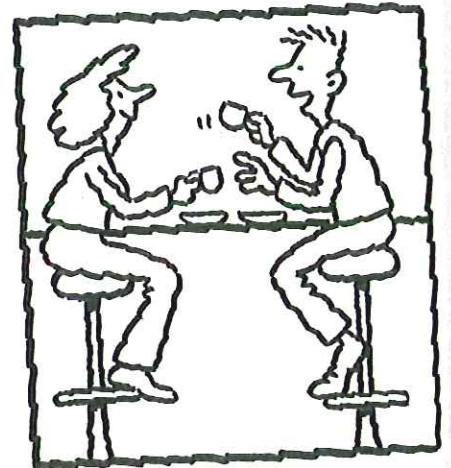
A What ⁷ _____ she _____ (do) now? ⁸ _____ she
_____ (work)?

A No, she's in Thailand at the moment with two friends. They
⁹ _____ (travel) round the world.

A What ¹⁰ _____ you _____ (do) now?

B I ¹¹ _____ (not/work) at the moment but

I ¹² _____ (look for) a job.



A What can you see?

B There are three men downstairs.

A What ¹³ _____ they _____ (do)?

B They ¹⁴ _____ (count) money I think. No, sorry.

They ¹⁵ _____ (not/count) money. They

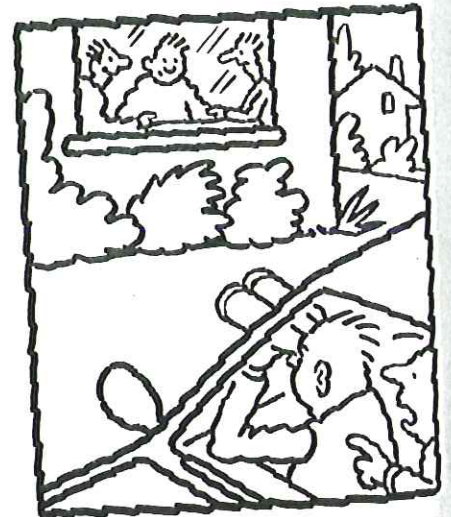
¹⁶ _____ (play) cards.

A Can you see Jim?

B Yes, he's upstairs.

A What ¹⁷ _____ he _____ (do)?

B He ¹⁸ _____ (look) at us!



● Put the verbs in the present simple or present continuous.

- 1 A Are you doing anything at the moment? (do)
B No, I'm free today.
- 2 A What _____ you _____? (do)
B I'm a student.
- 3 A Where _____ you _____? (go)
B To the cinema.
- 4 A _____ you _____ to the gym every day? (go)
B No, just Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
- 5 A What is the answer to number 5?
B Shh! I _____ to the teacher. (listen)
- 6 A When _____ you _____ to music? (listen)
B In the evening, when I get home from work.
- 7 A What is that loud music?
B My neighbours _____ a party. (have)
- 8 A _____ you _____ any brothers and sisters? (have)
B Just one sister.
- 9 A _____ you _____ a uniform for work? (wear)
B Yes. I hate it!
- 10 A Why _____ you _____ your best clothes? (wear)
B I'm going out to dinner with Mark.
- 11 A Where's Simon?
B He _____ in the garden at the moment. (work)
- 12 A Where _____ you _____? (work)
B In a bank.

12

10-12 Excellent. You understand the difference between the present continuous and the present simple.

8-11 Quite good, but check the rules in the Grammar Bank (Student's Book p.132) and look at the exercise again.

1-7 This is difficult for you. Read the rules in the Grammar Bank (Student's Book p.132). Then ask your teacher for another photocopy and do the exercise again at home.

UNIT 6

- **Comparative**
- **Superlative**
- **Exercises**
- **Past Simple affirmative**
- **Past Simple Negative**
- **Past Simple Interrogative**
- **Quicktest 8**

COMPARATIVOS Y SUPERLATIVOS

El comparativo de superioridad

Los comparativos de superioridad son adjetivos que se emplean para comparar personas, animales o cosas. Para formarlos hay que tener en cuenta si se trata de un adjetivo corto o largo.

