

Actividades de verano 2017

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Nombre y apellidos:	
Curso: Grupo:	-

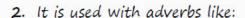
4º Ed. Primaria Inglés

Present Simple

Affirn	native		Negative	?	Inte	erroga	tive
	eat <u>s</u>	I You He	don't don't do <u>es</u> n't	eat eat eat	Do Do Do <u>es</u>	l you he	eat? eat? eat?
lt	eat <u>s</u> eat <u>s</u> eat eat eat		doesn't doesn't don't don't don't	eat eat eat eat eat	Does Do Do Do Do	it we you they	eat? eat? eat? eat? eat?

USE:

- 1. We use the Present Simple for:
 - regular habits and daily routines;
 - facts, things in general;
 - permanent or long-lasting situations;
 - timetables and schedules.



- always sometimes every day
- often rarely ...
- usually never

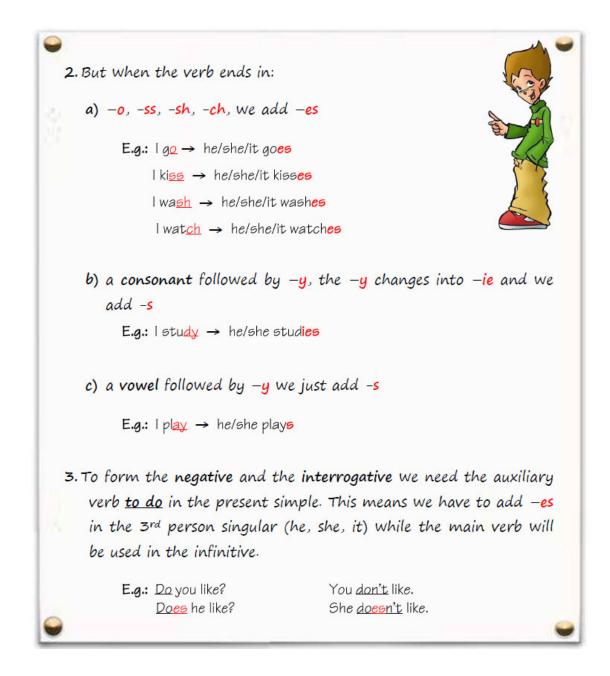
FORM:

1. To form the Present Simple we add -s to the infinitive of the verb in the 3rd person singular (he, she, it)

E.g.: | live

He / She / It lives





Complete the sentences, choosing the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. David	table-tennis. (play/plays)
2. They	to school on foot. (go/goes)
3. Carol	in Bath. (live/lives)
4. School	at 6.30. (finish/finishes)
5. We	T.V. in the evening. (watch/watches)
6. Jessica	in her bedroom. (study/studies)

Rewrite the sentences beginning with he or she.

1. They colle	1. They collect stamps.				
2. I go to so	hool by bus.				
3. We drive	to work.				
4. They hurr	ry home every day.				
5. You arrive	e late every morning.				
6. They was	h their hands before meals.				
7. We play b	oasketball twice a week.				
8. They tidy	their bedroom every day.				
Fill in with	n do or does.				
1	Ronald play basketball?				
2	they work in an office?				
3	3you like English?				
4	4 Susan usually go to a disco at the weekend?				
5	5 we walk to school?				
6	6 Bob and Patrick collect stamps?				
7	7 the cat sit by the fireplace?				
8	Grace finish school at 6.30?				
9	9 Mr. Walker read the newspaper in the evening?				
O you have lunch in the canteen?					

Complete the sentences with do /don't /does /doesn't.

1	you like Maths? Yes, I
2	Sally like reading? Yes, she
3	Mathew play handball every Saturday? No, he
4	Jane and Mary go to the cinema on Sunday? No, they
5	 you like writing letters? No, I
6	Angela get up late? No, she
7	we spend the afternoon together? Yes, we
8	Paul like skate-boarding? No, he
9	the cat like lying in the sun? Yes, it
10.	they speak German? No. they

Daily Routine



Your first task is to identify the actions below











Now can you write a text describing what Paul does every day? Pay attention to the verbs! Remember you have to use the Present Simple tense. At 8 o'clock Paul



PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Aff	firma	tive		Negative		Interrogative		gative
1	am	reading	1	am not	dancing	Am	1	writing?
You	are	reading	You	are not	dancing	Are	you	writing?
He	is	reading	He	is not	dancing	ls	he	writing?
She	is	reading	She	is not	dancing	ls	she	writing?
lt	is	reading	lt	is not	dancing	ls	it	writing?
We	are	reading	We	are not	dancing	Are	we	writing?
You	are	reading	You	are not	dancing	Are	you	writing?
They	are	reading	They	are not	dancing	Are	they	writing?

