

# Grammar reference

## Las partículas interrogativas

What's your name?	My name's Michael.
Where are you from?	I'm from London.
When's your birthday?	It's in May.
How are you?	Fine, thanks.
How often do you buy DVDs?	I never buy them.
Who's Lucy?	She's my cousin.
Why are you happy?	It's my birthday.

- *What* es para preguntar Qué o Cuál; *Where*, Dónde; *When*, Cuándo; *How*, Cómo; *How often*, Con qué frecuencia; *Who*, Quién o Quiénes, y *Why*, Por qué

## Los adjetivos posesivos

pronombres sujeto							
I	you	he	she	it	we	you	they
adjetivos posesivos							
my	your	his	her	its	our	your	their

- los adjetivos posesivos expresan posesión  
*This is my pen.* Este es mi boli.
- hay uno para cada pronombre sujeto; menos *your*, que es el de 2ª persona sing. (tu/tus) y plural (vuestro/a/os/as)
- *his* indica un poseedor masculino, *her* uno femenino e *its* una cosa o animal; los tres = su/sus  
*Where is his sister?*  
¿Dónde está su hermana (de él)?  
*Her sister is my friend.*  
Su hermana (de ella) es mi amiga.  
*This is my cat. Its name is Felix.*  
Este es mi gato. Se llama Félix.
- *their* (su/sus, de ellos/as) se refiere a varios poseedores, sean personas, animales o cosas

## El posesivo 's

- también se expresa la posesión añadiendo 's a un nombre en singular y a nombres en plural o nombres propios no acabados en -s  
*The girl's dog is big.* = *Her dog is big.*  
*The children's toys are here.* = *Their toys are here.*  
*Steve's hair is brown.* = *His hair is brown.*
- si el nombre en plural o el nombre propio acaban en -s, solo usamos el apóstrofo (')  
*The girls' eyes are blue.* = *Their eyes are blue.*  
*James' parents are French.* = *His parents are French.*

## can / can't

afirmativa	
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	can swim.
negativa	
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	cannot swim.
forma contraída	
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	can't swim.
preguntas	
Can I / you / we / they ...?	Yes, I / you / we / they can.
Can he / she / it ...?	No, he / she / it can't.

- el verbo *can* expresa habilidad (saber). Su forma es igual en todas las personas del sing. y plural.  
*He can ride a bike. She can swim.*  
Él sabe montar en bici. Ella sabe nadar.  
*We can dance.* Sabemos bailar.
- la negativa es *cannot* y la forma contraída *can't*  
*I can't speak Russian.* No sé hablar ruso.
- el verbo que va detrás de *can / can't* nunca lleva *to*  
*They can speak English.* ✓ Saben hablar inglés.  
*They can to speak English.* ✗

## be

afirmativa	forma contraída
I am	I'm
He / She / It is	He's / She's / It's
We / You / They are	We're / You're / They're
negativa	forma contraída
I am not	I'm not
He / She / It is not	He / She / It isn't
We / You / They are not	We / You / They aren't
preguntas	respuestas breves
Am I ...?	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
Is he / she / it ...?	Yes, he / she / it is. No, he / she / it isn't.
Are we / you / they ...?	Yes, we / you / they are. No, we / you / they aren't.

- usamos *be* para describir personas y cosas  
*I am French.* Soy francés.  
*The teacher is nice.* El profesor es majo.
- para formar la negativa le añadimos *not*  
*He isn't (is not) American.* No es de EEUU.
- en las preguntas se invierte el orden sujeto-verbo  
*Are you from Canada? Where is she from?*  
¿Eres de Canadá? ¿De dónde es ella?



# Grammar exercises

## Question words

1 Complete the questions with the question words.

Where When Who How  
Why What How often

- Where are you from? I'm from Canada.
- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ does your dad buy a newspaper?  
He buys one every morning.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ do you sit at the front of the classroom?  
Because I can't see at the back.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ do you do your homework?  
I do it when I get home from school.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ do you walk to school with?  
I walk with my best friend.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ is your name? It's Sara.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ are your parents?  
They're fine, thanks.

## Possessive adjectives

2 Complete the dialogues with the correct possessive adjective.

- 'Is your family's house near here?'  
'Yes, our house is five minutes from here.'
- 1 'Is that Pete's book?' 'Yes, it's \_\_\_\_\_ book.'
- 2 'Is that your parents' car?'  
'Yes, it is \_\_\_\_\_ car.'
- 3 'Have you got a dog?'  
'Yes, it is great! \_\_\_\_\_ name is Rover.'
- 4 'Look! That is Julia's sister.'  
'How old is \_\_\_\_\_ sister?'
- 5 'Where is your brother?'  
'\_\_\_\_\_ brother? I don't know!'

## Possessive 's

3 Rewrite the sentences with 's or '.

- Pete house is very small. ✗  
Pete's house is very small.
- 1 Jacks hair is brown. ✗  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Charles parents are from London. ✗  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 My teachers names are Ms Bow and Mr Jones. ✗  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 My friends eyes are unusual. She's got one blue eye and one brown one. ✗  
\_\_\_\_\_

## can / can't

4 Write sentences with the affirmative or negative form of *can*.

- elephants / run ✓  
Elephants can run.
- 1 I / do / this exercise. It's easy. ✓  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 they / speak / Russian. It's difficult! ✗  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 we / swim / ten kilometres. It's too far! ✗  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 her sisters / bake / cakes. They are delicious. ✓  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 she / go / to the cinema. Her mum says yes. ✓  
\_\_\_\_\_

5 Look at the table. Write questions with *can*. Then write short answers.

	Simon	Lucy	Mark and Paula
swim	✗	✓	✓
speak French	✓	✗	✓
dance	✓	✓	✗

- Simon / swim?  
Can Simon swim? No, he can't.
- 1 Lucy / dance?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Mark and Paula / speak French?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Lucy / speak French?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Simon / dance?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Mark and Paula / swim?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## be

6 Write sentences with the affirmative or negative form of *be*. Use the contracted form.

- We 're (be) at school. We aren't (not be) at home.
- 1 They \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) old. They \_\_\_\_\_ (be) young.
- 2 He \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in Bath, he \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) here.
- 3 I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) happy, I \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) sad.
- 4 You \_\_\_\_\_ (be) from Spain, you \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) from England.



# Grammar reference

## Present simple: afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa

afirmativa
I / You <b>chat</b> online.
He / She / It <b>chats</b> online.
We / You / They <b>chat</b> online.

- usamos el *present simple* para hablar de hábitos y rutinas

*I **listen** to music every night.*

Escucho música todas las noches.

negativa	forma contraída
I / You <b>do not like</b> scary films.	<b>don't like</b> scary films.
He / She / It <b>does not like</b> scary films.	<b>doesn't like</b> scary films.
We / You / They <b>do not like</b> scary films.	<b>don't like</b> scary films.

- para formar la negativa usamos *don't* o *doesn't* delante del verbo

*I **don't like** films.* No me gusta el cine.

*He **doesn't play** computer games.*

Él no juega con juegos de ordenador.

preguntas y respuestas breves
<b>Do</b> I / You <b>watch</b> DVDs? Yes, I / you <b>do</b> . No, I / you <b>don't</b> .
<b>Does</b> he / she / it <b>watch</b> DVDs? Yes, he / she / it <b>does</b> . No, he / she / it <b>doesn't</b> .
<b>Do</b> we / you / they <b>watch</b> DVDs? Yes, we / you / they <b>do</b> . No, we / you / they <b>don't</b> .