- Adjetivos de una o dos sílabas: se añade *-er*.
short - shorter

- Adjetivos de dos o más sílabas: se utiliza *more* antes del adjetivo.
interesting - more interesting

A la hora de formar frases, siempre se emplea *than* a continuación del adjetivo comparativo.

I am shorter than Mary. (Soy más bajo que Mary.)

This book is more interesting than the magazine. (Este libro es más interesante que la revista.)

El superlativo

Los superlativos son aquellos adjetivos que se usan cuando se quiere destacar una persona, animal o cosa por encima del resto. Para formarlos también hay que tener en cuenta si es un adjetivo corto o largo.

- Adjetivos de una o dos sílabas: se añade *-est*.
short - shortest

I am the shortest in my class. (Soy el más bajo de la clase.)

- Adjetivos de dos o más sílabas: se utiliza *the most* antes del adjetivo.
interesting - the most interesting

This book is the most interesting. (Este libro es el más interesante.)

Reglas ortográficas

- Si el adjetivo acaba en *-e*, solamente se añade *-r*.
nice - nicer - nicest

- Si el adjetivo acaba en *y*, esta se convierte en *i*.
heavy - heavier - heaviest

- Si el adjetivo monosílabo acaba en consonante + vocal + consonante, la última consonante se duplica.
wet - wetter - wettest

- Hay algunos adjetivos que no siguen las normas anteriores.

good - better - best

bad - worse - worst

far - further - furthest

El comparativo de igualdad y de inferioridad

Aparte del comparativo de superioridad que hemos visto en el capítulo anterior, existe el comparativo de igualdad y el de inferioridad.

a) Comparativo de igualdad

Se utiliza para decir que dos conceptos son iguales. En castellano decimos "tanto ... como" y en inglés *as ... as*.

John is as tall as Peter. (John es tan alto como Peter.)

This car is as good as that one. (Este coche es tan bueno como aquel.)

She is as beautiful as I am. (Ella es tan guapa como yo.)

En este tipo de comparación no hay adjetivos irregulares y todos se construyen igual independientemente del número de sílabas que tengan.

b) Comparativo de inferioridad

Se utiliza para decir que un concepto es menos que otro. En castellano decimos «menos ... que» y en inglés *less ... than*.

This castle is less old than that one. (Este castillo es menos viejo que aquel.)

It's less interesting than the film. (Es menos interesante que la película.)

This armchair is less comfortable. (Esta butaca es menos cómoda.)

En este tipo de comparación tampoco hay adjetivos irregulares y todos se construyen igual sin importar el número de sílabas.

EJERCICIOS

1 Ordena las palabras para formar frases con el comparativo de igualdad o de inferioridad.

Ejemplo: *Sam / as / is / old / Kate / as*

Sam is as old as Kate.

1 My room / small / as / my sister's / as / is

2 as / Your holiday / was / as / mine / long

3 tomatoes / expensive / as / are / Apples / as

EJERCICIOS

1 Completa estas frases con el comparativo.

Ejemplos: Mexico is hotter than Canada. (hot)

Alison is more sophisticated than Mary. (sophisticated)

- 1 My girlfriend is me. (tall)
- 2 Peter's brother is John. (old)
- 3 Your car goes mine. (fast)
- 4 This book is yours. (interesting)
- 5 This restaurant is Giorgio's. (expensive)
- 6 Italian food is French food. (popular)
- 7 Traditional food is fast food. (good)
- 8 This is I thought. (bad)
- 9 The river Nile is the Ebro. (long)
- 10 He works his brother. (hard)
- 11 My trousers are yours. (dirty)
- 12 This film is *Titanic*. (boring)
- 13 I waited an hour. (long)
- 14 Picasso was Breton. (famous)
- 15 Nightmares are dreams. (unpleasant)
- 16 My armchair is your chair. (comfortable)
- 17 Spanish is English. (difficult)
- 18 Her room is mine. (clean)
- 19 Lions are cats. (dangerous)
- 20 Peter is Paul. (generous)
- 21 My village is yours. (noisy)
- 22 Gold is lead. (light)
- 23 Nothing is the sun. (bright)
- 24 Her cat is mine. (fat)
- 25 This is I thought. (easy)

2 Completa estas frases con el superlativo.

Ejemplos: He is the tallest of the brothers. (tall)