<u>Use</u>:

To talk about actions happening:

- now, at the time of speaking;
- around the moment of speaking, not necessarily this very moment;
- in a near future, especially for planned actions.

Form:

Gerund = Infinite + -ing

3. Verbs with one syllable ending in one vowel followed by one consonant:

E.g.: run – running swim – swimming

EXCEPTIONS: Ending in one vowel plus:

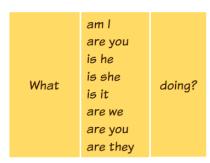
-y - buy - buying

-w - show - showing

-x - fix - fixing

-z - buzz - buzzing

This is how you ask and answer about what people are doing now



I am
You are
He is
She is dancing.
It is eating.
We are
You are
They are

.. Build up sentences following the model.

Charles / drink / coke
He is drinking coke.

Charles / not drink / coke
He isn't drinking coke.

Charles / drink / coke / ?

Is Charles drinking coke?

- 1. I / read / magazines
- 2. Peter and Mary / watch / TV

Ask and answer according to the model.

Mr Johnson / phone

Q.: What is Mr Johnson doing? A.: He is phoning.



1.	The baby / cry	Q.:	?	
		A.:		
2.	Mathew and Linda / dance	Q.:	?	
		A.:		
3.	Pam / swim	Q.:	?	
		A.:		
4.	Bob / cook	Q.:	?	
		A.:		
5.	The children / run	Q.:	?	
		A.:		
F	ollow the model.	Q.: Is Alice playing the piano? A.: Yes, she is. No, she isn't.		
1.	Mary / water the garden	Q.:	?	
2.	Mr and Mrs Taylor / eat	Q.:	?	
		A.: No,		
3.	The pupils / read	Q.:	?	
		A.: No,		10
4.	Bill / study	Q.:	?	

What are they doing? Look at the pictures and write. Use the verbs and expressions in the box.

eat sing fight run sleep play listen to music dance cook read study watch TV







1. She _____

2._____

5._____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____



7. _____



8. _____



9. _____

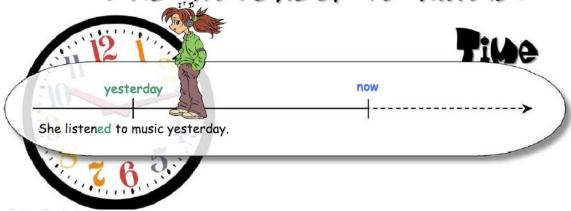






PAST SIMPLE

she listened to music.



To talk about what happened yesterday, we use the past tense. We make the past tense 2 ways.

1. we add -ed to the verb stem

play >=> played

watch >=> watched

clean 2. the verb changes

go

went

eat do

ate did

So what did these people do yesterday?



play soccer



clean



eat cake



Adding -ed onto verbs isn't always easy.

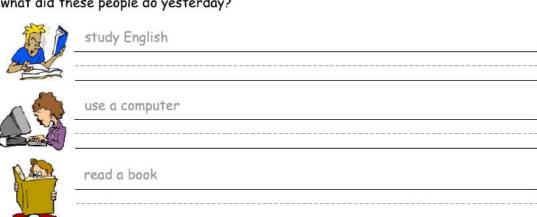
- 1. sometimes we borrow an 'e' ⇒ used use
- 2. sometimes 'y' changes to 'i' study 🖘 studied

saw

Remembering the ones that change isn't easy either.

⇒ bought read read buy find write > wrote draw \Longrightarrow drew see ride → rode come came take > took make \Rightarrow made get ⇒ got give

So what did these people do yesterday?





get a present

make a snowman



- irregular verbs -

Look at the list of irregular verbs and fill in the blanks.

Infinitive	Past Tense	Infinitive	Past Tense
have		begin	
cut		do	
take		leave	
spend		hear	
drink		write	
90		say	
find		get	
run		see	
tell		come	

Read the note. Correct the sentences following the example.

Saturday
1.00 write a letter to Peter ✓2.00 buy cat food for Kitty
and Rocky / 3.00 do homework for Monday /
5.30 meet Nicole 6.00 go to the cinema
8.00 come back 8.30 eat at Leslie's house

Turn the affirmative senten	ces on the left into questions.
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1.	Leslie bought a present for Tim.	Did Leslie buy a present for Tom?
2.	Kitty slept on the sofa.	
3.	Susan found her keys.	
4.	Michael had a good time at the party.	
5.	Nick and Kate went to the cinema.	
6.	Ann met Nicole at the supermarket.	
7.	Steve ate six hamburgers.	
8.	Peter made a chocolate cake.	

Ask and answer as in the example.

	go for a walk	play golf	write a letter	wash the car
Peter	1	1		
Sally		1	1	
Mr and Mrs Page	1			1

1. Peter / play golf? _	Did Peter play golf yesterday? Yes, he did.
2. Peter / wash the ca	ir?
3. Peter / write a lette	er?
4. Sally / go for a walk	.?



