

INGLES

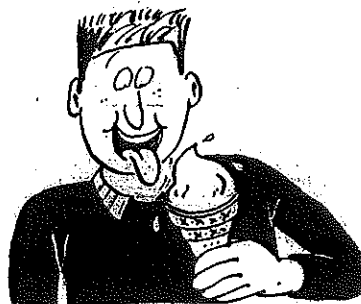
ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD

PATERNA

UNIDAD 1 I do/work/like etc. (present simple, afirmación)



They have a lot of books.
They **read** a lot. *Leen mucho.*



He's eating an ice-cream.
He **likes** ice-cream. *Le gusta el helado.*

■ They read / I live / he works etc. son formas del PRESENT SIMPLE:

I/we/you/they	do	read	like	work	play	watch
he/she/it	does	reads	likes	works	plays	watches

■ Recuerda:

he/she/it -s: he lives (~~he live~~) my sister plays it rains
- I live in London but my brother lives in Scotland.

have → has: I have → he/she/it has

SPELLING (► Apéndice 4):

-es detrás de -s/-ch/-sh: pass → passes watch → watches finish → finishes
también do → does go → goes
study → studies carry → carries

■ El PRESENT SIMPLE se usa para expresar cosas que son verdaderas en general, o bien que ocurren con cierta frecuencia o habitualmente. El equivalente en español es normalmente el Presente de indicativo:

- The shops **open** at 9 o'clock and **close** at 5.30. ... *abren ... cierran ...*
- He **works** very hard. He **starts** at 7.30 and **finishes** at 8 in the evening.
Trabaja ... empieza ... acaba ...
- The Earth **goes** round the sun. *La Tierra gira alrededor del sol.*
- We **do** a lot of different things in our free time. *Hacemos ...*
- She's very clever. She **speaks** four languages. *Habla ...*
- It **costs** a lot of money to stay at luxury hotels. *Cuesta ...*
- I **read** the newspaper every day. *Leo el periódico todos los días.*

■ Observa que I like / he likes equivalen a 'me gusta / le gusta' etc.:

- I **like** football. (~~Football likes me.~~) *Me gusta el fútbol.*
- I **don't like** big cities. *No me gustan las grandes ciudades.*
- **John likes** our house. *A John le gusta nuestra casa.*

■ El PRESENT SIMPLE se usa con **always/never/often/sometimes/usually**:

- He **always gets** up at 7 o'clock. *Se levanta siempre a las 7.*
- I **usually go** to work by car but I **sometimes walk**.
Generalmente voy al trabajo en coche pero a veces voy a pie.
- Jack **never has** breakfast. *Jack no desayuna nunca.*
- It **often rains** here in spring. *Aquí llueve a menudo en primavera.*

- Unidad 6 I don't ... (present simple, forma negativa)
- Unidad 7 Do you ...? (present simple, forma interrogativa)
- Unidad 8 I am doing (present continuous) y I do (present simple)
- Unidad 88 Orden de las palabras en la frase (always, never, often, etc.)

UNIDAD 1 Ejercicios

5.1 Escribe la forma de estos verbos que acompaña a he/she/it.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------|---------|---------|
| 1 read <u>reads</u> | 4 listen | 7 push | 10 kiss |
| 2 repair | 5 love | 8 do | 11 buy |
| 3 watch | 6 have | 9 think | 12 go |

5.2 Completa las frases usando la forma correcta de estos verbos.

**boil close cost cost go have like meet open smoke speak
teach wash**

- She's very clever. She speaks four languages.
- Steve smokes ten cigarettes a day.
- We usually eat dinner at 7 o'clock.
- I go to the cinema often.
- Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.
- In Britain the banks close at 9.30 in the morning.
- The City Museum opens at 5 o'clock every evening.
- Food is expensive. It costs a lot of money.
- Shoes are expensive. They cost a lot of money.
- Tina is a teacher. She teaches mathematics to young children.
- Your job is very interesting. You meet a lot of people.
- Peter washes his hair twice a week.

5.3 Observa la información de este cuadro.

	 Bob and Ann	 George	 you
	1 drink coffee in the morning? 2 read newspapers? 3 get up before 7 o'clock?	never often sometimes	usually never always

Ahora escribe frases acerca de Bob y Ann, de George y de ti mismo. Usa **always/usually/often/sometimes/never**.

- Bob and Ann never drink coffee in the morning.

George in the morning.

I
- Bob and Ann newspapers.

George

I
-

.....

.....

UNIDAD 2 I don't ... (present simple, negación)

► Unidad 5 I do/work/like etc. (present simple, afirmación)

■ En la negación del PRESENT SIMPLE se usa **don't/doesn't**:



She doesn't smoke.
No fuma.



He doesn't work.
No trabaja.

afirmación

I we you they	work play do like
he she it	works plays does likes

negación

I we you they	do not (don't)	work play do like
he she it	does not (doesn't)	

- I **drink** coffee but I **don't drink** tea. Bebo ... no bebo ...
- Sue **drinks** tea but she **doesn't drink** coffee. ... bebe ... no bebe ...
- You **don't speak** English very well. No hablas / No habláis ...
- Rice **doesn't grow** in cold countries. El arroz no crece ...
- We **don't know** many people in this town. No conocemos a muchas personas ...
- They **like** coffee but they **don't like** tea. Les gusta el café pero no les gusta el té.

■ Se usa **don't/doesn't + infinitivo sin to (live/do/speak/work etc.)**:

- Bruce **doesn't live** in Cambridge. (... ~~doesn't lives~~ ...) ... no vive ...
- My parents **don't go** out very much. Mis padres no salen mucho.

■ Observa que en los siguientes ejemplos **don't** y **doesn't** son la negación y **do** es el verbo 'hacer':

- I **don't do** any homework on Saturdays. No hago deberes los sábados.
- He's very lazy. He **doesn't do** anything. ... No hace nada.

■ Recuerda:

- I/we/you/they **don't** - I **don't** like football.
- he/she/it **doesn't** - He **doesn't** like football.
- I **don't** like Fred and Fred **doesn't** like me. (~~Fred don't like me.~~)
- My **car doesn't** use much petrol. (~~My car don't use ...~~)
- Sometimes he is late but it **doesn't** happen very often.

► Unidad 7 Do you ...? (present simple, forma interrogativa)

UNIDAD 2 Ejercicios


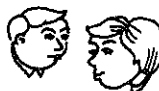


1 Escribe la forma negativa.

- 1 I play the piano very well. ... I don't play the piano very well......
- 2 Jack plays the piano very well. Jack very well.
- 3 You know the answer.
- 4 She works very hard.
- 5 They do the same thing every day.

2 Escribe lo contrario (afirmativo o negativo).

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1 I understand. ... <u>I don't understand.</u> | 5 They speak English. |
| 2 He doesn't smoke. ... <u>He smokes.</u> | 6 I don't want it. |
| 3 They know. They | 7 She doesn't want them. |
| 4 She loves him. | 8 He lives in Rome. |

3 Observa la información del cuadro y escribe frases con like.

	 Bill and Rose	 Carol	 you
1 classical music?	yes	no	?
2 boxing?	no	yes	?
3 horror films?	no	yes	?
4 dogs?	yes	no	?

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1 ... <u>Bill and Rose like classical music.</u> | 3 Bill and Rose |
| Carol | |
| I classical music. | |
| 2 Bill and Rose boxing. | 4 dogs. |
| Carol | |
| I | |

4 Completa las frases. Todas son negativas. Usa don't/doesn't + uno de los siguientes verbos:

cost drive go know play see sell ~~smoke~~ wash wear

- 1 'Have a cigarette.' 'No, thank you, I ... don't smoke....'
- 2 They newspapers in that shop.
- 3 She has a car but she very often.
- 4 I like films but I to the cinema very often.
- 5 He smells because he very often.
- 6 It's a cheap hotel. It much to stay there.
- 7 He likes football but he very often.
- 8 I much about politics.
- 9 She is married but she a ring.
- 10 He lives near our house but we him very often.

UNIDAD 3 Do you ...? (present simple, forma interrogativa)

► Unidades 5-6 I do/I don't (present simple, formas afirmativa y negativa)

■ Se usa **do/does** en la forma interrogativa del PRESENT SIMPLE:

afirmación

I	work
we	play
you	do
they	like
he	works
she	plays
it	does
	likes

interrogación

do	I	work? play? do? like?
	we	
	you	
	they	
does	he	
	she	
	it	



- Where **do they work**? ¿Dónde trabajan?
- **Do you play chess**? ¿Juegas al ajedrez?
- What sort of films **does she like**? ¿Qué tipo de películas le gustan?

■ Observa el orden de las palabras en estas frases interrogativas:

	do/does	+	sujeto	+	infinitivo	
Where	Do		you		work	on Saturdays?
	do		your parents		live?	
How often	Do		they		like	music?
	do		you	usually	wash	your hair?
What	do		you	often	do	at weekends?
	Does		Chris		play	tennis?
How much	does		it		cost	to fly to Rome?
	does		this word		mean?	

■ Observa que en la pregunta **What do you do?** = ¿Qué haces (de profesión)? el primer **do** es para la interrogación y el otro **do** es el verbo 'hacer':

- 'What **do you do**?' 'I work in a bank.'
- What **does your father do**?

■ Recuerda:

- do** I/we/you/they - Do they like music?
- does** he/she/it - Does he like music?

■ Respuestas breves (► Unidad 37):

Yes,	{ I/we/you/they do . he/she/it does .
No,	{ I/we/you/they don't . he/she/it doesn't .

- 'Do you smoke?' 'No, I don't.'
- 'Do they speak English?' 'Yes, they do.'
- 'Does he work hard?' 'Yes, he does.'
- 'Does your sister live in London?' 'No, she doesn't.'

► Unidad 8 I am doing (present continuous) y I do (present simple)

UNIDAD 3 Ejercicios

7.1 Imagina que estás hablando con alguien. Hazle preguntas usando Do/Does ...?

- 1 I work hard. And you? Do you work hard ... ?
- 2 I play tennis. And you? you ?
- 3 I play tennis. And Ann? Ann ?
- 4 I know the answer. And you? the answer ?
- 5 I like hot weather. And you? ?
- 6 I smoke. And your father? ?
- 7 I do exercises every morning. And you? ?
- 8 I speak English. And your friends? ?
- 9 I want to be famous. And you? ?