This is the most interesting race of the year. (interesting)

- 1 This restaurant is (expensive)
- 2 Our car is (fast)
- 3 She is girl I've ever met. (confident)
- 4 This painting is in the exhibition. (dark)
- 5 man was detective Marlow. (tall)
- 6 Our cat is in the neighbourhood. (intelligent)
- 7 Our cousin is (talkative)
- 8 He is man on Earth. (happy)
- 9 Is that you can go? (fast)
- 10 He went to building. (old)
- 11 He is person I've ever met. (impatient)
- 12 This is story I've ever heard. (sad)
- 13 Today is day of the year. (short)
- 14 Yesterday was day of this summer. (hot)
- 15 picture is the one by Picasso. (beautiful)
- 16 This is jumper. (warm)
- 17 Yours is offer. (kind)
- 18 Shakespeare is playwright. (great)
- 19 Spring is time for travelling. (good)
- 20 Monday is day of the week for us. (busy)
- 21 My house is (big)
- 22 This is chair. (uncomfortable)
- 23 This is story I've ever heard. (incredible)
- 24 She was wearing dress. (fabulous)
- 25 That was question. (difficult)

3 Traduce estas frases al inglés.

1 Peter es más alto que Mary.

.....

2 Los delfines son más inteligentes que los perros.

.....

3 Nueva York es más cara que Barcelona.

.....

4 Mi gato está más flaco que el tuyo.

.....

5 París está más lejos que Segovia.

.....

6 Mi libro es más antiguo que el tuyo.

.....

7 Esto es mejor de lo que pensaba.

.....

8 Hoy la televisión es más aburrida que ayer.

.....

9 Él conduce más rápido que yo.

.....

10 Peter es más eficiente que Paul.

.....

a Use the information to make comparative sentences.

1
Diameter
- Mars 6,786 km
- Earth 12,756 km
big

1 Earth is bigger than Mars.

3
Price
- A Rolex Daytona €5,204
- A Cartier Roadster €3,828
expensive

2 _____

3 _____

5
Calories per glass
- beer 130
- water 0
healthy

4 _____

5 _____

7
Maximum speed
- A Fiat Uno 165 km/h
- A Lamborghini Countach 330 km/h
slow

6 _____

7 _____

9
Annual rainfall
- Moscow 575mm
- Rio de Janeiro 1,086mm
wet

8 _____

9 _____

10 _____

2
People per km²
- New York 10,292
- London 4,573
crowded

4
Area
- Germany 356,840 km²
- France 543,965 km²
small

6
Average temperature
- Seville 18°C
- Toronto 7°C
hot

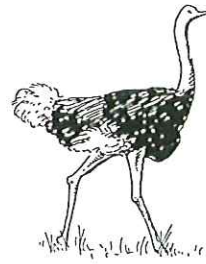
8
Invented
- compact discs 1981
- cassettes 1963
new

10
Built
- The Leaning Tower of Pisa 1350
- The Taj Mahal 1653
old

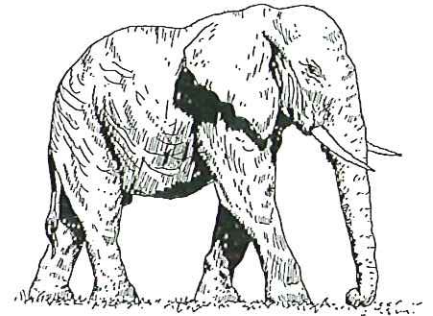
b Test your memory. Cover the sentences and look at the pictures. Compare the things.

a Write the questions.

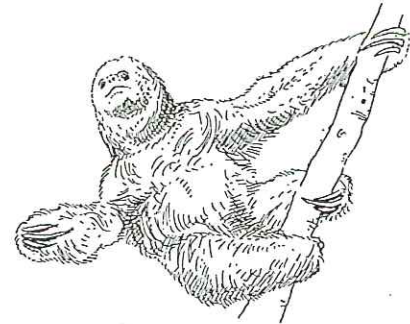
- 1 fast/land animal/world.
What is the fastest land animal in the world ?
- 2 tall/animal/world
_____ ?
- 3 fast/bird/world
_____ ?
- 4 heavy/snake/world
_____ ?
- 5 big/land animal/world
_____ ?
- 6 noisy/land animal/world
_____ ?
- 7 noisy/sea animal/world
_____ ?
- 8 slow/land animal/world
_____ ?
- 9 dangerous/insect/world
_____ ?