- para preguntar usamos *do* o *does* delante del sujeto

***Do they play** volleyball?* ¿Juegan al voleibol?

- en las respuestas breves no se repite el verbo

*Yes, they **do**.* / *No, they **don't**.* ✓ Sí. / No.

*~~Yes, they play.~~ / ~~No, they don't play.~~* ✗

## Present continuous: afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa

afirmativa	forma contraída
I <b>am singing</b> .	<b>'m singing</b> .
You <b>are singing</b> .	<b>'re singing</b> .
He / She / It <b>is singing</b> .	<b>'s singing</b> .
We / You / They <b>are singing</b> .	<b>'re singing</b> .

- el *present continuous* describe lo que pasa mientras hablamos o situaciones temporales
- se forma con *be* en presente + un verbo + *-ing*  
*He's **practising** the dance.* Está ensayando el baile.

negativa	forma contraída
I <b>am not walking</b> .	<b>'m not walking</b> .
You <b>are not walking</b> .	<b>aren't walking</b> .
He / She / It <b>is not walking</b> .	<b>isn't walking</b> .
We / You / They <b>are not walking</b> .	<b>aren't walking</b> .

- para formar la negativa usamos *not*

preguntas y respuestas breves
<b>Am</b> I <b>studying</b> English? Yes, I <b>am</b> . No, I <b>'m not</b> .
<b>Are</b> you <b>studying</b> English? Yes, you <b>are</b> . No, you <b>aren't</b> .
<b>Is</b> he / she / it <b>studying</b> English? Yes, he / she / it <b>is</b> . No, he / she / it <b>isn't</b> .
<b>Are</b> we / you / they <b>studying</b> English? Yes, we / you / they <b>are</b> . No, we / you / they <b>aren't</b> .

- en las preguntas usamos *am / is / are* + el sujeto + el verbo acabado en *-ing*, y en las respuestas breves solo el sujeto y el verbo *be*

***Are you chatting** online?* Yes, I **am**.

¿Estás chateando por internet? Sí.

## El present simple y el present continuous

- el *present simple* expresa hábitos o situaciones permanentes; se usa con adverbios de frecuencia como *always* y con expresiones temporales como *every day* y *once a week*  
*We **have** lunch in this restaurant **every week**.*  
Comemos en este restaurante todas las semanas.
- el *present continuous* expresa acciones que están ocurriendo ahora o en un presente más amplio. Se usa con expresiones temporales como *now*, *at the moment*, *this week* o *today*.

*She's **sending** a text message **at the moment**.*

Ahora mismo está mandando un SMS.







# Grammar reference

## Past simple

afirmativa
I / you arrived.
He / She / It arrived.
We / You / They arrived.

- el *past simple* se usa para expresar acciones o hechos del pasado  
*I **studied** hard yesterday.* Ayer estudié mucho.
- cada verbo tiene solo una forma de pasado
- la de los verbos regulares acaba en -ed  
*dance → danced finish → finished*
- los verbos de una sílaba acabados en 1 vocal + 1 consonante (que no sea w, x o y) doblan la consonante final antes de añadir -ed  
*stop → stopped*
- los bisílabos acabados en vocal + consonante, si el acento cae en la última sílaba, también doblan la consonante final antes de añadir -ed  
*permit → permitted*
- los verbos irregulares no siguen ninguna regla para formar el pasado (mira la lista de las pp. 158–160)  
*come → came go → went*

negativa	forma contraída
I / You <b>did not</b> enjoy the film.	<b>didn't</b> enjoy the film.
He / She / It <b>did not</b> enjoy the film.	<b>didn't</b> enjoy the film.
We / You / They <b>did not</b> enjoy the film.	<b>didn't</b> enjoy the film.

- para formar la negativa usamos *didn't* (*did not*) + el verbo en infinitivo sin *to*  
*Cervantes **didn't** write* The Hunger Games.  
Cervantes no escribió *Los Juegos del Hambre*.

preguntas y respuestas breves	
Did I / you explore?	
Yes, I / you <b>did</b> .	No, I / you <b>didn't</b> .
Did he / she / it explore?	
Yes, he / she / it <b>did</b> .	No, he / she / it <b>didn't</b> .
Did we / you / they explore?	
Yes, we / you / they <b>did</b> .	No, we / you / they <b>didn't</b> .

- en interrogativa usamos *did* y el verbo en infinitivo  
*Did you **find** the website?* ✓ ¿Encontraste la web?  
*Did you **found** the website?* ✗

- en las respuestas breves no repetimos el verbo  
*Did you **find** the book?* ¿Encontraste el libro?  
*Yes, I **did**.* / *No, I **didn't**.* ✓ Sí. / No.  
*Yes, I **found**.* / *No, I **didn't find**.* ✗
- con el *past simple* usamos expresiones temporales de pasado
- generalmente, ponemos las expresiones temporales al final de la oración  
*I **was** at home **last week**.*  
La semana pasada estuve en casa.  
*She **performed** at the festival **three days ago**.*  
Ella actuó en el festival hace tres días.

## was / were

- was* y *were* son las formas de pasado del verbo *be*
- con *I*, *he*, *she* e *it* se usa *was*, y con *you*, *we* y *they* se usa *were*  
*I **was** at school yesterday. You **were** at home.*  
Yo ayer estuve en el instituto. Tú estabas en casa.
- la negativa se forma con *not* (*was not* / *wasn't* y *were not* / *weren't*)  
*She **was not** (**wasn't**) happy.* No estaba contenta.
- en las preguntas ponemos *was* / *were* + el sujeto, y en las respuestas breves volvemos al orden normal: el sujeto + *was* / *wasn't* o *were* / *weren't*  
***Were** they at the film festival yesterday?*  
¿Estuvieron ayer en el festival de cine?  
*Yes, they **were**.* / *No, they **weren't**.* Sí. / No.

## could / couldn't

- could* es el pasado de *can*, por eso expresa habilidad y posibilidad en el pasado  
*He **could** swim when he was three years old.*  
Él sabía nadar a los tres años de edad.
- es igual en todas las personas del singular y plural  
*I **could** speak French when I was young.*  
Yo sabía hablar francés cuando era pequeño.  
*They **could** speak French when they were young.*  
Ellas sabían hablar francés cuando eran pequeñas.
- la forma negativa es *couldn't* (*could not*)  
*They **couldn't** drive.*  
No sabían / No podían conducir.
- el verbo que va detrás de *could* nunca lleva *to*  
*We **could use** a computer.* ✓  
Sabíamos / Podíamos / Pudimos usar un ordenador.  
*We **could to use** a computer.* ✗



# Grammar exercises

## Past simple

- 1 Complete the sentences with the past simple affirmative form of the verbs in brackets.

We watched a great film on TV. (watch)

- You \_\_\_\_\_ that book. (read)
- I \_\_\_\_\_ a great time at your party. (have)
- We \_\_\_\_\_ some money in the park. (find)
- She \_\_\_\_\_ home late last night. (arrive)
- My friend \_\_\_\_\_ some new jeans. (buy)

- 2 Rewrite the sentences with the negative form of the past simple.

I stayed up all night.

I didn't stay up all night.

- My classmate wrote a book last year.

- My teacher invented a new computer.

- We sent an email a few minutes ago.

- I became famous last year.

- 3 Write questions using the past simple.

What / you / watch / on TV last night?

What did you watch on TV last night?

- When / Picasso / paint *Guernica*?

- Who / you / see / at the concert?