 Quantifiers are words that show how much there is of something - they show quantity.

MUCH / MANY / A LOT OF / LOTS OF

MUCH

- ✓ is used with uncountable nouns, and is generally used in negative statements and
 questions. It's uncommon to use much in positive statements. For example:
 - I don't have much money.
 - Do you have much time?
 - "I have much time." This sounds unusual.

MANY

- ✓ is used with plural countable nouns, and is often used in negative statements and questions. It is also used in positive statements however, but in a more formal way. For example:
 - I don't have many apples.
 - Do you have many friends?
 - Many people come here in summer.

MUCH and **MANY** can be used in affirmative statements, but give a more formal meaning. For example:

- He has many good friends from Harvard University.

MUCH and MANY often appear in short answers. For example:

- Do you see your family much?
- No, not much.

A LOT OF / LOTS OF

- ✓ is used with uncountable and countable nouns, and is generally used for affirmative statements. For example:
 - I have a lot of friends.
 - I have a lot of time.
- ✓ is also used in <u>questions</u>, especially when you expect a positive response. Although it is often said that MUCH and MANY are used for questions, we usually use them for questions which expect a negative response. For example:
 - Do you want a lot of pizza? (I expect you want to eat a lot.)
 - Do you want much pizza? (This sounds unusual, as though I expect you don't want to eat much.)

LOTS OF can be used in the same way as **A LOT OF**, often in informal speech. For example:

- I have lots of time.
- I have a lot of time.

HOW MUCH / MANY?

HOW MUCH is also used to ask about the price of something. For example:

- How much is it?
- How much is that dog in the window?

HOW MUCH and HOW MANY are used to ask about quantity. For example:

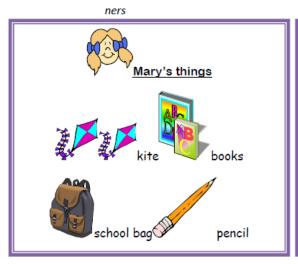
- How much money do you have?
- How many apples does he have?

1. We have strawberries.		
2. We don't have	bananas, and we don't have	
fruit j	uice.	
3 Do you have any cereal? - Sure	e, there is	_ in the
kitchen.		
4 How	is this? - It's ten dollars	

5.	- How	do '	you want?	- Six.	please

- 6. He's very busy, he has _____ work.
- 7. David has _____ rice, but Tyler doesn't have _____.
- 8. London has ______ beautiful buildings.

Whose things are these?





	It's	
2.	Whose bag is that?	a de la companya de l
	It's	
3.	Whose kite is this?	
	It's	

FUTURE		
Will (will + infinitive)	Going to (to be + going to + infinitive)	
Use: - to make predictions about the future e.g. They will probably win the game to make promises e.g. I promise I will study harder to offer/give help e.g. Don't worry! I will help you to refer to decisions taken at the moment of speaking e.g. I will visit you as soon as possible. With expressions such as: - probably - (I'm) sure - (I) expect - (I) think - perhaps, etc.	Use: - for a prediction based on the present e.g. Look at the sky. It is going to rain. - to talk about intentions or plans (we have already planned what we are going to do in the future) e.g. They are going to visit London at Easter. With expressions such as: - tomorrow - tonight - next week/month/year - in a few hours/days - by next week, etc.	

❖ Will

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	
I will buy You will buy He/She/It will buy We will buy You will buy They will buy	I won't buy You won't buy He/She/It won't buy We won't buy You won't buy They won't buy	Will I buy? Will you buy? Will he/she/it buy? Will we buy? Will you buy? Will they buy?	

Contractions: I'll = I will

I won't = I will not

❖ Going to

Affirmative		Negative	Interrogative	
	I am going to buy	I am not going to buy	Am I going to buy?	

fill in the blanks using the future with the correct form of be going to or will and the verb in brackets.

1. Did you e-mail Andrew? - Oh!	I forgot I	(do) it tomorrow
1. Did you e mait Andrew: On:	1101got. 1	(do) it tomorrow.
2. The teacher looks very angry. S	he	(yell) at us.
3 Where are you going? Are you	going shopping?	
- Yes, I	(buy	y) some Christmas presents.
4. My holidays are planned. I		(go) on a safari in
Africa.		
5 Why are you taking the milk of	out of the fridge?	
-1	(make)	a pudding.
6 We need some sugar to bake	the cake but ther	e isn't any.
-1	(go) to the	e shop and buy some.
7. My cousin has sent me an invit	ation. He	(have)
a birthday party on Saturday.		
8. In fifty years' time the weathe	r	(be) colder.

Little Red Riding Hood

Complete with the past simple of the verbs in brackets.