Escribe ahora preguntas empezando por Where/What/How...?

- 10 I wash my hair twice a week. (how often / you?) How often do you wash your hair ... ?
- 11 I live in London. (where / you?) Where ?
- 12 I watch TV every day. (how often / you?) How ?
- 13 I have lunch at home. (where / you?) ?
- 14 I get up at 7.30. (what time / you?) ?
- 15 I go to the cinema a lot. (how often / you?) ?
- 16 I go to work by bus. (how / you?) ?

7.2 Escribe preguntas usando los verbos de la lista y las palabras entre paréntesis.

cost do do go have like ~~play~~ rain smoke speak



- 1 (he) ~~Does he~~ ... often ... play ... volleyball?
- 2 (you) Excuse me, English?
- 3 (you) What ?
- 4 (your sister) What ?
- 5 (she) ?
- 6 (it) How often in summer?
- 7 (you) dancing?
- 8 (they) What time usually to bed?
- 9 (you) What usually for breakfast?
- 10 (it) How much to stay at this hotel?

Yes, he's a very good player.
 Yes, a little.
 I'm a secretary.
 She works in a shop.
 Yes, 20 cigarettes a day.
 Not often. It's usually dry.
 Yes, I love it.
 10 o'clock.
 Toast and coffee.
 £30 a night.

7.3 Escribe respuestas breves afirmativas o negativas (Yes, he does / No, I don't etc.).

- 1 Do you smoke? No, I don't.
- 2 Do you live in a big city?
- 3 Do you drink a lot of coffee?
- 4 Does your mother speak English?
- 5 Do you play a musical instrument?
- 6 Does it rain a lot where you live?

We use the present simple to talk about:
 ● regular, repeated activities or situations
 ● things that are generally or always true
 In the 3rd person singular affirmative the verb has a final -s.
 We form the negative with *don't* (*doesn't* in the 3rd person singular).
 We form questions with *Do ... ?* (*Does ... ?* in the 3rd person singular).

1 Complete these sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the present simple.

- 1 I (get up) at 7.30.
.....
- 2 My sister (get up) at 7.45.
.....
- 3 We (watch) TV every evening.
.....
- 4 My father (watch) a lot of films.
.....
- 5 He sometimes (cry) if the film's sad.
.....
- 6 My sister and her friends often (go) to clubs.
.....
- 7 She always (wash) her hair before she (go out).
.....
- 8 She often (get) home very late.
.....

2 These facts are not correct. Correct the sentences by changing the form of the verb.

- 1 Spain doesn't belong to the European Union.
.....
- 2 Russia and Switzerland belong to the EU.
.....
- 3 They drive on the right in Britain.
.....
- 4 You don't see a lot of Japanese cars in Europe.
.....
- 5 Britain has a president.
.....
- 6 The US president lives in New York.
.....
- 7 They don't speak Spanish in Argentina.
.....
- 8 They speak Spanish in Brazil.
.....

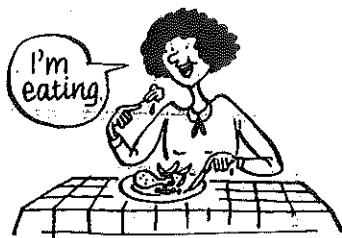
3 A Spanish boy and a German girl are standing at a drinks machine on a cross-Channel ferry. Complete their conversation.

Katrina: (1) English?
 Luis: Yes, a little.
 Katrina: Where (2) come ?
 Luis: Córdoba in Spain. ¡Bella ciudad!
 Katrina: What (3) that ?
 Luis: It (4) beautiful city.
 Katrina: How much (5) a cola ?
 Luis: 80p.
 Katrina: (6) this machine
 German money?
 Luis: No, it (7) , it only
 takes English money.

4 Personal questions. Complete each question, using the correct form of the present simple, and give your short answer.

- 1 you/watch/much TV?
.....
- 2 TV in your country/have/many American programmes?
.....
- 3 you and your friends/play/much sport?
.....
- 4 the place where you live/have/a sports centre?
.....

UNIDAD 4 I am doing (present continuous)



She's eating.
She isn't reading.



It's raining.
The sun isn't shining.



They're running.
They aren't walking.

■ El PRESENT CONTINUOUS se forma así:
am/is/are -ing (doing/eating/raining/running/writing etc.)

I	am (not) -ing	I'm working.
he	} is (not) -ing	Tom is writing a letter.
she		She isn't eating.
it		The telephone is ringing.
we	} are (not) -ing	We're having dinner.
you		You're not listening to me.
they		The children are doing their homework.

► Unidad 1: contracciones 'm/'s/'re/isn't/aren't

■ El PRESENT CONTINUOUS expresa un hecho o una acción en curso:

I'm working
she's wearing a hat
they're playing football
I'm not watching television

pasado ← AHORA → futuro

I'm working/playing/eating etc. equivale a 'estoy trabajando/jugando/comiendo' etc., PERO en español también se usa a veces con el mismo valor el presente de indicativo (trabajo/juego/como).

- Please be quiet. **I'm working.** ... Estoy trabajando.
- The children **are playing** in the garden. ... juegan / están jugando ...
- Don't go out now. **It's raining.** ... Llueve. / Está lloviendo.
- You can turn the TV off. **I'm not watching** it. ... No la veo / estoy viendo.
- The sun **is shining** today. Hoy brilla el sol.
- **I'm feeling** better now. Me siento / encuentro mejor ahora.
- She's **wearing** a new shirt. Lleva una camisa nueva.

■ Observa las siguientes diferencias entre inglés y español:

- They **are sitting.** Están sentados.
- She's **standing.** Está de pie.
- Brian's **lying** in the sun. Brian está tumbado al sol.

SPELLING (► Apéndice 4):

come → coming	run → running	lie → lying
smoke → smoking	sit → sitting	die → dying
write → writing	swim → swimming	

- Unidad 4 Are you -ing? (present continuous, formas interrogativas)
- Unidad 8 I am doing (present continuous) y I do (present simple)
- Unidad 21 What are you doing tomorrow? (presente con significado de futuro)



Practice

A Are these sentences 'Present activities' (PA) or are they 'Future plans' (FP) ?

- 1 Be quiet. I'm trying to relax. _____
- 2 We're having a party soon. Can you come? _____
- 3 Who is making that noise? It's terrible! _____
- 4 They're going to a restaurant tonight. _____
- 5 Are you working now? _____
- 6 What are you doing tomorrow? Do you want to come to a match? _____
- 7 They're learning English now. _____
- 8 I'm wearing my new jeans. _____
- 9 Is the sun shining? _____

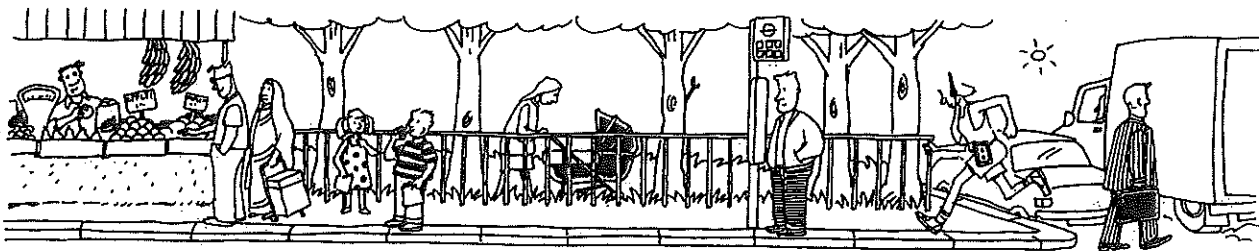
B What are you doing now? Write true statements using *I am ...-ing* or *I'm not ...-ing*:

- 1 wear jeans _____
- 2 study English _____
- 3 sit at home _____
- 4 watch TV _____
- 5 smoke a cigarette _____
- 6 talk with friends _____
- 7 relax _____
- 8 listen to music _____

C Look at the picture and complete the sentences using these verbs:

eat push shine buy walk read listen to wear

- 1 The boy _____ sweets.
- 2 The businessman _____ across the road.
- 3 It's a fine day. The sun _____.
- 4 A jogger _____ music on a walkman.
- 5 The man at the bus stop _____ a newspaper.
- 6 The woman in the park _____ a pram.
- 7 No-one in the picture _____ a hat.
- 8 Some customers _____ fruit.



D Match the questions and answers:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1 Where are you going on holiday this year? | To Malta probably. |
| 2 What are you doing this evening? | We're going camping. |
| 3 Why are you learning English? | I'm watching a video. |
| 4 Are you doing anything this week-end? | Because it's useful. |

Now give your real answers to these questions.

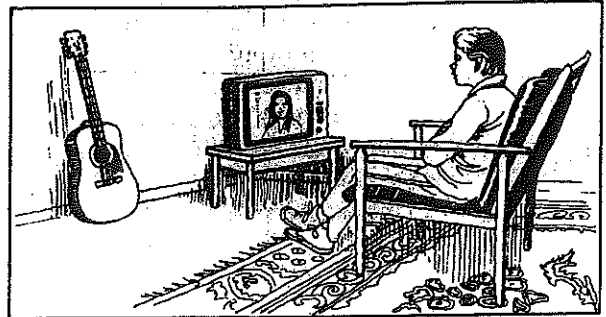
UNIDAD 4 I am doing (present continuous) y I do (present simple)

► Unidades 3-4 (present continuous) ► Unidades 5-7 (present simple)

Jim is watching television.
He is **not** playing the guitar.

But Jim has a guitar.
He often plays it and he plays very well.

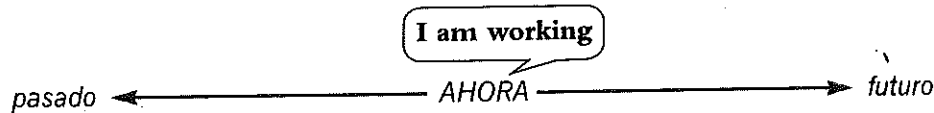
Jim **plays** the guitar
but he **is not playing** the guitar now.