- What / Mark Zuckerberg / invent?

- How often / they / play football / last year?

- 4 Circle the correct time expressions.

It was my birthday in Thursday / on Thursday.

- I went shopping last week / the last week.

- We bought a flat screen TV two weeks ago / for two weeks ago.

- My brother won the match the last day / yesterday.

- They moved to a new flat last month / in the last month.

- She saw the film last summer / the last summer.

## was / were

- 5 Complete the sentences with *was*, *wasn't*, *were* or *weren't*.

My friends weren't at school yesterday. ✗

- I \_\_\_\_\_ in Paris in May. ✓

- We \_\_\_\_\_ tired so we went out. ✗

- There \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of events for teenagers. ✓

- My dad \_\_\_\_\_ at work at 8pm. ✗

- They \_\_\_\_\_ very happy because it rained all day. ✗

- The concert \_\_\_\_\_ really good. ✓

- 6 Order the words to make questions.

you / in bed / Were / at 11pm ?

Were you in bed at 11pm?

- yesterday / Was / hot / it ?

- from / Where / Shakespeare / was ?

- he / Was / last week / at school ?

- tired / last night / Were / you ?

- happy / Why / your friends / were ?

## could / couldn't

- 7 Complete the sentences with *could* or *couldn't* and the verbs in the box.

perform make play ride speak swim

She could play the piano when she was five. ✓

- I \_\_\_\_\_ English when I was six. ✓

- We \_\_\_\_\_ in the lake because it was too cold. ✗

- He \_\_\_\_\_ a bike before he was five. ✓

- We \_\_\_\_\_ a cake because we didn't have any eggs. ✗

- The band \_\_\_\_\_ at the concert because the singer was ill. ✗



# Grammar reference

## Past continuous

afirmativa
I <b>was</b> walking.
You <b>were</b> walking.
He / She / It <b>was</b> walking.
We / You / They <b>were</b> walking.

- el *past continuous* se usa para expresar que una acción estaba ocurriendo en un momento concreto del pasado

*They **were walking** to school at 7.30 this morning.*  
Esta mañana a las siete y media, iban andando al instituto.

- se forma con el sujeto + *was / were* + un verbo acabado en *-ing*

negativa	forma contraída
I <b>was not</b> listening.	<b>wasn't</b> listening.
You <b>were not</b> listening.	<b>weren't</b> listening.
He / She / It <b>was not</b> listening.	<b>wasn't</b> listening.
We / You / They <b>were not</b> listening.	<b>weren't</b> listening.

- para formar la negativa usamos *not*  
*It **wasn't** raining.* No estaba lloviendo.

preguntas y respuestas breves
<b>Was</b> I walking? Yes, I <b>was</b> . No, I <b>wasn't</b> .
<b>Were</b> you walking? Yes, you <b>were</b> . No, you <b>weren't</b> .
<b>Was</b> he / she / it walking? Yes, he / she / it <b>was</b> . No, he / she / it <b>wasn't</b> .

- en las preguntas ponemos *was / were* delante del sujeto  
*What **were** you **doing** at 7pm on Friday?*  
¿Qué estabas haciendo el viernes a las 7 de la tarde?
- en las respuestas breves no repetimos el verbo terminado en *-ing*  
***Were** you **running** at 6pm?*  
¿Estabas corriendo a las 6 de la tarde?  
Yes, I **was**. ✓ Sí.  
~~Yes, I **was running**.~~ ✗

## Adverbios

regular (-ly)	regular (-ily)	irregular
badly	noisily	fast
quickly	easily	hard
carefully		good

- los adverbios de modo describen *cómo* hacemos las cosas  
*I **walk quickly**.* Yo camino deprisa.
- la mayoría de estos adverbios se forman añadiendo la terminación *-ly* al adjetivo correspondiente  
*warm → **warmly***
- si el adjetivo acaba en *-y*, cambiamos la *y* por una *i* y añadimos *-ly*  
*busy → **busily***
- algunos adverbios son irregulares  
*fast → **fast***      *good → **well***  
*I **always run fast**.* Siempre corro rápido.  
*He **always dresses well**.* Siempre viste bien.

## El past simple y el past continuous

- es muy común usar el *past continuous* y el *past simple* juntos en una misma oración  
*I **was sleeping** when the earthquake **happened**.*  
Yo estaba durmiendo cuando ocurrió el terremoto.
- con el *past continuous* describimos la acción larga que estaba en proceso  
*I **was sleeping** ...*
- con el *past simple* describimos la acción corta que interrumpió la otra acción  
*... when the earthquake **happened**.*
- delante del *past simple* usamos *when* y delante del *past continuous* usamos *while*  
*He **was running** **when** he **fell**.*  
Estaba / Iba corriendo cuando se cayó.  
***While** he **was running**, he **fell**.*  
Mientras corría / Cuando estaba corriendo, se cayó.



# Grammar exercises

## Past continuous

- 1 Complete the sentences with the past continuous affirmative form of the verbs in the box.

walk have listen read play watch

I was reading a book in bed at 10pm.

- My friends \_\_\_\_\_ a computer game.
- Matt \_\_\_\_\_ a DVD.
- My dad \_\_\_\_\_ in the park.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ to music.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ a great time.

- 2 Write negative sentences using the past continuous.

I / not talk / to my friends  
I wasn't talking to my friends.

1 we / not win / the match

2 I / not feel / well

3 my friends / not stay / at a campsite

4 you / not walk / very fast

5 my teacher / not smile

6 Andy / not sit / next to Jay

- 3 Order the words to make past continuous questions.

in the afternoon / Was / swimming / Oliver?  
Was Oliver swimming in the afternoon?

1 Sophie / watching TV / at 5pm / Was?

2 you / Were / studying / yesterday morning?

3 at 6am / he / Was / sleeping?

4 John and Andrew / tennis / playing / at 4 o'clock yesterday / Were?

5 raining / Was / it / an hour ago / heavily?

## Adverbs

- 4 Complete the table with the adverb forms of the adjectives in the box.

bright easy good warm heavy hard

regular (-ly)	regular (-ily)	irregular
		hard

## Past simple and past continuous

- 5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the past simple or the past continuous.

While I was standing at the bus stop, I saw my grandma. (see)

- I was sleeping when the tent \_\_\_\_\_ down. (fall)
- While she \_\_\_\_\_, I made her a cake. (work)
- We arrived home, we \_\_\_\_\_ dinner and then we went to bed. (have)
- My friends \_\_\_\_\_ their homework when I phoned them. (do)
- When I \_\_\_\_\_ up, it was snowing. (wake)

- 6 Circle the correct words.

I was walking while / ~~when~~ the blizzard started.

- They heard a strange noise while / ~~when~~ they were watching TV.
- While / ~~When~~ I was doing my homework, the lights went out.
- While / ~~When~~ my brother arrived home, my parents were sleeping.
- I was listening to a CD while / ~~when~~ he arrived.
- My mum found some old photos while / ~~when~~ she was cleaning her desk.

- 7 Correct the sentences.

Was Mark swim in the afternoon? X

Was Mark swimming in the afternoon?