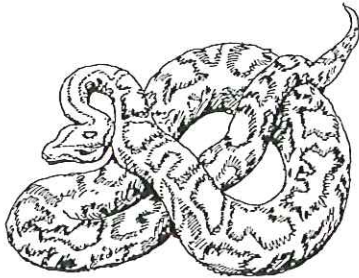
ostrich



African elephant



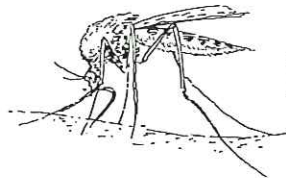
three-toed sloth



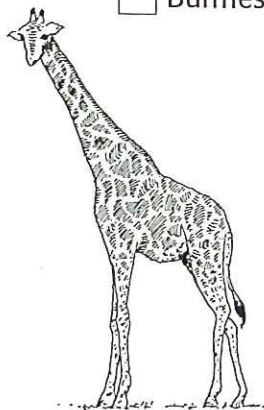
Burmese python



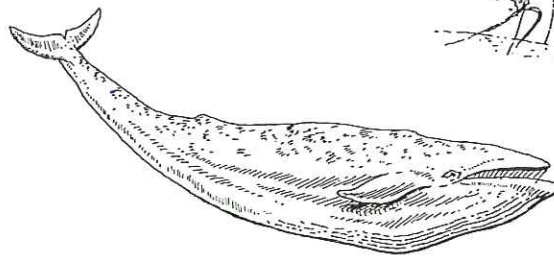
Howler monkey



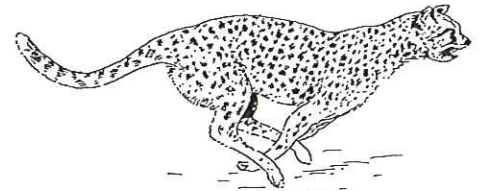
Anopheles mosquito



giraffe



blue whale



cheetah

b Match the questions with the answers.

c Test your memory. Cover the sentences. Look at the pictures and say the sentences.

The cheetah is ...

4 PAST SIMPLE

El *past simple* en inglés se usa para hablar de acciones acabadas que tuvieron lugar en un tiempo pasado y puede corresponder, aproximadamente, al pretérito perfecto simple en castellano (*canté*) o al pretérito imperfecto (*cantaba*).

El *past simple* divide los verbos en dos categorías: regulares e irregulares. Para hacer afirmaciones, los verbos regulares añaden la terminación *-ed* a la raíz, mientras que los irregulares son palabras diferentes que debemos memorizar. Para hacer negaciones y preguntas debemos usar la forma auxiliar *did* y el verbo en su forma base sin ninguna modificación.

En la página 127 encontrarás una lista con los verbos irregulares más habituales.

ESTRUCTURA

Afirmativa

Sujeto + verbo (*-ed* o irregular) + complementos

I visited the cathedral yesterday. (Visité la catedral ayer.)

He understood the film the first time he saw it. (Entendió la película la primera vez que la vio.)

Negativa

Sujeto + *didn't* (= *did not*) + verbo + complementos

I didn't visit the cathedral yesterday. (No visité la catedral ayer.)

He didn't understand the film the first time he saw it. (No entendió la película la primera vez que la vio.)

Interrogativa

(Partícula interrogativa) + *did* + sujeto + verbo + complementos + ?

When did you visit the cathedral? (¿Cuándo visitaste la catedral?)

Did he understand the film? (¿Entendió la película?)

TO WANT

AFIRMATIVA	NEGATIVA		INTERROGATIVA
	Forma completa	Forma contraída	
I wanted.	I did not want.	I didn't want.	(When) did I want ... ?
You wanted.	You did not want.	You didn't want.	(When) did you want ... ?
He wanted.	He did not want.	He didn't want.	(When) did he want ... ?
She wanted.	She did not want.	She didn't want.	(When) did she want ... ?
It wanted.	It did not want.	It didn't want.	(When) did it want ... ?
We wanted.	We did not want.	We didn't want.	(When) did we want ... ?
You wanted.	You did not want.	You didn't want.	(When) did you want ... ?
They wanted.	They did not want.	They didn't want.	(When) did they want ... ?