Is he **playing** the guitar? **No, he isn't.** (PRESENT CONTINUOUS)
Does he **play** the guitar? **Yes, he does.** (PRESENT SIMPLE)

■ Se usa el PRESENT CONTINUOUS para expresar algo que está ocurriendo ahora, en el momento de hablar:

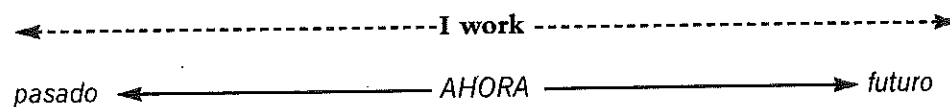
I am working (acción en curso) = trabajo (ahora) / estoy trabajando



- Please be quiet. **I'm working.** ... Estoy trabajando.
- Tom **is having** a shower at the moment. ... se está duchando ...
- Take an umbrella. It's **raining.** ... Llueve. / Está lloviendo.
- You can turn off the television. **I'm not watching** it. ... No la veo. / No la estoy viendo.
- Why are you under the table? What **are you doing?** ... ¿Qué haces / estás haciendo?

■ Se usa el PRESENT SIMPLE con valor general para expresar algo que ocurre habitualmente o con cierta frecuencia:

I work (en general, cosas habituales) = trabajo



- I **work** every day from 9 o'clock until 5.00. Trabajo todos los días ...
- Tom **has** a shower every morning. Tom se ducha todas las mañanas.
- It **rains** a lot in winter. Llueve ...
- I **don't watch** television very often. No veo la televisión ...
- What **do you** usually do at the weekend? ¿Qué haces normalmente ...?

■ No uses los verbos siguientes en PRESENT CONTINUOUS (I am -ing):

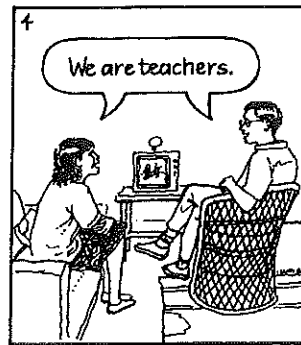
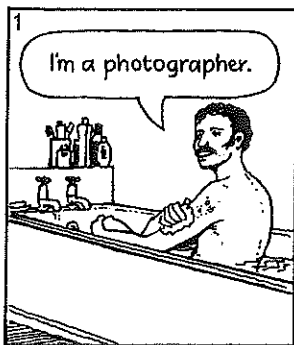
want like love hate need prefer depend know mean understand believe
remember forget

Usalos solamente en PRESENT SIMPLE (I want / do you like? etc.)

- I'm tired. I **want** to go home. (~~I'm wanting~~) ... Quiero ...
- A: **Do you know** that girl? ¿Conoces ...?
- B: Yes, but I **don't remember** her name. ... no recuerdo ...
- I **don't understand.** What do you mean?
No entiendo. ¿Qué quieres decir?

UNIDAD 4, Ejercicios

8.1 Contesta las preguntas sobre los dibujos.



- 1 Does he take photographs? *Yes, he does.* Is he taking a photograph? *No, he isn't.*
What is he doing? *He's having a bath.*
- 2 Does she drive a bus? Is she driving a bus?
- 3 Does he clean windows? Is he cleaning a window?
- 4 Do they teach? Are they teaching?

8.2 Completa las frases con am/is/are/do/don't/does/doesn't.

- 1 Excuse me, *do* you speak English?
- 2 'Have a cigarette.' 'No, thank you, I smoke.'
- 3 Why you laughing at me?
- 4 'What she do?' 'She's a dentist.'
- 5 I want to go out. It raining.
- 6 'Where you come from?' 'From Canada.'
- 7 How much it cost to send a letter to Canada?
- 8 I can't talk to you at the moment. I working.
- 9 George is a good tennis player but he play very often.

8.3 Pon el verbo en PRESENT CONTINUOUS (I am doing) o en PRESENT SIMPLE (I do).

- 1 Excuse me, *do you speak* (you / speak) English?
- 2 Tom *is having* (have) a shower at the moment.
- 3 They *don't watch* (not / watch) television very often.
- 4 Listen! Somebody (sing).
- 5 She's tired. She (want) to go home now.
- 6 How often (you / read) a newspaper?
- 7 'Excuse me, but you (sit) in my place.' 'Oh, I'm sorry.'
- 8 I'm sorry, I (not / understand). Please speak more slowly.
- 9 'Where are you, Roy?' 'I'm in the sitting-room. I (read).'
- 10 What time (she / finish) work every day?
- 11 You can turn off the radio. I (not / listen) to it.
- 12 He (not / usually / drive) to work. He usually (walk).

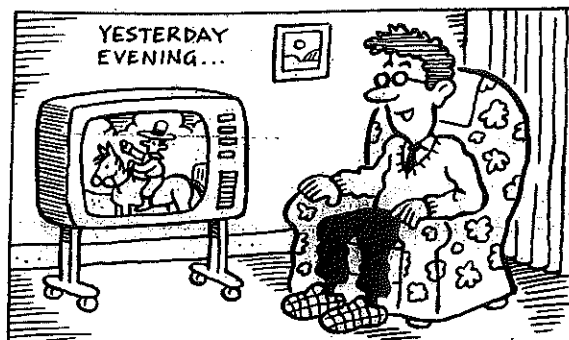
UNIDAD 5 I watched/cleaned/went etc. (past simple)

I **watch** television **every** evening.
PRESENT SIMPLE: *todas las noches*

I **watched** television **yesterday** evening.
PAST SIMPLE: *ayer por la noche*

El PAST SIMPLE tiene la misma forma detrás de I/you/he/she etc.:

I/we/you/they he/she/it	watched
----------------------------	---------



La forma afirmativa del PAST SIMPLE de los verbos regulares termina en -ed:

work → worked clean → cleaned start → started
stay → stayed live → lived dance → danced

- I usually start work at 9 but yesterday I **started** at 9.30.
Normalmente empiezo a trabajar a las 9, pero ayer empecé a las 9.30.
- Terry **worked** in a bank from 1981 to 1986. ... *trabajó ...*
- Yesterday it **rained** all morning. It **stopped** at lunchtime. ... *llovió ... Paró ...*
- They **enjoyed** the party last night. They **danced** a lot and **talked** to a lot of people. The party **finished** at midnight. *Se divertieron en la fiesta ... Bailaron ... hablaron ... terminó ...*

SPELLING (► Apéndice 4):

study → studied marry → married
stop → stopped plan → planned

Algunos verbos son irregulares (no forman el PAST SIMPLE con -ed). Aquí tienes algunos de los más frecuentes (encontrarás más en los Apéndices 1-2):

begin (empezar) → began	get (► Unidad 51) → got	ring (telefonar/sonar) → rang
break (romper) → broke	give (dar) → gave	say (decir) → said
bring (traer) → brought	go (ir) → went	see (ver) → saw
build (construir) → built	have (tener) → had	sell (vender) → sold
buy (comprar) → bought	hear (oír) → heard	sit (sentarse) → sat
catch (coger) → caught	know (saber) → knew	sleep (dormir) → slept
come (venir) → came	leave (dejar/irse) → left	speak (hablar) → spoke
do (hacer) → did	lose (perder) → lost	stand (estar de pie) → stood
drink (beber) → drank	make (hacer) → made	take (tomar/llevar) → took
eat (comer) → ate	meet (encontrar) → met	tell (decir) → told
fall (caer) → fell	pay (pagar) → paid	think (pensar) → thought
find (encontrar) → found	put (poner) → put	win (ganar) → won
fly (volar) → flew	read (leer) → read (/red/)	write (escribir) → wrote
forget (olvidar) → forgot		

- I usually get up early but last Saturday I **got** up at 10. ... *me levanté ...*
- We **did** a lot of housework yesterday. *Hicimos ...*
- Caroline **went** to the cinema three times last week. ... *fue ...*
- Mr Todd **came** into the room, **took** off his coat and **sat** down.
... *entró ... se quitó ... se sentó.*

El PAST SIMPLE (I drank/I sat etc.) equivale normalmente al Pretérito perfecto simple (o Pretérito indefinido) del español (bebí/me senté etc.), pero en algunos casos equivale al Pretérito imperfecto:

- She **wanted** to speak to you. *Quería hablar contigo.*
- Nobody **knew** the way. *Nadie sabía/conocía el camino.*

► Unidad 10 I didn't ... Did you ...? (past simple, formas negativa e interrogativa)

UNIDAD 5 Ejercicios

9.1 Completa las frases con el PAST SIMPLE de uno de los verbos siguientes:

clean die enjoy finish happen live open play rain smoke
 start stay want ~~watch~~

- 1 Yesterday evening I watched television.
- 2 I my teeth three times yesterday.
- 3 Bernard 20 cigarettes yesterday evening.
- 4 The concert last night at 7.30 and at 10 o'clock.
- 5 The accident last Sunday afternoon.
- 6 When I was a child, I to be a doctor.
- 7 Mozart from 1756 to 1791.
- 8 We our holiday last year. We at a very good hotel.
- 9 Today the weather is nice, but yesterday it
- 10 It was hot in the room, so I the window.
- 11 The weather was good yesterday afternoon, so we tennis.
- 12 William Shakespeare in 1616.

9.2 Escribe el PAST SIMPLE de los verbos siguientes:

- | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1 get <u>got</u> | 5 give | 9 hear | 13 stand | 17 tell |
| 2 eat | 6 leave | 10 find | 14 take | 18 lose |
| 3 pay | 7 see | 11 buy | 15 do | 19 think..... |
| 4 make | 8 go | 12 know | 16 put | 20 speak..... |

9.3 Escribe frases sobre el pasado (yesterday/last week etc.).

- 1 He always goes to work by car. Yesterday he went to work by car.
- 2 They always get up early. This morning they
- 3 Bill often loses his keys. He last Saturday.
- 4 I write a letter to Jane every week. Last week
- 5 She meets her friends every evening. She yesterday evening.
- 6 I usually read two newspapers every day. yesterday.
- 7 They come to my house every Friday. Last Friday
- 8 We usually go to the cinema on Sunday. last Sunday.
- 9 Tom always has a shower in the morning. this morning.
- 10 They buy a new car every year. Last year
- 11 I eat an orange every day. Yesterday
- 12 We usually do our shopping on Monday. last Monday.
- 13 Ann often takes photographs. Last weekend
- 14 We leave home at 8.30 every morning. this morning.

9.4 Escribe frases diciendo qué hiciste ayer o qué ocurrió ayer.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

UNIDAD 6

I didn't ... Did you ...?