1 Lisa was study in her bedroom. X

2 We didn't feeling tired. X

3 What were you do yesterday at 6pm? X

4 Did you watching TV when I phoned you? X

5 You weren't dance in the disco at 2am. X



# Grammar reference

## El comparativo y el superlativo

	adjetivo	comparativo	superlativo
<b>1 sílaba</b>	old big	older than bigger than	the oldest the biggest
<b>2 sílabas e -y final</b>	easy	easier than	the easiest
<b>2 o más sílabas</b>	famous	more famous than	the most famous
<b>irregular</b>	good bad far	better than worse than further than	the best the worst the furthest

- usamos el comparativo para comparar dos cosas, lugares o personas y decir que una supera a la otra  
*Sam is **older** than me.* Sam es mayor que yo.
- el comparativo se forma añadiendo *-er* a los adjetivos de una sílaba y a los de dos que acaban en *-y*. En este caso, cambiamos esa *-y* por una *i*.  
*Jaén is **smaller** than Rome.*  
Jaén es más pequeña que Roma.  
*John thinks English is **easier** than history.*  
John cree que el inglés es más fácil que la historia.
- los de dos sílabas o más necesitan la palabra *more*  
*Lakes are **more beautiful** than rivers.*  
Los lagos son más bonitos que los ríos.
- detrás del comparativo usamos la palabra *than*  
*A cat is **bigger** than a rat.*  
Un gato es más grande que una rata.
- para comparar dos cosas y decir que son iguales en algo (o no) usamos *(not) as + adjetivo + as*  
*Cities are **not as clean as** islands.*  
Las ciudades no están tan limpias como las islas.
- con el superlativo comparamos tres cosas o más
- el superlativo se forma añadiendo *-est* a los adjetivos de una sílaba y a los de dos que acaban en *-y*. En este caso, cambiamos esa *-y* por una *i*.  
*This is **the smallest** island in the world.*  
Esta es la isla más pequeña del mundo.  
*English is **the easiest** school subject.*  
El inglés es la asignatura más fácil.
- los adjetivos de más de una sílaba forman el superlativo con la palabra *most*  
*Is the Sahara **the most famous** desert?*  
¿Es el Sahara el desierto más famoso?
- delante del superlativo usamos *the* y detrás, *in*  
*London is **the biggest** city in Britain.*  
Londres es la ciudad más grande de Gran Bretaña.
- *good*, *bad* y *far* son adjetivos irregulares y forman el comparativo y el superlativo de distinta manera

## *a / an, some, any, much, many, a lot of*

<b>nombres contables en singular</b>	I've got <b>a</b> camera. Look, there's <b>an</b> elephant. I haven't got <b>a</b> camera. That isn't <b>an</b> elephant. Have you got <b>a</b> camera? Is that <b>an</b> elephant?
<b>nombres contables en plural</b>	There are <b>some</b> lions / <b>a lot of</b> monkeys. There aren't <b>any</b> lions / <b>many</b> monkeys. Are there <b>any</b> lions? / <b>many</b> monkeys?
<b>nombres no contables</b>	We had <b>some</b> water / <b>a lot of</b> time. We didn't have <b>any</b> water / <b>much</b> time. Did you have <b>any</b> water? / <b>much</b> time?

- usamos estos determinantes indefinidos para hablar de cantidades
- *a / an* (un, una) se usan con nombres contables en singular, nunca con no contables  
*There is **a** long beach.* Hay una playa larga.
- *some* expresa una cantidad mediana; se usa en frases afirmativas con nombres contables en plural (unos/algunos) y con nombres no contables (algo de/un poco de)  
*There are **some** rivers.* Hay algunos ríos.  
*She's got **some** money.* Ella tiene algo de dinero.
- *a lot of* expresa una cantidad grande; se usa en frases afirmativas con nombres contables en plural (muchos/un montón de) y con no contables (mucho)  
*The zoo has got **a lot of** different animals.*  
El zoo tiene muchos animales diferentes.
- *many* se usa en frases negativas con nombres en plural para indicar poca cantidad (no muchos)  
*We **didn't** see **many** lions.* No vimos muchos leones
- *much* se usa en frases negativas con nombres no contables para expresar poca cantidad (no mucho)  
*There **wasn't** **much** water.* No había mucha agua.
- *any* en oraciones negativas expresa una cantidad cero; se usa con nombres contables en plural (ningún) y con nombres no contables (nada de)  
*I **didn't** see **any** owls.* Yo no vi ningún búho.
- para preguntar sobre cantidades usamos *any / many / how many* con nombres contables en plural y *much / how much* con nombres no contables  
*Did you take **any** / **many** photos? How many photos **did** you take?* ¿Tomaste alguna foto / muchas fotos? ¿Cuántas fotos tomaste?  
*Was there **much** water? How much water **was** there?* ¿Había mucha agua? ¿Cuánta agua había?



# Grammar exercises

## Comparatives and superlatives

- 1 Write the comparative and superlative forms of these adjectives.

old	<u>older</u>	<u>the oldest</u>
1 heavy	_____	_____
2 rich	_____	_____
3 busy	_____	_____
4 big	_____	_____
5 dangerous	_____	_____
6 intelligent	_____	_____
7 difficult	_____	_____
8 good	_____	_____
9 bad	_____	_____
10 far	_____	_____

- 2 Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.

- My trainers are newer than my boots. (new)
- Ostriches are \_\_\_\_\_ than humans. (fast)
  - Monkeys are \_\_\_\_\_ than crocodiles. (intelligent)
  - The bus station is \_\_\_\_\_ than the train station. (busy)
  - Whales are \_\_\_\_\_ than snakes. (heavy)
  - An elephant is \_\_\_\_\_ than a penguin. (big)
  - Cola is \_\_\_\_\_ for you than water. (bad)

- 3 Rewrite the sentences from exercise 2 using *isn't / aren't as ... as*.

- My boots aren't as new as my trainers.
- \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_

- 4 Write sentences with the superlative form of the adjective.

Everest / high / mountain / in the world  
Everest is the highest mountain in the world.

- London / big / city / in the UK  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- we / good / students / in our school  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- The Grand Canyon / beautiful / place / in the USA  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- what is / expensive / city / in the world?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- my cousin / bad / singer / in our family  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- Kate / interesting / person / I know  
 \_\_\_\_\_

*a / an, some, any, much, many, a lot of*

- 5 Circle the correct words.

We've got some / any computers in our classroom.

- We haven't got a / any sun cream.
- How much / How many owls can you see?
- There's some / a milk in the fridge.
- We haven't got a / any homework today.
- How much / How many money do you need?
- Have you got a / any new watch?
- They have seen a lot of / much different animals in the zoo.

- 6 Complete the sentences with *much, many or a lot of*. They can be affirmative or negative.

There are n't many children in the park because it's cold and wet.

- We're not pleased. We've got \_\_\_\_\_ homework to do tonight.
- There is \_\_\_\_\_ water in the fridge. Let's buy another bottle.
- I'm surprised. It's hot but there are \_\_\_\_\_ people on the beach.
- After watching \_\_\_\_\_ horror films, Greg was feeling scared.
- There is \_\_\_\_\_ space in my bag. I need a bigger bag!



# Grammar reference

## will / won't

afirmativa	
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They	will go.
negativa	
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They	will not (won't) go.