Once upon a time there (be) a little girl who			
(be) loved by everyone, but most of all by her			
grandmother. Once she (give) her a little riding hood			
of red velvet, which (suit) her so well that she would			
never wear anything else; so she (be) always called			
"Little Red Riding Hood."			
One day her mother (ask) her to take a piece of cake and a bottle of wine			
to her grandmother because she (be) ill and weak. Her mother (tell)			
her to set out before it (get) hot and not to run off the path.			
The grandmother (live) out in the wood and just as Little Red Riding			
Hood (enter) the wood, a wolf (meet) her. Red Riding Hood			
(do) not know what an evil creature he (be), and (be)			
not at all afraid of him.			
"Good day, Little Red Riding Hood.", (say) he.			
"Thank you kindly, wolf."			
"Where are you going so early, Little Red Riding Hood?"			
"To my grandmother's."			
"What have you got in your basket?"			
"Cake and wine. Poor grandmother is sick so I am taking her			
something good, to make her stronger."			
"Where does your grandmother live, Little Red Riding Hood?"			
"In the wood.", (reply) Little Red Riding Hood.			
The wolf (think) to himself: "What a tender young creature! What a nice			
plump mouthful. She will be better to eat than the old woman. I must act cleverly, so as to			
catch both."			
So he (walk) for a short time by the side of Little Red Riding Hood, and			
then he (say): "See, Little Red Riding Hood, how pretty the flowers are about			
here. Why do you not look round?"			
Little Red Riding Hood (raise) her eyes, and			
when she (see) the sunbeams dancing here and there			
through the trees, and pretty flowers growing everywhere, she			
(think): "Suppose I take grandmother a fresh nosegay;			
that would please her too. It is so early in the day that I shall still			
get there in good time."			
So she (run) from the path into the wood to look for flowers. And			
whenever she (have) picked one, she (fancy) that she (see)			
a still prettier one farther on, and (run) after it, and so (get) deeper			
and deeper into the wood.			
Meanwhile the wolf (run) straight to the grandmother's house and			
(knock) at the door.			
"Who is there?"			
"Little Red Riding Hood.", (reply) the wolf. "She is			

The wolf (lift) the latch, the door (open), and without saying	ga
word he (go) straight to the grandmother's bed, and (devo	ur)
her. Then he (put) on her clothes, (dress) himself in her ca	ap,
(lay) himself in bed and (draw) the curtains.	
Little Red Riding Hood, who (have) been running about picking flower	ers,
then (remember) her grandmother and (set) out on the way to he	r.
She (be) surprised to find the cottage door standing open, and when s	he
(go) into the room, she (call) out: "Good	L.
morning!", but (receive) no answer; so she (go) to the bed and (draw) back the	
curtains. There (lay) her grandmother with her cap (pull) far over her face, and looking very strange.	
"Oh! Grandmother", she (say), "what big ears you have!"	
"All the better to hear you with, my child!", (be) the reply.	
"But, grandmother, what big eyes you have!", she (say).	
"All the better to see you with, my dear."	
"But, grandmother, what large hands you have!"	
"All the better to hug you with."	
"Oh! But, grandmother, what a terrible big mouth you have!"	
"All the better to eat you with!"	
And scarcely (have) the wolf said this, than with one jump he (l	oe)
out of bed and (swallow) up Red Riding Hood.	
When the wolf (have) appeased his appetite, he (lay) do	νn
again in the bed, (fall) asleep and (begin) to snore very loud.	
The huntsman (be) just passing the house, and	
(think) to himself: "How the old woman is snoring! I must just see if s	he
wants anything." So he (go) into the room, and when	he
(come) to the bed, he (see) that the wolf (l	oe)
lying in it.	
"Do I find you here, you old sinner!" (say) he. "I have lo	
sought you!" But just as he (be) going to fire at him,	
(occur) to him that the wolf might have devoured the grandmother, and the	
she might still be saved, so he (do) not fire, but (take) a pair of scisso	rs,
and (begin) to cut open the stomach of the sleeping wolf.	
When he (have) made two snips, he (see) the little red ridi	
hood shining, and then he (make) two snips more, and the little girl	_
(spring) out.	
After that the grandmother (come) out alive also. Red Riding Hoo	
quickly (fetch) great stones with which they (fill) the wolf's be	
and when he (awake), he (want) to run away, but the stor	
(be) so heavy that he (collapse) at once, and (fall) dead.	
Then all three (be) delighted. The huntsman (draw) off t	
wolf's skin and (go) home with it; the grandmother (eat) the cake a (drink) the wine which Red Riding Hood (have) brought, a	
(drink) the which ked kiding Hood (have) brought, a (revive). But Red Riding Hood (think) to herself: "As long as I li	
(revive), but ned hiding flood (think) to hersell: As long as I ii	ve,