(past simple, formas negativa e interrogativa)

► Unidad 9 I watched/cleaned/went etc. (past simple)

■ Se usa **did** en las formas negativa e interrogativa del PAST SIMPLE:

infinitivo	afirmación	negación	interrogación
watch clean play do go have begin	I watched we cleaned you played they did he went she had it began	I we you they he she it did not (didn't)	watch? clean? play? do? go? have? begin?
			did I we you they he she it

■ **do** y **does** del PRESENT SIMPLE se convierten en **did** en el PAST SIMPLE:

- I **don't** watch television very often. - I **didn't** watch television **yesterday**.
- No veo la televisión a menudo. Ayer no vi la televisión.
- **Does** she often go out? - **Did** she go out **last night**?
- ¿Sale a menudo? ¿Salió anoche?

■ En la interrogación y en la negación del PAST SIMPLE se usa **did/didn't** + infinitivo sin 'to' (watch/clean/have etc.):

I watched pero I **didn't** watch (~~I didn't watched~~)
he went pero did he go? (~~did he went?~~)

- I played tennis yesterday but I **didn't** win. Jugué ... no gané.
- Don **didn't** have breakfast this morning. (~~Don hadn't breakfast ...~~)
- They **went** to the cinema but they **didn't** enjoy the film.
 Fueron ... pero no les gustó ...

■ Observa que en el siguiente ejemplo **didn't** es la negación y **do** es el verbo 'hacer':

- We **didn't do** much work yesterday. No hicimos ...

■ Observa el orden de las palabras en las preguntas con **did**:

	did + sujeto +	infinitivo	
What	Did	Sue	give
How	did	you	do
Where	did	the accident	happen?
		your parents	go
			you a birthday present? yesterday evening? for their holidays?

■ Respuestas breves (► Unidad 37):

Yes, { I/we/you/they } **did**.
 { he/she/it }

No, { I/we/you/they } **didn't**.
 { he/she/it }

- 'Did you see Joe yesterday?' 'No, I **didn't**.'
- 'Did it rain on Sunday?' 'Yes, it **did**.'
- 'Did Helen come to the party?' 'No, she **didn't**.'
- 'Did your friends have a good holiday?' 'Yes, they **did**.'

UNIDAD 6 Ejercicios


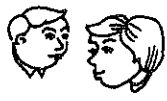


6.1 Escribe la forma negativa.

- 1 I play the piano very well. ~~I don't play the piano very well.~~.....
- 2 Jack plays the piano very well. Jack very well.
- 3 You know the answer.
- 4 She works very hard.
- 5 They do the same thing every day.

6.2 Escribe lo contrario (afirmativo o negativo).

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1 I understand. I don't understand. | 5 They speak English. |
| 2 He doesn't smoke. He smokes. | 6 I don't want it. |
| 3 They know. They | 7 She doesn't want them. |
| 4 She loves him. | 8 He lives in Rome. |

6.3 Observa la información del cuadro y escribe frases con like.

	 Bill and Rose	 Carol	 you
1 classical music?	yes	no	?
2 boxing?	no	yes	?
3 horror films?	no	yes	?
4 dogs?	yes	no	?

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1 ... Bill and Rose like classical music. | 3 Bill and Rose |
| Carol | |
| I classical music. | |
| 2 Bill and Rose boxing. | 4 dogs. |
| Carol | |
| I | |

6.4 Completa las frases. Todas son negativas. Usa don't/doesn't + uno de los siguientes verbos:

cost drive go know play see sell ~~smoke~~ wash wear

- 1 'Have a cigarette.' 'No, thank you, I ~~don't smoke~~.... '
- 2 They newspapers in that shop.
- 3 She has a car but she very often.
- 4 I like films but I to the cinema very often.
- 5 He smells because he very often.
- 6 It's a cheap hotel. It much to stay there.
- 7 He likes football but he very often.
- 8 I much about politics.
- 9 She is married but she a ring.
- 10 He lives near our house but we him very often.

Practice

Past simple	Affirmative	Negative	Question
<i>be</i>	<i>he was</i>	<i>he wasn't</i>	<i>was he</i>
Regular verbs	<i>he visited</i>	<i>he didn't visit</i>	<i>did he visit</i>
Irregular verbs	<i>he went</i>	<i>he didn't go</i>	<i>did he go</i>

1 Complete the conversation between a boy and his girlfriend, using *was/wasn't, were/weren't*.

Rob: Where (1) you last night?

Hannah: I (2) at home.

Rob: No, you (3) I phoned you and you (4) there. Who (5) you with?

Hannah: I (6) with anybody. I

(7) on my own.

Rob: No, you (8) You (9) with Jason.

Hannah: No, I (10)!

'No, I (2) My parents (3) for it.

'What did you wear?'

'I (4) a special suit and a helmet.'

'Did you go with anybody?'

'Yes, I (5) with two friends.'

'How high were you when you jumped?'

'We (6) at about 1000 metres.'

'How did you feel?'

'I (7) very scared.'

'Where did you come down?'

'I (8) down in a tree.'

'Did you break anything?'

'Yes, I (9) my ankle.'

2 You are asking a friend about his holiday. Complete the questions.

'Did (1)?'

'Yes, we liked the food a lot.'

'When (2)?'

'We arrived back yesterday.'

'Where (3)?'

'We stayed on an island called Naxos.'

'How often (4)?'

'It didn't rain at all.'

'Did (5)?'

'Yes, we hired a Fiat.'

'How much Greek (6)?'

'We learned a few words.'

3 Complete this interview with a girl who has just done a parachute jump.

'Did it cost much?'

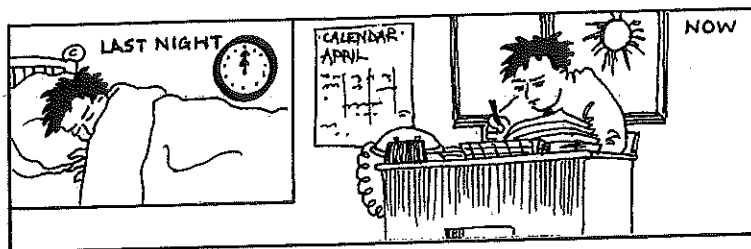
'Yes, it (1) £120!'

'Did you pay for it yourself?'

4 Complete this story using verbs in the past simple. Use each of the following verbs only once: *read, run, put, go, hide, get, say, give, have, be, not have*.

A bank robber (1) into a bank in Sacramento, California. He (2) the cashier a note on the back of an envelope. The note (3) 'This is a hold-up. Give me \$100,000.' The cashier (4) the note. The bank (5) \$100,000, so she (6) \$10,000 in a bag. The robber then (7) the bag under his coat and (8) out of the bank. When he (9) home two hours later, there (10) two policemen in a car outside his home. Brilliant detective work? No, not really. The envelope (11) his name and address on the other side!

UNIDAD 7 was/were



Now Charlie **is** at work.

At midnight last night he **wasn't** at work.

He **was** in bed.
He **was** asleep.

am/is (PRESENT) → **was** (PAST):

- I **am** tired.
Estoy cansado/a.
- **Is** she a student?
¿Es estudiante?
- It **isn't** cold today.
No hace frío hoy.

- I **was** tired last night.
Estaba cansado/a anoche.
- Was** she a student when you met her?
¿Era estudiante cuando la conociste?
- It **wasn't** cold yesterday morning.
No hizo frío ayer por la mañana.

are (PRESENT) → **were** (PAST):

- They **aren't** here.
No están aquí.
- **We are** hungry.
Tenemos hambre.

- They **weren't** here last Sunday.
No estuvieron aquí el domingo pasado.
- We were** hungry yesterday afternoon.
Teníamos hambre ayer por la tarde.

afirmación

I he she it	was
we you they	were

negación

I he she it	was not (wasn't)
we you they	were not (weren't)

interrogación

was	I? he? she? it?
were	we? you? they?

■ **was/were** corresponden normalmente al Pretérito imperfecto o al Pretérito perfecto simple (o Pretérito indefinido) de 'ser' o 'estar' en español:

- The hotel **was** very comfortable and it **wasn't** expensive. ... *era ... no fue ...*
- Where **were** you at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon? ... *estabas ...?*
- Those shoes are nice. **Were** they expensive? ... *Fueron ...?*
- Why **was** he angry yesterday? ... *estaba ...?*

Pero observa que en algunas expresiones pueden corresponder a 'tener' o 'hacer' (► Unidad 1):

- When I **was** a child, I **was** afraid of dogs. ... *era niño ... tenía miedo ...*
- We **were** tired after the journey but we **weren't** hungry.
Estábamos cansados ... no teníamos hambre.
- **Was** the weather good when you **were** on holiday? ... *Hizo buen tiempo ... estabas ...?*
- Last year she **was** 22, so she is 23 now. ... *tenía 22 años ... tiene ...*

■ *Respuestas breves* (► Unidad 37):

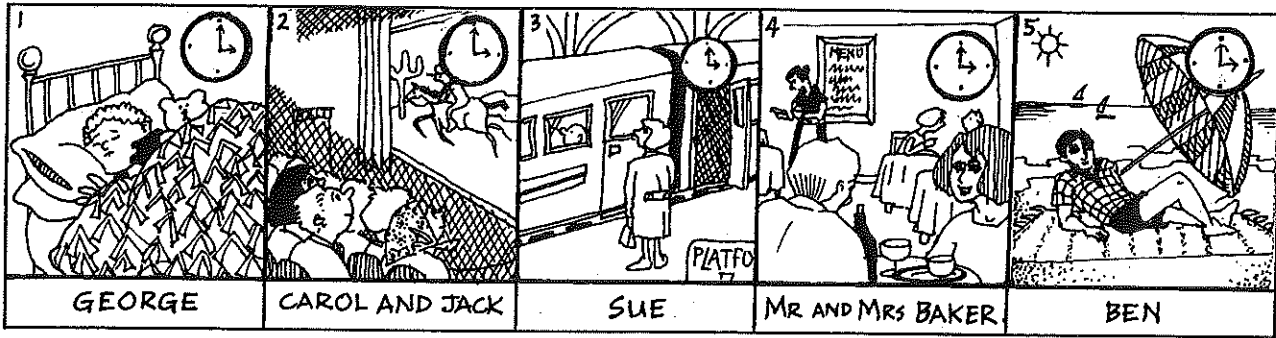
Yes,	I/he/she/it	was.
	we/you/they	were.