- will* es el auxiliar con el que se forma el futuro; por eso, para decir lo que creemos que ocurrirá usamos *will* + un verbo en infinitivo sin *to*. Si la predicción es negativa, usamos *won't*.  
*I will have a lot of children.* Tendré muchos hijos.  
*We won't need cars in the future.*  
En el futuro no necesitaremos coches.
- normalmente empezamos las predicciones diciendo *I think*, *I expect* o *I guess* (Creo / Espero / Supongo que...)  
*He thinks he'll be famous.* Cree que será famoso.  
*I expect they'll find a cure for cancer.*  
Espero que encuentren una cura para el cáncer.
- can* no tiene futuro, así que no se usa nunca con *will* ni con *won't*. Para expresar habilidad o capacidad en el futuro usamos *will* o *won't* + *be able to*.  
*He'll be able to learn French in Canada.* ✓  
Podrá aprender francés en Canadá.  
*He'll can learn French in Canada.* ✗
- con *will* y *won't* solemos usar expresiones temporales como *one day*, *one day soon*, *soon*, *tomorrow*, *next year*, u oraciones temporales como *when I'm older*, *when I finish school*, etc.  
*I'll travel in a spacecraft one day.*  
Algún día viajaré en una nave espacial.  
*He'll go to university next year.*  
Irá a la universidad el año que viene.  
*She won't finish school soon.*  
Ella no acabará pronto los estudios.

### preguntas y respuestas breves

Will I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they go?	
Yes, they will.	No, they won't.

- en las preguntas ponemos *will* delante del sujeto  
*He will be a famous astronaut.*  
*Will he be a famous astronaut?*  
¿Será un astronauta famoso?
- en las respuestas breves no repetimos el verbo principal  
*Will crime increase?* ¿Aumentará la delincuencia?  
*Yes, it will.* ✓ Sí.  
*Yes, it will increase.* ✗

## El primer condicional

condición	consecuencia
If I go to the space station,	I'll wear a spacesuit.
If she studies hard,	she'll learn a lot.
consecuencia	condición
He won't go to university	if he doesn't pass his exam
They will be happy	if they win the lottery.

- usamos el primer condicional para expresar lo que ocurrirá si se da una determinada condición situación
- el primer condicional habla de situaciones que son posibles en el presente o el futuro; por eso se forma con *if* + sujeto + *present simple* (en la condición) y sujeto + futuro con *will* / *won't* (en la consecuencia)
- si la condición va primero, ponemos una coma entre las dos partes  
*If you practise, you'll improve.*  
Si practicas, mejorarás.
- si la consecuencia va primero, no hace falta poner ninguna coma  
*You'll improve if you practise.*  
Mejorarás si practicas.
- no importa el orden en que vayan la condición y la consecuencia: el significado de la oración no cambia



# Grammar exercises

## will / won't

- 1 Complete the sentences with *will* and the verbs in the box.

be eat feel get leave play study

- I 'll be an architect when I'm older.  
 1 My sister \_\_\_\_\_ home soon to go to university.  
 2 I \_\_\_\_\_ married when I'm 30.  
 3 It's late! You \_\_\_\_\_ tired tomorrow morning.  
 4 Sara \_\_\_\_\_ the guitar in a famous band one day.  
 5 We \_\_\_\_\_ pasta when we go to Italy.  
 6 They \_\_\_\_\_ vaccines to find a cure for the disease.

- 2 Write sentences with *will* or *won't* and the verbs in brackets.

We won't have a good time on the beach. It's too cold. (have)

- 1 I \_\_\_\_\_ as a vet - I love animals. (work)  
 2 My best friend \_\_\_\_\_ to the disco because she's ill. (go)  
 3 My family \_\_\_\_\_ by plane. It's very comfortable. (travel)  
 4 You \_\_\_\_\_ your exams. You always study a lot. (fail)  
 5 Your cousin \_\_\_\_\_ the book. It's an interesting biography. (like)  
 6 It \_\_\_\_\_ cold tomorrow morning. It's almost winter. (be)

- 3 Look at the information in the table. Write questions and answers. Use *will* and *won't*.

	Jess	Tom	Fred and Julia
transport	motorbike	fast car	bicycle
job	engineer	police officer	actor
home	Paris	London	Hollywood

Jess / drive / a fast car ?

Will Jess drive a fast car?

No, she won't. She will drive a motorbike.

- 1 Tom / work / as a police officer ?

- 2 Jess / become / an engineer ?

- 3 Fred and Julia / ride / a scooter ?

- 4 Tom / live / in Hollywood ?

- 5 Fred and Julia / live / in Paris ?

## First conditional

- 4 Write sentences with the first conditional.

If / Mike / fail / his exams / his dad / not be / happy

If Mike fails his exams, his dad won't be happy.

- 1 Our teacher / not be / happy / if / we / not do / our homework

- 2 If / the sun / shine / we / go / to the beach

- 3 I / be worried / if / he / not come / home / soon

- 4 We / take / a plane / if / we / go / to / New York

- 5 I / not have / a good time / if / my friends / not be / at the party

- 5 Match 1-5 with a-e to make sentences.

- 1 Mum will be angry  
 2 If Louise arrives late to the cinema,  
 3 If we sell our house,  
 4 I'll stay at home tomorrow  
 5 If they don't buy tickets,  
 a) she'll miss the start of the film.  
 b) they won't be able to go to the concert.  
 c) if it rains.  
 d) if my brother doesn't phone her.  
 e) we'll move to a bigger one.



# Grammar reference

## be going to

afirmativa	forma contraída
I <b>am going to</b> wash cars.	<b>'m going to</b> wash cars.
You <b>are going to</b> wash cars.	<b>'re going to</b> wash cars.
He / She / It <b>is going to</b> wash cars.	<b>'s going to</b> wash cars.
We / You / They <b>are going to</b> wash cars.	<b>'re going to</b> wash cars.
negativa	forma contraída
I <b>am not going to</b> buy a pen.	<b>'m not going to</b> buy a pen.
You <b>are not going to</b> buy a pen.	<b>aren't going to</b> buy a pen.
He / She / It <b>is not going to</b> buy a pen.	<b>isn't going to</b> buy a pen.
We / You / They <b>are not going to</b> buy a pen.	<b>aren't going to</b> buy a pen.

- con **be going to** expresamos planes o intenciones  
*I'm going to be an actor.* Voy a ser actor.
- se forma con el sujeto + el verbo **be** + (**not**) + **going to** + un verbo  
*She's going to tidy her room.*  
Ella va a ordenar su cuarto.  
*You aren't going to do the gardening.*  
Tú no vas a arreglar el jardín.

preguntas y respuestas breves	
Am I <b>going to</b> work?	
Yes, I <b>am</b> .	No, I'm <b>not</b> .
Are you <b>going to</b> work?	
Yes, you <b>are</b> .	No, you <b>aren't</b> .
Is he / she / it <b>going to</b> work?	
Yes, he / she / it <b>is</b> .	No, he / she / it <b>isn't</b> .
Are we / you / they <b>going to</b> work?	
Yes, we / you / they <b>are</b> .	No, we / you / they <b>aren't</b> .

- en las preguntas el orden de las palabras cambia  
*They **are going to** be teachers.*  
***Are they going to** be teachers?*  
¿Van a ser maestros?
- en las respuestas breves no repetimos **going to**  
***Are you going to** deliver newspapers?*  
¿Vas a repartir periódicos?  
Yes, I **am**. ✓ Sí.  
*~~Yes, I am going to.~~* ✗

## will y be going to

- usamos **will** para expresar predicciones, y también, las decisiones que tomamos en el momento mismo en que estamos hablando  
*I think people **will live** on other planets one day.*  
Yo creo que algún día la gente vivirá en otros planetas.  
*I'll **phone** Kate in a minute.*  
Llamaré a Kate dentro de un minuto.
- con **be going to** expresamos planes e intenciones  
*I'm **going to** be an astronaut.*  
Voy a ser astronauta.  
*He's **going to** do the washing-up later – he promised!*  
¡Él va a lavar luego los platos, lo prometió!