TO WRITE

AFIRMATIVA	NEGATIVA		INTERROGATIVA
	Forma completa	Forma contraída	
I wrote.	I did not write.	I didn't write.	(When) did I write ... ?
You wrote.	You did not write.	You didn't write.	(When) did you write ... ?
He wrote.	He did not write.	He didn't write.	(When) did he write ... ?
She wrote.	She did not write.	She didn't write.	(When) did she write ... ?
It wrote.	It did not write.	It didn't write.	(When) did it write ... ?
We wrote.	We did not write.	We didn't write.	(When) did we write ... ?
You wrote.	You did not write.	You didn't write.	(When) did you write ... ?
They wrote.	They did not write.	They didn't write.	(When) did they write ... ?

Reglas ortográficas

Para formar el pasado de los verbos regulares se siguen las siguientes reglas:

- La mayoría de verbos añaden *-ed* a la raíz sin más cambios.

work - worked

ask - asked

- Los verbos que acaban en *-ed* se completan solo con la *-d*.

invite - invited

arrive - arrived

- Los verbos que acaban en consonante + *-y*, cambian la *y* por *-ied*.

study - studied

identify - identified

- Los verbos que acaban en consonante + vocal + consonante, doblan la consonante final y se les añade *-ed*.

travel - travelled

plan - planned

EJERCICIOS

1 Escribe el *past simple* de estos verbos regulares e irregulares.

Ejemplo: tear: tore

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1 look: | 26 pay: |
| 2 see: | 27 talk: |
| 3 make: | 28 play: |
| 4 visit: | 29 read: |
| 5 start: | 30 fly: |
| 6 eat: | 31 remember: |
| 7 invite: | 32 take: |
| 8 study: | 33 break: |
| 9 understand: | 34 want: |
| 10 buy: | 35 swim: |
| 11 write: | 36 fall: |
| 12 drink: | 37 lose: |
| 13 win: | 38 listen: |
| 14 forgive: | 39 walk: |
| 15 say: | 40 sell: |
| 16 think: | 41 know: |
| 17 teach: | 42 grow: |
| 18 draw: | 43 dream: |
| 19 sit: | 44 have: |
| 20 tell: | 45 die: |
| 21 cost: | 46 drive: |
| 22 find: | 47 spell: |
| 23 go: | 48 feel: |
| 24 learn: | 49 forget: |
| 25 do: | 50 smell: |

2 Escribe las frases en *past simple* en la forma afirmativa.

Ejemplos: *He / live / in London / last year.*

He lived in London last year.

We / see / his new car.

We saw his new car.

1 She / lose / her umbrella.

.....

2 We / know / the truth.

.....

3 It / work / properly.

.....

4 I / play / chess.

.....

5 They / fly / to Mexico.

.....

6 He / tell / me everything.

.....

7 He / spell / his name.

.....

8 You / invite / Mary to the party.

.....

9 She / find / her wallet.

.....

10 We / pay / the rent.

.....

11 She / take / a taxi.

.....

12 We / win / the game.

.....

3 Escribe las frases en *past simple* en la forma negativa.

Ejemplos: *We / not play / in the same team.*

We didn't play in the same team.

She / not sell / the encyclopaedia.

She didn't sell the encyclopaedia.

1 They / not pay / the bill.

.....

2 We / not draw / the map.

.....

3 They / not drive / fast.

.....

4 I / not read / yesterday's newspaper.

.....

5 She / not want / to cry.

.....

6 He / not listen / carefully.

.....

7 He / not teach / in our school.

.....

8 We / not break / the rules.

.....

9 They / not know / the answer.

.....

10 She / not win / alone.

.....

11 I / not take / my umbrella.

.....

12 We / not start / until five.

.....

4 Escribe las frases en *past simple* en la forma interrogativa.

Ejemplos: You / read / book?

Did you read the book?

When / he / work / with her?

When did he work with her?