No,	I/he/she/it	wasn't.
	we/you/they	weren't.

- 'Were you late?' 'No, I **wasn't**.'
- 'Was Ted at work yesterday?' 'Yes, he **was**.'
- 'Were they at the party?' 'No, they **weren't**.'

UNIDAD 7 Ejercicios

1.1 Observa los dibujos y responde a la pregunta: Where were these people at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon?



- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 ...George was in bed... | 4 |
| 2 Carol and Jack | 5 |
| 3 Sue | 6 And you? I |

1.2 Completa las frases con am/is/are/was/were. Algunas están en presente y otras en pasado.

- Last year she was 22, so she is 23 now.
- Today the weather nice, but yesterday it cold.
- I hungry. Can I have something to eat?
- I hungry last night, so I had something to eat.
- Where you at 11 o'clock last Friday morning?
- Don't buy those shoes. They too expensive.
- Why you so angry yesterday?
- We must go now. It very late.
- This time last year I in Paris.
- We tired when we arrived home, so we went to bed.
- Charlie Chaplin died in 1978. He a famous film star.
- 'Where the children?' 'I don't know. They in the garden ten minutes ago.'

1.3 Completa las frases con was/wasn't/were/weren't.

- We didn't like our hotel room. It was very small and it wasn't very clean.
- Kate got married when she 24 years old.
- I phoned you yesterday evening but you at home. Where you?
- George at work last week because he ill. He's better now.
- The shops open yesterday because it a public holiday.
- '..... you at home at 9.30?' 'No, I I at work.'

1.4 Escribe preguntas apropiadas.



- I saw a film.
- I met some people.
- I did an examination.
- I bought some boots.
- I went to a museum.



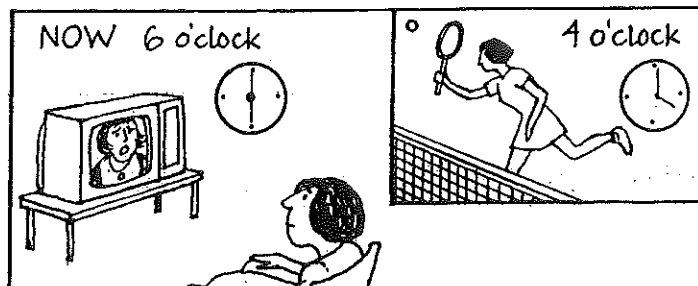
- (good?) Was it good
- (friendly?)
- (difficult?)
- (expensive?)
- (interesting?)

UNIDAD 8

I was doing (past continuous)

Now it is 6 o'clock.
Sarah **is** at home.
She **is watching** television.
Está viendo ...

At 4 o'clock she **wasn't** at home.
She **was** at the sports club.
She **was playing** tennis.
Estaba jugando ...
She **wasn't watching** television.
No estaba viendo ...



■ La forma **was/were -ing** (doing/playing/working etc.) es el PAST CONTINUOUS y se usa para expresar lo que ocurría o estaba ocurriendo en el pasado.

afirmación

I he she it	was -ing
we you they	were -ing

negación

I he she it	was not (wasn't)	-ing
we you they	were not (weren't)	-ing

interrogación

was	I he she it	-ing?
were	we you they	-ing?

- 'What **were** you **doing** at 11.30 yesterday?' 'I **was working**.'
- '¿Qué estabas haciendo/hacías ...?' 'Estaba trabajando. / Trabajaba.'
- 'What did he say?' 'I don't know. I **wasn't listening**.'
- '... No estaba escuchando./No escuchaba.'
- It **was raining**, so we didn't go out.
- In 1980 they **were living** in Canada.
- Today she's wearing a skirt, but yesterday she **was wearing** trousers.
- I woke up early yesterday. It was a beautiful morning. The sun **was shining** and the birds **were singing**.

■ Observa las diferencias entre el PRESENT CONTINUOUS (**am/is/are -ing**) y el PAST CONTINUOUS (**was/were -ing**) así como su equivalencia en español:

I am doing = hago/estoy haciendo

- I'm **working**.
Trabajo/Estoy trabajando.
- It **isn't raining**.
No llueve/No está lloviendo.
- What **are** you **doing**?
¿Qué haces/estás haciendo?

I was doing = hacía/estaba haciendo

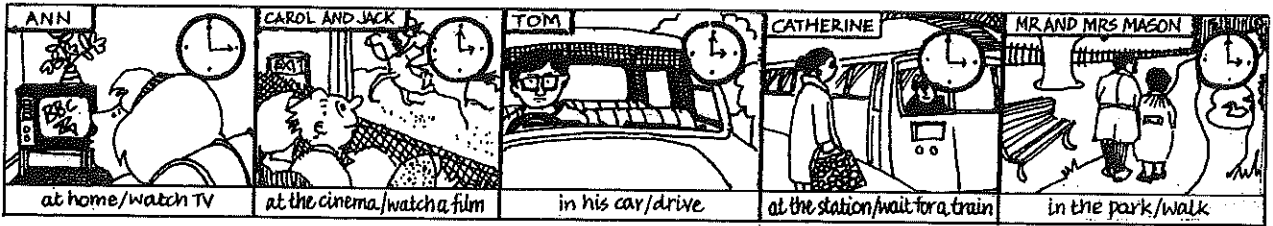
- I **was working** at 10.30 last night.
Trabajaba/Estaba trabajando ...
- It **wasn't raining** when we went out.
No llovía/No estaba lloviendo ...
- What **were** you **doing** at 3 o'clock?
¿Qué hacías/estabas haciendo ...?

SPELLING (make → making, run → running, lie → lying etc.) ▶ Apéndice 4

▶ Unidad 13 I was doing (past continuous) y I did (past simple)

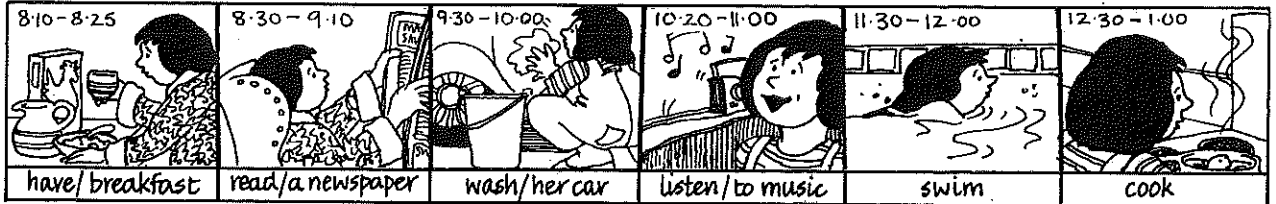
UNIDAD 8 Ejercicios

1.1 Observa los dibujos. ¿Dónde estaban estas personas ayer a las 3? ¿Qué estaban haciendo? Escribe dos frases acerca de cada dibujo.



- 1 Ann was at home. She was watching TV.
- 2 Carol and Jack They
- 3 Tom
- 4
- 5
- 6 And you? I I

1.2 Sarah hizo muchas cosas ayer por la mañana. Observa los dibujos y escribe una frase sobre cada uno.



- 1 At 9.45 ... she was washing her car.
- 2 At 11.45 she
- 3 At 9 o'clock
- 4 At 12.50
- 5 At 8.15
- 6 At 10.30

1.3 Escribe preguntas usando was/were -ing y las palabras entre paréntesis.

- 1 (what / Tim / do / when you saw him?) ... What was Tim doing when you saw him... ?
- 2 (what / you / do / at 11 o'clock?) What ?
- 3 (what / she / wear / yesterday?) ?
- 4 (it / rain / when you went out?) ?
- 5 (where / you / live / in 1981?) ?

1.4 Observa el dibujo. Ayer por la tarde encontraste a Joe en la calle. ¿Qué estaba haciendo? Escribe frases afirmativas o negativas.



- 1 (he / wear / a jacket) ... He wasn't wearing a jacket.
- 2 (he / smoke / a pipe)
- 3 (he / carry / a bag)
- 4 (he / carry / an umbrella)
- 5 (he / go / to the dentist)
- 6 (he / wear / a hat)

UNIT-8-

Practice

I was walking along King Street. (*past continuous*)

I heard
a shout.
(*past simple*)

1 Look at these details of Andrew Hill's journey to Paris.

- 9.10 He rang for a taxi.
- 9.20 The taxi arrived.
- 9.45 He arrived at London Airport.
- 10.00 He went to the Departure lounge.
- 10.50 The flight was announced.
- 11.00 He arrived at Gate 36.
- 11.10 He got on the plane.
- 11.20 The plane took off.
- 12.45 He arrived in Paris.

Write what Andrew was doing at these times.
Example: 9.15 (wait) *At 9.15 he was waiting for the taxi.*

- 1 9.25 (go)
- 2 10.15 (sit)
- 3 10.55 (walk)
- 4 11.15 (wait)
- 5 12.00 (fly)

2 It was Saturday morning. Zoe decided to ring her friend Katy. Put the verbs in brackets into the past continuous or the past simple.

- 1 Zoe (finish) her breakfast and (ring) her friend Katy.
- 2 Katy (listen) to the radio when Zoe (phone) her.
- 3 She (turn) down the radio when the phone (ring)
- 4 They (try) to decide what to do when Katy (suggest) a game of tennis.

- 5 Zoe (come) round in her car and they (drive) to the tennis courts.
- 6 Two other people (use) their court when they (arrive)
- 7 They (buy) ice-creams while they (wait) to play.
- 8 They (play) when it (start) to rain.
- 9 They (stop) when the rain (start)
- 10 When the rain (stop) they (go on) with their game.

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the past continuous or the past simple.

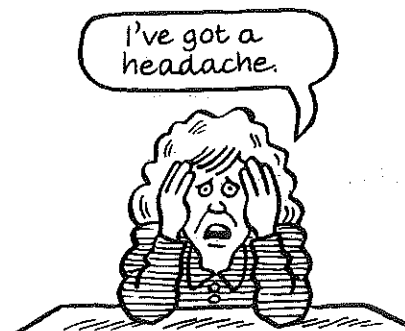
Police yesterday (1 stop) and (2 arrest) a 105-kilo rugby player, Jason Carter. Mr Carter (3 stand) by the side of a motorway outside Bristol. Police Officer Sharon Willis (4 tell) the court that she (5 drive) north along the M32 when she first (6 see) Carter. At the time Carter (7 wear) a long blond wig, a mini-skirt and a pair of high-heeled shoes. Carter, a student at Bristol University, (8 say) in court: 'I (9 not do) anything wrong. I (10 try) only to get a lift as quickly as possible.'