## Expresiones temporales de futuro

- usamos **will** con expresiones temporales como *soon*, *one day*, *tomorrow*, *next week* o *this summer* y con la conjunción temporal *when*  
*I'll **win** the lottery **one day**.*  
Algún día ganaré la lotería.  
***When** I get home, I'll **phone** Mike.*  
Cuando llegue a casa, llamaré a Mike.

## would like

afirmativa
I <b>would like to</b> travel round the world.
He'd <b>like to</b> save some money.
negativa
Rob <b>would not like to</b> lose his new phone.
We <b>wouldn't like to</b> spend all our money on music.
preguntas y respuestas breves
<b>Would</b> you <b>like to</b> earn some extra money?
Yes, I <b>would</b> . / No, I <b>wouldn't</b> .

- would like** + un infinitivo con **to** es la fórmula que usamos para expresar nuestros deseos  
*I **would like to** be a doctor when I'm older.*  
Cuando sea mayor me gustaría ser médico.  
***Would you like to** go for a walk?*  
¿Te gustaría ir a dar un paseo?
- las formas contraídas son **'d like** (= **would like**) y **wouldn't like** (= **would not like**)  
*We'd **like to** save more of our pocket money.*  
Nos gustaría ahorrar más de nuestra paga.  
*They **wouldn't like to** spend all their money the same day.*  
No les gustaría gastarse todo el dinero el mismo día.



# Grammar exercises

## be going to

- 1 Complete the sentences with *be going to* and the verbs in brackets.

We are going to get summer jobs. (get)

- 1 I \_\_\_\_\_ mobile phones. (design)
- 2 She \_\_\_\_\_ in London when she's older. (live)
- 3 You \_\_\_\_\_ famous. I'm sure! (be)
- 4 My friends \_\_\_\_\_ a party on Friday. (have)
- 5 He \_\_\_\_\_ school soon. (finish)

- 2 Rewrite the sentences in the negative form.

I'm going to sail around the world.

I'm not going to sail around the world.

- 1 We're going to meet outside the cinema.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Lizzie is going to phone me later.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 My friends are going to study Chinese.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 You're going to be late.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 I'm going to babysit for my cousins tomorrow.  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 3 Write questions with *be going to*.

they / work / in Hollywood ?

Are they going to work in Hollywood?

- 1 your brother / play / the piano in the concert ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 you / miss / school tomorrow ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Maria / do / the washing-up ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 your parents / buy / a new car ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 we / earn money / this summer ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 I / tidy / my room ?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## will and be going to

- 4 Complete the dialogues with the correct form of *be going to* or *will*.

- 1 'I don't understand my homework.'  
'Don't worry, I \_\_\_\_\_ help you.'
- 2 'Can you predict the future?'  
'Yes. You \_\_\_\_\_ get married and you \_\_\_\_\_ be happy.'

- 3 'Are you going to buy anything in the shop?'  
'Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ buy some jeans.'
- 4 'Do you think it will rain today?'  
'I'm not sure if it \_\_\_\_\_ or not.'
- 5 'I'm going to get a summer job to save some money.'  
'Yes? I \_\_\_\_\_ do anything. I want to relax!'

## Future time expressions

- 5 Choose the correct answers to complete the sentences.

My sister's only eight. She'll graduate ...

- a) soon      b) next month      c) one day

- 1 It's March. We'll finish the school year ...  
a) next week      b) in June      c) tomorrow
- 2 I'm only 14. I won't learn to drive a car ...  
a) tomorrow      b) one day      c) when I'm older
- 3 My brother loves drawing. He'll be an artist ...  
a) tomorrow      b) next week      c) one day
- 4 The best player on my team has broken a leg so we won't win the match ...  
a) next week      b) one day      c) soon
- 5 It's snowing a lot. Maybe school will be closed ...  
a) one day      b) tomorrow      c) in May

## would like

- 6 Write sentences using *would like* or *wouldn't like* and the verbs in the box.

ride    play    be    buy    work    ~~forget~~    travel

I wouldn't like to forget your birthday.  
I always try to remember birthdays!

- 1 We \_\_\_\_\_ around the USA. We love exploring new places!
- 2 I \_\_\_\_\_ poor. It's terrible to have no money.
- 3 Dennis \_\_\_\_\_ in France. He's trying to get a job there.
- 4 They \_\_\_\_\_ on a rollercoaster. They don't like high places.
- 5 We \_\_\_\_\_ football today. The weather is terrible.
- 6 She \_\_\_\_\_ some new shoes, but she hasn't got much money.



# Grammar reference

## El present perfect: afirmativa y negativa

afirmativa	forma contraída
I <b>have visited</b> different countries.	<b>'ve visited</b> different countries.
You <b>have visited</b> different countries.	<b>'ve visited</b> different countries.
He / She / It <b>has visited</b> different countries.	<b>'s visited</b> different countries.
We / You / They <b>have visited</b> different countries.	<b>'ve visited</b> different countries.

negativa	forma contraída
I <b>have not travelled</b> .	<b>haven't travelled</b> .
You <b>have not travelled</b> .	<b>haven't travelled</b> .
He / She / It <b>has not travelled</b> .	<b>hasn't travelled</b> .
We / You / They <b>have not travelled</b> .	<b>haven't travelled</b> .

- el *present perfect* habla de experiencias o acciones pasadas sin decir cuándo ocurrieron (porque no es importante decirlo o no lo sabemos)  
*I **have tried** Greek food.*  
He probado la comida griega.
- la afirmativa se forma con *have / has* + el participio de pasado del verbo  
*He **has fallen** off his bike.* Se ha caído de la bici.
- la negativa se forma con *haven't / hasn't* + el participio  
*They **haven't landed** a helicopter.*  
Ellos no han aterrizado ningún helicóptero.
- el participio de los verbos regulares acaba en *-ed*  
*follow → followed* *climb → climbed*
- los participios de los verbos irregulares son todos distintos y hay que saberlos de memoria; mira la lista que hay en las páginas 158–160
- a veces usamos *ever* con el *present perfect* en interrogativa para preguntar si alguien ha hecho algo “alguna vez en su vida”  
***Have you ever been** to Australia?*  
¿Has estado en Australia alguna vez?
- a veces usamos *always* en frases afirmativas  
***I've always travelled** by plane.*  
Siempre he viajado en avión.
- para decir “nunca en la vida” usamos *never* en frases afirmativas, nunca en frases negativas  
***I've never driven** a motorcycle.*  
Nunca he conducido una moto.

## El present perfect: interrogativo y respuestas breves

preguntas y respuestas breves	
<b>Have</b> I <b>lived</b> in a caravan?	
Yes, I <b>have</b> .	No, I <b>haven't</b> .
<b>Have</b> you <b>lived</b> in a caravan?	
Yes, you <b>have</b> .	No, you <b>haven't</b> .
<b>Has</b> he / she / it <b>lived</b> in a caravan?	
Yes, he / she / it <b>has</b> .	No, he / she / it <b>hasn't</b> .
<b>Have</b> we / you / they <b>lived</b> in a caravan?	
Yes, we / you / they <b>have</b> .	No, we / you / they <b>haven't</b> .