1 Why / you / cry?

.....

2 he / see / Mary?

.....

3 How many times / you / try?

.....

4 she / go / with him?

.....

5 he / tell / you the truth?

.....

6 What / you / do?

.....

7 they / understand / the problem?

.....

8 you / find / the key?

.....

9 he / read / the book?

.....

10 he / learn / the lesson?

.....

11 When / you / visit / the cathedral?

.....

12 What / he / break?

.....

5 Completa estas frases en *past simple*.

Ejemplos: What did you do? (you / do)

We didn't understand the film. (not understand)

- 1 Where ? (she / go)
- 2 How many days ? (he / wait)
- 3 I very hard. (work)
- 4 They about the problem. (not think)
- 5 She with her family. (not go)
- 6 my new car? (you / see)
- 7 with you? (they / study)
- 8 What ? (you / say)
- 9 They cars. (rent)
- 10 He all his friends. (invite)
- 11 We the letter. (write)
- 12 They the house. (sell)
- 13 You the fight. (start)
- 14 He to me. (not listen)
- 15 I the game. (not win)
- 16 her car? (she / drive)
- 17 When her? (you / meet)
- 18 to school? (you / walk)
- 19 I the book. (not read)
- 20 She in our school. (not teach)
- 21 I to stay. (want)
- 22 He the problem. (know)
- 23 They a mistake. (make)
- 24 You my letter. (have)
- 25 She me. (forgive)

5

EXCEPCIONES DEL PAST SIMPLE

Be y *can* no siguen la pauta del resto de verbos en *past simple* ya que no les hace falta el auxiliar *did*. En cambio, *have got* en pasado pierde la partícula *got* y se comporta como los verbos regulares.

BE

AFIRMATIVA	NEGATIVA		INTERROGATIVA
	Forma completa	Forma contraída	
I was	I was not	I wasn't	Was I?
You were	You were not	You weren't	Were you?
He was	He was not	He wasn't	Was he?
She was	She was not	She wasn't	Was she?
It was	It was not	It wasn't	Was it?
We were	We were not	We weren't	Were we?
You were	You were not	You weren't	Were you?
They were	They were not	They weren't	Were they?

El verbo *can* tiene dos conjugaciones:

- **Could:** Se corresponde con el pretérito imperfecto de indicativo. Se usa para hablar de habilidades generales y de acciones que ahora ya no son posibles. Por ejemplo:
When I was young I could swim for hours. (Cuando era joven podía nadar durante horas. [ahora ya no])
- **Was / were able to:** Se corresponde con el pretérito perfecto simple. Se usa para hablar de ocasiones concretas y de acciones que aún son posibles. Por ejemplo:
Yesterday I wasn't able to open the door. (Ayer no pude/fui capaz de abrir la puerta. [hoy quizá sí])

CAN

AFIRMATIVA	NEGATIVA		INTERROGATIVA
	Forma completa	Forma contraída	
I could	I could not	I couldn't	Could I?
You could	You could not	You couldn't	Could you?
He could	He could not	He couldn't	Could he?
She could	She could not	She couldn't	Could she?
It could	It could not	It couldn't	Could it?
We could	We could not	We couldn't	Could we?
You could	You could not	You couldn't	Could you?
They could	They could not	They couldn't	Could they?

6 Traduce estas frases al inglés.

1 Ella vio tu casa nueva.

.....

2 No compramos el libro.

.....

3 No comieron tarta.

.....

4 ¿Tuviste tiempo?

.....

5 ¿Os sentasteis juntos?

.....

6 ¿Dónde estudiaste?

.....

7 Él sabía la verdad.

.....

8 Visitaron la catedral.

.....

9 No dibujamos el mapa.

.....

10 No entendí la película.

.....

11 ¿Perdonaste a Mary?

.....

12 ¿Qué dijiste?

.....

13 Él encontró la llave.

.....

14 Aprendieron mucho.

.....

Quicktest 8

GRAMMAR

Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

Example: My name _____ David.