UNIDAD 9 have/has (got)

■ have (got) = tener

Se puede decir **have** o **have got**, **has** o **has got** y no cambia el significado.

I we you they	} have =	I we you they	} have got	(I've got) (we've got) (you've got) (they've got)
he she it		he she it		} has got



She's got a headache.
o She **has** a headache.
Tiene dolor de cabeza.

- I've got blue eyes. (o I **have** blue eyes.) Tengo los ojos azules.
- Tim **has got** two sisters. (o Tim **has** two sisters.) ... tiene ...
- They like animals. They've got a horse, three dogs and six cats. ... Tienen ...
- This car **has got** four doors.
- I don't feel very well. I've got a headache.

afirmación

I we you they	have not (haven't)	} got
he she it	has not (hasn't)	

interrogación

have	I we you they	} got?
has	he she it	

respuestas breves

Yes, No,	I we you they	have. haven't.
Yes, No,	he she it	has. hasn't.

- I've got a motorbike but I **haven't got** a car. Tengo ... pero no tengo ...
- Mr and Mrs Harrison **haven't got** any children. ... no tienen ...
- It's a nice house but it **hasn't got** a garden. ... no tiene ...
- 'Have you got a camera?' 'Yes, I have.' '¿Tienes ...?' 'Sí.'
- What **have you got** in your bag? ¿Qué tienes ...?
- 'Has Ann got a car?' 'Yes, she has.' '¿Tiene ...?' 'Sí.'
- What kind of car **has she got**?

■ La negación y las preguntas se pueden hacer también con **do/does + have**:

- They **don't have** any children. (= They **haven't got** any children.)
- It's a nice house but it **doesn't have** a garden. (= it **hasn't got** a garden.)
- **Does Ann have** a car? (= **Has Ann got** a car?)
- How much money **do you have**? (= How much money **have you got**?)

■ El PAST de have/has es had. La negación y las preguntas se hacen con **did + have** (► Unidades 9-10):

- I **had** some money. Tenía dinero.
- I **didn't have** any money. No tenía dinero.
- **Did you have** any money? ¿Tenías/Tenéis/Tenéis dinero?

■ 's puede ser la contracción de **has** o de **is**. Observa:

- It's (It is) a small flat but it's got (it has got) a nice view.
Es un piso pequeño pero tiene una buena vista.

UNIDAD 9 Ejercicios

14.1 Escribe la contracción (we've got / he hasn't got etc.).

- 1 we have got ...**we've got**..... 3 they have got 5 it has got
 2 he has got 4 she has not got 6 I have not got

14.2 Escribe preguntas usando las palabras entre paréntesis.

- 1 (you / a camera?) ...**Have you got a camera**... ?
 2 (you / a passport?) ?
 3 (your father / a car?) ?
 4 (Carol / many friends?) ?
 5 (Mr and Mrs Lewis / any children?) ?
 6 (how much money / you?) ?
 7 (what kind of car / John?) ?

14.3 What have Ann and Jim got? What have you got? Observa la información y escribe frases sobre Ann, Jim y sobre ti mismo.

	Ann (she)	Jim (he)	you?
a camera	no	yes	?
a bicycle	yes	no	?
black hair	no	no	?
brothers/sisters	two brothers	one sister	?

- 1 (Jim / a camera) ...**Jim has got a camera**.....
 2 (I / black hair) ...**I've got black hair**...
 (o **I haven't got black hair**...)
 3 (Ann / a camera) Ann
 4 (I / a camera) I
 5 (I / a bicycle)
 6 (Jim / a bicycle)
 7 (Ann / black hair)
 8 (Ann / two brothers)
 9 (Jim / black hair)
 10 (Ann / a bicycle)
 11 (Jim / a sister)
 12 (I / brothers / sisters)

14.4 Completa las frases con have got ('ve got), has got ('s got), haven't got o hasn't got.

- 1 They like animals. They **'ve got**..... three dogs and two cats.
 2 Sarah **hasn't got**..... a car. She goes everywhere by bicycle.
 3 Everybody likes Tom. He a lot of friends.
 4 Mr and Mrs Johnson two children, a boy and a girl.
 5 An insect six legs.
 6 I can't open the door. I a key.
 7 Quick! Hurry! We much time.
 8 'What's wrong?' 'I something in my eye.'
 9 Ben doesn't read much. He many books.
 10 It's a nice town. It a very nice shopping centre.
 11 Alice is going to the dentist. She toothache.
 12 'Where's my newspaper?' 'I don't know. I it.'
 13 Julia wants to go on holiday but she any money.
 14 I'm not going to work today. I a bad cold.

UNIDAD 10 I have done (present perfect 1)



His shoes are dirty.



He is cleaning his shoes.



He **has cleaned** his shoes.
Se ha limpiado los zapatos.



They are at home.



They are going out.



They **have gone out**.
Han salido.

■ **has cleaned / have gone** etc. son formas del PRESENT PERFECT (**have/has + participio pasado***):

I we you they	have ('ve) have not (haven't)	cleaned finished done been bought taken begun	I we you they	cleaned? finished? done? been? bought? taken? begun?
he she it	has has not (hasn't)		he she it	

■ El PRESENT PERFECT expresa una acción pasada cuyos resultados tienen efecto sobre el presente. Este tiempo muchas veces corresponde al Pretérito perfecto compuesto del español:

- I've lost my passport. He perdido ... (y no lo encuentro)
- She's (= She **has**) gone to bed. Se ha ido ... (y ahora está en la cama)
- We've bought a new car. Nos hemos comprado ... (y lo tenemos ahora)
- It's Kay's birthday tomorrow and I **haven't bought** her a present. ... no le he comprado ...
- Where **has Bob gone** on holiday? ¿Dónde se ha ido ...?
- 'Are they still having dinner?' 'No, they've finished.'

* El participio pasado de los verbos regulares termina en **-ed**:

clean → have cleaned finish → have finished stop → have stopped

El participio pasado de los verbos irregulares es a veces igual que el PAST SIMPLE y otras veces diferente. Por ejemplo:













igual: lose → have **lost** make → have **made** have → have **had**
diferente: do → have **done** see → have **seen** write → have **written**

Encontrarás una lista de los participios pasados irregulares más frecuentes en los Apéndices 1-2.

- ▶ Unid. 16 Have you ever ...? (present perfect 2)
- ▶ Unid. 17 How long have you ...? (present perfect 3)
- ▶ Unid. 19 I have done (present perfect) y I did (past simple)
- ▶ Unid. 89 present perfect + already/yet

UNIDAD 10 Ejercicios

15.1 Observa los dibujos ¿Qué ha ocurrido?

before	now	
1 	→ 	(he / clean / his shoes) He has cleaned his shoes.....
2 	→ 	(she / close / the door) She
3 	→ 	(they / go / to bed)
4 	→ 	(it / stop / raining)
5 	→ 	(he / have / a bath)
6 	→ 	(the picture / fall / down)

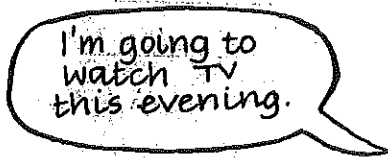
15.2 Completa las frases con uno de los verbos de la lista. Usa el PRESENT PERFECT (have/has + participio pasado del verbo).

break buy ~~finish~~ do go go lose paint read take

- 1 'Are they still having dinner?' 'No, they have finished.....'
- 2 I some new shoes. Do you want to see them?
- 3 'Is Tom here?' 'No, he to work.'
- 4 '..... you the shopping?' 'No, I'm going to do it later.'
- 5 'Where's your key?' 'I don't know. I it.'
- 6 Look! Somebody that window.
- 7 Your house looks different. you it?
- 8 I can't find my umbrella. Somebody it.
- 9 I'm looking for Sarah. Where she ?
- 10 'Do you want the newspaper?' 'No, thanks. I it.'

UNIDAD 11 I'm going to watch TV (am/is/are going to ...)

por la mañana



esta noche



She is going to watch TV this evening. Va a ver la televisión esta noche.

■ I am going to do something = voy a hacer algo

am/is/are going to + infinitivo

I he/she/it we/you/they	am is (not) are	going to	do ... drink ... watch ...
-------------------------------	-----------------------	----------	----------------------------------

am is are	I he/she/it we/you/they	going to	buy ...? eat ...? wear ...?
-----------------	-------------------------------	----------	-----------------------------------

am/is/are going to ... equivalen al español 'voy/vas/va/vamos/vais/van a ...' y se usan para expresar una intención:

- I'm going to buy some books tomorrow. Voy a comprar ...
- Sarah is going to sell her car. ... va a vender ...
- I'm not going to have breakfast this morning. No voy a desayunar ...
- What are you going to wear to the party on Saturday?
¿Qué vas a ponerte para la fiesta del sábado?
- Are you going to invite John to your party? ¿Vas a invitar ...?

Observa que se dice I'm going to ... (I go to ...):

- My hair is dirty. I'm going to wash it. (I go to wash it.)

■ Se usa también am/is/are going to ... cuando parece evidente que algo va a suceder:

- Look at the sky! It's going to rain. ... Va a llover.
- It's 9 o'clock and I'm not ready. I'm going to be late.
... Voy a llegar tarde.
- Sue is going to have a baby. ... va a tener un bebé.