- en las preguntas, el sujeto va entre *have / has* y el participio  
*You **have read** that book.* Tú has leído ese libro.  
***Have you read** that book?* ¿Has leído ese libro?
- en las respuestas breves no se repite el participio  
***Have you flown** in a hot-air balloon?*  
¿Has volado en globo aerostático?  
*Yes, I **have**.* / *No, I **haven't**.* ✓ Sí. / No.  
*~~Yes, I **have flown**.~~ ~~No, I **haven't flown**.~~* ✗



# Grammar exercises

## Present perfect: affirmative and negative

- 1 Are the verbs regular or irregular? Write *R* (regular) or *I* (irregular) and the past participles of the verbs.

organize	<u>R</u>	<u>organized</u>	see	<u>I</u>	<u>seen</u>
1 stop	—	—	5 have	—	—
2 play	—	—	6 choose	—	—
3 fly	—	—	7 read	—	—
4 open	—	—	8 travel	—	—

- 2 Write sentences in the present perfect affirmative.

I / read / a brilliant book

I have read a brilliant book.

- my sister / promise / to take me to the concert  
\_\_\_\_\_
- my uncle and aunt / fly / a hot-air balloon  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I / meet / several famous people  
\_\_\_\_\_
- we / have / fish for lunch  
\_\_\_\_\_
- they / play / this computer game / before  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 3 Rewrite the sentences in the negative form.

I've seen this film five times.

I haven't seen this film five times.

- My uncle has sailed around the world alone.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I have finished this exercise.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- My friend Dan has bought a new phone.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- We have been to a big city before.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- My neighbours have moved to London.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- We have visited a museum today.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Linda has done very well in her exam.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Present perfect: questions and short answers

- 4 Write questions. Then write short answers that are true for you.

you / ever / ride / a motorbike ?

Have you ever ridden a motorbike?

No, I haven't.

- 1 your mum / ever / try / fly fishing ?  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 2 you / ever / visit / Paris ?  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 3 your dad / ever / play / video games ?  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 4 your parents / ever / drive / a horse and carriage ?  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 5 I / ever / meet / your cousin ?  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 6 your friends / ever / stay / in New York ?  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 5 Complete these sentences with *ever* or *never*.

I've never been to a music festival.

- Have you \_\_\_\_\_ sailed on the ocean?
- My grandma has \_\_\_\_\_ used a computer.
- Have your friends \_\_\_\_\_ played rugby?
- She's ridden a horse but she's \_\_\_\_\_ ridden an elephant.
- Has your teacher \_\_\_\_\_ been angry in class?

- 6 Correct the errors in these sentences.

Our new teacher has study architecture. **X**

Our new teacher has studied architecture.

- 1 I has eaten all the biscuits. **X**  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 2 Have you never swum in the sea? **X**  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 3 She not finished her dinner. **X**  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 4 Have you never visited Rome? **X**  
\_\_\_\_\_



# Grammar reference

## El present perfect + for y since

- con el *present perfect* + *for* expresamos el tiempo transcurrido desde que empezó la acción hasta ahora (como la acción continúa en el momento actual, en castellano se usa el verbo en presente)  
*I've lived in London for three years.* (I still live in London.)  
*Vivo en Londres hace tres años.* (Aún vivo en Londres.)
- con el *present perfect* + *since* indicamos el momento en que empezó una acción o situación que continúa en el presente  
*I've lived in London since 2011.* (I moved to London in 2011.)  
*Vivo en Londres desde 2011.* (Me mudé a Londres en 2011.)

for	since
five minutes	2012
three hours	3 o'clock
five days	March
two weeks	this morning
a month	I was born
a year	Friday
a long time	yesterday

- usamos *How long* + el *present perfect* para preguntar sobre la duración de una acción o situación actual  
*How long have you been the captain of your team?*  
¿Cuánto hace que eres el capitán de tu equipo?

## El present perfect y el past simple

- el *present perfect* habla de acciones o situaciones que empezaron en el pasado y continúan en el presente  
*I've lived here for two years.* (I still live here.)  
*Hace dos años que vivo aquí.* (Aún vivo aquí.)
- el *present perfect* con *just* expresa acciones o experiencias recientes  
*They've just won the match!* (a few minutes ago)  
*Acaban de ganar el partido!* (hace unos minutos)

- con el *present perfect* hablamos de acciones o experiencias pasadas sin dar ningún dato temporal (no sabemos cuándo ocurrieron o no lo decimos)  
*They have been to Greece.* (at some time in the past)  
*Han estado en Grecia.* (en el pasado)
- para decir lo que sucedió en un momento concreto del pasado usamos el *past simple*, no el *present perfect*.  
*They went to the new stadium last weekend.*  
*Fueron al estadio nuevo el fin de semana pasado.*
- para preguntarle a alguien si ha hecho algo usamos el *present perfect*  
*Have you ever played basketball?*  
¿Has jugado al baloncesto alguna vez?  
*Have you listened to your new CD?*  
¿Has escuchado tu CD nuevo?
- si queremos saber más sobre lo que ha hecho, hacemos preguntas con el *past simple*  
*When did you play basketball?*  
¿Cuándo jugaste al baloncesto?  
*What was your favourite song on the CD?*  
¿Qué canción del CD te gustó más?
- también usamos el *past simple* para expresar hechos o situaciones que eran frecuentes en el pasado  
*A long time ago, people believed in sea monsters.*  
*Hace mucho tiempo, la gente creía en los monstruos marinos.*  
*I went to that school before I studied at university.*  
*Yo fui a ese instituto antes de estudiar en la universidad.*

Usa el present perfect con:	Usa el past simple con:
this week	last week
in the last month	yesterday
never	when I was young
ever	in 2012
just	two years ago
recently	last night



# Grammar exercises

## Present perfect + *for* and *since*

- 1 Complete the table with the time expressions in the box.

2005 last week three years a few minutes  
hours a long time 6pm nine months January

for	since
	2005

- 2 Circle the correct answers.

I've had these jeans for / since two weeks.

- The weather has been bad for / since we arrived.
- Kate has been a supporter of her local football team for / since she was ten years old.
- I haven't been to school for / since four days.  
I've been ill.
- We've known each other for / since many years.

- 3 Write questions using *How long*. Then write the answers using the words in brackets.

you / be in England? (two months)

*How long have you been in England?*

*I've been in England for two months.*

- 1 Dan / have a headache? (an hour)

He \_\_\_\_\_

- 2 you / have your dog? (August)

We \_\_\_\_\_

- 3 people / believe in fairies? (a long time)

People \_\_\_\_\_

- 4 Spaniards / keep their traditions? (many years)

They \_\_\_\_\_

- 5 you / the captain of the team? (last year)

I \_\_\_\_\_

- 6 Sue's parents / be married? (twenty years)

They \_\_\_\_\_

## Present perfect and past simple

- 4 Circle the correct present perfect or past simple answers.

We're on holiday in Greece. We saw / ve seen some amazing things already and I (1) tried / have tried lots of delicious Greek food! We (2) went / have been to Athens and Patras. When we were in Athens, we (3) saw / have seen the Acropolis. It (4) was / has been fantastic! In ancient times, the people of Athens (5) had / have had a festival there that was as popular as the Olympic Games! We're on the island of Naxos now. We (6) were / have been here for two days. I love it!

- 5 Complete the sentences with the present perfect or the past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

We didn't see (not see) a race in Ireland.

- It \_\_\_\_\_ (rain) three times yesterday!
- My friends \_\_\_\_\_ (give) me this book three days ago. I've already finished it!
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a lot of photos this week.
- Sam \_\_\_\_\_ (not come) to school last week because he was ill.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (not try) Spanish food, but I'd love to try some.
- It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) my birthday on 27 April.

- 6 Complete the dialogue with the present perfect or past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

A: Have you ever (1) been (go) to Australia?