A am B is C are

- Today is _____ than yesterday.
A cold B more cold C colder
- My sister is _____ than me.
A prettyer B prettier C more pretty
- A Porsche is _____ than a Seat.
A expensiver B more expensive C most expensive
- What's _____ river in the world?
A the longest B the longer C longest
- This is _____ restaurant I know.
A the better B the goodest C the best
- People say rugby is _____ sport.
A the dangerous B the more dangerous C the most dangerous
- The Americans don't drive very _____.
A fast B fastly C faster
- Martin is taller _____ James.
A by B than C to
- Russian is difficult, but Chinese is _____ difficult.
A much B most C more
- She's the _____ intelligent girl in the class.
A most B more C very
A to B very much C much
- _____ you like cooking?
A Are B Do C Have
- I can't understand him. He speaks English very _____.
A badly B bad C wrong



VOCABULARY

a Tick (✓) the opposite comparative.

Example: hotter

A more cold B colder C cold

- richer
A poorest B more poor C poorer
- smaller
A bigger B bigger C more big
- cheaper
A more expensiver B more expensive C expensiver
- sadder
A the happiest B more happy C happier

Name _____
Class _____

Quicktest 8

5 better

A worse B worst C the more worse

b Tick (✓) the opposite superlative.

Example: the biggest

A the smallest B smallest C the smaller

6 the coldest

A the hotter B the hottest C the hotest

7 the most difficult

A the most easier B the eassiest C the easiest

8 the worst

A the best B the more best C the bestest

9 the shortest

A the taller B the most tall C the tallest

10 the ugliest

A the more pretty B the prettiest C the pretiest

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Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total	
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IRREGULAR VERBS LIST

<u>INFINITIVE</u>	<u>PAST</u>	<u>PAST PARTICIPLE</u>	<u>MEANING (traducción)</u>
Be	was/were	been	ser, estar
Become	became	become	llegar a ser, convertirse
Begin	began	begun	empezar, comenzar
Bring	brought	brought	traer, llevar
Build	built	built	construir
Buy	bought	bought	comprar
Can	could	been able (to)	poder, saber, ser capaz
Catch	caught	caught	coger, atrapar
Choose	chose	chosen	elegir, escoger
Come	came	come	venir
Cost	cost	cost	costar
Do	did	done	hacer
Draw	drew	drawn	dibujar
Drink	drank	drunk	beber
Drive	drove	driven	conducir
Dwell	dwelt/dwelled	dwelt/dwelled	habitar
Eat	ate	eaten	comer
Fall	fell	fallen	caer
Feed	fed	fed	alimentar
Find	found	found	encontrar
Fly	flew	flown	volar, pilotar
Get	got	got	obtener, conseguir
Give	gave	given	dar
Go	went	gone	ir
Have	had	had	tener, haber
Hear	heard	heard	oír, escuchar
Hit	hit	hit	golpear
Hold	held	held	sostener, agarrar
Keep	kept	kept	mantener, seguir (haciendo algo)
Know	knew	known	saber, conocer
Learn	learnt	learnt	aprender
Leave	left	left	marcharse, abandonar
Lose	lost	lost	perder
Make	made	made	hacer, fabricar
Mean	meant	meant	significar, querer decir
Meet	met	met	conocer, encontrarse con alguien
Put	put	put	poner, colocar
Read	read	read	leer
Run	ran	run	correr
Say	said	said	decir
See	saw	seen	ver
Send	sent	sent	enviar
Shoot	shot	shot	disparar
Sing	sang	sung	cantar
Sit	sat	sat	sentarse

<u>INFINITIVE</u>	<u>PAST</u>	<u>PAST PARTICIPLE</u>	<u>MEANING (traducción)</u>
Sleep	slept	slept	dormir
Speak	spoke	spoken	hablar
Spell	spelt/spelled	spelt/spelled	deletrear
Spend	spent	spent	pasar (tiempo), gastar (dinero)
Spin	spun	spun	girar, dar vueltas
Stand	stood	stood	permanecer, estar de pie
Stick	stuck	stuck	pegar(se)
Swim	swam	swum	nadar
Swing	swung	swung	balancearse, columpiarse
Take	took	taken	coger, llevar
Tell	told	told	decir, contar
Think	thought	thought	pensar, creer
Understand	understood	understood	entender, comprender
Wear	wore	worn	usar (ropa), llevar puesto
Win	won	won	ganar
Write	wrote	written	escribir