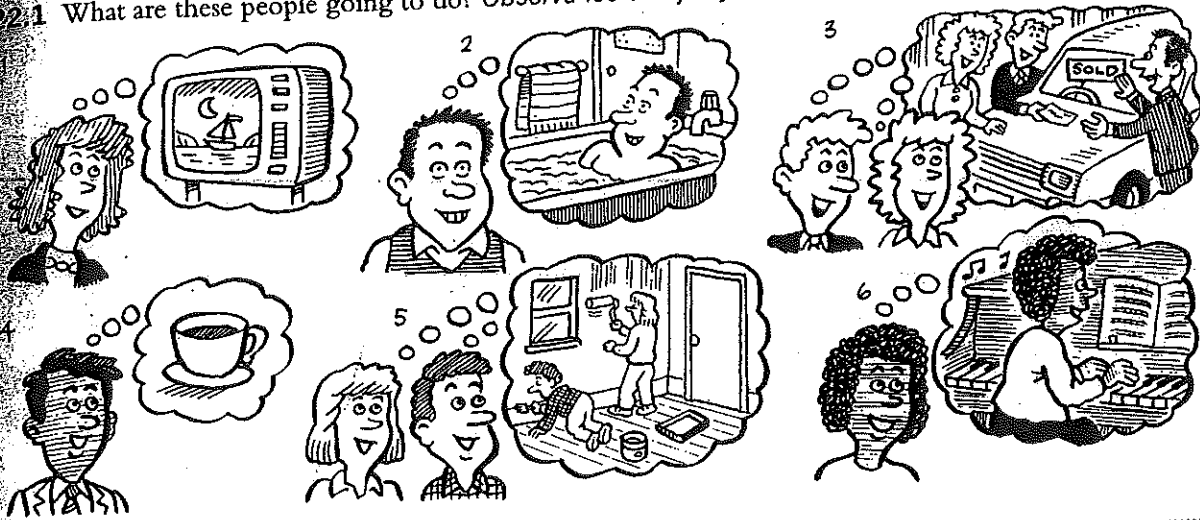


■ También se usa el PRESENT CONTINUOUS (I am -ing) para hablar del futuro, normalmente expresando planes fijos (► Unidad 21):

- I am playing tennis with Jack tomorrow. Mañana juego al tenis con Jack.

UNIDAD 11 Ejercicios

22.1 What are these people going to do? *Observa los dibujos y responde a la pregunta.*



- 1 She's going to watch TV..... 4
- 2 He 5
- 3 They 6

22.2 Are you going to do these things tomorrow? *Escribe respuestas usando las palabras entre paréntesis.*

- 1 (buy a car) *I'm not going to buy a car. (o I'm going to buy a car....)*
- 2 (get up before 6.30) I
- 3 (have breakfast) I
- 4 (watch TV in the morning)
- 5 (cook a meal)
- 6 (ride a bicycle)

22.3 *Escribe preguntas usando ... going to ... y las palabras entre paréntesis.*

- 1 (what / you / wear / to the party?) *What are you going to wear to the party ... ?*
- 2 (when / you / visit me again?)
- 3 (what time / Tom / phone you tonight?)
- 4 (how long / your friends / stay here?)
- 5 (what time / you / get up tomorrow?)

22.4 *Completa las frases usando ... going to ... + uno de los siguientes verbos:*

- eat give lie rain study walk ~~wash~~
- 1 My hair is dirty. I'm going to wash... it.
 - 2 I don't want to go home by bus. I
 - 3 John's university course begins in October. He engineering.
 - 4 Take an umbrella with you. It
 - 5 I'm hungry. I this sandwich.
 - 6 It's Val's birthday next week. We her a present.
 - 7 I feel tired. I down for an hour.

UNIDAD 12 will/shall (1)



Bill works every day from 8.30 until 4.30.
It's 11 o'clock. Bill **is** at work.
Son las 11. Bill está en el trabajo.

At 11 o'clock yesterday, he **was** at work.
Ayer a las 11 estaba en el trabajo.

At 11 o'clock tomorrow he **will be** at work.
Mañana a las 11 estará en el trabajo.

■ **will + infinitivo sin 'to'** (will be / will win / will come etc.):

afirmación y negación

I/we/you/they he/she/it	will ('ll) will not (won't)	be win come eat
----------------------------	--	--

interrogación

will	{ I/we/you/they he/she/it	be? win? come? eat?
-------------	------------------------------	--

will se contrae en **'ll**: I'll (=I will) / you'll / she'll etc.

will not se contrae en **won't**: I won't (=I will not) / you won't / it won't etc.

■ Se usa **will** para hablar del futuro (tomorrow / next week etc.):

- She travels a lot. Today she is in London. Tomorrow she'll be in Rome. Next week she'll be in Tokyo. ... estará ... estará ...
- Telephone me this evening. I'll be at home. ... estaré ...
- He's 24 years old. Next year he'll be 25.
Tiene 24 años. El año próximo tendrá/cumplirá 25.
- Leave the old bread in the garden. The birds will eat it. ... se lo comerán.
- We'll probably go out this evening. ... saldremos ...
- Will you be at home this evening? ¿Estarás ...?
- I won't be here tomorrow. No estaré ...
- Don't drink coffee before you go to bed. You won't sleep. ... No dormirás.

Con frecuencia se dice **I think ... will ...** :

- I think Diana will pass the exam. *Creo que Diana aprobará el examen.*
- Do you think the examination will be difficult? *¿Crees que ... será ...?*

Observa la siguiente diferencia entre el inglés y el español:

- I don't think it will rain this afternoon. (~~I think it will not rain ...~~)
No creo que llueva esta tarde. o Creo que no lloverá esta tarde.

No se usa **will** para hablar de cosas ya acordadas o decididas (► Unidades 21 y 22):

- We're going to the theatre on Sunday. (~~We will go ...~~)
- Are you working tomorrow? (~~Will you work ...?~~)

■ **shall**

Se puede usar **shall** con **I** (I shall = I will) y con **we** (we shall = we will):

- I shall be late tomorrow. o I will (I'll) be late tomorrow.
- I think we shall win. o I think we will (we'll) win.

Pero no uses **shall** con **you/he/she/it**. (~~He shall be late.~~)

► Unidad 24 will/shall (2)

UNIDAD 12 Ejercicios

23.1 El mes que viene Helen viaja a Europa. Observa su plan de viaje y escribe dónde estará en las fechas entre paréntesis.

6-9	Paris
9-11	Munich
11-15	Vienna
16-22	Rome
23-28	Athens

- 1 (8th) She'll be in Paris.....
- 2 (10th) She
- 3 (25th)
- 4 (14th)
- 5 (20th)

23.2 Where will you be? Responde hablando de ti y usando I'll be ... / I'll probably be ... / I don't know where I'll be.

- 1 (tomorrow at 10 o'clock) I'll probably be on the beach. (o I'll be at work... o I don't know where I'll be...)
- 2 (one hour from now) I
- 3 (at midnight)
- 4 (at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon)
- 5 (two years from now)

23.3 Escribe la negación de estas frases.

- 1 You'll sleep. You won't sleep......
- 2 I'll forget. I
- 3 It will happen.
- 4 You'll find it.

23.4 Escribe frases sobre el futuro con I think ...

- 1 (Diana / pass the exam) I think Diana will pass the exam......
- 2 (Jack / win the game) I think
- 3 (Sue / like her present)
- 4 (the weather / be nice tomorrow)

Ahora escribe dos frases con I don't think ...

- 5 (they / get married) I don't
- 6 (I / be at home this evening)

23.5 En cada frase hay dos verbos subrayados. Estudia la Unidad 21 y decide cuál es el correcto.

- 1 We'll go / We are going to the theatre tonight. We've got the tickets. (We are going es correcto.)
- 2 'What will you do / are you doing tomorrow evening?' 'Nothing. I'm free.'
- 3 I'll go / I'm going away tomorrow morning. My train is at 8.40.
- 4 I'm sure he'll lend / he's lending you some money. He's very rich.
- 5 'Why are you putting on your coat?' 'I'll go out / I'm going out.'
- 6 Do you think Claire will phone / is phoning us tonight?
- 7 She can't meet us on Saturday. She'll work / She's working.

Practice

- We use the past perfect to say that something happened before a certain time in the past: *I was nervous because I had never driven before.*
- We use the past perfect continuous to say that something had been in progress up to a certain time in the past: *When I met him, he had been living in Paris for five years.*

1 Last summer a group of students came to Britain for the first time. These are the things they had not done before they came. Put the verbs in brackets into the past perfect.

- 1 Carmen (not speak) much English.
- 2 Maria (not sit) on the top of a double-decker bus.
- 3 Claudio (not drink) tea with milk in it.
- 4 Steffi (not eat) fish and chips.
- 5 Martin (not drive) on the left.

2 Make single sentences, with one verb in the past simple, the other in the past perfect.

- 1 We parked our car. We went to the check-in desk. When
- 2 They gave us our boarding passes. They weighed our suitcases. Once
- 3 We showed our passports at immigration. We went to the café in the departure lounge. After
- 4 We got on the plane. We handed in our boarding passes. after
- 5 We sat down and fastened our seat-belts. We found our seats. As soon as

6 The plane took off. We didn't unfasten our seat-belts. until

3 Make single sentences. Use either past perfect + past simple or past simple + past simple.

- 1 (The alarm clock rang. I woke up.)
As soon as
- 2 (I got dressed. I went downstairs.)
When
- 3 (I had breakfast. I cleaned my teeth.)
After
- 4 (I looked at my watch. I realised I was late.)
When
- 5 (I arrived at the bus stop. I remembered it was Sunday.)
When

4 The Kelly family all came home later than usual yesterday. Why? Complete the sentences using the past perfect continuous.

- 1 Daniel and Sarah came home late, because they (jog)
- 2 Gemma came home late, because she (play) tennis.
- 3 Damien came home late, because he (drink) with some friends.
- 4 Jane came home late, because she (study) in the library.

The present perfect continuous: He's been waiting for hours

The rock band have been giving a concert in London. People are travelling to see them. Sports are going to happen this week. How long have you been standing here? I've been waiting for 10 hours. Some people have been on here all day. That girl over there has been waiting since 5 o'clock this morning.

Step 1 Actions that continue into the present

- We use the present perfect continuous to talk about an action that started in the past, that has continued over a period of time and is still continuing now.

PAST NOW
 |----->
 I've been waiting for two hours.
 (He arrived two hours ago and he's still waiting now.)

- We often use the present perfect continuous with *for* and *since* to say how long an action has been happening.

Note: We don't use the present continuous here.

I've been waiting for two hours. (NOT I'm waiting for two hours.)

She's been waiting since 6 a.m. (NOT She's waiting since 6 a.m.)
 (For the uses of *for*, *since* see Unit 85.)



Complete the sentences.

- 1 Some people came early this morning, so they/wait/all day.
- 2 One girl said: 'I/queue/6 o'clock this morning.'