B: Yes, I have. I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) my aunt and uncle there twice. They live there.

A: Really? When (3) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (go) there?

B: I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (go) last year and when I was five years old.

A: How long (5) \_\_\_\_\_ your aunt and uncle \_\_\_\_\_ (live) there?

B: About ten years.

A: (6) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a good time last year?

B: Yes! I (7) \_\_\_\_\_ never \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a better holiday! It was great!



# Grammar reference

## should / shouldn't

- should* es el verbo que usamos para dar y pedir consejo; la forma negativa es *shouldn't* y ambas son iguales con un sujeto en singular o en plural.

*You should see a doctor.*

Deberías ver a un médico.

*We shouldn't go to the party.*

No deberíamos ir a la fiesta.

## must / mustn't

- must* expresa obligación y *mustn't* prohibición  
*We must talk to him.* Debemos hablar con él.  
*You mustn't go now.* No debes irte ahora.
- ambas formas son iguales sea cual sea el sujeto

## Repaso de los tiempos verbales

### Present tenses

	afirmativa	negativa	interrog.
<b>present simple</b>	I <b>watch</b> DVDs.	I <b>don't watch</b> DVDs.	<b>Do I watch</b> DVDs?
<b>present continuous</b>	You're <b>coughing</b> .	You're <b>not coughing</b> .	<b>Are you coughing?</b>

- con el *present simple* expresamos hábitos y rutinas, y con el *present continuous* lo que está ocurriendo en el presente o mientras hablamos  
*I swim on Saturdays.* Yo nado los sábados.  
*We're playing football now.* Ahora estamos jugando al fútbol.

### Past tenses

	afirmativa	negativa	interrog.
<b>past simple</b>	I <b>lived</b> in Bath.	I <b>didn't live</b> in Bath.	<b>Did I live</b> in Bath?
<b>past continuous</b>	You <b>were playing</b> chess.	You <b>weren't playing</b> chess.	<b>Were you playing</b> chess?
<b>present perfect</b>	I <b>have painted</b> .	I <b>haven't painted</b> .	<b>Have I painted?</b>

- el *past simple* expresa acciones terminadas en el pasado y el *past continuous* acciones que estaban sucediendo en un momento concreto del pasado  
*We played tennis yesterday and I won.* Ayer jugamos al tenis y gané yo.  
*We were playing tennis at 7.30pm yesterday.* Ayer a las 7:30 estábamos jugando al tenis.
- con el *past simple* usamos *when* y con el *past continuous*, *while*

*When dad arrived, we were listening to music.*

Cuando llegó papá, estábamos escuchando música.

*While we were listening to music, dad arrived.*

Cuando estábamos escuchando música, llegó papá.

- el *present perfect* habla de experiencias, hechos recientes o pasados, sin decir cuándo han ocurrido  
*I have eaten sushi.* Yo he comido sushi.

### Future tenses

	afirmativa	negativa	interrog.
<b>present cont.</b>	I'm <b>leaving</b> in ten minutes.	I'm <b>not leaving</b> .	<b>Are you leaving?</b>
<b>will</b>	We'll <b>visit</b> him.	We <b>won't visit</b> him.	<b>Will we visit</b> him?
<b>be going to</b>	I'm <b>going to</b> stay.	I'm <b>not going to</b> stay.	<b>Are you going to</b> stay?

- con el *present continuous* + una expresión temporal de futuro expresamos planes personales que se van a cumplir con seguridad  
*We're leaving at 6 o'clock.* Nos vamos a las 6.
- con *will / won't* expresamos predicciones  
*When I'm 30, I'll travel around the world.* Cuando tenga 30 años viajaré por el mundo.
- con *be going to* expresamos nuestras intenciones  
*I'm going to visit my grandparents soon.* Voy a visitar pronto a mis abuelos.

### Expresiones temporales

- las expresiones temporales cambian según el tiempo verbal que usemos: con los tiempos de presente usamos *always*, *often* o *at the moment*  
*They always work hard.* Siempre trabajan mucho.  
*He is watching TV at the moment.* Ahora mismo está viendo la tele.
- con los tiempos de pasado usamos por ejemplo, *in 2005*, *yesterday*, *last week* o *five years ago*  
*My dance teacher was born in 1982.* Mi profesora de baile nació en 1982.
- con el *present perfect* usamos expresiones como *ever*, *never*, *just*, *since*, *for two days* o *this week*  
*They have just arrived.* Acaban de llegar.  
*I've lived here since 2009.* Vivo aquí desde 2009.
- con los tiempos de futuro usamos expresiones como *tomorrow*, *later* o *next year*  
*I'm going out later.* Luego voy a salir.  
*He'll go to Pisa next year.* El año que viene irá a Pisa.



# Grammar exercises

## should / shouldn't

### 1 Complete the sentences with *should* or *shouldn't*.

I feel tired and I've got a headache. I think I should lie down.

- Henry's got a stomach ache. He \_\_\_\_\_ eat any more cakes.
- It's my friend's birthday. I \_\_\_\_\_ phone her.
- I can't understand the exercise. You \_\_\_\_\_ have made it easier.
- The film starts at 7pm. You \_\_\_\_\_ be late.
- They use a car every day. They \_\_\_\_\_ sell it.

## must / mustn't

### 2 Circle the correct words.

You must / mustn't swim after a big meal.

- In football, players must / mustn't carry the ball.
- My teachers say I must / mustn't study every day.
- That film is brilliant. You must / mustn't see it!
- You must / mustn't deal with problems alone. Ask for help!
- Most students must / mustn't wear a school uniform in the UK.

## Tense review

### 3 Write sentences with the present simple or present continuous.

we / always / eat / turkey on Christmas Day

We always eat turkey on Christmas Day.

- my teacher / use / a CD in class / twice a week  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Sam / listen / to music / at the moment  
\_\_\_\_\_
- we / not work / today  
\_\_\_\_\_
- my dad / not work / on Monday mornings  
\_\_\_\_\_
- millions of people / visit / London / every year  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 4 Complete the sentences with the correct past form of the verb in brackets.

At 7.30am the sun was shining. (shine)

- I \_\_\_\_\_ on the teacher's chair when she came in. (sit)
- My mum's a teacher. She \_\_\_\_\_ maths at university. (study)
- He was reading when the doorbell \_\_\_\_\_. (ring)
- We \_\_\_\_\_ when we saw dad. (walk)
- I \_\_\_\_\_ guitar for a few years. I \_\_\_\_\_ in 2011. (study, start)
- They went to the museum. Then they \_\_\_\_\_ the market. (visit)

### 5 Circle the correct future options. Then complete the sentences.

I am having pizza at Dan's house tonight.

a) having    b) am having    c) have

- I hope we \_\_\_\_\_ see Times Square when we go to New York.  
a) will    b) are    c) going
- They \_\_\_\_\_ going to stay at a campsite.  
a) be    b) aren't    c) don't
- My sister \_\_\_\_\_ a marathon next week.  
a) runs    b) is going    c) is running
- If you beat me, I \_\_\_\_\_ be surprised – I'm bad at chess!  
a) don't    b) won't    c) am not

### 6 Complete the sentences with the correct past, present or future form of the verb in brackets.

I won (win) a sports competition yesterday.

- Zoe \_\_\_\_\_ (ride) her bike at the moment.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) in class when my phone rang.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ (get married) tomorrow. I am very excited about the wedding!
- The weather is fantastic. It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) great for a few weeks now.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ (make) popcorn when I arrived.
- I think I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) famous one day.