Step 2 The forms of the present perfect continuous

Affirmative

I've been working
 You've been working
 He's been working
 She's been working
 It's been working
 We've been working
 You've been working
 They've been working

Negative

I haven't been working
 You haven't been working
 He hasn't been working
 She hasn't been working
 It hasn't been working
 We haven't been working
 You haven't been working
 They haven't been working

Questions

Have I been working?
 Have you been working?
 Has he been working?
 Has she been working?
 Has it been working?
 Have we been working?
 Have you been working?
 Have they been working?

- We form the present perfect continuous with *have/has + been + -ing*.
- *Been* is usually pronounced /bin/.



Put the sentences a) into the negative b) into the question form.

- 1 They've been queueing.
- 2 He's been waiting.

FORM

SUBJECT + PRESENT + PAST + PRES.
 . TO HAVE PARTICIPLE PARTICIPLE
 . . OF TO BE OF
 LEAD
 VERB

 HE HAS BEEN WAITING

Practice

PAST	NOW
<i>I've been sitting on the floor for ages.</i>	
1 YEAR AGO	NOW
January	March
<i>I've been writing to him for a year.</i>	
PAST	NOW
<i>She's been doing some exercises. She's having a rest now.</i>	

1 Complete the text, using the present perfect continuous.

James and Megan (1 go out) together for two years. They (2 plan) to get married. They (3 look for) a flat, and they (4 save up) to buy some furniture. James (5 do) his ordinary job during the day and, to earn some extra money, he (6 work) at a restaurant three evenings a week. Megan lost her job three months ago, but since then she (7 make) paper flowers and selling them at the local market. Unfortunately she (8 not feel) well for the last few weeks. She (9 go) to the doctor's twice a week. James (10 worry) a lot about her, and he (11 not sleep) very well. But today, they (12 feel) a lot happier. Megan has just got a new job.

2 The end of a perfect day for the Bloom family! Make sentences with the present perfect continuous.

- Mrs Bloom's very tired. (work hard)
- Mr Bloom looks pale. (not feel well/all day)
- Tom's got to clean his boots. (play football)
- Alice has got no money left. (buy clothes)
- Andrew's got a headache. (watch TV/all evening)
- They're all depressed. (rain/all day)

3 Yesterday you sat next to a professional tennis player on the plane. You talked to her and discovered these facts.

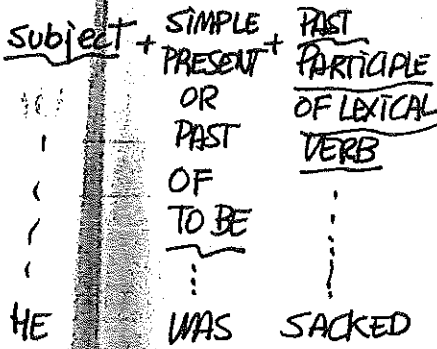
- She's been playing tennis since she was 6.
- She's been playing in professional tournaments since she was 13.
- (She now lives in Monaco.) She's been living there for two years.
- (She does a lot of yoga.) She's been doing it for five years.
- (She's coming back from a tournament in Australia. She's tired.) She's been travelling for 28 hours.

What was your question each time? Use *How long ... ?*

Example:

- How long have you been playing tennis?*
-
-
-
-

FORM:



DJ Mark Walsh was sacked yesterday by Radio London. Mark had been given the job of DJ a month ago. Yesterday morning he had an argument with a woman caller, Mrs Dora Hind. The argument was heard by the director of the radio station, Mr Brian Hopkins. The programme was immediately stopped. Mr Walsh was told to leave and old Beatles records were played for the rest of the show.

The morning show on Radio London is listened to by over 1 million people. Mr Hopkins commented: "Our listeners must be treated with respect. Mrs Hind shouldn't have been insulted. Mr Walsh hasn't been offered his job back. If he'd apologised, he wouldn't have been sacked. A new DJ will be chosen soon and a letter of apology is being sent to Mrs Hind."

Mr Walsh later agreed to be interviewed by the Daily Express. He told the reporter: "I hope to be offered a job by another radio station. I was sacked for no good reason. I was being insulted by a silly woman. I was called a lot of rude names. So I insulted her back. What's wrong with that?"

Step 1 Forms of the passive

- Radio London sacked Mark Walsh is an active sentence.

Mark Walsh was sacked by Radio London is a passive sentence.

The object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence.

Subject + verb + object

Active: Radio London sacked Mark Walsh.

Passive: Mark Walsh was sacked by Radio London.

- We form the passive with the verb *be* (*is, was, has been, etc.*) + a past participle (*heard, stopped, etc.*)

Subject + verb + past participle

The argument was heard by the director.

- The tense of the verb *be* changes to form the different tenses in the passive.

Present simple: The show **is listened to** by 1 million people.

Present continuous: A letter **is being sent** to Mrs Hind.

Past simple: The argument **was heard** by the director.

Present perfect: Mr Walsh **has not been offered** his job back.

Past continuous: I **was being insulted** by a silly woman.

Past perfect: He **had been given** the job a month ago.

Future: A new DJ **will be chosen** soon.

CHECK QUESTIONS 1

Make the sentences passive.

- 1 A lot of people listen to Mark Walsh's show.
- 2 Radio London have received a lot of complaints.
- 3 They won't allow Mark Walsh to work for them again.
- 4 A lot of people in Liverpool remember the Beatles.

Practice

	Active	Passive
present simple:	It breaks	It's broken
present continuous:	It's breaking	It's being broken
past simple:	It broke	It was broken
past continuous:	It was breaking	It was being broken
present perfect:	It's (has) broken	It's (has) been broken
past perfect:	It had broken	It had been broken
future will:	It'll break	It'll be broken
future going to:	It's going to break	It's going to be broken
modal (present):	It may break	It may be broken
modal (past):	It might have broken	It might have been broken

1 The town of Ivybridge has changed a lot in the last five years. Rewrite these sentences, using a passive construction.

- They've built a new hospital.
.....
- They're building a new shopping centre.
.....
- They'll finish it next October.
.....
- They knocked down the town hall last week.
.....
- They're going to build a new one soon.
.....

2 The origin of the word 'jacuzzi'. Put the verbs into the passive.

Candido Jacuzzi (1 be born) in Italy in 1903. In 1913 he (2 take) to the USA by his parents. There he and one of his brothers (3 kill) nearly when their home-made plane crashed. The boys (4 forbid) by their mother to fly again. Instead they invented a bath with a water pump which (5 use) to treat their father's arthritis. Candido Jacuzzi's great grandson (6 lend) \$100,000 by the bank to manufacture the bath as a luxury item which (7 instal) now in every new American home.

3 Complete the text, using passive forms.

Sean Kitcher (1 send) just to prison. Yesterday he (2 give) a 6-month sentence for stealing a car. The conditions in the prison are terrible. Sean (3 shock) by them. His cell (4 not paint) for years. The walls (5 cover) in graffiti. He (6 wake up) every morning at 6.30. He (7 allow) to leave his cell for only two hours a day. If he behaves himself, Sean (8 let out) of prison after four months. But if he breaks any prison rules, he (9 keep in) for over six months.

4 Sally Dexter is 16. She thinks young people are treated badly by adults. Rewrite the sentences, using passive infinitive constructions.

Example: I don't want people to treat me like a child. *I don't want to be treated like a child.*

- I don't want people to tell me what to do.
.....
- I'd like people to listen to me.
.....
- My parents and teachers should have given me more freedom.
.....
- They ought to have allowed me to be more independent.
.....

I Verbos irregulares

<i>Infinitivo</i>	<i>Pasado</i>	<i>Participio Pasado</i>		<i>Infinitivo</i>	<i>Pasado</i>	<i>Participio Pasado</i>	
be	was/were	been	ser, estar	make	made	made	hacer
beat	beat	beaten	golpear, vencer	mean	meant	meant	querer decir, significar
become	became	become	llegar a ser, convertirse	meet	met	met	conocer, encontrarse con
begin	began	begun	empezar				
bite	bit	bitten	morder	pay	paid	paid	pagar
break	broke	broken	romper	put	put	put	poner
bring	brought	brought	traer				
build	built	built	construir	read	read	read	leer
burn	burnt	burnt	quemar	ride	rode	ridden	montar
buy	bought	bought	comprar	ring	rang	rung	llamar, sonar
				run	ran	run	correr
catch	caught	caught	coger	say	said	said	decir
choose	chose	chosen	elegir, escoger	see	saw	seen	ver
come	came	come	venir	sell	sold	sold	vender
cost	cost	cost	costar	send	sent	sent	enviar
cut	cut	cut	cortar	shine	shone	shone	brillar
do	did	done	hacer	shoot	shot	shot	disparar
drink	drank	drunk	beber	show	showed	shown	mostrar
drive	drove	driven	conducir	shut	shut	shut	cerrar
				sing	sang	sung	cantar
eat	ate	eaten	comer	sit	sat	sat	sentarse, estar sentado
fall	fell	fallen	caer (caerse)	sleep	slept	slept	dormir
feel	felt	felt	sentir	smell	smelt	smelt	oler
fight	fought	fought	luchar	speak	spoke	spoken	hablar
find	found	found	encontrar	spend	spent	spent	gastar, pasar (tiempo)
fly	flew	flown	volar	stand	stood	stood	estar de pie
forbid	forbade	forbidden	prohibir	steal	stole	stolen	robar
forget	forgot	forgotten	olvidar	swim	swam	swum	nadar
freeze	froze	frozen	helar				
get	got	got	obtener	take	took	taken	coger, llevar
give	gave	given	dar	teach	taught	taught	enseñar
go	went	gone	ir	tear	tore	torn	rasgar, romper
grow	grew	grown	crecer	tell	told	told	decir, contar
have	had	had	haber, tener	think	thought	thought	pensar
hear	heard	heard	oir	throw	threw	thrown	tirar, lanzar
hide	hid	hidden	esconder				
hit	hit	hit	golpear	wake	woke	woken	despertar
hurt	hurt	hurt	herir	wear	wore	worn	llevar puesto
				win	won	won	ganar
keep	kept	kept	guardar, conservar	write	wrote	written	escribir
know	knew	known	saber				
learn	learnt	learnt	aprender				
leave	left	left	dejar, salir de, marcharse				
lend	lent	lent	prestar				
let	let	let	permitir, dejar				
light	lit	lit	encender				
lose	lost	lost	perder				